Blackhawk Gold Property

Lucerne Valley Area
San Bernardino County, California, USA

Centred Near:
519000E 3800200N
UTM Zone 11N (NAD 83)

NI 43-101 Technical Report

Prepared for:

KAPA Capital Inc.

2475 Queens Avenue
West Vancouver, BC, V7V 2Y9

Effective date: **June 14, 2021**

Prepared for by:

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GeoMinEx Consultants Inc

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1.0 Summary

This independent technical report summarizes known information pertaining to the **carbonate-hosted epithermal gold-silver and base metal skarn related targets** on the Blackhawk property, southern California. The report describes the geology of the project area, summarizes the property's known exploration history, reviews the nature of property gold and silver mineralization, documents the results of the 2016-2018 geological mapping, structural analysis, mineral deposit analysis, rock chip sampling and airborne and ground based geophysical programs and makes recommendations for further exploration.

The report was prepared at the request of KAPA Capital Inc **("KAPA**") and was written under the guidelines of Canadian National Instrument 43-101.

The Blackhawk property is in San Bernardino County, southeastern California, approximately 60 km northwest of Palm Springs, California. Access to the property from Palm Springs is by paved highway, well maintained gravel roads and then dirt roads and trails.

Pursuant to an acquisition agreement and an arrangement agreement, both dated September 22, 2020, KAPA has agreed to acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Quantus Resources Corp ("Quantus"), a private company incorporated under the laws of the province of British Columbia. Quantus holds an option to earn a 100-precent interest, subject to certain royalties, in the Blackhawk property consisting of seven patented lode mineral claims and one patented mill site claim totalling 126.267 acres (51.098 hectares) and 179 contiguous Federal (Bureau of Land Management) lode mineral claims totalling 3698.14 acres (1496.62 hectares).

Exploration at the Blackhawk property and historical underground mining has outlined structurally controlled carbonate hosted gold-silver mineralization. The mineralogy, geochemistry and structural style are indicative of an epithermal system. Gold-silver mineralization at Blackhawk is hosted in intensely brecciated Mississippian to Pennsylvanian limestones and is confined to high strain zones that form an imbricated thrust fan. Thrusts form the base of each imbricate fault panel and are accompanied by parallel sets of ramps that thicken the supracrustal section of a thrust panel. Mineralization controls for the Blackhawk epigenetic gold-silver mineralization are the frequency of primary and secondary shallowly dipping thrusts and associated ramp fault arrays within each imbricate thrust panel, highly tectonized carbonate breccias and mylonitic carbonate within each imbricate thrust panel and mixing of hydrothermal fluid-meteoric water in these structural sites. Six mineralized zones are known on the Blackhawk property; Cliff, Lookout, Santa Fe, Round Mountain, Hilltop and Gulley, and these mineralized zones are positioned at different structural levels along the entire northeast-southwest trend of the Blackhawk property. Additional mineralized zones were identified during the 2016 and 2017 mapping programs. The location of mineralized zones within the interpreted structural model concluded that the multiple mineralized structures occur through a vertical relief of 550 meters and mineralized structures are present along the entire the northwest-southeast length of the property. During the 2016-2017 mapping programs, base metal-bearing skarn rocks were identified near the southeastern end of the property.

The Blackhawk property is in the San Bernardino Mountains, a young mountain range that has been uplifted by transpressive deformation along the San Andreas fault system over the past few million years. The San Bernardino Mountains present a dissected plateau that is bounded by a north-dipping fold and thrust zone, Santa Anna thrust, along its southern margin near the San Andreas system, and a south-dipping fold and thrust system, Northern Frontal thrust system, along the northern margin of the mountain system. Northeast vertical structures within the centre of this mountain belt, along with regional magnetic trends suggest that the San Bernardino Mountains represent a flower structure; central vertical uplift with symmetrical space accommodation fold and thrust belts to the south and north. The Blackhawk property is situated near the western end of the eastern segment of the Northern Frontal thrust system and between two major faults belonging to the Eastern California shear zone.

The Blackhawk property is underlain by deformed rocks, referred here as basement, that include Neoproterozoic gneisses and Paleozoic shelf-type metasedimentary strata and quartzofeldspathic schist and gneisses. The Precambrian-Paleozoic basement was intruded by Upper Paleozoic mafic intrusions. This Neoproterozoic-Paleozoic lithostratigraphic sequence is overlain by Upper Mesozoic chemical sediments which were intruded by Upper Mesozoic granitoids. Miocene arkosic sedimentary rocks lie unconformably on Neoproterozoic to Mesozoic rocks.

On the Blackhawk property Mississippian and Pennsylvanian shallow water carbonates, which are the preferred host rocks for gold-silver epithermal and skarn mineralization, have been intensely tectonized. Most outcrops based on texture are breccias. Breccia fragments sizes range from up to 4 metres to less than granule size, 2-4 mm. Breccia fragments are cemented by sand-sized carbonate and carbonate flour formed by crushing during internal transposition within the thrust sheets.

Two mineral deposit types have been recognized on the Blackhawk property. The southeastern portion of the property is inferred to host base metal bearing skarn mineralization. Recrystallized limestone comprised of diopside + wollastonite + grossularite hosts disseminated chalcopyrite + bornite. Grab samples of basement rocks in that same area are quartz veins and returned anomalous concentrations of copper, lead, zinc, and silver. The second mineral deposit type; carbonate-hosted epithermal gold with silver hosted in thrust faults within the Upper Mesozoic carbonate sequence, has been identified along the entire east-west length of the Blackhawk property. Throughout the property, the epithermal gold-silver alteration-mineralization is visually dramatic with colours from red-pink to brick red to purple-red compared to the white, grey, blue grey and black colours of unmineralized carbonates Mineralization-related hematite is ultra fine grained, accents shear planes and related fracture systems, mantles breccia fragments, and is impregnated through the interstitial rock flour and grit between breccia fragments and through carbonate rock flour and mylonitized carbonate breccia. Sulphides have not been observed in hematite. However, fine grained pyrite-hematite knots are occasionally observed on fracture planes peripheral to hematite cemented faults, a distribution pattern interpreted as a sulphide halo adjacent to structures hosting higher grade mineralization. Malachite, rare azurite, and wulfenite have been recognized as films on hematized breccia fragments and filling cavities in faults. Mineralogy identified by Wattenbarger,1989 includes electrum, pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena with a gangue assemblage of primarily hematite and quartz.

The distribution of mineralization related hematite has two geometrical forms. The first style of hematization occurs as sub horizontal bands parallel to sub parallel to the regional south-dip of the Northern Frontal imbricate thrust fan. Hematization is concentrated along and near the deformed carbonate basement detachment contact. Hematite altered zones vary from wispy discontinuous bands of hematite-cemented breccia, hematite impregnated mylonite and fractured carbonate with thickness to one metre to hematite-cemented breccias up to several metres in thickness. The second geometrical style of hematization within the carbonate breccia is concentrated along moderate south-dipping faults that are inferred to be ramps that crosscut panels of carbonate breccia. These ramps provided the structural release to tectonically thicken individual thrust slices but also provided the structural pathways for hydrothermal fluids to migrate to higher structural levels within a thickened thrust slice.

Gold was initially discovered at Blackhawk Mountain in 1887. A ten-stamp mill was located on the Lookout claim and operated for a short while. Between 1922 and 1939 the Arlington Mining Company pursued small scale development in the Cliff and Blackhawk claim areas. The most extensively developed area was the Santa Fe group of deposits. By 1926, mining operations had reached the fourth level at Calle de Oro at the western end of the Santa Fe claim area where a series of five or more red siliceous “veins” were selectively mined from the carbonate host. By 1931, nearly 3,650 m of underground development on four levels had been developed. In 1939, Santa Fe Gold Mines took over operation of the property and built a 600 ton per day sand leaching cyanide plant. The mining operation was not sufficiently developed to sustain the feed tonnage required and the operation failed in less than a year. Mines Inc. operated the property on a small scale until 1942 when all gold mining was terminated by War Production Board Order L208. Production during the period 1890 to 1942 is estimated at 10,000 ounces of gold with an unknown amount of silver (Ely, 1982). Small scale production also occurred at the Hilltop and Lester Dale mines. Available records indicate several short tunnels and shallow shafts at Lester with a small unrecorded amount of gold produced in the 1920’s (Tucker and Sampson, 1931). A small unrecorded amount of gold and silver was reportedly produced at Hilltop in 1952 (Goodwin, 1957).

The core of the current Blackhawk property has been intermittently explored by a number of companies from 1974-1990. Geo Surveys Inc. obtained the property in 1974 and assessment work was recorded through 1980. Geo Surveys reportedly drilled between 8 and 12 rotary and down-hole hammer holes to explore the down dip mineralization in the Santa Fe, Lookout, Blackhawk and Cliff claim area. Drilling encountered difficulty with caving, poor returns and stuck pipe and the project was eventually abandoned. In 1981, Blackhawk Mines Corp. acquired a lease on the property and staked over 1,400 acres in claims, attempted to reopen the Calle de Oro workings, and reportedly collected a large number of surface and bulk samples. During the 1980’s to early 1990’s, Amerigold Inc. and then Haber Inc. controlled the property. In 1985, Amerigold optioned the property to Galli Exploration. Galli conducted a reverse circulation drilling program on the Blackhawk, Cliff, Lookout and Santa Fe claims consisting of 18 holes totaling 1,090 m and additionally took 21 surface bulk samples. Broad zones of low and erratic gold and silver values were returned from the Geo Surveys and Galli drilling, including drill lengths of 3.05m of 2.16 g/t Au and 25.9m of

0.76 g/t Au from Geo Surveys hole BH-6. Reported drill intercepts are intercept length and not true widths. The precise orientation of mineralization is not known Due to the brecciated nature of the host carbonate rock it was proposed that the assays were questionable due to the loss of fine grained gold in the interstices of the breccia fragments during drilling with further losses occurring as fine gold escaped the cyclone during reverse circulation drilling.

In 1988, Billiton Minerals U.S.A. optioned the property after identifying the Blackhawk property as a potential Olympic Dam deposit-type target and conducted a geological mapping, surface rock sampling and excavator bulk sampling program at Blackhawk. In addition, seven drill holes, averaging 40 m in depth, were completed using a Yost Clam Shell Excavator. Five holes were drilled at the Cliff Zone and two at the Lookout Zone with two of the holes lost at the Cliff Zone before reaching targeted depth. Billiton concluded that their clamshell and excavator results generally supported the grades established by the earlier limited rotary and reverse circulation drilling and that gold and silver showed severe nugget effects which require utmost care during sampling, sample preparation, sample storage and assaying. Billiton relinquished their option on the property in 1988. Poorly documented records show that the Blackhawk property was optioned to USMX Inc. during the period 1989-1990. USMX reportedly drilled seven holes in 1989 and prepared gravity concentrates from samples of breccia matrix.

During the periods, September 25 - October 6, October 30 - November 10, 2016 and April 26 - 28, 2017 a program of detailed geological mapping, structural analysis and mineral deposit investigation was conducted by A. Miller, PhD, P.Geo. on the central portion of the property concentrated on the primary mineral occurrences at Blackhawk, Cliff, Lookout and Santa Fe zones, as well as Hilltop and Round Mountain. This detailed examination is the first concerted effort to understand the regional and property-scale structure, the characteristics of the mineralization and the inter-relationship between these attributes.

A rock chip sampling program was conducted from November 3-7, 2016 by B. Game, P.Geo. and J. Walther, P.Geo. A total of 96 samples were collected along accessible road cut exposures, benches and outcrops covering portions of the Cliff, Lookout and Santa Fe zones. The purpose of the sampling program was to map the distribution of surface gold values associated with various styles of mineralization, fracture densities, hematite concentration and alteration and to confirm the tenor of historical gold values. Gold values ranged from <0.05 ppm to highs of 2.10 ppm in the Lookout Zone, 41.3 ppm in the Cliff Zone and 4.66 ppm in the Santa Fe Zone. In general, samples containing higher gold values occur in discrete, stacked parallel zones with increased fracture/fault density and accompanying strong to intense brick-red to purple-red hematization. Higher gold values are associated with elevated Ag, As, Cd, Cu, Mo, Pb, Sb and Zn values, trace elements commonly associated with epithermal gold mineralization.

In 2017, a total of 168 rock grab samples were collected over parts of the property. Overall, gold values from select grab samples ranged from 0.01 ppm to 425.0 ppm. Higher grade gold results were concentrated around the known carbonate hosted epithermal gold occurrences, Cliff, Lookout, Round Mountain and Hilltop zones. Grab samples from the southeastern area of the property where skarn-related rocks have been identified returned anomalous copper, lead, zinc and silver values possibly indicating the presence of copper-zinc-lead-silver skarn mineralization related to a Cretaceous-age intrusion located in the eastern most part of the Blackhawk property.

In 2018, Quantus conducted airborne, and ground based geophysical surveys. In May, a 225 km heliborne SkyTEM time domain EM and magnetics geophysical survey was conducted over the entire property. Also, in May, Geotronics Consulting Ltd. conducted ground geophysical surveys consisting of 3.315 line km of Induced Polarization (IP), magnetics and VLF-EM over the Cliff, Lookout and Santa Fe zones. Airborne geophysical surveying revealed several EM and magnetic anomalies that may be related to skarn mineralization in the southeast portion of the property, and coincident EM and magnetic anomalies along the Cliff-Lookout corridor that may represent a structural domain of stacked thrust-ramp complexes over basement rocks. IP surveying revealed resistivity zones associated with chargeability highs indicating that IP may be a useful technique to help delineate areas of higher sulphide mineralization and silicified zones in the flat and ramp faults associated with carbonate hosted gold-silver mineralization at Blackhawk. In addition, IP surveying in conjunction with detailed geological mapping may aid in defining domains in the deformed carbonate-basement panels where thrust-ramp structures are closely stacked and potentially mineralized.

It is recommended herein that KAPA carry out additional exploration on the Blackhawk property. At an estimated cost of $350,000, the Phase One program includes, grid based magnetics and VLF-EM geophysics, detailed structural-lithological mapping and rock sampling, GIS compilation of all available property data and road access, adit/rehabilitation work.

The size and scope of the Phase Two program, consisting of about 3,500 metres of diamond drilling priority geophysical targets and surface showings, would be contingent on the results of Phase One explorations. A preliminary budget of $1,000,000 is suggested.

2.0 Introduction and Terms of Reference

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This technical report summarizes the exploration history, geological information and recent work conducted on the Blackhawk property structurally controlled epithermal gold and base metal skarn occurrence. The property is located in San Bernardino County, south-eastern California approximately 60 km northwest of Palm Springs, California. Historical and recent property exploration efforts were directed towards structurally controlled gold mineralization located in the central property area and recently discovered skarn mineralization in the southeastern portion of the property.

Pursuant to an acquisition agreement and an arrangement agreement, KAPA has agreed to acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Quantus Resources Corp (“Quantus”), a private company incorporated under the laws of the province of British Columbia. Quantus holds an option to earn a 100-precent interest in the mineral rights to the Blackhawk property located in San Bernardino County, California.

Since the property was initially acquired via option in 2016, Quantus has conducted programs of geological mapping, structural interpretation, rock sampling, airborne geophysics, and ground based Induced Polarization, magnetics, and VLF-EM surveys. The authors of this report have been involved with the prior exploration on the property for Quantus with Mr. Miller conducting geological mapping and structural analysis during the period of September 25 to October 6, October 30 to November 10, 2016 and April 26-28, 2017. Mr. Game conducted a program of rock chip sampling during the period November 3-7, 2016.

Recommendations contained herein are for a Phase One exploration program including ground magnetics and VLF-EM geophysics, detailed geological mapping, rock sampling, period November 3-7, 2016. GIS data compilation and road and adit access/rehabilitation work. Priority exploration targets identified would be the focus of the recommended Phase Two drill program.

2.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The authors were retained by KAPA Capital Inc. to prepare a technical summary for the property. This report has been prepared under the guidelines of Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and is to be submitted as a Technical Report to the

TSX Venture stock exchange and the BC Securities Commission for the purposes of providing documentation in support of a Qualifying transaction whereby KAPA will acquire Quantus Resources Inc. KAPA is a Vancouver-based Canadian capital pool company as defined by TSX Venture Exchange Policy 2.4.

Author Brian Game, P.Geo. is solely responsible for sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 23, 24 of this report and is co-responsible for Sections 1, 9, 25, 26 and 27. Co-author Allan Miller, PhD., P.Geo. is solely responsible for Sections 7, 8 and 12, and is co-responsible for Sections 1, 9, 25, 26 and 27 of this report.

All currencies are in Canadian dollar denominations and measurements are in metric units (unless otherwise noted). All report plan and geology maps are plotted in NAD 83, Zone 11 N as UTM coordinates, metric base (unless otherwise noted).

2.3 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of this report is to submit an independent evaluation of the exploration potential of the Blackhawk property and to summarize the underlying data from which the assessment is made. Recommendations are made herein to undertake further exploration in order to determine the extent of mineralization currently known on the property. The report conforms to the guidelines of Canadian National Instrument 43-101.

2.4 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Sources of information utilized in the creation of this report include both published and unpublished documents and maps, supplemented by information obtained through personal observations at the property. Data not generated by the authors has not been independently verified. Where information from unverified sources is relevant to interpretations and discussions of the economic potential of the project, the source of the information is explicitly mentioned. Where cited, references are referred to in the text by author and date. Complete references are provided in Section 27.

2.5 FIELD EXAMINATION

The co-author of this report, Mr. Miller conducted a current field visit to the Blackhawk property on June 6-7, 2021. The following objectives were accomplished: general project site examination, review of property geology, and styles of mineralization-alteration, and mapping in selected areas perceived to have higher mineral potential.

Table 1. Definitions

AAS	atomic absorption spectroscopy
Ag	silver
As	arsenic
Au	gold
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
cm	centimetre
Cd	cadmium
Cu	copper
ft	feet
g	gram
gpt	grams per tonne, equivalent to ppm
HQ	core diameter, 63.5 mm or 2.5 in
in	inch
ICP	inductively coupled plasma
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
m	metre
mm	millimetre
NAD	North American Datum
Ma	Million years
opt	ounces per ton
Pb	lead
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million, equivalent to grams per tonne
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
TSX	Toronto Stock Exchange
TSX.V	Toronto Venture Stock Exchange
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator, coordinate system
Zn	zinc

Data generated at the Blackhawk property utilizes SI (metric) units in this Technical Report unless otherwise noted. Assay and/or geochemical data may be presented as parts per million (ppm) and its equivalent grams per tonne (gpt) or ounces per tonne (opt). Where relevant, conversions between different units used in this report were calculated utilizing the factors supplied by the BC government Ministry of Energy Mines website using the following conversion factors.

1 meter	39.370 inches
1 meter	3.28083 feet
1 kilometer	3,280 feet
1 gpt	1 ppm
1 ounce (troy)	31.1034768 grams
1 ounce (avdp)	28.3495 grams
1 troy ounce/ton	34.2857 grams per metric tonne = 34.2857 ppm
1 gram per metric tonne	0.0292 troy ounce per short ton
1 kilogram (kg)	32.151 ounces (troy) = 35.274 ounces (avdp) = 2.205 lbs
1 hectare	2.471 acres = 10,000 sq. metres = 0.00386 sq. miles

Area of Influence: means an area delineated by the perimeter of the Property and a boundary of three (3) miles immediately surrounding the perimeter of the property.

Gross Rock Royalty: means a royalty based on a percentage of gross revenues of the sale of extracted aggregate minerals comprised of any or all of gravel, sand, or rock.

Net Smelter Returns Royalty (NSR): that charge on proceeds from Commercial Production (not including the sale of any aggregate defined as comprising of any or all of gravel, sand, or rock).

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

The authors, not experts in legal matters, are required by NI 43-101 to include a description of the property title, terms of legal agreements, environmental matters, permitting and related information in Section 4 of this report. The writers have reviewed property agreements and title documents to provide summaries of title, ownership, and related information in this report.

Property option agreements dated December 12, 2016, February 21, 2020 and December 31, 2020 were prepared or reviewed by Fang and Associates Barristers and Solicitors of Vancouver, B.C., Canada, upon whom the writers have relied.

Reports on title pertaining to the 179 unpatented mining claims and the seven patented claims, dated December 29, 2020 and titled "Title Report, Blackhawk Patented Claims Group, San Bernardino County, CA" and "Title Report on Blackhawk Unpatented Lode Claim Group, San Bernardino, CA" were provided by Donovan Collier of Graham Savage Nolan and Tilden, PC ("GSNT") of Sacramento California, upon whom the writers have relied.

4.0 Property Description and Location

4.1 PROPERTY AREA AND LOCATION

The Blackhawk property is located in Sections 7, 8, 9, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22; Township 3 North; Range 2 East, in the historic Blackhawk Mining District, San Bernardino County, Big Bear City Quadrangle, State of California, U.S.A. The property is in the south-eastern part of the State of California, approximately 60 km northwest of Palm Springs (Figure 1). The nearest community of size to the project is Lucerne Valley, California, 20 km to the northwest.

The center of the property is located at approximately latitude 34° 21’ North and longitude 116° 47’ West (UTM Zone 11N; 519,500 E / 3,800,200 N; NAD 83). The property stretches roughly 5.3 km northwest to southeast by 2.6 to 3.3 km northeast to southwest, covering 3698.14 acres (1496.62 hectares).

4.2 LAND TENURE, LEGAL AGREEMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS

The Blackhawk property is comprised of seven patented lode claims and one patented mill site claim in three non-contiguous groups covering 126.267 acres (51.098 hectares). Overlapping these patented lode claims are an additional 179 contiguous Federal, Bureau of Land Management (“BLM”), mineral claims covering a total of 3698.14 acres (1496.62 hectares). Acreage figures for the patented claims are sourced directly from the patent survey documentation and the BLM claim acreage is calculated from the BLM record documentation. The claim block is shown on (Figure 1) and the individual patented claim and BLM claim information statistics are summarized in Tables 2 and 3 below. The patented claims and the Hilltop mineral claim are beneficially owned by Blackhawk Rising, LLC and the remaining 179 BLM mineral claims are registered in the name of Blackhawk Rising LLC.

The present property holdings are a contiguous group of unpatented mineral claims and patented claims. The Blackhawk property lode claims partially overly private land with accompanying placer rights covering an area of approximately 255 ha (Figure 2). The BLM does not maintain any surface estate ownership of the private land, having reserved only the mineral rights. KAPA is required to notify the private land holder if exploration work causing surface disturbance is to take place on claims covered by private land.

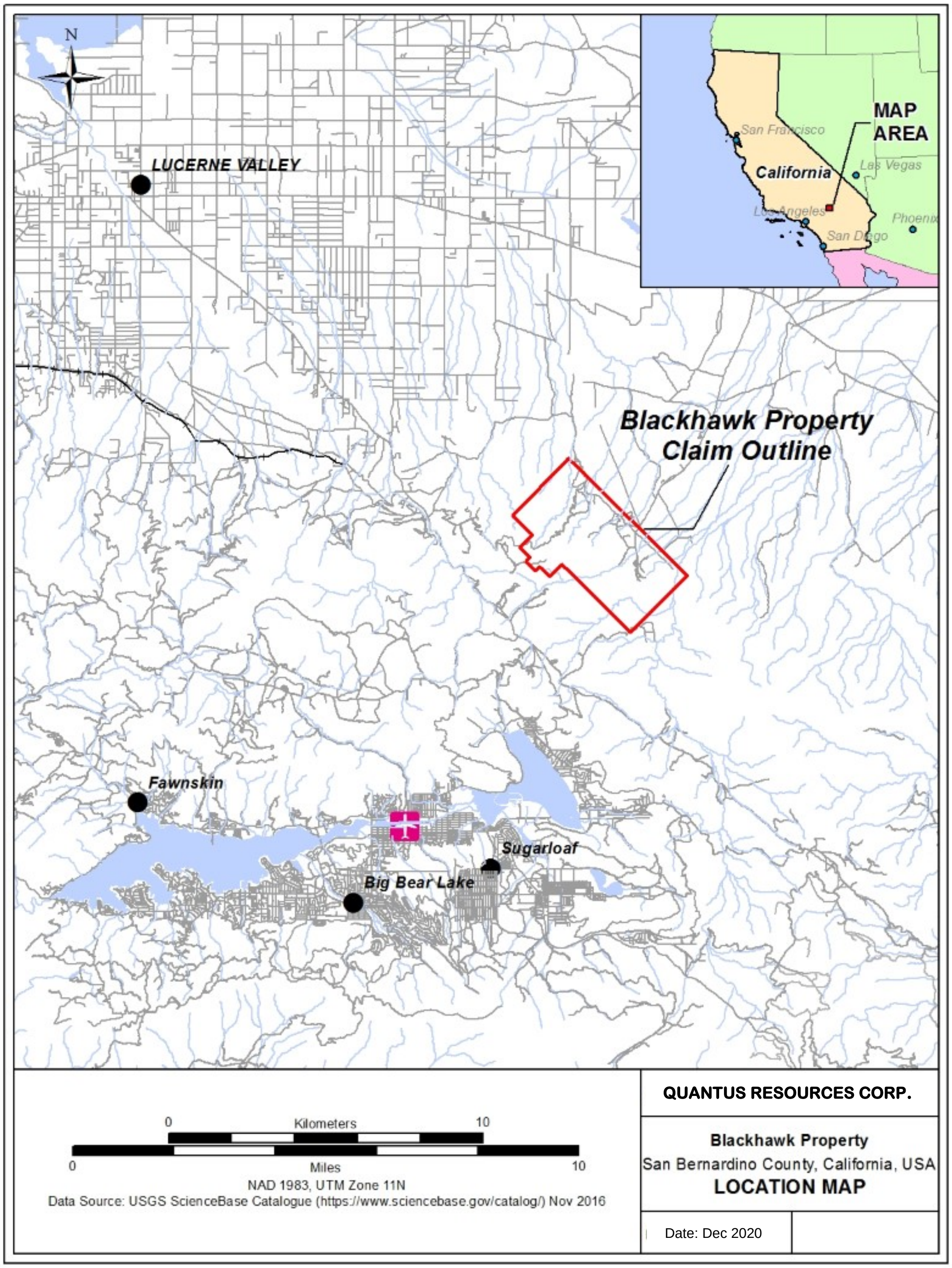

Figure 1. Blackhawk property location map

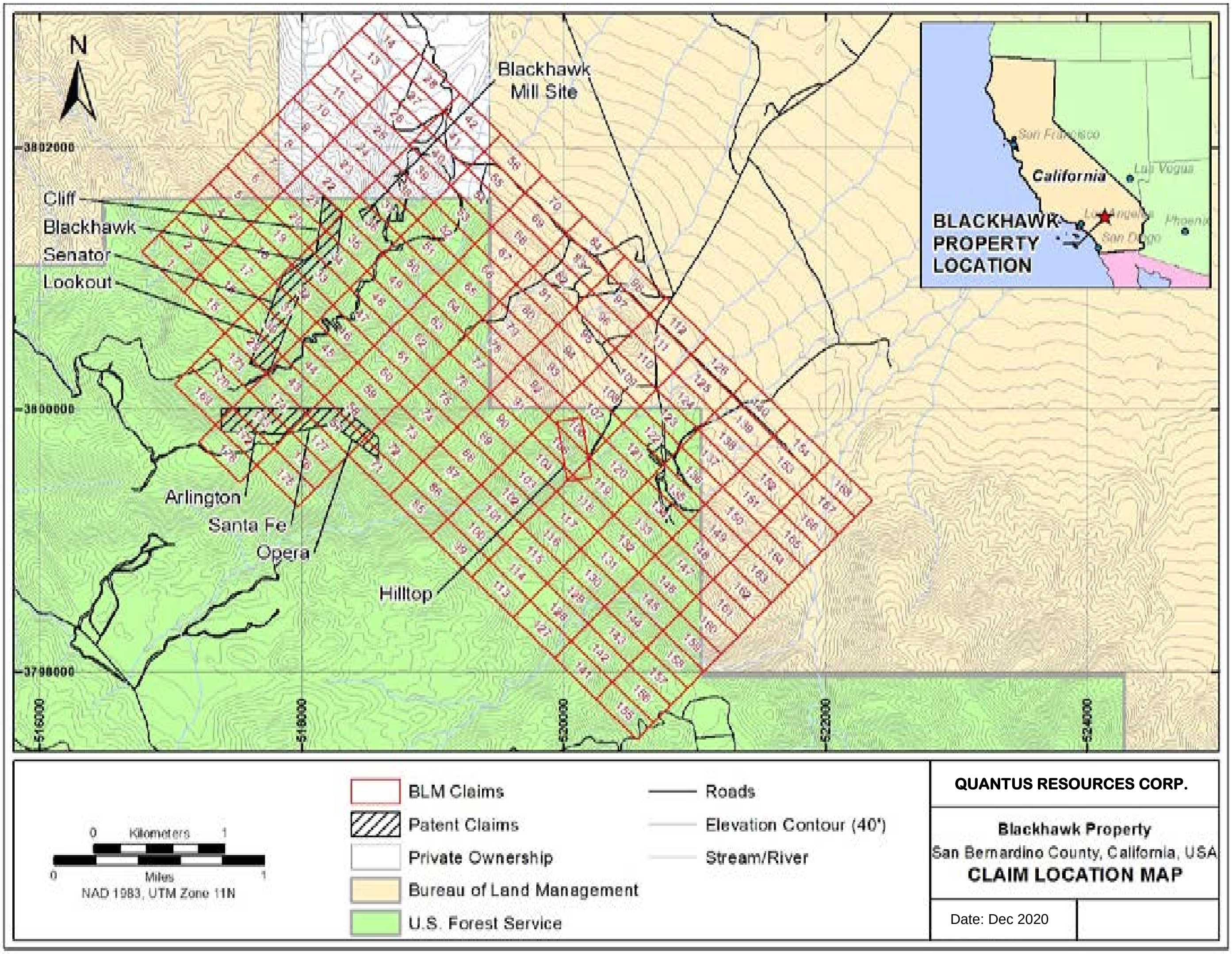

Figure 2. Blackhawk property patent and BLM claim map

Table 2. BLM Mining Claim Statistics

Claim Name	Claimant	BLM Case #	Claim Type	Acres	San Bernardino County Doc #	MERIDIAN/TOWNSHIP RANGE/SECTION/ SUBDIVISION
Black Hawk 1	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316171	Lode	20.66	2017-0202814	27/3N/2E/18 NE, NW
Black Hawk 2	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316172	Lode	20.66	2017-0202815	27/3N/2E/18 NE, NW
Black Hawk 3	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316173	Lode	20.66	2017-0202816	27/3N/2E/18 NE, NW
Black Hawk 4	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316174	Lode	20.66	2017-0202817	27/3N/2E/18 NE 27/3N/2E/7 SE
Black Hawk 5	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316175	Lode	20.66	2017-0202818	27/3N/2E/18 NE 27/3N/2E/7 SE
Black Hawk 6	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316176	Lode	20.66	2017-0202819	27/3N/2E/18 NE 27/3N/2E/7 SE 27/3N/2E/8 SW
Black Hawk 7	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316177	Lode	20.66	2017-0202820	27/3N/2E/7 SE 27/3N/2E/8 SW
Black Hawk 8	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316178	Lode	20.66	2017-0202821	27/3N/2E/8 SW 27/3N/2E/7 SE
Black Hawk 9	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316179	Lode	20.66	2017-0202822	27/3N/2E/7 SE 27/3N/2E/8 SW
Black Hawk 10	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316180	Lode	20.66	2017-0202823	27/3N/2E/8 NW, SW
Black Hawk 11	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316181	Lode	20.66	2017-0202824	27/3N/2E/8 NW, SW
Black Hawk 12	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316182	Lode	20.66	2017-0202825	27/3N/2E/8 NW, SW
Black Hawk 13	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316183	Lode	20.66	2017-0202826	27/3N/2E/8 NE, NW
Black Hawk 14	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316184	Lode	20.66	2017-0202827	27/3N/2E/8 NE, NW
Black Hawk 15	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316185	Lode	20.66	2017-0202828	27/3N/2E/18 NE, NW, SE
Black Hawk 16	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316186	Lode	20.66	2017-0202829	27/3N/2E/18 NE, SE
Black Hawk 17	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316187	Lode	20.66	2017-0202830	27/3N/2E/18 NE
Black Hawk 18	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316188	Lode	20.66	2017-0202831	27/3N/2E/18 NE 27/3N/2E/17 NW

