Technical Report for the Gold Point Property,

Esmeralda County, Nevada, United States

Prepared for:
GGL Resources Corp.

Prepared by: Ken Brook, RPG, AIPG

Effective Date: September 13, 2023

SIGNATURE PAGE

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Effective Date: September 13, 2023

Signing Date: October 3, 2023

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Ken Brook, RPG, AIPG

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Gold Point Property consists of 314 Federal lode claims and 7 patented lode claims staked in the Gold Point Mining District. All claims are recorded in Esmeralda County, Nevada and are registered with the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM").

The Property is located 80 km south of Tonopah and 73 km northwest of Beatty. It can be accessed year-round from Nevada State Route 774. Unpaved roads maintained by the County crosscut the Property, and numerous unmaintained 4x4 trails and roads area spread throughout the area.

1.2 HISTORY

The first reported activity at Gold Point was in the 1860's when a small limestone mine was in operation immediately north of the current Property. It was not until 1907 when the Great Western Mining Company struck the silver-rich Great Western vein that the district saw significant development.

The Orleans mine was discovered in 1908 and would become the primary gold-silver producer in this new mining camp. Intermittent mining occurred at Gold Point until 1962, but since that time, no mining has occurred. The Property received only limited exploration and no surface drilling prior to its acquisition by GGL.

1.3 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Gold Point is located within the south-central portion of the Walker Lane, a major, northwest-trending zone of structural disruptions at least 480 km long and 80 to 160 km wide. This structural belt forms a transition between the northwest-trending Sierra Nevada range to the west, and the north- to northeast-trending ranges of the Great Basin Province of Nevada to the east (Stewart, 1980).

The Property is underlain by Precambrian to Cambrian sedimentary units which have been intruded by Jurassic to Cretaceous granitic rocks. Younger, Tertiary volcanism deposited tuff and basalt over the top of this succession. Bedrock in much of the Property is obscured by unconsolidated alluvial deposits of unknown thickness.

The structural setting at the Gold Point Property is consistent with the regional structural setting of the Sylvania Mountain Fault System, which is a left-oblique structure extending eastward into the Property from the Furnace Creek-Fish Lake Valley fault. The west-northwest orientation of vein faults on the Property are consistent with emplacement into a left-oblique structural regime with both transcurrent and extensional structures. The west-northwest to east-west oriented vein faults may represent structures that localized transcurrent displacements, whereas the north-northeast and north-northwest structures may represent antithetic structures that were transfer zones for extensional displacement.

Dilational zones or jogs resulting from multiple periods of left-lateral and dip-slip movement along the series of anastomosing faults likely created the conduits for the multistage emplacement of quartz and gold mineralization. Furthermore, the intersection of vein fault segments may coincide with ore shoots that are at an oblique angle to the direction of extension.

Prospecting and sampling by GGL in early 2023 identified indications of porphyry-style mineralization in the southwestern corner of the Property at Le Champ De Gold Point ("Le Champ") target. The target is defined by an area of strongly anomalous copper and molybdenum soil geochemistry hosted by several phases of the Sylvania Intrusive Complex. These geochemical anomalies coincide with areas of talus coated with jarosite and limonite. Strong quartz stockwork veining with limonitic pits is common within the intrusion and spatially associated with the limonite-coated talus. Most of the rocks at Le Champ are strongly clay altered and indicative of a leached environment. The depth of surface weathering is not known at the porphyry target, but it extends to at least 270 m at the bottom of the former Orleans mine, about 3.5 km to the east.

1.4 EXPLORATION

Since acquiring the core of the Property in July of 2020, GGL has further consolidated and expanded the Property. During this time, GGL has completed systematic surface exploration around the past-producing mines and known veins. Work has comprised geochemical sampling, mapping, prospecting, underground sampling, airborne geophysics, 2,795 m of reverse circulation drilling and 441 m of diamond drilling.

Initial work focused on the high-grade vein system that was host to historical mining operations. This work included surface and underground sampling, followed by two surface drill programs.

Surface mapping and sampling has identified 14 veins within the east-central portion of the current Property, four of which have seen historical production. Samples from these veins have demonstrated that high-grade gold and silver mineralization is widespread, with consistent grades. Peak values from rock samples include 64.6 g/t gold and 1,500 g/t silver. Of the 295 rock samples collected from surface in the vein area, 20% returned values over 2.0 g/t gold and 80 g/t silver.

Reconnaissance soil sampling and prospecting distal to the vein targets in 2022 and 2023 identified favorable indicators for porphyry-style mineralization to the west, entirely within granitic phases of the Sylvania Intrusive Complex. Half of the rock samples collected at Le Champ yielded from 50 ppm to 713 ppm copper, and 25 ppm to 364 ppm molybdenum.

Airborne magnetic surveys flown over the Property outlined an area of complex highs and lows in the vicinity of Le Champ. These magnetic features lie within the granitic batholith and coincide with anomalous soil and rock results. They are interpreted to represent the presence of multiple intrusive phases.

1.5 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

High-grade gold and silver were first recognized at Gold Point District in the late 1800's. The Property hosts numerous historical workings comprising small pits and shafts. Mining was conducted intermittently on four main veins: Orleans, Great Western, Lime Point, and Grand Central. It is estimated that approximately 75,000 ounces of gold were produced from Orleans and Great Western, where there are approximately 6000 m of underground workings.

Throughout much of its history, ownership of the Property was fragmented. Due to the fragmented ownership, there has been no systematic exploration and the understanding of the veins has been limited. Since acquiring the Property in 2020, GGL has consolidated the ownership of the known vein system into a single claim package and conducted multiple work programs investigating the mineralization potential throughout the Property.

In conjunction with detailed mapping and prospecting around the vein system, GGL has completed grid soil sampling over the vein system and reconnaissance sampling further to the west within the Sylvania

Intrusive Complex. Results from this sampling show a broad zonation pattern emanating from the intrusion. Copper and molybdenum results are strongest within the intrusion. Elevated molybdenum, often associated with lead, also occurs along the contact zone with adjacent sedimentary rocks. Gold and silver are most elevated over the known vein system and at a moderate distance from the contact. Arsenic is more pronounced even further from the contact.

This soil sampling identified the Le Champ porphyry target, a coincident copper-molybdenum anomaly within the intrusion, about 3.5 km southwest of the vein system. Airborne magnetic surveys outline an elliptical anomaly, approximately 2.1 km long by 1.4 km wide, within the intrusion, which coincides with copper-molybdenum geochemical anomalies. This magnetic anomaly is interpreted to represent younger intrusive phases within the larger Sylvania Intrusive Complex.

1.6 Recommendations

The positive geochemical and geological results to date are encouraging and should be followed up. Further work is recommended at both the vein and porphyry targets at the Gold Point Property.

Proposed follow-up work at the Le Champ Porphyry target is estimated to cost $350,000 and should include the following:

1) Detailed mapping within the intrusion, aimed at delineating alteration zones and intrusive phases.
2) Grid soil sampling and hyperspectral rock analyses over the entire porphyry target.
3) A ground IP survey designed to evaluate possible mineralized intrusive phases at depth.

Pending favorable results, a drill program should be done to further test the porphyry target. The cost of this drill program is not budgeted because it would vary depending upon the type of drill equipment used and the number and depth of the holes.

Proposed work to follow up the vein targets should begin with a $430,000 program that includes reverse circulation drilling designed to test eastward strike extension of the Orleans vein where its projection appears to coalesce with those of other veins in the system. Additional underground mapping should be completed prior to drilling to better understand the orientation and controls on the Orleans vein. This program could be done separately or concurrently to the work at Le Champ.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 General

Mr. Ken Brook was contracted by GGL Resources Corp. ("GGL") to prepare a National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Technical Report for the Gold Point Property ("Property"). The Property consists of 317 lode claims and 7 patented claims, located in Esmeralda County, Nevada, that have been consolidated by GGL.

2.2 Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this report is to present the current understanding of controls on mineralization and a summary of exploration activities to date on the Gold Point Property. There has been no previous NI 43-101 report for the Gold Point Property. It is the intent of GGL to continue to evaluate the Property's potential.

There is no Mineral Resource or Reserve for the Gold Point Property.

The effective date of this report is September 13, 2023.

2.3 Sources of Information

This report is based on data supplied by GGL, on or before September 13, 2023, and with the use of historical data from the Ohio Mining Company.

The References section of this report contains a list of all reports and sources of data that was used in the preparation of this report.

2.4 Qualified Person

Mr. Ken Brook, a Reno, Nevada consulting geologist, contributed substantially to the preparation of the text of this report and is independent from GGL. Mr. Brook visited the project on June 4, 2023, accompanied by Mr. Matthew Dumala, P.Eng., a consulting geological engineer with Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited. Mr. Dumala is the Gold Point project manager for GGL and is intimately familiar with all aspects of the work programs conducted on the project.

2.5 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Unless otherwise stated, measurements are reported in metric unit, and all monetary values are in US dollars.

All UTM coordinates are in NAD 83 Zone 11.

Units of measure, and conversion factors used in this report include:

1 troy ounce gold	= 31.1034768 grams	
1 gram per metric tonne	= 0.0292 troy ounces per short ton	
1 centimetre	= 0.3937 inch	
1 metre	= 3.2808 feet	= 1.0936 yard
1 kilometre	= 0.6214 mile	
1 hectare	= 2.471 acres	= 0.0039 square mile
1 tonne	= 1.1023 short tons	= 2,205 pounds
1 kilogram	= 2.205 pounds	

Frequently used acronyms and abbreviations:

Ag	silver
Au	gold
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
cm	centimetres
Cu	copper
ºC	degrees centigrade
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
ft	foot or feet
g/t	grams per tonne
kg	kilograms
km	kilometres
m	metres
Ma	million years old
Mo	molybdenum
mm	millimetres
opt	ounces per ton
oz	ounce
ppm	parts per million
ppb	parts per billion
RC	reverse-circulation drilling method
ton	Imperial short ton (2,000 lbs)

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Author has not relied upon any other experts in the preparation of this report.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

The Gold Point Property is located at 37°20'43.85" N and 117°21'59.77" W and is shown on Figure 4-1. The Property is located in the following sections (Table 4-1).

Table 4-1: Property Sections (Mount Diablo Meridian)

Township	Range	Sections
6S	41E	26, 34-36
6S	41 1/2E	33
7S	41E	1-3, 9-15
7S	41 1/2E	3, 4, 9-12, 14, 15

The Property is located 80 km south of Tonopah and 73 km northwest of Beatty. It can be accessed year-round from Nevada State Route 774. Unpaved roads maintained by the County crosscut the Property, and numerous unmaintained 4x4 trails and roads area spread throughout the area.

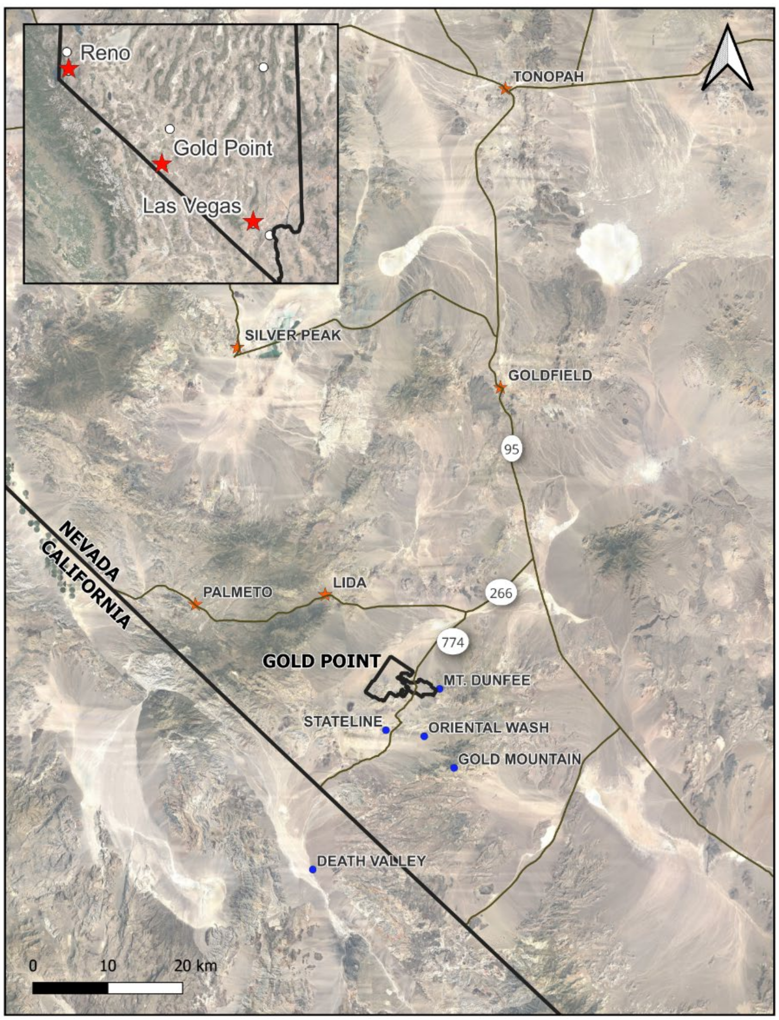


Figure 4-1: Property Location (GGL 2023)

4.2 MINERAL TENURE

The Gold Point Property consists of 314 Federal lode claims and 7 patented lode claims staked in the Gold Point Mining District. All claims are recorded in Esmeralda County, Nevada and are registered with the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM"). The Property is located on BLM land with no surface impairments.

The federal unpatented lode claims are maintained by the timely annual payment of claim maintenance fees, which are $165.00 per claim, payable to the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management on or before September 1. Should the annual claim maintenance fee not be paid by then, the unpatented lode claims are, by operation of law, rendered forfeit.

The patented lode claims are private land and therefore not subject to federal claim maintenance requirements. However, as private land, they are subject to property taxes assessed by Esmeralda County, which are due on or before August 15 each year.

Claim information, as provided by the Bureau of Land Management, Mineral & Land Records System (MLRS), on September 13, 2023, is summarized below and illustrated on Figure 4-2. Detailed claim locations are shown in the attached appendix. Information for Patented claims is shown in Table 4-3.

Table 4-2: BLM Lode Claim information

Claim		Serial Number		Registered Owner
From	**To**	**From**	**To**	
LBD 1	LBD 2	NV101559326	NV101559327	Nevada Rand LLC*
LBD 3	LBD 8	NV101710505	NV101710510	Nevada Rand LLC*
LBD 9	LBD 10	NV101896710	NV101896711	Nevada Rand LLC*
TOM 1	TOM 12	NV101566253	NV101566264	Pointer Inc.**
TOM 13	TOM 14	NV101567527	NV101567528	Pointer Inc.
EGP 1	EGP 11	NV101769349	NV101769359	Pointer Inc.+
EGP 12		NV101921498		Pointer Inc.+
EGP 13		NV101769360		Pointer Inc.+
EGP 14		NV101769477		Pointer Inc.+
EGP 16	EGP 34	NV101567529	NV101567547	Pointer Inc.+
EGP 35	EGP 39	NV101568893	NV101568897	Pointer Inc.+
WGP 1	WGP 16	NV105246780	NV105246795	Archer Cathro Geological US Ltd.++
NGP 1	NGP 2	NV105246796	NV105246797	Archer Cathro Geological US Ltd.++
PEN 1	PEN 164	NV105289729	NV105289892	Archer Cathro Geological US Ltd.++
LP1	LP3	NV105289726	NV105289728	Archer Cathro Geological US Ltd.++
LP4	LP5	NV105808032	NV105808033	Archer Cathro Geological US Ltd.++
SGP 1	SGP 9	NV105289893	NV105289901	Archer Cathro Geological US Ltd.++
DT 1	DT 56	NV 106303154	NV 106303209	Archer Cathro Geological US Ltd.++

**Claims are subject to an option agreement discussed in Section 4.4*

***Pointer Inc. is a US Subsidiary of GGL Resources Corp.*

+Claims are part of a 25%/75% Joint Venture with Silver Range Resources Ltd. and discussed in Section 4.4

++Claims are held in trust for GGL Resources Corp.

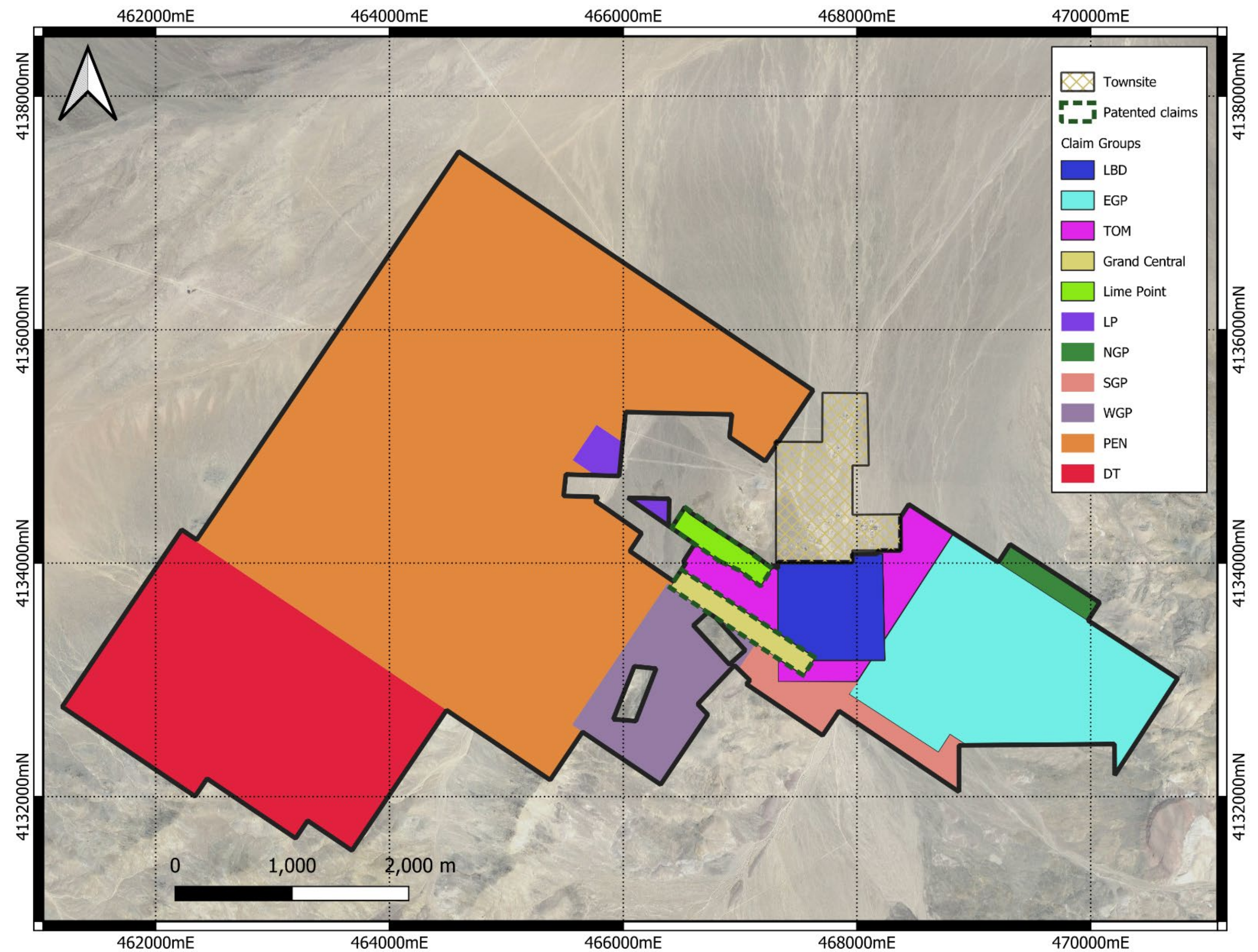


Figure 4-2: Claim Groups (GGL 2023)

Table 4-3: Patent Claim Data

Claim Name	Group	Patent No.	Mineral Survey No.
Grand Central	Grand Central	294249	3967
Grand Central No. 2	Grand Central	294249	3967
Grand Central No. 3	Grand Central	294249	3967
Lime Point No. 3*	Lime Point	487272	4079
Lime Point No. 4*	Lime Point	487272	4079
Lime Point Fraction*	Lime Point	487272	4079
Gold Button Fraction*	Lime Point	487272	4079

**GGL has 75% ownership.*

GGL owns 100% interest in the Grand Central patented claims. The four patented claims, which form the Lime Point group, are 75% owned by GGL Resources Corp. The remaining 25% is currently owned by Esmeralda County.

4.3 LAND WITHDRAWALS

Esmeralda County and the BLM have coordinated for more than two decades to resolve land use conflicts within the historic Gold Point townsite. Although the townsite is on public lands administered by the BLM Tonopah Field Office, several of the historical structures are occupied. Structures have been added and altered, and other improvements, such as roads, powerlines and pipelines, have been made. Many occupants have lived there for decades, and believed they had inherited, purchased or otherwise legally acquired real property from earlier residents. From the public lands management perspective, these uses constitute unauthorized occupancy and make public lands within the townsite difficult to administer under BLM multiple use policies.

The 1997 BLM Tonopah Resource Management Plan ("RMP") identified the townsite among public lands available for sale or other transfer out of federal government ownership. On March 23, 2016, the BLM Tonopah Field Office received concurrence from the BLM Nevada State Director to pursue offering the Gold Point townsite for direct sale to Esmeralda County. The Property is located directly south of the town of Gold Point.

On June 27, 2013, Public Land Order No. 7818 withdrew 303,900 acres of public lands from location and entry under the United States mining laws, subject to valid existing rights, for a period of 20 years to protect 17 Solar Energy Zones ("SEZ") for future solar energy development. The Gold Point SEZ lies approximately 600 m northeast of the Property and has a total area of 4,810 acres (19 km2).

4.4 UNDERLYING AGREEMENTS

In July 2020, the Company entered into three option agreements in respect of contiguous parcels of 65 Federal lode mining claims (LBD property, EGP property, and TOM property). The Company has completed its minimum exploration expenditures required under the terms of these option agreements. (Figure 4-3).

The first option agreement (and as amended July 2023) is with a private Nevada corporation (the "Optionor") and entitles GGL the option to acquire a 100% interest in the LBD property (10 federal lode mining claims), by making cash payments totaling US$1,000,000. The total of US$500,000 remains to be paid and can be done in the following stages: (1.) $100,000 due on or before July 31, 2024, (2.) $100,000 on or before July 31, 2025, (3.) $100,000 on or before July 31, 2026, and (4.) the final $200,000 on or before July 31, 2027. This option agreement also provides that the Optionor shall retain a 2% net smelter return royalty related to mineral products from commercial production from the LBD property. GGL has the right to purchase one-half of the royalty for US$1,000,000. The LBD claims are the only portion of the Gold Point Project that is still subject to earn-in.

The second option agreement is with Silver Range Resources Ltd. ("Silver Range") in respect of the EGP property (41 Federal lode mining claims). As of February 2023, the Company has fulfilled all obligations under the option agreement and now has a 75% interest in the EGP property and is currently negotiating a 75%/25% joint venture with Silver Range for the further exploration and development of the EGP property. Silver Range is entitled to receive a one-time cash payment of US$4 per ounce based on the number of ounces of gold identified in the earlier of a measured or indicated mineral resource, or a proven or a probable mineral reserve, as contained in a National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") compliant technical report applicable to the EGP property.

GGL has acquired a 100% interest in the TOM property through a third option agreement with Silver Range and a private Nevada corporation (collectively the "Optionors") (14 Federal lode mining claims). Each of the Optionors will be entitled to receive a one-time cash payment of US$1 per ounce based on the number of ounces of gold identified in the earlier of a measured or indicated mineral resource, or a proven or a probable mineral reserve, as contained in a NI 43-101 compliant technical report applicable to the TOM property. The option agreement also provides that each of the Optionors shall retain a 1% net smelter return royalty related to mineral products from commercial production from the TOM property. GGL has the right to purchase one-half of each of the royalties for a payment of US$2 per ounce on the first 250,000 ounces of gold contained in any measured or indicated resource estimate, or any proven or probable reserve, and US$1 per ounce of gold above 250,000 ounces thereafter.

The Company has a 100% interest in three patented claims (0.24 km^2) that cover the Grand Central vein, located approximately 430 m southwest of the Great Western Vein. A 2% net smelter return royalty is payable on mineral production from the claims, with GGL having the optional right to purchase ½ of the royalty for US$1,000,000 and a Right of First Refusal on the remaining royalty.

The Company also holds a ¾ interest in 4 contiguous patented claims encompassing 44 acres (0.18 km^2) known as the Lime Point property. The vendors retain a 1% NSR royalty in the claims. The Lime Point claims lie along trend of known veins including the Great Western vein.

All other claims are 100% owned by the company with no underlying royalties or option agreements.

In July 2023, GGL sold the rights to unconsolidated lithium bearing sediments on 85 claims (Figure 4-3) to Blue Thunder Mining Inc. ("Blue Thunder"). Under the agreement, Blue Thunder has agreed to pay the annual maintenance fees for the claims comprising the Nevada Lithium Project and has granted GGL a 2% NSR royalty payable in the event of future lithium production. GGL has retained the right to all metals within underlying bedrock and elsewhere in the project area.

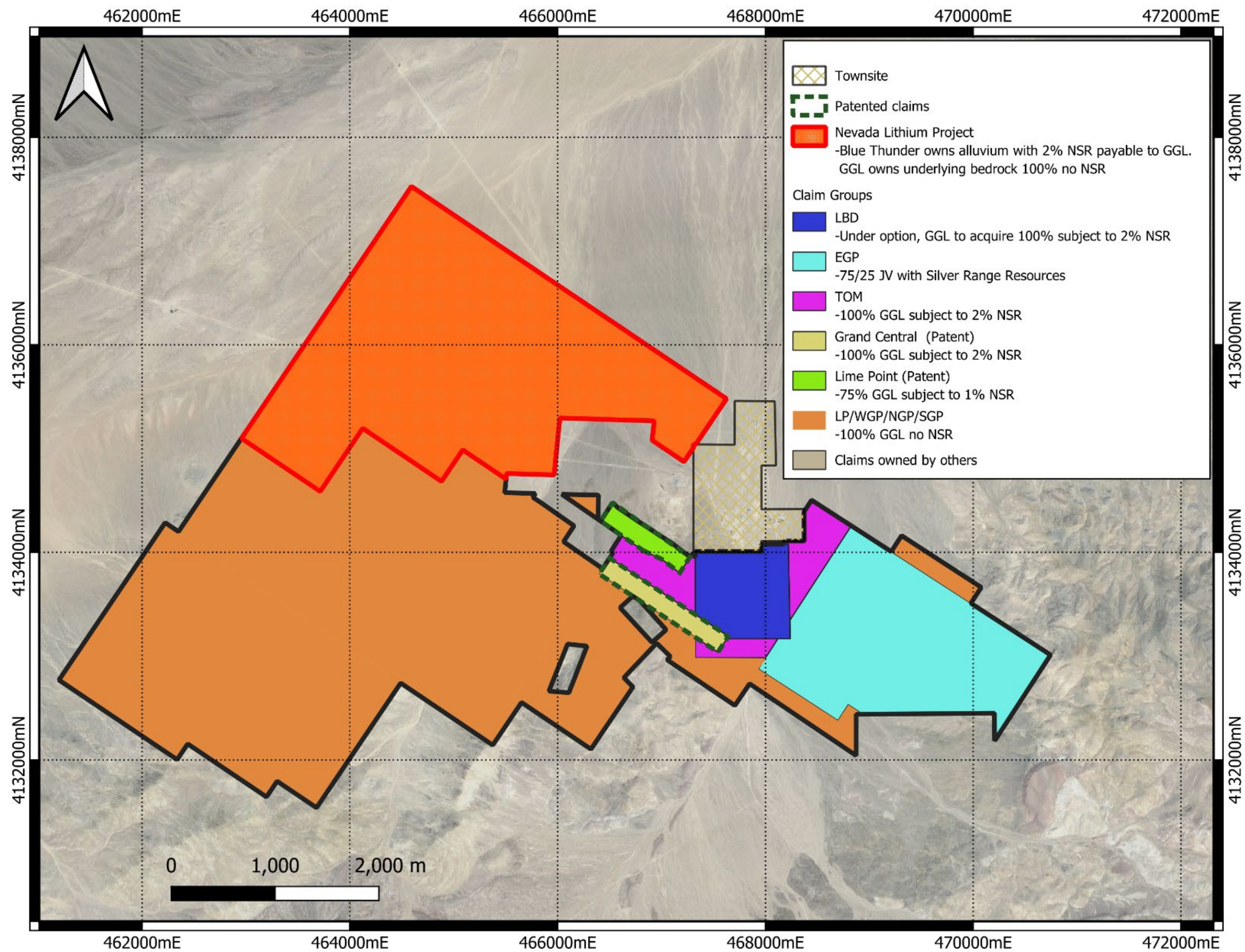


Figure 4-3: Underlying Agreements (GGL 2023)

4.5 PERMITS AND AUTHORIZATIONS

The claims are located on lands managed by the BLM, and all exploration activities must be conducted in accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations ("CFR") that fall under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 ("NEPA"). The following information is from the BLM website:

The BLM regulations establish three levels of authorization: (1) Casual Use, (2) Notice Level, and (3) Plans of Operations. Casual use involves minor activity with hand tools, no explosives, and no mechanized earth moving equipment, and no permit is required. NoticeLevel activities involve use of explosives and/or earth moving equipment, and a reclamation bond is required. The total annual un-reclaimed surface disturbance must not exceed 5 acres per calendar year. A Plan of Operations is required for all other surface disturbance activities, and a full environmental assessment and reclamation bonding are required.

Obtaining a Notice Level authorization from the BLM takes 30 days once it is received as complete and is good for two years with the possibility for extensions if applied for. An approved Plan of Operations could take anywhere from one to two or more years depending on the size and complexity of the proposed work. Bonding is required for proposed work for both the Notice Level and Plan of Operations. BLM may require cost recovery of their costs incurred in preparing a plan of operations, depending on the individual project.

An outline of required permits and procedures dealing with locatable minerals and hard rock mining in Nevada is available at the BLM website.

