
2018 Technical Report on the Oatman Gold District Properties

Gold Road Mining Corp. Oatman, Arizona

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Effective Date: April 10, 2018

Report Date: April 10, 2018

Contents

1 SUMMARY	5
2 INTRODUCTION.....	8
2.1 Terms of Reference	8
2.2 Purpose of Report.....	9
2.3 Sources of Data	9
2.5 Disclaimer	10
3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS.....	11
4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION	12
4.1 Patented/Unpatented Claims Optioned	12
4.2 Unpatented Company Claims	16
4.3 Claim Descriptions.....	17
4.4 Property Location.....	17
4.5 Claim Holding Costs	17
4.6 Company Interest	17
4.7 Property Boundaries.....	18
4.8 Encumbrances	18
4.9 Environmental Liabilities.....	18
4.10 Permitting.....	18
4.11 Relevant Features	18
5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY	21
5.1 Accessibility.....	21
5.2 Climate	21
5.3 Local Resources	21
5.4 Infrastructure	21
5.5 Physiography.....	22
6 HISTORY	23
6.1 TR-UE Vein System Properties	26
6.2 Gold Ore.....	34
6.3 Silver Creek Anomaly.....	36
6.4 Historic Resources	37
6.4.1 TR-UE Vein System	37
6.4.2 Gold Ore.....	39
6.4.3 Silver Creek.....	39
6.5 Mining Methods	39
6.6 Processing Methods	39
7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING	40
7.1 Regional Geology.....	40
7.2 District Geology.....	42
7.3 Properties Geology.....	51
7.3.1 TR-UE Vein System Geology.....	51
7.3.2 Gold Ore.....	54

7.3.3 Silver Creek Anomaly.....	55
7.4 Mineralization	55
8 DEPOSIT TYPES	56
9 EXPLORATION.....	57
10 DRILLING.....	66
10.1 TR-UE Vein System	66
10.2 Gold Ore.....	69
10.3 Silver Creek Anomaly.....	70
11 SAMPLE PREPARATION ANALYSES AND SECURITY	71
12 DATA VERIFICATION	72
13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND MINERAL TESTING	73
14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES.....	74
15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES	75
16 MINING METHODS	76
17 RECOVERY METHODS	77
18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE.....	78
19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS.....	79
20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL.....	80
21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS	81
22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS	82
23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES	83
23.1 Historic Mines.....	83
23.2 Current Mines	83
24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION	85
25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS.....	86
26 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	87
27 REFERENCES.....	88
28 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON	90
APPENDIX A: Anderson Agreements.....	92
APPENDIX B: Company Controlled Unpatented Claims, Oatman Gold Mining District.....	93
APPENDIX C: Historic Drilling Oatman Gold Mining District.....	95

FIGURES

Figure 4-1: General Location Map of the Gold Road Mine	12
Figure 4-2 Oatman Gold Mining District Map, Unpatented Claims	16
Figure 4-3 Mining Features in the Gold Road – Oatman Area.....	19
Figure 4-4 Mining Features in the Silver Creek – United Western Area	20
Figure 6-1 TR-UE Vein System Index Map.....	24
Figure 6-2 Oatman Gold District Production Map	25
Figure 6-3 United Western Target	26
Figure 6-4 United Western Extension Target	27
Figure 6-5 United Eastern Target	28
Figure 6-6 Tom Reed Target.....	29

Figure 6-7 Lost Segment Target	30
Figure 6-8 Golden Eagle, Big Jim, Aztec Target.....	31
Figure 6-9 Black Eagle, United American Target	32
Figure 6-10 Telluride-Argo Target	33
Figure 6-11 Gold Ore Mine and Claims	34
Figure 6-12 Gold Ore Vein Target.....	35
Figure 6-13 Silver Creek Target	36
Figure 7-1 Geologic Map of Oatman, Arizona.....	42
Figure 7-2 Regional Composite Generalized Stratigraphy	44
Figure 7-3 Gold Ore Claims and Mine	54
Figure 9-1 Location of Exploration Targets	60
Figure 10-1 Historic Drilling United Western and United Eastern NW Extension.....	67
Figure 10-2 Historic Drilling United Eastern NW Extension and United Eastern	68

TABLES

Table 1-1 Historic Gold Production on the TR-UE Vein System.....	5
Table 1-2 Historic Oatman Gold District Resources*	6
Table 1-3 Summaries of Target Exploration Plans and Budgets	7
Table 4-1 Blue Ridge Capital L.C Agreement TR-UE Vein Patented Claims and Acres.....	13
Table 4-2 Oatman Crown City LLC Agreement TR-UE Vein Patented Claims and Acres.....	13
Table 4-3 Oatman Red Creek Group Gold Ore Agreement Patented Claims and Acres.....	13
Table 4-4 Oatman Ella Mitchell Group LLC Gold Road Area Agreement Patented Claims and Acres	14
Table 4-5 Oatman Neglected Group LLC Agreement Silver Creek Patented Claims and Acres	14
Table 4-6 United Eastern L.C.; Blue Ridge Capital L.C.; Black Eagle Investments Inc; Oatman American LLC TR-UE Vein Patented Claims and Acres.....	15
Table 4-7 La Cuesta United Western Patented and Unpatented Claims and Acres	16
Table 4-8 Claims Summary and Status	17
Table 6-1 Historic Gold Production in the Oatman Gold District	23
Table 6-2 Historic Gold Production on the TR-UE Vein System.....	23
Table 6-3 Historic Oatman Gold District Resources*	37
Table 9-1 Historic Gold Production on the TR-UE Vein System.....	57
Table 9-2 Historic Oatman Gold District Resources*	58
Table 9-3 Summary of Target Exploration Plans and Budgets.....	65
Table 10.1 Drill hole Results Greater than 0.1 Oz/ton	66
Table 10.2 Gold Ore Assay Intervals 0.1 Oz/t (3.43 g/mt) or Greater	70
Table 26-1 Summary of Target Exploration Plans and Budgets.....	87

1 SUMMARY

The Oatman Gold District consists primarily of the three (3) mile long TR-UE vein system, was discovered in 1897 in Mohave County, Arizona. Located 15 miles northeast of the Arizona-California-Nevada border, the TR-UE vein system exists in Arizona's highest primary gold producing district. Part of the larger San Francisco District, the Oatman Gold District has produced over 1.3 million ounces within the last century. Total historic production from TR-UE vein system is 1,324,230 ounces with an average grade of 0.69 oz/ton (23.66 g/mt) Au.

Table 1-1 Historic Gold Production on the TR-UE Vein System

Mine	Production Period	Tons	Average Grade Oz/t (g/mt)	Gold Ounces Recovered
United Western	1928-1940	40,000	0.30 (10.29)	12,000
United Eastern	1917-1923	550,000	1.12 (38.40)	616,000
Tom Reed/Tip Top	1915-1928	250,000	0.7 (24.00)	175,000
Ben Harrison	1897-1928	250,000	0.7 (24.00)	175,000
Big Jim/Aztec	1921-1924	500,000	0.75 (25.71)	176,230
Black Eagle	1920's	200,000	0.5 (17.14)	100,000
United American	1920's	140,000	0.5 (17.14)	70,000
Total		1,930,000	0.69 (23.66)	1,324,230

The TR-UE vein system (The Properties) consists of 1,082.4 acres (437.3 ha) of 69 patented claims and 1,764 acres (712.7 ha) of 74 unpatented claims. All of the patented claims were leased to Para Resources et.al. (The Company) by Steve Anderson through a series of holding companies wholly controlled by Mr. Anderson. All but two of the unpatented claims are owned by the Company and were staked in December 2017. Two unpatented claims were leased from La Cuesta Inc. The Company also owns to additional properties of merit (Gold Ore, Silver Creek) north of and on strike with the TR-UE vein system.

Historic Mines located along the TR-UE vein system and throughout the district occur in veins of epithermal origin hosted in volcanic country rock consisting primarily of either the Tertiary Gold Road Latite or the Oatman andesite.

Because of the high grade that has been mined on the TR-UE system the exploration-development efforts will concentrate primarily on this vein system. The historical chutes on the TR-UE system produced approximately 200 to 500 thousand ounces and graded from 0.6 to 1.1- ounce gold per ton. Approximately 7 major chutes have been mined. The thicker chutes were between 30 and 50 feet thick and were 300 to 600 feet long. An average chute is estimated at 10 feet thick. The depth of the stopes is unknown as the vein was still present on the lower levels of the workings although thinner and lower grade. It is unknown if the thinning is a localized feature or represents the bottom off the mineralized bodies. Typically, the chutes have a vertical extent of 1,000 to 1,500 feet. The known productive strike length of the TR-UE vein system is over 3 miles.

The exploration target for the Oatman Gold District is 800,000 to 1 million ounces. Historic resources developed on the Oatman Gold District targets to date total 134,116 ounces and are summarized in the following table.

Table 1-2 Historic Oatman Gold District Resources*

Target	Tons	Grade Oz/t (g/mt)	Ounces
United Western	225,632	0.265 (9.09)	59,809
Tom Reed	166,000	0.31 (10.63)	51,367
Golden Eagle, Big Jim, Aztec	53,400	0.31 (10.63)	16,554
Black Eagle United American	20,300	0.31 (10.63)	6,386
Total			134,116

*A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves; and the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. (the source of the historical resource are unpublished reports listed in the “Data Sources “ section of this report.

A multiyear exploration program has been developed to upgrade the historic resources into compliance with current NI 43-101 standards. Additionally, the proposed exploration program is designed to expand these resources along strike and down dip. In areas with no historic resources the proposed exploration programs are designed to explore for and ideally develop newly discovered mineral resources.

Table 1-3 Summaries of Target Exploration Plans and Budgets

Target	Initial Program	Footage to be drilled	Cost
United Western NW Extension	Geophysics followed by 5 drill holes	2,500	\$300,000
United Western	15 drill holes	7,500	\$750,000
United Eastern NW Extension	Geophysics followed by 15 drill holes	7,500	\$800,000
United Eastern	10 drill holes	15,000	\$750,000
Tom Reed	10 drill holes	10,000	\$750,000
Lost Vein Segment	Geophysics followed by 20 drill holes	10,000	\$800,000
Golden Eagle	Modeling followed by 15 drill holes	7,500	\$800,000
Black Eagle, United American	Modeling followed by 15 drill holes	7,500	\$800,000
Telluride - Argo	Modeling followed by 15 drill holes	7,500	\$800,000
Gold Ore	10 drill holes	15,000	\$750,000
Silver Creek Anomaly	Mapping, sampling, drilling 5 holes	2,500	\$300,000
TOTAL	135 drill holes	92,500	\$7,600,000

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Terms of Reference

The Author will be paid a consulting fee for the preparation of this Report. This will be comprised of a daily fee plus reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses. Receipt of this payment is not contingent upon the conclusions of this Report or the success of any potential share offering.

All measurements herein will be given in Imperial system units (short tons, feet, degrees Fahrenheit, etc.). Gold measurements will be given as troy ounces. All currency values are in United States Dollars.

Abbreviations

Ag.....	Silver
APP.....	Aquifer Protection Permit
Au	Gold
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
C.....	Celsius
Cu	Copper
°	Degree
F	Fahrenheit
ft.....	Feet
'	Feet
g.....	Gram
g/t.....	Grams per Short Ton
g/mt.....	Grams per Metric Ton
ha	Hectare
kg	Kilogram
km	Kilometer
m	Meter
M.....	Million
mm.....	Millimeter
Mt	Million Tons
mt.....	Metric Ton
NaCN.....	Sodium Cyanide
Oz.....	Troy Ounce (31.0135g)
Oz/t	Troy Ounces per short Ton
PEA.....	Preliminary Economic Assessment
t	Short Ton

2.2 Purpose of Report

The purpose of this Report is to provide the Company, its investors and potential investors with a clear summary of the Company's Property assets. Included in this updated summary are recommendations for further exploration and development.

2.3 Sources of Data

The data in this Report comes from multiple sources. All of the data and information supplied are the legal property of the Company. Chiefly, data was taken from numerous historic reports written on the property by former Addwest Personnel and current Gold Road Mining Corp personnel. Historic USGS publications written on the Oatman Gold District were also reviewed and relevant information extracted for this report.

The Author has reviewed, verified, interpreted and analyzed all of the data presented in this Report. The Author has relied on the staff of the Company for interpretation of some data as well as the reports referenced in Section 27.

It is believed that the underlying information contained herein is reliable, based on the systematic data verification procedures performed by the Author.

The Author has reviewed various historical Property reports prepared by previous consultants working for The Company plus USGS Reports. Those reports outlined aspects of the Properties dealing with drilling sampling, assaying, geologic interpretations, mining, processing and historical resource estimates.

Reliance has been on the following key reports:

- Geology of the Oatman Gold District, F.L. Ransome USGS Bulletin 743, 1923
- United Western Project, Sun River, 1981
- Oatman District Reports, Hecla Mining Co/Fischer Watt, January 1983
- Oatman District Report, Addwest Minerals, 1997
- Gold Ore Property, Addwest Minerals September 2007
- United Western Drill Hole Data, Addwest Minerals February 2008
- Exploration and Development Plan for the Oatman District, Gold Road Mining Corp August 2017
- Oatman District Data Review, C.F. Millar Limited, 1974.

The results and opinions expressed in this Report are conditional upon the aforementioned technical and legal information being current, accurate, and complete as of the date of this Report, and the understanding that no information has been withheld that would affect the conclusions made herein. The Author does not assume responsibility for Company's actions in distributing this Report.

The Author therefore cannot guarantee the correctness of all of the information but, to the extent of his investigation and within the scope of the assignment, he believes that the Report is substantially correct.

2.4 Site Visit

On Tuesday November 14 2017 a site visit was made to the Oatman Gold District to inspect claims leased by the Gold Road Mining Corp. and listed as follows:

- TR-UE vein System consisting of the following targets:
 1. United Western (United Western Orebody)
 2. United Western Extension
 3. United Eastern NW Extension
 4. United Eastern (United Eastern Orebody)
 5. Tom Reed (Tip Top, Tom Reed, Ben Harrison Orebodies)
 6. Lost Segment
 7. Golden Eagle, Big Jim Aztec (Big Jim, Aztec Orebodies)
 8. Black Eagle American (Black Eagle, American Orebodies)
 9. Telluride/Argo (Unexplored Extension)
- Gold Ore (Stand-alone deposit north of Gold Road Mine)
- Silver Creek Anomaly (Stand-alone prospect located 2.5 miles NW of United Western Mine)

Charles Williams, representative of the Gold Road Mining Corp. accompanied me on this tour and on each property stop discussed the exploration opportunities. The terrain over all of the targets except Gold Ore is generally flat and establishing drill sites would be simple. Exploration on the targets will consist of surface mapping, geophysics, sampling and drilling. Gold Ore is at the bottom of a steep sided canyon and would require approximately \$15,000 of dozer work to construct suitable drill sites to test the potential of this property.

2.5 Disclaimer

It should be understood that the Properties have been in production periodically since the early 1900's. During these periods of activity mineable reserves have been developed and subsequently mined out. Currently there are no NI 43-101 resources existing on the Properties. Nowhere in this report is it expressed or implied that NI 43-101 resources exist. The herein proposed exploration and development program is designed to upgrade historic resources into NI-43-101 categories; however, success is not assured.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Author has relied on the current Associates of the Company (These associates were previous employees of Mohave Desert Minerals), Charles Williams and Charles Bauer for updates on environmental and political matters.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Shown in Figure 4-1 is the location of the Oatman Gold Mining District.

Figure 4-1: General Location Map of the Gold Road Mine



GOLD ROAD MINING CORP.

Location Oatman Mining District



4.1 Patented/Unpatented Claims Optioned

The Properties included in the Option Agreements with Steve Anderson are described in the following Tables. Also included is the La Cuesta Inc. properties. A summary of the Anderson agreements are included in Appendix A. The La Cuesta agreement is available for inspection at the Gold Road Mining Corp. Arvada office.

Table 4-1 Blue Ridge Capital L.C Agreement TR-UE Vein Patented Claims and Acres

Claim Name(s)	Acres	Hectares
CJD # 2	30	12.12
CJD # 3		
Blue Ridge	15.04	6.08
Telluride # 5	5.28	2.13
Telluride #1	20.51	8.29
Connecting Link #1 Connecting Link # 2 Blue Ridge Fraction Blue Ridge Extension	45	18.18
Total Claims:9	Total Acres: 115.83	Total Hectares:46.80

Table 4-2 Oatman Crown City LLC Agreement TR-UE Vein Patented Claims and Acres

Claim Name(s)	Acres	Hectares
Miller Quartz	18.6	7.51
High Point	14.01	5.66
Banker	20.48	8.27
Side Spur Rhinegold Lohengrin Loreley	68.88	27.83
Total Claims:7	Total Acres: 121.97	Total Hectares:49.28

Table 4-3 Oatman Red Creek Group Gold Ore Agreement Patented Claims and Acres

Claim Name(s)	Acres	Hectares
Zoroaster Midnight Strip Fraction Lizzy Lemon	65	26.26
Red Creek # 1 Red Creek # 2 B.C.C	60	24.24
Total Claims:7	Total Acres: 125	Total Hectares:50.5

Table 4-4 Oatman Ella Mitchell Group LLC Gold Road Area Agreement Patented Claims and Acres

Claim Name(s)	Acres	Hectares
Velvet New Year Wedge Gold Road West Extension	60	24.24
Fall # 4 Ella Mitchell	20	8.08
Total Claims:6	Total Acres: 80	Total Hectares:32.32

Table 4-5 Oatman Neglected Group LLC Agreement Silver Creek Patented Claims and Acres

Claim Name(s)	Acres	Hectares
Cactus Dixie Queen Portland	54.3	21.57
Neglected # 1 Neglected # 2 Neglected # 3	58.6	23.67
Total Claims:6	Total Acres: 112.9	Total Hectares:45.25

Table 4-6 United Eastern L.C.; Blue Ridge Capital L.C.; Black Eagle Investments Inc; Oatman American LLC TR-UE Vein Patented Claims and Acres

Claim Name(s)	Acres	Hectares
Tom Reed Extension North Parallel Sunrise Daisy Fraction Starlight Sunshine	75.24	30.40
Red Cloud	19.08	7.71
Sunset Great Western Consolidated Mountain View	43.75	17.68
Tom Reed Extension #2 Standard Stray Dog Easter	40.29	16.28
Jack Rabbit	17.36	7.01
Bessel	17.53	7.08
Nancy Hanks French American Pasadena	56.07	22.65
Grey Eagle Bald Eagle Black Eagle Aztec Center Aztec Center SE	66.37	26.81
Rising Star	17.61	7.11
Dower # 1 Lode Dower # 2 Lode Dower # 3 Lode	39.76	16.06
Olla Oatman Tom Reed Fraction	17.60	7.11
Rising Sun	20.25	8.18
Tip Top	5.74	2.32
Big Jim Little Alice	18.24	7.37
Benjamin Harrison Thomas B Reed	38.82	15.68
Total Claims:32	Total Acres: 493.71	Total Hectares:199.46

Table 4-7 La Cuesta United Western Patented and Unpatented Claims and Acres

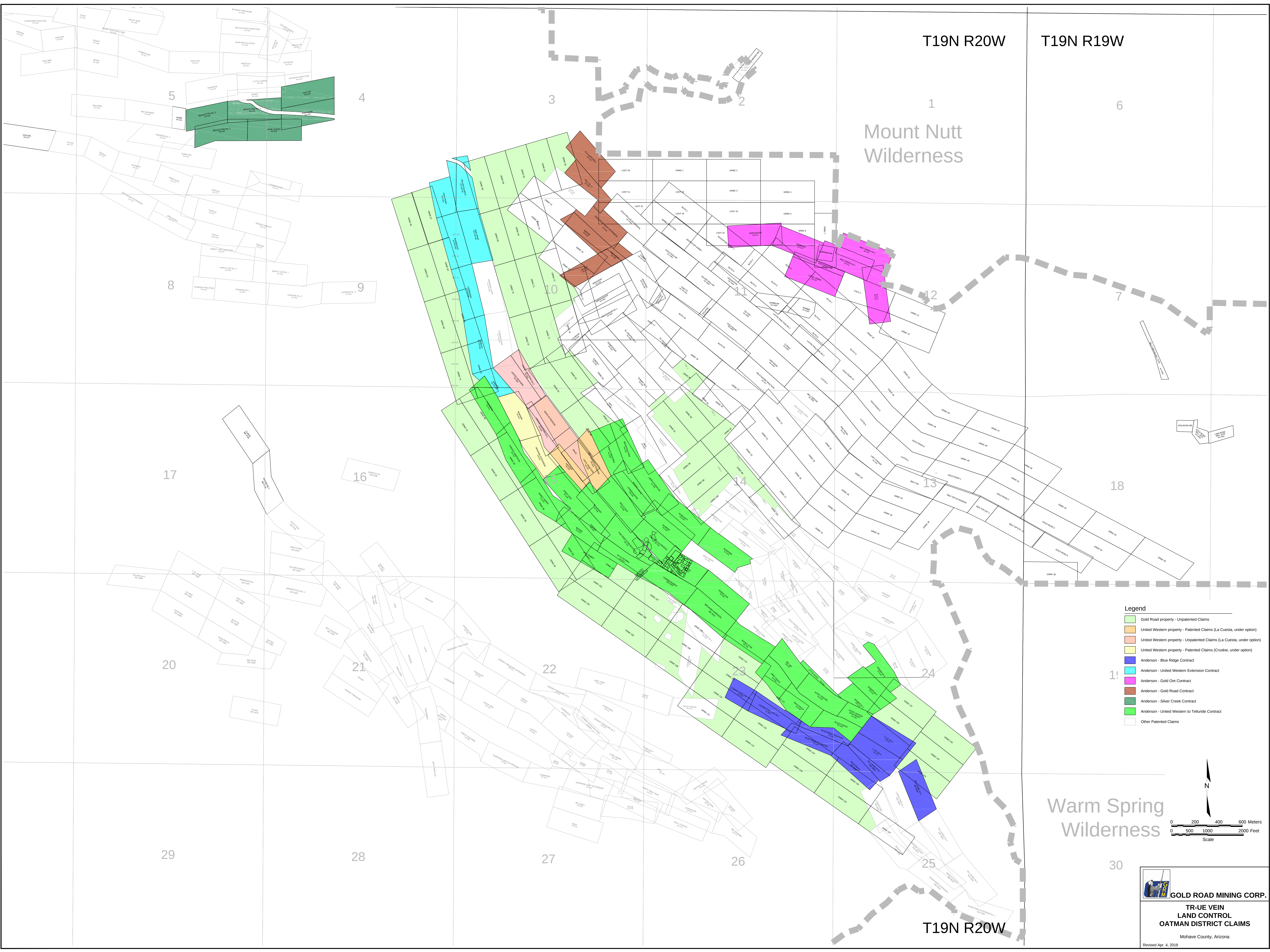
Claim Name(s)	Acres	Hectares
Arizona - Patented Red Cloud Extension - Patented	33	13.33
Mace- Unpatented Mace Extension-Unpatented	25	10.1
Total Claims:4	Total Acres: 58	Total Hectares:23.43

4.2 Unpatented Company Claims

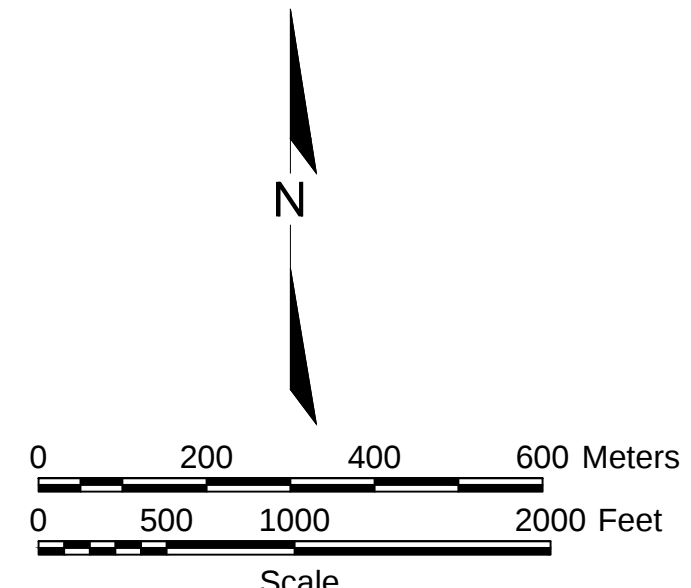
A total of 72 unpatented claims (GRMC 56- GRMC-127) were recently staked by the Company. These claims surround the Anderson patented claims and are shown on Figure 4-2 and listed in Appendix B.

Figure 4-2 Oatman Gold Mining District Map, Unpatented Claims

Note: The illustration on the following page may be zoomed to see more details or it may be printed separately in larger format.



- Legend**
- Gold Road property - Unpatented Claims
 - United Western property - Patented Claims (La Cuesta, under option)
 - United Western property - Unpatented Claims (La Cuesta, under option)
 - United Western property - Patented Claims (Cruskie, under option)
 - Anderson - Blue Ridge Contract
 - Anderson - United Western Extension Contract
 - Anderson - Gold Ore Contract
 - Anderson - Gold Road Contract
 - Anderson - Silver Creek Contract
 - Anderson - United Western to Telluride Contract
 - Other Patented Claims

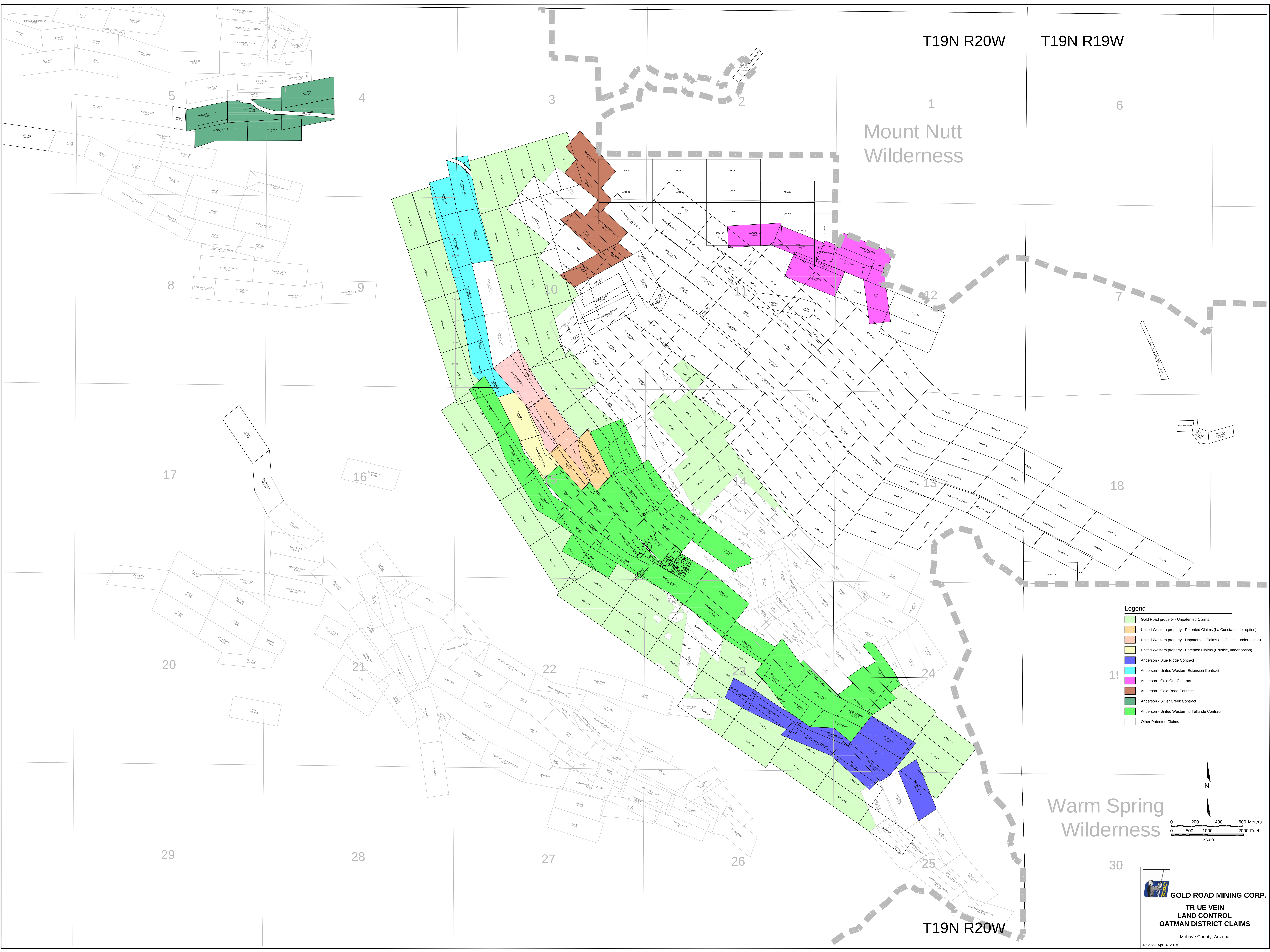


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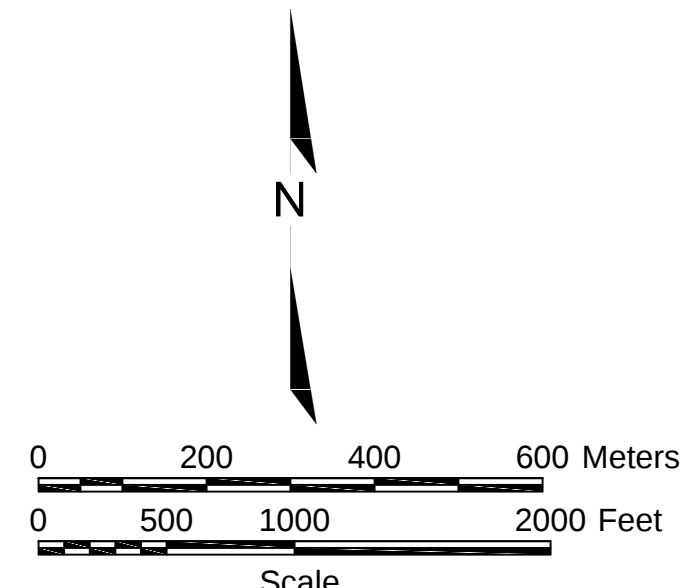
**TR-UE VEIN
LAND CONTROL
OATMAN DISTRICT CLAIMS**

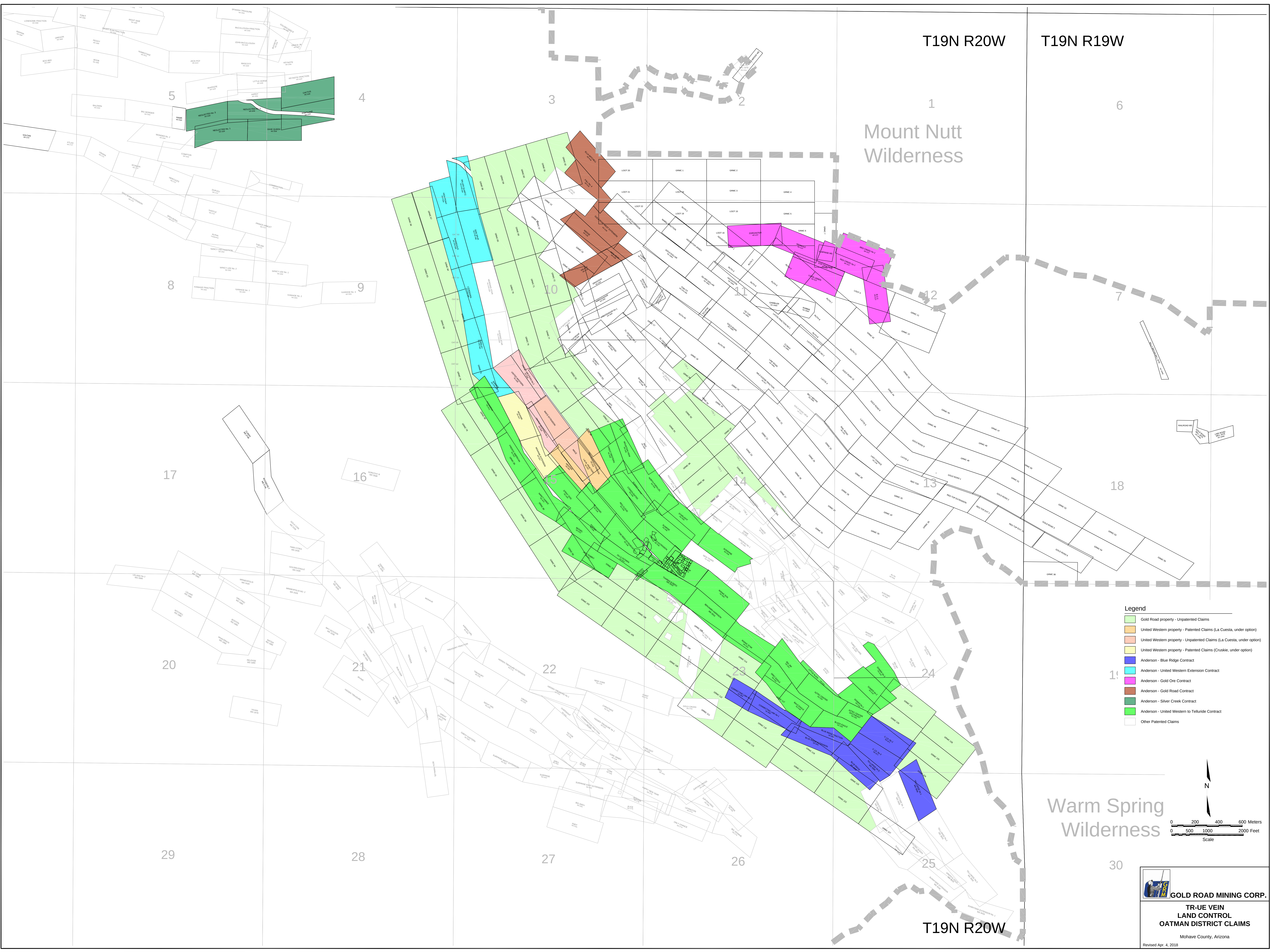
Mohave County, Arizona

Revised Apr. 4, 2018

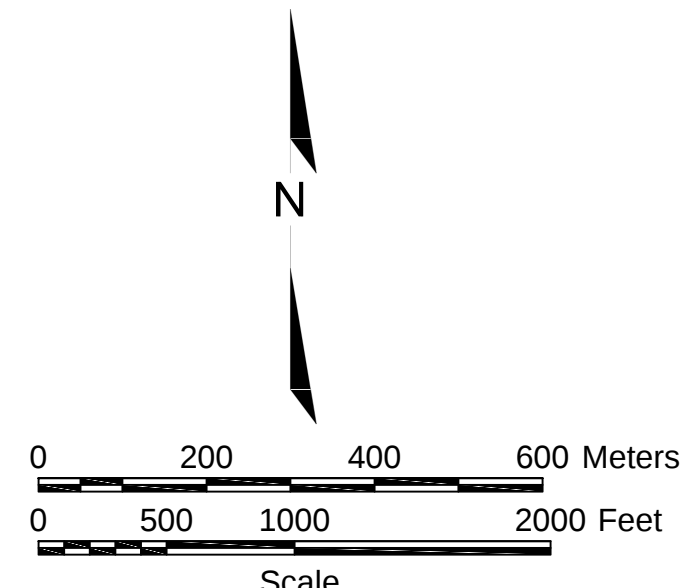


- Legend**
- Gold Road property - Unpatented Claims
 - United Western property - Patented Claims (La Cuesta, under option)
 - United Western property - Unpatented Claims (La Cuesta, under option)
 - United Western property - Patented Claims (Cruskie, under option)
 - Anderson - Blue Ridge Contract
 - Anderson - United Western Extension Contract
 - Anderson - Gold Ore Contract
 - Anderson - Gold Road Contract
 - Anderson - Silver Creek Contract
 - Anderson - United Western to Telluride Contract
 - Other Patented Claims





- Legend**
- Gold Road property - Unpatented Claims
 - United Western property - Patented Claims (La Cuesta, under option)
 - United Western property - Unpatented Claims (La Cuesta, under option)
 - United Western property - Patented Claims (Cruskie, under option)
 - Anderson - Blue Ridge Contract
 - Anderson - United Western Extension Contract
 - Anderson - Gold Ore Contract
 - Anderson - Gold Road Contract
 - Anderson - Silver Creek Contract
 - Anderson - United Western to Telluride Contract
 - Other Patented Claims



4.3 Claim Descriptions

The total land package controlled by the Company in the Oatman Gold Mining District consists of the following Patented and Unpatented Claims:

Table 4-8 Claims Summary and Status

Company	Status	Number of Claims	Acres	Hectares
Gold Road Mining Corp (Company)	Claims Staked	72	1739	702.56
Anderson Companies	Optioned to Company	67	1049.41	423.96
La Cuesta	Optioned to Company	4	58	23.43
	TOTAL	143	2846.41	1149.90

4.4 Property Location

All of the Properties are located in and around the town of Oatman, Arizona with the exception of Gold Ore which is located immediately north of the Gold Road Mine. These Properties are generally fifteen (15) miles (24km) northeast of the Arizona-California-Nevada border and 25 miles (40km) southwest of Kingman, Arizona. The Properties are located as follows:

4.5 Claim Holding Costs

The holding cost for the 74 unpatented mining claims totals \$11,656 per year payable to the United States Bureau of Land Management.

4.6 Company Interest

Under the Anderson Company agreements the Gold Road Mining Corp (Company) has optioned the following Projects/Targets:

1. TR-UE vein System consisting of the following targets:
2. United Western (United Western Orebody)
3. United Western Extension
4. United Eastern NW Extension
5. United Eastern (United Eastern Orebody)
6. Tom Reed (Tip Top, Tom Reed, Ben Harrison Orebodies)
7. Lost Segment
8. Golden Eagle, Big Jim Aztec (Big Jim, Aztec Orebodies)
9. Black Eagle American (Black Eagle, American Orebodies)
10. Telluride/Argo (Unexplored Extension)

11. Gold Ore (Stand-alone deposit north of Gold Road Mine)
12. Silver Creek Anomaly (Stand-alone prospect located 2.5 miles NW of United Western Mine)

4.7 Property Boundaries

All of the patented claims have been surveyed by a U. S. Mineral Surveyor as a condition of the patent. The unpatented claims staked by the Company were surveyed either by a registered surveyor or a handheld GPS in order to establish corners and boundaries.

4.8 Encumbrances

All of the Anderson Company option agreements carry royalties and option payment terms. Specific option terms are found in the individual agreements listed in Appendix A.

Additionally if any of the properties should go into production Mohave Desert Minerals has a 1% royalty on any material from any of the properties toll milled to the Gold Road Mill.

4.9 Environmental Liabilities

There are no known Federal or Arizona State historic or pending environmental issues relating to past mining activities on the subject properties in the Oatman Gold District. The current surface disturbances are on patented mining claims which are not subject to federal reclamation regulation.

4.10 Permitting

None of the properties are permitted for either exploration or mine development. For exploration drilling, no permits are required if the drilling takes place on patented ground. Drilling on unpatented claims requires a permit from the BLM.