Claim Name	Claimant	BLM Case #	Claim Type	Acres	San Bernardino County Doc #	MERIDIAN/TOWNSHIP RANGE/SECTION/ SUBDIVISION
Black Hawk 19	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316189	Lode	20.66	2017-0202832	27/3N/2E/17 NW 27/3N/2E/18 NE
Black Hawk 20	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316190	Lode	20.66	2017-0202833	27/3N/2E/8 SW 27/3N/2E/7 SE 27/3N/2E/18 NE 27/3N/2E/17 NW
Black Hawk 21	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316191	Lode	20.66	2017-0202834	27/3N/2E/17 NW 27/3N/2E/8 SW
Black Hawk 22	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316192	Lode	20.66	2017-0202835	27/3N/2E/8 SW 27/3N/2E/17 NW
Black Hawk 23	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316193	Lode	20.66	2017-0202836	27/3N/2E/8 SW
Black Hawk 24	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316194	Lode	20.66	2017-0202837	27/3N/2E/8 SW, SE
Black Hawk 25	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316195	Lode	20.66	2017-0202838	27/3N/2E/8 SW, SE
Black Hawk 26	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316196	Lode	20.66	2017-0202839	27/3N/2E/8 NE, NW, SW
Black Hawk 27	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316197	Lode	20.66	2017-0202840	27/3N/2E/8 NE, SE
Black Hawk 28	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316198	Lode	20.66	2017-0202841	27/3N/2E/8 NE, SW
Black Hawk 29	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316199	Lode	20.66	2017-0202842	27/3N/2E/17 SE 27/3N/2E/18 SW
Black Hawk 30	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316200	Lode	20.66	2017-0202843	27/3N/2E/17 NE, SE 27/3N/2E/18 SW
Black Hawk 31	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316201	Lode	20.66	2017-0202844	27/3N/2E/17 NW, SW 27/3N/2E/18 NE, SE
Black Hawk 32	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316202	Lode	20.66	2017-0202845	27/3N/2E/18 NE 27/3N/2E/17 NW, SW
Black Hawk 33	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316203	Lode	20.66	2017-0202846	27/3N/2E/17 NW, SW
Black Hawk 34	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316204	Lode	20.66	2017-0202847	27/3N/2E/17 NW
Black Hawk 35	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316205	Lode	20.66	2017-0202848	27/3N/2E/17 NW
Black Hawk 36	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316206	Lode	20.66	2017-0202849	27/3N/2E/8 SW 27/3N/2E/17 NE, NW

Claim Name	Claimant	BLM Case #	Claim Type	Acres	San Bernardino County Doc #	MERIDIAN/TOWNSHIP RANGE/SECTION/ SUBDIVISION
Black Hawk 37	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316207	Lode	20.66	2017-0202850	27/3N/2E/8 SW 27/3N/2E/17 NE
Black Hawk 38	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316208	Lode	20.66	2017-0202851	27/3N/2E/17 NE 27/3N/2E/8 SW, SE
Black Hawk 39	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316209	Lode	20.66	2017-0202852	27/3N/2E/17 NE 27/3N/2E/8 SE
Black Hawk 40	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316210	Lode	20.66	2017-0202853	27/3N/2E/8 SE
Black Hawk 41	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316211	Lode	20.66	2017-0202854	27/3N/2E/8 SE
Black Hawk 42	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316212	Lode	20.66	2017-0202855	27/3N/2E/8 SE 27/3N/2E/9 SW
Black Hawk 43	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316213	Lode	20.66	2017-0202856	27/3N/2E/18 SE 27/3N/2E/20 NW 27/3N/2E/20 SW
Black Hawk 44	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316214	Lode	20.66	2017-0202857	27/3N/2E/17 SW
Black Hawk 45	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316215	Lode	20.66	2017-0202858	27/3N/2E/17 NW
Black Hawk 46	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316216	Lode	20.66	2017-0202859	27/3N/2E/17 SW
Black Hawk 47	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316217	Lode	20.66	2017-0202860	27/3N/2E/17 NW, SW, SE
Black Hawk 48	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316218	Lode	20.66	2017-0202861	27/3N/2E/17 NE, NW, SW,SE
Black Hawk 49	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316219	Lode	20.66	2017-0202862	27/3N/2E/17 NE ,NW,SE
Black Hawk 50	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316220	Lode	20.66	2017-0202863	27/3N/2E/17 NE, NW
Black Hawk 51	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316221	Lode	20.66	2017-0202864	27/3N/2E/17 NE
Black Hawk 52	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316222	Lode	20.66	2017-0202865	27/3N/2E/17 NE
Black Hawk 53	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316223	Lode	20.66	2017-0202866	27/3N/2E/8 SE 27/3N/2E/16 NE

Claim Name	Claimant	BLM Case #	Claim Type	Acres	San Bernardino County Doc #	MERIDIAN/TOWNSHIP RANGE/SECTION/ SUBDIVISION
Black Hawk 54	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316224	Lode	20.66	2017-0202867	27/3N/2E/17 NE 27/3N/2E/8 SE 27/3N/2E/9 SW 27/3N/2E/16 NW
Black Hawk 55	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316225	Lode	20.66	2017-0202868	27/3N/2E/8 SE 27/3N/2E/9 SW 27/3N/2E/16 NW
Black Hawk 56	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316226	Lode	20.66	2017-0202869	27/3N/2E/9 SW 27/3N/2E/8 SE
Black Hawk 57	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316227	Lode	20.66	2017-0202870	27/3N/2E/20 NW 27/3N/2E/17 SW
Black Hawk 58	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316228	Lode	20.66	2017-0202871	27/3N/2E/17 SW 27/3N/2E/20 NW
Black Hawk 59	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316229	Lode	20.66	2017-0202872	27/3N/2E/20 NE, NW 27/3N/2E/17 SW, SE
Black Hawk 60	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316230	Lode	20.66	2017-0202873	27/3N/2E/17 SW, SE
Black Hawk 61	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316231	Lode	20.66	2017-0202874	27/3N/2E/17 SW, SE
Black Hawk 62	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316232	Lode	20.66	2017-0202875	27/3N/2E/17 SE
Black Hawk 63	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316233	Lode	20.66	2017-0202876	27/3N/2E/17 NE, SW, SE
Black Hawk 64	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316234	Lode	20.66	2017-0202877	27/3N/2E/17 NE, SE
Black Hawk 65	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316235	Lode	20.66	2017-0202878	27/3N/2E/17 NE, SE 27/3N/2E/16 NW, SW
Black Hawk 66	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316236	Lode	20.66	2017-0202879	27/3N/2E/17 NW 27/3N/2E/16 NE
Black Hawk 67	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316237	Lode	20.66	2017-0202880	27/3N/2E/17 NW 27/3N/2E/16 NE
Black Hawk 68	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316238	Lode	20.66	2017-0202881	27/3N/2E/16 NE
Black Hawk 69	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316239	Lode	20.66	2017-0202882	27/3N/2E/16 NW 27/3N/2E/9 SW
Black Hawk 70	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316240	Lode	20.66	2017-0202883	27/3N/2E/9 SW 27/3N/2E/16 NW
Black Hawk 71	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316241	Lode	20.66	2017-0202884	27/3N/2E/20 NE, NW

Claim Name	Claimant	BLM Case #	Claim Type	Acres	San Bernardino County Doc #	MERIDIAN/TOWNSHIP RANGE/SECTION/ SUBDIVISION
Black Hawk 72	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316242	Lode	20.66	2017-0202885	27/3N/2E/20 NE, NW
Black Hawk 73	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316243	Lode	20.66	2017-0202886	27/3N/2E/20 NE, NW 27/3N/2E/17 SE
Black Hawk 74	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316244	Lode	20.66	2017-0202887	27/3N/2E/17 SE 27/3N/2E/20 NE
Black Hawk 75	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316245	Lode	20.66	2017-0202888	27/3N/2E/17 SE 27/3N/2E/20 NE
Black Hawk 76	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316246	Lode	20.66	2017-0202889	27/3N/2E/17 SE
Black Hawk 77	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316247	Lode	20.66	2017-0202890	27/3N/2E/17 SW 27/3N/2E/16 SE
Black Hawk 78	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316248	Lode	20.66	2017-0202891	27/3N/2E/16 SE 27/3N/2E/17 SW
Black Hawk 79	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316249	Lode	20.66	2017-0202892	27/3N/2E/16 NW, SW 27/3N/2E/17 SE
Black Hawk 80	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316250	Lode	20.66	2017-0202893	27/3N/2E/16 NW, SW
Black Hawk 81	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316251	Lode	20.66	2017-0202894	27/3N/2E/16 NW, SW
Black Hawk 82	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316252	Lode	20.66	2017-0202895	27/3N/2E/16 NE, NW, SW
Black Hawk 83	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316253	Lode	20.66	2017-0202896	27/3N/2E/16 SW
Black Hawk 84	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316254	Lode	20.66	2017-0202897	27/3N/2E/16 NE, NW
Black Hawk 85	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316255	Lode	20.66	2017-0202898	27/3N/2E/20 NE
Black Hawk 86	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316256	Lode	20.66	2017-0202899	27/3N/2E/20 NE
Black Hawk 87	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316257	Lode	20.66	2017-0202900	27/3N/2E/20 NE
Black Hawk 88	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316258	Lode	20.66	2017-0202901	27/3N/2E/21 NW 27/3N/2E/20 NE
Black Hawk 89	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316259	Lode	20.66	2017-0202902	27/3N/2E/21 NW 27/3N/2E/20 NE

Claim Name	Claimant	BLM Case #	Claim Type	Acres	San Bernardino County Doc #	MERIDIAN/TOWNSHIP RANGE/SECTION/ SUBDIVISION
Black Hawk 90	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316260	Lode	20.66	2017-0202903	27/3N/2E/20 NE 27/3N/2E/16 SW 27/3N/2E/21 NW 27/3N/2E/17 SE
Black Hawk 91	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316261	Lode	20.66	2017-0202904	27/3N/2E/16 SW 27/3N/2E/17 SE 27/3N/2E/21 NW
Black Hawk 92	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316262	Lode	20.66	2017-0202905	27/3N/2E/16 SW 27/3N/2E/21 NW
Black Hawk 93	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316263	Lode	20.66	2017-0202906	27/3N/2E/16 SW
Black Hawk 94	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316264	Lode	20.66	2017-0202907	27/3N/2E/16 SW, SE
Black Hawk 95	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316265	Lode	20.66	2017-0202908	27/3N/2E/16 SW, SE
Black Hawk 96	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316266	Lode	20.66	2017-0202909	27/3N/2E/16 NE, NW, SW, SE
Black Hawk 97	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316267	Lode	20.66	2017-0202910	27/3N/2E/16 NE, NW, SE
Black Hawk 98	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316268	Lode	20.66	2017-0202911	27/3N/2E/16 NE, SE
Black Hawk 99	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316269	Lode	20.66	2017-0202912	27/3N/2E/20 NE, SE
Black Hawk 100	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316270	Lode	20.66	2017-0202913	27/3N/2E/20 NE, SE 27/3N/2E/21 NW, SW
Black Hawk 101	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316271	Lode	20.66	2017-0202914	27/3N/2E/21 NW 27/3N/2E/20 NE
Black Hawk 102	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316272	Lode	20.66	2017-0202915	27/3N/2E/20 NE 27/3N/2E/21 NW
Black Hawk 103	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316273	Lode	20.66	2017-0202916	27/3N/2E/21 NW
Black Hawk 104	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316274	Lode	20.66	2017-0202917	27/3N/2E/21 NW
Black Hawk 105	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316275	Lode	20.66	2017-0202918	27/3N/2E/21 NW, SW
Black Hawk 106	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316276	Lode	20.66	2017-0202919	27/3N/2E/21 NE, NW, SW 27/3N/2E/16 SE
Black Hawk 107	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316277	Lode	20.66	2017-0202920	27/3N/2E/16 SW, SE 27/3N/2E/21 NE, NW

Claim Name	Claimant	BLM Case #	Claim Type	Acres	San Bernardino County Doc #	MERIDIAN/TOWNSHIP RANGE/SECTION/ SUBDIVISION
Black Hawk 108	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316278	Lode	20.66	2017-0202921	27/3N/2E/21 NE 27/3N/2E/16 SW, SE
Black Hawk 109	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316279	Lode	20.66	2017-0202922	27/3N/2E/16 SE
Black Hawk 110	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316280	Lode	20.66	2017-0202923	27/3N/2E/16 SE
Black Hawk 111	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316281	Lode	20.66	2017-0202924	27/3N/2E/16 SE
Black Hawk 112	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316282	Lode	20.66	2017-0202925	27/3N/2E/15 SW 27/3N/2E/16 NE, SE
Black Hawk 113	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316283	Lode	20.66	2017-0202926	27/3N/2E/21 SW 27/3N/2E/20 SE
Black Hawk 114	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316284	Lode	20.66	2017-0202927	27/3N/2E/21 NW, SW 27/3N/2E/20 SE
Black Hawk 115	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316285	Lode	20.66	2017-0202928	27/3N/2E021 NW, SW
Black Hawk 116	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316286	Lode	20.66	2017-0202929	27/3N/2E/21 NW, SW
Black Hawk 117	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316287	Lode	20.66	2017-0202930	27/3N/2E/21 NW, SW
Black Hawk 118	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316288	Lode	20.66	2017-0202931	27/3N/2E/21 NE, NW
Black Hawk 119	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316289	Lode	20.66	2017-0202932	27/3N/2E/21 NE, NW
Black Hawk 120	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316290	Lode	20.66	2017-0202933	27/3N/2E/21 NE, NW
Black Hawk 121	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316291	Lode	20.66	2017-0202934	27/3N/2E/21 NE
Black Hawk 122	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316292	Lode	20.66	2017-0202935	27/3N/2E/16 SE 27/3N/2E/21 NE
Black Hawk 123	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316293	Lode	20.66	2017-0202936	27/3N/2E/21 NE 27/3N/2E/16 SE
Black Hawk 124	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316294	Lode	20.66	2017-0202937	27/3N/2E/21 NE 27/3N/2E/06 SE 27/3N/2E/22 NW 27/3N/2E/15 SW
Black Hawk 125	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316295	Lode	20.66	2017-0202938	27/3N/2E/15 SW 27/3N/2E/22 NW 27/3N/2E/16 SE

Claim Name	Claimant	BLM Case #	Claim Type	Acres	San Bernardino County Doc #	MERIDIAN/TOWNSHIP RANGE/SECTION/ SUBDIVISION
Black Hawk 126	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316296	Lode	20.66	2017-0202939	27/3N/2E/15 SW 27/3N/2E/16 SE
Black Hawk 127	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316297	Lode	20.66	2017-0202940	27/3N/2E/21 SW
Black Hawk 128	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316298	Lode	20.66	2017-0202941	27/3N/2E/21 SW
Black Hawk 129	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316299	Lode	20.66	2017-0202942	27/3N/2E/21 NW, SW
Black Hawk 130	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316300	Lode	20.66	2017-0202943	27/3N/2E/21 SW, SE
Black Hawk 131	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316301	Lode	20.66	2017-0202944	27/3N/2E/21 NE, NW, SW, SE
Black Hawk 132	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316302	Lode	20.66	2017-0202945	27/3N/2E/21 NE, NW, SE
Black Hawk 133	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316303	Lode	20.66	2017-0202946	27/3N/2E/21 NE, NW, SE
Black Hawk 134	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316304	Lode	20.66	2017-0202947	27/3N/2E/21 NE
Black Hawk 135	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316305	Lode	20.66	2017-0202948	27/3N/2E/22 NW 27/3N/2E/21 NE
Black Hawk 136	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316306	Lode	20.66	2017-0202949	27/3N/2E/21 NE 27/3N/2E/22 NW
Black Hawk 137	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316307	Lode	20.66	2017-0202950	27/3N/2E/22 NW 27/3N/2E/21 NE
Black Hawk 138	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316308	Lode	20.66	2017-0202951	27/3N/2E/22 NW 27/3N/2E/21 NE
Black Hawk 139	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316309	Lode	20.66	2017-0202952	27/3N/2E/15 SW 27/3N/2E/22 NW
Black Hawk 140	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316310	Lode	20.66	2017-0202953	27/3N/2E/18 SW 27/3N/2E/22 NW
Black Hawk 141	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316311	Lode	20.66	2017-0202954	27/3N/2E/28 NE, NW 27/3N/2E/28 SW, SE
Black Hawk 142	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316312	Lode	20.66	2017-0202955	27/3N/2E/20 SW, SE 27/3N/2E/20 NE, NW
Black Hawk 143	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316313	Lode	20.66	2017-0202956	27/3N/2E/21 SW, SE
Black Hawk 144	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316314	Lode	20.66	2017-0202957	27/3N/2E/21 SE

Claim Name	Claimant	BLM Case #	Claim Type	Acres	San Bernardino County Doc #	MERIDIAN/TOWNSHIP RANGE/SECTION/ SUBDIVISION
Black Hawk 145	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316315	Lode	20.66	2017-0202958	27/3N/2E/21 SE
Black Hawk 146	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316316	Lode	20.66	2017-0202959	27/3N/2E/21 SE
Black Hawk 147	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316317	Lode	20.66	2017-0202960	27/3N/2E/21 NE, SE 27/3N/2E/22 SW
Black Hawk 148	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316318	Lode	20.66	2017-0202961	27/3N/2E/20 NW, SW 27/3N/2E/20 NE, SE
Black Hawk 149	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316319	Lode	20.66	2017-0202962	27/3N/2E/22 NW, SW 27/3N/2E/21 NE
Black Hawk 150	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316320	Lode	20.66	2017-0202963	27/3N/2E/22 NW, SW
Black Hawk 151	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316321	Lode	20.66	2017-0202964	27/3N/2E/22 NW
Black Hawk 152	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316322	Lode	20.66	2017-0202965	27/3N/2E/22 NW
Black Hawk 153	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316323	Lode	20.66	2017-0202966	27/3N/2E/22 NE, NW
Black Hawk 154	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316324	Lode	20.66	2017-0202967	27/3N/2E/22 NE, NW
Black Hawk 155	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316325	Lode	20.66	2017-0202968	27/3N/2E/28 NE, NW
Black Hawk 156	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316326	Lode	20.66	2017-0202969	27/3N/2E/21 SE 27/3N/2E/28 NE
Black Hawk 157	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316327	Lode	20.66	2017-0202970	27/3N/2E/21 SE 27/3N/2E/28 NE
Black Hawk 158	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316328	Lode	20.66	2017-0202971	27/3N/2E/28 NE 27/3N/2E/21 SE
Black Hawk 159	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316329	Lode	20.66	2017-0202972	27/3N/2E/21 SE 27/3N/2E/22 SW
Black Hawk 160	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316330	Lode	20.66	2017-0202973	27/3N/2E/22 SW 27/3N/2E/21 SE
Black Hawk 161	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316331	Lode	20.66	2017-0202974	27/3N/2E/22 SW 27/3N/2E/21 NE, SE
Black Hawk 162	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316332	Lode	20.66	2017-0202975	27/3N/2E/22 SW
Black Hawk 163	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316333	Lode	20.66	2017-0202976	27/3N/2E/22 SW

Claim Name	Claimant	BLM Case #	Claim Type	Acres	San Bernardino County Doc #	MERIDIAN/TOWNSHIP RANGE/SECTION/ SUBDIVISION
Black Hawk 164	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316334	Lode	20.66	2017-0202977	27/3N/2E/22 NW, SW
Black Hawk 165	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316335	Lode	20.66	2017-0202978	27/3N/2E/22 NE, NW, SW, SE
Black Hawk 166	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316336	Lode	20.66	2017-0202979	27/3N/2E/22 NE, NW, SW, SE
Black Hawk 167	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316337	Lode	20.66	2017-0202980	27/3N/2E/22 NE, NW
Black Hawk 168	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316338	Lode	20.66	2017-0202981	27/3N/2E/22 NE
Black Hawk 169	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316339	Lode	20.66	2017-0202982	27/3N/2E/19 NE 27/3N/2E/18 SW, SE
Black Hawk 170	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316340	Lode	20.66	2017-0202983	27/3N/2E/18 SW, SE
Black Hawk 171	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316341	Lode	20.66	2017-0202984	27/3N/2E/18 SW
Black Hawk 172	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316342	Lode	20.66	2017-0202985	27/3N/2E/18 SW, SE
Black Hawk 173	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316343	Lode	20.66	2017-0202986	27/3N/2E/19 NE 27/3N/2E/20 NW 27/3N/2E/18 SE
Black Hawk 174	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316344	Lode	20.66	2017-0202987	27/3N/2E/17 SW 27/3N/2E/19 NE 27/3N/2E/18 SE 27/3N/2E/20 NW
Black Hawk 175	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316345	Lode	20.66	2017-0202988	27/3N/2E/20 NW 27/3N/2E/19 NE
Black Hawk 176	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316346	Lode	20.66	2017-0202989	27/3N/2E/19 NE 27/3N/2E/20 NW
Black Hawk 177	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316347	Lode	20.66	2017-0202990	27/3N/2E/20/ NE
Black Hawk 178	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC316348	Lode	20.66	2017-0202991	27/3N/2E/19 NE, NW
Hilltop	Blackhawk Rising LLC	CAMC314375	Lode	20.66	2016-0534481	27/3N/2E/21 NE. NW, SE

Table 3. Patented Claim Statistics

Claim	Owner	Survey No.	Acreage	APN
Lookout	Blackhawk Rising, LLC	5646	20.661	0447-131-04
Senator	Blackhawk Rising, LLC	5659A	13.774	0447-131-04
Blackhawk	Blackhawk Rising, LLC	5659A	12.054	0447-131-04
Cliff	Blackhawk Rising, LLC	5659A	16.330	0447-131-04
Arlington	Blackhawk Rising, LLC	5679A	20.661	0447-131-02
Santa Fe	Blackhawk Rising, LLC	5679A	19.996	0447-131-02
Opera	Blackhawk Rising, LLC	5679A	17.793	0447-131-02
Blackhawk Mill Site	Blackhawk Rising, LLC	5679B	4.998	0447-131-06

The patented claims are issued by the federal government and give the owner exclusive title to the locatable minerals and title to the surface and other resources. To obtain a patent, the owner of a mining claim must prove to the federal government that the claim contains locatable minerals that can be extracted at a profit. A patented claim can be used for any purpose desired by the owner, just like any other real estate. The Blackhawk property patented lode and mill site claims were patented by the U.S.A federal government in 1924. The BLM mineral claims are accessible under the provisions of the Mining Law of 1872, subject to the approval from the US Forest Service and/or Bureau of Land Management. Ownership of the claims gives the right, subject to federal, state, and local permits and approvals, to explore for and develop mineral resources, but gives no surface rights. Blackhawk mineral claims are located on both BLM and U.S. Forest Service lands.

KAPA is required to pay annual federal claim maintenance fees to the United States BLM in the amount of $165 per claim per year in respect of lode mineral claims. These annual payments are due by August 31 of each year. All of Blackhawk's lode mineral claims are valid until September 01, 2021.

Property taxes are also payable to San Bernardino County for the eight patented claims. Payments are due annually and total $3,785.15.

The authors have reviewed the BLM online data base and the findings of the GSNT title report and confirm that all patented and lode mineral claims are current as of 2021 with respect to fees, taxes, and levies.

Reports on title prepared by GSNT confirm that title to the eight patented claims and 179 unpatented mining claims is held by Blackhawk Rising, LLC. The eight patented claims have no record of any unreleased liens or encumbrances.

The GSNT report on the 179 unpatented claims affirms that the claims have generally been located and maintained in accordance with state and federal mining law and are presently valid and defensible. Federal Claim Maintenance fees are current through the 2021 assessment year, and County "Proofs of Labor" and "Notices of Intent to Hold" have been filed in the Official Records of San Bernardino County for each assessment year and are current through the 2021 assessment year. No unreleased liens or encumbrances are recorded against the claims.

The GSNT report identified the following potential conflicts with pre-existing (i.e. senior) unpatented mining claims. The Quantus claims overstake these senior claims as follows:

- Section 7. The Cushenbury Mine Trust unpatented placer claims (located 2007) are senior locations in comparison to any conflicting Blackhawk claims.
- Section 8. The four Big Bear association unpatented placer claims located in 2009 (160 acres each, totalling 640 acres) cover all of Section 8 and are senior to any conflicting Blackhawk claims.
- Section 9. The Little Joe Lode V lode claim, and the Little Joe LMS No II placer claim (located 2007) located partially in the SW ¼ of Section 9, and the Big Bear association placer claim located in 2009, and covering all of Section 9, are senior locations in comparison to any conflicting Blackhawk claims.
- Section 16. The little Joe LMS No 1 association placer claim, Little Joe LMS No II placer claim, Little Joe No III placer claim, Little Joe Lode IV lode claim, and Little Joe Lode V lode claim all located in 2007 are located throughout Section 16 and are senior to any conflicting Blackhawk claims. The WH group of unpatented lode claims (located 1995) in the south half of Section 16 are senior to any conflicting Blackhawk claims. The Big Bar association placer claims (located 2009) covering all of the NE ¼ of Section 16 are senior to any conflicting Blackhawk claims.
- Section 17. The Little Joe LMS No IV placer claim located in part of the NE ¼ of Section 17, Little Joe LMS No V placer claim located partially in each quarter section, Little Joe I lode claim located in the east half of Section 17, all located in 2007, are

senior locations in comparison to any conflicting Blackhawk claims. The WH unpatented lode claims located in 1995 occupy a portion of the SE ¼ of Section 17 and are senior to any conflicting Blackhawk claims.

- Section 18. In 1948 a group of association place claims were located over the entirety of Section 18. The Cushenbury Mine Trust is the current claimant, and these claims are senior to any conflicting Blackhawk claims.
- Section 19. The Cushenbury No. 16A unpatented association placer located in 1953 covers all of the NW ¼ of Section 19 and is a senior location to any conflicting Blackhawk claims. The Arlington #2-#4 and Santa Fe #2-#4 unpatented lodes, located in 1995, appear to cover the entirety of the NE ¼ of Section 19, and are senior to any conflicting Blackhawk claims.
- Section 20. In 1995, the WH 5,7 and 9 unpatented lode claims were located in the NE ¼ of Section 20. The claims are senior locations to any conflicting Blackhawk claims. The Opera #3 and #4 and Santa Fe #2-#4 unpatented lode claims located in 1995 appear to be located within the NW ¼ of Section 20 and are senior to any conflicting Blackhawk claims.
- Section 21. Located in 1995, the WH 5-10 and 15 unpatented lode claims are located in the N ½ of Section 21 and are senior to any conflicting Blackhawk claims.
- Section 22. The Rambler unpatented lode claim (located 2012) is located in the W ½ of Section 22 and is senior to any conflicting Blackhawk claims.

The GSNT report identified potential conflicts with senior claim locations. The public records do not give enough information to determine the exact extent of the conflict. In order to do that, a physical examination of the location of the boundary markers for the relevant Blackhawk claims in relation to the boundary markers for the potential conflicting claims would need to be undertaken, and with GPS coordinates map the overlap to identify the area of potential invalidity.

However, even if a junior location overlaps a valid senior position, it is not automatically void, but voidable upon the determination of a court of competent jurisdiction that the senior location had legal priority. Therefore, if the claims are considered active and in good standing by the BLM, as the Blackhawk claims are, the claim holder can access, permit, and develop the claims unless and until the holder of the conflicting claims brings legal action to adjudicate the respective rights of the claimholders.

The legal and beneficial owner of the eight patented claims and the 179 unpatented mining claims is Blackhawk Rising, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company (the Optionor). Pursuant to an Amended and Restated Blackhawk Mineral Property Option Agreement among the Optionor, Quantus (the Optionee) and Raven Royalty Development Corp., formerly Blackcali Ventures Ltd. ("Raven Royalty"), the Optionor granted Quantus an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Property ("the Agreement"), subject to a Net Smelter Returns Royalty and a Gross Rock Royalty.

On September 22, 2020 Quantus and KAPA Capital Inc. entered into an acquisition agreement (the "Acquisition Agreement") and an arrangement agreement (the "Arrangement Agreement"), pursuant to both of the parties agreeing to complete the proposed qualifying transaction with the TSX Venture Exchange on the terms set out therein. Pursuant to the Acquisition Agreement, upon the completion of the proposed qualifying transaction, KAPA will issue its common shares and warrants in exchange for all the issued and outstanding Quantus common shares.

In furtherance of the exercise of the option to acquire the mineral property option agreement dated December 12, 2016 and amended and restated dated February 21, 2020 and further amended December 31, 2020 for the development of the Property among Quantus, Blackhawk Rising, LLC and Raven Royalty (the "Blackhawk Mineral Property Option Agreement"), by June 30, 2021, Quantus shall allot and issue 750,000 common shares at a deemed price of CDN$0.10 per common share to the sole owners of Blackhawk Rising LLC, the legal and beneficial owner of the Property in the following proportions: 412,500 common shares to Kathryn Butterfield and 337,500 Quantus Shares to Nancy Hawthorne.

Each Quantus common share that is issued and outstanding will be transferred, and will be deemed to be transferred, without any act or formality on the Quantus shareholder's part, to KAPA in exchange for one (1) fully paid and non-assessable KAPA common share. KAPA will indirectly own a 100% interest of the Property thereafter.

Upon the completion of the proposed qualifying transaction, KAPA shall wholly own Quantus and Quantus shall wholly own the Blackhawk Property which shall be subject only to the Blackhawk Mineral Property NSR, and the Blackhawk Mineral Property Gross Rock Royalty described below.

No commercial mining activities may commence on the Property until all payments and issuances have been made by the Optionee other than the Optionee may extract up to

10,000 tons of bulk sample for metallurgical work and if any portion of the bulk sample is sold, a Net Smelter Returns Royalty ("NSR") and Gross Rock Royalty shall be due.

The Optionee agrees that the property is subject to a 2% Blackhawk Mineral Property NSR royalty and a 2% Blackhawk Mineral Property Gross Rock Royalty payable to the Optionor.

The Optionee agrees that with respect to any mining operations performed by or on behalf of the Optionee in the Area of Influence: (i) the Optionee shall pay a 1% Area of Influence NSR Royalty to the Optionor and a 1% Area of Influence NSR Royalty to Raven Royalty and (ii) the Optionee shall pay a 1% Area of Influence Gross Rock Royalty to the Optionor and a 1% Area of Influence Gross Rock Royalty to Raven Royalty.

The Optionee shall have the right, at any time, to purchase one (1%) percent of the Blackhawk Mineral Property NSR royalty (that is, reducing the Blackhawk Mineral Property NSR royalty from two (2%) percent) by paying the sum of $750,000 to the Optionor.

The Optionee shall have the right, at ant time, to purchase one (1%) percent of the Area of Influence NSR (that is reducing the total Area of Influence NSR royalty from two (2%) percent to one (1%) percent by paying the sum of $375,000 to the Optionor and $375,000 to Raven Royalty. If the Optionee purchases one (1%) percent of the Area of Influence NSR, the Optionor and Raven Royalty shall each sell one-half of one (0.5%) percent of their respective Area of Influence NSR to the Optionee.

4.3 LOCATION OF MINERALIZATION AND FACILITIES

The location of main zones of known mineralization, historic workings and processing plant facilities are noted on Figure 3. There are no presently active mines on the property.

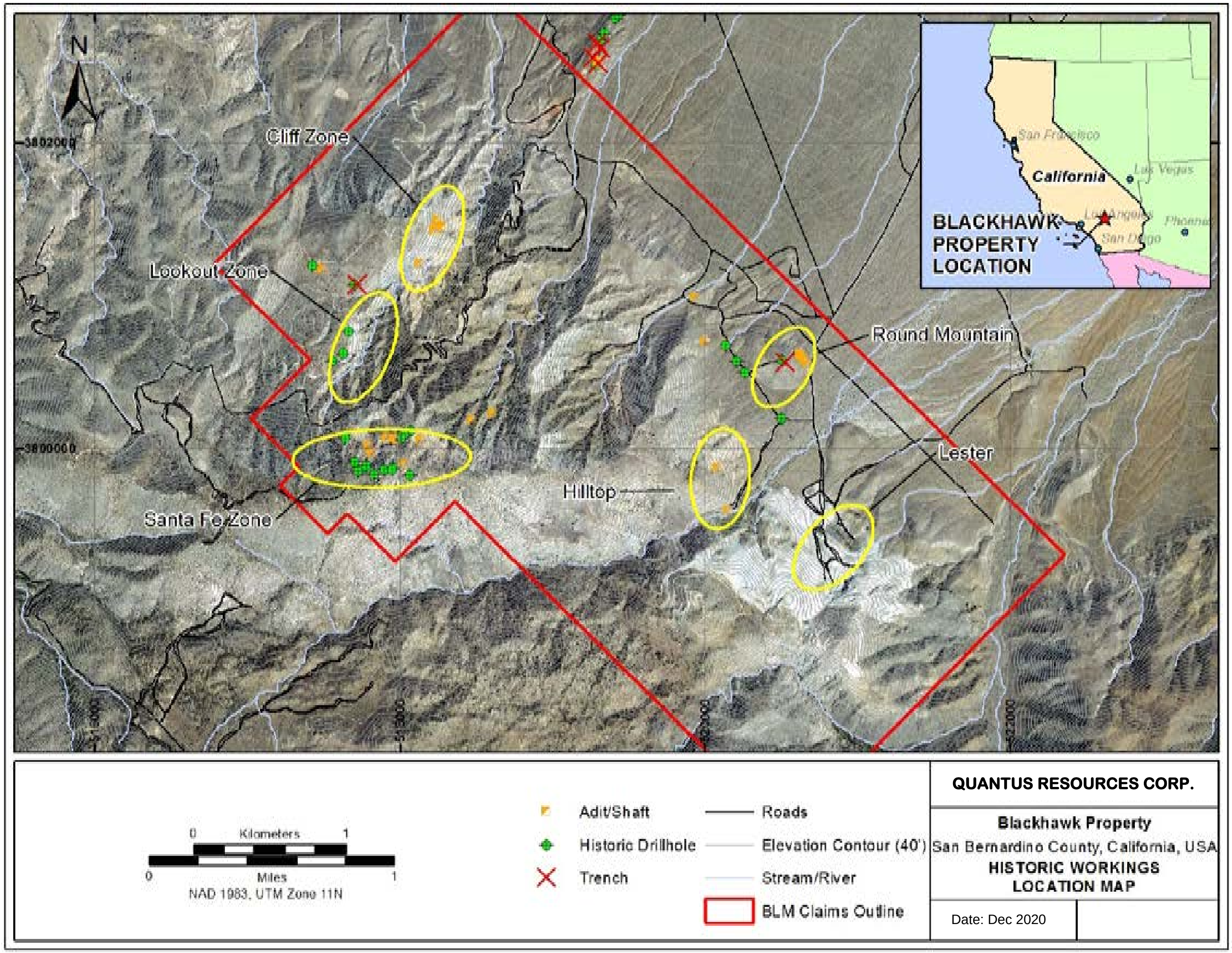

Figure 3. Historic workings location map

4.4 ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES

The authors are not aware of any known environmental liabilities at the Blackhawk mining property.

