

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

GOOSEBERRY PROPERTY

STOREY COUNTY, NEVADA, USA



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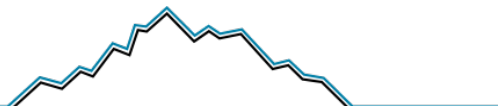
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Contents

1	SUMMARY	1
1.1	Location, Ownership, and Physiography	1
1.2	Mining History	1
1.3	Geology, Mineralization, and Alteration	2
1.4	Exploration.....	2
1.5	Drilling	2
1.6	Sample Preparation, Analysis, and Security.....	3
1.7	Data Verification	3
1.8	Conclusions and Recommendations	3
2	INTRODUCTION	4
2.1	Purpose of the Report	4
2.2	Sources of information	4
2.3	Qualified Person	4
2.4	Site Visit and Involvement of Qualified Person(s).....	4
2.5	Units of Measure, Acronyms, and Abbreviations	5
3.	RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS	6
4	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, LOCATION, AND STATUS	6
4.1	Property Description and Location	6
4.2	Claims	6
4.3	Property Payments, Obligations, and Agreements	6
4.4	Operational Permits and Licenses	8
4.5	Cultural and Environmental Liabilities	9
4.6	Water Rights	9
4.7	Mineral Tenure	9
5.	ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY	10
5.1	Access	10
5.2	Climate.....	10
5.3	Physiography	10
5.4	Local Resources and Infrastructure	10
6.	History.....	11
6.1	Regional Mining History.....	11
6.2	Gooseberry Mining History.....	11

.....	14
6.3 EXPLORATION HISTORY	15
7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING.....	15
7.1 Geologic History	15
7.2 Magmatic-Tectonic and Structural Setting	16
7.3 Miocene Volcanism and Hydrothermal Alteration	16
7.4 Property Geology.....	19
7.4.1 Stratigraphy and Geologic Descriptions	19
7.4.2 Structural Geology.....	20
7.4.3 Alteration.....	20
7.4.4 Mineralization	25
8. DEPOSIT TYPES	25
8.1 Low-sulfidation Epithermal Au-Ag Type Deposits	25
8.2 Porphyry, Intermediate Sulfidation, and High Sulfidation Epithermal Deposits	27
8.3 Geothermal Systems.....	27
9. EXPLORATION.....	28
9.1 Data Compilation	28
9.2 Geophysics.....	28
9.3 Soil Geochemistry.....	32
9.3.1 Soil Sample Results.....	33
9.3.2 Discussion.....	40
10. DRILLING	40
10.1 Summary.....	40
10.2 Pre-2021 Drilling	41
10.3 2021-2022 Program	42
10.4 2021-2022 Results.....	42
10.5 2023 Program and Results	46
11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY.....	48
11.1 Sample Preparation.....	48
11.2 Sample Analysis	48
11.3 Security	49
11.4 Quality Assurance – Quality Control	49
12. DATA VERIFICATION	49

12.1	Site Visit	49
12.2	Drill Hole Database	49
13.	MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING	50
14.	MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES.....	50
15.	MINING AND RECOVERY METHODS	50
16.	PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE.....	50
17.	MARKET STUDIES	50
18.	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND METALLURGICAL TESTING	50
19.	CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS.....	50
20.	ECONOMIC ANALYSIS	50
21.	ADJACENT PROPERTIES.....	50
21.1	Private Land	50
21.2	Talapoosa Property, Lyon County, NV – Gun Point Exploration Ltd.....	51
22.	OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION	51
23.	INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS.....	51
23.1	Interpretations	51
23.2	Conclusions	52
24.	RECOMMENDATIONS	59
24.1	Data Search	59
24.2	Geologic Modeling	59
24.3	Mapping and Sampling	59
24.4	Geophysics	59
24.5	Drilling.....	59
	REFERENCES	62
	CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR	65
	APPENDIX 1	A1i
	APPENDIX 2	A2i

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location of Gooseberry Project relative to Reno, Nevada.	7
Figure 2: Claims and surrounding lands.	8
Figure 3: Images of historic production (Schilling, NBMG 1984).....	12
Figure 4: 1990 Isometric map of mine workings and ventilation paths (after Asamera, 1990).	14
Figure 5: Distribution of Western Andesite Assemblage, high and low sulfidation epithermal deposits in the Walker Lane shear zone. (John, 2001).....	17
Figure 6: Regional geologic map of Nevada, showing the distribution of geologic assemblages in the Great Basin with associated gold-silver deposits (Mihalasky, 2001).	18
Figure 7: Regional structure and hydrothermal alteration.	19
Figure 8: Kate Peak Formation stratigraphy.....	20
Figure 9: Project lithology.....	21
Figure 10: Primary and subsidiary structures (after Schafer, 1976).	21
Figure 11: Genetic alteration model of the Gooseberry vein and fault (Sprecher, 1985).	23
Figure 12: Hyperspectral imagery showing alteration mineralogy (sourced from SpecTIR Hyperspectral).	24
Figure 13: Oblique model of the Gooseberry vein (magenta) looking northwest along strike.	26
Figure 14: Gooseberry mineral paragenesis.....	27
Figure 15: Carbonate replaced by colloform and vuggy quartz vein material.	27
Figure 16: Assays of channel sample drillholes.	28
Figure 17: CSAMT grid lines (Wright, 2022).	29
Figure 18: CSAMT sections in oblique view facing southwest (Wright, 2022).	30
Figure 19 CSAMT depth slice 50-100m with mapped and interpreted veins (Wright, 2022).....	31
Figure 20: Vein sets and Phase 2 drill targets (Saderholm, 2024).	31
Figure 21: All 2022 soil sample locations.	32
Figure 22: Redacted sample locations.....	33
Figure 23: Soil sample results log Ag (ppb).	34
Figure 24: Soil sample results- As (ppm).	35
Figure 25: Soil sample results-Ba (ppm).	35
Figure 26: Soil sample results-Ca (ppm).	36
Figure 27 : Soil sample results-Cu (ppm).	36
Figure 28: Soil sample results-Hg (ppm).	37
Figure 29: Soil sample results- Pb (ppm).	37
Figure 30: Soil sample results-Se (ppm).	38
Figure 31: Soil sample results-Sr (ppm).	38
Figure 32: Soil sample results Te (ppm).	39
Figure 33: Soil sample results-Zn (ppm).	39
Figure 34: Cross-section showing the new vein in the 2022 drilling.	43
Figure 35: Locations of historic and 2021-2022 drillholes.....	45
Figure 36: Closer view of historic and 2021-2022 drillholes.	46
Figure 37: Completed 2023 holes, adjacent planned sites, and historic holes.	47
Figure 38: NW facing long section showing Au (opt), drilling, and possible mineral shoots.....	52

Figure 39: NW facing long section showing Ag-opt, drilling, and possible mineral shoots..... 53

Figure 40: Oblique view of 3D CSAMT data 54

Figure 41: Plan-level section at 1265 m (4150 feet) elevation showing CSAMT and Gooseberry Vein trends...55

Figure 42: Plan-level section at 1082 m (3550 feet) elevation showing CSAMT trends and a projection of the
Gooseberry Vein..... 56

Figure 43: Section A-A' facing NW with interpretation of CSAMT data.....57

Figure 44: Long section facing SSW showing CSAMT contours and Au grade shells 58

Figure 45: Previously planned drill sites and target areas of interest. 60

List of Tables

Table 1: Summary of historical gold and silver production by year and operator. 13

Table 2: Summary of hydrothermal alteration types and their diagnostic minerals. 22

Table 3: Summary of drillhole locations 41

Table 4: Summary of 2021-2022 drill results..... 45

Table 5: 2023-2024 drill data..... 47

Table 6: Talapoosa resource (McCracken et al., 2015) 51

Table 7: Proposed budget..... 61

1 SUMMARY

This Technical Report provides an updated geological overview, a summary of previous work, mining history, and scientific and technical details about the Gooseberry Property in Storey County, Nevada (the “Property”). The effective date is November 21, 2025.

The Property is fully owned by American Pacific Mining Corporation and comprises 42 unpatented lode claims covering approximately 343.8 hectares (849.6 acres) within the Ramsey mining district. As of this report's date, all lode claims remain in good standing with the U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Land Management (“BLM”). The Property is not subject to any known material agreements, royalties, or surface rights obligations. Work carried out in 2021 by American Pacific was conducted under relevant permits and bonds with the BLM.

1.1 Location, Ownership, and Physiography

The property is located at 287,883 meters East and 4373354 meters north, approximately 48 road kilometers (30 miles) from the city of Reno. Access is via state highways and dirt roads. The climate and terrain are typical of western Nevada. The operating season is year-round, except during wet spring conditions and heavy winter snowfall, which can render roads impassable for 2-3 days.

1.2 Mining History

The discovery outcrop at the main shaft site was found in 1906, and large-scale mining at the historic Gooseberry mine started as early as 1928. The main mining method used was underground drifting and shrinkage stoping. Although production figures and mining records are incomplete, they are estimated to total about 84,866 ounces of gold and 3,566,143 ounces of silver through 1998 (John, 2001). The underground mine workings include a production shaft, incline shaft, and eight main levels that extend over 330 m (1,100 ft) vertically from the surface and approximately 1,000 m (3,200 ft) along the strike of the Gooseberry fault (Asamera, 1990).

The historic Gooseberry Mine ceased operations in 1998 and was transferred to Storey County in 1999 due to unpaid back taxes, before completing site reclamation. Between 2004 and 2006, Storey County and the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection carried out partial reclamation of the tailings areas, waste rock dump, and heap leach pad to prevent further exposure and leaching. The Final Permanent Closure Plan for the Gooseberry Mine was issued in 2007. As of this report, implementing the closure plan's recommendations is still pending, and future involvement with surface infrastructure will need to address these environmental liabilities.

Previous surface exploration, drilling, and underground mining data can be found on the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology (NBMG) website. However, this information is scattered and incomplete. No drilling or surface exploration activities have occurred on or near the Property between 1999 and 2006.



1.3 Geology, Mineralization, and Alteration

The Gooseberry property is in the Virginia Range, which is part of the Great Basin Geographical Province. The Virginia Range consists mainly of Oligocene to Miocene volcanic rocks that lie above Mesozoic metamorphic rocks and Cretaceous granodiorite (Vaughan and Calvin, 2014). The oldest rocks exposed in the Virginia Range are Triassic and Jurassic metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks, but none of these are visible within the Gooseberry Property claim block. Volcanic and sedimentary rocks unconformably cover the Mesozoic rocks from the Tertiary and Quaternary periods. Gianella (1936) described early to middle Miocene andesitic rocks as part of four units, one of which is the Kate Peak Formation.

The Kate Peak Formation is estimated to be between 14.7 and 12 million years old and includes various lithologies that cover the Gooseberry property. It is a distinctive intermediate volcanic formation with compositions ranging from andesite to rhyolite. Near the Gooseberry fault, it features a sequence of porphyritic andesite flows intercalated with laterally discontinuous quartz-bearing andesite, flow breccias, and mudflows (Royse, 1986). The Gooseberry vein lies within the Gooseberry fault, a structural zone mapped by Rose (1969) that trends east for about 3.8 km and dips steeply to the south.

Mineralization occurs in a quartz-calcite vein that trends 110° east-southeast, dips 80° south, and contains electrum, argentite, pyrite, stephanite, and polybasite, along with fine native gold and silver. Minor amounts of chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena are also reported. Open space filling and cockade textures are observed in the vein in certain areas (Tingley, 1990). The 1,100 m surface expression of the Gooseberry vein appears as subtle outcrops along the Gooseberry fault.

1.4 Exploration

The history of surface exploration during the life of the Gooseberry mining operation is unclear. American Pacific Mining staked the Gooseberry Property in 2019 and compiled available mine data, including plan-level maps and underground channel assays.

Between April 25, 2022, and May 11, 2022, American Pacific completed 19.245 line-km of ground-based Controlled-Source Audio-Frequency Magnetotelluric (CSAMT) geophysical survey. The survey revealed numerous high-angle resistivity features interpreted as quartz alteration associated with quartz veins such as the Gooseberry vein. The interpreted results also suggest that the Gooseberry vein remains open to the northwest beyond the survey area.

Between February and July 2022, American Pacific conducted a soil geochemical survey with 100 ft by 100 ft sampling intervals. A total of 2708 samples were collected. No work has been conducted since 2023.

1.5 Drilling

In 2021, the company drilled around 4,581 meters (15,029 feet) across 15 drill holes at the site. Drilling was carried out at both the east and west ends of the underground workings, using NQ core drilling (1,255 meters or 4,119 feet in five holes) and reverse circulation drilling (3,325 meters or 10,910 feet in ten holes). The 2021

drilling program successfully tested mineralization between historical mining levels, and significant results include:

- Core hole GBC21-02 intersected 0.62 g/t Au and 74 g/t Ag over 1.40 m (4.6 ft), with an estimated true thickness from a drill hole depth of 217.6 m to 219.5 m (714 ft to 720 ft). Including 1.64 g/t Au and 181 g/t Ag over 0.5 m (1.5 ft), estimated true thickness.
- RC hole GB21-09 intersected 0.97 g/t Au and 99.20 g/t Ag over 16.8 m (55 ft) drill thickness from 246.9 m to 263.78 m (810 ft to 865 ft). Including 2.98 g/t Au and 313.00 g/t Ag over 4.6 m (15.0 ft) from 246.9 m to 251.5 m (810 ft to 825 ft);
- RC hole GB21-10 intersected 0.71 g/t Au and 86.38 g/t Ag over 6.1 m (20 ft) drill thickness between 269.7 m and 275.8 m (885 ft to 905 ft), including 1.04 g/t Au and 127.60 g/t Ag over 3.8 m. (12.5 ft) from 269.7 m to 273.6 m (885.0 ft to 897.5 ft).

In 2023, ten angle RC holes were drilled to test CSAMT and soil-anomaly targets. A total of 2952 meters (9685 feet) was completed. Due to a lack of alteration and mineralization, only one hole (GB-23-02) was assayed and yielded 4.6 m (15 feet) of 0.23 ppm (0.0068 oz/t) Au and 25.7 ppm (0.716 oz/t) Ag from 302-306.3 m (990-1005 feet).

1.6 Sample Preparation, Analysis, and Security

Sample preparation, quality control, quality assurance, analysis, and security for work performed by American Pacific align with industry standards. All drilling samples were submitted to Paragon Geochemical in Sparks, Nevada. Paragon Geochemical is ISO 17025:2017 accredited and operates independently of American Pacific.

1.7 Data Verification

All available data have been examined, and a site visit was conducted on November 15, 2025.

1.8 Conclusions and Recommendations

There appears to be significant potential for mineralization to the northwest and southeast of the current mine workings. About 50% of the known Gooseberry vein length is within the Gooseberry patented claim (now private property). Previous drill holes on the northwest side of the workings missed their targets, and mineralization remains undefined. Extensive dozer cuts and some shallow holes by earlier operators have not clearly identified the vein to the northwest. Detailed outcrop mapping and trench sampling to outline alteration may help focus efforts. Additionally, detailed gravity surveys could help define the area.

The southern part of Section 36 shows promise. Many soil anomalies across various elements suggest there are still targets to be tested. Detailed geologic mapping of alteration and structure, followed by sampling, may also help identify these targets.

2 INTRODUCTION

This technical report was prepared by Steven L. McMillin, a principal geologist with Rangefront Mining Services (“Rangefront”), based in Elko, Nevada. This report has been prepared for Nevada at the request of a Canadian company of British Columbia that is trading on the Over-the-Counter exchange (OTC: EVKRF), the TSX Venture Exchange Inc. (TSX.V: CELL), and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (FWB: NMK2). This report complies with the disclosure and reporting requirements outlined in the Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 43-101 (NI43-101), Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1.

This report does not cover economic analysis of the deposit, mineral extraction, recovery, processing, resources, or reserves, and should not be used to make development decisions related to the Project.

The effective date of this report is November 21, 2005.

2.1 Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this report is to update all exploration data after the previous NI-43-101 by Bui (2023). The report is based on Bui (2023) and includes updates on soil sampling, drilling, and targeting. This report follows the guidelines set forth in NI 43-101 and is to be submitted as a technical report to stock exchanges and securities commissions for disclosure purposes.

2.2 Sources of information

This report relies on information from publicly available data sources, reports, and geologic maps, published NI 43-101 reports, and data collected directly by Rangefront or its subcontracts on-site. All data presented in the Project area has been reviewed by the author and is found to be reliable.

2.3 Qualified Person

Steven L. McMillin is the qualified person for this report and is employed as a principal geologist by Rangefront Mining Services.

2.4 Site Visit and Involvement of Qualified Person(s)

Steven McMillin visited the site on November 15, 2025. Observations included site access, rock type, and alteration.

2.5 Units of Measure, Acronyms, and Abbreviations

This report uses the metric system for units of measurement, with standard US units provided in parentheses where possible. The original mine grid is in Nevada West State Plane NAD27 US survey feet minus 1,000,000 from the northing coordinates. When converting between metric and US standard measurements, rounding was done to the nearest appropriate significant digit. All geographic locations are expressed in Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates, Zone 11 North, North American Datum 1983 (UTM Zone 11N – NAD83). The author also references imperial units and coordinates in the Nevada West State Plane, North American Datum 1927 (NAD 27), to maintain consistency with source figures. Figures modified or extracted from references are cited accordingly.

BLM	United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
°C	Degrees Celsius
cm	Centimeter (0.01 meters)
CSAMT	controlled-source audio-frequency magneto-telluric geophysical surveying
DEM	digital elevation models created from terrain elevation data
°F	Degrees Fahrenheit
Ft	foot = 0.3048 meters
GIS	geographic information system
GPS	Global Positioning System
ha	hectare = 2.471 acres
Hz	Hertz
ICP	Inductively Coupled Plasma
in	inch = 0.0254 meters
kg	kilogram = 2.205 pounds (1,000 grams)
kHz	kilohertz (1,000 Hertz)
km	kilometer = 0.6214 miles (1,000 meters)
m	meter = 3.2808 feet
mi	mile = 1.6093 kilometers
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
NAD 83	North American Datum of 1983
NV	Nevada
ppm	parts per million (1 ppm = 1 g/t)
QA/QC	Quality Assurance / Quality Control.
U.S.	United States
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
3D	three-dimensional

Currency: All references to dollars (\$) in this report refer to the United States USD.

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author is responsible for all content of this report and has not relied on other experts in its preparation. This report is based on published reports and unpublished geologic data collected directly by Rangefront Staff and its subcontractors under the author's direction. All references to published reports and information are cited in the text and included in the References section of this report.

The author has not relied on any reports or opinions regarding geology, land status, environmental conditions, exploration results, or other factors in preparing this report, except for those referenced herein.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, LOCATION, AND STATUS

4.1 Property Description and Location

The Gooseberry Property is situated near the community of Clark in Storey County, roughly 48 road kilometers (30 road miles) east of Reno, Nevada. The property is located at approximately 287,883 meters East and 4373354 meters North in Sections 25, 26, and 36 of Township 19 North, Ranges 22 and 23 East, within the Martin Canyon 7.5-minute Quadrangle (USGS, 2021) (Figure 1).

4.2 Claims

The property currently comprises 42 unpatented lode claims covering about 343.8 hectares (849.6 acres) of land within the Ramsey Mining District. The claims were acquired through staking and registered with the U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Land Management (BLM) on April 10, 2019. Eric Saderholm initially staked the claims and then quitclaimed to American Pacific Mining (US), Inc. on October 30, 2025. They are presently in good standing. Figure 2 illustrates the claim configuration. The claim serial numbers are tabulated in Appendix 1

4.3 Property Payments, Obligations, and Agreements

The unpatented lode claims require an annual maintenance fee of \$200 per claim plus a \$24 per claim filing fee to Storey County, payable on or before September 1 each year. The total annual fee for the Property is \$9,408. The Property has no other encumbrances.

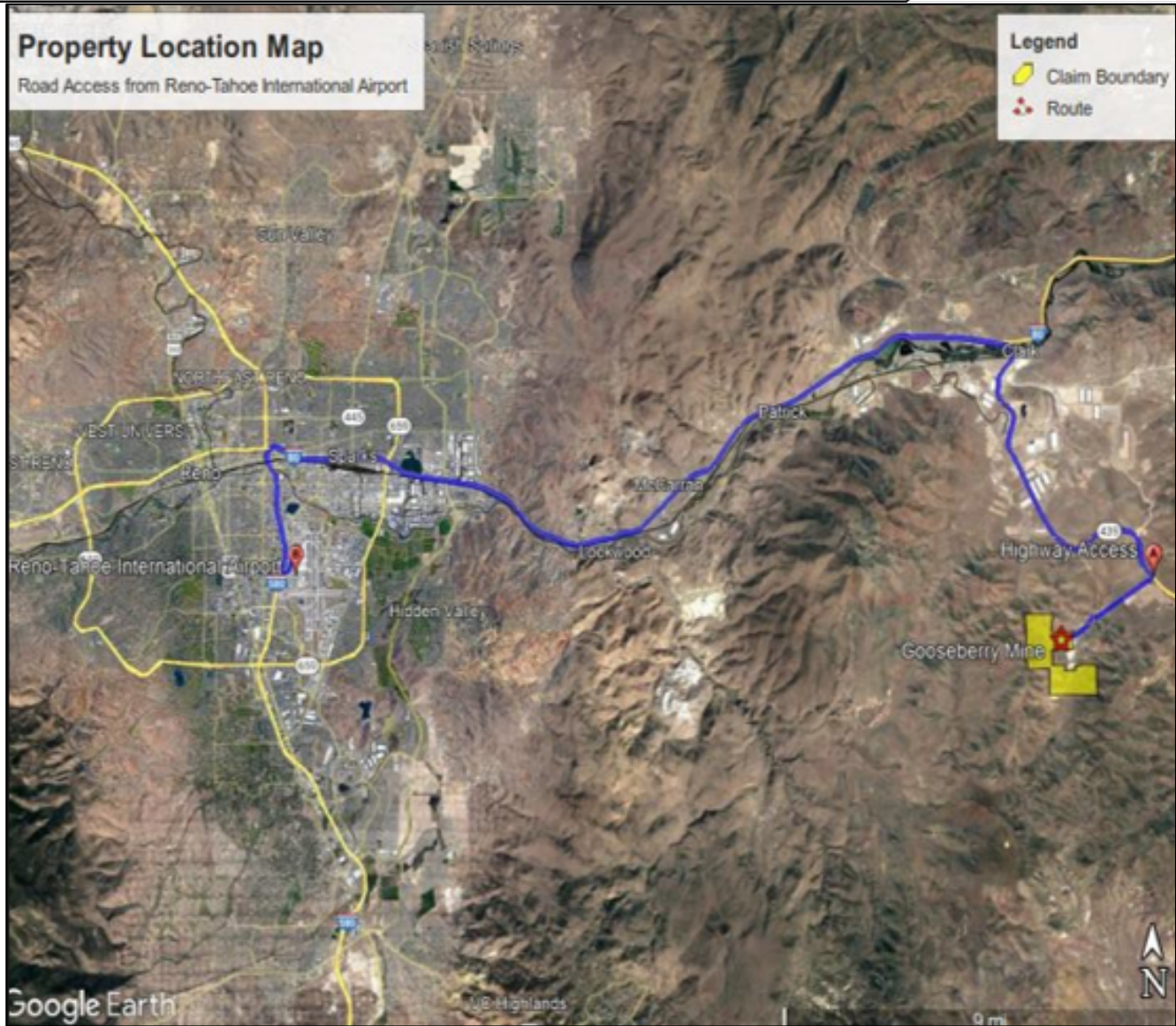


Figure 1: Location of Gooseberry Project relative to Reno, Nevada.

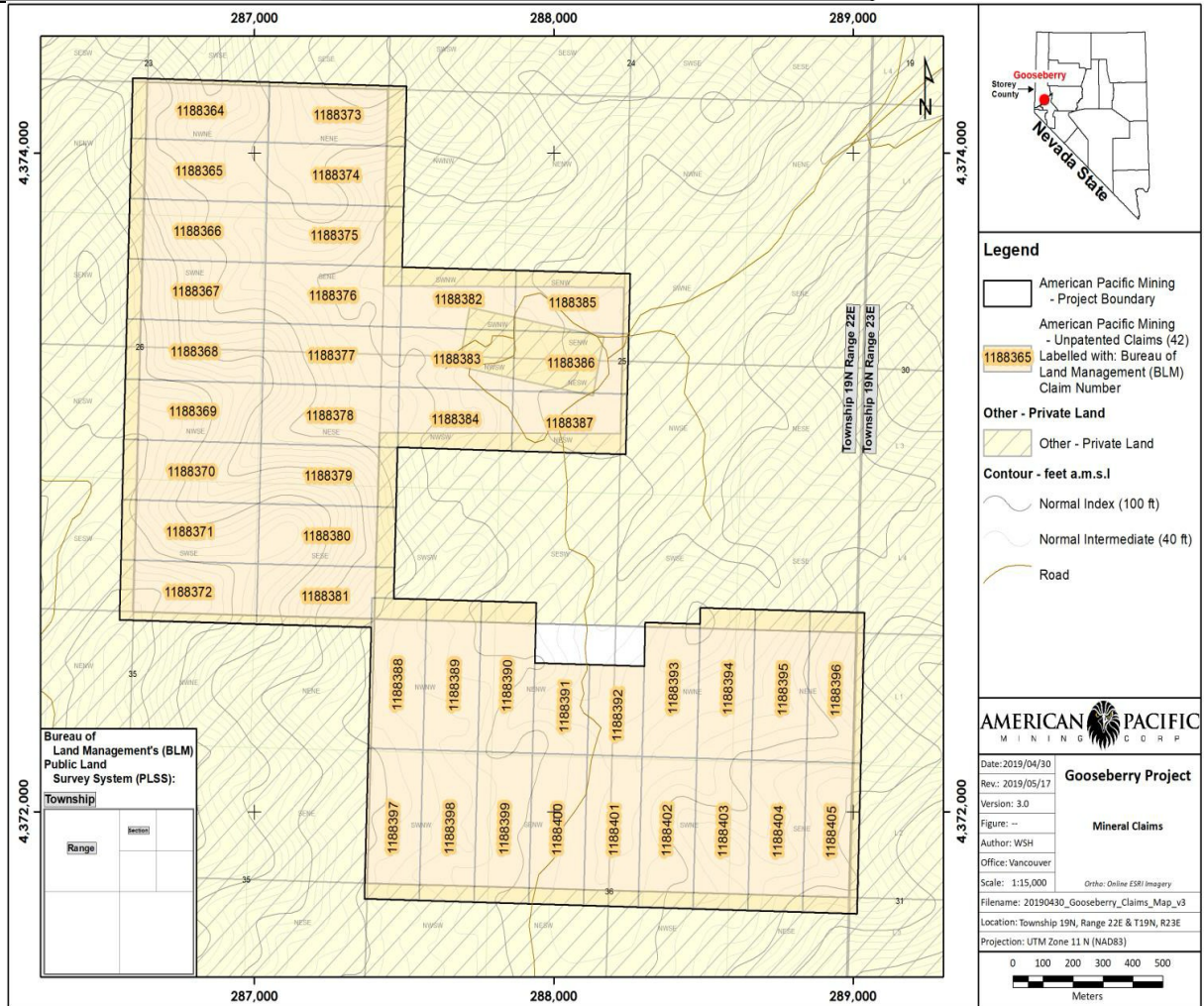


Figure 2: Claims and surrounding lands.