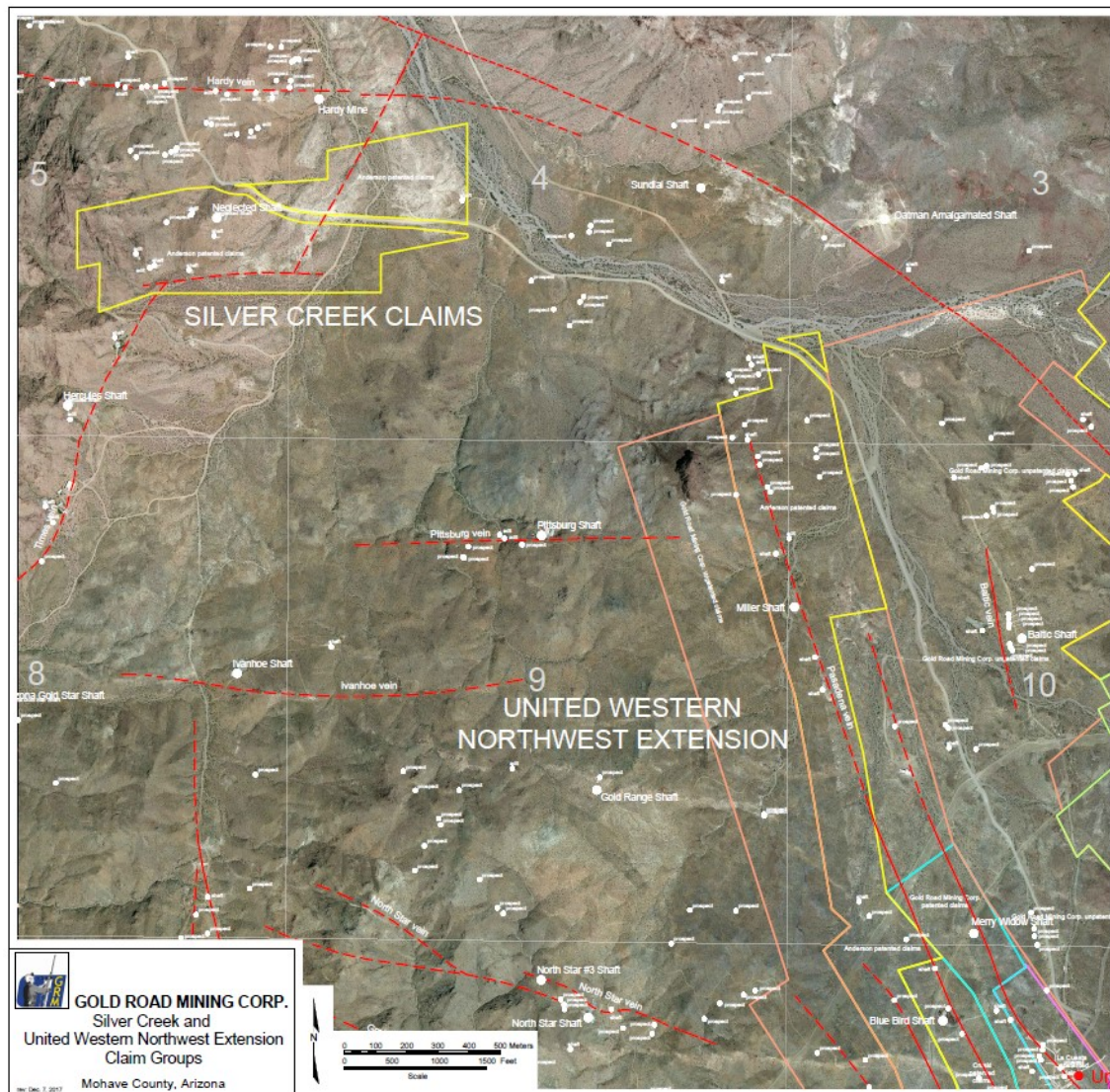
4.11 Relevant Features

The following Figures demonstrate the relevant features of The Properties.

Figure 4-3 Mining Features in the Gold Road – Oatman Area



Figure 4-4 Mining Features in the Silver Creek – United Western Area



5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Properties are easily accessed via county-maintained paved roads from Kingman, AZ and Bullhead City, AZ.

5.2 Climate

The area climate is arid, and is typical of the northeastern Mojave Desert. Summers are generally very hot and dry, with occasional influxes of monsoonal moisture and thunderstorms. The winter months are substantially cooler and generally breezy. Overnight temperatures range from lows near freezing in December and January to 85°F (29C) in July and August. Daytime highs average around 60°F (16C) in the winter to 110°F (43C) in the summer months. Precipitation averages less than ten (10) inches (254mm) per year, and is usually received during brief summer thunderstorms.

Vegetation is dominated by thorny scrub brush and cacti. The most abundant scrub brush plants are creosote, mesquite, ocotillo and crucifixion thorn. Barrel, prickly pear and cholla cacti are common. There are no trees on the Properties, but wildflowers and desert grasses may bloom during periods of monsoonal thunderstorm activity.

5.3 Local Resources

The Properties are approximately halfway between the cities of Kingman, AZ (population 27,600) and Bullhead City, AZ (population 49,800), which are major commercial centers for northwestern Arizona and are the two largest cities in Mohave County. These cities are capable of supplying most of the labor, equipment and/or service needs for an exploration/development program. Kingman, as the county seat, has been a commercial center for past mining operations including the Gold Road mine, Mineral Park copper mine and the Portland gold mine.

5.4 Infrastructure

The Property is easily accessed by paved roads from the cities of Kingman and Bullhead City. The Mine is approximately 25 miles (40km) southwest of Kingman via historic U.S. Route 66 (Oatman Highway) and is approximately fourteen (14) miles (23km) southeast of Bullhead City via the Oatman Highway and Boundary Cone road. A Mohave County-maintained gravel road (Silver Creek Road) serves as an alternate access route from Bullhead City.

Electrical power is supplied by UniSource Energy. Both Kingman and Bullhead City have airports capable of handling commercial and passenger air services. Kingman is also

served by the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad and is a major transportation hub on U.S. Interstate Highway 40 (I-40).

Potable water is pumped out of multiple water wells on several of the Properties.

5.5 Physiography

The San Francisco mining district lies mainly on the western slope of the Black Mountains of northwestern Arizona. The western slope consists of steep, rugged and deeply dissected peaks and incised canyons. The eastern slope is much less rugged and more gently sloping. Precambrian basement rocks underlie a thick package of Tertiary volcanic rocks in the Oatman area. Elevations range from 2,000 (610m) to 4,500 feet (1372m) above sea level. The portal of The Mine's modern decline is at approximately 3,000 feet above sea level.

Silver Creek, an ephemeral dry wash, is the main drainage within the area of the Properties. Silver Creek flows northwest and is a tributary to the Colorado River.

6 HISTORY

Development of the Company optioned Properties occurred sporadically since discovery of gold deposits in the Oatman Gold District in 1897. At various times historically the properties were consolidated and developed as a cohesive unit or developed separately in discreet units. With the exception of the Gold Ore and Silver Creek properties all of the other Properties occur along the same vein or offshoots of the same vein system. This vein system historically known as the Tom Reed-United Eastern is now called the TR-UE vein system. Properties and associated mines along the TR-UE Vein are herein described individually. Table 6.1 shows the historic production for the entire Oatman Gold District. Table 6.2 shows the historic gold production for just the TR-UE vein system. Figure 6.1 contains an index map showing the properties in relation to the option agreements and Figure 6.2 shows the production for each of the mines in the District. Total production on the TR-UE vein system through 1940 is 4,309,547 tons from which 2,077,770 gold ounces were recovered at an average grade of 0.48 ounces per ton (14.89 g/t). The following Table shows the breakdown of the production and grade of each of the mines in the Oatman Gold District.

Table 6-1 Historic Gold Production in the Oatman Gold District

Mine	Production Period	Tons	Average Grade Oz/t (g/mt)	Gold Ounces Recovered
Gold Ore	1918-1932	12,931	0.58 (19.89)	7,500
Gold Road	1900-2015	2,366,616	0.315 (10.80)	746,040
United Western	1928-1940	40,000	0.30 (10.29)	12,000
United Eastern	1917-1923	550,000	1.12 (38.40)	616,000
Tom Reed/Tip Top	1915-1928	250,000	0.7 (24.00)	175,000
Ben Harrison	1897-1928	250,000	0.7 (24.00)	175,000
Big Jim/Aztec	1921-1924	500,000	0.75 (25.71)	176,230
Black Eagle	1920's	200,000	0.5 (17.14)	100,000
United American	1920's	140,000	0.5 (17.14)	70,000
Total		4,309,547	0.48 (16.46)	2,077,770

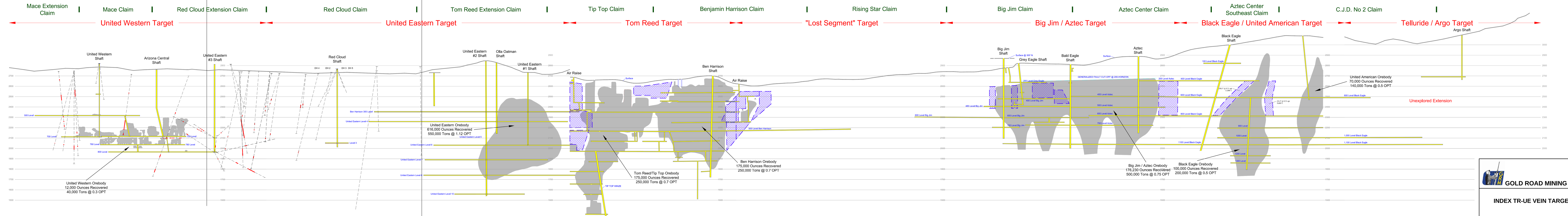
Table 6-2 Historic Gold Production on the TR-UE Vein System

Mine	Production Period	Tons	Average Grade Oz/t (g/mt)	Gold Ounces Recovered
United Western	1928-1940	40,000	0.30 (10.29)	12,000
United Eastern	1917-1923	550,000	1.12 (38.40)	616,000
Tom Reed/Tip Top	1915-1928	250,000	0.7 (24.00)	175,000
Ben Harrison	1897-1928	250,000	0.7 (24.00)	175,000
Big Jim/Aztec	1921-1924	500,000	0.75 (25.71)	176,230
Black Eagle	1920's	200,000	0.5 (17.14)	100,000
United American	1920's	140,000	0.5 (17.14)	70,000

Total		1,930,000	0.69 (23.66)	1,324,230

Figure 6-1 TR-UE Vein System Index Map

Note: The illustration on the following page may be zoomed to see more details or it may be printed separately in larger format.



GOLD ROAD MINING CORP.

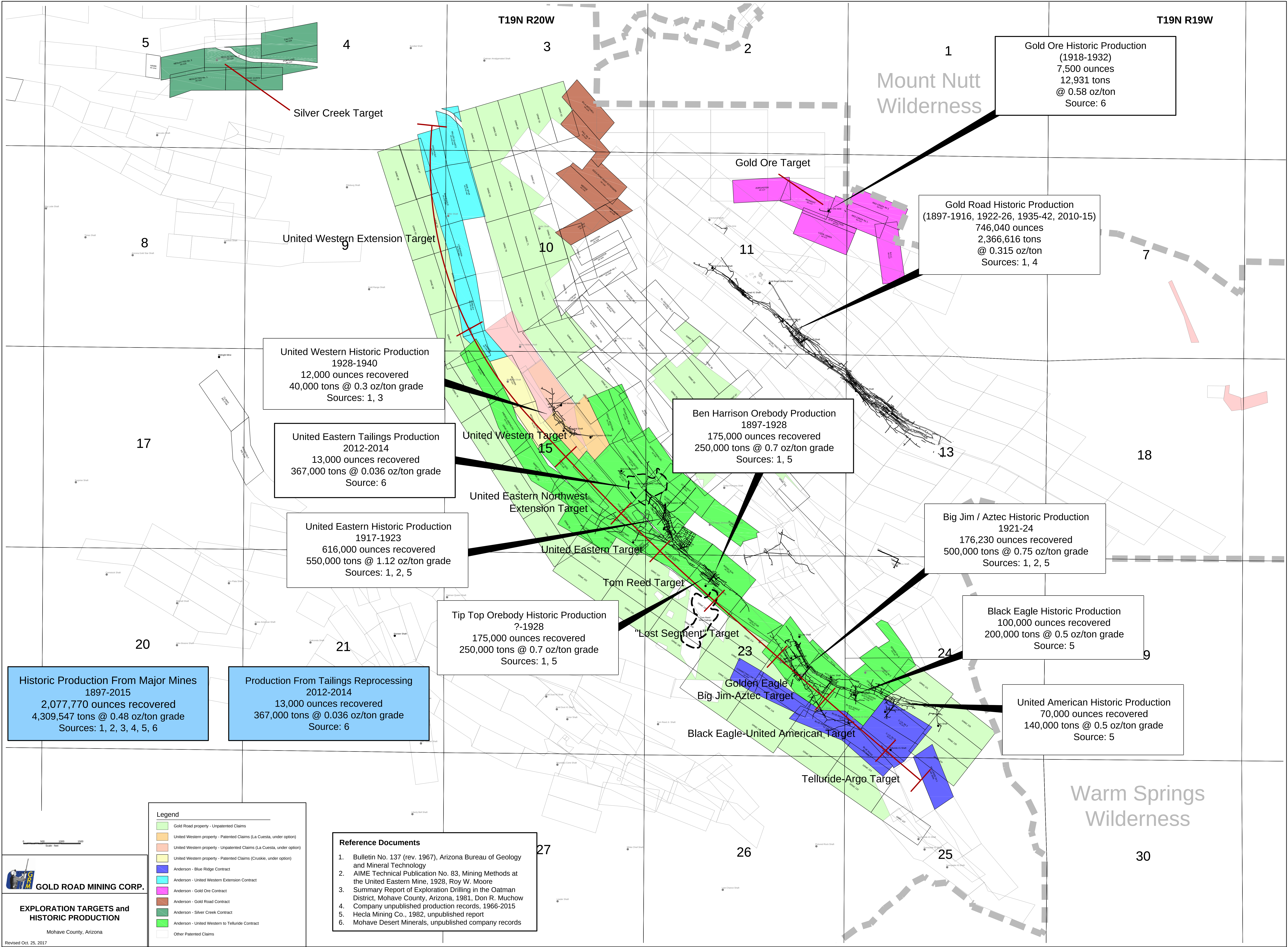
INDEX TR-UE VEIN TARGETS

Mohave County, Arizona

Revised Oct. 23, 2017

Figure 6-2 Oatman Gold District Production Map

Note: The illustration on the following page may be zoomed to see more details or it may be printed separately in larger format.



Gold Ore Historic Production
(1918-1932)
7,500 ounces
12,931 tons
@ 0.58 oz/ton
Source: 6

Gold Road Historic Production
(1897-1916, 1922-26, 1935-42, 2010-15)
746,040 ounces
2,366,616 tons
@ 0.315 oz/ton
Sources: 1, 4

Ben Harrison Oreboddy Production
1897-1928
175,000 ounces recovered
250,000 tons @ 0.7 oz/ton grade
Sources: 1, 5

Big Jim / Aztec Historic Production
1921-24
176,230 ounces recovered
500,000 tons @ 0.75 oz/ton grade
Sources: 1, 2, 5

Black Eagle Historic Production
100,000 ounces recovered
200,000 tons @ 0.5 oz/ton grade
Source: 5

United American Historic Production
70,000 ounces recovered
140,000 tons @ 0.5 oz/ton grade
Source: 5

United Western Historic Production
1928-1940
12,000 ounces recovered
40,000 tons @ 0.3 oz/ton grade
Sources: 1, 3

United Eastern Tailings Production
2012-2014
13,000 ounces recovered
367,000 tons @ 0.036 oz/ton grade
Source: 6

United Eastern Historic Production
1917-1923
616,000 ounces recovered
550,000 tons @ 1.12 oz/ton grade
Sources: 1, 2, 5

Tip Top Oreboddy Historic Production
?-1928
175,000 ounces recovered
250,000 tons @ 0.7 oz/ton grade
Sources: 1, 5

Historic Production From Major Mines
1897-2015
2,077,770 ounces recovered
4,309,547 tons @ 0.48 oz/ton grade
Sources: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Production From Tailings Reprocessing
2012-2014
13,000 ounces recovered
367,000 tons @ 0.036 oz/ton grade
Source: 6

Legend

- Gold Road property - Unpatented Claims
- United Western property - Patented Claims (La Cuesta, under option)
- United Western property - Unpatented Claims (La Cuesta, under option)
- United Western property - Patented Claims (Cruskie, under option)
- Anderson - Blue Ridge Contract
- Anderson - United Western Extension Contract
- Anderson - Gold Ore Contract
- Anderson - Gold Road Contract
- Anderson - Silver Creek Contract
- Anderson - United Western to Telluride Contract
- Other Patented Claims

Reference Documents

- Bulletin No. 137 (rev. 1967), Arizona Bureau of Geology and Mineral Technology
- AIME Technical Publication No. 83, Mining Methods at the United Eastern Mine, 1928, Roy W. Moore
- Summary Report of Exploration Drilling in the Oatman District, Mohave County, Arizona, 1981, Don R. Muchow
- Company unpublished production records, 1966-2015
- Hecla Mining Co., 1982, unpublished report
- Mohave Desert Minerals, unpublished company records

GOLD ROAD MINING CORP.

EXPLORATION TARGETS and HISTORIC PRODUCTION

Mohave County, Arizona

Revised Oct. 25, 2017

The Tom Reed and United Eastern tailings were emplaced as the result of milling operations occurring before World War II. There has been no new milling on the properties containing the tailings since before World War II.

6.1 TR-UE Vein System Properties

United Western

The United Western Mine located on the western portion of the TR-UE vein system was developed as an underground mine around 1915. A total of 6,700 feet (2040m) of drifting and cross cutting was done along with 2,750 feet (838m) of shafts and raises. Production to 1940 when the mine was closed down due to closure of custom milling facilities was 40,000 tons at a grade of 0.30 ounces of gold per ton (10.29 g/mt) for a total of 12,000 ounces. Gold was produced mainly from the 500, 700 and 780 levels. The 850 level produced a small amount of high-grade material. These workings were accessed by three shafts: the United Eastern #3, the Arizona, and the Red Cloud. Figure 6.3

From 1940 until 1979 the property lay dormant.

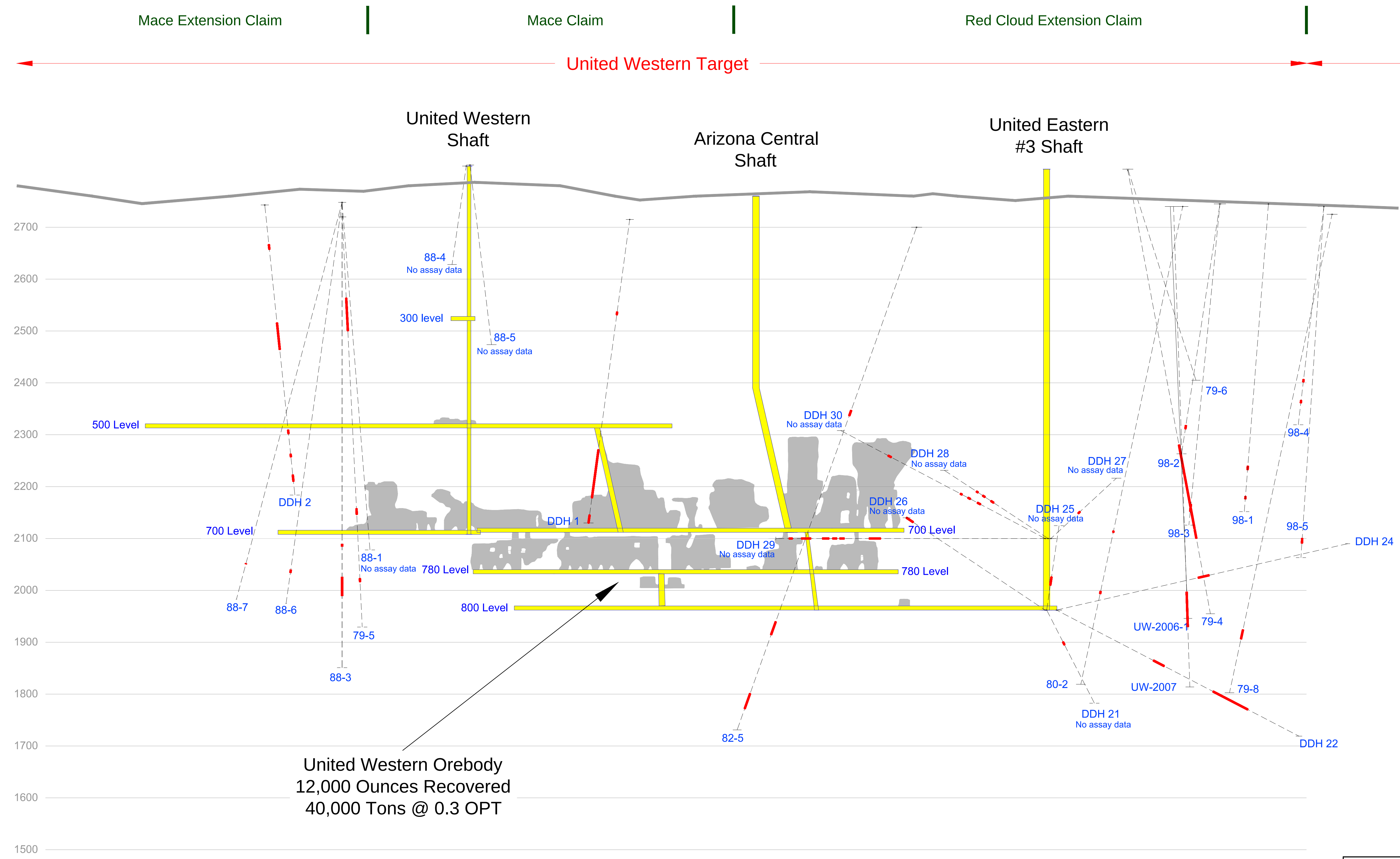
In 1979-1982 period the Fischer Watt/Hecla/Canadian Natural Resources JV drilled several exploration holes immediately east of the workings and intercepted gold. Drill hole assay results will be discussed in the “Drilling” section of the report. In 1982 the JV was terminated and no additional work was done on the property until 1988.

In 1988 Sun River Gold Corp leased the property and drilled 6 holes before relinquishing the project.

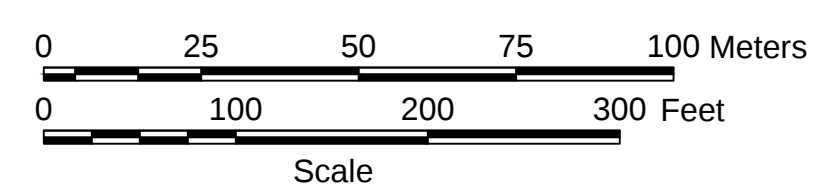
In the period 1989-1991 Yellow Point rehabilitated the Arizona Central shaft to a depth of 335 feet (102m) to the top of a decline which is said to access the 700 level workings. The workings were flooded and attempts by Yellow Point to dewater the workings were unsuccessful. Yellow Point also installed a 105 ft (32m) –tall steel head frame on the

Figure 6-3 United Western Target

Note: The illustration on the following page may be zoomed to see more details or it may be printed separately in larger format.



United Western Orebody
12,000 Ounces Recovered
40,000 Tons @ 0.3 OPT



**GOLD ROAD MINING CORP.**

UNITED WESTERN TARGET
Looking Northeast

Mohave County, Arizona
Revised Apr. 7, 2018

United Eastern #3 shaft after re-establishing the shaft to a depth of 20 feet (6m). Between 1991 and 1997 no work was done on the property

In August of 2017 the Company leased the United Western Property from La Cuesta Inc. the underlying property owner.

United Western Extension Target

The claims that comprise this property cover the projected northwest extension of the TR-UE vein present at the United Western mine. A series of 5 shafts were constructed to trace the extension of the vein. There is no data on how deep the shafts went or whether or not the vein was intersected. There are also a number of surface prospects on the far northernmost claim but again no other information is known. Figure 6.4

Figure 6-4 United Western Extension Target

Note: The illustration on the following page may be zoomed to see more details or it may be printed separately in larger format.

T19N R20W

Legend

- Anderson United Western Extension Contract
- Anderson - Silver Creek Contract
- Gold Road property - Unpatented Claims

Scale

0 200 400 600 Meters

0 500 1000 2000 Feet

GOLD ROAD MINING CORP.

ANDERSON UNITED WESTERN EXTENSION CONTRACT

Mohave County, Arizona

Revised: April 5, 2017

The map displays a grid of mining claims in T19N R20W. The claims are labeled with names and numbers, including: GRMC 56, GRMC 57, GRMC 58, GRMC 59, GRMC 60, GRMC 61, GRMC 62, GRMC 63, GRMC 64, GRMC 65, GRMC 66, GRMC 67, GRMC 68, GRMC 69, GRMC 70, GRMC 71, GRMC 72, GRMC 73, GRMC 74, GRMC 75, GRMC 76, GRMC 77, GRMC 78, GRMC 79, GRMC 80, GRMC 81, GRMC 82, GRMC 83, GRMC 84, GRMC 85, GRMC 86, GRMC 87, GRMC 88, GRMC 89, GRMC 90, GRMC 91, GRMC 92, GRMC 93, GRMC 94, GRMC 95, GRMC 96, GRMC 97, GRMC 98, GRMC 99, GRMC 100, GRMC 101, GRMC 102, GRMC 103, GRMC 104, GRMC 105, GRMC 106, GRMC 107, GRMC 108, GRMC 109, GRMC 110, GRMC 111, GRMC 112, GRMC 113, GRMC 114, GRMC 115, GRMC 116, GRMC 117, GRMC 118, GRMC 119, GRMC 120, GRMC 121, GRMC 122, GRMC 123, GRMC 124, GRMC 125, GRMC 126, GRMC 127, GRMC 128, GRMC 129, GRMC 130, GRMC 131, GRMC 132, GRMC 133, GRMC 134, GRMC 135, GRMC 136, GRMC 137, GRMC 138, GRMC 139, GRMC 140, GRMC 141, GRMC 142, GRMC 143, GRMC 144, GRMC 145, GRMC 146, GRMC 147, GRMC 148, GRMC 149, GRMC 150, GRMC 151, GRMC 152, GRMC 153, GRMC 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ANDERSON UNITED WESTERN EXTENSION CONTRACT

Mohave County, Arizona

Revised: April 5, 2017

Revised: April 5, 2017

	Anderson United Western Extension Contract
	Anderson - Silver Creek Contract
	Gold Road property - Unpatented Claims

In April 2018 the Company leased the property from the underlying owner, Oatman Crown City LLC, a Steve Anderson wholly owned company.

United Eastern NW Extension Target

In 1979-1982 period the Fischer Watt/Hecla/Canadian Natural Resources JV drilled several exploration holes immediately east of the United Western workings and intercepted gold. Drill hole assay results will be discussed in the “Drilling” section of the report. In 1982 the JV was terminated and no additional work was done on the property until 1988.

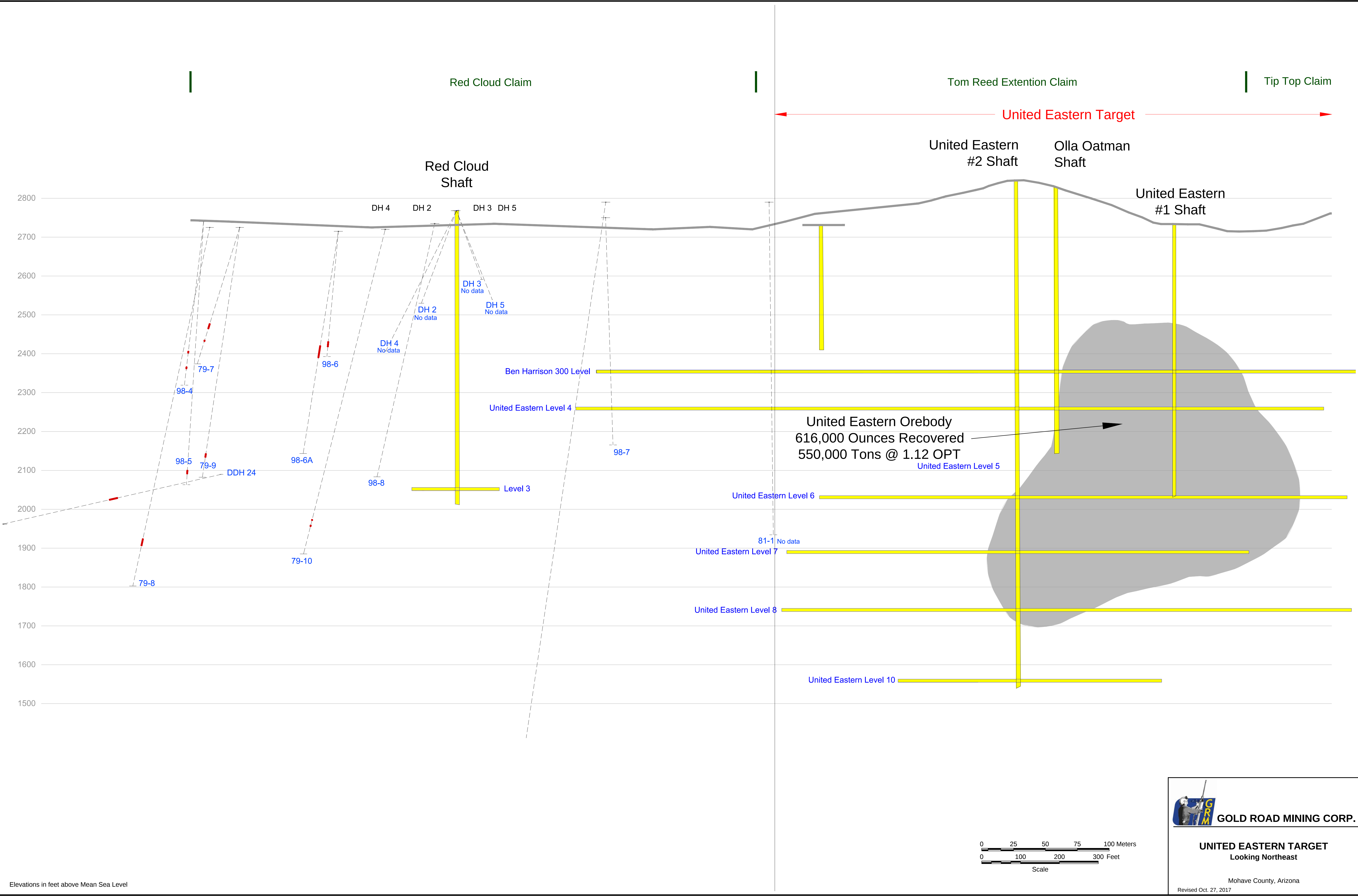
In 1997 Addwest Minerals leased the property and completed a reverse circulation drill program in 1998 testing the United Western vein east of the historic workings. In the 2007-2008 period Mohave Desert Minerals completed a core hole drilling program along the vein west of the United Western workings in the same area as the 1998 reverse circulation drilling. Results of these drilling programs are discussed in the “Drilling” section of this report.

United Eastern Target

The United Eastern Target was in production from 1917 through 1923 and produced 550,000 tons from which 616,000 ounces at an average grade of 1.12 ounces per ton (38.40 g/mt) was recovered. The maximum dimensions of the chute were 950 long by 750 feet high and 48 feet wide. The mine was developed on 10 levels. Figure 6.5

Figure 6-5 United Eastern Target

Note: The illustration on the following page may be zoomed to see more details or it may be printed separately in larger format.



Elevations in feet above Mean Sea Level



UNITED EASTERN TARGET
Looking Northeast

Mohave County, Arizona
Revised Oct. 27, 2017

There was a data review of the deposit completed in 1974 by C.F. Millar Limited but no on ground work performed.

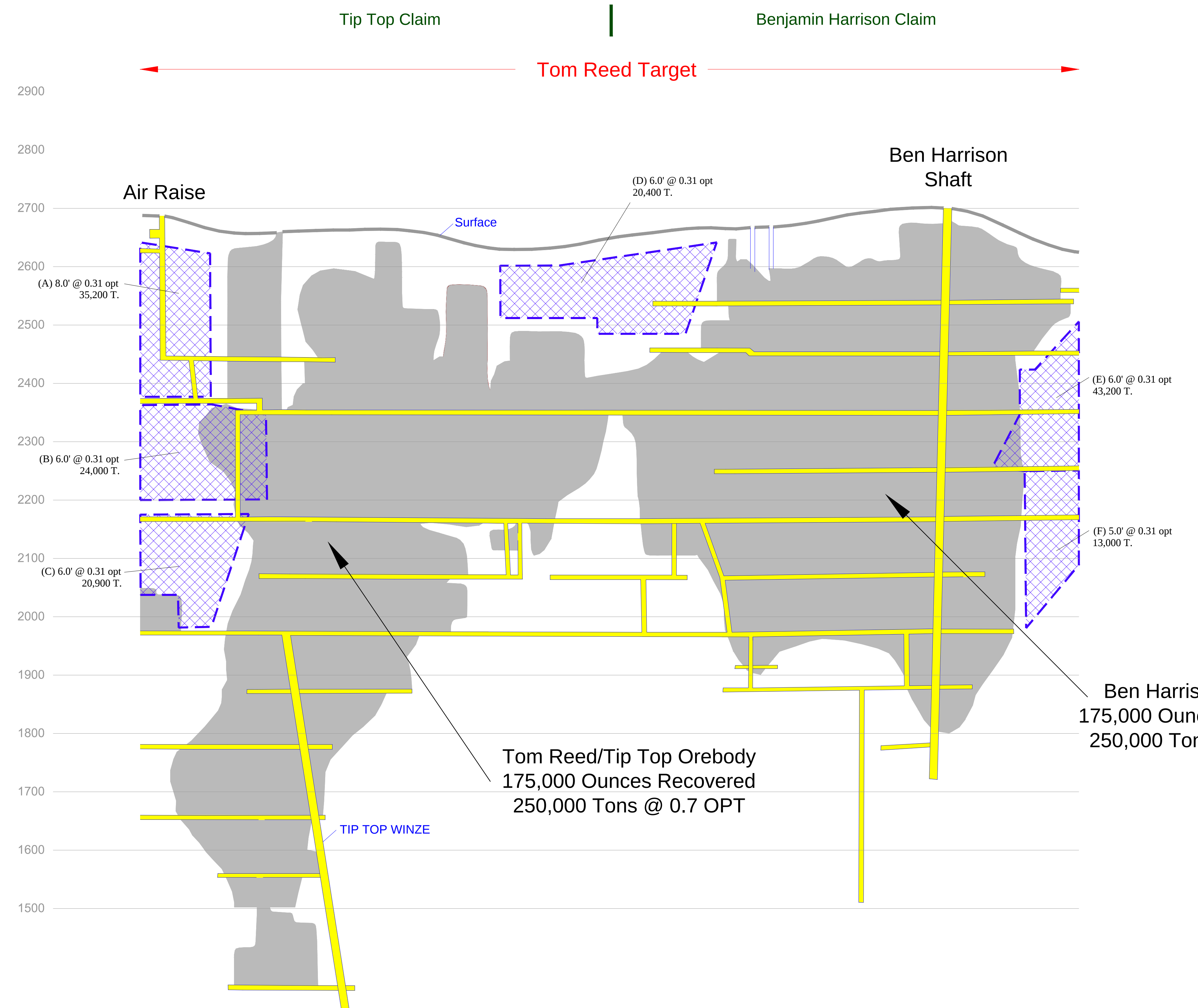
In April 2018 the Company leased the property from the underlying owner, United Eastern LLC, a Steve Anderson wholly owned company.

Tom Reed Target (Tip Top, Tom Reed, Ben Harrison Orebodies)

The Blue Ridge Gold Mines Company produced from the Tom Reed vein in 1904-05. In 1906, the Tom Reed Gold Mines Company purchased the mine, developed high-grade mineralization, and, in 1908, started production, which continued through 1931. The combined Tom Reed, and down dip Tip Top plus the Ben Harrison Orebodies production totaled 500,000 tons at an average grade of 0.7 ounces per ton for a total of 350,000 ounces recovered. Figure 6.6 shows the extent of workings on this target.

Figure 6-6 Tom Reed Target

Note: The illustration on the following page may be zoomed to see more details or it may be printed separately in larger format.



There was a data review of the deposit area completed in 1974 by C.F. Millar Limited but no on ground work performed.

In 1982 Hecla Mining Company drilled 6 holes testing the Tom Reed vein and one hole testing the Olla Oatman split of the Tom Reed vein. None of the holes intersected any gold values greater than 0.10 ounces per ton. Appendix B contains the results of the 7 drill holes.

In April 2018 the Company leased the property from the underlying owner, Black Eagle Investments, a Steve Anderson wholly owned company.

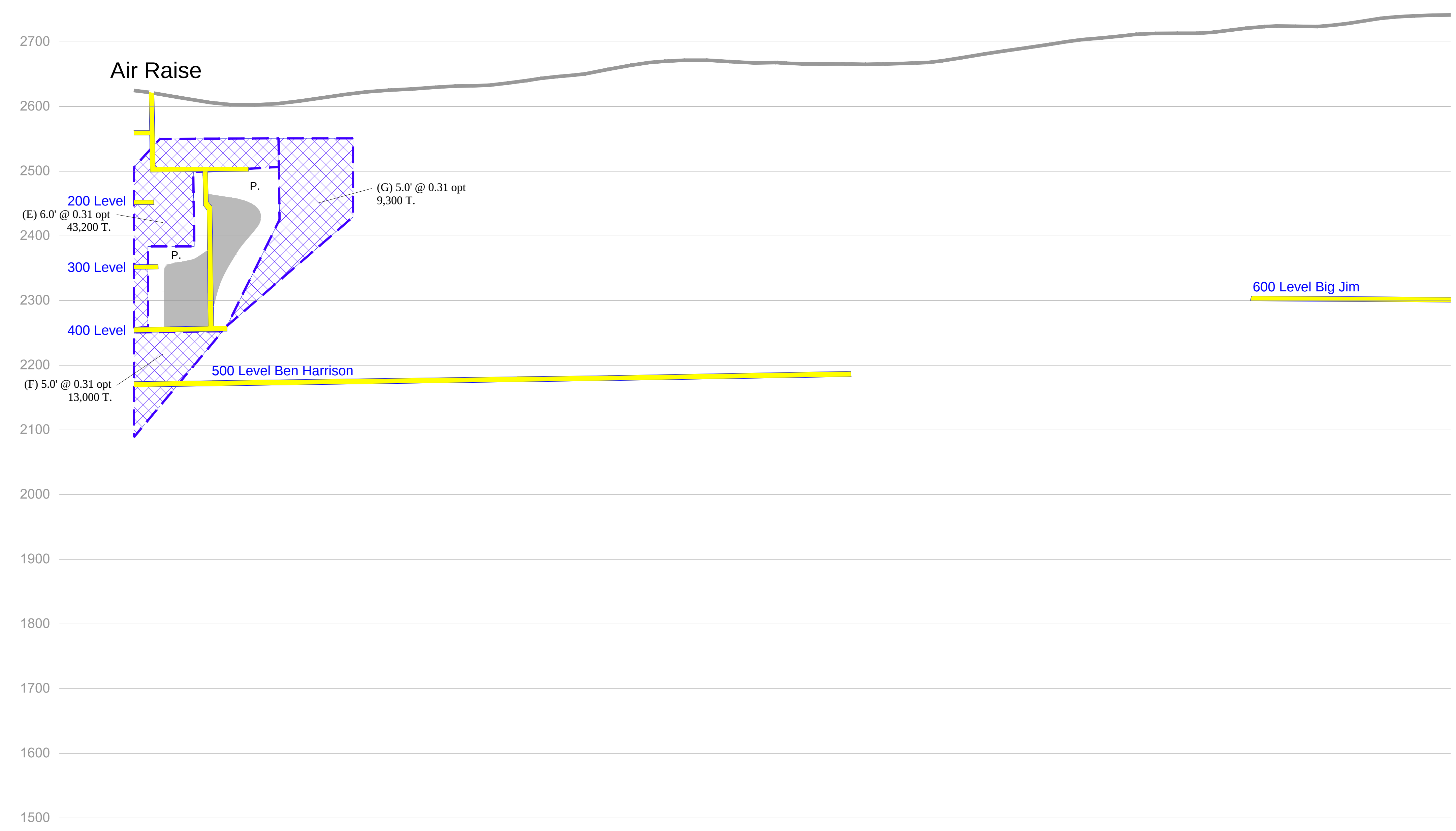
Lost Segment Target

The lost segment target consists of a missing portion of the TR-UE vein that has been faulted out. An exploration drift on the 500 level of Ben Harrison mine was extended into the Lost Segment west side with no luck in finding the vein extension at that horizon. An exploration drift on the 600 level extending from the Big Jim shaft into the east side also failed to locate the TR-UE Vein. Figure 6.7 shows the extent of the workings in this portion of the TR-UE Vein

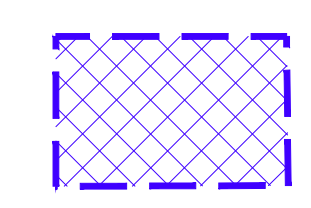
In April 2018 the Company leased the property from the underlying owner, Blue Ridge Capital LLC, a Steve Anderson wholly owned company.

Figure 6-7 Lost Segment Target

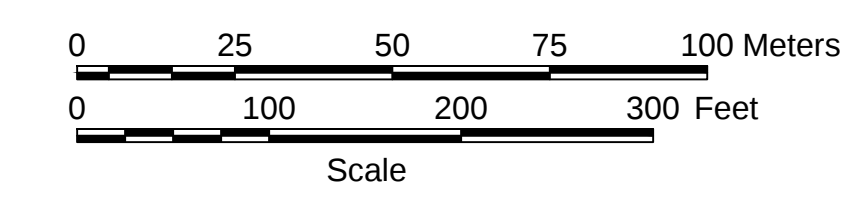
Note: The illustration on the following page may be zoomed to see more details or it may be printed separately in larger format.