KAPA informed the authors that during June-July 2017, JJ Restoration Services of Lucerne Valley, California was commissioned to clean up and re-vegetate the approximately two-acre site of the historic Blackhawk mining operation to meet the state of California's Surface Mining and Reclamation Act, County of San Bernardino Surface Mining and Reclamation Ordinance, and San Bernardino National Forests standards. A report detailing the results of the reclamation work was filed with the county of San Bernardino in July 2017.

4.5 PERMITS AND LAND USE AGREEMENTS

Any exploration work on federal BLM land which creates surface disturbance on mineral claims is subject to BLM rules and regulations. A Notice of Intent to Operate and the required reclamation bond must be filed with the BLM for surface disturbances under 5.0 acres (2.02 ha), and usually can be obtained within a 30 to 60-day period. BLM approval of the Notice must be obtained before any surface disturbance takes place. A Plan of Operations is required to be filed with the BLM if there is greater than 5.0 acres of new surface disturbance involved with the planned exploration work. A Plan of Operations can be a lengthy process depending on the nature of the intended work, the level of reclamation bonding required, the need for archaeological surveys, and other factors as may be determined by the BLM.

Exploration on U.S. Forest Service lands is administered by the U.S. Forest Service. Regulations require that "significant disturbance of surface resources" requires the submittal of a Plan of Operations.

The County generally approves exploration activities through issuance of a temporary use permit. If exploration activities disturb more than one acre of land, an approved reclamation plan is required.

The patented claims come with Vested Rights, fully transferable. To permit mining on the patented claims, a Reclamation Plan must be submitted. A Conditional Use Permit is not required.

Exploration work completed to date by Quantus has not required a permit other than a temporary use permit from the County. The recommended Phase One exploration program at Blackhawk does not include any surface disturbance. KAPA will require a temporary use permit from San Bernardino County to complete the recommended Phase One exploration program.

4.6 FACTORS AND RISKS

No other factors or risks are known that may affect access, title or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources,

5.1 INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Blackhawk property is in the southeastern part of the State of California approximately 60 km northwest of Palm Springs. The property, which totals about 1438.7 hectares, can be easily accessed from the town of Lucerne Valley, California which is located about 75 km northwest of the city of Palm Springs. The property is accessible from Lucerne Valley by traveling about 15 km to the east on State Highway 247, then southwards for 8 km via Santa Fe Fire Road. A network of narrow mountain roads and trails, many in disrepair, provide access throughout the property including the areas of historical drilling and underground development.

The property has a typical dry desert climate with hot summers and cool winters and is best described as semi-arid to arid. The San Bernardino area experiences an average of about 30 cm of annual precipitation of which about 30% may occur as snow equivalent at higher elevations. Summers are typically hot with temperatures averaging about 30°C and occasionally exceeding 50°C. Temperatures in winter average about 5°C to 10°C and occasionally reach lows of -10°C. The climate is generally amenable to year-round exploration work with adequate preparation.

The nearby towns of Lucerne Valley (population 6,000), Yucca Valley (21,000) and Victorville (120,000) are the nearest major supply centers of San Bernardino County, as well as distribution hubs for local trade and commerce related to the agriculture, tourism, and mineral industries. These towns have the necessary resources to support mineral exploration such as accommodations, communications, equipment and supplies and an available skilled labour force for mining and exploration. The western portion of the Lucerne Valley Limestone Province, in the vicinity of the Blackhawk property, is currently being mined for cement-grade, high brightness, high- grade calcite limestone by operators including Mitsubishi Cement.

Depending on the ultimate extent of mineralization identified on the property, the current claim base seems sufficient to contain all the aspects of a large modern mining operation, including adequate areas for plant, waste and tailings disposal, and other recovery designs. Water would need to be obtained from privately owned and operated wells in the vicinity; however, expanded operations will likely require purpose-built access to subsurface waters. A 75-gallon-per-minute water well is located on the Cliff claim but needs rehabilitation or re-drilling. An active power line runs along the junction of State Highway 247 and the Santa Fe Fire Road, approximately 8 km from the centre of the area of known gold mineralization.

The property lies within the San Bernardino Mountains in the eastern part of the Transverse Range Province. The property has generally rugged topography with many steep slopes covered by talus. Overall relief is about 750 m with elevations ranging from 1300 m to 2050 m above sea level at the peak of Blackhawk Mountain. Vegetation consists primarily of scattered growths of the Creosote shrub community and Joshua trees, Manzanita and Pinyon pine. The density of Pinyon pine increases above the 1,800-metre elevation.

6.0 Exploration History

Gold mining in the San Bernardino Mountains began with the discovery of placer gold in Holcomb Valley in 1860. Gold was initially discovered at Blackhawk Mountain in 1887 by James Cook and Osmond Leach. A ten-stamp mill was installed on the Lookout claim and operated for a short while.

Between 1922 and 1939 the Arlington Mining Company pursued small scale development in the Cliff and Blackhawk claim areas and installed a 25-ton amalgamation and cyanide plant in Blackhawk Canyon. The most extensively developed area was the Santa Fe group of deposits. By 1926, mining operations had reached the fourth level at Calle de Oro at the western end of the Santa Fe claim area where a series of five or more parallel dark red siliceous "veins", ranging from 8 cm to 2 metres in thickness, and located 10 to 45 metres above the Santa Fe thrust fault, were selectively mined from the carbonate host. By 1931, nearly 3,650 metres of underground development on four levels had reportedly been developed (Ely, 1982). Mining records (Del Mar, 1928, 1932) indicate higher grade gold and base metal values in the lower parts of the extensive underground workings.

In 1939, Santa Fe Gold Mines took over operation of the property and built a 600 ton per day sand leaching cyanide plant. The mining operation was not sufficiently developed to sustain the feed tonnage required and the operation failed in less than a year.

Some of the management of the Santa Fe operation then formed a company, Mines Inc., and operated on a small scale until December 1942 when all gold mining was terminated by War Production Board Order L208. Production during the period 1890 to 1942 is estimated at 10,000 ounces of gold with an unknown amount of silver (Ely, 1982).

Small scale production also occurred at the Hilltop and Lester Dale mines. Available records indicate several short tunnels and shallow shafts at Lester with a small unrecorded amount of gold produced in the 1920's (Tucker and Sampson, 1931). A small unrecorded amount of gold and silver was reportedly produced at Hilltop in 1952 (Goodwin, 1957).

Geo Surveys Inc. of Colorado Springs obtained the property in 1974 and assessment work was recorded through 1980. Geo Surveys reportedly drilled between 8 and 12 holes to explore the down dip mineralization in the Santa Fe, Lookout, Blackhawk, and Cliff claim areas using rotary air first and later a down-hole hammer. Available data shows that drill holes ranged in depth from 30m (100ft) to 165m (543ft). Drilling encountered difficulty with caving, poor returns and stuck pipe and the project was eventually abandoned.

In 1981 Blackhawk Mines Corp. (Del Peterson owner) acquired a lease on the property and staked over 1,400 acres in claims and began attempting to reopen the Calle de Oro workings (Ely, 1982). In addition, Blackhawk Mines Corp. reportedly collected a large number of surface samples, both small and in bulk. In 1982, NICOR Mineral Ventures Ltd. (Perry, 1982) examined the property to determine if a joint venture on the property with Blackhawk Mines Corp. was merited. NICOR geologically mapped the Lookout and Cliff Zones and took 64 chip and channel samples. Results of the surface sampling were generally positive, but no agreement was reached between NICOR and Blackhawk Mines Corp.

During the mid 1980's to early 1990's Amerigold Inc. and then Haber Inc. controlled the property. In 1985 Amerigold optioned the property to Galli Exploration. Galli conducted a reverse circulation drilling program on the Blackhawk, Cliff, Lookout and Santa Fe claims that consisted of 18 holes for a total of 1,090 metres and additionally conducted a limited bulk sampling program consisting of 21 samples averaging about 225 kg each. Drill hole depths ranged from 35 to 96m (115 to 315ft). All holes were assayed for gold and silver on 1.5m (5ft) intervals.

Broad zones of low and erratic gold and silver values were returned from the Geo Surveys and Galli drilling, including drill lengths of 3.05m of 2.16 g/t Au from 65.6m to 68.65m and 25.9m of 0.76 g/t Au from 132.5m to 158.4m from Geo Surveys hole BH-6. Reported drill intercepts are intercept length and not true widths. The precise orientation of mineralization is not known. Due to the brecciated nature of the host carbonate rock and generally poor drilling recovery, it was proposed that the assays were questionable due to the loss of fine grained gold in the interstices of the breccia fragments during drilling. Further losses were proposed to have occurred as fine gold escaped the cyclone during reverse circulation drilling (Ames, 1986).

In 1988, Billiton Minerals U.S.A. optioned the property after identifying the Blackhawk property as a potential Olympic Dam deposit-type target and conducted a major geological mapping, surface sampling and bulk sampling program on the Blackhawk property. Seven drill holes were completed using a Yost Clamshell Excavator. Five holes were drilled at the Cliff Zone and two at the Lookout Zone for a total of 186 metres. Most holes were about 40 metres deep with two holes lost at the Cliff Zone before reaching target depth. The clamshell is a compressed air type excavator. It excavates a 0.9 metre diameter hole producing a sample of about 2,275 kg for each 1.5 m interval. Prior to and in conjunction with drilling, the Cliff, Lookout and Santa Fe Zones were rock sampled in detail (531 rock chip samples) along existing and newly established benches and road cuts. At the Santa Fe Zone 13 bulk samples, about 2,275 kg each, were collected using a backhoe. All samples from the clamshell drilling and the backhoe sampling were wet screened with the -1/8 in (3.125 mm) fraction being submitted for assay. Data generated from this program was used in part to test Amerigolds theory that gold values were under reported during previous drilling. The clamshell drill holes essentially twinned several of the reverse circulation holes at the Cliff and Lookout zones and the backhoe samples were collected near reverse circulation holes at the Santa Fe Zone. Billiton concluded that their clamshell and backhoe results generally supported the grades established by the earlier rotary and reverse circulation drilling and that gold and silver showed severe nugget effects which require utmost care during sampling, sample preparation, sample storage and assaying (Coolen,1988). Billiton relinquished their option on the property in 1988.

Very poorly documented records indicate that the Blackhawk property was optioned and explored by USMX Inc. during the period 1989-1990. USMX reportedly drilled seven holes in 1989 to a maximum depth of 183 m (600 ft.). No results are available for this drilling, or any indication of drilling methods utilized. Available documents also indicate that USMX prepared gravity concentrates from samples of breccia matrix using a Knelson Concentrator.

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The structural geology of western California is strongly influenced by the San Andreas Fault, a 1300 km long right-lateral strike-slip continental transform fault that extends from the Mexican border north to Cape Mendocino in northern California. This fault defines the tectonic boundary between the oceanic Pacific Plate to the west and the continental North America Plate to the east. The San Andreas Fault Zone has been subdivided into three segments listed from north to south: the northern fault domain, the middle or creeping fault domain and the southern fault domain (Figure 4).

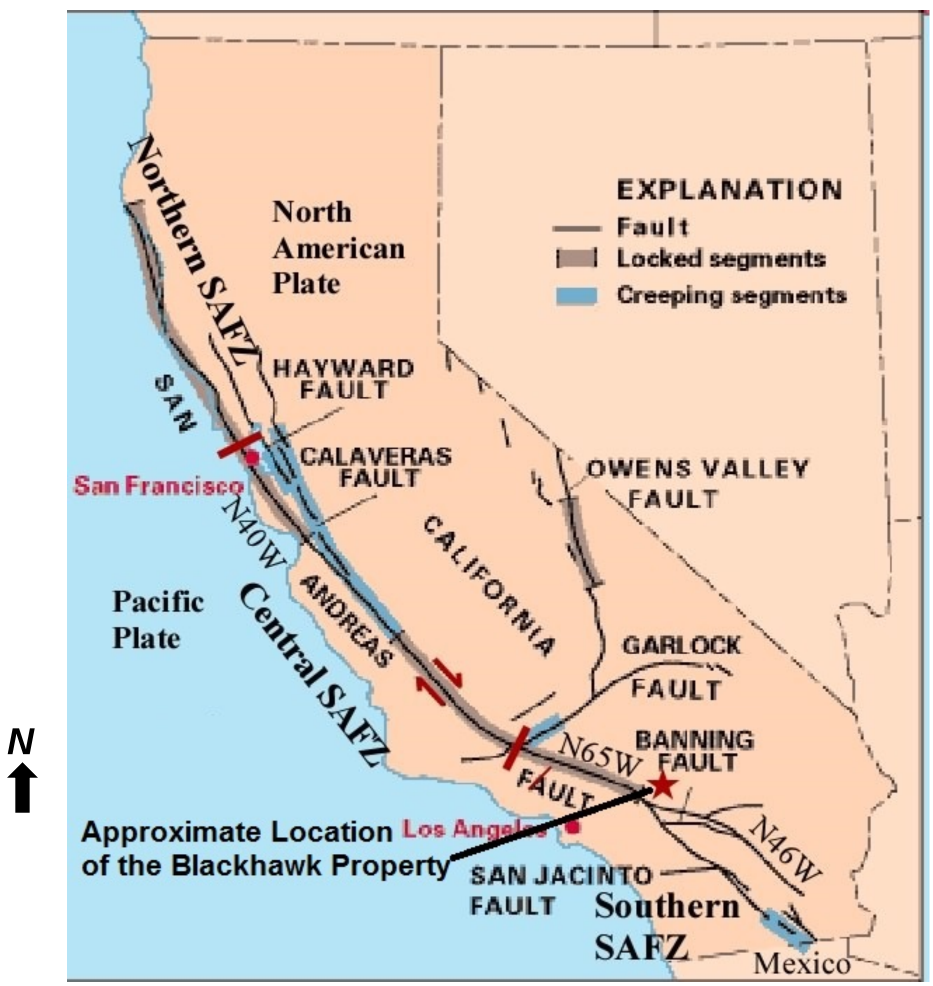

Figure 4. Blackhawk property location relative to the San Andreas Fault Zone (SAFZ)

From approximately Santa Barbara north-westward, the northern and central domains of this transform fault display a relatively straight trend of ~N40 W. The south domain is comprised of two segments; a N65W segment that extends from Santa Barbara to Desert Hot Springs and N46W segment south of Desert Hot Springs, the latter segment is sub-parallel to the northern segment. This N65W segment is termed the Big Bend in the San Andreas Fault Zone. The Blackhawk property is located approximately 25 km north of the inflection point where the fault zone changes trend from N46W to N65W.

The change in plate motion along the Pacific-North American plate boundary from N46W to N65W along the southern segment of the San Andreas Fault Zone has induced significant stresses on the North American crust on both sides of the fault zone. These stresses are expressed by near- and far-field structural styles. The near field structures are recorded by strike slip along the main San Andreas fault segments and secondary structures. In domains undergoing oblique plate motion adjacent to the San Andreas system, the near- to intermediate-field deformation is represented by two styles of deformation: wide decollement with internally deforming thrust sheets and narrow high angle structures having significant vertical uplift, i.e. flower structures. The Traverse Range province is the product of near and intermediate deformation related to the San Andreas system. The Traverse Range province is comprised of three entities: the western Traverse Range (wTR), west of the San Andreas Fault, the fold and thrust sheets of the San Bernardino Mountains (SBMs), and the eastern Traverse range, the latter two terrains are east of the San Andreas Fault (Figure 5). To the east and north of the San Bernardino Mountains, an aerially extensive structural domain, termed the Eastern California shear zone is comprised of parallel north-northwest trending dextral shears that record the far field deformation related to the San Andreas Fault. The dextral Eastern California shear zone and the sinistral faults that define the eastern Traverse Range are juxtaposed along the Pinto Mountain Fault (PMF).

Prior to uplift of the San Bernardino Mountains, this area was a dissected plateau, Big Bear Plateau. The San Bernardino Mountains are a young mountain range formed by transpressive deformation along the San Andreas system over the past few million years. The southern margin of the San Bernardino Mountains near the San Andreas Fault is defined by a north-dipping fold and thrust zone called the Santa Ana thrust. A south-dipping fold and thrust system, Northern Frontal thrust system, defines the northern margin of the mountain system. Northwest vertical structures within the centre of this mountain belt, along with regional magnetic trends, suggest that the San Bernardino

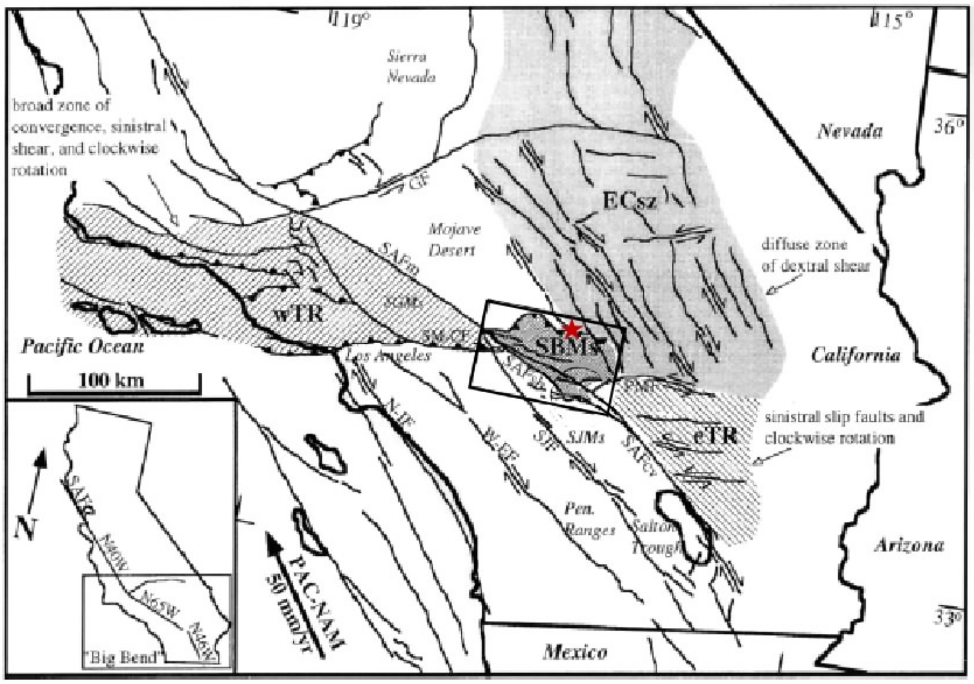

Figure 5. Major structural elements adjacent to the San Andreas Fault Zone

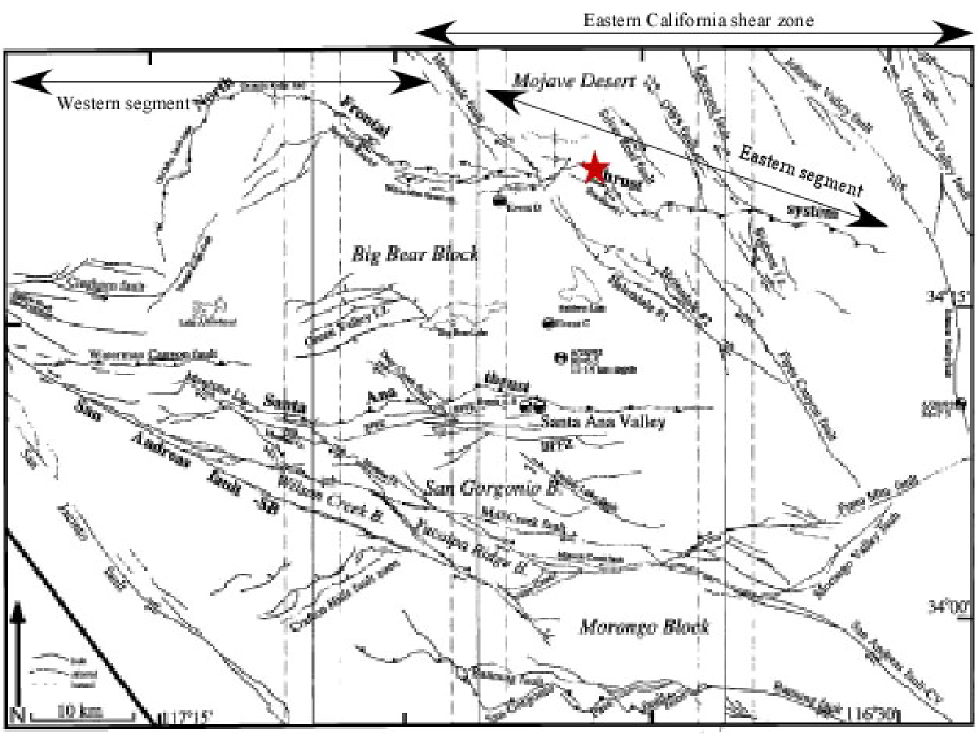

Figure 6. Major structural elements that bound and transect the San Bernardino Mountains

Mountains represent a flower structure – central vertical uplift with symmetrical space accommodation fold and thrust belts to the south and north.

The Northern Frontal thrust system forms an 80 km long steep escarpment that can be subdivided into two subunits. The curvilinear west lobe extends from the western margin of the San Bernardino Mountains to the south-western edge of the Eastern California shear zone. That south-western edge is delineated by the Helendale Fault. The east segment of the Northern Frontal thrust system extends for approximately 35 km east-south-eastward and is offset by the dextral faults of the Eastern California shear zone (Figure 6). The Blackhawk property is located near the western end of the eastern segment and between two major faults belonging to the Eastern California shear zone: the Helendale fault and the Silver Reef fault.

The rocks that form the San Bernardino Mountains record a protracted history that extends from Neoproterozoic to Pliocene (Figure 7). Neoproterozoic gneisses are unconformably overlain by late Precambrian and Paleozoic metasedimentary sequences. The Late Precambrian and Lower Paleozoic strata are clastic-dominated. Ordovician and Silurian rocks are not present in the San Bernardino Mountains. Cambrian and Devonian dolomite-dominated strata were deposited in a shallow to supratidal marine setting. The Carboniferous to early Permian carbonate rocks are calcite-dominated and represent deposition on a shallow marine carbonate platform. The principle gold-hosting lithologies along the Blackhawk property are carbonate strata belong to the Mississippian Monte Cristo limestone and the unconformably overlying Pennsylvanian Bird Spring Formation.

Mesozoic batholithic complexes are widespread across California and western Nevada. In the San Bernardino Mountains, three major intrusive episodes, Late Permian, Jurassic and Cretaceous have been identified within Proterozoic basement gneisses and Paleozoic and Mesozoic supracrustal sequences.

During the early Tertiary, the area of the present San Bernardino Mountains was a plateau until mid to late Miocene when block faulting related to Basin and Range tectonics created a series of continental sedimentary basins that were filled with arkosic sedimentary rocks. These arkosic sediments have been given various formational names throughout the San Bernardino Mountains. In the Blackhawk area, the arkosic sediments are assigned to the Old Woman Sandstone Formation. Late Tertiary magmatism in the San Bernardino Mountains is recorded by rare felsite dykes and

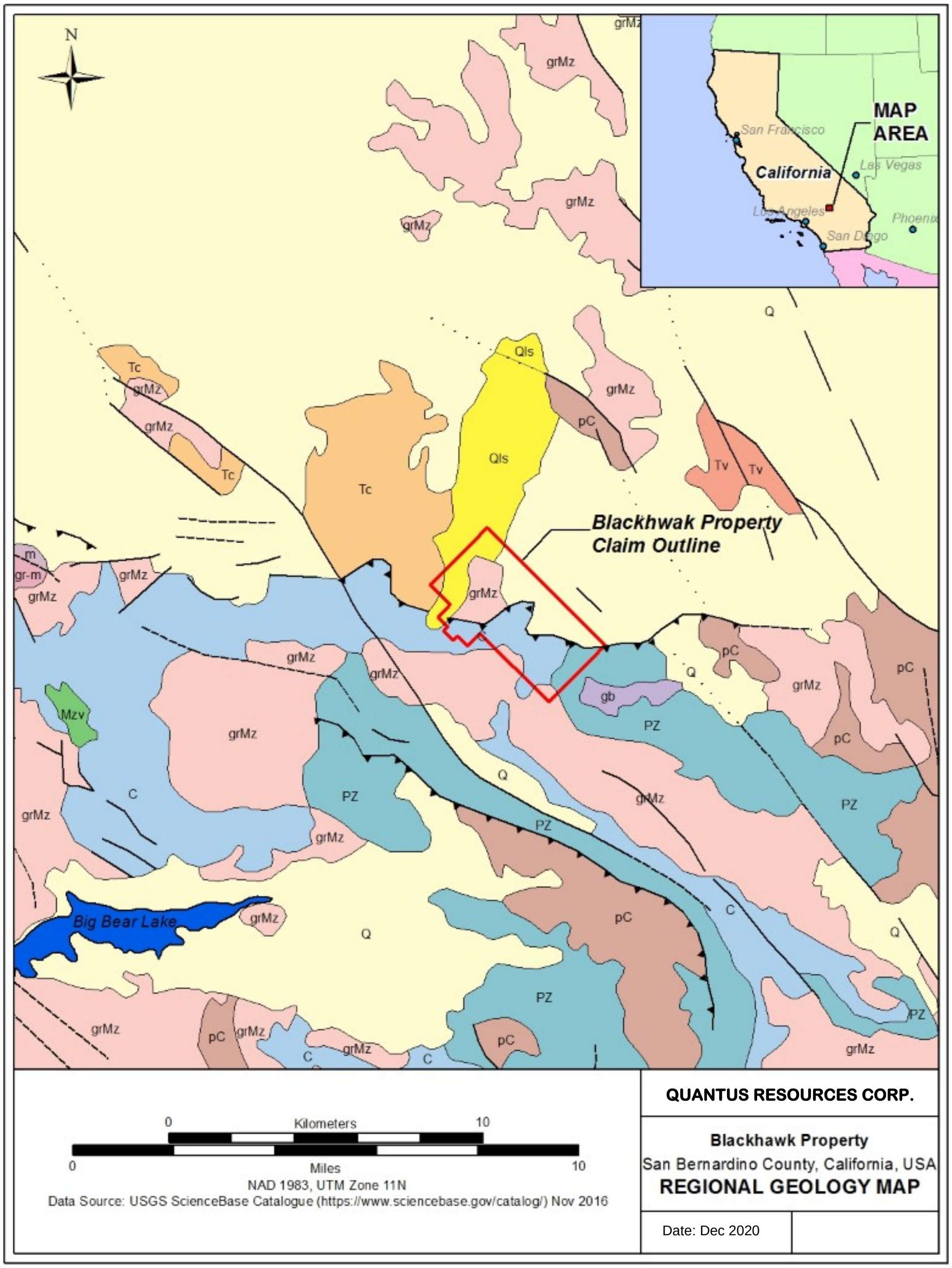

Figure 7. Regional geology map

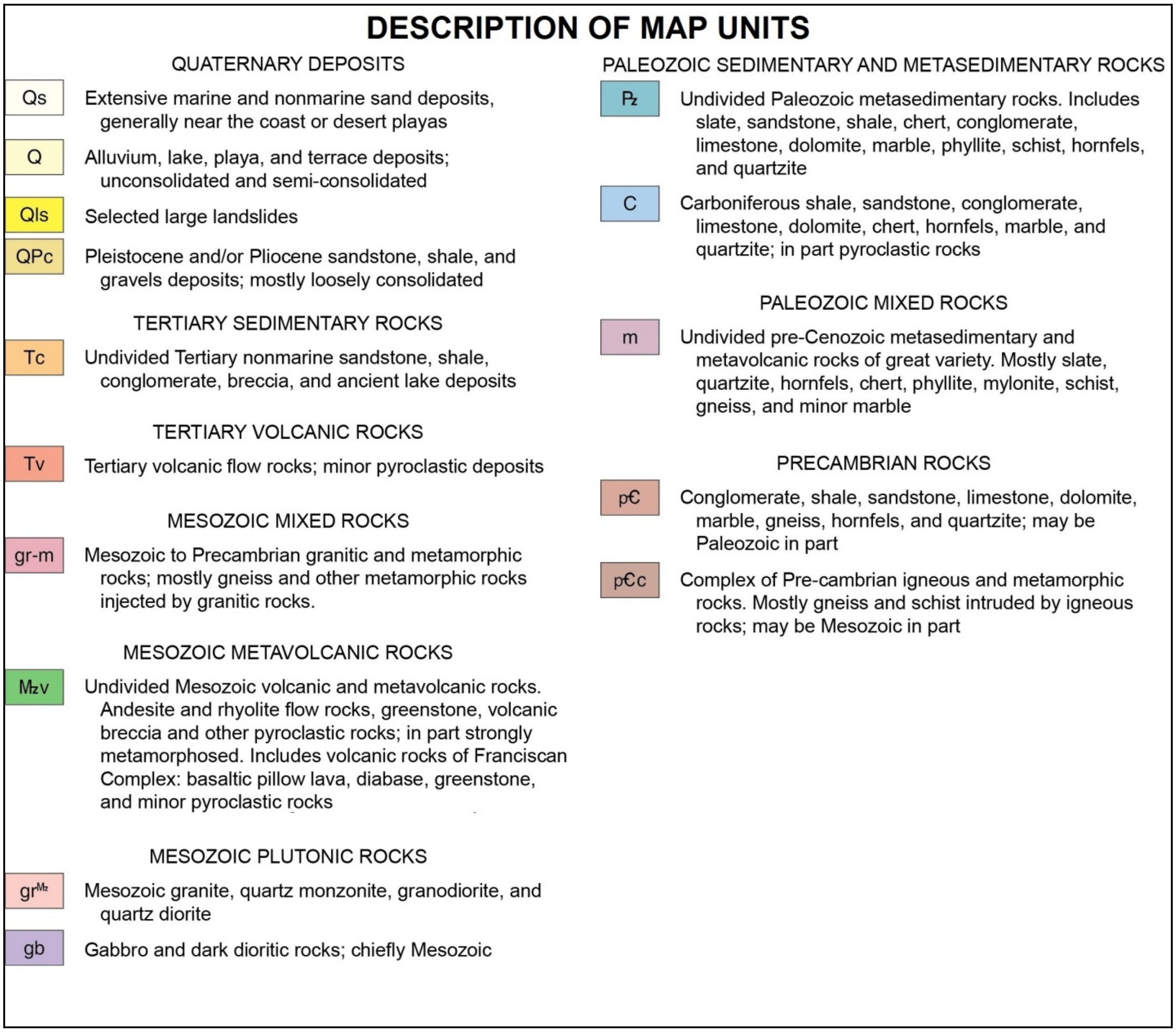

Figure 8. Regional geology map legend

scattered outliers of ca. 10-6 Ma basaltic flows. Subaerial mafic magmatism is spatially located adjacent to and near major faults that transect the San Bernardino Mountains. This mafic magmatism is coincident with Basin and Range tectonism which began at ca.17 Ma and episodic movement in the last several million years along the San Andreas system and related shears in the Eastern California shear zone and eastern Traverse Range.

The Blackhawk property is underlain by deformed basement gneisses, Mississippian and Pennsylvanian carbonate strata, the letter rock units have been intruded by Mesozoic granitoids and Miocene arkosic sediments. The deformed Mississippian and Pennsylvanian carbonates are the preferred host rocks for the mineralizing processes on the Blackhawk property.

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

7.2.1 Introduction

The following discussion of the geology of the Blackhawk property is based on synthesizing published research papers on the structural setting of the San Andreas system, the mechanism of uplift and formation of the San Bernardino Mountains and integrating property-scale geological observations with interpretations with this regional-scale tectonothermal framework.

7.2.2 General

The protracted intrusive history in the San Bernardino Mountains is recorded by three magmatic pulses that occurred in the Late Triassic, Late Jurassic-Early Cretaceous (Mississippian period) and Late Cretaceous (Pennsylvanian period). The late Triassic intrusive event is characterized by alkali and potassic hornblende+/-biotite monzogranite to monzonite. Magmatism during the Late Jurassic-Early Cretaceous is recorded by a compositionally larger range of plutons, diorite, quartz diorite to tonalite. The Late Cretaceous intrusive episode which is compositionally variable is represented by biotite and hornblende+biotite tonalite-granodiorite -monzongranite with differentiates of muscovite+garnet granite and alaskite. High temperate contact thermal aureoles formed in the Mississippian to Pennsylvanian carbonates adjacent to the Late Cretaceous intrusive suite. The Late Cretaceous intrusive suite is voluminous and identified throughout the San Bernardino Mountains. Mafic plutons, tentatively assigned to the Triassic magmatic suite, have been identified within some of the structurally highest thrust panels.