4.4 Operational Permits and Licenses

The Project is located on federal land managed by BLM, which requires permits for significant disturbance related to exploration activities. Minor disturbance or casual use does not require a permit. These activities can include surface soil and rock sampling, mapping, geophysical data collection, and other low-impact activities.

A permit is necessary for any activity involving the construction of drill pads, roads, and sumps, or the use of heavy equipment that causes disturbance. A Notice of Intent (NOI) permit covers up to 5 acres of disturbance and requires a bond to address potential environmental liabilities related to the activity. NOI permits are generally issued for exploration drilling but are not sufficient for production.

If more than 5 acres of disturbance are planned, a Plan of Operations (PoO) must be filed with the BLM, which requires an Environmental Assessment (EA) with an archaeological review. This process is standard practice in Nevada, with established rules that regulators and applicants follow during submission, review, and permit issuance. Depending on the area's environmental and ecological sensitivity, an Environmental Impact Statement

(EIS) may also be necessary. Obtaining a PoO can take several years, but the timeline varies depending on the details of each case.

4.5 Cultural and Environmental Liabilities

Before full site reclamation, the historic Gooseberry mine was deeded to Storey County in 1999 due to unpaid back taxes. In 2004, SRK Consulting Inc. submitted the “Final Report on Gooseberry Mine Hazardous Waste Mitigation and Drum/Container Removal, Storey County, Nevada,” which was published for the US Department of the Interior, BLM, Carson City field office.

In 2004, a pond downhill from the tailings pile was chemically treated to reduce the outflow of cyanide-contaminated water. In 2005, Storey County and the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) received \$350,000 to conduct site characterization, develop cleanup plans, and notify the community. The plan, created by AMEC Earth & Environmental Inc., addressed three potential exposure risks: on-site worker contact with waste materials, deterioration of existing groundwater resources, and wildlife exposure (NDEP, 2018). Assessment activities included waste source characterization, hydrologic mapping, and site sampling. In 2006, NDEP placed a soil cover over the tailings pile to prevent cyanide leaching into the downstream pond. The pond was also treated again. Three feet of local borrow material was added on top of the tailings areas, waste rock dump, and heap leach pad to prevent further exposure and leaching. The “Final Permanent Closure Plan” for the Gooseberry Mine was published in 2007. A “Community Involvement Plan” was developed and carried out throughout the planning process to ensure that local government and community interests had the opportunity to participate in all decision-making stages (NDEP, 2018). The implementation of the closure plan's recommendations is still pending.

4.6 Water Rights

Filing mineral claims does not grant water rights to the claim holder. All water rights are owned by the state of Nevada, and specific agreements are necessary to access and pump water, whether for agricultural or drinking purposes. Water rights agreements within the project area were not reviewed as part of this report.

4.7 Mineral Tenure

The Project involves unpatented mining claims under the provisions of the Federal Mining Act of 1872, as amended, with land ownership held by the BLM. If claims are filed on time and the associated documentation is properly completed and submitted, the claims will not expire. These claims give the holder the exclusive right to explore and develop the claims; however, they do not grant an unrestricted right to extract and sell minerals. Additional local, state, and federal regulatory approvals and permits are required before mineral extraction, processing, beneficiation, or sale from the Project can occur. The details, timelines, and costs for meeting these requirements are not included in this report.

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

5.1 Access

The property is in Sections 25, 26, and 36, Township 19N, Ranges 22E and 23E, Storey County, Nevada. It is about 48 road kilometers (30 miles) from Reno-Tahoe International Airport, or a 40-minute drive. Access is gained via Highway 80 east to Clark, then south on Highway 439 for 11.4 km (7.1 miles). Traveling west from there, the paved road turns to dirt for approximately 3.5 km (2.2 miles) to reach the eastern boundary of the claims. At this access point, there is a factory and a battery recycling depot owned by Redwood Materials. They also own the 20-acre patented claim, which constitutes the core of the Gooseberry Mine, as part of a 688-acre landholding. The route is blocked by locked gates, and access must be granted by Redwood Materials through their onsite security office and/or by phone at (775-230-5421). Most low-lying areas within the boundary can be reached with single-track dirt roads, while higher elevations are accessible through game trails. Access can also be reached by poor-quality, non-maintained roads from U.S. 50 near Stagecoach.

5.2 Climate

The climate in western Nevada is mostly dry, ranging from arid to semi-arid. Average monthly rainfall varies from 13 mm in August to 71 mm in January. Temperatures range from -3°C (28°F) in January to about 31°C (88°F) in July. The operating season is year-round, except during wet springs and heavy winter snow, which can block roads for 2-3 days.

5.3 Physiography

The property is in Martin Canyon within the Virginia Range. The terrain features a north-northeast-facing valley at about 1,600 meters (4,900 feet), bordered by gentle mountain slopes rising to 2,178 meters (6,640 feet) above sea level. Vegetation typical of western Nevada includes sage, Saltgrass, shadscale, and greasewood at lower elevations, with pinyon pine and juniper dominating the upper regions. Local wildlife includes collared lizards, mountain goats, ground squirrels, and various bird species.

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The highway infrastructure near Reno provides year-round road access, including dirt roads. Many historic mining facilities remain on site but require significant refurbishment to be used for future projects, including the mine office, core storage facilities, workshops, warehouses, and accommodation trailers. Most production equipment, like the crushing, milling, and headframe facilities, has been removed, leaving only their concrete foundations. Grid electric power is available at the mine, but the service is currently disconnected. There are no surface water sources on the site; water for drilling is supplied through county hydrants on Highway 80 and Highway 439. Reno is the nearest major center with full amenities, including skilled labor, hospitals, a rail hub, accommodations, services, and an international airport. Additionally, Carson City and Virginia City nearby offer

skilled labor and industrial services. To the north, the property is surrounded by industrial development, including the Reno-Tahoe Industrial Center, the largest industrial park in the United States.

6. History

6.1 Regional Mining History

Within Storey County, the Comstock at Virginia City and the Ramsey Mining District are among the most prolific mining areas in Nevada. The Ramsey brothers discovered gold in the Virginia Range in 1906.

6.2 Gooseberry Mining History

Gold linked explicitly to the Gooseberry deposit was discovered in 1906 by an unknown prospector. Several prospectors and individuals then mined the developing deposit until 1928, when J.D. Martin of Fresno, California, took ownership. From 1928 to 1974, the Martin family drilled a 333 m (1,000 ft) inclined shaft and developed hundreds of meters (thousands of feet) of underground workings. No production estimates were reported during this period (Tingley, 1990). APCO Minerals Inc. acquired the Gooseberry mine in 1974 and operated the underground site until 1976. The company constructed a 440-meter (1,450-foot) vertical shaft into the Gooseberry vein system and installed a 350-ton-per-day milling plant to begin production. No production records are available prior to 1974.

In 1976, Westcoast Oil & Gas Corporation, a subsidiary of Scurry-Rainbow Oil & Gas Ltd. ("Scurry-Rainbow"), acquired the mine for US\$3.0 million (American Institute of Mining Engineers, 1977). At the time of purchase, extensive underground exploration had been completed, and a 350-ton-per-day mill, along with other facilities, had been partially constructed. In 1980, the 1979 Minerals Yearbook listed West Coast Oil & Gas Corp's Gooseberry Mine as the leading silver producer in the state, accounting for nearly 70% of the state's total silver production. A total of 64,007 tons of ore were sold, containing 9,761 ounces of gold and 478,090 ounces of silver (Lockard and Schilling, 1980).

In late 1982, Asamera Inc. (Asamera) acquired the mine and surrounding properties from Scurry-Rainbow. Asamera's 1982 Annual Report mentions the acquisition and states proven reserves of 607,000 tons with an average grade of 0.23 ounces of gold and 9.71 ounces of silver per ton. Asamera operated the mine until 1992. Production mainly came from underground mining, with a smaller portion from processing tailings. A 1984 view of the mine is shown in Figure 3.

In 1983, Asamera reported a mineral reserve classified as proven and probable, totaling 550,551 metric tonnes with an average grade of 7.89 grams per tonne (g/t) of gold (Au) and 332.91 g/t of silver (Ag). The 1983 Nevada Minerals Industry recorded production from the 800- and 1000-ft levels and noted that the main vertical shaft had been deepened to 1450 ft. More than 110 workers were employed at the mine site.

In 1984, Asamera reported production figures of 14,938 oz of Au and 617,733 oz of Ag (Spreecher, 1985). In 1985, the Gooseberry Mine was identified in a government-published report, listed as 75% owned by Asamera and 25% owned by Ican Resources Ltd of Vancouver, BC.

In 1988, Asamera was acquired by Gulf Canada Resource Ltd., which went bankrupt in 1992 and stopped production at Gooseberry.



Figure 3: Images of historic production (Schilling, NBMG 1984).

Pallas Resource, the last operator from 1992 to 1998, also went bankrupt, and all mining activities stopped (Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, 2018). There are no records of production during this time.

The mine was deeded to Storey County in 1999 and became part of the Nevada Brownfields Program. Environmental reclamation took place between 1992 and 2006. In 2011, Dickson Realty purchased the patented claim along with a 560-acre parcel to the east. In 2022, Redwood Resources purchased this parcel.

Year Reported	Operator / Owner	Production			Reference
		Tons	Au-oz	Ag-oz	
1906 – 1928	Unknown individuals (prospectors, etc.)	Discovered, but no production reported			MRDS USGS mine data file
1928 – 1974	Martin Family				Not reported
1974 – 1976	APCO Minerals Inc. 50%				APCO, 1975; 1974 Minerals Yearbook
1977	West Coast Oil & Gas Corp. (subsidiary of Scurry-Rainbow Oil Ltd.)				Scurry-Rainbow Oil Ltd., 1976

NI 43-101 Technical Report
Gooseberry Project, Storey Co., Nevada

Year Reported	Operator / Owner	Production			Reference
		Tons	Au-oz	Ag-oz	
1979	West Coast Oil & Gas Corp.	63,504			West Coast Oil & Gas 1979 annual report
1980	West Coast Oil & Gas Corp.	64,007	9,761	478,090	Lockard and Schilling, 1980; 1980 Minerals Yearbook p. 343
1980	West Cost Oil & Gas Corp.			548,545	Lowe et al., 1985, p. 117
1981	West Coast Oil & Gas Corp.			174,924	Lowe et al., 1985, p. 117
1982	Asamera Minerals Inc.	Proven & probable reserves of 607,000 tons averaging 0.23 oz Au, 9.71 oz Ag/ton			1983 Nevada Minerals Industry
1983	75% Asamera / 25% Ican Resources				Lowe et al., 1985, p. 117
1984	Asamera	Published reserves-resources (before enactment of NI 43-101)			Lowe et al., 1985, p. 117
1984	Asamera		14,938 oz Au	617,733 oz Ag	Spreecher, 1985
1985	Asamera	216,505			Not reported
1986 – 1988	Asamera				Closed for two years due to depressed metal prices
1988	100% Asamera Minerals		38,000	224,769	MI-1988 Nevada Bureau of Mines & Geology NBMG, 1989
1989	Asamera		6,000		Heap leach of tailings
1989 – 1992	Asamera				Not reported
1993 – 1999	Pallas Resources / Storey County				Not reported; reclamation (USGS MRDS 10310373)
Total	Various	513,317	84,856	3,566,143	John, 2001

Table 1: Summary of historical gold and silver production by year and operator.



14

6.3 EXPLORATION HISTORY

The history of surface and underground exploration prior to 1980 is not well documented. Drilling occurred during production in the 1980s, but no published results are available. Scanned maps, cross sections, and longitudinal sections of drilling by Asamera from the 1980s can be found on the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology (NBMG) website, but the collection is incomplete. A 1989 plan map of diamond-drill hole surveys confirms that exploration took place to the southeast and northwest of the historical vein system. Figure 4 displays the mine workings in 1990. Underground drilling was carried out during drifting, but no geochemical results are provided.

Surface exploration records are inconsistent and incomplete. Available records indicate that systematic surface geological mapping and geochemical sampling around the Gooseberry Mine area and the Red Top claims southeast of the mine were conducted by Asamera Minerals between 1982 and 1990. In 1990, Asamera hired Aerodat Limited to perform an airborne radiometric, apparent resistivity, and electromagnetic survey of all Asamera landholdings in the Ramsey district, including the Gooseberry Mine area. Surface activities after Asamera are also unknown.

In 2019, American Pacific Mining staked the mining site. Underground vein channel data were compiled as pseudo-drill holes and modeled in Leapfrog. This allowed for the development of drill plans. A diamond-drill program was carried out in 2022, followed by CSAMT geophysics, soil sampling, and a combined RC and core drilling program in 2023. No activity has occurred since 2023.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Geologic History

The Gooseberry property is situated in the Virginia Range, part of the Great Basin province (“Great Basin”), which covers much of Nevada (Dickinson, 2006). The regional geology features Precambrian basement rocks, unconformably overlain by Paleozoic sediments deposited when the Great Basin was part of the Cordilleran geosyncline. In the Late Proterozoic, the breakup of the supercontinent Rodinia created a west-facing passive margin and a westward-thickening wedge of miogeoclinal sediments on the continental slope and shelf (John, 2001). Minor volcanism and igneous activity, which began in the Paleozoic, increased during the Mesozoic as the margin experienced marine sedimentation and the accretion of allochthonous terranes. These major rock units were deformed, metamorphosed, and later intruded by Cretaceous granitic rocks. Throughout the middle to late Mesozoic and the middle Cenozoic, the region experienced subduction-related volcanism, resulting in thick volcanic deposits and porphyry-related mineral deposits. Crustal extension and faulting during the Cenozoic shaped the basin-and-range landscape, characterized by deep valleys filled with unconsolidated sediments separating parallel mountain ranges.



7.2 Magmatic-Tectonic and Structural Setting

The Gooseberry property is located in the Carson Domain of the Walker Lane tectonic complex in western Nevada. The Walker Lane is a northwest-trending (NW-trending) zone extending 700 km in length and 100 to 300 km in width, composed of strike-slip faults and related normal-fault basins. It specifically falls within the Walker Lake Terrane and Pine Nut assemblage, which is controlled by W- to WNW-striking left-lateral oblique-slip faults. The Gooseberry property is also connected to the southern part of the Ancestral Cascades Arc. (John, 2015). Widespread Tertiary volcanism of intermediate and rhyolite types is common within the Walker Lane. The volcanic rocks at Gooseberry are part of the Western Andesite assemblage (22-4 Ma), which includes lava flows of intermediate composition, breccias, and hypabyssal intrusions. Figure 5 shows the overall distribution of the Western Andesite Assemblage, low- and high-sulfidation epithermal deposits, and the location of the Walker Lane shear zone. Figure 6 depicts the regional geology of the area. The location of the Property and the historic Gooseberry mine mainly fall within late Cenozoic and Miocene felsic to intermediate volcanic and intrusive rocks (labeled as “Fel-Int Ex- & Intrus- Late CZ” in light pink on the map), in relation to other volcanic rock-hosted mineral occurrences (John, 2001; Mihalasky, 2001).

During the eruption of the Western Andesite Assemblage and afterward, structural extension dominated the tectonic history of the Reno area and western Nevada. This extension probably began around 16 Ma (John et al., 2019) and remains active today. Regional tectonism also appears to be the primary driver of geothermal activity in Nevada and the western United States (Faulds et al., 2012).

7.3 Miocene Volcanism and Hydrothermal Alteration

The Virginia Range mainly consists of volcanic rocks from the Oligocene to Miocene periods, sitting atop Mesozoic metamorphic rocks and Cretaceous granodiorite (Vaughan and Calvin, 2014). Andesite to dacite flows, breccias, and intrusions of the Alta Formation (18–15 Ma) are covered by intermediate volcanic, volcanoclastic, and locally intrusive rocks of the Kate Peak Formation (14.7–12 Ma). The Kate Peak Formation is part of the Western Andesite Assemblage within the Walker Lane structural corridor (Figure 5).

The oldest rocks exposed in the Virginia Range are Triassic and Jurassic metavolcanic and metasedimentary units, none of which are visible within the Gooseberry Property claim block. Tertiary and Quaternary volcanic and sedimentary rocks unconformably overlie the Mesozoic rocks. Gianella (1936) attributed early Miocene andesitic rocks to four units, including the Kate Peak Formation.

The Kate Peak Formation consists of a group of lithologies that is the predominant lithology on the Gooseberry Property. Regionally, the Kate Peak Formation is part of a geological terrain package of intermediate to felsic (andesitic to rhyolitic) volcanic and intrusive rocks known as the Western Andesite Assembly (John, 2001; Figure 6).

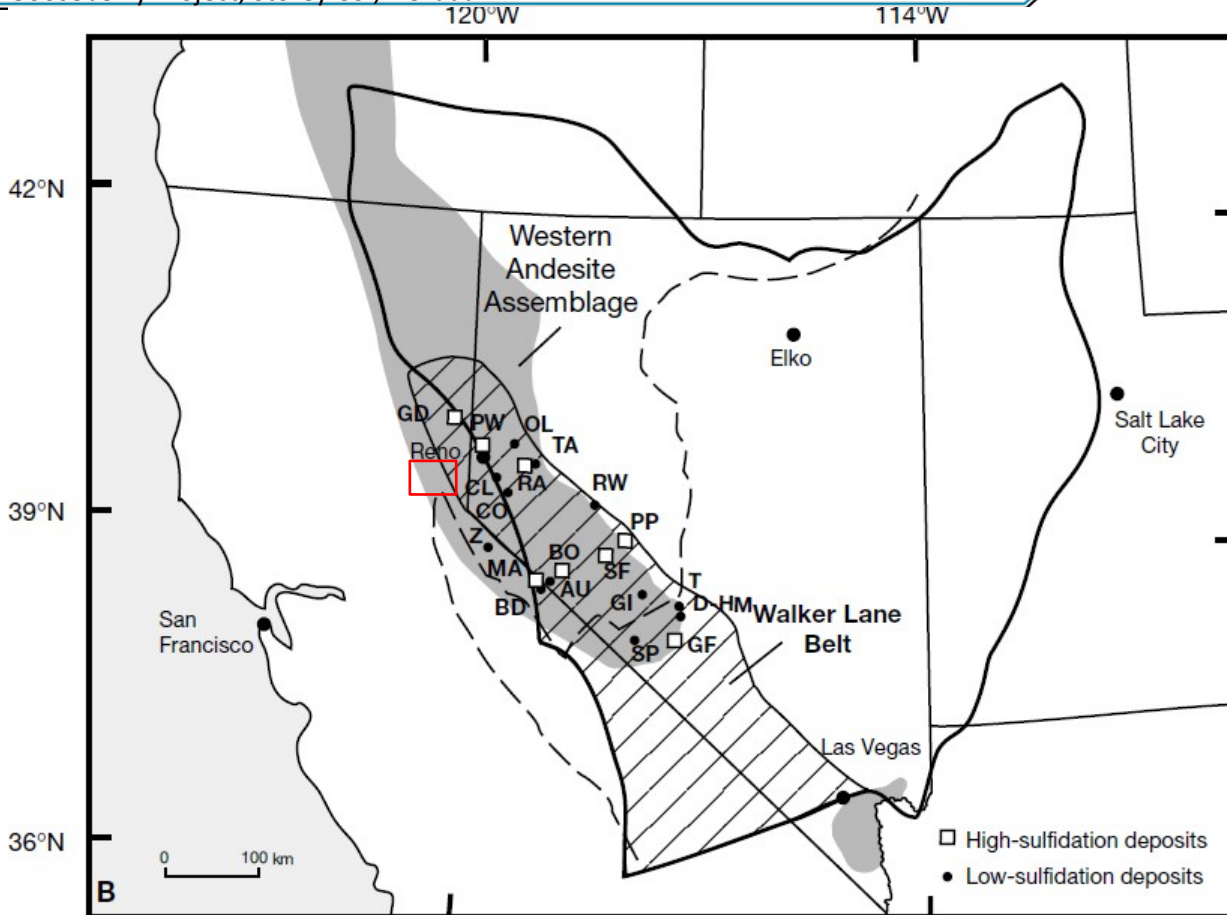


Figure 5: Distribution of Western Andesite Assemblage, high and low sulfidation epithermal deposits in the Walker Lane shear zone. (John, 2001)

Extensive hydrothermal alteration is exposed in the Virginia Range, characteristic of magmatic-hydrothermal acid-sulfate systems that include the Comstock, Gooseberry, Ramsey, and Talapoosa zones. The Gooseberry, Ramsey, and Talapoosa zones are grouped along an east-west-trending lineament called the Talapoosa-Gooseberry lineament (Figure 7). Hydrothermally altered rocks in the region consist of silicified, advanced argillic, and propylitic alteration types, often containing disseminated pyrite. Supergene oxidation of these pyritic rocks results in limonitic, bleached rocks (Ashley et al., 1979). Limonite alteration can produce minerals such as hematite, goethite, and jarosite. The age of hydrothermal alteration in the Virginia Range is estimated to be between 14 and 10 million years ago (Ashley et al., 1979).

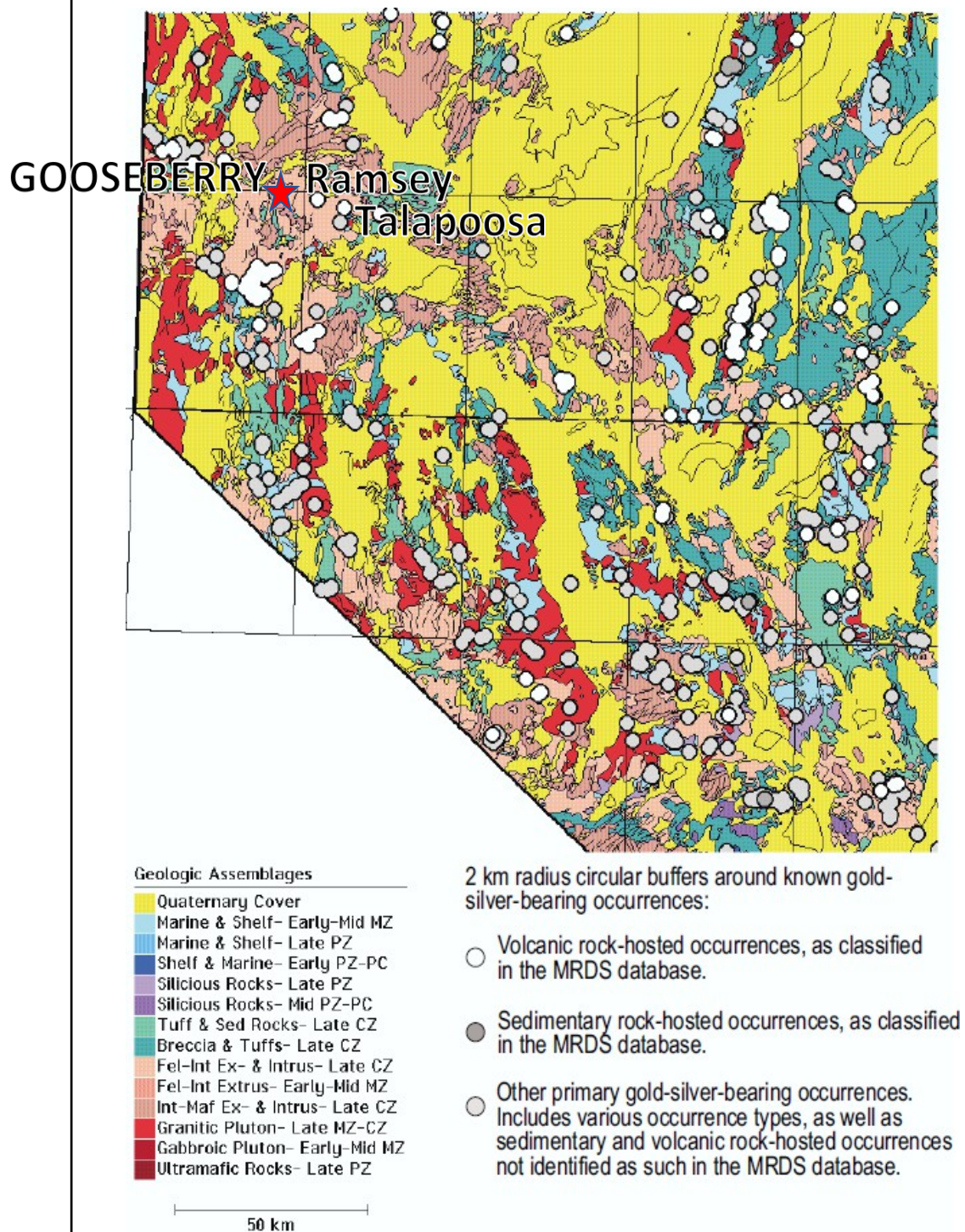


Figure 6: Regional geologic map of Nevada, showing the distribution of geologic assemblages in the Great Basin with associated gold-silver deposits (Mihalasky, 2001).