GGL currently has an approved and bonded Notice of Intent (NVN100217) to conduct drilling, road building, and limited collar repairs on the Orleans mine, which would result in a maximum of 2.27 acres of disturbances. This Notice Level authorization is limited to work around the Great Western and Orleans veins. Drill sites and other disturbances are reclaimed as soon as they are no longer needed. All drill holes have been plugged and cemented.

There is no Notice of Intent for the Le Champ Porphyry target or the area under option to Blue Thunder for lithium.

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

5.1 ACCESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Property is located 80 km , south of Tonopah and can be accessed year-round from Nevada State Route 774. Unpaved roads maintained by the County crosscut the Property, and numerous unmaintained 4x4 trails and roads spread throughout the area. A 1,300 m long gravel airstrip, maintained by the County, is located on the north side of town.

Electrical power is available at the Property via a 24.9 kV power line granted to Valley Electric Association Inc.

No water wells or springs are located on the Property. The nearest source of water is Magruder Mountain or Lida Canyon, located between 12.5 km to 14 km to the west-northwest. Domestic water for the residents of Gold Point is provided by a 12.5 km long 2" poly, gravity line sourcing from a spring in Lida Canyon.

5.2 CLIMATE

The Property has a typical dry desert climate with hot summers and cold winters. There is no public weather station at Gold Point. The nearest station is at the Tonopah airport, located 80 km to the northeast. Approximate monthly daytime average temperatures range from 7°C in December to 34°C in July. In the evening, temperatures regularly drop below freezing during the winter months. At Furnace Creek, located 110 km to the southeast in Death Valley, the hottest recorded temperature reached 57°C on July 10, 1913[1].

Precipitation is limited to an average of 20 cm to 30 cm per year, generally coming as snow or rain during the winter months or as rain in the summer. February is typically the wettest month. Strong winds are common in the area and peak in April.

5.3 TOPOGRAPHY, ELEVATION, AND VEGETATION

The Property is located along an east-west trending ridge system, known as Slate Ridge on the south side of Lida Valley. Elevation on the Property ranges from 1,540 m (5,060') in Lida Valley to the north, up to 2,040 (6,700') along the slopes of Mt. Dunfee to the east. The past producing mines in the centre of the Property are located at approximately 1,675 m (5,500').

Gold Point is located within the Southern Nevada Basin and Range Major Land Resource Area ("MLRA"). It is within the Great Basin Section of the Basin and Range Province of Intermontane Plateaus (USDA NRCS, 2022).

Soils range in depth from shallow (less than 20 cm) to very deep (greater than 1.5 m). Alluvial processes, mainly from sedimentary parent material, formed most of the soils. Soils on the hills were formed from residuum from sedimentary parent material. The Property is dominated by soils with a low organic matter, indicating a poor nutrient content. Deeper soils are generally found on fan piedmonts, while shallow soils

[1]https://www.nps.gov

are found on hills. All soils tend to have a sandy loam to loamy texture with gravelly to very gravelly soil horizons.

The Property is located in the Mojave-Southern Great Basin transition zone, and vegetation is dominated by a salt-desert shrubland community. This community type is characterized by an open to moderately dense shrub land dominated by shadscale saltbrush, bud sagebrush, winterfat, Nevada ephedra, and spiny menodora. The understory comprises galleta grass, Indian ricegrass, and bottlebrush squirreltail. Cacti and yucca species are known to occur on the Property and are protected by the State of Nevada under Nevada Revised Statutes, NRS § 527.060-527.120.

An important biotic characteristic of this MLRA, separating it from other MLRAs in the Great Basin, is the widespread occurrence of warm-season perennial grasses, primarily galleta. Major wildlife species include mule deer, coyote, kit fox, bobcat, jackrabbit, cottontail, kangaroo rat, snakes, lizards, golden eagle, hawks, and chukar.

Gold Point features upland habitats and dry washes in the Lida Valley, a source of perennial lotic and lentic freshwater habitats. The Lida Valley also serves as a corridor for migratory birds and provides habitat for a variety of other wildlife and special status species. The central portion of the Property constitute upland habitat and dry valley washes, consisting of marginal Shadscale-Bud Sagebrush/Indian Rice Grass habitat type. It does not contain wetland, aquatic, or riparian habitats. The Property constitutes marginal mule deer habitat. Structures and debris may serve as habitat for small mammals, herpetofauna, and bats.

No known proposed, candidate, or federally listed threatened or endangered species or their designated critical habitat, nor potential suitable habitat are known to exist on the Property. The Property has potential suitable habitat for, and is within the range of, BLM sensitive birds. No BLM sensitive mammal species are known to occur on the parcel.

Wild horses and burros are to be managed at a certain population level, the Appropriate Management Level ("AML") within a designated Herd Management Area ("HMA"). No HMAs overlap the Property. The nearest one is Gold Mountain, approximately 2 km to the southeast. A band of wild horses, including mares, has been reported outside of the HMA, in the western portion of the Property.

6 HISTORY

The following historical discussion is a compilation taken from numerous documents, court records, papers, production reports, and other sources dating back over 120 years. Historical records for the area are sparse and incomplete, often presenting conflicting accounts. The following discussion has attempted to use only records that are corroborated in multiple documents records and is intended to summarize the history of the camp.

In early years, mineralized material was assigned a dollar value based on metal prices at the time and not assay grades. The reader is cautioned that dollar values shown below do not reflect modern prices and represent only their historical value at the time. The values reported here are historical in nature.

6.1 EARLY HISTORY

In the mid-1860s, early prospectors and pocket miners filtered down into southern Nevada and worked northward out of Death Valley and along Oriental Wash. In 1865, Leander Morton and his companions discovered several rich-looking outcroppings on the great quartz ledges ribbing the sides of Oriental Wash. Later in 1868, Thomas Jefferson Shaw discovered the State Line mine (Figure 4-1), which became the first profitable pocket mine in the area (Lingenfelter, 1986).

The first reported mining at Gold Point, known as Lime Point at the time (Figure 6-1), was in the 1860s, for limestone. Limestone was mined from a small outcrop, on the outskirts of the current Gold Point townsite and shipped to Lida. This operation was supported by a small tent camp and ceased after only a few years.

It was not until the 1890s that mining returned to the area at the Grand Central vein (Figure 6-1). A 150' deep shaft opened up an ore body reportedly returning $33 per ton ore. Some 800 tons were shipped to Austin, Nevada for reduction, but this distance was so great that the venture was abandoned only a few years later (Patera, 2007). These claims were later relocated and converted into patented claims in 1905. Leasers operated this mine until 1910.

Following the discovery of gold at Goldfield in 1902, prospectors again began looking to the south. In early 1905, J.T. Murray formed the Lime Point Gold Mining and Milling Co. and located a group of claims. He sank several shafts on the claims, and one of them was 245' deep and had encouraging results. However, they did not have the capital to continue. The exact location of this shaft is unknown but believed to be immediately north of the current Property.

In 1905, the Russell and Kavanaugh brothers – Jim and Howard, and Bill and Tom respectively – located a group of claims, southeast of Lime Point. The Great Western Gold Mining and Milling Company was formed and worked on the claims sporadically until a rich vein was struck in June 1907. The company extracted 19.5 tons of ore from a 50' shaft, at the Great Western (Figure 6-1) and shipped it to Goldfield. Their settlement from this first shipment netted them $812.97, after shipping and mill charges of $313.61 were deducted (Patera, 2007). A second shipment of 20 tons netted $1,000. Encouraged, they sunk the shaft to 200' following the rich ore shoot.

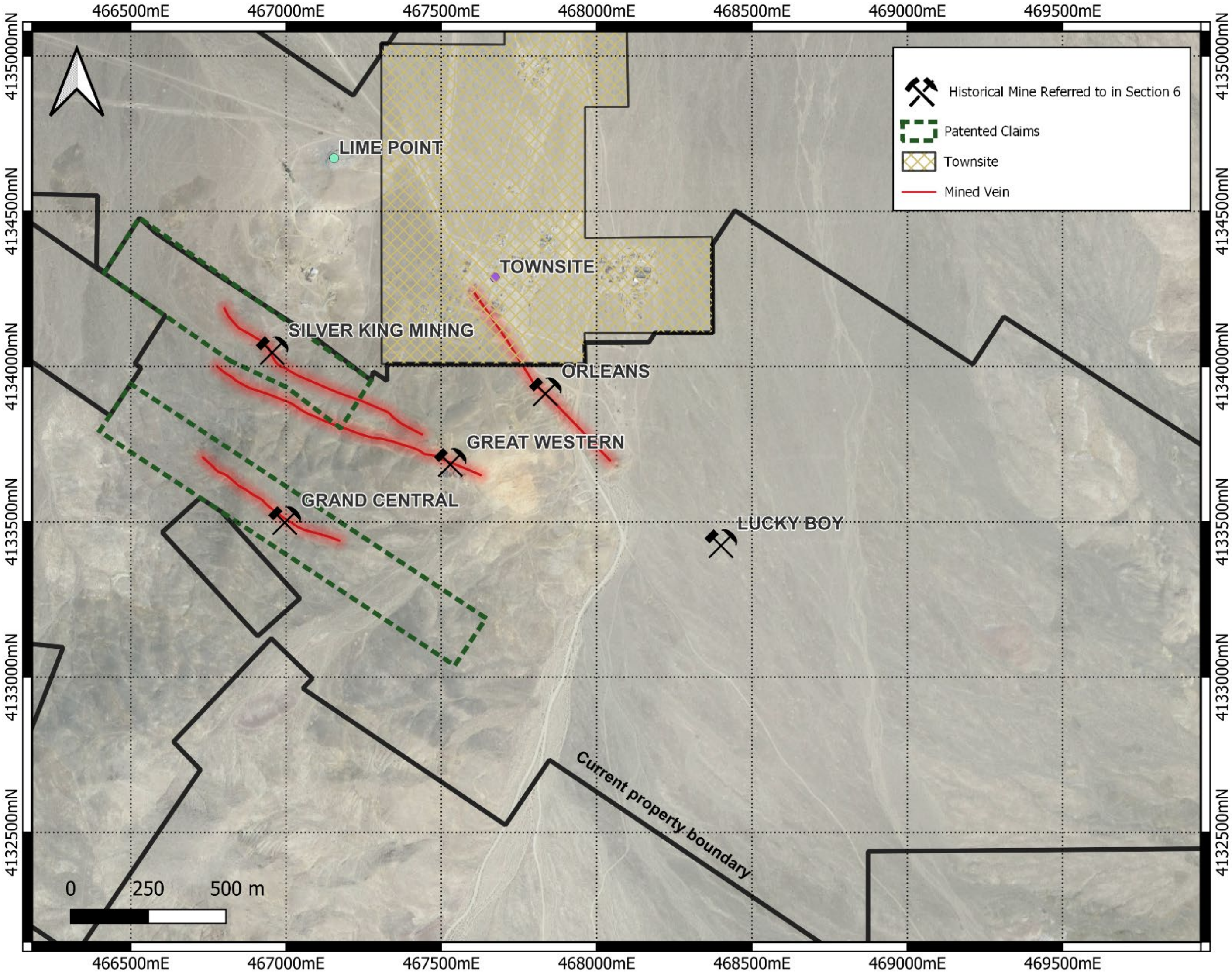


Figure 6-1: Historical Locations Referred to in this Section (GGL 2023)

These early shipments (Table 6-1) from the mine were so encouraging, they triggered a rush to the area.

Table 6-1: Early Output of the Great Western Mine (Clemens and Gibson, 1908)

Date	Net Weight (tons)	Gold (oz/t)	Silver (oz/t)	Total per ton	Gross Value	Charges	Settlement
July 23, 1907	39,137	0.305	83.25	$59.07	$1,155.91	$313.61	$812.97
September 25, 1907	41,370	0.33	87.10	$71.51	$1,479.18	$479.58	$999.60
February 18, 1908	71,487	0.30	134.70	$76.68	$2,740.81	$985.77	$1,755.04
February 18, 1908	74,973	0.13	178.62	$103.37	$3,874.97	$978.75	$2,896.22
March 2, 1908	65,221	0.58	239.50	$113.92	$4,458.83	$932.68	$3,526.15
March 26, 1908	46,961	0.24	104.90	$53.17	$1,389.34	$499.59	$889.75
April 21, 1908	72,968	0.43	170.40	$102.10	$3,523.35	$996.08	$2,537.97
April 29, 1908	67,599	0.40	163.30	$95.36	$3,062.23	$923.67	$2,138.56

In April 1908, the Russell brothers laid out a townsite, called Hornsilver (now Gold Point), and within a month the town had grown to over 500 people. The town had daily auto service direct from Goldfield and a stage from Cuprite station on the railroad. By the end of May, the town had grown to over 800 people; however, the population dropped back down to a hundred or so by the end of that summer (Lingenfelter, 1986).

Around the same time, the Lime Point No. 3 and 4 claims were staked and patented by the Silver King Mining Company and Hornsilver Mining Company. These two claims are adjacent to the Great Western mine. In May 1908, there were three leasers working on the claims (Clemens and Gibson, 1908). This mine is referred to as the Lime Point mine on modern figures, including those in this report.

In 1908, Helen and William Cottrell located the Orleans claims as an expansion to the townsite, north of the Great Western (Patera, 2007 and Zanjani, 2000). Local legend says that the Orleans vein was discovered while digging for a water well on these claims. Development of the mine was overseen by Mrs. Cotterell. A small test shipment was made from the vein in August 1908; however, no further shipments were made until January 1909. A total of 1,300 tons of ore is reported to have been shipped by the Cottrell's and their partners with an estimated value of $80,000 (Carper, 1921).

Although there were many small operations around Gold Point in these early years, the Great Western mine was the only significant producer. The Russells and Kavanaughs suspended operations in May 1909 and sold the mine to S. H. Brady, a promoter from Tonopah. Legal issues immediately forced the foreclosure of the mine, and ownership returned to the Russells, allowing them to deepen the mine to 400'. In May 1912, they once again sold the mine and company to Brady, who renamed the company the Southwestern Mines Company (Patera, 2007).

In 1912, the Orleans mine was sold to Le Champ D'Or French Gold Mining Company, and John William Dunfee was appointed mine superintendent. Over the next three years, the mine reportedly produced $280,000 worth of ore. Dunfee then leased the mine in 1915, forming the Orlean Mining and Milling Co. to operate the mine. It is estimated that he extracted an estimated $260,000 of ore by 1919 (Lingenfelter, 1986).

By 1917, the Silvermines Corporation was organized to work the Great Western mine under lease from the Southwestern Mines Company. The company constructed a mill on the property by the end of September 1917, which began processing low-grade ore, at a rate of 75-tons-per-day, on November 10, 1917 (Patera, 2007). Tailings from the mill were deposited immediately adjacent to the mill and are still present to this day. Water for the mill was supplied via a 14 km long gravity line, sourcing from Magruder Mountain to the northwest. By August 1918, the mill began taking ore from nearby leasers and was operating at 100-tons-per-day. However, Silvermines abruptly suspended operations at the Great Western mine in September 1918 due to a termination of their lease by the Southwestern Mines Company. A month later the mill was shut down.

In 1921, the lease on the Orleans mine was sold to the Orleans Hornsilver Mining Company run by a stock promoter A. I. D'Arcy; however, production ceased in March 1922 due to litigation. Minor development on the mine continued until February 1924. However, no ore was shipped pending the outcome of the litigation, which was not settled until August 6, 1929 (Patera, 2007).

In late 1921, the Southwestern Mining Company had failed to complete their annual assessment work, and the claims covering the Great Western mine lapsed. The claims were immediately relocated, triggering a lawsuit disputing ownership. In May 1922, a compromise was reached and the Nevada Silvermines Company was organized by Charles A. Stoneham of New York, then owner of the New York Giants, a major league baseball team.

Little to no work was completed on either of these mines in the 1920s.

Although the exact date is not known, the Lucky Boy shaft was sunk at some point in the early 1900's. Miners hypothesized that the Orleans and Great Western veins converge under the alluvial cover. The shaft was sunk to a depth of approximately 140' (43 m), attempting to locate this convergence. It was reported that the shaft never reached bedrock and was abandoned.

The Ohio Mines Corporation was formed by a group of investors in Cincinnati, Ohio in 1930 to continue work on the Orleans mine. The company was led by president Dr. Otto Dieckmann, and his son Otto A. Dieckmann, Jr., the general manager. Under the direction of J.W. Dunfee and L.W. Dye, the Ohio Mines Corporation acquired the claims covering the Great Western and the Orleans mines. However, Dunfee passed away in September 1931 and did not see renewed production.

By the early 1930s, the Orleans mine had reported a total taxable production of $294,336 in gold, and this prompted the town to change its name to Gold Point (Lingenfelter, 1986).

The Ohio Mining Company undertook an effort to rebuild the 100-ton-per-day cyanide mill, which became operational again on February 24, 1935. It is reported that their operating cost was $13 per ton, and they achieved 92% recovery of the gold and silver (Patera, 2007). On April 8, 1935 the mill caught fire for unknown reasons and was destroyed.

A new 75-ton-per-day flotation mill was built and became operational on November 29, 1935. However, the performance of the mill did not meet expectations and it was shut down in May 1937 to be re-fitted with cyanide equipment. The upgraded mill resumed production in November of that year. Production records from 1939 show the mill operated continuously for 350 days that year. It milled 12,005 tons of ore from their claims believed to be entirely from the Orleans mine plus 811 tons of ore from nearby mines operated by others. The company estimated the mill to be operating at 91.6% efficiency (Patera, 2007).

The 1940's saw the end of most mining in Gold Point. In September 1941, Otto Dieckman, superintendent and resident manager of the Ohio Mill and Mining Corporation, passed away. Upon the passing of Dr. Dieckmann, control of the Ohio Mining Company was transferred to a family trust. A year later, Federal Order L-208, issued on December 7, 1942, forced the closure of all gold mines in the country.

Following the war, local businessmen and operators positioned themselves to restart operations. The Grand Central was sold in 1947 and began employing 8 men. However, it was to shut down by the end of the year. Only minor maintenance work was performed on the Orleans and Great Western Mines in the years following.

In 1957, the Ohio Mining Company properties were leased by United States Mines & Minerals Corporation ("USM&M". USM&M owned and operated the Mohawk mine and a mill in Silver Peak, 47 km to the northwest. They operated the mines at Gold Point from October to the beginning of summer, moving people and machinery to the Mohawk during the summer months. Historical records report that USM&M shipped 400- to 600-tons-per-month, averaging almost 2.0 oz/t gold and 10.0 oz/t silver over a four-month period prior to the mine's closure.

In October 1959, a fatal collapse at the Mohawk triggered the beginning of legal issues for USM&M. In June 1961, an uncontrolled blast occurred, which triggered a cave-in on the 800' level of the Orleans Mine. Already faced with legal issues, USM&M chose to close the mine on June 23, 1961. Production never resumed.

6.2 Modern Day History

Upset with the damage to the Orleans mine caused by USM&M and their failure to pay any royalties to the family trust, the Dieckmann trust was reluctant to lease the mine again (Muchow, 1982). In 1982, they entered into an agreement with a joint venture between Fisher-Watt Mining Co. Inc. (Fisher-Watt) and Combined Metals Reduction Company ("Combined"). However, Fisher-Watt exited the joint venture, leaving control and eventual ownership to Combined.

In the mid-1980s, Combined completed rehabilitation of the Great Western mine in order to facilitate a small, long-hole drilling program on the 500' level. Between 1987 and 1988, Combined completed 18 holes totaling 214 m. Results of this drilling are show in

Table 6-2 below.

Table 6-2:Combined Metals 1980s Longhole Drill Results - Great Western 500' Level

Hole	From (m)	To(m)	Int (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
87-AT-GP-2	6.10	8.53	2.43	10.6	n/a
87-AT-GP-7	0.00	18.29	18.29	3.1	67.5
includes	0.00	4.57	4.57	7.4	231.1
87-AT-GP-10	0.00	18.29	18.29	6.9	509.5
GP88LH#1	0.00	3.66	3.66	4.0	213.9
GP88LH#2	0.00	9.75	9.75	2.8	95.4
GP88LH#3	0.00	2.44	2.44	4.6	23.7
GP88LH#4	0.00	4.57	4.57	2.3	11.6

Combined also performed minor rehabilitation work on the Orleans mine, but never resumed production. Land surveys conducted by Combined in the 1980s sought to clarify claim boundaries and ownership conflict. Instead, these surveys discovered that the townsite itself was never patented and sat upon federal land. The 1997 BLM Tonopah Resource Management Plan ("RMP") identified the townsite among public lands available for sale or other transfer out of federal government ownership. Esmeralda County and the BLM have coordinated since the early 2000s to resolve land use conflicts within the historic Gold Point townsite.

Before the townsite was able to be transferred to Esmeralda County, all existing title had to be cleared. In 2019, all claims overlapping the townsite were invalidated. All other claims held by Combined at this time were allowed to lapse. Nevada Rand LLC immediately restaked the property, covering the Great Western and Orleans mines.

In July 2020, GGL entered into three option agreements in respect of contiguous parcels of 65 federal lode mining claims (LBD Property, EGP Property, and TOM Property), covering the historical operations on the Great Western and Orleans veins. Subsequently, acting upon positive exploration results, GGL staked additional adjoining claims.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology and Structure

Gold Point is located within the south-central portion of the Walker Lane, a major, northwest-trending zone of structural disruptions at least 480 km long and 80 to 160 km wide. This structural belt forms a transition between the northwest-trending Sierra Nevada range to the west and the north- to northeast-trending ranges of the Great Basin Province of Nevada to the east (Stewart, 1980).

USGS mapping of the Magruder Mountain quadrangle (McKee, 1985), to the northwest of the Property, shows the area is marked by predominantly east-west high-angle faults and a complex sequence of thrust faults. The region is underlain by an arcuate band of lower Paleozoic and Precambrian metasedimentary rocks, intruded by numerous dikes, small pods of Tertiary-age rhyolite, hornblende diorite, and large bodies of older quartz monzonite from the Palmetto pluton. Both Jurassic and Cretaceous dates have been determined for the Palmetto pluton, and south of the folded metasedimentary rock belt is a second arcuate plutonic sequence, the Sylvania Intrusive Complex, which has a middle Jurassic radiometric age (Albers and Stewart,1972). More recent work in the area by E. H. McKee (1985) provides a geologic map of the Magruder Mountain Quadrangle at a scale of one-inch equals one-mile (1:62,500). McKee also provided Miocene age dates (7.3 to 12.3 MA) for intrusive diorite dikes and stocks, granitic rocks, quartz porphyry and alaskite dikes in the project area.

7.1.1 Regional Geology

Gold Point is underlain by Precambrian to Cambrian sedimentary units which have been intruded by Jurassic to Cretaceous granitic rocks (Figure 7-1). Younger, Tertiary volcanism deposited tuffs and basalt over the top of this succession. Bedrock is locally obscured by unconsolidated, Quaternary sands and gravels. A generalized section is shown on Figure 7-2, while some of the major units are described below.

The late Precambrian **Wyman Formation** is the oldest unit in the project area (McKee, 1968). The bottom of this unit is not seen anywhere in the region, and its thickness is unknown. It consists largely of fine-textured phyllitic strata and carbonate units (Stewart, 1970). The contact between the overlying Reed Dolomite and Wyman Formation is conformable and well exposed on the slopes of Mount Dunfee. On Mount Dunfee, the top 250’ (76 m) of the Wyman Formation contains pellets and pisolites that closely resemble structures in the overlying Reed Dolomite. Some of the limestones are locally altered to dolomite that is indistinguishable from that in the lower part of the Reed Dolomite.

The Cambrian **Reed Dolomite** is believed to be approximately 1,700’ (518 m) thick and is composed largely of white, medium to coarsely crystalline dolomite, but in some areas a middle quartzitic member is found. The Reed is contrasted with the fine-textured phyllitic strata of the underlying Wyman Formation and with siltstone, quartzite, limestone, and dolomite of the overlying lithologically heterogeneous Deep Spring Formation.

The Cambrian **Deep Spring Formation** is lithologically heterogeneous as compared with the dominant carbonate lithology of the underlying Reed Dolomite and the dominant fine-grained quartzite and siltstone of the overlying Campito Formation.

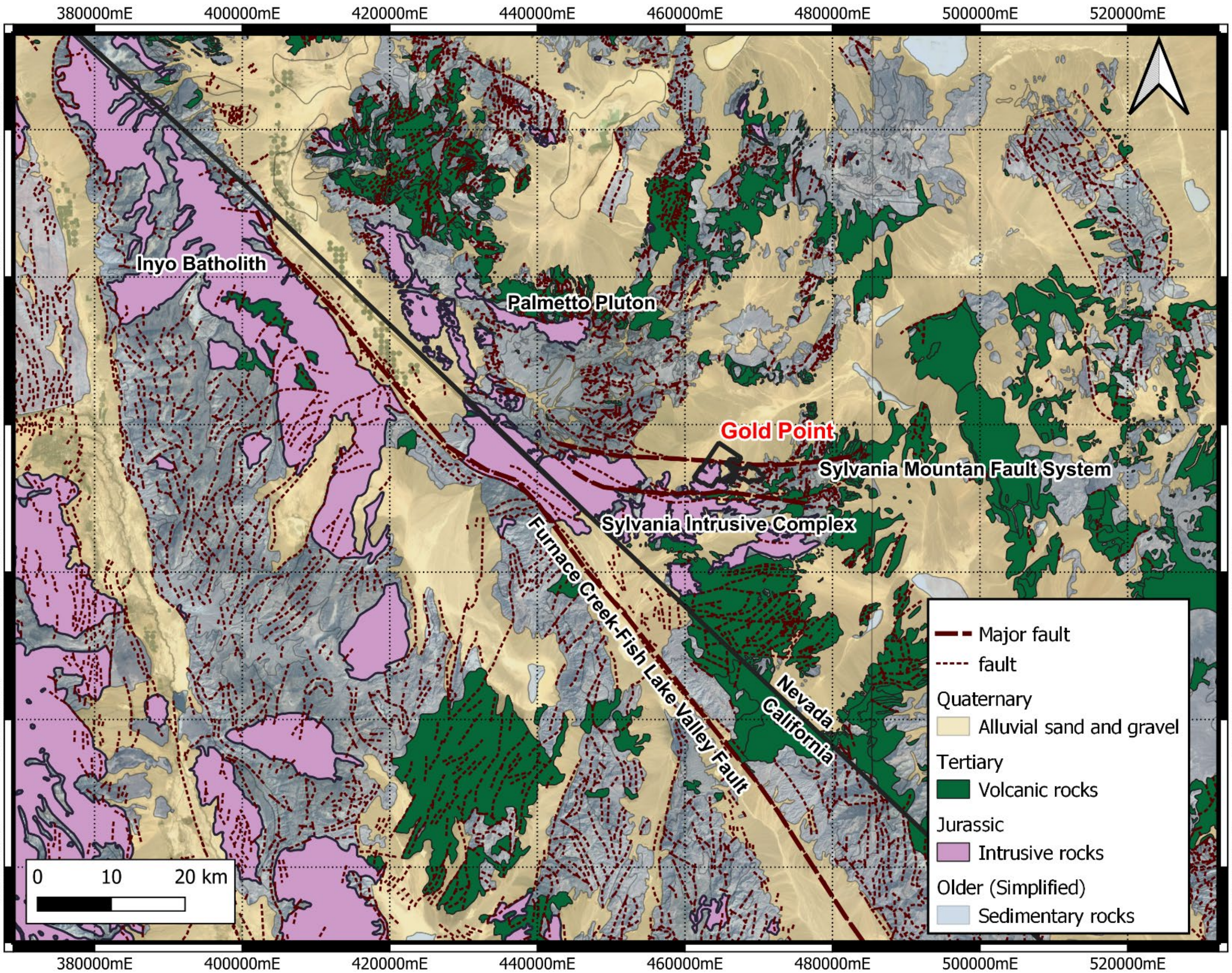


Figure 7-1: Simplified Regional Geology (GGL 2023)

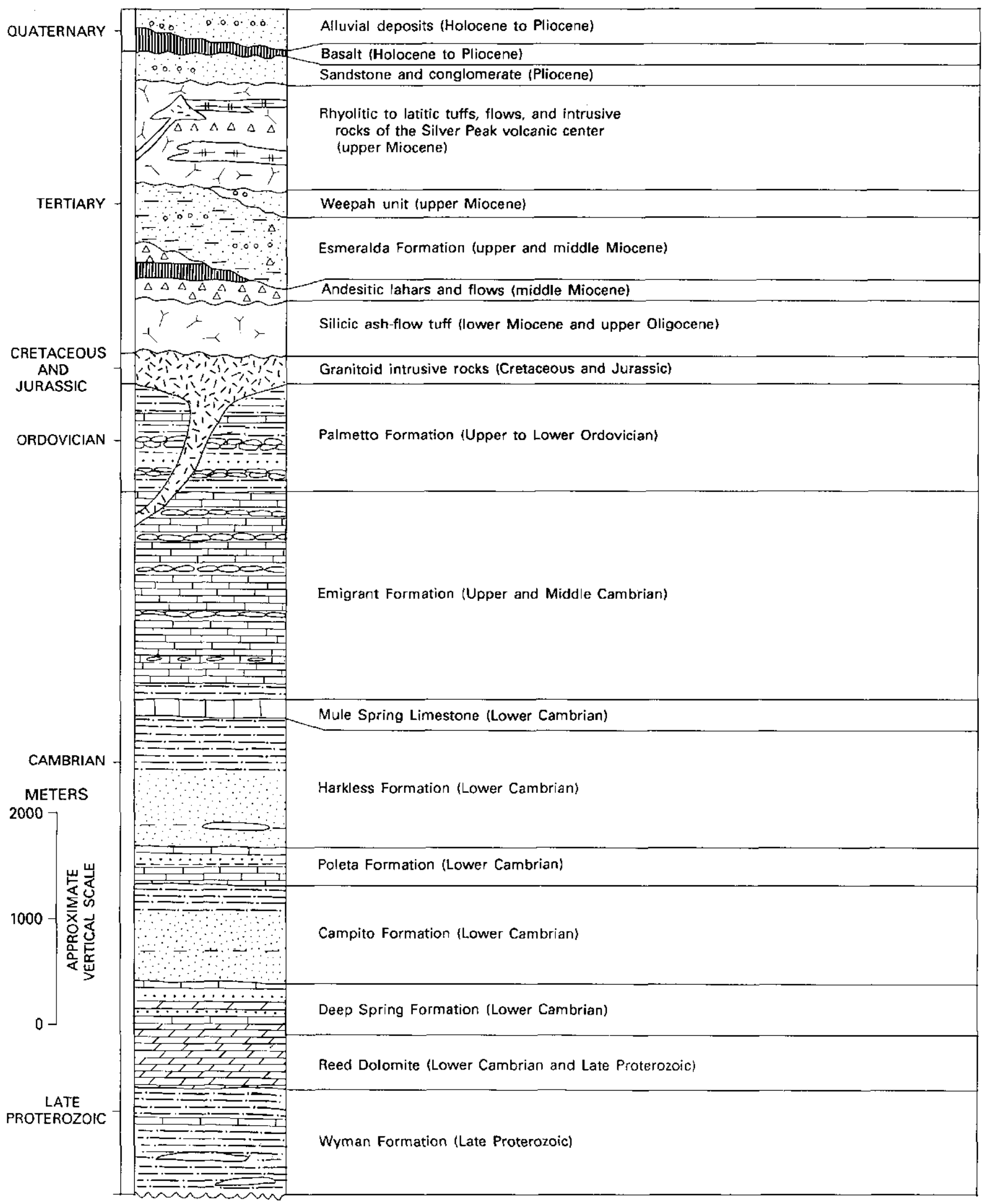


Figure 7-2: Generalized Stratigraphic Section (Modified after Stewart and Diamond, 1990)

The Deep Spring Formation is 1,100’ to 1,600’ (335-488 m) thick and is composed of siltstone, sandstone, limy sandstone, dolomitic sandstone, quartzite, sandy limestone and dolomite. IIt is divided into three members that are recognized throughout the extent of the formation and that are referred to informally as the lower, middle, and upper members.

