
REPORT OF MINERAL RESOURCES MODELING
AT
GREAT WESTERN MINING CORPORATION PLC'S M2 PROJECT
AND
ASSOCIATED EXPLORATION TARGETS
MARIETTA DISTRICT, MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA U.S.A.
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SUMMARY

A program of surface mapping and sampling, surface drilling and metallurgical testing has identified an oxide copper deposit, comprising 4.3 million tonnes grading 0.44% total copper content, most of which might be suitable for exploitation by surface mining, followed by acid heap leaching and solvent extraction – electro-winning.

Surface showings of oxide mineralization extend over a length of 6,160 meters (20,200 feet). Therefore it is possible that additional exploration could define substantial additional resources along this zone, as well as along a nearby parallel out cropping zone of alteration, as well as at depth. Initial metallurgical testing indicates that high extraction rates by leaching with sulfuric acid are possible. However, a significant amount of metallurgical testing will be required to confirm this assumption.

This report has been peer reviewed by Donald Earnest, an SME Registered Member, and conforms to JORC standards and recommendations. His report is contained in Appendix N.

INTRODUCTION & SCOPE

Great Western Mining Corporation ("GWM") possesses a sizeable land position near Marietta, Mineral County, Nevada and is currently exploring for oxide copper resources thereon. GWM has engaged W T Cohan & Associates, Inc. ("WTC") to complete a Scoping Study ("Study") to assist in their future planning at the project. GWM has supplied WTC with drilling data, copies of assay certificates and other data to aid in the Work. WTC has assumed that the data are accurate and complete.

W T Cohan, P.Eng. has been extensively associated with project since 1981 and has made numerous trips to the property, commencing in 1981. Cohan was extensively involved with project during the period 2005 through 2012. During that period he organized the acquisition of additional mining property, reconnaissance surface sampling, prepared plans and cost estimates for exploration drilling programs, prepared Competent Person reports, preliminary mining and heap leaching studies, organized geophysical surveys and arranged for the metallurgical testing of ore samples.

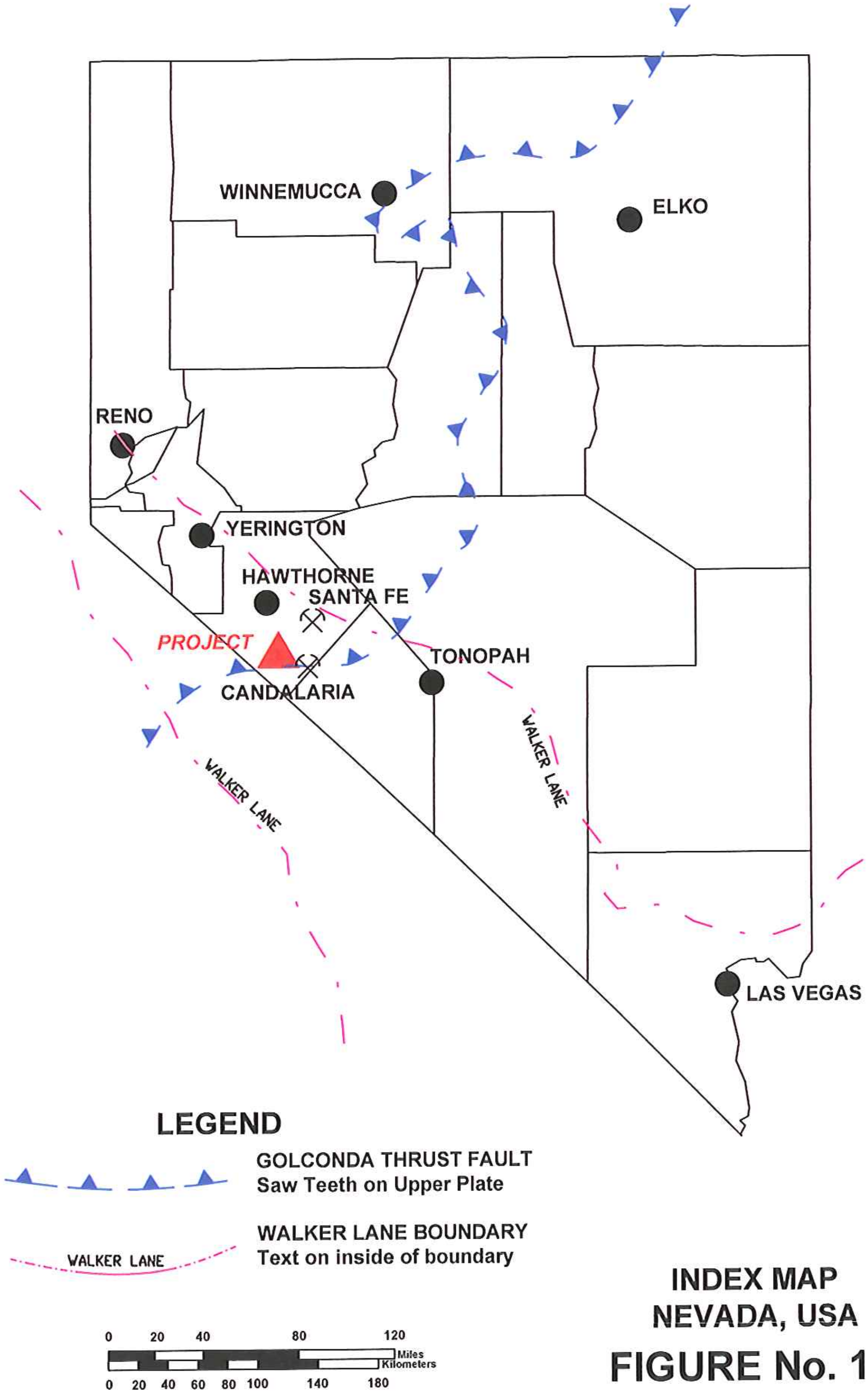
The study, of necessity, required a review of previous mineral resource estimate in the context of evaluating varying mining scenarios as well as identifying possible Exploration Targets. This report discusses the resources and exploration targets in compliance with the JORC Code (2012).

This report has been peer reviewed and the reviewer's comments and suggestions have been incorporated herein, as appropriate.

LIMITATIONS

This study conforms to the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ("JORC Code") and has employed accepted engineering practice. However, this resource estimate is preliminary in nature and has relied upon assumptions that may later prove to be invalid.

The study has assumed that future exploration would discover additional deposits, defined as Exploration Targets. It is emphasized that the potential quantities and grades of the Exploration Targets are conceptual in nature. Insufficient exploration has been completed to define a Mineral Resource at these targets and it is uncertain that future exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resources at any of the target areas.



INDEX MAP
NEVADA, USA

FIGURE No. 1

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Units of measurement employed in this report are metric; Equivalent English units are enclosed in parenthesis. All masses are expressed in units of dry metric tonnes or kilograms..

EXPLORATION COMPLETED BY OTHERS

Exploration to date has consisted of prospector sampling of outcrops and surface workings by myself and employees of GWM during the period 2006 to 2010. GWM has subsequently commissioned (1) surface rock and soil grid sampling programs , designed, managed and reported by D G Strachan (2012), (2) the interpretation of public domain airborne geophysical surveys by Chris Ludwig (Du and Ludwig , 2010), (3) surface IP – Magnetics surveys by Zonge Geosciences and interpreted by Ludwig (2011), (4) the interpretation of structural and alteration patterns from ASTER image data by Ming Ho Du (Du and Ludwig, 2010), and (5) two rotary exploration drilling programs, designed, managed and reported by D G Strachan (2013 and 2014).

Data in the public domain consists of airborne geophysical surveys, including Bouger gravity and magnetics, which were completed by the U. S. Geological Survey during the period 1999 – 2001 and geologic mapping of the Huntoon Valley and Little Huntoon Valley 7 ½' Quadrangles by Stewart, et al in 1981 and 1984. The ASTER imagery employed by Du is available from NASA JPL's website http://www.asterweb.jpl.nasa.gov.

Additional exploration, consisting reverse circulation rotary ("RC") drilling and core drilling from surface is now in progress at the Project.

LOCATION & ACCESS

The properties are located in southwestern Mineral County, Nevada, approximately 32 km linear distance from the small town of Hawthorne, which is the county seat. The nearest habitation is the old mining camp of Marietta, an unincorporated village of fewer than 50 inhabitants (refer to Figure No. 1).

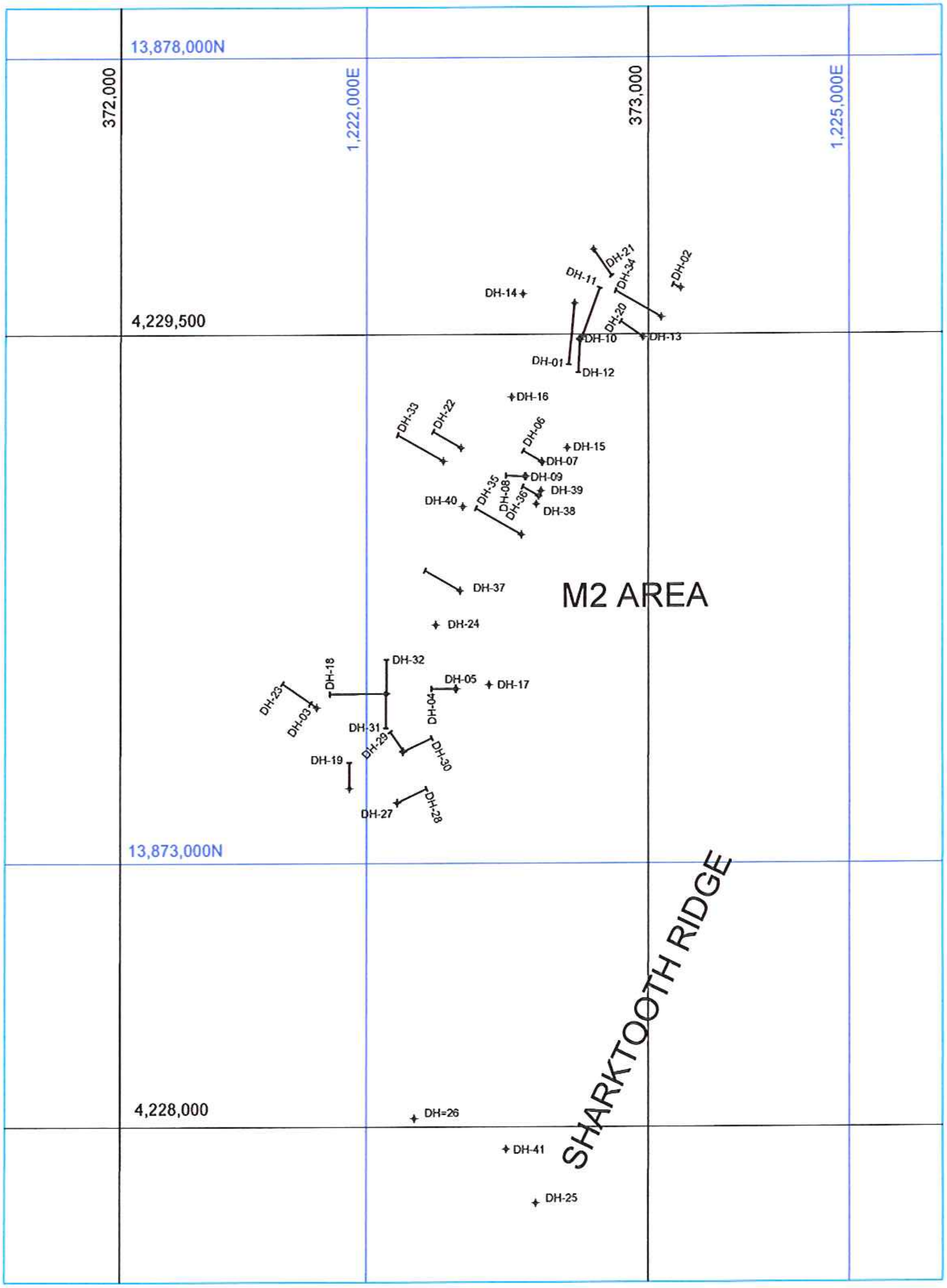
Access to the project from Marietta is provided by 11.5 km of unimproved, un-maintained roads, approximately 2.5 km of which are suitable only by off highway vehicles because of lack of maintenance in recent years.

Marietta is accessed by 14 km of maintained, unsurfaced road and 93 km of paved, State and Federal highways: from Hawthorne south 67 km to Tonopah Junction, southwest 26 km on Nevada State Highway 360 to the junction of the Marietta road. The two villages of Luning and Mina are located south of Hawthorne, 15 km and 21 km, respectively, on U. S. Highway 95.

Charter air service is available into Hawthorne; there is a US Federal Aviation Administration approved facility there. The Union Pacific Railroad provides rail freight service to Hawthorne.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The principal topographic features are a salt marsh and dry lake bed adjacent to Marietta and the Excelsior Mountains range immediately north of Marietta. The range is arcuate to the southwest and is 58 km long, extending into California. Elevations along the crest of the mountain range exceed 2,130 meters above sea level, while the elevation of the valley floor along the south foot of the range averages 1,675 meters. The south and southeast faces of the range are very steep, suggesting they represent the scarp of a range front fault.



Coordinate System is UTM NAD27, ZONE 11 Units are meters and US Survey Feet (blue)

FIGURE No. 2	GWM M2 RESOURCE AREAS SHOWING DRILL HOLES Scale: 1:12,000 Rev. 18 June, 2018 Compliled by: W T Cohan

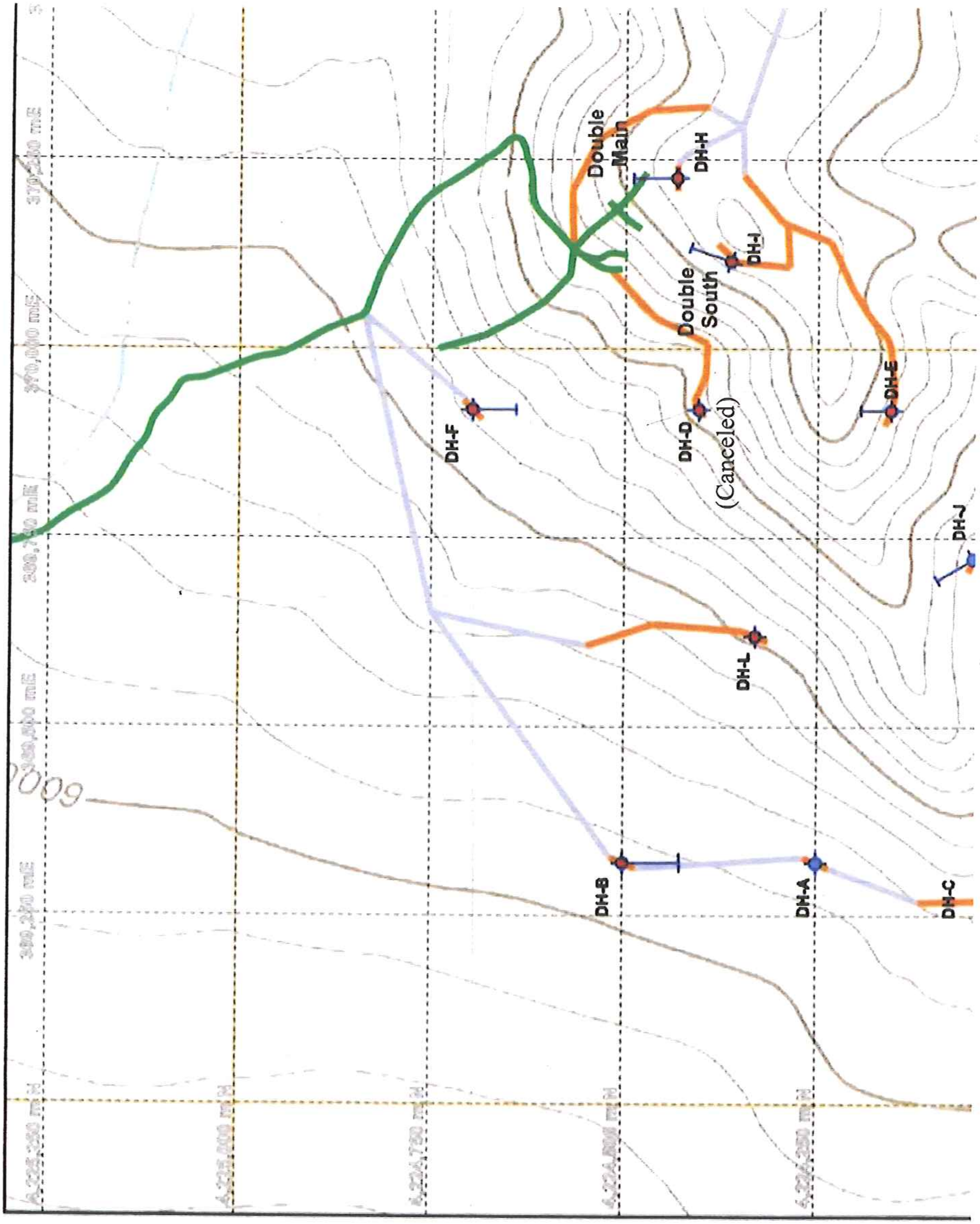


FIGURE 2A: PLANNED DRILLING AT T4 TARGET AREA

Coordinate System is UTM NAD84, Zone 11, Meters

Grid Spacing is 250 Meters

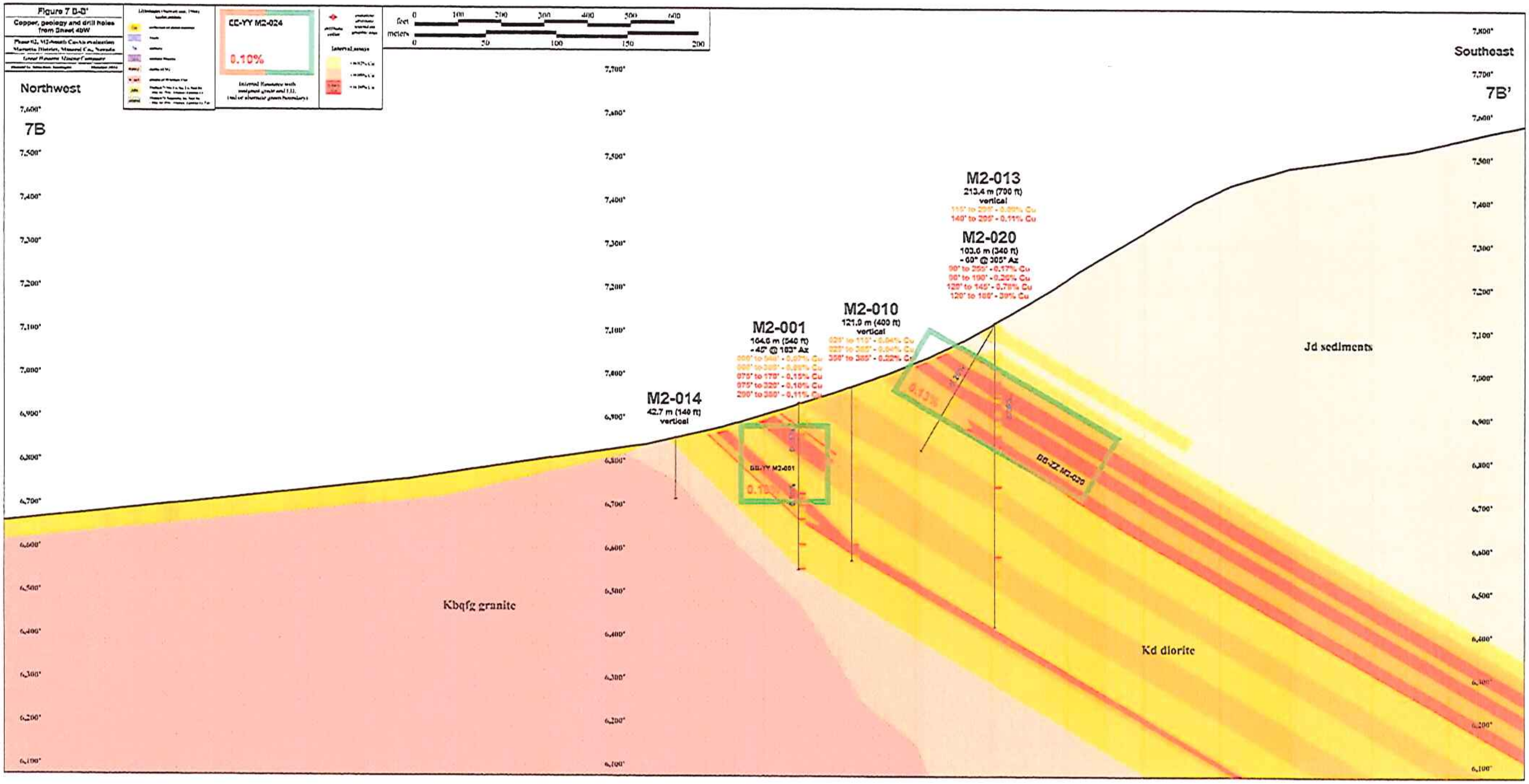
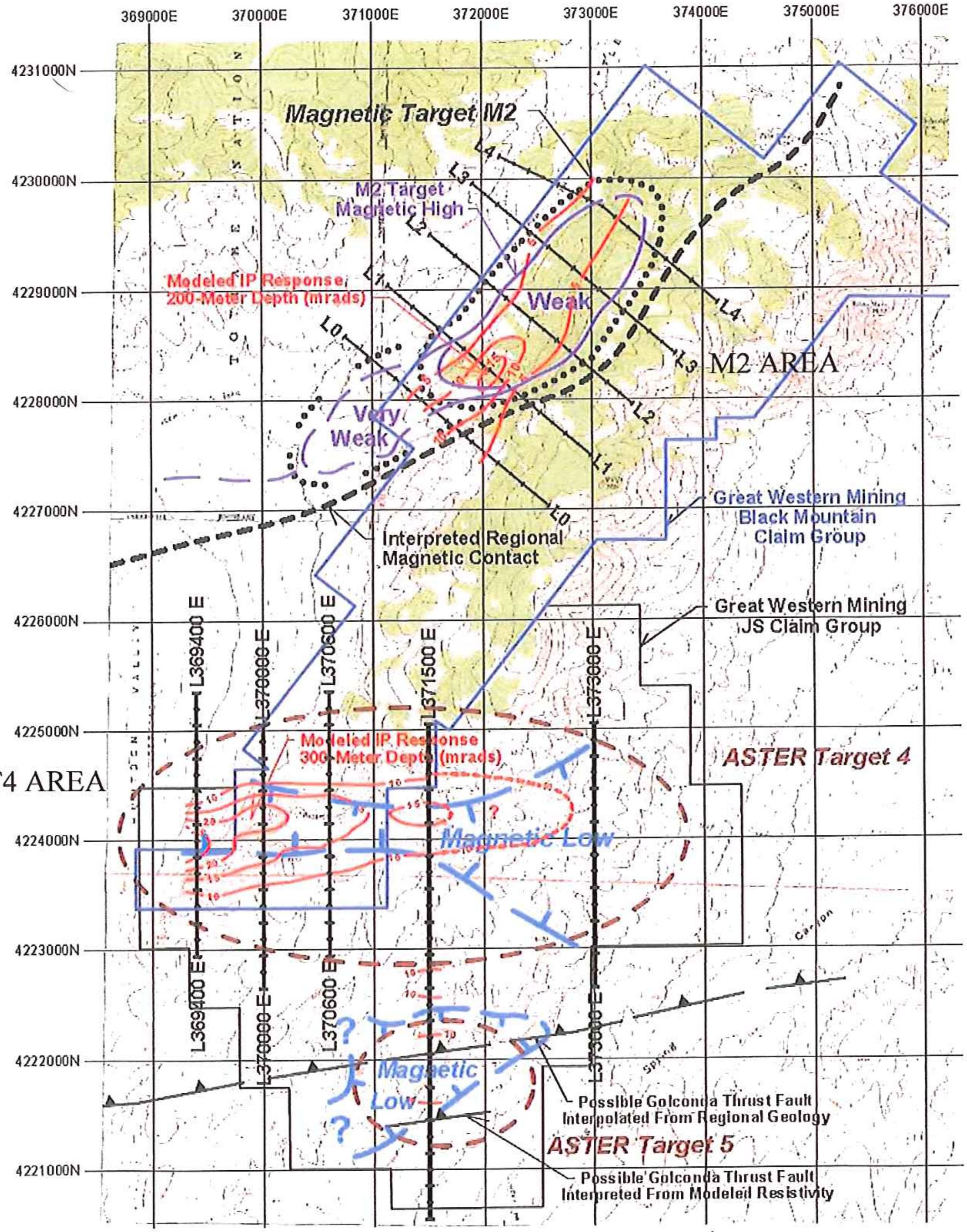


FIGURE No. 3

TYPICAL CROSS SECTION
(D G STRACHAN, 2014)

Marietta IP Index Map



Topographic base is a portion of the USGS Little Huntoon Valley 7.5-minute sheet

A conspicuous feature in the Project Area is Little Huntoon Valley. It is a graben, trending south-southwest. Evidence of normal faulting is conspicuous along its southeast side. Little Huntoon Valley floor elevations range from 1,830 meters at the northeast end to 1,950 meters at the southwest end.

The project site is located on the northwest side of a southwest trending spur ridge of the Excelsior Range. The spur, locally known as Bass Mountain, is separated from the main mountain mass by Huntoon and Little Huntoon Valleys, both of which are believed to be normal fault related features. Elevations on Bass Mountain range from 2,164 meters to 2,347 meters. Except where they are fault scarps, the slopes are moderate to steep, the slope angles ranging from 25° to 35°. Where the slopes are fault planes, the slopes are very steep. Elevations at the project site range from 2,070 meters to 2,320 meters.