The Northern Frontal Thrust System is comprised of several sub-parallel shallowly south dipping imbricated thrust panels. This thrust complex inferred to have initiated during the Late Miocene to Pliocene tectonically interleaved basement gneisses and/or foliated granitoid intrusions with intensely deformed Carboniferous carbonate strata and minor Pliocene arkose. The sole of each major thrust sheet is formed by basement gneisses, schists and granitoid intrusions.

The supracrustal rocks on the Blackhawk property have been intensely tectonized, and most supracrustal outcrops, based on texture, are breccias. The supracrustal rocks structurally above each basement panel sustained significant internal transposition compared to the adjacent underlying rigid basement segment. The result was the formation of several hundreds of metres of breccias (Figure 9). Breccia fragment sizes range from up to 4 meters to less than granule size, 2-4 mm with cobble to pebble sizes, while 4-256 mm are most common. Breccia clasts are cemented by sand-sized carbonate and carbonate rock flour. In spite of this intense brecciation, distinct lithological units are recognizable based on the major colour differences between the Mississippian and Pennsylvanian carbonate sequences. The breccias assigned to the Monte Cristo limestone weather grey to blue grey and have interstratified units of midnight black carbonaceous limestone and rare to minor white limestone. In contrast, the Pennsylvanian Bird Spring Formation is dominated by white limestone breccias with subordinate grey and black carbonaceous breccias. The Old Woman Formation is a gritty to fine-grained white to grey white arkose to feldspathic arkose.

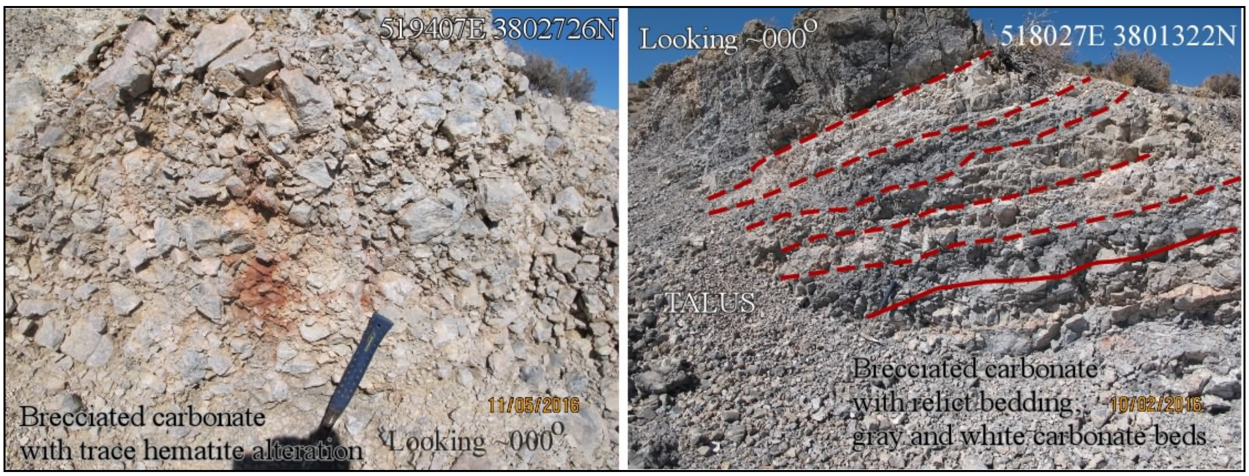

Figure 9. Breccia textures in carbonate strata formed in north-directed thrusts

7.2.2.1 Cliff to Lookout zones

The Cliff Zone is exposed along the north-northwest facing wall of a major north to northeast-trending canyon and along the adjacent steep-north facing slope of the Northern Frontal Thrust System (Figure 3). The sole of this imbricate sheet is comprised of Mesozoic granodiorite to K-feldspar porphyritic monzonite. The contact of this basement unit with the overlying supracrustal breccias is a zone of intense cataclasis, a chlorite schist up to 2-3 meters thick. The supracrustal section structurally above the schistose detachment plane was mapped along a north-south section through the Cliff Zone thrust for a distance of approximately 1.0 km and through a vertical distance of ~100 metres. Breccias assigned to the Monte Cristo limestone comprise >90% of the Cliff Zone structural section. The size of the clasts in this thick section of tectonic breccias varies from cobble to grit size. Boulder to mega block fragments are present and record intense internal brittle fracturing with incipient polygonization on the margins and incorporation into the surrounding cobble-sized breccia. Narrow panels of brecciated Old Woman arkose are structurally interleaved with Monte Cristo carbonate breccias, unequivocally indicating that imbrication occurred post lithification of the Old Woman Formation. The southern and structurally highest level of the Cliff Zone is comprised of gray white carbonate breccia and massive beds of the Bird Spring Formation. The Lookout Zone which is approximately 240 meters north of the Cliff Zone is the comprised of white, gray and black carbonate breccias of the Bird Springs Formation and is equated with similar breccias at the southern exposed area of the Cliff Zone.

7.2.2.2 Gully Prospect

The Gulley Zone is located ~300 meters northeast of the Cliff Zone in a highly incised canyon. The significance of this zone is multi-fold. This mineralized zone is the structurally lowest breccia identified on the Blackhawk property. This zone is inferred to be located near or at the major detachment plane, sole thrust, which juxtaposed basement granitoid rocks to the northeast against the imbricated thrust panels of carbonate and basement rocks to the southwest. This lithostructural location of the Gully zone is similar to all of the other zones on the property, a unifying characteristic that identifies that lithological contact as an exploration target throughout the vertical extent of Blackhawk Mountain. The mineralized outcrop, estimated to be 5-6 meters thick, is the thickest hematized and sulphidized breccia observed on the property to date (Figure 10a). The breccia clasts coated by limonite after sulphide are hosted in hematitic carbonate rock flour and some breccia fragments are coated with malachite and azurite (Figure 10b).

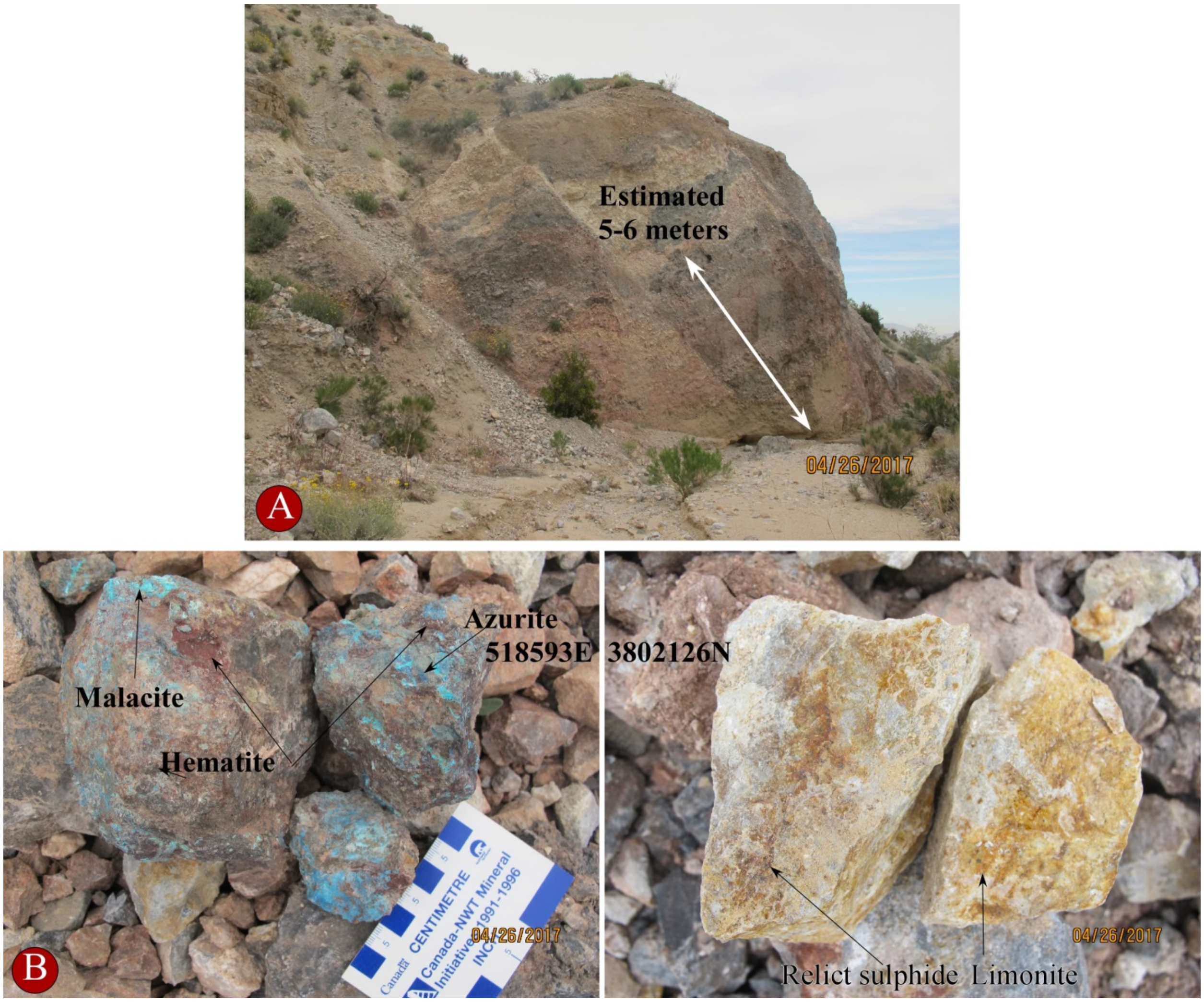

Figure 10 (a). Estimated 5-6 meter wide hematite-cemented mineralized carbonate breccia; (b) Malachite+azurite+limonite-coated breccia fragments

7.2.2.3 Santa Fe Zone

The Santa Fe zone, which hosted the past-producing Calle d'Or mine, is located at an elevation of ~1450 meters near the crest of the northern slope top of the Northern Frontal Thrust System (Figure 3). This mineralized thrust is structurally above the thrust slice that hosts the Cliff-Lookout zones. The Santa Fe zone is positioned within the upper structural level of the Northern Frontal Thrust System and because of this higher structural level the intensity of cataclasis of the carbonate strata is markedly lower compared to structurally lower zones i.e. Cliff to Lookout and Gulley zones. The Santa Fe thrust is exposed along a sub vertical north-facing wall having a strike length of approximately 750 meters. The carbonate unit that hosts the Santa Fe zone is assigned to the Pennsylvanian Bird Spring Formation. Carbonate strata are present as coherent beds of white to light grey weathering carbonate with minor intrastratified dark grey to black carbonaceous carbonate and equivalent breccias. The deformed Santa Fe supracrustal rocks are in tectonic contact with basement biotite quartzofeldspathic augen gneiss with subordinate monzonitic to granitic dykes. The contact is characterized by a 3-6 meter-thick chlorite schist which is comparable mineralogically and in style of deformation to the schist below the deformed supracrustal rocks in the Cliff Zone.

7.2.2.4 Round Mountain Prospect

The Round Mountain prospect is an isolated dome-shaped hill at the base of the Northern Frontal Thrust System (Figure 3). This hill displays a well-defined topographic erosional break away zone along the northern margin that parallels the topographic contours. Along this north-facing slope, carbonate breccias are inferred to be in thrust contact with basement intrusive rocks even though no basement rocks are exposed. The blue-gray carbonate breccia and carbonate schist exposed along the north and east facing slopes of Round Mountain are assigned to the Mississippian Monte Cristo breccias that form the host rocks to mineralization in the Cliff prospect area. However, the Round Mountain prospect is at a lower topographic level and may represent a tectonically lower thrust panel compared to the Cliff Zone and Gulley prospect. Five adits inclined at 20-30 degrees to the south in carbonate breccia are located along the north-eastern and northern edge of the erosional break away, interpreted carbonate-basement tectonic contact. The east striking south dipping hematitized carbonate breccia and schist define a prospective zone along the carbonate-basement contact. This style of mineralization and the structural position near or at the base of the deformed carbonate sequence with basement is directly comparable to mineralization in the Cliff and Santa Fe zones.

7.2.2.5 Hill Top Prospect

The Hilltop prospect is well exposed due to recent artisanal mining and is located in a structural panel above and south of the structural panel that hosts mineralization at Round Mountain (Figure 3). The Hill Top prospect is a silicified fault breccia hosted in brecciated blue-gray Monte Cristo carbonate strata. This mineralized wulfenite-bearing fault breccia dips north at moderate attitude and is atypical when compared to the shallowly south-dipping mineralization in carbonate breccias near and adjacent to basement in each thrust panel. The opposing dip direction of this mineralized fault may be interpreted as a syn-mineralization back thrust.

7.2.3 Structure

The regional-scale structure of the northern margin of the San Bernardino Mountains has been interpreted as a north-verging fold and thrust belt having a steep north-facing scarp slope. This style of deformation is characterized by several structural elements; a basal detachment or floor thrust is present, and from that basal detachment, imbricate faults diverge upward. Thrusts cut irregularly up-section forming a staircase trajectory. In this staircase geometry of imbricate thrusts, the bedding parallel segments are termed flats and the steeper faults connecting the flats are termed ramps. Folded lithologies are present above imbricate thrusts and fold geometry varies from cylindrical open with neutral to shallow plunges to overturned recumbent folds.

Slices of basement quartzofeldspathic gneisses and granodiorite through monzonite to granite are exposed in at least three structural levels on the north facing slope of the Northern Frontal Thrust System in the Blackhawk area. This repetition of basement lithologies indicates that the imbricate thrusts that merge with the floor thrust transported slices of the basement to higher structural levels and interleaved basement rocks with supracrustal strata. The repetition of basement gneiss with intrusive rocks indicates that the Northern Frontal Thrust System has a staircase type mega-geometry, typical of the imbricate thrust section of a foreland fold and thrust belt (Figure 11). This staircase geometry is reflected in the recognition of sets of flat thrusts that are have shallow dips, 20 to 30 degrees to the south with steeper ramp faults dipping 30-50 degrees. The consequence of this transport along flats and ramps is that the thrusted rocks have to accommodate the strain and part of that strain is recorded by open to closed neutral recumbent folds in the supracrustal rocks and in well layered basement rocks i.e. quartzofeldspathic gneisses. Strain is also accommodated in the supracrustal rocks by breccias that vary in thickness from several centimeters to tens of meters. Breccia fragments are angular commonly up to 3-5 cm and cemented by carbonate, but relict blocks up to several meters are present in lower strained breccias. Within these carbonate breccias, layers that sustained the highest strain or shear during transposition were transformed into fine-grained grit to carbonate rock flour. All of these structural attributes are present throughout the Blackhawk imbricate zone that extends from approximately 1,315 meters elevation at the lower part of the front range slope to above the Santa Fe zone near the crest of Blackhawk Mountain at 1877 meters.

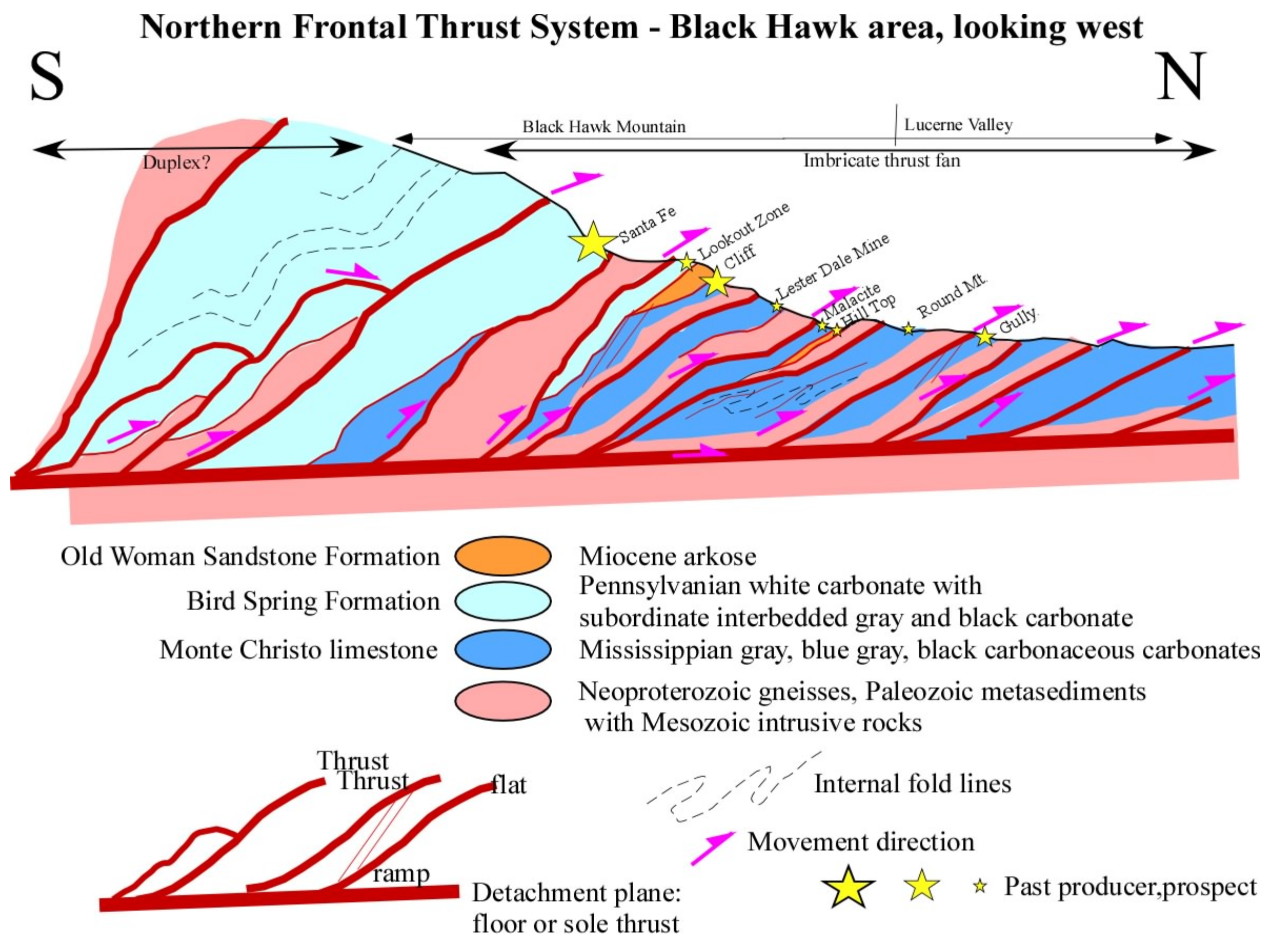

Figure 11. Diagrammatic interpretation of the Imbricate Thrust Zone and known prospects (no scale intended)

7.3 MINERALIZATION

Thin-skinned tectonics during the Late Miocene-Pliocene formed the Northern Frontal Range. The thrust duplex is comprised of imbricated panels of basement gneisses, Cretaceous plutons with Cretaceous carbonates, and Miocene clastic sedimentary rocks. Thrust imbrication exposed deeper levels of the basement rocks, structural-intrusive relationships between the various intrusive suites and supracrustal rocks and mineralizing processes that are inferred to range in age from Late Cretaceous to Pliocene. Two contrasting types of mineralization have been identified on the Blackhawk property: 1) carbonate-hosted epithermal gold-silver, inferred to be related to Late Miocene-Pliocene thrusting and 2) skarn with elemental signature copper-lead-zinc-silver inferred to be related to a Late Cretaceous granitoid suite.

7.3.1 Carbonate Hosted Epithermal Gold with Silver

Alteration related to with carbonate-hosted epithermal mineralization is evident along the entire north-facing slope of Blackhawk Mountain. This alteration is visually dramatic because the varying amounts of red-pink to brick red to purple-red hematite, in part after sulphide, impregnated along high strain zones in carbonate strata. These bands of hematization are in sharp contrast to the gray, blue-gray, black and white hues in deformed and weakly deformed Mississippian and Pennsylvanian carbonate rocks. Ultra fine-grained hematite accents shear planes and related fracture systems, mantles breccia fragment, is impregnated through the interstitial rock flour and grit between breccia fragments and though mylonitized carbonate breccia. Mylonitized and hematized carbonate is present along the sheared contact with deformed basement and secondary subparallel structures within a thrust panel. Hematite was derived from the oxidation of sulphides and may have been a primary component precipitated along with sulphides.

Sulphidization of the non-sulphide-bearing carbonate strata is unequivocally linked to gold mineralization. Sulphides have not been observed in the hematized carbonate breccias and hematized mylonitized carbonate. However, fine-grained pyrite and relict pyrite encased in hematite-limonite are occasionally observed on fracture planes peripheral to hematite-cemented shears and fracture, a distribution pattern interpreted as a sulphide halo adjacent to structures hosting mineralization. Malachite and rare azurite form films on hematite-coated breccia fragments. The ore mineralogy identified by Wattenbarger (1989), includes electrum, pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena with a gangue assemblage of hematite and quartz. Silicification and hematization displays textural and distribution differences vertically through the imbricated thrust fan. Silicification in the upper and middle panels of the imbricate thrust fan is recorded by drusy quartz lining cavities between carbonate breccia fragments, discontinuous quartz micro-veining and as an inferred minor component in the rock flour matrix between carbonate breccia fragments. Silicification in lower imbricate panels near the base of the northern slope lower in the area of the Hilltop and Round Mountain prospects is recorded by rusty weathering irregular styolitic veinlets in carbonate breccia and breccia fragments cemented by chalcedonic quartz.

The distribution of hematite-related mineralization varies vertically through each individual imbricate thrust panel. Hydrothermal hematization is present throughout each deformed carbonate panel in each imbricate thrust slice. Hematite-impregnated thrusts display two structural orientations. Sub horizontal bands of hematization occur through a deformed carbonate panel and the orientation of this hematization is parallel to sub-parallel to the regional south-dip of the Northern Frontal Imbricate Thrust fan. Hematization is concentrated along and near the deformed carbonate-basement detachment contact. Hematite-altered zones vary from wispy discontinuous bands of hematite-cemented breccia, hematite-impregnated mylonite and fractured carbonate with thicknesses to one metre to hematite-cemented breccias up to several meters in thickness. Structurally higher in the internally transposed sheets of carbonate breccia, hydrothermal hematite is present staining zones of higher strain, i.e. greater porosity-permeability and as wispy diffuse discontinuous seams through the tectonic carbonate breccia. The second geometrical style of hematization within the carbonate breccia is concentrated along moderate south-dipping faults that are inferred to be ramps that crosscut panels of carbonate breccia. These ramps provided the structural release to tectonically thicken individual thrust slices but also provided the structural pathways for hydrothermal fluids to migrate to higher structural levels within a thickened thrust slice.

In contrast, the schistose chloritized basement rock structurally below altered carbonate breccias display minor to trace vein-controlled hematization and silicification. Differences in porosity-permeability gradients between carbonate breccia and chlorite schist accounts for the marked variation in alteration processes across this lithological-tectonic boundary.

Hematized, structurally-linked, flat-ramp structures which are well exposed in walls of the past-producing Cushenbury limestone quarry in the area of the Lester Dale gold mine area illustrate the structural control of hydrothermal fluid and the migration pathway through the imbricate thrust fan. The quarry face (Figure 12) is located about 2.0 km east of the Santa Fe mine portal and at the approximate same tectonic level. Flat faults are outlined by hematite, and significantly the volume of hematite metasomatized rock increases markedly on both sides of the ramp that connects flat faults. This increased volume of altered rock implies pooling or damming of the hydrothermal fluid during transmission to a higher structural level.

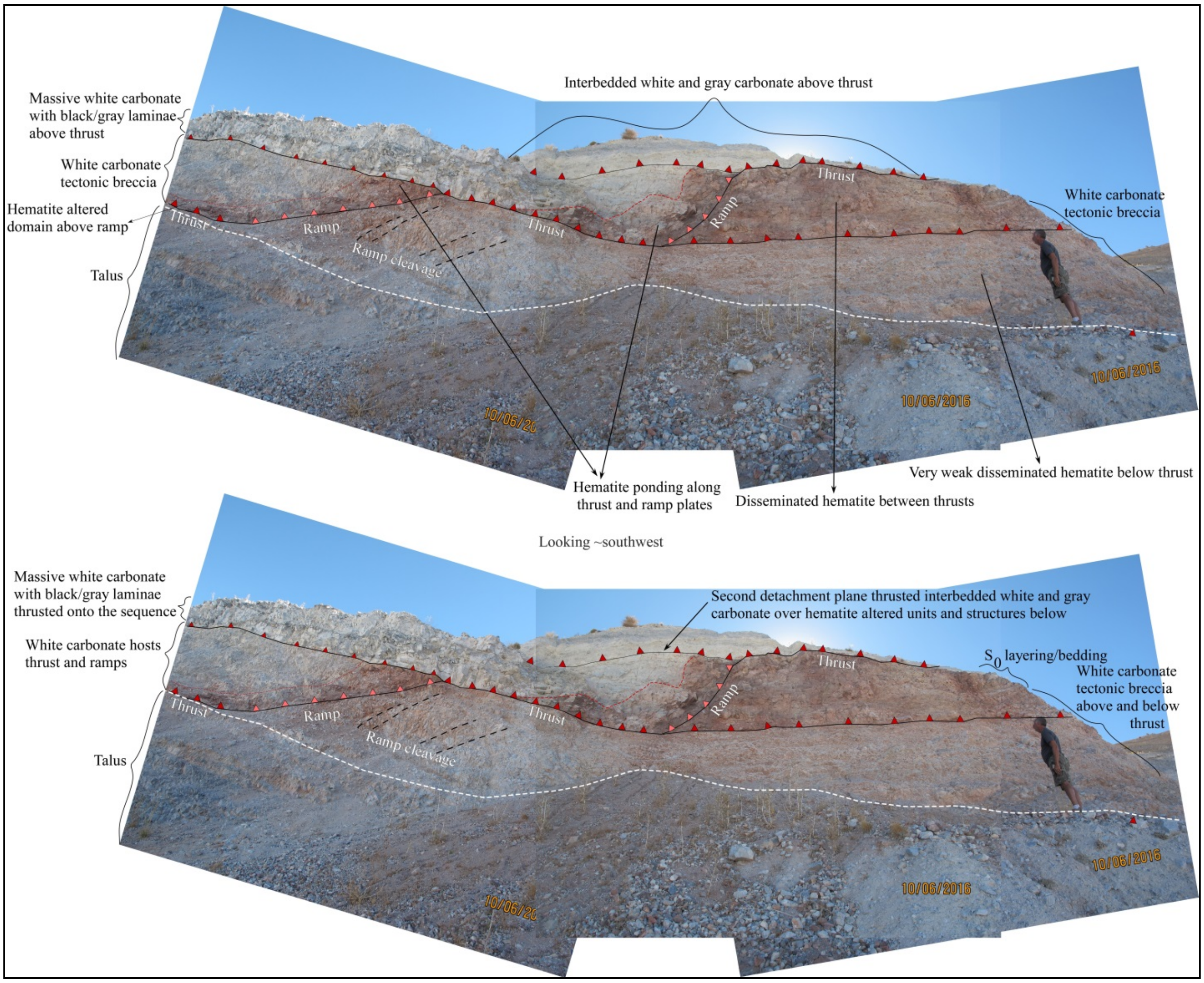

Figure 12. Annotated composite image of a hematized flat-ramp fault array, Lester Dale Mine area