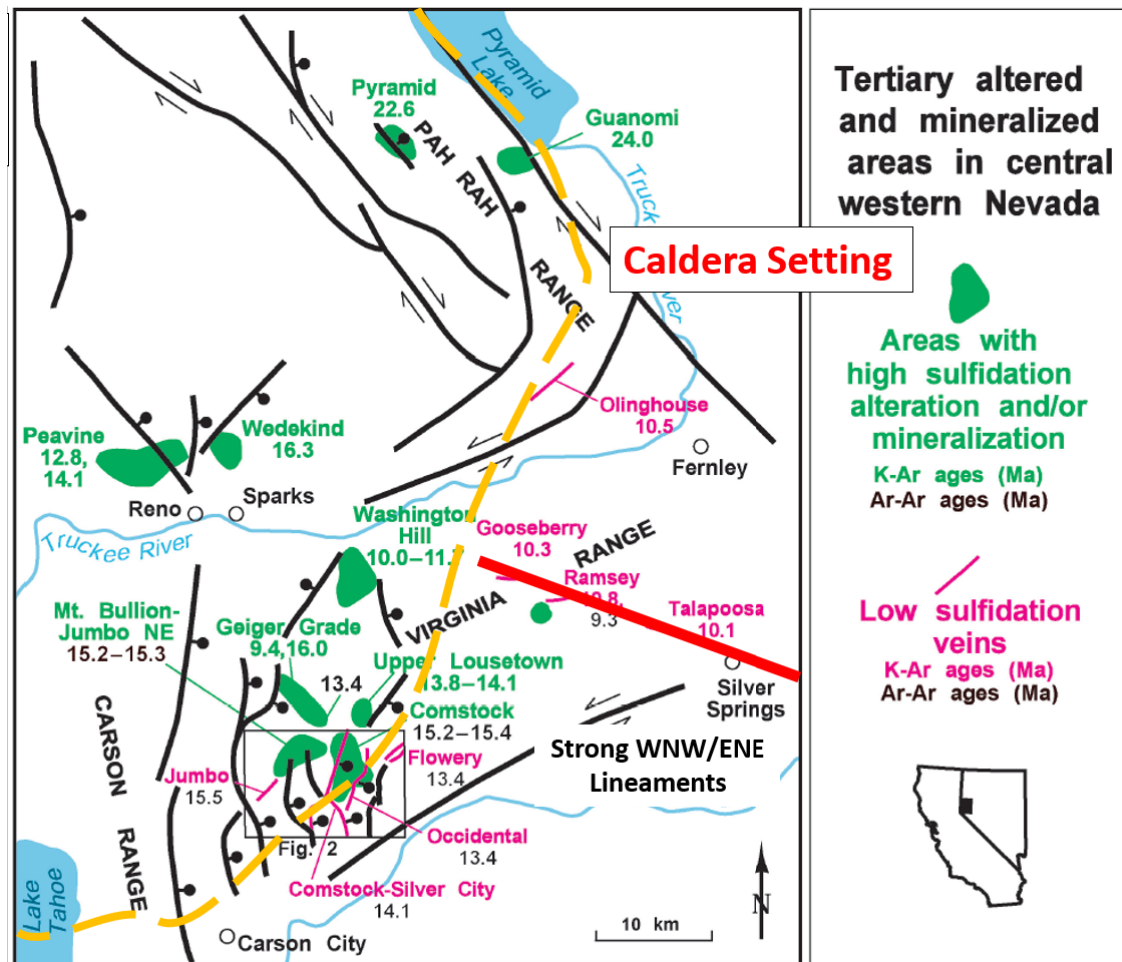


Figure 7: Regional structure and hydrothermal alteration.

7.4 Property Geology

7.4.1 Stratigraphy and Geologic Descriptions

The geology of Rose (1969) indicates a relatively simple layered sequence of volcanic and sedimentary rocks underlying the Gooseberry Property area and offset by a few smaller-scale structures. These various rock types belong to the Kate Peak Formation. A description of the various rock units by Rose (1969) is provided in Figures 8 and 9. The Kate Peak Formation (KPF) is considered part of the Miocene Western Andesite Assemblage (John, 2001). It is a distinctive intermediate volcanic sequence with compositions ranging from andesite to rhyolite. Near the Gooseberry vein, the KPF consists of a sequence of porphyritic andesite flows with intercalated laterally discontinuous quartz-bearing andesite, flow breccias, and mudflows (Royse, 1986). The Kate Peak andesite is the host rock for the epithermal veins at Gooseberry and is the most abundant rock unit in the Property area.

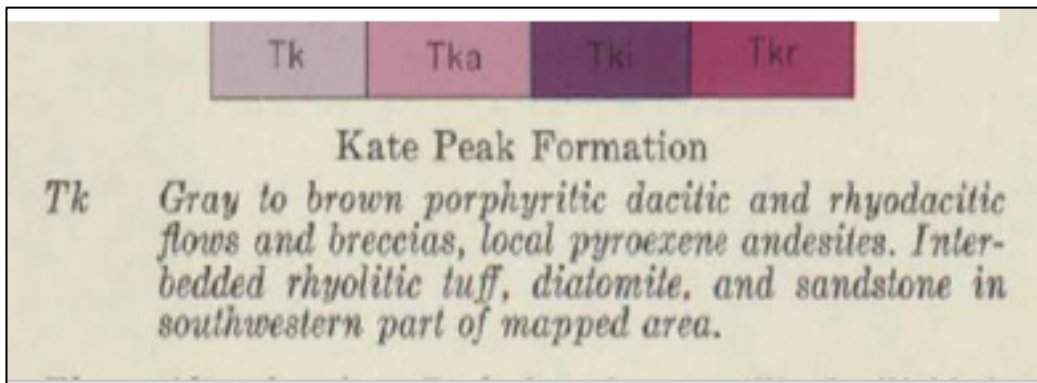


Figure 8: Kate Peak Formation stratigraphy.

Fluvial and lacustrine sedimentary rocks overlie the Kate Peak Formation, known as the Truckee Formation. The Truckee is mainly composed of conglomerate, andesitic-rhyodacite agglomerate, and sandstone, mostly derived from the Kate Peak Formation (Thompson, 1956; Ashley et al., 1979). Quaternary gravel and alluvium unconformably rest on the Kate Peak Formation in the main drainages (Sprecher, 1985).

7.4.2 Structural Geology

Schafer's (1976) mapping indicates that both high-angle and low-angle faults are present. The southern part of the property is mainly characterized by north-northeast-trending graben-like faults. The northern part is primarily dominated by the north-northwest Gooseberry structure. The Gooseberry structure (vein) generally dips to the north but then dips to the south at depth.

CSAMT geophysics has confirmed the presence of splays with the Gooseberry structure, as well as two other vein systems with splays. A west-northwest-trending fault that dips to the north dominates the structural geology of the Property (Figure 10). Subsidiary north-northeast faults also occur, which are indicated by soil geochemistry. Plan-level CSAMT maps and cross-sections suggest the presence of local splays and parallel vein sets. This is supported by geophysics.

7.4.3 Alteration

Hydrothermal alteration in the rocks of the Kate Peak Formation includes propylitization, argillization, as well as localized silicification and quartz veining. Sprecher (1985) systematically classified hydrothermal alteration observed in outcrops into five distinct assemblages based on outcrop appearance.

- propylitic assemblage,
- smectite-quartz assemblage,
- illite- quartz assemblage,
- dickite-silica assemblage
- silicification.

Sprecher (1985) further classified the propylitic assemblage into two categories: propylitic type P1 and propylitic type P2. Table 2 and Figure 11 summarize the types of hydrothermal alteration and their locations in the schematic cross-section at the Gooseberry mine.

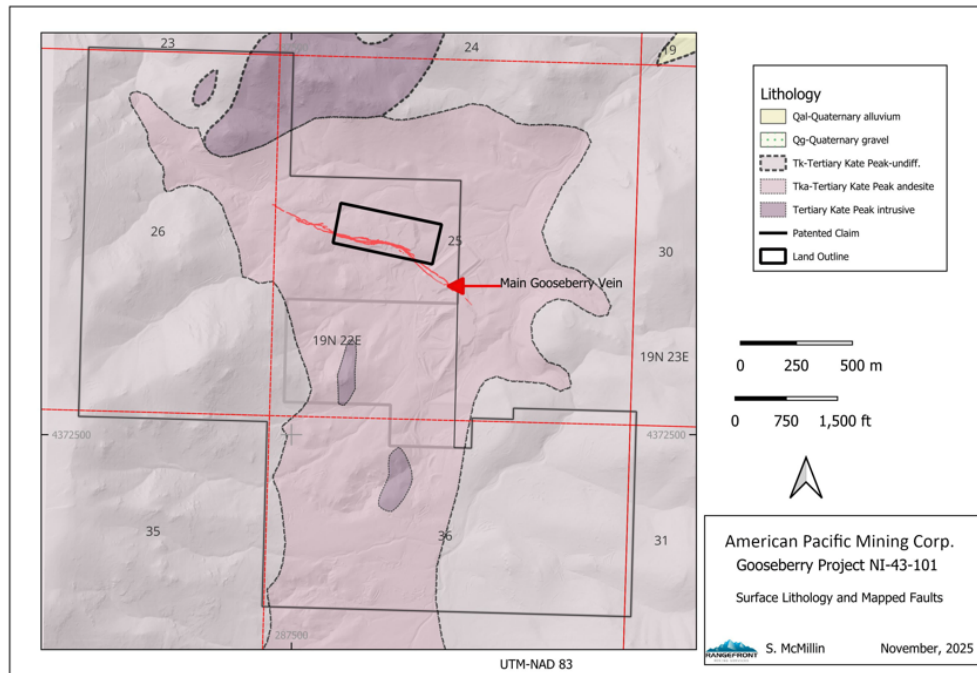


Figure 9: Project lithology.

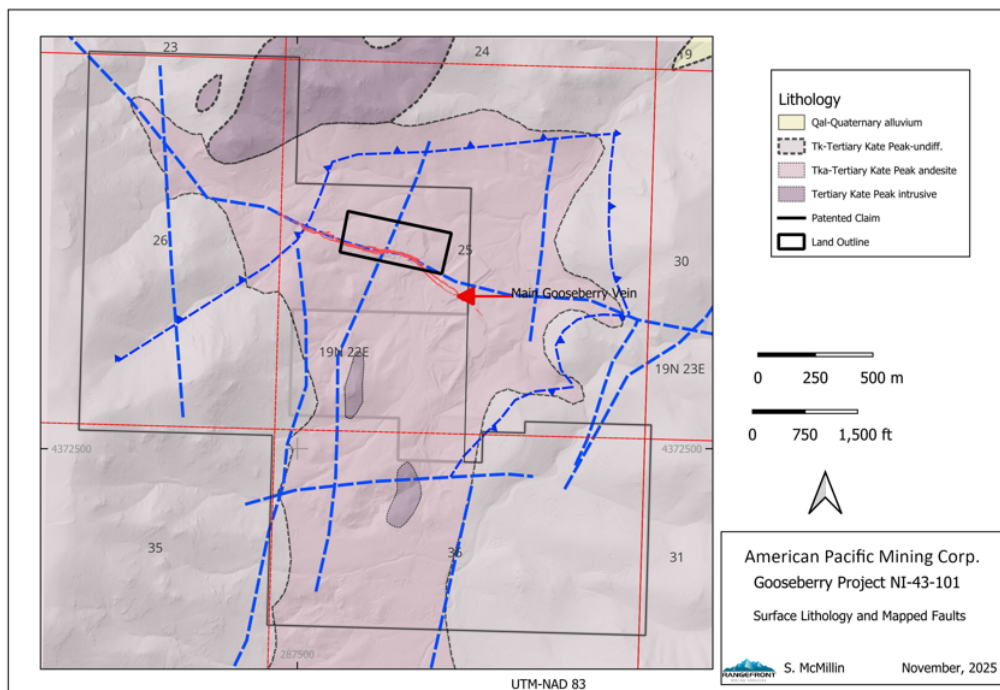


Figure 10: Primary and subsidiary structures (after Schafer, 1976).

ASSEMBLAGES→	Propylitic (1)		2	3	4	5
CODE TYPE →	P1	P2	M	I	D-S	S
Smectite	D	D	D	-	-	+/-
Illite	+/-	+/-	+/-	D	-	+/-
Mixed layer - clays	+/-	+/-	+/-	-	-	+/-
Chlorite	D	+/-	-	-	-	-
Calcite	D	+/-	+/-	-	-	-
Albite	D	-	-	-	-	+/-
Adularia	D	-	-	-	-	+/-
Epidote	D	+/-	-	-	-	+/-
Clinozoisite	D	+/-	-	-	-	+/-
Hematite	+	+/-	-	-	-	+/-
Pyrite	+/-	-	-	-	-	+/-
Quartz	+/-	+/-	D	D	+/-	D
Zeolites	+/-	+/-	-	-	-	-
Dickite	-	-	-	-	D	-
Alunite	-	-	-	-	+/-	-
Cristobalite	-	-	-	-	+/-	-
Opal	-	-	-	-	+/-	-

Table 2: Summary of hydrothermal alteration types and their diagnostic minerals.

Symbols for Table 6-1 are as follows; P1 = propylitic type P1; P2 = propylitic type P2; M – smectite-quartz assemblage; I = illite-quartz assemblage; D-S = dickite-silica assemblage; S = silicification; D = diagnostic mineral (brown); “+” - mineral present (green); “-” = mineral absent (grey); “+/-” = mineral present or absent (orange) (modified after Sprecher, 1985).

Surface alteration is easily identified through hyperspectral imagery. Long-wave infrared hyperspectral data across the property show abundant illite, muscovite-illite, and magnesium (phengite-illite), which form at

temperatures of 175-350°C and are typical of hydrothermal systems. Additionally, kaolinite and pyrophyllite, common in acid sulfate alteration, appear to be structurally concentrated (Figure 12).

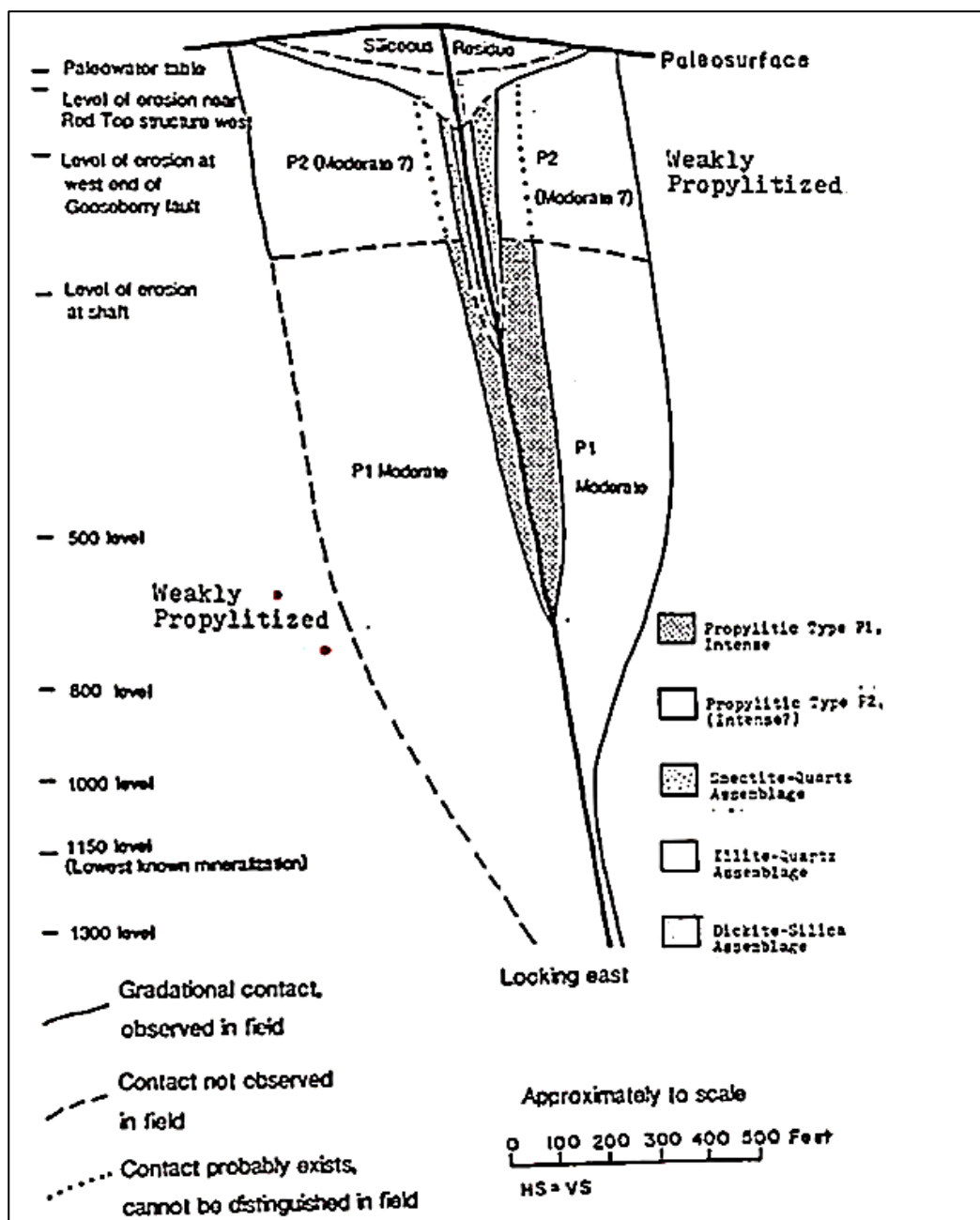


Figure 11: Genetic alteration model of the Gooseberry vein and fault (Sprecher, 1985).

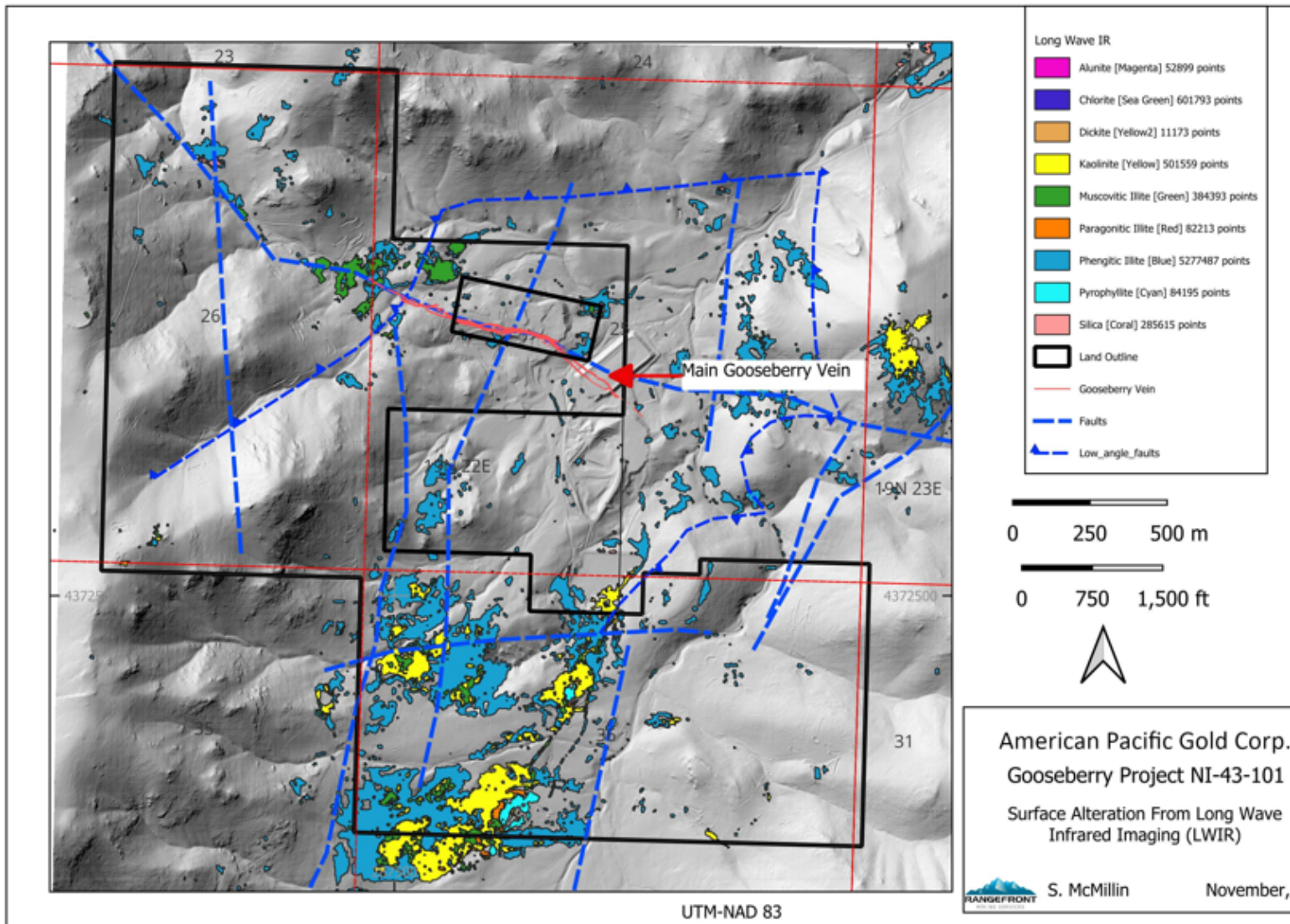


Figure 12: Hyperspectral imagery showing alteration mineralogy (sourced from SpecTIR Hyperspectral).



7.4.4 Mineralization

The Gooseberry vein is an epithermal quartz-calcite vein located along the east-west trending Gooseberry fault, which cuts through the Kate Peak Formation. The Gooseberry fault and vein generally trend at 110° azimuth and dip 80° south. The vein varies in thickness from a few centimeters to three meters, with an average thickness of about two meters (Tingley, 1990). By 1990, it was reported that the Gooseberry vein had been traced by drilling and underground workings over a lateral distance of 1,000 meters (3,200 feet) and down to a depth of 330 meters (1,100 feet) from the surface (Asamera, 1990). Figure 13 shows an oblique section view of the Leapfrog-modeled Gooseberry Vein beneath the surface.

Potassium-argon age determinations on adularia from the Talapoosa and Gooseberry mines show ages of 11–10 Ma (Ashley et al., 1979). A more recent date of approximately 10.3 Ma has also been published (Castor et al., 2005).

Economic minerals are distributed or occur as thin layers within the quartz-calcite mass. They include electrum, argentite, pyrite, stephanite, polybasite, and fine native gold and silver. Small amounts of chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena are also reported. The vein exhibits open space filling and cockade textures in some areas (Tingley, 1990). Mineral paragenesis is shown in Figure 14.

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

The Gooseberry Mine is part of a cluster of low-sulfidation veins that either border or overlap high-sulfidation zones in the Virginia Range.

8.1 Low-sulfidation Epithermal Au-Ag Type Deposits

Vein and ore mineralogy at Gooseberry aligns with low-sulfidation epithermal Au-Ag-type deposits, as described by John et al. (2010). Economic minerals in low-sulfidation deposits include electrum, silver sulfides, selenides, sulfosalts, and/or gold and silver tellurides. Gangue minerals typically include quartz, adularia, illite/sericite, and carbonate minerals. Pyrite and/or marcasite are also common.

The Gooseberry veins are generally characterized by banded colloform and crustiform structures and exhibit boiling textures such as bladed and plumose quartz. Figure 15 displays a Gooseberry stockpile sample with these features (Saderholm, 2024).

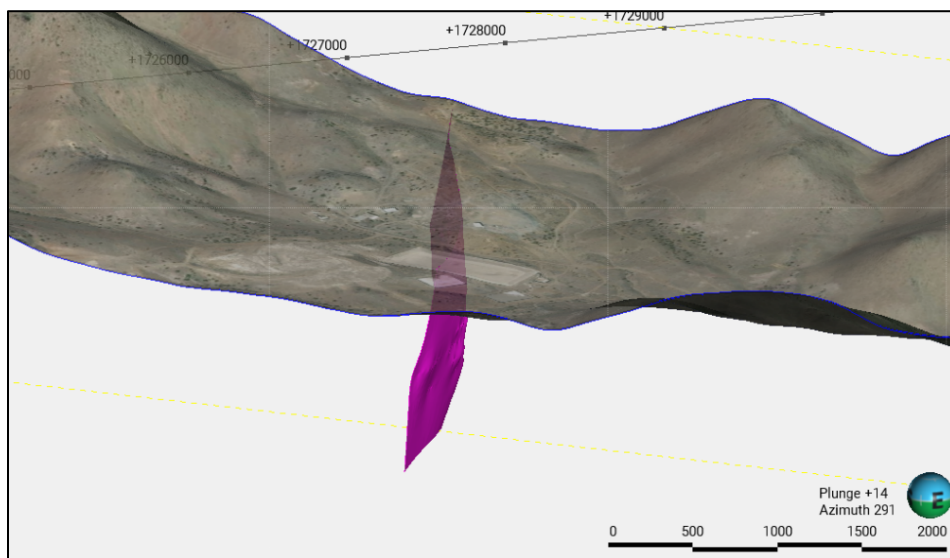


Figure 13: Oblique model of the Gooseberry vein (magenta) looking northwest along strike.

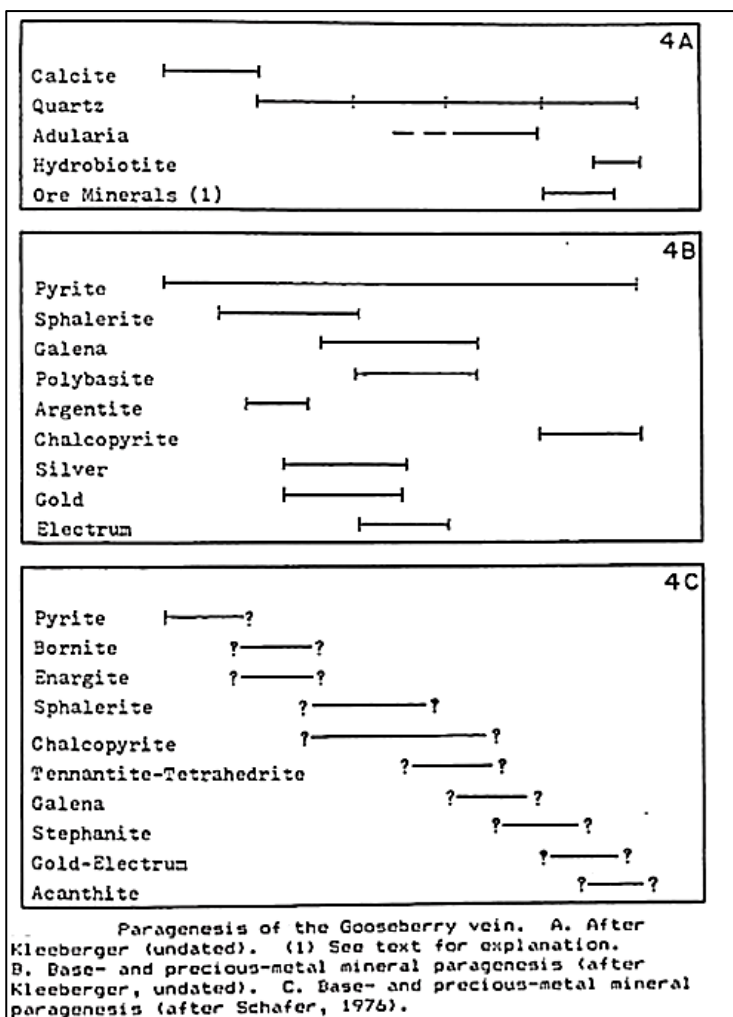


Figure 14: Gooseberry mineral paragenesis.