Elevations in feet above Mean Sea Level



Historic resource block by C.F. Millar, 1974



**GOLD ROAD MINING CORP.**

LOST SEGMENT TARGET
Looking Northeast

Mohave County, Arizona
Revised Oct. 27, 2017

Golden Eagle, Big Jim, Aztec Target (Big Jim, Aztec Orebodies)

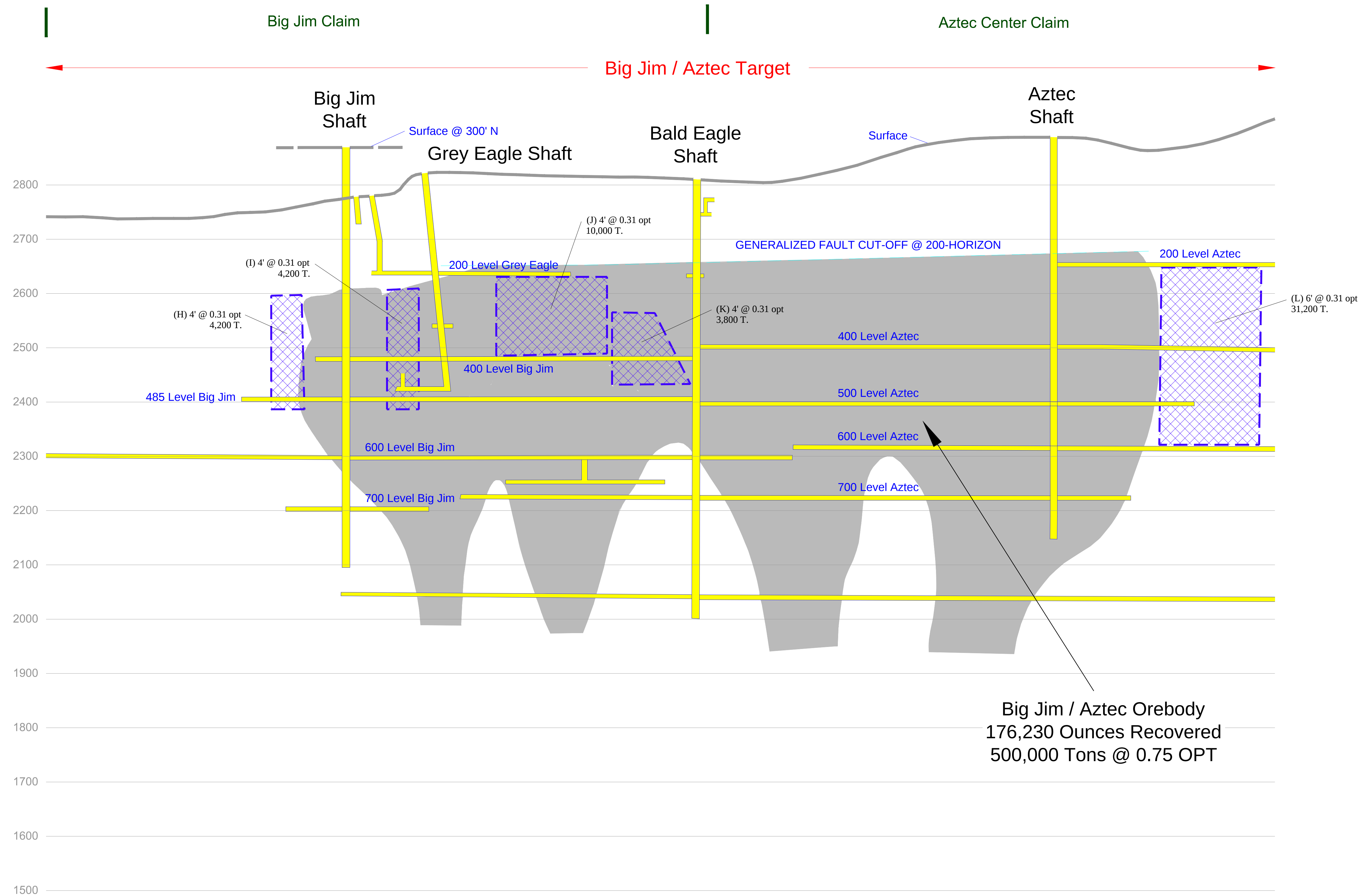
In 1916 the Big Jim Mining Company found an important high grade mineralization on their Big Jim claim, immediately northeast of the Grey Eagle and Black Eagle claims of the Tom Reed Company. Further work indicated that the Tom Reed or Grey Eagle vein is the upper, down faulted portion of the Big Jim vein. The displacement, principally along the Mallory fault, amounts to about 400 feet. In 1917, the United Eastern Company purchased the Big Jim ground. Production totaled 500,000 tons at an average grade of 0.75 ounces per ton for a total of 176,200 ounces recovered. The Big Jim/Aztec chute was approximately 900 feet long and extended from the Mallory fault near the 300 level to below the 600 foot level. The vein here was 10 to 20 feet wide.

There was a data review of the deposit area completed in 1974 by C.F. Millar Limited but no on ground work performed.

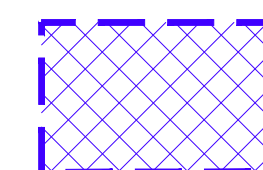
In April 2018 the Company leased the property from the underlying owner, Blue Ridge Capital LLC, a Steve Anderson wholly owned company. Figure 6.8 shows the development working on this target

Figure 6-8 Golden Eagle, Big Jim, Aztec Target

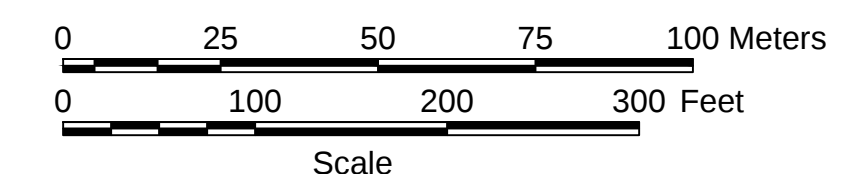
Note: The illustration on the following page may be zoomed to see more details or it may be printed separately in larger format.



Elevations in feet above Mean Sea Level



Historic resource block by C.F. Millar, 1974



GOLD ROAD MINING CORP.

BIG JIM / AZTEC TARGET
Looking Northeast

Mohave County, Arizona
Revised Oct. 27, 2017

Black Eagle, United American Target (Black Eagle United American Orebodies)

This target has two orebodies that were produced in the early part of the 20th century. The Black Eagle had historic production of 200,000 tons at an average grade 0.5 ounces for a total of 100,000 ounces recovered. The mine has been developed to a depth of 1,100 feet. On the 900 level of the chute the productive zone was more than 400 feet long and averaged 7 feet wide. It was reported that most of the mineralization was high grade with common visible gold.

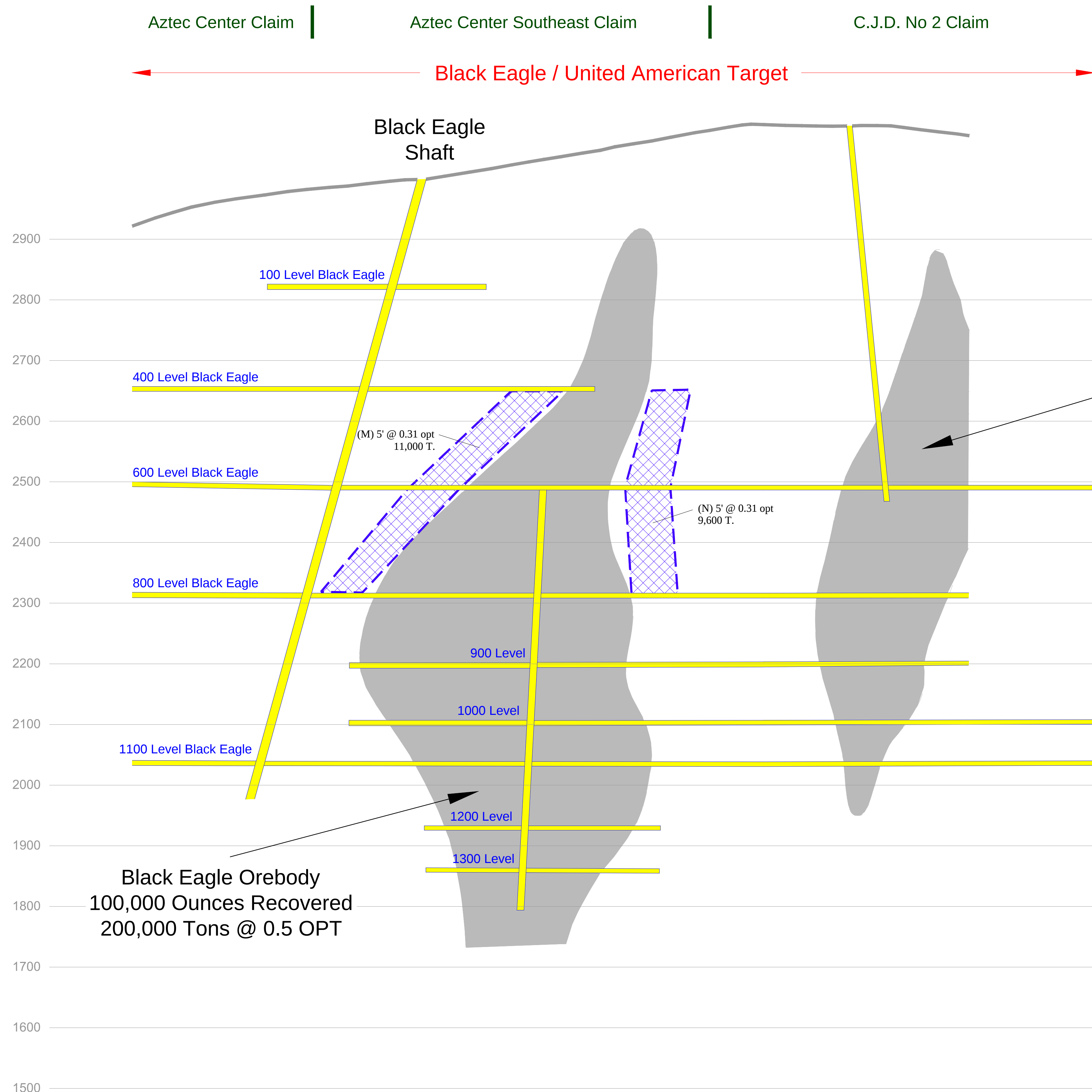
The United American had historic production of 140,000 tons at an average grade of 0.5 ounces per ton for a total of 70,000 ounces recovered.

There was a data review of the deposit area completed in 1974 by C.F. Millar Limited but no on ground work performed.

In April 2018 the Company leased the property from the underlying owner, Blue Ridge Capital LLC, a Steve Anderson wholly owned company. Figure 6.9 shows the extent of historic development on this target.

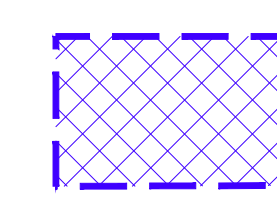
Figure 6-9 Black Eagle, United American Target

Note: The illustration on the following page may be zoomed to see more details or it may be printed separately in larger format.

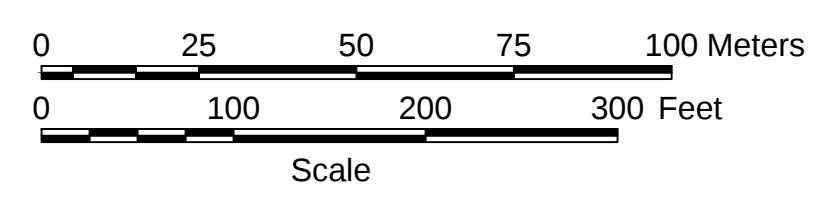


United American Orebody
70,000 Ounces Recovered
140,000 Tons @ 0.5 OPT

Black Eagle Orebody
100,000 Ounces Recovered
200,000 Tons @ 0.5 OPT



Historic resource block by C.F. Millar, 1974



Elevations in feet above Mean Sea Level

**GOLD ROAD MINING CORP.**

**BLACK EAGLE /
UNITED AMERICAN TARGET**
Looking Northeast

Mohave County, Arizona
Revised Oct. 27, 2017

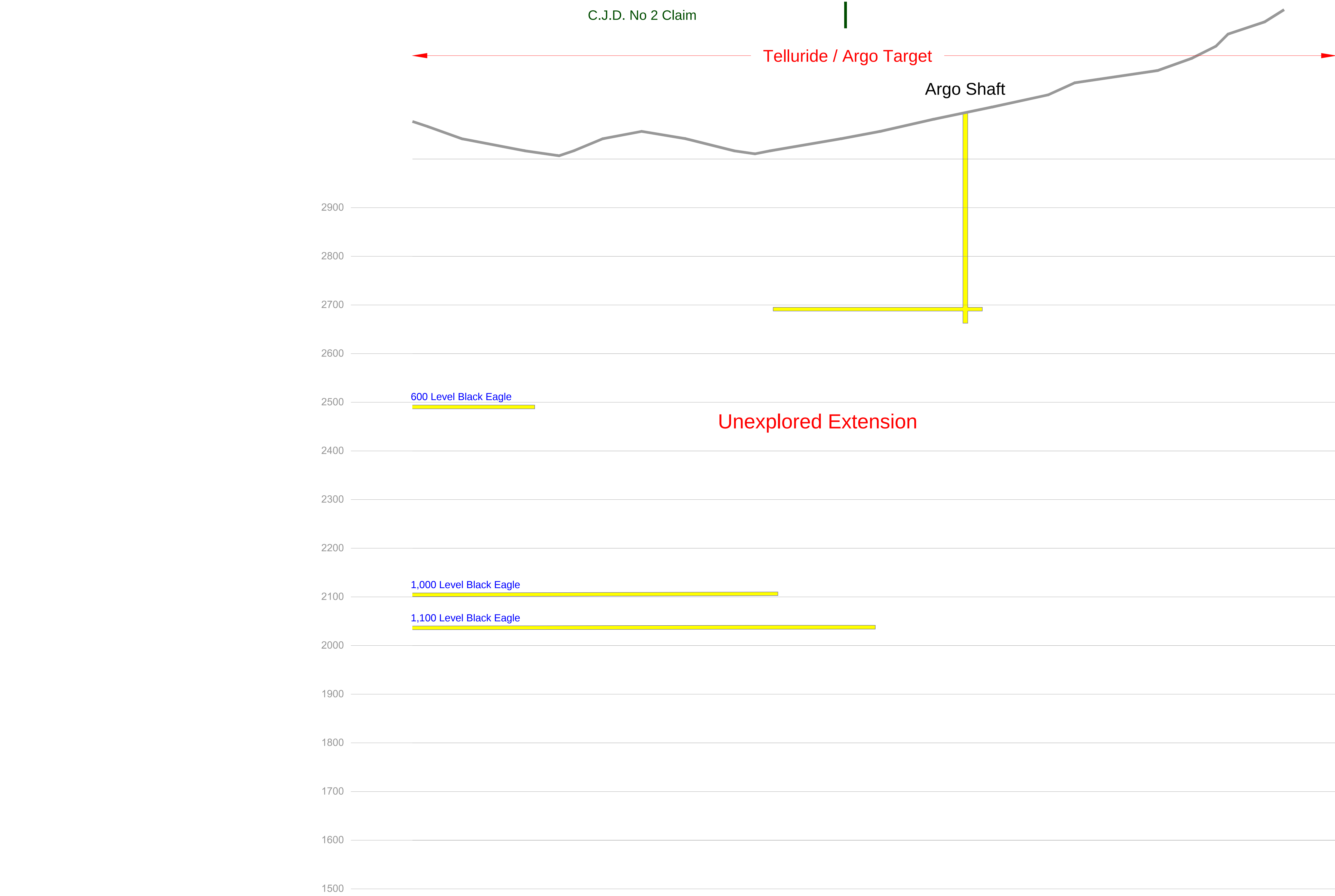
Telluride-Argo Target (Unexplored Extension)

The Argo shaft is located on the southeastern end of the TR-UE vein. It was sunk to 600 feet with exploration crosscuts at the 400 and 600 levels. No production has come from this area.

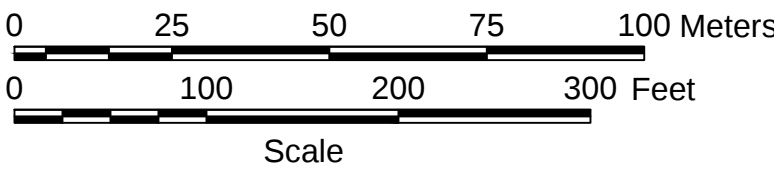
In April 2018 the Company leased the property from the underlying owner, Blue Ridge Capital LLC, a Steve Anderson wholly owned company. Figure 6.10 shows the limited historic development for this target.

Figure 6-10 Telluride-Argo Target

Note: The illustration on the following page may be zoomed to see more details or it may be printed separately in larger format.



Elevations in feet above Mean Sea Level



**GOLD ROAD MINING CORP.**

TELLURIDE / ARGO TARGET
Looking Northeast

Mohave County, Arizona
Revised Oct. 27, 2017

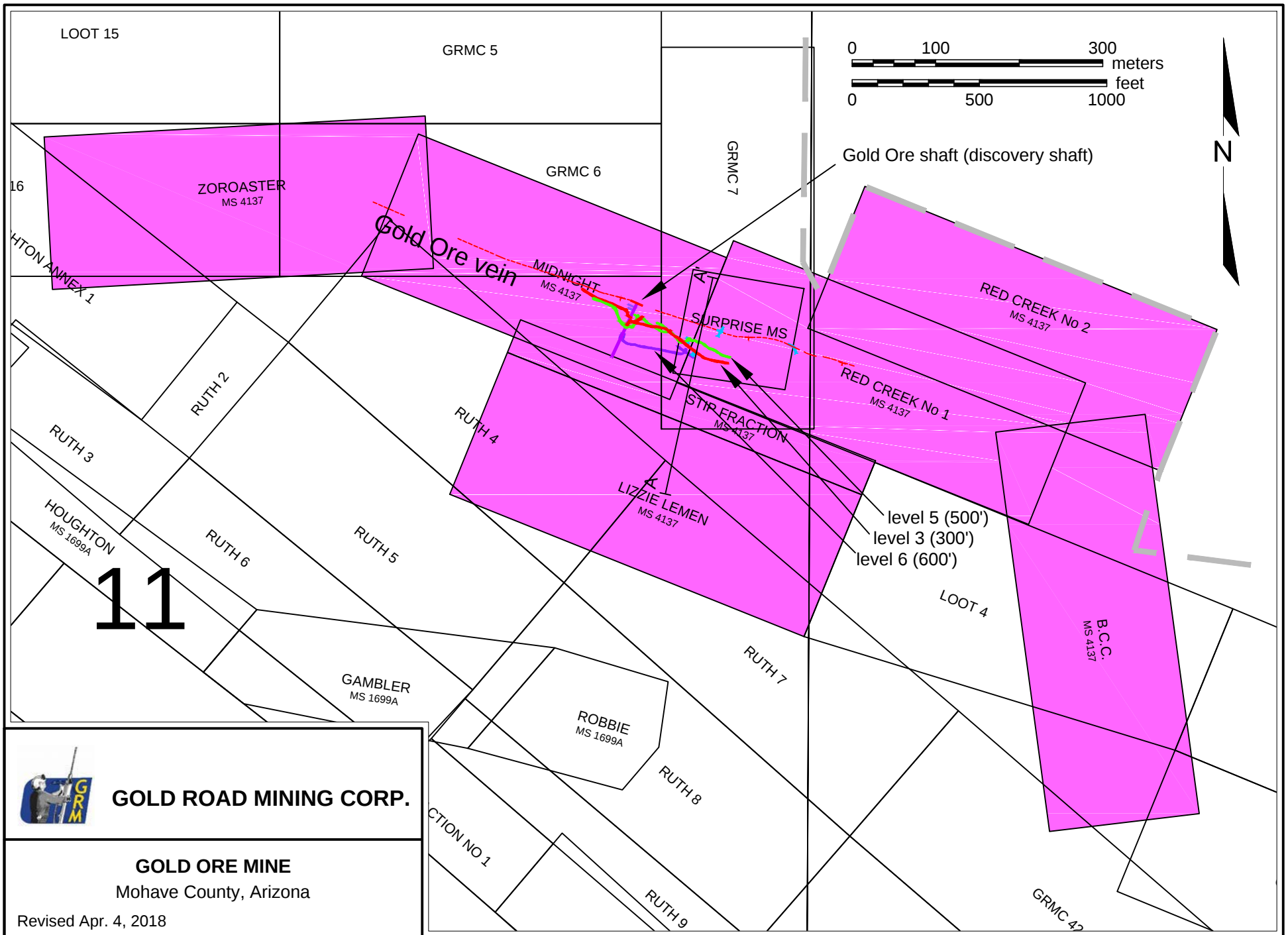
6.2 Gold Ore

The Gold Ore mine operated sporadically between 1918 to the early 1930's. The mine was developed by an 800 foot (244m) inclined shaft and over 2,000 feet (610m) of drifts. Drifts were driven at the 350 foot (107m), 530 foot (162m), 650 foot (198m) levels. No workings are currently accessible. Most of the mineralization was produced between the 300 foot (91m) and 650 (198m) levels. The Gold Ore vein averages 4-9 feet wide (1.2-2.7m) between these two levels and was reported to have averaged 0.58 ounces per ton (19.89 g/mt) with a considerable portion of the mineralization running several ounces per ton. Shipments of material were made to the nearby historic Gold Road Mill that averaged 1.2 ounces per ton gold (41.14 g/mt).

In April 2018 the Company leased the property from the underlying owner, Steve Anderson. Shown on Figure 6.11 is a cross section of the main quartz vein at Gold Ore with historic drilling results completed by previous operator Addwest Minerals.

Figure 6-11 Gold Ore Mine and Claims

Note: The illustration on the following page may be zoomed to see more details or it may be printed separately in larger format.



GOLD ROAD MINING CORP.

GOLD ORE MINE

Mohave County, Arizona

Revised Apr. 4, 2018

Figure 6-12 Gold Ore Vein Target

Note: The illustration on the following page may be zoomed to see more details or it may be printed separately in larger format.

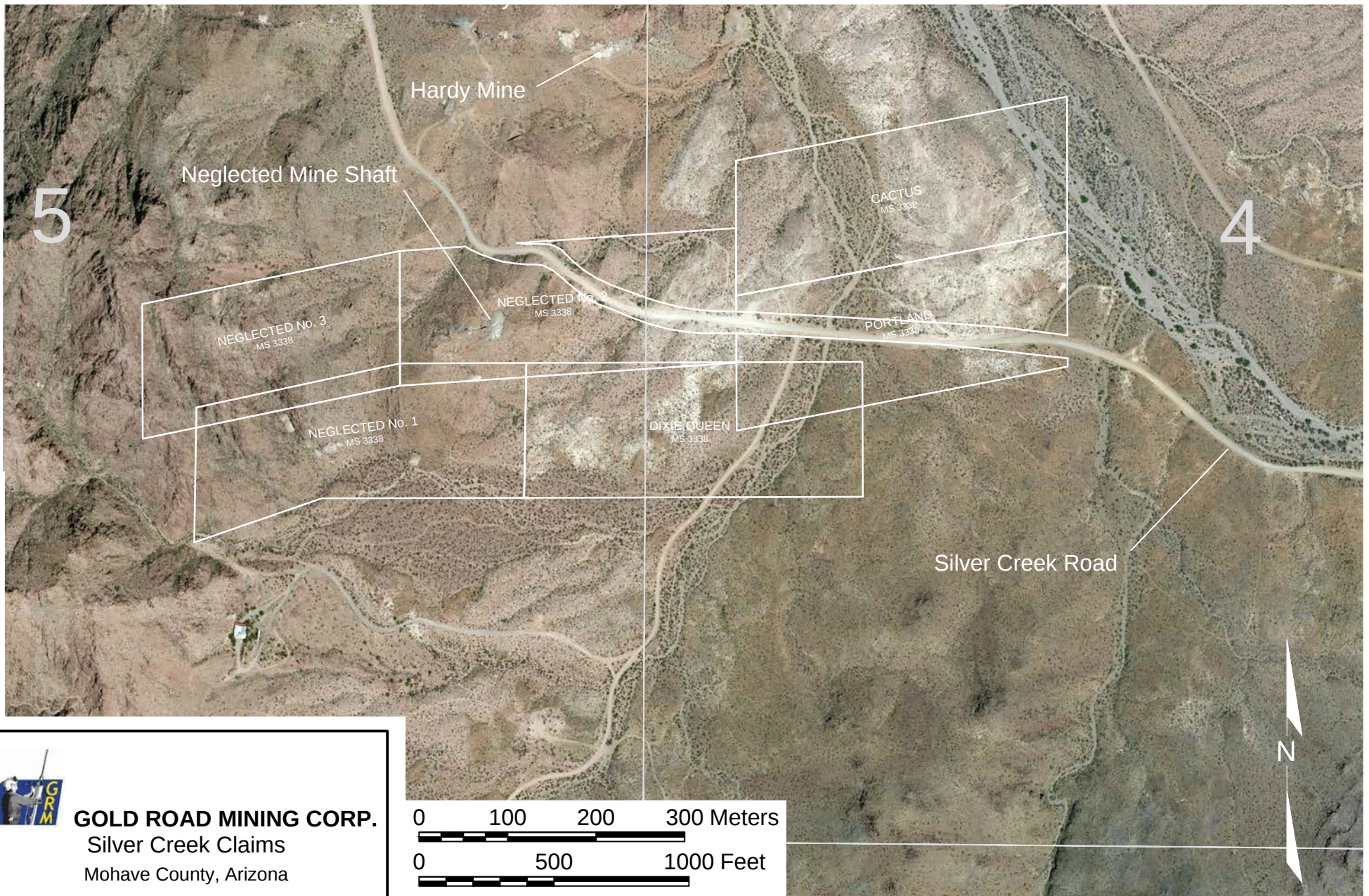
6.3 Silver Creek Anomaly

Numerous old prospect pits and shallow adits occur along a trend of silicified outcrops. In 1994 and 1996 an unknown operator completed drilling (results unknown). More recently (year unknown) wide spaced drilling resulting in a few scattered intercepts in the 0.0X was completed by Reynolds Metals. Detailed results of this work are unknown.

In April 2018 the Company leased the property from the underlying owner, Steve Anderson. Figure 12 shows the Silver Creek claims with workings.

Figure 6-13 Silver Creek Target

Note: The illustration on the following page may be zoomed to see more details or it may be printed separately in larger format.



GOLD ROAD MINING CORP.
Silver Creek Claims
Mohave County, Arizona

rev: Apr. 6, 2018

6.4 Historic Resources

Historic resources developed on the Oatman Gold District targets to date total 134,116 ounces and are summarized in the narrative below and the following table.

Table 6-3 Historic Oatman Gold District Resources*

Target	Tons	Grade Oz/t (g/mt)	Ounces
United Western	225,632	0.265 (9.09)	59,809
Tom Reed	166,000	0.31 (10.63)	51,367
Golden Eagle, Big Jim, Aztec	53,400	0.31 (10.63)	16,554
Black Eagle United American	20,300	0.31 (10.63)	6,386
Total			134,116

*This historical resource estimate is not categorized and is not a current NI 43-101 mineral resource (the source of the historical resource are unpublished reports listed in the “Data Sources” section of this report.

6.4.1 TR-UE Vein System

United Western

The property currently carries a historic resource of 225,632 tons at an average grade of 0.265 ounces per ton for a total of 59,809 ounces (Figure 6-3). Resources at United Western were developed as a result of underground sampling by the original owners in 1940 prior to the mine shutting down. The historic resource figures are considered reliable because the mine was operating until abruptly shut down because of the closure of the toll mill-not because of issues with lack of resources. This historical resource estimate is not categorized and is not a current NI 43-101 mineral resource.

United Western Extension

This property has no historic resource.

United Eastern NW Extension Target

This property has no historic resource.

United Eastern Target (United Eastern Orebody)

This property has no historic resource

Tom Reed Target (Tip Top, Tom Reed, Ben Harrison Orebodies)

In 1974 W.M. Sharp consulting on behalf of C.F. Millar (Chester Millar) completed a “Preliminary Investigation and Appraisal of the Tom Reed Mine Properties”. In this

report Sharp reviewed old mine maps and reports then available in the offices of the Tom Reed Mining Company (Company no longer in business in 2017). Information extracted from these data sources allowed Sharp to plot potential historic resource blocks that were strike extensions on the TR-UE vein that apparently had not been mined because the grades were estimated to be below cut-off. These blocks have an assigned grade of 0.31 ounces per ton (10.63 g/mt). This grade is lower than the historic grade mined and is a conservative estimate of the potential. These blocks (shown on Figures 6-6, 6-7) have been given letter designations A-G.

The Tom Reed Target carries a historic resource of 166,000 tons at an average grade of 0.31 ounces per ton (10.63 gm/t) for a total of 51,367 ounces. This historical resource estimate is not categorized and is not a current NI 43-101 mineral resource.

Lost Segment Target

This target has no historic resource.

Golden Eagle Big Jim Aztec Target (Big Jim Aztec Orebodies)

In 1974 W.M. Sharp consulting on behalf of C.F. Millar (Chester Millar) completed a "Preliminary Investigation and Appraisal of the Tom Reed Mine Properties". In this report Sharp reviewed old mine maps and reports then available in the offices of the Tom Reed Mining Company (Company no longer in business in 2017). Information extracted from these data sources allowed Sharp to plot potential historic resource blocks that were strike extensions on the TR-UE vein that apparently had not been mined because the grade estimates were below cut-off. These blocks have an assigned grade of 0.31 ounces per ton (10.63 g/mt). This grade is lower than the historic grade mined and is a conservative estimate of the potential. These blocks (shown on Figure 6-8) have been given letter designations H-L.

The Golden Eagle Big Jim Aztec Target carries a historic resource of 53,400 tons at an average grade of 0.31 ounces per ton (10.63 g/mt) for a total of 16,554 ounces. This historical resource estimate is not categorized and is not a current NI 43-101 mineral resource.

Black Eagle United American Target (Black Eagle American Orebodies)

In 1974 W.M. Sharp consulting on behalf of C.F. Millar (Chester Millar) completed a "Preliminary Investigation and Appraisal of the Tom Reed Mine Properties". In this report Sharp reviewed old mine maps and reports then available in the offices of the Tom Reed Mining Company (Company no longer in business in 2017). Information extracted from these data sources allowed Sharp to plot potential historic resource blocks that were

strike extensions on the TR-UE vein that apparently had not been mined. These blocks have an assigned grade of 0.31 ounces per ton (10.63 g/mt). This grade is lower than the historic grade mined and is a conservative estimate of the potential. These blocks (shown on Figure 6-9) have been given letter designations M-N.

The Black Eagle American Target carries a historic resource of 20,600 tons at an average grade of 0.31 ounces per ton (10.63 g/mt) for a total of 6,386 ounces. This historical resource estimate is not categorized and is not a current NI 43-101 mineral resource.

Telluride-Argo Target (Unexplored Extension)

This property has no historic resource.

6.4.2 Gold Ore

This property has no historic resource.

6.4.3 Silver Creek

This property has no historic resource

6.5 Mining Methods

Historically, mines in the Oatman Gold District were mined primarily by shrink stoping and to a lesser extent cut-and-fill.

6.6 Processing Methods

Historically at the turn of the 20th century gold was recovered by stamp milling. Soon thereafter counter current decantation (CCD) cyanide leaching followed by Merrill Crowe gold recovery became the only processing method used in the Oatman Gold District.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The following section is taken in its entirety from the unpublished report titled “Technical Report on the 2005-2007 Exploration Program at the Gold Road Mine Property” Written by George F. Klemmick.

7.1 Regional Geology

The Oatman mining district lies on the western flank of the Black Mountains of northwestern Arizona, a fault-bounded range situated near the eastern edge of the Basin and Range Province (Clifton et al., 1980). The Black Mountains are composed of a sequence of rhyolitic to basaltic Tertiary volcanic rocks which rest unconformably on Proterozoic-age metamorphic basement rocks. The volcanic sequence is late Oligocene to early Miocene in age (30-15 Ma) and is related to regional extensional tectonism. The volcanic sequence consists of flows, tuffs and agglomerates (Thorson, 1971; DeWitt et al., 1986) which accumulated to a total thickness of up to 5000 feet (1524m). A small number of intrusive stocks, plugs, and dikes of Tertiary age are present in the Oatman area, and these have been tentatively correlated with equivalent extrusive units (DeWitt et al., 1986). The Proterozoic basement is locally exposed along the lower western flanks of the Black Range and consists of metavolcanic and metasedimentary schist and gneiss, and metamorphosed granitic rocks. In this region, the basement rocks are part of the Paleoproterozoic Mojave crustal province (Bryant et al., 1994).

The intermediate to felsic rocks that form the bulk of the Tertiary volcanic sequence appear to be a cogenetic suite characterized by similar and distinct major-element chemistry. They are metaluminous and most are alkalic to subalkalic in composition (DeWitt et al., 1986). Most rocks are also relatively high in potassium content. Younger basaltic rocks, which post-date mineralization and overly the dominant intermediate to felsic sequence, are chemically distinct from the older, mineral-hosting volcanic sequence.

Regionally, the volcanic units have a N20°W strike and a 10° – 35° easterly dip, attributed by some workers to regional tilting (Thorson, 1971) and, by others, to a “central volcanic edifice at Oatman or related to late magmatic doming” (Clifton et al., 1980). Exploration work in the 1980’s suggested that the east-dipping volcanic units are due to rotation along a west-dipping, low-angle detachment fault near the Precambrian-Tertiary contact (Knight and Winston, 1982; Durning and Buchanan, 1984). This fault has not been identified in the field at Oatman, but a detachment fault exposed near Union Pass (about 15 miles north) and extending northward to Lake Mead, may project beneath the Oatman volcanic sequence.

The volcanic sequence in the Oatman region is cut by northwest-trending, moderate- to high-angle normal faults of moderate displacement, generally 300-600 feet. Faults displace all volcanic and plutonic units at Oatman, with the exception of the youngest basalt flows. Dominantly up-to-the-northeast movement on these faults has helped to elevate the area after the cessation of volcanic activity. These faults and associated

fractures host the most important epithermal gold-bearing vein deposits at Oatman (Lausen, 1931; Clifton et al., 1980; DeWitt et al., 1986). The faults are especially closely-spaced and numerous around the Oatman area, where they host valuable gold deposits (Figure 7-1).

A caldera related to Alcyone Formation volcanism has been proposed by Thorson (1971), but the vein deposits do not appear to be spatially or temporally related to it (DeWitt et al., 1986)

Radially and concentrically-oriented fracture sets in the Oatman area were noted by Clifton et al. (1980), with the major vein deposits being restricted to radial sets.

Previous geologic maps and reports concerning the Oatman mining district were produced by Ransome (1923), Lausen (1931), Wilson et al. (1967), Thorson (1971), Clifton et al. (1980), Durning and Buchanan (1984), Smith (1984), and DeWitt et al. (1986) among others. Data from these public sources and from AMI internal company reports have been used in the compilation of this Report. Some data have been modified in order to reflect recent changes and/or new interpretations of the geology and mineral deposits of the district.

The Oatman Gold Mining District is dominated by Tertiary volcanic rocks representing at least four major cycles of late Oligocene to early Miocene volcanism (Thorson, 1971; DeWitt et al., 1986). These cycles of volcanism are represented by the Lower Volcanics

series, the Middle Volcanics series, the Upper Volcanics series, and younger basalt-dominated volcanism (Figure 7-2). Rock units range from basaltic to rhyolitic in composition, but the bulk of the volcanic sequence consists of alkalic to subalkalic, intermediate rocks with latitic to andesitic compositions (Figures 7-1 and 7-2).

An eruptive center for at least some of the volcanic rocks is inferred to be near the town of Oatman. This inference is based on (1) the high concentration of rhyolite, dacite, and latite dikes and plugs near Oatman, (2) the presence of two epizonal to hypabyssal plutons within a two-mile radius, and (3) the rapid thinning of the volcanic sequence away from the town (DeWitt et al., 1986).

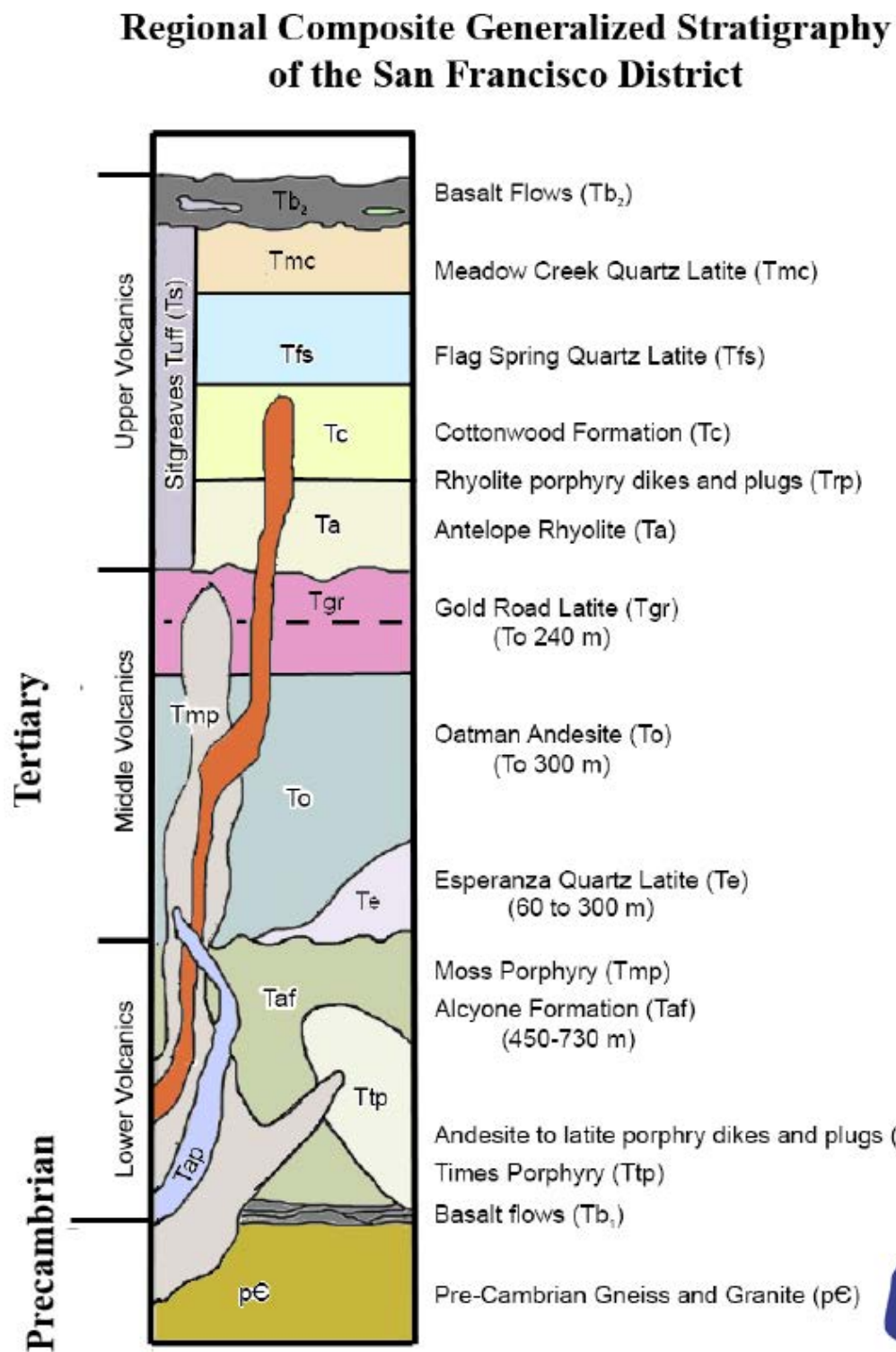
Closely-spaced northwest- to north-northwest-trending normal faults of moderate displacement cut the volcanic sequence and host the important gold-bearing epithermal veins of the district. The mineralized veins generally have a quartz-calcite-adularia-gold (electrum) mineralogy. Two of the important vein-hosting structures, the Gold Road vein system and the Tom Reed-United Eastern vein system, have accounted for about 90% of the total gold production in the Oatman mining district. At least twenty additional structures have been mapped in the area. They remain poorly explored but highly prospective (Figure 7-1).

Detailed descriptions of the rock units exposed in the Oatman district are provided below. The descriptions are compiled from previously published reports, unpublished internal company reports, and new information derived from Addwest's 2005-2007 exploration programs.

Proterozoic basement (pC):

Proterozoic basement rocks are inferred to underlie the entire Oatman district, but basement outcrops are rare. Only two exposures of the Proterozoic basement have been mapped in the Oatman mining district; one is just southwest of Boundary Cone (Figure 7-1) and the other is in T19N, R20W, section 30. The outcrop near Boundary Cone consists of a dark gray to brown, medium- to coarse-grained, biotite-rich diorite which has been partially silicified and oxidized. The exposure in section 30 consists of highly weathered and decomposed biotite gneisses and schists which have been intruded by a light colored, coarse-grained, equigranular granite. Several miles north of the Oatman district in the Secret Pass and Union Pass areas, the basement is well exposed. In those areas, Proterozoic basement consists of a distinctive biotite granite (the Katherine Granite) with 1-2 inch potassium feldspar phenocrysts. The Katherine Granite intrudes biotite schist, granitic gneiss and garnetiferous gneiss (Lausen, 1931). The basement rocks are part of the Paleoproterozoic Mojave crustal province (Bryant et al., 1994).