Vegetation consists of perennial range grasses, sage brush and scattered pinyon pine trees, not suitable for mine timber.

The climate is arid; average annual precipitation is 250 mm to 375 mm. The annual lake evaporation rate is 1,372 mm. Summer temperatures exceed 32° C, while winter temperatures are near or below freezing. Winter snowfall is not uncommon, but not severe enough to mandate the seasonal operation of a mine.

LAND TENURE

GWM's mining properties consists of six groups of approximately 896 unpatented lode mining claims on lands administered by the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service ("USFS"). The claims are in good standing with all Federal, State and County requirements. The Project Area is located in the northwest portion of the Black Mountain Claim Group. (Refer to Figure No. 11).

HISTORY& PRODUCTION

The production history of the district has been extensively discussed in a prior report (Cohan, 2011). The earliest production in the district was halite (salt) in 1867 from evaporite deposits in Teel's Marsh. The halite was employed in a chlorination process to recover silver from refractory ores mined at the nearby Candelaria Mining District and on the Comstock Lode at Virginia City, in Storey County, Nevada. Halite production was superseded by borax production from the same deposit from 1872 until 1892, when the more desirable borax deposits were discovered in San Bernardino County, California. The town of Marietta was probably established at this time. Marietta had a post office at least until 1934, based upon evidence found at the A. A. Bass cabin in the 1980's.

The first "hard rock" mining began in the Black Mountain District in 1893 at the Endowment Mine. This mine is stated to have produced $1.5 million worth of silver until the early 20th century (Lincoln, 1923). The district is stated to have produced 12,584 tonnes of ore containing 199 kilograms ("kg") of gold, 3,791 kg of silver, 810 tonnes of copper and 271 tonnes of lead (Lincoln, 1923). The Moho Mine, located 7 km east northeast of Marietta is stated to have produced approximately 146 kg of gold in the early 20th century

The district was actively explored for tungsten during the 1940's and 1950's and for uranium in the 1950's. A number of small tungsten deposits were discovered, including the Pine Crow and Defender Mines, located in the northeast portion of the Black Mountain Group.

Copper prospecting was active from 1900 until shortly after World War I, when the price dropped dramatically. Numerous small showings of high grade oxidized ore were prospected in the central and western part of the Black Mountain Group and on the patented Excelsior claims in the Huntoon Mining District, 6.5 km west of the Black Mountain Group. No production was recorded although it is likely that some high grade ore may have been shipped to a smelter near Yerington, Nevada. Copper prospecting was renewed in the 1970's, when prices had increased significantly, as evidenced by the bulldozer excavations on some of the high grade outcrops on the Black Mountain Group and at the Huntoon (Excelsior) Mine. The Santa Fe District, located 8 km east of the village of Luning and 40 km northeast of the Project Area, produced approximately 39,909 tonnes of copper and 165 kg of gold from oxide copper deposits before and during World War I. The deposits consisted of veins and low dipping reefs of oxide copper ore in calcareous sediments.

The Huntoon Mine was active in the post-World War I years. The property consists of seven patented mining claims. The mine consists of numerous adits and an unknown amount underground workings. Surface samples contained moderate to high grade oxide copper values and moderate silver values.

Ike Williams of Mina, Nevada and Dan Brackett of Marietta, located claims covering the Bass Mine in 1974. The claims were known as the Ming Toy group. In 1980, John Buffa, a professional geologist of the author's acquaintance was engaged to perform a geologic assessment of the property. Buffa mapped the surface and underground workings and collected 31 samples for analysis of their precious metals content. He did not have the samples analyzed for uranium, however. He concluded that there were five quartz bearing veins striking northwest and nearly at right angles to a major southwest striking fault. The veins are all hosted in quartz monzonite and average a little over 30 cm in width with mineralized selvages that range from 30 cm to 183 cm in width. The principal metal is silver; the silver; the gold ratio averages 60-100:1. As is typical with precious metals veins, the ore grade is quite variable over short distances, ranging from over 292 grams/tonne to less than 69 grams per tonne in silver. The ore grade seems to increase with vein thickness. A copy of his report dated July 12, 1980 is contained in the files of Great Western and has been reviewed by WT Cohan. The Ming Toy claims were relocated as the IWMM claims in 1981 and the Ike Williams Mining and Milling Company was organized under the laws of the State of Nevada in that same year. The claims were allowed to lapse in 1991 and the Ike Williams Mining and Milling Company became dormant.

Emmett O'Connell became interested in the area in early 2006 and retained the author to organize the re-staking of the original 11 IWMM claims (now named the IWM claims). Great Western Mining corporation, PLC was incorporated and a comprehensive program of claim staking, prospecting and sampling has continued to this day. Preliminary metallurgical testing has been conducted on samples of the precious metals/uranium ores and oxide copper ores. The results have been encouraging.

Recent activity by others in the area consists of the efforts to exploit potentially lithium bearing brines and has prompted the staking of claims in the Teel's Marsh area. Danjin Resources, a Canadian company, has recently acquired extensive ground water permits in the Teel's Marsh area near Marietta and is proposing to extract lithium from subsurface brines.

GEOLOGY

The local and regional geology has been described in great detail by D. G. Strachan (Strachan, 2012& 2014). His reports are available on GWM's website and the results of his work will be briefly discussed in this report. The author recommends that readers avail themselves of his reports because of their finely prepared maps and cross sections and illustrations.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Project is located within the Walker Lane structural province. The Walker Lane is a developing tectonic intraplate boundary, 700 km long and 120 km wide and has been subdivided into three provinces, North, Central and South. The project is located in the Walker Lake Domain of the Central province. There, northwest-striking dextral faults accommodate northwest translation of crustal blocks. Other structural features consist of five regional-scale, pre Tertiary age, crustal fragments ("allocthons"). They are, in ascending ore age (oldest to youngest):

> The early Mississippian Roberts Mountain allochthon, consisting of Cambrian – Devonian sediments thrust above early Mississippian rocks which, include erosional remnants of silicified and auriferous limestones on the allocthon's upper surfaces.
>
> The early Triassic Golconda allochthon, consisting Mississippian to Permian marine sediments and mafic submarine volcanics, with an early Triassic serpentinitic mélange of the same lithologies as its structural base.
>
> The late Jurassic Sonoman block, consisting of Mississippian to Permian rocks placed against the Golconda allochthon.
>
> The Luning allochthon, consisting of late Paleozoic to Cretaceous rocks placed against the Sonoman allochthon.
>
> The Pamlico allochthon, consisting of late Paleozoic to Cretaceous rocks placed above and against rocks of the Luning allochthon.

Rocks in each allochthon were deformed before, during and after the creation of each allochthon. Regional pre-Tertiary sediments consist of cherts, pellitic slates, thin-bedded organic limestones and submarine basalts in the Roberts Mountain allochthon; cherts, pelites, turbidites, mafic submarine volcanics and serpentinite mélange of the Golconda allochthon; lavas, volcanic breccias, intrusions and Mina Formation mafic volcanoclastic sediments of the Sonoman block and successively younger late Paleozoic to Cretaceous sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Luning and Pamlico allochthons.

Felsic to mafic stocks and small plutons were emplaced in the central Walker Lane during late Jurassic, Cretaceous and Early Tertiary time. Some of these intrusives are associated with economic copper deposits, such as the Hall mine near Tonopah, Anaconda's copper mine at Yerington and, the McArthur oxide copper mine near Yerington.

Oligocene to Pliocene intermediate to silicic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks overlay the Paleozoic-Mesozoic terranes and allochthons. All of these pre-Tertiary and Tertiary units have been deformed by numerous continental, regional and district scale faults of the Walker Lane fault system (Wesnousky, 2005 and Strachan, 2012). The regional Walker Lane structural network is the host for numerous base and precious metal deposits.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The district lithologies are described by Strachan (2014) and consist of the following (refer to Figure No. 5):

Sedimentary Rocks

Ordivician Palmetto Formation,(Op)

This is the oldest unit mapped in the Marietta District and consists of bedded cherts and sparse fine-grained quartzite. The unit is intruded by Tertiary rhyolite and is discomformably overlain by the Candalaria Formation.

Permian Mina Formation (Pm)

The Mina formation consists of interbedded volcanogenic sediments, chert and igneous breccia with local intrusions of mafic porphyry. The sedimentary units are thick-bedded, massive and plane-laminated pyroxene-plagioclase with clasts of diorite porphyry, thin-bedded feldspathic turbidite, red mudstone, pebbly volcanogenic sandstone with mud clasts and porphyry fragments, and chert. The igneous breccias are sedimentary in form with clasts of mafic porphyry, scoria and minor mud clasts.

The Mina Formation outcrops in bold, wide bands on the southwest side of Teel's Marsh and west-southwest into the hills, where it hosts the Last and O&K copper-silver prospects (Strachan (2014) Figure No. 1a) and further west, where it hosts GWM's T4 Oxide Copper prospect, (Strachan (2012) Figure Nos 2a and 2b). Several large outcrops appear beneath Tertiary andesite breccia for 8 km south of the M2 Project before being overlain by Tertiary volcanics.

Permian Mina(?) Formation (Pmv)

The Mina(?) Formation consists of interbedded volcanogenic sediments, volcanic breccia and abundant mafic porphyry intrusions. It is predominantly mudstone, contains no chert, but contains and abundance of "primary igneous rock", but otherwise resembles the underlying Mina Formation. The sedimentary rocks are primarily mudstone, thin-bedded feldspathic turbidite and minor medium-bedded pyroxene-rich volcanogenic sandstone. The unit overlies the Mina Formation and outcrops 5 km south of the M2 Project (Strachan (2014) Figure No. 2b).

Triassic Candalaria Formation (TRc)

The Candalaria Formation consists of light brown, pale olive brown , dusky brown, yellow brown and greenish grey colored micaceous, thin-bedded siltstone to very fine grained sandstone. Conspicuous cleavage is both parallel to and cross cutting the bedding. Grey chert laminae are sometimes present. It principally outcrops 89.5 km southeast of M2 at the old mining camp of Candalaria, where it hosted large moderate grade silver deposits. Its disconformable contact with the underlying Palmetto formation is identified by the color changing to black. The Candalaria formation outcrops in Jack's Canyon, 16 km southeast of M2.

Jura-Cretaceous Dunlop Formation (KJd)

The Dunlop Formation unconformably overlies the Mina Formation and consists of quartz sandstone, quartz-chert-feldspar sandstone, and upwards-increasing volcanic and cherty clast wacke breccias, sandstone and red mudstone. It is equivalent in age to partially older than the Whiskey Flat Granite and the diorite that hosts the oxide copper at M2. The Dunlop

Formation also hosts some of the oxide copper deposits at M2. The Dunlop Formation is exposed over much of Bass Mountain north of the Mina Formation outcrops at the Last and O&K copper prospects.

Volcanic Rocks

Tertiary–Cretaceous-Jurassic Rhyolite (TKJr)

Massive and locally flow-banded rhyolite porphyry, with quartz and feldspar phenocrysts in an aphanitic groundmass, occurs at several locations in the Marietta District. In some cases the rocks may be intrusive and the age may range from Tertiary to Jurassic. A relatively small outcrop occurs south of M2 Project. Stewart (1984) has mapped several large outcrops 6.4 km south of M2 as intrusive bodies.

Tertiary Metallic City Tuff (Tt2d)

Ash flow tuff, dark grey, in lower part and light grey in upper part, with 14% plagioclase, 3% sanidine, 4% quartz, 3% biotite and 2% rock fragments. Forms cliffs and is 22 to 24 my old. Forms the upper thrust plate over the Palmetto Formation.

Tertiary Ash flow Tuff (Tt3z)

Very pale orange to grey, crystal-poor with minor quartz and biotite. Forms slopes and is overlain by Tuff of East Side Mine and overlies the Metallic City Tuff.

Tertiary Tuff of Eastside Mine

Unwelded to slightly welded, pale orange to pale yellowish brown tuff with 6%plagioclase, 4% sanidine, 3% quartz, and 5% lithic fragments. Forms slopes, overlies the Ash flow Tuff and is overlain by the Candalaria Junction Tuff.

Tertiary Andesite Breccia lahar (Tt3b)

Andesite breccia lahar, composed of slightly rounded fragments of mafic lava, up to 1 meter in diameter, and volcanic sand.

Tertiary Candalaria Junction Tuff (Tt5)

Pale red to greyish red ash flow tuff with 4% sanidine, and 6% quartz. Pumice is common. Forms cliffs and is overlain by Andesite Breccia lahar (Tabx) and overlies Tuff of the Eastside Mine.

Tertiary Breccia (Tt5bx)

Composed of fragments of the Candalaria Junction Tuff up to several meters in diameter. The unit is in faulted contact with underlying pre-Tertiary rocks and is overlain the Metallic City Tuff and Ash flow Tuff (Tt3z). The unit appears to be older than the Andesite Breccia lahar (Tabx) and may be a tectonic breccia.

Tertiary Andesite Breccia lahar (Tabx)

Forms much of the cap rock south of Bass Mountain, on the east side of Huntoon Valley and in a zone 3 km wide and 8 km long at the northeast end of Huntoon Valley.

Tertiary Andesite Flows (Ta)

Andesite flow rocks overlie the Andesite Breccia lahar and are extensive south of GWM's T4 Prospect and west of Huntoon Valley. Large outcrops of this unit are preserved as erosional remnants throughout the high ridges of Jura-Cretaceous sediments and intrusive rocks on Bass Mountain for over 10 km.

Tertiary Tuff of Jack Spring (Ttjs)

The unit is a crystal-rich ash flow tuff, with abundant sanidine and biotite. A dark vitrophere commonly occurs at the base of the unit. All outcrops of this unit are far south of GWM's M2 Project.

Tertiary Welded Tuff (Tw)

Forms cliffs and overlies the Dunlop Formation closely southeast of GWM's M2 Project. There, the unit is overlain by tertiary basalt flows.

Tertiary Basalt flows (Tb)

Basalt flows cap many hills and slopes in the Marietta District, often occurring as large, tectonically tilted erosional remnants.

Intrusive rocks

Jurassic-Cretaceous Granite of Whiskey Flat (KJwf, Kbafg)

Light to pinkish grey, medium to coarse-grained porphyritic biotite granite that weathers to coarse sandy grus. The mineral composition averages 26% anhedral quartz,, 31% subhedral orthoclase, 37% subhedral plagioclase, 3% subhedral biotite and lesser hornblende. Accessory minerals include magnetite, sphene, apatite and zircon in concentrations up to 3%. The biotite is locally chloritized.

The granite is exposed over an extensive area northwest of Teel's Marsh, in the hills northwest of Little Huntoon Valley and forms a 2-km-long dome at the northern end oh Huntoon Valley. Granite of Whiskey Flat was encountered in GWM's bore holes drilled in 2014 and in outcrops at the M2 Project.

Jurassic-Cretaceous Granite of Silver Moon (KJsm)

A medium to coarse-grained, leucocratic granite with 30% quartz, 36% orthoclase, 31% plagioclase and 3% mafic minerals. The Silver Moon Granite forms cliffs and steep slopes, having over 600 meters of vertical relief along 5 km of the west side of Teel's Marsh.

Jurassic-Cretaceous Granodiorite of Huntoon Valley (KJhv)

Light grey to grey, the Huntoon Valley Granodiorite is exposed 1.6 km west of the M2 Project.

Cretaceous Diorite of M2 (Kd or Kdm2)

Dark grey to black, aphanitic to porphyritic, fine to coarse-grained, hornblende-pyroxene diorite, occurs in outcrops and drill holes at the M2 Project. Oxide copper-mineralization occurs at its contact with the overlying Dunlop Formation. The M2 Diorite forms bold outcrops just north of GWM's drill hole number M2-001. It is the principal host rock for oxide copper mineralization at the M2 Project.

Local Structure

Compressive structures, including folds, thrust faults and tectonic breccias have been mapped within Speed's (1984) five regionally allocthonous plates as described by Strachan (2013). Extensional and compressional transverse, low and high angle-faults have affected all of the local lithologic units beginning in the late Mesozoic Era and throughout the Cenozoic Era and continues to the present. (Strachan, 2013).

Local Alteration

Hydrothermal alteration in the Marietta District has been described by Ming-Ho Du (2010) resulting from his interpretation of high altitude ASTER imagery and published in Ludwig's (2011) report (refer to Figure No. 11). Strachan (2012) discusses his observations of alteration at the M2 Project, the T4 Prospect, the East side Mine, and the M1, M5, M6 and M7 ASTER anomalies (see Ludwig, 2011 for the locations of these anomalies). The alteration consists of propyllitic, argillic, and silicic alteration of Mesozoic intrusives, volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks. Recrystallization, dissolution and/or silicification of limestones may be common in the subsurface at M2, as suggested by mapped outcrops, the final sampled intervals of drill hole M2-026. Magnetite alteration of the M2 Diorite varies from massive quartz-magnetite to magnetite stringers and stockworks in quartz-biotite alteration (Strachan, 2014).

Two extensive and parallel areas of intense silicification have been mapped by Strachan and are shown on Figure No. 5 (D G Strachan, 2014).

GEOLOGY OF THE M2 PROJECT

Strachan (2014) describes the project's geology in great detail (refer to Figure No. 5). His report is available of Great Western Mining Company's web site. It will be repeated here in lesser detail.

Rock Types

Jurassic Dunlop Formation (Jd)

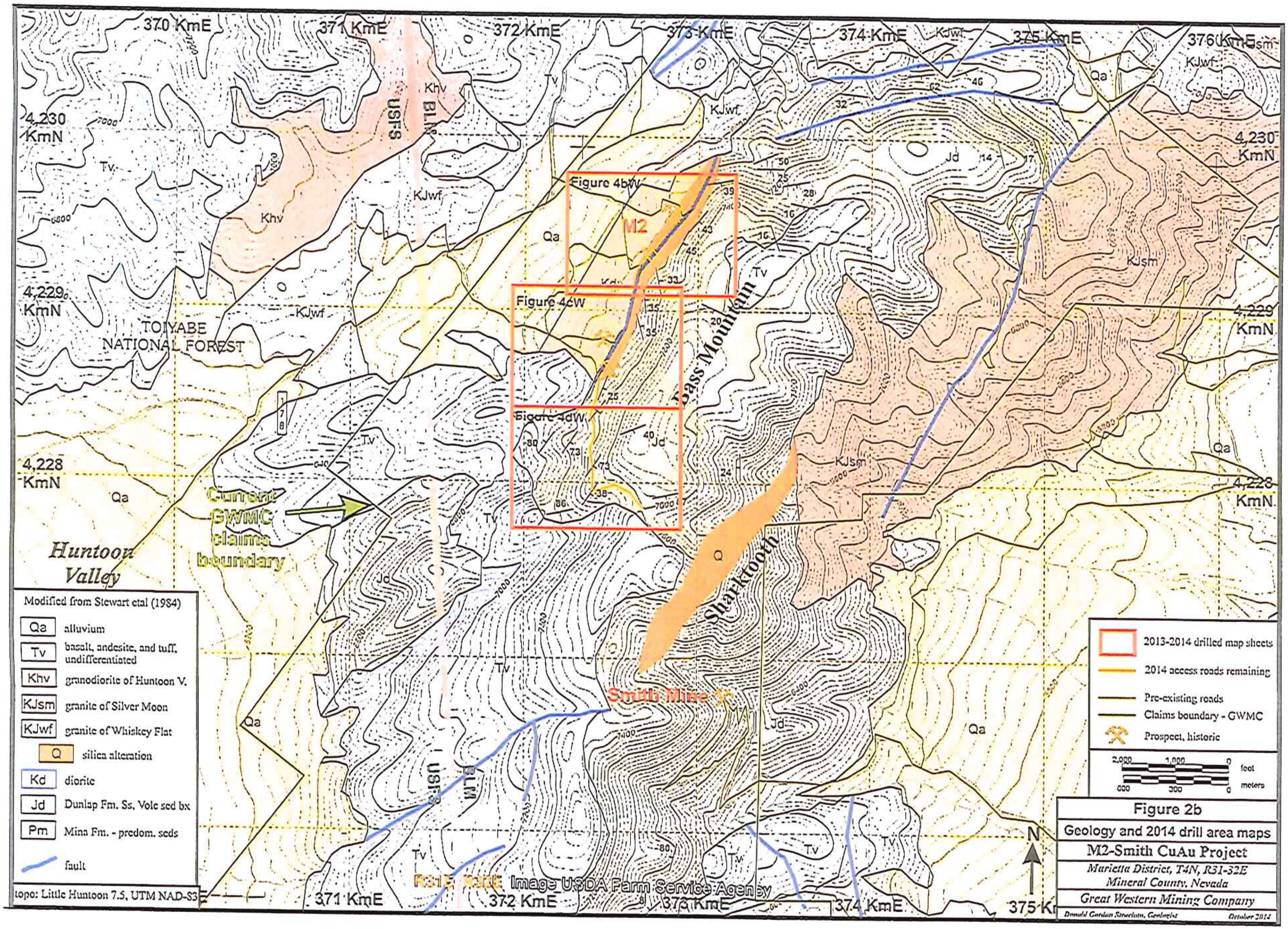
The Dunlop sediments are intruded by Jurassic-Cretaceous diorites (JKd) and later granodiorite (Kbfg) at M2. A large body of altered granodiorite, that overlies the Dunlop, has been interpreted as a talus breccia. The talus breccia and Mesozoic rocks are overlain by an eroded sequence of Tertiary andesite flows, basalt flows and volcanic breccias.

The Dunlop Formation comprises at least 303 meters of medium to thin-bedded sandstones, siltstones, shales and a basal sandy limestone which form the core of Bass Mountain in the vicinity of M2. On the western side of Bass Mountain, near M2, basal Dunlop thin quartz sandstones, interbedded with thin sandy limestones, grade upwards into medium to thick beds of arkosic sandstones, interbedded wit h thin siltstone and shale units, which, in turn, grade upwards into volcanic and sedimentary detritus.

The upper 150 meters of exposed Dunlop consists of thin to very thick, volcanic-rich conglomeratic sandstone wackes, siltstones, mudstones and volcanic breccias. The coarser volcanic breccias often contain white angular clasts in a dark grey matrix.

Jura-CretaceousM2 Diorite (Kd, KJd, Kdm2)

This diorite is the host for the majority of the oxide copper mineralization at M2. The unit is black, fine-grained, coarsely crystalline in the unaltered state, with variable concentrations of



D G STRACHAN (2014)

FIGURE No. 5

black amphiboles and euhedral white feldspar. Flow textures are discernable in a few outcrops at the north end of M2. Much of the diorite has been altered, however. Disseminated, stockworks and massive bodies of magnetite are characteristic in most of the outcrops. Hematite is not observed in abundance in outcrops, but is characteristic in approximately 25% of the diorite samples.

M2 Diorite intrudes the Dunlop formation and is, in turn, intruded by granite (KJwf, Kbqfg) under the lower western slopes of Bass Mountain. The granite is typical Sierra Nevada-type quartz-feldspar-biotite common throughout western Nevada.

Tertiary Granitic Talus (Tt-g)

Granite detritus, mixed with lesser amounts of altered diorite, has been encountered in drill holes above the diorite. It is believed that the contact with the underlying diorite is an unconformity. Two bore holes (M2-019 and M2-023) were collared in Tertiary volcanics, encountered the talus and continued into fresh diorite. A third bore hole, M2-0034, was collared in basalt talus and then encountered granitic talus. The hole was not advanced far enough to encounter the diorite.

The lens of granitic talus is at least 90 meters thick and clays, sericite and chlorite alteraton minerals are common. The talus appears to be younger than the youngest granite in the district and older than the Tertiary basalt breccia that has been interpreted by Stewart, et al (1984) as basalt talus. The granitic talus also appears to be older than the andesite (Tabx) breccia at the base of the Tertiary volcanics.

Tertiary volcanics (Tv)

Thin erosional remnants of tertiary volcanics are mapped on the west and southwest slopes of Bass Mountain, immediately southwest of M2w. These remnants consist of basal andesite breccia (Tabx), andesite flows (Ta), basalt flows (Tb) and basal talus and conglomerate (Tt-b). Clasts of Mesozoic sedimentary, intrusive and metamorphic rocks are often found in the basal andesite breccia and younger basalt talus.

Structure

Bedding and flow contacts

The axial trace of a large first-order syncline appears to strike northeasterly, parallel to the crest of Bass Mountain. Tight, smaller secondary folds, with nearly vertical axes also strike northeast along the mountain's crest. This latter folding, exposed along Shartooth Road, is probably older than the diorite intrusion.

Vague outcrop fabrics and Strachan's interpretation of drill hole alignments of contacts, alteration, bodies of hematite-limonite oxidation and copper values in the diorite seem to parallel the northeasterly strike and south easterly dip of the Dunlop-diorite contact. Thus, the diorite appears to have an internal structure similar to the contact between the two lithologies.

Flow contacts in the Tertiary volcanics are exposed on the south flank of Bass Mountain and dip moderately to the southwest.

Shears and Faults

The contact between the Dunlop formation and the younger, underlying diorite is sheared and apparently continues for 1,430 meters along strike along the northwestern side on Bass

Mountain. The attitude of this contact, based upon surface mapping and interpretation of subsurface data from drill holes suggests a strike of 30° north azimuth and a dip of 30° southeast.