The lower member is composed of limestone, dolomite, and minor amounts of sandy limestone, dolomite, siltstone calcareous sandstone, and quartzite. The middle member is composed of quartzite, calcareous sandstone, limestone, and minor amounts of siltstone and dolomite. The upper member has a twofold division throughout its area of recognition. The lower consists of siltstone and very fine-grained silty quartzite. The upper part of the member consists of finely crystalline dolomite that is well bedded or is locally massive.

The Precambrian and Paleozoic sedimentary rocks have been intruded by the middle Jurassic to early Cretaceous coarse-grained plutonic rock, most of which has the composition of quartz monzonite (Albers and Stewart, 1972). The largest masses are the **Sylvania Intrusive Complex** (582 km^2) and the Inyo batholith (1,036 km^2).

The composition of the Sylvania Intrusive Complex ranges from quartz monzonite towards the west and granite to the southeast. A potassium-argon date of 155±4 million years was obtained for biotite in the main porphyritic quartz monzonite in the southern part of the Complex.

Tertiary rocks in the region include welded and non-welded ash flows, lava flows, volcanic breccia, and fresh-water sedimentary rocks. The volcanic rocks range in composition from rhyolitic to basaltic, the thickness and composition of which vary from area to area. In the Gold Point area, and southern Esmeralda County, the Tertiary system is entirely represented by volcanic rocks. The oldest are beds of air-fall tuff and non-welded ash flows that lie at the base of a sequence of welded ash flows, the **Timber Mountain Tuff**, which is at least 1,350’ (411 m) thick.

7.1.2 Regional Structure

Gold Point lies within the Walker Lane, a zone of dextral motion within the western margin of the Basin and Range province. It is estimated that approximately 25% of the differential motion between the Pacific and North American plates occurs in the Walker Lane.

The Sylvania Mountain Fault System (“SMFZ”) is a major left-oblique structure that extends east from the Furnace Creek–Fish Lake Valley fault in southwestern Nevada, Figure 7.1. The system interacts with a series of north-northeast–striking structures that bound a rectilinear pull-apart basin, Lida Valley, and serve as part of a displacement transfer system relaying slip from the eastern California shear zone to the Walker Lane (Dunn et al., 2015).

West-northwest–trending strands of the SMFZ enter the Property area in the southwest part of Lida Valley. The fault zone is approximately six kilometres wide and is composed of three major fault strands, locally connected by anastomosing structures. The southern and central strands are mapped eastward into and adjacent to Slate Ridge. The southern strand can be traced farther east to the south side of Mount Dunfee. The central strand projects into the southwestern part of Lida Valley and is locally identified by scarps in older alluvial deposits. It is mostly covered by younger alluvial deposits and is generally located at the abrupt end of pre-Cenozoic outcrops. The central and southern fault strands cross the Property, where the central strand can be traced to Slate Ridge and southern strand can be traced to the south side of Mount Dunfee (Figure 7-3).

The general structural regime in the Lida Valley basin comprises a pull-apart structural system with extension localized on north-northeast faults and transcurrent displacement on east-west faults. The combination of mapped faults and subsurface faults indicate an internal geometry that is substantially more complex than most pull-apart basin systems due to fault relays and transfer fault systems. Faults exhibit a tendency to curve along strike and to merge with other faults, resulting in an intricate array of kinematically linked structures that transfer displacement (Dunn et al., 2015).

7.2 Property Geology

Much of the Property is underlain by Quaternary alluvial sands and gravels (Figure 7-3). Outcrops are exposed only on hills and ridges in the west, center, and eastern portions of the Property and are separated by alluvial filled valleys. Precambrian Wyman and Reed Dolomite Formations comprise the central and eastern parts of the Property, while granitic rocks belonging to the Sylvania Intrusive Complex form the hills to the west. The central ridge system is truncated to the east by the inferred Dieckman Fault.

Emplacement of the Sylvania Intrusive Complex uplifted the sedimentary stratigraphy, tilting the units, moderately, to the northeast. Hornfels alteration is prominent in the Wyman Formation surrounding the intrusive rocks.

Narrow diabase dikes in the central part of the Property and aplite dikes in the eastern have intruded all other rock types. The diabase dikes are steeply dipping and strike to the southeast along the same orientation as the mineralized veins. Aplite dikes have also been reported within the granitic rocks to the east but not mapped. The exact age and genetic relationship of these rocks is not yet known.

7.2.1 Property Scale Structure

The structural setting at the Property is consistent with the regional structural setting of the Sylvania Mountain Fault System. The west-northwest orientation of vein faults on the Property is consistent with emplacement into a left-oblique structural regime with both transcurrent and extensional structures. The west-northwest to east-west oriented vein faults may represent synthetic structures that localized transcurrent displacements, whereas the north-northeast and north-northwest structures may represent antithetic structures that were transfer zones for extensional displacement.

The Property lies within the SMFZ between the Central and Southern Strands (Figure 7-3) which are regional scale sinistral strike-slip fault structures. The inferred Dieckman fault, a northeast-striking normal fault, bisects the Property and is believed to pre-date mineralization. This fault marks the edge of the exposed vein system where veins project out under alluvial cover. Diabase dikes, which are believed to pre-date mineralization, have been observed crossing this structure.

Smaller scale strike-slip structures are seen within the main vein system. These strike west-northwest and typically dip to the northeast.

Faulting has been mapped throughout the Property both at surface and in underground workings. At surface, faults are best exposed in pits and trenches; however, weathering and oxidation often obscurefault surfaces making it difficult to understand kinematics. Structures identified during mapping by GGL suggest transcurrent and extensional faults are present on Property. Four main categories of faults have been identified:

Vein faults: These faults occur in a variety of rock types but differ in their geometry depending on the characteristics of the surrounding wall rocks. In competent units of the Wyman Formation, these structures are found as well-defined vein or breccia zones, whereas in less competent rocks, such as siltstone, the structures narrow to thin fractures or fracture sets characterized by minor slip surfaces. In the Reed Dolomite , vein faults often bifurcate into anastomosing veinlets or redirect to take on the orientation of bedding planes. Vein fault structures are not always spatially exclusive of each other and can change based on lithology and competency contrasts in which fault strands may deflect and converge along strike. The most prominent vein faults are oriented west-northwest to east-west.

Cross faults: Many of these faults are similar in nature to vein faults and can be difficult to distinguish but are often recognized by offsets along contacts, vein faults, or quartz veins. These structures generally appear as a series of slips and fractures that are found in conjunction with fault gouge and breccia zones. The most characteristic of these structures are north-northwest to north-northeast-striking cross faults, which have been observed locally at surface, offsetting quartz veins. Locally, these cross faults converge with the west-northwest-striking vein faults.

Strike-slip faults: Many of these structures coincide with vein faults; however, several strike-slip faults with no association to veining have been mapped on the Property. These structures exhibit well-defined fault planes that are often coated with slickensides. Displacement along these faults is generally small with units offset by centimetres. Kinematic indicators for mapped strike-slip faults indicate both dextral and sinistral motion, and they may represent synthetic or secondary reactivated structures.

Normal faults: These faults are mapped sporadically throughout the Property and are best exposed where they offset Wyman Formation stratigraphy. Displacement along these faults is generally small (cm-scale) and may reflect extensional strain accommodation related to the regional structural regime.

Timing on movement on the various fault types is uncertain at this time.

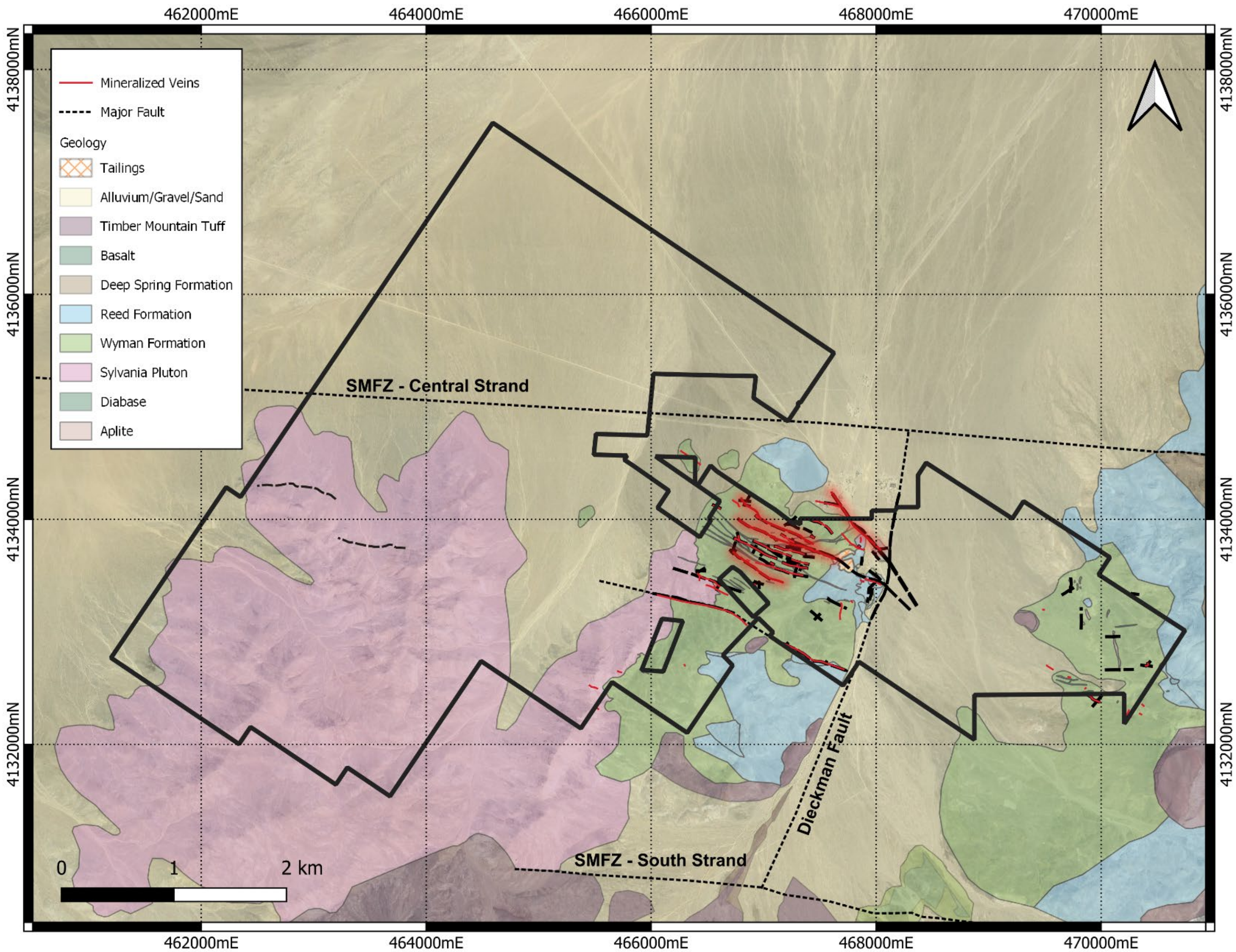


Figure 7-3: Property Geology (GGL 2023)

7.3 MINERALIZATION

Multiple styles of mineralization have been identified on the Gold Point Property. Historical production and most of the modern-day exploration have concentrated on fault-controlled gold and silver rich veins. Recent work by GGL has identified copper-molybdenum-gold, porphyry-style mineralization within the Sylvania Intrusive Complex in the western part of the Property, and calc-silicate skarn mineralization along the contact between the intrusive rocks and Wyman Formation.

Work by other companies on nearby claims has also recognized the potential for lithium clay deposits in the alluvial basin in the northern part of the Property. At this time, GGL is focusing only on the vein - and porphyry- styles of mineralization and has not completed any work to evaluate other possible mineralization styles.

7.3.1 Vein Mineralization Types

Vein mineralization on the Property is structurally controlled. Of the 15 veins identified to date (Figure 7-4), all but one is located in the central portion of the Property near the historical operations. Most of GGL's exploration work on the vein system has taken place within a 1.3 km wide by 1.5 km long corridor near the center of the property where 14 veins have been identified. The eastern and western boundaries of this corridor are obscured by alluvial cover. Coarse-grain quartz veins crossing the Sylvania Intrusive Complex have been observed but not yet mapped or examined in detail. Stockwork quartz veins related to porphyry-style mineralization are described in Section 7.3.3.

The following descriptions are based upon observations made by GGL in the central part of the property and limited by poor exposure.

The understanding of these controls and how they influence vein geometry is critical for future discovery. Historical production and more recent work completed on the Property by GGL has documented three different styles of gold-bearing veins or breccias. Descriptions of the different vein styles and their associated structural characteristics are provided below:

Vein Faults

Strongly oxidized quartz vein-breccia zones in vein faults comprise milky white to translucent grey quartz. The crushed and brecciated quartz that has been re-cemented by hematite ± limonite or chalcedonic quartz indicates several episodes of reactivation and fluid flow. Textures are highly variable along strike and range from vuggy to pitted quartz to well-developed breccias that range from clast dominated to cement dominated. Locally, this vein type can contain cavities or fractures that are lined with finely crystalline quartz to larger euhedral quartz crystals.

Typically, a layer of well-developed clay gouge separates these vein faults from the wall rock. Mineralization is difficult to identify at surface, but where visible it comprises galena-pyrite ± chalcopyrite ± chlorargyrite. These vein faults strike northwest-southeast and have moderate to steep dips that fluctuate along strike. Most vein exposures are strongly oxidized. The deepest workings on any of these veins are in the Orleans mine where oxidation is still prevalent 260 m vertical below surface.

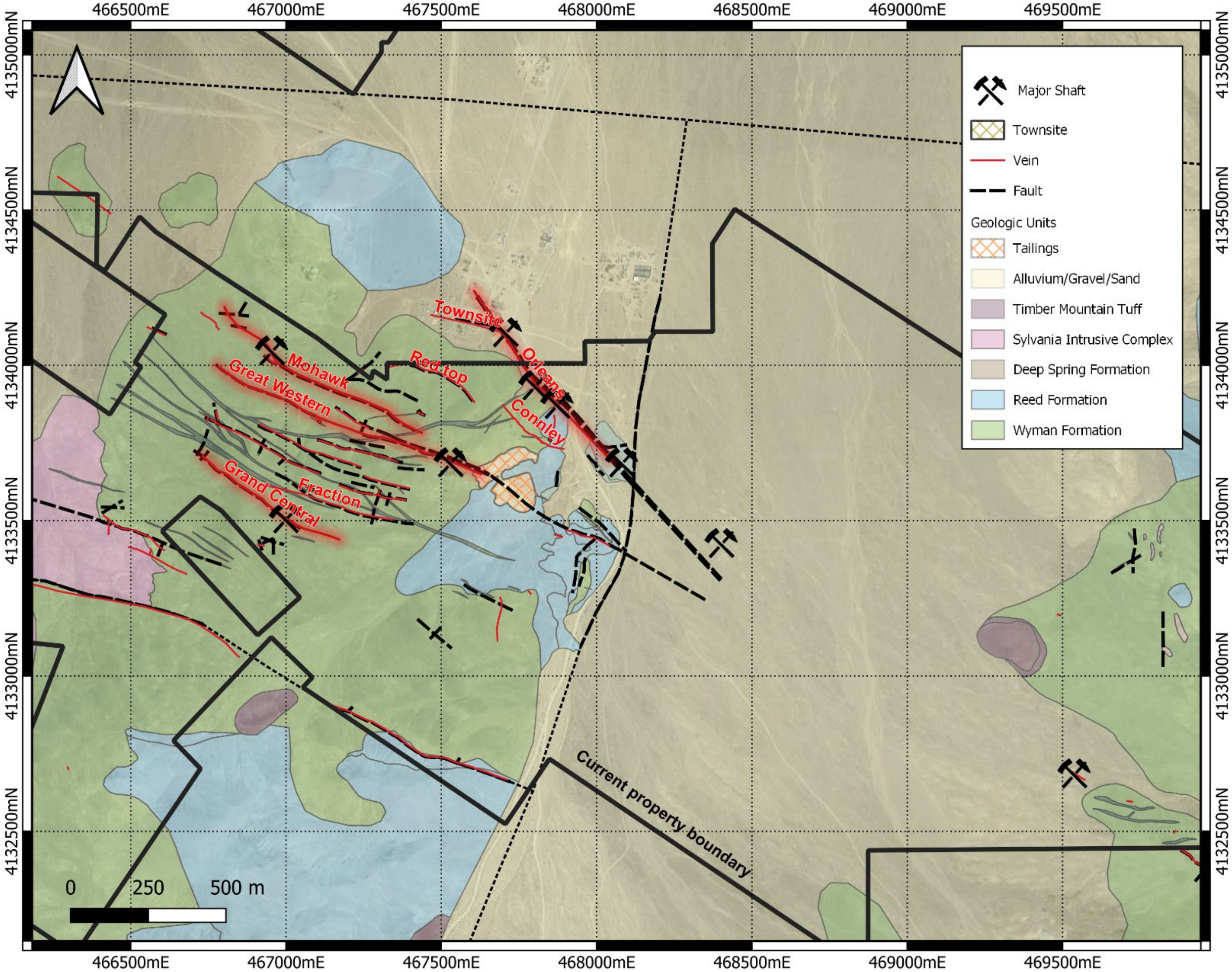


Figure 7-4: Vein Mineralization (GGL 2023)

Veins that strike between 100° and 125°, are often vertical to steeply southwest dipping. These veins tend to be more competent and contain less hematite. Whereas veins that strike to the southeast (between 280° and 305°) dip moderately to the northeast. The fluctuations in the dip of these vein faults along strike suggest the veins anastomose.

Vein faults are clay altered and contain abundant hematite. All historical mining on the Property, including the Great Western and Orleans Mines, was conducted along northeast-dipping fault structures hosting mineralization of this type. Bedrock in this area is near the surface; however, it is poorly exposed. The veins project both east and west under alluvial cover. To the east, the veins are believed to cross the older Dieckman fault.

Historical mining along these veins has been concentrated on high-grade intervals occurring along gently east-plunging shoots believed to be structural junctions and dilation zones along primary fault structures. Where observed in the underground workings, these high-grade zones range in thickness from approximately 1 m to over 18 m and average approximately 2.5 m over horizontal distances of 35 m to 45 m. Within the mines, these shoots are observed occurring at 75 m to 100 m intervals along the primary structure.

Beyond the underground workings, these vein-faults are poorly exposed, and observations are restricted to a limited number of historical pits. Where observed on surface, these unmined structures range in width from 10 cm to 97 cm, averaging approximately 20 cm.

In underground workings, individual vein-faults have an observed strike length of approximately 600 m and grade into the coarse-grain mineralization described below. Together with the coarse-grain quartz veins, individual structures are observed to have combined strike lengths close to 1,000 m long; however, the extensions of these veins project beneath the alluvial cover to both the east and west.

Coarse-Grain Quartz Veins

Milky white to sporadically red-pink-stained massive to coarse-grained quartz veins are found crosscutting the contact between the Wyman Formation and the Sylvania Intrusive Complex about 1 km south of the main vein system. Textures are variable and range from massive to vuggy and pitted quartz with local cavities lined with euhedral quartz crystals. Mineralization comprises galena-tetrahedrite-pyrite-malachite ± azurite. In the Sylvania Intrusive Complex, these veins sometimes contain fine-grain wulfenite occurring in patches and coating in vugs and pits. These veins strike between 105° and 125° with shallow to steep dips to the southwest. While these veins exhibit a similar orientation to the quartz vein breccia vein faults, often times following the same structures; however, they have seen little to no post-mineral movement.

On average, these veins are 20 to 30 cm wide. The widest of these veins is found along the western limits of the Great Western Vein. At its thickest, this vein averages 1 m in width over a strike length of 20 m, reaching a maximum width of approximately 2 m wide before disappearing under cover. Further to the east, the Great Western Vein becomes brecciated and transitions to a vein fault.

Fine-Grain Quartz Veins

Fine-grain quartz veins are composed of milky white to translucent grey, massive to very fine to medium-grained quartz with pitting, cavities and vuggy textures and local limonite ± hematite. Fractures are often coated with limonite and brown oxide. Mineralization is difficult to identify at surface, but where visible it comprises galena-pyrite ± tetrahedrite. These veins generally strike between 003° and 052° with shallow to steep dips to the northwest. They are cut by the other vein types. Locally, these veins are bedding parallel and may contain wulfenite.

These fine-grain veins are typically between 30 to 40 cm wide but range up to 1 m. These veins are poorly exposed, and their observed strike length is often shorter than the other two vein types, often between 5 and 10 m. These veins appear to be more abundant to the west, nearer the intrusive contact.

Dilation zones or jogs resulting from multiple periods of dip-slip movement along the series of anastomosing faults likely created the conduits for the multistage emplacement of quartz and gold mineralization. Furthermore, the intersection of vein segments may coincide with ore shoots that are at an oblique angle to the direction of extension. Future exploration should target known or suspected structural junctions.

Poor constraints on the timing of mineralization at the Gold Point Property further hinder the understanding of the structural complexity of the area. Constraining the timing of veining and determining the ages of mineralization for the different vein styles will provide context to the structural setting of the Property within the regional structural regime.

7.3.2 Vein Descriptions

GGL has identified 14 separate veins within the central portion of the Gold Point Property (Figure 7-4). Of these, four saw past production. These are the Orleans, Lime Point, Great Western, and Grand Central veins. Of the remaining 10 veins, five have been named: Townsite, Connley, Red Top, Whale, and Fraction. All of these veins occur within a 1.3 km wide by 1.5 km long corridor. The eastern and western boundaries of this corridor are obscured by alluvial cover.

The following descriptions are based upon historical records and observations made by GGL on surface and underground. All of the veins are open along strike and down-dip.

The **Orleans Vein** is a vein fault and is not exposed on surface. It has been traced for 715 m in underground workings. This is the deepest mine on the property where underground workings extend to the 1020' level (260 m below surface). Historical operation reportedly identified four high-grade shoots occurring along the main vein fault. Most of the historical production and development occurred along the two eastern most shoots which have been examined by GGL. No water has been intersected in the mine, and the vein is strongly oxidized to the lowest levels.

The **Lime Point Vein** contains vein mineralization of both fault and coarse-grain quartz styles. It has been traced on surface for 760 m. Multiple shafts have been sunk on the vein; however, historical production utilized a 600' (182 m) vertical shaft. GGL has not rehabilitated and entered these workings therefore has not validated their extent or mineralization within.

The **Great Western Vein** contains vein mineralization of both fault and coarse-grain quartz styles. The majority of the veins are of the former type. The later is present only on the extreme western end of the exposed vein. The Great Western Vein is exposed on surface and underground over a strike length of 920 m. A shaft was sunk on the main vein to 900' (230 m below surface); however, most development in the mine occurred above the 600' level within two high-grade shoots.

The **Grand Central Vein** is predominantly a coarse-grain quartz vein with localized intervals showing evidence of fault style. This vein is exposed on surface over a strike length of 515 m. Numerous small surface pits and trenches exist along this vein; however, the main historical production was through a 140' (43 m) vertical shaft.

The **Townsite Vein** is a splay off of the Orleans vein. It underlies the townsite and is not on the property. This is a part of the Orleans mine and is connected to the main Orleans vein through underground workings.

The **Connley Vein** is a flat-lying, north-dipping coarse-grain quartz vein that has been exposed through surface trenching for 250 m. A historical 60' (18 m) exploration shaft was sunk on this vein; however, no information exists regarding this shaft.

The **Red Top Vein** is exposed on surface for approximately 300 m and is thought to be an extension of the Connley. GGL has conducted only limited exploration work on this vein.

The **Whale Vein** is a 130 m long vein fault structure that appears to lie along the same fault as the Great Western vein; however, the interval between these structures is covered, and no direct link can be observed. A historical 50' (15 m) vertical shaft and multiple surface pits are located along this structure.

The **Fraction Vein** is a coarse-grain quartz vein that has been exposed on surface for over 420 m. Multiple shallow shafts of unknown depths and pits are located along this structure. Mapping by GGL has shown that this vein is oblique to the Grand Central vein and may intersect it further to the west.

7.3.3 Porphyry Mineralization

Prospecting and sampling by GGL identified indications of porphyry-style mineralization and alteration within a 1.8 km by 2.2 km area in the southwestern corner of the Property. This area has been named the Le Champ De Gold Point ("Le Champ") target (Figure 7-5).

Soil sampling and prospecting located an area of strongly anomalous copper and molybdenum mineralization within phases of the Sylvania Intrusive Complex. Malachite, azurite, and minor chrysocolla were identified along moderately south-dipping fault structures within the soil anomaly. (Figure 7-6a).

Follow-up prospecting and evaluation of satellite imagery identified dark discolored float trains within smectite- and kaolinite-altered granitic rocs. These float trains are south of the fault structures that host copper mineralization. Mapping and prospecting has confirmed that the dark discoloration seen in the imagery comprises jarosite- and limonite-coated fractures in the talus rocks (Figure 7-6b). Strong quartz stockwork veining with limonitic pits is common within the intrusion (Figure 7-6c) and spatially associated with the limonite coated talus. Stockwork comprises 1-1.5 cm quartz veins, spaced 10-15 cm apart, with weak to moderate limonite staining at the vein contacts. Prospecting has observed stockwork zones occurring over areas approximately 150 m by 350 m in size; however, due to limited exposure, the true extent of these zones has not yet been determined.

Most of the rocks at Le Champ are strongly clay altered and indicative of a leached environment. Mobile metals such as copper have been leached from the surface rocks, while molybdenum, a non-mobile metal, remains. Rock samples are described in Section 9.2 and contain strongly anomalous molybdenum and weakly elevated copper.

Intrusive rocks underlying the main porphyry target area vary in composition from granitic to quartz monzonite and in texture from fine grain to porphyritic. Aplitic dikes are also present within the target area. The compositional and textural variations demonstrate that the Sylvania Intrusive Complex comprises multiple phases.

The depth of surface weathering at Le Champ is uncertain, but it could be quite deep based on the depth of weathering seen in the underground working at the Orleans mine, about 3.5 km to the east.

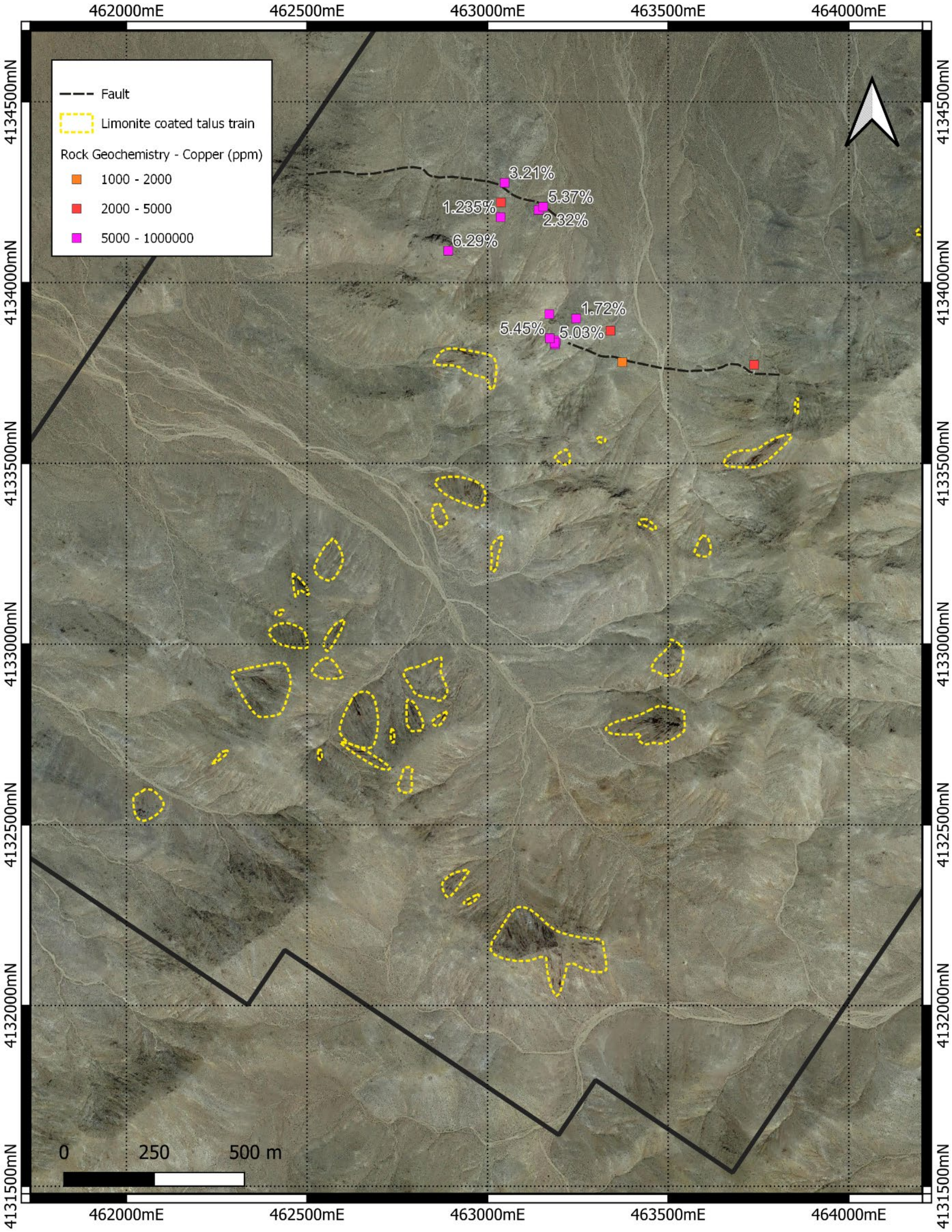


Figure 7-5: Le Champ Porphyry Target (GGL 2023)

Figure 7-6: a) Copper mineralization along fault structure; b) Limonite stained talus; c) Quartz stockwork (GGL 2023)

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

Multiple deposit types are found on the Property. These include fault-hosted veins, low-sulphidation veins, skarns, and copper-molybdenum-gold porphyry-style mineralization. Based on lithium mineralization discovered in unconsolidated sediments on a nearby property, lithium-bearing clay may also be present on the Property. Of these types, only the vein and porphyry types have been explored by GGL. GGL has not done sufficient work to show the viability of any skarn mineralization or lithium clay deposits on the Property.