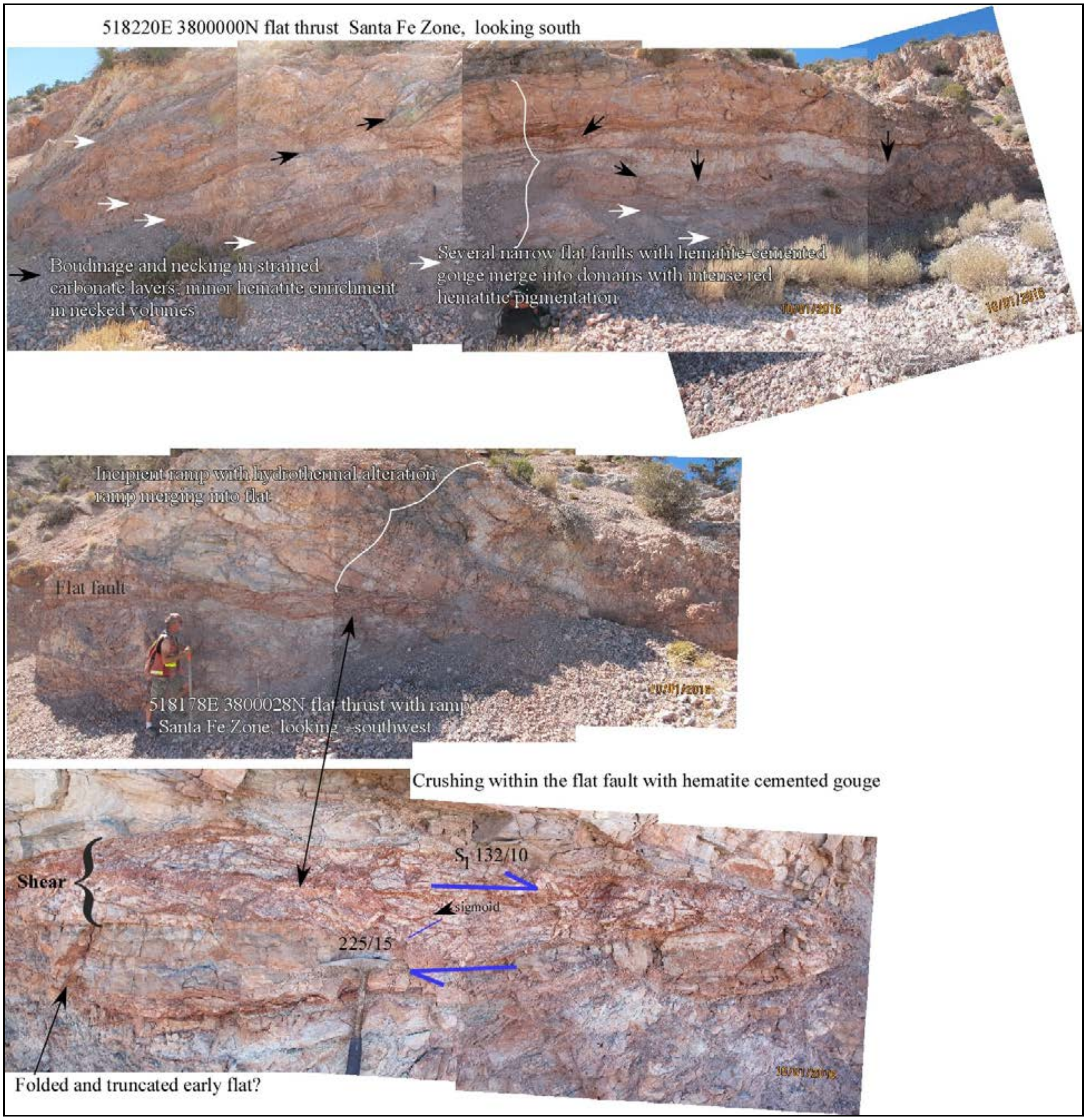

Figure 13. Hematite-altered flat and ramp faults, Santa Fe Zone

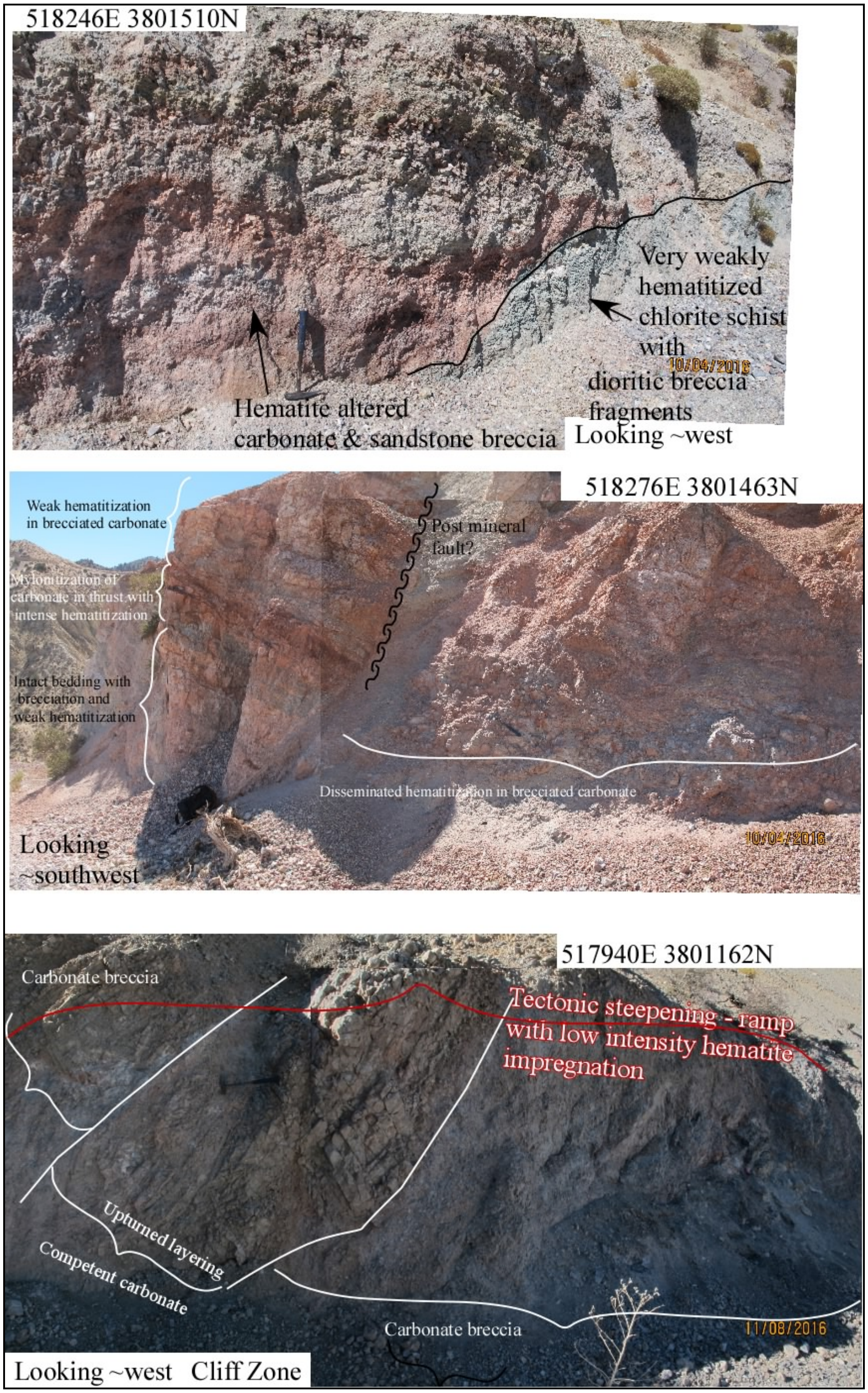

Figure 14. Hematite-altered flat and ramp faults, Cliff Zone

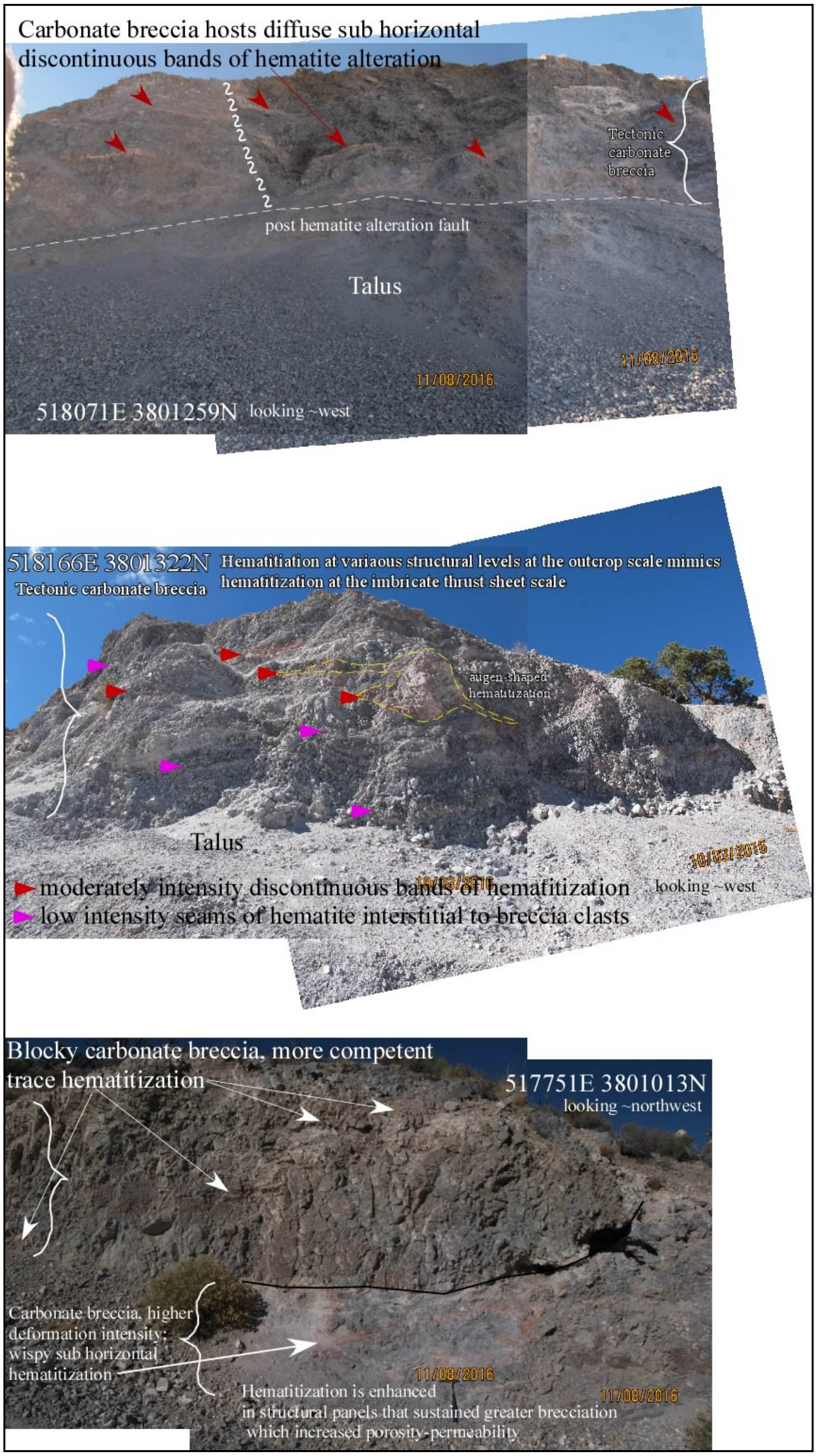

Figure 15. Discontinuous wavy to tortuous hematite-Alteration in the upper segment of the Cliff Zone imbricate thrust panel

7.3.2 Skarn

Altered and mineralized Cretaceous supracrustal rocks and older gneisses were identified during mapping programs in 2016 and 2017. The alteration and mineralizing processes related to Cretaceous intrusions were observed in situ and as rare small cobbles on debris covered mountain slopes and near abandoned mine workings. Mechanical weathering combined with down slope mass wasting are prominent surficial processes along the Blackhawk Mountain Range. Consequently, the altered and mineralized cobbles must be locally derived. The skarn-related outcrops and lithologies are located at the southeastern end of the Blackhawk property. However the location and scale of the skarn-related alteration and mineralizing process is unresolved due to a limited mapping and prospecting in that area, talus covered slopes and extensive reclamation of the Cushenbury limestone quarry.

Two mineralogically distinct rocks having mineral assemblages typical of skarn processes have been identified in the southeastern area of the property. Both samples are interpreted to represent intense metasomatic alteration, typical of high temperature recrystallization near an intrusive contact (Figure 16).

White calcitic limestone typical of some members in the Mississippian Monte Cristo and Pennsylvanian Bird Spring formations has been recrystallized into an assemblage of diopside + wollastonite + grossularite. This skarn rock has numerous distinctive attributes: extremely hard or compact in contrast to limestone and very fine-grained due to thermal metasomatic recrystallization, the presence of disseminated and vein hosted sulphides, pyrite + chalcopyrite + pyrrhotite + bornite and malachite-azurite films on fractures (Figure 17b). The second metasomatic lithology, found in talus, is a semi-massive garnetite with epidote+quartz (Figure 17c). The Cretaceous carbonate rocks are unmetamorphosed and consequently this garnetite represents additional unequivocal evidence of metasomatic skarn-related processes in the eastern most area of the Blackhawk property. In this same southeastern area of the property, basement quartzofeldspathic schist and quartz monzonite are cut by sulphidized and malachite-coated quartz + feldspar pegmatites and quartz veined schist (Figure 17d). These features, and in particular the recognition that the skarn is base metal-bearing, support the interpretation that metasomatism and base metals mineralization is related to late Cretaceous-age, ca 110Ma, plutons. In addition, two magnetic anomalies were identified by the SkyTEM survey in that same area, possibly identifying a magnetite-bearing endo or exoskarn or magnetite-bearing intrusion (Figure 31).

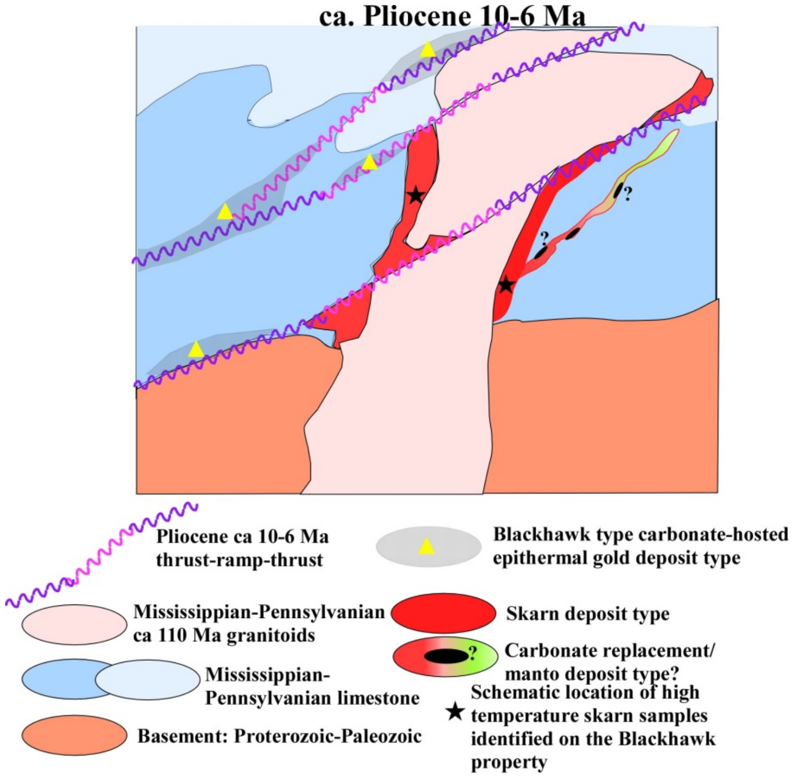

Figure 16. Schematic model depicting the structural setting and temporal relationships between the interpreted mineral deposit types, Blackhawk property, California

Grab samples from sulphidized schist and granitoid outcrops along the southeastern margin of the property where pegmatite and quartz veins have been identified returned anomalous copper, lead, zinc, and silver concentration (Figures 25, 26, 27). In addition, wulfenite, a secondary oxide of lead-molybdenum, fill cavities in faults that cut unmetamorphosed limestone in the Hilltop prospect area (Figure 17e). The Hilltop prospect is located immediately to the northeast of the inferred area of intrusive-skarn related alteration-mineralization. An alternative metallogenetic interpretation is that the recognition of secondary oxide minerals in unmetamorphosed carbonate in the Hilltop prospect and silver-lead mineralization in the silver Reef historic mining area approximately 3.5 km north northeast of the southeastern property boundary may represent carbonate-replacement or manto deposit type in unmetamorphosed carbonates distal to the area of the intrusion-skarn alteration-mineralization. However additional geological mapping, mineral deposit analysis and supportive geophysical surveys are required to evaluate the economic potential of these two mineral deposit types.

Figure 17. Alteration of carbonate and basement lithologies, skarn and carbonate replacement deposit types, eastern Blackhawk property

7.3.3 Summary of mineralization types

7.3.3.1 Carbonate Hosted Epithermal Gold with Silver

The basement granitoids and supracrustal rocks that form the San Bernardino Mountains within the boundaries of the Blackhawk property have been imbricated by at least seven flat-ramp thrust complexes. The outcrop exposures of the various hematitized thrust complexes have been obscured by man-made talus cones during mining in the 1920-30s and road building for exploration in the 1980-90s. In addition, natural talus cones formed along this steep mountain slope have formed due to mechanical and chemical weathering of friable sedimentary rocks under desert conditions and periodic rainy seasons. The outcropping of individual thrusts displaying variable hematitization is variable: Santa Fe structure has a continuous mapped strike of at least 1 km, the Cliff Zone structure of about 500 meters, the Look Out Zone structure of about 100 meters and the sole thrust at 2.5 km which has been defined by geophysics and in part by geological mapping. Numerous showings identified by moderately to intensely hematitized breccias with secondary copper minerals and/or primary sulphide are present in these poorly exposed structures. Domains of elevated hematitization can be up to 300 meters, measured along road outcrops and up to 1 meters in width. Hydrothermal fluid migrated along flat and ramp faults within an imbricate panel. The distribution of flat-ramp faults within an imbricate panel is unknown due to the absence of drill holes. Consequently, shape of mineralized structures and the continuity within a flat-ramp deformation zone cannot be defined at this stage of exploration.

7.3.3.2 Skarn

The skarn mineral deposit model was proposed based on five observations: garnetite pebbles found in scree, chalcedony-cemented breccias, faults with lead-molybdenum oxide, and sulphide-bearing wollastonite-bearing carbonate and copper-bearing pegmatites. Skarnified carbonate outcrops have not been identified even though all of these attributes are present in the eastern area of the Blackhawk property. Until thermally recrystallized carbonate is located in outcrop or intersected in a drill hole, it is premature to discuss the dimensions and continuity of skarn-type mineralization.

8.0 Deposit Types

The Blackhawk property mineralization is best described as carbonate-hosted epithermal gold-silver and base metal bearing skarn deposit types.

The goals and methodologies for the recommended Phase One exploration program in this report is focused to further identify and delineate the structurally controlled epithermal gold-silver and skarn mineralization. The combined use of mapping with rock geochemistry followed by ground geophysical surveys will provide the data base to select priority drill targets.

The age in rock groups within the Traverse Ranges, and Blackhawk Mountain Range in particular, range from Neoproterozoic to Pliocene with extensive Pleistocene cover. Two timelines are significant in this protracted geological history with regards to mineralization on the Blackhawk property, the Cretaceous intrusive episode at ca. 110 Ma and initiation of thrusting that formed the Northern Frontal Thrust system between 10 to 6 Ma.

The emplacement of hydrous Cretaceous granitoids into Cretaceous shelf carbonates formed high temperature metasomatic skarns with base metal sulphides. Base metal skarn deposits can form within, adjacent and near to the intrusion. The anomalous elemental signature in metasomatically altered, thoroughly recrystallized limestone and hydrothermally altered basement schist and granitoids in the southeastern area of the Blackhawk property is Cu+Pb+Zn+Ag. Carbonate Replacement (CRD) or manto deposits are commonly associated with skarn deposits and form in carbonate strata from cooler dilute hydrothermal fluids that have migrated distally from the intrusion.

In contrast, carbonate-hosted epithermal gold-silver mineralization on the Blackhawk property is related to a younger tectonic event and inferred low temperature hydrothermal fluids migrating up and along faults formed to provide space accommodation related to continental transform faulting. Mineralization has been described as ultra fine-grained, micron-sized electrum with sulphides hosted in carbonate rocks that have sustained intense cataclasis associated with crustal-scale space accommodation thrust faulting. The age of mineralization is inferred to be early Pliocene. The host rocks are Mississippian and Pennsylvanian shallow water shelf carbonates.

Mineralization is confined to concordant high strain zones at and near the base of each imbricate thrust slice and within a thrust slice where parallel sets of ramps thicken the supracrustal section of a thrust slice. Discontinuous bands and wispy seams of hematized brecciated carbonate are present throughout the upper parts of a slice, indicating that the hydrothermal fluid migrated throughout the imbricate fan. Macro-scale mineralized rocks are characterized by red hues caused by extensive mineralization stage hematite that cements fault breccias. Sulphide haloes formed by disseminated pyrite on fractures, has been identified locally. Mineralogy includes electrum, pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena with a gangue assemblage of primarily hematite with quartz.

The inferred age, style of deformation, very high structural level in the crust, and relationship to modern plate boundary deformation suggests a deep crustal source for the hydrothermal fluids. Deep crustal magmatic under plating, possibly basaltic, along plate boundaries could provide the heat to drive deep crustal fluids. Varied stress regimes along plate boundaries demand adjacent terrains accommodate that strain. Deep crustal faults allow the heated fluids to migrate into high structural levels in the crust, and in the Blackhawk Mountain case, into and along structures forming the fold and thrust system. The elemental signature of the Blackhawk mineralization is Au+Ag with Cu+Pb+Zn. This poly-elemental assemblage could have been derived by fluid-rock interaction during migration through the Neoproterozoic gneisses and Mesozoic granitoids. The hydrothermal fluid is inferred to have interacted with meteoric waters resulting in an ore assemblage co-existing with hydrothermal hematite. Consequently, the mineralization is epigenetic and inferred to have formed from a diluted low temperature hydrothermal fluid, i.e. low temperature epithermal. Mineralization controls for the epigenetic Blackhawk Au-Ag mineralization are the flat-ramp fault arrays within each imbricate thrust slice, highly tectonized carbonate breccias and mylonitic carbonate breccia along the supracrustal-basement contact within each imbricate thrust slice and mixing of hydrothermal fluid-meteoric water in these structural sites.

9.0 Exploration

Exploration conducted at Blackhawk during the period 2016-2018 includes geological mapping, structural analysis, mineral deposit analysis, lightning strike geophysical data interpretation, rock and talus sampling, airborne geophysics and ground based induced polarization, magnetics and VLF-EM surveys.

9.1 ROCK CHIP SAMPLING; 2016

A rock chip sampling program was conducted during the period November 3-7, 2016. A total of 96 samples were collected by Brian Game, P. Geo. and John Walther, P. Geo. along accessible road cut exposures, benches and outcrops covering portions of three mineral occurrences at Blackhawk: Cliff, Lookout, and Santa Fe zones (Figures 18-21). In a number of areas, the steep, scree covered slopes made it impossible to access mineralized outcrops.

The purpose of the sampling program was to map the distribution of surface gold values associated with various geometries of mineralization, fracture densities, hematite concentration and alteration and to confirm the tenor of historical gold values. No blanks, standards or field duplicates were submitted as part of this program. The samples were transported directly to ALS Mineral Laboratories ("ALS") in Reno, Nevada and then shipped by ALS Reno to ALS Zacatecas, Mexico for sample preparation. Pulps and rejects were returned to ALS Reno for metallic gold analysis and 10 g of pulp was air freighted to Vancouver for ICP analysis.

Rock chip samples were collected using a rock hammer and household dustpan. First the weathered surface material from the outcrop was removed providing a fresh unweathered surface and second, the dustpan was held beneath the rock hammer to collect the fine matrix material as well as coarse fragments. By using this method, it was hoped that a more representative sample would be obtained. Most sample sizes were greater than 4 kg and chip samples varied from 0.2 m to 3.0 m in length. Rock samples were placed directly in pre-numbered heavy gauge poly rock sample bags, and then shipped to ALS in Reno Nevada.

A total of 96 chip samples were collected from the property including 40 from the Cliff Zone, 17 from the Lookout Zone, 37 from the Santa Fe Zone and two samples in the area between the Cliff and Lookout zones (Figure 18). Each sample location was marked and

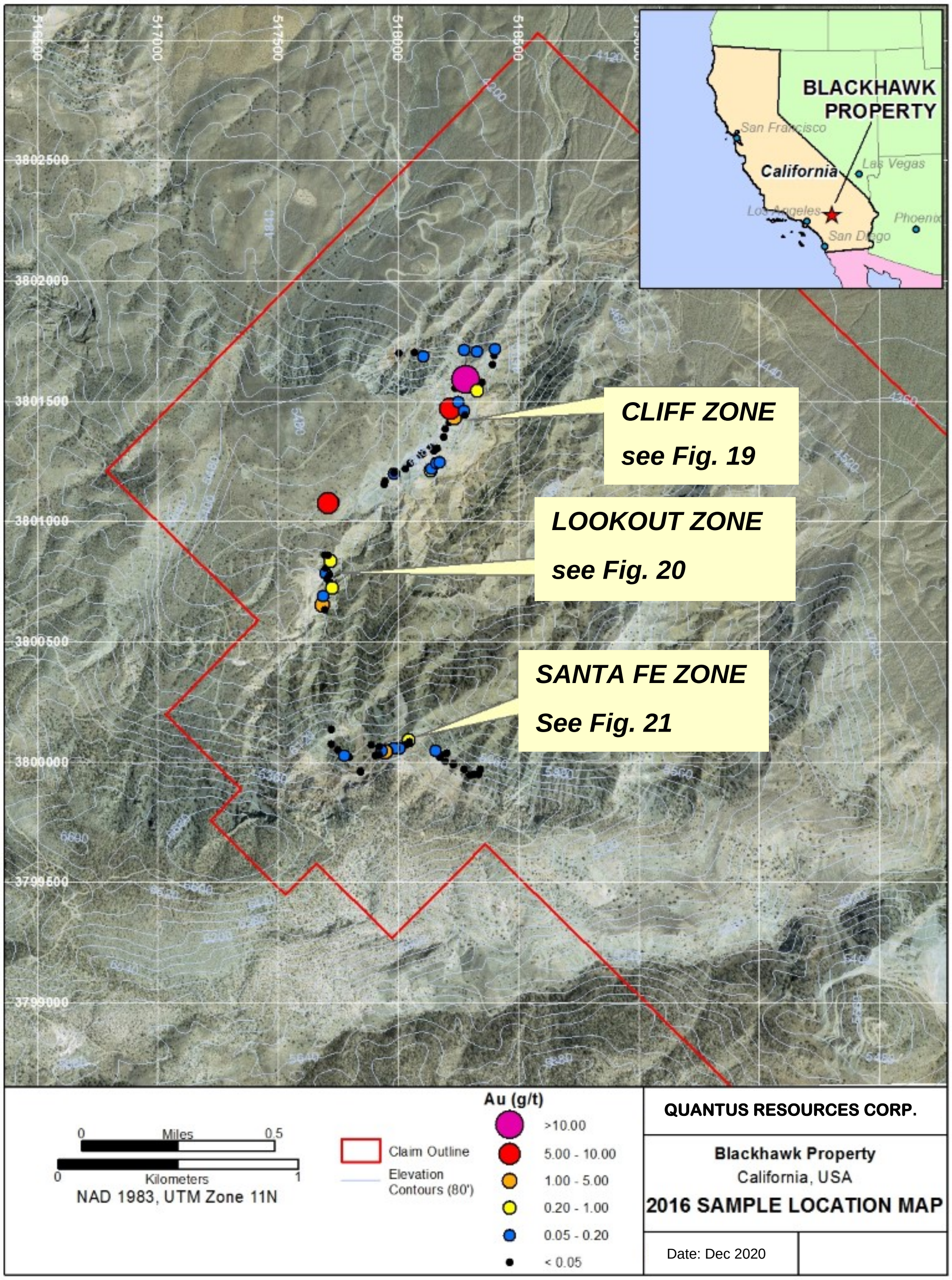

Figure 18. Rock chip sampling map, Blackhawk property

located by handheld GPS and individual samples were logged with respect to rock type, hematite concentration, fracture density and alteration.

Samples were collected as continuous chip samples with the dominant sampling direction approximately perpendicular to the direction of fracturing, hematite mineralization and flat and ramp faulting. As such, the rock chip samples are relatively representative and unbiased with respect to true thicknesses of mineralized zones.

Results from the rock chip sampling program over the Cliff, Lookout and Santa Fe zones are shown on Figures 19, 20, and 21. Samples were collected from a variety of weakly to strongly hematized intervals; over narrow sample lengths limited to strong hematite mineralization in shallow dipping deformation bands, and over wider intervals encompassing sub parallel narrow undulatory, discontinuous hematite bands and seams and relatively weakly to unmineralized and fractured limestone breccia wall rock. Gold values range from <0.05 ppm to highs of 2.10 ppm in the Lookout Zone, 41.3 ppm in the Cliff Zone and 4.66 ppm in the Santa Fe Zone. In general, samples containing higher gold values occur in discrete, stacked parallel zones with increased fracture/fault density and accompanying strong to intense brick-red to purple-red hematization. Higher gold values are associated with elevated Ag, As, Cd, Cu, Mo, Pb, Sb and Zn values, trace elements commonly associated with epithermal gold mineralization.

The two samples collected from the area between the Lookout and Cliff Zones ran 0.12 ppm and 5.70 ppm gold respectively from a probable late, north-northeast striking normal fault with strong iron carbonate cement in grey dolomitized coarse-grained breccia.

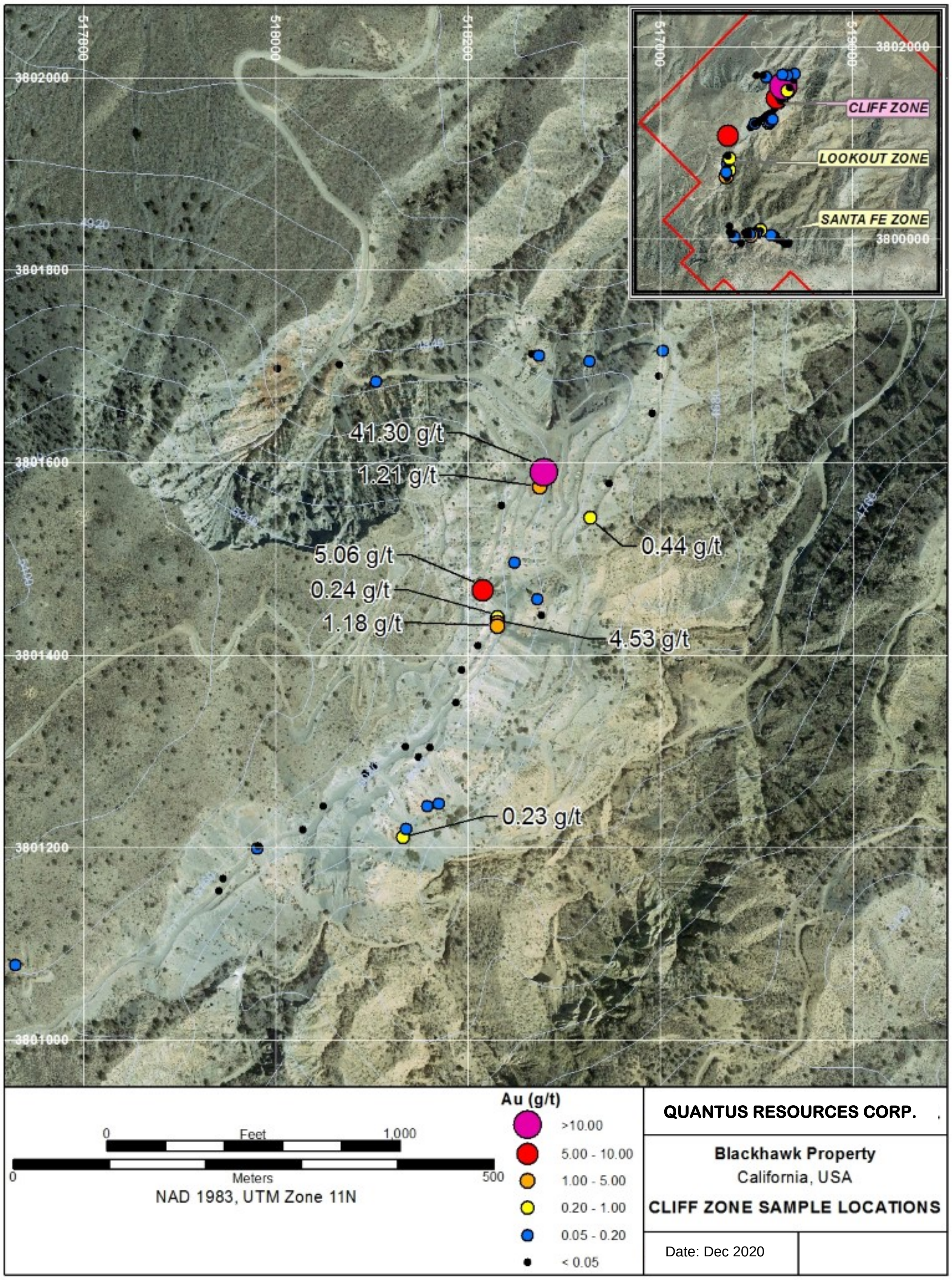

Figure 19. Cliff Zone sample locations

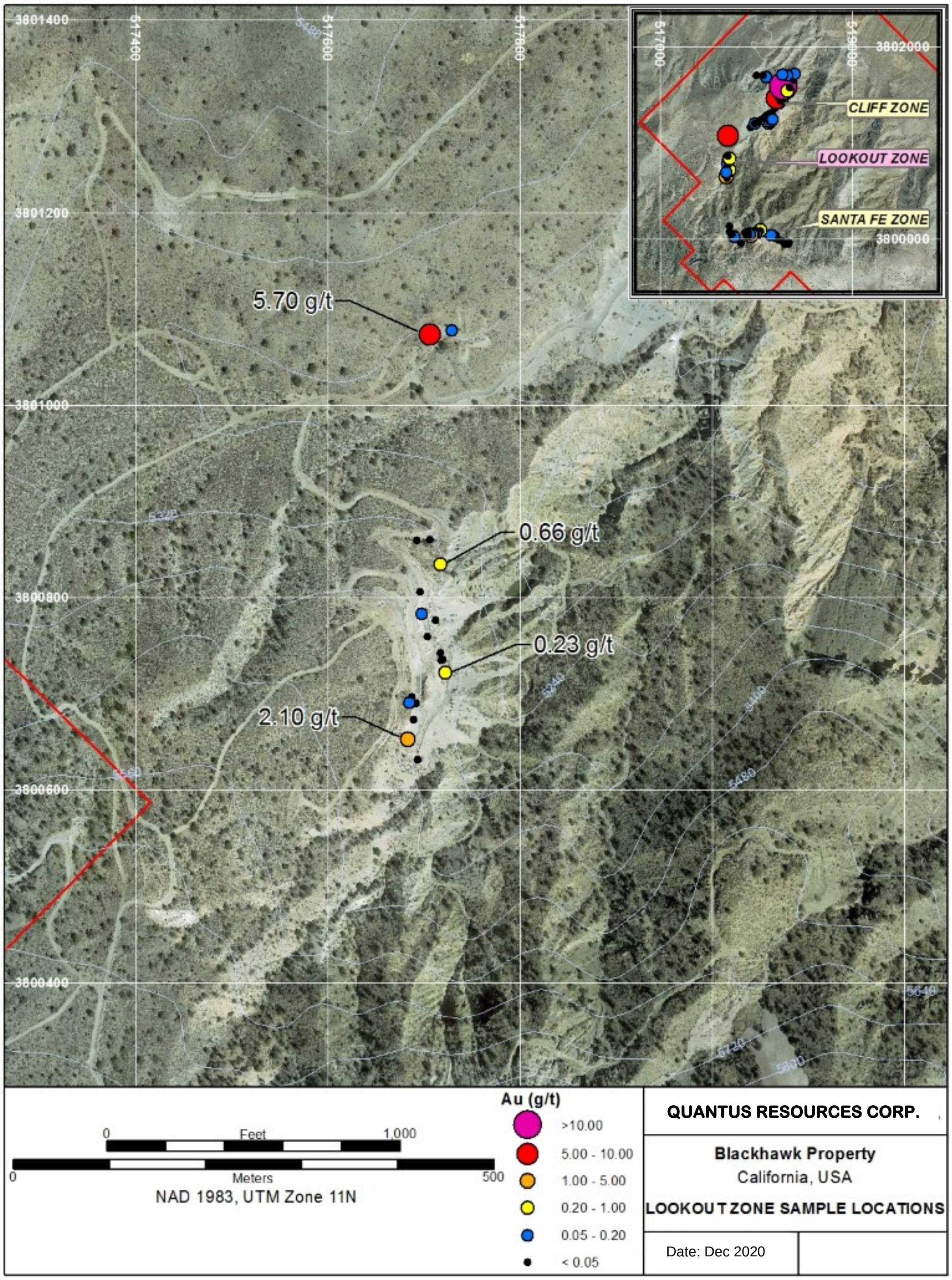

Figure 20. Lookout Zone sample locations

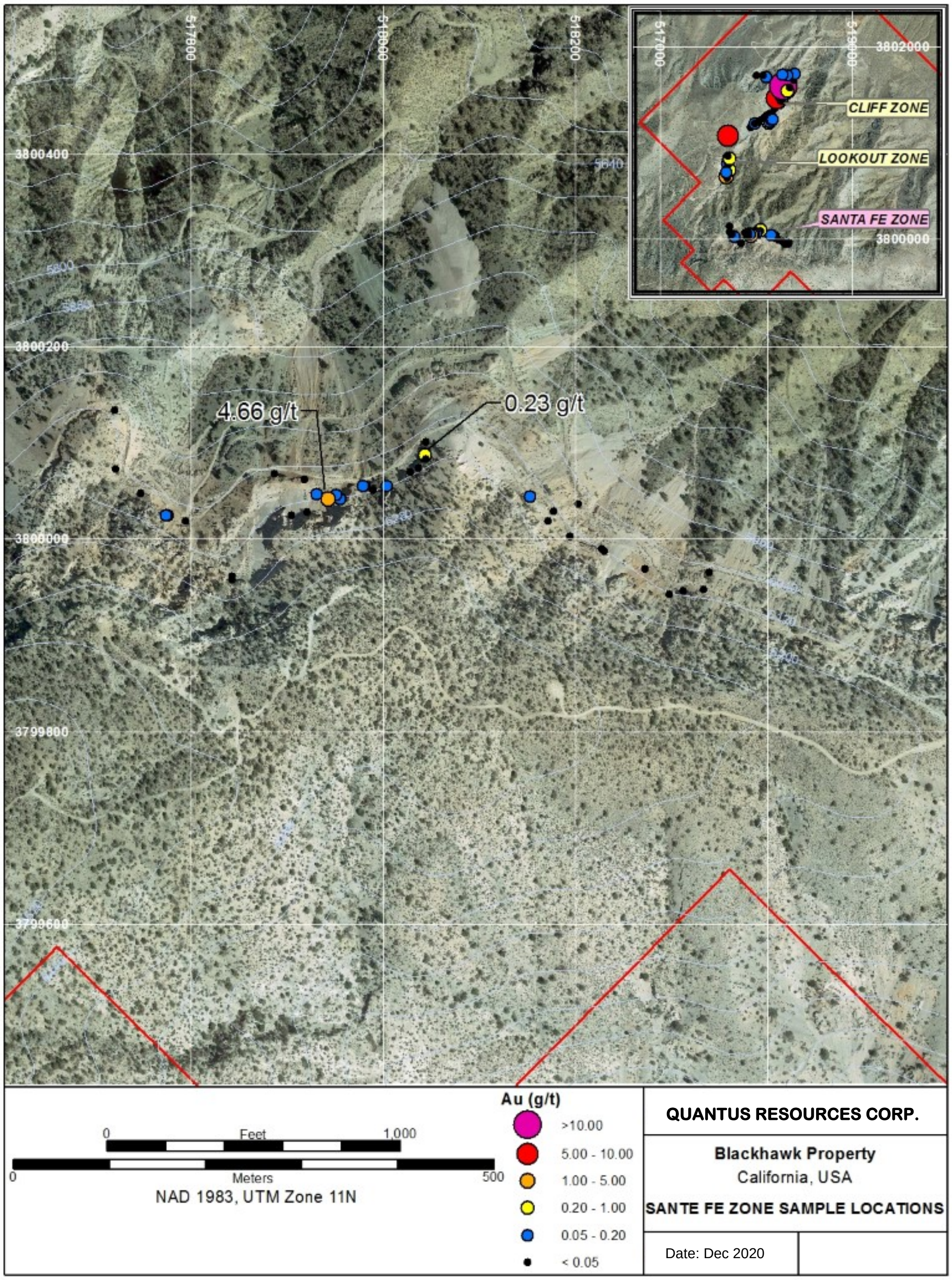

Figure 21. Santa Fe Zone sample locations

9.2 GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS; 2016-2017

Geological mapping, structural analysis and mineral deposit investigations were conducted by A Miller, PhD., P.Geo. during September 25-October 6, 2016, October 30-November 10, 2016 and April 26-28, 2017. An extensive road network was constructed during episodic historic mining and upgraded during 1980s-1990s exploration. This infrastructure provided easy property access vertically and laterally across the property and excellent road cut outcrops throughout the area of the past-producing Blackhawk Mine area. These roads, having been constructed in mountainous terrain, provided the three-dimensional perspective to review structure and how mineralization is controlled by that structure. Road cut outcrops provided superb exposures along and across the steep north-facing mountain slope for a west to east distance of approximately ~2.5 kilometers and through a vertical distance of ~100-125 meters. Only minor off-road mapping was done because the terrain is steep and commonly scree covered. Aggressive erosion of the deformed carbonate rocks obscure hill side outcrops. In areas where past mining and exploration have been conducted, vertically extensive talus cones in the mountainous terrain have contributed to minimizing outcrop exposure at lower elevations. Consequently, road cut mapping was the most efficient method to develop a first understanding of the structure, the characteristics of mineralization and the inter-relationship between these attributes.