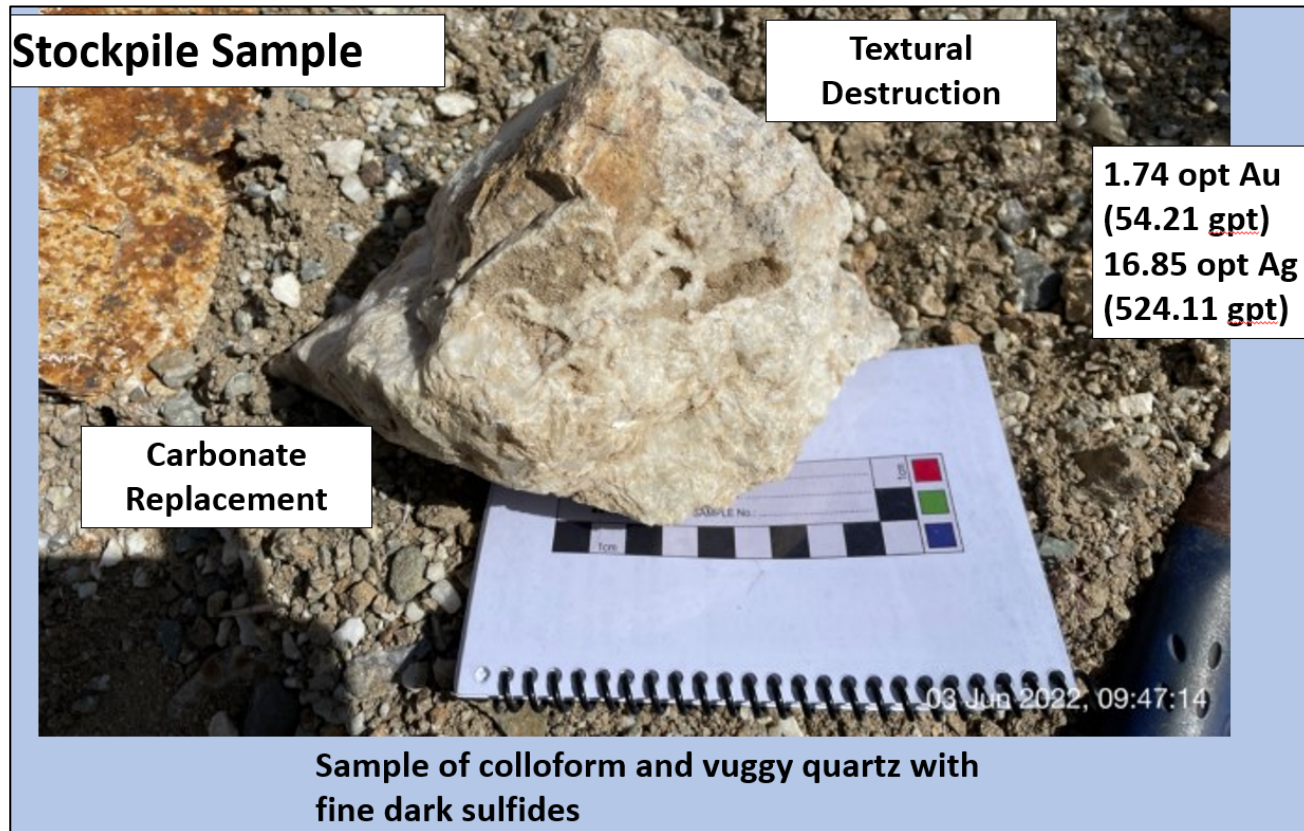


Figure 15: Carbonate replaced by colloform and vuggy quartz vein material.

8.2 Porphyry, Intermediate Sulfidation, and High Sulfidation Epithermal Deposits

Low-sulfidation epithermal deposits are often geographically and temporally connected to nearby intermediate and high-sulfidation epithermal deposits, as well as porphyry deposits. The differences and similarities among these systems should be considered in ongoing exploration target strategies at the Gooseberry Property, along with mapping all potential indicator elements beyond Au and Ag, such as Pb, Mo, and Cu.

8.3 Geothermal Systems

During previous operations at the Gooseberry Mine, gold and silver were produced using an on-site thermally enhanced cyanide heap leach process (Patsa et al., 2015; Bakane, 2013). In Nevada, ten mines extracting gold, silver, or both have geothermal resources on-site or near their leaching facilities (Patsa et al., 2015). Recent interest in combining geothermal development with mineral exploration could be an important factor as work continues at the property.

9. EXPLORATION

9.1 Data Compilation

Plan-level channel-sample maps were previously created for eight mine levels. Each channel location was represented as a drill hole with an elevation, azimuth, dip, and assays. This allowed modeling of mineralization across levels (Figure 16).

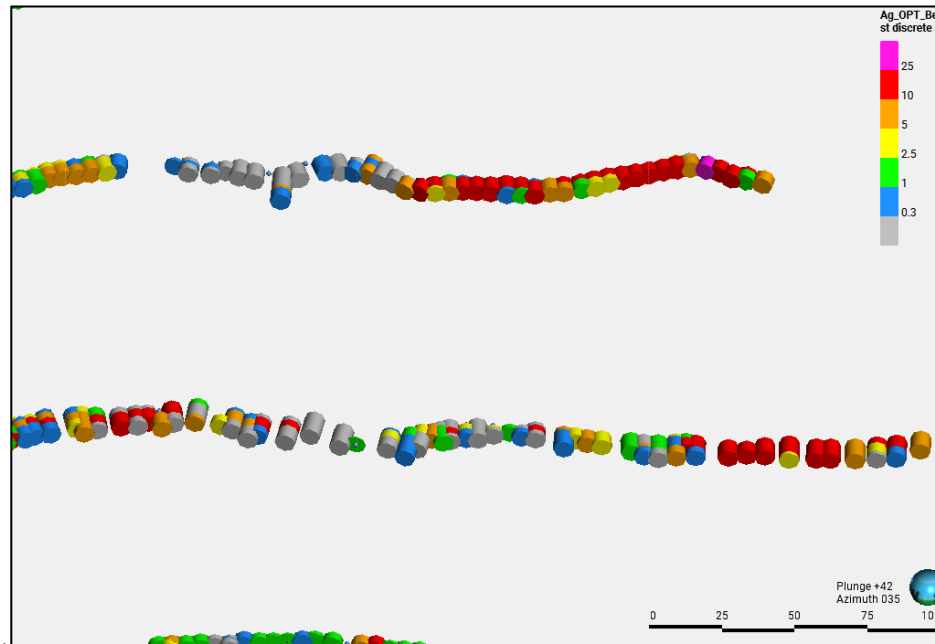


Figure 16: Assays of channel sample drillholes.

9.2 Geophysics

American Pacific completed 19.4 line-km of ground-based Controlled-Source Audio-Frequency Magnetotelluric (CSAMT) geophysical survey between April 25, 2022, and May 11, 2022. Its goal was to identify potential subsurface zones rich in silicification or quartz veins. Zonge Geoscience carried out the survey, and Wright Geophysics analyzed the data. The grid's line azimuth was aligned N43°E/S52°E to follow the trend of known mineralization best (Wright, 2022). Measurements were taken every 25 meters (Zonge, 2022). Figure 17 shows the grid layout.

Survey control was established by Zonge personnel using a Trimble R8 receiver (Wright, 2022). Data were collected with a 25-meter electric-field receiver dipole. Measurements were taken in groups of four electric-field dipoles (4 Ex/1 Hy), with a magnetic-field antenna positioned at the center of the group. The data collection used broadside mode, with the electric-field dipoles aligned along the survey line and parallel to the transmitter dipole (x component). The magnetic antenna was oriented perpendicular to the survey line. Measurements were recorded at frequencies from 1 Hz to 8192 Hz in binary steps. Two CSAMT transmitters, configured as grounded dipoles, were used for this survey.

Data were collected using Zonge model GDP-3224 receivers and a Zonge GGT-30 transmitter. The GGT-30 is a 30 KVA constant-current transmitter. A Zonge ZMG-30 motor-generator supplied power for the transmitter with an integrated voltage regulator. The transmitter was operated with an XMT-G transmitter controller. Transmitter-receiver synchronization was maintained via GPS signal.

After processing with CSAMT inversion software, the data were displayed in sections and plan-depth-sliced maps. Five depth intervals (0-50 m, 50-100 m, 100-150 m, 150-200 m, and 200-300 m) were extracted. Figure 18 shows the connected sections, and Figure 19 shows a resistivity depth slice (50-100m) and mapped and interpreted veins.

The interpreted and mapped CSAMT survey results align with units in the Kate Peak Formation, as noted by Rose (1969). Numerous high-angle, high-resistivity features are interpreted as low-sulfidation veins, such as the Gooseberry Vein. The vein responses are grouped into three vein swarms, one of which appears related to the Gooseberry vein with extensions along strike. Additionally, there is a possibility of a deep, broader porphyry-style target in the southeast (CSAMT lines 2, 3, and 4). Named vein sets and proposed drill targets are shown in Figure 20.

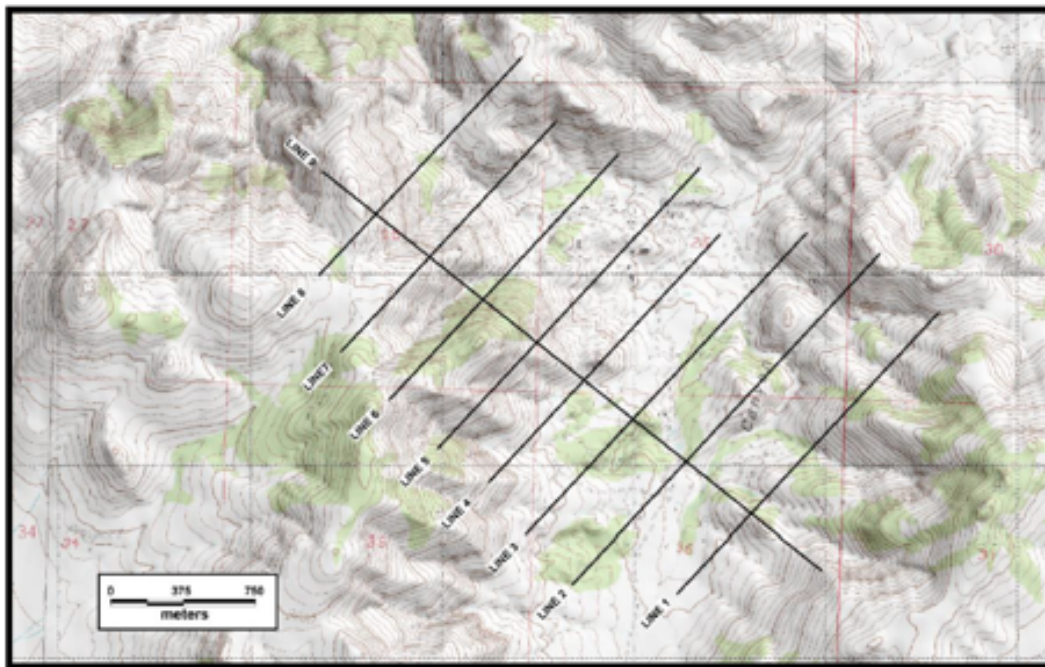


Figure 17: CSAMT grid lines (Wright, 2022).

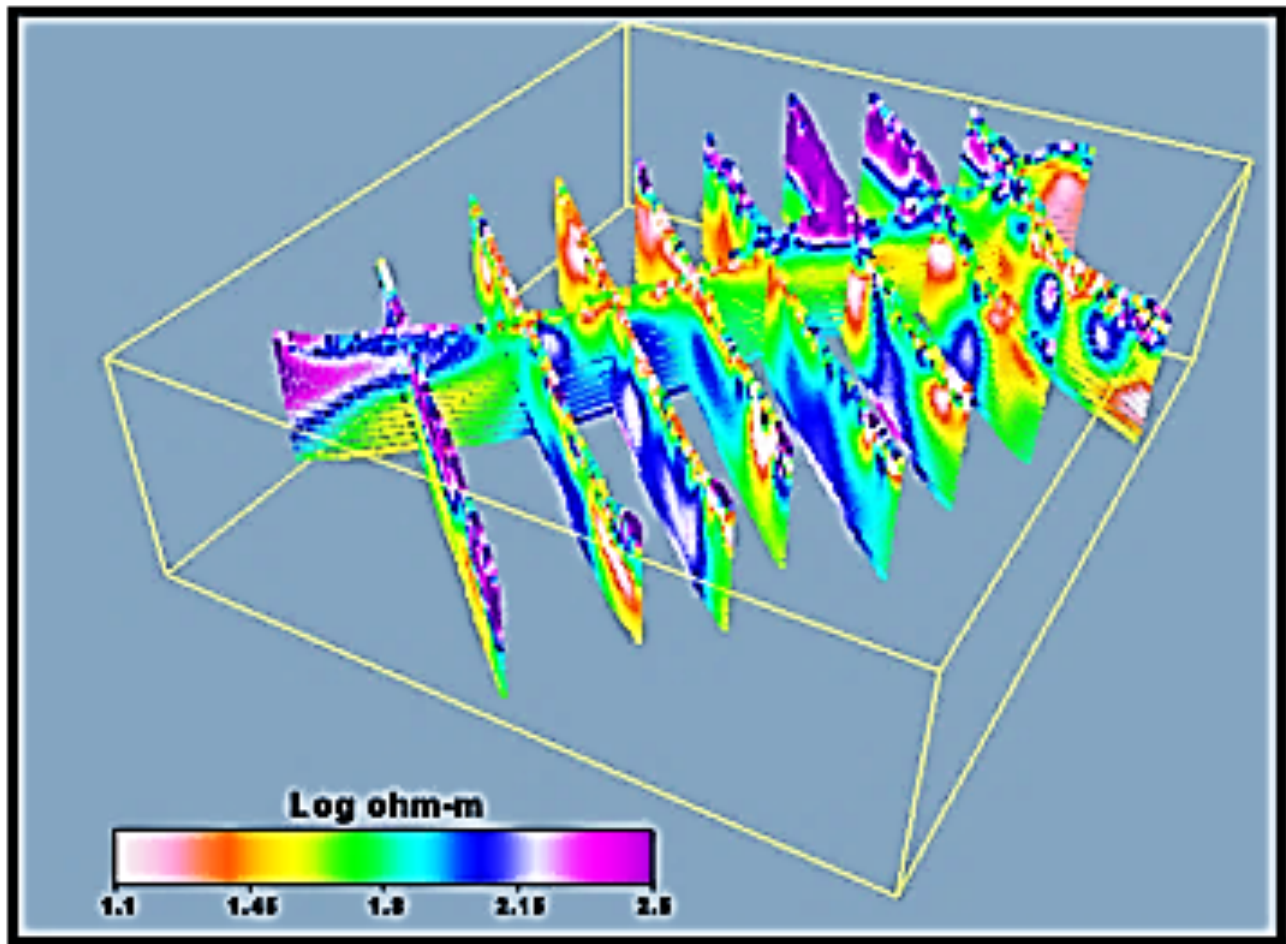


Figure 18: CSAMT sections in oblique view facing southwest (Wright, 2022).

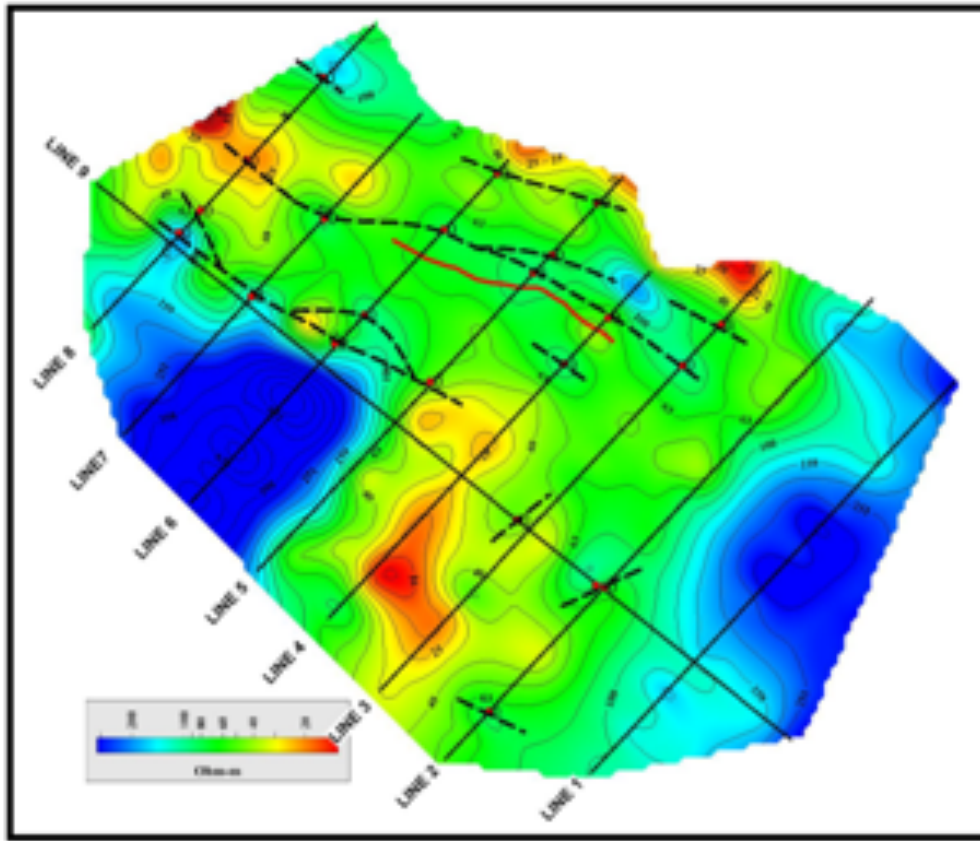


Figure 19 CSAMT depth slice 50-100m with mapped and interpreted veins (Wright, 2022).

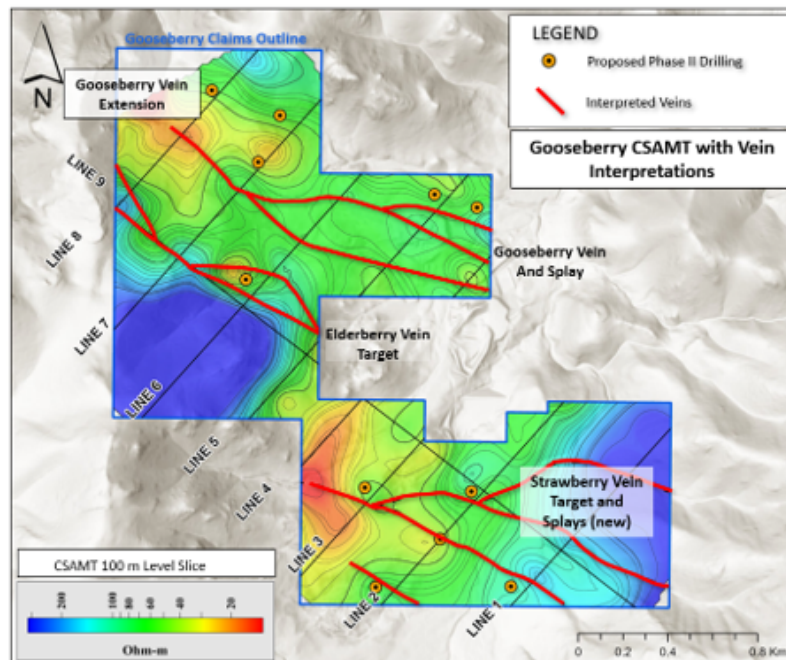


Figure 20: Vein sets and Phase 2 drill targets (Saderholm, 2024).

9.3 Soil Geochemistry

American Pacific conducted a soil geochemical survey in February 2022. The purpose of the survey was to detect parallel and offset geochemical anomalies around the historical Gooseberry vein. A total of 2,708 soil samples were taken at 100 ft by 100 ft intervals (Figure 21). Once the assay results were received, it became evident that mine and mill areas were too contaminated from mine to interpret the results reliably. As a result, samples from these areas were excluded from further analysis (Figure 22).

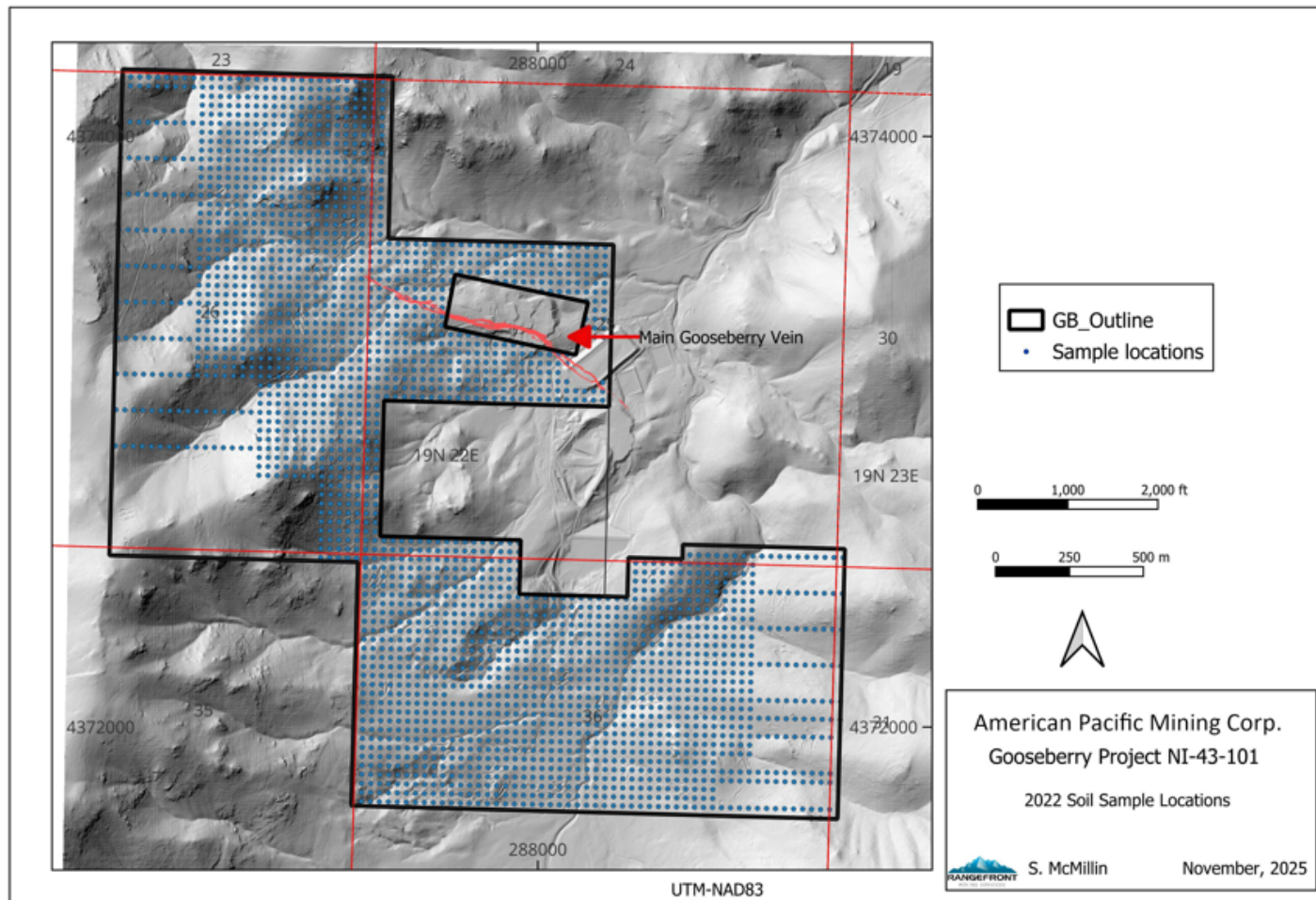


Figure 21: All 2022 soil sample locations.

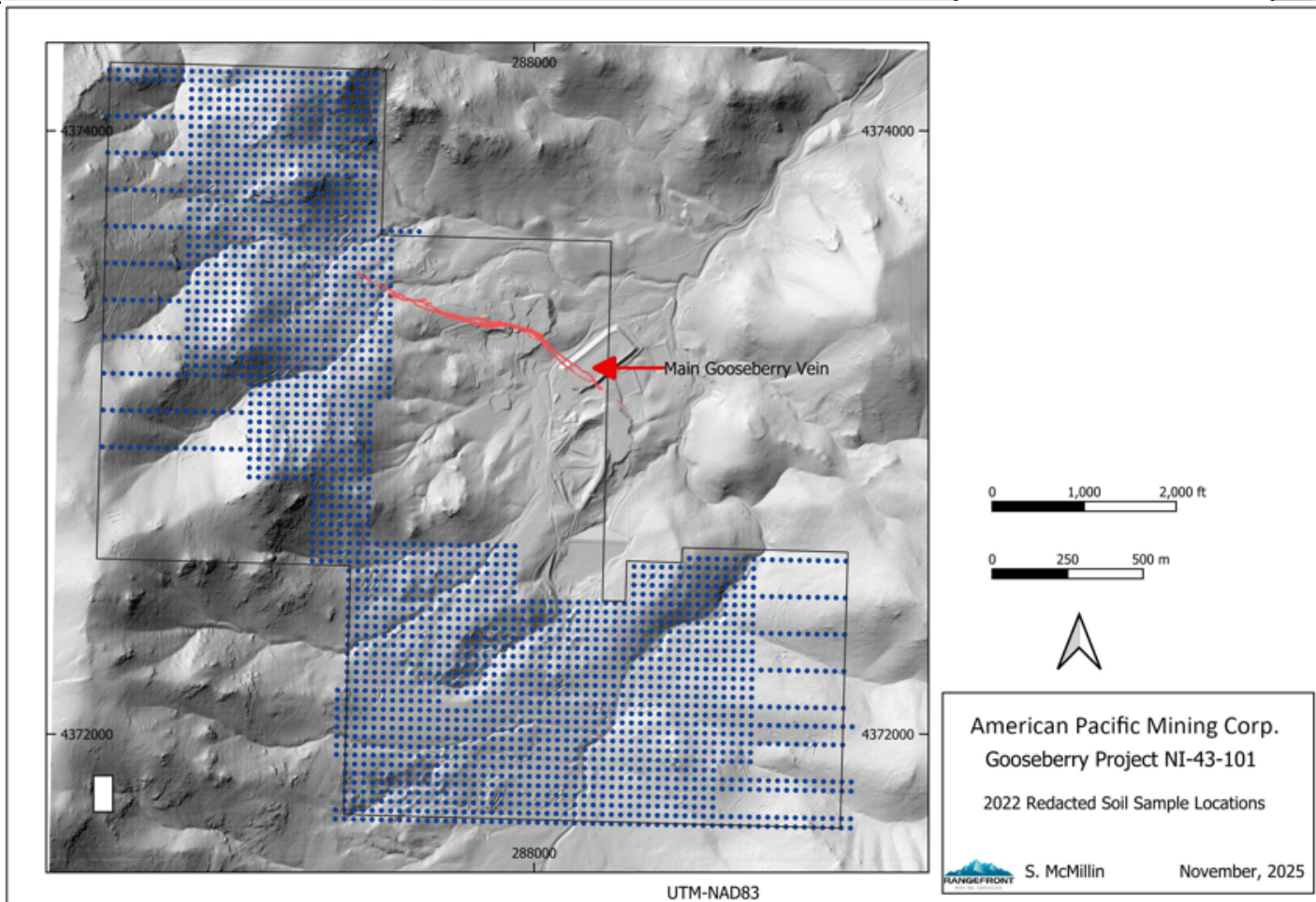


Figure 22: Redacted sample locations.