Figure 7-2 Regional Composite Generalized Stratigraphy



Pre-Alcyone Formation basaltic rocks (Tb1):

At the Boundary Cone locality described above, Proterozoic basement is unconformably overlain by a thin series of basaltic sandstones and conglomerates of probable pre-Eocene age. These basaltic sedimentary rocks are in turn conformably overlain by thin basalt flows (Thorson, 1971). This exposure possibly establishes a pre-Alcyone cycle of volcanism.

Lower Volcanics series (Alcyone Formation):

Alcyone Formation (Taf); The Alcyone Formation represents volcanic and volcanoclastic rock units that were deposited into a basin during the first cycle of volcanism at Oatman. Activity began sometime between the Eocene and lower Miocene and is represented by the eruption of a thick and aerially extensive sequence of welded trachyte crystal tuff. This tuff is overlain by landslide breccia deposited as inward-directed and inward-thinning tongues. A second eruption deposited more trachyte welded tuff in local depressions on the basement floor. Sedimentary tuff breccia was then deposited in the basin. Sedimentation continued but was gradually replaced by quartz latite volcanism in the form of lava flows and breccias filling the basin. Only minor amounts of gold have been produced from veins hosted by rock units of the Lower Volcanics series.

Middle Volcanics series:

After a period of erosion, a second cycle of volcanism occurred at Oatman. This eruption cycle is represented mostly by lava flows that range from dacite to basalt in composition, which together may have formed a broad shield volcano centered near the town of Oatman (Thorson, 1971). These rocks are termed the Middle Volcanics series and they are middle Miocene in age. Rocks of the Middle Volcanics series host the most productive deposits in the Oatman mining district.

Esperanza quartz latite (Te) - The Esperanza Trachyte is the oldest unit of the Middle Volcanic series and rests unconformably over the Alcyone Formation. Esperanza quartz latite is a very fine-grained, purplish-brown lava flow, or flows, that contain a few small phenocrysts of plagioclase and sparkling, elongate blades of biotite. Composition is alkalic quartz latite. The unit is encountered only along the southern edge of the Oatman mining district and is not seen in the Property area. It is also a relatively thin unit at 60 to 300 feet thick (18-91 m).

Oatman latite (To) - The Oatman latite is perhaps the most well-known rock unit in the Oatman area, as it hosts many of the important gold-bearing veins of the district including at the Gold Road mine, the United Western property, and possibly at the Gold Ore property. The Oatman latite is a porphyritic to rarely phaneritic, medium- to fine-grained, black to gray rock with abundant phenocrysts of plagioclase and pyroxene. It locally displays flow-breccia texture. Biotite is notably absent. Typically, this rock weathers to a distinctive drab olive green-gray color. The Oatman latite ranges in composition from a dacite to an andesitic basalt, but averages a subalkalic latitic andesite. It has been variously referred to as a latite (Thorson, 1971) or an andesite (Ransome,

1923; Lausen, 1931). Flow units average 40-50 feet (12-16 m) thick and may have vesicular flow tops and tuff and flow breccia sub units. The total thickness of the Oatman latite varies tremendously over relatively short distances. About five miles (8 km) south of Oatman, the Oatman latite is 300 feet (91 m) thick. Under Oatman it may be as thick as 2200 feet (670 m). The Oatman latite tends to erode more easily than the overlying Gold Road latite.

• Gold Road latite (Tgr) - The Gold Road latite also hosts important gold-bearing veins, especially at the Gold Road mine and the Gold Ore property. The Gold Road latite is series of biotite and pyroxene-rich lava flows which rest conformably upon the Oatman latite. It is a resistant unit, and commonly forms high, steep cliffs east of the town of Oatman and in the Gold Road mine area. Flows of the lower Gold Road latite are composed of variable amounts of conspicuous biotite, pyroxene, plagioclase and quartz phenocrysts in a very fine groundmass. The composition is latitic andesite to dacite. The flows of the lower unit are 30-100 feet (9-30 m) thick and commonly have vesicular tops and brecciated bases. They are generally light gray to reddish-brown in color. Flows of the upper Gold Road latite are dacitic in composition. They are similar to the lower Gold Road latite flows, except that they are lighter in color, quartz is conspicuously absent, biotite is less common and K₂O contents are higher. Individual flows of the upper Gold Road latite can be 150-200 feet (46-61m) thick. The thickness of the Gold Road latite varies tremendously over short distances, similar to the Oatman latite. The Gold Road latite has been K-Ar dated at 18.6 ± 0.9 Ma on biotite from the uppermost flow of the formation (Thorson, 1971).

Upper Volcanics series:

Following a brief period of faulting and erosion after shield volcano formation of the Middle Volcanic series, a third cycle of volcanism and volcanoclastic deposition began in upper Miocene time. This third cycle represents the Upper Volcanic series. Volcanic flows and tuffs of the Upper Volcanic series are latitic to rhyolitic in composition, and were deposited on the flank of the faulted and partly eroded shield volcano. Flows and tuffs were deposited into basins and interfingered with the basin sediments. Significant gold deposits have so far not been identified in rocks of the Upper Volcanic series.

Antelope quartz latite (Ta) – The Antelope quartz latite consists of a series of lava flows and domes which have a subalkalic quartz latite to rhyolite composition. These rocks erupted from vents just east of the town of Oatman. Surface expressions of this unit are represented by plugs, also found just to the east of Oatman. The thin lava sheets and domes have glassy bases, devitrified or microcrystalline centers and rubbly, pumiceous tops. These rocks have small phenocrysts of feldspar, biotite and hornblende in a gray or black glassy groundmass. These flows commonly interfinger with basin fill material of the Sitgreaves Tuff. Biotite obtained from this unit provided a K-Ar date of 19.2 ± 0.9 Ma (Thorson, 1971).

Cottonwood Formation (Tc) – The Cottonwood Formation is a series of six thick flows or domes of rhyolite and rhyodacite. These rocks are similar in appearance and chemical

composition to the Antelope quartz latite. These rocks crop out well to the north of the Oatman mining district and are not encountered at the Property.

Flag Spring quartz latite (Tfs) - The Flag Spring quartz latite is a dense, gray aphanitic rock with a few small feldspar phenocrysts and numerous small biotite flakes. It occurs as flows and agglomerate units, generally encountered well north of the Property. However, a small Flag Spring flow is found at the Gold Ore mine area. It rests conformably on top of altered and opalized Sitgreaves Tuff units here.

Meadow Creek quartz latite (Tmc) - This Meadow Creek quartz latite is a thick unit of reddish-brown quartz latite breccia and associated small intrusive plugs. The rock is composed of angular to sub-rounded fragments of quartz latite, up to 2-3 feet (0.61-0.91 m) in diameter, in a matrix of finely fragmental and aphanitic, gray-brown quartz latite. Breccia fragments have a few feldspar, quartz and biotite fragments in an aphanitic groundmass. This unit reaches a maximum thickness of 600 feet (183 m). This unit is not encountered at the Property.

Sitgreaves Tuff (Ts)- The Sitgreaves Tuff is a cream to tan-pink volcanoclastic tuff showing both airfall and waterlaid deposition characteristics. It is a chaotic mix of ash and lithic fragments of many kinds suggesting contributions from many sources. Bedding varies from a few inches to tens of feet. Some beds are conglomeratic with large boulders of lava in a tuffaceous matrix while other beds are composed entirely of fine ash tuff derived from eruptive events. The tuff occurs throughout the Upper Volcanics series as interbeds between lava flows, and it also occurs as a thick basin-fill deposit on the east side of Sitgreaves Pass. At the edges of this basin, the tuff interfingers with numerous lava flows of the Upper Volcanics series. This unit crops out on the north side of the Gold Ore property and rests unconformably upon the Gold Road latite. The tuff here may be the western-most extent of the thick basin-fill deposit east of Sitgreaves Pass. The tuff also crops out at numerous localities on the east half of the Property. At the Gold Ore property, 2006 sampling of altered Sitgreaves Tuff by AMI shows that the unit is locally gold mineralized. This occurrence is believed to be the first positive identification of substantial gold mineralization in the Sitgreaves Tuff.

Olivine basalt (Tb2):

After the cessation of Upper Volcanics series volcanism, there was a sustained period of erosion represented by an unconformity, followed by a period of basalt volcanism. These younger basalts inundated the area; they occur on both sides of the Black Mountains and cap the highest peaks of the range. The basalts are dark grey to black, aphanitic, and studded with red-brown grains of weathered olivine. Flows are commonly 40-50 feet (12-16) feet thick and frequently have scoriaceous tops. The basalts accumulated to a thickness of at least 1000 feet (305m). At the Property, these basalts commonly cap the highest areas on the east half of the claim block and are also found near Sitgreaves Pass. They are also locally found as thin irregular lobes and dikes at the far western portion of the Property claim block in T19N, R20W, Sections 3 and 10. The basalt flows are probably Pliocene in age (Thorson, 1971).

Intrusive Rocks:

Moss Porphyry (Tmp) – The Moss Porphyry is a north-northwest elongate, concentrically zoned stock, 2 miles by 4 miles (3 km by 6 km) in extent, which intrudes the Alcyone Formation, Oatman latite, and Gold Road latite. It is located several miles northwest of the Property (Figure 7-1). The Moss Porphyry has an outer monzodiorite border, an inner porphyritic tonalite to quartz monzonite margin, and a central tonalite-granodiorite core. It has been dated by U-Th-Pb zircon methods at 18.6 ± 4 Ma (DeWitt et al., 1986). The Moss Porphyry is considered to be a subalkalic to slightly alkalic intrusive equivalent to the Gold Road latite based on bulk chemical compositions and similar age dates (DeWitt et al., 1986). The historic Moss gold deposit is hosted by the Moss Porphyry.

Times Porphyry (Ttp) – The Times Porphyry is an intrusive body of granite to alkali granite exposed in the western Oatman mining district, 3-4 miles (4.5-6.5 km) northwest of the town of Oatman. It is not present on the Property. Recent U-Th-Pb dating of both the Moss and Times porphyries put the age of these intrusions at between 18 to 19 Ma; further Ar-Ar dating of the Times Porphyry (DeWitt, 1986) put the age of this unit at 18.8 ± 0.1 Ma. Based on these age dates and similar bulk chemical compositions, it is believed that the Times porphyry is an intrusive equivalent to the Antelope quartz latite and Cottonwood Formation flows of the Upper Volcanics series (DeWitt et al., 1986).

Rhyolite porphyry dikes and plugs (Trp) - Numerous dikes and plugs of white to cream-colored rhyolite porphyry occur throughout the Oatman district. They are characterized by a very fine-grained, equigranular groundmass of quartz and potassium feldspar and small, partially resorbed phenocrysts of quartz. The rhyolite porphyries are considered to be feeders for flow units contained in the Upper Volcanics series (Thorson, 1971). Two prominent geographic landmarks near the town of Oatman, Elephant's Tooth and Boundary Cone, are examples of these exposed intrusives. There appears to be a strong spatial association of these rhyolite porphyry dikes to important gold-bearing veins in the district, including those at the Tom Reed, United Eastern, United Western, Gold Road, and Gold Ore mines.

Diabase dikes and sills - Several large diabase dikes and sills occur along the eastern flank of the Black Mountains along old Route 66. These diabase intrusions have mineralogy and textures similar to the olivine basalt flows described above. The dikes are most likely the feeders for some of the olivine basalt lava flows. A few lamprophyre dikes are scattered around the Oatman mining district also, especially around the Moss mine.

Structure and mineralization in the Oatman mining district:

The gold-bearing mineralized bodies in the Oatman mining district are tabular to lens-shaped quartz+calcite+adularia veins localized along northwest- to north-northwest-trending faults and fractures. The structures typically dip steeply north with a few exceptions, notably the Gold Ore and Moss veins and several structures in the far southern portion of the district. Movement on these structures has been pre-, syn- and

post-mineralization. Sense of motion on these faults is generally normal, with the dip-slip component greater than the lateral or strike-slip component. Gold-bearing veins typically occupy dilatant zones that have formed by relatively minor right lateral slip along gently curving fault planes. Generally, economically important gold mineralization has been found where fault-plane dilations have a concave-to-the-north or northeast curvature. (Clifton et al., 1980; Durning and Buchanan, 1984). Due to the differing mechanical properties of the formation, vein mineralization hosted by the Gold Road latite tends to occur as tight, tabular, fissure veins, whereas mineralization in the Oatman latite typically occurs as braided stringers or stockwork veins of complex geometry. Almost without exception, the most important gold mines in the district are from veins hosted by either the Oatman latite or Gold Road latite. In 2006, however, AMI discovered disseminated gold mineralization hosted by altered units within the Sitgreaves Tuff which assayed greater than 1.03 g/mt (0.030 Oz/ton). The major mineralized bodies on the Tom Reed-United Eastern vein system are typical of epithermal vein mineralization in that they have sharp tops and bottoms of bonanza grade in the vertical dimension and they may occur in periodic fashion along the host structure in the horizontal dimension (Clifton et al., 1980). The total vertical extent of mineralization on this vein system is about 1300 feet (396 m), with the bottom of mineralization occurring at the elevation of 1500 feet (457 m) above sea level. The individual lodes averaged 425 feet (130 m) in length, 575 feet (175 m) in height, and about 15 feet (4.5 m) in width. Between the mineralized quartz veins (lodes), the fault is barren and usually consists of clay gouge with some thin, uneconomic calcite and/or quartz stringers.

At the Gold Road mine, the vein system is exposed on the surface for about 1.5 miles (2.4 km), and the mineralized segment is nearly continuous for about 1 mile (1.6 km). The Gold Road mine has been mined in the vertical dimension down to the elevation of 2200 feet (671 m) above sea level. Mining has extracted mineralization from the Gold Road vein system for a horizontal distance of 7000 feet (2133 m) and for a vertical distance of 1450 feet (442 m). Individual lodes on the Gold Road vein structure are up to 1050 feet (320 m) in length, 620 feet (190 m) in height, and vary in width from 3-7 feet (1-2 m) within the Gold Road latite and up to 23 feet (7 m) within the Oatman latite. Between the lodes, the Gold Road structure is also barren and usually consists of gouge with some thin, uneconomic calcite and/or quartz stringers.

The major structures which host important gold mineralization in the Oatman district form a roughly radial pattern outward and southeast from an area centered near the Oatman Amalgamated prospect (Figure 7-1). This area may be near the center of a three-mile diameter (5 km) circular feature defined by a concentric fracture and joint set, inwardly-dipping faults and dikes, and lineaments detected using Landsat satellite imagery and high altitude aerial photographs (Durning and Buchanan, 1984; Smith, 1984). These may reflect concentric fractures developed during the ascent or descent of magma within a near-surface magma chamber.

Alteration patterns in the Oatman mining district:

Based partly on previous reports and partly on AMI's 2005-2007 exploration program (which included detailed geologic mapping, geochemical analysis, and petrographic studies), a distinctive alteration pattern is emerging. At the Property, potassium metasomatic, usually directly associated with gold deposition, typically overprints and is later than lower-pH alteration assemblages such as phyllic or illitic alteration. Potassic alteration appears to have not been fully recognized by workers studying the vein systems at Oatman in the past. Geochemical analyses of surface and underground rock chip samples, and drill samples from 2006 AMI drilling programs at the Gold Ore and United Western mines, suggest that potassium metasomatism is a significant component of the alteration and mineralization assemblages.

Wide phyllic or illitic alteration blooms occur locally in Oatman latite and Upper Volcanics series units, especially in the hanging wall of mineralized vein structures. These alteration types are much more spatially restricted in the Gold Road latite, although they are still plainly evident. Potassic alteration mineral assemblages typically grade outward from vein margins in both the hanging and footwalls for up to 20 feet (6 m) at the Gold Road mine. Silicification is common directly adjacent to productive veins and usually extends outward from the vein for a few feet. Propylitic alteration is ubiquitous in the district and is not a useful guide to mineralization. Argillic and advanced argillic alteration also occurs in the Oatman district, but they appear to be associated mostly with retrograde processes or weathering of the lower-pH alteration assemblages rather than with hypogene gold mineralization.

The major alteration mineral assemblages observed in the district are summarized below:
Propylitic: chlorite+pyrite±clear quartz±calcite±epidote. Associated with both productive and non-productive vein/fault systems. Ubiquitous and widespread throughout district. Not a useful guide to mineralization.

Illitic: illite+montmorillonite+pyrite±calcite±primary hematite. Overlies all productive chutes on the Tom Reed-United Eastern vein system. More aerially restrictive than propylitic alteration. Generally occurs 50 to 100 feet (15-30 m) above mineralized bodies, and concentrated in the hanging walls of the vein structure. More common at Tom Reed-United Eastern than at Gold Road.

Phyllic: clear quartz+sericite+pyrite. Abundant in Oatman latite and Upper Volcanics series units at Gold Road. Can occur as blooms up to 165 feet (50 m) in width as at the Gold Ore property and the deeper levels of Gold Road. May be equivalent in alteration sequence to the Tom Reed-United Eastern illitic alteration, but more potassium available at Gold Road. More common at Gold Road than at Tom Reed-United Eastern.

Potassic: milky quartz+adularia+calcite±secondary biotite±sericite. Restricted in aerial extent, up to 20 feet (6 m) outward into the hanging and footwalls of veins. Occurs as adularia flooding of groundmass, secondary biotite formation, quartz and calcite

microveining, and replacement of plagioclase by sericite. Especially common at Gold Road adjacent to productive portions of the vein.

Silicification: quartz replacement of host rocks to varying degrees. Generally restricted to areas immediately adjacent to and above low-sulfidation veins. Typified by micro- to cryptocrystalline quartz flooding to intense quartz microveining of vein host rocks; and also typified by local siliceous sinters and opaline deposits in the uppermost (near-surface) portion of vein systems. Degree of silicification can be total to incomplete. Silicification associated with hypogene argillization (quartz+kaolinite+pyrite) at the Gold Ore property. High-sulfidation silicification (vuggy silica+pyrite) occurs at the AJ prospect. Argillization associated with sinter or opaline silica occurs at the Red Top area of Gold Road and at Gold Ore.

Argillic: kaolinite+iron oxides+gypsum±jarosite±alunite. Probably associated with retrograde alteration or resulting from the weathering of lower-pH alteration assemblages (illitic, phyllic and high-sulfidation silicification) rather than with primary gold mineralization. Acid-leached textures are common on the surface.

At Oatman, the majority of the past productive chutes did not outcrop. Only the Gold Road vein and the Ben Harrison orebody of the Tom Reed mine outcrop. The others were discovered between 50 and 500 feet (15 and 152m) below the surface. Typically, the surface expression of blind mineralized bodies was subtle to non-existent and did not have a distinctive geochemical signature. Recognizing these subtle alteration patterns will probably play a major role in locating other blind mineralized bodies in the district. \

7.3 Properties Geology

The geology of the individual Targets is discussed as follows:

7.3.1 TR-UE Vein System Geology

Figures 6.1 (vein index map for all targets) and Figure 7.1 the Oatman Gold District regional geology map show the locations of the TR-UE vein system targets in relation to one another plus the general geology. The geology of the specific targets is described as follows.

United Western

The United Western Mine is located on the northwest extension of the TR-UE Vein system. The mineralization is typical of the Oatman Gold District consisting of massive to locally brecciated epithermal quartz calcite and adularia as open space filling. The host rock is the mid-Tertiary Oatman Latite flows and flow breccias, which, along with the Gold Road Latite is the most favorable host for gold mineralization in the district. Only very minor sulfides (<0.3%) are present in the vein. The United Western Vein strikes north 30-45 degrees West and dips 53 to 75 degrees southwest. The mine occurs on a

major bend in strike to the north of the TR-UE vein system. This is consistent with other major Oatman Gold District productive zones, which often occur in zones of dilation produced by minor right lateral strike-slip motion at concave-north bends of the fault-hosted vein structure. Grades and widths are typically highest in these areas. Vein widths are commonly 2-12 feet (0.6-3.7m) with a calculated average width of 4.10 feet (1.2m).

Although production has come almost entirely from the United Western Vein, the zone actually consists of two additional subparallel veins, the United Western South and the United Western S2. Gold mineralization has been intersected by drilling on the United Western South Vein. Both veins are sparsely drilled and remain attractive exploration targets.

United Western Extension

Exploration drilling needs to be completed to determine if the TR-UE vein system continues north of the United Western deposit. The host rock is the mid-Tertiary Oatman Latite flows and flow breccias, which, along with the Gold Road Latite is the most favorable host for gold mineralization in the district.

United Eastern NW Extension

Approaching the vein, a progressive increase in alteration occurs. Pronounced propylitic alteration can be seen from 10 - 50 feet (3-15m) away from the vein, and here is characterized by disseminated fine-grained pyrite (up to 2%), chloritization of the matrix, epidote replacement of hornblende and plagioclase (center of phenocrysts appear to alter first), and a lighter green to blue-green color of the rock. Phyllic alteration (0 - 30 feet (0-9m) from vein) appears as a lighter green-gray color, increased disseminated and fracture-fill pyrite, and fine-grained flecks of what is probably sericite. This alteration is commonly overprinted by weak to locally intense silicification, especially within 1 - 15 feet (0.3-4.6m) of the vein. The alteration zone, as well as the vein structure itself, is most commonly partially to completely oxidized, with some relict unoxidized pyrite. This is due to a pronounced increase in fracturing around the vein. Brown limonite is more common distal to the vein, while bright red hematite is common as vein selvages and 1 inch thin veins. The andesite in the footwall of the main vein structure rapidly becomes unaltered over a short distance, relative to hanging wall alteration.

The United Eastern Vein structure is defined by a combination of pure vein material and vein material plus silicified andesite, either as a breccia or as stock-work veining.

United Eastern

The United Eastern main mineral shoot occurred on the northeastern branch of the Tom Reed fracture, along which the Gold Road latite has been dropped against the Oatman andesite. The maximum dimensions of this shoot were 950 feet (290m) long by 750 feet (229m) high and 48 feet (15m) wide. It did not outcrop at the surface as a distinct vein.

The vein continues at depth, but only "as low grade material" (typically 0.250opt (8.57 g/mt) Au was the cutoff). The mineralization is entirely hosted in the Oatman andesite.

The Oatman Andesite (latite) where unaltered, is dark grey-green to dark maroon, porphyritic with a fine to very-fine grained matrix. Phenocrysts of plagioclase, hornblende, and biotite are common.

Tom Reed Target

This target includes the Tom Reed orebody and it's down dip extension the Tip Top deposit. This vein system is hosted in the Oatman Andesite and has similar geologic features and vein geometry as the adjacent United Eastern mineralized zone.

Lost Segment Target

The Lost Segment Target is a zone where the TR-UE vein is missing and apparently "faulted out". Cross drifts from the northwest and southeast failed to locate the missing vein segment. The country rock in this area is the Oatman Andesite. There is speculation that the post mineral Oatman fault may have down dropped this portion of the TR-UE vein as much as 400 feet. The only indication of mineralization may be high level phyllic alteration at the level of past exploration drifting.

Golden Eagle/Big Jim/Aztec

The Big Jim vein, the upper portion of which was displaced by faulting and mined on the Grey Eagle claim, was also extensive. The mineralized body on the Big Jim Claim had maximum dimensions of 850 feet long, 450 feet high and 35 feet wide. The portion of the vein mined at the Grey Eagle mine was 400-500 feet in vertical extent. This would indicate a pre-displacement vertical extent of 850-950 feet. The bottom level of the Big Jim mine was still in vein of minable width, but at grades of only 0.236 opt Au which was considered too low grade at the time when the mine was shut down. These mineralized bodies are hosted in the Oatman andesite.

Black Eagle/United American

The Black Eagle deposit, south of the Aztec Shaft, is hosted in the Oatman andesite and has been developed to the 1,100 foot depth (approximately 2,100 feet above sea level). On the 900 level the productive chute was more than 400 feet long and averaged seven feet wide. It was reported that most of the mineralization was high grade with common visible gold. The United American deposit was also developed immediately southeast of the Black Eagle at about the same horizon along the vein.

Telluride/Argo

The Telluride vein joins the Tom Reed vein south of the Ben Harrison shaft. This vein strikes northwestward with an inconspicuous outcrop, and is traceable for about 3,000 feet. The mineralization, which occurred mainly between the 300 and 500 levels, ranged from a few inches to five feet wide. The vein filling consists mainly of quartz and calcite of the first and second stages of deposition, accompanied by a six inch streak of fifth stage quartz. The host rock is the Oatman andesite.

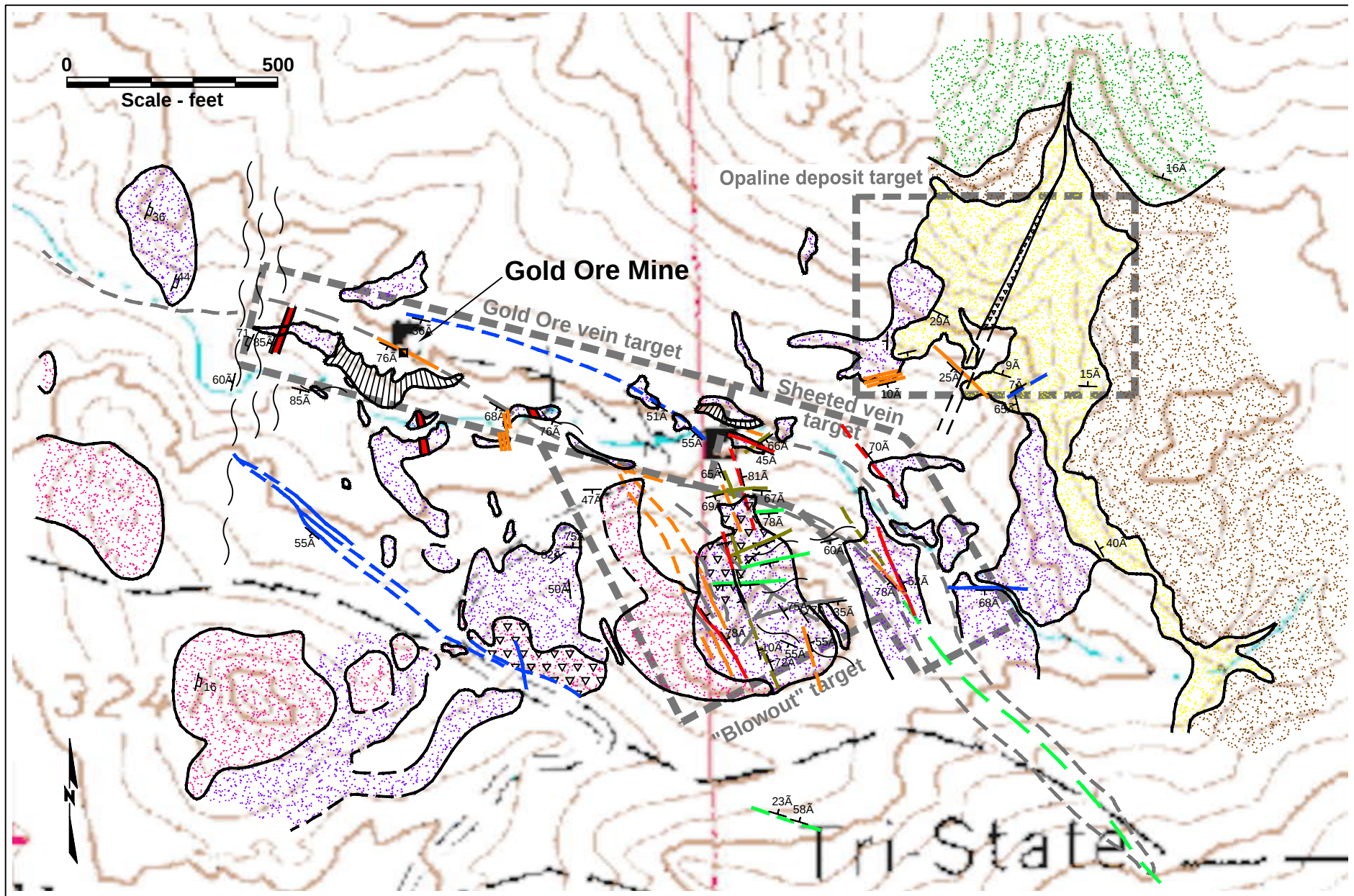
7.3.2 Gold Ore

Lausen describes the deposit as follows: "The vein occurs in a fault fissure which strikes N 68 degrees W and dips 82 degrees to the southwest. The country rock is all latite, and, along parts of the vein is intensely altered. At the surface, the altered rock is kaolinized and stained yellow to brown by iron oxide. Although the altered rock is the same in appearance as the altered andesite, the presence of abundant flakes of bleached biotite suggest that the rock was originally latite. Several stages of quartz deposition occurred on the vein. Specimens of glassy quartz, coarse grained and stained with copper, were found. There appeared to have been an abundance of the well banded, chalcedonic quartz of the third generation, and such material was traversed by yellow stringers of quartz with adularia. Some of this yellow quartz contained visible clusters of free gold. Pyrite was common in the walls of the vein, but near the surface, it was oxidized. "

According to Klemmick "In the Gold Ore mine area, outcropping lithologic units include the Flag Spring quartz latite, Sitgreaves tuff, Gold Road latite, dikes and/or small plugs of rhyolitic and latitic composition and rare mafic dikes. The Gold Road latite hosts the majority of known mineralization, but in 2006 drilling confirmed mineralization in the underlying Oatman andesite also". Figure 7-3 shows the Gold Ore claims and mine.

Figure 7-3 Gold Ore Claims and Mine

Note: The illustration on the following page may be zoomed to see more details or it may be printed separately in larger format.



-  Gold Road latite
-  Latite plug
-  Opaline replacement deposit
-  Sitgreaves tuff
-  Flag Spring quartz latite
-  Breccia

-  Rhyolite dike
-  Fault
-  Mine dump
-  Shaft

Exposed veins with assay values

-  >10 ppm
-  1 to 10 ppm
-  0.20 to 1 ppm
-  0.05 to 0.20 ppm
-  <0.05 ppm

7.3.3 Silver Creek Anomaly

The Silver Creek Property has been described as “consisting of altered intrusive and volcanic rocks centered on an east-northeast trending string of silicified outcrops (sinter) that is continuous for over a mile at the surface”. Sporadic surface anomalies of gold (0.0X) are reported from drilling, rock samples, outcrops and prospects. The host rock is Oatman andesite.

7.4 Mineralization

“The ore and gangue mineralogy of the Oatman Gold District vein deposits is remarkably simple. The only mineral mined is electrum, which generally assays around 650-800 fineness. Base metal sulfides or sulfosalts are rare or completely absent from the veins; however, trace amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, and marcasite have been noted from veins in the district (DeWitt et al., 1986). Pyrite is more common in altered wallrocks adjacent to the veins. Major hypogene gangue minerals are white to multi-colored chalcedonic quartz, calcite, adularia, chlorite, and minor fluorite, sericite and corrensite, a chlorite-group mineral (Smith, 1984). Quartz may take on a pale lime-green to dark honey-yellow color in high-grade gold mineralized zones due to chlorite and corrensite inclusions. Smith (1984) noted that electrum from the Gold Road Mine contained up to 0.15% tellurium. Supergene gangue minerals include minor gypsum, kaolinite, alunite, pyrolusite, psilomelane, hematite, limonite, and rare malachite, azurite, and wulfenite (De Witt et.al., 1986). Supergene enrichment of the Oatman mineralization is extremely rare, but some wire gold and cerargyrite have been reported from near-surface oxidized zones at several mines in the district. A possible copper arsenate mineral (conichalcite or olivenite?) has been found on the dump at the Gold Ore mine.” (Klemmick, 2007)

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

“The mineral deposits of the Oatman Gold District are low-sulfidation, quartz-calcite-alduria-electrum epithermal veins, with associated quartz stockwork veining and silicified breccias, hosted by Tertiary volcanic rocks. Bonanza gold grades are locally encountered. Typically, bonanza mineralization occurs as discreet shoots within the larger quartz body or lode. The district is one of the types that are usually associated with extensional tectonic regimes, alkali-rich host rocks and restricted vertical ranges of mineralization. The vertical range of mineral deposition is bounded by paleo-boiling zone interfaces, which constitute the “bottom” of mineralization, and paleosurfaces or paleo-water tables, which form the “top” of the zone. Individual gold-mineralized quartz bodies may be separated from each other by barren fault gouge or breccias zones. Occasionally, this deposit type may grade upward into near-surface, hot springs-related gold-silver deposits characterized by siliceous sinter or opaline deposits. Similar district deposits include Bodie, California; Guanajuato, Tayoltita, and Pachuca Real del Monte, Mexico.” (Klemmick, 2007)

9 EXPLORATION

The Oatman district has been a prolific producer of gold and silver since the early 1900's. Over 2 million ounces of gold have been produced from two vein systems. The Tom Reed - United Eastern (TR-UE) system produced 1.3 million of these ounces and the Gold Road system produced 0.7 million ounces. The TR-UE system ceased production prior to 1928 and has had very limited exploration since.

Because of the high grade that has been mined on the TR-UE system the exploration-development efforts will concentrate on this vein system. The historical mineralized chutes on the TR-UE system produced approximately 200 to 500 thousand ounce mineralized chutes and graded from 0.6 to 1.1- ounce gold per ton. Approximately 7 major chutes have been mined. The thicker chutes were between 30 and 50 feet thick and were 300 to 600 feet long. An average chute is estimated at 10 feet thick. The depth of the stopes is unknown as the vein was still present on the lower levels of the workings although thinner and lower grade. It is unknown if the thinning is a localized feature or represents the bottom off the mineralized bodies. Typically, the mineralized bodies have a vertical extent of 1,000 to 1,500 feet. The known productive strike length of the TR-UE vein system is over 3 miles (4.8km).

The business plan is to acquire the majority of the district and explore for chutes similar to what has historically been mined along the TR-UE vein system. Table 9-1 below shows the historical production of the TR-UE vein system. It should be noted that the average grade mined over a 30 - year period was 0.69 ounce per ton gold.

Table 9-1 Historic Gold Production on the TR-UE Vein System

Mine	Production Period	Tons	Average Grade Oz/t (g/mt)	Gold Ounces Recovered
United Western	1928-1940	40,000	0.30 (10.29)	12,000
United Eastern	1917-1923	550,000	1.12 (38.40)	616,000
Tom Reed/Tip Top	1915-1928	250,000	0.7 (24.00)	175,000
Ben Harrison	1897-1928	250,000	0.7 (24.00)	175,000
Big Jim/Aztec	1921-1924	500,000	0.75 (25.71)	176,230
Black Eagle	1920's	200,000	0.5 (17.14)	100,000
United American	1920's	140,000	0.5 (17.14)	70,000
Total		1,930,000	0.69 (23.66)	1,324,230

The exploration for this type of deposit requires extensive drilling. The 3- mile (4.8km) length of the vein system has been broken down into 10 target areas each with the potential for 200 to 500 thousand ounces. (See attached long section.) Among the first targets to be drilled are the historic resources summarized on Table 9-2. The plan would be to confirm and expand these resources along strike and down dip. Sufficient work has not been done to classify historical estimates as current mineral resources. They are presented here for informational purposes only.

Table 9-2 Historic Oatman Gold District Resources*

Target	Tons	Grade Oz/t (g/mt)	Ounces
United Western	225,632	0.265 (9.09)	59,809
Tom Reed	166,000	0.31 (10.63)	51,367
Golden Eagle, Big Jim, Aztec	53,400	0.31 (10.63)	16,554
Black Eagle United American	20,300	0.31 (10.63)	6,386
Total			134,116

*This historical resource estimate is not categorized and is not a current NI 43-101 mineral resource (the source of the historical resource are unpublished reports listed in the “Data Sources” section of this report)

An initial budget of \$5 million should enable a comprehensive test of the TR-UE system. This budget would be spent over a period of two to three years. Additional exploration would be subject to success of the initial work.

It is likely that additional mineralized zones exist on the TR-UE vein and while the work is exploratory in nature the targets are defined and are principally extensions of mined areas into untested areas.

The author believes that the exploration target should be to discover multiple chutes each containing 500,000 to 700,000 tons of mineralized material grading 0.3 Oz/t to 1.1 Oz/t gold.

Even a small mineralized body is attractive and a number of these mineralized zones strung together would make a significant company. A key attribute is that the grade and vein thicknesses that have been historically mined on the TR-UE system are two to three times what have been mined at the Gold Road Mine.

Figure 9-1 shows the location of the target areas. The targets to be explored from northwest to southeast are given on the following list. Additionally targets not on the TR-UE vein system – Gold Ore and the Silver Creek Anomaly will also be explored:

- TR-UE Vein System
 1. United Western Northwest Extension
 2. United Western (United Western Orebody)
 3. United Eastern NW Extension
 4. United Eastern (United Eastern Orebody)
 5. Tom Reed (Tip Top, Tom Reed, Ben Harrison Orebodies)
 6. Lost Segment
 7. Golden Eagle, Big Jim, Aztec (Big Jim, Aztec Orebodies)
 8. Black Eagle United American (Black Eagle, United American Orebodies)
 9. Telluride/Argo (Unexplored Extension)
- Gold Ore

- Silver Creek Anomaly

Drilling will consist of a combination of coring and reverse circulation drilling.

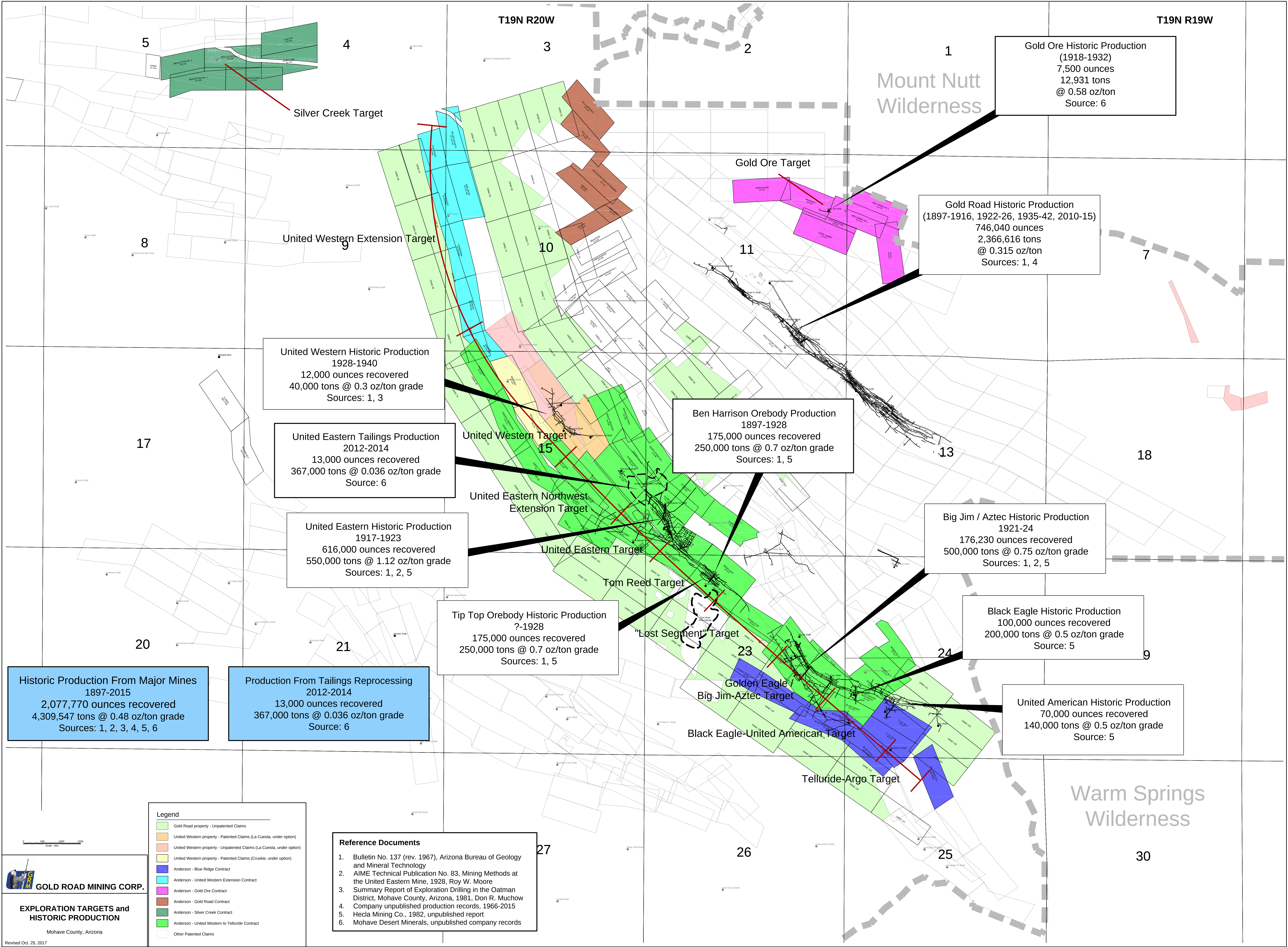


Figure 9-1 Location of Exploration Targets

Note: The illustration on the following page may be zoomed to see more details or it may be printed separately in larger format.

