



Corral Canyon Resources, LLC

2017 Drill Program Results and Conclusions

by

Steven L. McMillin, CPG #11031

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Summary of Results

Two exploration holes (CC-01 and CC-02) and two water wells (CCW-1 and CCW-2) were completed on the Corral Canyon Property, Lander County, Nevada between April 21 and May 25, 2017, and a total footage of 3405 feet were drilled. All holes except CCW-2 penetrated less than 50 feet of alluvial cover. CCW-2 penetrated 270 feet of gravel that represents an alluvial fan. Rock types encountered include mostly basalt and basaltic andesite (confirmed from petrography), intrusive dikes (Milliard, 2017, personal communication), and a thin tuffaceous sediment unit in CC-01. Preliminary correlations to Fire Creek stratigraphy were made by Justin Milliard, a University of Nevada Reno graduate student. Specifically, units of the post-mineral Horse Heaven Sequence and underlying Mule Canyon sequence (which host the Mule Canyon and Fire Creek gold deposits) were identified.

The presence of a hydrothermal system at Corral Canyon is evident from alteration, veins, and geochemistry in CC-01, and CC-02. Alteration, typical of gold deposits in the Northern Nevada Rift (NNR), including propylitic (calcite-chlorite) and argillic (clay-pyrite) is present. Weakly anomalous gold (1-83 ppb) and silver (1-3 ppm) occurs in sporadic down-hole intervals. Visible gold was identified in pan-concentrate samples from CC-02.

Quartz veins, a primary ore-deposit component in the (NNR), occur in CC-01, and CC-02 as single and multiple generations with clay, pyrite, and iron oxides likely after pyrite. The vein intervals also occur within fault-breccia zones that likely controlled hydrothermal fluid movement.

Hallmark geochemical indicators in NNR systems such as tellurium and selenium are below detection. Similar to the Fire Creek Mine, arsenic and antimony are not exceptionally elevated. Exploration holes CC-01 and CC-02 encountered increased pyrite and Fire-Creek like alteration with low-level gold near the bottom of the holes

Multiple faults emanating from the Fire Creek Mine property and highlighted by gravity and magnetic geophysical surveys remain to be tested. Resistivity geophysics is a powerful exploration tool as it specifically highlights the Horse Heaven sequence. This permits inferences to be made regarding fault offsets, formation thickness, and minimum depths to targets particularly in the south half of the property where detailed information is sparse. Attractive targets for future drilling include major through-going faults and fault intersections. Additional IP and resistivity profiles can be modeled in 3d for use in more detailed drill targeting.

Introduction

A four-hole drill program at the Corral Canyon Property, Lander County, Nevada was initiated on April 20 and completed by May 25, 2017 (Figure 1). The property is located southeast of Battle Mountain, and northwest of Crescent Valley. The Corral Canyon property is located approximately 70 miles southwest of the town of Elko, Nevada and is easily reached 45 miles west via Interstate Highway I-80, exiting at Beowawe and driving approximately 25 miles south along State Highway 306 west of Crescent Valley (Figure 1). The property is situated approximately 1 to 5 miles west of the town of Crescent Valley in the east-northeastern portion of the Bullion Mining District. Access is excellent to the property with numerous improved gravel and dirt roads traversing most of the low lying pediment lands. Infrastructure is very good with a paved State Highway one mile from the property and fuel, water, electricity and supplies from the small town of Crescent Valley located less than 2 miles from the property.

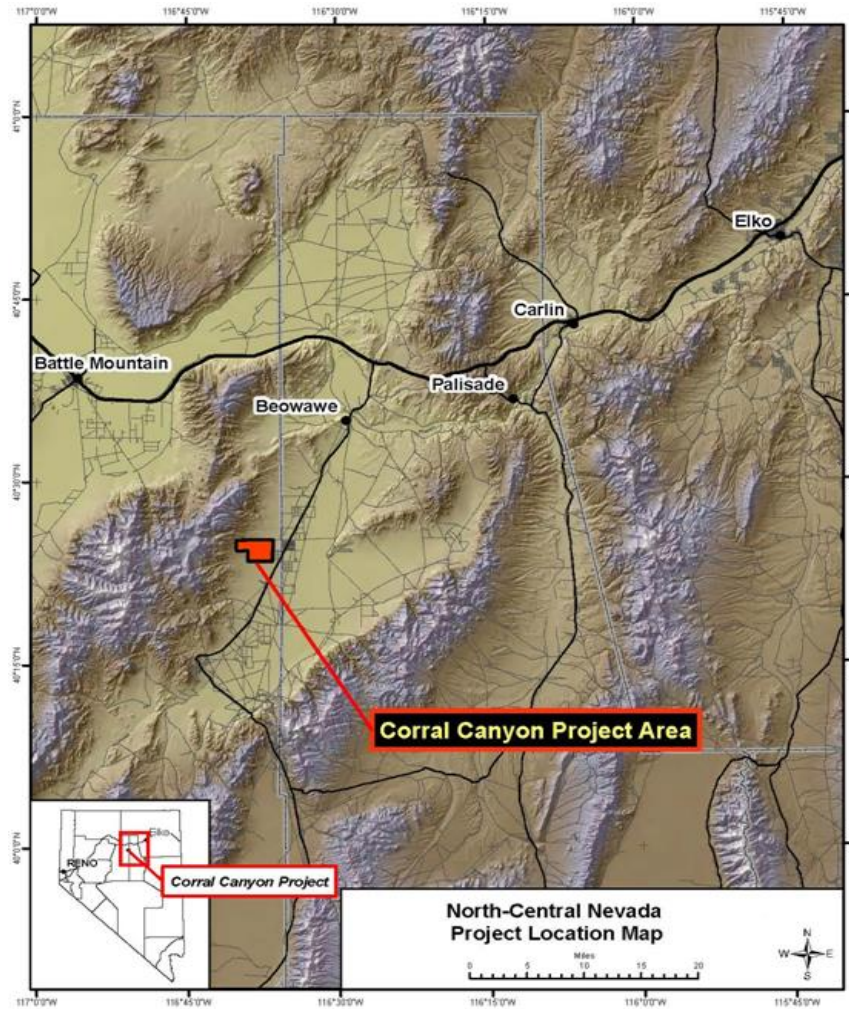


Figure 1: Regional location map

Geologically, the property is located on the west-central side of the Northern Nevada Rift volcanic province (Figure 2).

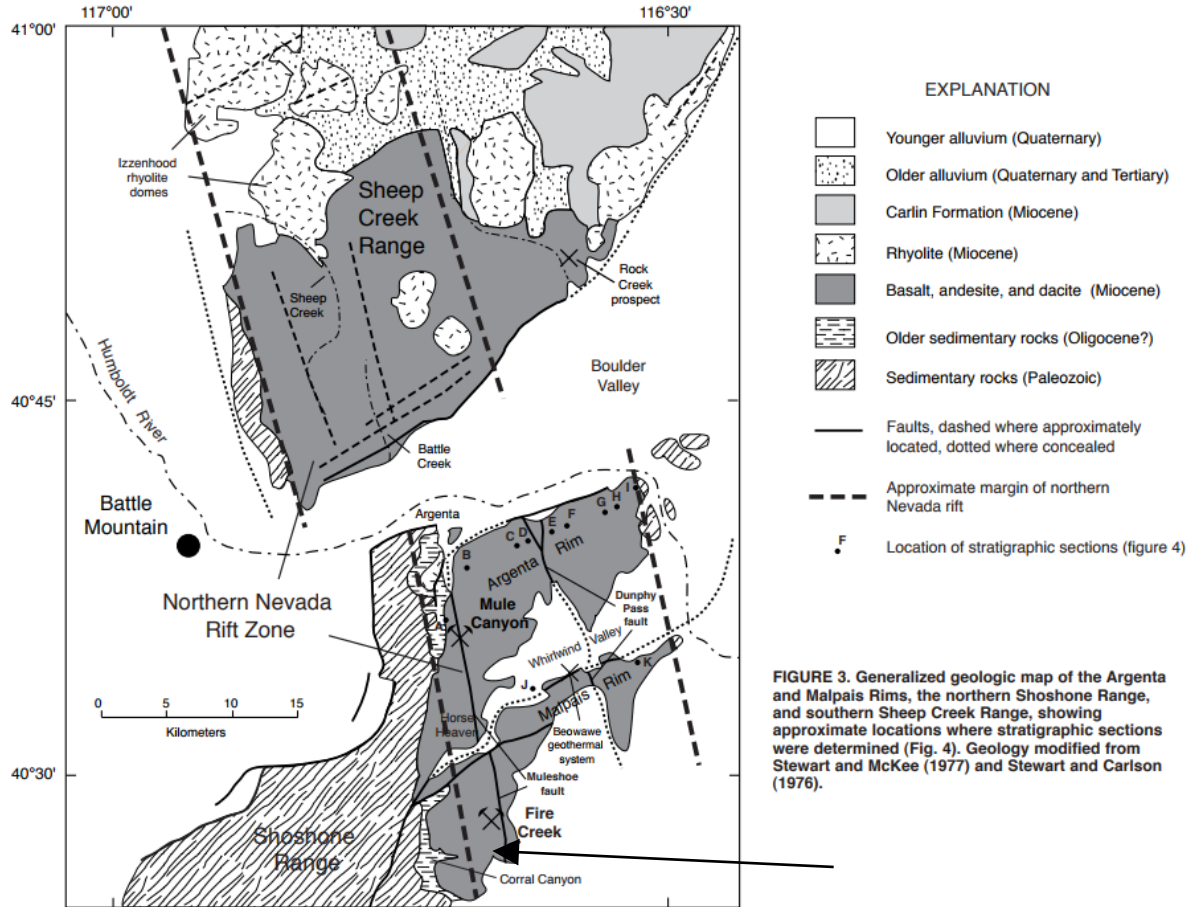


Figure 2: Geology of the central portion of the Northern Nevada Rift (John, et al. 2000)

The program was budgeted for two-2000 foot reverse circulation exploration holes with three primary objectives:

- 1) Confirm the presence of Fire Creek style alteration
- 2) Verify the IP anomaly as being pyrite related,
- 3) Establish a stratigraphy that correlates with the Fire Creek mine

Both CC-01 and CC-02 holes ended shallower than expected at 1200 and 1220 feet respectively because of drill equipment issues. The remaining budgeted footage was used to complete two water-wells for value-added infrastructure to the property. CCW-1 and CW-2 were each completed to 500 and 480 feet,

Program Description

Project Grid

The grid used for the program is UTM-North American Datum 1927 (NAD 27) metres which is the same used for the ground magnetic, gravity, and IP-resistivity geophysical surveys. The Fire Creek Mine currently uses NAD 83 State Plane. Diagrams of Fire Creek veins and infrastructure used in this report were converted to the UTM-NAD-27 grid. Footages used in the following sections represent downhole feet from the collar that were converted to metres for modeling in Vulcan software.

Previous Work

A ground magnetic survey and gravity survey were completed by Wright Geophysics in 2011 and 2012, and an IP-Resistivity survey was conducted by Zonge Geophysics in 2015 along two east-west lines. There are no historic prospect pits or mines on the property.

Drill Hole Locations

Drill holes CC-01 and CC-02 were specifically located in the northern portion of the property on or near the northern IP geophysics line. Three pads were constructed, but only two used. CC-01's location was chosen on to intersect north-northwest oriented faults interpreted from air-photos that extend from the Fire Creek Mine area through the IP line as well as its relative proximity to mapped silica alteration at the surface. The hole was oriented with an azimuth of 090 and had a dip of -80. An eastward orientation was chosen to avoid extending the hole off Corral Canyon property.

A second pad was constructed to target the same structural corridor targeted by CC-01. It was planned to be drilled to the west but was determined to be too close to CC-01. The collar location was moved south east 650 feet to the northern IP line. This point is approximately where a north-east fault interpreted from gravity cuts the north-west faults, and is coincident with elevated chargeability. CC-02 was drilled to the west at a -70 dip. Figure 3 illustrates the locations of CC-01 and CC-02 collars with interpreted faults

The location of water well CCW-1 was located in an area thought to be a gravel basin with potential for intersecting water (Miller, 2017, personal communication). The collar location for CCW-2 was chosen for access and the site's location adjacent to dikes from a ground-magnetics interpretation by Wright Geophysics, LLC.

Procedures

Pad Permitting and Construction

All holes are located on private land. As such they are subject to regulations by the State of Nevada which requires a plan of operations for permitting on disturbances greater than 25 acres. In the case of Corral Canyon, a simple map showing locations and approximate disturbances was submitted to the

Nevada Bureau of Mines and Reclamation prior to drilling. Pad construction was completed by use of a Caterpillar D-8 equivalent through a local contractor based in Crescent Valley.

Geologic Contractors

Field supervision of drilling and logging was conducted by Steven McMillin until May 1 and then Brian Bond until completion of this phase in May. Justin Milliard, a University of Nevada graduate student, volunteered his experience with Fire Creek and Mule Canyon stratigraphy in exchange for his examination of the cuttings to help calibrate his mapping.

Drilling Contractor and Equipment

Drill bid requests were sent to reverse circulation drill contractors Envirotech Drilling in Winnemucca and O'Keefe drilling in Butte Montana, and O'Keefe was the low-bidder. The drill used for CC-01 and CC-02 was a Reichdrill T650 truck mounted drill with a trailer mounted auxiliary compressor. The drill crew consisted of a driller, drill helper, and sampler. Drill tools used included standard 20 foot 5.5 inch dual-wall rods, cross-over, and 5.5 inch down-hole hammer, and 5.5 inch tricone bits. Tricone bits were used on both CC-01 and CC-02 where groundwater prevented efficient use of the hammer (a best-practice method in Nevada). As the sample was captured through the center pipe (reverse circulation, sample quality was inferred to have not been diminished. Drill-hole CC-01 used a standard carbide button bit to 1000 feet, and then a tri-cone bit was used to completion at 1200 feet. Hole CC-02 used a tricone bit from 850 feet to completion at 1220 feet.