8.1 VEIN MODEL

The geological setting, mineralization, and alteration found on the Property are typical of low-sulphidation epithermal deposits. These are hydrothermal systems emplaced at shallow depths, generally <1 km, in the earth's crust. A brief review of this deposit type is provided here, but the reader is referred to Buchanan (1981) and Simmons et al (2005) for a more in-depth review. Figure 8-1from Buchanan (1981) shows a conceptual model of a low-sulphidation deposit.

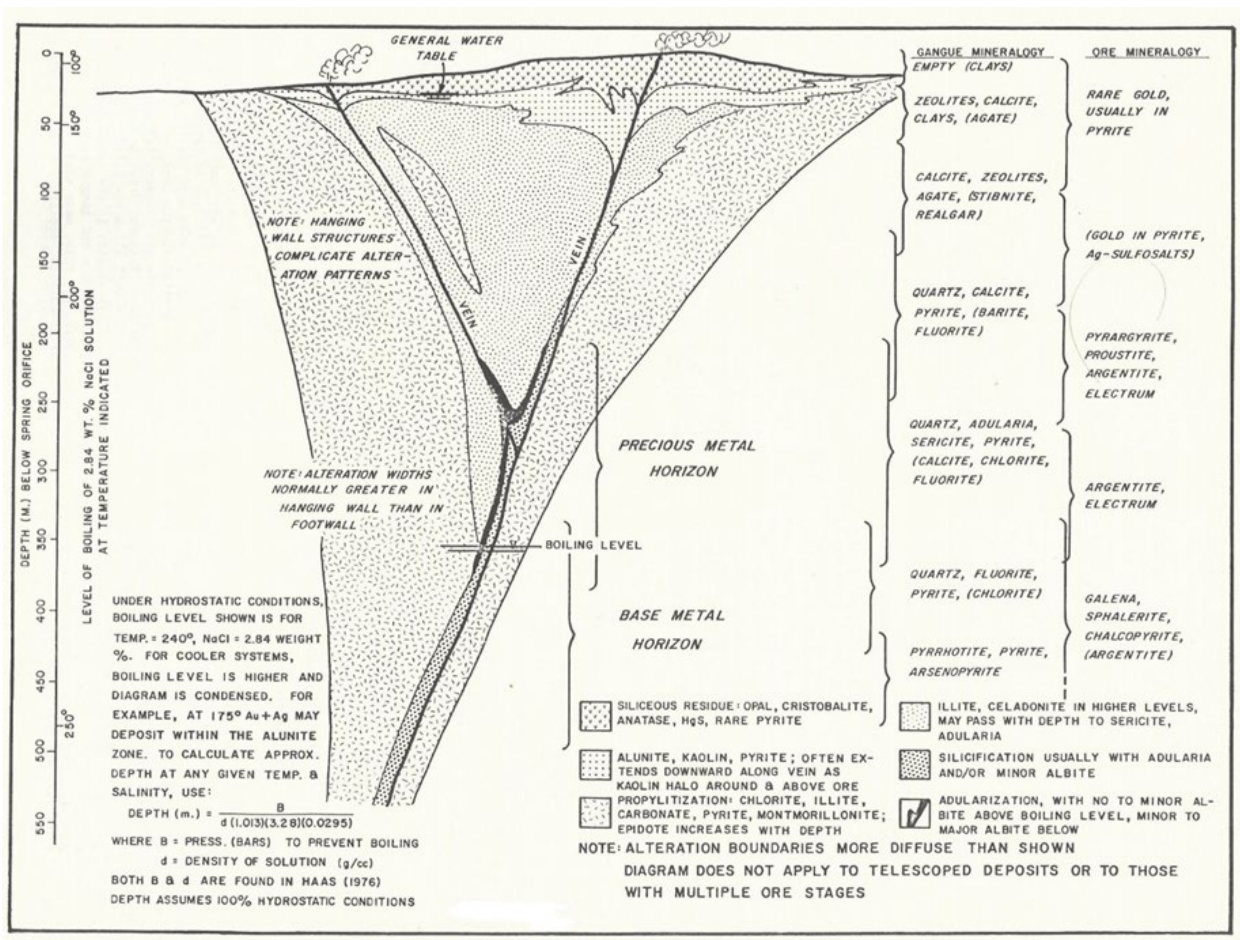


Figure 8-1: Epithermal Deposit Model (Modified after Buchanan, 1981)

Low-sulphidation deposits are developed in a geothermal or hot springs environment versus "high-sulphidation" epithermal systems which are formed in a volcanic hydrothermal environment. Gold and silver mineralization in low-sulphidation vein deposits are found in veins, vein stockworks and as minor disseminations. Major deposit examples in the region include: the Round Mountain mine, the Aurora – Bodie District, and the Tonopah and Rawhide Districts. The Paradise Peak deposit and Goldfield District are classic examples of high-sulphidation mineralization, while the Santa Fe and Isabella Pearl deposits exhibit high or intermediate sulphidation (Albino and Boyer, 1992).

Structural controls are most important in the formation of low-sulphidation deposits, as they provide channels for fluid ingress and open spaces for ore deposition. Low-sulphidation deposits are typically found in districts where regional sub-parallel and intersecting structures define stress fields related to shallow crustal movement resulting in opening and reopening of the structures. These districts can me multiple 100s of km in length. At a deposit- or deposit-cluster-scale that is on the order of several kilometres in length, the local structural regime controls the rupturing of strata and deposition of subsequent mineralization. Ore shoots typically develop within dilatant zones where veins bend or structures intersect and are best developed in local extensional settings. In a vertical view, many vein structures horsetail or split near surface and commonly have stockwork zones developed in the hanging wall side.

The metals component of the vein filling material is zoned with respect to the boiling level. Base metals (Pb, Zn, Cu) tend to be deposited below it, while gold and silver are mostly deposited above the boiling level. Boiling may occur at different elevations for different mineralizing episodes. A broad zone, or entirely separate zones, may be developed. The result may be composite veins, repetitions of the zoning, and/or barren zones in stacked veins.

Like mineralization, alteration is also zoned with respect to the boiling level and the paleosurface. Alteration tends to be confined to a "neck" with depth and spreads out laterally and upwards from the primary fluid conduits. Towards the paleosurface, structural horse-tailing and stockwork zones are common. The overall lateral alteration extends outwards from a central vein zone towards areas of propylitic alteration, while the vertical zonation progresses from silicification to advanced argillic alteration to siliceous residue. Near-paleosurface alteration may generate advanced argillic alteration minerals such as kaolinite, alunite and buddingtonite. A cap of fine-grained silica (silica sinter) deposited on or directly below the surface is common in preserved systems. This surficial silicification is much finer grained than the deeper silica vein (zones) and is often colloidal or opaline, occurring with cinnabar and very fine-grained pyrite. This description of a silica cap is very similar to the 'silica cap' found on the within part of the Le Champ target.

8.2 PORPHYRY MODEL

The following description of porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold deposits is taken from Panteleyev, 1995.

Porphyry deposits are commonly formed in orogenic belts at convergent plate boundaries linked to subduction-related magmatism. They are also associated with the emplacement of high-level stocks during extensional tectonism, which is related to strike-slip faulting and back-arc spreading following continental margin accretion.

Typical host rocks are intrusions and range from coarse-grained phaneritic to porphyritic stocks, batholiths and dike swarms. Compositions range from calc-alkaline quartz diorite to granodiorite and quartz monzonite. Commonly, there are multiple intrusive phases that are successively emplaced, and a large variety of breccias are typically developed.

Intrusion-hosted deposits are found in large plutonic- to batholithic-scale intrusions immobilized at relatively deep levels, say 2 to 4 km. Related dikes and intrusive breccia bodies can be emplaced at shallower levels. Host rocks are phaneritic coarse grained to porphyritic. The intrusions can display internal compositional differences because of differentiation with gradational to sharp boundaries between the different phases of magma emplacement. Local swarms of dikes, many with associated breccias, and fault zones are sites of mineralization. Orebodies around silicified alteration zones tend to occur as diffuse vein stockworks carrying chalcopyrite, bornite and minor pyrite in intensely fractured rocks, but overall, sulphide minerals are sparse. Much of the early potassic and phyllic alteration in central parts of orebodies is restricted to the margins of mineralized fractures as selvages. Later phyllic-argillic alteration forms envelopes on the veins and fractures and is more pervasive and widespread. Propylitic alteration is widespread but unobtrusive and is indicated by the presence of rare pyrite with chloritized mafic minerals, saussuritized plagioclase and small amounts of epidote.

Pyrite is usually the predominant sulphide mineral, but in some deposits the iron oxide minerals magnetite, and rarely hematite, are abundant. Ore minerals are chalcopyrite; molybdenite, lesser bornite and rare (primary) chalcocite. Subordinate minerals are tetrahedrite/tennantite, enargite and minor gold, electrum and arsenopyrite. In many deposits late veins commonly contain galena and sphalerite in a gangue of quartz, calcite, and barite.

Alteration mineralogy consists of quartz, sericite, biotite, K-feldspar, albite, anhydrite/gypsum, magnetite, actinolite, chlorite, epidote, calcite, clay minerals, and tourmaline. Early formed alteration can be overprinted by younger assemblages. Potassic-altered zones (K-feldspar and biotite) commonly coincide with mineralization. The biotite is a fine-grained, secondary mineral that is commonly referred to as a “biotite hornfels.” The early biotite and potassic assemblages can be partially to completely overprinted by later biotite and K-feldspar alteration, zoning outwards to quartz–sericite–pyrite (phyllic) alteration, then, less commonly, argillic zones, and rarely, in the uppermost parts of some deposits, kaolinite–pyrophyllite, or advanced argillic, alteration.

Secondary (supergene) zones carry chalcocite, covellite and other copper minerals (digenite, djurleite, etc.), chrysocolla, native copper and copper oxide, carbonate and sulphate minerals. Oxidized and leached zones at surface are marked by ferruginous 'cappings' with supergene clay minerals, limonite (goethite, hematite and jarosite) and residual quartz.

Calc-alkalic systems can be zoned with a cupriferous (± Mo) ore zone having a ‘barren’, low-grade pyritic core and surrounded by a pyritic halo with peripheral base and precious metalbearing veins. Central zones with Cu commonly have coincident Mo, Au and Ag with possibly Bi, W, B and Sr. Peripheral enrichment in Pb, Zn, Mn, V, Sb, As, Se, Te, Co, Ba, Rb and possibly Hg is documented.

Porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold deposits can be associated with copper skarns, low-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver veins, and auriferous and polymetallic base metal quartz and quartz-carbonate veins.

8.2.1 Supergene Enrichment

Supergene leaching, oxidation, and chalcocite enrichment in porphyry and related copper deposits take place in the weathering environment to depths of several hundred metres (Sillitoe, 2005). Enriched grades may attain 1.5% to >2% copper, commonly two or three times the hypogene tenor. Deep oxidation also transforms low-grade refractory gold mineralization into bulk-mineable ore. Where acidic conditions prevail, copper is efficiently leached and transferred downward to the reduced environment, beneath the water table, where sulfide enrichment takes place.

Leached cappings are traditionally subdivided based on their dominant limonite component into hematitic above mature enrichment, goethitic above hypogene ore or proto-ore where copper leaching is limited, and jarositic above pyrite-rich mineralization. Major oxidized copper orebodies are developed either in situ where pyrite content and leaching are minimal, or as exotic accumulations located lateral to enriched zones. Oxidized ore comprises copper minerals and mineraloids of both green and black color, with the latter, such as copper wad, copper pitch, and neotocite, being poorly characterized and tending to typify low-grade rock volumes. Enrichment, by factors of three or even more, generates chalcocite and other copper-rich sulfides in proximity to the overlying water table but lower grade covellite mineralization at depth. Gold and molybdenum do not normally undergo significant enrichment. Oxidized and enriched zones undergo pervasive supergene argillic alteration, with kaolinite. Under arid to semiarid conditions aalteration is accompanied by alunite. In leached and enriched deposits, smectite is more common in zones of in-situ sulfide oxidation.

9 EXPLORATION

Since acquiring the core of the Property in July of 2020, GGL has further consolidated and expanded the Property. During this time, GGL has completed systematic exploration around the past producing mines and known veins. It has also conducted reconnaissance-scale exploration for porphyry mineralization, which led to discovery of the Le Champ target. Work has comprised geochemical sampling, mapping, prospecting, underground sampling, airborne geophysics, reverse circulation and diamond drilling. Drilling is discussed in Section 10.

9.1 SOIL SAMPLING

A total of 2,426 soil samples was collected from grids and along contour lines within the Property. Soil grids were placed over the central and eastern portions of the Property. Samples were collected every 25 m on lines spaced 50 to 100 m apart on these grids. Contour sampling was used to evaluate the steeper western portion of the Property. Here, samples were collected every 50 m along a single traverse line positioned near the break in slope, just above the thicker alluvial cover.

Table 9-1 summarizes the results from the various soil sampling programs over the entire project area.

Table 9-1: Property-wide soil sample statistics

	Gold (ppb)	**Silver (ppm)**	**Copper (ppm)**	**Lead (ppm)**	**Molybdenum (ppm)**	**Arsenic (ppm)**
Maximum	1,140	44.7	509	6620	975	2020
95th percentile	48	0.81	54	79	10	73
80th percentile	13	0.28	30	22	2	27
50th percentile	5	0.12	22	14	1	16
Average	14	0.29	27	26	4	28

Gold, silver, copper, lead, molybdenum, and arsenic results in soil sampling are shown on Figure 9-1 to Figure 9-6.

For further interpretation of the results from the geochemical sampling programs, the Property is best divided into four domains that are geomorphically and geologically distinct: Central, East, Southwest, and Northwest.

Each of these domains takes into consideration depth to outcrop, terrain, mineralization styles, and underlying rock type, which are factors that influence the effectiveness of soil sampling. All of the soil samples were analyzed using the same aqua regia digestion and analytical technique. Some elements, such as molybdenum, may not be totally digested using aqua regia; therefore, reported values may be lower than actual values. The Author believes that for the purposes of identifying geochemical trends and prospective anomalies, the method is suitable.

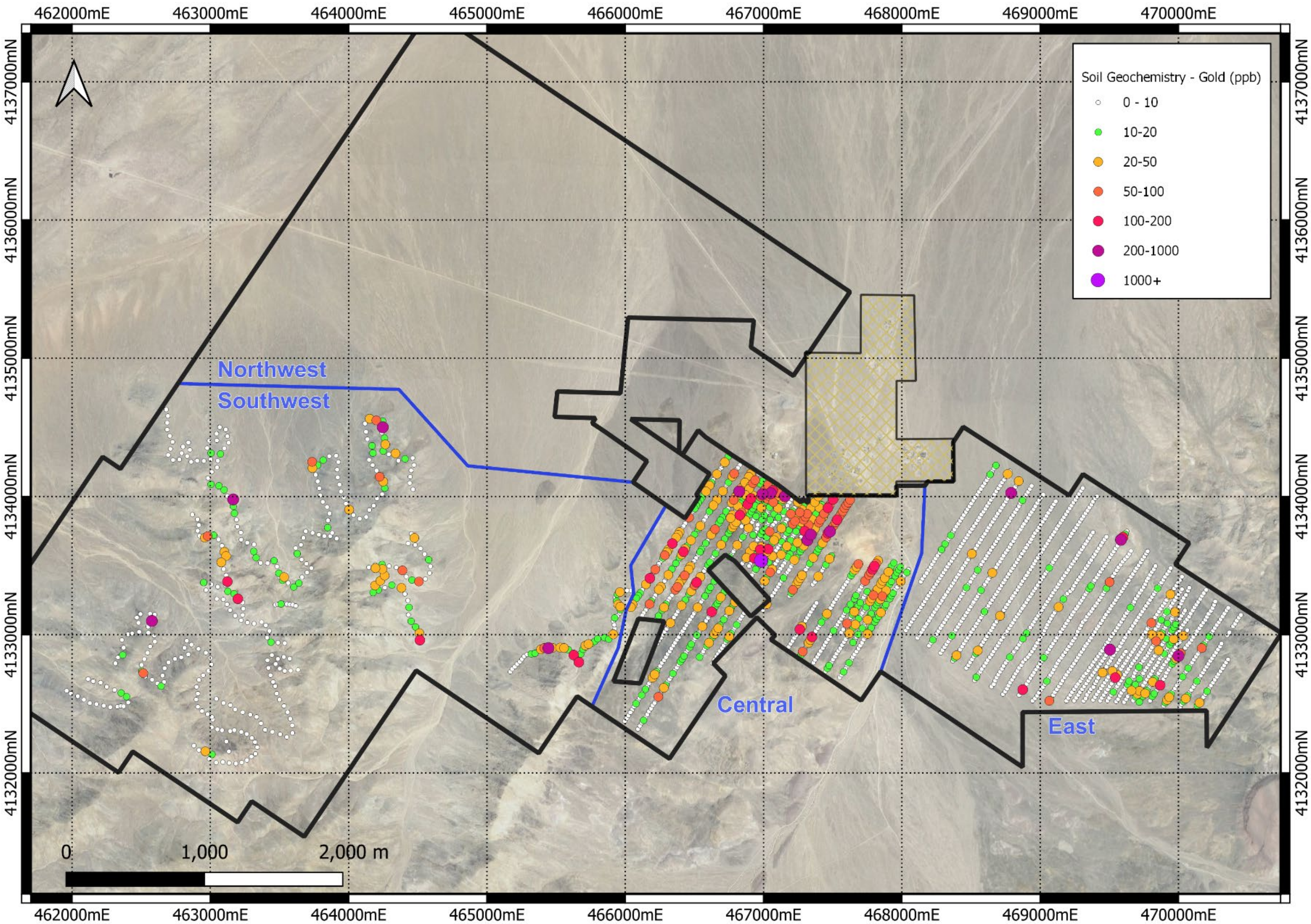


Figure 9-1: Gold Soil Geochemistry (GGL 2023)

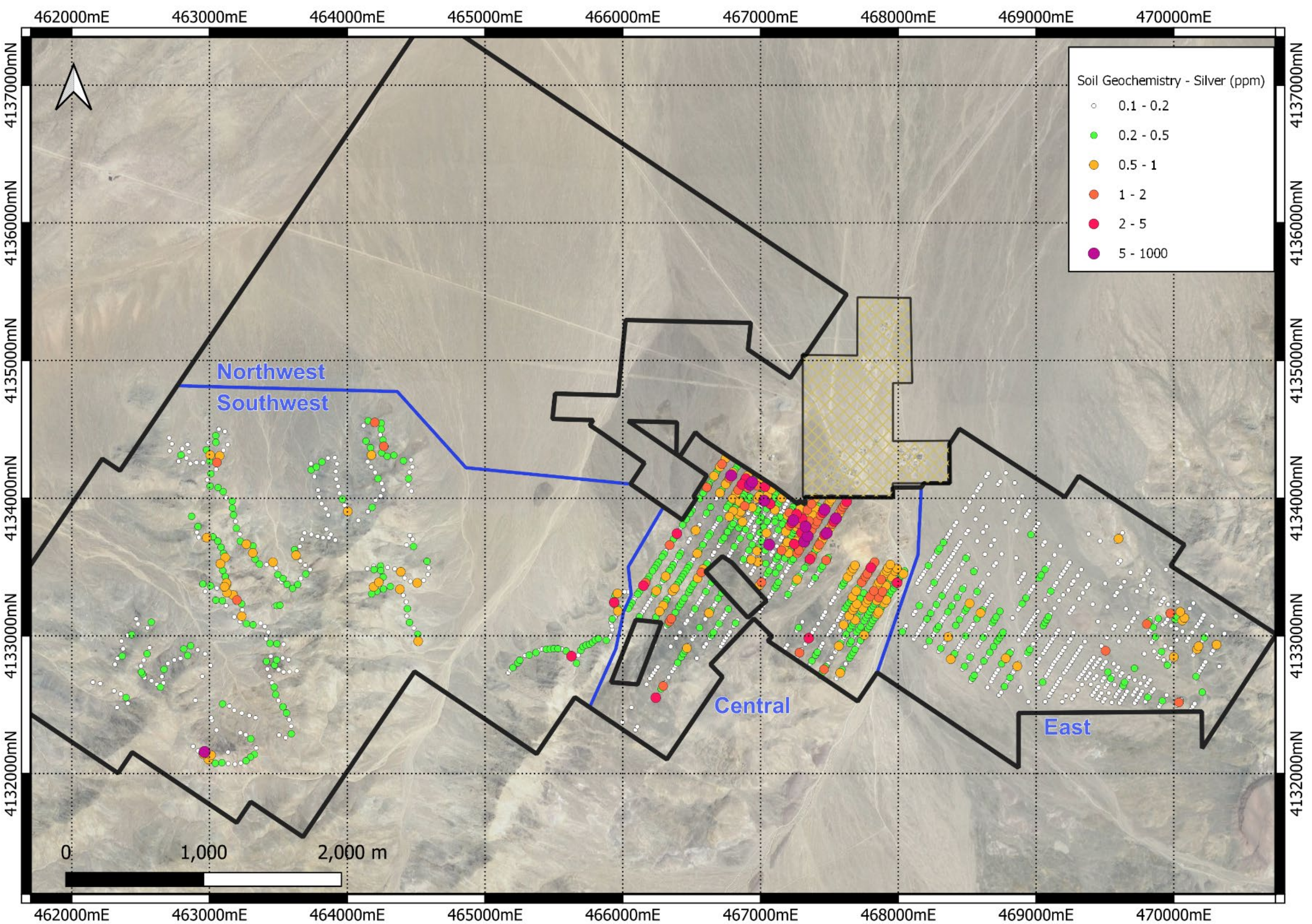


Figure 9-2: Silver Soil Geochemistry (GGL 2023)

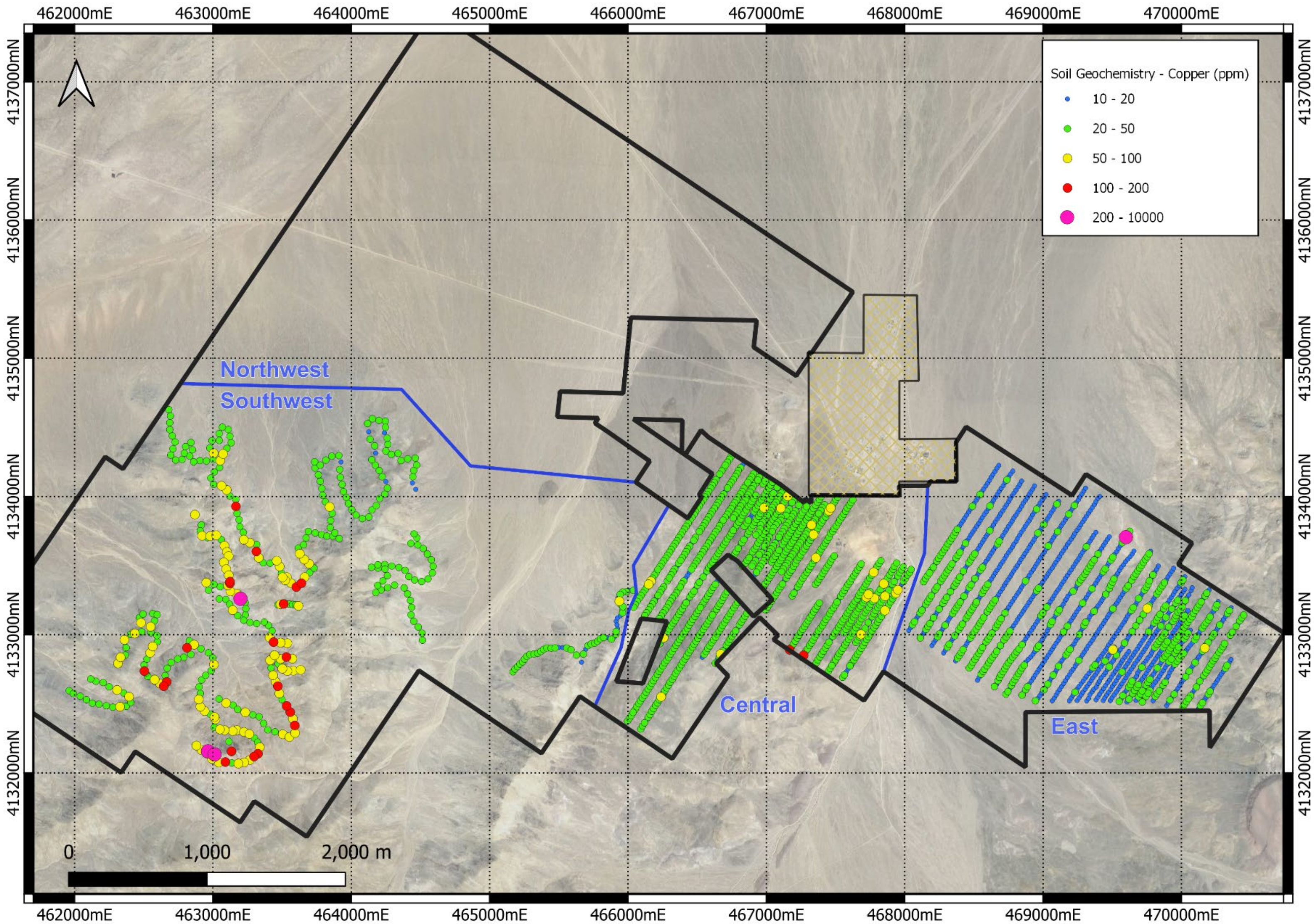


Figure 9-3: Copper Soil Geochemistry (GGL 2023)

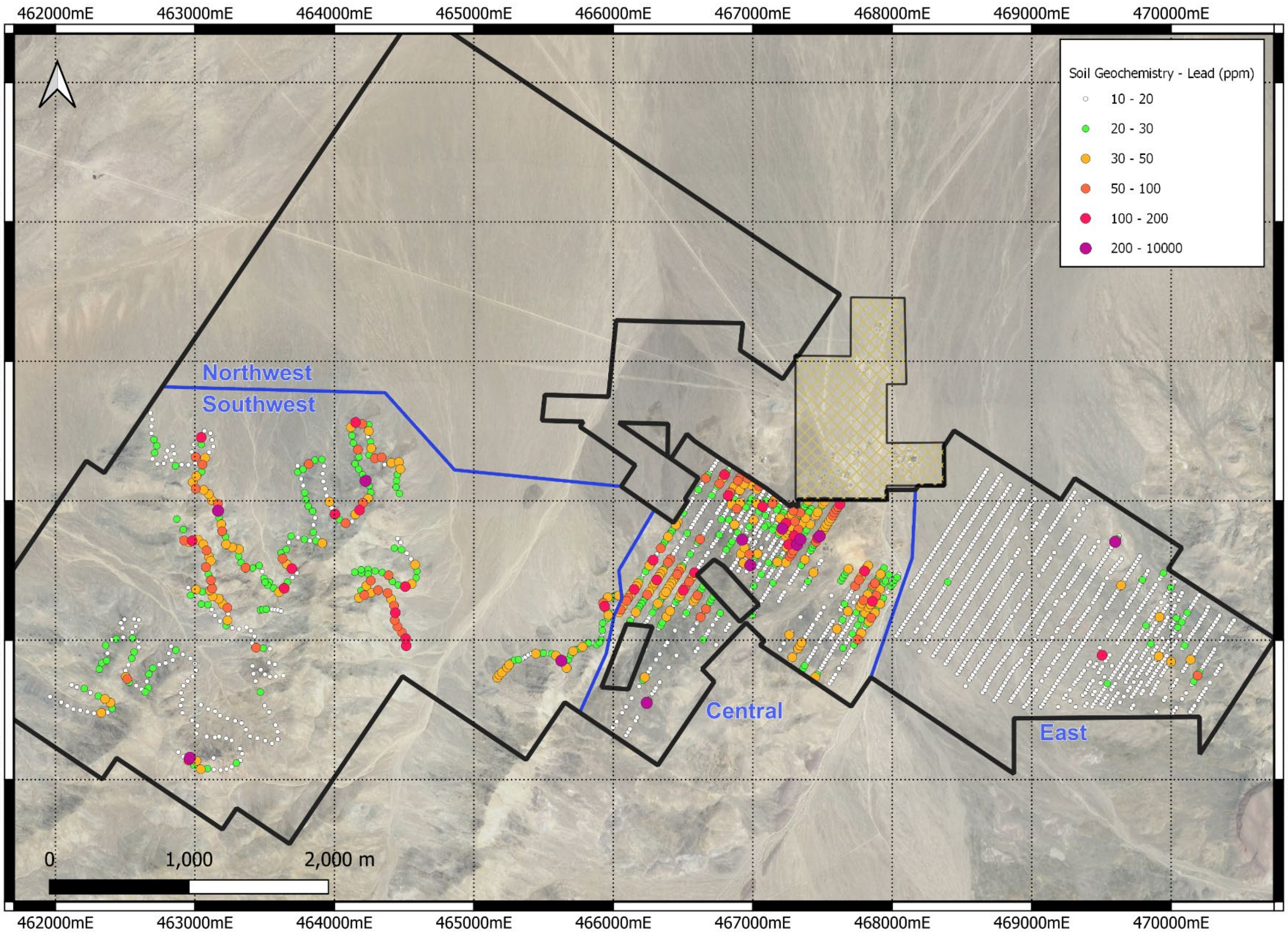


Figure 9-4: Lead Soil Geochemistry (GGL 2023)