9.3.1 Soil Sample Results

Figures 23-33 display contour maps of Ag, As, Ba, Cu, Hg, Pb, Se, Sr, and Zn associated with epithermal vein systems. Contours were generated using the Smart-Map plugin for QGIS, which allows for gridding and ordinary kriging of the data. Optimal variograms were selected for each dataset. Figures 23-34 present the contoured results.

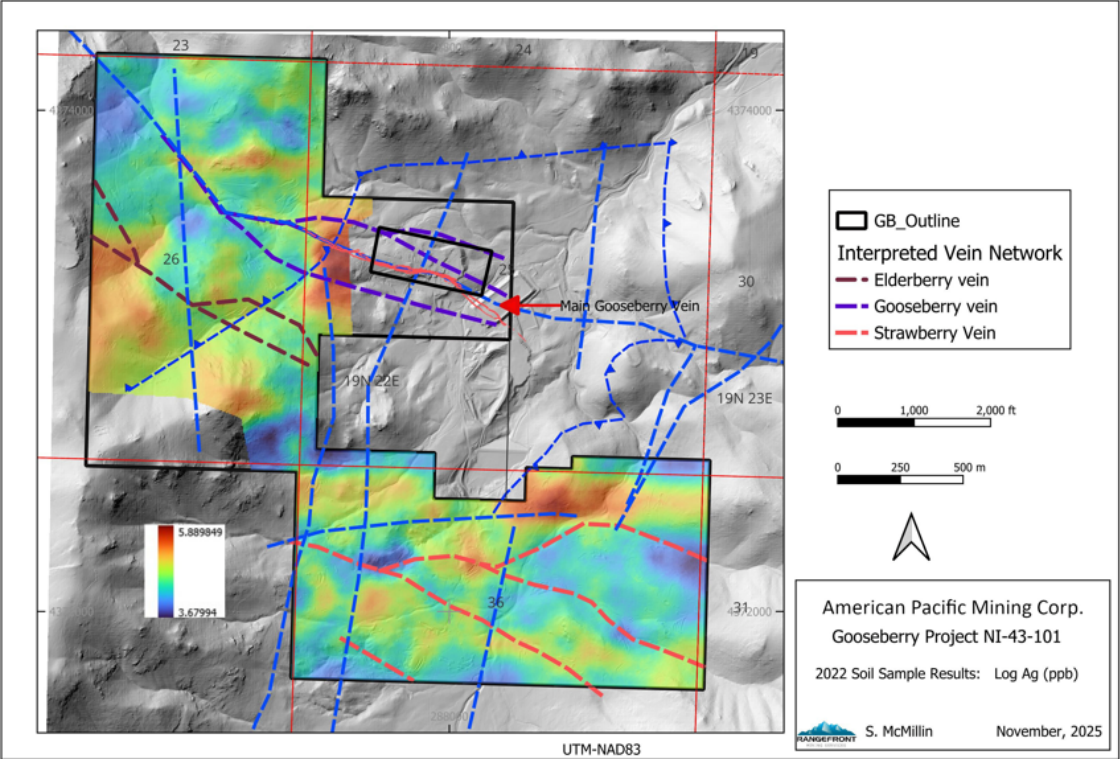


Figure 23: Soil sample results log Ag (ppb).

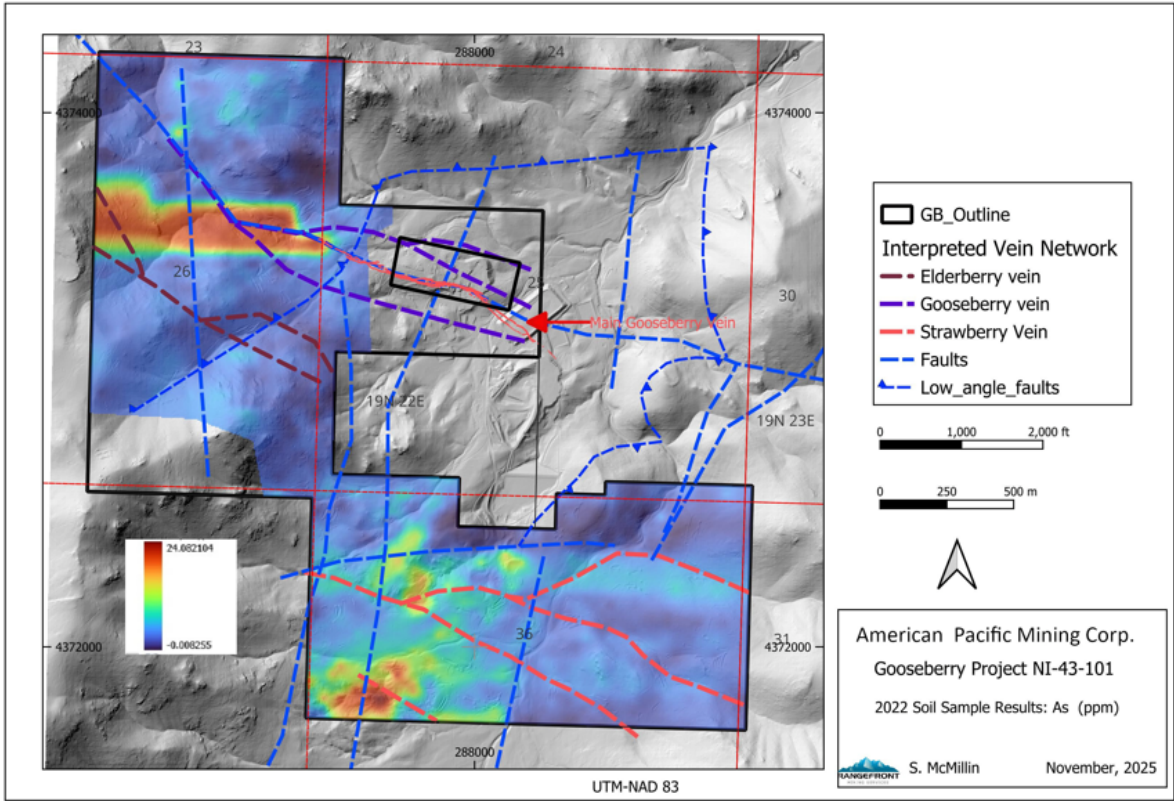


Figure 24: Soil sample results-As (ppm).

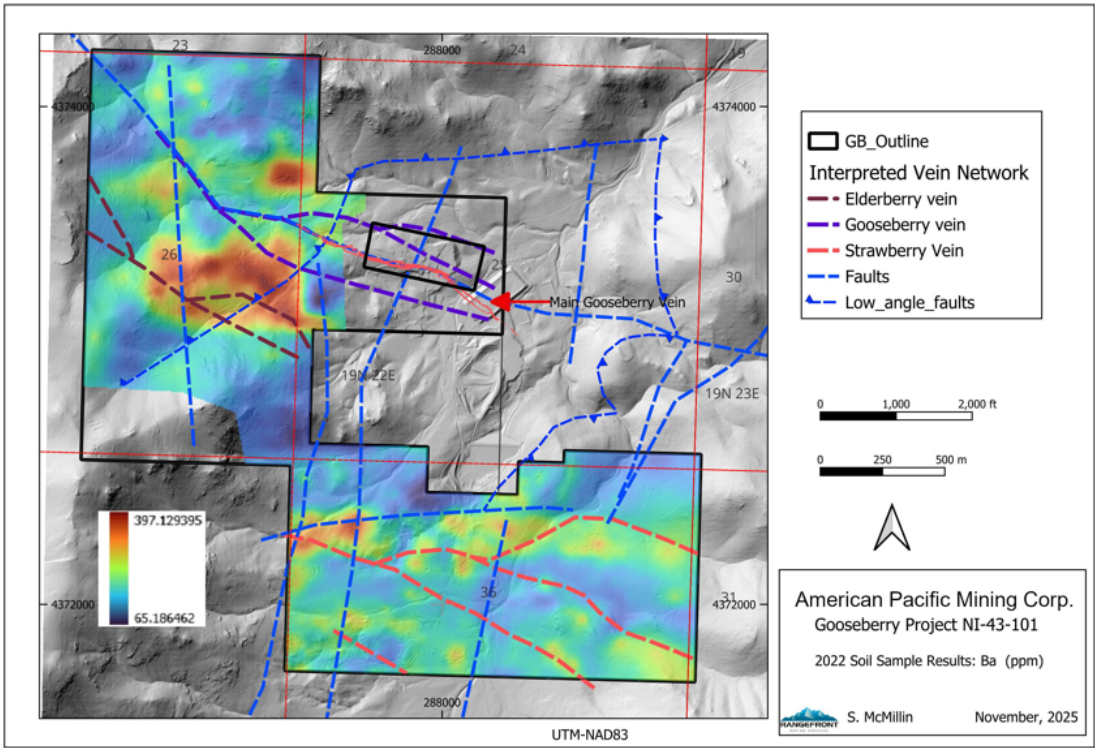


Figure 25: Soil sample results-Ba (ppm).

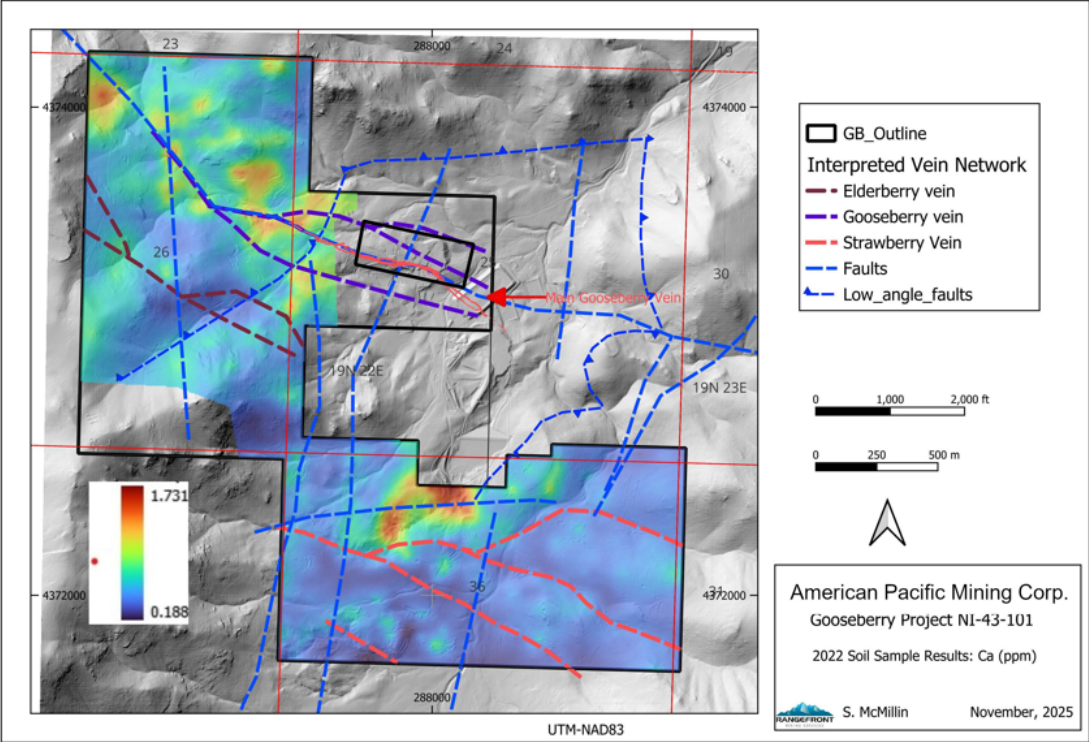


Figure 26: Soil sample results-Ca (ppm).

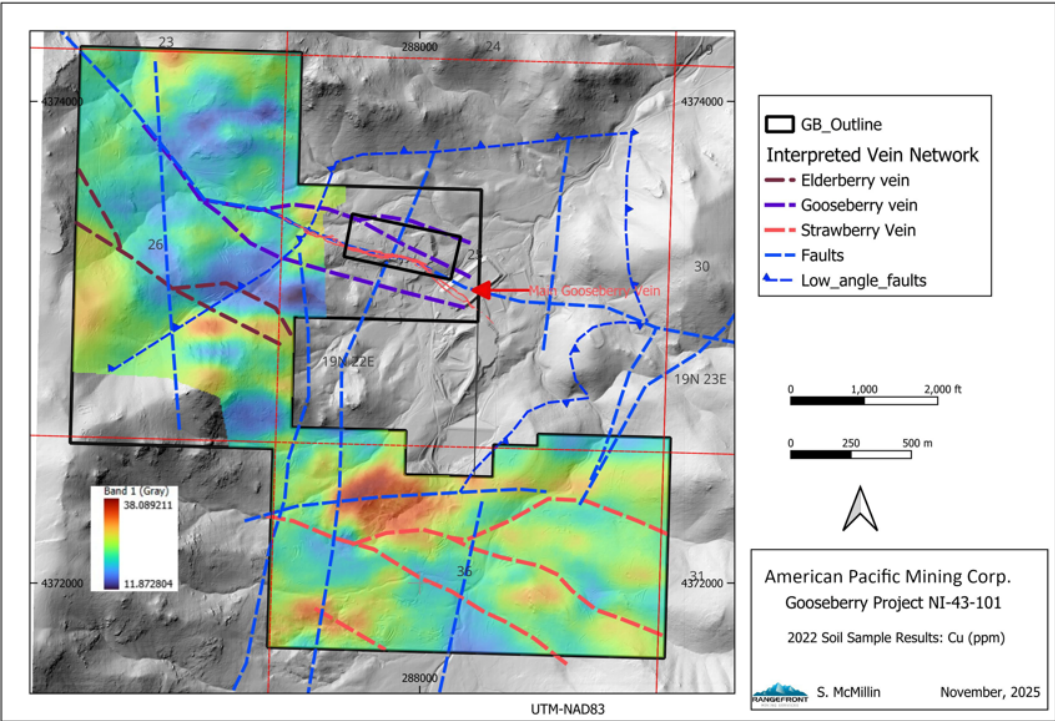


Figure 27 : Soil sample results-Cu (ppm).

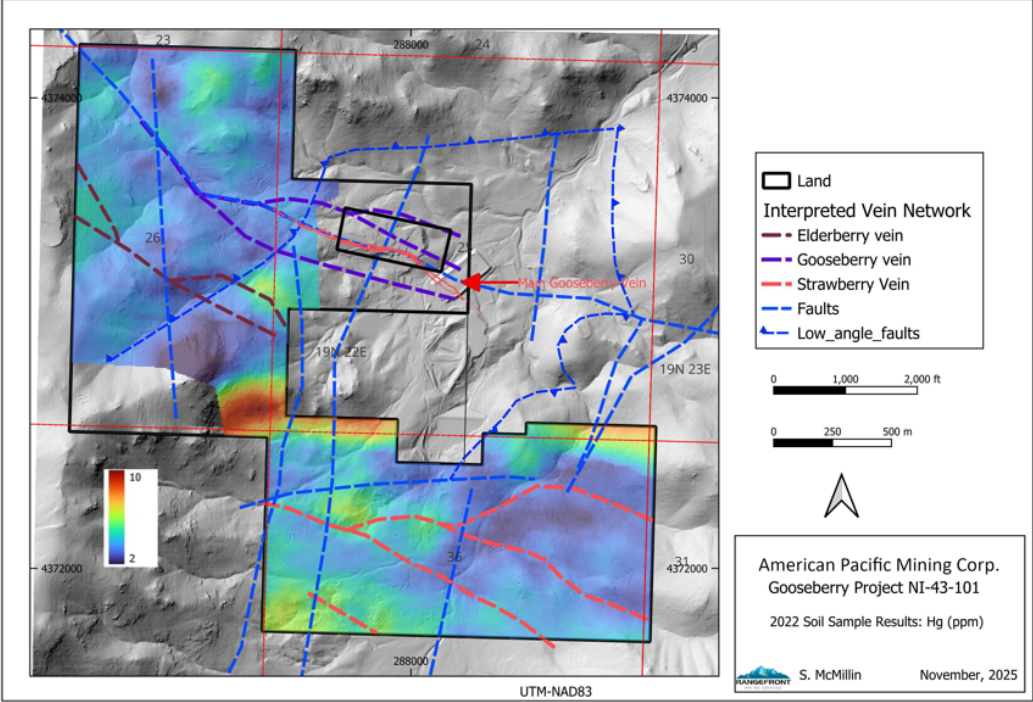


Figure 28: Soil sample results-Hg (ppm).

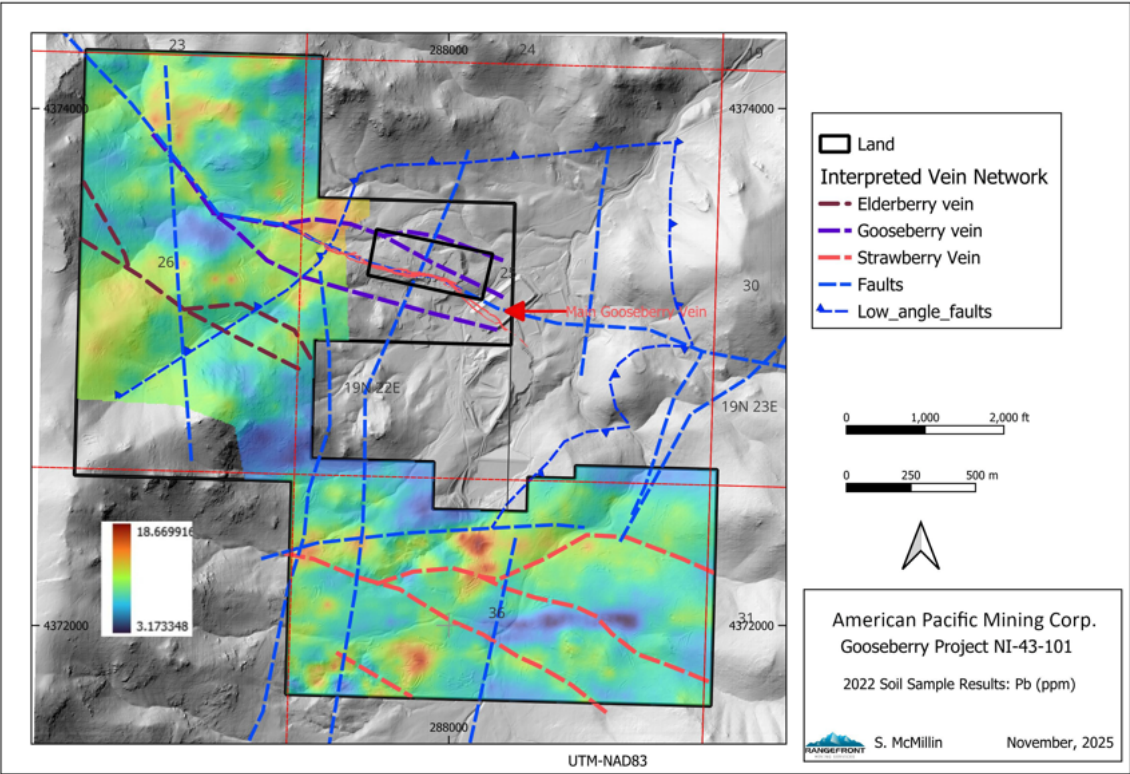


Figure 29: Soil sample results- Pb (ppm).

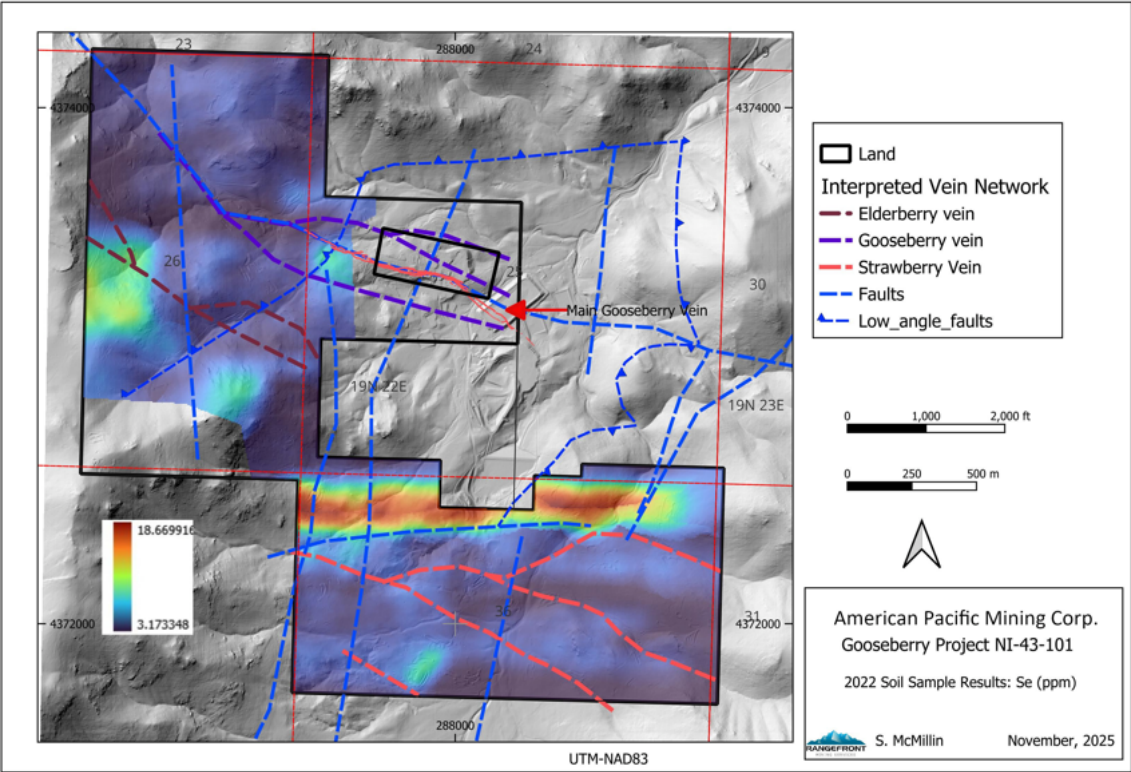


Figure 30: Soil sample results-Se (ppm).

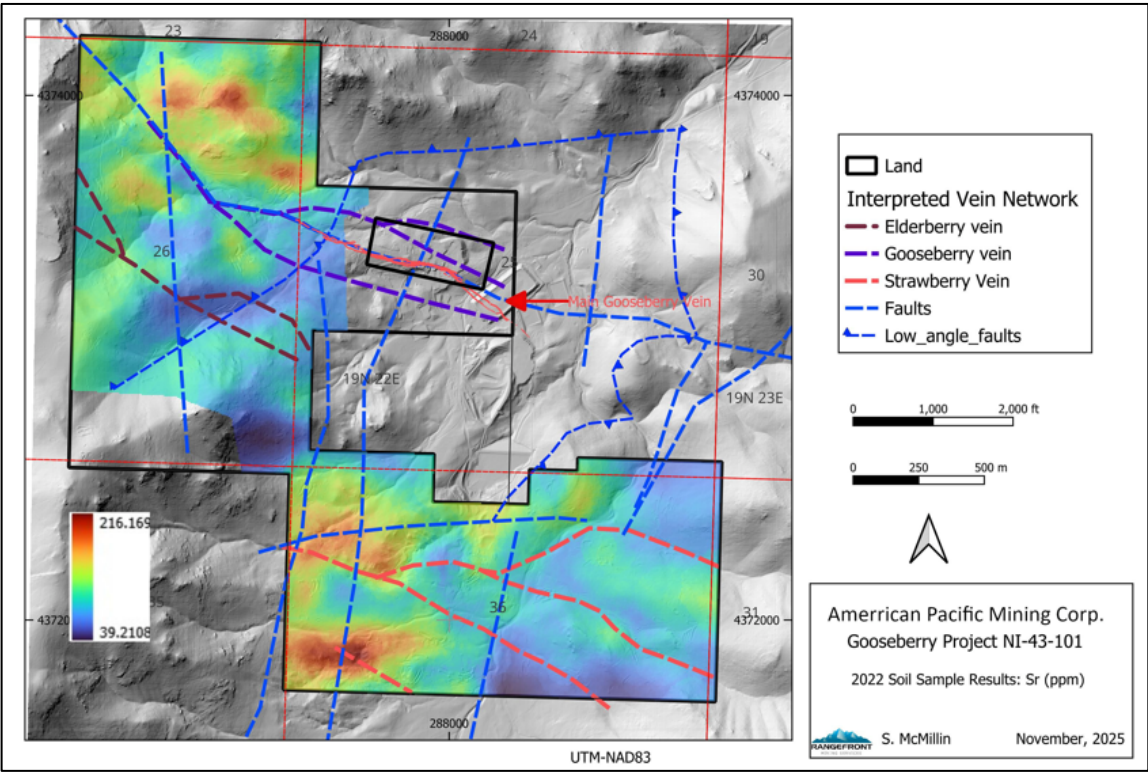


Figure 31: Soil sample results-Sr (ppm).