Water holes CCW-1 and CCW-2 were completed by Hackworth Drilling of Elko, Nevada for the specific purpose of establishing water wells to add value to the property. A different drill company was used for the water wells because a licensed water well driller was not available through O'keefe. Nevada state law requires the driller possess a current water-well license to complete wells and legally submit completion records to the state of Nevada. The drill used was an Ingersoll Rand TH100 truck mounted drill. The drill crew consisted of a driller and, 2 drill-helpers. Hackworth drilled the holes conventionally with single wall pipe and a 9.5 inch diameter tricone bit. Cuttings were carried to the surface with drill mud through a cuttings-trough into a sump. Sample quality, in general, is diminished from reverse-circulation drilling because a rotary wet-splitter was not used to control sample or split size. However, the resolution of lithologic contacts such as the gravel-bedrock contact in chips is very good.

Sampling and Logging Procedures

For the exploration holes CC-01 and CC-02, samples were captured through a rotary wet splitter into 20 x 24 inch sample bags. The bags were placed in 5 gallon buckets that were placed in turn in rubber animal feed pans to capture water overflow from the buckets. This over-flow was then poured back into the sample bag upon completion of a given sample interval. Pans and buckets were washed regularly to avoid contamination. Splitter slot-covers were placed over sample-slots to maintain an approximate 5-7 kg (11-15 lb.) sample weight. A representative sample was captured every 5 feet in a wire strainer and

placed in a plastic sample tray for logging. In addition, the remaining material in the strainers was placed on the ground in an orderly grid "rock garden" for supplemental logging information.

Sampling on the Hackworth drill consisted of collection of material from the cuttings-trough every five feet with a weight of 10-15 pounds. Representative material was also collected in a strainer and placed in a chip tray every five feet.

Chip logging was completed with the combined use of a binocular microscope, and hand lens. Data was digitally entered into a Panasonic Toughbook into a shareware bore-hole logging program called Core View.

Analytical Procedures

All samples were sent to ALS Minerals in Elko for preparation which included drying, pulverizing, and splitting. All drill holes except CC-01 were pulverized and split to produce a 40g fire-assay charge. CC-001 was prepared for a 30g charge. Samples were then sent to Reno and Vancouver for completion of the fire assays and 42 element ICP analyses. Multi-element analysis was completed on CC-01 and CCW-2. In addition, specific gravity analysis of pulps from rock units in each hole was ordered and results are pending. These data will help calibrate re-interpretations of the current gravity data. Table 1 highlights the analyses used.

ALS Mineral Analysis				
Hole	Au Fire Assay Analysis	Ag Analysis	Multi-element Analysis	Description
CC-01	AuAA23	Ag-OG46	None	Ag-Aqua-regia digestion with ICP Finish
CC-02	Au-AA24	ME MS61	ME MS61	4 acid digestion
CCW-1	Au-AA24	Ag-OG46	None	Ag-Aqua-regia digestion with ICP Finish
CCW-2	Au-AA24	ME MS61	ME MS61	4 acid digestion

Table 1: ALS Minerals analysis by hole

QA/QC

Blanks and standard material were purchased from Shea Clarke Smith in Reno for inclusion into the sample stream. A blank was added at the beginning, and standard, blank, or duplicate sample was placed approximately every 20 samples.

Petrographic Analysis

Petrographic analysis of select samples was elected because intervals with an abundance of metallic minerals field-identified as arsenopyrite did not have elevated arsenic levels. In addition, several intervals in both holes had multiple generations of quartz veins. Therefore, to help refine the logging

process in future holes, and to help understand the hydrothermal alteration in both holes, samples were sent to Wagner Petrographics in Lyndon, Utah to be made into polished thin sections. The samples were then sent from Wagner Petrographics to David Freedman, a graduate student at University of Nevada-Reno for microscope analysis.

Downhole Surveying

All holes were surveyed upon completion by International Directional Survey (IDS) by crews from Elko. The standard tool used was a down-hole gyroscope that measures direction and dip every 50 feet upon retreat of the tool from the hole.

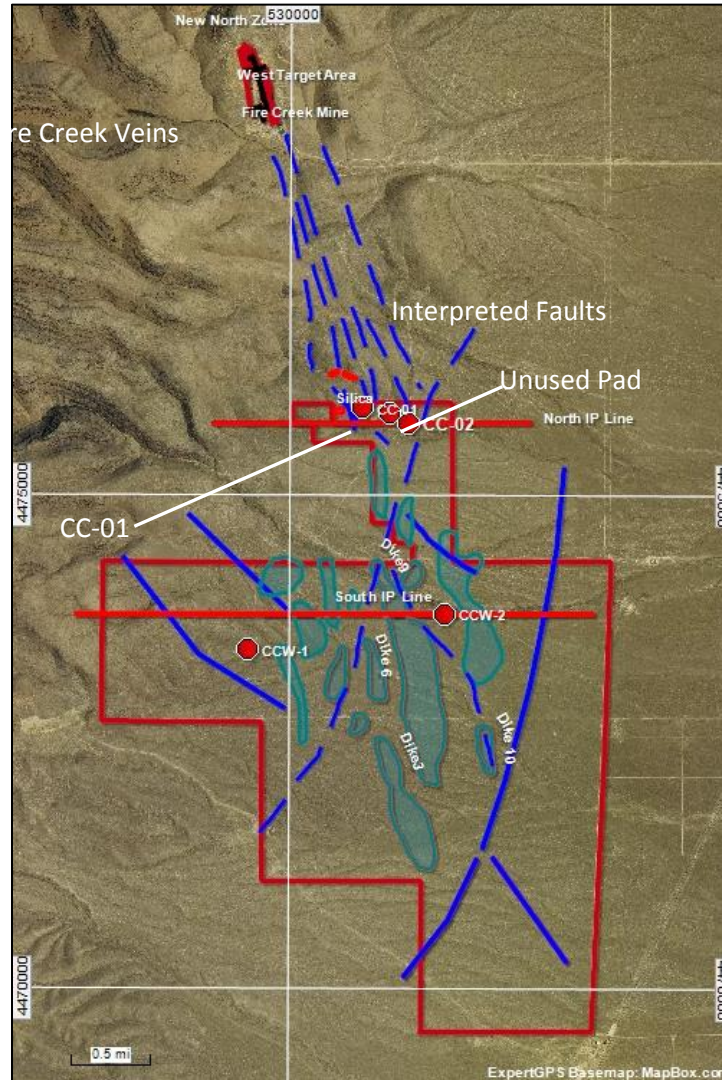


Figure 3: Location of CC-01, CC-02, and intermediate unused site in the north portion of Section 35 on topography. Dikes are from Wright (2014), and Fire Creek Mine development maps are from Klondex (2015)

Drill Hole Geology

Summary

Basalt, basaltic andesite flows, and basaltic dikes are the primary rock types drilled. Basaltic andesite rock composition was confirmed by petrography. Individual flow tops are marked by elongate vesicles. Dikes were identified by their coarser crystal texture (approaching a gabbro) in CC-01 and CC-02. A thin interval of tuffaceous sediment occurs in CC-01. Justin Milliard, a University of Nevada Reno Ph.D. student, examined the drill cuttings and was able to provide stratigraphic interpretations that correlate with the Fire Creek mine area. Structural interpretations presented here are consistent with his mapping (Milliard, personal communication). Faults were inferred from clay gouge intervals with or without iron oxides, and coarse blocky chips that suggest open spaced fractures. Basalt is an iron-rich rock. Iron oxides can result from the movement of iron in solution by ground water in fracture zones, or can represent the oxidation of sulfides emplaced with alteration. Both types occur at Corral Canyon. Pervasive clay bleaching with iron oxides occurs in CCW-2 along with multi-generation quartz-calcite veins. Veins are typically strongest downhole below 500 feet as is clay and associated iron oxides likely after sulfides. Principal faults with veins occur at 680-700 feet, 1035-1040, and 1210-1220 feet. Table 2 summarizes structure and alteration observed in the Corral Canyon drill holes.

Hole	From	To	Fault	Gouge	Sil	Clay	FeOX	Pyrite	Veins
CC-01	640	670	x	x		x			
	1115	1120	x			x			
	1165	1200				x		x	x
CC-02	540	560	x				x		
	600	680				x	x		
	680	700	x			x	x		x
	780	830	x	x		x			
	1035	1040	x	x		x		x	x
	1210	1220	x	x	x	x		x	x
CCW-1	95	105					x		
	145	165					x		
	305	345					x		x
CCW-2	345	350					z		x

Table 2: Summary of alteration

Geology, Alteration, and Mineralization by Drill Hole

CC-01

The Horse Heaven Sequence consists of seven individual units that occur from 0-600 feet. Below 600 feet is the Mule Canyon sequence of basalts and tuffs that host the Mule Canyon and Fire Creek deposits. Table 3 shows the interpreted units. Figure 4 shows these units in cross-section

Hole Name	From	To	Formation	Units
CC-01	0	600	Horse Heaven	Basalt units 1 to 7
CC-01	600	640	Mule Canyon	Massive basalt-Tbm
CC-01	640	675	Mule Canyon	Lithic Ash Tuff-marker unit Tlat
CC-01	675	720	Mule Canyon	Massive Basalt-Tbm
CC-01	720	1035	Mule Canyon	Basalt micro-crystalline-Tmc
CC-01	1035	1190	Mule Canyon	Basalt Intrusive-Tbi
CC-01	1190	1200	Mule Canyon	Basalt with tuff- Tbt

Table 3: Interpreted Formations CC-01

Ground water was measureable at 560 feet and the base of oxidation is approximately 1130 feet. A fault and a distinct waxy green clay altered tuff (marker unit in the Fire Creek mine) occurs from 640-680 feet. Detectible gold values of ≥ 1 ppb as contiguous intercepts > 5 feet occur at 150-175 (1-2 ppb), 210-225 (1 ppb), 685-695 feet (1-3 ppb), 1005-1020 (1-2 ppb), and 1035-1045(2 ppb). Silver in CC-01 was fire assayed and had a detection level of 1 ppb. Most of the 500-1500 ppb silver intercepts are in the Horse Heaven Sequence. However, most of the silver intercepts >3000 ppb are in the Mule Canyon sequence along the faulted Tlat-Tmc contact and at the base of Tmc at an intrusive dike contact. Multi-element geochemistry analysis was not done, but it should be, particularly through the Mule Canyon sequence. Quartz veins, and possibly naumannite occur in a fault from 660-675 feet. Argillic alteration with pyrite similar to Fire Creek starts at 1165 feet and contains increasing quartz veins. Mineralization along the Vonnie vein at Fire Creek occurs along a dike contact. The base elevation of CC-01 is still above the broad IP anomaly below, and the geologic and geochemical nature of the anomaly remains to be tested.

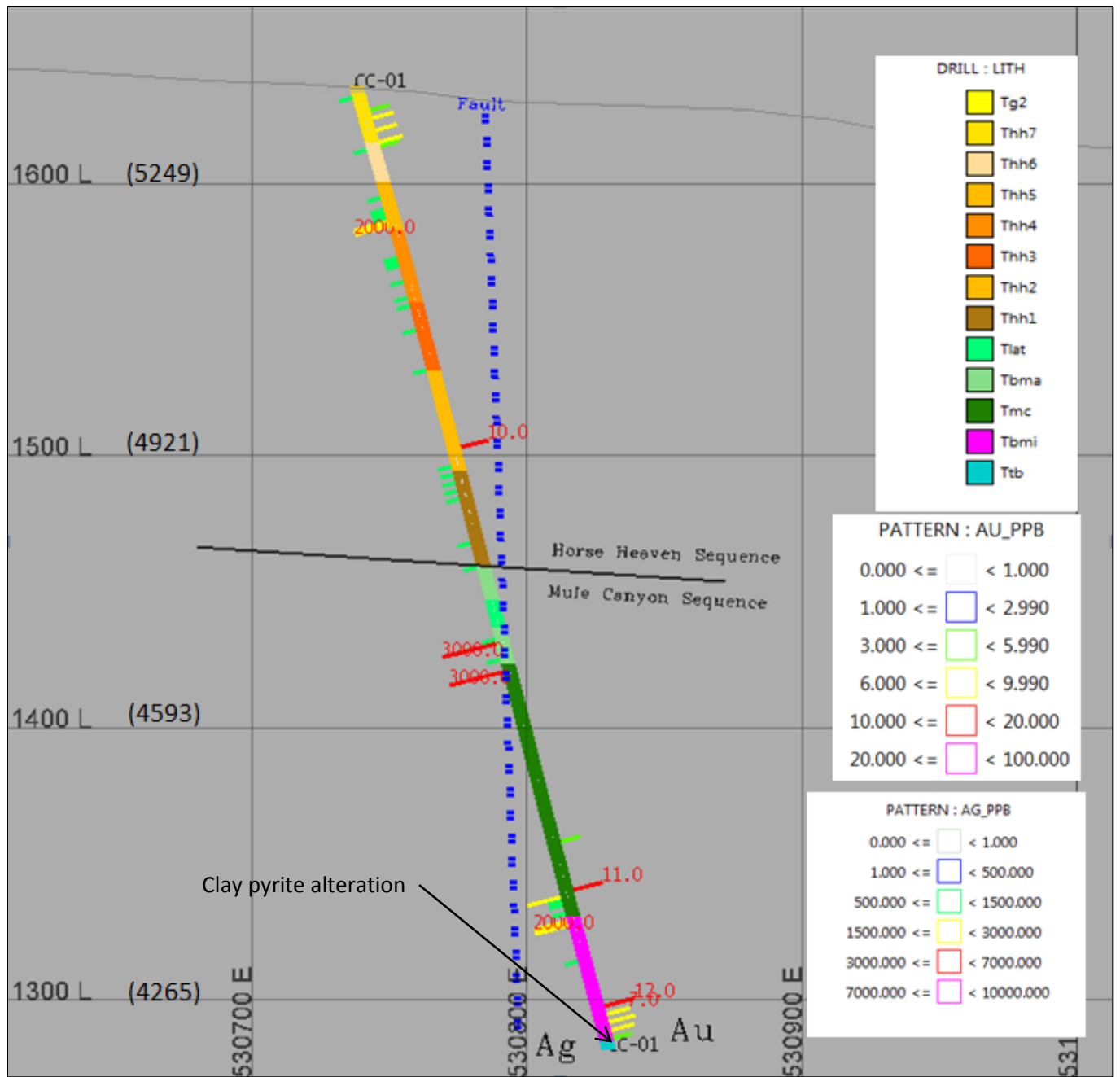


Figure 4: Cross-section of geology in CC-01 facing north- Colored tick marks are grade histograms of gold (on the right) and silver (on the left) in ppb; grid is in metres and elevations are in metres and feet

CC-02

A similar stratigraphy to CC-01 occurs in CC-02 but the marker tuff unit Tlat and overlying Horse Heaven units are repeated by a high-angle fault. Table 4 summarizes the lithologic units. Figure 5 shows the hole in cross-section. Several zones with quartz-calcite veins and vein-stockwork occur from 680-700 feet, 780-830 feet, 1035-1040 feet, and 1210– 1220 feet. A total of four stages of veins were documented. Very strong pervasive clay alteration from 1210-1220 is like the argillic alteration in the Fire Creek Mine.