According to Strachan (2014), the interpreted internal geometry of the diorite body indicates the mode of emplacement. Flow textures , lithologic variations, brecciation and abrupt alteration changes are visible in exposures. These internal features tend to conform to the orientation of the diorite's hanging wall contact with the overlying sediments. The intrusion appears to be the result of filling continuously enlarging planar voids by numerous pulses of diorite magma.

Fractures

Numerous parallel fracture sets have been mapped in the hanging wall Dunlop sediments. The fractures are mostly normal to the hanging wall contact and strike east to east-southeast.

Alteration

Hydrothermal Alteration of the Dunlop Formation

Quartz-biotite hornfels occurs near the contact with the underlying diorite. Biotite hornfels replaces mudstones and grey; finely recrystallized quartz replaces sandstone laminae and beds.

A pistachio-green quartz-epidote-chlorite hornfels crosscuts the metamorphosed sediments in the lower Dunlop. This secondary hornfels as a thin selvage, several centimeters wide along closely spaces, near-vertical, quartz-limonite filled fractures. The fractures strike northeasterly and are considered a secondary, retrograde propylitic event. The system extends upwards from the diorite into the lower Dunlop metasediments.

Lower Dunlop hornfels-altered metasediments near the Dunlop-diorite contact and within 150 meters of granite outcrops are crosscut by white to pink colored stockworks of quartz-feldspar veinlets at a number of locations for about 330 meters along strike beyond the north end of the drilled area and southeast for 1,150 meters along the western front of Bass Mountain, at elevations ranging from 2,160 to 2,195 meters (7,100 to 7,200 feet, msl), where massive outcrops of lower Dunlop sediments are similarly altered to hornfels. Sandy limestones, in the same area, are recrystallized and silicified.

The hornfels alteration of the lower Dunlop weakens upwards into argillic alteration with disseminated sericite above 2,255 meters (7,400 feet) elevation. These weakly altered beds form persistent, jagged northeast-striking outcrops along the top of Bass Mountain.

Hydrothermal Alteration of the Diorite

Biotite alteration of the diorite is represented by black, blocky exposures of quartz-biotite hornfels with a fine shredded texture and cut by epidote veinlets. Altered diorite is in contact with fresh granite 45 meters south of bore hole M2-014. Quartz-biotite and biotite alteration are in sharp contact with massive quartz-magnetite alteration in a road cut at 372,560E, 4,229,270N and also in a surface prospect cut at 372,430E, 4,228,715N.(UTM NAD83, ZONE 11 grid coordinates, in meters) Magnetite veins occur at both locations, as is visible copper and iron oxides. Masses of magnetite flooding occur throughout the diorite, both in outcrops and drill hole chip samples.

Propylitic Alteration of the diorite is expressed by chlorite- epidote disseminations in the groundmass and magnetite-epidote veinlet stockworks crosscutting an altered diorite matrix. At

372,776E, 4,229,594N, small white, apparently fresh feldspars appear to replace hornblende phenocrysts . Hematite-limonite stockworks, up to 3 cm wide occur in the same outcrop and appear to represent the last hydrothermal event within the diorite.

Hydrothermal Alteration of Granite

Exposures of granite and granodiorite are predominantly fresh or but weakly altered. At the north end of the M2 drilled area, from 372,721E, 4,229,712N to 372,791E, 4,229,694N, fresh granite is in intrusive contact with chlorite-epidote altered diorite and very close to magnetite-hematite altered diorite containing disseminated oxide copper mineralization.

Granite was intersected in the bore holes. Two holes, M2-003 and M2-023, were collared close to each other. The former bore hole was advanced to a depth of 79 meters (260 feet) at a dip of 80° and dip azimuth of 305°, while the latter was advanced to a depth of 305 meters (1000 feet) at a dip of 75° at a dip azimuth of 305°.M2-003 was collared at the peak of an IP anomaly, and passed through an initially 23 meters of fresh volcanics and abandoned after drilling an additional 56 meters of propylitic and weakly altered granite. No sulfides, copper minerals or granite talus were identified in the recovered chip samples. M2-023 was collared 11 meters northeast of M2-003 and passed through 11 meters of fresh volcanics and 82 meters of propylitic to argillic granite before passing through 183 meters of mineralized diorite at the interpreted depth of the same IP anomaly. The diorite was flooded with 70% quartz-biotite, 15% quartz-sericite-limonite and 15% magnetite. The magnetite is believed to occur as veinlets. No sulfides were observed. One interval, 21.3 meters (70 feet) thick, contained 0.19% copper, below the elevation of 1,932.3 meters (6,340 feet msl).

Two parallel zones of silicification have been mapped by Strachan (please refer to Figure No.). The first one is 1,480 meters and 140 meters wide at its widest point. This zone lies along lies along a northeast trending fault and is spatially related to the M2 deposit. The second silicified zone lies 1,835 meters southeast of M2 and is 1,620 meters long and 210 meters wide at its widest point. This alteration forms the locus of the Sharktooth target described by Strachan (D G Strachan, 2015).

Oxidation of the Deposit

All mineralized outcrops are oxidized and a review of the lithologic drill logs the drilling completed to date indicates that the oxidation persists with depth. The concentrations of the alteration and accessory minerals of quartz, epidote, chlorite, hematite, limonite, Cu oxides, pyrite, chalcopyrite and magnetite were estimated on each drill hole log. My examination of these logs found that hematite, limonite and magnetite were ubiquitous throughout the drilled sections, that pyrite increased with depth, but chalcopyrite was not observed in any of the drill hole samples. This includes the two deep vertical holes, M2-025 and M2-026, which are 421 meters (1,380 feet) and 386 meters (1,265 feet) deep, respectively. 1,265 and 1,380 feet, equivalent to 386 and 421 meters, respectively, that Strachan has employed, in part, to explore the Sharktooth target.

One of the newly completed holes, M2-034 (refer to Figure No. 2), disclosed 1.52 meters (5 feet) of copper grading 2.54% at the bottom and limonite and hematite mineralization throughout its total vertical length of 198 meters (650 feet). No primary copper sulfides, but minor pyrite, were observed. This suggests that the oxidation is, in greater part, of hydrothermal origin.

Also, Strachan (2012, 2013 & 2014) refers to the mineralization as being an Oxide Iron-Copper-Gold ("IOCG") deposit. Strachan (2015) states:

"The single stockpile on Portal Four's dump (location 150309.04, Figure 4aC-Loc) suggest that Kd diorite altered to quartz-biotite-magnetite assemblages with copper oxides does occur underground at M2 some distance east behind the outcrop, inferring similar mineralization to the M2 copper resource area."

Also, referring to the Sharktooth Ridge target, Strachan (2015) states in his Conclusions:

" Location of favorable geology for high-grade underground IOCG deposits

.M2 iron-oxide-copper –gold (IOCG) mineralization, alteration, structure, and lithologic characteristics continue west to east across the northern end of the M2 area and at steadily decreasing elevations (Figure 2b and Figure 7 B2B2). The two holes drilled to date at the upper end of the Sharktooth Road (M2-025 and M2-026, Figure 2b and Figure 7 KK) also testify to a steady eastern structural dip for the IOCG contact beneath Bass Mountain. The structural plane of the M2 IOCG contact must continue between the drill holes and the M2-north outcrop. Logical extension of this accumulated surface and drill geological data further southwest to the latitudes of the Smith Mine and along the full structural length of the Sharktooth Plume (Figures 07 AA2A2 and 07 B2B2), we must conclude the favorable geological environment for IOCG mineralization beneath Bass Mountain is almost 4.0 km long, over 1.0 km wide, and open to further southwest extension.

Confident upgrade and extension of M2 IOCG open pit resource

The current open pittable inferred copper resource at M2 (Strachan, 2014 November 20, page 30) may be upgraded to indicated or measured and then be extended south and east along the M2 IOCG contact as it dips under Bass Mountain. At some point, thickess of overlying Jd caprock will preclude further contemplation of open-pit mining in that direction. Fortunately, copper-gold grades and thicknesses in (sic) should gradually increase in the same direction, towards the higher grade underground target projected in blue beneath Sharktooth (Figures 2b and 07 A2A2, 07 KK, 07 PP, and 07 B2B2).

Finally, Strachan in an e-mail dated 18 May 2018, states: "evidence along with bright red specularitic hematite, of the continuing hydrothermal oxidation(excellent metallurgy) with depth. This latter comment refers to previously completed drill hole M2-026, which is located near the south end of the M2 deposit.

MINERALIZATION

The mineralization consists of a single deposit, known as the M2 deposit. The long axis of the deposit strikes southwesterly. The strike length (including less densely drilled area) is 1,220 meters (4,000 feet). Mineralization ranges from surface to a depth of 396 meters (1,220 feet). Please refer to Figure Nos. 3, 6 & 7 and Appendices I & J. A centrally located area, approximately 300 meters (1,000 feet) long has only been tested by only two drill holes. As such this area is considered an Exploration Target. The Dunlop-hosted mineralization is open to the north, east and south. The diorite-hosted mineralization is open in all directions. However deposit extensions to the east will be down deep and under deeper cover, thus less likely to be suitable for surface mining.

The lower 100 meters of Dunlop sandstones and mudstones display prograde quartz-biotite-hornfels alteration and are cut by quartz stockworks. Later retrograde quartz-epidote alteration along vertical and stockworks fractures, which commonly crosscut the earlier hornfels.

The underlying diorite is characterized by prograde quartz-biotite flooding, accompanied by magnetite stockworks, veinlets and disseminated within fracture selvages or flooding of retrograde sericite-chlorite-epidote or quartz-sericite-epidote . Both prograde and retrograde assemblages appear to be accompanied by primary hematite, Cu oxides and limonite, but no sulfide minerals. Much of the thicker oxide copper mineralization was deposited along structural zones within the diorite. These structural zones are parallel to the Dunlop-diorite contact zone, simulating strata-bound ore shoots.

The most intense mineralization occurs in the contact zone between the Dunlop sediments and the underlying diorite. This zone is highly sheared and brecciated and is up to 30 meters wide. The contact zone strikes 30° north and dips 30° southeast. The highest grade copper mineralization occurs within this contact zone.

Because the bulk of the subsurface information has been obtained from drill hole sample intervals of 1.5 meters, the minimum thickness estimate is 1.5 meters and thickness have been reckoned on 1.5 meter increments. The thickness of individual ore shoots ranges from 1.5 meters to more than 15 meters. Copper grades (at 0.05% Cu cut off) range from 0.05 % to greater than 1.5%. Gold grades range from less than 0.00001 grams per tonne to 0.00133 grams per tonne, but are generally less than 0.00050 grams/tonne. Likewise, silver values are low, ranging from 0.0002 grams/tonne to 0.0187 grams per tonne, but generally less than 0.0033 grams per tonne. Because of the low tenor of the precious metals, they have been excluded from the resource estimate.

DRILLING & SAMPLING

Drilling has been conducted in two campaigns; in 2013 and again in 2014. A total of 34 drill holes have been completed, aggregating 5,038 meters. A third campaign is currently in progress and the results from these newly completed holes have been provided to us and are incorporated in this resource estimate (refer to Figure No. 2). The minimum hole depth was 51.8 meters and the deepest hole was 420.6 meters. Drill inclinations ranges from vertical to 45° below horizontal. A third phase of exploration drilling, consisting of both reverse circulation rotary drilling and coring, is now in progress.

The drilling method has been reverse circulation rotary with compressed air employed has the bailing method. An auxiliary, high pressure compressor was employed in deep or wet holes were sample recovery was difficult. However sample recovery was lacking only in two zones in two holes and over all sample recovery was considered to be very good. Samples were collected on 1.5 meter intervals and were recovered by employing a cyclone dust collector mounted on the drill machine. The drilling contractor was O'Keefe Drilling of Missoula, Montana, USA, whose has over 30 years of experience in exploration drilling operations and is highly qualified. The samples were bagged at the site and transported to a secure .storage facility located at Marietta by GWM field personnel. The samples were collected and delivered to two different laboratories located in the area of Reno and Sparks, Nevada, USA, by laboratory personnel. All quality control/quality assurance programs, both in the field and in the laboratory, conformed to currently accepted practice. Please refer to Strachan 2013 and 2014 for detailed discussions of the QA/QC programs.

Chip samples were megascopically logged by trained and qualified field personnel under the supervision of D G Strachan, who is a Professional Geologist with over 30 years of experience and a Registered Member of SME. Visual estimates were made of the concentration of alteration and sulfide minerals and reported on graphic drill logs. Copies of the drill logs are contained in Appendix L.

No holes have been twinned. "Outlier" results have not been cut. Data, in the form of electronic copies of maps, cross sections, graphic drill logs and laboratory analytical reports were supplied by GWM and employed in this independent resource estimate. The analytical and drill hole location data, consisting of x, y, z coordinates, dip, direction and total depth, have been entered into Xcel work books. The electronic data base was then edited and checked against the input data.

The drill hole locations were determined by hand held Global Positioning Survey ("GPS") instruments. The coordinate system is UTM NAD83, Zone 11, in English units of feet. Collar elevations were estimated from USGS 7½' topographic quadrangle sheets. This map has been subsequently found to contain significant error and we have adjusted the elevations to conform to the current USGS Digital Elevation Model ("DEM") of the area. The dip and direction of inclined drill holes was determined by use of a Brunton compass. The location of prospects and mines were also determined by hand held GPS equipment. We consider the precision suitable for the purposes at hand. However, more accurate position surveys will be required for detailed planning purposes. The drill hole location and orientation data are found in Appendix A of this report.

WTC was provided with copies of all assay reports and certificates and geologic drilling logs as wells as Strachan's reports, maps and cross sections relating to the drilling programs.

A drilling program, consisting of both reverse circulation rotary drilling("RC") and coring commenced in May of 2018 and is currently in progress. Drilling at M2 consists of eight RC drill holes in the M2 area (holes number 33 through 40) and a cored drill hole (number 41) at the Sharktooth Ridge target. These new drill holes are shown on Figure No. 2.

An additional nine drill holes are planned at the T4 target (refer to Figure No. 2A). We have been provided with the results of one drill hole (No. 33) to date and the results have been incorporated into the current resource estimate.

RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Resource Modeling Method

The resources were estimated by the block modeling software RockWorks16, created by RockWare of Golden, Colorado.

The block modeling procedure restricted search directions to Strachan's interpretation of strike and dip, but allowed a vertical search distance of 7.6 meters (25 feet) vertically above and below a control data point (drill hole intercept). The search algorithm employed (Anisotropic Inverse Distance Squared) was strongly biased in the horizontal plane.

The block modeling parameters consisted of 15.24 meter (50 foot) square blocks ("voxels"), 1.52 meters (5 feet) thick. The block thicknesses are identical to the sampling interval of vertical holes, but thicker than the vertical component of intercepts in inclined holes. The block widths and lengths are equivalent to one ninth the average drill hole spacing of137 meters (450 feet). The axes of the model were rotated 30 degrees clockwise and tilted 30 degrees clockwise to conform to Strachan's structural interpretation. The search distances were limited to 122 meters (400 feet) horizontally and 7.62 meters (25 feet) vertically, relative to the rotated axes. The vertical search distance is equivalent to 5 blocks, equivalent to 50% of the closest vertical spacing between mineral horizons and 12% of the average vertical spacing between mineral horizons.. The horizontal search distance is equivalent to the ranges of spherical

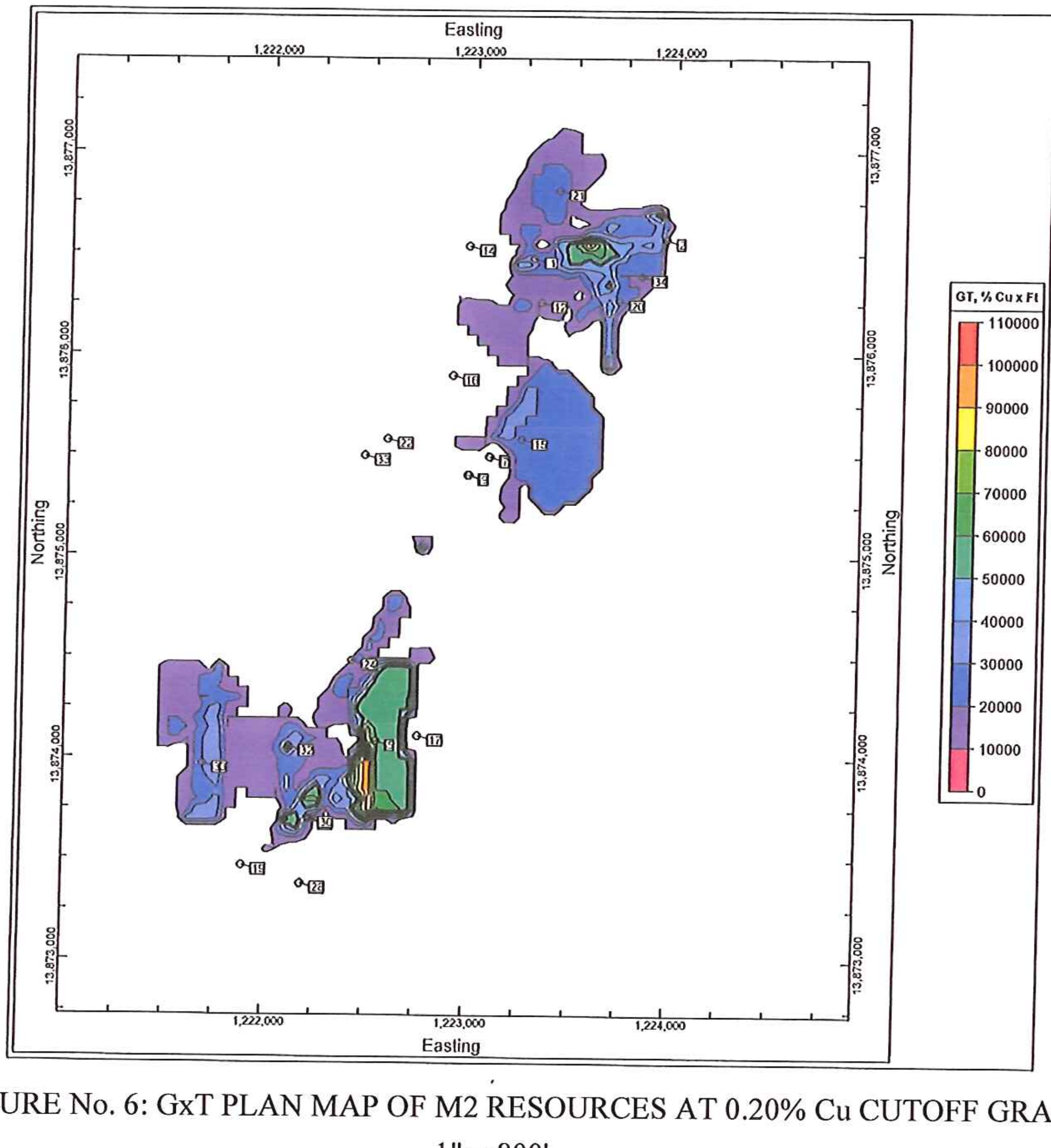


FIGURE No. 6: GxT PLAN MAP OF M2 RESOURCES AT 0.20% Cu CUTOFF GRADE

1" = 800'

(Coordinate grid is UTM NAD27 Zone 11, Feet Offset distances to NAD83 are x = -266.3 feet; y = +653.9 feet)

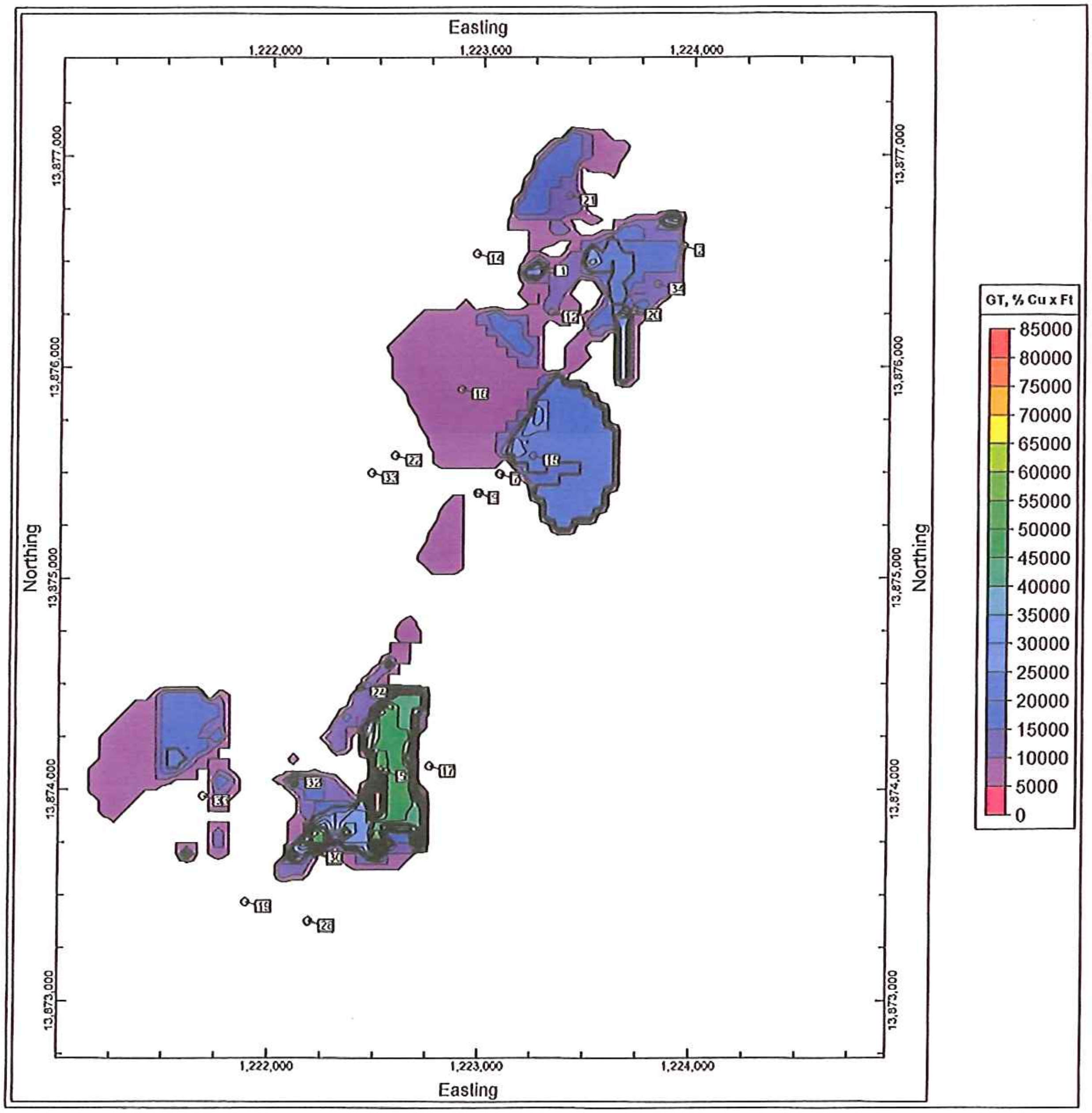


FIGURE No. 7: GxT PLAN MAP OF M2 RESOURCES AT 0.30% Cu CUTOFF GRADE

1" = 800'

(Coordinate grid is UTM NAD27, Zone 11, Feet. Offset distances to NAD83 are: x = -266.3 feet; y = +653.9 feet) variograms, constructed along the dip and strike directions and the four cardinal compass directions.

The system resolves sample intervals in inclined boreholes to their vertical components with respect to the X, Y and Z coordinate positions. The search algorithm weights block (voxel) values by the reciprocal of the squared value of the distance from a data point to the centroid of the particular block. This search algorithm is horizontally biased, relative to the plane of the dip. Cross sections of the resource model and modelling results and statistics are found in Appendices C and D of this report. Cross sections and a plan map showing the locations of the cross sections are contained in Appendix J.

Specific Gravity and Bulk Density

Apparent Specific Gravities ("ASG") were determined for Dunlop hornfels and altered diorite. The method employed was the Weight in Air/Weight in Water method, utilizing fragments from hand specimens of altered Dunlop hornfels and altered diorite. A total of 18 Dunlop specimens, consisting of three suites, and 28 diorite specimens, also consisting of three suites, were tested. The samples of both rock types were black, dense, highly silicified and very hard. Complete petrographic descriptions are contained in the appendix of this report.

The mean values were 2.83 for Dunlop hornfels and 2.65 for altered diorite. These values extrapolate to specific volumes of 11.87 cubic feet/short dry ton and 12.80 cubic feet/short dry ton, respectively. The specific volumes have been reduced by a factor if 5% to allow for discontinuities in the rock mass.

Table No. 1: Results of WTC ASG Testing

Rock Type	Suite No.	No. of Tests `	Mean ASG	Std. Deviation	Variance, %
Dunlop hornfels	1	8	2.83	0.16	5.6
	2	4	2.84	0.02	0.54
	3	6	2.83	0.04	1.49
Total		18	2.83	0.01	0.29
Altered diorite	1	8	2.66	0.04	1.42
	2	10	2.62	0.02	0.64
	3	10	2.62	0.02	0.84
Total		28	2.63	0.02	0.88

Stratigraphic Model

Because of the differing specific gravities of the two host rock units, it was necessary to create a stratigraphic model. RockWorks16 was employed, using the same block dimensions as the resource modeling. However, because of the limited amount of actual drilling relative to the project area , it was necessary to create "Image Holes" to provide more wide spread stratigraphic data and locate the Dunlop/diorite contact as previously mapped by Strachan. These Image Holes had no effect, whatsoever, on the mineralization model, as the holes contain only stratigraphic downhole data..