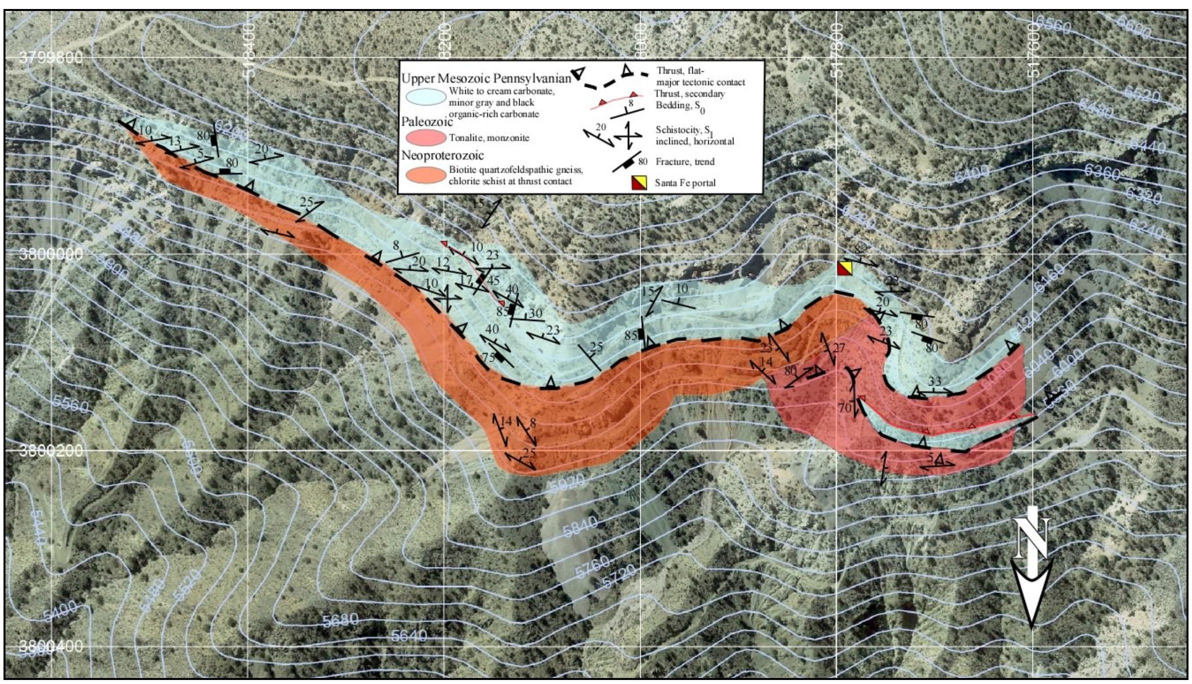

Figure 22. Preliminary geology of the Santa Fe Zone

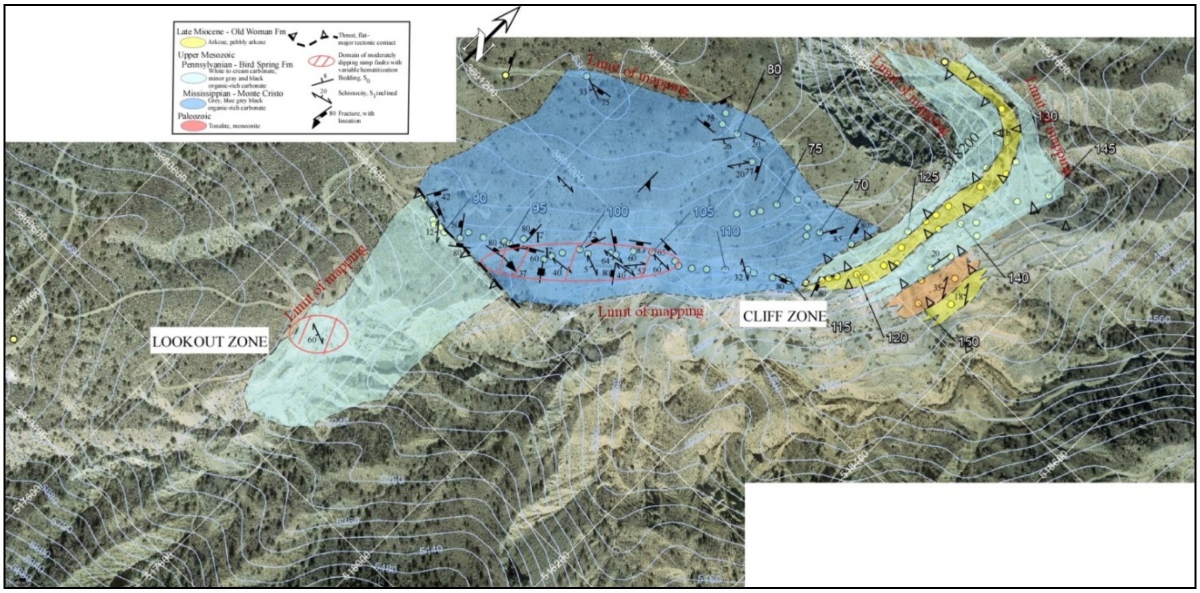

Figure 23. Preliminary geology of the Cliff - Lookout Zone

The Blackhawk property has two localities from which historic mining was undertaken, Cliff Zone, and Santa Fe zones, as well as numerous prospects along the north-facing mountain scarp: Lookout Zone, Hill Top Zone, Silver Reef Zone and Lester Mine area. All of these mineralized and altered localities were examined in order to develop an understanding of structure, lithologies and style of alteration-mineralization at different structural levels along the Blackhawk segment of the Northern Frontal Thrust System. The Cliff and Santa Fe Zones were the focus of geological mapping because these localities were areas of historic gold mining and recent exploration reassessment. These areas provided exceptional road cut outcrops in which the structural and alteration-mineralization attributes of Blackhawk-type mineralization was examined. The vertical relief in both of these areas and exposure along the east-west trending range permitted a three-dimensional examination of a fold and thrust stack that imbricated Neoproterozoic quartzofeldspathic basement gneisses intruded by texturally variable Mesozoic monzonite to granitic intrusions with Mississippian and Pennsylvanian carbonate strata and Miocene arkosic sandstone.

The significant preliminary lithological-structural results that will guide exploration are as follows:

- The Northern Frontal Thrust System on the Blackhawk property is an imbricated thrust fan comprised of at least five thrust slices.
- Each thrust slice is comprised of a basal basement section with structurally overlying upper Mesozoic carbonate strata. Some panels have Miocene-Pliocene clastic sedimentary rocks interleaved with the carbonate strata.
- The upper and lower contacts of each thrust slice are tectonic. Within each slice, the deformation was primarily partitioned into the Mesozoic carbonate and Pliocene clastic rocks. The transposition converted these layered sedimentary rocks into cobble- to granule-sized breccias. Intact sedimentary layering is better preserved at higher tectonic levels within the imbricate fan, i.e. in the Santa Fe mine and in the southern part of the Lester Dale mine area.
- Shallowly south dipping zones of high strain, flat faults, are located along the supracrustal-basement contact and in structures parallel to the basal detachment plane. Flat faults are linked by shallow to moderately dipping faults, termed ramps.
- Structural corridors as the basal detachment in the carbonate rocks, structurally higher detachment planes and flat-ramp couplets were the loci for fluid transmission, alteration and gold+silver mineralization in every thrust slice vertically through the imbricate fan on the Blackhawk property.
- The newly identified Gully Prospect is located near the base of one of the lowest structural panels in the north-facing Blackhawk imbricate thrust complex. The elevation of this prospect in relation to the Santa Fe Zone unequivocally indicates that there are at least four mineralized zones positioned at different elevations throughout the thrust stack. The cumulative vertical distance through which these mineralized zones occur is 550 vertical meters.

9.3 LIGHTNING STRIKE ANALYSIS; 2016

Dynamic Measurements LLC of Cedar City, Utah was engaged to use their patented geophysical technique, *Dynamic Natural Source Electromagnetic Method*, to data mine electrical information from existing lightning strike databases in the greater San Bernardino Mountains-Lucerne Valley area in order to define faults and generate a geo-framework or images of the subsurface geology. A, Miller met with R. Nelson Jr., cofounder of Dynamic Measurements, in their Cedar City office on November 15th, 2016. This meeting entailed a review of the theory of how lightning strike information is collected, analyzed, interpreted and the preliminary results derived from a lightning strike area of ~67.34 square kilometers or 6,791 hectares centred over the Blackhawk property mineralized area. A lightning strike delivers a pulse of energy into the earth and that energy travels down and away from the strike point. The energy is picked up by regionally located sensors some up to 300 km away. These sensors are part of the National Lightning Detection Network in the United States. Data from the sensors is triangulated to define the location of the lightning strike within 50 meters. The energy from a lightning strike is registered at the earth surface, but a large magnitude of the lightning strike energy is transmitted deep into the subsurface.

A series of lightning attributes are collected from each strike: location, time-duration, rise-time, peak current, polarity, peak to zero current and lightning strike density and this data is plotted on maps. Several of the maps plot various electrical parameters i.e. ohm-meters, micro-farads per meter, milli-ampere-seconds, kilohertz and watts, comparable to the induced polarization geophysical method but at a significantly larger scale.

The preliminary results from the test analysis of lightning strike data in the Blackhawk property area were two-fold. The first determination was that the analysis of lightning strike data, surface resistivity, energy and frequency maps was unable to define structure or lithologies from surface to an apparent depth of 1,000-1,500 meters. However, below this depth, patterns or lineaments were discernable that could be interpreted as deeper level crustal structures or major changes in lithology. The second determination was that an anomaly at an apparent depth of 5,000 meters depth was imaged. This anomaly could be a mafic intrusion. This conclusion is intriguing based on the regional structural setting with respect to the San Andreas Fault, the structurally controlled brines in and near the San Andreas Fault, and Late Miocene subaerial mafic volcanic flows associated with major crustal faults within the San Bernardino Mountains and along structures that collectively form the Eastern California Shear Zone. This interpreted mafic intrusion may represent mafic underplating associated with dextral transpression along the San Andreas Fault and provide the heat source to drive hydrothermal fluids into the upper crust to form the carbonate hosted epithermal Au-Ag mineralization.

9.4 ROCK AND TALUS-SOIL SAMPLING 2017

A program of prospecting and rock and talus sampling was conducted intermittently during the winter and spring of 2017. A total of 168 rock samples and 236 mixed fine and coarse talus/soil samples were collected over parts of the property. It is the opinion of the author that the talus/soil samples are of little technical merit as no notes were taken identifying the medium of the sample, and no accurate locations of the talus or soil samples was recorded.

The purpose of the rock sampling program was to map the distribution of surface gold, silver, and base metal values within known mineralized zones and to prospect for new mineral occurrences. No blanks, standards or field duplicates were submitted as part of this program. The samples were transported from the property by vehicle directly to Vancouver, B.C., and stored securely in a warehouse until May 2018 when they were delivered to ALS Mineral Laboratories in Vancouver, B.C. for sample preparation and analysis.

Rock grab samples were collected using a rock hammer and/or hammer and chisel. All samples were secured in plastic sample bags, sealed, and labelled with a unique sample number. The location of each sample was noted in UTM coordinates (NAD83 datum) with the aid of a hand-held GPS (Garmin 60CSx). No field notes were taken by the sample collector; however, the bagged samples were opened and examined by a geologist from Geominex Consultants prior to submittal to the laboratory. Descriptions including lithology, alteration, mineralization, and hematite content were recorded. Samples were collected as select grabs. As such, the rock samples are not representative and unbiased with respect to true nature of mineralized zones.

Gold, copper, lead, zinc and silver results from the rock sampling program over the Blackhawk property are shown on Figures 24-28. Samples were collected from and in the vicinity of the known showing areas at Blackhawk, including Cliff, Lookout, Santa Fe, Round Mountain and Hilltop zones, and from an area in the southeast portion of the property where skarn alteration was identified. Overall, gold values range from <0.01 ppm to a high of 425.0 ppm with 134 samples ranging from <0.01-0.99 ppm,

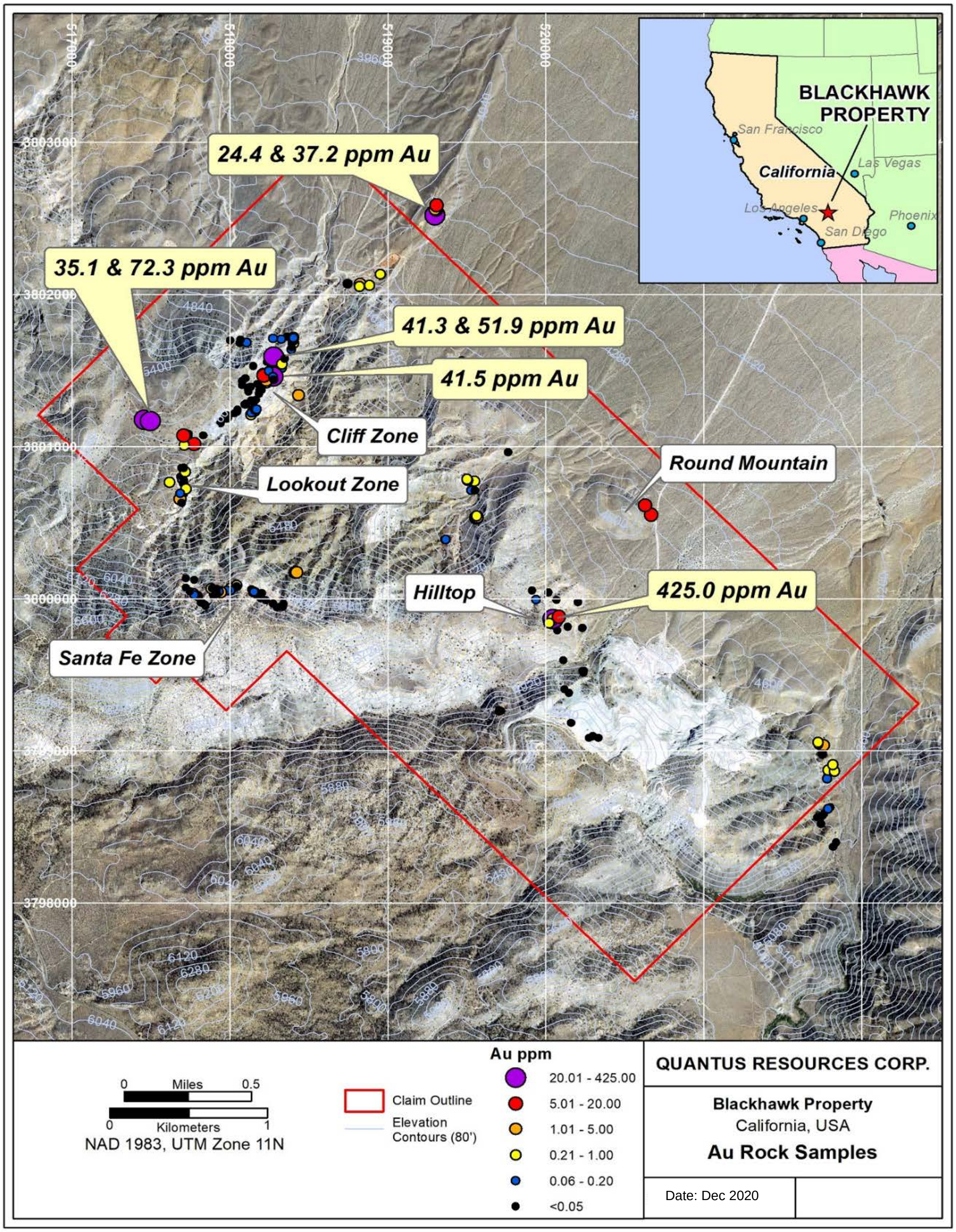

Figure 24. Au rock sample location map, Blackhawk property

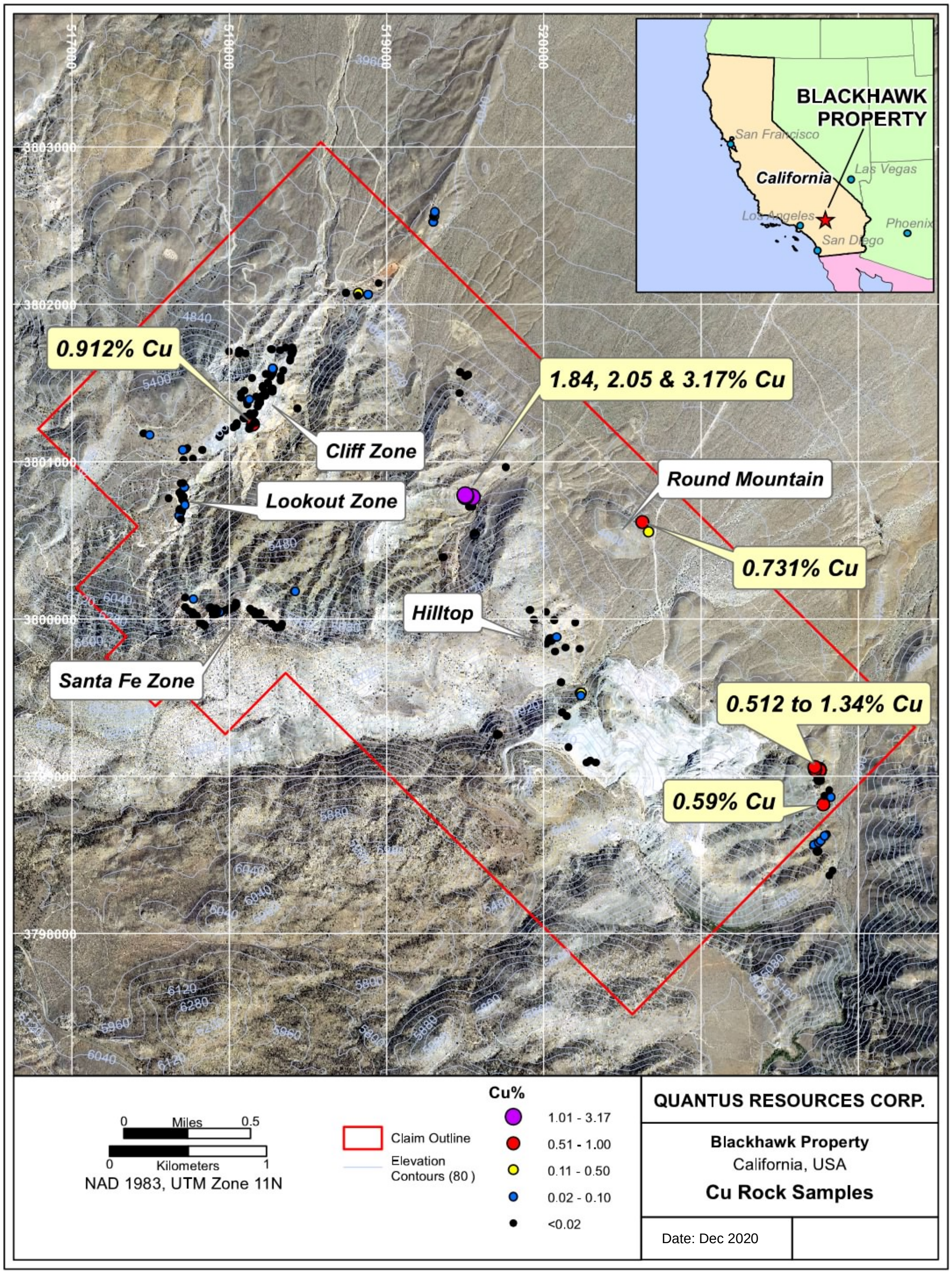

Figure 25. Cu rock sample location map, Blackhawk property

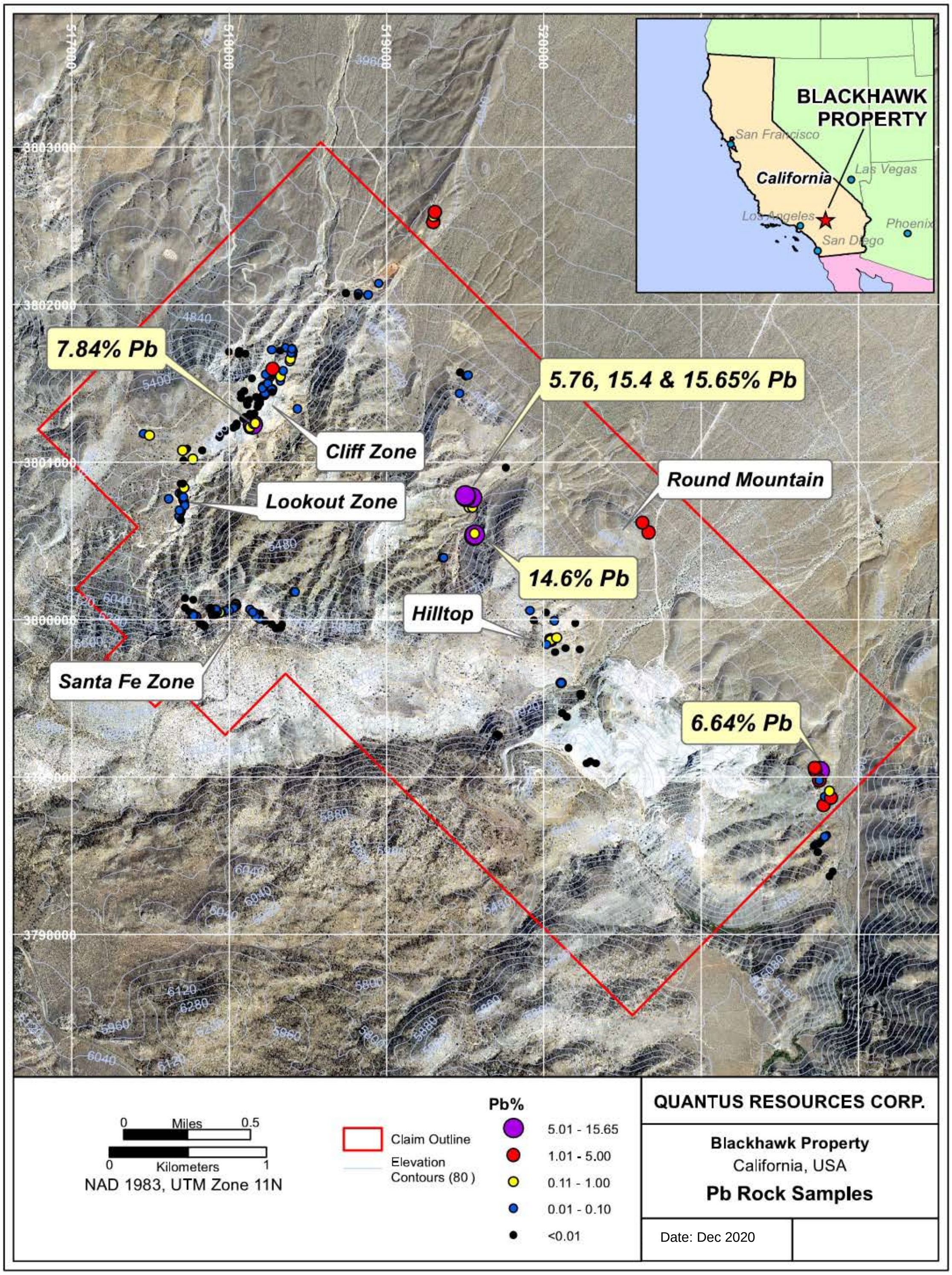

Figure 26. Pb rock sample location map, Blackhawk property

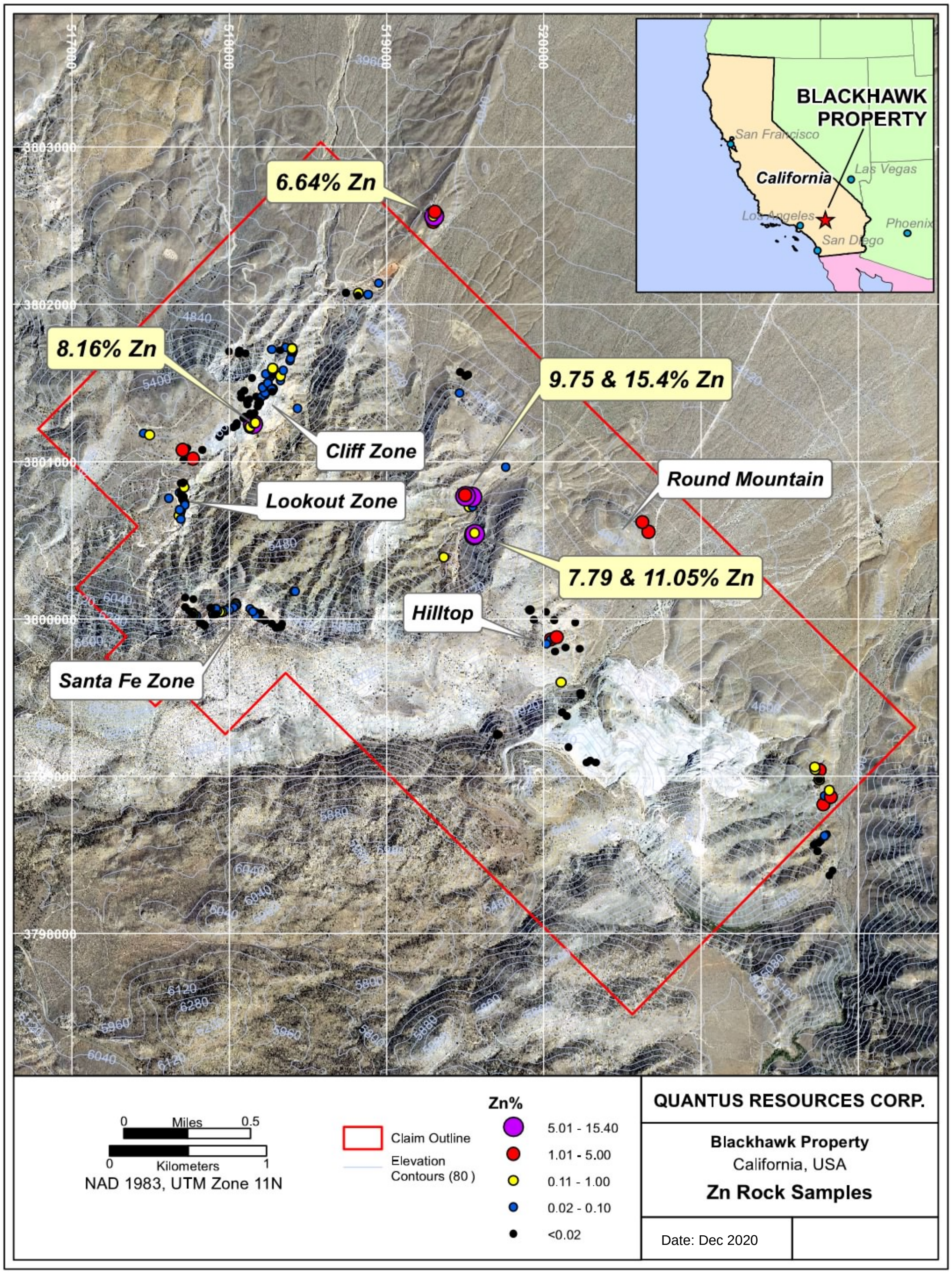

Figure 27. Zn rock sample location map, Blackhawk property

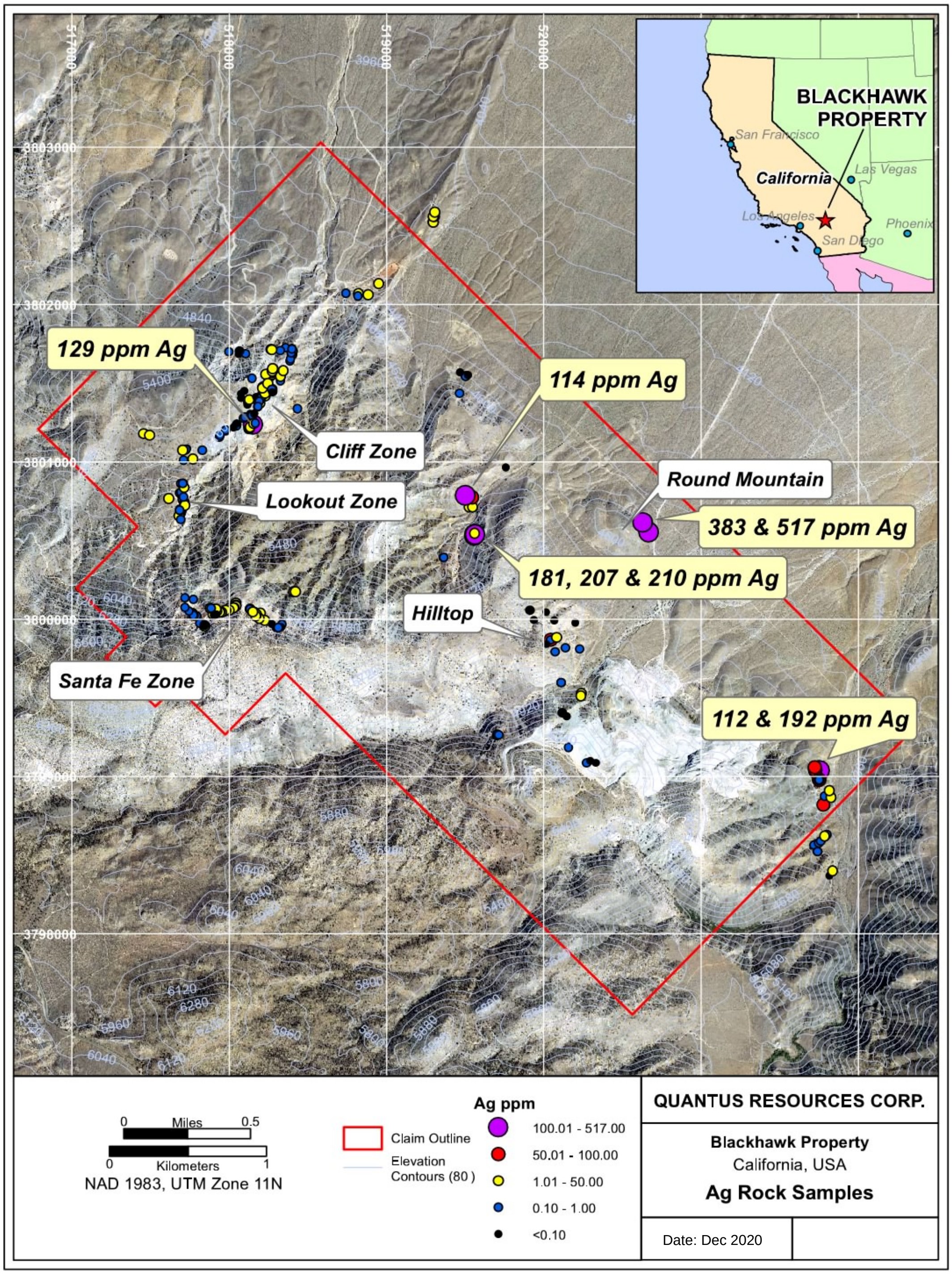

Figure 28. Ag rock sample location map, Blackhawk property

22 samples ranging from 1.0 ppm to 9.99 ppm and 12 samples ranging from 10.0 ppm to 425.0 ppm. Higher grade gold results are concentrated around the known carbonate-hosted epithermal gold occurrences Cliff, Lookout, Round Mountain and Hilltop zones. As with the 2016 chip sampling results, higher gold values are associated with elevated Ag, As, Cd, Cu, Mo, Pb, Sb and Zn values, trace elements commonly associated with epithermal gold mineralization.