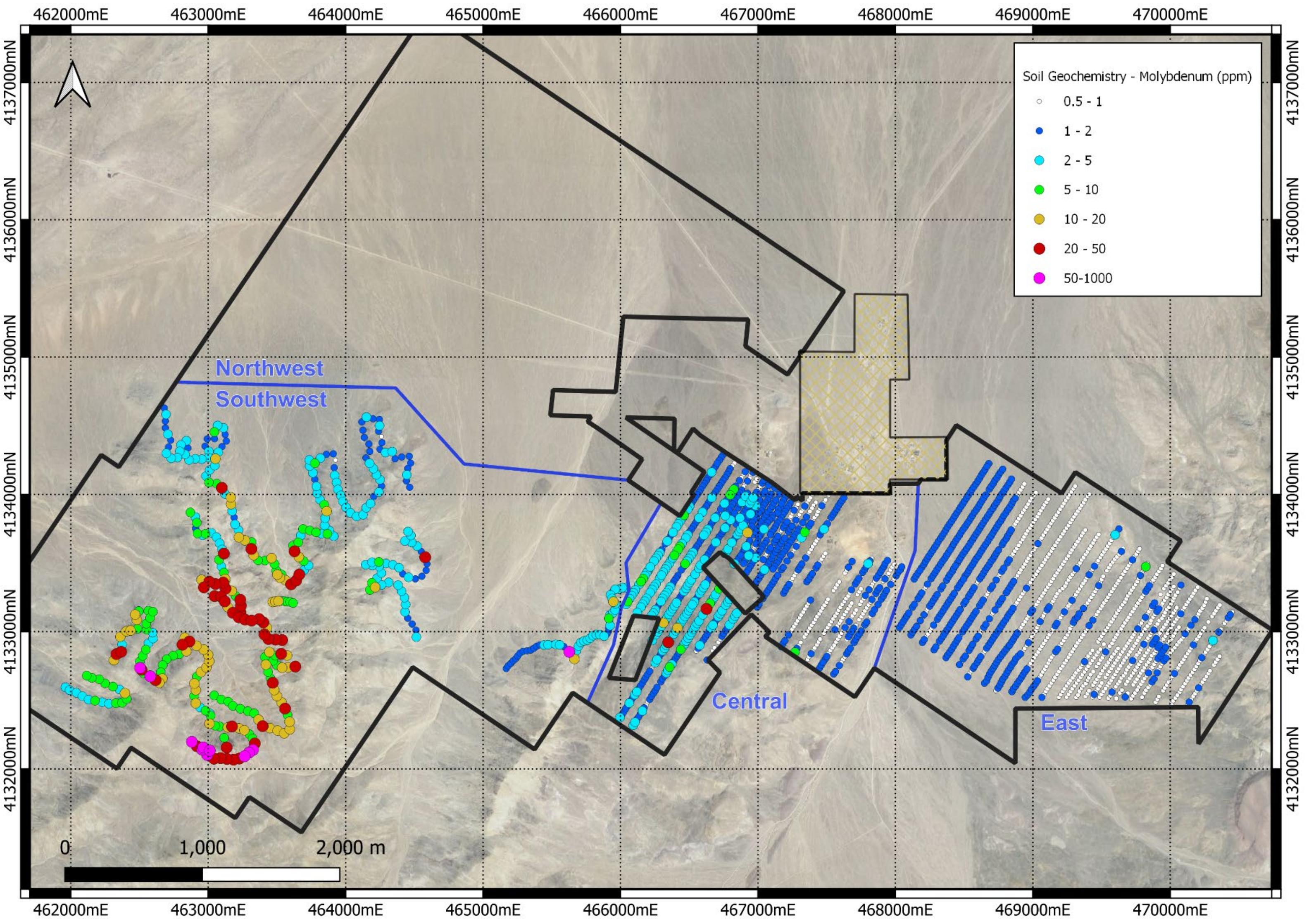


Figure 9-5: Molybdenum Soil Geochemistry (GGL 2023)

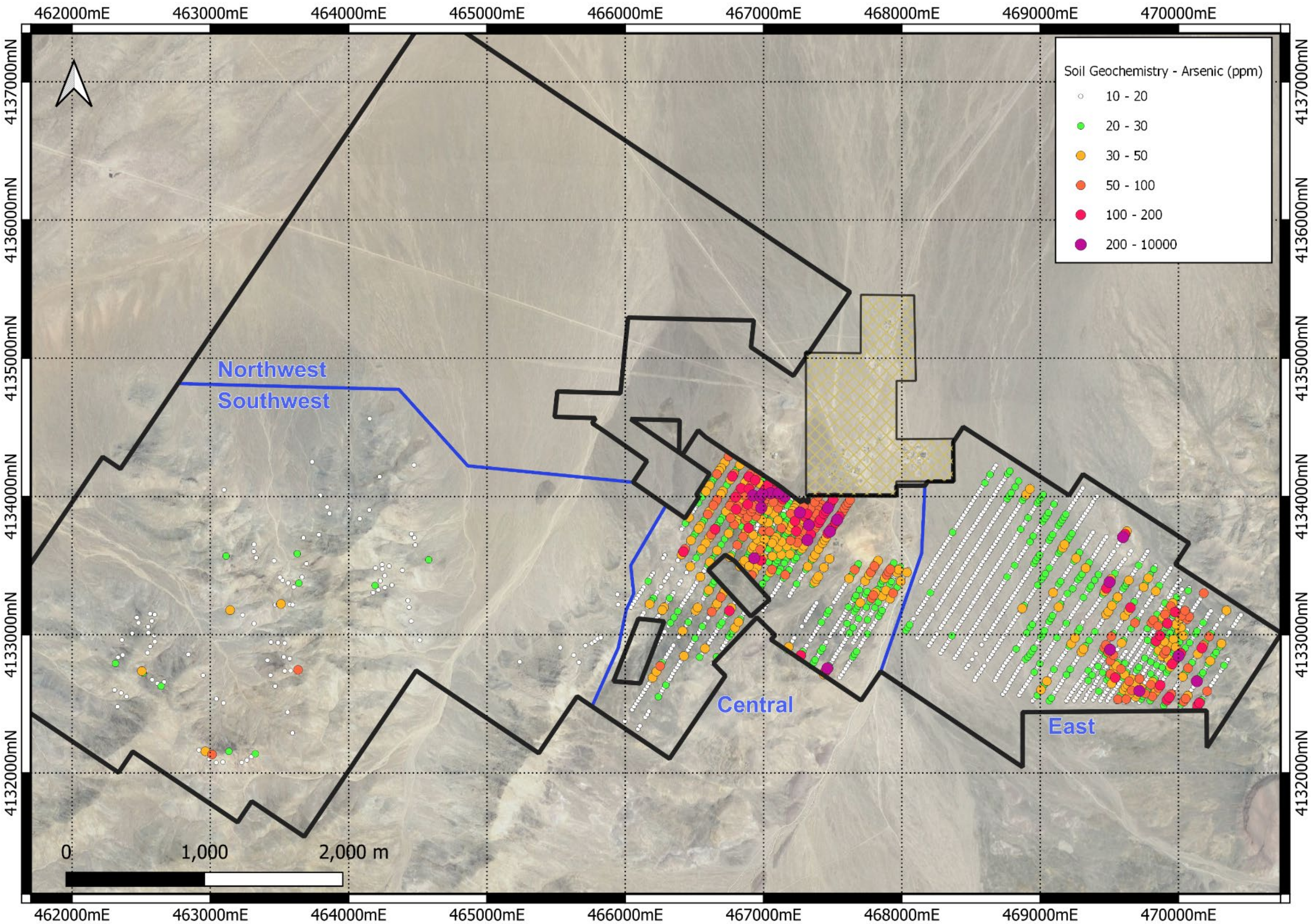


Figure 9-6: Arsenic Soil Geochemistry (GGL 2023)

The **Central** area is situated in the core of the Property and covers gentle slopes where past producing and other veins are found near surface. Outcrop is common throughout the Central area and overburden is relatively shallow.

A total of 842 soil samples (Table 9-2) in the Central area was collected on a north-northeast-oriented grid over the known vein system.

Table 9-2: Central area soil sample statistics

	Gold	**Silver**	**Copper**	**Lead**	**Molybdenum**	**Arsenic**
	(ppb)	**(ppm)**	**(ppm)**	**(ppm)**	**(ppm)**	**(ppm)**
Maximum	1,140	44.7	164	6620	26.3	1670
95th percentile	75	1.58	42	66	3.8	107
80th percentile	26	0.55	32	31	2.2	44
50th percentile	11	0.21	26	17	1.3	22
Average	24	0.54	28	34	1.7	40

Samples from the Central area are elevated in gold and silver over the known veins and highlight the vein trends where no outcrop is present. Elevated lead is present along some of the veins and near the intrusive contact within the sedimentary units.

The **East** area is located directly east of the Central area and covers the alluvial flats under which the known veins project. This area is a relatively flat alluvial plain leading up towards the slopes of Mount Dunfee on the edge of the Property. Little outcrop is exposed, and the depth of cover is believed to be highly variable. Unconfirmed historical reports from an exploration shaft describe alluvial cover being over 100-feet-thick.

A total of 1,178 soil samples (Table 9-3) in the East area was collected on a north-northeast-oriented grid.

Table 9-3: East area soil sample statistics

	Gold	**Silver**	**Copper**	**Lead**	**Molybdenum**	**Arsenic**
	(ppm)	**(ppm)**	**(ppm)**	**(ppm)**	**(ppm)**	**(ppm)**
Maximum	538	1.76	509	763	5.3	2020
95th percentile	14	0.25	26	16	1.3	48
80th percentile	6	0.14	22	14	1.1	23
50th percentile	4	0.10	19	12	0.9	16
Average	7	0.12	20	13	0.9	24

Assay results from the East area are more subdued relative to their Central counterparts due to the alluvial cover. Assay results increase to the east where outcrop is closer to surface. Arsenic values are highest in the East area.

The **Southwest** area hosts the Le Champ porphyry target and covers steep granitic hillsides. Outcrop is common on the steeper slopes.

A total of 406 samples was collected from contour lines (Table 9-4), located along the break in slope between granitic rocks above and fine talus and alluvial cover below.

Table 9-4: Southwest area soil sample statistics

	Gold (ppb)	Silver (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Molybdenum (ppm)	Arsenic (ppm)
Maximum	605	5.59	300	3290	975	59
95th percentile	42	0.62	102	84	40	18
80th percentile	12	0.31	61	36	15	11
50th percentile	5	0.17	37	22	5	9
Average	14	0.26	47	46	15	10

Compared to the soil grids over the central and East areas, samples collected in the Southwest area are strongly elevated in copper and molybdenum and depleted in arsenic.

The **Northwest** area covers the flat alluvial plains on the northwest corner of the Property. The known vein system projects under this young sediment cover of uncertain depth. Outcrop is rare to nonexistent, and overburden is thought to progressively deepen towards the north-northwest. This area is currently under option to Blue Thunder for lithium clay exploration.

No geochemical sampling has been completed in this area.

9.2 ROCK SAMPLING

A total of 412 rock samples was collected, from the surface of the Property. They comprise rocks collected from outcrops, soil, talus, and, dumps, and chip samples collected from bedrock exposures. Dump samples are specimen samples collected from waste piles adjacent to historical workings.

Table 9-5: Property-wide rock sample statistics

	Gold (ppm)	Silver (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Molybdenum (ppm)	Arsenic (ppm)
Maximum	64.6	1500	6.29%	29.1%	6820	>1%
95th percentile	12.06	240	1978	2.65%	674	2982
80th percentile	1.33	73	260	2548	53	894
50th percentile	0.12	9	44	193	8	229
Average	2.10	57	1151	5952	152	729

Rocks collected from the Property returned a wide range of values for gold, silver, copper, lead, molybdenum, and arsenic (Table 4-1). In general, rocks collected from the Central area, near the known veins, yielded higher gold values. Rocks from the Southwest area and around the intrusive contact yielded higher copper and molybdenum values. The highest copper values were from the malachite and azurite bearing fault structures on the north side of the Le Champ target, while the highest molybdenum values came from samples of wulfenite bearing quartz veins, which lie about 1.5 km east of Le Champ.

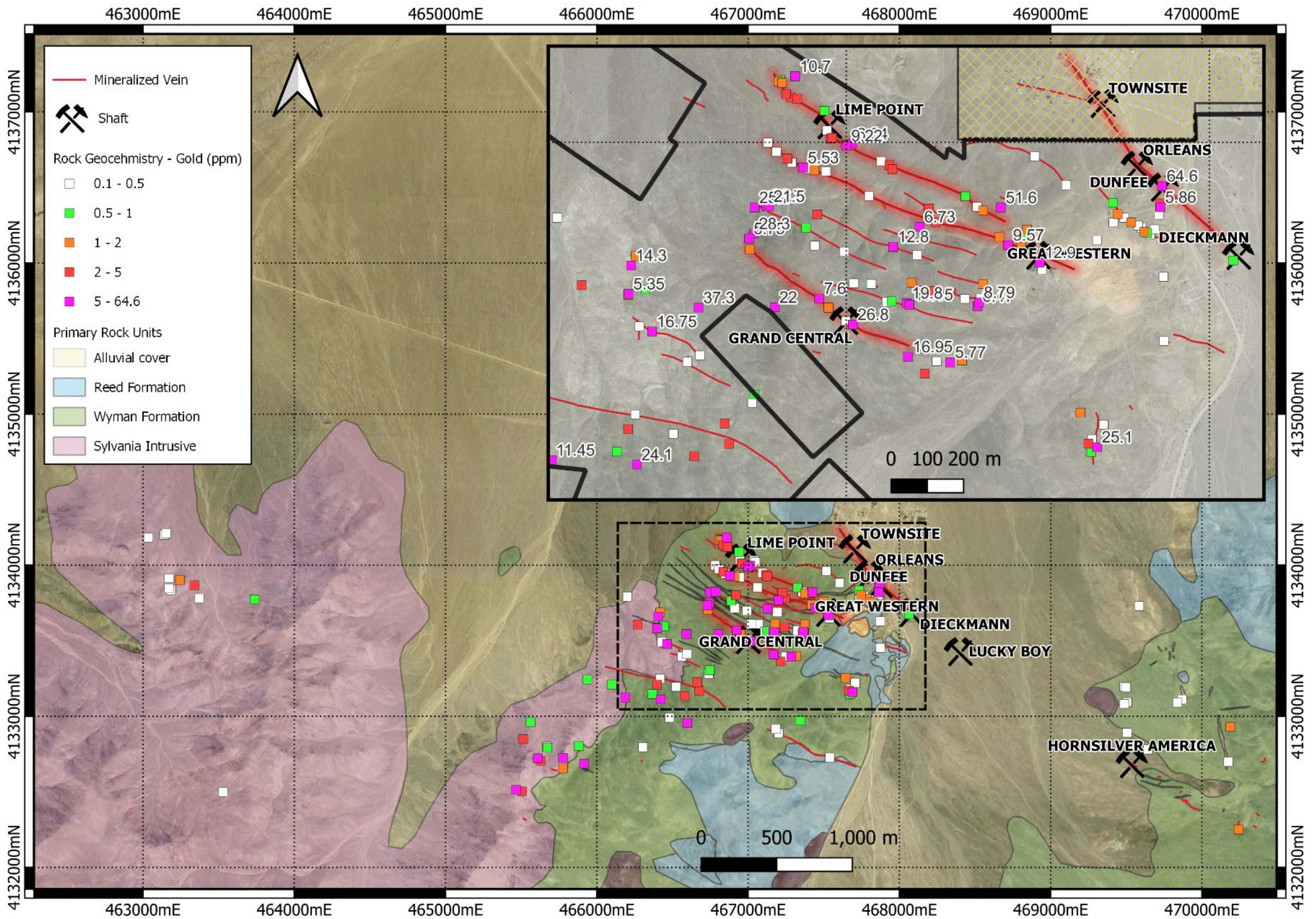


Figure 9-7: Gold Rock Geochemistry (GGL 2023)

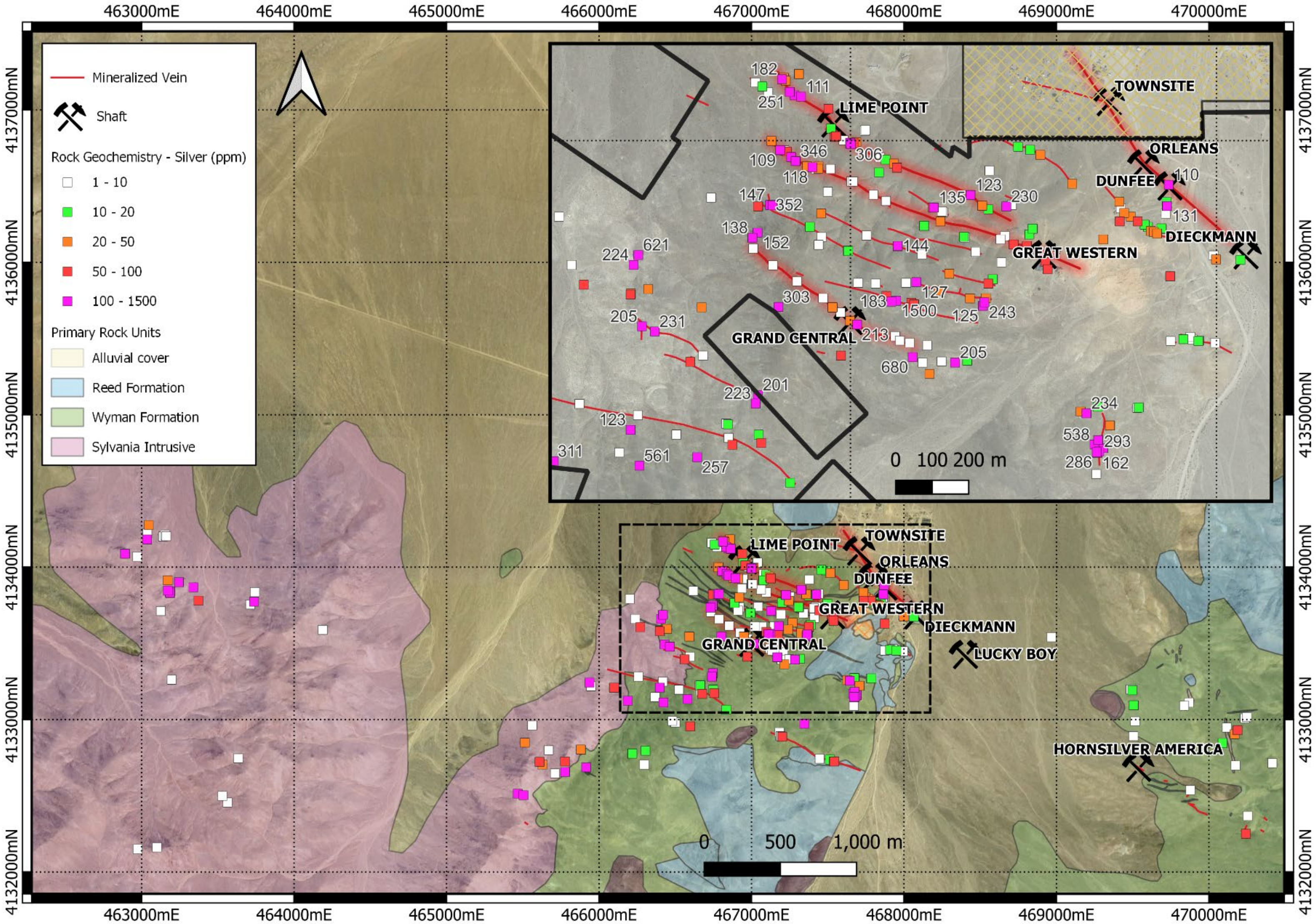


Figure 9-8: Silver Rock Geochemistry (GGL 2023)

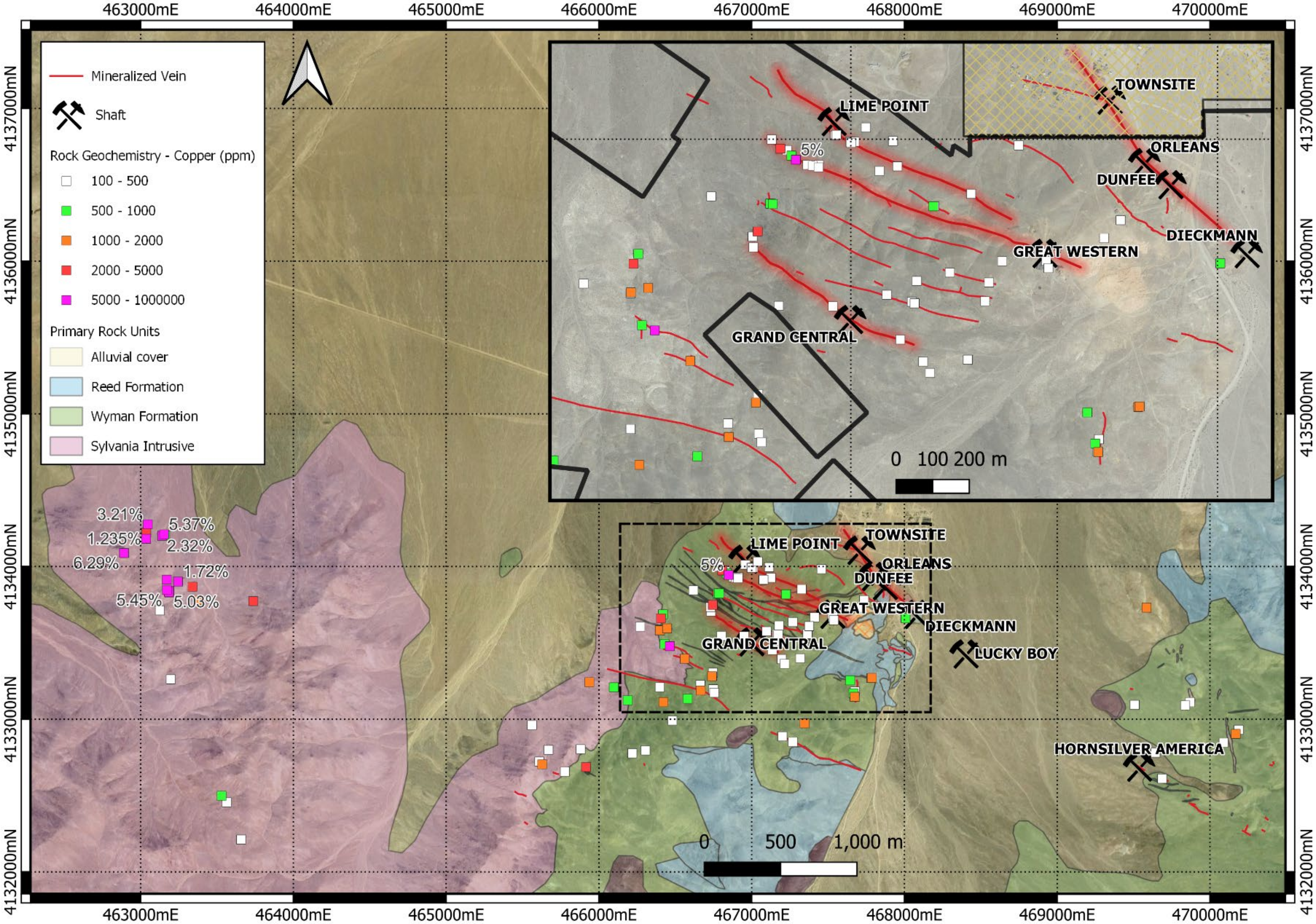


Figure 9-9: Copper Rock Geochemistry (GGL 2023)

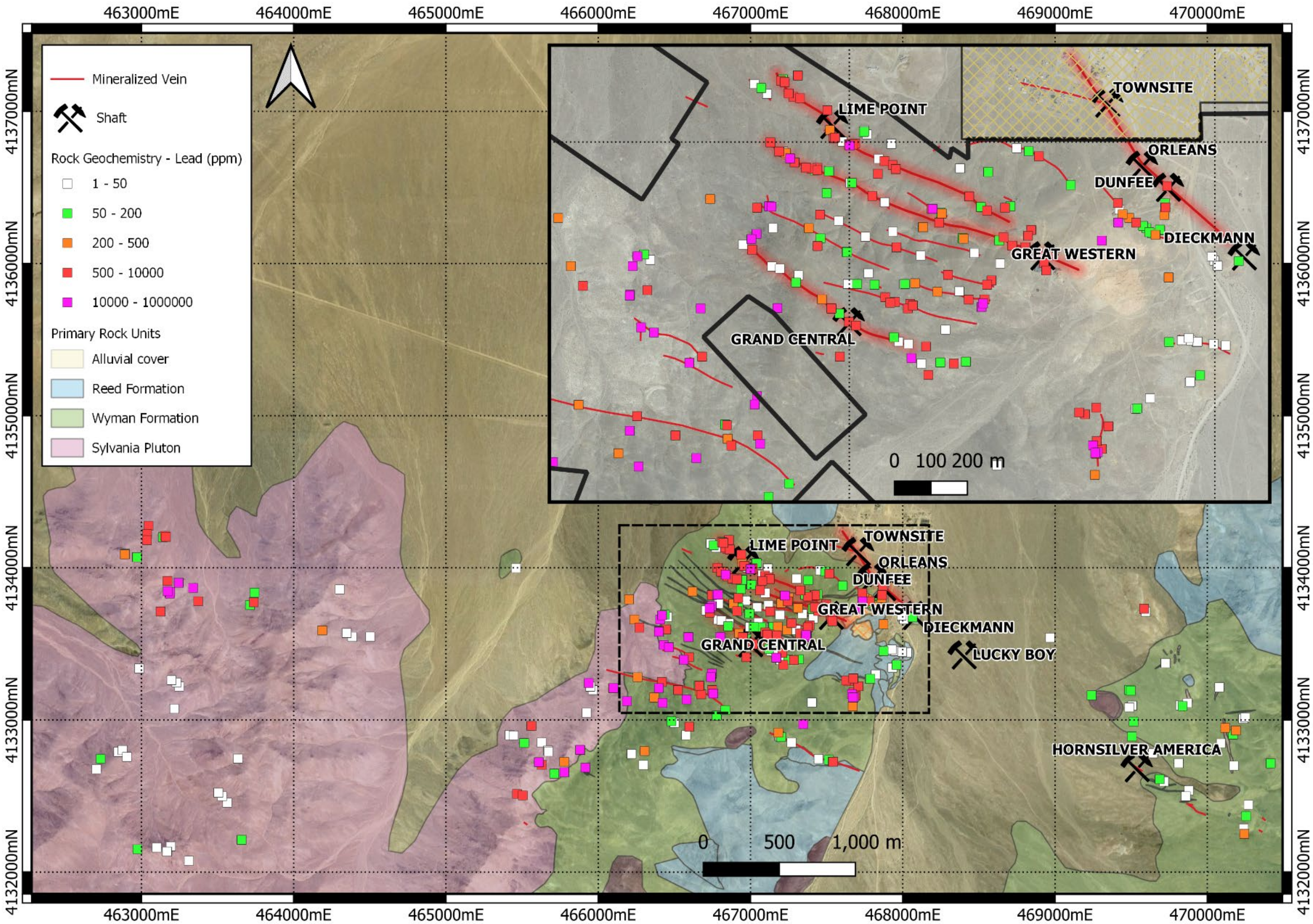


Figure 9-10: Lead Rock Geochemistry (GGL 2023)