Cross sections and a map of the cross section locations are contained in the Appendix of this report. Actual drill holes have no alphabetical prefix, while Image holes have the prefixes of

A, B, G, L, T and V. The L series Image holes define the surface location of the Dunlop/diorite contact.

The resulting stratigraphic model was employed to estimate the resources contained in each host rock. The was accomplished by Boolean mathematics, multiplying stratigraphic models, expressed in cubic feet, of each host rock unit by the master grade model, again expressed in cubic feet. The results were adjusted to short dry tons by employing the appropriate specific gravities and unit conversion factors. Cross sections and a plan map showing the cross section locations are contained in Appendix I.

Cutoff Grade

Two cutoff grades were employed: 0.20% copper and 0.30% copper. The former is based upon the operating costs for an open pit mining - heap leaching - SX-EW operation scaled at 10,000 tons per day of ore mined and fed to process at 84% recovery and a forward price of $3.50 per pound of copper.. The latter cutoff grade is based upon a similar operation at a forward price of $3.94 per pound of copper. In both case, the stripping ratio was assumed to be 1.2:1

Table No. 2: Open Pit Mine Cutoff Grade Cost Parameters

Cost Center	Cost. $ / Short Dry Ton
Mining	5.91
Leaching	7.42
SX – EW	2.31
Reclamation	0.24
G & A	3.32
Total	19.20

A third cutoff grade was calculated to apply to mineralization which would be too deep for surface mining. It is assumed that such ore would be accessed by driving ramp from the pit bottom and be extracted by trackless room and pillar methods at a mining rate of 8,000 tonnes per day. Processing methods would be by acid heap leaching as in the case of surface mining. The resultant cutoff grade for the underground mining and heap leaching option is 0.50% total copper.

Estimate of Resources

Cutoff grades of 0.20% Cu and 0.30% Cu were employed in calculating the resources, as previously discussed. The majority of the copper resources, 92%, are contained in diorite; however, the resources hosted in the Dunlop hornfels are higher grade, 14%, at the cutoff grade of 0.20% Cu. However, at the cutoff grade of 0.30% Cu, 86% of the resources are hosted in diorite, but the grade of the Dunlop hosted resource is 6% lower than that of the resources hosted in the diorite.

No consideration has been given to the recovery of by product precious metals, as their grades are very low.

The resource qualifying distances employed in the block models were spherical radii from data points, in all cases being drill holes, of 46 meters (150 feet) for indicated resources and 183 meters (600 feet) for inferred resources. The qualifying distance for Indicated Resources conforms to 38% of the range of the logarithmic variogram of the drilling results, as previously discussed. The qualifying distances are considered to be appropriate for estimating Indicated and

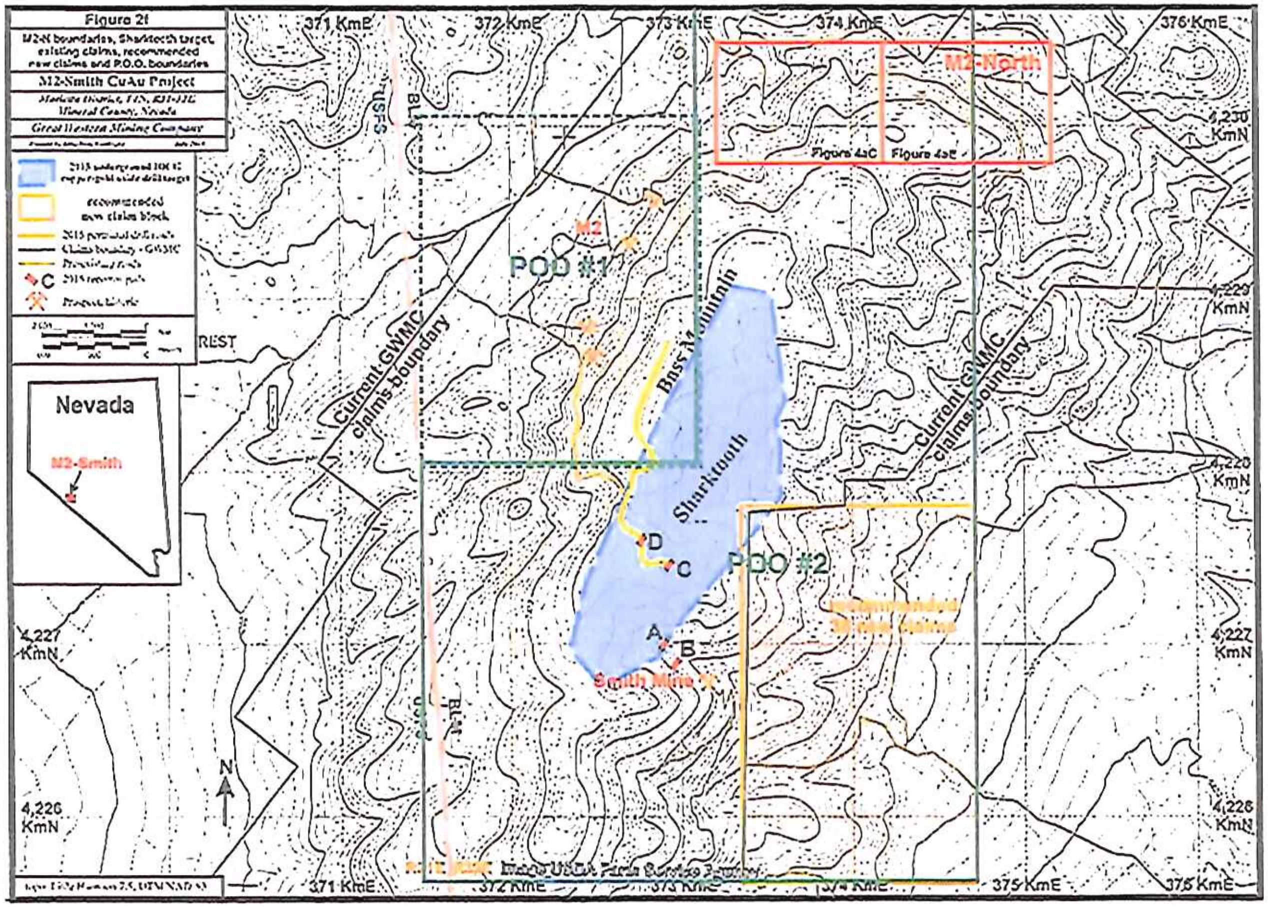


FIGURE No. 8 PLAN MAP OF SHARKTOOTH EXPLORATION TARGET
(D G STRACHAN, 2015)
(Target is shown in blue)

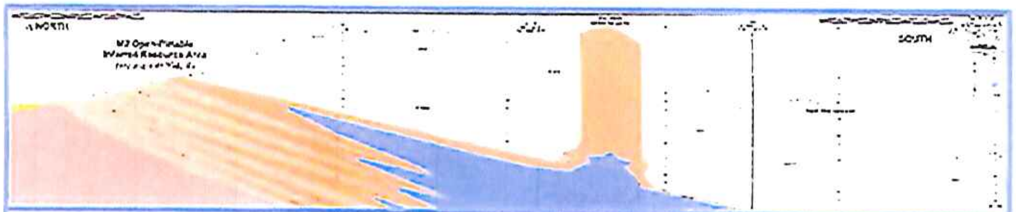


Figure 07 A2A2 - 2.3 miles (3.8 km.) North-South cross section through M2 Inferred Resource (see Figure 2b) and the Sharktooth Epithermal Plume (vertical orange), and across the projected high-grade IOCG mineralization (blue)

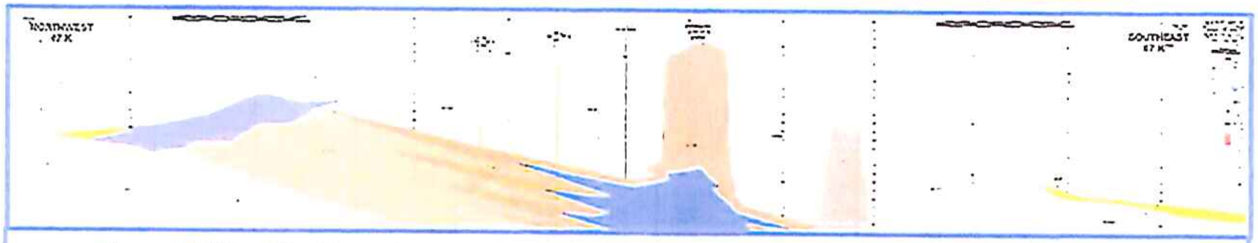


Figure 07 KK - 2.8 miles (4.5 km.) long, Northwest-Southeast cross section, through the Sharktooth Epithermal Plume (see Figure 2b), and across the high-grade IOCG mineralization (blue)

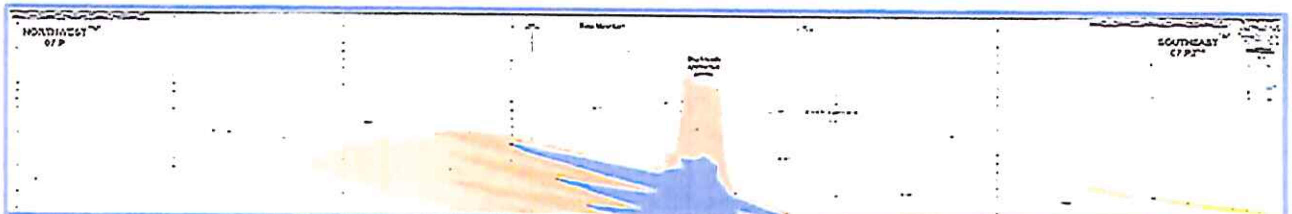


Figure 07 PP - 2.9 miles (4.7 km.) long, Northwest-Southeast cross section through the south exposure of the Sharktooth Epithermal Plume (see Figure 2b), and across the high-grade IOCG mineralization (blue)

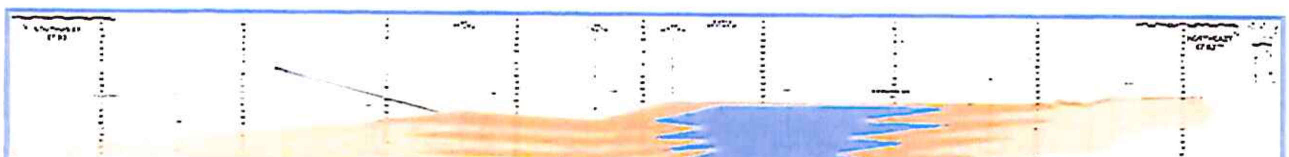


Figure 07 B2B2 - 3.9 miles (6.2 km.) Southwest-Northeast cross section along axis of Bass Mountain, offset 500 m. west of Sharktooth Epithermal Plume (Figure 2b), and through the high-grade IOCG mineralization (blue)

FIGURE No. 9

CROSS SECTIONS THROUGH SHARKTOOTH TARGET (D G STRACHAN 2015)
(Target area is shown in blue)

Inferred Resources. However, more closely spaced drilling will be required to qualify the results as Measured Resources. Sample compositing has not been applied.

The resource classifications employed in the Report are considered to be acceptable given the correlation of mineralized intercepts between drill holes and the correlation with Strachan's geologic interpretation. The reliability of sample data and assays also supports the resource classifications employed and our interpretation of the deposit characteristics

All calculations were performed in English units and the results converted to dry metric tons by dividing them by a factor of 1.1025 (equals 2205 pounds per dry metric tonne divided by 2000 pounds per short dry ton.). The unit weight factors employed were 11.87 cubic feet per short dry ton for Dunlop hornfels and 12.80 cubic feet per short dry ton. Both values have been reduced from their equivalent specific gravities by 5% to allow for discontinuities in the rock masses.

Since no core drilling has taken place and all drill hole samples consist of chip samples that were collected on 1.52 meter (5 foot) intervals, the existence of narrow, high grade zones is not known at this time. However, surface sampling at the T4 prospect in 2011, revealed mineralized thicknesses of 1.22 meters (4 feet) to greater than 1.52 meters (5 feet).

Table No. 3: WTC Estimate of M2 Mineral Resources

Cutoff Cutoff	Host Rock	Classification	Dry Tonnes Millions	Grade %Cu	Contained Cu 000's Tonnes
0.20	Dunlop	Indicated	0.09	0.59	0.53
	Dunlop	Inferred	0.07	0.59	0.41
0.20		Total	0.16	0.59	0.94
0.20	Diorite	Indicated	1.44	0.44	6.34
	Diorite	Inferred	2.68	0.44	11.79
0.20		Total	4.12	0.44	18.13
0.20	Total	Indicated	1.53	0.45	6.87
	Resource	Inferred	2.75	0.44	12.20
0.20		Total	4.28	0.45	19.07
0.30	Dunlop	Indicated	0.06	0.71	0.43
	Dunlop	Inferred	0.05	0.71	0.36
0.30		total	0.11	0.71	0.79
0.30	Diorite	Indicated	0.85	0.56	4.76
	Diorite	Inferred	1.66	0.56	9.30
0.30		Total	2.51	0.56	14.06
0.30	Total	Indicated	0.91	0.57	5.19
	Resource	Inferred	1.71	0.57	9.66
0.30		Total	2.62	0.57	14.85

No statistical or geostatistical evaluations, other than the construction of the variograms as previously discussed, have been performed on the drill hole data. However, based upon the good correlation of mineralization between the drill holes and our experience in resource estimation, We are confident in our estimated of Indicated Resources. The resources are local in nature and subject to economic and technical evaluation.

EXPLORATION TARGETS

The author of this report, W T Cohan, P.Eng., QP of Grand Junction, Colorado 81507, USA, has postulated that there are nine Exploration Targets on GWM's mining properties. The targets have been qualified by geophysical surveys available in the Public domain as well as those completed by GWM in 2010 and 2011(Ludwig, 20110 and Du and Ludwig 2011), surface sampling, favorable alteration, lithologic and structural conditions, exploration drilling completed in 2013 and 2014 by GWM and nearby mine workings. Three of the targets are favorable for silver mineralization, while the remaining six are favorable for copper mineralization. Most the targets are assumed to be surface mineable except for Sharktooth Ridge, which would be too deep and the deeper strata-bound targets(refer to Figure Nos. 4, 5, 8, 9, 10 & 11).

The mineral potential for copper targets was developed from exploration results at M2, where the finding rate was 3,505 tonnes per meter of strike length or 102,800 tonnes per hectare of mineralized ground (at a cutoff grade of 0.20% Cu). The finding rate for silver targets was developed from the history of the nearby Candalaria District, where 38.50 million tonnes of ore was produced from a tabular deposit 6,100 meters long and 760 meters wide. The resulting finding rate is 8.03 tonnes per square meter. The tenor of mineralization at both M2 and Candalaria were applied to the targets, as appropriate.

Drilling programs in the sparsely drilled area and elsewhere at the M2 deposit and at the T4 project are now in progress and also at the Sharktooth Ridge target.

Table No. 4: WTC Estimate of Exploration Targets

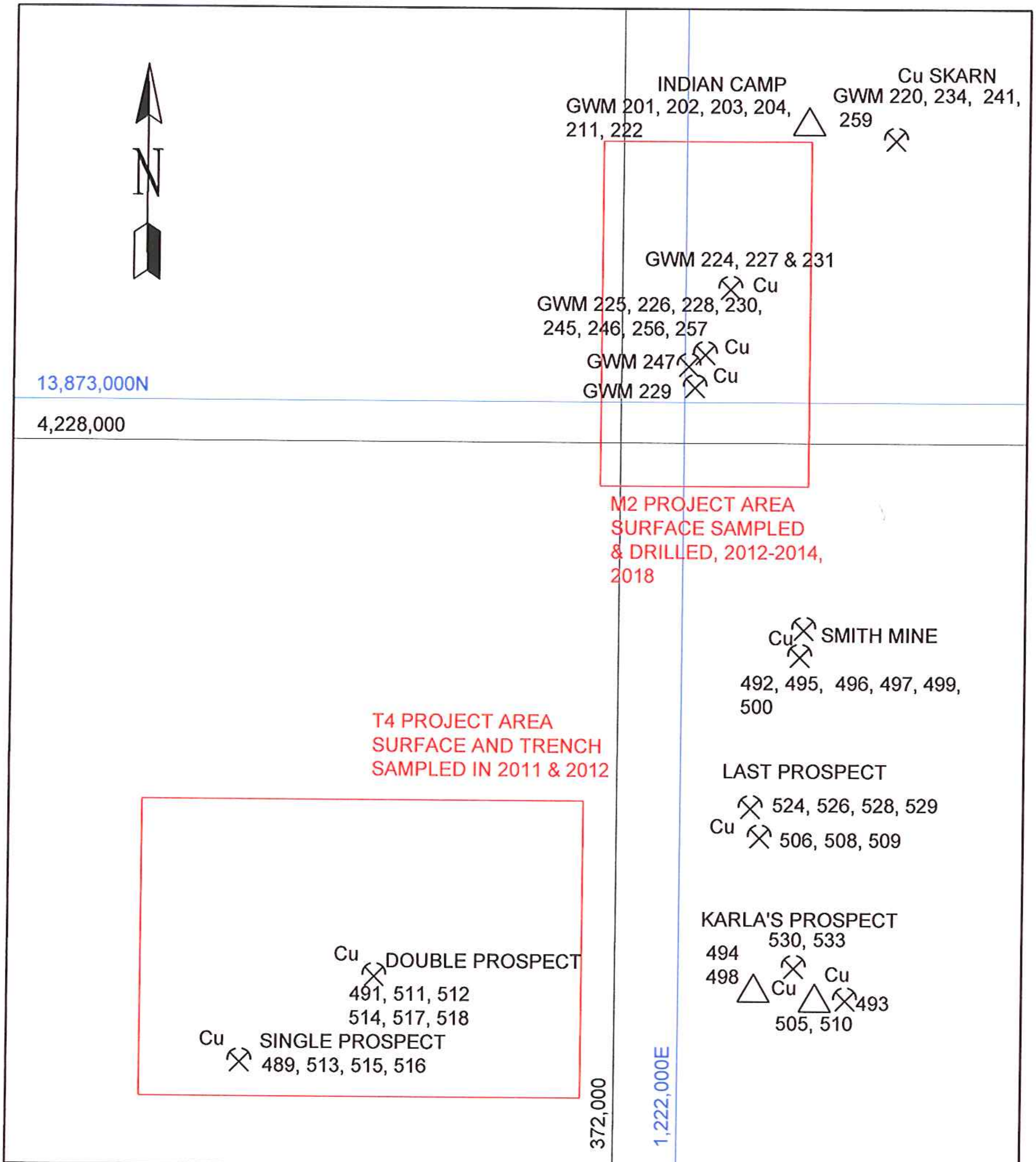
	Tonnes (Millions)		Grade	
Target	Min.	Max	Min.	Max.
1 Anomaly A1/M1	24	40	0.40	0.60 % Oxide Cu
2.Anomaly A3/M6	15	25	60	120 Grams/tonne Ag
3.Anomaly A5	0.4	0.5	60	120 Grams/tonne Ag
4. Anomaly A6/M7	13	20	60	120 Grams/tonne Ag
5.Anomaly A7	10	16	0.40	0.60 % Oxide Cu
6 Between M2 and T4	32.2	42.9	0.40	0.60 % Oxide Cu
7 M2 Area	10.0	17.0	0.40	0.60 % Oxide Cu
8 Sharktooth Ridge(1)	87.0	116.0	1.00	1.75 % Oxide Cu
9.T4 (Anomaly A4)	16	195	0.40	0.60 % Oxide Cu

(1). D G Strachan (August 2012)

Discussion of Exploration Targets

Anomaly A1/M1

A magnetic high, pervasive argillic alteration, extensive iron oxide alteration and localized strong silicification characterize a zone 5,000 meters long immediately southeast and along strike from the past producing Huntoon oxide copper mine. The area is considered



Coordinate System is UTM NAD27, Zone 11
Units are meters and US Survey Feet (blue)

LEGEND

GWM 229 ⚒ **MINE OR PROSPECT**

GWM 237A △ **SAMPLE LOCATION, SHOWING SAMPLE NUMBER**

1,222,000E **COORDINATE GRID UTM NAD83 FEET**

GREAT WESTERN MINING COMPANY	
M 2 PROJECT, MINERAL COUNTY NEVADA	
SURFACE SAMPLES AND PROSPECTS	
Prepared By: *WT COHAN & ASSOCIATES, INC.* Compiled By: W T Cohan Scale: 1:40,000 Revision No: 1 Date: June 18, 2018	DRAWING NO: FIGURE No. 10

permissive for oxide copper mineralization, similar to that at the Huntoon mine and at M2 Project. A success factor of 50% was applied to the finding rate. Refer to Figure No. 11.

Anomaly A3/M6

An area, 2,000 meters x 2,500 meters in dimension, in strongly jointed and altered volcanic rocks and Paleozoic sediments lies just south of the trace of the Golconda thrust fault. The area displays pervasive argillic alteration, jarosite and silification. The area displays a magnetic low, probably due to the destruction of magnetite. The area is considered permissive for Candalaria-type silver mineralization. A success factor of 50% was applied to the finding rate. Refer to Figure No. 11.

Anomaly A5

An area 200 meters x 500 meters consists of altered tertiary acid volcanics cut by ENE trending linears. Alteration consists of pervasive sericitic alteration, weak silification and iron oxides. The area is considered permissive for precious metals mineralization as veins, stockworks or disseminated deposits. A success factor of 50% was applied to the finding rate. Refer to Figure No. 4.

Anomaly A6/M7

A circular lineament associated with a magnetic low occurs adjacent and immediately south of the Golconda fault. The area is characterized by intense argillic and sericitic alteration, strong silification and iron oxides. The stratigraphy and structural settings are very similar to those at the nearby Candalaria District, which produced 38.5 million tonnes grading 61 grams per tonne of silver from an open pit-heap leaching operation between 1980 to the present time as well as high grade ore mine from narrow veins mined by underground methods in the late 19^{th} and early 20^{th} centuries. The anomalous area is contained within a circular feature that has a diameter of 1,800 meters. The area is considered very permissive for Candalaria-type silver mineralization. A success factor of 65% was applied to the finding rate. Refer to Figure No. 11.

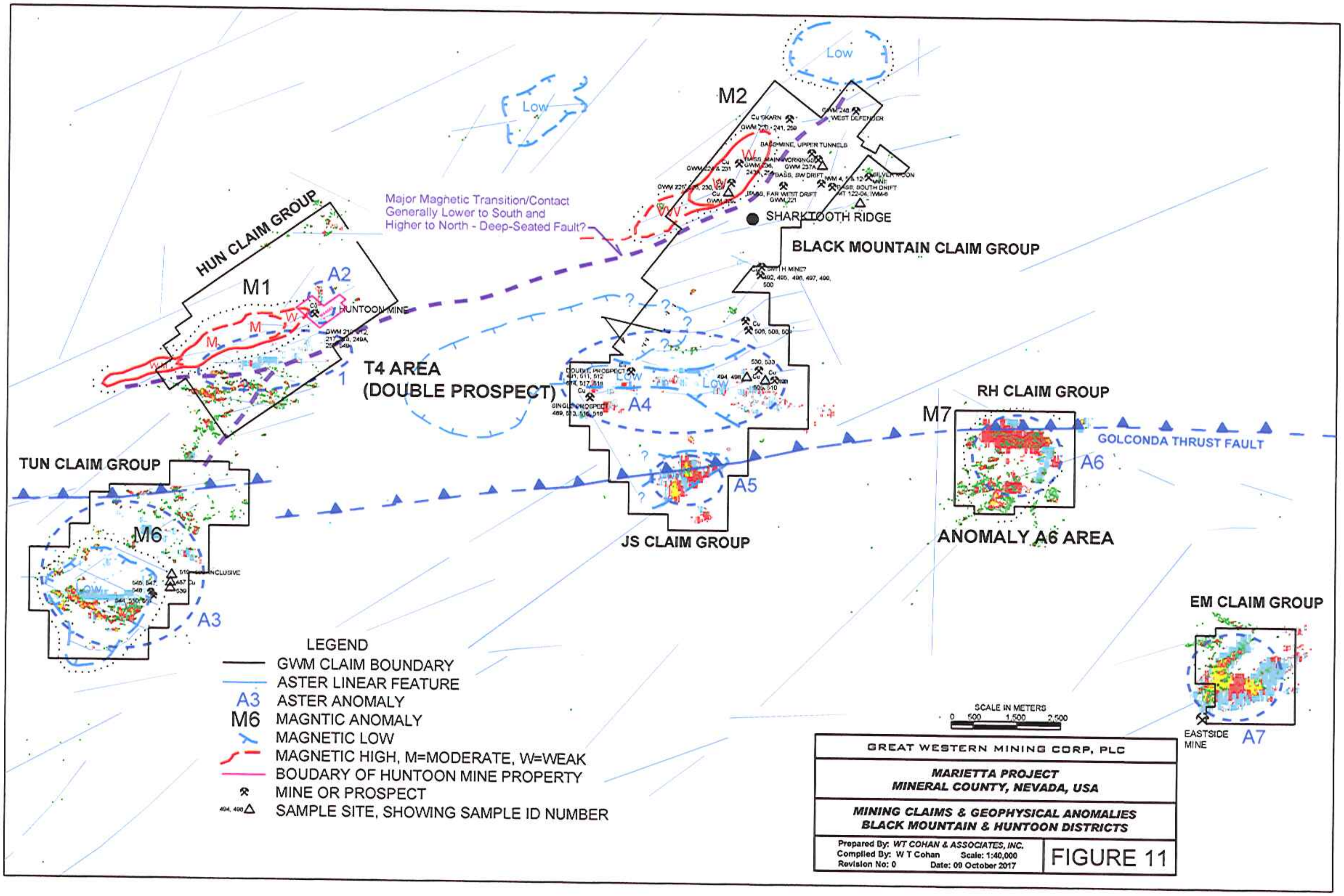
Anomaly A7

An area 1,000 meters long and 700 meters wide contains strong argillization and pervasive silicification iron oxide and oxide copper minerals. The area is adjacent to a circular feature, 2,000 to 2,500 meters in diameter, to the west. The anomalous area also includes the past producing Copper King underground mine, situated immediately west of GWM's property. The area is considered permissive for oxide copper mineralization. A success factor of 50% has been applied to the finding rate. Refer to figure No. 11.