Hole Name	From	To	Formation	Units
CC-02	0	20	Alluvium	Young gravelsTg2
CC-02	20	310	Horse Heaven	Basalt Unit 2-
CC-02	310	360	Mule Canyon	Lithic Tuff-marker unit Tlat
CC-02	360	425	Horse Heaven	Basalt Unit 3
CC-02	425	560	Horse Heaven	Basalt Unit 2-
CC-02	560	600	Mule Canyon	Basalt Intrusive
CC-02	600	750	Horse Heaven	Basalt Unit 2-
CC-02	750	775	Mule Canyon	Massive basalt
CC-02	775	780	Mule Canyon	Lithic Tuff-marker unit-Tlat
CC-02	780	835	Mule Canyon	Massive basalt-Tbma
CC-02	835	1040	Mule Canyon	Basalt micro-crystalline
CC-02	1040	1220	Mule Canyon	Basalt Intrusive

Table 4: Stratigraphy of CC-02

Traces of visible gold were present at 1045-1050 feet and 1095-1100 feet. The highest gold assay, 83 ppb, occurs at 680-685 feet. A gold intercept of 12 ppb gold occurs at 1210-1215 feet. Most of the gold intercepts are in the Horse Heaven Sequence near surface, and at a fault-dike contact. A gold intercept also occurs in a basal dike possibly near a lower but undrilled contact. As with the Fire Creek Mine, elements common to epithermal gold deposits including As, Sb, Se, and Te do not show any appreciable concentrations at Corral Canyon (J. Milliard, 2017, personal communication). Likewise, there are no significant concentrations of base metals (Cu, Pb, Zn), although chalcopyrite was tentatively identified in chips. Figure 6 illustrates bar-graphs of As, Sb, Se. Arsenic increases concentration from 1090-1145 feet within the lower intrusive dike.

Figure 7 is a north facing cross-section showing the stratigraphy and interpreted geology of CC-01 and CC-02. The fault adjacent to CC-02 may be the southern expression of the Mule Shoe Fault at Fire Creek Mine area that bounds mineralization to the east (J. Milliard, 2017, personal communication). Figure 8 is a cross-section of the Fire Creek deposit for comparison.

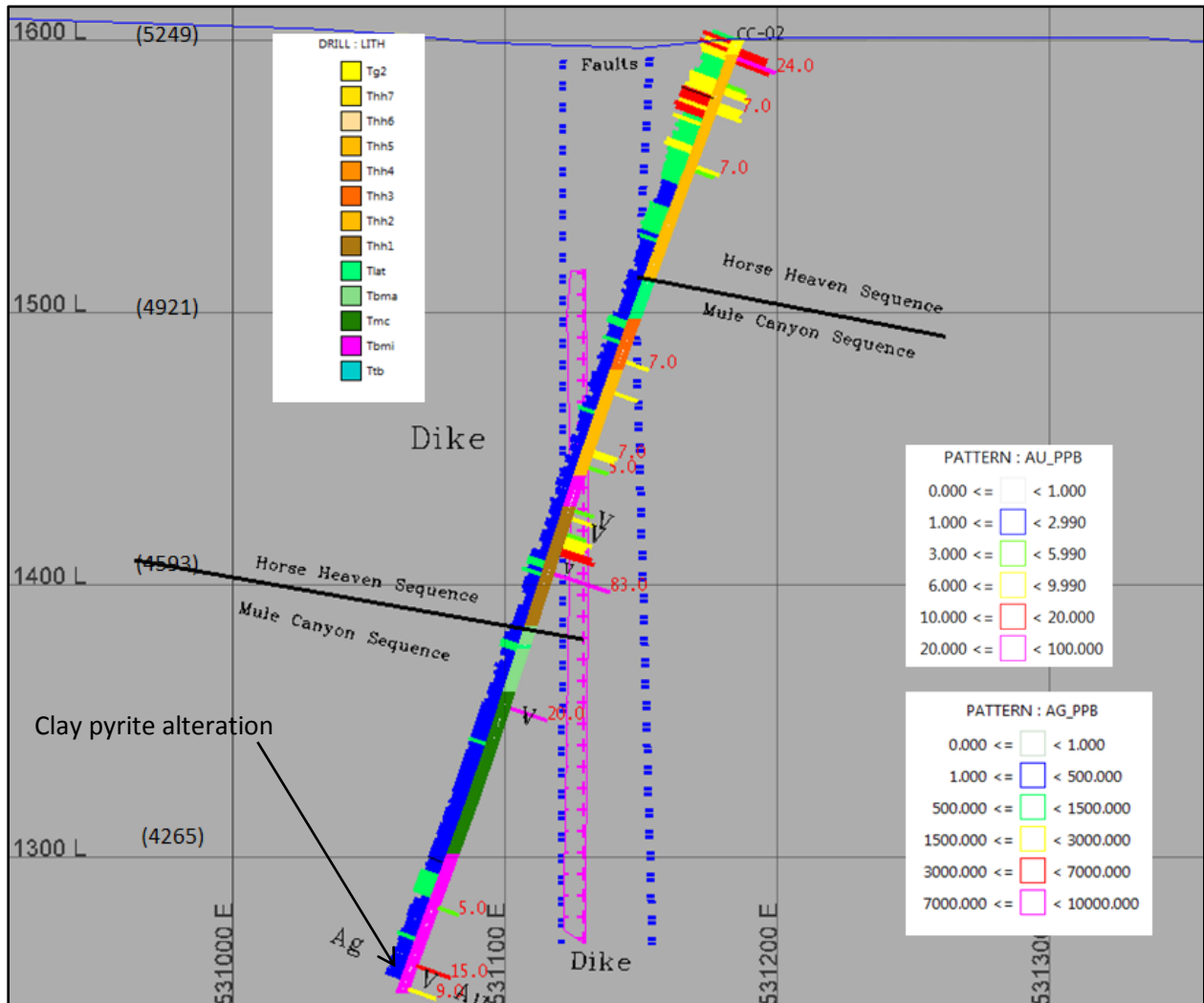


Figure 5: Cross-section of geology in CC-02 facing north- Colored tick marks are grade histograms of gold (on the right) and silver (on the left) in ppb; V=veins; grid is in metres and elevations are in metres and feet

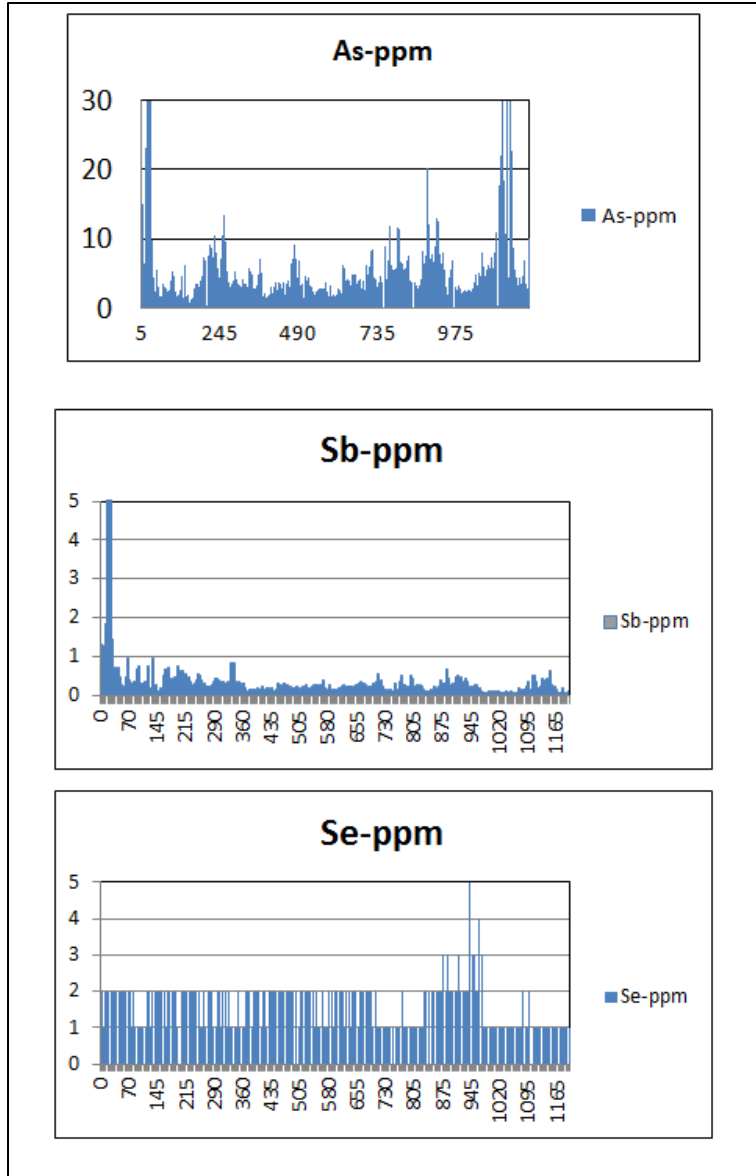


Figure 6: Bar diagrams of select elements from CC-02. X-axis is downhole footage from the collar

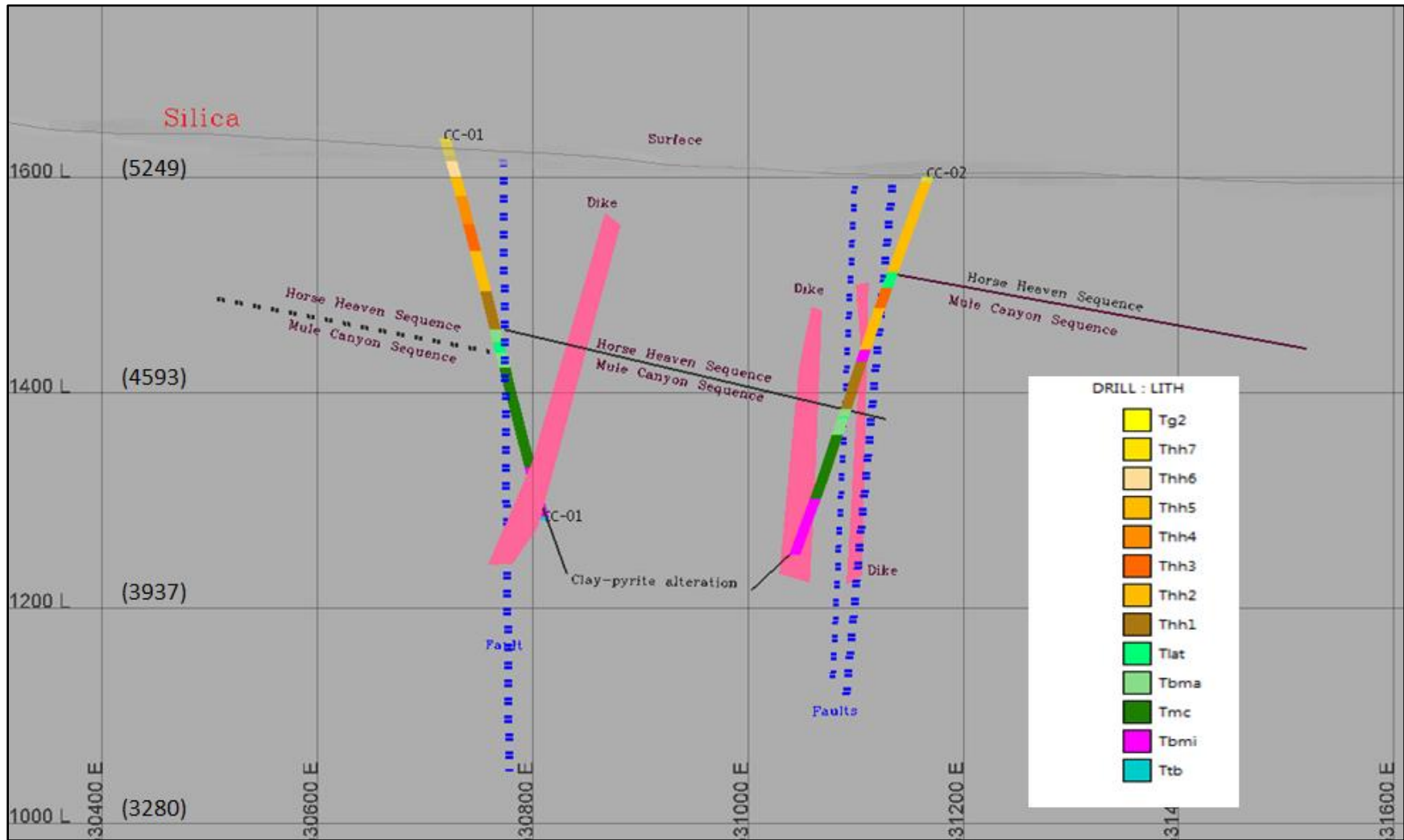


Figure 7: North facing section showing lithologies of CC-01 and CC-02 and interpreted geology; elevation and grid are in metres and feet