United Western Northwest Extension Target

The TR-UE Vein projects to the northwest where only scant exposures of the vein are exposed. It is proposed that an orientation geophysical survey to help delineate the vein in this area be performed, followed by a drilling program. No drilling exists in this area but the mineralization in the northwest section of the United Western mine remains strong. Drilling will be conducted to explore this projection.

Target	Initial Program	Footage to be drilled	Cost
United Western NW Extension	Geophysics followed by 5 drill holes	2,500	\$300,000

United Western Target

The United Western Mine is on the northwest segment of the TR-UE vein. Exploration will concentrate on expanding the known historic resources plus mineralization encountered in the historic United Western Mine and extended by the Addwest Minerals exploration program. The drill program will progress outward from known mineralization into prospective areas along strike and down dip.

Historical records indicate approximately 40,000 tons at 0.3 Oz/t (10.29 g/mt) or 12,000 ounces have been produced in this area.

Target	Initial # of Holes	Footage to be drilled	Cost
United Western	15	7,500	\$750,000

United Eastern NW Extension Target

This area lies between the United Western Mine and the United Eastern Mine and has been only minimally tested by Addwest Minerals in the late 1990s and 2007. No production has come from this area but drilling by Addwest Minerals is encouraging. The orientation geophysics will cover this area and drilling will follow.

Target	Initial Program	Footage to be drilled	Cost
Red Cloud	Geophysics followed by 15 drill holes	7,500	\$800,000

United Eastern Target

The United Eastern Mine was the highest grade and thickest mineralized chute in the district averaging 1.12 Oz/ton (38.40 g/mt) and with widths up to 40 feet (12.2m) thick for a total production of 550,000 ounces.. The targets will be down dip extensions of the known mineralization.

Target	Initial # of Holes	Footage to be drilled	Cost
United Eastern	10	15,000	\$750,000

Tom Reed Target

The Tom Reed Mine is the second largest producer on the TR-UE vein system producing 250,000 ounces of gold at an average grade of 0.7 oz/ton (24.00 g/mt). Exploration in this section will be hampered by the buildings in Oatman overlying and surrounding the vein. The target is down dip and peripheral extensions of the historic resources.

Target	Initial # of Holes	Footage to be drilled	Cost
Tom Reed	10	10,000	\$750,000

Lost Vein Segment Target

The Lost Vein segment lies between the Tom Reed Mine and the Big Jim Mine both of which were major producers. On the Big Jim end of this target the mineralization was reportedly cut off by a fault of unknown throw. Only two widely spaced holes are known to be drilled in this area. Initially geophysics is planned for this area followed by drilling.

Target	Initial Program	Footage to be drilled	Cost
Lost Vein Segment	Geophysics followed by 20 drill holes	10,000	\$800,000

Golden Eagle, Big Jim, Aztec Target (Big Jim, Aztec Deposits)

This area produced gold for both the Tom Reed and United Eastern Companies. The target is extensions of the known historic resources down dip and along strike. Faulting in this area has complicated the geology and will need to be studied to guide the drilling. Production totaled 500,000 tons at an average grade of 0.75 Oz/ton (25.71 g/mt) for 176,230 ounces.

Target	Initial Program	Footage to be drilled	Cost
Golden Eagle	Modeling followed by 15 drill holes	7,500	\$800,000

Black Eagle, United American Target
(Black Eagle, United American Deposits)

The target is extensions of the known historic resources down dip and along strike. Faulting in this area has complicated the geology and will need to be studied to guide the drilling. Production totaled 340,000 tons at an average grade of 0.5 Oz/ton (17.14 g/mt) for 170,000 ounces.

Target	Initial Program	Footage to be drilled	Cost
Black Eagle, United American	Modeling followed by 15 drill holes	7,500	\$800,000

Telluride - Argo Target

The Telluride – Argo target area is at the known southeast end of the TR-UE vein systems. It appears that the vein has split into two veins and both need to be followed. Geophysics and modeling needs to be done prior to drilling.

Target	Initial Program	Footage to be drilled	Cost
Telluride - Argo	Modeling followed by 15 drill holes	7,500	\$800,000

Gold Ore Target

The Gold Ore target area is north of the TR-UE vein system (Figure 9-1). The property was previously drilled by Addwest Minerals that resulted in several significant intercepts greater than 0.1 Oz/ton (3.43 g/mt). Prospective additional targets have been identified and are yet to be drilled.

Target	Initial Program	Footage to be drilled	Cost
Gold Ore	Modeling followed by 15 drill holes	15,000	\$750,000

Silver Creek Anomaly Target

The Silver Creek Anomaly target area is located northwest of the north end of the TR-UE vein system (Figure 9-1). The anomaly has had sporadic exploration and wide spaced drilling in the past. Current exploration plans call for systematic mapping and sampling followed by drilling.

Target	Initial Program	Footage to be drilled	Cost
Silver Creek Anomaly	Mapping, sampling, drilling 5 holes	2,500	\$300,000

Summary of Exploration Plans

The exploration plans are a multiyear exploration program building on the prior year's success. It is designed to identify potential mines with more definitive resource delineation to follow. Table 9-3 is the summary of Target exploration plans and proposed budgets

*The potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, and there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource and that it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a mineral resource.

Table 9-3 Summary of Target Exploration Plans and Budgets

Phase	Target*	Initial Program	Footage to be drilled	Cost
1	United Western NW Extension	Geophysics followed by 5 drill holes	2,500	\$300,000
1	United Western	15 drill holes	7,500	\$750,000
1	United Eastern NW Extension	Geophysics followed by 15 drill holes	7,500	\$800,000
1	United Eastern	10 drill holes	15,000	\$750,000
1	Tom Reed	10 drill holes	10,000	\$750,000
1	Lost Vein Segment	Geophysics followed by 20 drill holes	10,000	\$800,000
1	Golden Eagle	Modeling followed by 15 drill holes	7,500	\$800,000
2	Black Eagle, United American	Modeling followed by 15 drill holes	7,500	\$800,000
2	Telluride - Argo	Modeling followed by 15 drill holes	7,500	\$800,000
2	Gold Ore	10 drill holes	15,000	\$750,000
2	Silver Creek Anomaly	Mapping, sampling, drilling 5 holes	2,500	\$300,000
	TOTAL		92,500	\$7,600,000

* All targets are 300,000 to 700,000 tons at 0.3 Oz/t to 1.0 Oz/t gold.

*The potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, and there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource and that it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a mineral resource.

10 DRILLING

As mentioned in the history section drilling has been sporadic on the Properties for much of the latter part of the 20th century and well into the early part of the 21st century. All drilling is historic. The Company has not completed any drilling on the Properties. The type of drilling and summary results for each of the Properties is reported in the following sections. Appendix C contains drill hole location maps, logs, assays and interpretations of the results that were completed by the various companies operating historically in the Oatman Gold District.

10.1 TR-UE Vein System

Historic drilling for the TR-UE vein system is listed according to the individual target areas. With the exception of the United Eastern, United Western and Tom Reed Targets No drilling information is available for the other targets. Hecla, when operating in the Oatman Gold District in 1982 reported reviewing old drill data dating from when the United Eastern Mine was in operation but this information has since not been located.

United Western/United Eastern NW Extension

All of the drill hole assay results for United Western and the United Eastern NW Extension are shown in Appendix C. Shown in the following Table 10.1 and hole locations on Figures 10-1 and 10-2 is a summary of results greater than 0.10 Oz/ton. Note that in the Appendix all drill hole intervals with corresponding values are shown. Also Shown in the following table is an aggregate summary of values over an interval range.

Table 10.1 Drill hole Results Greater than 0.1 Oz/ton

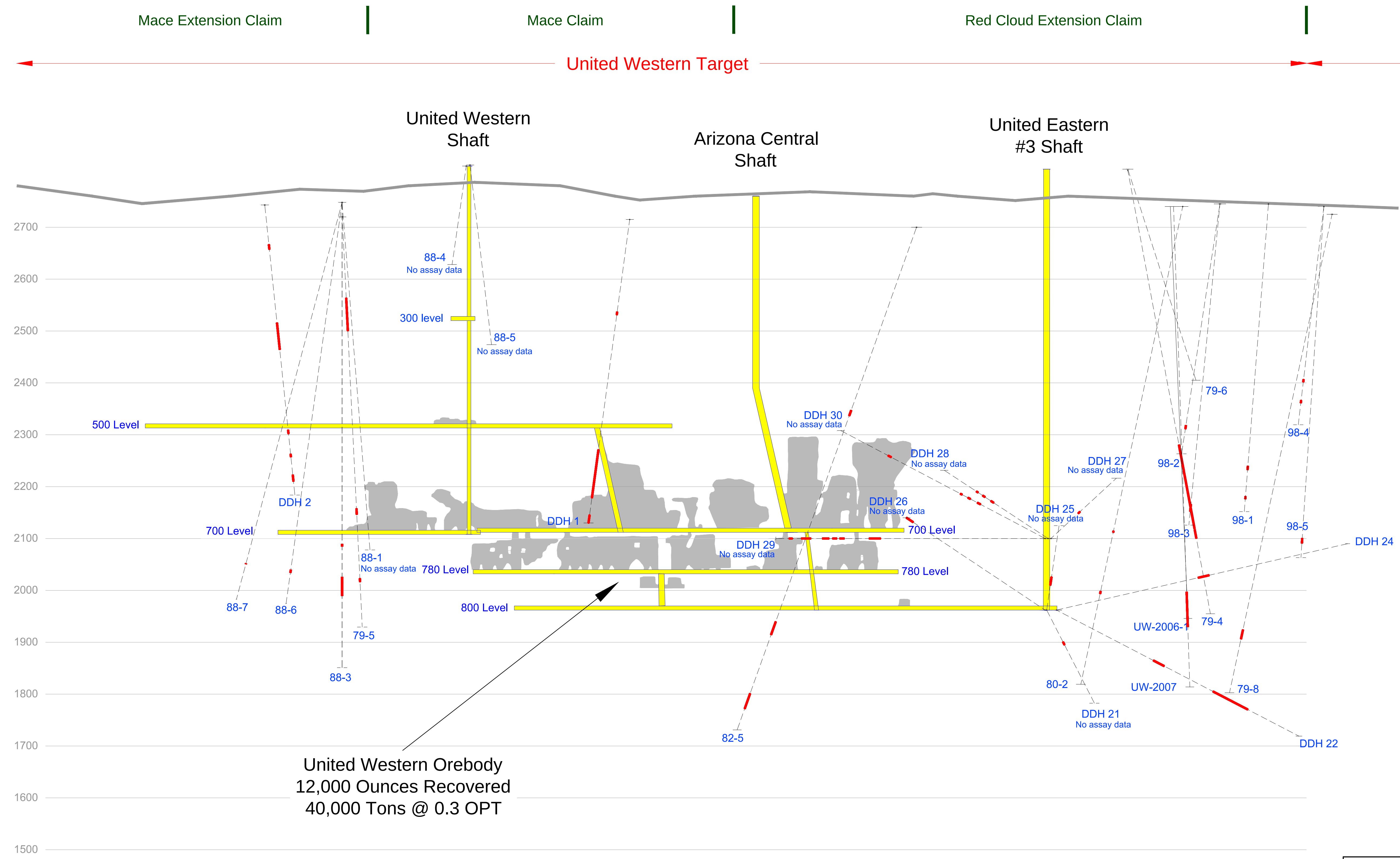
Company	Type Hole	Hole #	Interval (ft) Range (meters)	Aggregate Length (ft/m)	Gold Assay (Oz/ton/g/mt)
Fischer-Watt JV	Core	79-4	551-750 (168-229)	102/ 31.1	0.27/ 9.26
Fischer Watt JV	Core	79-5	871-878 (265-268)	7/ 2.1	0.12/ 4.11
Fischer Watt JV	Core	79-10	964-966 (294-295)	2/ 0.6	0.37/ 12.69
Fischer-Watt JV	Core	80-2	722-728 (220-222)	6/ 1.8	0.16/ 5.49
Fischer-Watt JV	Core	80-2	849-860 (259-262)	11/ 3.4	.16/ 5.49
Sun River	Core	88-6	712-718 (217-219)	6/ 1.8	0.13/ 4.46

Addwest	RC	98-1	562-570 (171-174)	8/ 2.4	0.16/ 5.49
Addwest	RC	98-1	628-633 (191-193)	5/ 1.5	0.21/ 7.20
Addwest	RC	98-2	550-558 (168-170)	8/ 2.4	0.13/ 4.46
Addwest	RC	98-3	650-665 (198-203)	15/ 4.6	0.12/ 4.11
Addwest	RC	98-4	413-418 (126-127)	5/ 1.5	0.12/ 4.11
Addwest	RC	98-4	463-468 (141-143)	5/ 1.5	0.19/ 6.51
Addwest	RC	98-5	690-700 (210-213)	10/ 3.0	0.77/ 26.40
Addwest	Core	UW-0702	778-798 237-243	20/ 6.1	0.40/ 13.71
Addwest	Core	UW-0702	822-839 (251-256)	17/ 5.2	0.227/ 7.78
Addwest	Core	UW-0704	560-590 171-180	17/ 5.2	0.10/ 3.43
Addwest	Core	UW0806	592-608 180-185	16/ 4.9	0.20/ 6.86
Addwest	Core	UW0808	649-658 198-201	9/ 2.7	0.166/ 5.69
Western Apex?	Core	DDH-24	366-390 112-119	24/ 7.3	0.12/ 4.11

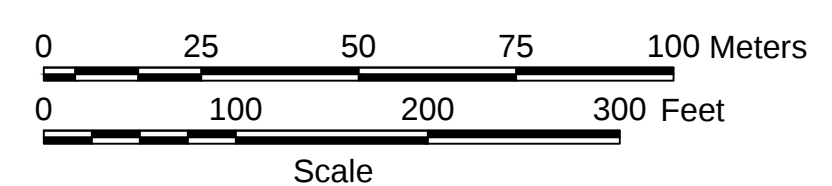
Note: All meterages rounded

Figure 10-1 Historic Drilling United Western and United Eastern NW Extension

Note: The illustration on the following page may be zoomed to see more details or it may be printed separately in larger format.



United Western Orebody
12,000 Ounces Recovered
40,000 Tons @ 0.3 OPT



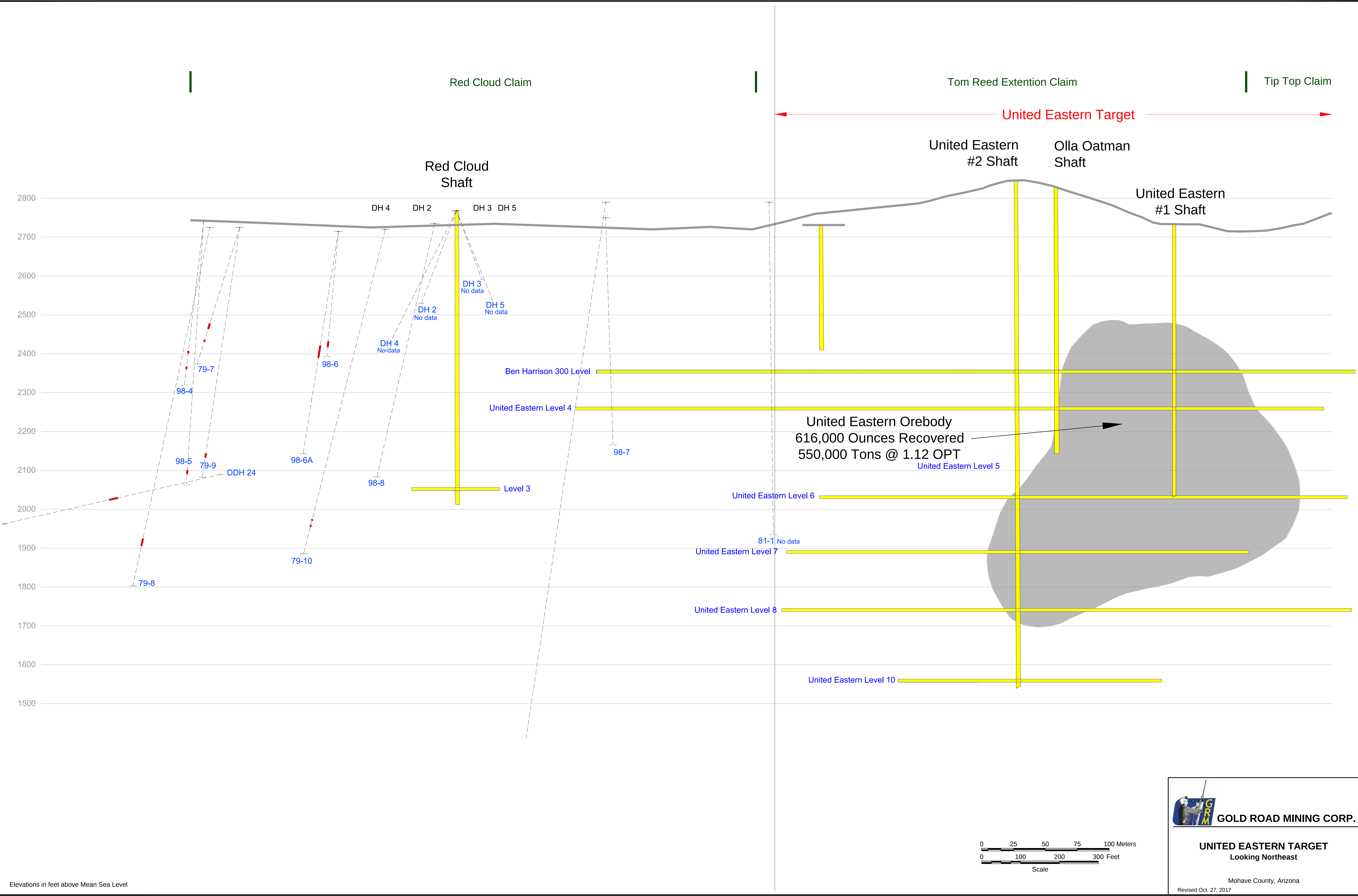
**GOLD ROAD MINING CORP.**

UNITED WESTERN TARGET
Looking Northeast

Mohave County, Arizona
Revised Apr. 7, 2018

Figure 10-2 Historic Drilling United Eastern NW Extension and United Eastern

Note: The illustration on the following page may be zoomed to see more details or it may be printed separately in larger format.



Elevations in feet above Mean Sea Level



UNITED EASTERN TARGET
Looking Northeast

Mohave County, Arizona
Revised Oct. 27, 2017

United Eastern (United Eastern Deposit)

Hecla/Fischer Watt Joint venture drilled four scattered core holes on the United Eastern Property with minimal results with the exception of hole 79-10 which hit 2 feet of 0.365 ounces per ton (12.51 g/mt) gold in vein at the 964-966 (294m-294.5m) depth interval. Addwest Minerals drilled four RC holes also with minimal results. Appendix C contains the results of this drilling.

Tom Reed Target (Tip Top, Tom Reed, Ben Harrison Deposits)

In 1982 Hecla Mining Company drilled 6 holes testing the Tom Reed vein and one hole testing the Olla Oatman split Tom Reed vein. None of the holes intersected any gold values greater than 0.10 ounces per ton gold. Appendix C contains the results of the 6 drill holes.

Lost Segment Target

No drilling has been completed on the Lost Segment Target

Golden Eagle, Big Jim, Aztec (Big Jim Aztec Deposits)

No recent (Post WWII) drilling has been completed on the Golden Eagle, Big Jim Aztec Target.

Black Eagle, United American (Black Eagle, American Deposits)

No recent (Post WWII) drilling has been completed on the Black Eagle, United American Target.

Telluride-Argo Target (Unexplored Extension)

No drilling has been completed on the Telluride-Argo Target

10.2 Gold Ore

A total of 13 holes were completed on the Gold Ore property in 2007 by Addwest Minerals and results are listed in Appendix C. Shown in the following table are assay values for drill hole intervals greater than 0.10 ounce per ton gold.

Table 10.2 Gold Ore Assay Intervals 0.1 Oz/t (3.43 g/mt) or Greater

Hole Number	Type Drilling	Intercept(ft)/ (m)	Interval (ft)/ (m)	Grade Oz/t (g/mt)
GO-2006-1	RC	215-220/ (66-67)	5/ (1.50)	0.128 (4.39)
GO-2006-1	RC	515-535/ (157-163)	20/ (6)	0.157 (5.38)
GO-2006-2	RC	385-390/ (117-118)	5/ (1.5)	0.146 (5.01)
GO-2006-2	RC	415-420/ (126-127)	5/ (1.5)	0.147 (5.04)
GO-2006-11	RC	500-505 (152-153)	5/ (1.5)	0.110 (3.77)
GO-2006-12	RC	585-590 (178-179)	5/ (1.5)	0.113 (3.87)
GO-2006-12	RC	595-610 (181-186)	15/ (4.6)	0.119 (4.08)
GO-2006-12	RC	740-745 (226-227)	5 (1.5)	0.102 (3.50)

Note: All meterages rounded

10.3 Silver Creek Anomaly

In 1994 and 1996 an unknown operator completed drilling (results unknown). More recently (year unknown) wide spaced drilling resulting in a few scattered intercepts in the 0.0X was completed by Reynolds Metals. Detailed results of this work are unknown.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION ANALYSES AND SECURITY

There has been no drilling or sampling on these properties by the Company.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

There has been no drilling or sampling on these properties by the Company.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND MINERAL TESTING

There has been no mineral processing test work completed on the mineralized material in the Oatman Gold District by the Company

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are currently no probable, inferred, indicated or measured reserves or resources present on the TR-UE Vein, Gold Ore or Silver Creek Anomaly. There are, however, historic resources on a number of properties in the Oatman Gold District as described in Section 6 “History”.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are currently no mineral reserves present on the TR-UE Vein, Gold Ore, or Silver Creek Anomaly.

16 MINING METHODS

There are no current mine plans developed for the Oatman District Properties.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

There are no current recovery methods developed for the Oatman District Properties.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

The Properties are easily accessed by paved roads from the cities of Kingman and Bullhead City. The Properties are approximately 25 miles (40 km) southwest of Kingman via historic U.S. Route 66 (Oatman Highway) and are approximately fourteen (14) miles (23km) southeast of Bullhead City via the Oatman Highway and Boundary Cone road. A Mohave County-maintained gravel road (Silver Creek Road) serves as an alternate access route from Bullhead City.

Electrical power in the area is supplied by UniSource Energy. Two transcontinental natural gas pipelines, operated by Transwestern Gas Pipeline Company and Questar Pipeline Company are close to the Properties. Both Kingman and Bullhead City have airports capable of handling commercial and passenger air services. Kingman is also served by the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad and is a major transportation hub on U.S. Interstate Highway 40 (I-40).

A significant labor force is available in the area that can be utilized.

Potable water is pumped out of multiple water wells on The Properties and is also suitable for drill water.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

There have been no marketing studies related to the sale of gold and silver. This is an early stage exploration project and as such there are no sales contracts for gold and silver in place.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL IMPACT

There are no issues related to adverse social or community impact since the nearby Gold Road has been in periodic production since 1994. During one of the shutdown periods in the early 2000's Gold Road was in operation as a tourist mine, restaurant and gift shop. The site (located on Route 66) was a very popular tourist destination until it was decided to shut down this activity and start up mining again. Between mining and tourism Gold Road has been a positive contributor to the surrounding communities of Oatman and Kingman in Mohave County Arizona. Since the Company also controls Oatman Gold District Projects it is not anticipated that there will be any adverse social or community impact during the exploration phase of the project or beyond.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

Capital and operating cost will be addressed in the future once a resource base for the Properties has been established and mine planning is underway

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

An economic analysis will be completed in the future once a resource base for the properties has been established.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

23.1 Historic Mines

The Moss mine, the original district discovery lying approximately 6 miles west of The Properties is a mineralized quartz-calcite breccia along a northwest trending, southwest dipping structure. Mineralized quartz stockworks extend up to 200 feet into the hanging wall of the structure. The vein is emplaced within the Moss Porphyry, a concentrically zoned granodiorite/quartz monzonite intruding the overlying volcanic rocks.

The Kokomo vein lies 2,000 to 3,000 feet south of Gold Road and north of the Properties. Two exploration shafts were sunk in the 1920's but no production is recorded from the vein. Core drilling in 1980 and 1981 reported intercepts of vein material ranging from 3.3 feet (1m) grading 0.11 Oz/ton (3.77 g/mt) Au to 7.9 feet (2.4m) grading 0.54 Oz/ton (18.51 gm/t) Au.

The Pioneer mine is approximately 1 ½ miles south of Oatman. The German-American Mining Company is credited with production of some 2,700 tons of material grading approximately 0.5 Oz/ton (17.14 g/mt) Au in 1925.

Other mines and prospects include the Leland mine two (2) miles west of Oatman, the Vivian mine about ½ mile south of the Leland, the Midnight mine approximately 2 ½ miles northwest of Oatman, the Sunnyside mine in the southeastern part of the district, the Iowa Canyon mine in the southern part of the district, the Lazy Boy mine about ½ mile south of the Iowa Canyon, and the Hardy vein in the northwestern part of the district.

23.2 Current Mines

Northern Vertex Mining Corporation (TSX.V) controls a claim group of unknown size centered on the Moss mine (Figure 7-1), which has a historic production of approximately 12,000 ounces of gold. The property consists of 15 patented and 468 unpatented federal mining claims, and is located about six miles northwest of the Gold Road mine and approximately 7 miles northeast of the Oatman Gold District Properties. Shown below is a summary of the current status of the project:

General:

- Gold-silver stockwork, brecciated, low sulphidation, epithermal vein system
- Mineralized Vein system outcrops at surface for 4,000 ft.
- No structural complications
- 468 unpatented mining claims
- 15 patented mining claims (mining confined to patented claims)

Resources:

- 15,480,000 mt of measured indicated resources –at 0.82 g/mt (0.024 Oz/t) Au totaling 377,000 ozs
- 15,480,000 mt of measured indicated resources –at 10.29 g/mt (0.30 Oz/t) Ag totaling 4,610,000 ozs

Development:

- Patented Land Mine Development Underway
- Feasibility Study completed and submitted
- Successful Phase I - Pilot Plant heap leaching operation completed. Confirmed upcoming mining processes, while yielding higher than expected gold and silver recoveries
- Initial production (Phase II) restricted to private lands only
- Phase II - Operations targeting production 42,000 oz AuEq/yr.
- Concurrent drilling program to expand gold-silver resources underway

A small quantity of specimen-grade, pale-green fluorite is mined at several small properties (the Midnight and/or Ivanhoe mines) on the western edge of the Oatman Gold District (Figure 7-1). They are very small-scale, “mom & pop-type” operations.

Small-scale fire agate mining occurs on unpatented federal mining claims east of Sitgreaves Pass and adjacent to the Oatman Road (Historic U.S. Route 66). The owners of these claims offer a “pay-to-dig” opportunity for rock hounds and tourists.

The mineralization in these adjacent properties is in no way conclusively indicative of the mineralization at the Gold Road mine.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The nearby Gold Road Mine and Mill are fully permitted for operation. The Gold Road Mill is also permitted for toll milling mineralization of a similar nature as that of Gold Road. All of the Oatman Gold District targets that have had historic production had mineralization of similar metallurgical characteristics to that of Gold Road. Should resources be developed on the Oatman Gold District targets the Gold Road Mill would be utilized to process these materials

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

After reviewing the extensive data associated with the Oatman Gold District the following conclusions are justified.

- The TR-UE vein system has an excellent historic resource base that can be upgraded with additional development
- The TR-UE vein system, Gold Ore and Silver Creek targets have a number significant exploration targets whose mineralization, with appropriate exploration and development, are expected to be upgraded into current NI 43-101 resources.
- An extensive successful operational history.
- Should viable deposits be developed in the Oatman Gold District, the Gold Road mill will be utilized for processing any deposits developed. The Gold Road mill is permitted to take mineralization of a similar nature for processing. Most of the Oatman Gold district mineralization is suitable for processing at the mill. This processing capability will significantly cut down on the lead time for permitting a new mining operation.

The qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. (The source of the historical resource is unpublished reports listed in the “Data Sources” section of this report.)

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is the recommendation of the Author that the conclusions of this report warrant the continuation of the current plan to implement the “Exploration Plan” that will test additional targets along strike, down dip and of the existing TR-UE vein system with the goal of upgrading any identified mineralization into NI 43-101 mineral resources. Additionally the targets outside of the TR-UE vein system, Gold Ore and the Silver Creek Anomaly should also be explored. The recommend budget for these exploration activities is summarized as follows:

Table 26-1 Summary of Target Exploration Plans and Budgets

Phase	Target*	Initial Program	Footage to be drilled	Cost
1	United Western NW Extension	Geophysics followed by 5 drill holes	2,500	\$300,000
1	United Western	15 drill holes	7,500	\$750,000
1	United Eastern NW Extension	Geophysics followed by 15 drill holes	7,500	\$800,000
1	United Eastern	10 drill holes	15,000	\$750,000
1	Tom Reed	10 drill holes	10,000	\$750,000
1	Lost Vein Segment	Geophysics followed by 20 drill holes	10,000	\$800,000
1	Golden Eagle	Modeling followed by 15 drill holes	7,500	\$800,000
2	Black Eagle, United American	Modeling followed by 15 drill holes	7,500	\$800,000
2	Telluride - Argo	Modeling followed by 15 drill holes	7,500	\$800,000
2	Gold Ore	10 drill holes	15,000	\$750,000
2	Silver Creek Anomaly	Mapping, sampling, drilling 5 holes	2,500	\$300,000
	TOTAL		92,500	\$7,600,000

* All targets are 300,000 to 700,000 tons at 0.3 Oz/t to 1.0 Oz/t gold.

*The potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, and there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource and that it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a mineral resource.

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28 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

CERTIFICATION OF QUALIFICATIONS

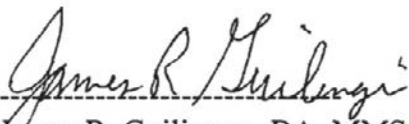
JAMES R. GUILINGER (AUTHOR)
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST
WORLD INDUSTRIAL MINERALS LLC

I, JAMES R. GUILINGER, Qualified Professional Member (QP) #01172QP of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America (MMSA), HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am currently employed as a consulting geologist with World Industrial Minerals LLC, PO Box 130, Arvada, Colorado, USA 80004.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Colorado, with a B.A. degree in Geology (1973), I have been practicing my profession since 1974.
3. I am a member of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America (MMSA), number 01172QP.
4. From 1974 to present I have been actively employed in various capacities in the mining industry in numerous locations in North America, Asia, Europe and the Middle East.
5. I have read the definition of “Qualified Person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional organization (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “Qualified Person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am the Author of the Technical Report titled *NI 43-101 2018 Technical Report on the Oatman Gold District Properties*” dated April 10, 2018, with an effective date of April 10, 2018 (the “Technical Report”) and accept professional responsibility for all sections of this report except as stipulated in Item 3 “Reliance on Other Experts” in regards to environmental issues, permitting and land status.
7. I visited the Oatman Gold District on November, 14 2017.
8. I have had extensive prior involvement with several of the properties since 1993 working in various capacities as a consulting geologist.
9. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, The Technical Report Contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

10. I am independent of Para Resources Inc. applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
11. I have read National Instruments 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that Instrument and Form.
12. I consent to the filing of this Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and publication by them, including publication of this Technical Report in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

DATED in Wheat Ridge, Colorado, USA this April 10, 2018.


James R. Guilinger, BA, MMSA#01172QP

APPENDIX A: Anderson Agreements

SUMMARY OF CERTAIN TERMS OF PURCHASE OPTION AND SALE AGREEMENTS

Agreement ¹	Max Term (Years)	License Fee Year 1 ²	License Fee Year 2	License Fee Year 3	License Fee Year 4	Termination Date	Purchase Price ³
United Western to Telluride ⁴	4 Years	\$50,000	\$75,000	\$100,000	\$200,000	4/3/2022	\$4,179,535
Blue Ridge	3 Years	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	n/a	4/3/2021	\$347,490
United Western Extension	3 Years	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	n/a	4/3/2021	\$365,910
Gold Ore	3 Years	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	n/a	4/3/2021	\$375,000
Gold Road	3 Years	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	n/a	4/3/2021	\$240,000
Silver Creek	2 Years	\$5,000	\$5,000	n/a	n/a	4/3/2020	\$327,000
		\$75,000	\$100,000	\$120,000	\$200,000		\$5,834,935

1. All agreements are dated effective as of 4/4/2018. Optionors are various entities controlled by Stephen C. Anderson –
 - a. United Eastern, L.C., Blue Ridge Capital L.C., Black Eagle Investments, Inc., and Oatman American, LLC,
 - b. Oatman Crown City, LLC, Oatman Red Creek Group, LLC, Oatman Ella Mitchell Group, LLC,
 - c. Oatman Neglected Group, LLC.
1. Optionee is Gold Road Mining Corp.
2. License Fees for Year 1 were directly paid on 4/4/18 by Optionee to Optionor via wire transfer outside of escrow.
3. Purchase Prices are subject to adjustment based on acreages as determined by surveys.
4. License Fees paid are credited toward the Purchase Prices at Closing.
5. Exercise and Closing contingent upon completion of acquisition of Oatman Water Company L.L.C.
6. Issuance of 2.5 million warrants at approximately \$0.20 CND per share

**PURCHASE OPTION AND SALE AGREEMENT
(United Western to Telluride)**

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 4, 2018

OPTIONOR: **United Eastern, L.C.**,
an Arizona limited liability company;
Blue Ridge Capital L.C.,
an Arizona limited liability company;
Black Eagle Investments, Inc.,
an Arizona corporation; and
Oatman American, LLC,
an Arizona limited liability company
(collectively, "**Optionor**")
9184 N. 81st Street
Scottsdale, AZ 85258
Attention: Stephen C. Anderson
Telephone: (602) 690-0615
Email: sca6@cox.net

OPTIONEE: **Gold Road Mining Corp.**,
a Nevada Corporation ("**Optionee**")
4891 Independence Street, Suite 270
Wheat Ridge, CO 80033
Attention: Charles S. Williams
Telephone: (303) 882-4491
Email: cwilliams@gdrdcorp.com

PROPERTY: Optionor's interest in those certain patented mining claims situated in Mohave County, Arizona located near Oatman, Arizona, described as follows:

APN	Vested Party	Acreage	Claim Name / Mineral Survey No.
221-13-040	United Eastern, L.C.	75.24	Tom Reed Extension / 3188* North Parallel / 3188 Sunrise / 3188* Daisy Fraction / 3188* Starlight / 3438 Sunshine / 3438
221-17-008	United Eastern, L.C.	19.08	Red Cloud / 3198
221-17-013	United Eastern, L.C.	43.75	Sunset / 3188 Great Western / 3188 Consolidated / 3188 Mountain View / 3188

221-17-024	United Eastern, L.C.	40.29	Tom Reed Extension #2 / 3188* Standard / 3188* Stray Dog / 3188* Easter / 3188*
221-17-026	United Eastern, L.C.	17.36	Jack Rabbit / 3311
221-17-027	United Eastern, L.C.	17.53	Bessel / 2610*
221-17-028	United Eastern, L.C.	56.07	Nancy Hanks / 3312 French American / 3312 Pasadena / 3312
221-25-041	Blue Ridge Capital L.C.	66.37	Grey Eagle / 3199 Bald Eagle / 3199 Black Eagle / 3199 Aztec Center / 3199 Aztec Center Southeast / 3199
221-25-042	Blue Ridge Capital L.C.	17.61	Rising Star / 2610
221-27-006	Blue Ridge Capital L.C.	28.31	Dower #1 Lode / 4135 Dower #2 Lode / 4135 Dower #3 Lode / 4135
221-27-007	Blue Ridge Capital L.C.	11.45	Dower #1 Lode / 4135 Dower #2 Lode / 4135 Dower #3 Lode / 4135
221-25-004	Blue Ridge Capital L.C.	18.24	Big Jim / 3231 Little Alice / 3231
221-25-038	Black Eagle Investments, Inc.	38.823	Benjamin Harrison / 2610* Thomas B Reed / 2610*
221-17-025	Oatman American, LLC	17.60	Olla Oatman / 2610* Tom Reed Fraction / 3775*
221-13-008	Oatman American, LLC	5.74	Tip Top / 2710
221-25-040	Oatman American, LLC	20.25	Rising Sun / 2903

* Indicates mineral estate only, excluding surface estate.

(collectively, the “**Property**”).

**PURCHASE OPTION AND SALE AGREEMENT
(Blue Ridge)**

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 4, 2018

OPTIONOR: **Blue Ridge Capital L.C.,**
an Arizona limited liability company (“**Optionor**”)
9184 N. 81st Street
Scottsdale, AZ 85258
Attention: Stephen C. Anderson
Telephone: (602) 690-0615
Email: sca6@cox.net

OPTIONEE: **Gold Road Mining Corp.,**
a Nevada Corporation (“**Optionee**”)
4891 Independence Street , Suite 270
Wheat Ridge, CO 80033
Attention: Charles S. Williams
Telephone: (303) 882-4491
Email: cwilliams@gdrdcorp.com

PROPERTY: Optionor’s interest in those certain patented mining claims situated in Mohave County, Arizona located near Oatman, Arizona, described as follows:

APN	Vested Party	Acreage	Claim Name / Mineral Survey No.
221-27-010	Blue Ridge Capital L.C.	29.80	CDJ #2 / 3271 CDJ #3 / 3271
221-27-011	Blue Ridge Capital L.C.	0.20	CDJ #2 / 3271 CDJ #3 / 3271
221-27-012	Blue Ridge Capital L.C.	9.89	Blue Ridge / 3505
221-27-013	Blue Ridge Capital L.C.	5.15	Blue Ridge / 3505
221-27-020	Blue Ridge Capital L.C.	3.59	Telluride #5 / 3505
221-27-021	Blue Ridge Capital L.C.	1.69	Telluride #5 / 3505
221-28-007	Blue Ridge Capital L.C.	18.18	Telluride #1 / 3505
221-25-005	Blue Ridge Capital L.C.	45.00	Connecting Link #1 / 3505 Connecting Link #2 / 3505 Blue Ridge Fraction / 3505 Blue Ridge Extension / 3505
221-28-008	Blue Ridge Capital L.C.	2.33	Telluride #1 / 3505

(collectively, the “**Property**”).

**PURCHASE OPTION AND SALE AGREEMENT
(United Western Extension)**

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 4, 2018

OPTIONOR: **Oatman Crown City, LLC,**
an Arizona limited liability company (“**Optionor**”)
9184 N. 81st Street
Scottsdale, AZ 85258
Attention: Stephen C. Anderson
Telephone: (602) 690-0615
Email: sca6@cox.net

OPTIONEE: **Gold Road Mining Corp.,**
a Nevada Corporation (“**Optionee**”)
4891 Independence Street , Suite 270
Wheat Ridge, CO 80033
Attention: Charles S. Williams
Telephone: (303) 882-4491
Email: cwilliams@gdrdcorp.com

PROPERTY: Optionor’s interest in those certain patented mining claims situated in Mohave County, Arizona located near Oatman, Arizona, described as follows:

APN	Vested Party	Acreage	Claim Name / Mineral Survey No.
221-03-005	Oatman Crown City, LLC	14.12	Miller Quartz / 3760A&B
221-03-006	Oatman Crown City, LLC	4.48	Miller Quartz / 3760A&B
221-04-014	Oatman Crown City, LLC	0.07	High Point / 3760A
221-04-015	Oatman Crown City, LLC	13.94	High Point / 3760A
221-09-007	Oatman Crown City, LLC	20.48	Loreley / 3760A&B Banker / 3760A&B
221-09-008	Oatman Crown City, LLC	56.37	Side Spur / 3760A&B Rhinegold / 3760A&B Lohengrin / 3760A&B Loreley / 3760A&B
221-09-009	Oatman Crown City, LLC	12.51	Rhinegold / 3760A&B Lohengrin / 3760A&B

(collectively, the “**Property**”).

**PURCHASE OPTION AND SALE AGREEMENT
(Gold Ore)**

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 4, 2018

OPTIONOR: **Oatman Red Creek Group, LLC,**
an Arizona limited liability company ("**Optionor**")
9184 N. 81st Street
Scottsdale, AZ 85258
Attention: Stephen C. Anderson
Telephone: (602) 690-0615
Email: sca6@cox.net

OPTIONEE: **Gold Road Mining Corp.,**
a Nevada Corporation ("**Optionee**")
4891 Independence Street, Suite 270
Wheat Ridge, CO 80033
Attention: Charles S. Williams
Telephone: (303) 882-4491
Email: cwilliams@gdrdcorp.com

PROPERTY: Optionor's interest in those certain patented mining claims situated in Mohave County, Arizona located near Oatman, Arizona, described as follows:

APN	Vested Party	Acreage	Claim Name / Mineral Survey No.
221-10-001	Oatman Red Creek Group, LLC	65.00	Zoroaster / 4137 Midnight / 4137 Stip Fraction / 4137 Lizzie Lemen / 4137
221-11-001	Oatman Red Creek Group, LLC	60.00	Red Creek No. 1 / 4137 Red Creek No. 2 / 4137 B.C.C. / 4137

(collectively, the "**Property**").