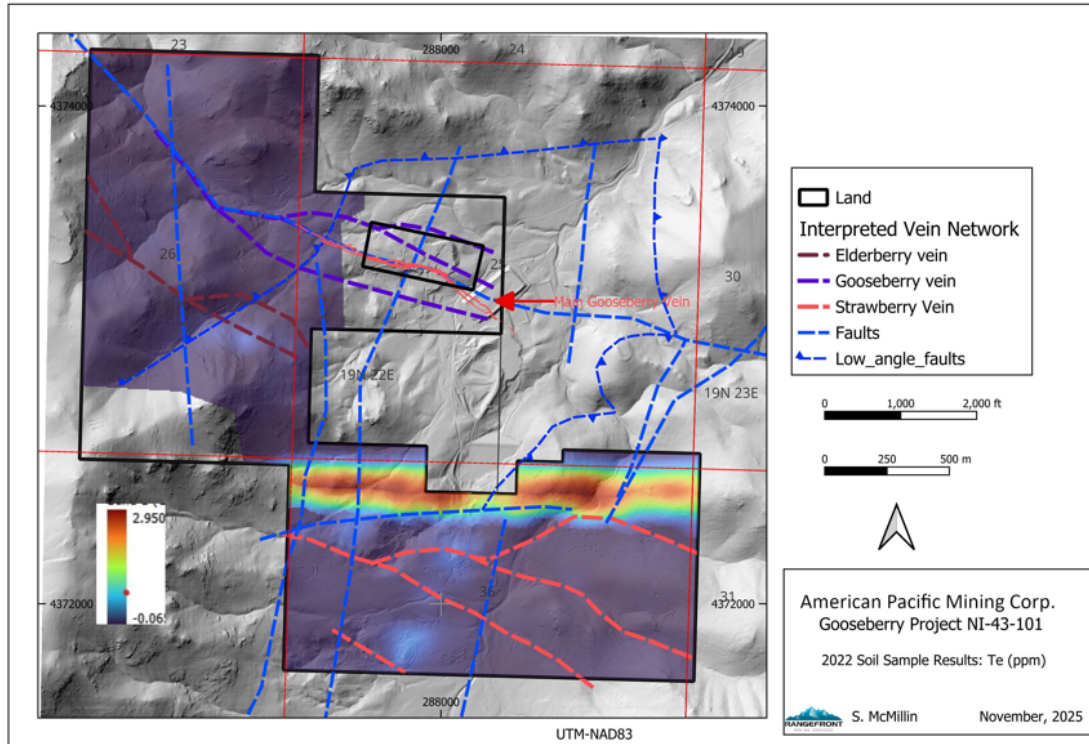


Figure 32: Soil sample results Te (ppm).

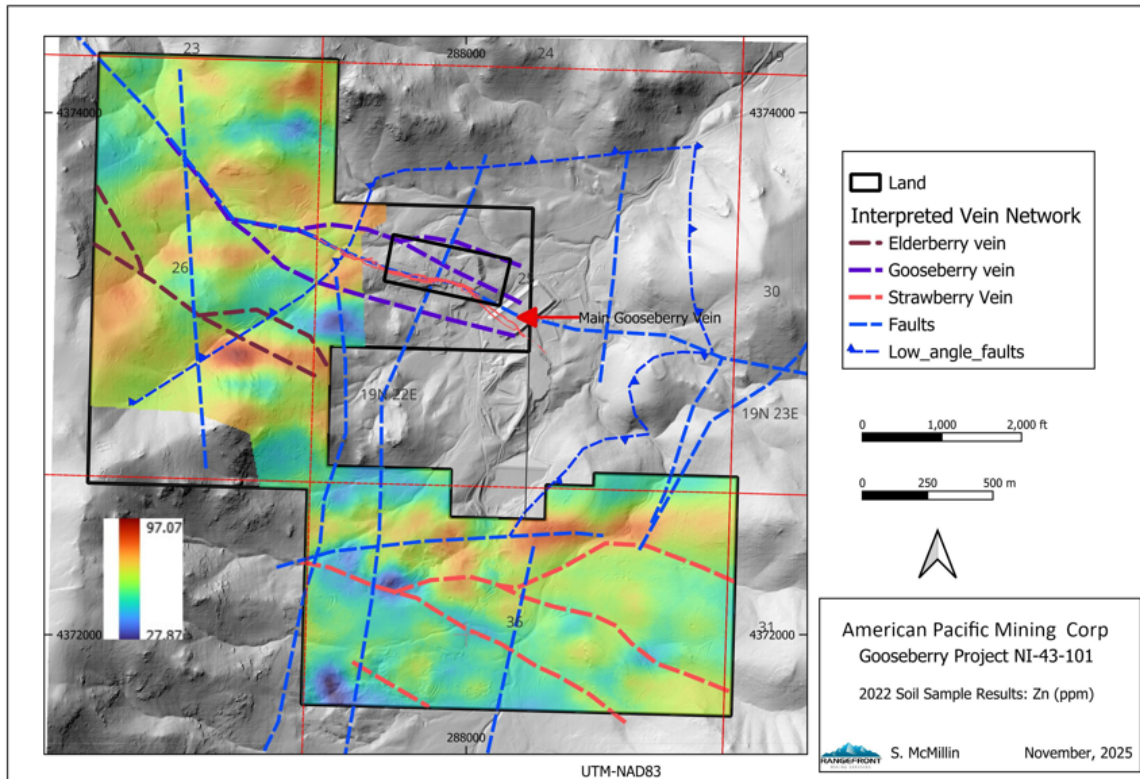


Figure 33: Soil sample results-Zn (ppm).



9.3.2 Discussion

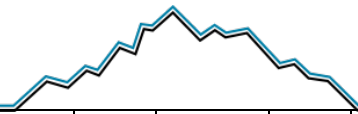
All elements generally have low concentration but show variations in distribution, indicated by presence or absence, that seem to be controlled by faults.

- Silver distribution, aside from areas near the mine site, is mainly peripheral to the Gooseberry vein.
- Arsenic is primarily found in Section 36. However, a strong east-west band in Section 26 might result from analytical errors within a sample batch.
- Barium is most concentrated in Section 26 between the Gooseberry and Elderberry veins. In Section 36, barium levels are higher along an arcuate east-west line between a mapped fault and the Strawberry structure. Some parts of the southern Strawberry splays also show slightly elevated barium.
- Calcium closely resembles the northwestern extension of the Gooseberry vein. Elevated calcium levels are also present in a separate cluster in Section 36, north of the Strawberry vein.
- Copper is the most common element. In Section 26, it is strongest south of the Elderberry structure. In Section 36, it is strongest north of the Strawberry structures, like calcium. The anomalies to the east generally follow the southward extension of the Strawberry structures.
- Mercury levels are very low across most of the project area. The most prominent anomaly appears as an east-west band along the south boundary of Section 25. The cause of this anomaly is uncertain, but it may be due to an analytical error.
- Lead has a distribution pattern like copper, although it is more widely spread out in Section 26. Like copper, it also aligns with an arcuate fault north of the Strawberry structure.
- Selenium levels are very low throughout most of the project, except for an east-west band that mirrors mercury. The cause of this anomaly is unclear and might be due to analytical errors.
- Strontium in the northern area is like calcium and seems to extend the Gooseberry vein system. In Section 36, strontium is most prominent on the western side and is diffusely aligned with the Strawberry structures.
- Tellurium levels are generally very low, except for a band along the north boundary of Section 36. This band aligns with the Se and Hg bands.
- Zinc, like copper and lead, is widely distributed and is especially abundant in Section 26. The Elderberry structure seems to be partly connected to the anomaly, but the Gooseberry system crosses it. In Section 36, anomalies follow an east-west arcuate fault and the Raspberry structures in the southeast.

10. DRILLING

10.1 Summary

A summary of drill hole locations is provided in Table 3. Table 4 summarizes drill results in both metric and imperial units. Grades assume 100% metallurgical recovery. The unit ppm is equivalent to g/t. Actual thickness is reported when core orientations are obtained. All RC intervals are shown as drill thickness.



		State Plane Nevada West (NAD 27)			UTM Zone 11N (NAD 83)			Az (°)	Dip (°)	TD	TD
Hole ID	Type	East (SP)	North (SP)	Elevation	East (NAD83)	North (NAD83)	Elevation			(ft)	(m)
		ft)	Ft)	(ft)	m)	m)	(m)				
GB21-01	RC	249611	1724656	5596	287442	4373380	1706	30	-72	1400	427
GB21-02	RC	249777	1724573	5600	287492	4373360	1707	30	-72	1350	412
GB21-03	RC	249462	1724748	5599	287397	4373410	1707	30	-71	1095	334
GB21-04	RC	249455	1724748	5599	287395	4373410	1707	30	-64	1025	312
GB21-05	RC	249847	1724683	5601	287514	4373390	1707	44	-64	700	213
GB21-06	RC	249847	1724676	5601	287514	4373390	1707	44	-72	1000	305
GB21-07	RC	251822	1723760	5382	288111	4373100	1640	37	-49	745	227
GB21-08	RC	251822	1723761	5382	288111	4373100	1640	37	-55	795	242
GB21-09	RC	251699	1723952	5369	288075	4373160	1636	50	-63	1300	396
GB21-10	RC	251699	1723951	5369	288075	4373160	1636	50	-67	1500	457
GBC21-01	Core	251626	1724084	5367	288053	4373200	1636	30	-61	608	185
GBC21-02	Core	251622	1724087	5367	288052	4373200	1636	30	-66	728	222
GBC21-03	Core	251694	1723941	5369	288073	4373150	1636	40	-55	705	215
GBC21-04	Core	249630	1724712	5585	287448	4373400	1702	30	-69	1106	337
GBC21-05	Core	249841	1724676	5601	287512	4373390	1707	38	-75	972	296
GB23-01	RC	251822	1723760	5383	288111	4373096	1641	50	-55	1000	305
GB23-02	RC	251822	1723760	5383	288111	4373096	1641	30	-60	1000	305
GB23-03	RC	251699	1723952	5370	288074	4373155	1637	230	-60	900	274
GB23-04	RC	251701	1723954	5370	288075	4373156	1637	70	-60	685	209
GB23-05	RC	251701	1723954	5370	288075	4373156	1637	45	-60	1200	366
GB23-06	RC	252056	1725053	5329	288189	4373489	1624	30	-50	1000	305
GB23-07	RC	251435	1725244	5393	288001	4373550	1644	30	-65	900	274
GB23-08	RC	251475	1724800	5415	288010	4373415	1651	30	-45	1000	305
GB23-09	RC	249594	1724643	5595	287436	4373377	1705	220	-50	1000	305
GB23-10	RC	251951.7	1720734	5529	288134	4372173	1685	290	-55	1000	305

Table 3: Summary of drillhole locations

10.2 Pre-2021 Drilling

Previous surface and underground drill data are limited. However, Asamera conducted at least one surface drilling program. The drilled holes seem to have been angled and shallow, likely intended to test for near-surface extensions of the Gooseberry and nearby veins. American Pacific carried out two drill programs in 2021-2022 and 2023.



10.3 2021-2022 Program

From November 3, 2021, to January 17, 2022, American Pacific drilled a total of 4,581 meters (15,029 feet). The drilling program included approximately 1,255 meters (4,119 feet) of NQ core drilling in five holes and about 3,325 meters (10,910 feet) of reverse circulation (RC) drilling across ten holes. The focus was on the eastern and western edges of the underground workings in zones believed to be undisturbed by previous mining activities. Three core holes and four RC holes were drilled from three locations east of the underground workings, testing a 122-meter (400-foot) strike length along the eastern section of the Gooseberry vein between Level 500 (5000 feet elevation) and Level 800 (4702 feet elevation). The remaining two core holes and six RC holes were drilled from five pads west of the underground workings. All holes were drilled at an angle toward the northeast. The drill holes targeted Kate's Peak andesite flows, which feature massive, feldspar-porphyrific bodies surrounded by autobrecciated flow margins. Figures 35 and 36 show the locations of historic and 2021-2022 drill holes.

10.4 2021-2022 Results

Core holes GBC21-01, GBC21-02, and GBC21-03 successfully encountered the Gooseberry fault, which is characterized in drill core as a breccia zone composed of rounded fragments embedded in a rock-flour matrix. The fault is variably silicified and mineralized with fine sulfides and lacks vein fragments, indicating that the structure is syn-mineral or pre-mineral. Quartz-sulfide veins, quartz-calcite veins, and quartz-dolomite veins are present in the hanging wall and footwall of the fault breccia. Mineralization is also more prominent in the footwall veins. GBC21-03 also intersected anomalous mineralization, associated with sulfide stringers and quartz veinlets.

RC holes GB21-09 and GB21-10 encountered intervals of gold and silver mineralization approximately 76 m to 92 m (250 ft to 300 ft) west of GBC21-02 and about 49 vertical meters (160 vertical ft) from core hole GBC21-03. GB21-09 intersected 16.8 m (55 ft) of 0.91 g/t Au and 99.20 g/t Ag from 246.9 m to 263.7 m (810 ft to 865 ft). This includes 4.6 m (15 ft) of 2.98 g/t Au and 313.00 g/t Ag from 246.9 m to 251.5 m (810 ft to 825 ft). GB21-10 intersected 6.1 m (20 ft) of 0.71 g/t Au and 86.38 g/t Ag between 269.7 m and 275.8 m (885 ft to 905 ft). This includes 3.8 m (12.5 ft) of 1.04 g/t Au and 127.60 g/t Ag from 269.7 m to 273.6 m (885.0 ft to 897.5 ft). These holes define a new vein running parallel to the Gooseberry vein (Figure 34).

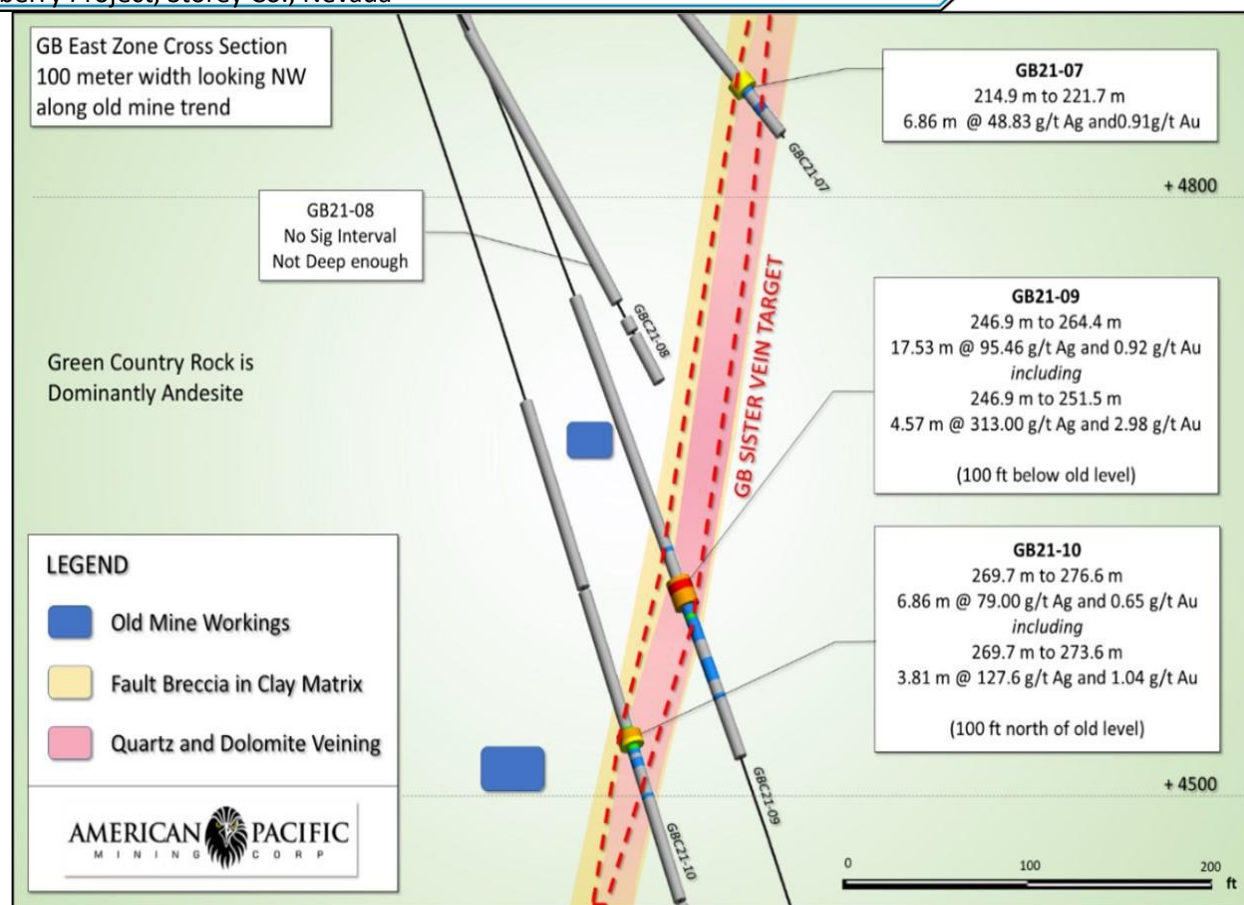


Figure 34: Cross-section showing the new vein in the 2022 drilling.

Anomalous gold and silver mineralization was found in core and RC holes GBC21-04, GB21-03, GB21-06, and GB21-06. GBC21-05, GB21-01, GB21-04, and GB21-05 reached the target depth but showed no anomalous or significant intersections. They may have stopped drilling before entering the mineralized zone.

Ultra-trace geochemistry results indicate elevated levels of copper, lead, and zinc, which are associated with significant and anomalous gold and silver mineralization. Although base metal concentrations are unusual, they are not believed to be of significance.

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Length (ft)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Vein Angle TCA	Est. True Thickness (ft)	Est. True Thickness (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
GBC21-01	418	428	10	127.4	130.5	3	70	9.4	2.9	0.01	17.8
GBC21-01	448	453	5	136.6	138.1	1.5	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	21
GBC21-01	468	473	5	142.6	144.2	1.5	55	4.1	1.3	0	13
GBC21-01	514	516	2	156.7	157.3	0.6	unknown	unknown	unknown	0.02	17
GBC21-01	528	530	2	160.9	161.5	0.6	40	1.3	0.4	0.01	16

NI 43-101 Technical Report
Gooseberry Project, Storey Co., Nevada

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Length (ft)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Vein Angle TCA	Est. True Thickness (ft)	Est. True Thickness (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
GBC21-02	674	685	11	205.4	208.8	3.4	30	5.5	1.7	1.04	27.82
incl	681	683	2	207.6	208.2	0.6	30	1	0.3	4.07	92
GBC21-02	690	692	2	210.3	210.9	0.6	45	1.4	0.4	0.77	11
GBC21-02	696	698	2	212.1	212.8	0.6	50	1.5	0.5	1.07	2.5
GBC21-02	700	704	4	213.4	214.6	1.2	35	2.3	0.7	0.23	13.75
GBC21-02	714	720	6	217.6	219.5	1.8	50	4.6	1.4	0.62	74
incl	718	720	2	218.8	219.5	0.6	50	1.5	0.5	1.64	181
GBC21-03	690	692	2	210.3	210.9	0.6	unknown	unknown	unknown	0.81	57
GBC21-04	846	857	11	257.9	261.2	3.4	unknown	unknown	unknown	0.32	2.5
GBC21-05	No significant results										
GB21-01	No significant results										
GB21-02	1287.5	1290	2.5	392.4	393.2	0.8	unknown	unknown	unknown	0.14	19
GB21-03	970	975	5	295.7	297.2	1.5	unknown	unknown	unknown	0.32	2.5
GB21-03	1010	1012.5	2.5	307.8	308.6	0.8	unknown	unknown	unknown	0.3	5
GB21-03	1015	1017.5	2.5	309.4	310.1	0.8	unknown	unknown	unknown	0.22	2.5
GB21-04	No significant results										
GB21-05	No significant results										
GB21-06	880	910	30	268.2	277.4	9.1	unknown	unknown	unknown	0.42	10.75
incl	880	885	5	268.2	269.7	1.5	unknown	unknown	unknown	1.15	11.75
and	892.5	910	17.5	272	277.4	5.3	unknown	unknown	unknown	0.32	14
GB21-07	705	727.5	22.5	214.9	221.7	6.9	unknown	unknown	unknown	0.91	48.83
incl	705	715	10	214.9	217.9	3	unknown	unknown	unknown	1.83	99.5
and	722.5	727.5	5	220.2	221.7	1.5	unknown	unknown	unknown	0.3	17
GB21-08	No significant results										
GB21-09	795	800	5	242.3	243.8	1.5			unknown	unknown	unknown
GB21-09	810	865	55	246.9	263.7	16.8	unknown	unknown	unknown	0.26	7
incl	810	825	15	246.9	251.5	4.6	unknown	unknown	unknown	0.97	99.2
and	855	865	10	260.6	263.7	3	unknown	unknown	unknown	2.98	313

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Length (ft)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Vein Angle TCA	Est. True Thickness (ft)	Est. True Thickness (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
GB21-10	885	905	20	269.7	275.8	6.1	unknown	unknown	unknown	0.37	23.75
incl	885	897.5	12.5	269.7	273.6	3.8	unknown	unknown	unknown	0.71	86.38
GB23-07	990	1005	15	302	306.3	4.6	unknown	unknown	unknown	1.04	127.6

Table 4: Summary of 2021-2022 drill results.

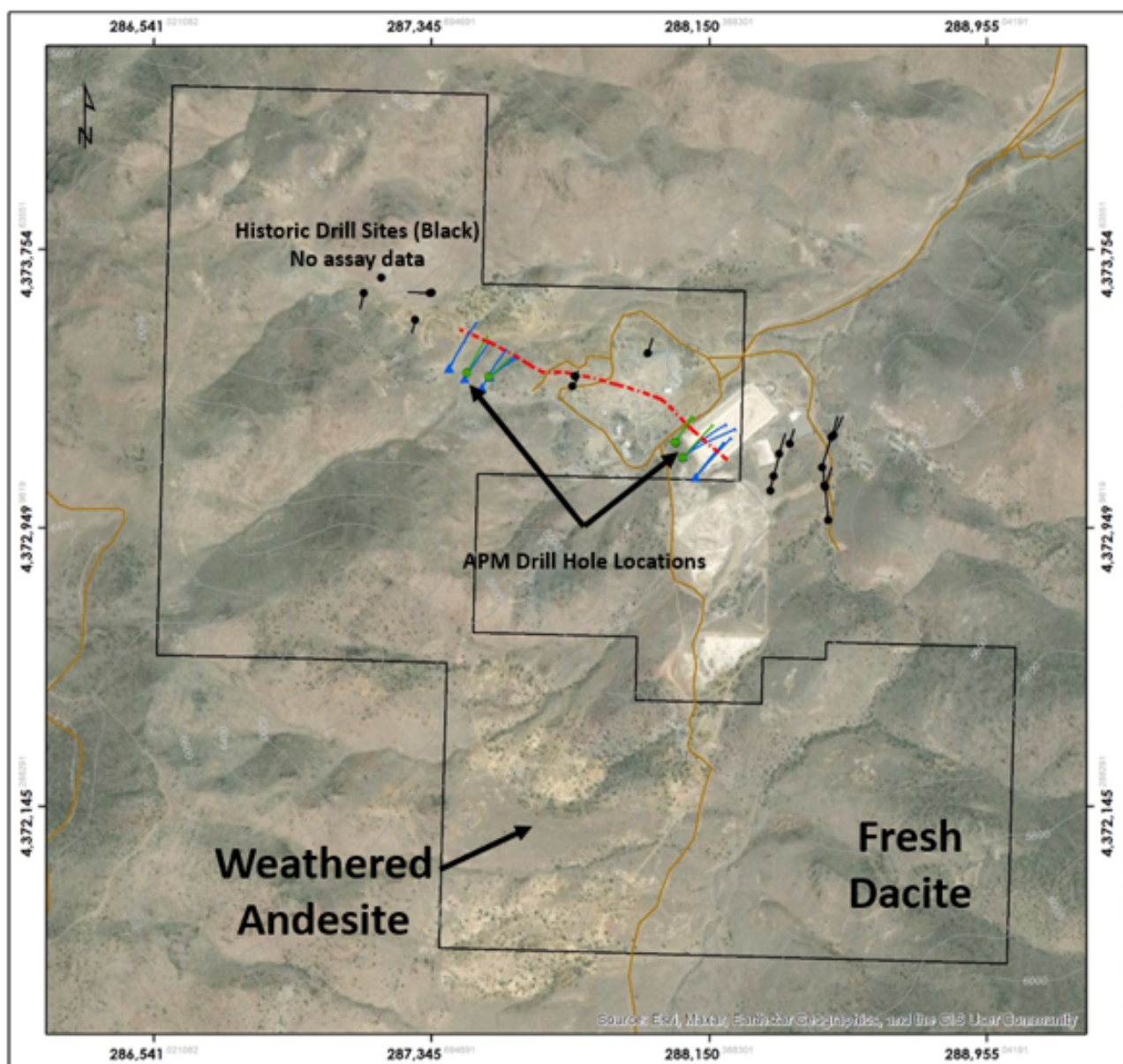


Figure 35: Locations of historic and 2021-2022 drillholes.

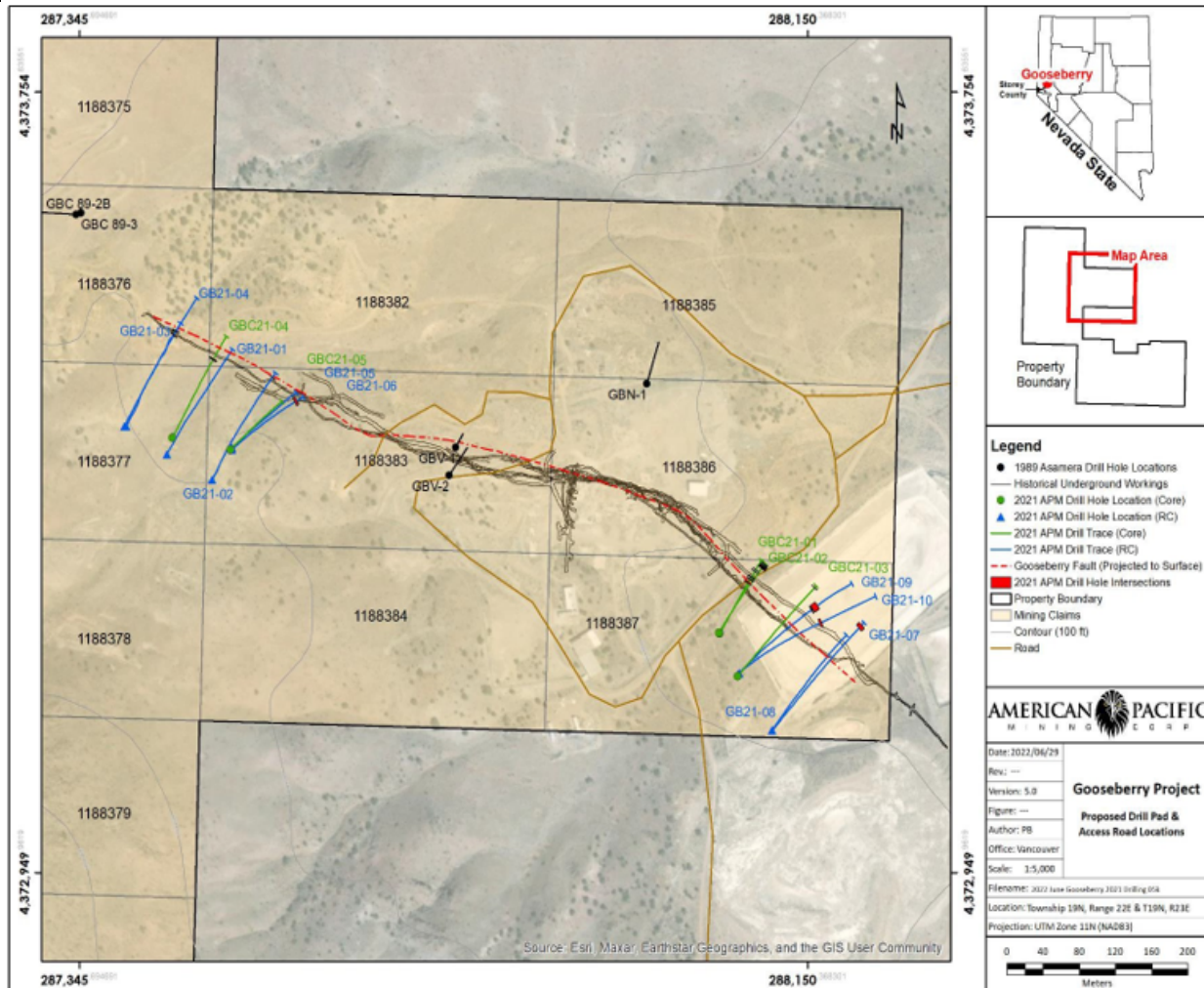


Figure 36: Closer view of historic and 2021-2022 drillholes.