M2 Area

The deposit contains a central area, 300 meters in length, which has only been tested by two drill holes. This area is given a high probability of containing additional resources. At a finding rate of 3,505 tonnes per meter we assume a probable target of 1 to 3 million tonnes, grading 0.40 to 0.60 percent total copper.

The area of M2 IP anomaly comprises 163 hectares. Deducting the drilled area, which comprises 33 hectares, the target area consists of 130 hectares. Assuming a 65% probability of success, this target would consist of 9 to 14 million tonners grading 0.40 to 0.60 percent total


HUN CLAIM GROUP
M1
A2
HUNTOON MINE
T4 AREA
(DOUBLE PROSPECT)
Major Magnetic Transition/Contact
Generally Lower to South and
Higher to North - Deep-Seated Fault?
M2
Low
SHARKTOOTH RIDGE
BLACK MOUNTAIN CLAIM GROUP
A4
JS CLAIM GROUP
A5
RH CLAIM GROUP
M7
A6
ANOMALY A6 AREA
GOLCONDA THRUST FAULT
TUN CLAIM GROUP
M6
A3
EM CLAIM GROUP
A7
EASTSIDE
MINE
LEGEND
GWM CLAIM BOUNDARY
ASTER LINEAR FEATURE
A3 ASTER ANOMALY
M6 MAGNTIC ANOMALY
MAGNETIC LOW
MAGNETIC HIGH, M=MODERATE, W=WEAK
BOUDARY OF HUNTOON MINE PROPERTY
MINE OR PROSPECT
SAMPLE SITE, SHOWING SAMPLE ID NUMBER
SCALE IN METERS
0 500 1,500 2,500
GREAT WESTERN MINING CORP, PLC
MARIETTA PROJECT
MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA, USA
MINING CLAIMS & GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES
BLACK MOUNTAIN & HUNTOON DISTRICTS
Prepared By: WT COHAN & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Compiled By: W T Cohan Scale: 1:40,000
Revision No: 0 Date: 09 October 2017
FIGURE 11

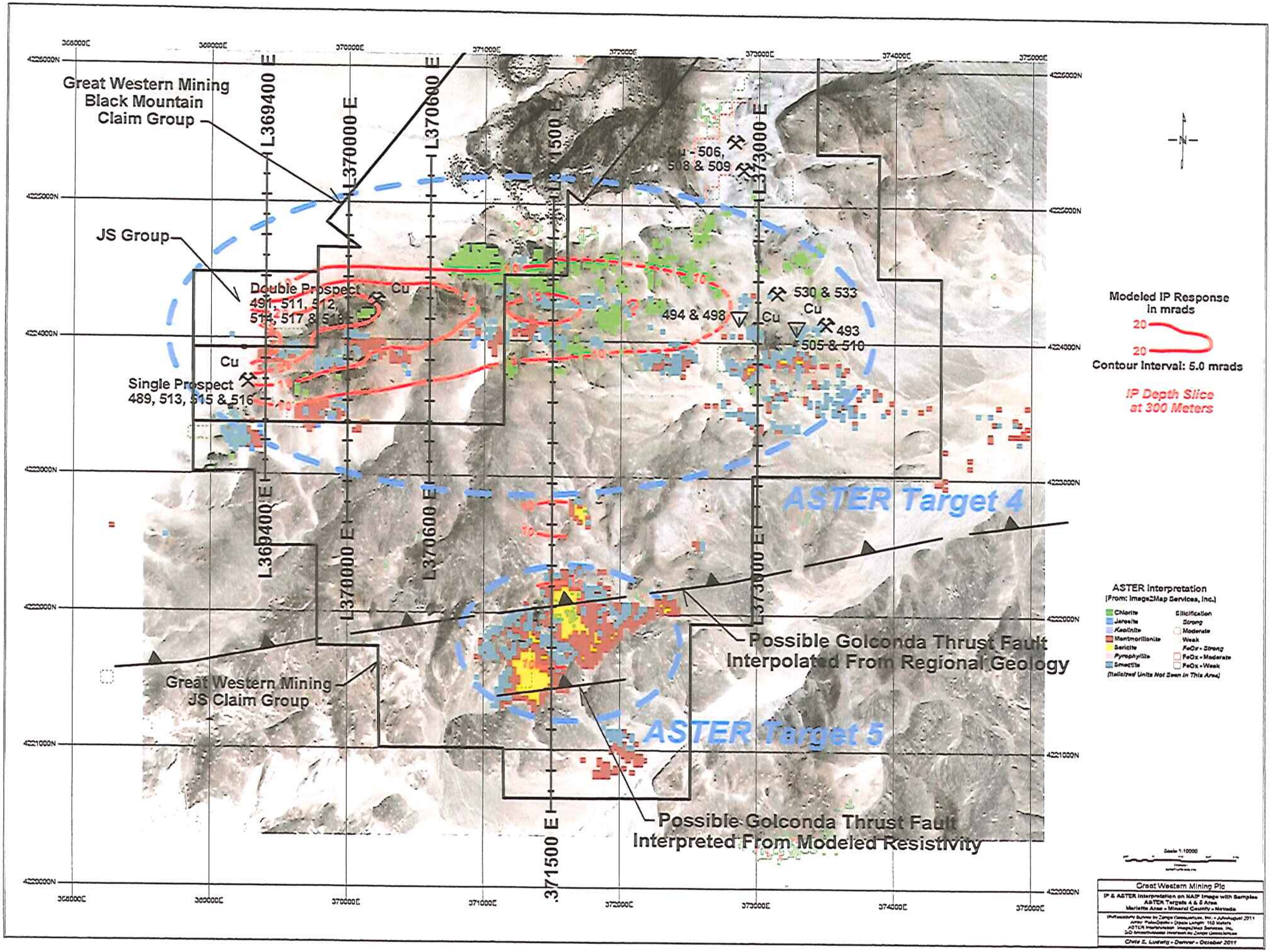


FIGURE No. 12 Great Western Mining, PLC IC & ASTER Interpretations on NAIP Image with Samples (Ludwig, 2011} copper. The total target potential for this area would comprise 10 to 17 million tonnes, grading 0.40 to 0.60 percent total copper (refer to Figure Nos. 2, 3, 4, 10 & 11).

Between M2S and T-4 Prospect

Prospect T4 lies 6,160 meters southwest, and along the geologic trend, from the M2 deposit. There are numerous exposures of high grade oxide copper mineralization in historic cuts and pits. The area was extensively mapped and samples in by GWM in 2012 (Strachan, 2012) and Geophysical surveys, consisting of seven north-south induced polarization ("IP") and ground magnetics traverse were also completed (Ludwig, 2011 and Zonge, 2011). Similar geophysical surveys were completed at M2N and M2S during the same campaign. The traverses consisted of 5 lines, 2,400 meters long, oriented N50E-S50W. the lines were spaced 600 meters apart. "*The data quality was excellent and the coverage appears to have provided effective penetration to down to at least 450 meters.*" (Ludwig, 2011). The distance between the two surveys is 910 meters and the distance between the IP anomalies is 2,000 meters. However Ludwig states that the IP anomaly at M2 is open to the south. Surface sampling has been completed at both T4 and M2 and the length of the un-sample trend between the two areas is 1,400 meters. Therefore I consider that there is a 35% possibility ("success factor") that an exploration target might exist between M2 and T4. This extrapolates to a target containing 32.2-42.9 million tonnes of mineralization, having a similar grade to that of the resources at M2, by employing the same finding rate (tonnes/meter of strike length) as was employed at M2 (refer to Figure Nos. 4 and 10).

Sharktooth Ridge

The exploration target at Sharktooth Ridge was extrapolated from geologic cross sections prepared by D. G. Strachan and his discussion of the Sharktooth Ridge Epithermal Plume and prospect presented in his July 10, 2015 report and personal communication with him on 14 May 2017 (refer to Figure Nos. 2, 5, 8 & 9).

Strachan (2015) describes the Sharktooth Epithermal Plume and exploration target as follows:

"*But the buried plane of the M2 IOCG contact also extends directly south and dips gently southeast away from the mapped surface outcrops for 2 kilometers underneath the elongate crest of Bass Mountain (Figure 07). Our ability to project the M2 IOCG contact this far beneath Bass Mountain is a direct result of our mapping in 2015 and previous years, but most importantly of the information gained from holes M2-025 and M2-026 drilled in 2014 at the current top and furthest extent of the Sharktooth Road. Several thousand feet of additions to the Sharktooth Road have been permitted but not yet constructed (Figure 2b).*

Our recent mapping also revealed the M2 IOCG mineralization and alteration weakens at the very northern extremes of M2-north (Figure 2b). The two high silver values (15308-09 and 150309-02, Table 1 and Figure 4aC) of 501 ppm Ag (about 16 opt Ag) and 983 ppm Ag (about 31 opt Ag) obtained along the northern extent of the M2 IOCG trace suggests higher silver values may occur along the M2 IOCG contact in zones peripheral to the higher grade copper core at Sharktooth and at the center of Bass Mountain."

Also please refer to Strachan's comments included in the section **SUITABLITY FOR HEAP LEACHING**, in this document and the drawings contained in the appendix.

It has been assumed that there would be a block of mineralization, in the thicker areas of the Sharktooth target, that would be of the grade and thickness that would support bulk underground mining methods. D G Strachan (2015) proposed a target ranging in mass from 87.0 to 116.0 tonnes at a grade of .0.87 to 1.00 percent total copper (D G Strachan, personnel communication, 14 May 2017).

T4 Target

This is the site of historic exploration cuts, trenches and shallow shafts where pervasive oxide copper mineralization is exposed over an area of 125 hectares. The area was mapped and extensively soil and rock chip sampled by GWM in 2010. D G Strachan (2012) assigns a target potential of 16.2 to 195 million tonnes grading 0.30 to 0.80% Cu. The geology and sampling program are thoroughly discussed by Strachan in his August 2012 report (refer to Figure Nos. 4 & 11).

MINING FACTORS

It is considered that open pit mining and underground mining methods would be employed to exploit the resources. Open pit mining extraction of 90% and dilution of 5% have assumed, based upon published industry data and my experience at open gold, uranium, tungsten and vanadium mines. This may not be the case in actual practice, however. Underground extraction of 85% and dilution of 15% have been assumed, based upon published industry data for the underground mining methods considered.

Open pit inter-ramp slopes are assumed to be 53° to 56°. My 55 years of experience in hard rock open pit uranium, vanadium and tungsten operations provides confidence that such pit slopes are tenable. However, engineering and geotechnical studies should be completed to verify this assumption.

METALLURGICAL FACTORS

My field experience indicates that the resources are oxidized. I have studied lithologic logs from both drilling programs. The concentrations of the alteration and accessory minerals of quartz, epidote, chlorite, hematite, limonite, Cu oxides, pyrite, chalcopyrite and magnetite were estimated on each drill hole log. My examination of these logs found that hematite, limonite and magnetite were ubiquitous throughout the drilled sections, that pyrite increased with depth, but chalcopyrite was not observed in any of the drill hole samples. This includes two vertical drill holes numbered M2-025 and M2-026 (refer to Figure Nos. 2 & 5). The holes are 386 meters (1,380 feet) and 386 meters (1,265 feet) deep, respectively. Strachan has employed the results of these two holes, in part, to define the Sharktooth exploration target. Strachan in his November 20, 2014 report identifies his resource estimates as "Inferred Oxide Copper resources, M2 Project, Marietta, Nevada". Recently completed drilling near the southern end of M2 confirms that oxidation continues at depth (D G Strachan memo, May 18, 2018) Therefore, it has been assumed that the copper contained in the resources can be recovered by acid heap leaching. Please refer to the previous topic **Oxidation of the Deposit**.

Nonetheless, additional testing of large volume samples, such as column leaching tests of bulk samples, will be necessary to confirm extractions and acid consumptions and optimize leaching parameters. Also, it is essential that sulfuric acid-soluble Cu determinations and $CaCO_3$ content determinations be completed on the remaining mineralized drill hole samples and mineralized samples from future drilling programs.

Two large volume sulfuric acid bottle roll leaching tests conducted on samples crushed to -1/4 inch size yielded extractions of greater that 90%. In addition, acid soluble copper determines from 47 surface samples yielded Cu extractions exceeding 95% of the total copper content. Calcium carbonate analyses of 15 of the same samples revealed that the $CaCO_3$ content to be less than 5% and generally less than 2%. Please refer to Cohan (2010), pages 16–18 and Appendix L of this document.

The high acid consumption is enigmatic, as $CaCO_3$ assays of numerous samples from the Huntoon mine were low, less than 2.5%, except at the Cu Skarn prospect, where the $CaCO_3$ content was 3.9%. As one kilogram of $CaCO_3$ will consume or neutralize one kilogram of sulfuric acid, theoretical acid consumption should have been 22.66 to 36.25 kilogram/tonne of ore fed to process. The much higher acid consumption is considered to be due to the very high acid strength (target pH of 1.5) employed in the experiments in order to minimize the leaching time required to achieve ultimate extraction. Strong acid will also break down and neutralize minerals containing alumina. In actual practice, lower strength acid would be employed. This should result in acid consumption, on the order of 10 to25 kg/tonne, however the leaching cycle would probably extend to 60 – 120 days. Notwithstanding, the results indicate that these two deposits would be candidates for heap leaching recovery of copper. Any byproduct uranium could be recovered by ion exchange before the solvent extraction and electro winning of the copper. Also, if justified, the acid leach tailings could be neutralized and subsequently leached with sodium cyanide to recover byproduct silver (and gold) values as dore' bullion, similar to what might be done in the treatment of precious metals-bearing uranium ores from the vicinity of the Bass Mine. Note that numerous oxide copper samples were assayed for acid soluble copper. All the extractions were greater than 90% and many exceed 95% extraction.

Table No. 5: Oxide Copper Ore Leaching Test Results

Sample	Calculated Head Grade, % Cu	Calculated Head Grade, % U_3O_8	Extraction,% Cu	Extraction,% U_3O_8	Acid Consumption kg/t
Huntoon Mine	9.72	0.013	90	94	159.50
Cu Skarn	5.66	ND	93	ND	187.14

Table No. 6: Summary of Acid Soluble Copper Assays

Grade Range % Total Cu	Parameter	Count	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
0.00 – 0.50%	% Total Cu	3	0.33	0.26	0.43
	% Extraction	3	94.0	92.3	96.6
0.51 – 1.00%	% Total Cu	8	0.74	0.57	0.98
	% Extraction	8	98.0	94.7	100.0
1.01 – 2.00%`	% Total Cu	13	1.34	1.05	1.58
	% Extraction	13	98.8	97.2	100.0
'> 2.00%	% Total Cu	25	5.71	1.88	13.30
	% Extraction	25	98.9	93.1	100.0
0.40 – 8.24	% $CaCO_3$	16	1.23	0.00	3.90

The detailed results are found in Appendix L.

The New York Canyon District, near Luning, Nevada produced 9 million pounds of copper from oxide copper deposits, (Jones, 1992) and there are significant remaining in-situ resources of oxide copper ore, estimated to be 16.10 million tonnes of indicated and inferred resources grading 0.56% Cu, defined by drilling completed in the 1960's and 1990's, Cowdery (1993).

These deposits are hosted in Paleozoic clastic sediments similar in lithology and age to those present at GWM's project and occur a depths ranging from near surface to at least 500 feet below the current surface, Cohan (1997). There is another nearby significant oxide copper deposit, the McArthur deposit located near Yerington, Nevada. These examples support the interpretation that the oxide copper mineralization is not necessarily a near surface phenomenon in the Walker Lane structural zone. New York Canyon is located 38 km northeast of GWM's project and the McArthur project is located 115 km northwest. All three oxide copper deposits as well as a number of large sulfide copper deposits, including Anaconda's Yerington and the Hall mine, near Tonopah, Nevada, are located within the Walker Lane.

Also, Strachan (2012, 2013 & 2014) refers to the mineralization as being an Oxide Iron-Copper-Gold ("IOCG") deposit. Strachan (2015) states:

"The single stockpile on Portal Four's dump (location 150309.04, Figure 4aC-Loc) suggest that Kd diorite altered to quartz-biotite-magnetite assemblages with copper oxides does occur underground at M2 some distance east behind the outcrop, inferring similar mineralization to the M2 copper resource area."

Also, referring to the Sharktooth Ridge target, Strachan (2015) states in his Conclusions:

" Location of favorable geology for high-grade underground IOCG deposits

.M2 iron-oxide-copper –gold (IOCG) mineralization, alteration, structure, and lithologic characteristics continue west to east across the northern end of the M2 area and at steadily decreasing elevations (Figure 2b and Figure 7 B2B2). The two holes drilled to date at the upper end of the Sharktooth Road (M2-025 and M2-026, Figure 2b and Figure 7 KK) also testify to a steady eastern structural dip for the IOCG contact beneath Bass Mountain. The structural plane of the M2 IOCG contact must continue between the drill holes and the M2-north outcrop. Logical extension of this accumulated surface and drill geological data further southwest to the latitudes of the Smith Mine and along the full structural length of the Sharktooth Plume (Figures 07 AA2A2 and 07 B2B2), we must conclude the favorable geological environment for IOCG mineralization beneath Bass Mountain is almost 4.0 km long, over 1.0 km wide, and open to further southwest extension.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

Any future operation must conform to all U.S. Federal and State environmental laws and regulations. Multi-element analyses of drill hole samples did not reveal the presence of harmful elements in toxic concentrations. During and at the end of leaching operations, spent heaps must be neutralized with lime to raise the pH of the heaps to 6 or greater and covered with inert soil. Radioactive tailings will have to be stabilized and/or disposed of at an approved facility. The project is located in a remote area and not adjacent to any sensitive surface resource area.

All of Great Western's mining properties are located on public lands administered by the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") and the United States Department of Agriculture, National Forest Service. Tenure is granted by the General Mining Law (43CFR 3800-3860 et seq.) Environmental regulations relating to surface disturbances are contained in Section 3809 of the same Code. The State of Nevada, through its Department of Environmental Protection, has primacy under a Memorandum of Understanding with the BLM. An operator must prepare a Plan of Operation ("Plan") and post bond to defray the cost of reclamation for any proposed activity that will result in more than 2 hectares of surface disturbance. The bond amount is set at the estimated actual cost of reclamation plus a 15% surcharge. No operations may begin until after the Plan has been approved and the reclamation bond has been accepted. An archeological examination is required as part of the preparation of the Plan. Any issues regarding uranium and other radioactive substances are controlled by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission ("NRC").

Other permits that are required (Nevada still being the lead agency in most cases) include:

(1) Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Study
(2) Water Pollution Control Permit (for processing)
(3) Water rights and well permits for process and potable water.
(4) Air Quality Permit to Construct
(5) Air Quality Permit to Operate (crushers and generator sets)
(6) Air Quality Prevention of Significant Deterioration ("PSD") Permit (mine and haul roads)
(7) Industrial Pond Permit (processing)
(8) Sanitary Sewer-Septic System Permit (Mineral County Health Department)
(9) Mineral County zoning approvals (that area of Mineral County is probably zoned for mining already, but a special use permit might be required).
(10) Notice of Mine Opening (both the Nevada State Mine Inspector's Office and the U. S. Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration ("MSHA")
(11) Approved Safety Training Plan (MSHA)

The above, rather long, "laundry list" is required to place a mine in operation. In order to conduct an exploration program a Plan of Operation (including archeological study and Environmental Assessment) would be required and a temporary well permit for a new well to provide the water required for the exploration drilling operations.

Note that extensive road repairs would be required to prior to mine construction. Repairs to existing roads may not be a problem, but any new road construction must be included in the Plan. This is an area of inconsistent policy among local BLM jurisdictions and it is advisable to consult with the local BLM office in Hawthorne to ascertain their position on this and other issues.

The preparation of a Plan is somewhat complex as flora and fauna issues must be discussed. If the Plan is a major or complex one, such as for a mining and processing operation, it is advisable to contract with a consulting firm that specializes in such work.

CLASSIFICATION

The resource classifications employed in the Report are considered to be acceptable given the correlation of mineralized intercepts between drill holes and the correlation with Strachan's geologic interpretation. The reliability of sample data and assays also supports the resource classifications employed and my interpretation of the deposit characteristics. The qualifying distances for resource classifications conform to standard industry practice.

AUDITS

A peer review of this report has been completed by Mr. Donald Earnest, whose is an SME JORC Qualified Person. His Statement is found in Appendix .

DISCUSSION OF RELATIVE ACCURACY

Geostatistical evaluations have been performed on the drill hole data. Spherical variograms, employing the logarithms of the grade at 0.00% Cu cutoff, produced a range of 122 meters (400 feet) in the dip and strike directions, as well at the four cardinal compass directions. The results included a mean value of 0.015% copper and variance of 4.143 from a population of 2,642 samples. The geostatistical analysis was performed by utilizing MicroModel software. Prepared and marketed by Randall K. Martin & Associates of Denver, Colorado, USA.

In addition, based upon the good correlation of mineralization between the drill holes and our experience in resource estimation, I am confident in the resource estimation methods employed. The resources are local in nature and subject to economic and technical evaluation.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, William T. Cohan, hereby certify that:

1) I am a consulting mining engineer in the employ of W T Cohan & Associates, Inc. whose business address is at 2293 Broadway, Grand Junction, Colorado 81507, U.S.A.

2) I am a graduate of South Dakota School of Mines and Technology with a Bachelor of Science (w/Honors) degree in Mining Engineering in 1955.

3) I am a Registered Professional Engineer in the State of Colorado and a Registered Member of the Society of Mining Engineers of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

4) I am a member of the Society of Mining Engineers of AIMME (Legion of Honor), and the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy

5) I am a qualified mining engineering expert witness and a Qualified Person as defined by Canadian National Instrument 43-101 and the Joint Ore Reserve Committee of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

6) I have practiced my profession since 1955 in the states of Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah and Wyoming, and in the countries of Australia, Canada, Ghana, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Pakistan, the Republic of South Africa and the Ukraine.

7) I have held positions responsible for managing mine development and production, mine engineering management and mineral exploration. This includes four years with Newmont Mining Corporation and 21 years with Union Carbide Corporation. I have been a mining consultant since 1980.

8) The statements contained in this report and the conclusions reached are based upon my review of published and unpublished data made available by Great Western Mining Corporation. I have periodically inspected the property on behalf of Ike Williams Mining and Milling Company and Great Western mining Corporation at various times from 1981 until 2011. I have reviewed the data listed under the references contained in this report.

9) I have no interest, nor have I ever held an interest, in the mining properties of Great Western Mining Corporation, nor do I own securities in Great Western Mining Corporation.

10) I hereby consent to the use of this report in a Prospectus or Statement of Material Facts or other such filings as may be required.

Dated this 12TH day of September, 2018.

COLORADO REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
WILLIAM THOMAS COHAN
11954

W T Cohan, P.Eng., QP

SME
Society for Mining, Metallurgy & Exploration
William T. Cohan
SME Registered Member No. 599500
Signature
Date Signed 9/12/2018
Expiration date 12/31/18

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Donald F. Earnest, hereby certify that:

1) I am a consulting mining geologist employed by Resource Evaluation Inc., whose business address is at 6336 N. Oracle Road, Suite 326-333, Tucson, Arizona, USA.

2) I am a graduate of The Ohio State University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology, 1973.

3) I am a Registered Professional Geologist in the States of Arizona (#36976) and Idaho (#746), and a Registered Member of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration, Inc. (#883600RM).

4) I am a member of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration, Inc., and the Society of Economic Geologists.

5) I am a qualified Mining Geologist and a Qualified Person as defined by Canadian National Instrument 43-101 and the Joint Ore Reserve Committee of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

6) I have practiced my profession since 1973 in the states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Utah and Wyoming, and in the countries of Australia, Canada, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama, Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam, French Guyana, China, Russia, Turkey, Macedonia, Ghana, Eritrea, and Tanzania.

7) I have held positions responsible for direct management of underground and surface mine operations, mine geology management and corporate mineral exploration management. This includes three years with Newmont Mining Corporation, six years with The Anaconda Company, and 11 years with Sunshine Mining Company. I have been a mining consultant since 1992.

8) The statements contained in this peer review memorandum and the conclusions reached are based upon my review of published and unpublished data made available by Great Western Mining Corporation and W.T. Cohan and Associates, Inc. I have not visited Great Western Mining Corporation's M2 Project.

9) I have no interest, nor have I ever held an interest, in the mining properties of Great Western Mining Corporation, nor do I own securities in Great Western Mining Corporation.

10) I hereby consent to the use of this peer review memorandum by W. T. Cohan and Associates as a support for its report titled, "Report of Mineral Resources Modeling at Great Western Mining Corporation PLC's M2 Project and Associated Exploration Targets, Marietta District, Mineral County, Nevada, August 2018'.

Dated this 7th day of September, 2018.

Donald F. Earnest, P.G., QP

SME
Society for Mining, Metallurgy & Exploration

Donald F. Earnest
SME Registered Member No. 883600
Signature
Date Signed 9/7/18
Expiration date 12/31/18

GLOSSARY

Adit: A nearly horizontal passage by which a mine is entered and drained.