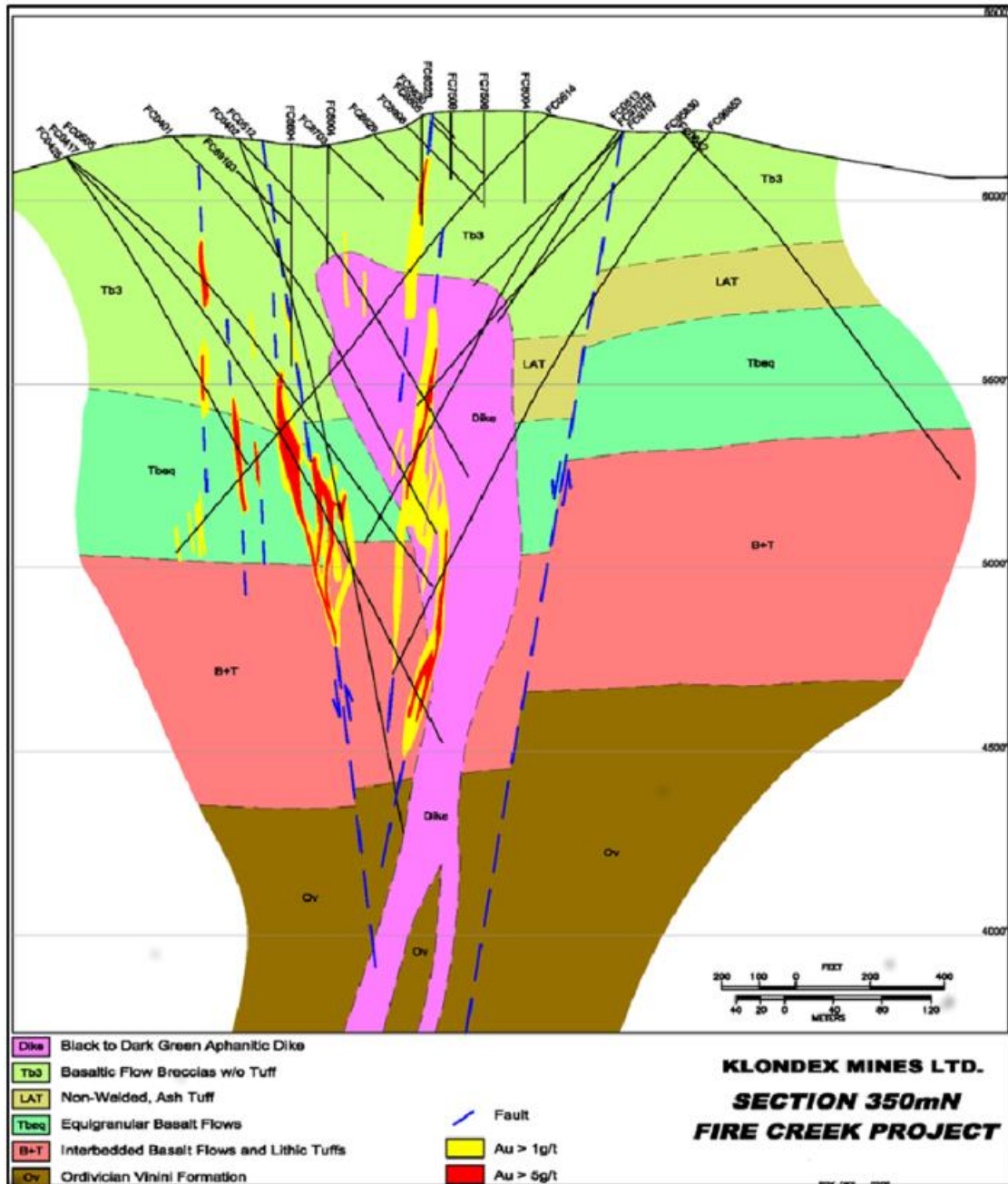


Figure 8: Fire Creek cross-section showing stratigraphy, structure, and mineralization (Raven, et al., 2011)

CCW-1

CCW-1 encountered less than 5 feet of alluvium at the surface, vesicular basalt flows in the upper portions of the hole and then massive, hard aphanitic basalt. No groundwater was produced. Table 5 shows the stratigraphy.

Hole	From	To	Formation	Units
CCW-1	0	30	Horse Heaven	Basalt Unit 6
CCW-1	30	55	Horse Heaven	Basalt Unit 5
CCW-1	55	90	Horse Heaven	Basalt Unit 4
CCW-1	90	135	Horse Heaven	Basalt Unit 3
CCW-1	135	270	Horse Heaven	Basalt Unit 2-
CCW-1	270	365	Horse Heaven	Basalt Unit 1
CCW-1	365	500	Mule Canyon	Fine grained basalt

Table 5: Interpreted stratigraphy of CCW-1

Quartz veins are nearly absent with only trace amounts at 435-440 and 490-495 feet. Several intervals in CCW-1 exhibited strong iron staining. Weak gold occurs at multiple intervals and are coincident with strong iron oxide, and specifically jarosite. A 3 mm wire of gold was obtained by panning alluvium. Moderate to strong jarosite occurs from 140-160 feet and contains 10-14 ppb Au. Moderate to strong hematite staining occurs from 280 to 360 feet but is not associated with gold. No multi-element analysis was conducted. Figure 9 is a cross-section of CCW-1.

CCW-2

CCW-2 encountered gravels containing mostly chert and quartzite (likely sourced from the central Shoshone Range), lesser volcanic rock, and alluvial sand to 270 feet. Water was produced at a steady flow of 20 gpm several hours after the hole was completed at 480 feet. Only basal Horse Heaven stratigraphy was drilled, and Mule Canyon lithology was not encountered. Table 6 shows the interpreted stratigraphy. Figure 10 is a cross-section of CCW-2

Hole	From	To	Formation	Units
CCW-2	0	280	Alluvium	Young Gravels
CCW-2	280	360	Horse Heaven	Basalt Unit 2
CCW-2	360	480	Horse Heaven	Basalt Unit 1

Table 6: Lithology of CCW-2

Oxidation occurs from surface to 280 feet, and the most elevated gold concentrations are from 265-285 feet (25-50 ppb). The last interval, 475-480 feet, contains 23 ppb gold. Figure 11 shows bar-graphs of As, Sb, and Se vs. depth. As with Au and Ag, As and Sb are concentrated near surface and diminish downhole to above the gravel bedrock contact. Concentration spikes at the bedrock interface. This

suggests placer concentration of elements on top of the bedrock. Higher concentrations near surface indicate the most recent sediments (those near the top) were derived from a hydrothermal altered source like Fire Creek (Figure 9). Not enough of the underlying rocks were drilled to determine effects of any hydrothermal alteration. Although weak gold occurs through the Horse Heaven rocks and increases at the bottom of the hole. Figure 10 is a cross-section of CCW-2. Deeper drilling in the vicinity of this hole would determine if mineralization increases with depth

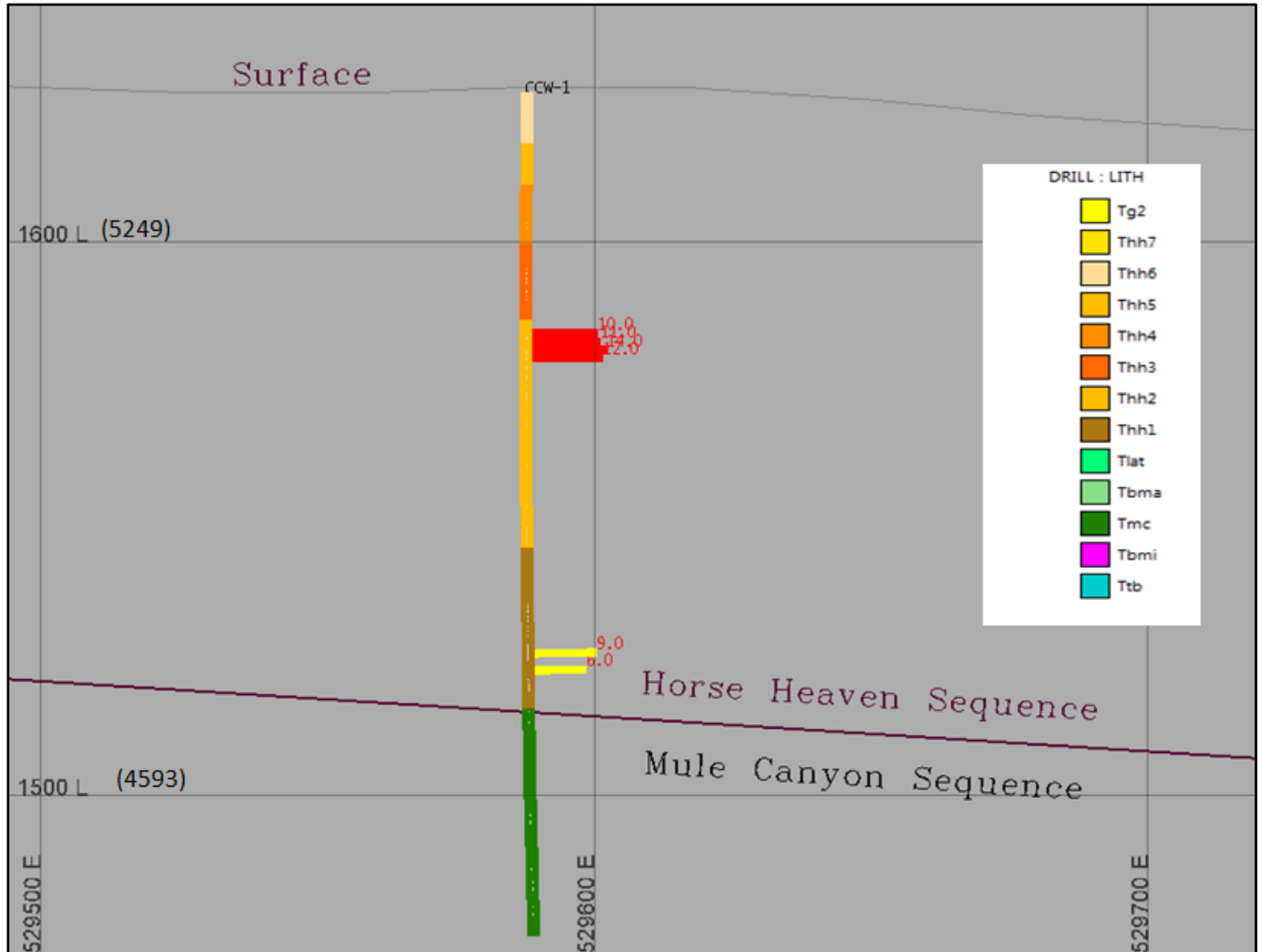


Figure 9: Cross-section of geology in CCW-1 facing north: the colored tick marks are grade histograms of gold in ppb; grid is in metres and elevations are in metres and feet

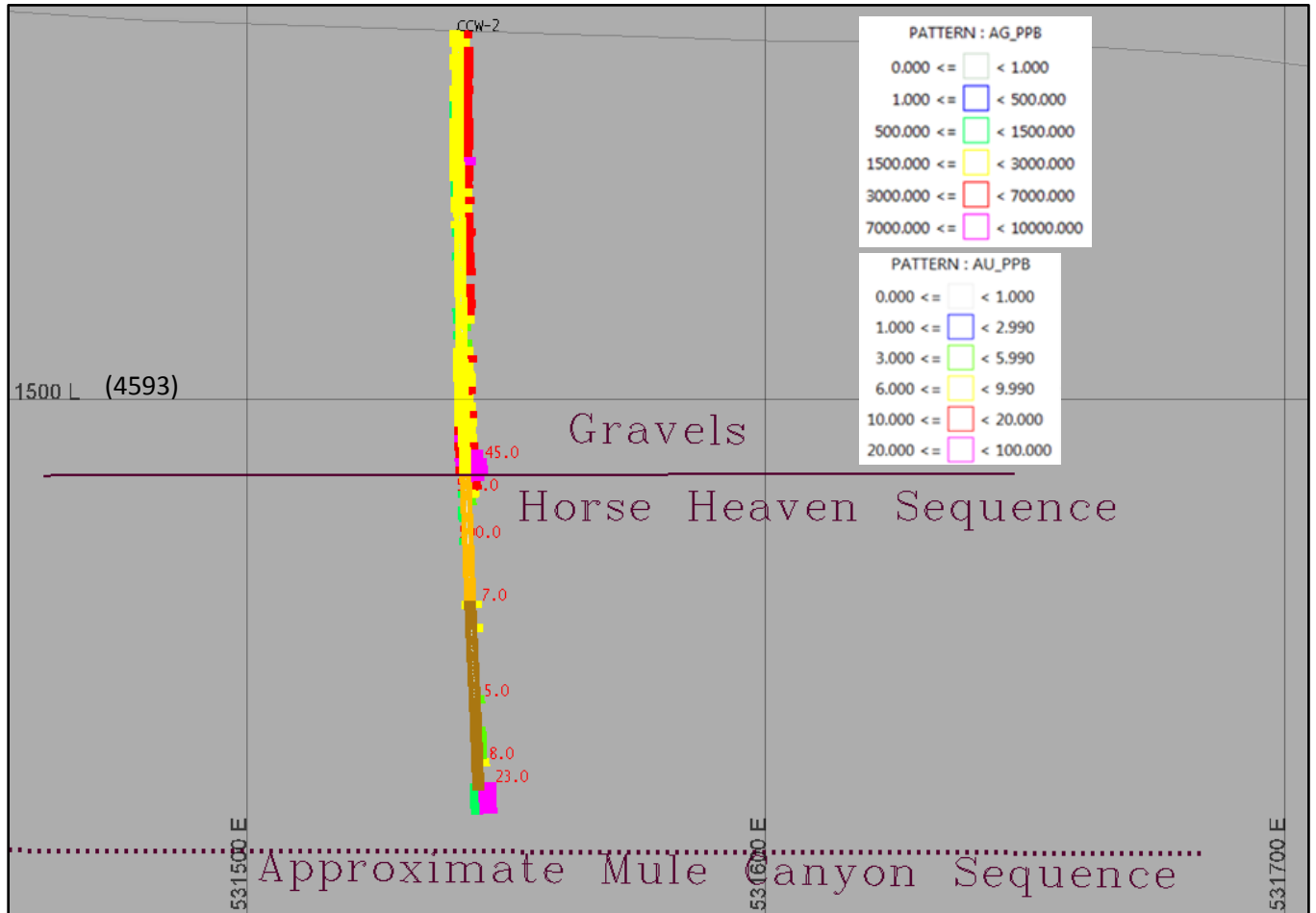


Figure 10: North facing cross-section of CCW-2; Colored tick marks are grade histograms of gold (on the right) and silver (on the left) in ppb; grid and elevations are in metres and feet