Grab samples from the southeastern area of the property where skarn-related rocks have been identified returned anomalous copper, lead, zinc and silver values possibly indicating the presence of copper-zinc-lead-silver skarn mineralization related to a Cretaceous-age intrusion located in the eastern most part of the Blackhawk property.

9.5 2018 AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYING PROGRAM

The heliborne geophysical survey was carried out by SkyTEM Airborne Surveys Worldwide in the period from May 8-9, 2018. The survey was completed using SkyTEM instrumentation for the time domain EM survey and a Geometrics cesium sensor/ Kroum counter for the magnetic survey. A GEM unit was used for the base station. The survey covered the entire property and consisted of 43 survey lines flown in a northeast-southwest direction with a line spacing of 75 meters and a terrain clearance of 30 to 40 meters (Figure 29). Three tie lines were also completed which were flown in a northwest-southeast direction with a line spacing of 967 meters. The survey lines totaled 225 km and the tie lines, 22.2 km for a total of 247.2 km. The EM data was reduced, and inversions interpreted producing conductivity sections of each of the survey and tie lines as well as 30 conductivity plan maps for depths varying from surface to over 500 meters.

The conductivity depth plot at 295.9-323.9m shows a continuous airborne EM anomaly, conductor A, extending from the northwestern to southeastern ends of the property near the northeastern property boundary (Figure 30). This conductor is interpreted to be a sole or detachment thrust defining predominantly basement rocks to the northeast and panels of imbricated carbonate-basement rocks to the southwest. The exploration significance of this detachment plane is that the Gulley Zone is positioned near or at that fault zone.

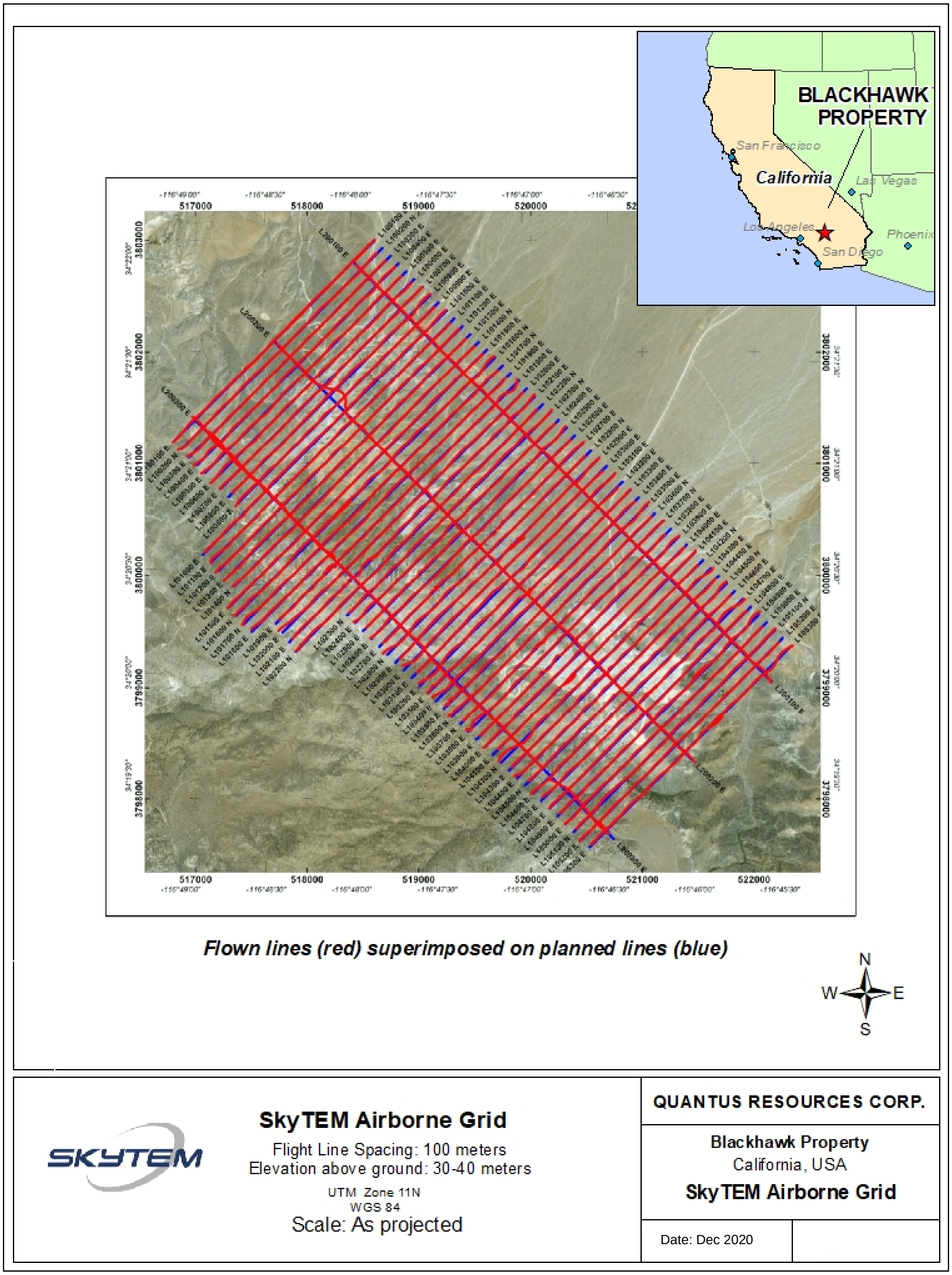

Figure 29. SkyTEM airborne geophysical grid

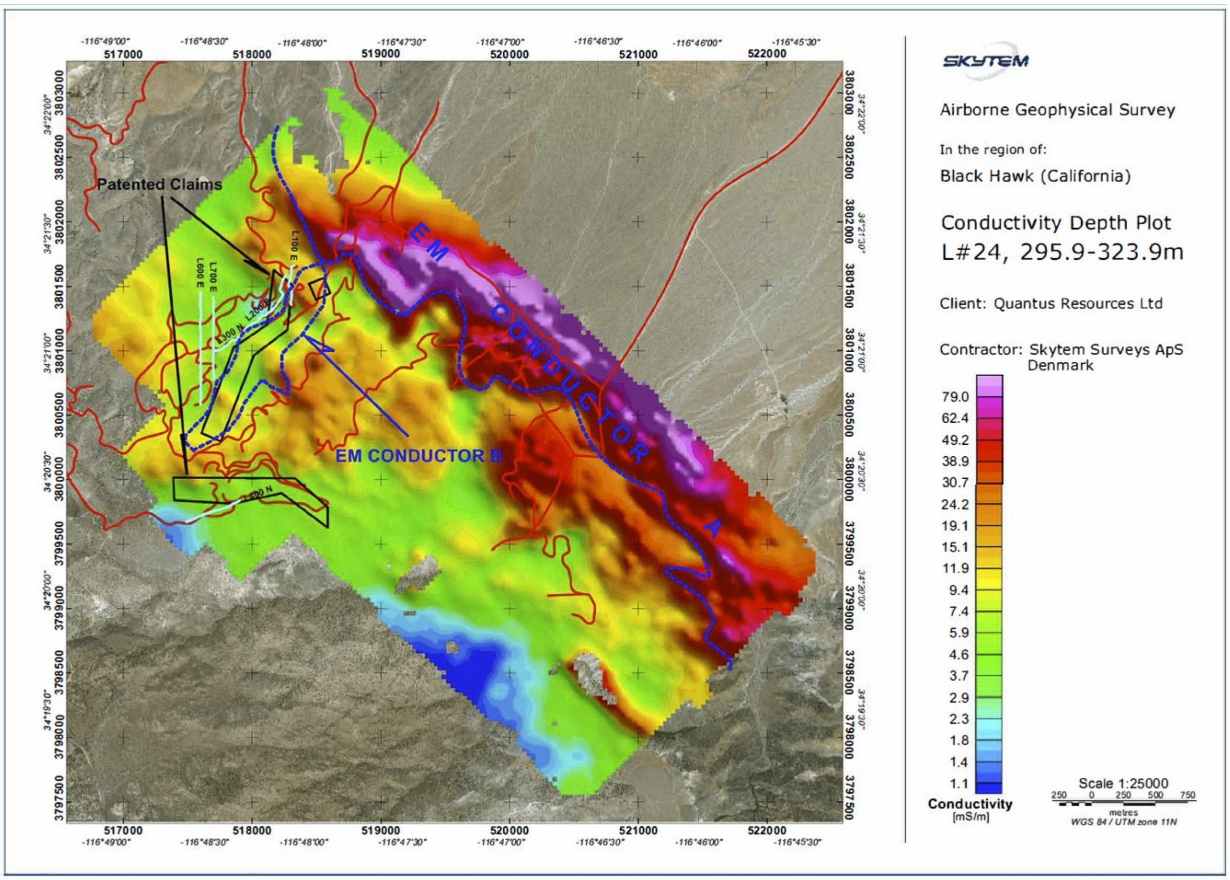

Figure 30. Airborne conductivity depth plot, 295.9-323.9m, of the Blackhawk property showing EM conductor A

The area where igneous-related metasomatic processes have been recognized is located between and near two different types of geophysical anomalies. The area of interest near the southeastern end of the property area lies between an aerially extensive basement domain comprised of intrusive rocks with high magnetic intensity and two small button-like anomalies to the immediate southwest. Both equant circular anomalies could be satellite stocks displaying the same magnetic intensity as the domain to the northeast (Figure 31). The prospective area is located approximately 250 meters to the west of a conductivity anomaly (Figure 32) and that anomaly is part of the EM conductor A that extends along the entire length of the northern side of the property (Figure 30).

In the area extending from the Cliff Zone southwestward to the Lookout Zone, there are three separate anomalies with the same magnetic expression as the high intensity magnetic anomaly along the northeastern margin of the property (Figure 31). Intrusive rocks are present in the basal parts of thrust panels in this mineralized area. However no igneous-related metasomatic processes have been recognized in the carbonate strata in this area. These high intensity anomalies may indicate a relatively thin imbricated carbonate section in thrust contact with basement rocks. Progressively deeper conductivity depth plots (Figure 30 being one of them) indicate that this corridor from the Cliff to Lookout is anomalous to progressively deeper depth. This anomaly may represent a structural domain of stacked thrust-ramp complexes over basement.

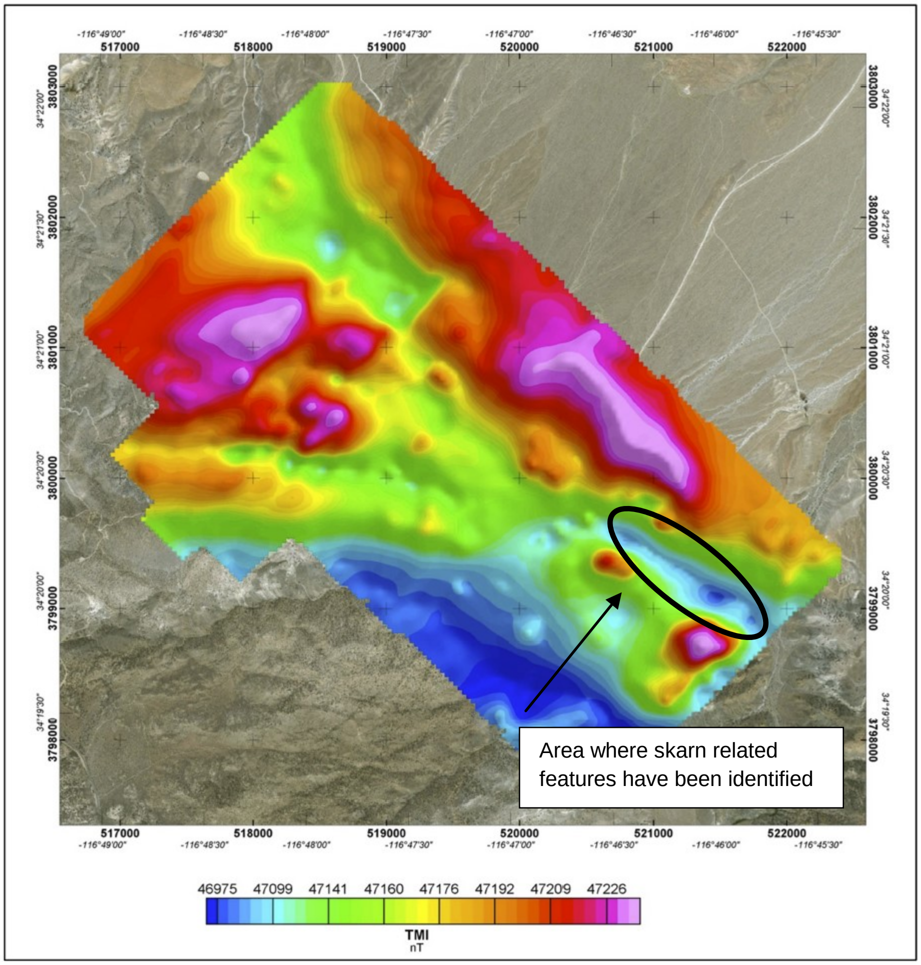

Figure 31. Airborne total magnetic intensity map

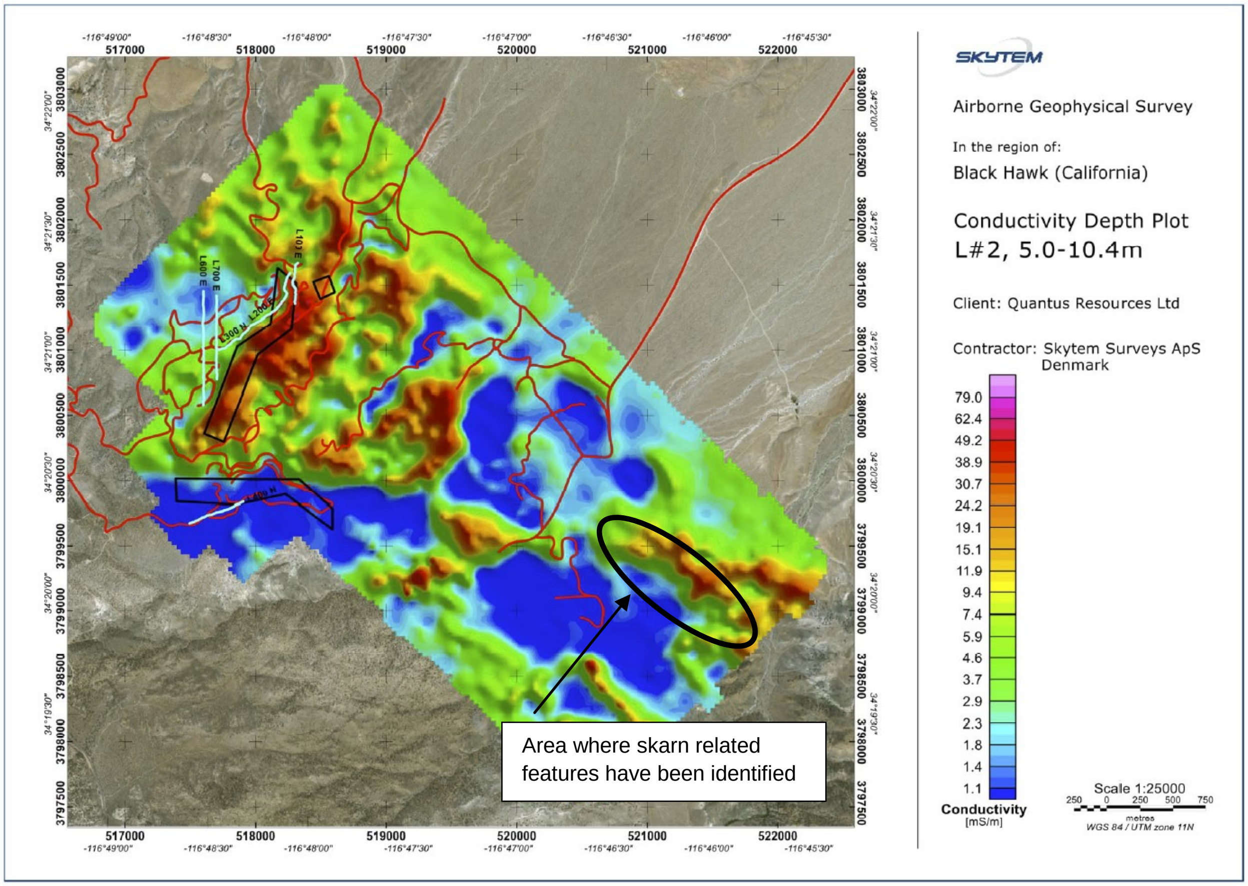

Figure 32. Airborne conductivity depth plot 5-10.4m of the Blackhawk property

9.6 2018 GROUND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYING PROGRAM

Ground geophysical surveys including Induced Polarization, magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were conducted by Geotronics Consulting Ltd. (Geotronics) of Surrey, B.C. during May 2018. The main objective of the survey was to see if, and how well various ground geophysical techniques would correlate to previously delineated mineralization at Blackhawk.

A total of 3.315 kilometres of IP, magnetics and electromagnetic data was collected. Data was collected along seven irregularly oriented uncut lines with readings recorded every 15 metres over the Cliff, Lookout and Santa Fe zones (Figure 30).

The IP survey was carried out using a BRGM Elrec Pro multi-channel receiver operating in the time-domain mode. The dipole length and reading interval chosen was 15 metres read up to 10 levels. The IP and resistivity results were plotted, both in pseudosection form, and contoured. A 2-D inversion interpretation using Geotomo software, a least squares method, was also carried out along each of the IP lines and the results plotted and contoured.

The magnetic and VLF-EM surveying was completed using two GEM magnetometers with one having a VLF-EM attachment and used as the mobile unit and the other used as a base station for monitoring the magnetic diurnal variation. Three VLF-EM transmitter stations were read, being Cutler, Maine at 24.0 kHz, Seattle, Washington at 24.8 kHz, and LaMoure, North Dakota at 25.2 kHz. The magnetic data was diurnally corrected and plotted and profiled. The VLF-EM data for three transmitter stations were Fraser-filtered which were then plotted and profiled.

The minimal extent of the irregular single line magnetic and VLF-EM data limits its use for interpretation. In general, however, magnetic intensities from the ground magnetic survey correlate with the airborne magnetic results. The VLF-EM survey indicates possible conductive zones possibly reflecting geological structure (Mark, 2018).

9.6.1 IP and Resistivity Surveys

Data derived from the ground IP-resistivity survey in the Santa Fe Zone area was manipulated to illustrate depth profiles, termed a pseudosection, through the thrusted and folded carbonate-basement complex (Figure 33). A preliminary geological interpretation by A. Miller has been overlain on the resistivity pseudosection based on the structural style documented during mapping in Santa Fe to Cliff zones. The structural section from the Cliff Zone to Santa Fe Zone is a recumbently folded carbonate sequence with intervening units of quartzofeldspathic rocks that has been faulted by numerous thrust-ramp complexes. Mineralization is focused along the thrust-ramp complexes. The recumbently folded sequence has been faulted by post mineral normal faults.

This type of geophysical exploration technique may aid in defining domains in the deformed carbonate-basement panels where thrust-ramp structures are closely stacked and potentially mineralized. The resistivity zones may correspond to the target flat and ramp faults within the imbricated thrust fan. Some of the resistivity zones are associated with chargeability highs supporting the possibility that they are sulphide bearing zones.

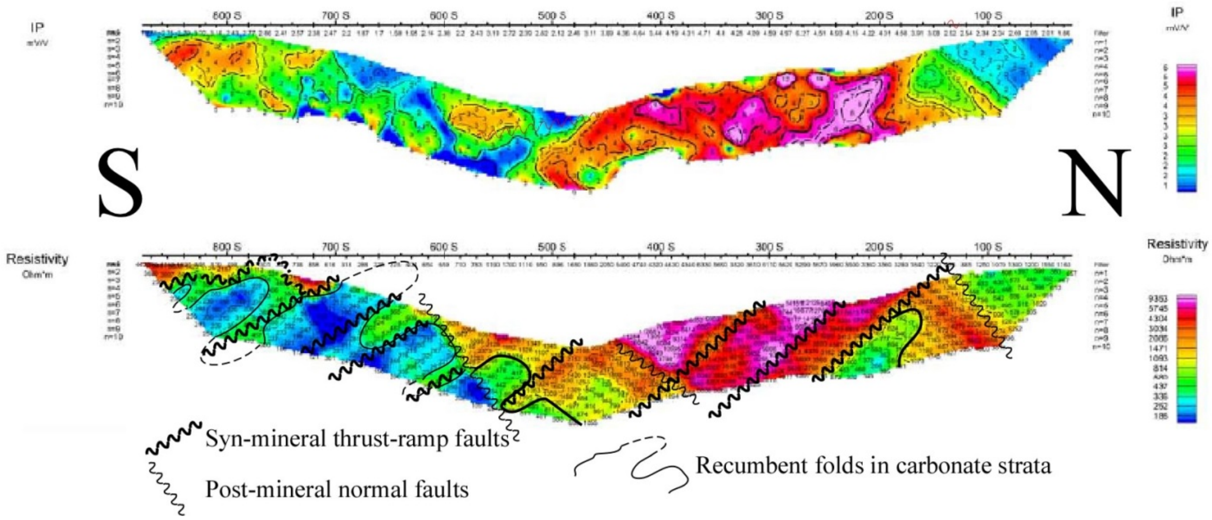

Figure 33. Pseudosection of ground IP-Resistivity survey along Line 700E Santa Fe area with superimposed interpretative geology

A 2-D inversion interpretation of the IP data was supplied by David Mark, P. Geo, geophysicist from Geotronics. Six IP anomalies were identified by Mark and displayed on inversion interpreted sections (Figures 34-39).

IP Anomaly 1 (Cliff Zone area) a chargeability high occurs on line 100 W from station 95 S to 165 S and possibly dips to the south. This anomaly occurs on the contact of a moderate resistivity anomaly (Figure 33).

IP Anomaly 2 (Cliff Zone area) a chargeability high also occurs on line 100 W, but from station 45 S to 80 S and dips vertically. The chargeability high is coincident with a moderate to strong resistivity high (Figure 33).

IP Anomaly 3 (Cliff Zone area) a chargeability high occurs on line 200 W from station 310 S to 40 S and appears to dip to the south. The chargeability high correlates with a surficial resistivity high and a resistivity low at depth (Figure 34).

IP Anomaly 4 (Cliff/Lookout Zone area) a chargeability high occurs on line 300 W from station 310 S to 345 S. This anomaly occurs in two parts with one part dipping to the north and the other part dipping vertically within a coincident resistivity high (Figure 35).

IP Anomaly 5 (Cliff/Lookout Zone area) a chargeability high also occurs on line 300 W from station 220 S to 235 S and dips to the south and is coincident with a resistivity high (Figure 35).

IP Anomaly 6 (Cliff/Lookout Zone area) a chargeability high occurs on line 600 E from station 180 S to 450 S, and on line 700 E from station 290 N to 510 N. This anomaly is 250 meters in a north-south direction and a minimum 100 meters in an east-west direction. The anomaly may be the western extension of IP anomalies 4 and 5 which would extend the east-west strike (?) direction to a minimum 350 meters. IP anomaly 6 occurs coincidently with a resistivity high, as do anomalies 4 and 5 (Figures 37-38).

The resistivity zones may correspond to the target flat and ramp faults within the imbricated thrust fan. Some of the resistivity zones are associated with chargeability highs supporting the possibility that they are sulphide bearing zones.

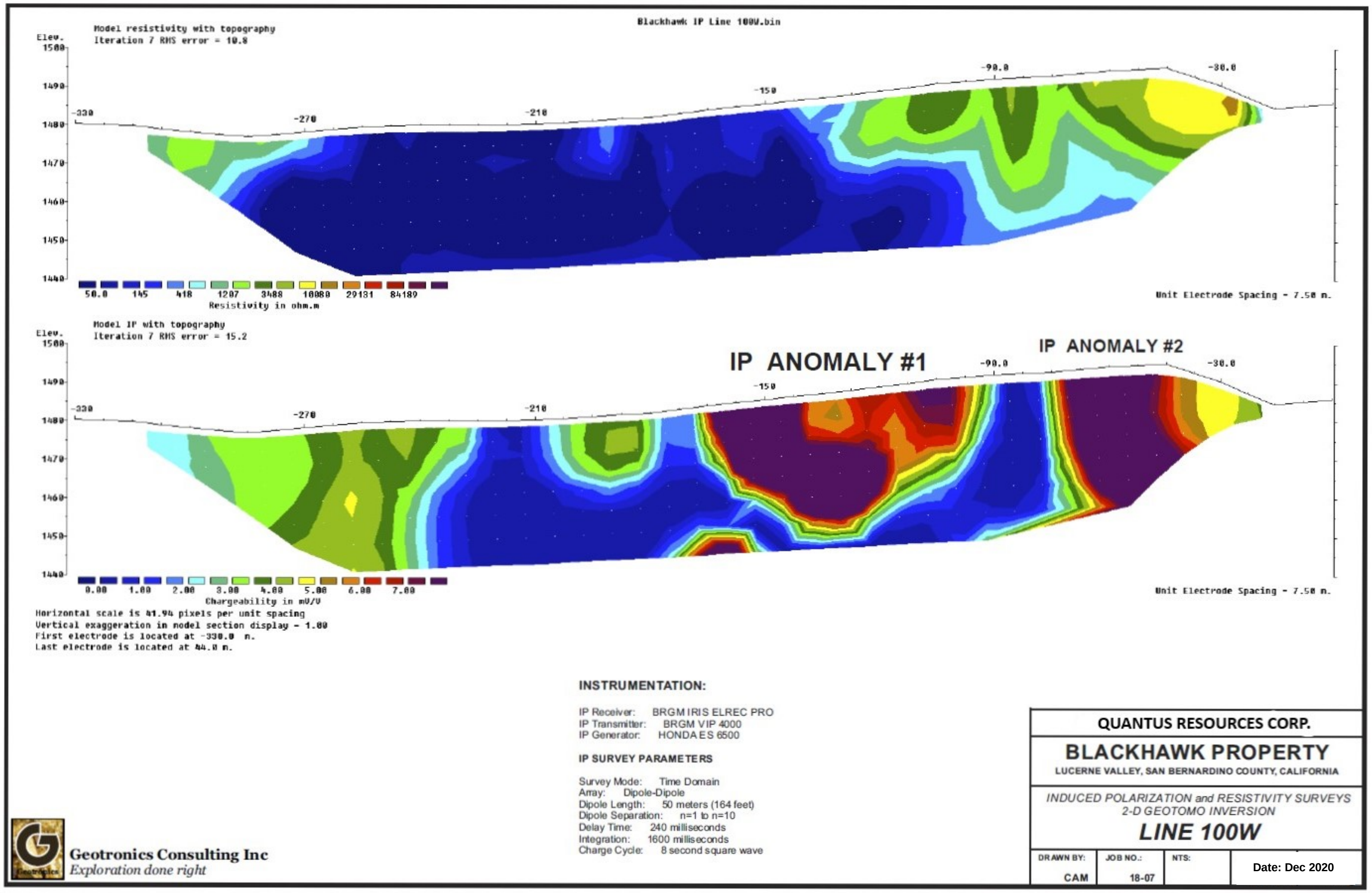

Figure 34. Induced Polarization and Resistivity surveys 2-D Geotomo inversion line 100W

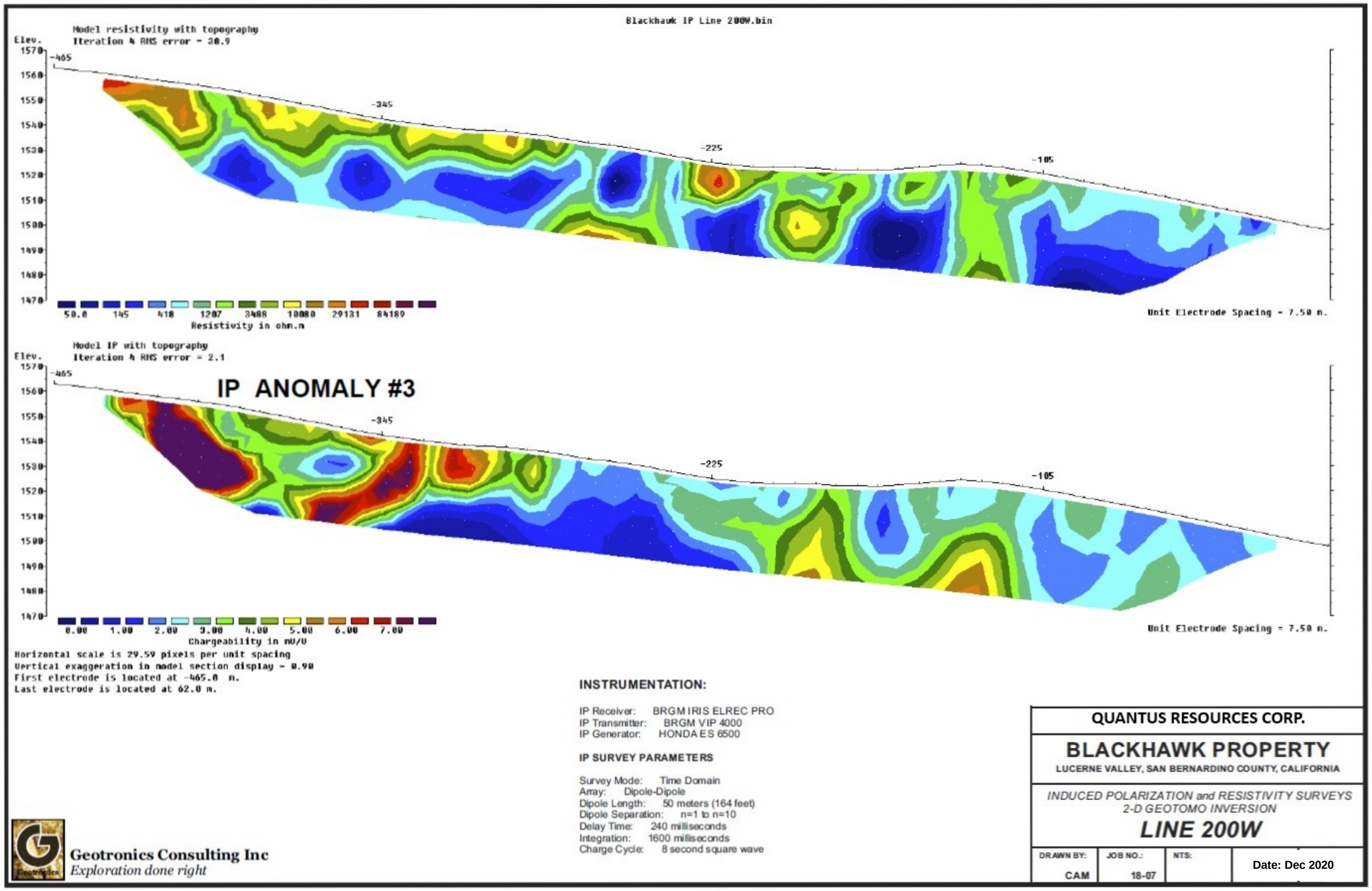

Figure 35. Induced Polarization and Resistivity surveys 2-D Geotomo inversion line 200W