Alteration: Change in the mineralogical composition of a rock, typically caused by the action of hydrothermal fluids.

Andesine: A member of the plagioclase group of minerals.

Andesite: A volcanic rock composed essentially of andesine and one or more mafic constituents.

Apparent Specific Gravity ("ASG"); The specific gravity of dry specimens as determined by the Weight in Air/Weight in Water Method.

Argillic Alteration: The hydrothermal alteration of rock which produces clay minerals, including kaolinite, smectite and illite.

Allochthon: Rocks that have been moved a long distance from their place of deposition by some tectonic process.

Alluvium: A general term for all detrital deposits resulting the operations of modern rivers, thus including the sediments laid down in river beds, flood plains, lakes, fans at the foot of mountain slopes and estuaries.

Aphanitic: Pertaining to the texture of rocks in which the crystalline constituents are too small to be distinguished by the un-aided eye.

Amphibole: A group of common rock-forming minerals having the formula: A_2-$3B_5(Si,Al_4)O_{11}$-$(OH)_2$, where A is mostly Mg, Fe'', Ca and Na, B is mostly Mg, Fe'', Al and Fe'''.

Arcuate: Curved or bowed

Arkose: A sandstone containing 25% or more of feldspars derived from the disintegration of acid igneous rocks.

Arkosic: Having wholly or in part the character of arkose.

Ash Flow: An avalanche of volcanic ash, generally a highly heated mixture of volcanic gases and ash, traveling down the flanks of the volcano or along the surface of the ground and produced by the explosive disintegration of viscous lava in a volcanic crater or by the explosive emission of a gas-charged ash from a fissure or group of fissures. A deposit of volcanic ash and other debris from such a flow and lying on the ground surface.

ASTER: Advanced Space-Borne Thermal Emission Reflectance Radiometer. High altitude satellite infra-red imagery.

GLOSSARY (continued)

Augite: A mineral of the pyroxene group.

Autenite: An ore mineral of uranium.

Basalt: An ultramafic extrusive igneous rock (lava) composed primarily of calcic plagioclase and pyroxene, with or without olivine.

Biotite: A common rock-forming mineral of the mica group, formula $K(Mg,Fe'')_8(Al,Fe''')Si_8O10(OH)_2$

Borax: A mineral, $Na_2B_4O_7.10H_2O$, an ore of boron.

Bottle Roll Leaching: A metallurgical testing procedure in which a sample is placed in a sealed jar with solutions and rotated in a near horizontal plane for prescribed time interval to allow the solutions to dissolve the sought for metals in order to the determine the amount of the sought for metals that can be dissolved from the host rock by the specific leaching solutions.

Bouger Gravity: A geophysical method that measures the intensity of the earth's gravitational field.

Breccia: Fragmental rock whose components are angular.

Calcareous: Containing calcium carbonate.

Calacareous Sediments: Sedimentary rocks containing or cemented by calcium carbonate.

Cambrian: A geologic time period 440 to 470 million years ago.

Chert: A rock composed on non-crystalline silica.

Chlorination Process: A metallurgical process where in chlorine is employed to liberate gold or silver from their ores.

Chlorite: A term for a group of platy, hydrous silicates of ferrous iron, aluminum and magnesium which are closely related to micas.

Clast: An individual constituent of detrital sediment or sedimentary rock produced by the disintegration of a larger mass.

Clastic: Consisting of fragments of rocks.

Conglomerate: A cemented clastic rock containing round rock fragments in the grain size of gravel or pebbles.

GLOSSARY (continued)

Core Drilling: A drilling method in which a hollow tube and hollow bit are attached to end of the drilling rods. The rotation of the drill rods cuts a circular core of the rock, which enters the hollow tube and is subsequently brought to surface as a sample of the rock being drilled.

Cretaceous: A geologic time period beginning approximately 110 million years ago and ending approximately 70 million years ago.

Cut-off Grade: The level below which material within a mineral deposit does not contain sufficient recoverable value to economically justify processing into a saleable product.

Digital Elevation Model: An electronic model of the earth's surface as a grid of x, y, & z coordinates., usually in meters.

Devonian: A period of geologic time approximately 300 million years AGO.

Diorite: A crystalline igneous rock consisting mostly plagioclase feldspar, hornblende, biotite, or pyroxene. Small amounts of quartz and orthoclase feldspar may also be present.

Dip: the angle at which a stratum or other planar feature is inclined below the horizontal.

Dextral Fault: A fault in which the block on the far side appears to offset to the right.

Down Dip: Parallel to or in the general direction downwards along the slope of a bed, rock stratum or vein.

Electro Magnetic ("EM") Survey: A geophysical survey method that measures variations in the earth's magnetic field.

ENE: Direction of east northeast

Epidote: A common mineral in metamorphic rocks, formula: $Ca_2(Al,Fe''')_8(SiO_4)_3(OH)$.

Euhedral: A term applied to those minerals of igneous rocks that are bounded by their own crystal faces.

Evaporite: One of the sediments which are deposited from aqueous solution as a result of extensive or total evaporation of the solvent.

Exploration Target: An Exploration Target is a statement or estimate of the exploration potential of a mineral deposit in a defined geological setting, where the statement or estimate, quoted as a range of tonnes and range of grade (or quality), relates to mineralization for which there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource.

GLOSSARY (continued)

Fault: A fracture or fracture zone where there has been displacement of the sides relative to the another parallel to the fracture.

Fault Scarp: A cliff formed by a fault.

Feldspar: A group of abundant rock-forming minerals.

Felsic: Light colored rocks containing an abundance of quartz and feldspar minerals. Also applied to quartz and feldspar mineral assemblages.

Flow: A tabular-shaped body of lava that consolidated on the surface of the earth.

Foot Wall: The mass of rock below a fault plane, vein, lode or bed of ore.

Geophysical Surveys: Scientific methods employed to measure various physical features of the earth's crust to identify areas permissive for mineral deposits.

Geostatistical Analysis: The statistical analysis of geologic data such as the grade of mineralization.

Graben: A valley formed by faults at each side.

Grade or Tenor: Quantity of metal or mineral per unit weight of rock.

Granite: A light colored crystalline igneous rock consisting mostly of alkali feldspar and quartz, with small amounts of biotite and hornblende.

Granodiorite: A crystalline igneous rock consisting of quartz, oligoclase, andesine and orthoclase, with biotite, hornblende or pyroxene as mafic constituents.

Grus: An accumulation of fragmental products derived locally from the decomposition of granite.

GWM: Great Western Mining Corporation PLC

Halite: Table salt in its natural form, sodium chloride.

Hanging Wall: The mass of rock above a fault plane, vein, lode, or bed of ore.

Heap Leaching: The process of stacking broken ore in piles on top of impervious liners and irrigating with chemicals to dissolve and recover the desired mineral constituents.

Hematite: An iron mineral, principal ore of iron, formula: Fe_2O_3.

GLOSSARY (continued)

Hornblende: A common rock-forming mineral and member of the Amphibole group of minerals, whose general formula is: A_2-$3B_5(Si,Al_4))O_{11}$-$(OH)_2$. Where A is mainly Mg, Fe'', Ca and Na, B is mainly Mg, Fe'', Al and Fe'''..

Hornfels: A fine grained, non-schistose metamorphic rock.

Host Rock: The rock containing a mineral deposit or orebody.

Hydrothermal: An adjective applied to heated or hot magmatic emanations rich in water, to the processes in which they are concerned, and to the rocks, ore deposits. alteration products and springs produced by them.

Igneous Rock: Rocks formed by the solidification of mobile material called magma.

Induced Polarization ("IP"): A geophysical surveying method employed to measure the chargeability of metallic ores in the earth's crust.

Inferred Mineral Resource: An "Inferred Mineral Resource" is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade (or quality) are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade (or quality) continuity. It is based upon exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations, such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes.

Indicated Mineral Resource: An "Indicated Resource" is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade (or quality), densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Intrusions: A body of igneous rock that invades older rocks.

JORC Code: The Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "JORC Code" or "the Code") sets out minimum standards, recommendations and guidelines for Public Reporting in Australasia of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The JORC Code is widely accepted throughout the world as a definitive standard for the reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

Jura-Cretaceous: Geologic time, spanning the end of the Jurassic and beginning of the Cretaceous periods.

Jurassic: A period of geologic time approximately 140 million years ago.

GLOSSARY (continued)

Lahar: (1) Landslide or mudflow of pyroclastic material on the flank of a volcano. (2) Deposit produced by such a landslide.

Laminated: Composed of thin sheets or plates.

Leucocratic: A term applied to light colored rocks.

Lidar: A surveying method that measures distance to a target by illuminating the target with pulsed laser light and measuring the reflected pulses with a sensor. Differences in the emission and return times determine the measured distance and the 3D position of the target.

Limonite: A generic term for brown hydrous iron oxide not specifically identified.

Lithology: The physical characteristics of a rock, generally as determined megascopically or with a low power magnifier.

Lode: A tabular deposit of valuable minerals between definite boundaries or "walls".

Lode Mining Claim: A parcel of land 183 meters wide and 457 meters long on which the United states Government has granted the right to a U.S. citizen to explore for and mine deposits certain minerals both on and underneath the land surface. The right is granted by the United States General Mining Laws of 1876, as subsequently amended.

Mafic: Pertaining to or composed dominantly of the magnesium rock-forming silicates.

Magma: Naturally occurring mobile rock material generated within the earth and capable of intrusion and extrusion, from which igneous rocks are considered to have been derived by solidification.

Magnetite: A magnetic iron oxide mineral, Fe_3O_4.

Mantos: A Spanish term for a sedimentary or igneous orebody occurring in flat lying layers.

Megascopic: A term applied to observations made with the unaided eye.

Mesozoic: An era of geologic time beginning approximately 220 million years ago and ending approximately 70 million years ago.

Metamorphic Rock: Includes all those rocks which have formed in the solid state in response to pronounced changes in temperature, pressure and chemical environment.

Metasediments: Metamorphosed sedimentary rocks.

GLOSSARY (continued)

Mica: A group of phyllosilicate minerals with sheet like structure.

Mineralization: The natural occurrence in rocks or soils of inorganic substances of economic interest.

Mineral Resource: A "Mineral Resource" is a concentration or occurrence of solid materials of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade (or quality) and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade (or quality), continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling. Mineral Resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories.

Mississippian: A period of geologic time approximately 250 million years ago.

Mudstone: A rock composed of indurated clay and silt.

Normal Fault, Normal Faulting: A fault at which the hanging wall has been displaced downward relative to the footwall.

NASA, JPL: National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Houston, Texas, USA.

Oligocene: An epoch of geologic time. The third epoch of the Tertiary period, approximately 30 million years ago.

Oligoclase: A feldspar mineral of the plagioclase group.

Olivine: An important rock-forming mineral, especially in mafic and ultra-mafic rocks.

Ordivician: A period of geologic time beginning approximately 440 million years ago and ending approximately 375 million years ago.

Ore Reserve: An "Ore Reserve" is the economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and is defined by studies at Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility level as appropriate that include the application of Modifying factors. Such studies demonstrate that, at the time of reporting, extraction could be reasonably justified.

Ore Shoot: A large and usually rich aggregation of mineral in a vein or lode.

Orthoclase: A mineral of the feldspar group, a common mineral of granitic rocks; formula: $KAlSi_8O_8$.

GLOSSARY (continued)

Outlier: Portions of any stratified group that lie outside the main body.

Paleocene: An epoch of geologic time. The first epoch of the Tertiary period, approximately 60 million years ago.

Paleozoic: An era of geologic time beginning approximately 470 million years ago and ending approximately 220 million years ago.

Pediment: A gently inclined planar erosion surface carved in bedrock and generally veneered with finer gravel, occurring between mountain fronts and valley bottoms.

Pellite: Mudstone

Phenocrysts: Relatively large and ordinarily conspicuous crystals of the earliest generation in porphyritic igneous rock.

Phyllosilicates: Silicate structures in which the SiO4 tetrahedra occur linked together in infinite sheets.

Plagioclase: A group of feldspar minerals, a common rock-forming mineral, formula: $(Na,Ca)Al(Si,Al)Si_2O_8$.

Plutonic: A term referring to a body of igneous rock that has formed below the surface of the earth by consolidation from magma.

Porphyry: An igneous rock containing conspicuous phenocrysts in a fine grained ground mass.

Porphyritic: A textural term for those igneous rocks for which larger crystals (phenocrysts) are set in a finer ground mass which may be crystalline, glassy or both.

ppm: Parts per Million. One part of a million parts. A method of expressing the concentration of one substance within another.

Prograde Metamorphism: Changes in mineral assemblages and composition caused by burial and heating

Propyllitic Alteration: The chemical alteration of a rock caused by iron and magnesium bearing fluids altering biotite and amphibole minerals.

Pyroxene: A group of common rock-forming minerals, formula: $ABSi_2O_6$, where A is chiefly Mg, Fe'', Ca and Na. B is chiefly Mg, Fe'' and Al and Si may be replaced in part by Al.

Quartz: A crystalline mineral composed of silicon dioxide.

GLOSSARY (continued)

Quartz Monzonite: A crystalline igneous rock containing major plagioclase, orthoclase and quartz, with minor biotite and hornblende and accessory apatite, zircon and opaque oxides.

Range Front Fault: A fault that forms the front of a mountain range.

Refractory Ore: Ore difficult to treat for the recovery of valuable substances.

Retrograde Metamorphism: Changes in mineral assemblages and composition caused by uplifting and cooling.

Reverse Circulation Drilling: A drilling technique that allows the samples from a boring to be returned to the surface through the interior of the drilling rods, thus minimizing contamination of the samples by materials in the walls of the bore hole.

Rhyodacite: The fine grained equivalent of granodiorite.

Rhyolite: A fine grained equivalent of granite.

Salt Marsh: A marshy area containing deposits of salt and other soluble minerals.

Scarp: An escarpment, cliff or steep slope of some extent along the margin of a plateau, mesa, terrace or bench.

Schist: A medium or coarse grained metamorphic rock with subparallel orientation of the micaceous minerals which dominate its composition.

Selvage: A zone of altered material along a fault, joint, fissure or vein showing effects of circulating fluids or vapors.

Sericite: A fine grained variety of mica, usually muscovite, occurring in small scales especially in schists.

Sedimentary: A descriptive term for rocks formed of sediment.

Serpentine: A mineral of the composition $Mg_3Si_2O_5(OH)_4$. The name includes two distinct minerals: antigorite and chrysotile. A common rock-forming mineral,

Serpentinite: A rock, consisting almost wholly of serpentine minerals. Derived from the alteration of ultramafic rocks.

Silica: Silicon dioxide, SiO_2.

GLOSSARY (continued)

Silicate: A compound whose crystal lattice contains SiO_4 tetrahedra, either isolated or joined through one or more of the oxygen atoms to form groups, chains, sheets or three-dimensional structures.

Silicic: Containing quartz and other silicon dioxide minerals.

Silification: The introduction of or replacement by silica.

Spur, Spur Ridge: The subordinate ridges which extend from the crest of a mountain, like ribs from a vertebral column.

Stockworks: A complex system of structurally controlled or randomly oriented veins.

Stope: An underground excavation from which ore has been extracted, either above or below a level in the mine.

Stoping: (1) The extraction of ore in an underground mine, either above or below a level in the mine. (2) A method of intrusion of igneous rocks into older rocks.

Strata Bound: Confined to specific layers of a rock mass.

Strike: The course of bearing of the outcrop of a bed or structure on a level surface.

Sulfide: A mineral compound composed of sulfur with one other element or radical.

Syncline: A fold in rocks in which the strata dip inwards from both sides of the axis.

Tectonic: Of, pertaining to, or designating the rock structure and external forms resulting from the deformation of the earth's crust.

Tertiary: A geologic period of time beginning 60 million years ago.

Tetrahedra: A solid containing four plane faces, a pyramid.

Triassic: A geologic period of time beginning 283 million years ago.

Tuff: A rock composed of compacted volcanic fragments, generally smaller than 4 mm in diameter.

Turbidite: Turbidity current deposit.

Unpatented Lode Claim: A mining claim of which the title remains vested in the United States Government, but the claimant has the right to explore for and mine certain mineral substances.

GLOSSARY (continued)

USGS: United States Geological Survey

UTM, NAD83: Universal Transverse Mercator Projection grid system, North American Datum of 1983.

Variogram: A graphical representation of the degree of continuity of mineralization as established by geostatistical analysis of the data describing grade of the mineralization..

Volcanics: General collective term for extrusive igneous and pyroclastic materials and rocks.

Volcanogenic: A term applied to rocks and ores of volcanic origin.

Volcanoclastic: Clastic rocks resulting from volcanic activity

Wacke: (1) A dark colored, well indurated rock containing large, angular detrital inclusions, mainly chert, quartzite, slate or phyllite. (2) certain macroscopic structures (graded bedding, intra-formational conglomerates of shale or slate chips or slip bedding.

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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A
GREAT WESTERN MINING CORPORATION
M2 PROJECT
Drill Hole Locations
UTM NAD27

HOLE No.	COORDINATES, UTM NAD27, METERS			TOTAL DEPTH	ORIENTATION, DEGREES		BOTTOM
	EAST	NORTH	ELEVATION	METERS	AZIMUTH	INCLINATION	ELEV. MTRS.
M2-01	372,841	4,229,344	2,131.8	164.6	185	45	2,015.6
M2-02	373,042	4,229,373	2,180.5	91.4	292	80	2,090.7
M2-03	372,353	4,228,580	2,140.9	79.2	305	80	2,063.1
M2-04	372,615	4,228,615	2,192.7	64.0	270	45	2,147.7
M2-05	372,617	4,228,615	2,192.7	51.8	0	90	2,141.1
M2-06	372,778	4,229,045	2,172.9	70.1	300	55	2,115.7
M2-07	372,780	4,229,044	2,172.9	100.6	0	90	2,072.5
M2-08	372,746	4,229,017	2,169.9	61.0	272	55	2,120.1
M2-09	372,749	4,229,017	2,169.9	103.6	0	90	2,066.4
M2-10	372,850	4,229,277	2,144.0	121.9	0	90	2,022.2
M2-11	372,856	4,229,282	2,144.0	137.2	20	45	2,047.2
M2-12	372,852	4,229,274	2,144.0	86.9	183	45	2,082.7
M2-13	372,971	4,229,280	2,177.5	213.3	0	90	1,964.3
M2-14	372,743	4,229,362	2,111.4	42.7	0	90	2,068.9
M2-15	372,827	4,229,071	2,179.0	274.3	0	90	1,904.9
M2-16	372,722	4,229,167	2,137.9	213.3	0	90	1,924.7
M2-17	372,679	4,228,623	2,208.0	405.4	0	90	1,802.8
M2-18	372,484	4,228,607	2,166.8	408.4	269	75	1,772.5
M2-19	372,415	4,228,427	2,172.9	189.0	360	75	1,990.6
M2-20	372,971	4,229,280	2,177.5	103.6	305	60	2,087.9
M2-21	372,877	4,229,446	2,131.8	121.9	145	60	2,026.4
M2-22	372,626	4,229,071	2,131.8	121.9	300	60	2,026.4
M2-23	372,353	4,228,580	2,140.9	304.8	305	75	1,846.7
M2-24	372,578	4,229,736	2,165.3	121.9	135	60	2,059.9
M2-25	372,768	4,227,642	2,315.1	420.6	0	90	1,894.2
M2-26	372,538	4,227,802	2,296.9	385.6	0	90	1,911.0
M2-27	372,505	4,228,399	2,198.8	91.4	0	90	2,107.6
M2-28	372,506	4,228,400	2,198.8	121.9	65	60	2,093.4
M2-29	372,516	4,228,496	2,186.6	121.9	65	60	2,081.3
M2-30	372,517	4,228,498	2,186.6	61.0	325	45	2,143.7
M2-31	372,484	4,228,606	2,166.8	91.4	180	45	2,102.4
M2-32	372,485	4,228,606	2,166.8	91.4	360	45	2,102.4
M2-33	372,592	4,229,046	2,128.7	198.1	300	60	1,957.4
M2-34	373,005	4,229,318	2,180.5	198.1	300	60	2,009.2
M2-35	372,740	4,228,907	2,192.7	198.1	300	60	2,021.4
M2-36	372,773	4,228,980	2,185.1	70.1	300	60	2,124.6
M2-37	372,624	4,228,801	2,137.3	152.4	300	60	2,005.5
M2-38	372,768	4,228,965	2,185.1	100.6	0	90	2,084.7
M2-39	372,777	4,228,990	2,185.1	213.3	0	90	1,972.0
M2-40	372,629	4,228,960	2,148.5	182.9	0	90	1,965.9
M2-41	372,712	4,227,744	2,309.5	0.0	0	90	

Collar elevations adjusted to USGS DEM model

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APPENDIX A
GREAT WESTERN MINING CORPORATION
M2 PROJECT
Drill Hole Locations
UTM NAD83

HOLE No.	COORDINATES, UTM NAD83, METERS EAST	NORTH	ELEVATION	TOTAL DEPTH METERS	ORIENTATION, DEGREES AZIMUTH	INCLINATION	BOTTOM ELEV. MTRS.
M2-01	372,760	4,229,543	2,133.0	164.6	185	45	2,016.8
M2-02	372,961	4,229,572	2,181.8	91.4	292	80	2,091.9
M2-03	372,272	4,228,779	2,142.1	79.2	305	80	2,064.3
M2-04	372,534	4,228,814	2,193.9	64.0	270	45	2,148.9
M2-05	372,536	4,228,814	2,193.9	51.8	0	90	2,142.3
M2-06	372,697	4,229,244	2,174.1	70.1	300	55	2,116.9
M2-07	372,699	4,229,243	2,174.1	100.6	0	90	2,073.8
M2-08	372,665	4,229,216	2,171.1	61.0	272	55	2,121.4
M2-09	372,668	4,229,216	2,171.1	103.6	0	90	2,067.7
M2-10	372,769	4,229,476	2,145.2	121.9	0	90	2,023.5
M2-11	372,775	4,229,481	2,145.2	137.2	20	45	2,048.4
M2-12	372,771	4,229,473	2,145.2	86.9	183	45	2,084.0
M2-13	372,890	4,229,479	2,178.7	213.3	0	90	1,965.6
M2-14	372,662	4,229,561	2,112.6	42.7	0	90	2,070.1
M2-15	372,746	4,229,270	2,180.2	274.3	0	90	1,906.1
M2-16	372,641	4,229,366	2,139.1	213.3	0	90	1,925.9
M2-17	372,598	4,228,822	2,209.2	405.4	0	90	1,804.0
M2-18	372,403	4,228,806	2,168.0	408.4	269	75	1,773.7
M2-19	372,334	4,228,626	2,174.1	189.0	360	75	1,991.8
M2-20	372,890	4,229,479	2,178.7	103.6	305	60	2,089.2
M2-21	372,796	4,229,645	2,133.0	121.9	145	60	2,027.6
M2-22	372,545	4,229,270	2,133.0	121.9	300	60	2,027.6
M2-23	372,272	4,228,779	2,142.1	304.8	305	75	1,847.9
M2-24	372,497	4,228,935	2,166.5	121.9	135	60	2,061.1
M2-25	372,687	4,227,841	2,316.3	420.6	0	90	1,895.5
M2-26	372,457	4,228,001	2,298.1	385.6	0	90	1,912.2
M2-27	372,424	4,228,598	2,200.0	91.4	0	90	2,108.8
M2-28	372,425	4,228,599	2,200.0	121.9	65	60	2,094.7
M2-29	372,435	4,228,695	2,187.9	121.9	65	60	2,082.5
M2-30	372,436	4,228,697	2,187.9	61.0	325	45	2,144.9
M2-31	372,403	4,228,805	2,168.0	91.4	180	45	2,103.6
M2-32	372,404	4,228,805	2,168.0	91.4	360	45	2,103.6
M2-33	372,511	4,229,245	2,129.9	198.1	300	60	1,958.6
M2-34	372,924	4,229,517	2,181.8	198.1	300	60	2,010.4
M2-35	372,659	4,229,106	2,193.9	198.1	300	60	2,022.6
M2-36	372,692	4,229,179	2,186.3	70.1	300	60	2,125.8
M2-37	372,543	4,229,000	2,138.5	152.4	300	60	2,006.7
M2-38	372,687	4,229,164	2,186.3	100.6	0	90	2,085.9
M2-39	372,696	4,229,189	2,186.3	213.3	0	90	1,973.2
M2-40	372,548	4,229,159	2,149.8	182.9	0	90	1,967.1
M2-41	373,631	4,227,943	2,310.7	0.0	0	90	0.0

Collar elevations adjusted to USGS DEM model

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GWM 201 08/05/08, Indian Camp, Grey quartz monzonite, Chrysocolla or azurite & malachite on fractures and quartz grains, limonite, pyrite casts, Psilomelane, No radioactivity, no fluorescence. Au: 0.04 opt, Ag: 56.2 opt, Cu: 1.65%.

GWM 202 08/05/08, Indian Camp, Green ignimbrite, some vesicules, Psilomelane, no radioactivity, no fluorescence, no effervescence with HCl. Au: 0.002 opt, Ag: 0.26 opt, Cu: 0.015%, Mo: 0.02%, WO_3: 0.03%..

GWM 203 09/05/08, Indian Camp, GPS: 373,300E, 4,230,229N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11 meters. Green ignimbrite, some vesicules, Psilomelane, no radioactivity, no fluorescence, no effervescence with HCl.. Au: 0.002 opt, Ag: 0.24 opt, Cu: 0.029%, Mo: 0, WO_3: 0.03%..