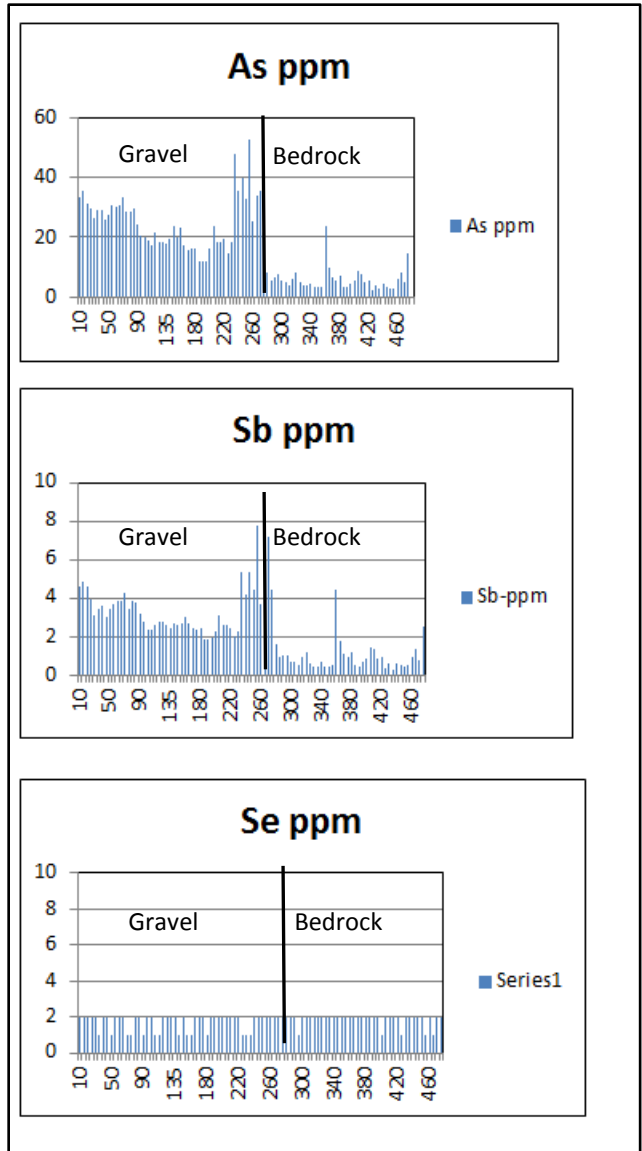


Figure 11: CCW-2 Element bar charts; Horizontal axis equals increasing down-hole footage left to right

Geophysics and Drill-hole Geology

Corral Canyon ground magnetic and gravity surveys highlight the locations of major structures. To some extent, the relative directions and amounts of displacement are discernable in plan-view maps (Wright 2012, 2013). The IP-chargeability survey identified the location of sulfides and similarities to the Fire Creek Mine area in the north project area in the third dimension. However minimal structural information is available. Analysis of chips by Justin Milliard helped place the Corral Canyon drill holes into a stratigraphic framework consisting of post mineral and pre-mineral rocks. Upon completion of a cross-section between CCW-1 and CCW-2 with the south resistivity profile, it became apparent that the base of Horse-Heaven Sequence coincides exactly with the base of a distinct resistivity high on the resistivity profile. Therefore, resistivity appears to map the thickness of the Horse Heaven Sequence and probable faults, and shows relative displacements. Figure 12 is a north-facing cross-section located between CCW-1 and CCW-2. East dipping orientation, variable thicknesses, and probable fault displacements of the highly resistive Horse Heaven rocks are shown. A possible target area is located on the east side near a resistive low (relative chargeability high). Faults with displacements may also be excellent centers of alteration and veins. Figure 13 shows IP chargeability for the same section. Note the lack of structural detail evident in the resistivity section. Resistivity also provides minimum depths to target areas.

Figures 14 and 15 shows the resistivity and chargeability profiles for the north section line and includes CC-01 and CC-02. The resistivity profile shows a much more target-rich environment with larger and more numerous resistivity lows (chargeability highs) and thinner Horse Heaven rocks

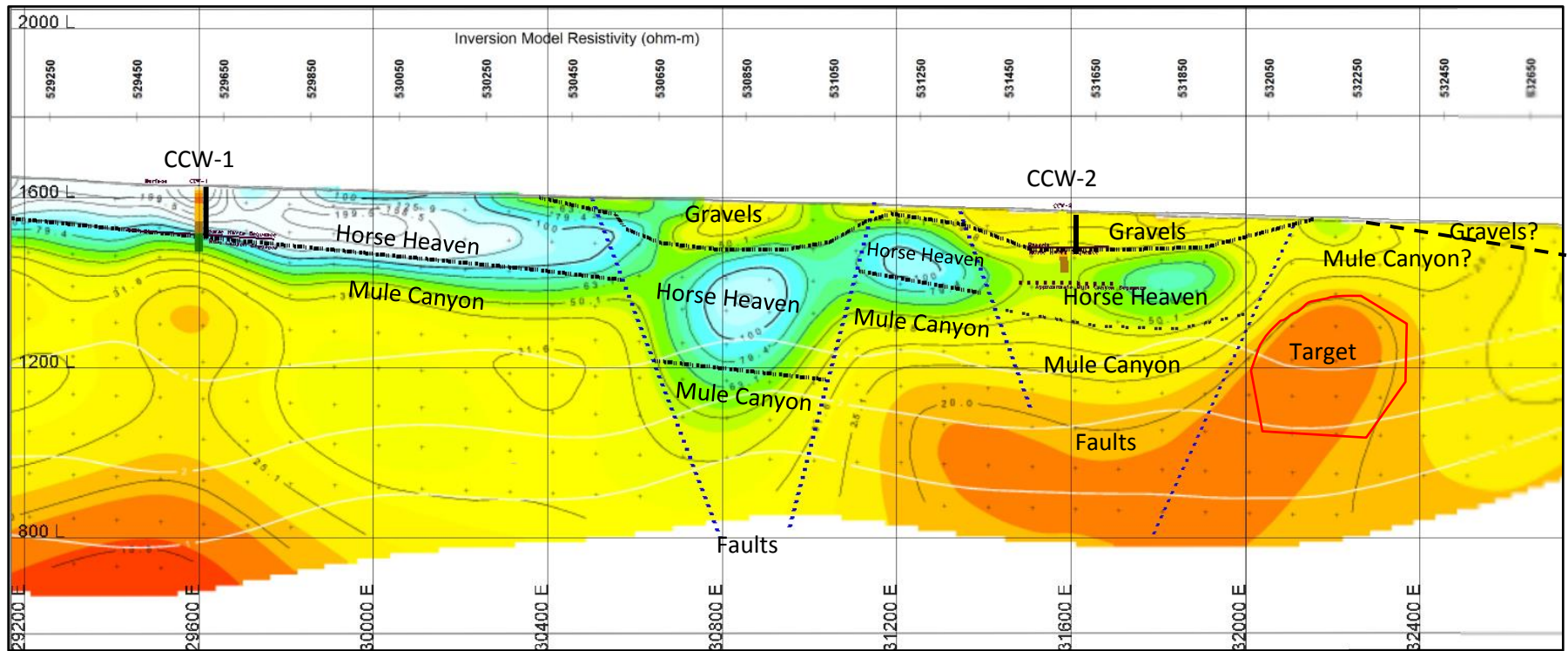


Figure 12: North facing resistivity cross-section showing interpreted lithologic breaks; elevations are in metres

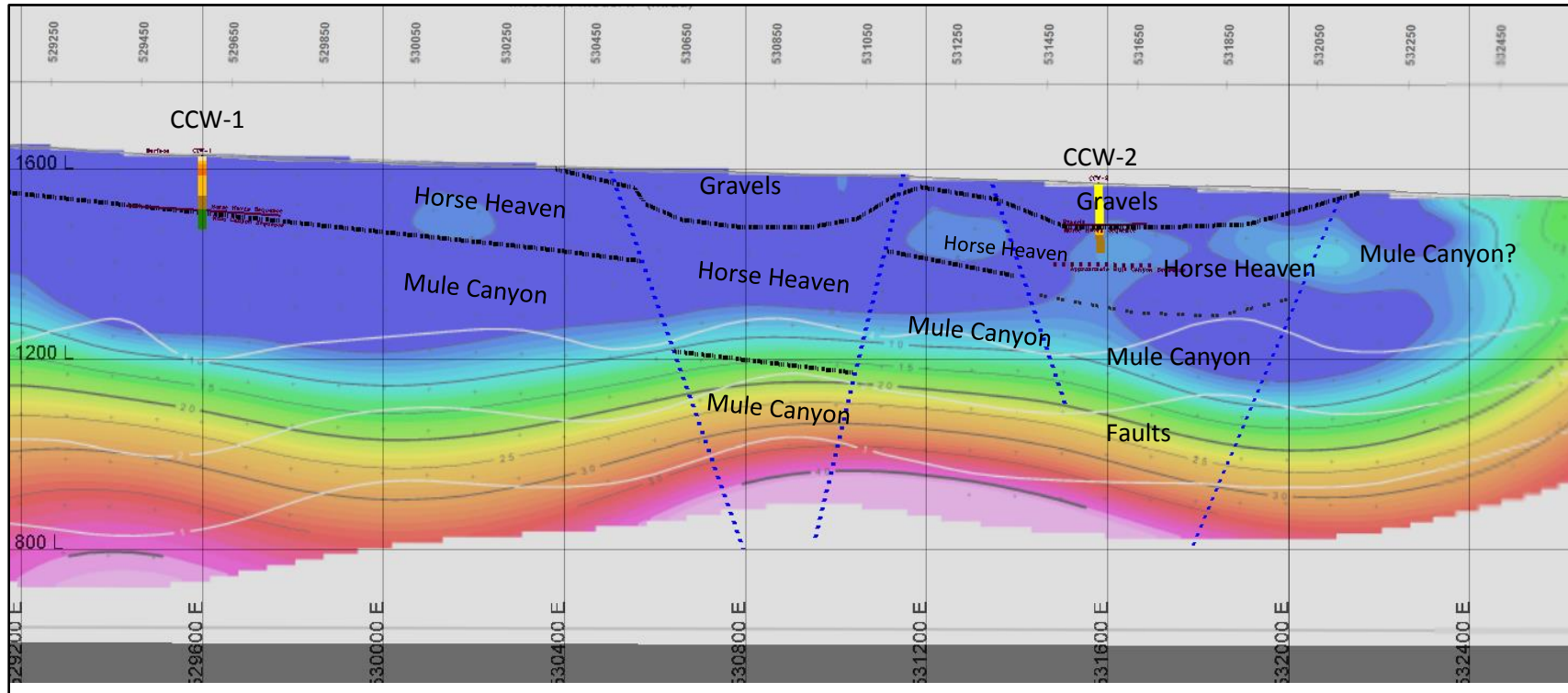


Figure 13: Same section as Figure 13 with IP chargeability profile; elevations are in metres

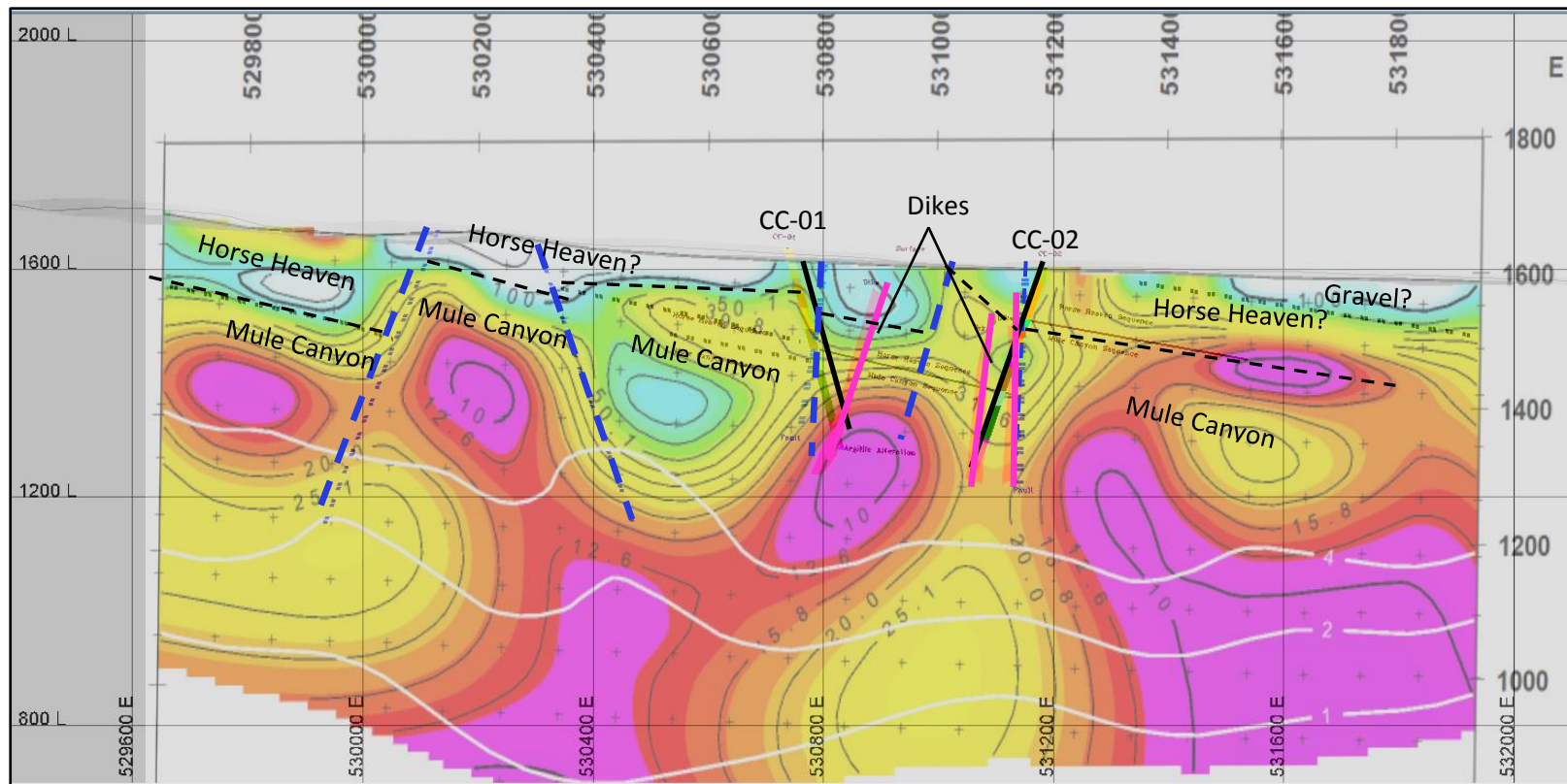


Figure 14: North IP line resistivity profile showing CC-01 and CC-02 and interpreted Horse Heaven stratigraphy and faults; elevations are in metres