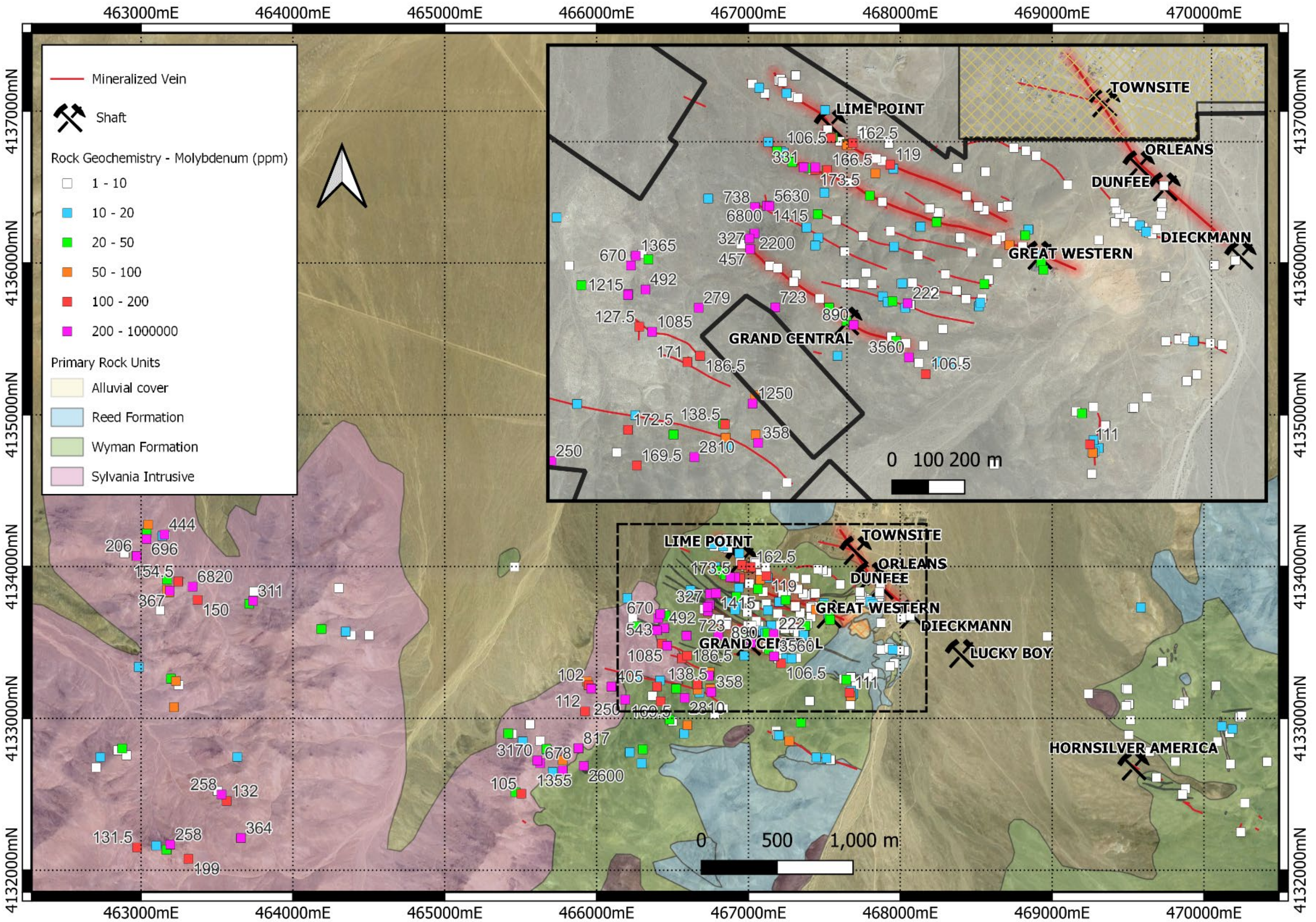


Figure 9-11: Molybdenum Rock Geochemistry (GGL 2023)

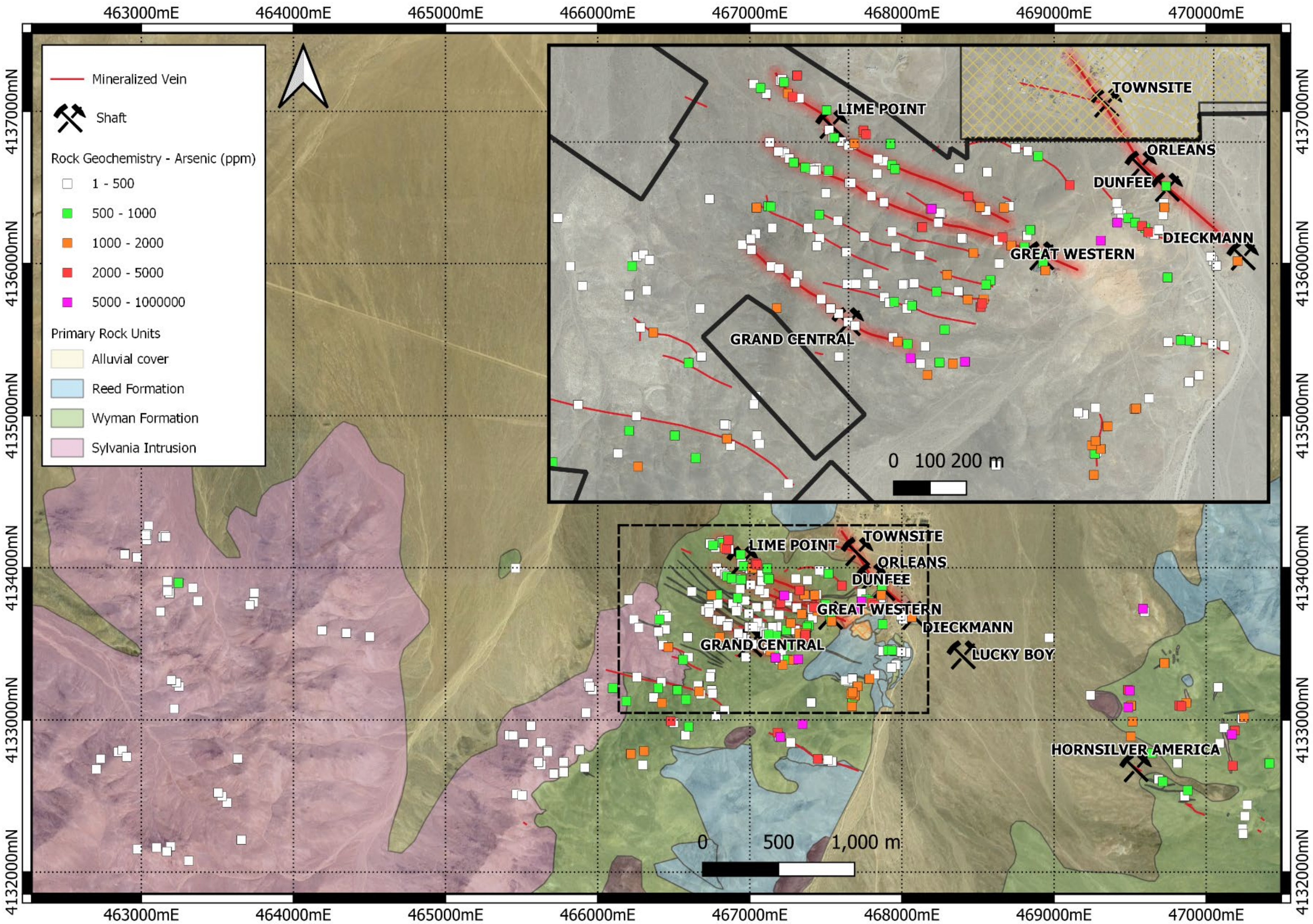


Figure 9-12: Arsenic Rock Geochemistry (GGL 2023)

9.3 UNDERGROUND SAMPLING

Initial underground sampling has been completed at the Great Western, Orleans, and Grand Central mines. Sampling primarily focused on the Great Western and Orleans mines, and only limited confirmation sampling has been completed in the Grand Central mine.

9.3.1 Great Western Mine

At the Great Western, the main shaft was sunk to a depth of 900’ down the main vein fault (Figure 9-13), which comprises a banded quartz-hematite breccia. The contacts between the host rocks and vein are sharp and clay altered.

Historical production took place in stopes above the 300’ level (Figure 9-14). The 400’ level was inaccessible to GGL, but sampling work on the 500’ level did test the mineralized but unmined vein structure (Figure 9-15). The deepest drifting was on the 600’ level.

A total of 172 chip samples was collected from the Great Western mine in 2020 (Figure 9-14). Of these, 57 yielded better than 1 g/t gold, with a peak of 23.0 g/t gold over 1.40 m (500‘ level), and 52 samples returned over 40 g/t silver with a peak of 647 g/t silver over 1.22 m (200’ level). Samples were collected from the back every 20’ along accessible drifts where safe to do so.

Figure 9-13: Great Western Mine - 300' Level Looking East (GGL 2022)

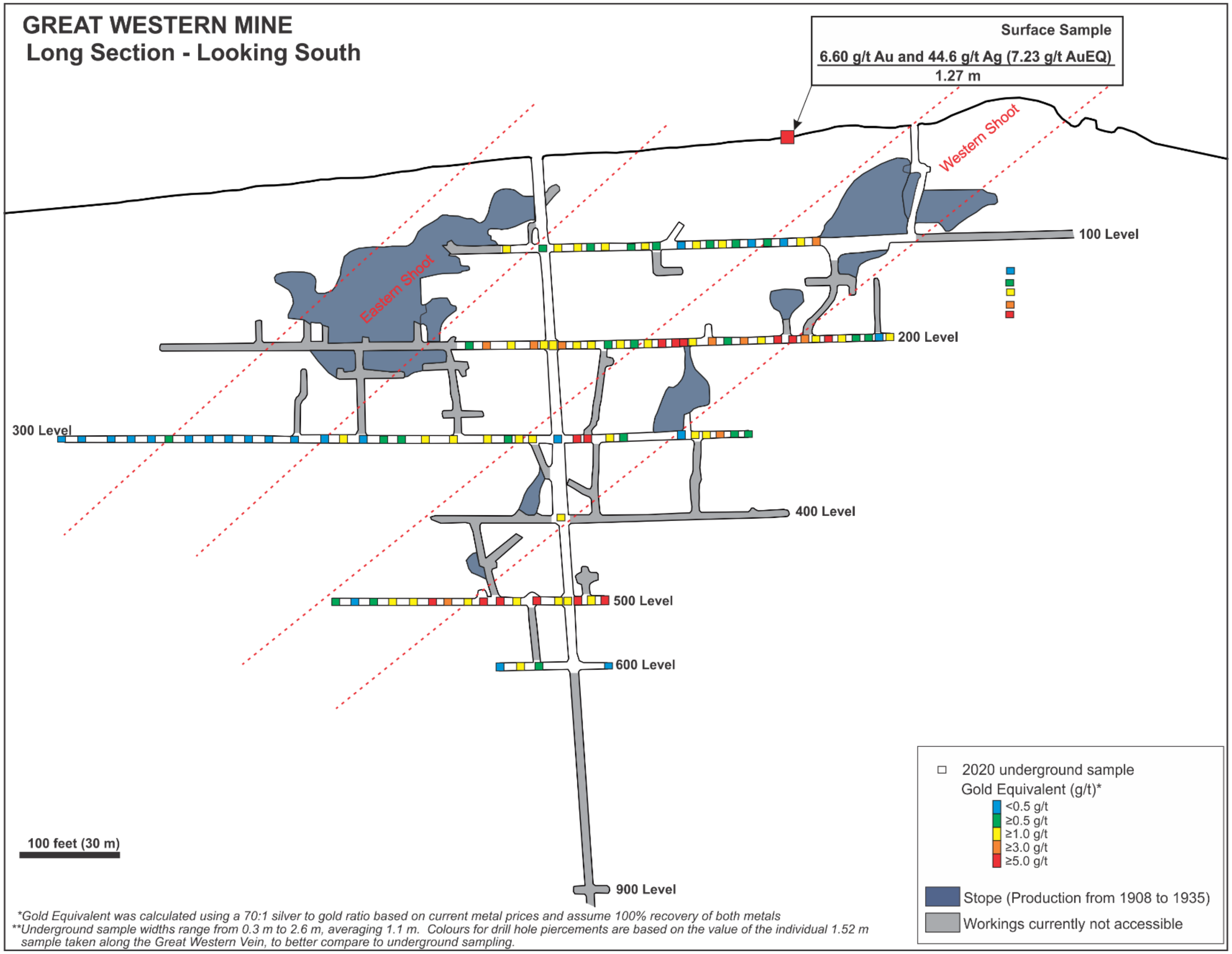
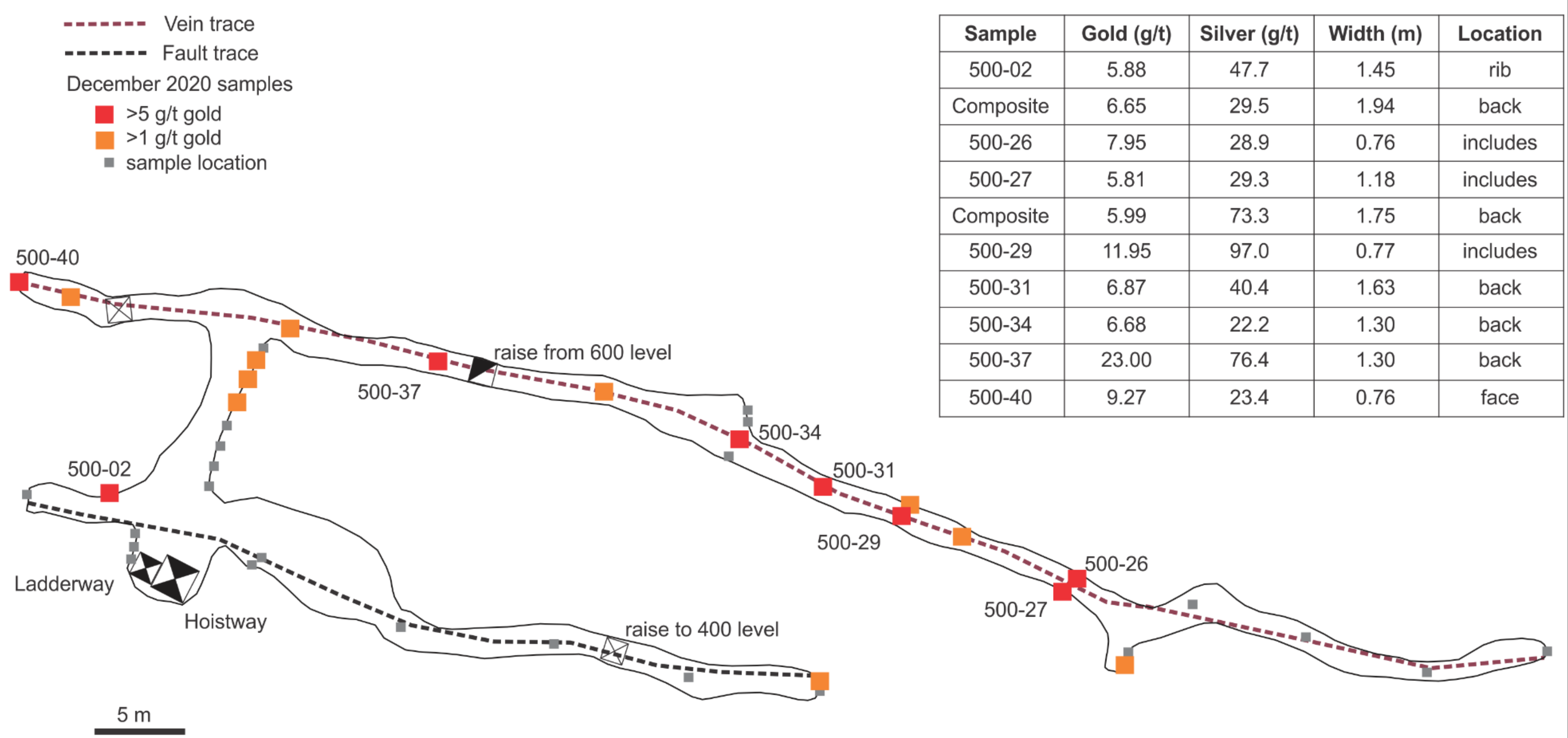


Figure 9-14: Great Western Mine - Long Section (GGL 2023)



Sample	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Width (m)	Location
500-02	5.88	47.7	1.45	rib
Composite	6.65	29.5	1.94	back
500-26	7.95	28.9	0.76	includes
500-27	5.81	29.3	1.18	includes
Composite	5.99	73.3	1.75	back
500-29	11.95	97.0	0.77	includes
500-31	6.87	40.4	1.63	back
500-34	6.68	22.2	1.30	back
500-37	23.00	76.4	1.30	back
500-40	9.27	23.4	0.76	face

Figure 9-15: Great Western Mine - 500' Level Plan (GGL 2023)

9.3.2 Orleans Mine

The Orleans mine was the largest historical producer in the Gold Point district. It was discovered in 1908 and saw intermittent production until 1962. There is an estimated 14,000’ (4.3 km) of development in the mine (Figure 9-17).

In 2022, GGL conducted repairs on the collars and regained access to the mine. The main access to the mine is through the Dunfee shaft, which is currently blocked just above the 300’ level. Secondary access is possible to the deeper levels through the Dieckman shaft.

GGL collected 45 chip samples and 13 specimen samples in 2022 from the 150, 300, 400, 600, and 800’ levels. This sampling was reconnaissance in nature, and samples were not collected at regular intervals. Results are shown on Figure 9-18 to Figure 9-20.

The main fault comprises a strong hematite and quartz breccia (Figure 9-16). A grey clay marks the footwall contact. On the 300’ level, an initial examination revealed a broad, flat- lying (45°-50°) vein-fault that spanned more than 54 m along the drifts with a horizontal thickness of 18 m (Figure 9-21). The true thickness is unknown as the vein can only be viewed from within the workings, and neither of the contacts was visible.

Only five of the levels were able to be accessed in 2022. On each level, the drifts have been driven along the main vein fault. These faults extend to the southeast faces of each drift and continue beyond the existing workings. The northwestern portions of the drifts were not accessed.

Figure 9-16: Orleans Mine - 300' Level Looking East (GGL 2023)

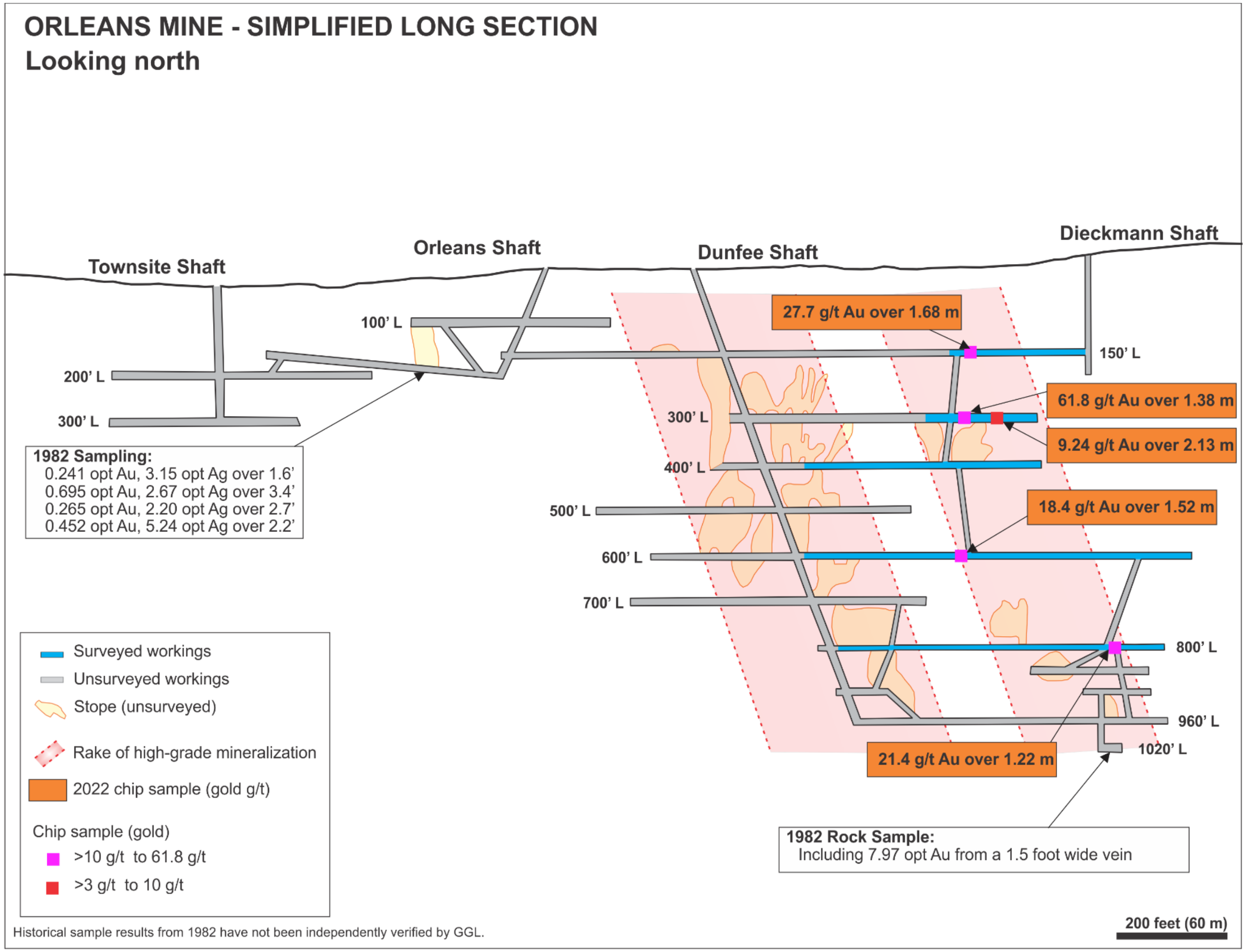
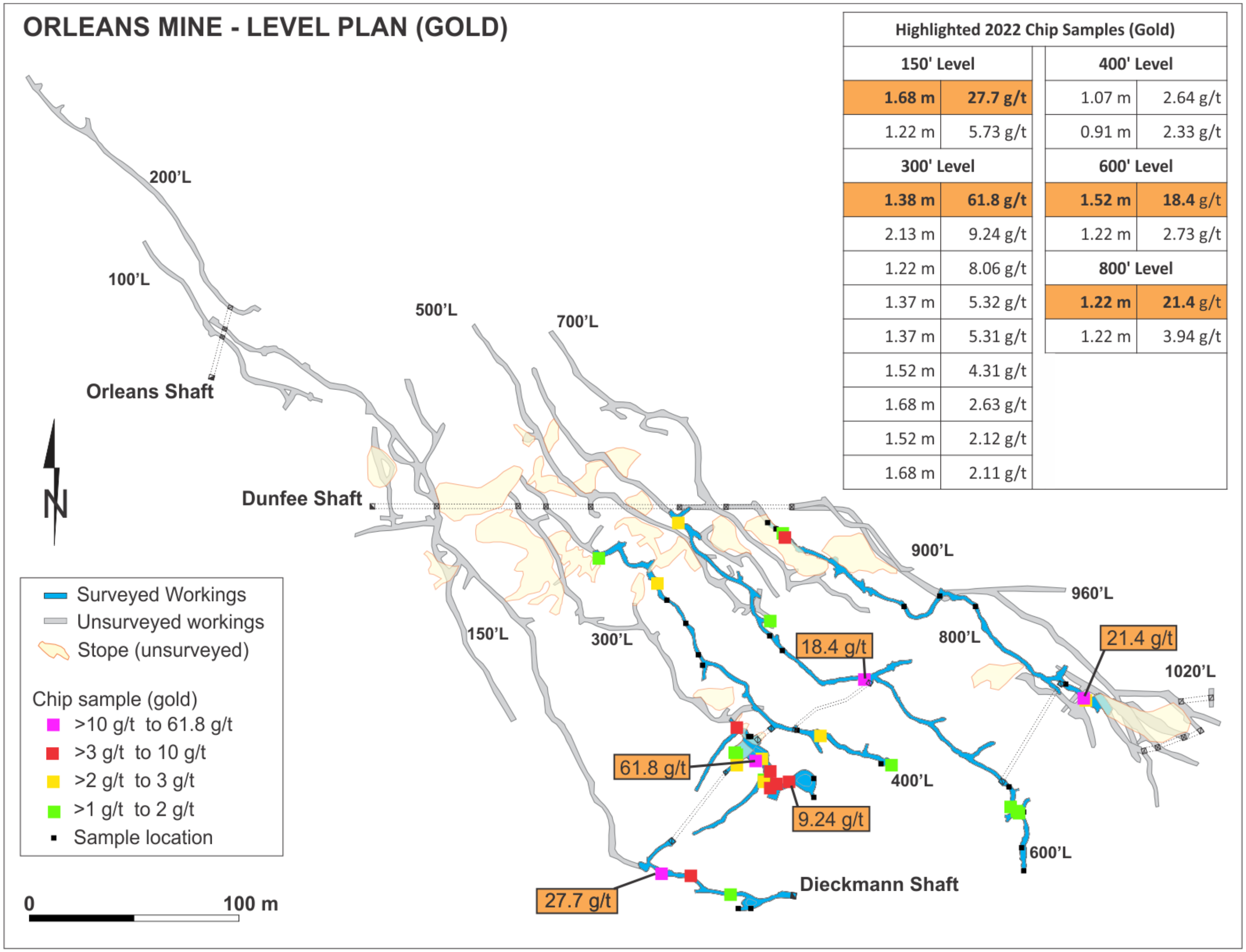


Figure 9-17: Orleans Mine – Long Section (GGL 2023)



Highlighted 2022 Chip Samples (Gold)			
150' Level		**400' Level**	
1.68 m	**27.7 g/t**	1.07 m	2.64 g/t
1.22 m	5.73 g/t	0.91 m	2.33 g/t
300' Level		**600' Level**	
1.38 m	**61.8 g/t**	**1.52 m**	**18.4 g/t**
2.13 m	9.24 g/t	1.22 m	2.73 g/t
1.22 m	8.06 g/t	**800' Level**	
1.37 m	5.32 g/t	**1.22 m**	**21.4 g/t**
1.37 m	5.31 g/t	1.22 m	3.94 g/t
1.52 m	4.31 g/t		
1.68 m	2.63 g/t		
1.52 m	2.12 g/t		
1.68 m	2.11 g/t		

Figure 9-18: Orleans Section - Level Plan - Gold (GGL 2023)

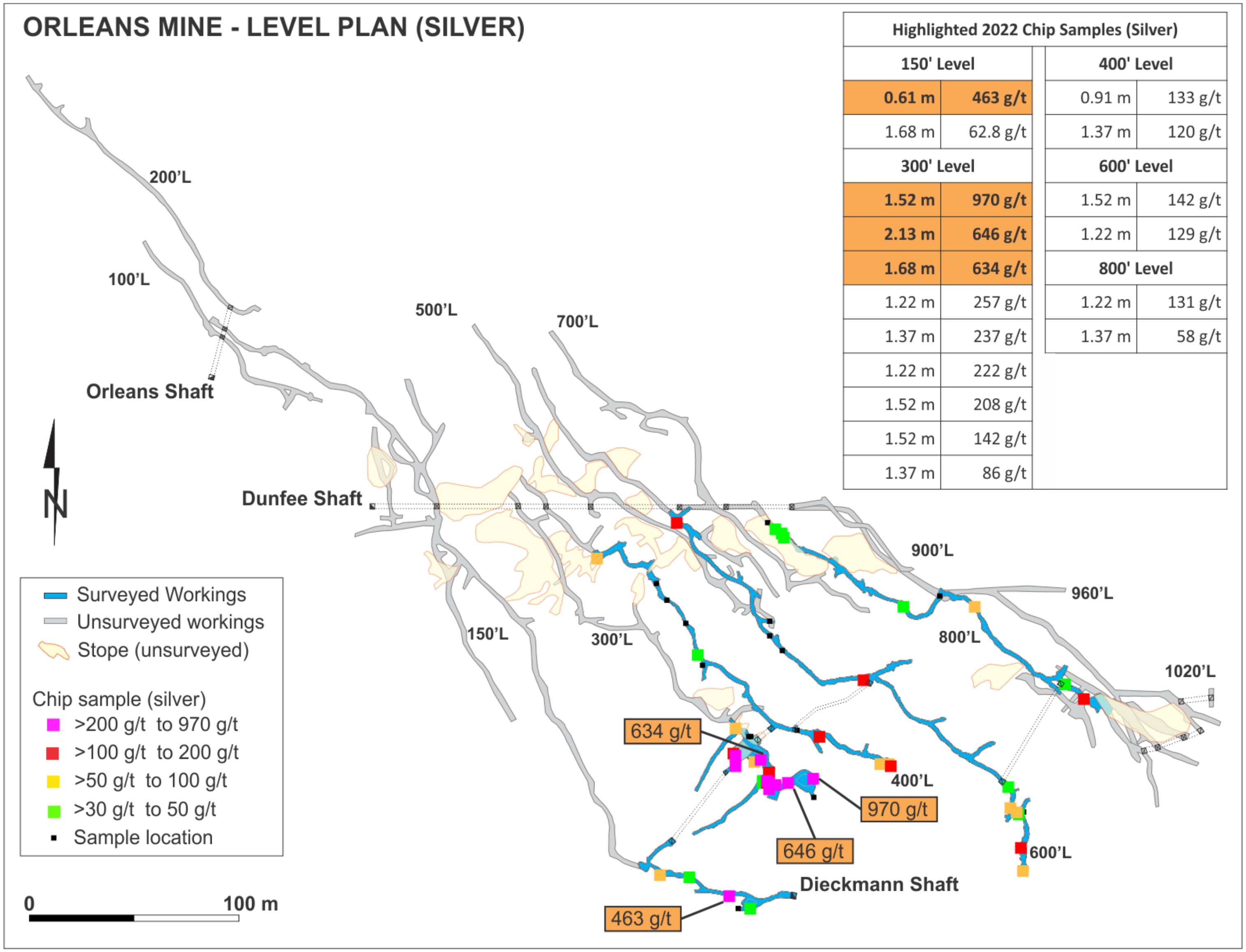
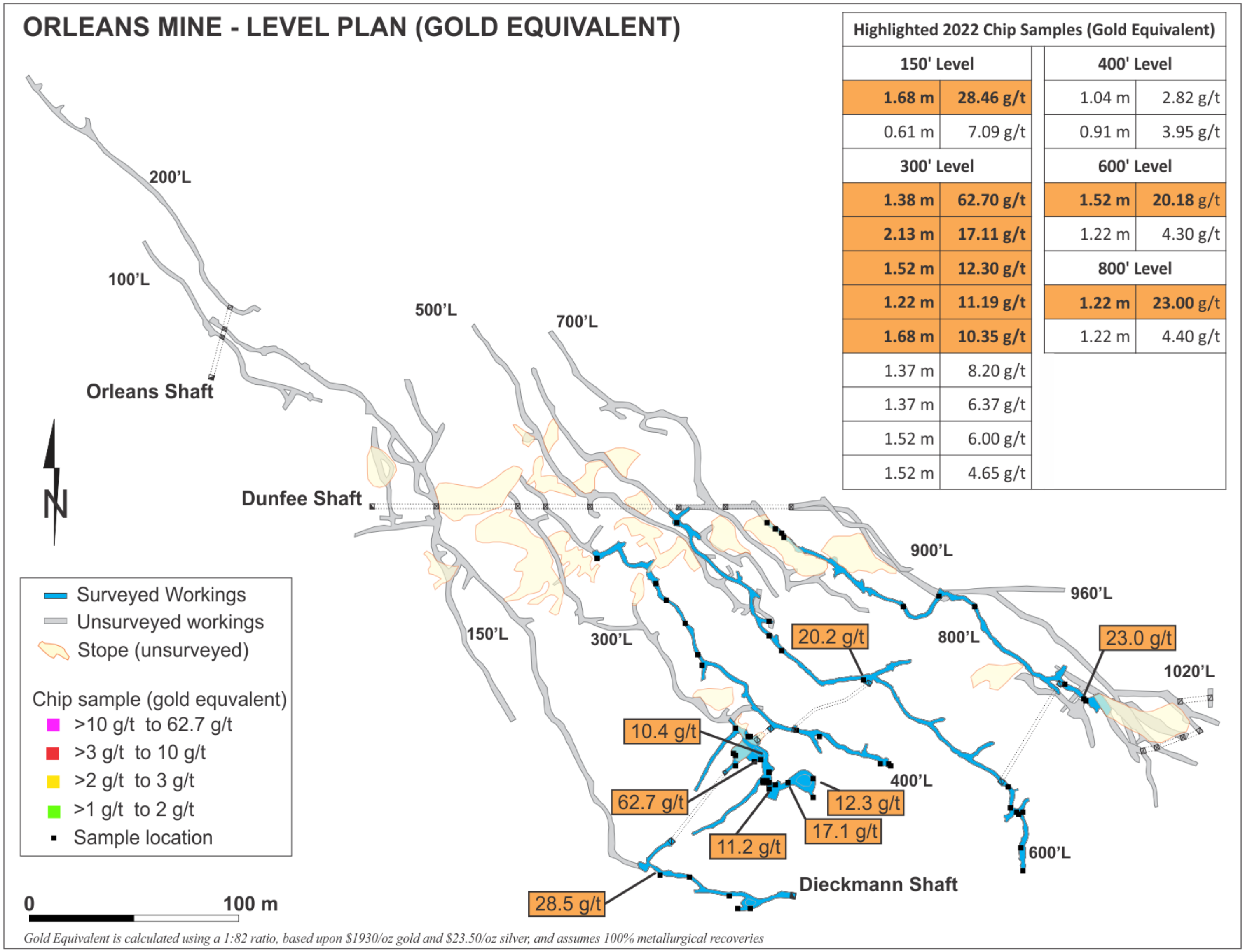