GWM 204 08/05/08, Indian Camp, Light green ignimbrite with hematite vein. No radioactivity, no fluorescence. no effervescence with HCl. Au: 0.002 opt, Ag: 0.03 opt, Cu: 0.014%, Mo: 0.04%.

GWM 207 11/05/08, Huntoon Mine, upper adit portal, Dark grey & brown ignimbite, quartz & calcite inclusions, Psilomelane, abundant chrysocolla,. No pyrite casts, no radioactivity, no fluorescence. Au: 0.006 opt, Ag: 0.28 opt, Cu: 3.53%, acid soluble Cu: 3.52%, $CaCO_3$: 0.9%, U_3O_8: 0.002%.

GWM 208 5/07/08, Huntoon Mine, upper portal, Dark grey & brown ignimbite, quartz & calcite inclusions, abundant Psilomelane, chrysocolla,. No pyrite casts, no radioactivity, no fluorescence. Au: 0.001 opt, Ag: 0.36 opt, Cu: 6.67%, acid soluble Cu: 6.60%, $CaCO_3$: 1.3%, U_3O_8: 0.002%.

GWM 209 05/07/08, Huntoon Mine, upper portal, Dark grey & brown ignimbite, quartz & calcite inclusions, abundant Psilomelane, chrysocolla, Cu as veinlets, inclusions and fracture coatings, no pyrite casts, no radioactivity, no fluorescence. Au: 0.008 opt, Ag: 0, Cu: 8.32%, acid soluble Cu: 8.23%, $CaCO_3$: 2.2%, U_3O_8: 0.006%.

GWM 210 05/07/08, Huntoon mine upper portal, Dark grey & brown ignimbite, quartz & calcite inclusions, abundant Psilomelane, chrysocolla, Cu as veinlets, inclusions and fracture coatings, no pyrite casts, no radioactivity, no fluorescence. Au: 0, Ag: 0.37 opt, Cu: 1.54%, acid soluble Cu: 1.52%, Pb: 0, U_3O_8: 0.

GWM 211 05/08/08, Indian Camp, float, Green ignimbrite, some vesicules, no radioactivity, no fluorescence, no effervescence with HCl. Au: 0.002 opt, Ag: 0.41 opt, Cu: 0.038%, Mo: 0.03%, WO_3: 0.02%.

GWM-212 05/07/08, Huntoon Mine upper portal, Grey & brown ignimbrite breccia, chrysocolla as blebs, inclusions, seams & fracture coatings, no pyrite casts, lower grade than previous samples, no radioactivity, no fluorescence, no effervescence with HCl. Au: 0.008 opt, Ag: 0.84 opt, Cu: 1.08%, acid soluble Cu: 1.05%, Pb: 0, U_3O_8: 0.

GWM 217 05/07/08, Huntoon Mine, upper adit portal, Grey ignimbrite breccia, chrysocolla as blebs, seams & fracture coatings, Psilomelane inclusions & seams, no pyrite casts, $CaCO_3$ inclusions, silicified. Moderate $CaCO_3$ reaction to HCl. No radioactivity, no fluorescence. Au: 0.004 opt, Ag: 0.74 opt, Cu: 4.10%, U_3O_8: 0.001%.

GWM 218 05/07/08, Huntoon Mine, upper portal, Grey ignimbrite breccia, chrysocolla as blebs, seams & fracture coatings, Psilomelane inclusions & seams, no pyrite casts, $CaCO_3$ inclusions, silicified. Moderate $CaCO_3$ reaction to HCl. No radioactivity, no fluorescence. Au: 0.001 opt, Ag: 0.72 opt, Cu: 3.24%, U_3O_8: <0.001%.

GWM 220 05/08/08, Skarn Cu, Chrysocolla seams & veinlets in siliceous Skarn. Quartz, Psilomelane, trace fresh pyrite and pyrite casts, limonite. No radioactivity, light yellow fluorescence (powellite?), no effervescence with HCl. Au: 0.002 opt, Ag: 12.5 opt, Cu: 5.64%, Mo: 0.03%, WO_3: <0.01%.

GWM 222 Indian Camp, Ignimbrite breccia, light green/grey on fresh surface, FeOx brown of weathered surface. Dark grey angular fragments in light green/grey ground mass (epidote?). Weak foliation, no sulfides nor casts. No radioactivity, no fluorescence, no effervescence with HCl. Au: 0.012 opt, Ag: 0.29 opt, Cu: 0.026%.

GWM 224 09/04/08, prospect cut, GPS 372,771E, 4,229,077N, UTM NAD27, Zone 11 meters, elev. 7,083 ft., Dark grey skarn, abundant chrysocolla. No radioactivity, no fluorescence, no effervescence with HCl. Au: 0.046 opt, Ag: 0.69 opt, Cu: 4.04%, acid soluble Cu: 3.98%, $CaCO_3$: 2.2%.

GWM 225 prospect cut, GPS: 372,600E, 4,228,620N, UTM NAD27, Zone 11 meters, elev. 7,196 ft., Light brown & dark grey skarn with chrysocolla on fracture surfaces, no pyrite casts. No radioactivity, no fluorescence, no effervescence with HCl. Au: 0.048 opt, Ag: 0.83 opt, Cu: 2.78%, acid soluble Cu: 2.76%, $CaCO_3$: 0.7%.

GWM 226 Prospect cut, GPS 372,600E, 4,228,620N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11 meters. elev. 7,196 ft., Skarn or black ignimbrite breccia, chrysocolla, quartz seams as stockworks. No radioactivity, no fluorescence, no effervescence with HCl. Au: 0.060 opt, Ag: 0.61 opt, Cu: 2.02%, acid soluble Cu: 1.88%, $CaCO_3$: 1.5%.

GWM 227 09/04/11,prospect cut, GPS: 372,771E, 4,229,077N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11, meters, elev. 7,083 ft., Light brown ignimbrite breccia, bleached and altered, siliceous. Chrysocolla. No radioactivity, no fluorescence, no effervescence with HCl. 372771E, 4229077N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11 meters. Au: 0.012 opt, Ag: 0.54 opt, Cu: 0.66%, acid soluble Cu: 0.64%, $CaCO_3$: 1.7%.

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GWM 228 Prospect cut, GPS. 372,600E, 4,228,626N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11, meters, Elev: 7,196 ft.. Light grey & black ignimbrite, light brown quartz breccia, earthy calcite, limonite, Psilomelane, no visible Cu minerals. No radioactivity, light green fluorescence (hyalite), strong effervescence from HCl from earthy calcite. Au: 0.002 opt, Ag: 0.54 opt, Cu: 0.078%.

GWM 229 Cu Skarn area, drill site near portal, GPS 372,518E, 4,228,410N, UTM NAD 27 Zone 11, meters, Elev: 7204 ft., Light grey & brown skarn, abundant chrysocolla as inclusions, seams & fracture coatings. No radioactivity, no fluorescence, no effervescence with HCl. Au: 0.026 opt, Ag: 7.11 opt, Cu: 7.21%, acid soluble Cu: 7.20%, $CaCO_3$: 1.3%.

GWM 230 Prospect cut, GPS:. 372,600E, 4,228,626N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11 meters, Elev:. 7,196 ft., Grey/brown siliceous ignimbrite, brown siliceous foliated ignimbrite, brown oxidized quartz breccia, no visible mineralization. Calcite effervescence on fractures, No radioactivity, no fluorescence. Au: 0.022 opt, Ag: 16.6 opt, Cu: 0.116%.

GWM 231 Prospect cut, GPS: 372,771E, 4,229,077N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11 , meters, Elev: 7,083 ft., Grey/brown ignimbrite breccia, Dark grey/black fragments (3-5 mm dia) in light grey ground mass, chrysocolla, Psilomelane. . No effervescence with HCl. Au: 0.046 opt, Ag: 0.17 opt, Cu: 5.34%, acid soluble Cu: 5.32%, $CaCO_3$: 0.8%.

GWM 234 Skarn Cu area, GPS: 373,903E, 4,230,131N, UTM NAD 27 Zone 11 meters. Elev: 6,927 ft. Light to dark grey skarn, limonite, Psilomelane, pyrite casts, andradite garnets, chrysocolla as seams & fracture coatings, quartz crystals in small vugs. No radioactivity, no fluorescence, no effervescence with HCl. Au: 0, Ag: 0, Cu: 0.72%, acid soluble Cu: 0.72%, $CaCO_3$: 0%.

GWM 241 Skarn Cu area, 07/09/08 Dark grey & brown skarn, Chrysocolla or azurite & malachite as inclusions, seams & fracture coatings, limonite, Psilomelane, $CaCO_3$ as fracture coatings. No radioactivity, light green-white fluorescence as hyalite or cuproscheelite. Au: 0.002 opt, Ag: 0.25 opt, Cu: 0.73%, WO_3: 0.10%.

GWM 245 Prospect cut, GPS: 372,600E, 4,228,626N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11 meters, Elev: 7,196 ft., Light brown to white ignimbrite with flow banding(?), Psilomelane, and chrysocolla inclusions. No radioactivity, no fluorescence, no effervescence with HCl. Au: 0.004 opt, Ag: 0.11 opt, Cu: 0.26%, acid soluble Cu: 0.240%, $CaCO_3$: <0.1%.

GWM 246 Prospect cut, GPS: 372,600E, 4,228,626N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11 meters, Elev: 7,196 ft., Earthy light brown fault breccia? No visible minerals. No radioactivity, no fluorescence, weak effervescence with HCl. Au: 0.001 opt, Ag: 0, Cu: 0.052%.

GWM 247 Prospect cut, GPS: 372,472E, 4,228,531N, UTM NAD27 meters, Elev 7,065 ft., Au 0.018 opt, Au 0.15 opt, Cu 13.28% Pb 46 ppm.

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GWM 249A 07/10/08, Huntoon Mine, Upper bench, grab sample,(wtc), Ignimbite breccia, abundant chrysocolla as seams, inclusions and fracture coatings, no pyrite casts. No radioactivity, no fluorescence. Au: 0.002 opt, Ag: 0, Cu: 2.85%, acid soluble Cu: 2.84%, $CaCO_3$: 0.8%, U_3O_8: 0.002%.

GWM 249B 07/10/08, Huntoon Mine, Upper bench, grab sample, (wtc), Ignimbite breccia, abundant limonite, no visible Cu. Wall rock? No radioactivity, no fluorescence. Au: 0.001 opt, Ag: 0, Cu: 0.18%..

GWM 251 Huntoon Mine, grab sample, GPS: 362,844E, 4,225,439N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11 meters, Elev: 6,441 ft., Ignimbrite breccia, azurite, chrysocolla, FeOx, Psilomelane, no pyrite casts. No radioactivity, no fluorescence, no effervescence with HCl. Assay for Cu,'. Au: 0.012 opt, Ag: 1.19 opt, Cu: 4.20%, acid soluble Cu: 4.08%, $CaCO_3$: 1.5%, U_3O_8: 0.001%.

GWM 256 Prospect cut, GPS: 372,600E, 4,228,626N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11 meters, Elev: 7,196 ft.,. Black ignimbite breccia, chrysocolla or azurite & malachite, limonite. No radioactivity, no fluorescence, no effervescence with HCl. Au: 0.022 opt, Ag: 0, Cu: 3.24%, acid soluble Cu: 3.21%, $CaCO_3$: 0.1%.

GWM 257 Prospect cut, GPS: 372,472E, 4,228,631N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11 meters, Elev: 7,065 ft.,. Black ignimbrite, chrysocolla or azurite and malachite, FeOx, Psilomelane. No radioactivity, no fluorescence, no effervescence with HCl. Au: 0.028 opt, Ag: 0.18 opt, Cu: 8.27%, acid soluble Cu: 8.24%, $CaCO_3$: 0.1%.

GWM 258 Prospect cut, Elev: 7,204 ft. Grey/black ignimbrite, chrysocolla or azurite and malachite, limonite. No radioactivity, no fluorescence, no effervescence with HCl. Au: 0.032 opt, Ag: 0.21 opt, Cu: 6.85%, acid soluble Cu: 6.80%, $CaCO_3$: 0.6%.

GWM 259 07/09/08, Skarn Cu area, (wtc). GPS: 373,924E, 4,230,130N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11 meters, Elev: 6,946 ft. Chip sample across face of old adit. Grey skarn or ignimbite, chrysocolla or azurite & malachite as seams & fracture coatings, crystalline calcite on fracture surfaces. Zone is approximately 3 feet wide, dips 39° at 153° dip azimuth. No radioactivity, no fluorescence.. Au: 0.002 opt, Ag: 0.05 opt, Cu: 1.20%, acid soluble Cu: 1.19%, $CaCO_3$: 3.9%.

486 Grab sample of float, 50 feet south of road near Teels Marsh, GPS: 376,818E, 4,225,495N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11, meters. Hornfels , blue & green chrysocolla, no radioactivity, no fluorescence, effervescence from calcite seams. Au: 0.002 opt, Ag: 0.00 opt, Cu: 1.74%, acid soluble Cu: 1.72%

488 Grab sample of float, GPS: 376,818E, 4,225,495N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11, meters. Grey & brown silicified hornfels, green botryoidal chrysocolla, no radioactivity, no fluorescence, no effervescence. Au: 0.010 opt, Ag: 0.40 opt, Cu: 3.22%.

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489 T4 Area, Single Prospect, GPS: 369,375E, 4,223,650N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11, meters. Brown & white quartz, botryoidal chrysocolla, calcareous sinter coatings, no radioactivity, no fluorescence, Au: 0.028 opt, Ag: 014.0 opt, Cu: 1.98%, acid soluble Cu: 1.93%..

491 T4 Area, Double Prospect, upper cut at top of ridge, GPS: 370,331E, 4,224,255N UTM NAD27 Zone 11, meters, Elev: 6,619ft. Brown & grey oxidized siliceous hornfels, translucent botryoidal green & blue chrysocolla as fracture coatings, Psilomelane, minor calcite, no radioactivity, no fluorescence. Au: 0.000 opt, Ag: 0.43 opt, Cu: 0.43%, acid soluble Cu: 0.40%.

492 Grab sample of float, Smith Mine area, Dark brown oxidized hornfels, chrysocolla, traces of scheelite with light blue fluorescence, Psilomelane, FeOx, no radioactivity, no effervescence, earthy siliceous sinter coatings. Au: 0.000 opt, Ag: 0.00 opt, Cu: 0.72%, WO_3: 0.01%

493 Grab sample of float 50 ft. below Smith Mine workings, GPS: 373,619, 4,224,099N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11, meters, Elev: 6,793ft. White, vuggy milky quartz with clear quartz crystals in vugs, brown siliceous hornfels, chrysocolla, light green fluorescence, no radioactivity, no effervescence. Au: 0.034 opt, Ag: 4.31 opt, Cu: 1.33%, WO_3: 0.04%.

495 Smith Mine portal area, GPS: 373,272E, 4,226,505N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11, meters. Elev: 6,837 ft. Oxidized hornfels, abundant earthy chrysocolla, FeOx, Psilomelane, no radioactivity, no fluorescence, weak, spotty effervescence from calcite. Au: 0.000 opt, Ag: 0.47 opt, Cu: 13.5%, acid soluble Cu: 13.3%..

496 Smith Mine adit area, GPS: 373,272E, 4,226,505N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11, meters, Elev: 6,837 ft. .Jointed black and grey dolomite, slightly effervescent, botyroidal chrysocolla, Psilomelane, no radioactivity, light blue fluorescence. Au: 0.000 opt, Ag: 0.48 opt, Cu: 12.7%, acid soluble Cu: 12.4%.

497 Smith Mine area, GPS: 373,272E, 4,226,505N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11, meters, Wall rock adjacent to high grade mineralization (Sample No. 496). Grey and brown hornfels and limestone, some fragments effervesce, chrysocolla on some fragments, weak radioactivity, no fluorescence. Au: 0.012 opt, Ag: 0.13 opt, Cu:0.30%.

498 Grab sample of float. GPS: , 372,982E, 4,224,160N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11, meters. Grey and brown hornfels, no visible mineralization, no radioactivity, no fluorescence, no effervescence. Au: 0.002 opt, Ag: 0.00 opt, Cu: 0.10%.

499 Smith Mine portal area, GPS: 373,272E, 4,220,505N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11, meters. Weathered grey and black hornfels, chrysocolla, Psilomelane, FeOx, No radioactivity, no fluorescence, no effervescence. Au: 0.000 opt, Ag: 0.55 opt, Cu: 11.3%, acid soluble Cu: 11.2%.

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500 Smith Mine adit area, GPS: 373,272E, 4,226,505N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11, meters, Elev: 6,867 ft. Abundant chrysocolla in weathered grey and black hornfels. Green and blue translucent, vitreous botyroidal and earthy masses of chrysocolla, Psilomelane coatings, some FeOx, no sulfide casts, no radioactivity, no fluorescence, effervescence from light brown calcite seams and crusts. Au: 0.000 opt, Ag: 0.76 opt, Cu: 4.33%, acid soluble Cu: 4.26%.

505 Smith Mine area, Old adit with timbered portal, GPS: 373,407E, 4,224,099N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11, meters, Elev: 5,841 ft. Quartz vein several feet wide, east-west strike, nearly vertical dip. White, vuggy vein quartz, botyroidal chrysocolla, FeOx, no radioactivity, orange fluorescence from calcite crusts. Au: 0.006 opt, Ag: 4.58 opt, Cu: 0.69%, acid soluble Cu: 0.68%.

506 Smith Mine area, GPS: 373,007E, 4,225,240N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11,meters, Elev: 6,333 ft. Thin quartz vein, 6" to 1', dipping 45° east. Grey and brown silicified hornfels, translucent, vitreous green and blue chrysocolla as coatings and in stockworks seams 3mm wide, FeOx, no radioactivity, orange fluorescence from calcite, effervescence from light brown calcite. Au: 0.008 opt, Ag: 0.54 opt, Cu: 3.41%, acid soluble Cu: 3.38%.

507 Grab sample of float, GPS: 376,821E, 4,225,496N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11, meters. Brown hornfels, green botyroidal chrysocolla as fracture coatings, FeOx, no radioactivity, no fluorescence, effervescence from calcite crusts. Au: 0.008 opt, Ag: 0.59 opt, Cu: 2.65%, acid soluble Cu: 2.63%.

508 Smith Mine area, GPS: 373,007E, 4,225,240N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11, meters, Elev:6,333 ft.. Weathered, silicified hornfels, green and blue botyroidal chrysocolla, FeOx, quartz seams, no radioactivity, minor orange fluorescence from calcite crusts, effervescence from calcite. Au: 0.000 opt, Ag: 0.48 opt, Cu: 4.12%, acid soluble Cu: 4.09%.

509 Smith Mine area, GPS: 373,007E, 4,225,240N, UTM NAD27, Zone 11, meters. Quartz flooded hornfels, hematite, limonite, high grade blue and green chrysocolla, no radioactivity, light blue fluorescence, weak effervescence from calcite crusts. Au: 0.000 opt, Ag: 0.00 opt, Cu: 1.50%, acid soluble Cu: 1.46%

510 Smith Mine area, GPS: 373,407E, 4,224,099N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11, meters. Quartz flooded hornfels and white vuggy vein quartz, limonite stains, no casts, green chrysocolla, no radioactivity, no fluorescence, no effervescence. Au: 0.010 opt, Ag: 6.49 opt, Cu: 0.82%, acid soluble Cu: 0.80%.

511 T4 area, Double Prospect, middle cut White and light brown vuggy quartz, abundant blue and green chrysocolla, limonite stains. No radioactivity, no fluorescence, no effervescence. Au: 0.000 opt, Ag: 0.38 opt, Cu: 0.70%, acid soluble Cu: 0.68%.

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512 T4 area, Double Prospect, grab sample from waste dump of shallow vertical shaft, GPS: 370,331E, 4,224,255N, UTM NAD 27 Zone 11, meters. Weathered brown silica flooded hornfels, siliceous sinter, abundant blue and green chrysocolla, no radioactivity, no fluorescence, no effervescence. Au: 0.020 opt, Ag: 0.54 opt, Cu: 2.25%, acid soluble Cu: 2.23%.

513 T4 Area, "Single Prospect", lower cut, GPS: 369,375E, 4,223,650N, UTM NAD 27 Zone 11, meters. White and light grey vuggy quartz, pyrite casts, vugs contain clear quartz crystals, limonite, blue and green chrysocolla, no radioactivity, light yellow fluorescence (powellite?), no effervescence, sample apparently dissolved portions of sample sack. Au: 0.022 opt, Ag: 6.95 opt, Cu: 1.17%, acid soluble Cu: 1.16%, Mo: 0.010%, WO_3: 0.02%.

514 T4 area, "Double Prospect", middle cut. Light brown quartz, siliceous sinter, light blue botyroidal chrysocolla, no radioactivity, no fluorescence, no effervescence. Au: 0.072 opt, Ag: 0.48 opt, Cu: 0.29%, acid soluble Cu: 0.28%.

515 T4 area, "Single Prospect", prospect cut. White, milky quartz, FeOx stains, light blue chrysocolla, no radioactivity, light blue and orange fluorescence (scheelite & powellite?), no effervescence. Au: 0.012 opt, Ag: 7.45 opt, Cu: 1.12%, acid soluble Cu: 1.11%, Mo: 0.005%, WO_3: 0.03%.

516 T4 area, "Single Prospect", prospect cut, below Sample No. 515. White, milky quartz, FeOx stains, light blue chrysocolla, psilomelane inclusions, no radioactivity, light blue and green fluorescence, effervescence from calcite crusts. Au: 0.006 opt, Ag: 7.15 opt, Cu: 1.13%, acid soluble Cu: 1.12%, Mo: 0.006%, WO_3: 0.03%.

517 T4 Area, Double Prospect, near waste dump of shallow vertical shaft, GPS: 370,331E, 4,224,255N, UTM NAD27 meters. Weathered brown, silica flooded hornfels, FeOx, Psilomelane, Blue chrysocolla blebs on fracture surfaces, no radioactivity, no fluorescence, no effervescence. Au: 0.000 opt, Ag: 0.61 opt, Cu: 1.22%, acid soluble Cu: 1.20%.

518 03/28/09, T4 area, "Double Prospect":, Weathered light brown silica flooded hornfels breccia, light blue and green chrysocolla, no radioactivity, no fluorescence, no effervescence. Au: 0.000 opt, Ag: 0.50 opt, Cu: 1.05%, acid soluble Cu: 1.03%.

524 "Last prospect", lower cut, GPS: 372,941E, 4,225,442N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11, meters, Elev: 6,418 ft. Weathered brown silicified hornfels, limonite, Psilomelane, white, milky vein quartz, blue green chrysocolla, no radioactivity, light blue fluorescence, effervescence from calcite crusts. Au: 0.002 opt, Ag: 0.22 opt, Cu: 1.20%, acid soluble Cu: 1.20%, Mo: 0.003%, WO_3: 0.01%.

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526 07/06/10, "Last Prospect", grab sample from stockpile, GPS: 372,941E, 4,225,442N, UTN NAD27, Zone 11, meters, Elev: 6,418 ft. Vuggy white quartz, abundant blue and green chrysocolla, limonite, goethite. No radioactivity, no effervescence with HCl, no fluorescence, Au: 0.002 opt, Ag: 0.43 opt, Cu: 1.73%, acid soluble Cu: 1.73%.

527 7/04/10, "Blue Boy" prospect, GPS: 377,125E, 4,231,722N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11, Elev: 57,712 ft. Abundant blue and green chrysocolla, some quartz and goethite, in chocolate brown hornfels. No radioactivity, no effervescence with HCl, no fluorescence, Au: 0.004 opt, Ag: 1.97 opt, Cu: 5.15%, acid soluble Cu: 5.14%.

528 07/06/10, "Last Prospect", GPS: 372,941E, 4,225,442N, UTM NAD 27 Zone 11, meters, Elev: 6,418 ft.. White vein quartz, abundant blue and green chrysocolla and limonite, some goethite. Dense chocolate brown hornfels wall rock, sharp contact with quartz. No radioactivity, no effervescence with HCl, no fluorescence, Au: 0.000 opt, Ag: 0.37 opt, Cu: 3.97%, acid soluble Cu: 3.97%.

529 07/06/10, "Last Prospect", GPS: 372,941E, 4,225,442N, UTM NAD 27 Zone 11, meters, Elev: 6,418 ft. Abundant blue and green chrysocolla, some quartz and goethite, in chocolate brown hornfels. No radioactivity, no effervescence with HCl, no fluorescence, Au: 0.000 opt, Ag: 0.38 opt, Cu: 11.4%, acid soluble Cu: 11.4%.

530 07/05/10, "Karla's Prospect", GPS: 373,253E, 4,224,313N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11, meters Elev: 5,896 ft. Dense brown hornfels, some quartz, limonite, moderate quantity of blue and green chrysocolla, sparse quantity of goethite, earthy white crust (siliceous sinter?). No radioactivity, no effervescence with HCl, no fluorescence, Au: 0.000 opt, Ag: 14.8 opt, Cu: 3.98%, acid soluble Cu: 3.97%.

531 07/0/10, prospect cut, GPS: 377,884E, 4,230,458N, UTM NAD27 Zone !!, meters, Elev: 5,292 ft. White, vuggy quartz, moderate quantities of blue and green chrysocolla, goethite and manganite, limonite. Slight radioactivity, no effervescence with HCl, Light green fluorescence from chalcedony. Au:0.972 opt, Ag: 5.27 opt, Cu: 0.60%, U_3O_8: 0.053%, WO_3: 0.05%.