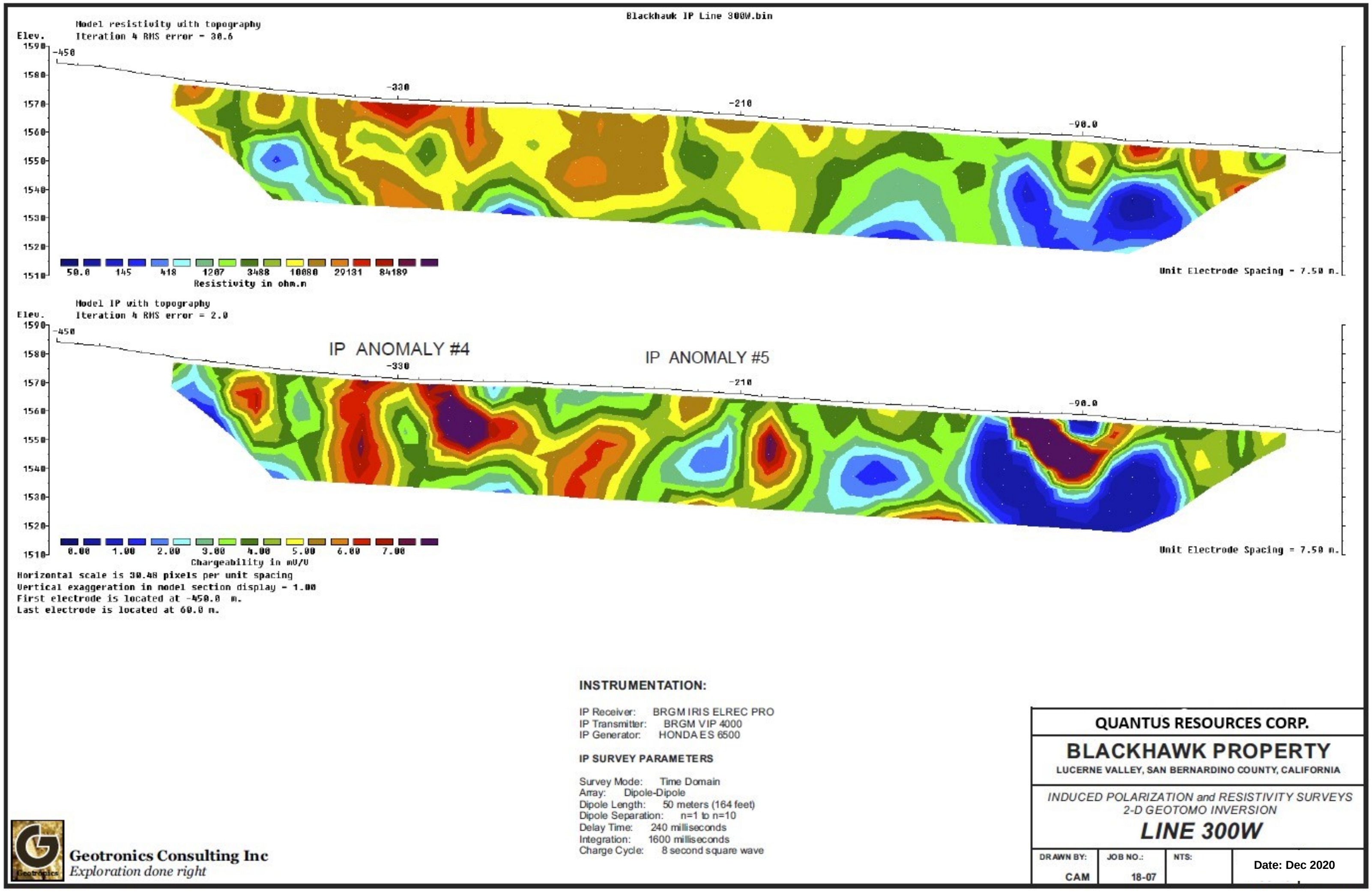

Figure 36. Induced Polarization and Resistivity surveys 2-D Geotomo inversion line 300W

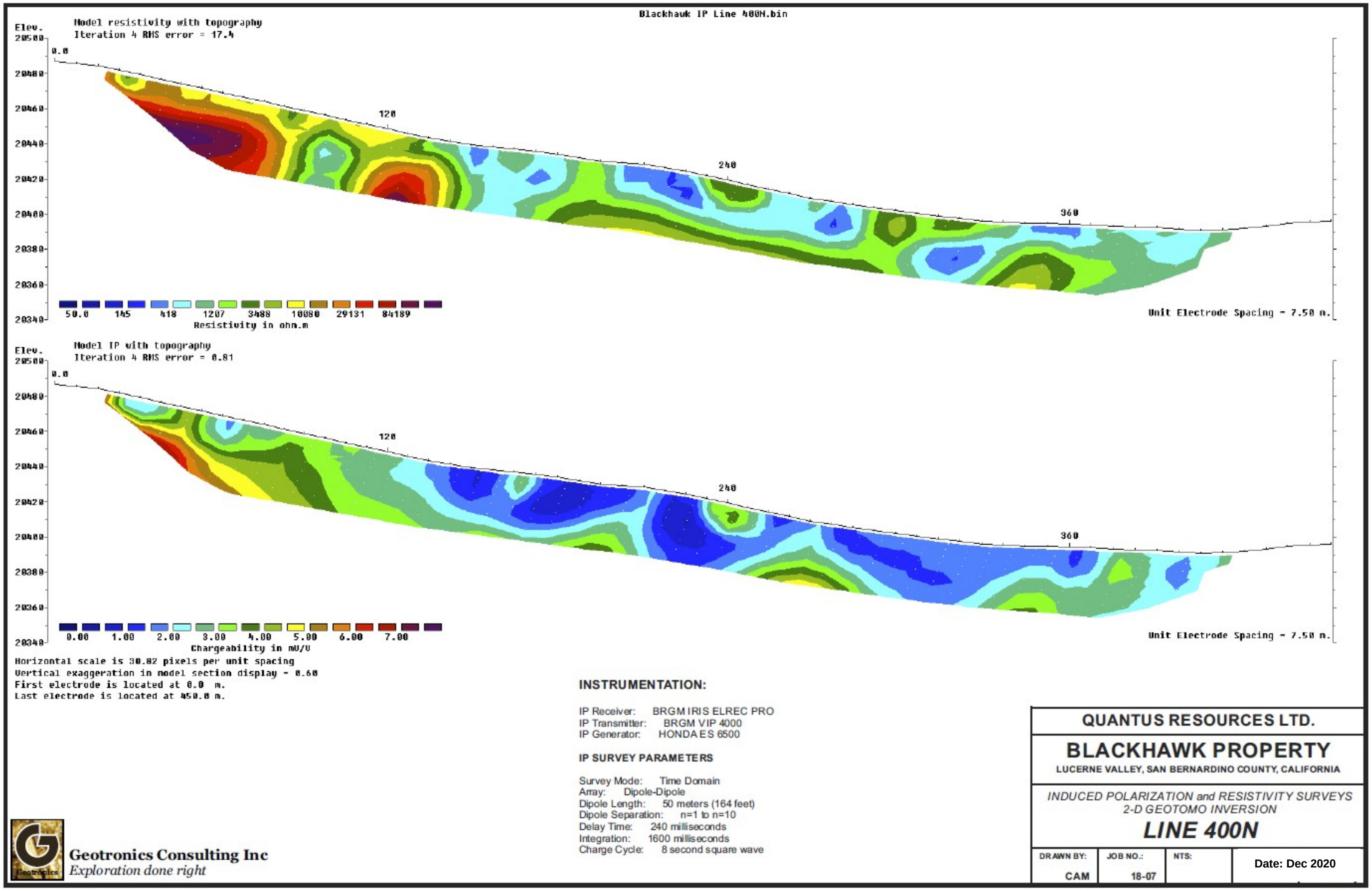

Figure 37. Induced Polarization and Resistivity surveys 2-D Geotomo inversion line 400N

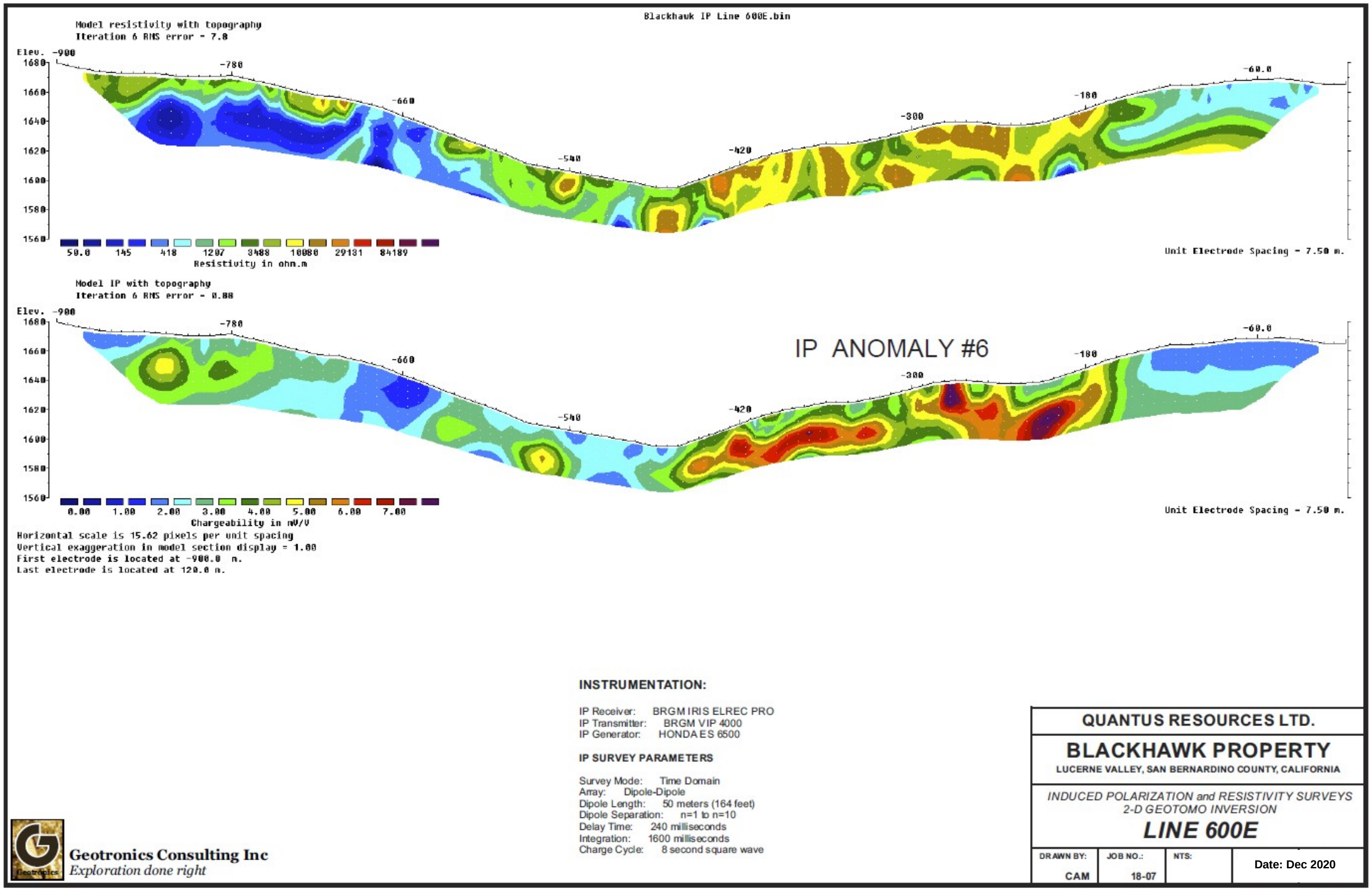

Figure 38. Induced Polarization and Resistivity surveys 2-D Geotomo inversion line 600E

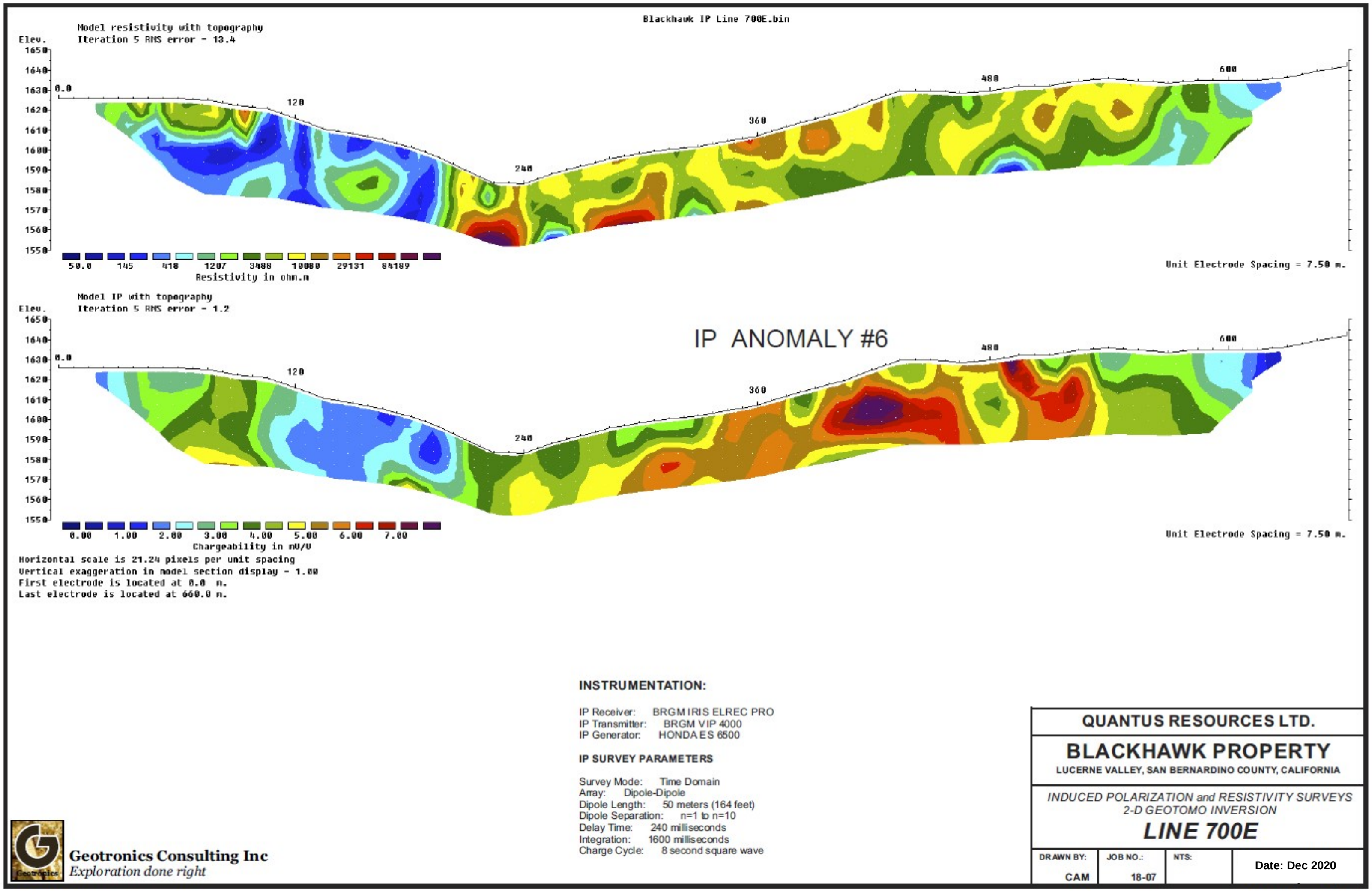

Figure 39. Induced Polarization and Resistivity surveys 2-D Geotomo inversion line 700E

10.0 Drilling

No drilling has been conducted by KAPA or Quantus on the Blackhawk property.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

Rock chip samples collected in 2016 were taken along road cut exposures, benches and outcrops. Chip samples were taken using a rock hammer and a household dustpan. First, the weathered surface material was removed providing a fresh surface and second, the dustpan was held beneath the rock hammer to collect the fine matrix material as well as coarse fragments. By using this method, it was hoped that a more representative sample would be obtained.

Rock chip samples were placed into a plastic sample bag, a paper sample tag placed in the bag and the sample ID written on the outside of the bag. Each sample bag is secured with a “zap” strap to prevent any material entering or exiting the bag. Individual samples were combined in a large rice bag up to a weight of about 40 kg and the top of the rice bag sealed with a “zap” strap and numbered security tag.

The samples were transported directly to ALS Mineral Laboratories (“ALS”) in Reno, Nevada and then shipped by ALS Reno to ALS Zacatecas, Mexico for sample preparation. Pulps and rejects were returned to ALS Reno for metallic gold analysis and 10 g of pulp was air freighted to Vancouver for ICP analysis. ALS is ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited. The authors are not aware of any relationship between ALS and KAPA or Quantus.

On receipt of the samples at ALS Reno, ALS confirmed the security numbers of the sacks received the individual sample numbers and the integrity of each sample. No breaks in the chain of command for the samples have been recorded.

Upon receipt at ALS, rock chip samples are dried, and crushed to 70% passing 2mm. A 250-g sub sample was then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns (PUL-31). The samples were then split using a riffle splitter and the prepared rock chip samples analyzed as follows. A 0.25g cut of the screened material from each sample was subjected to a 4 Acid Digestion and then analyzed by ICP-MS and ICP-AES for 48 elements (ME-MS61).

For gold, Pulp and Metallics assaying (Au-SCR21) was conducted on all rock chip samples. With this method, the pulp is pulverized to 285% passing 75 microns (-200 mesh) and then 1,000g of the final pulp is dry screened through a 100 micron (Tyler 150 mesh) stainless steel screen. Any material remaining on the screen (>100 micron) is retained and analyzed in its entirety by fire assay with gravimetric finish (Au-GRAV) and reported as the Au (+) fraction. The material passing through the screen (<100 micron) is homogenized and two sub samples (30g nominal sample weight) are analyzed by fire assay with AAS finish by methods Au-AA25 and Au-AA25D (for duplicate). The average of the two AAS results is taken and reported as the Au (-) fraction result. All three values are used in a weighted average calculation to combine the gold content of the plus and minus fractions. The gold values for both the (+) 100 and (-) 100 micron fractions are reported together with the weight of each fraction as well as the calculated total gold content of the sample. The detection limit of this procedure is 0.05gpt and the upper limit is 1,000 gpt gold.

Rock grab samples collected in 2017 were placed into a plastic sample bag, a paper sample tag placed in the bag and the sample ID written on the outside of the bag. Each sample bag is secured with a “zap” strap to prevent any material entering or exiting the bag. Individual samples were combined in a large rice bag up to a weight of about 40 kg and the top of the rice bag sealed with a “zap” strap and numbered security tag.

The samples were transported from the property by vehicle directly to Vancouver, B.C. by an employee of Quantus, and stored securely in a locked warehouse until May 2018 when they were delivered to ALS Mineral Laboratories in Vancouver, B.C. for sample preparation and analysis. ALS is ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited. The author is not aware of any relationship between ALS and KAPA or Quantus.

On receipt of the samples at ALS Vancouver, ALS confirmed the security numbers of the sacks received the individual sample numbers and the integrity of each sample. No breaks in the chain of command for the samples have been recorded.

Upon receipt at ALS, rock chip samples are dried, and crushed to 70% passing 2mm. A 250-g sub sample was then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns (PUL-31). The samples were then split using a riffle splitter and a 0.5 g cut of the screened material analyzed by induced coupled plasma massed spectrometry (ICP-AES) techniques after an aqua regia digestion (ME-MS41). Aqua regia over limit analysis was performed on a 0.4 g sample for Ag>100 ppm (Ag-OG46), Cu>10,000 ppm (Cu-OG46), Pb>10,000 ppm (Pb-OG46), and Zn>10,000 ppm (Zn-OG-46).

Gold was determined by analyzing a 50 g sample by fire assay and atomic absorption (Au-AA26). An automatic over limit analysis (Au-GRA-22), 50 g fire assay with gravimetric finish, was performed on assayed drill core with greater than 100 ppm from the 50 g fire assay.

At ALS, blanks, reference materials and duplicate samples were inserted by the lab into the sample stream. The results reported from the lab's control samples were within the limits of instrumental and analytical accuracy. No corrective measures were taken by the labs. No control samples were submitted by Quantus.

It is the author's opinion that the methods of sample preparation, security and analytical procedures used for the 2016 and 2017 rock samples are adequate for reliable rock sample assay data. The author believes that the sample data is sufficiently reliable to guide further sampling, geological mapping and geophysics at the Blackhawk property.

12.0 Data Verification

Mr. Game conducted a program of rock chip sampling and geological appraisal of several of the known carbonate-hosted epithermal mineralized zones at Blackhawk during the period November 3-7, 2016. The following objectives were accomplished: general project site examination, review of property geology, styles of mineralization-alteration and rock sample collection. Ninety-six (96) rock chip samples were collected from variably mineralized exposures in the Cliff, Lookout and Santa Fe zones. No blanks, standards or field duplicates were submitted as part of this program. The author's recommend that future sampling programs include the insertion of standards, blanks, and field duplicates.

Overall, the analytical results of the rock chip samples collected by the Mr. Game corroborates the presence of gold-silver mineralization within the Blackhawk property and supports the use of assay data from the historical and 2016-2017 samples for guiding further exploration.

The co-author of this report, Allan Miller, PhD, P.Geo., conducted a field visit to the Blackhawk Gold Property on June 6-7, 2021. During the property examination, Mr. Miller assessed the condition of the exploration roads, some impassable due to highly active physical and chemical weathering processes on steep mountain slopes, examined the accessible principal exploration prospects, and conducted mapping in selected areas having perceived higher mineral potential. As well, Mr. Miller visually verified that no exploration work causing significant surface disturbance has been completed on the Property since his last visit in 2017 and confirms there is no indication of any new work or that any material scientific or technical information has been generated as a result of work completed on the Property since the 2016-2017 and 2021 personal inspections of the Blackhawk Gold Property.

The author's believe that sufficient sites of significance were inspected and sampled to make a quality assessment of the Blackhawk property. There were no limitations on, or failure to conduct, the data verification outlined above. It is the author's opinion that the rock sample data, geological data, and geophysical data is adequate for the purposes used in this technical report.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Quantus has not conducted any mineral processing or metallurgical testing on the Blackhawk property.

A preliminary program of metallurgical test work was conducted by metallurgist Ron Graham in 2011 for Del Peterson, owner of Blackhawk Mines. Approximately two tons of mineralized rock was taken from the Cliff Zone and screened over a 3/4 in. screen and then trucked to a private gravity mill in Barstool Nevada where it was milled to -28 mesh and run over a shaker table. Approximately 50% gold recovery was recorded on a -1/8 in. fraction. Cyanide leaching was recommended for the tails to recover a portion of the remaining 50% but was not completed as part of this preliminary study.

Graham reports that no deleterious materials such as clay or activated carbon were detected from the mill test that could have a significant effect on gold recoveries (Graham, personal communication). Test samples are reported to come from the Cliff Zone, but the authors have no information on the degree to which the samples are representative of the style of mineralization at the Blackhawk property.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

There are no current NI 43-101 mineral resource estimates for the Blackhawk property.

15.0 Adjacent Properties

This report is not relying on information from adjacent properties.

16.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

The author is not aware of any other relevant information that could change the conclusions or recommendations of this report.

17.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

Carbonate hosted epithermal gold-silver and base metal bearing skarn mineralization has been identified on the Blackhawk property. The Property is located in southeastern California, U.S.A. where perennial access and logistics are straight forward and relatively inexpensive. The property lies within the San Bernardino Mountains in an area of moderate to locally steep topography and relatively flat valley bottoms and hence is favourable for all aspects of large scale mining.

Carbonate-hosted epithermal gold with silver mineralization hosted in thrust faults within the Upper Mesozoic carbonate sequence has been identified along the entire northwest-southeast length of the Blackhawk property. Six epigenetic gold-silver mineralized zones are known on the Blackhawk property; Cliff, Lookout, Santa Fe, Round Mountain, Hilltop and Gulley, and represent five different structural levels along the entire east-west length of the Blackhawk segment of the Northern Frontal thrust system. Additional mineralized zones were identified during the 2016 and 2017 mapping programs. The location of mineralized zones into the structural model conclude that the multiple mineralized structures occur through a vertical relief of 550 meters and mineralized structures are present along the entire the northwest-southeast length of the property.

The southeastern portion of the property is inferred to host base metal-bearing skarn mineralization. Recrystallized limestones comprised of diopside+wollastonite+grossularite host disseminated chalcopyrite+bornite. Grab samples of basement rocks in that same area are quartz veins and returned anomalous concentrations of copper, lead, zinc, and silver.

The 2016 rock chip sampling program showed that samples containing higher gold values occur in discrete, stacked parallel zones with increased fracture/fault density and accompanying strong to intense brick-red to purple-red hematization and confirmed the tenor of historical gold values. Higher grade gold results from the 2017 rock sampling program are concentrated around the known carbonate-hosted epithermal gold occurrences Cliff, Lookout, Round Mountain and Hilltop zones. As with the 2016 chip sampling results, higher gold values are associated with elevated Ag, As, Cd, Cu, Mo, Pb, Sb and Zn values, trace elements commonly associated with epithermal gold mineralization. Samples from the southeastern area of the property where skarn-related rocks have been identified returned anomalous copper, lead, zinc and silver values possibly indicating the presence of copper-zinc-lead-silver skarn mineralization related to a Cretaceous-age intrusion located in the eastern most part of the Blackhawk property.

The 2018 geophysical program consisting of property wide airborne and limited ground based geophysical exploration work demonstrated the effectiveness of various geophysical techniques. Airborne geophysical surveying revealed several intriguing EM and magnetic anomalies that may be related to skarn mineralization in the southeast portion of the property and coincident EM and magnetic anomalies along the Cliff-Lookout corridor that may represent a structural domain of stacked thrust-ramp complexes over basement. IP surveying may aid in defining domains in the deformed carbonate-basement panels where thrust-ramp structures are closely stacked and potentially mineralized, and near surface resistivity zones associated with chargeability highs may help delineate areas of higher sulphide mineralization and silicified zones in the flat and ramp faults associated with carbonate hosted gold-silver mineralization at Blackhawk.

The Blackhawk property has had relatively little modern exploration and only a modest amount of poorly documented drilling. The 2016-2017 geological mapping, structural analysis and mineral deposit investigations is the first concerted effort to understand the regional and property-scale structure, the characteristics of the mineralization, and the inter-relationship between these attributes.

Since gold mineralization has been identified in every thrust slice throughout the Blackhawk imbricate fan with similar structural locations and structural styles within each thrust slice, future exploration should focus on detailed geological mapping and geochemical sampling of exposed thrusts and adits to delineate potential structural-alteration sites throughout the entire vertical and lateral extent of the imbricate fan on the Blackhawk property.

Geophysical surveying, including magnetics and VLF-EM in concert with geological mapping should be effective methods to explore for the source of recently discovered skarn alteration and mineralization in the southeastern portion of the property. Skarn mineralization may be associated with magnetic highs delineated from the heliborne geophysical survey.

The authors are not aware of any significant risks or uncertainties or any reasonably foreseeable impacts thereof that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence of this report's exploration information and/or the Blackhawk project future potential. Based upon the property examination, review of past and current exploration results, it is the opinion of the authors the Blackhawk is a property of merit and worthy of further exploration.

18.0 Recommendations

It is recommended that KAPA carry out additional exploration on the Blackhawk property. An initial $350,000 exploration program is recommended. See Table 4.

The priority areas at the Blackhawk property include the central property area where a carbonate hosted epithermal gold-silver exploration target is located, and the southeastern portion of the property where skarn alteration and mineralization has recently been recognized.

The recommended Phase One exploration program includes the following:

- Compilation into a GIS database of all recent and available exploration data.
- Road and adit rehabilitation, for access and to facilitate the mapping and sampling program.
- A 6-week geological mapping-mineral deposit focused program that will upgrade the lithostructural setting of the two proposed mineral deposit types.
    - For the carbonate-hosted epithermal gold-silver deposit type, the program would be focused from the Cliff- Santa Fe zones southeastward to delineate the various thrusts. The skarn deposit type is inferred to be located near the southeastern end of the property.
    - The entire southeastern portion of the property requires geological mapping-mineral deposit investigation to provide additional data to the skarn and carbonate-hosted deposit type.
- Detailed rock sampling of exposed hematized thrusts and all accessible adits followed by major oxide and trace element geochemistry to define alteration signatures in mineralized thrusts and prioritize thrust panels.
- A picketed grid should be established over the southeastern one third of the property which is inferred to be the area of skarn mineralization and peripheral areas to evaluate the potential for carbonate replacement mineralization. Grid lines should initially be spaced at 50 meters and geophysically surveyed by magnetics and VLF-EM geophysics.

The size and scope of the Phase Two program consisting of an estimated 3,500 metres of diamond drilling of priority geophysical and geological targets would be contingent on the results of Phase One explorations. A preliminary budget of $1,000,000 is suggested.

Table 4. Blackhawk Exploration Budget

Phase One Blackhawk Exploration Budget

Item	Estimated Cost
GIS Compilation	$10,000
Road Access and Adit/Rehabilitation	$25,000
Magnetics and VLF-EM Geophysics (60 line km), Interpretation and Reporting	$60,000
Geology-Mapping, Sampling, Reporting	$125,000
Rock Sampling Assays @ $85 each	$75,000
Travel, Accommodation, Vehicle Rental	$20,000
Contingency	$35,000
	Total Cost $350,000

Suggested Phase Two Exploration Budget

Item	Estimated Cost
Geology, Core Logging, Sampling, Reporting	$125,000
Diamond Drilling @ $150/metre Estimated 20 holes at an average depth of 175 metres	$525,000
Fuel	$50,000
Heavy Equipment	$30,000
Core Sample Analysis 1500 @ $ 85 each	$127,500
Travel, Accommodation, Vehicle Rental	$50,000
Contingency	$92,500
	Total Cost $1,000,000

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20.0 Author Certificates, Signatures and Consent

BRIAN GAME, P. GEO
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Brian D. Game, P.Geo. HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist, and principal of Geominex Consultant Inc., with a business office at #1411-409 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 1T2.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver BC, with a Bachelor of Science in Geology (1985).

3. I am a registered Professional Geologist in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC), member number 19896.

4. I have worked as a geologist continuously since my graduation from university in 1985 and have been involved in projects and evaluations exploring for gold and base metals in Canada, United States, Mexico, Central and South America, Philippines and Albania.

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 association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I am responsible for Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 23, 24 and co-responsible for Sections 1, 9, 25, 26, and 27 of the technical report titled "Technical Report Blackhawk Gold Property" prepared for KAPA Capital Inc. with effective date June 12, 2021 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Blackhawk Gold Property.

7. I personally inspected and conducted exploration work on the Blackhawk Gold Property on November 3-7, 2016.

8. I have no prior involvement with the Blackhawk Gold Property, the subject of the Technical Report.

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 KAPA Capital Inc. and the Vendor and have no interest in the Property applying all the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

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

" signed & sealed"
Brian Game, B.Sc. P.Geo.
Dated at Vancouver, B.C.
June 12, 2021

ALLAN MILLER, PhD, P. GEO
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Allan Miller, PhD., P.Geo. HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist, with a business office at 87 Findlay Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, K1S2V1.

2. I am a graduate of Carleton University, 1971 B.Sc. Honours and University of Western Ontario, 1977 PhD.

3. I am a registered Professional Geologist in good standing with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO), member ID 0967

4. I have worked as a geologist continuously since my graduation from university in and have been involved in projects and evaluations exploring for gold and base metals in Canada, United States, Mexico, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Colombia. Peru, Argentina, Brazil, Sweden, Albania, Russian Federation, China, Fiji.

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 association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.7

6. I am responsible for Sections 7, 8 and 12 and co-responsible for Sections 1, 9, 25, 26 and 27 of the technical report titled “Technical Report Blackhawk Gold Property” prepared for KAPA Capital Inc. with effective date June 12, 2021 (the “Technical Report”) relating to the Blackhawk Gold Property.

7. I conducted exploration work on the Blackhawk Gold Property on September 25 to October 6, 2016, October 30 to November 10, 2016, and April 26-28, 2017 and conducted a site visit at the Blackhawk property on June 6-7, 2021.

8. I have no prior involvement with the Blackhawk Gold Property, the subject of the Technical Report.

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 KAPA Capital Inc and the Vendor and have no interest in the Property applying all the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

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

____” signed & sealed”_

Allan Miller, PhD., P.Geo.
Dated at Ottawa, ON
June 12, 2021