10.5 2023 Program and Results

In May 2023, American Pacific conducted a 10-hole RC drilling program (Figure 37) targeting soil anomalies and CSAMT features. A total of 2952 meters (9685 feet) were drilled. All holes were drilled at angles, with an average depth of 295 meters (969 feet).

Ten holes were completed and logged, but all except one were not assayed due to the absence of mineralization. An interval of GB23-02 from 285-306 m (935-1005 feet) was sent for assay. It contains 4.6 m (15 feet) of 0.23 ppm Au (0.0068 oz/t) and 25.7 ppm Ag (0.716 oz/t) from 302-306.3 m (990-1005 feet)—table 5 lists drillhole locations, depths, and angles.

NI 43-101 Technical Report
Gooseberry Project, Storey Co., Nevada

Hole Name	Pad Name	Azimuth	Dip	Planned Depth (ft)	Planned Depth-m	Final Depth ft	Final Depth m	Target Comment	Drill Result Comment
GB23-001	GBPDH22-012	44	62	900	274.3	1000	304.8	2021 good hit follow up	Missed Target. Drill survey showed >20 deg. drop in hole.
GB23-002	GBPDH22-013	30	60	900	274.3	1015	309.372	2021 good hit follow up	Target vein hit 935-1000'. Sent to Lab no significant assays.
GB23-003	GBPDH22-016	250	50	900	274.3	905	275.844	CSAMT and Structural target	No significant intercepts.
GB23-004	GBPDH22-015	40	55	1000	304.8	685	208.788	2021 good hit follow up	Missed Target hit underground workings.
GB23-005	GBPDH22-014	35	65	1000	304.8	755	230.124	2021 good hit follow up	Missed Target hit underground workings.
GB23-006	GBPDH22-018	30	50	1000	304.8	1000	304.8	CSAMT and Hyperspectral	No significant intercepts.
GB23-007	GBPDH22-017	30	65	1000	304.8	965	294.132	CSAMT and Hyperspectral	No significant intercepts. Hole ended early due to water.
GB23-008	GBPDH22-022	30	45	1000	304.8	1000	304.8	CSAMT and Hyperspectral	No significant intercepts.
GB23-009	GBPDH22-009	220	50	1000	304.8	865	263.652	CSAMT and Hyperspectral	TD @ 865'. No significant intercepts.
GB23-010	GBPDH22-025	320	60	1000	304.8	940	286.512	Hyperspectral Clay	No significant intercepts.
Total Footage				9700	2956.6	9130	2782.82		

Table 5: 2023-2024 drill data.

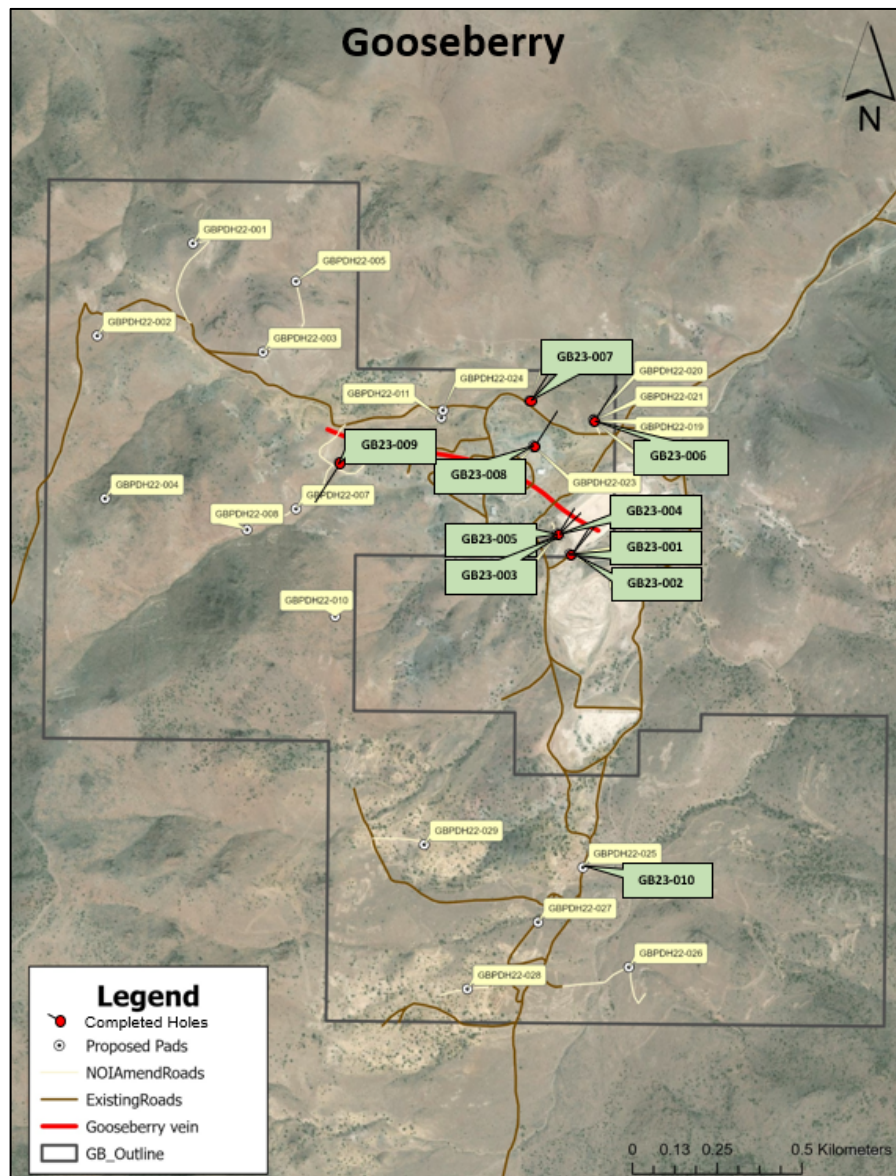


Figure 37: Completed 2023 holes, adjacent planned sites, and historic holes.

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

11.1 Sample Preparation

The drill core collected at the drill rig was placed into cardboard core boxes. A wooden marking block indicating the drilling depth was placed at the end of each core run, and the footage of the box was measured and recorded relative to the marking block. A lid was placed on each core box before transport by pickup truck to the core shack. The core was hand-washed with water to remove drilling lubricants and dirt, and the marking blocks were checked for accuracy to ensure the core was laid out in sequential order. Lithological and geotechnical characteristics of the drill core were logged and recorded on paper templates and in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. The geologist then identified sampling intervals by inserting aluminum sample tags into the core box at specific from-to locations. Sample interval information was collected on core cutting sheets. Sample interval lengths ranged from 1 ft to 7 ft for core and from 2.5 ft to 10 ft for RC chips. Before sampling, each core box was photographed with a digital camera and cataloged. The sample intervals were then broken perpendicular to the core axis using a geological hammer. The whole core material and its corresponding sample tags were placed into individual poly bags labeled with the sample number and secured with a zip tie.

Reverse circulation samples were taken directly from the drill's rotary wet splitter to homogenize the drill cuttings and ensure even distribution of the material. Drilling water was supplied from a water truck, as no groundwater was encountered. Samples were manually collected in sample bags, placed in rice sacks, and laid out on the ground away from the drill. The onsite geologist collected one chip tray sample and one assay sample from each 5-foot run. The assay samples were collected wet directly into pre-labeled poly bags and sealed with a zip tie. Sample bags were stored in 4x4-foot polycarbonate crates. The chip tray samples intended for chip logging were sieved and collected by the geologist into chip trays.

Soil sample locations were chosen using a 100-by-100-foot grid. The sampler traveled to each designated site with a handheld GPS device, where the station was marked with an aluminum tag. A sample pit was dug to a depth of eight to ten inches below the surface using a hoe pick. A five-by-eight-inch cloth bag was then filled with material from the bottom of the pit. These cloth sample bags were pre-labeled with the sample number and secured with a cloth tie. Each station was photographed. Batches of 30-40 cloth sample bags were collected in rice sacks, labeled, and stored in four-by-four-foot polycarbonate crates at the core logging facility. GPS coordinates, sample numbers, and soil sample descriptions were then recorded in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

11.2 Sample Analysis

Paragon Laboratory prepared each core, RC, and soil sample by drying at 100°C, weighing, crushing to 70% passing 10 mesh, riffle splitting 250 g, and plate pulverizing to 85% passing 200 mesh to produce a homogenized pulp. Using a 30 g pulp sample, gold and silver content were determined with the analytical package Au-AA Ag-GR. Gold was analyzed using fire assay and atomic absorption (AA) finish, while silver was analyzed via fire assay and gravimetric (GR) finish. Ultra-trace element content was measured with the

11.3 Security

Sample security during the 2022-2023 drilling was highlighted by Bui (2022). Later, the Company's servers securely stored soil and geophysics data.

11.4 Quality Assurance – Quality Control

American Pacific implemented sample-collection procedures to reduce sampling error and contamination. Sample sequence errors are minimized by using pre-determined sample numbering recorded on aluminum tags, sample bags, and sample preparation logs. During sample collection, contamination of the core is avoided by washing the entire core and mechanically breaking it at pre-marked boundaries with a rock hammer. Cross-contamination is prevented in RC drilling because chip material from each sample interval passes through an enclosed inner tube before entering the rotary splitter. All samples are collected in individual bags, sealed, and stored in four-by-four-foot polycarbonate crates. Finally, detailed photographs of each core box, chip tray, and soil sample location are taken to maintain a comprehensive sampling record.

American Pacific inserts a certified reference material or a coarse blank material, usually after every 20th sample in the sampling sequence for core and RC drill samples. Paragon Laboratory performs duplicate-sample checks as part of its analytical process. Results for each certified reference sample and each coarse blank sample are reviewed to see if the concentrations differ from the certified or expected levels. Any concentration values outside two standard deviations of these levels are flagged, and the affected sample batch is reanalyzed at the laboratory.

Paragon Geochemical is ISO/IEC 17025:2017 accredited and is independent of American Pacific.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Site Visit

The author visited the property on November 15, 2025. Access, rock type, and alteration were observed. Along the southwest property margin, large areas of bleached rock with strong iron oxide staining are interspersed with numerous dozer cuts and trenches. Presumably, previous operators were searching for Gooseberry-like veins.

12.2 Drill Hole Database

The author reviewed the Company's drill hole database, which includes five core holes and 20 RC holes from the 2021 and 2023 drilling programs. It contains point and interval data related to collar locations, downhole surveys, rock quality, alteration, mineralization, lithology, structures, and sampling information.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No recent conventional metallurgical or mineral processing test work has been conducted.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There is no 43-101 compliant resource.

15. MINING AND RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable.

16. PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

There is no usable infrastructure on the property. The Asamera administration building and lab buildings are on the Property. Power and water would need to be brought into the Property for any future mining.

17. MARKET STUDIES

This section is not applicable.

18. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There are no ongoing environmental studies or permitting. There is no recent metallurgical testing.

19. CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section does not apply.

20. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable.

21. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

21.1 Private Land

The BLM land on which the Project is located is bordered on four sides by large-scale private landowners. Access to the Project is through land controlled by Redwood Products.



21.2 Talapoosa Property, Lyon County, NV – Gun Point Exploration Ltd.

The Talapoosa Property (“Talapoosa”) is in Lyon County, Nevada, about 45 km east of Reno or approximately 20 km east of the Gooseberry Property. Gunpoint Resources owns it. The property contains a low-sulfidation gold-silver deposit situated roughly 45 kilometers east of Reno. Timberline Resources Inc. explored the area from 2015 to 2018. During 2023-2024, Newcrest Resources invested US\$5 million in exploration drilling.

Timberline completed a Preliminary Economic Assessment for Talapoosa, prepared by WSP Canada Inc., with an effective date of March 24, 2015. At that time, the Talapoosa geological resource was summarized in Table 6.

Summary	Cut-Off (oz/st)	Tons (st)	Au (oz/st)	Ag (oz/st)	Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (oz)	Ag (oz)
Oxide Measured	0.013	3,126,050	0.038	0.553	2,835,890	1.29	18.96	117,253	1,728,323
Sulphide Measured	0.013	14,044,820	0.036	0.481	12,741,180	1.22	16.50	501,215	6,760,763
Total Measured		17,170,870	0.036	0.494	15,577,070	1.23	16.95	618,468	8,489,086
Oxide Indicated	0.013	1,412,000	0.032	0.416	1,280,900	1.10	14.25	45,328	586,999
Sulphide Indicated	0.013	12,681,600	0.028	0.361	11,504,500	0.94	12.36	349,005	4,573,274
Total Indicated		14,093,600	0.028	0.366	12,785,400	0.96	12.55	394,334	5,160,273
Total M&I		31,264,470	0.032	0.437	28,362,470	1.11	14.97	1,012,802	13,649,358
Oxide Inferred	0.013	1,762,000	0.027	0.065	1,598,000	0.93	2.24	47,745	115,115
Sulphide Inferred	0.013	9,436,000	0.020	0.218	8,560,000	0.68	7.48	185,787	2,057,651
Total Inferred		11,198,000	0.021	0.194	10,158,000	0.72	6.65	233,532	2,172,766

Table 6: Talapoosa resource (McCracken et al., 2015)

22. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no additional relevant data or information.

23. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

23.1 Interpretations

Notable gold and silver findings associated with sulfide mineralization within a quartz-calcite vein across three drill holes east of the underground workings suggest potential for mineralization further east. However, American Pacific's exploration might be constrained by the current claim boundary. To the west, drilling only showed anomalous gold and silver mineralization. Nevertheless, CSAMT identified three new veins, mapped with strike lengths of 1 to 1.5 km, trending parallel to the Gooseberry fault. These findings merit further investigation to confirm mineralization in quartz veins and along the fault.

23.2 Conclusions

The property remains highly promising for low-sulfidation epithermal-style gold and silver mineralization, despite limited modern exploration in the area. Most previous exploration and development efforts have focused on the Gooseberry mine, which covers a small part of the larger Gooseberry property. Notably, the discovery of five CSAMT targets suggests that more mineralized veins could exist elsewhere on the property, away from the Gooseberry vein.

The full extent of the Gooseberry Vein has not been thoroughly explored. Figures 38-39 show the Leapfrog interpolant model created from channel Au and Ag grades. The lower part of the model indicates that some mineralization may extend in shoots below the deepest workings.

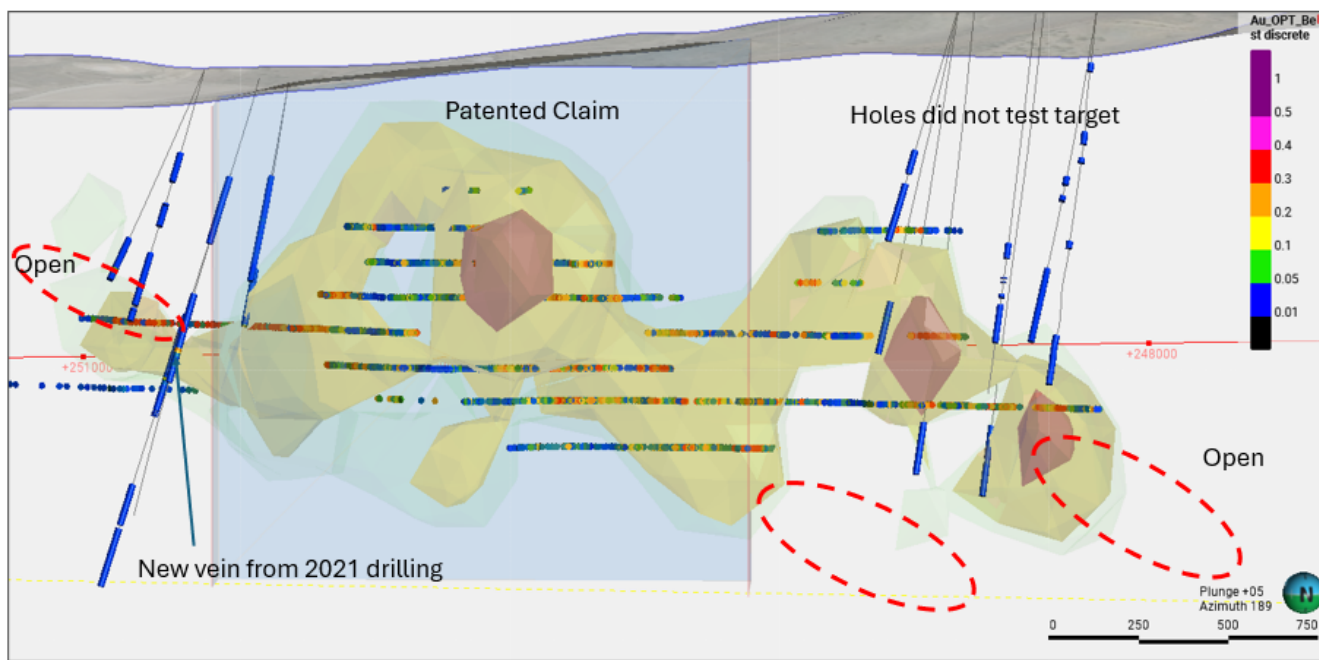


Figure 38: NW facing long section showing Au (opt), drilling, and possible mineral shoots.

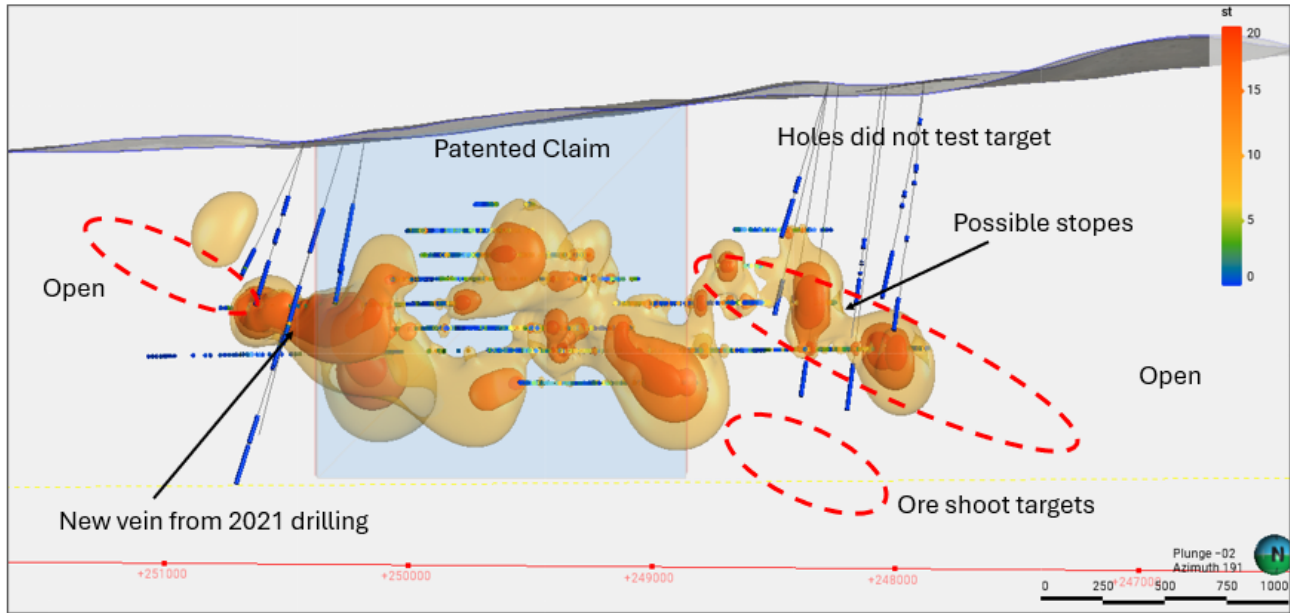


Figure 39: NW facing long section showing Ag-opt, drilling, and possible mineral shoots.

CSAMT 3D data indicate that the Gooseberry Vein occurs near the intersection of north-south and northeast-oriented structural corridors (Figure 40). In Figure 41, at an elevation of 1265 m (4150 feet), the Gooseberry vein is concentrated along a northwest-trending high-resistivity area, surrounded by regions of lower resistivity. In Figure 42, at an elevation of 1082 m (3550 feet), a distinct elongated resistivity high occurs along the northwest extension of the Gooseberry Vein. In the cross-section view, this high may represent a zone of intense silica alteration and/or an intrusive body (Figure 43). Figure 44 is a long-section facing southwest that illustrates the spatial relationships among drilling, Au-grade shells, and the CSAMT anomaly at depth.

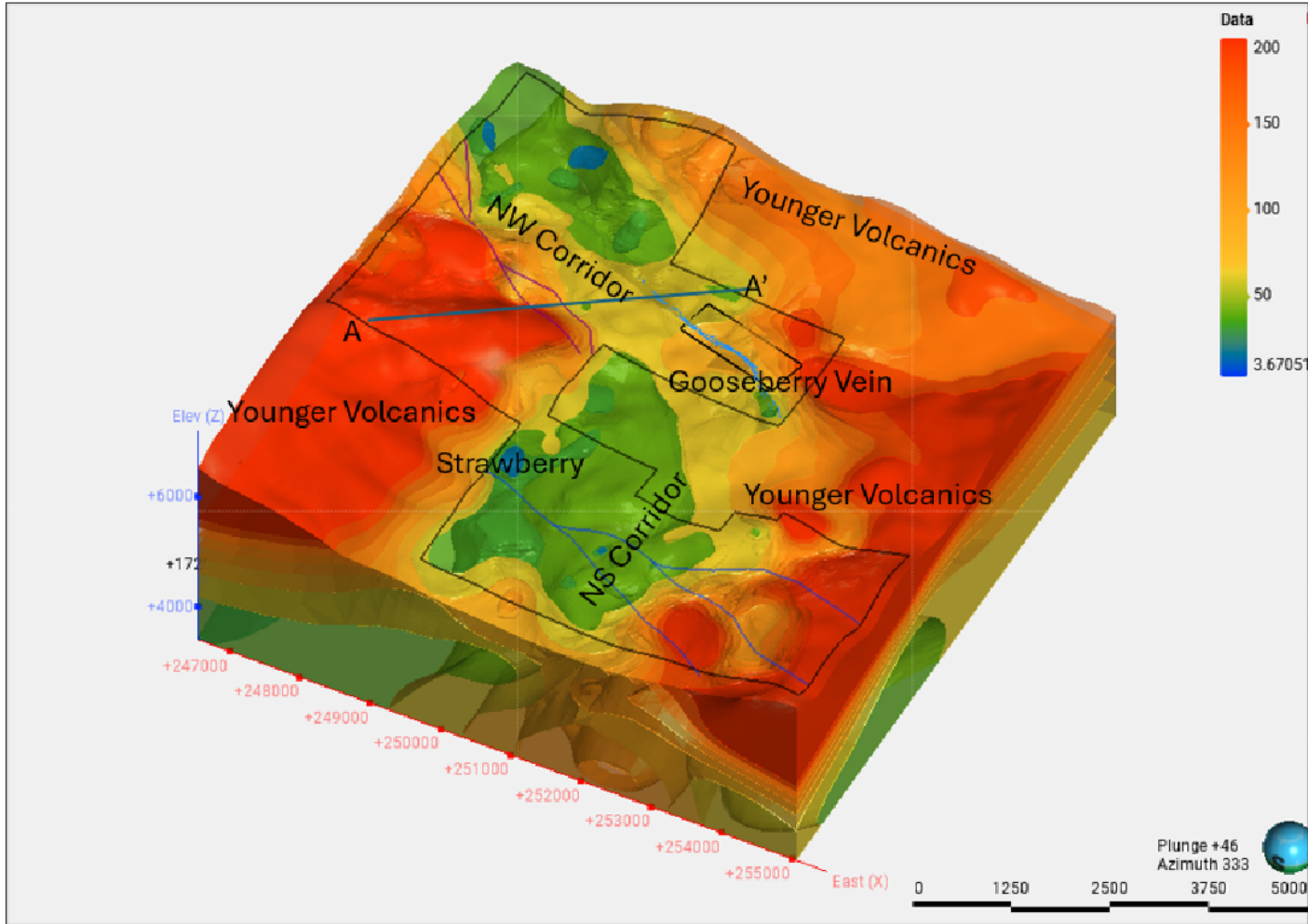


Figure 40: Oblique view of 3D CSAMT data

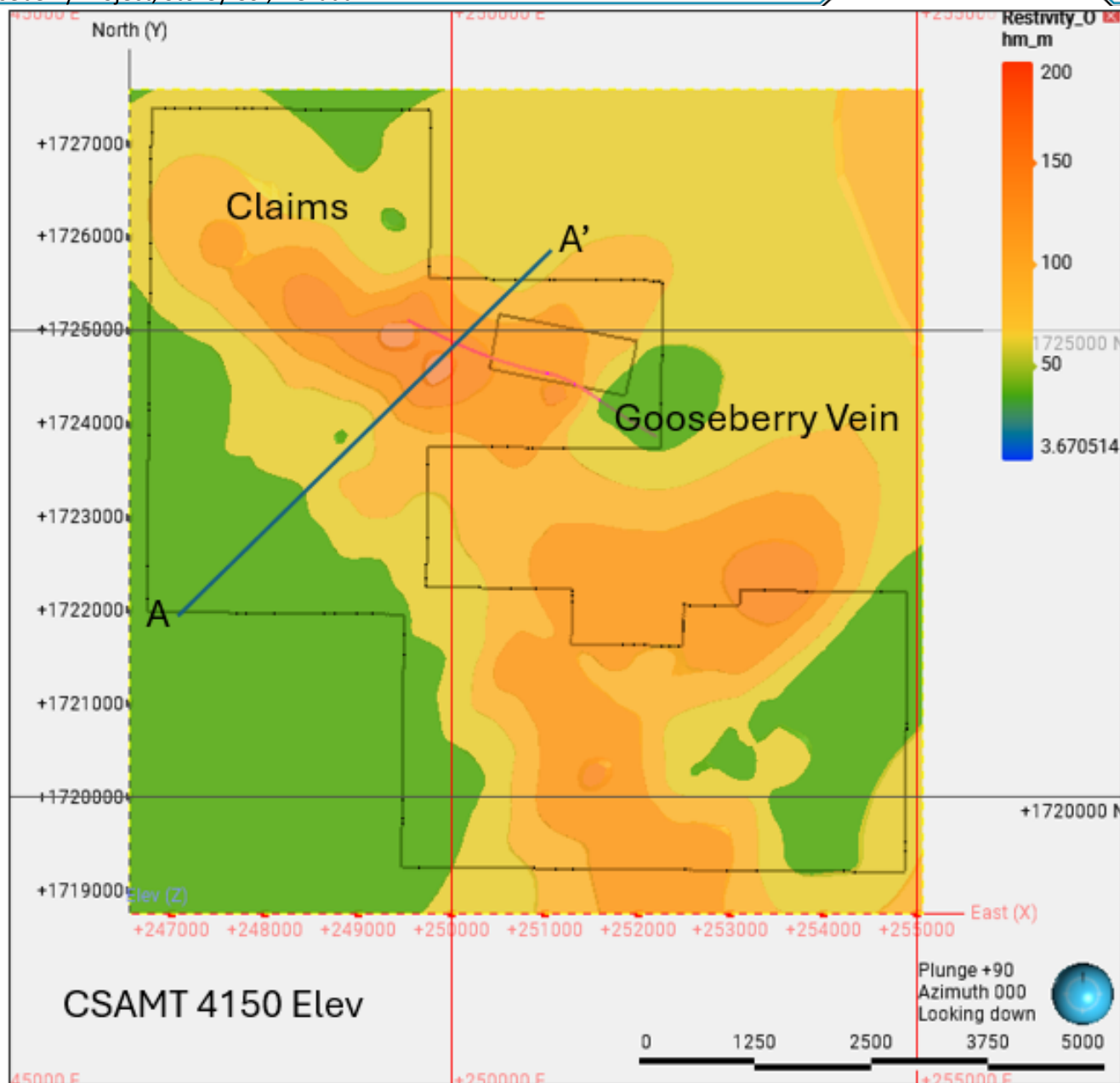


Figure 41: Plan-level section at 1265 m (4150 feet) elevation showing CSAMT and Gooseberry Vein trends.