**PURCHASE OPTION AND SALE AGREEMENT
(Gold Road)**

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 4, 2018

OPTIONOR: **Oatman Ella Mitchell Group, LLC,**
an Arizona limited liability company ("**Optionor**")
9184 N. 81st Street
Scottsdale, AZ 85258
Attention: Stephen C. Anderson
Telephone: (602) 690-0615
Email: sca6@cox.net

OPTIONEE: **Gold Road Mining Corp.,**
a Nevada Corporation ("**Optionee**")
4891 Independence Street , Suite 270
Wheat Ridge, CO 80033
Attention: Charles S. Williams
Telephone: (303) 882-4491
Email: cwilliams@gdrdcorp.com

PROPERTY: Optionor's interest in those certain patented mining claims situated in Mohave County, Arizona located near Oatman, Arizona, described as follows:

APN	Vested Party	Acreage	Claim Name / Mineral Survey No.
221-09-003	Oatman Ella Mitchell Group, LLC	60.00	Velvet / 4136 New Year / 4136 Wedge / 4136 Gold Road West Extension / 4136
221-03-002	Oatman Ella Mitchell Group, LLC	20.00	Fall No. 4 / 4136 Ella Mitchell / 4136

(collectively, the "**Property**").

**PURCHASE OPTION AND SALE AGREEMENT
(Silver Creek)**

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 4, 2018

OPTIONOR: **Oatman Neglected Group, LLC,**
an Arizona limited liability company ("**Optionor**")
9184 N. 81st Street
Scottsdale, AZ 85258
Attention: Stephen C. Anderson
Telephone: (602) 690-0615
Email: sca6@cox.net

OPTIONEE: **Gold Road Mining Corp.,**
a Nevada Corporation ("**Optionee**")
4891 Independence Street , Suite 270
Wheat Ridge, CO 80033
Attention: Charles S. Williams
Telephone: (303) 882-4491
Email: cwilliams@gdrdcorp.com

PROPERTY: Optionor's interest in those certain patented mining claims situated in Mohave County, Arizona located near Oatman, Arizona, described as follows:

APN	Vested Party	Acreage	Claim Name / Mineral Survey No.
221-04-011	Oatman Neglected Group, LLC	54.30	Cactus / 3338 Dixie Queen / 3338 Portland / 3338
221-05-015	Oatman Neglected Group, LLC	58.60	Neglected No. 1 / 3338 Neglected No. 2 / 3338 Neglected No. 3 / 3338

(collectively, the "**Property**").

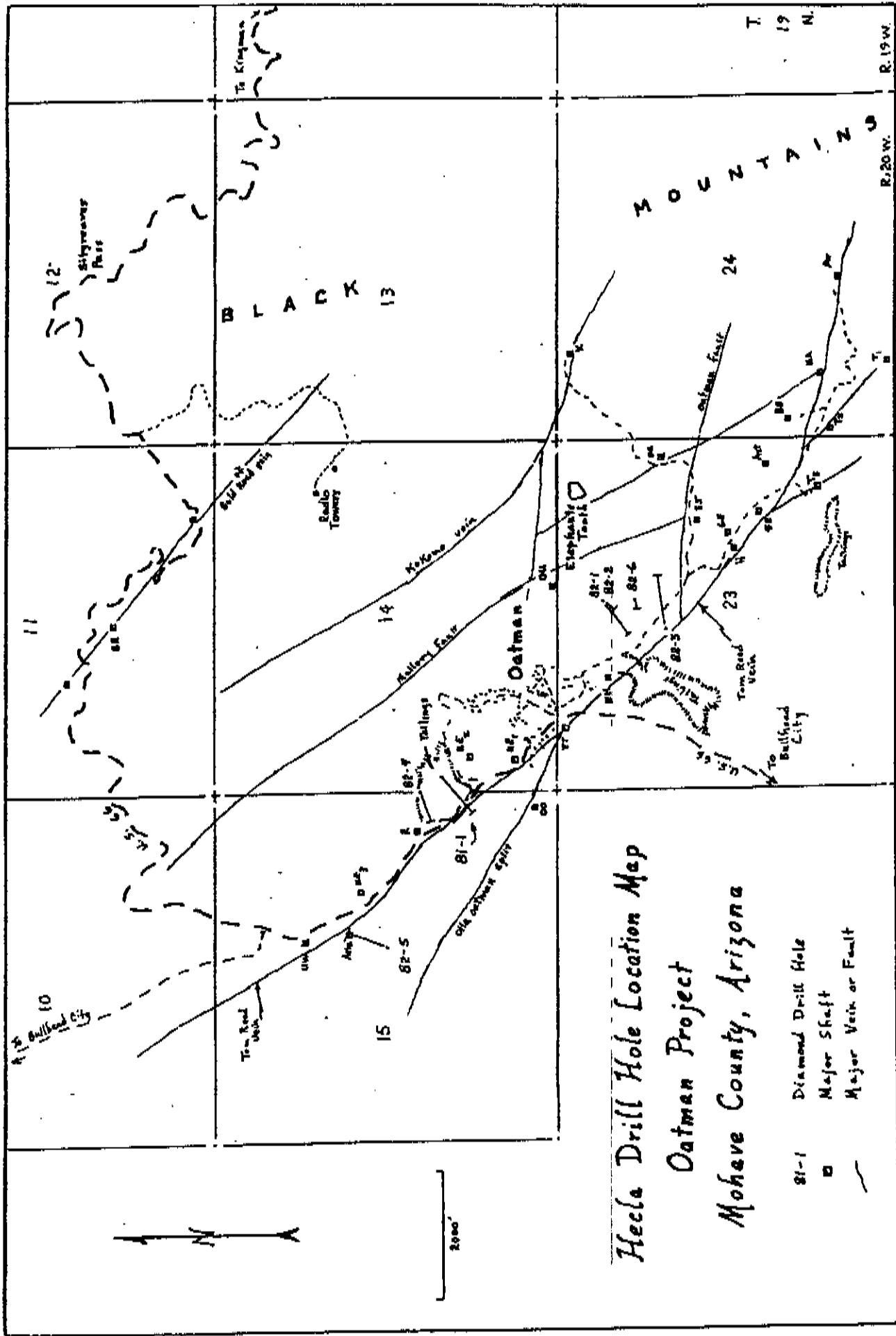
APPENDIX B: Company Controlled Unpatented Claims, Oatman Gold Mining District

No.	Claim Name	BLM Serial No.	No.	Claim Name	BLM Serial No.
56	GRMC 63	AMC448254	89	GRMC 96	AMC448287
57	GRMC 64	AMC448255	90	GRMC 97	AMC448288
58	GRMC 65	AMC448256	91	GRMC 98	AMC448289
59	GRMC 66	AMC448257	92	GRMC 99	AMC448290
60	GRMC 67	AMC448258	93	GRMC 100	AMC448291
61	GRMC 68	AMC448259	94	GRMC 101	AMC448292
62	GRMC 69	AMC448260	95	GRMC 102	AMC448293
63	GRMC 70	AMC448261	96	GRMC 103	AMC448294
64	GRMC 71	AMC448262	97	GRMC 104	AMC448295
65	GRMC 72	AMC448263	98	GRMC 105	AMC448296
66	GRMC 73	AMC448264	99	GRMC 106	AMC448297
67	GRMC 74	AMC448265	100	GRMC 107	AMC448298
68	GRMC 75	AMC448266	101	GRMC 108	AMC448299
69	GRMC 76	AMC448267	102	GRMC 109	AMC448300
70	GRMC 77	AMC448268	103	GRMC 110	AMC448301
71	GRMC 78	AMC448269	104	GRMC 111	AMC448302
72	GRMC 79	AMC448270	105	GRMC 112	AMC448303
73	GRMC 80	AMC448271	106	GRMC 113	AMC448304
74	GRMC 81	AMC448272	107	GRMC 114	AMC448305
75	GRMC 82	AMC448273	108	GRMC 115	AMC448306
76	GRMC 83	AMC448274	109	GRMC 116	AMC448307
77	GRMC 84	AMC448275	110	GRMC 117	AMC448308
78	GRMC 85	AMC448276	111	GRMC 118	AMC448309
79	GRMC 86	AMC448277	112	GRMC 119	AMC448310
80	GRMC 87	AMC448278	113	GRMC 120	AMC448311
81	GRMC 88	AMC448279	114	GRMC 121	AMC448312
82	GRMC 89	AMC448280	115	GRMC 122	AMC448313
83	GRMC 90	AMC448281	116	GRMC 123	AMC448314
84	GRMC 91	AMC448282	117	GRMC 124	AMC448315
85	GRMC 92	AMC448283	118	GRMC 125	AMC448316
86	GRMC 93	AMC448284	119	GRMC 126	AMC448317
87	GRMC 94	AMC448285	120	GRMC 127	AMC448318
88	GRMC 95	AMC448286			

APPENDIX C: Historic Drilling Oatman Gold Mining District

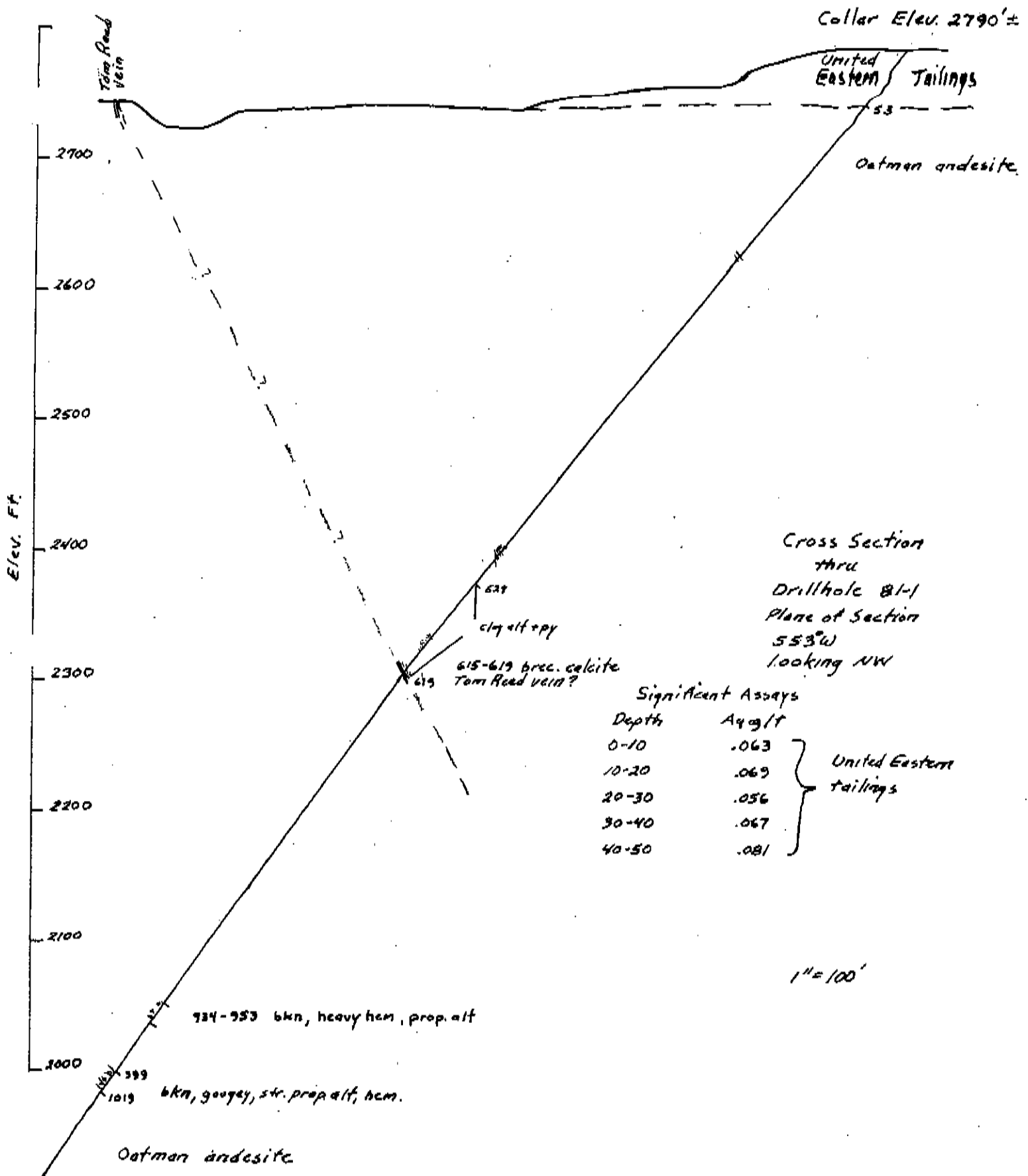
Appendix C: Historic Drilling

Hecla/Fischer Watt Drilling
TR-UE Vein System
Between UE Tailings and Tom Reed Tailings



Hecla Drill Hole Location Map

*Oatman Project
Mohave County, Arizona*

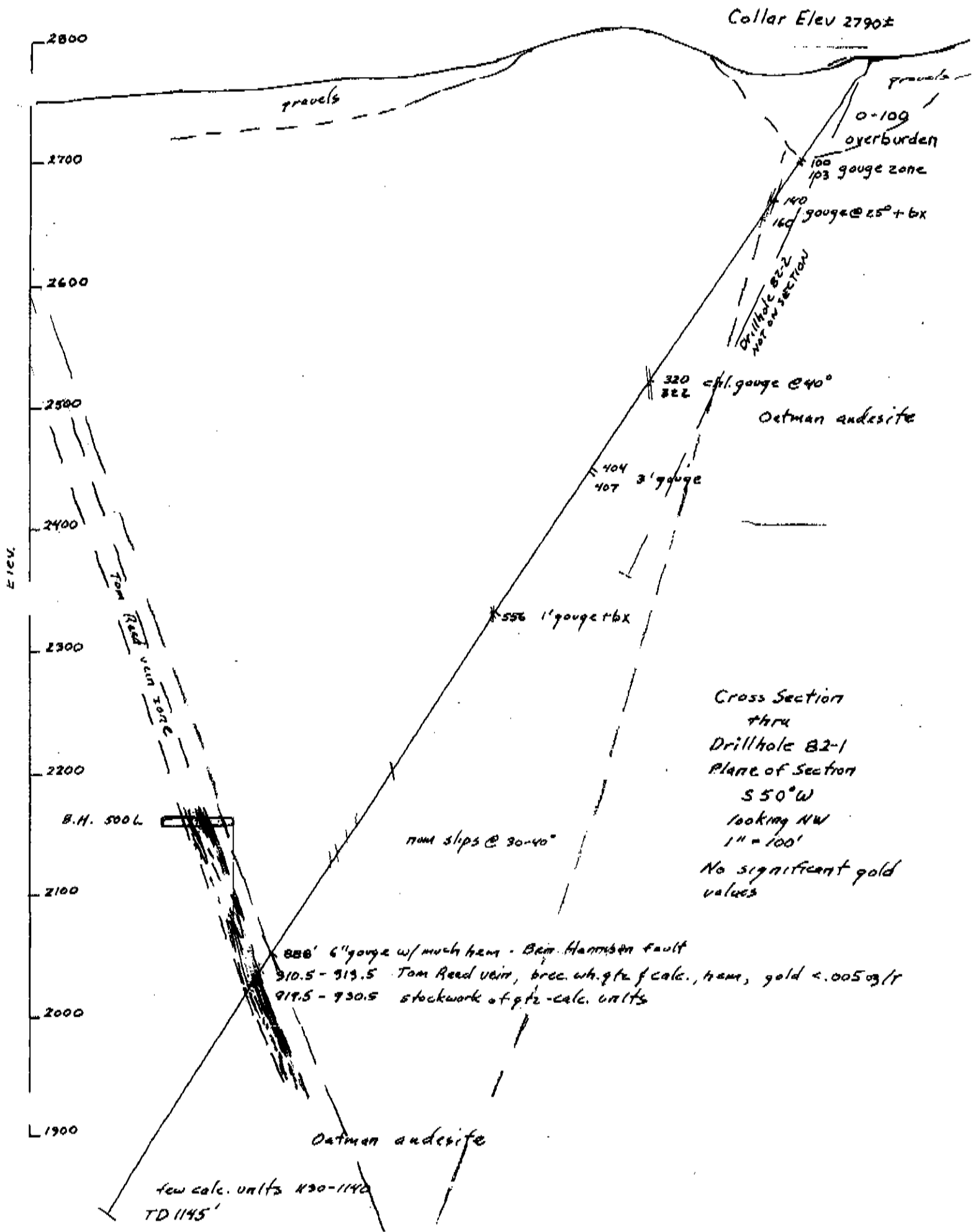


Cross Section
thru
Drillhole 81-1
Plane of Section
553°W
looking NW

Significant Assays

Depth	Agg/t
0-10	.063
10-20	.069
20-30	.056
30-40	.067
40-50	.081

} United Eastern tailings



Collar Elev 2790±

gravel

gravel

0-100 overburden

100 gauge zone

103 gauge zone

140 gauge @ 25° + bx

160 gauge @ 25° + bx

Drillhole B2-1
not on section

320 cpl. gauge @ 40°

Oatman andesite

404 3' gauge

407 3' gauge

556 1' gauge + bx

Cross Section

thru

Drillhole B2-1

Plane of Section

550°W

looking NW

1" = 100'

No significant gold values

num slips @ 30-40°

888 6" gauge w/ much hem - Beir-Hanniston fault

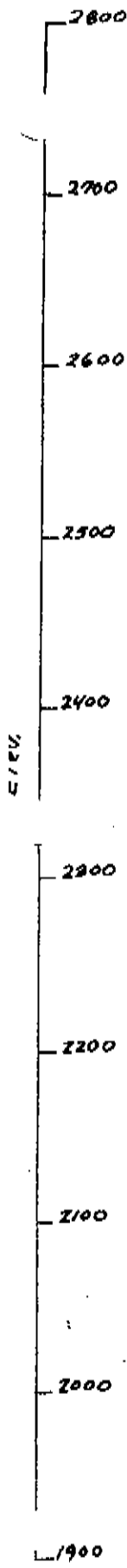
910.5 - 913.5 Tom Reed vein, brecc. wh. pte. f. calc., hem, gold <.005 oz/r

919.5 - 930.5 stockwork of pte.-calc. units

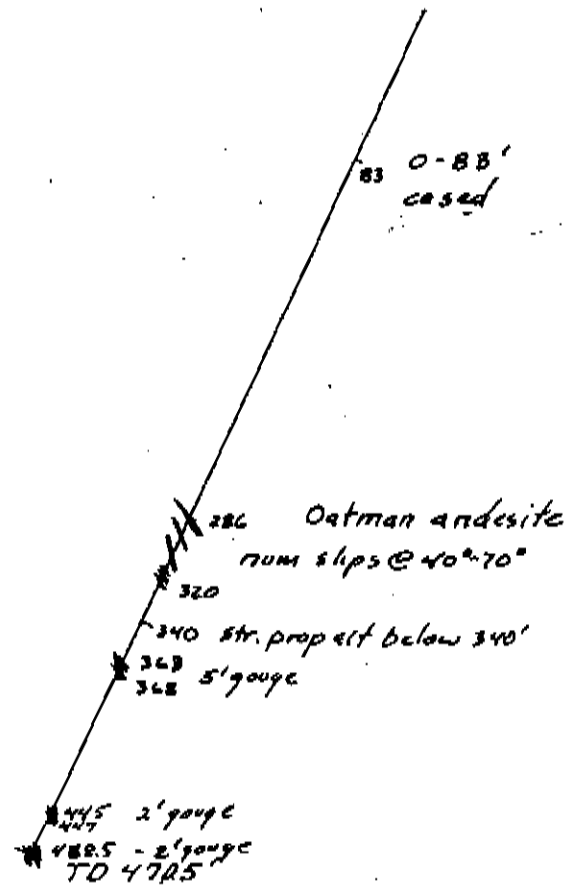
Oatman andesite

few calc. units N30-1140

TD 1145'



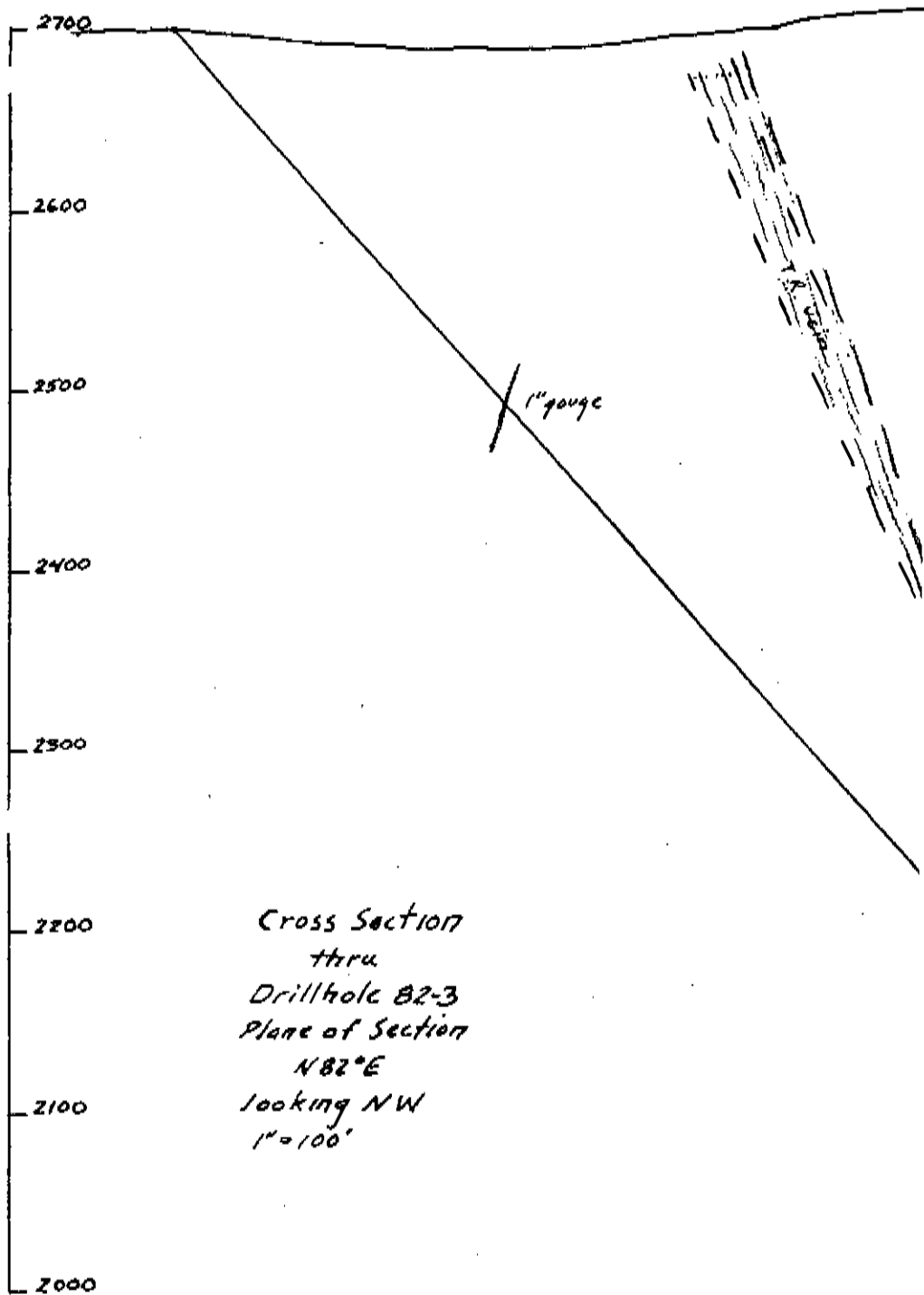
Collar Elevation 2790 ±

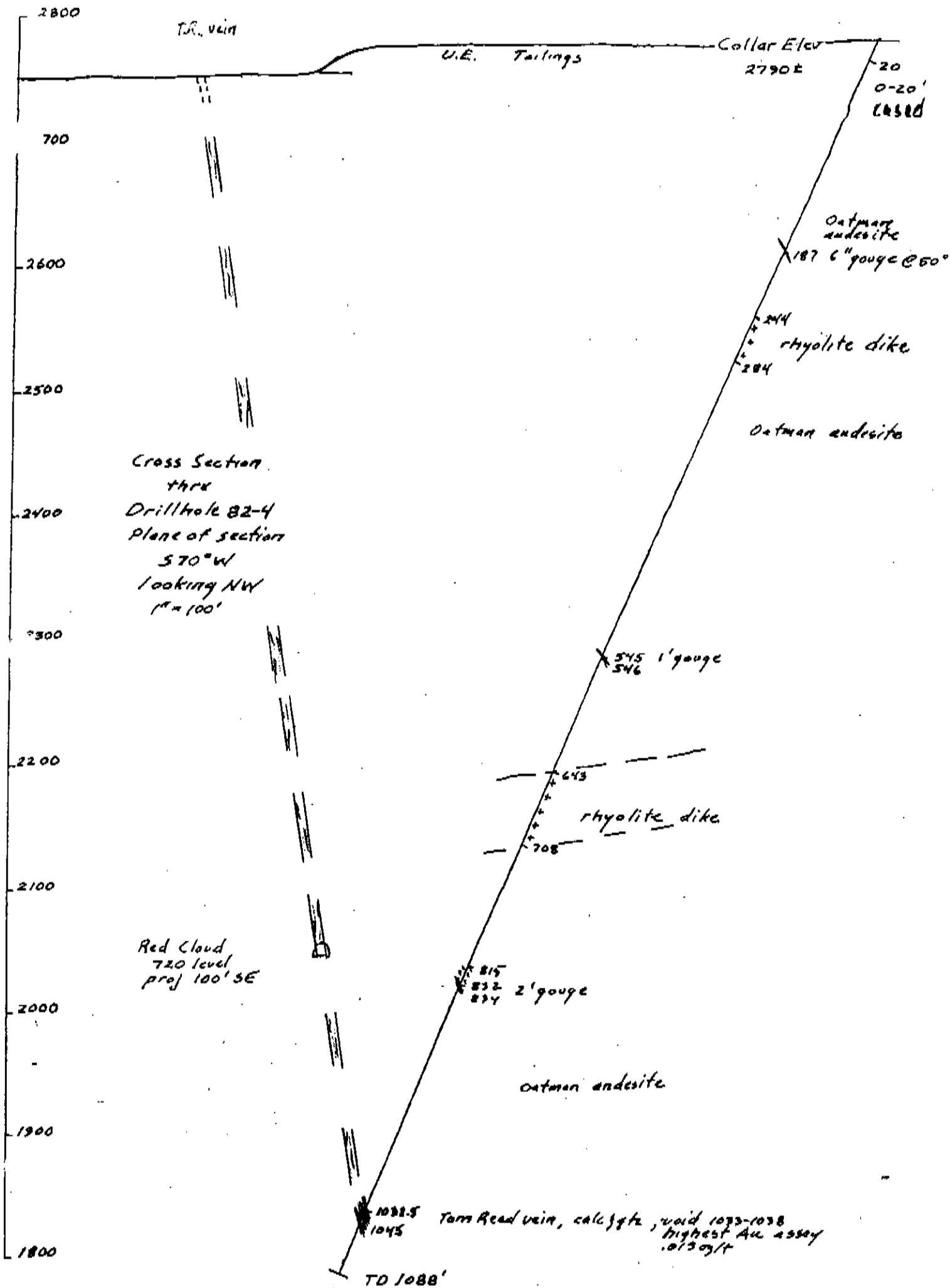


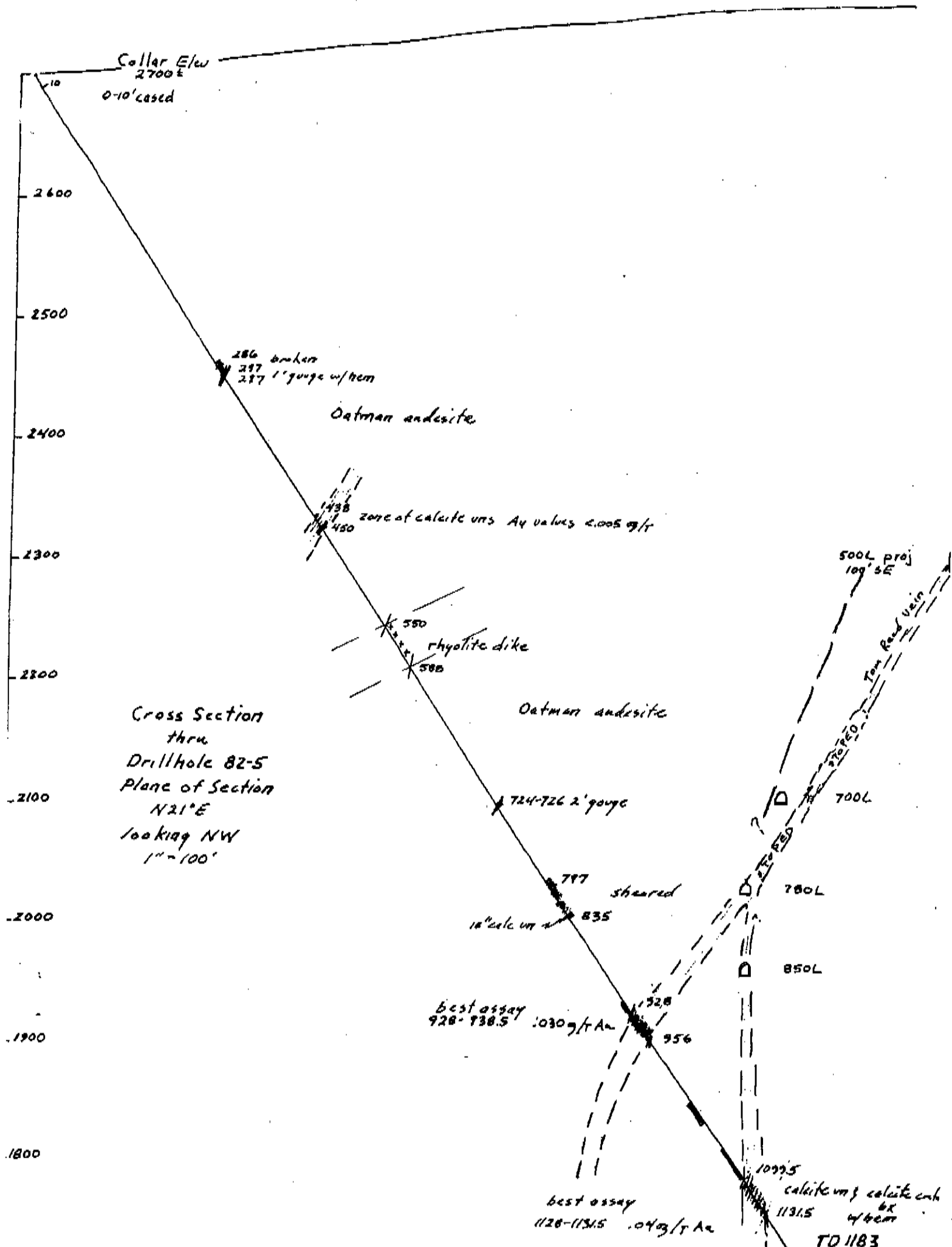
No Assays
Hole prematurely terminated

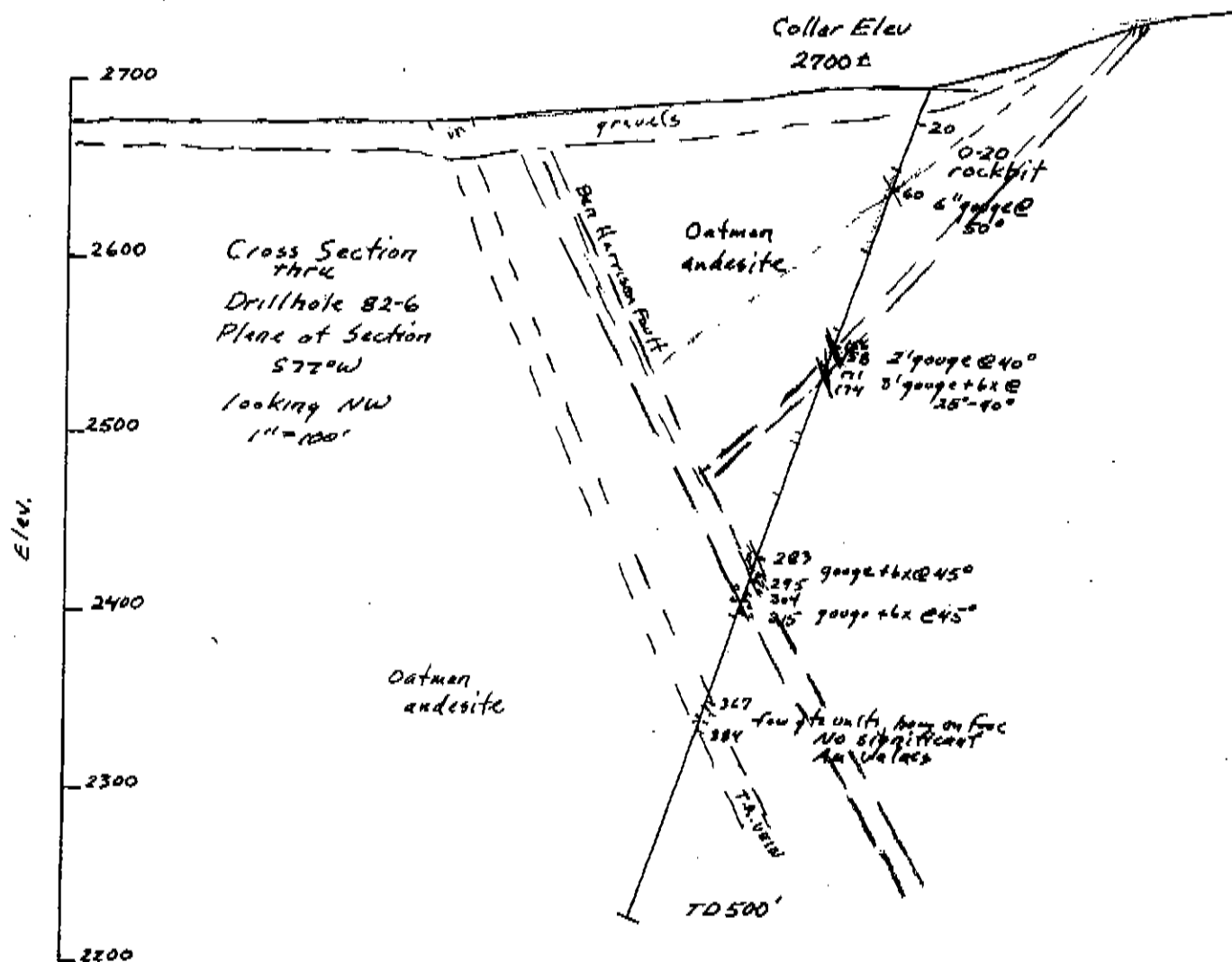
Cross Section
thru
Drillhole 82-2
Plane of Section
53°W
looking NW
1" = 100'

Collar Elev 2700 ±









□ Ben Harrison 500L □

PASADENA VEIN

The Pasadena vein was considered a favorable target primarily due to anomalous gold values in surface outcrop. The geochemical samples averaged three times as high as similar samples collected from the past productive Ben Harrison and Tip Top ore bodies. In addition, a favorable concave south bend was present.

Drill hole 79-1 was collared on the Rhinegold claim near the north end of the Pasadena vein and drilled with a bearing of N85°E and an angle of -81°. The hole passed through weak to strong propylitic and weak to moderate argillic alteration prior to cutting vein at 525 feet down hole. The altered rock carried 1-3% fine grained disseminated pyrite. Vein consisted of 8.5 feet of brecciated and quartz veined andesite with silica flooding of brecciated argillized andesite and is considered the hanging wall of the Pasadena vein. From 544 to 546 the probable footwall of the vein structure was penetrated which consisted of highly brecciated andesite with strong silicification and argillic alteration. Gold mineralization was absent in the vein as the highest gold values were only present in trace amounts. Total depth of the hole was 633 feet.

Drill hole 79-2 was collared from the Lohengrin claim and drilled into the hanging wall of the Pasadena vein at an angle of -45° with a bearing of N75°E. The outcrop of the vein in this area assayed .29 ounces/ton (o/T) gold. Vein in the form of white quartz with minor calcite stringers comprising up to 35% of the core was intercepted 324 feet downhole. The stringers continued to 340 feet downhole and were hosted in propylitic altered Oatman andesite containing disseminated pyrite. At 335 feet 6 inches of tectonic breccia containing rounded quartz clasts was present. Gold mineralization again was weak as the highest assay carried .015 o/T gold. Total depth of the hole was 400 feet.

One additional hole, 79-3, was drilled to test the potential of the Pasadena vein. The hole was collared on the Lohengrin claim and drilled at -50° to intercept the vein approximately 100 feet below the outcrop which assayed .29 o/T gold. Quartz with minor calcite stringers were again intercepted at 113 feet downhole and solid massive white quartz (+calcite) was penetrated from 131 to 135 feet downhole. Gold mineralization was slightly higher as the vein from 131 to 135 feet assayed .08 o/T gold. The total depth was 148 feet.

From the above drilling it was concluded the surface outcrop assays reflect long term supergene enrichment due to weathering and that the Pasadena vein never received significant amounts of late stage gold bearing quartz and calcite. Vein intercepted by drilling within 100 feet of the surface proved to be much narrower and essentially barren as compared to the vein at the surface. Logging of core from the three holes showed the vein was opened (brecciated) only once or twice, in contrast to the Tom Reed and United Eastern veins which were opened at least four times. The lack of phyllic alteration above the Pasadena indicates the later stage, more reactive, solutions did not reach this area. This supports the concept that phyllic alteration in addition to a favorable structural bend must be present if the vein is to be productive in the Oatman district. All three holes were collared in and remained in the Oatman andesite for their entire length.

Assay Results

Rhinegold Claim

[illegible]

D. D. H. # 79-2

Assay Results

Lohengrin Claim

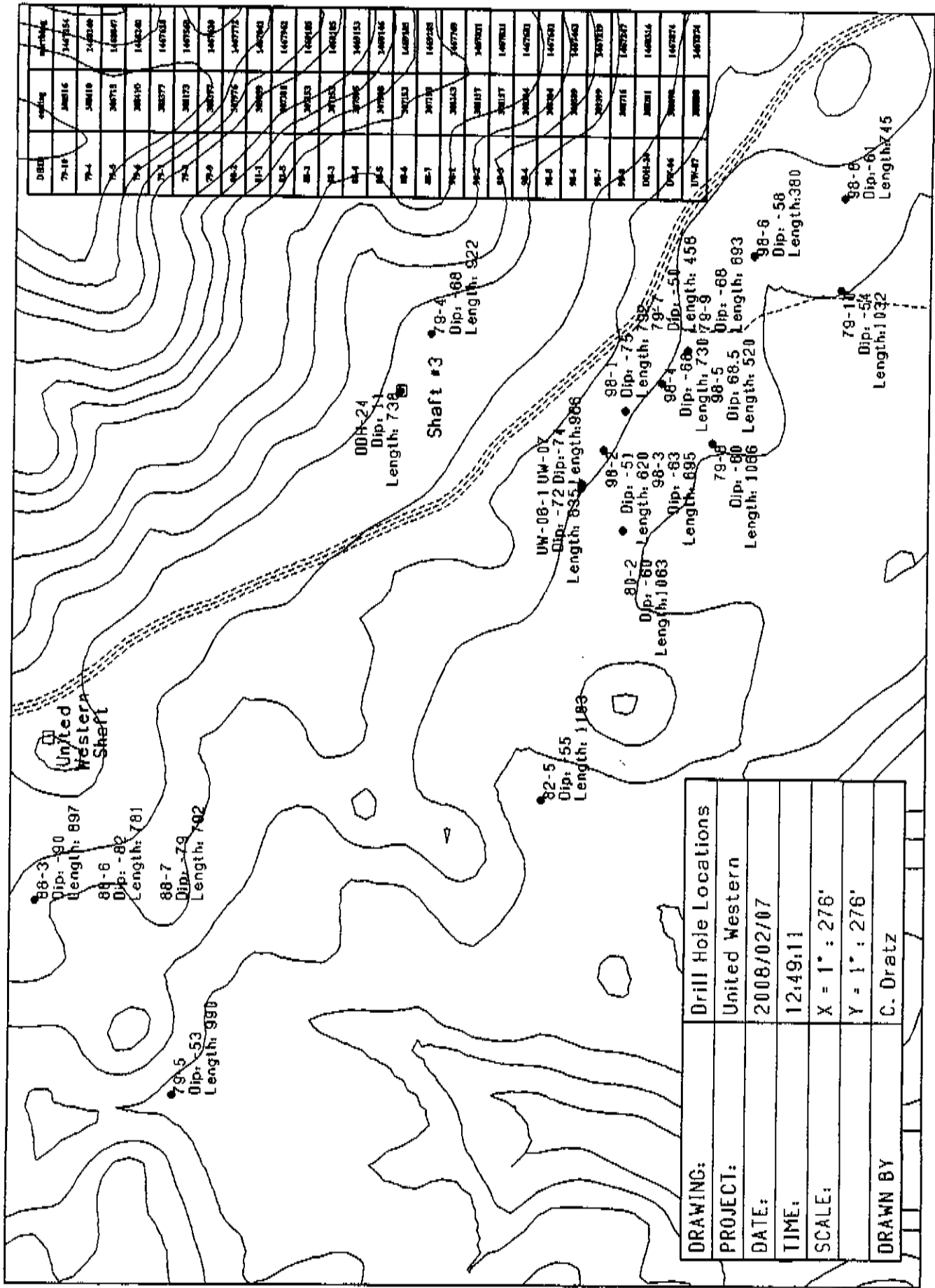
[illegible]

Assay Results

Lohengrin Claim

[illegible]

Hecla/Fischer Watt Drilling
United Western-United Eastern Area of
TR-UE Vein System



UNITED WESTERN AREA

*405-1
this hole
was drilled*
Drill hole 79-5 was collared on the Mohawk extension claim and drilled N56°E at an angle of -53°. The hole was drilled to test for mineralization below stopes at the northwest end of the United Western mine on the United Eastern vein. From 871 to 878 feet the vein, consisting of calcite, was intercepted and averaged .115 o/T gold with a true thickness of between 5 and 6 feet. A thicker much lower grade calcite stringer zone was intercepted from 228 to 306 feet which assayed .005 o/T gold. Total depth of the hole was 990 feet.