Figure 9-19: Orleans Section - Level Plan - Silver (GGL 2023)



Highlighted 2022 Chip Samples (Gold Equivalent)			
150' Level		400' Level	
1.68 m	**28.46 g/t**	1.04 m	2.82 g/t
0.61 m	7.09 g/t	0.91 m	3.95 g/t
300' Level		600' Level	
1.38 m	**62.70 g/t**	**1.52 m**	**20.18 g/t**
2.13 m	**17.11 g/t**	1.22 m	4.30 g/t
1.52 m	**12.30 g/t**	800' Level	
1.22 m	**11.19 g/t**	**1.22 m**	**23.00 g/t**
1.68 m	**10.35 g/t**	1.22 m	4.40 g/t
1.37 m	8.20 g/t		
1.37 m	6.37 g/t		
1.52 m	6.00 g/t		
1.52 m	4.65 g/t		

Figure 9-20: Orleans Section - Level Plan - Gold Equivalent (GGL 2023)

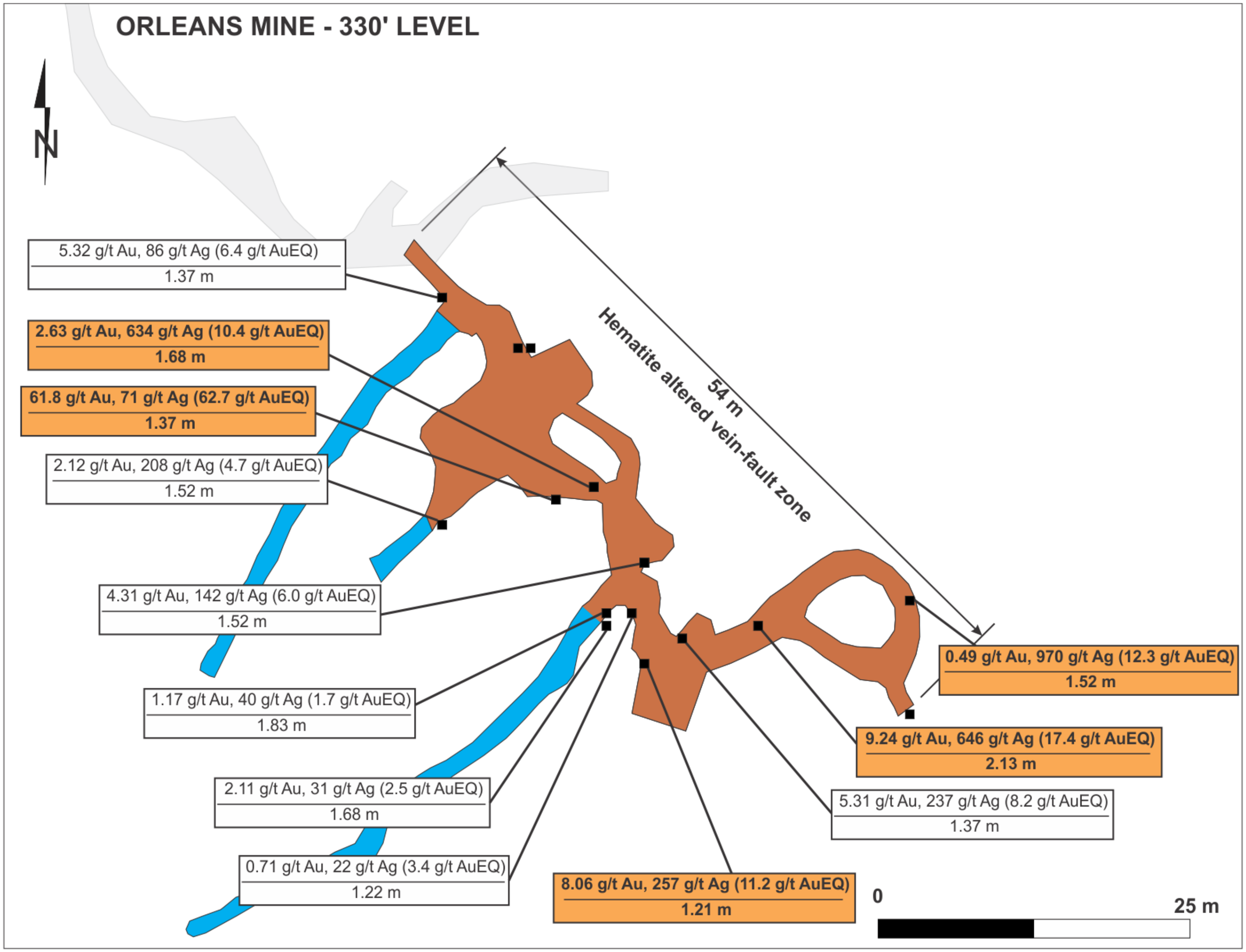


Figure 9-21: Orleans Mine - 300' Level Plan Detail (GGL 2023)

9.3.3 Grand Central Mine

The Grand Central mine was discovered in the late 1800s and was operated briefly by leasers in the early 1900s. The main shaft is 140' deep and accesses a single level that exposed the vein over a strike length of 50 m. Where exposed, the vein comprised brecciated quartz with minor hematite.

In 2022, GGL collected 10 chip samples from the Grand Cental mine. Three of the samples returned better than 1 g/t gold, with a peak of 4.16 g/t over 1.52 m. Silver was subded, with a peak value of 6.4 g/t over 1.52 m.

9.4 TAILINGS SAMPLING

While in operation, the Great Western mill disposed of tailings on the Property directly adjacent to the mill building. The tailings cover an area of approximately 24,000 m^2 (5.9 acres). The mill is discussed in Section 6. Most of the tailings are derived from processing ore from the Orleans mine.

In 2021, 82 samples were collected in a grid pattern over the tailings site from 77 separate auger holes (Figure 9-22).

Samples were taken using a hand auger and extended to the underlying alluvial cover. All tailings material extracted from the auger hole was collected and submitted for analysis. The auger holes ranged in depth from 18 cm to 457 cm and averaged 116 cm deep. Five of the holes extended beyond 3 m in depth and were split into two samples. The results shown below are weighted averages over the length of the hole.

Gold from the tailings samples ranged from 0.147 g/t to 2.63 g/t, with an average of 0.87 g/t. Silver ranged from 1.76 g/t to 40.3 g/t, and averaged 20.5 g/t.

The tailings storage is divided into two main bodies. The northern most is shallower, and its thickness is more irregular. The southern is thicker and has a relatively even thickness. It is believed that this was the initial storage area in the earlier years of the mill's operation when the process flow sheet was still under development. In general, higher grades are seen in the northern body.

All of the samples were also analyzed for total cyanide soluble gold. Soluble gold ranged from 0.10 to 2.62 g/t. When compared to the original fire assay results, this is equal to cyanide soluble recoveries ranging between 48% and 107%. The average total cyanide soluble gold recovery is 80%.

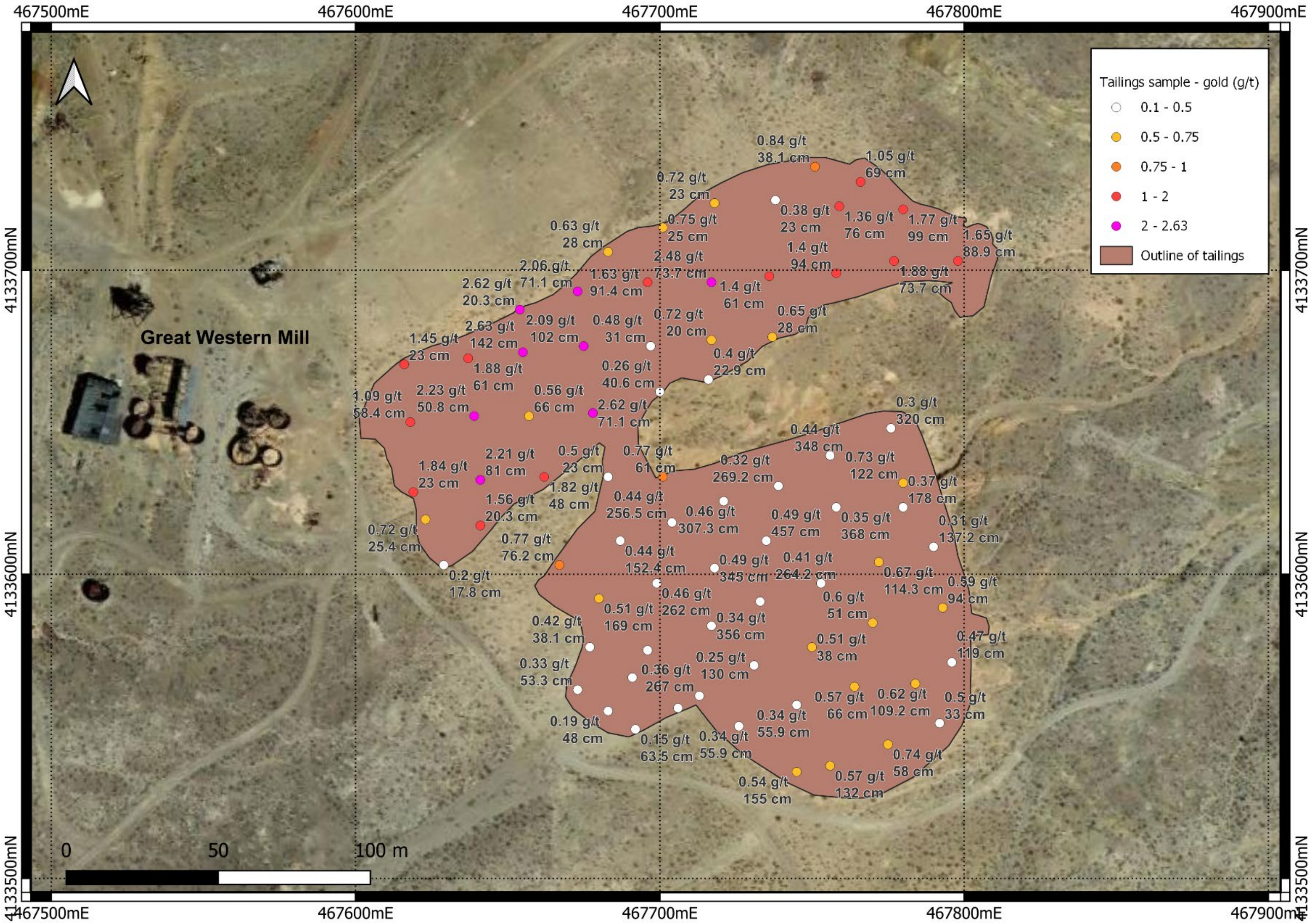


Figure 9-22: Tailings Samples – Gold (GGL 2023)

9.5 HYPERSPECTRAL SAMPLING

In early spring 2023, 153 representative rock samples were collected throughout the Le Champ target area for hyperspectral analysis (Figure 9-23). Samples of altered and unaltered intrusive units were collected and analyzed using a Neospectra Short Wave Infra-Red ("SWIR") analyzer. Spectrum data from the analyzer was processed using The Spectral Geologist software to determine relative alteration mineral quantity.

Samples contained varying amounts of mica, smectite and kaolinite. Clay mineral content was greatest to the south and east, while mica is strongest to the north of the sampled area. Jarosite and other sulphate minerals were identified within the areas containing the strongest clay alteration.

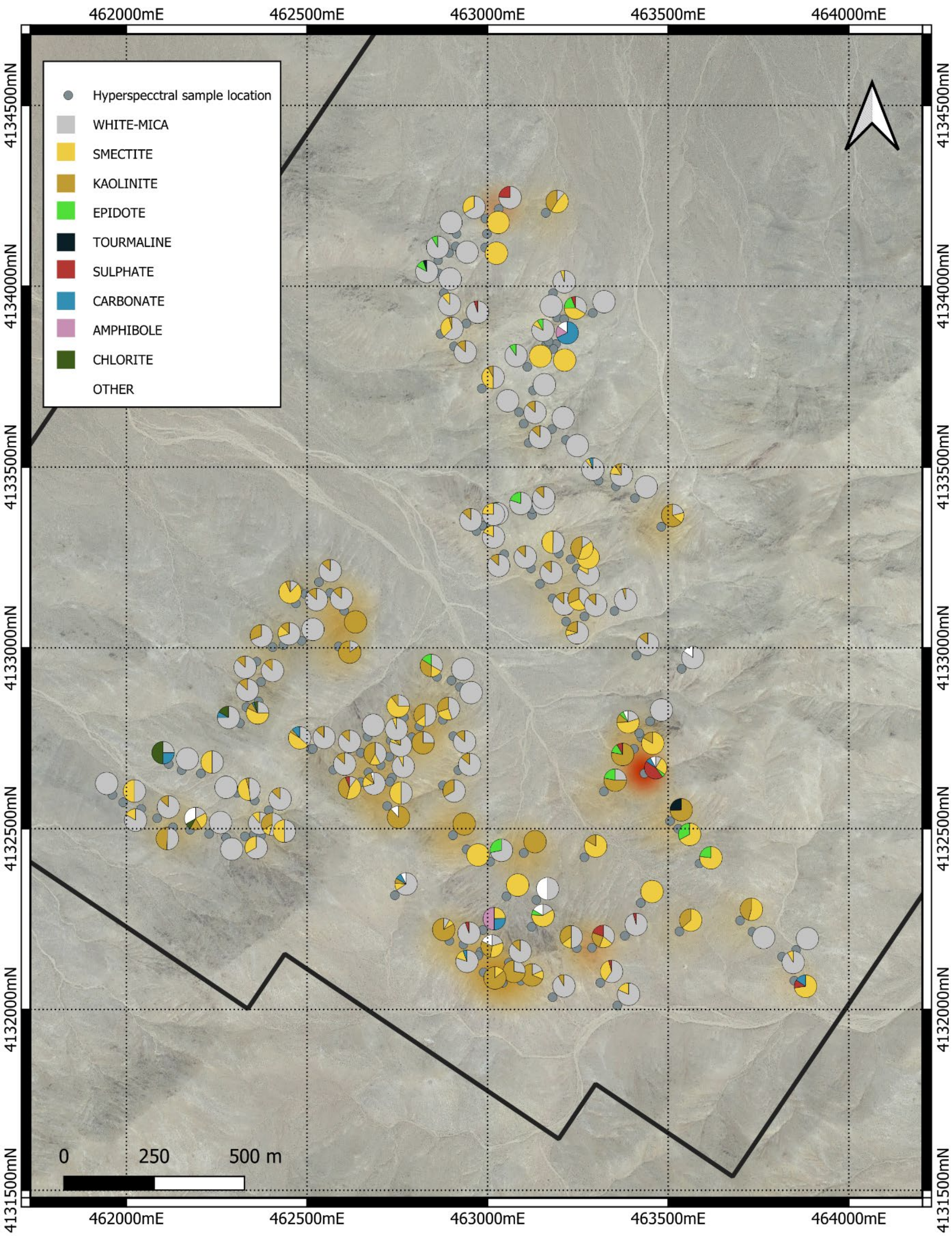


Figure 9-23: Hyperspectral Sampling (GGL 2023)

9.6 Geophysical Surveys

In August of 2020, Aurora Geosciences Ltd, of Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, completed horizontal loop (“HLEM”) and ground magnetic surveys in the east-central part of the Property. Both surveys were completed over the same grid, which comprised 600 m long lines, spaced 100 m apart. Survey stations are spaced 25 m apart along each line.

Figure 9-24 shows the chargeability response from the HLEM survey, at 14k Hz. In general, the response is weak and noisy. Subtle linear conductors underlying the alluvial cover and parallel to the known structural regime have been inferred. A north-northeast trend of higher response correlates with shallower cover and outcrop.

The magnetic survey has been superseded by the more recent airborne survey, which was flown over the entire Property.

Precision Geosurveys Inc., of Langley, British Columbia, flew magnetic and radiometric surveys over the Property. These surveys were conducted in two phases. The first was flown in March 2022 and comprised 540-line-km, which covered most of the Property. The second phase was flown in May 2023, comprising 195-line-km, and covered the Le Champ target area. Survey lines were oriented north-south and spaced 60 m apart. The aircraft was flown approximately 25 m above ground. Post processing and a magnetic inversion using the airborne data were completed by in3D Geoscience Inc., of Vancouver, British Columbia

Figure 9-25 shows the results of the airborne magnetic survey. A bandpass filter has been applied to the data and approximately represents the magnetic response between depths of 100 to 300 m. This eliminates the noise generated from near surface conditions.

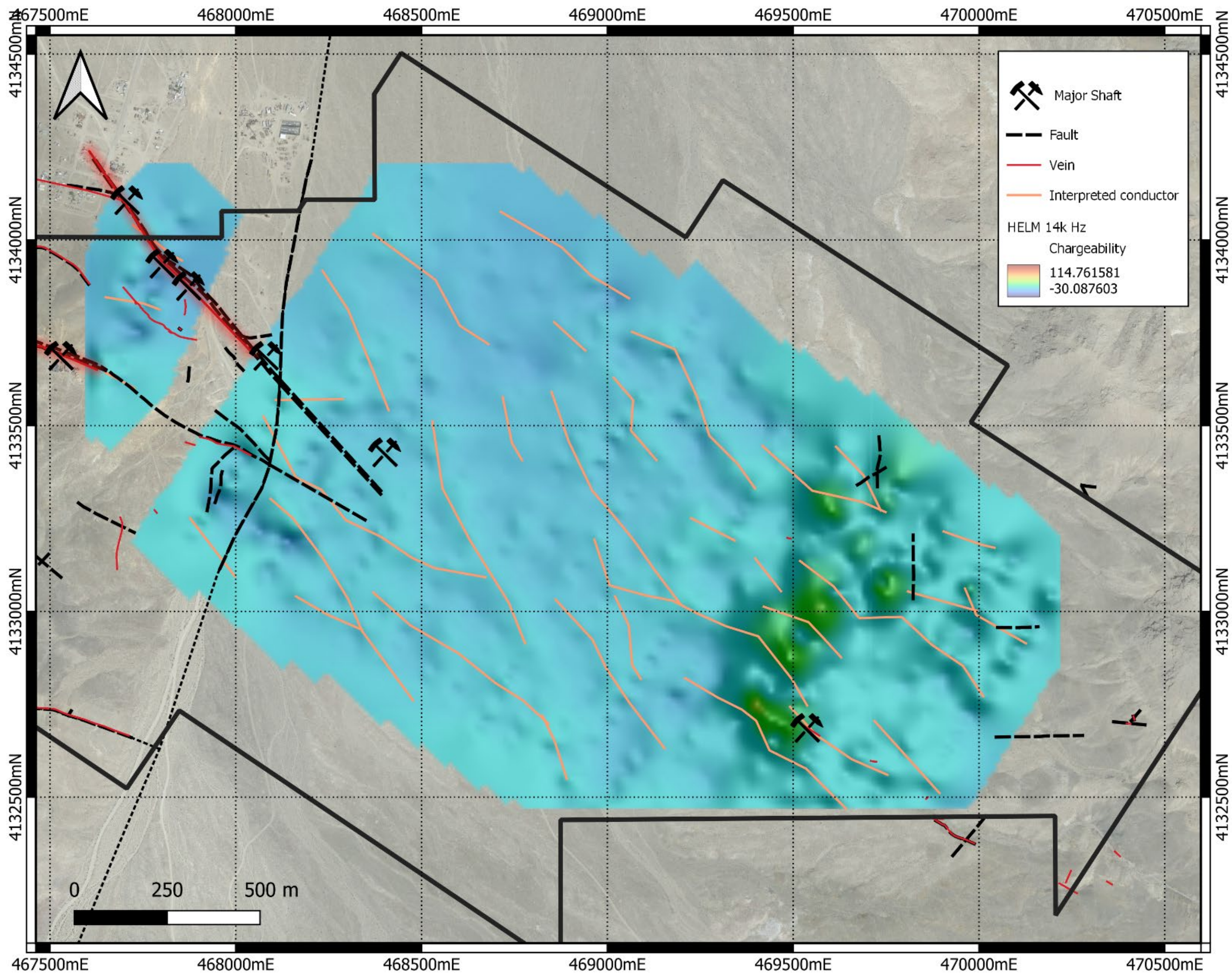


Figure 9-24: HLEM Chargeability - 14k Hz (GGL 2023)

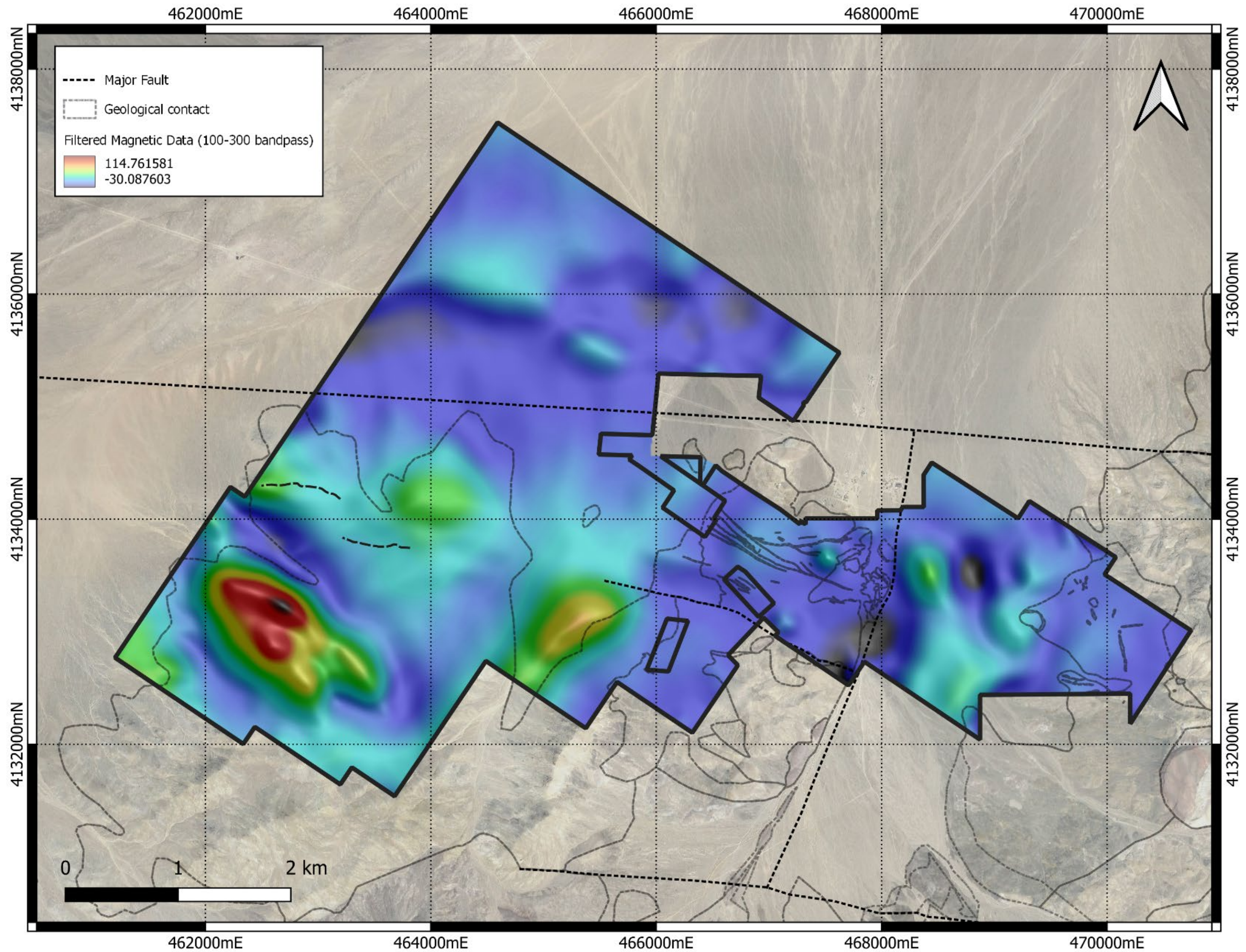


Figure 9-25: Airborne Magnetics - 100-300 Bandpass (GGL 2023)

10 DRILLING

GGL has conducted two drilling programs on the Property (Figure 10-1). A reverse circulation ("RC") drill program totaling 2,795 m, in 15 holes, was completed in April 2021. A follow up diamond drill ("DDH") program totaling 441 m, in two holes, was completed in November 2022. Drill hole locations are listed in Table 10-1.

Table 10-1: Drill hole locations

Hole	Type	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
GP-21-001	RC	467620	4133845	1663	204.22	200	-49
GP-21-002	RC	467620	4133845	1663	234.70	200	-60
GP-21-003	RC	467640	4133829	1664	213.36	200	-50
GP-21-004	RC	467640	4133829	1664	249.94	200	-60
GP-21-005	RC	467655	4133798	1670	213.36	200	-50
GP-21-006	RC	467702	4133788	1671	225.55	200	-50
GP-21-007	RC	467752	4133785	1671	268.23	200	-50
GP-21-008	RC	467496	4133805	1687	106.68	200	-60
GP-21-009	RC	467493	4133807	1687	137.16	225	-53
GP-21-010	RC	467444	4133816	1694	152.40	200	-60
GP-21-011	RC	467369	4133845	1674	164.59	200	-50
GP-21-012	RC	467348	4133861	1670	198.12	200	-50
GP-21-013	RC	467430	4133839	1691	152.40	200	-65
GP-21-014	RC	467430	4133839	1691	137.16	200	-45
GP-21-015	RC	467430	4133839	1691	137.16	215	-50
Total Reverse Circulation:					**2,795.03**		
GP-22-016	DDH	467312	4133943	1670	222.75	200	-50
GP-22-017	DDH	467266	4133836	1683	217.78	200	-50
Total Reverse Diamond Drilling:					**440.53**		

The initial 2021 drilling targeted down-dip and along-strike extensions of the Great Western vein. All of the holes intersected the main fault structure that hosts the Great Western vein. Hole GP-21-008 entered the existing workings and did not reach its proposed target depth. Significant results from the drill programs are listed in Table 10-2.

Holes within the area around the existing workings intersected mineralization where expected. Results were lower grade than those seen in the workings but within the expected ranges given the dilution due to the drilling method and sample size. Broader areas of mineralization are seen adjacent to the main vein structures (Figure 10-2), which were the target of historical mining.

The most significant result was obtained from GP-21-012 which intersected 12.19 m of 2.22 g/t gold, with a higher-grade core of 5.17 g/t gold over 4.57 m. This intersection is located 125 m along strike to the west of the workings.