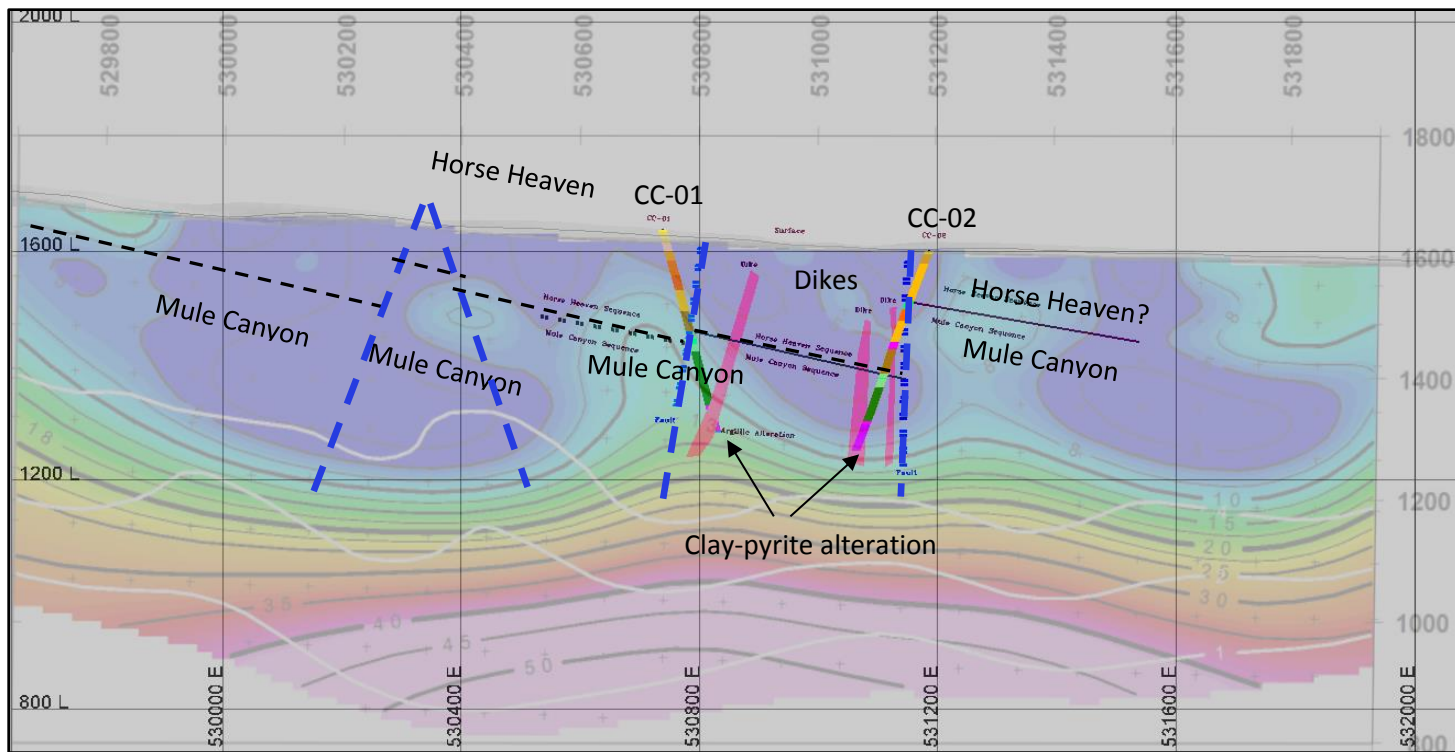


Figure 15: North IP line chargeability profile showing CC-01 and CC-02 with interpreted geology; elevations are in metres

Conclusions

All drill holes penetrated basalt and basaltic andesite sequences of the Northern Nevada Rift. Detailed examination of cuttings allowed for the correlation of units with ongoing surface mapping and previously mapped areas at Fire Creek and Mule Canyon. Two principal groups- the Horse Heaven Sequence, and Mule Canyon Sequence were identified. The Mule Canyon sequence hosts both the Fire Creek and Mule Canyon deposits. The Horse Heaven sequence is largely post mineral above unit 5 (Milliard, 2017, personal communication). All holes except CCW-2 penetrated the Mule Canyon Sequence

Three of the four holes drilled at Corral Canyon encountered detectible gold mineralization up to 83 ppb. Two of the holes (CC-01 and CC-02) encountered quartz veins, and alteration very similar to the Fire Creek Mine. Silver and gold intercepts in CC-01 and CC-02 cluster above and below fault and lithologic contacts (most notably dike contacts). Evidence for fluid boiling is in the banded and multi-generational quartz veins. Other evidence for boiling may also be the opaline silica exposed at the surface in the northern portion of section 36.

The paucity of alluvial cover was perhaps the greatest surprise of the drill program. Initial drill-hole planning anticipated substantial thicknesses of alluvium. CCW-2 was located in a gravel basin on the downthrown side of a major fault and encountered 280 feet of gravel. Given the amounts of throw shown on resistivity, there are likely other such basins.

Gravity highlights through-going faults on the property. Resistivity shows numerous faults additional to those highlighted by gravity that may contain significant alteration and mineralized veins. It also maps thickness and faults in the Horse Heaven Sequence that are not visible on the chargeability sections. Additionally, it highlights resistive lows (chargeability highs) in greater detail than the chargeability sections and minimum depths to targets can be obtained for drill targeting. Major faults and fault intersections would make the best targets for defining additional alteration, veins, and gold. Figure 16 is a target map of the gravity horizontal gradient and IP from the Fire Creek Mine area. Potential drill targets are marked in red. Additional IP-Resistivity may help define structures that can be modeled in 3d and refined as drill results are returned. Future drilling should initially be conducted by reverse circulation in the areas of faults and fault intersections to identify larger zones of alteration and presence of veins. Successful holes should then be followed up by diamond core holes either as offsets in RC pre-collared holes or twins of RC holes. Veins drilled with reverse circulation will likely have diluted grades as typically they may be less than 5 feet in width and core will give much better resolution of assays and location and gold.

In conclusion, the Fire Creek IP signature and geology appears to continue south from the Fire Creek Mine area to the Corral Canyon property. Although veins, alteration, and detectable gold were

encountered, holes in the north were not drilled deep enough to test a greater extent of Mule Canyon Sequence. Further drilling should be located further to the east and west of CC-01 and CC-02 and in between. Drill targets to the south of north IP line is limited by land position, but located along a major northeast structure. Targets to the south of the south IP line would be deeper and would greatly benefit from further IP lines.

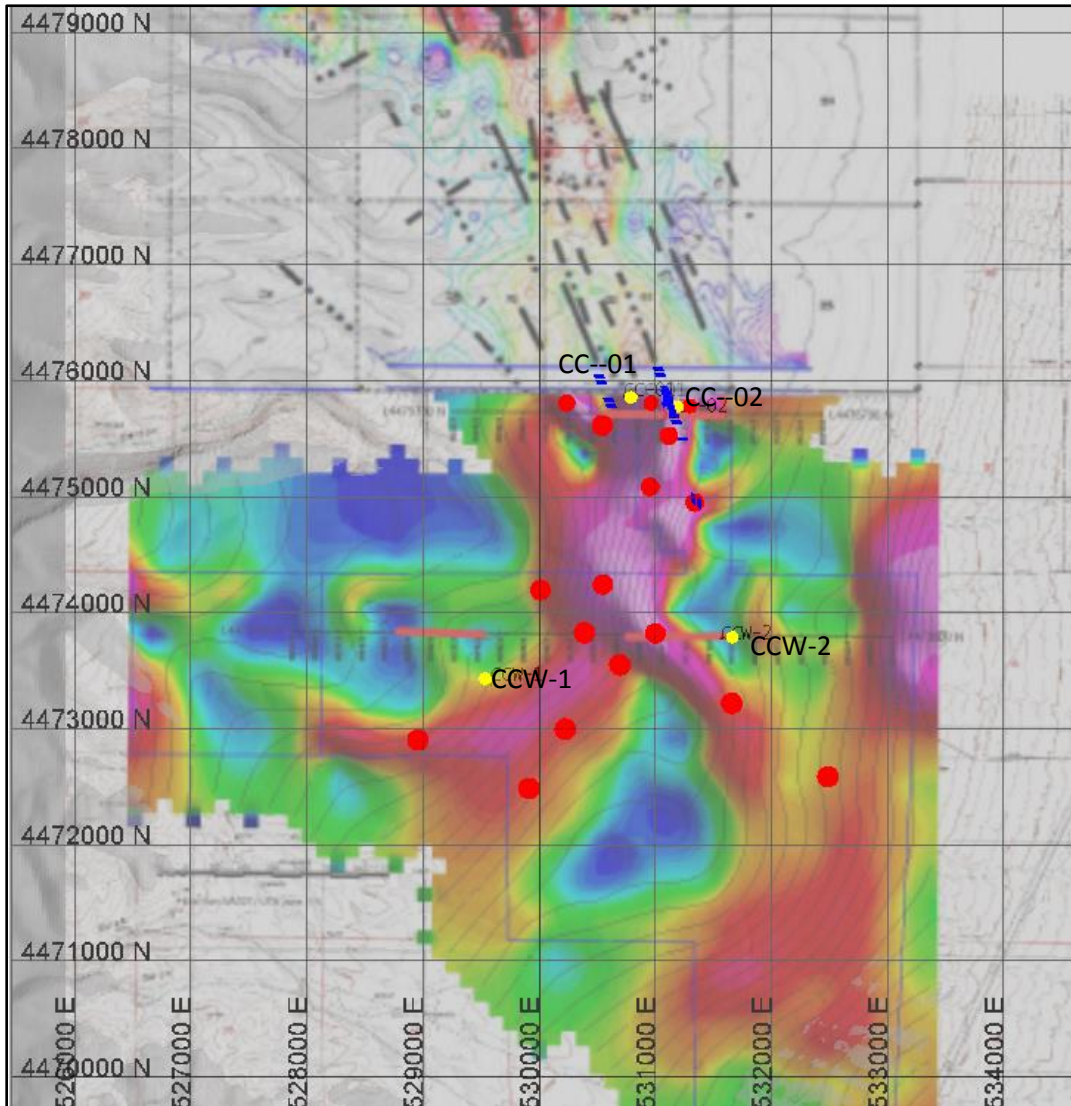


Figure 16: Interpreted faults on the gravity horizontal gradient map. Red dots are proposed targets along major faults and near fault intersections; yellow dots are holes drilled

Gravity should be reinterpreted in light of recently acquired specific gravity analysis from each drill hole. Thirty-three drill pulp samples were submitted to ALS Minerals for specific gravity analysis using a pycnometer. The results, shown in table 6 show decreasing specific gravity from the

upper to lower Horse Heaven units, a range of densities in the Mule Canyon sequence that may reflect alteration, and surprisingly high values for gravels in CCW-2. These results may help calibrate where the gravel basins are, and refine where fault offsets are.

Recommendations for Further Work

Geology and geophysics results indicate that multiple target opportunities are available to test at the Corral Canyon property. Further work should continue from the north to the south. The following tasks are recommended for further work:

1. Complete IP survey for property- the more target options that are available, the better the drill hole placement
2. Complete a drill program deeper holes perhaps aligned along an E-W panel that adequately tests the chargeability high
3. Model faults and top of Mule Canyon Sequence for further target definition
4. Reinterpret the gravity model in light of new specific gravity results of specific gravity (density analysis) from all four holes

SAMPLE	From	To	S.G.	Unit	Formation
CC-01 50-55	50	55	2.96	Thh7	Horse Heaven
CC-01 95-100	95	100	2.86	Thh6	
CC-01 155-160	155	160	2.84	Thh5	
CC-01 200-205	200	205	2.87	Thh4	
CC-01 345-350	345	350	2.83	Thh3	
CC-01 445-450	445	450	2.87	Thh2	
CC-01 555-560	555	560	2.79	Thh1	
CC-01 610-615	610	615	2.65	Tbma	Mule Canyon
CC-01 645-650	645	650	2.57	Tlat	
CC-01 765-770	765	770	2.8	Tmc	
CC-01 995-1000	995	1000	2.31	Tmc	
CC-01 1060-1065	1060	1065	2.18	Tbmi	
CC-01 1105-1110	1105	1110	2.31	Tmc	
CC-01 1160-1165	1160	1165	2.87	Tbmi	
CC-01 1195-1200	1195	1200	2.58	Ttb	
CC-02 50-55	50	55	2.8	Thh2	Horse Heaven
CC-02 220-225	220	225	2.81	Thh1	
CC-02 320-325	320	325	2.58	LAT	
CC-02 400-405	400	405	2.8	Thh3	
CC-02 465-470	465	470	2.73	Thh2	
CC-02 475-480	475	480	2.71	Thh2	
CC-02 620-625	620	625	2.64	Thh1	
CC-02 770-775	770	775	2.74	Tbma	Mule Canyon
CC-02 1095-1100	1095	1100	2.5	Tmc	
CC-02 1210-1215	1210	1215	2.86	Tbmi	
CCW-1 25-30	25	30	2.91	Thh5-6	Horse Heaven
CCW-1 80-85	80	85	2.86	Thh4	
CCW-1 120-125	120	125	2.82	Thh3	
CCW-1 165-170	165	170	2.81	Thh2	
CCW-1 295-300	295	300	2.86	Thh1	
CCW-1 395-400	395	400	2.92	Tmc	Mule Canyon
CCW-2 45-50	45	50	2.68	Tg2	Alluvium
CCW-2 145-150	145	150	2.69	Tg2	
CCW-2 275-280	275	280	2.68	Thh2	Horse Heaven
CCW-2 300-305	300	305	2.75	Thh2	
CCW-2 435-440	435	440	2.79	Thh1	

Table 7: Specific gravity results from drill pulps

References

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Appendix 1-Lithologic Units

	General description of Lithologic Units
Tg1	Alluvium, post volcanic gravels that include sand, gravel, volcanic, and Paleozoic basement clasts
Thh7	Aphanitic, laterally restricted andesitic basalt flow, thinner, same texture as 4-6
Thh4-6	Aphanitic, laterally extensive andesitic basalt flows, pahoehoe textures with flow banded interiors and heavily vesiculated tops and bottoms.
Thh3	Aphanitic, massive, andesitic basalt flow, laterally variable thickness able in region FC Main Zone. Often possesses tuffs and opaline outflow and marks upper limit of hydrothermal system at Fire Creek.
Thh2	Similar character as flow unit 1 but more prevalent in exposure. Localized opaline silica outflow horizons occur within.
Thh1	Andesite; base is marked by autobreccia. Localized opaline silica outflow horizons occur within.
Tlat	Tan to buff color, tuff, lithic lapilli tuff to agglomerate breccia that frequently possesses iron oxidation and weakly formed paleosol horizons. Unit often interfingers with upper flows of Tbeq that displays pepperite textures suggesting lavas interacted with water-laden LAT.
Tbma	dark gray, massive equigranular basalt
Tmc	Equivalent to Fire Creek Tbeq- black to dark green, aphanitic and equigranular basalt flow package. Hyaloclastite is common at the unit base.
Tbmi	Intrusives-aphanitic to fine-grained phaneritic and weakly porphyritic; Dikes generally strike north-northeast and many exploited north-northeast-striking (Muleshoe-parallel, see below) faults. Contacts between dikes and wall rocks range from knife-edge sharp to brecciated zones up to several feet thick.