405-1
While the grade of this intercept was lower than the .3 o/T gold average of past production the thickness was in line with the average mined thickness of 6 feet. This again leads one to wonder what the grade may be 10, 20 or even 100 feet from the intercept. This area deserves more exploration and the coring of two to three more holes would be justified.

NORTHWEST END OF THE UNITED EASTERN VEIN

Mapping disclosed intense and extensive phyllic alteration on the United Eastern vein northwest of the United Western mine. In addition, the vein exhibited a concave south bend and as it was believed the vein dipped south this presented a favorable structural setting for a dilatant zone. Rhyolite dikes were also present in the area and have in other cases been spatially associated with orebodies.

*These may have also
been in a fault zone
like the one at
Big 5m. 12*

Drill hole 80-10 was collared on the boundary of the FW 19 and 21 claims and drilled N70°E at an angle of -60°. The hole was positioned to test the United Eastern vein at depth below a phyllically altered zone along a concave south bend. The hole was collared in Oatman andesite and entered a rhyolite sill at 692 feet. From this point it was in and out of rhyolite until the total depth of 1,051 feet. Several brecciated fault contacts between the rhyolite and andesite were crossed. What was interpreted as vein was a thin zone of fault gouge with minor calcite and no quartz. The highest assay from the several samples taken was .003 o/T gold and was from a section of non-brecciated massive rhyolite. Veins in this area commonly pinch to narrow widths or are completely void of vein material when crossing rhyolite dikes near the surface.

Drill hole 80-12 was collared from the same site as 80-10 and drilled N70°E at an angle of -47° in hopes of intercepting a predicted vertically dipping vein at 470 feet below the surface. By 400 feet the hole had deviated to -58° and at 610 feet it was decided to abandon the hole as deviation had reached 60° and the intercept would again be in the rhyolite. The vein was never cut. Connors Drilling agreed to hammer the next hole at no charge to Fischer-Watt.

Drill hole 80-14 was collared from the same site as 80-10 and 80-12 and drilled at -43°. No drill collar was used and a smaller hammer bit was installed to prevent deviation. The hole cut a small fault breccia zone which was strongly altered but unmineralized. No true vein material or rhyolite was encountered. The hole reached a total depth of 724 feet before it was abandoned (100 feet past its estimated vein intercept).

Drill holes 80-10, 12 and 14 tested what was considered a very favorable target based on phyllic alteration at the surface and a favorable concave bend. Due to the disappointing drilling results no further work was recommended in this area. The only possibility of significant vein existing in the area would be if the structure dipped north instead of south and never was intercepted by drilling. All structures intercepted by drilling were relatively thin. However, if the vein dipped north the south-concave bend would then become unfavorable due to an inferred pinch zone in the structure.

Why not move SE to area of concave bend. Vein may roll back to NE down dip.

UNITED EASTERN EXTENSION AREA

The United Eastern Extension area lies between and on strike with the district's largest producer, the United Eastern mine, to the southeast and another productive mine, the United Western, to the northwest (note: these three areas are all a part of the United Eastern vein which is a split from the Tom Reed structure). One possible reason this area was never properly explored in the past was due to a centrally located property boundary dividing the Red Cloud and Red Cloud extension claims which were owned by two different companies. Mapping by Fischer-Watt geologists revealed a large area of intense phyllic alteration which exists along an impressive concave north bend. (Clifton, et.al., 1980). The vein on the surface is slightly silicified, iron stained and 3-10 feet wide. In addition, underground diamond drilling in the 1920's intercepted veins 10-30 feet thick with low grade values (less than .3 o/T Au).

(DDH-24)

Hole 79-4 was positioned to test one of the old holes drilled from the bottom of the United Eastern #3 shaft which reportedly intercepted 5' of .33 o/T Au and 24' of .118 o/T Au in two different splits of the United Eastern vein. The hole was collared from the Red Cloud extension claim with a bearing of S23°W and an angle of -68°. Over 150 feet of vein material averaging .2 o/T Au was intercepted in the drill hole. This mineralization again occurred in two distinct vein splits which we calculated to have true thicknesses of 30' and 8' respectively, based on a 16° angle of incidence. The vein material consisted of massive white calcite and quartz. The highest assay from the section was a 1.2 feet

length that carried .33 o/T Au which coincided nicely with the highest values reported from previous underground diamond drilling. This mineralized intercept has been our best to date. Total depth of the hole was 922 feet.

Hole #79-6 was collared from the same site as #79-4 on the Red Cloud extension claim with a bearing of S23°W and an angle of -55°. The vein at this elevation (approximately 200' above the 79-4 intercept) pinched which was consistent with prior production in this area. Vein material consisted of a broad zone of brecciated and weakly calcite veined rock and is thought to represent the upper level expression of mineralization encountered in hole 79-4. The best vein intercept was a true thickness of 1.4 feet that assayed .055 o/T gold. Total depth was 501 feet.

Drill hole 79-7 was collared from the Red Cloud claim to test for the presence of high level mineralization to the southeast of 79-6. The hole was drilled with a bearing of N30°E into the hanging wall of the structure at an angle of -50°. Several zones of brecciated andesite with minor calcite were intercepted between 321 and 415 feet. Again, no potential ore grade mineralization was encountered at this relatively high elevation. The best assay was .19 o/T gold over a true thickness of .36 feet while the second highest was .04 o/T gold over a true thickness of 3.6 feet. Total depth of the hole was 458 feet.

Hole #79-8 was collared from the Red Cloud extension claim on the south side of the vein and was drilled at a bearing of N30°E with an angle of -60°. The hole was drilled to test for mineralization slightly below and to the southeast of 79-4. A significant thickness of brecciated and hematitic stained vein material locally with up to 90% quartz was encountered. However, assay values were disappointingly low with the best grade of .02 o/T gold occurring over a true thickness of 3.16 feet, 950 feet down hole. Total depth was 1,066 feet.

Hole #79-9 was collared from the same site as 79-7 on the Red Cloud claim with a bearing of N30°E and an angle of -68°. The hole was planned to test for mineralization about 550 feet below the surface to the southeast of 79-8. A significant thickness of United Eastern vein was encountered from 581 feet to 623 feet down hole and consisted of massive banded and brecciated calcite and quartz. Again the gold values were lacking in the vein and the best intercept was from 600 feet down hole where a true thickness of 1.5' assayed .075 o/T gold. Total depth was 693 feet.

Hole 79-10 was collared on the Red Cloud claim southeast of 79-9 and drilled at a bearing of N30°E with an angle of -54°. The hanging wall of a massive calcite with minor quartz vein breccia was penetrated at 945 feet. This vein breccia was composed primarily of calcite and calcite clasts with minor host rock clasts, little quartz, minor hematite bordering clasts and local silicification. A one foot section was predominately propylitically altered Oatman andesite with heavy hematitic staining. The footwall of the calcite (quartz) vein breccia was at 961 feet where intensely brecciated and hematitic stained, propylitic altered Oatman andesite occurred with minor calcite and quartz (8-15%). From 964 to 966 feet, 1.4 feet in true thickness, this hematitic stained and propylitic altered andesite assayed .365 o/T gold. Over a true thickness of 3.4 feet, from 961 to 966 feet, a weighted average of .16 o/T gold was calculated. These gold values were probably contained in the abundant hematite. Total depth of the hole was 1,032 feet.

Hole 80-2 was collared on the Red Cloud extension claim northwest of hole 79-4. Drill bearing was N65°E and the angle was -60°. As in 79-4, two distinct mineralized veins were encountered and were separated by a section of "horse" of barren host rock (Oatman andesite). The first mineralized vein was from 722 to 728 feet down hole which is 2.6 feet in true thickness and assayed .159 o/T gold. The second is from 849 to 860 feet down hole with a true thickness of 4.7 feet that assayed .158 o/T gold. Total depth of the hole was 1,063 feet.

Drillhole 82-4 was collared to test this possibility at a site 540 feet S 85° E of the Red Cloud shaft and directed S 70° W, -65°. It cut the vein zone from 1032.5 to 1045 feet which included a 5 foot void. This is about 130 feet southeast of the Red Cloud workings and 200 feet below the 720 level of the Red Cloud. The vein consisted mostly of calcite with minor quartz and some hematite staining. The highest assay is .013 oz./t. for the interval 1032.5-1033 feet. Assays of samples of vein quartz and calcite from the Red Cloud dump which presumably are from the 720 level (the only level) are:

Red Cloud 1	.009 oz./t. Au
Red Cloud 2	.008 oz./t. Au
Red Cloud 3	.066 oz./t. Au

Available records indicate that the Red Cloud workings stopped at the 720 level, but it is possible that the 5 foot void encountered in the Tom Reed vein in hole 82-4 is an old drift on the vein for which there are no records.

About 400 feet southeast of drillhole 82-4 Hecla drillhole 82-1 was collared. This lies S 65° E, 870 feet from the Red Cloud shaft and is directed S 50° W, -50°. The hole was terminated at a depth of

1117 feet without intersecting any significant vein zone. Several weakly altered fault zones were cut. Maximum gold values were obtained at 1050-1055 feet in andesite with disseminated pyrite which assayed .025 oz./t. gold. Apparently this hole encountered a pinch zone of the Tom Reed vein. A weak fault zone at 615-619 feet with clay alteration and disseminated pyrite from 520 to 615 probably represents the Tom Reed zone.

In spite of the disappointing results in drillholes 81-1 and 82-4, sufficient space exists between them for a sizeable ore shoot. A strike length of 550 feet remains untested, but the more westerly strike of the Tom Reed zone in this area suggests that it may be all a pinch zone.

Footage	Sample #	Original		Re-run	
		o/t Au	o/t Ag	o/t Au	o/t Ag
551-554	79-4-1	.16	.05	.15	-
554-555½	" 2	.12	.05	.12	-
555½-560½	" 3	.01	.05		
560½-562	" 4	.015	.10	.03	
562-566	" 5	.015	.10	.03	
566-567.2	" 6	.33	.50	.44	
567.2-570	" 7	.005	.10		
570-573	" 8	.035	.05	.04	-
573-577	" 9	.31	.10	.315	-
577-581	" 10	.40	.10	.38	
581-586	" 11	.29	.40	.34	-
586-591	" 12	.175	.10	.13	
591-598	" 13	.03	.10	.03	
598-603	" 14	.25	.05	.25	-
603-610	" 15	.26	.10	.24	-
610-617	" 16	.005	.10		
617-622	" 17	.22	.15	.21	-
622-627	" 18	.21	.20	.17	-
627-632	" 19	.085	.10	.07	
632-638½	" 20	.09	.20		
638½-645½	" 21	.03	.20		
645½-651	" 22	.01	.10		
651-655½	" 23	.11	.60	.495	
655½-660	" 24	.29	.20	1.305	
660-665	" 25	.16	.10	.8	
665-670	" 26	.77	.30	3.85	
670-673½	" 27	.15	.10	.525	
673½-678½	" 28	?	.25		
678½-684½	" 29	.41	.50	2.46	
684½-688½	" 30	.13	.15	.15	
688½-691	" 31	.01	.05		
691-695	" 32	.01	.10		
695-700	" 33	.02	.20		
700-704	" 34	.035	.20		
704-708	" 35	.10	.15		
708-712	" 36	.03	.20		

Assay Results

[illegible]

Assay Results

[illegible]

D. D. H. # 79.7 Assay Results

[illegible]

Assay Results

[illegible]

Assay Results

[illegible]

D. D. H. # 79-10 Assay Results

[illegible]

D. D. H. # 80-2

Assay Results

[illegible]

Assay Results

[illegible]

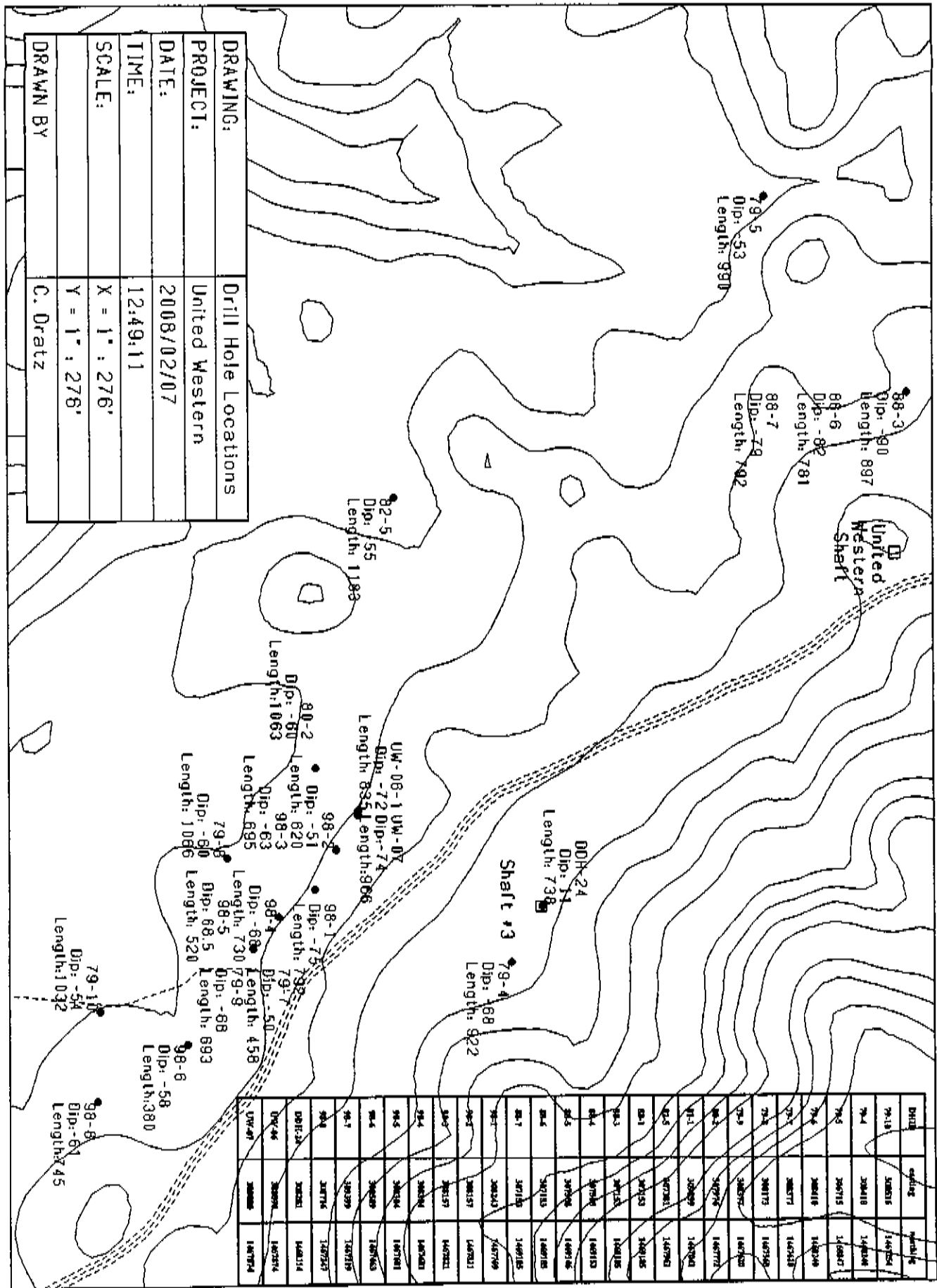
D. D. H. # 80-12 Assay Results

[illegible]

D. D. H. # 80-14 Assay Results

[illegible]

**Addwest Minerals/Mohave Desert Minerals Drilling
United Western-United Eastern Area of
TR-UE Vein System**



DRAWING:	Drill Hole Locations
PROJECT:	United Western
DATE:	2008/02/07
TIME:	12:49:11
SCALE:	X = 1" : 276'
	Y = 1" : 276'
DRAWN BY	C. Dratz

Drill	Length	Depth
79-5	980	146754
88-3	897	146754
88-6	781	146754
88-7	792	146754
82-5	1188	146754
80-2	1063	146754
98-2	820	146754
98-3	695	146754
98-4	730	146754
98-5	520	146754
98-6	380	146754
98-7	458	146754
98-8	458	146754
98-9	458	146754
98-10	458	146754
98-11	458	146754
98-12	458	146754
98-13	458	146754
98-14	458	146754
98-15	458	146754
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98-17	458	146754
98-18	458	146754
98-19	458	146754
98-20	458	146754
98-21	458	146754
98-22	458	146754
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98-24	458	146754
98-25	458	146754
98-26	458	146754
98-27	458	146754
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98-40	458	146754
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98-42	458	146754
98-43	458	146754
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98-87	458	146754
98-88	458	146754
98-89	458	146754
98-90	458	146754
98-91	458	146754
98-92	458	146754
98-93	458	146754
98-94	458	146754
98-95	458	146754
98-96	458	146754
98-97	458	146754
98-98	458	146754
98-99	458	146754
98-100	458	146754

Drill Hole ID: UW-06-1

Easting: 308070

Northing: 1467874

Elevation: 2740

Azimuth: 60

Dip: -72

Total Length: 835

Intercepts:

From	To	Length	AU Grade (Oz/ton)	AU Grade (ppm)	Color Code
350	355	5.0	0.012	0.41	
425	430	5.0	0.037	1.27	
435	440	5.0	0.025	0.86	
545	550	5.0	0.025	0.86	
570	575	5.0	0.025	0.86	
630	635	5.0	0.01	0.34	
790	800	10.0	0.012	0.41	

Drill Hole ID: UW-07

Easting: 308080

Northing: 1467874

Elevation: 2740

Azimuth: 59

Dip: -74

Total Length: 966

Intercepts:

From	To	Length	AU Grade (Oz/ton)	AU Grade (ppm)	Color Code
771	804	33	0.259	8.88	
804	822	18	0.018	0.62	
822	829	7	0.36	12.34	
829	834	5	0.013	0.45	
834	839	5	0.254	8.71	
839	844	5	0.018	0.62	

ADDWES MINERALS, INC.

Gold Road Mine, Mohave County, Az.

START DATE: 2/10/2008

END DATE: 2/14/2008

DEPTH 433'

RVC DRILL LOG

Hole number:CP0801C

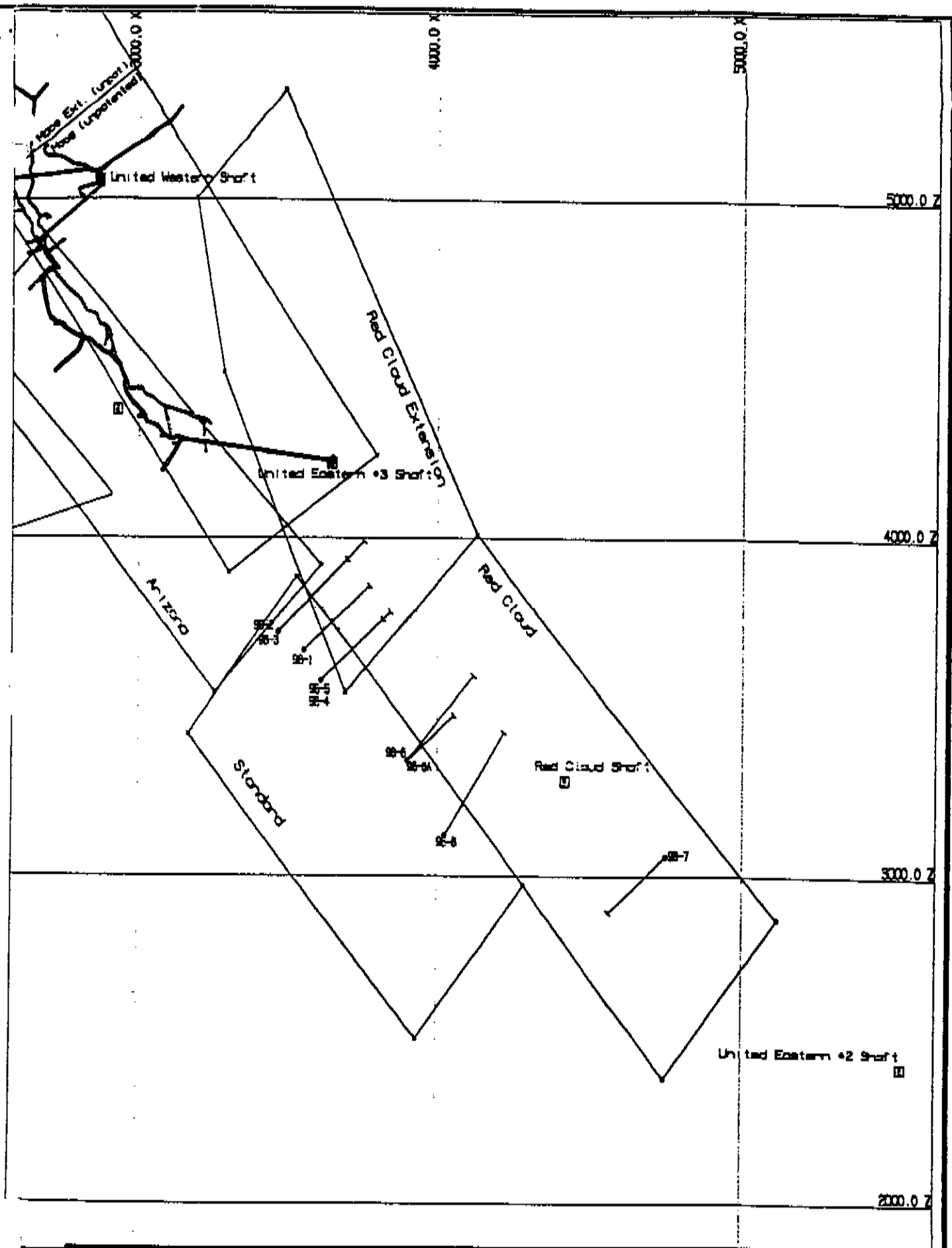
GPS loc.: 733327E UTM 3875786N Azimuth: N75°W. Dip-45° Ele.1790'

7 1/2' Boundry Cone Quadrangle T.19N-R.20W-Sec.30SESE

Logged by: Art Smith,geologist

From	To	LITHOLOGY	ALTERATIONS AND MINERALIZATION	COMMENTS	ASSAY/ppm	
					Au	Ag
0'	22'	rock/soil over burden	no core obtained			
22'		Altered latite/rhyolite	latite, largely (+/-65%) altered to clay			
28.5'	28.5'	Light gray/green latite porphyry. Estimate about 30% alt. to clay	Altered latite (birds eye qtz. Pheno, < 2mm) altered plago pheno also noted.Numerous clay partings w/ assoc. Q/Cal veinlets	22'-30'		
43'	43'	Latite porphyry	Light gray porphyry (small birds eye qtz pheno). Occasional qtz stringers @ 45° (in a 45° incline hole) (1/8" - 1" wide) Therefore veins are dipping about verticle.	30'-40' 40'-50'	0.007 0.015	1.1 0.06
60'	60'	Latite porphyry, similar to above.	Moderately to strongly veined w/ Q/Cal veinlets 1/4" - 1-1/4" wide : at the intervals - (60'-60.7') (63'-63.5'), hv alt and bx. Clay zone @ (68.5'- 69') Minor (+/- 2% dissem py (trace of cpy) between 73' and 79') Only trace of feox noted along fractures. Qtz veinlets continue throughout.	Qtz. Stringers are coated (in part) w/ brile rust colored feox. 50'-60'	0.051	1.5
91'	91'	Similar rock type (Latite porphyry) Heavy veined and altered zone.	HEAVY QTZ. VEINING WITH FEOX STAINING AND SOME DISSEMINATED PY (possible cuprite? in qtz. Veinlets) between 93' and 112'; brecciated 93' to 100' Diminishing qtz veining from 112' to 133' but evidence of scattered pyrite (100' to133')	Assay - 70' - 112' 60'-65' 65'-70' 70'-75' 75'-80' 80'-85' 85'-90' 90'-95' Assay: 112' - 150' 95'-100' 100'-105' 105'-110' 110'-115' 115'-120' 120'-125' 125'-130' 130'-135'	0.042 0.068 0.046 0.125 0.038 0.087 0.149	0.9 1 1 1.8 0.8 0.8 3.3
	133'				.71 .131 .131 .154 .053 .036 .036 .032	4.9 1.4 1.6 2 .6 <.05 .6 .8

339'	D. a breccia zone	Fragmented dacite porphyry - possibly containing some cu mx. w/ assoc py and bx. Gouge. Drusy calcite xtals on fracture w/ clay coating (355'-356').	340'-345' 345'-350' 350'-355' 355'-360'	<.005 <.005 <.005 <.005	<.05 <.05 <.05 <.05
356'	Dacite porphyry, gray/green color mottled in part (flow breccia) TD - 433"	Pervasive thin 1/16" to 1/4" calcite/clay coated near vertical fractures. Broken core zone 400' to 408' Sly broken with cal/clay coated surfaces to 420' Note - most of the breaking appears to be along the thin Q/cal coated fractures. Other largley broken and Feox/Cal coated areas are: @ 407', 410' and @ 412 to 413'	Mottled core w/ diss py noted around frac surfaces (400 to 433") Assay: (400 - 433") 360'-370' 370'-380' 380'-390' 390'-400' 400'-410' 410'-420' 420'-430' 430'-433"	<.005 <.005 <.005 <.005 <.005 <.005 <.005 <.005 <.005	<.05 <.05 <.05 <.05 <.05 <.05 <.05 <.05 <.05
433'					
	BOH 433' (2/14/ 2008				



Address Minerals
 Arvada Office
 Suite 202, 5400 Ward Rd.
 Arvada, Colorado
 80007

Drill Hole Location Map - 1998 Program
 United Eastern Extension Area
 1 inch = 400 feet

98-2 Location: 530 ft. S19W from United Eastern #3 shaft.
 Total Depth: 620 ft. Direction: N46E Inclination: -51°

The main United Eastern structure was encountered from 550' - 567.5'. The structure consisted of massive white quartz and calcite from 551' - 557.5, and silicified andesite with stockwork veining and/or breccia elsewhere. 550-567.5' averaged 0.080 oz/ton gold (true thickness = 15 ft.). From 370' - 550', the hanging wall andesite is altered and contains several subsidiary veins which grade up to 0.038 opt gold over five-foot sample intervals. Best intercepts are as follows:

<u>Interval Depth</u>	<u>Intercept Length</u>	<u>True Width</u>	<u>Gold Grade (oz/ton)</u>
550 - 557.5	7.5 ft.	6.4 ft.	0.134
(incl.) 552.5-555	2.5	2.1	0.189

98-3 Location: Same as 98-2
 Total Depth: 695 ft. Direction: N46E Inclination: -63°

This hole was drilled to test down-dip in the plane of 98-2 (see cross section). The main United Eastern structure was encountered from 645' - 670' (true width = 18 ft.) and assayed 0.098 oz/ton gold. Two quartz-calcite veins separated by silicified andesite with stockwork veining/breccia defined the structure. Best intercepts are as follows:

<u>Interval Depth</u>	<u>Intercept Length</u>	<u>True Width</u>	<u>Gold Grade (oz/ton)</u>
650 - 665	15.0	11.0	0.116
650 - 652.5	2.5	1.8	0.334

98-4 Location: 106 ft. S53E from 98-1
 Total Depth: 520 ft. Direction: N48E Inclination: -54°

98-4 encountered the United Eastern structure from 402.5' - 467.5' (true-width = 41.6 ft.) and assayed 0.055 oz/ton gold. Again, the structure consisted of two quartz-calcite veins (402.5-422.5, and 460-467.5) separated by silicified andesite with stockwork veining/breccia. Best intercepts are as follows:

<u>Interval Depth</u>	<u>Intercept Length</u>	<u>True Width</u>	<u>Gold Grade (oz/ton)</u>
412.5 - 417.5	5.0	3.2	0.123
462.5 - 467.5	5.0	3.2	0.192

98-5 Location: Same as 98-4
Total Depth: 730 ft Direction: N48E Inclination: -68°

98-5, drilled on section with 98-4, encountered the United Eastern vein from 665' - 702.5' (true thickness = 16.4 ft.) and assayed 0.267 oz/ton gold. This was the best hole in the program. The structure here consists of one discrete, massive quartz-calcite vein, generally white, but locally pink-red due to hematite, especially near vein margins. When compared to 98-4, the vein zone tightens and grade increases with depth (see cross section). Best intercepts are as follows:

<u>Interval Depth</u>	<u>Intercept Length</u>	<u>True Width</u>	<u>Gold Grade (oz/ton)</u>
690 - 700	10	4.4	0.768
(incl.) 697.5 - 700	2.5	1.1	1.329

98-6A Location: 365 ft S51E from 98-5
Total Depth: 380 ft Direction: N50E Inclination: -5g°

This hole was abandoned before target depth was reached because the driller stuck the steel. However, the United Eastern structure was intersected, but at a higher structural elevation than expected. The zone consisted of weak silicification and quartz veining (to 30% of five-ft intervals) from 335' to 350'. 340 - 350' assayed 0.022 oz/ton gold. This intercept represents the upper limits of vein mineralization at the point where the vein fingers into stringers and alteration only.

98-6 Location: Same as 98-6A
Total Depth: 660 ft Direction: N42E Inclination: -60°

This hole was drilled on the same site as 98-6A, with a slightly steeper angle and small azimuth change, since it was not known whether or not the main United Eastern structure was penetrated by 98-6A. 98-6 encountered the structure from 340' - 375'. It consisted of silicified andesite with quartz-calcite veining up to 65% of five-ft intervals. From 355 - 375' (10 ft. true width), it assayed 0.053 oz/ton gold, including 0.087 from 365 - 370. This intercept is 24 ft. down-dip and 26 ft. to the northwest of that encountered in 98-6A. In that short distance, the vein zone doubles in width and the grade increases by more than 100% (see cross section). This is strong evidence that this is near the top of the gold-mineralized part of the vein. Only barren to slightly altered andesite was encountered from 375' to 660', and the hole was terminated.

98-7 Location: On tailings, 400 ft. S56E from the Red Cloud Shaft.
Total Depth: 635 ft Direction: S48W Inclination: -67°

98-7 was drilled to test part of the area between the Red Cloud Shaft and the main orebody of the United Eastern Mine. The northwest margin of the stoped-out area of the main United Eastern orebody is about 800 feet from the hole. An old geologic plan map of the 700 level of the Red Cloud workings showed the vein pinching out 30' to the southeast of the shaft. It was hoped that the vein opens again further southeast. However, this hole intersected only propylitic altered, pyritic, locally weakly silicified andesite below a clay gouge zone from 400-405'. Only minor quartz veinlets were encountered. The altered material (400'-545') was slightly anomalous in gold (up to 79 ppb) compared to unaltered andesite. The hole was terminated in fresh andesite.

98-8 Location: 254 ft. S30E from 98-6; 430 ft. S68W from Red Cloud Shaft.
Total Depth: 745 ft. Direction: N33E Inclination: -61°

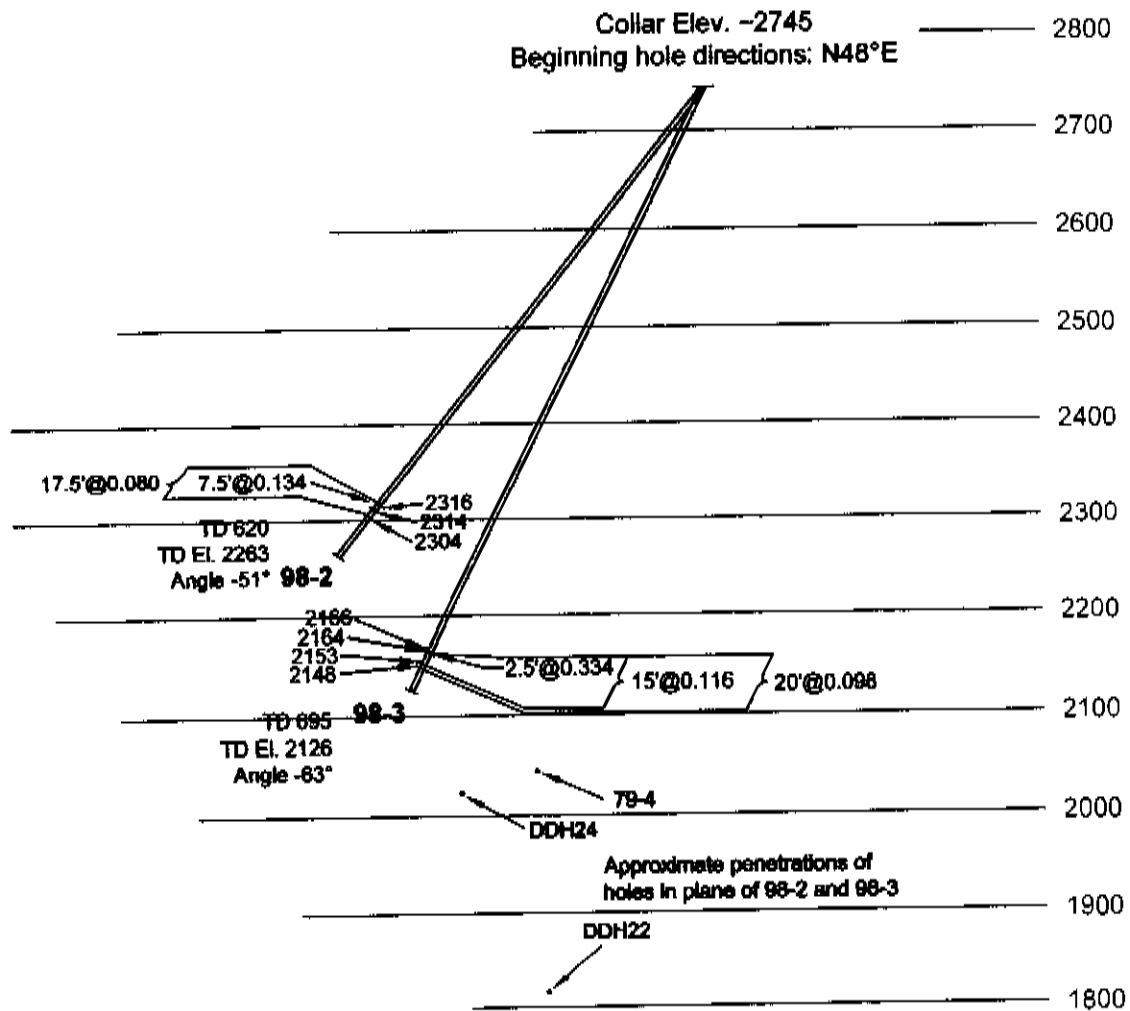
98-8 encountered the United Eastern structure from 667.5' - 690'. The structure consisted of two quartz-calcite veins with abundant hematite (667.5 - 670' and 684 - 688') separated by altered andesite with minor veining. Assays were disappointing, with the best value being 0.020 oz/ton gold from 682.5 - 685. A zone of intense hematite alteration in andesite from 712.5 - 716 was also disappointing, carrying only 60 ppb gold. The hole was terminated in barren andesite.

United Western mine

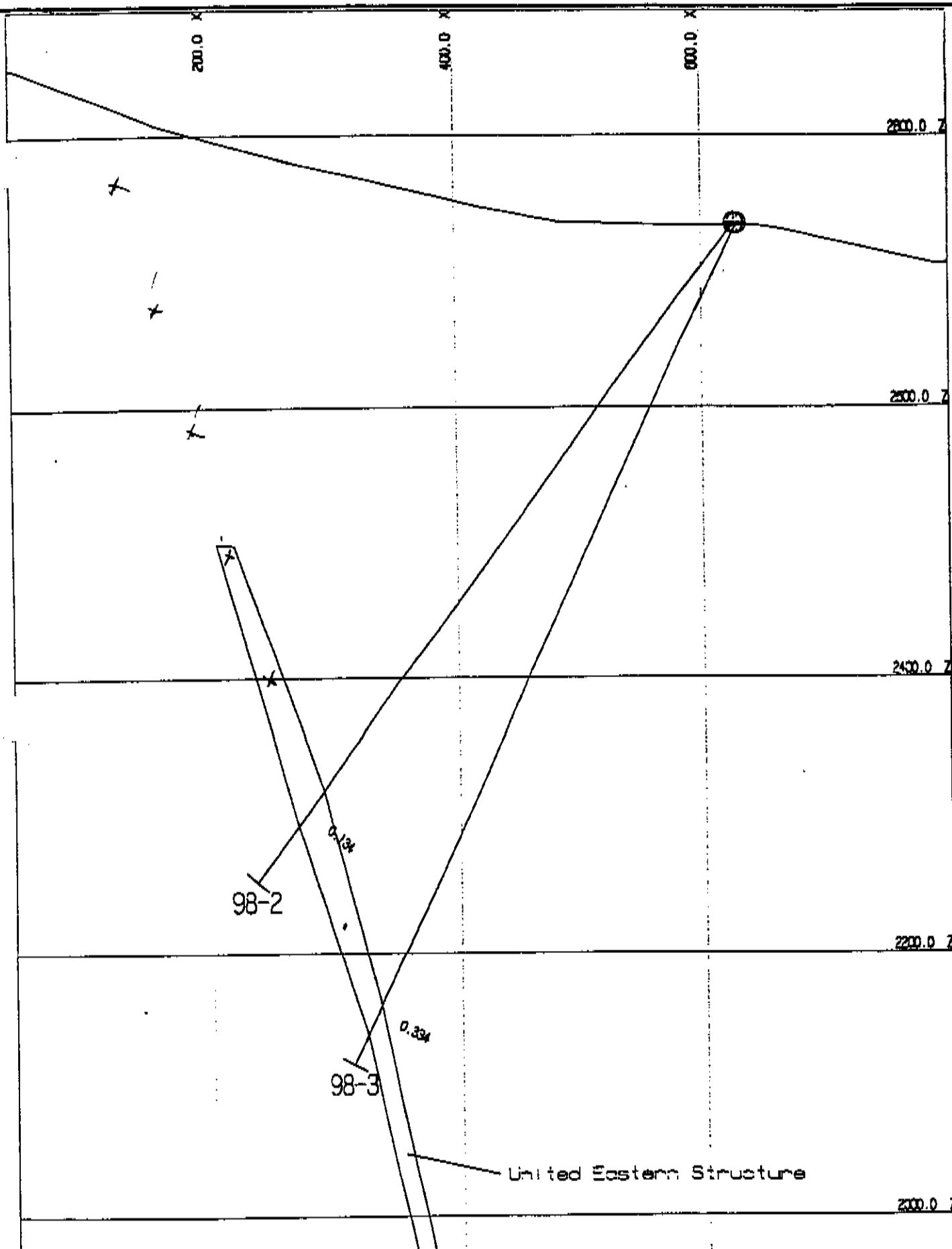
Drill hole 98-2 and 98-3

Drilled by Addwest Minerals Inc.