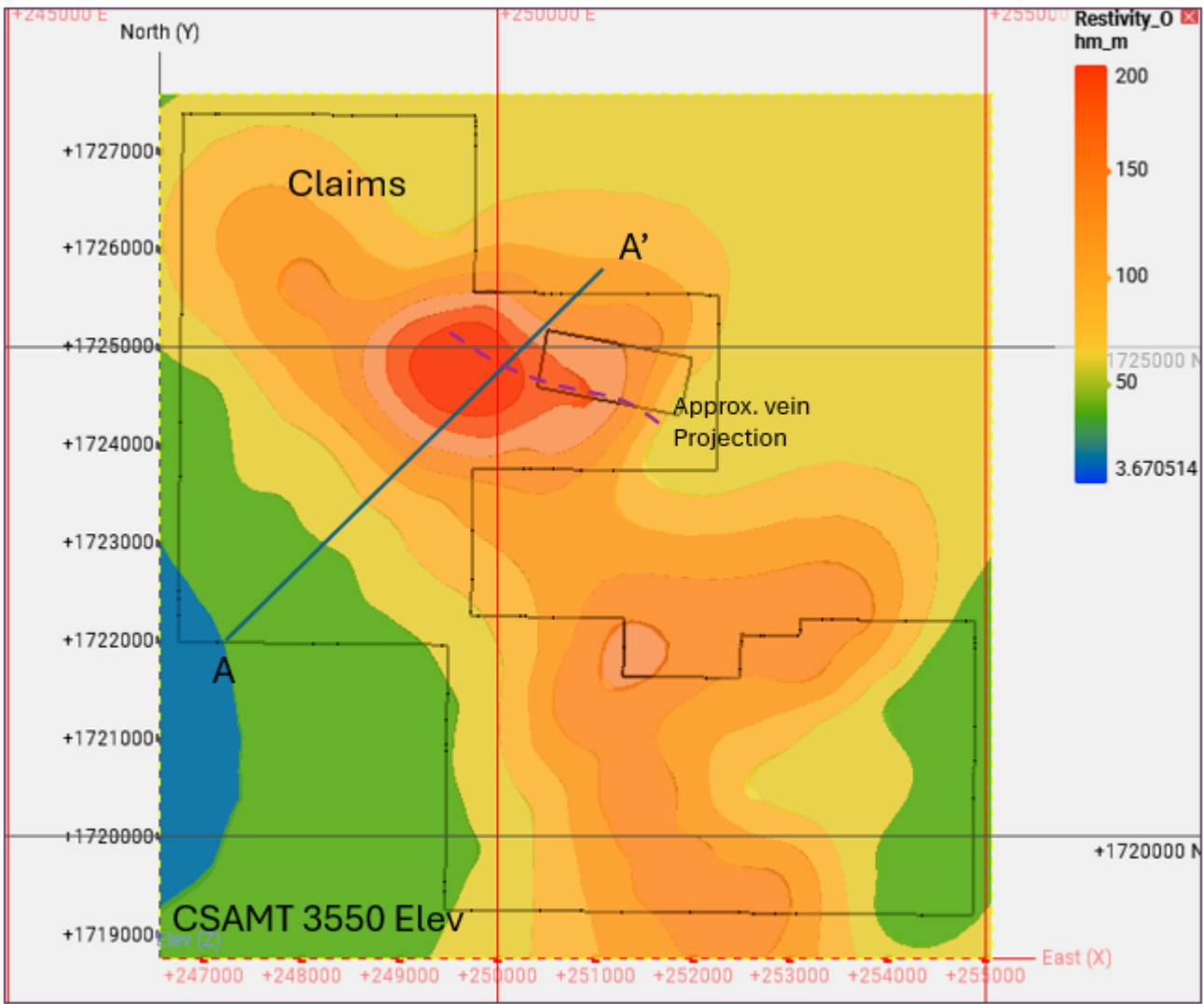


Figure 42: Plan-level section at 1082 m (3550 feet) elevation showing CSAMT trends and a projection of the Gooseberry Vein

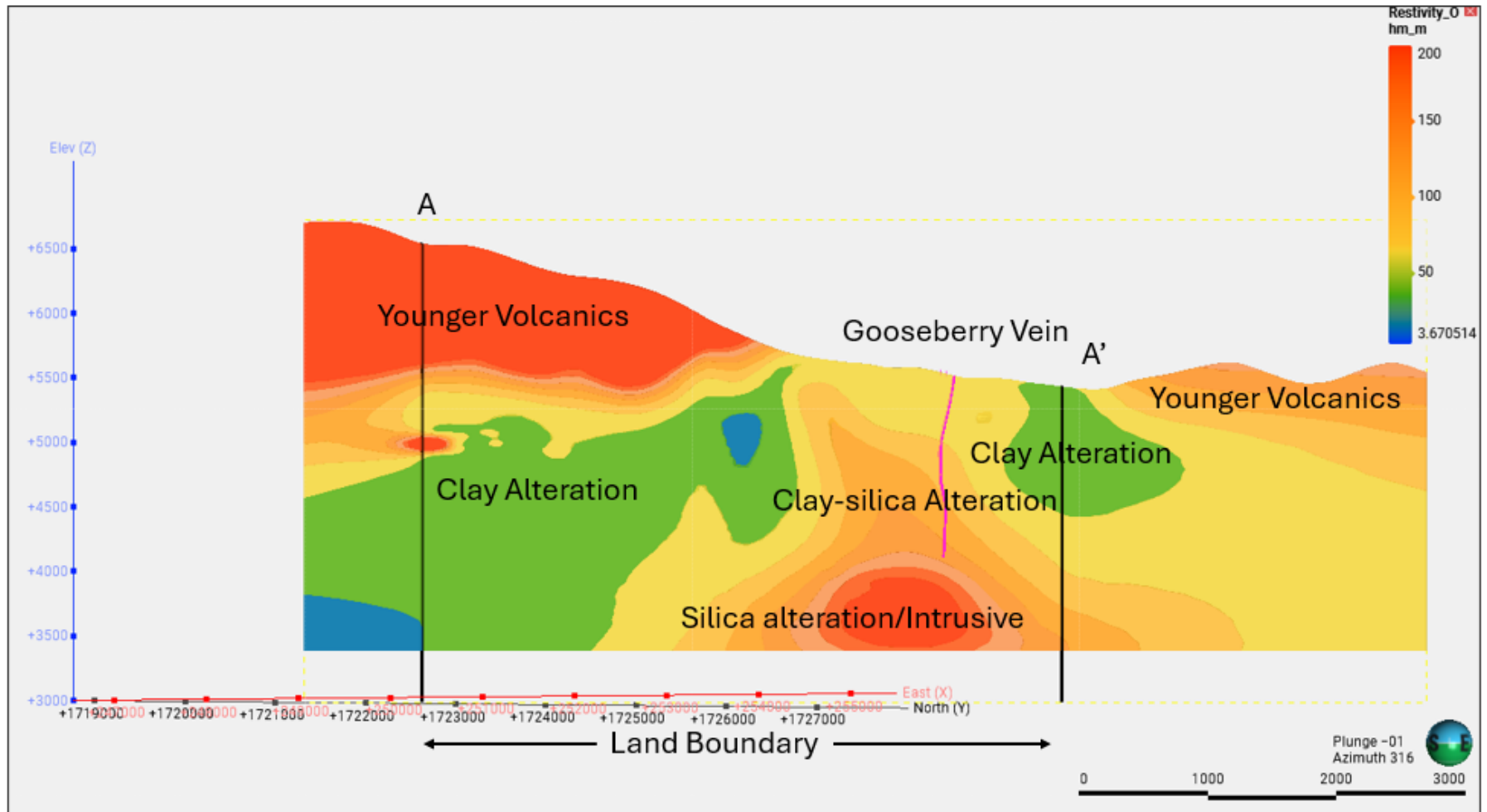


Figure 43: Section A-A' facing NW with interpretation of CSAMT data

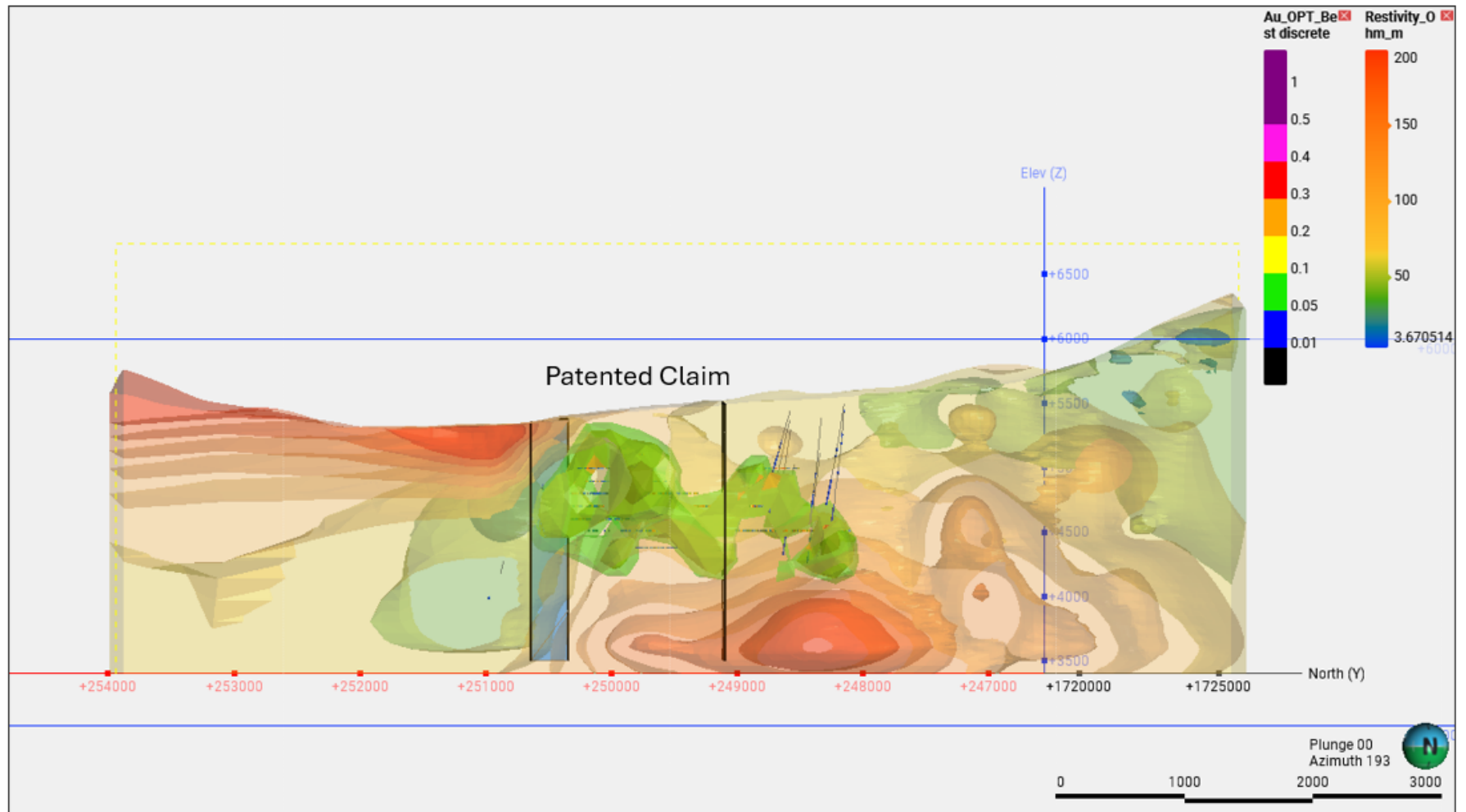


Figure 44: Long section facing SSW showing CSAMT contours and Au grade shells

24. RECOMMENDATIONS

24.1 Data Search

Efforts should focus on obtaining original mine and production data from the Gooseberry Mine. Many former employees in the Reno area may have valuable connections. Of special interest is data from regions outside the patented mine claim.

24.2 Geologic Modeling

There is sufficient historical data to develop a 3D Leapfrog Model of the Gooseberry Mine and surrounding veins. All workings should be represented as solid shapes. Digitized rib samples are already available. Plan levels illustrate vein geometry. Using this data, a model of the Gooseberry Vein can be constructed. Once complete, mined-out sections can be digitized from long sections and overlaid on the vein. This assists in identifying if and where unmined resources extend along strike from the vein into unexplored ground.

24.3 Mapping and Sampling

Perform systematic outcrop mapping for structure and alteration, along with channel and trench sampling, across regions with intense clay alteration in both the north and south. Focus on areas with high geochemistry. This will create additional data for drill targeting.

24.4 Geophysics

Detailed gravity and ground magnetic surveys are cost-effective methods for mapping structures and zones of low density and magnetic alteration. This data would complement the CSAMT and field mapping.

24.5 Drilling

Previously planned sites should be reevaluated with surface mapping and sampling. Drilling along strike with the Gooseberry vein should target mineralized shoots and help verify vein extensions. Past holes showed significant droop, and many did not reach their intended targets. Using cased pre-collars for angled core holes may help keep the holes straighter.

Figure 45 displays sites from the 2022 Amended Notice of Intent and areas of interest based on soil results proposed to be the focus of a future work program. Table 7 outlines a proposed work program and budget to further explore the project based on Figure 45 areas of interest.

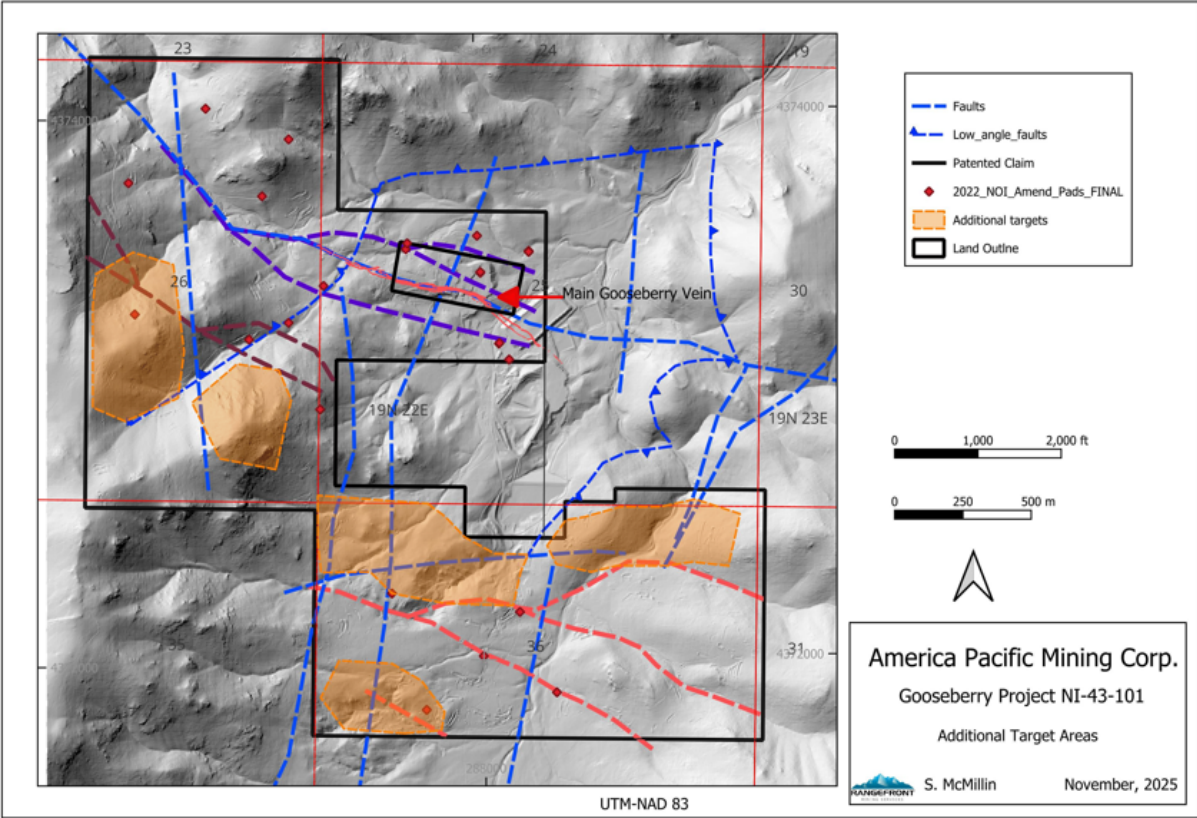


Figure 45: Previously planned drill sites and target areas of interest.



Table 7: Proposed budget

Category	Description	Estimated Cost USD	Estimated Cost CAD
<i>Exchange Rate USD to CAD</i>			<i>1.37</i>
2026 Exploration & Definition Drilling (2700m)			
Gooseberry Vein extension and deep geophysical target	3 RC pre-collars 200 m ea. (600 m @ \$220/m)	\$132,000	\$180,840
	3 Diamond Core tails 300m ea. (900 m @ \$300/m)	\$270,000	\$369,900
Peripheral veins drilling	6 RC holes 200 m ea. (1200 m @ \$220/m)	\$264,000	\$482,240
Fieldwork – Mapping, Sampling, Labor	Geologic field evaluation	\$75,000	\$102,750
3D Modeling	Geological Model (Preliminary)	\$5,000	\$6,850
Sr. Geologist	Program support/permits/dirt work/Geo	\$25,000	\$34,250
Geologist/Geotech	Assist with operations	\$20,000	\$27,400
BLM - Bond	NOI Disturbance	\$15,000	\$20,550
Excavator approx. \$190/hr.	Include snow removal/reclamation, if necessary	\$5,000	\$6,850
Analytical Labs	1705 samples (75% sample rate + 10% QAQC), at \$70/sample	\$119,350	\$163,510
Supplies	sample bags, shipping, etc.	\$22,500	\$30,825
			\$0
Subtotal – Phase 1		\$952,850	\$1,305,405
Contingency (10%)	Recommended allowance for overruns	\$95,285	\$130,540
Total – Phase 1		\$1,048,135	\$1,435,945

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

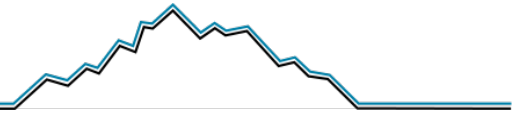
I, Steven L. McMillin, MSc, CPG #11031, a Professional Geologist based in Elko, Nevada, USA, hereby certify that:

1. I am a Principal Geologist at Rangefront Mining Services, located at 1031 Railroad St., Ste. 102B, Elko, NV 89801.
2. I earned my master's degree in economic geology from the University of Alaska Fairbanks.
3. I have been registered with the American Institute of Professional Geologists since 2008, and I am in good standing (CPG-11031).
5. I have worked as a geologist for over 30 years, primarily as an exploration and mine geologist in Nevada, Idaho, California, and Spain.
6. I have reviewed the definition of "qualified person" in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and 43-101 F, and I certify that, based on my education, membership in a professional organization, and relevant work experience, I meet the requirements to be considered a "qualified person" under NI 43-101.
7. I am responsible for preparing the technical report titled "NI-43101 Technical Report, Gooseberry Property, Storey County, Nevada, USA." I conducted a site visit to evaluate access needs and the condition of claim posts.
8. I am independent of American Pacific Mining Corp., and am applying for all tests in Section I.4 of National Instrument 43-101.
9. I am not aware of any material excluded from this report that would make this report misleading.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101 F, and the Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with those instruments and forms.
11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Steven L. McMillin

Dated the third day of December 2025





APPENDIX 1

Gooseberry Project Claim Information



Serial Number	Date Of Location	Case Name	County	State
NV101715131	4/10/2019	GM 1	STOREY	NV
NV101715132	4/10/2019	GM 2	STOREY	NV
NV101715133	4/10/2019	GM 3	STOREY	NV
NV101715134	4/10/2019	GM 4	STOREY	NV
NV101715136	4/10/2019	GM 6	STOREY	NV
NV101715137	4/10/2019	GM 7	STOREY	NV
NV101715138	4/10/2019	GM 8	STOREY	NV
NV101715139	4/10/2019	GM 9	STOREY	NV
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NV101715142	4/10/2019	GM 12	STOREY	NV
NV101715225	4/10/2019	GM 13	STOREY	NV
NV101715226	4/10/2019	GM 14	STOREY	NV
NV101715227	4/10/2019	GM 15	STOREY	NV
NV101715228	4/10/2019	GM 16	STOREY	NV
NV101715229	4/10/2019	GM 17	STOREY	NV
NV101715230	4/10/2019	GM 18	STOREY	NV
NV101715231	4/10/2019	GM 19	STOREY	NV
NV101716324	4/10/2019	GM 20	STOREY	NV
NV101716325	4/10/2019	GM 21	STOREY	NV
NV101716326	4/10/2019	GM 22	STOREY	NV
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NV101716344	4/10/2019	GM 40	STOREY	NV
NV101869122	4/10/2019	GM 41	STOREY	NV
NV101869123	4/10/2019	GM 42	STOREY	NV



APPENDIX 2

Recording Requested By: Eric
Saderholm

When Recorded Mail To:
Carlin Trend Mining Services

369 - 5th Street

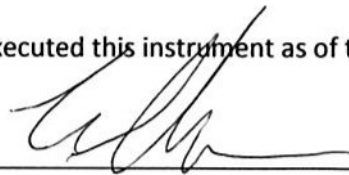
Elko, NV 89801

Pursuant to NRS 239B.030, this document DOES NOT contain the Social Security number of any person or FOR VALUE RECEIVED, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, Eric Saderholm, whose address is 2785 Jennings Way, Elko, Nevada 89801, (Grantor), hereby assigns, releases and quitclaims to American Pacific Mining (US) Inc., a Nevada corporation (Grantee), whose address is 510 Burrard St, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3A8, Canada, all of Grantor's right, title and interest in and to those certain unpatented lode mining claims situated in Storey County, State of Nevada, all as more particularly described in Appendix A, attached.

Together with all dips, spurs and angles, in and to all the ores, mineral-bearing quartz, rock and earth or other deposits, and in and to all the rights, privileges, franchises, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances belonging or appertaining to the unpatented mining claims, including all after acquired title.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Eric Saderholm, Claim Owner, has executed this document on October 2025.

executed this instrument as of this 30th day of



Signature

STATE OF NEVADA

COUNTY OF ELKO

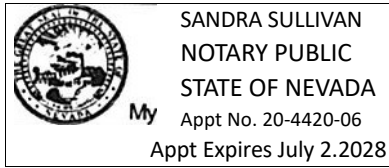
The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 30th day of October, 2025, by Eric Saderholm, Claim Owner.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal the day and year first

above written.

Sandra Sullivan

NOTARY PUBLIC



Serial Number	Claim Name	Date Of Location	Meridian Township Range Section	Storey County Doc Number
NV101715131	GM 1	4/10/2019	21 0190N 0220E 023,026	129405
NV101715132		4/10/2019	21 0190N 0220E 026	129406
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NV101715134		4/10/2019	21 0190N 0220E 026	129408
NV101715135	GM 5	4/10/2019	21 0190N 0220E 026	129409
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NV101715137	GM 7	4/10/2019	21 0190N 0220E 026	129411
NV101715138		4/10/2019	21 0190N 0220E 026	129412
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NV101715141	GM 11	4/10/2019	21 0190N 0220E 025,026	129415
NV101715142	GM 12	4/10/2019	21 0190N 0220E 025,026	129416
NV101715225	GM 13	4/10/2019	21 0190N 0220E 025,026	129417
NV101715226	GM 14	4/10/2019	21 0190N 0220E 025,026	129418
NV101715227	GM 15	4/10/2019	21 0190N 0220E 025,026	129419
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NV101715231	GM 19	4/10/2019	21 0190N 0220E 025	129423
NV101716324	GM 20	4/10/2019	21 0190N 0220E 025	129424
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