Appendix 2: CC-01 Drill Log

Corral Canyon Project

Corral Canyon Resources, LLC

Hole Id: CC-01

Easting: 530738.075

Azimuth: 90

Drilling Company: O'Keefe

Depth: 1205

Northing: 4475872.362

Dip: -75

Drill Type: RC

Date Started: 4/15/17

Elevation: 5366.637139

Geologist: SM, JM

Date Completed: 4/28/17

Depth	Rock Type				Faults	Veins	FeOx-Sulfide		Assays				Description	
	Formation	Unit	Rock Type	Texture			FeOx	Py	From	To	Au-ppb	Ag-ppb		
									0	5	0	0		
									5	10	0	0		
									10	15	0	1000		
									15	20	0	0		
	Horse H.	Thh7	Bas And	Vesic					20	25	0	0		Weakly oxidized andesitic basalt with minor vesicles
									25	30	0	0		
									30	35	5	0		
									35	40	0	0		
									40	45	6	0		
50									45	50	0	0		
									50	55	0	0		
	Horse H.	Thh7	Bas And	Aph					55	60	6	0		aphanitic andesitic basalt with no vesicles (interior of flow)
									60	65	0	0		
									65	70	0	0		
									70	75	7	0		
	Horse H.	Thh6	Bas And	Aph					75	80	5	1000		Red: earthy hematite oxidized basalt with minor zeolite fill of vesicles (near flow contact)
									80	85	0	0		
									85	90	0	0		
	Horse H.	Thh6	Bas And	Vesic					90	95	0	0		Dark grey: aphanitic: no vesicles
100									95	100	0	0		
									100	105	0	0		
	Horse H.	Thh6	Bas And	Vesic					105	110	0	0		Very large vesicles: filled by Fe-oxides: goethite
									110	115	0	0		
									115	120	0	0		
									120	125	0	0		
	Horse H.	Thh5	Bas	Aph					125	130	0	0		Black basalt: very small chips: Few to no vesicles
									130	135	0	0		
									135	140	0	1000		
									140	145	0	0		
150	Horse H.	Thh5	Bas	Aph					145	150	0	0		Zeolites abundant: calcite: weak effervescence: minor Fe-oxides
									150	155	0	1000		
									155	160	0	1000		Aphanitic basalt: no vesicles (flow interior)
									160	165	0	1000		
									165	170	0	2000		
	Horse H.	Thh5	Bas	Vesic					170	175	0	2000		Vesicular aphanitic basalt: with vesicles and minor goethite
									175	180	0	0		
									180	185	0	0		
	Horse H.	Thh4	Bas	Vesic					185	190	0	0		Minor vesicles: minor Fe-oxidation: trace microcrystalline silica and calcite
									190	195	0	0		
	Horse H.	Thh4	Bas	Aph					195	200	0	0		Aphanitic basalt: microcrystalline silica and calcite: moderate effervescence
									200	205	0	0		
200	Horse H.	Thh4	Bas	Aph					205	210	0	0		Aphanitic basalt: Few to no vesicles

Corral Canyon Project

Corral Canyon Resources, LLC

Hole Id: CC-01

Easting: 530738.075

Azimuth: 90

Drilling Company: O'Keefe

Depth: 1205

Northing: 4475872.362

Dip: -75

Drill Type: RC

Date Started: 4/15/17

Elevation: 5366.637139

Geologist: SM, JM

Date Completed: 4/28/17

Depth	Rock Type				Faults	Veins	FeOx-Sulfide		Assays				Description
	Formation	Unit	Rock Type	Texture			FeOx	Py	From	To	Au-ppb	Ag-ppb	
	Horse H.	Thh4	Bas	Aph					205	210	0	0	
									210	215	0	1000	Aphanitic basalt: Few to no vesicles
									215	220	0	1000	
	Horse H.	Thh4	Bas	Vesic					220	225	0	1000	Vesicular aphanitic basalt: with vesicles and minor geothite
									225	230	0	0	
									230	235	0	0	
									235	240	0	0	
									240	245	0	1000	
250	Horse H.	Thh4	Bas	Vesic					245	250	0	0	vesicular basalt
									250	255	0	0	
									255	260	0	0	
									260	265	0	1000	
									265	270	0	0	
	Horse H.	Thh3	Bas	Vesic					270	275	0	1000	Larger vesicles: earthy hematite
									275	280	0	0	
	Horse H.	Thh3	Bas	Vesic					280	285	0	0	increasing % of earthy hematite and geothite
									285	290	0	0	
									290	295	0	0	
300									295	300	0	0	
									300	305	0	1000	
									305	310	0	0	
									310	315	0	0	
									315	320	0	0	
	Horse H.	Thh3	Bas	Aph					320	325	0	0	Red to reddish brown basalt: no vesicles: (basalt contact of major flow)
									325	330	0	0	
									330	335	0	0	
									335	340	0	0	
									340	345	0	0	
350									345	350	0	0	
									350	355	0	1000	
									355	360	0	0	
									360	365	0	0	
	Horse H.	Thh2	Bas	Vesic					365	370	0	0	Red to reddish brown basalt with abundant vesicles (flow top)
									370	375	0	0	
									375	380	0	0	
									380	385	0	0	
									385	390	0	0	
	Horse H.	Thh2	Bas	Aph					390	395	0	0	No vesicles: weak Fe-oxides: poor recovery of chips with abundant mud
400									395	400	0	0	
									400	405	0	0	
									405	410	0	0	
									410	415	0	0	

Corral Canyon Project

Corral Canyon Resources, LLC

Hole Id:CC-01

Easting: 530738.075

Azimuth:90

Drilling Company: O'keefe

Depth:1205

Northing: 4475872.362

Dip: -75

Drill Type: RC

Date Started:4/15/17

Elevation: 5366.637139

Geologist: SM, JM

Date Completed: 4/28/17

Depth	Rock Type				Faults	Veins	FeOx-Sulfide		Assays				Description					
	Formation	Unit	Rock Type	Texture			FeOx	Py	From	To	Au-ppb	Ag-ppb						
450	Horse H.	Thh2	Bas	Aph										410	415	0	0	No vesicles: weak Fe-oxides: poor recovery of chips with abundant mud
														415	420	0	0	
														420	425	0	0	
														425	430	0	0	
														430	435	0	0	
														435	440	0	0	
														440	445	0	0	
														445	450	0	0	
														450	455	10	0	
														455	460	0	0	
														460	465	0	0	
														465	470	0	0	
														470	475	0	1000	
														475	480	0	0	
500	Horse H.	Thh1	Bas	Aph										480	485	0	1000	Reddish brown basalt: with hematite and goethite staining: little to no vesicles
														485	490	0	0	
														490	495	0	1000	
														495	500	0	0	
														500	505	0	1000	
														505	510	0	0	
														510	515	0	1000	
														515	520	0	0	
														520	525	0	0	
														525	530	0	0	
550	Horse H.	Thh1	Bas	Vesic										530	535	0	0	Minor vesicles: black-brown basalts
														535	540	0	0	
														540	545	0	0	
														545	550	0	0	
														550	555	0	0	
														555	560	0	0	
														560	565	0	0	
														565	570	0	1000	
														570	575	0	0	
														575	580	0	0	
600	Horse H.	Thh1	Bas	Aph										580	585	0	0	calcite cemented fragments: strong effervescence
														585	590	0	0	
														590	595	0	0	
														595	600	0	1000	
														600	605	0	0	
														605	610	0	0	
														610	615	0	0	
														615	620	0	0	
														615	620	0	0	
														615	620	0	0	
615	620	0	0															

Appendix 3: CC-02 Drill Log

Corral Canyon Project

Corral Canyon Resources, LLC

Hole Id: CC-02

Easting: 531185.709

Azimuth: 90

Drilling Company: O'Keefe

Depth: 1220

Northing: 4475730.351

Dip: -70

Drill Type: RC

Date Started: 4/29/17

Elevation: 5250.734908

Geologist: BB, JM,

Date Completed: 5/8/17

Depth	Rock Type				Faults	Veins	FeOx-Sulfide		Assays				Description
	Formation	Unit	Rock Type	Texture			FeOx	Py	From	To	Au-ppb	Ag-ppb	
0									0	5	0	80	
5	Horse H.	Tg2	Gvl						5	10	0	350	Pebble and rounded clasts of unconsolidated gravels: predominately chert and quartzite; but also basaltic volcanics
10									10	15	10	160	
15									15	20	10	350	
20									20	25	24	230	
25									25	30	16	150	
30									30	35	0	100	
35	Horse H.	Thh2	Bas	Aph					35	40	0	110	
40									40	45	0	60	
45									45	50	0	70	
50									50	55	0	140	
55									55	60	5	250	
60									60	65	6	200	
65									65	70	8	160	
70									70	75	0	260	
75									75	80	0	340	
80									80	85	7	330	
85									85	90	6	340	
90									90	95	8	240	
95									95	100	0	460	
100									100	105	0	300	
105	Horse H.	Thh2	Bas	Vesic					105	110	0	60	moderately vesicular
110									110	115	0	280	
115									115	120	0	80	
120									120	125	0	120	
125									125	130	0	50	
130									130	135	0	110	
135									135	140	0	90	
140									140	145	0	190	
145									145	150	0	230	
150									150	155	0	100	
155									155	160	0	70	
160									160	165	7	80	
165									165	170	5	60	
170									170	175	0	70	
175									175	180	0	60	
180	Horse H.	Thh1	Bas	Vesic					180	185	0	60	red to redbrown: vesicular to scoriaceous
185									185	190	0	50	
190									190	195	0	40	
195									195	200	0	30	
200									200	205	0	30	
205									205	210	0	30	

Corral Canyon Project

Corral Canyon Resources, LLC

Hole Id: CC-02

Easting: 531185.709

Azimuth: 90

Drilling Company: O'Keefe

Depth: 1220

Northing: 4475730.351

Dip: -70

Drill Type: RC

Date Started: 4/29/17

Elevation: 5250.734908

Geologist: BB, JM,

Date Completed: 5/8/17

Depth	Rock Type				Faults	Veins	FeOx-Sulfide		Assays				Description
	Formation	Unit	Rock Type	Texture			FeOx	Py	From	To	Au-ppb	Ag-ppb	
205								210	210	0	30		
210								215	215	0	30		
215								220	220	0	40		
220								225	225	0	70		
225								230	230	0	60		
230								235	235	0	60		
235								240	240	0	70		
240								245	245	0	60		
245								250	250	0	90		
250	Horse H.	Thh1	Bas	Vesic				255	255	0	60		
255								260	260	0	40	red to redbrown: vesicular to scoriaceous	
260								265	265	0	50		
265								270	270	0	40		
270								275	275	0	30		
275								280	280	0	30		
280								285	285	0	30		
285								290	290	0	30		
290								295	295	0	30		
295								300	300	0	20		
300								305	305	0	10		
305								310	310	0	40		
310								315	315	0	40		
315	Mule C.	LAT	Ltuff					320	320	0	30		
320								325	325	0	40	Red to red brown basalt: with increasing % of yellow altered tuff up to 25% in 333-340 interval	
325								330	330	0	20		
330								335	335	0	40		
335								340	340	0	20		
340	Mule C.	LAT	Ltuff					345	345	0	20	Polylitic fragments (variable basalts): vesicular: calcite fragments: LAT: LAT bx (possible fault zone?..).	
345								350	350	0	20		
350	Mule C.	LAT	Ltuff		Fault			355	355	0	20	Fault	
355								360	360	0	20		
360								365	365	0	40		
365								370	370	0	70		
370								375	375	0	70		
375								380	380	0	40		
380	Mule C.	Thh3	Bas	Aph				385	385	0	30	aphanitic basalt: small vesicles	
385								390	390	0	30		
390								395	395	0	50		
395								400	400	0	20		
400								405	405	0	40		
405								410	410	0	20		
410								415	415	7	30		