Looking southeasterly,
perpendicular to hole direction



0 200 400
Scale - feet



Addvest Minerals
 Arvada Office
 Suite 202, 5400 Ward Rd.
 Arvada, Colorado
 USA 80002

Section 98-2 (Looking Southeast)
 United Eastern Extension Area
 1 inch = 100 feet
 Oatman District, Arizona

UNITS: FEET DATE: 08/11/10 TIME: 10:48:25

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98-2
N 27 45
N 46 E @ - 51

SWITCH

370

SUBORDINATE
VEINS

0.134 550.5 0.080
557.5
567.5

2316
2304
2304

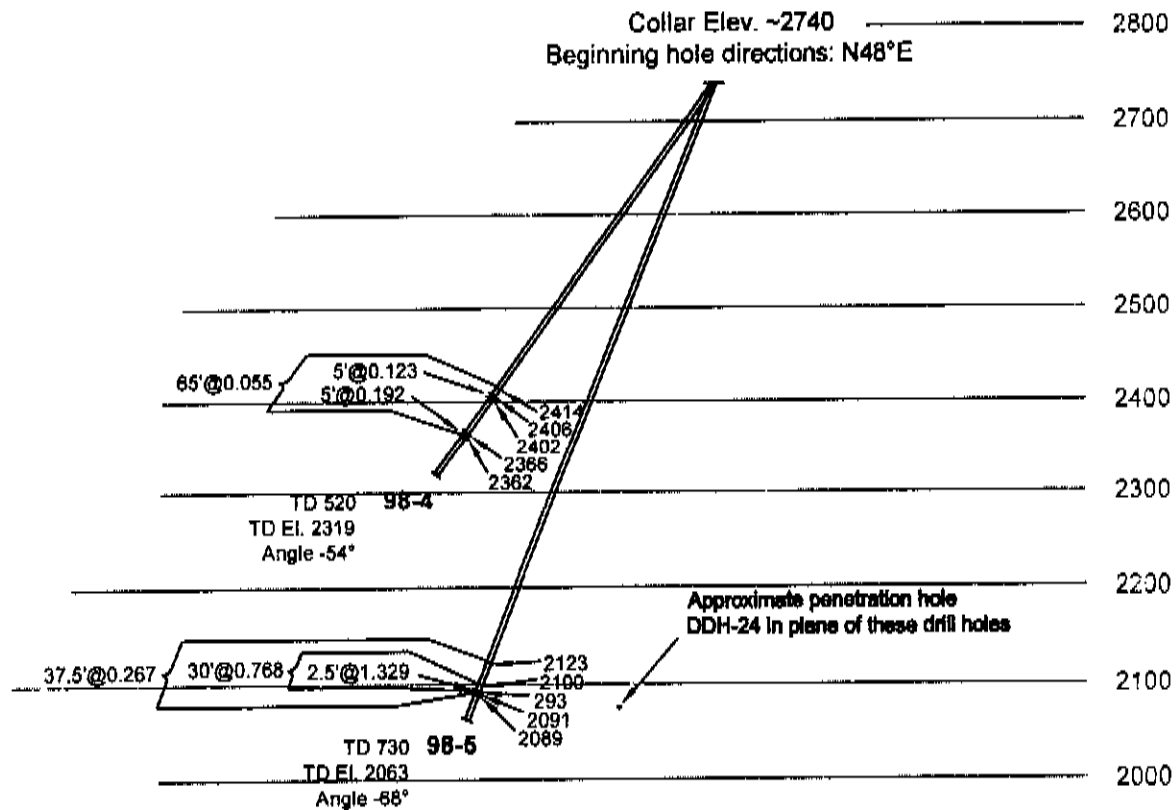
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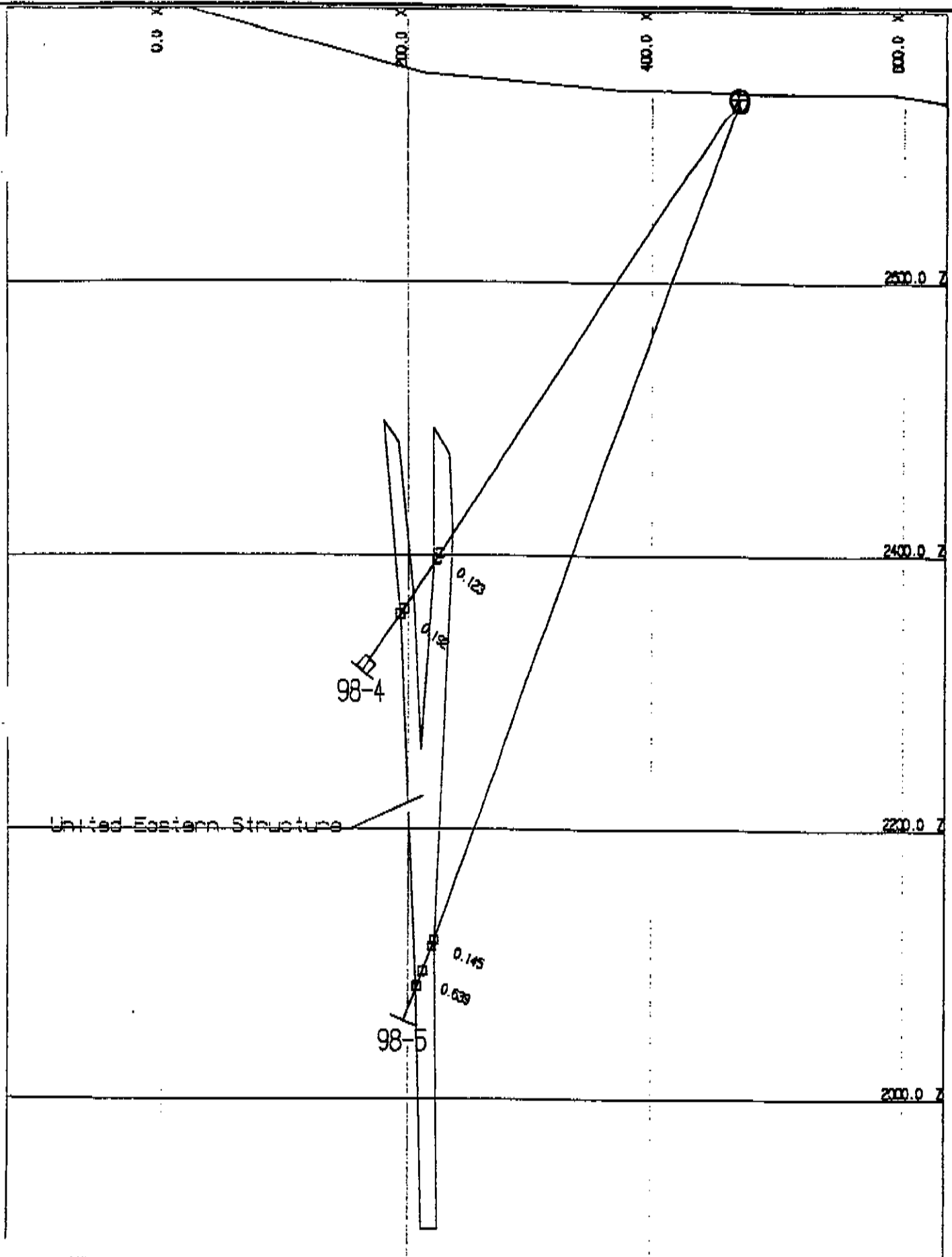
AND WEST

United Western mine Drill hole 98-4 and 98-5

Drilled by Addwest Minerals Inc.

Looking southeasterly,
perpendicular to hole direction





Address Minerals
 Arvada City Inc
 Suite 202, 5400 Ward Rd.
 Arvada, Colorado
 USA 80002

Section 98-5 (Looking Southeast)
 United Eastern Extension Area
 1 inch = 100 feet
 Pima District, Arizona

48-5

~2740

N48E @ -68

645

2123

690

2110

0.267

0.768

1,329

697.5

700

702.5

2093

2091

2089

730

2063

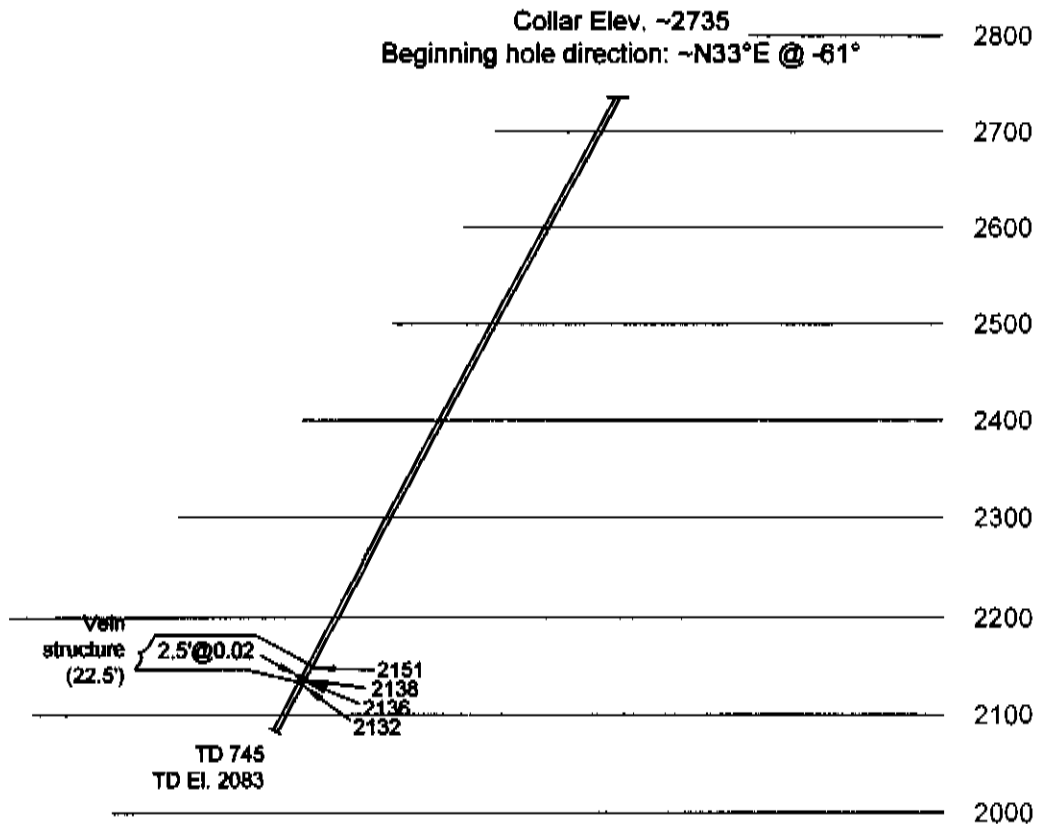
AND WEST

United Western mine

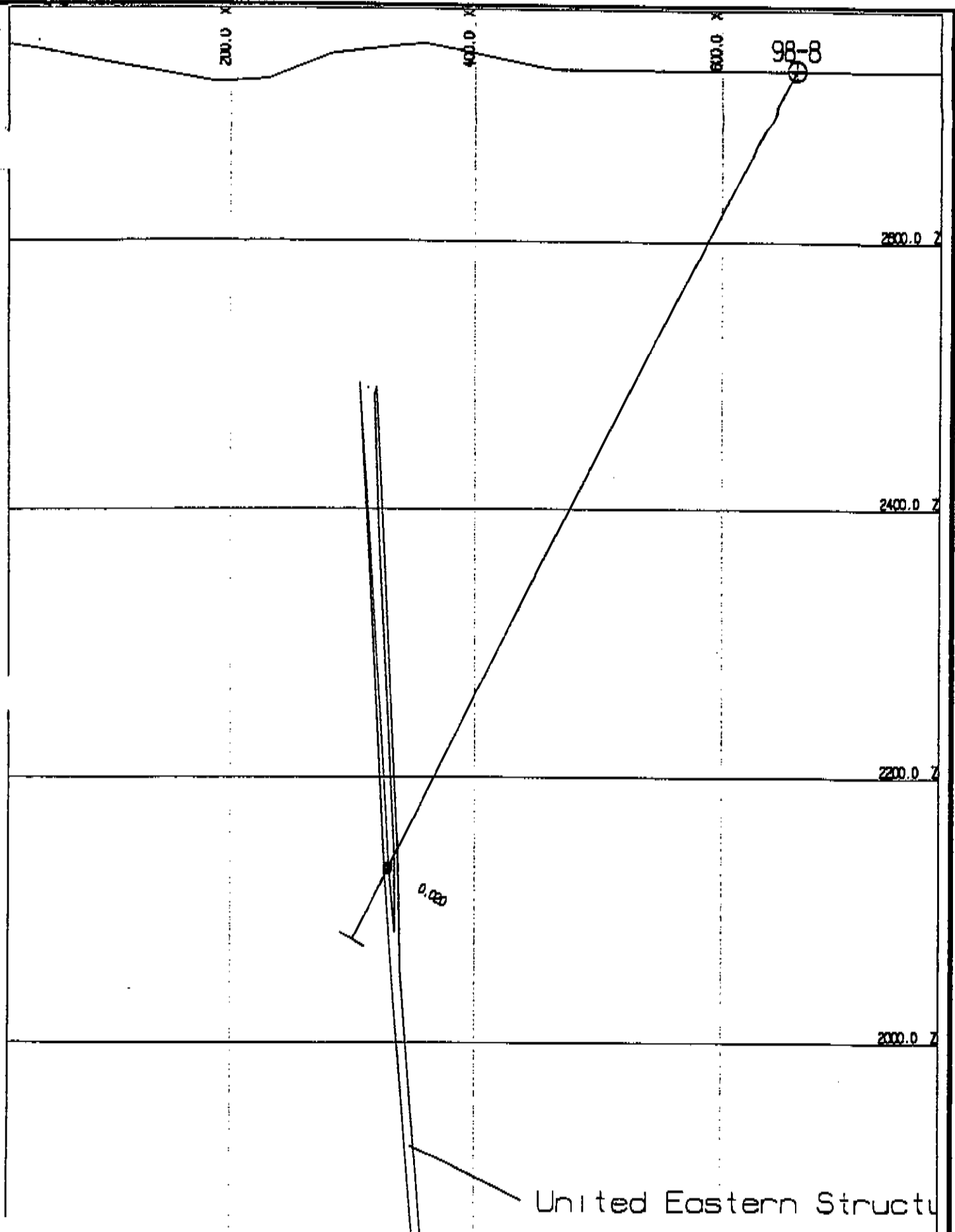
Drill hole 98-8

Drilled by Addwest Minerals Inc.

Looking southeasterly,
perpendicular to hole direction



0 200 400
Scale - feet



Adwest Minerals
 Arvada Office
 Suite 202, 5480 Ward Rd.
 Arvada, Colorado
 USA 80002

Section 98-8 (Looking Southeast)
 United Eastern Extension Area
 1 inch = 100 feet
 Oatman District, Arizona

SW: TART

98-8

N 2735
N 33E @ -61

1200E
234-5842
HD 384-0875

22.5
STRUCTURE { 2.5 @ 0.020

Value	Value
667.5	2151
682.5	2138
685	2136
690	2132

2083
145

ADWEST

Addwest Minerals

Gold Ore Drilling

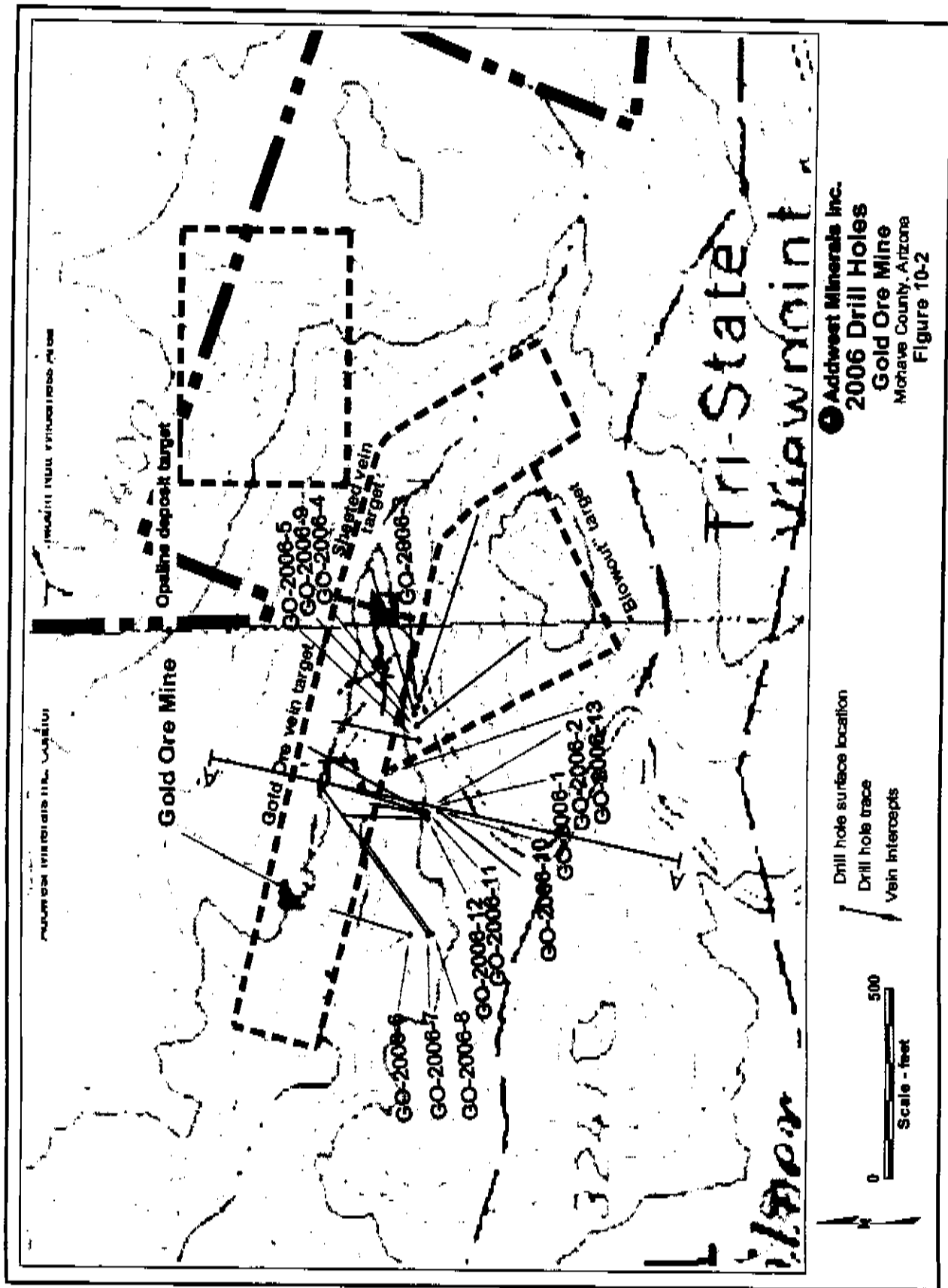
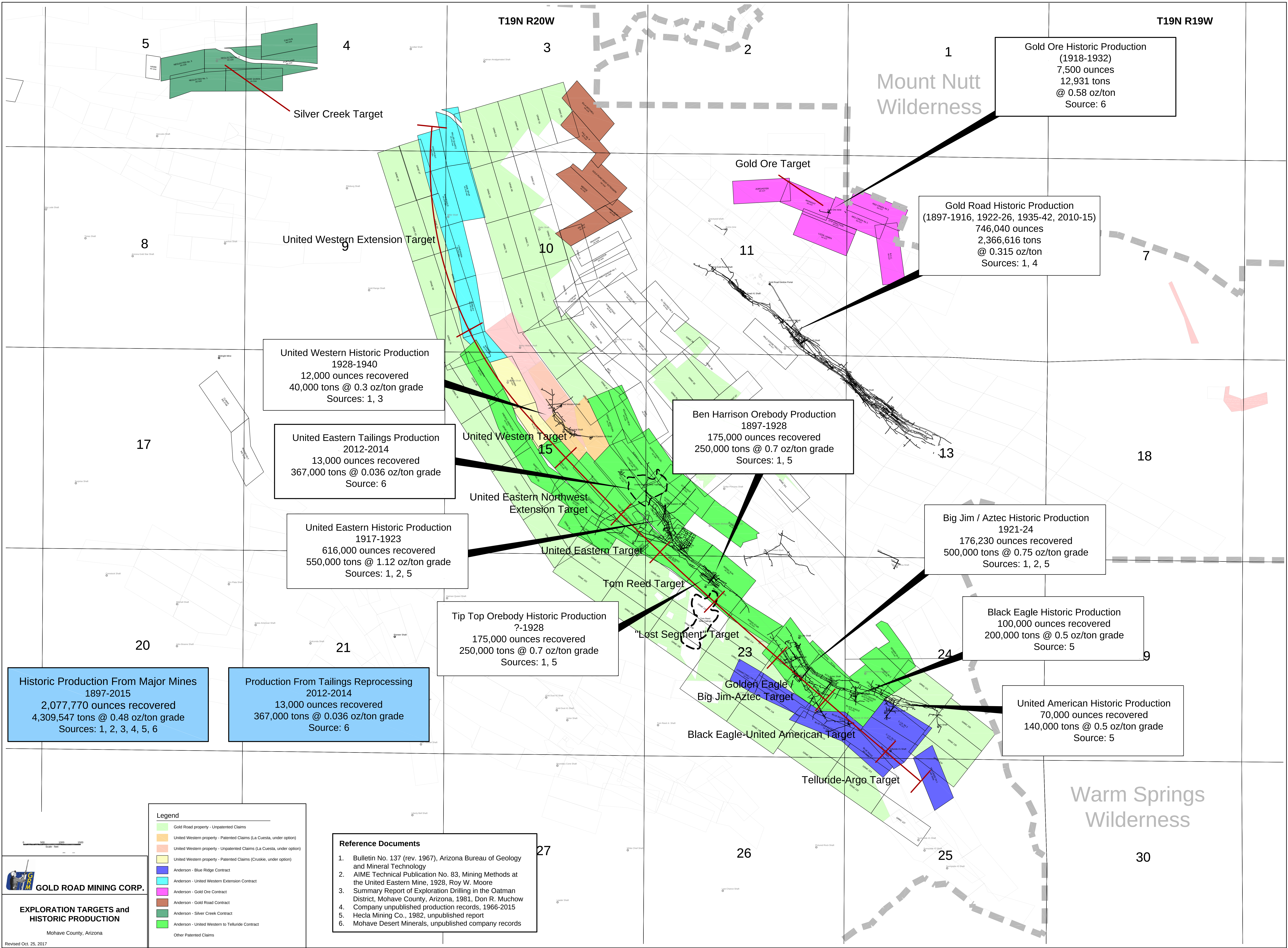


Figure 5

Significant Intercepts from the 2006 Gold Ore Drilling Program

Hole number	Mineralized intercept	Intercept grade (oz/ton Au)	Intercept grade (g/t or ppm Au)
GO-2006-1	115'-120'	5 ft @ 0.010	1.52m @ 0.332
"	215'-230'	15 ft @ 0.053	4.57m @ 1.808
"	(including 215'-220')	(5 ft @ 0.128)	(1.52m @ 4.375)
"	485'-495'	10 ft @ 0.011	3.05m @ 0.371
"	515'-535'	20 ft @ 0.157	6.10m @ 5.380
"	(including 515'-522.5')	(7.5 ft @ 0.280)	(2.29m @ 9.587)
"	555'-560'	5 ft @ 0.043	1.52m @ 1.458
"	570'-580'	10 ft @ 0.016	3.05m @ 0.557
"	590'-595'	5 ft @ 0.022	1.52m @ 0.768
GO-2006-2	160'-165'	5 ft @ 0.021	1.52m @ 0.723
"	185'-190'	5 ft @ 0.010	1.52m @ 0.332
"	205'-210'	5 ft @ 0.013	1.52m @ 0.450
"	370'-420'	50 ft @ 0.046	15.24m @ 1.581
"	(including 385'-390')	(5 ft @ 0.146)	(1.52m @ 5.010)
"	(including 415'-420')	(5 ft @ 0.147)	(1.52m @ 5.037)
"	455'-460'	5 ft @ 0.073	1.52m @ 2.513
"	475'-485'	10 ft @ 0.012	3.05m @ 0.401
GO-2006-3	15'-20'	5 ft @ 0.012	1.52m @ 0.396
"	100'-105'	5 ft @ 0.016	1.52m @ 0.549
"	150'-160'	10 ft @ 0.043	3.05m @ 1.475
"	190'-210'	20 ft @ 0.022	6.10m @ 0.770
"	225'-230'	5 ft @ 0.010	1.52m @ 0.343
"	515'-520'	5 ft @ 0.011	1.52m @ 0.366
"	535'-565'	30 ft @ 0.024	9.14m @ 0.831
"	645'-650'	5 ft @ 0.010	1.52m @ 0.346
"	670'-680'	10 ft @ 0.013	3.05m @ 0.447
"	685'-700'	15 ft @ 0.019	4.57m @ 0.653
"	775'-780'	5 ft @ 0.010	1.52m @ 0.356
"	880'-885'	5 ft @ 0.010	1.52m @ 0.333
GO-2006-4	45'-50'	5 ft @ 0.046	1.52m @ 1.570
"	195'-200'	5 ft @ 0.011	1.52m @ 0.374
"	315'-320'	5 ft @ 0.010	1.52m @ 0.336
GO-2006-5	105'-110'	5 ft @ 0.040	1.52m @ 1.378
"	115'-130'	15 ft @ 0.013	4.57m @ 0.441
"	135'-140'	5 ft @ 0.060	1.52m @ 2.053
"	230'-240'	10 ft @ 0.011	3.05m @ 0.392
"	250'-260'	10 ft @ 0.027	3.05m @ 0.923
"	350'-355'	5 ft @ 0.010	1.52m @ 0.348
"	395'-400'	5 ft @ 0.029	1.52m @ 0.989
GO-2006-6	<i>no significant intercepts</i>		
GO-2006-7	510'-515'	5 ft @ 0.010	1.52m @ 0.359
"	695'-710'	15 ft @ 0.039	4.57m @ 1.329
"	745'-750'	5 ft @ 0.017	1.52m @ 0.597
"	765'-770'	5 ft @ 0.013	1.52m @ 0.454

Hole number	Mineralized Intercept	Intercept grade (oz/ton Au)	Intercept grade (g/t or ppm Au)
"	775'-790'	15 ft @ 0.017	4.57m @ 0.583
"	810'-825'	15 ft @ 0.026	4.57m @ 0.894
"	830'-835'	5 ft @ 0.029	1.52m @ 0.986
"	885'-890'	5 ft @ 0.026	1.52m @ 0.878
GO-2006-8	890'-895'	5 ft @ 0.010	1.52m @ 0.352
"	1060'-1070'	10 ft @ 0.032	3.05m @ 1.084
GO-2006-9	255'-260'	5 ft @ 0.011	1.52m @ 0.368
"	990'-1000'	10 ft @ 0.021	3.05m @ 0.733
GO-2006-10	<i>no significant intercepts</i>		
GO-2006-11	90'-95'	5 ft @ 0.013	1.52m @ 0.455
"	225'-230'	5 ft @ 0.045	1.52m @ 1.530
"	295'-300'	5 ft @ 0.012	1.52m @ 0.423
"	465'-470'	5 ft @ 0.014	1.52m @ 0.480
"	500'-510'	10 ft @ 0.078	3.05m @ 2.662
"	(including 500'-505')	(5 ft @ 0.110)	(1.52m @ 3.780)
"	515'-520'	5 ft @ 0.010	1.52m @ 0.331
"	530'-535'	5 ft @ 0.033	1.52m @ 1.139
"	615'-620'	5 ft @ 0.011	1.52m @ 0.391
"	640'-650'	10 ft @ 0.012	3.05m @ 0.401
GO-2006-12	285'-290'	5 ft @ 0.039	1.52m @ 1.330
"	555'-560'	5 ft @ 0.010	1.52m @ 0.341
"	565'-575'	10 ft @ 0.023	3.05m @ 0.792
"	580'-815'	235 ft @ 0.044	71.63m @ 1.498
"	(including 580'-640')	(60 ft @ 0.085)	(18.29m @ 2.917)
"	(including 585'-590')	(5 ft @ 0.114)	(1.52m @ 3.917)
"	(including 595'-610')	(15 ft @ 0.119)	(4.57m @ 4.064)
"	(including 625'-640')	(15 ft @ 0.092)	(4.57m @ 3.141)
"	(including 740'-745')	(5 ft @ 0.102)	(1.52m @ 3.480)
GO-2006-13	40'-45'	5 ft @ 0.020	1.52m @ 0.670
"	115'-120'	5 ft @ 0.021	1.52m @ 0.731
"	745'-750'	5 ft @ 0.013	1.52m @ 0.430
"	770'-775'	5 ft @ 0.010	1.52m @ 0.342
"	780'-800'	20 ft @ 0.011	6.10m @ 0.388
"	810'-815'	5 ft @ 0.012	1.52m @ 0.410
"	820'-825'	5 ft @ 0.012	1.52m @ 0.420
"	835'-850'	15 ft @ 0.018	4.57m @ 0.608
"	865'-875'	10 ft @ 0.011	3.05m @ 0.360



T19N R20W



ANDERSON UNITED WESTERN EXTENSION CONTRACT

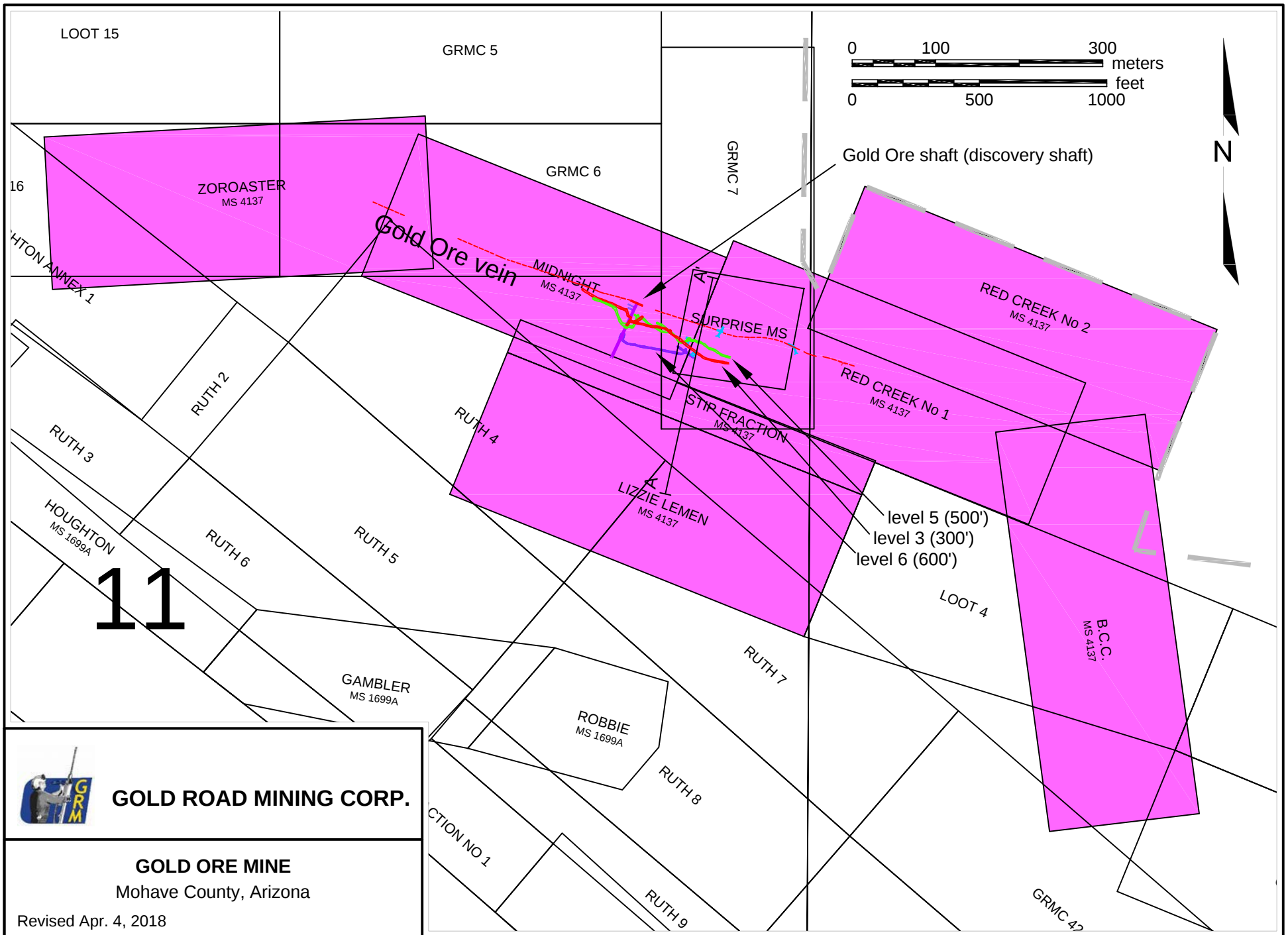
Mohave County, Arizona

Revised: April 5, 2017

Revised: April 5, 2017

	Anderson United Western Extension Contract
	Anderson - Silver Creek Contract
	Gold Road property - Unpatented Claims

-  Anderson United Western Extension Contract
-  Anderson - Silver Creek Contract
-  Gold Road property - Unpatented Claims

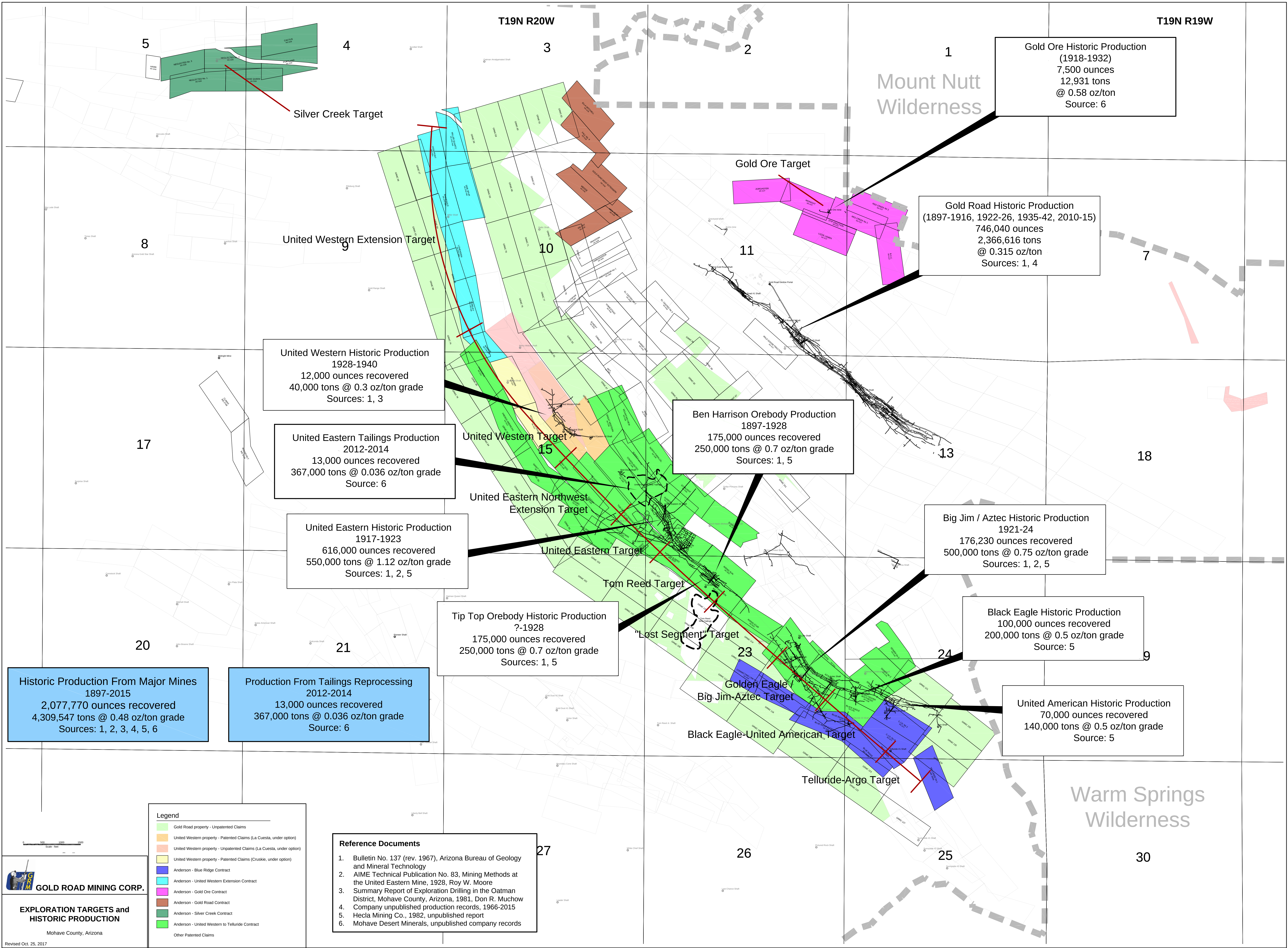


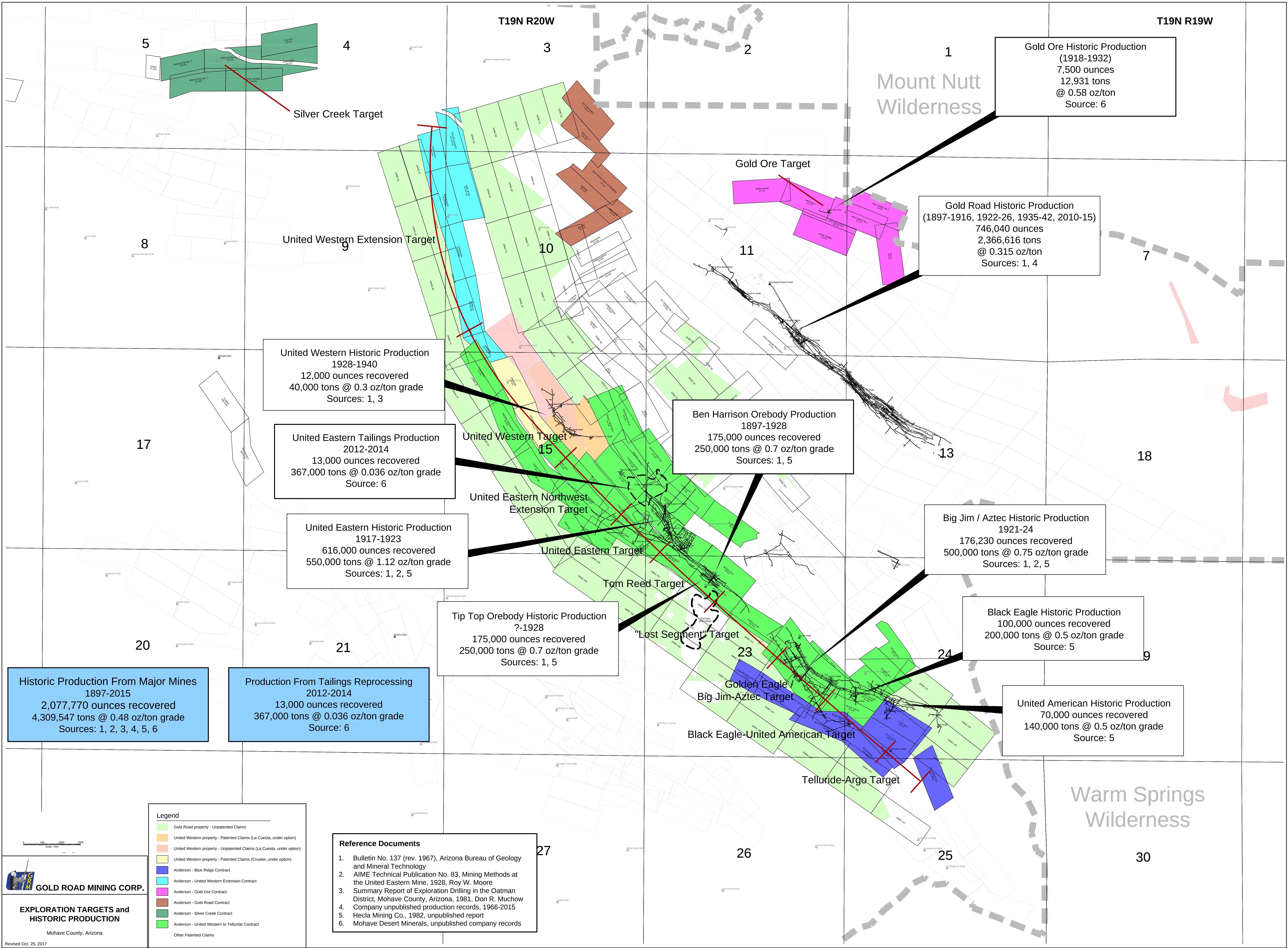
GOLD ROAD MINING CORP.

GOLD ORE MINE

Mohave County, Arizona

Revised Apr. 4, 2018





T19N R20W

Legend

- Anderson United Western Extension Contract
- Anderson - Silver Creek Contract
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Scale

0 200 400 600 Meters

0 500 1000 2000 Feet

GOLD ROAD MINING CORP.

ANDERSON UNITED WESTERN EXTENSION CONTRACT

Mohave County, Arizona

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