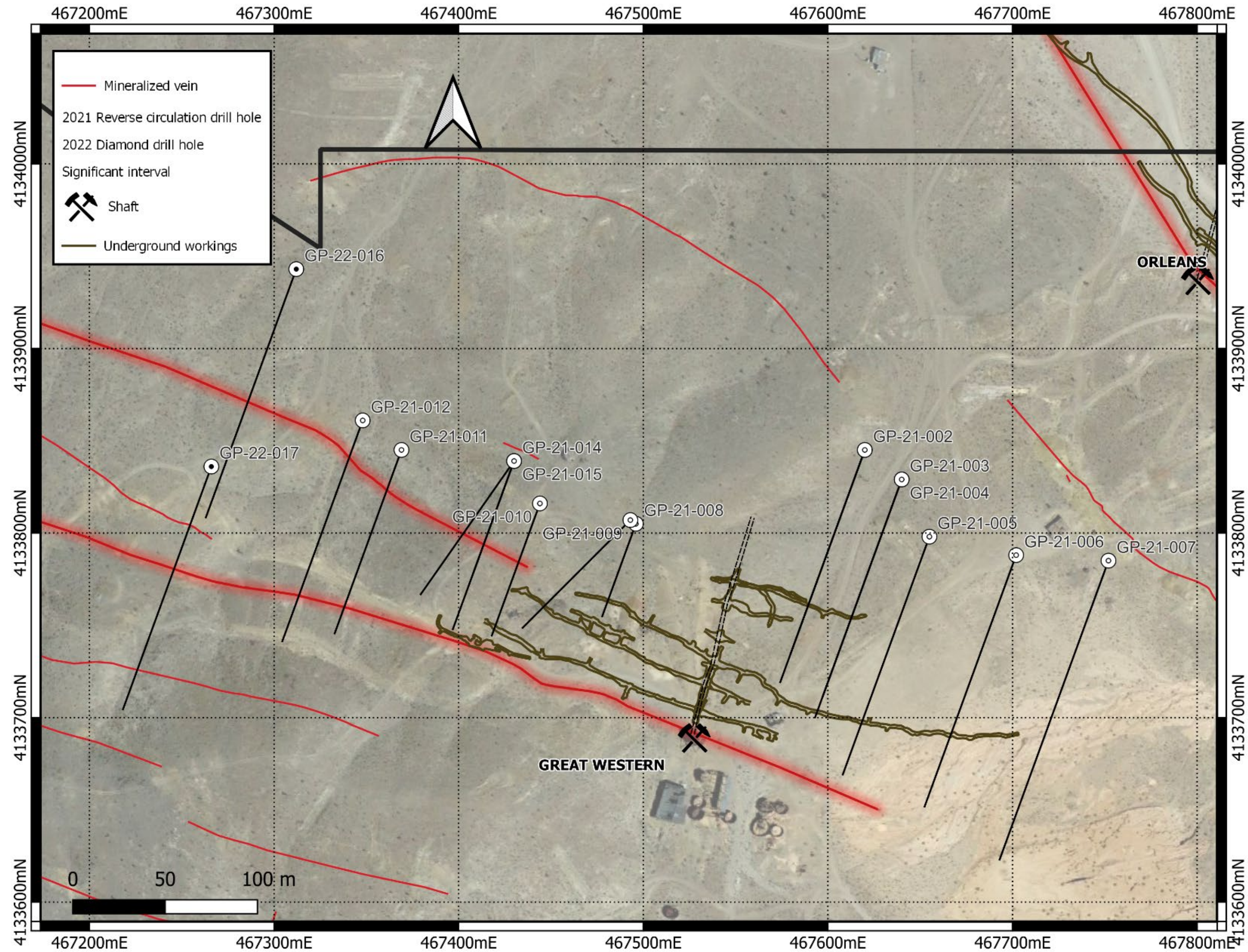


Figure 10-1: Drill Hole Plan (GGL 2023)

Table 10-2:Significant drill hole intersections

HOLE	Type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
GP-21-001	RC	85.35	86.87	1.52	0.73	36.1
GP-21-001	RC	163.07	173.74	10.67	0.78	16.3
GP-21-001	RC	188.98	196.60	7.62	0.19	1.2
GP-21-002	RC	150.88	152.40	1.52	0.47	2.6
GP-21-003	RC	152.40	161.55	9.15	2.40	80.0
GP-21-003	RC	182.88	185.93	3.05	0.20	4.2
GP-21-003	RC	198.12	202.69	4.57	0.24	2.8
GP-21-003	RC	210.31	216.41	6.10	0.36	4.4
GP-21-004	RC	179.83	184.41	4.57	0.26	21.4
GP-21-005	RC	128.02	143.26	15.24	0.21	24.8
GP-21-005	RC	179.83	184.41	4.57	0.30	2.5
GP-21-007	RC	135.64	138.69	3.05	0.20	63.4
GP-21-008	RC	94.49	106.68	12.19	0.41	8.5
GP-21-009	RC	48.79	51.82	3.05	0.59	26.6
GP-21-009	RC	94.49	109.73	15.24	0.36	10.3
GP-21-010	RC	4.57	18.29	13.72	0.67	11.6
GP-21-010	RC	86.87	100.59	13.72	0.33	7.75
GP-21-011	RC	73.15	79.25	6.10	0.33	4.37
GP-21-012	RC	96.01	108.21	12.19	2.22	13.6
GP-21-012	RC	185.93	190.50	4.57	0.36	1.54
GP-21-013	RC	24.38	28.96	4.57	0.59	11.4
GP-21-013	RC	105.16	109.73	4.57	0.43	32.4
GP-22-016	DDH	120.74	126.38	5.64	1.50	101.5
GP-22-017	DDH	29.17	31.91	2.74	0.11	30.9
GP-22-017	DDH	164.69	168.57	3.88	0.29	7.7

In 2022, two diamond drill holes were completed to test the western strike extension of the mineralized intersection in hole GP-21-012 and to investigate secondary structures in the hanging wall and footwall of the main vein. Intersections in both holes are thought to represent the main fault but are lower grade than anticipated. Recovery in the holes was poor, and it is believed the samples are not properly representative of actual grade.

Additional diamond drill holes along a section line bisecting the Property were planned; however, poor ground conditions and recovery forced the program to be stopped short.

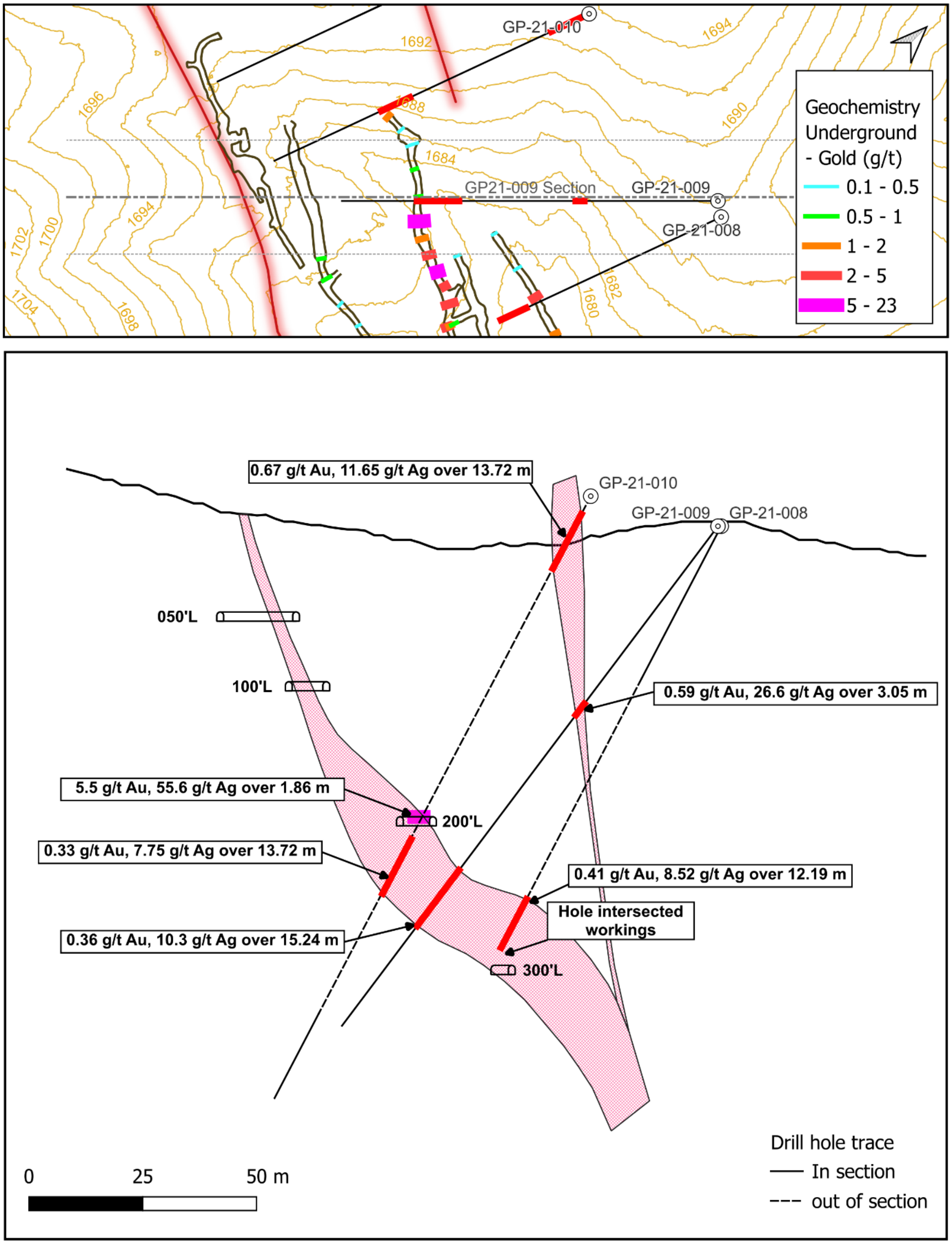


Figure 10-2: Great Western Representative Section (GGL 2023)

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

This section describes the principles and procedures used in the collection, security, preparation, and chemical analysis of samples collected during GGL's work programs.

It is the Authors' opinion that sample preparation, security and analytical procedures implemented by GGL are consistent with standard industry best practices and are suitable for use in this Technical Report. It is recommended that any future drilling or trenching programs continue to include a consistent and rigorous QA/QC program including the regular insertion of duplicates, standards, and blanks.

11.1 Analytical Methods

Samples collected by GGL were analyzed by ALS Minerals in Reno, Nevada, or North Vancouver, British Columbia.

11.1.1 Soil Sampling

Soil samples were collected using a GeoTool pick from an average depth of 20 cm. Organics, rocks, and other coarse material were removed from the sample before being placed in a kraft paper bag. Sample locations are marked on a piece of flagging displaying the sample number and wrapped around a rock that was placed in the sample hole.

Soil samples were dried and dry-sieved to 180 microns (80 mesh). A 50 g finely pulverized sample was cold-digested with HNO_3. HCL was then added, and the sample was heated at 130°C for 40 minutes. The sample was then analyzed for gold and 52 other elements with a super-trace method (AuME-ST44) which uses Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometry ("ICP-MS").

11.1.2 Rock, Chip, and Drill Samples

All rock, chip, and drill samples were analyzed for gold by 50 g fire assay (Au-AA26) and for 48 other elements by mass spectrometry (ME-MS61). Samples were crushed to better than 70% passing a 2 mm screen before a 250 g split is taken and pulverized to better than 85% passing a 75 micron screen.

A 50 g split was then fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, and silica and then cupelled to yield a precious metal doré bead. The bead was digested using dilute nitric acid and hydrochloric acid. The digested solution was analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy for gold.

A second, 0.25 g split was digested with perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric, and hydrochloric acids. The residue was leached with dilute hydrochloric acid, and the resulting solution was analyzed for 48 elements through a combination of inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry ("ICP-AES") and ICP-MS.

11.1.3 Tailings Samples

Tailing samples were analyzed for gold by 50 g fire assay (Au-AA26) and for 48 other elements by ICP-AES (ME-MS61).

Samples were also analyzed for total soluble gold by cyanide leach (Au-AA13). A 30 g split was added to a closed vessel to which 60 mL of sodium cyanide solution was added. The sample was shaken until homogenized and rolled for an additional hour. The final leach solution was centrifuged and analyzed by atomic absorption spectrometry ("AAS").

11.2 Sample Preparation

11.2.1 Reverse Circulation Drilling

Drilling was completed using a track mounted reverse circulation (“RC”) drill. Samples were collected on regular 5’ (1.52 m) intervals down the entire hole. A cyclone was used to split the chips coming out of the drill hole into two streams. One was a reject stream discarded into a sump and the other for sampling.

A pre-numbered cloth bag was placed beneath the sample stream from the cyclone to collect the chips. Sample bags were left to dry for 24 to 72 hours to remove excess water before being batched in groups of forty samples, including QA/QC, for shipment.

Dried sample bags were analyzed with a portable XRF scanner prior to being batched. Results from the XRF screening were used to aid in the identification of mineralized intervals and to revise the current drill plan as needed.

Along with the geochemical sample, a representative sample is collected from the reject stream using a sieve. This sample was placed into a plastic tray for later examination by a geologist.

11.2.2 Diamond Drilling

Diamond drilling was conducted with a skid mounted drill using NQ-size equipment. Core samples were placed in a cardboard box and transported to a central processing area on the Property where the core is photographed, and geotechnical and geological logging were performed. All logging data were entered directly into a digital database.

Drill core samples were collected using the following procedures:

1. Core was reassembled, lightly washed, and measured.
2. Core was wet photographed.
3. Core was geotechnically logged.
4. Core was geologically logged, and sample intervals were designated. Sample intervals were set at geological boundaries, mineralization boundaries, or sharp changes in core recovery.
5. Core recovery was calculated for each sample interval.
6. Sample intervals were sawn in half using a rock saw, with one half placed into a pre-numbered cloth sample bag and the remaining half placed back in the core box.
7. Samples were grouped into batches of 40 samples, comprising 35 samples, 1 blank, 2 standards, 1 field duplicate, and 1 coarse reject duplicate.

11.2.3 Underground Chip Sampling

Chip samples from underground workings were collected by a team of two people. Sample intervals were pre-marked and numbered using spray paint.

An electric hammer drill was used to chisel representative samples from the back or rib along the marked interval. One person operated the drill to extract the sample, while the second person held open the sample bag to collect the sample and monitored the area for ground stability.

Samples were collected in pre-numbered cloth sample bags for submittal to the laboratory.

11.3 Quality Assurance and Quality Control Procedures

Rigorous quality assurance and quality control procedures ("QA/QC") were put in place during both drill programs.

11.3.1 Reverse Circulation

Samples were grouped into batches of 40 samples, comprising 38 samples, 1 duplicate, and 1 standard.

A total of 42 field duplicate samples was collected during the program to monitor the reproducibility and homogeneity of the sample collection procedures. Duplicates were collected at the drill simultaneously with the main sample. Results from these duplicates are comparable to the original sample.

Certified reference material ("CRM") was obtained from CDN Resource Laboratories and inserted into the sample stream to monitor analytical accuracy. Two CRMs, representing a range of expected grades from moderate to high, were utilized during the 2021 drill program.

A total of 42 standards was inserted into the sample stream. Results from the analysis of these standards were within expected ranges.

11.3.2 Diamond Drilling

Samples were grouped into batches of 40 samples, comprising 35 samples, 1 blank, 2 standards, 1 field duplicate, and 1 coarse reject duplicate. A total of 5 field duplicates, 7 standards, 4 coarse reject duplicates, and 4 blanks was inserted into the 2022 sample stream.

Certified reference material was obtained from CDN Resource Laboratories and inserted into the sample stream to monitor analytical accuracy. One CRM was used during this program.

Results from the duplicates and blanks were within the anticipated ranges. One standard sample was found to have anomalous results and was investigated. An error occurred when preparing for the fire assay process. This error was limited to the standard sample itself and the other samples were found to be unaffected.

11.4 Sample Security

All bagged samples were prepared and placed in rice bags for shipment to the laboratory. Rice bags were sealed with electrical ties and kept in a secure area prior to shipping. Samples were shipped directly to the laboratory by a certified freight company or in the custody of Archer Cathro personnel. Once at the laboratory, rice bags were inspected for tampering.

No security issues were identified at any stage of the sample collection or shipping stages.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The Author has reviewed the information provided by the Company and publicly available historical documents.

Original certificates of analysis for work conducted by GGL were made available to the Author. Where requested, certificates were obtained directly from the laboratory by the Author. Individual results used for interpretation and preparation of figures were spot checked with the original certificates. No anomalies were detected.

It is the Author's opinion that the assay data and geological information used in the preparation of this report are adequate and fit-for purpose.

12.1 SITE VISIT

The Author visited the Property on June 4, 2023. During the site visit, the Author examined outcrops within the main mineralized trends to validate the previous mapping and mineralization models. The Author visited sample sites within the vein system as well as the Le Champ porphyry target.

One rock sample was collected by the Author at the Le Champ target to validate the deposit model assumptions. This sample, which comprised clay altered granodiorite, was submitted to ALS Laboratories in Reno and analyzed for gold by Au-AA26 and 48 other elements by ME-MS61. This sample yielded 199 ppm molybdenum and 93 ppm copper, which would be within the expected range for a rock taken from a leached porphyry system.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No metallurgical testing has been conducted on the Property.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

No resource estimation has yet been undertaken.

Sections 15 through 22 of National Instrument 43-101 do not apply to the Gold Point Project at this time.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Information pertaining to the adjacent properties discussed below is available from the respective company websites and SEDAR filings. The Qualified Person has been unable to verify the information provided by these other companies, and the reader is cautioned that mineralization on these properties may not be reflective of mineralization on the Gold Point Property.

23.1 TOKOP PROJECT

The Tokop Gold Project ("Tokop"), owned by Riley Gold Corporation,[2] is located approximately 7 km east-southeast of the Gold Point Property within a similar geological and tectonic setting. Two distinct styles of mineralization have been identified on the Property. No mineral resource estimates have been completed for Tokop.

At the Tokop North target, sheeted quartz veins occur in a multi-phase, reduced, calc-alkaline granitoid (Sylvania Intrusive Complex) that intrudes Precambrian carbonate units, primarily the Wyman Formation. Shear-hosted veins extend for nearly two kilometres and have returned samples with peak grades of 71.3 g/t gold and 970 g/t silver.

The dominant mineralizing system at Tokop South is similar to low-sulfidation, volcanic and sediment-hosted epithermal gold deposits such as the Bullfrog Mine.

In the 1930s and 1940s, the Ohio Mining Company controlled multiple properties (Macdonald, 1930) within the current Tokop Property boundary. These properties were operated by leasers in the late 1930s and early 1940s. As per their lease agreements, ore from these mines was processed at the Gold Point mill, operated by the Ohio Mining Company (Dieckmann, 1940).

23.2 GEMINI PROJECT

Nevada Sunrise Metals Corp.[3] ("Nevada Sunrise") is actively exploring for lithium clay and brines in the Lida Valley. Their Gemini Project is located approximately 2.5 km north of the Property. Drilling conducted by Nevada Sunrise has intersected significant widths of lithium bearing clay within the Quaternary cover, as well as lithium enriched brines. Intervals of lithium bearing clay include 0.14% lithium over 439.02 m in hole GEM23-04, and 0.12% lithium over 176.83 m in hole GEM22-01.

The northern portion of the Gold Point Property extends into the Lida Valley and covers Quaternary sediments within part of the basin being explored by Nevada Sunrise. GGL has not conducted any exploration activities to evaluate the potential that the layer of lithium bearing sediments intersected by Nevada Sunrise extend into the Property.

[2] https://rileygoldcorp.com/tokop-gold-project-2/
[3] https://nevadasunrise.ca/projects/gemini-lithium/

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The Author is not aware of any other relevant data or information that would have an impact on the Property.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Gold Point is located within the south-central portion of the Walker Lane, a major, northwest-trending zone of structural disruptions at least 480 km long and 80 to 160 km wide. The Property is underlain by Precambrian to Cambrian sedimentary units which have been intruded by Jurassic to Cretaceous granitic rocks.

High-grade gold and silver were first recognized at Gold Point in the late 1800's. The Property hosts numerous historical workings, most of which are small pits and shafts. Mining was conducted intermittently on four main veins: Orleans, Great Western, Lime Point, and Grand Central. It is estimated that approximately 75,000 ounces of gold were produced from the Orleans and Great Western mines.

Throughout much of the Property's history, ownership has been fragmented. Due to the fragmented ownership, there has been no systematic exploration and the understanding of the veins limited. Since acquiring the Property in 2020, GGL has consolidated ownership of the known vein system into one claim package and conducted multiple work programs investigating the mineralization potential throughout the Property.

25.1 VEIN TARGETS

Surface mapping and sampling have identified 14 veins within the central portion of the current Property boundary, and only four of these veins have seen historical production. Sampling within and adjacent to the vein zones has demonstrated that high-grade gold and silver mineralization is widespread and consistent. Peak grades include 64.6 g/t gold and 1,500 g/t silver. Of all the samples collected in the central area, 20% returned values over 2.0 g/t gold and 80 g/t silver.

Underground sampling and surface drilling along the Great Western vein were completed by GGL in 2021 and 2022. This work has shown that higher-grade mineralization occurs as gently east-plunging shoots along a northwest-southeast striking fault structures with a moderate north-facing dip. The vein-fault structure hosting high-grade mineralization has been traced on surface and underground for over 800 m. Mineralization is consistently weak to moderate throughout, with areas of locally higher grades. Grades intersected in the drill holes were lower grade than seen on surface or underground however, the intervals are much broader than anticipated. Broader, low-grade mineralization occurs in the hanging and footwalls of the higher-grade mineralized shoots.

Hole GP-21-012, intersected 12.19 m of 2.22 g/t gold, with a higher-grade center of 5.17 g/t gold over 4.57 m. This intercept was 125 m along-strike west of the Great Western historical underground workings. This intercept demonstrates that additional, undiscovered, high-grade shoots are present along the known structures.

Underground sampling in the Orleans mine has also demonstrated that broader mineralized zones exist beyond what was historically mined. This sampling in the Orleans mine has also shown that the structures hosting mineralization extend beyond the limits of the workings to the east. Future drilling should test the strike potential of the Orleans vein.

Veins exposed on surface all have a similar northwest strike with dips ranging from steeply to moderately north. Higher-grade mineralized shoots occurring within the Great Western and Orleans mine are thought to be formed within dilatant zones along the vein and at intersections between different structures.

Future work on the vein system should target these intersections. Of particular interest would be the intersections of the larger structures such as the Great Western and Orleans veins.

25.2 Le Champ Porphyry Target

In conjunction with the mapping and sampling of the vein system, GGL has completed detailed soil sampling over the vein system and reconnaissance sampling further to the west. Results from this sampling show a broad zonation pattern emanating from the Sylvania Intrusive Complex. Copper and molybdenum are strongest over the intrusion, and molybdenum is also elevated along the contact area between the intrusive and sedimentary rocks. Lead is strongest near the contact and a short distance into the sedimentary units. Gold and silver are most elevated over the known vein system and at a moderate distance away from the contact. Distally, arsenic becomes more pronounced.

While following up these coincident copper-molybdenum anomalies within the intrusion, GGL recognized indicators of porphyry-style mineralization. Malachite and azurite are seen along moderately south-dipping fault structures. Samples collected along these faults contained as high as 6.29% copper with most values between 1% to 2%.

Copper is a mobile metal and is easily leached and transported along faults and other fluid conduits. Prospecting sown-dip and to the south of the faults at Le Champ led to the discovery of iron-sulphate-coated clay-altered granitic talus. The presence of these sulphates which are primarily limonite and jarosite indicates copper sulphide minerals, such as chalcopyrite, have been leached of copper and the iron precipitated in place.

In a leached system, rocks are strongly clay altered and typically return low copper values. Half of the samples collected at Le Champ yielded between 50 ppm and 713 ppm copper, and molybdenum values ranged from 25 ppm and 364 ppm.

Airborne magnetic surveys were flown over the entire Property by GGL in 2022 and 2023. At Le Champ, the survey outlined an elliptical anomaly approximately 2.1 km long by 1.4 km wide within the intrusion. This magnetic anomaly coincides with the area of elevated copper-molybdenum values. Filtered magnetic data shows that the anomaly continues to depth and is not caused by any surface effects. This magnetic signature is interpreted to represent a younger intrusive phase within the main granitic complex.

The Walker Lane is known to host other porphyry deposits. Significant deposits include Yerington, Ann Mason, Bear, and MacArthur which are all located near Yerington, approximately 240 km northwest of Gold Point. These are also hosted in multi-phase Jurassic granodiorites, and host primary copper deposits with some molybdenum.

GGL's work on the Property has demonstrated the presence of not only veins and broad zones of gold-silver mineralization, but also the presence of a large area of copper-molybdenum mineralization. Mineralization on the Property is widespread and likely related to multiple events. The genetic context and relationships between the various styles of mineralization has not been determined.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

Further work is recommended on both the vein and porphyry targets at the Property.

The cost of proposed work at the Le Champ Porphyry target is estimated at US$350,000 and should include the following:

1) Detailed mapping within the intrusion aimed at outlining alteration zones and intrusive phases.
2) Expanded grid soil sampling and hyperspectral analysis over the porphyry target.
3) A ground IP survey designed to evaluate possible mineralized intrusive phases at depth.

Follow up work at Le Champ will be determined by results of this initial investigation and could include diamond drilling.

Table 26-1: Le Champ Budget

Labor	$61,750
Samples and petrographic analysis	$28,800
Room and Board	$6,880
Travel and transportation	$5,600
IP Survey (40 line km @ $5,000 per km)	$200,000
Administration & Support	$15,152
Contingency @ 10%	$31,818
TOTAL (Le Champ)	**$350,000**

The proposed work program within the vein system should be directed at the Orleans vein with the objective to better understand the controls on mineralization there and to test the strike extension of the past producing vein and suspected structural junctions.

A US$430,000 reverse circulation drill program should be conducted along strike to the east of the Orleans vein to test the possible extension of this system. Additional underground mapping should be completed prior to drilling to better understand the orientation and controls on the vein. Drill hole location and orientation should be revised based on this underground work. This program could be done separately or concurrently to the work at Le Champ.

Table 26-2: Orleans Reverse Circulation Budget

Reverse Circulation Drilling (7,500 feet)	$263,000
Excavator and Equipment	$40,000
Labor	$49,500
Room and Board	$14,000
Travel and transportation	$5,500
Administration & Support	$19,000
Contingency @ 10%	$39,000
TOTAL (Orleans)	**$430,000**

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28 CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFIED PERSONS

I, Doyle Kenneth Brook Jr., a Registered Professional Geologist, hereby certify that:

1. I am currently the President of Desert Ventures Inc., a private Nevada corporation, with an office at 2305 Pleasure Drive, Reno, Nevada 89509;
   Telephone: 775 825 0719; Email: k.brookgeo@gmail.com.

2. This Certificate applies to the technical report titled "Technical Report for the Gold Point Property, Esmeralda County, Nevada, United States" with an effective date of 13th September 2023 (the "Technical Report") prepared for GGL Resources Ltd. ("the Issuer").

3. I have a B.Sc. degree in geology from the University of Texas at Austin, 1967, and an M.Sc. degree in geology from the University of Arizona, 1974.

4. I am a registered consulting geologist in the states of California (#3669) and Arizona (#16770), and a member of the Society of Economic Geologists, the Geological Society of Nevada, and the American Institute of Professional Geologists (#11446).

5. I have been engaged in my profession as a geologist since 1969 and have been employed by mining companies and others as a consulting geologist since 1977.

6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("N43-101) 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 purpose of NI 43-101. This Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101.

7. I visited the Gold Point Property on 4th June 2023.

8. I am responsible for all sections of the Technical Report.

9. I am independent of the Issuer and related companies applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of the NI 43-101.Property

10. I have no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

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

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

Dated in Reno, Nevada this 3rd day of October 2023

<original signed and sealed>

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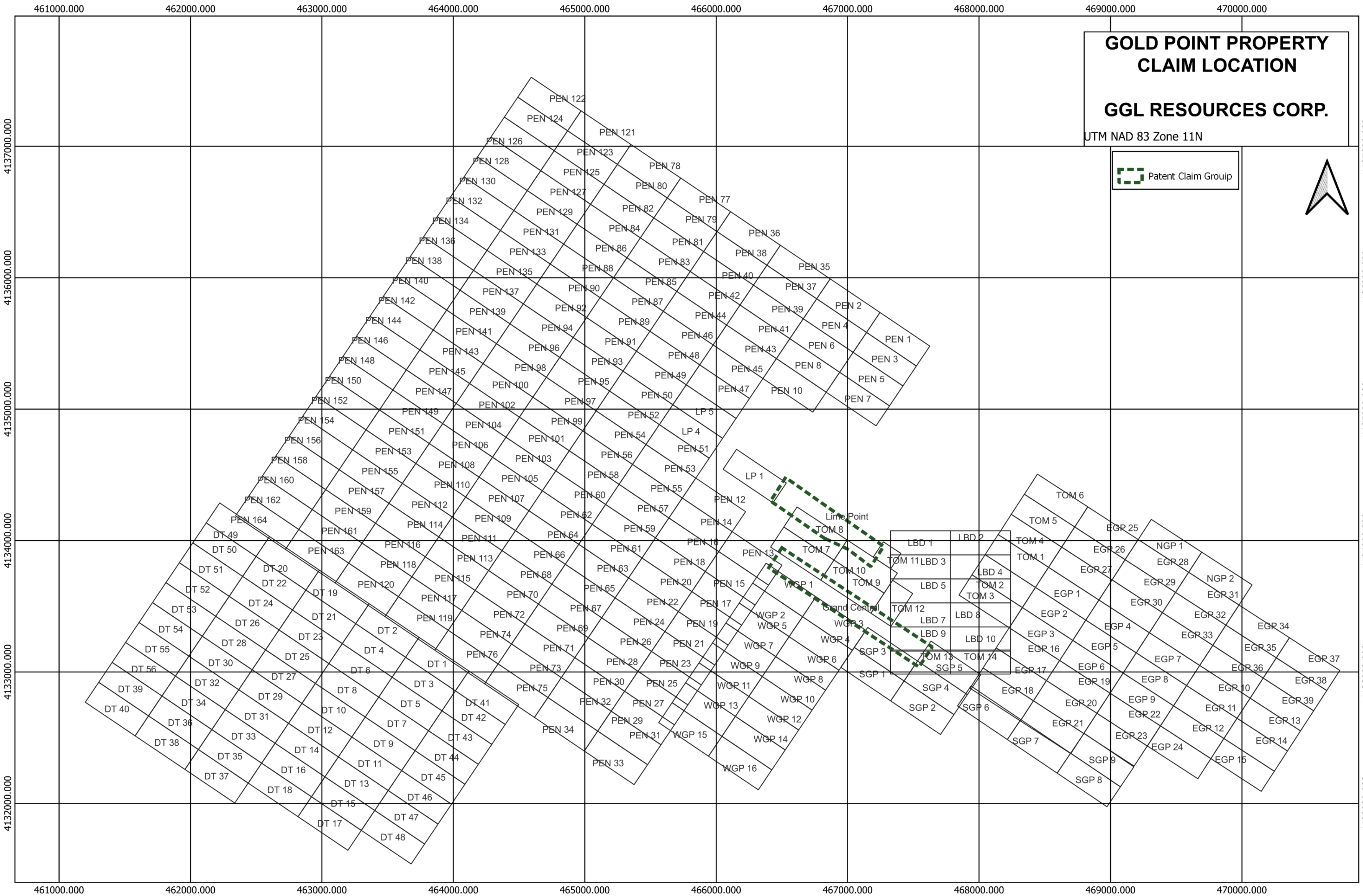
Doyle Kenneth Brook Jr.

APENDIX: CLAIM LOCATIONS


GOLD POINT PROPERTY
CLAIM LOCATION
GGL RESOURCES CORP.
UTM NAD 83 Zone 11N
Patent Claim Grouip
Lime Point
Grand Central
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