Corral Canyon Project

Corral Canyon Resources, LLC

Hole Id: CC-02

Easting: 531185.709

Azimuth: 90

Drilling Company: O'Keefe

Depth: 1220

Northing: 4475730.351

Dip: -70

Drill Type: RC

Date Started: 4/29/17

Elevation: 5250.734908

Geologist: BB, JM,

Date Completed: 5/8/17

Depth	Rock Type				Faults	Veins	FeOx-Sulfide		Assays				Description
	Formation	Unit	Rock Type	Texture			FeOx	Py	From	To	Au-ppb	Ag-ppb	
	Mule C.	Thh3	Bas	Aph					410	415	7	30	
									415	420	0	40	aphanitic basalt: small vesicles
									420	425	0	20	
	Mule C.	Thh2	Bas	Vesic					425	430	0	20	Large vesicles: elongate; minor Fe-oxidization (flow contact)
									430	435	0	20	
									435	440	0	40	
450									440	445	0	30	
									445	450	0	30	
									450	455	7	40	
									455	460	0	20	
									460	465	0	10	
									465	470	0	30	
									470	475	0	20	
									475	480	0	30	
									480	485	0	50	
									485	490	0	30	
									490	495	0	30	
500	Mule C.	Thh2	Bas	Vesic					495	500	0	20	variably Fe-oxidized basalt
									500	505	0	20	
									505	510	0	20	
									510	515	0	10	
									515	520	0	30	
									520	525	0	30	
									525	530	7	20	
									530	535	6	20	
									535	540	0	10	
									540	545	0	30	
									545	550	5	20	
									550	555	0	10	
550									555	560	0	20	
									560	565	0	20	
									565	570	0	10	
									570	575	0	30	
	Intrusive	Tbm	Intr	Aph					575	580	0	30	Dark black basalt (possible dike?)
									580	585	0	20	
									585	590	0	20	
									590	595	0	10	
									595	600	0	30	
600	Mule C.	Thh1	Bas	Aph					600	605	5	20	abundant oxidized basalt with minor calcite and Tlat fragments
									605	610	0	20	
									610	615	7	20	
									615	620	0	10	

Corral Canyon Project

Corral Canyon Resources, LLC

Hole Id: CC-02

Easting: 531185.709

Azimuth: 90

Drilling Company: O'Keefe

Depth: 1220

Northing: 4475730.351

Dip: -70

Drill Type: RC

Date Started: 4/29/17

Elevation: 5250.734908

Geologist: BB, JM,

Date Completed: 5/8/17

Depth	Rock Type				Faults	Veins	FeOx-Sulfide		Assays				Description										
	Formation	Unit	Rock Type	Texture			FeOx	Py	From	To	Au-ppb	Ag-ppb											
650	Mule C.	Thh1	Bas	Aph			0	0	615	620	0	10	abundant oxidized basalt with minor calcite and Tlat fragments										
									620	625	0	20											
									625	630	0	20											
									630	635	5	10											
									635	640	9	20											
									640	645	6	20											
									645	650	6	20											
									650	655	12	10											
									655	660	16	10											
									660	665	0	40											
									665	670	0	40											
700	Mule C.	Thh1	Bas	Aph		V	0	0	670	675	0	50	5-10% quartz calcite: often quartz is subhedral; host basalt appears to be Thh										
									675	680	0	50											
									680	685	83	30											
									685	690	0	70											
									690	695	0	20											
									695	700	0	30											
									700	705	0	30											
									705	710	0	30											
									710	715	0	20											
									715	720	0	10											
750	Mule C.	Thh1	Bas	Vesic			0	0	720	725	0	10	minor vesicular basalt										
									725	730	0	10											
									730	735	0	20											
									735	740	0	20											
									740	745	0	20											
									745	750	0	20											
									800	Mule C.	Tbma	Bas		Aph			0	0	755	760	0	30	oxidized basalt with minor rubble that is cemented by rock flour from 795-800
																			760	765	0	20	
765	770	0	40																				
770	775	0	40																				
775	780	0	50																				
780	785	0	50																				
785	790	0	30																				
790	795	0	30																				
795	800	0	10																				
800	805	0	20																				
									805	810	0	40											
									810	815	0	20											
									815	820	0	30											
									820	825	0	20											

Corral Canyon Project

Corral Canyon Resources, LLC

Hole Id: CC-02

Easting: 531185.709

Azimuth: 90

Drilling Company: O'Keefe

Depth: 1220

Northing: 4475730.351

Dip: -70

Drill Type: RC

Date Started: 4/29/17

Elevation: 5250.734908

Geologist: BB, JM,

Date Completed: 5/8/17

Depth	Rock Type				Faults	Veins	FeOx-Sulfide		Assays				Description
	Formation	Unit	Rock Type	Texture			FeOx	Py	From	To	Au-ppb	Ag-ppb	
	Mule C.	Tbma	Bas	Aph	Fault				820	825	0	20	
									825	830	0	20	oxidized basalt with minor rubble that is cemented by rock flour from 795-800
	Mule C.	Tbma	Bas	Aph					830	835	0	30	.Small fragments of mildly oxidized basalt make up 50% (Thh) and 50% black aphanitic basalt (Tmc)
									835	840	0	30	
									840	845	0	30	
850									845	850	0	20	
									850	855	20	30	
									855	860	0	40	
	Mule C.	Tmc	Bas	Aph	V				860	865	0	40	Dark black basalt: minor chlorite: small zone of calcite +/- quartz 865-875
									865	870	0	40	
									870	875	0	40	
									875	880	0	40	
									880	885	0	40	
									885	890	0	40	
									890	895	0	40	
900									895	900	0	40	
									900	900	0	40	
									900	905	0	50	
									905	910	0	40	
									910	915	0	30	
									915	920	0	40	
	Mule C.	Tmc	Bas	Aph					920	925	0	40	Black aphanitic basalt with trace chlorite and calcite-quartz that appear to be amygdules. Interval from 960-970 may be fault: as calcite-qtz cements breccia
									925	930	0	40	
									930	935	0	40	
									935	940	0	40	
									940	945	0	40	
950									945	950	0	40	
									950	955	0	40	
	Mule C.	Tmc	Bas	Aph	Fault				955	960	0	40	Fault
									960	965	0	40	
									965	970	0	40	
									970	975	0	30	
									975	980	0	30	
									980	985	0	40	
									985	990	0	30	
									990	995	0	40	
									995	1000	0	40	Black to black green hyaloclastite and basalt
1000	Mule C.	Tmc	Bas	Aph					1000	1005	0	40	
									1005	1010	0	30	
									1010	1015	0	40	
									1015	1020	0	40	
									1020	1025	0	40	
									1025	1030	0	30	

Corral Canyon Project

Corral Canyon Resources, LLC

Hole Id: CC-02

Easting: 531185.709

Azimuth: 90

Drilling Company: O'Keefe

Depth: 1220

Northing: 4475730.351

Dip: -70

Drill Type: RC

Date Started: 4/29/17

Elevation: 5250.734908

Geologist: BB, JM,

Date Completed: 5/8/17

Depth	Rock Type				Faults	Veins	FeOx-Sulfide		Assays				Description
	Formation	Unit	Rock Type	Texture			FeOx	Py	From	To	Au-ppb	Ag-ppb	
1050	Mule C.	Tmc	Bas	Aph					1025	1030	0	30	Black to black green hyaloclastite and basalt
									1030	1035	0	40	
									1035	1040	0	40	
									1040	1045	0	40	
									1045	1050	0	40	
									1050	1055	0	40	
									1055	1060	0	30	
									1060	1065	0	40	
									1065	1070	0	30	
									1070	1075	0	60	
									1075	1080	0	60	
									1080	1085	0	60	
									1085	1090	0	60	
									1090	1095	0	60	
									1100	Mule C.	Tmc	Bas	
1100	1105	0	10										
1105	1110	5	30										
1110	1115	0	30										
1115	1120	0	40										
1120	1125	0	40										
1125	1130	0	40										
1130	1135	0	30										
1135	1140	0	30										
1140	1145	0	30										
1150	Intrusive	Tbmi	Intr	Breccia	Fault				1145	1150	0	40	Fault/Vein Dark black basalt with veinlets of quartz (Tbmi dike)
									1150	1155	0	60	
									1155	1160	0	40	
									1160	1165	0	30	
									1165	1170	0	30	
									1170	1175	0	40	
									1175	1180	0	30	
									1180	1185	15	40	
									1185	1190	0	40	
									1190	1195	0	30	
1200	Intrusive	Tbmi	Intr	Breccia	Fault				1195	1200	0	40	Fault/Vein Dark black basalt with quartz: and clay surfaces (Tbmi dike-fault hosted vein)
									1200	1205	0	0	
									1205	1210	0	0	
									1210	1215	9	0	
									1215	1220	12	0	

Appendix 4: CCW-1 Drill Log

Corral Canyon Project

Corral Canyon Resources, LLC

Hole Id: CCW-1

Easting: 529589.7

Azimuth: 0

Drilling Company: Hackworth

Depth: 500

Northing: 4473420.6

Dip: -90

Drill Type: Rotary

Date Started: 5/9/17

Elevation: 5337.9

Geologist: BB, JM

Date Completed: 5/18/17

Depth	Rock Type				Faults	Veins	FeOx-Sulfide		Assays				Description	
	Formation	Unit	Rock Type	Texture			FeOx	Py	From	To	Au-ppb	Ag-ppb		
	Horse H.	Thh5-6	Bas	Aph					0	5	0	0		
									5	10	0	0		
									10	15	0	0		
									15	20	0	0		
									20	25	0	0		
									25	30	0	0		Dark gray aphanitic basalt
									30	35	0	0		
									35	40	0	0		
									40	45	0	0		
50									45	50	0	0		
	Horse H.	Thh4	Bas	Aph					50	55	0	0		
									55	60	0	0		Aphanitic basalt: red hematitic staining
									60	65	0	0		
									65	70	0	0		
	Horse H.	Thh4	Bas	Aph					70	75	0	0		Dark gray aphanitic basalt
									75	80	0	0		
									80	85	0	0		
									85	90	0	0		
									90	95	0	0		
100	Horse H.	Thh3	Bas	Aph					95	100	0	0		Red hematitic staining: recognizable vesicles (possible flow contact)
									100	105	0	0		
									105	110	0	0		
									110	115	0	0		
	Horse H.	Thh3	Bas	Aph					115	120	0	0		Dark gray aphanitic basalt
									120	125	0	0		
									125	130	0	0		
									135	140	0	0		
150	Horse H.	Thh2	Bas	Aph					140	145	10	0		basalt with abundant goethite and Fe-oxides
									145	150	11	0		
									150	155	14	0		
									155	160	12	0		
									160	165	0	0		
	Horse H.	Thh2	Bas	Aph					165	170	0	0		dark gray aphanitic basalt
									170	175	0	0		
									175	180	0	0		
	Horse H.	Thh2	Bas	Aph					180	185	0	0		Gray basalt with variable goethite coatings
									185	190	0	0		
									190	195	0	0		
									195	200	0	0		
200									200	205	0	0		
									205	210	0	0		

Corral Canyon Project

Corral Canyon Resources, LLC

Hole Id: CCW-1

Easting: 529589.7

Azimuth: 0

Drilling Company: Hackworth

Depth: 500

Northing: 4473420.6

Dip: -90

Drill Type: Rotary

Date Started: 5/9/17

Elevation: 5337.9

Geologist: BB, JM

Date Completed: 5/18/17

Depth	Rock Type				Faults	Veins	FeOx-Sulfide		Assays				Description
	Formation	Unit	Rock Type	Texture			FeOx	Py	From	To	Au-ppb	Ag-ppb	
205	Horse H.	Thh2	Bas	Aph			0	0	205	210	0	0	Gray basalt with variable goethite coatings
210									215	0	0		
215									220	0	0		
220									225	0	0		
225									230	0	0		
230									235	0	0		
235									240	0	0		
240									245	0	0		
245									250	0	0		
250									255	0	0		
255									260	0	0		
260									265	0	0		
265									270	0	0		
270									275	0	0		
275									280	0	0		
280	Horse H.	Thh1	Bas	Aph			0	0	280	285	0	0	strong hematitic coating
285									290	0	0		
290									295	0	0		
295									300	0	0		
295									300	0	0		
300									305	0	0		
305									310	0	0		
310									315	0	0		
315									320	0	0		
320									325	0	0		
325									330	0	0		
330									335	9	0		
335									340	0	0		
340									345	6	0		
345									350	0	0		
350	Horse H.	Thh1	Bas	Aph	V		0	0	345	350	0	0	basalt with hematitic coatings with trace qtz and calcite fragments (lacks Tlat at contact between Thh and Tmc: may be structure instead)
350	Horse H.	Thh1	Bas	Aph	V		0	0	350	355	0	0	basalt with decreasing degree of hematitic coatings with trace qtz and calcite fragments. Tbma/Tlat is cut out and Thh is directly on Tmc
355	Mule C.	Tmc	Bas	Aph			0	0	355	360	0	0	Dark black basalt with trace calcite 405-410
360									365	0	0		
365									370	0	0		
370									375	0	0		
375									380	0	0		
380									385	0	0		
385									390	0	0		
390									395	0	0		
395									400	0	0		
400									405	0	0		
405							0	0	405	410	0	0	
410							0	0	410	415	0	0	

Appendix 5: CCW-2 Drill Log

Corral Canyon Project

Corral Canyon Resources, LLC

Hole Id: CCW-2

Easting: 531570.7

Azimuth: 0

Drilling Company: Hackworth

Depth: 480

Northing: 4473780.1

Dip: -90

Drill Type: Rotary

Date Started: 5/18/17

Elevation: 5154.1

Geologist: BB, JM, SM

Date Completed: 5/27/17

Depth	Rock Type				Faults	Veins	FeOx-Sulfide		Assays				Description
	Formation	Unit	Rock Type	Texture			FeOx	Py	From	To	Au-ppb	Ag-ppb	
									0	5	12	700	
									5	10	8	700	
									10	15	16	0	
									15	20	15	600	
									20	25	15	600	
									25	30	13	0	
									30	35	12	0	
									35	40	16	600	
									40	45	12	600	
50									45	50	11	500	
									50	55	12	500	
									55	60	15	800	
									60	65	16	600	
									65	70	16	700	
									70	75	14	800	
									75	80	11	700	
									80	85	22	700	
									85	90	12	700	
									90	95	12	700	
									95	100	11	500	
100	Alluvium	Tg2	Gvl						100	105	9	500	Gravels composed of predominately Pz chert and quartzite rocks intermixed with eroded Thh basalts after ~10Ma.
									105	110	16	600	
									110	115	8	700	
									115	120	10	0	
									120	125	10	600	
									125	130	15	500	
									130	135	11	0	
									135	140	10	0	
									140	145	11	500	
150									145	150	12	0	
									150	155	14	0	
									155	160	0	0	
									160	165	11	0	
									165	170	10	0	
									170	175	13	0	
									175	180	11	500	
									180	185	9	500	
									185	190	5	0	
									190	195	0	500	
									195	200	5	0	
200									200	205	7	600	
									205	210	14	700	