532 07/04/10, "Blue Boy(?)", GPS: 377,125E, 4,231,722N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11 , meters, Elev: 5,712 ft. Moderate to abundant blue and green chrysocolla. White and grey/brown quartz, limonite, goethite. No radioactivity, no effervescence with HCl, no fluorescence, Au: 0.000 opt, Ag: 1.09 opt, Cu: 1.34%, acid soluble Cu: 1.34%.

533 07/052/10,"Karla's Prospect", GPS: 373,253E, 4,224,313N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11, meters, Elev: 5,896 ft. White vein quartz in dense chocolate brown hornfels, moderate quantity of blue and green chrysocolla, abundant quantity of limonite, pyrite or chalcopyrite casts. No radioactivity, no effervescence with HCl, no fluorescence, Au: 0.000 opt, Ag: 1.79 opt, Cu: 0.798%, acid soluble Cu: 0.79%.

APPENDIX B
Great Western Mining Corporation
W T Cohan Descriptions
of
Prospector Grab Samples
Mineral County, Nevada USA

539 SW Huntoon Valley, prospect cut near old vertical shaft, GPS: 359,756E, 4,219,155N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11, meters, Elev: 6,591 ft. Light brown, light grey and white quartz, botyroidal chrysocolla on fractures, vuggy, limonite box works and pyrite casts, No radioactivity, no fluorescence, no effervescence. Au: 0.016 opt, Ag: 27.97 opt, Cu: 0.57%, Acid soluble Cu: 0.54%.

542 Moho Mountain area, left rib of portal, GPS: 382,948E. 4,237,328N, UTM NAD27 Zone 11, meters, Elev: 7,252 ft. Grey quartz flooded hornfels, abundant light green, waxy chrysocolla and malachite. No radioactivity, no fluorescence, weakly effervescent copper mineralization. Au:0 .000 opt, Ag: 0.66 opt, Cu: 0.98%, Acid soluble Cu: 0.98%.

APPENDIX C

RESOURCES IN DUNLOP FORMATION

0.20% Cu CUTOFF GRADE

Model Dimensions

X-Minimum (western-most node) .... 1,221,116.0 Feet
X-Maximum (eastern-most node) .... 1,224,816.0 Feet
X-Spacing (east/west node spacing) .... 50.0 Feet
X-Nodes (east/west points) 75.0
Y-Minimum (southern-most node) .... 13,872,846.0 Feet
Y-Maximum (northern-most node) .... 13,877,346.0 Feet
Y-Spacing (north/south node spacing) .... 50.0 Feet
Y-Nodes (north/south points) 91.0
Z-Minimum (lowest node) .... 5,600.0 Feet
Z-Maximum (highest node) .... 7,800.0 Feet
Z-Spacing (vertical) .... 5.0 Feet
Z-Nodes (vertical points) 441.0
Voxel Volume .... 12,500.0 Cubic Feet
Total Voxels 3,009,825.0
Model Volume .... 37,622,812,500.0 Cubic Feet

Original Model Statistics:

Minimum node value 0.0
Minimum node value > 0 ... 0.2
Maximum node value 1.795
Mean node value 0.019
Mean node value (nodes>0). 0.591
Sum of all node values ... 93.966
Non-zero nodes 159
Non-Zero Volume .... 1,987,500.0 Cubic Feet
Null Voxels 3004994

Ore (1) vs Non-Ore (0) Statistics (0.2 to 99,999.99): 166,950.0 Tons (1,987,500.0 Cubic Feet)

Minimum node value 0.0
Minimum node value > 0 ... 1.0
Maximum node value 1.0
Mean node value 0.0
Mean node value (nodes>0). 1.0
Sum of all node values ... 159.0
Non-zero nodes 159
Non-Zero Volume .... 1,987,500.0 Cubic Feet
Null Voxels 0

Distance-Qualified Reserves

Proven Reserves ..... 32,550.0 Tons (387,500.0 Cubic Feet)
Probable Reserves ... 61,950.0 Tons (737,500.0 Cubic Feet)
Inferred Reserves ... 72,450.0 Tons (862,500.0 Cubic Feet)
Unclassified .... 0.0 Tons (0.0 Cubic Feet)

Proven Reserve Cutoff Distance ..... 75.0 Feet
Probable Reserve Cutoff Distance ... 150.0 Feet
Inferred Reserve Cutoff Distance ... 600.0 Feet

APPENDIX C
RESOURCES IN DIORITE
0.20% Cu CUTOFF GRADE

Model Dimensions

X-Minimum (western-most node) .... 1,221,116.0 Feet
X-Maximum (eastern-most node) .... 1,224,816.0 Feet
X-Spacing (east/west node spacing) .... 50.0 Feet
X-Nodes (east/west points) 75.0
Y-Minimum (southern-most node) .... 13,872,846.0 Feet
Y-Maximum (northern-most node) .... 13,877,346.0 Feet
Y-Spacing (north/south node spacing) .... 50.0 Feet
Y-Nodes (north/south points) 91.0
Z-Minimum (lowest node) .... 5,600.0 Feet
Z-Maximum (highest node) .... 7,800.0 Feet
Z-Spacing (vertical) .... 5.0 Feet
Z-Nodes (vertical points) 441.0
Voxel Volume .... 12,500.0 Cubic Feet
Total Voxels 3,009,825.0
Model Volume .... 37,622,812,500.0 Cubic Feet

Original Model Statistics:

Minimum node value 0.0
Minimum node value > 0 ... 0.2
Maximum node value 2.592
Mean node value 0.421
Mean node value (nodes>0). 0.436
Sum of all node values ... 2,031.58
Non-zero nodes 4,660
Non-Zero Volume .... 58,250,000.0 Cubic Feet
Null Voxels 3004994

Ore (1) vs Non-Ore (0) Statistics (0.2 to 99,999.99): 4,543,500.0 Tons (58,250,000.0 Cubic Feet)

Minimum node value 0.0
Minimum node value > 0 ... 1.0
Maximum node value 1.0
Mean node value 0.002
Mean node value (nodes>0). 1.0
Sum of all node values ... 4,660.0
Non-zero nodes 4,660
Non-Zero Volume .... 58,250,000.0 Cubic Feet
Null Voxels 0

Distance-Qualified Reserves

Proven Reserves ..... 528,450.0 Tons (6,775,000.0 Cubic Feet)
Probable Reserves ... 1,063,725.0 Tons (13,637,500.0 Cubic Feet)
Inferred Reserves ... 2,951,325.0 Tons (37,837,500.0 Cubic Feet)
Unclassified .... 0.0 Tons (0.0 Cubic Feet)

Proven Reserve Cutoff Distance ..... 75.0 Feet
Probable Reserve Cutoff Distance ... 150.0 Feet
Inferred Reserve Cutoff Distance ... 600.0 Feet

APPENDIX D

RESOURCES IN DUNLOP FORMATION

0.30% Cu CUTOFF GRADE

Model Dimensions

X-Minimum (western-most node) .... 1,221,116.0 Feet
X-Maximum (eastern-most node) .... 1,224,816.0 Feet
X-Spacing (east/west node spacing) .... 50.0 Feet
X-Nodes (east/west points) 75.0
Y-Minimum (southern-most node) .... 13,872,846.0 Feet
Y-Maximum (northern-most node) .... 13,877,346.0 Feet
Y-Spacing (north/south node spacing) .... 50.0 Feet
Y-Nodes (north/south points) 91.0
Z-Minimum (lowest node) .... 5,600.0 Feet
Z-Maximum (highest node) .... 7,800.0 Feet
Z-Spacing (vertical) .... 5.0 Feet
Z-Nodes (vertical points) 441.0
Voxel Volume .... 12,500.0 Cubic Feet
Total Voxels 3,009,825.0
Model Volume .... 37,622,812,500.0 Cubic Feet

Original Model Statistics:

Minimum node value 0.0
Minimum node value > 0 ... 0.301
Maximum node value 1.795
Mean node value 0.029
Mean node value (nodes>0). 0.706
Sum of all node values ... 84.716
Non-zero nodes 120
Non-Zero Volume .... 1,500,000.0 Cubic Feet
Null Voxels 3006858

Ore (1) vs Non-Ore (0) Statistics (0.3 to 99,999.99): 126,000.0 Tons (1,500,000.0 Cubic Feet)

Minimum node value 0.0
Minimum node value > 0 ... 1.0
Maximum node value 1.0
Mean node value 0.0
Mean node value (nodes>0). 1.0
Sum of all node values ... 120.0
Non-zero nodes 120
Non-Zero Volume .... 1,500,000.0 Cubic Feet
Null Voxels 0

Distance-Qualified Reserves

Proven Reserves ..... 22,050.0 Tons (262,500.0 Cubic Feet)
Probable Reserves ... 46,200.0 Tons (550,000.0 Cubic Feet)
Inferred Reserves ... 57,750.0 Tons (687,500.0 Cubic Feet)
Unclassified .... 0.0 Tons (0.0 Cubic Feet)

Proven Reserve Cutoff Distance ..... 75.0 Feet
Probable Reserve Cutoff Distance ... 150.0 Feet
Inferred Reserve Cutoff Distance ... 600.0 Feet

APPENDIX D

RESOURCES IN DIORITE

0.30% Cu CUTOFF GRADE

Model Dimensions

X-Minimum (western-most node) .... 1,221,116.0 Feet
X-Maximum (eastern-most node) .... 1,224,816.0 Feet
X-Spacing (east/west node spacing) .... 50.0 Feet
X-Nodes (east/west points) 75.0
Y-Minimum (southern-most node) .... 13,872,846.0 Feet
Y-Maximum (northern-most node) .... 13,877,346.0 Feet
Y-Spacing (north/south node spacing) .... 50.0 Feet
Y-Nodes (north/south points) 91.0
Z-Minimum (lowest node) .... 5,600.0 Feet
Z-Maximum (highest node) .... 7,800.0 Feet
Z-Spacing (vertical) .... 5.0 Feet
Z-Nodes (vertical points) 441.0
Voxel Volume .... 12,500.0 Cubic Feet
Total Voxels 3,009,825.0
Model Volume .... 37,622,812,500.0 Cubic Feet

Original Model Statistics:

Minimum node value 0.0
Minimum node value > 0 ... 0.3
Maximum node value 2.592
Mean node value 0.535
Mean node value (nodes>0). 0.559
Sum of all node values ... 1,586.581
Non-zero nodes 2,840
Non-Zero Volume .... 35,500,000.0 Cubic Feet
Null Voxels 3006858

Ore (1) vs Non-Ore (0) Statistics (0.3 to 99,999.99): 2,769,000.0 Tons (35,500,000.0 Cubic Feet)

Minimum node value 0.0
Minimum node value > 0 ... 1.0
Maximum node value 1.0
Mean node value 0.001
Mean node value (nodes>0). 1.0
Sum of all node values ... 2,840.0
Non-zero nodes 2,840
Non-Zero Volume .... 35,500,000.0 Cubic Feet
Null Voxels 0

Distance-Qualified Reserves

Proven Reserves ..... 315,900.0 Tons (4,050,000.0 Cubic Feet)
Probable Reserves ... 622,050.0 Tons (7,975,000.0 Cubic Feet)
Inferred Reserves ... 1,831,050.0 Tons (23,475,000.0 Cubic Feet)
Unclassified .... 0.0 Tons (0.0 Cubic Feet)

Proven Reserve Cutoff Distance ..... 75.0 Feet
Probable Reserve Cutoff Distance ... 150.0 Feet
Inferred Reserve Cutoff Distance ... 600.0 Feet

APPENDIX E

Review of Information Related to JORC Code (2012) Table 1

SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Sampling Techniques:

Drill sampling techniques consisted of collecting chip sample returns from reverse circulation rotary drilling with a cyclone collector system mounted on the drill machine. The bailing medium was compressed air and an additional booster air compressor was employed when necessary in the deeper holes and in wet holes. The sampling interval was five feet (1.52 meters). Industry accepted standards were adhered to. The samples were shipped approved laboratories (Florin Analytical Services and Inspectorate Laboratories) located in Sparks, Nevada. The samples were, crushed, split and pulverized to the appropriate particle sizes and masses for the analytical technique employed. Please refer to the section **Source of Additional Resources and Geologic Interpretation** later in this report for details of the analytical methods employed by each laboratory.

Sample Recovery

A booster air compressor was employed for the deeper drill holes and wet drill holes to assist in sample recovery. The cyclone sample collection system assured near complete recovery. I have had extensive experience with the same drilling contractor and his equipment while consulting at the Getchell mine in Nevada during most of 1992. Zones of poor or no sample recovery are noted on the graphic drill logs. Such zones of poor or no recovery were of minimal extent.

Logging

Chip samples were megascopically logged by trained and qualified field personnel under the supervision of D G Strachan, who is a Professional Geologist with over 30 years of experience and a Registered Member of SME. Visual estimates were made of the concentration of alteration and sulfide minerals and reported on graphic drill logs.

Sample Preparation;

Complete field samples were picked up at the project's secure field storage facility by the specific laboratories personnel and equipment After arrival at the laboratories, the samples were dried, crushed, split with Jones riffle splitters and pulverized. Please refer to the section **Source of Additional Resources and Geologic Interpretation** later in this report for details of the analytical methods employed by each laboratory.

Quality of Assay Data

Standard and blank samples were included with the samples shipped from the field to the laboratories. The laboratories utilized reference samples and replicate sample analyses for quality control. Please refer to the section **Source of Additional Resources and Geologic Interpretation** later in this report for details of the analytical methods employed by each laboratory.

Verification:

No holes have been twinned. "Outlier" results have not been cut. Data, in the form of electronic copies of maps, cross sections, graphic drill logs and laboratory analytical reports were supplied by GWM and employed in this scoping study and independent resource estimate. The analytical and drill hole location data, consisting of x, y, z coordinates, dip, direction and total depth, have been entered into Xcel work books. The electronic data base was then edited and checked against the input data.

Location of Data Points

The drill hole locations were determined by hand held Global Positioning Survey ("GPS") instruments. The coordinate system is UTM NAD83, Zone 11, in English units of feet. Collar elevations were estimated from USGS 7½' topographic quadrangle sheets. The dip and direction of inclined drill holes was determined by use of a Brunton compass. The location of prospects and mines were also determined by hand held GPS equipment. I consider the precision suitable for the purposes at hand. However, more accurate position surveys will be required for detailed planning purposes.

Data Spacing

The data spacing is appropriate for estimating Indicated and Inferred Resources. However, more closely spaced drilling will be required to qualify the results as Measured Resources. Sample compositing has not been applied.

Orientation of Data

The mineralized zones are understood to be southeast dipping at a low angle. /The orientation of the vertical and inclined drill holes is considered appropriate. Since no core has been recovered, the true widths are not known. However, surface sampling at the T4 prospect in 2011, revealed mineralized thicknesses of 4 to greater than five feet (1.00 - 1.52 meters).

Diagrams

Plan maps, and cross sections are included in Appendix E of the Report.

REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Mineral Tenement and Land Status

GWM's mineral tenement consists of unpatented lode mining claims that are currently in good standing with the U. S. Bureau of Land Management ("BLM"). There are no royalties payable to other parties or the BLM.

Exploration Done by Other Parties

Exploration to date has consisted of prospector sampling of outcrops and surface workings by myself and employees of GWM during the period 2006 to 2010. GWM has subsequently commissioned (1) surface rock and soil grid sampling programs , designed, managed and reported by D G Strachan (2012), (2) the interpretation of public domain airborne geophysical surveys by Chris Ludwig (Du and Ludwig , 2010), (3) surface IP – Magnetics surveys by Zonge Geosciences and interpreted by Ludwig (2011), (4) the interpretation of ASTER image data by Ming Ho Du (Du and Ludwig, 2010), and (5) two rotary exploration drilling programs, designed, managed and reported by D G Strachan (2013 and 2014).

Geology

The mineralization is oxide copper and is believed to be stratiform, dipping at 30° southeast with a strike north azimuth of 30°, conforming to the contact between the Dunlop formation and the diorite.. The deposit is hosted in the lower portion of the Jurassic Dunlop formation, consisting of clastic marine sediments, but primarily in a Cretaceous diorite, primarily in the contact zone between the Dunlop formation and the underlying diorite.. It has been well described by Strachan (2012, 2013 and 2014).

Drill hole Information

The drill hole collar coordinates, elevations inclinations, directions and total depths are given in Appendix A of the Report.

Data Aggregation Methods

Cutoff grades of 0.20% and 0.30% total copper have been employed in estimating the resource quantities. "Outlier" values have not been cut. Since no core drilling has taken place and all drill hole samples consist of chip samples that were collected on 5 foot (1.52 meters) intervals, the existence of narrow, high grade zones is not known at this time. However, I have not observed such zones in the field. The use of metal equivalent values has not been employed.

Relationship Between Mineralization Widths and Intercept Lengths

Since no core has been recovered, the intercept data represent down hole lengths and the true widths are not known. However, surface sampling at the T4 prospect in 2011, revealed mineralized thicknesses of 4 to greater than five feet (1.22 - 1.52 meters).

Diagrams

Plan maps and cross sections are included in Appendix E of the Report.

Balanced Reporting

Exploration targets have been described by ranges of mass and tenor.

Other Substantive Data

The results and interpretation of geophysical surveys residing in the public domain and commissioned by GWM have been employed. These results have been reported by Ludwig (2011) and Du and Ludwig (2010). Geochemical surface sampling reported by D G Strachan (2012, 2013 and 2014). Airborne gravity surveys indicate thick alluvium in the area of the proposed plant site, suggesting the availability of adequate quantities of process water.

Further Work

Further work exploration work currently planned by GWM consists of discovery drill programs at the T4, between M2N and M2S and Sharktooth Ridge targets. The M2 and T4 drilling is now in progress.

ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Data Integrity

Data, in the form of electronic copies of maps, cross sections, graphic drill logs and laboratory analytical reports were supplied by GWM and employed in this scoping study and independent resource estimate. The sampling handling and quality control procedures conform to JORC standards and the procedures are discussed in the following section "SOURCE OF ADDITIONAL RESOURCES AND GEOLOGIC INTERPRETATION". The analytical and drill hole location data, consisting of x, y, z coordinates, dip, direction and total depth, have been entered into Xcel work books. The electronic data base was then edited and checked against the input data and corrected as necessary. The data was also checked against that given in Strachan's 2012, 2013 and 2014 reports.

Site Visits

I have made in excess of 15 site visits since 1981. The last site visit was made in 2011. When on a site visit in July 2008, I observed numerous outcroppings of oxidized copper mineralization and encouraged GWM to concentrate their efforts on the oxide copper potential of their mining property.

Geological Interpretation

D G Strachan's (Strachan 2013, 2014 and 2015) geologic interpretations of deposit as being stratiform and low dipping to the southeast seems to borne out by the drilling results. The deposit consists of series of parallel mineralized zones ranging from 1.52 meters (5 feet) to greater than 61 meters (200 feet) in thickness, separated by zones of waste, ranging from 15 meters (50 feet) to 137 meters (450 feet) in thickness. His interpretation is the results of surface sampling and mapping and the results from 32 reverse circulation rotary drill holes. I have used this interpretation in the estimate of Indicated and Inferred resources. However, I have assumed there is somewhat greater vertical continuity in my estimate of Inferred resources. My estimate Mineral Resources is based entirely on the data from the 34 drill holes completed to date. Refer to Figure Nos. 2 – 11, inclusive.

Dimensions

The mineralization consists of a single deposit. The long axes of both deposits strikes southwesterly. The strike length (including inferred resources) of the deposit is 1,220 meters (4,000 feet). Mineralization ranges from surface to a depth of 396 meters (1,300 feet).

Estimation and Modeling Techniques

The resources were estimated by the block modeling software RockWorks16, created by RockWare of Golden, Colorado.

The block modeling procedure restricted search directions to Strachan's interpretation of strike and dip, but allowed a vertical search distance of 7.6 meters (25 feet) vertically above and below a control data point (drill hole intercept). This may have projected greater thickness of mineralization than did Strachan's methods. The horizontal search distance was limited to 122 meters (400 feet), which is the range of spherical Variograms prepared in the dip and strike directions and also in the four cardinal compass directions. The search algorithm employed was strongly biased in the horizontal direction. The present drilling pattern in the M2 deposit is on 122 to 152 meter spacing (400 to 500 feet).

The block modeling parameters consisted of 15.24 meter (50 foot) meter) square blocks ("voxels"), 1.52 meters (5 feet) thick. The block thicknesses are identical to the sampling interval of vertical holes, but thicker than the vertical component of intercepts in inclined holes. The block widths and lengths are equivalent to one ninth the average drill hole spacing of 137 meters (450 feet). The axes of the model were rotated 30 degrees clockwise and tilted 30 degrees clockwise to conform to Strachan's structural interpretation. The search distances were limited to 122 meters (400 feet) horizontally and 7.62 meters (25 feet) vertically, relative to the rotated axes. The system resolves sample intervals in inclined boreholes to their vertical components with respect to the X, Y and Z coordinate positions. The search algorithm employed was Anisotropic Inverse Distance Squared, which weights block (voxel) values by the reciprocal of the squared value of the distance from a data point to the centroid of the particular block. This search algorithm is horizontally biased.

The resource qualifying distances employed were spherical radii from data points, in all cases being drill holes, of 122 meters (400 feet) for indicated resources and 183 meters (600 feet) for inferred resources. All calculations were performed in English units and the results converted to dry metric tons by dividing them by a factor of 1.1025 (equals 2205 pounds per dry metric tonne divided by 2000 pounds per short dry ton.).

The unit weight factors employed were 11.87 cubic feet/short dry ton (cu.ft./ton) for Dunlop host rock and 12,80 cu. ft./ton for diorite host rock. Both specific volumes have been reduced by 5% from specimen values to account for discontinuities in the rock masses.

An earlier estimate of Inferred resources was prepared by D G Strachan (2014) He estimated 3.7 million tonnes grading 0.44%Cu, using a cutoff grade of 0.15% Cu. This compares acceptably with my estimate of Indicated resources.

No consideration has been given to the recovery of by product precious metals, as their grades are very low.

"Outlier" values have not been cut. Since no core drilling has taken place and all drill hole samples consist of chip samples that were collected on 5 foot (1.52 meters) intervals, the existence of narrow, high grade zones is not known at this time. I have not observed such zones in the field.

Moisture

All masses have been estimated of the basis of short dry tons and dry metric tonnes.

Cut Off Parameters

The cutoff grade of .20% Cu is appropriate to the cost models currently being developed by me, employing currently available industry cost data and current metal prices.

Mining Factors

It is considered that open pit mining and underground mining methods could be employed to exploit the resources. Open pit mining extraction of 95% and dilution of 10% have assumed, based upon published industry data and my experience at open gold, uranium, tungsten and vanadium mines. This may not be the case in actual practice, however. Underground extraction of 85% and dilution of 5% have been assumed, based upon published industry data for the underground mining methods considered. A more detailed discussion of mining factors is included in a separate report "Preliminary & Order of Magnitude Pre-Feasibility Study of Great Western Mining Corporation's M2 Project, Mineral County Nevada, USA".

Metallurgical Factors

It has been assumed that the copper contained in the resources can be recovered by acid heap leaching. Two large volume sulfuric acid bottle roll leaching tests conducted on samples crushed to -3/8 inch size yielded extractions of greater that 90%. Sulfuric acid soluble assays of 47 surface samples yield extractions exceeding 95%. Nonetheless it will be necessary to perform additional acid solubility tests on mineralized drill hole samples from various depths and conduct large column leaching test on bulk samples to verify the validity of this processing assumption. A complete discussion of metallurgical factors in included in the body of this report.

Environmental Factors

Any future operation must conform to all U.S. Federal and State environmental laws and regulations. Multi-element analyses of drill hole samples did not reveal the presence of harmful elements in toxic concentrations. During and at the end of leaching operations, spent heaps must be neutralized with lime to raise the pH of the heaps to 6 or greater. The project is located in a remote area and not adjacent to any sensitive surface resource area. A detailed discussion of environmental and regulatory requirements is included in the body of this report.

Bulk Density

The specific gravities of each host rock were determined by the Weight in Air/Weight in Water Method. The specimen specific gravity was reduced to account for discontinuities in the rock mass. These were converted to specific volumes and then reduced by 5% to account for discontinuities in the rock masses. Values of 0.084 short dry tons/cubic foot ("tons/cu. ft.") and 0.078 tons/cu. ft. were employed for mineralized Dunlop and diorite host rocks, respectively.

Classification

The resource classifications employed in the Report are considered to be acceptable given the correlation of mineralized intercepts between drill holes and the correlation with Strachan's geologic interpretation. The reliability of sample data and assays also supports the resource classifications employed and my interpretation of the deposit characteristics. The qualifying distances for resource classifications conform to standard industry practice.

Audits

This report has been peer reviewed.

Discussion of Relative Accuracy

Geostatistical evaluations have been performed on the drill hole data employing the software MicroModel prepared by Randall K. Martin & Associates of Denver, Colorado, USA.. This is discussed in more detail in the body of this report.

APPENDIX F
Description of Specimens Employed in Specific Gravity Determinations

Dunlop Suite No.1

Pistachio green and brown hornfels, silicified, quartz blebs, iron oxide staining, fine magnetite grains, very hard, dense, very fine grained to massive, no effervescence with HCl.

Dunlop Suite No. 2

Grey to dark grey hornfels, dense, massive, silicified, quartz inclusions, very hard, no effervescence with HCl.

Dunlop Suite No. 3

Dark grey and pistachio green banded hornfels, disconformable contacts, silicified with black inclusions, very fine grained to massive, very hard. No effervescence with HCl.

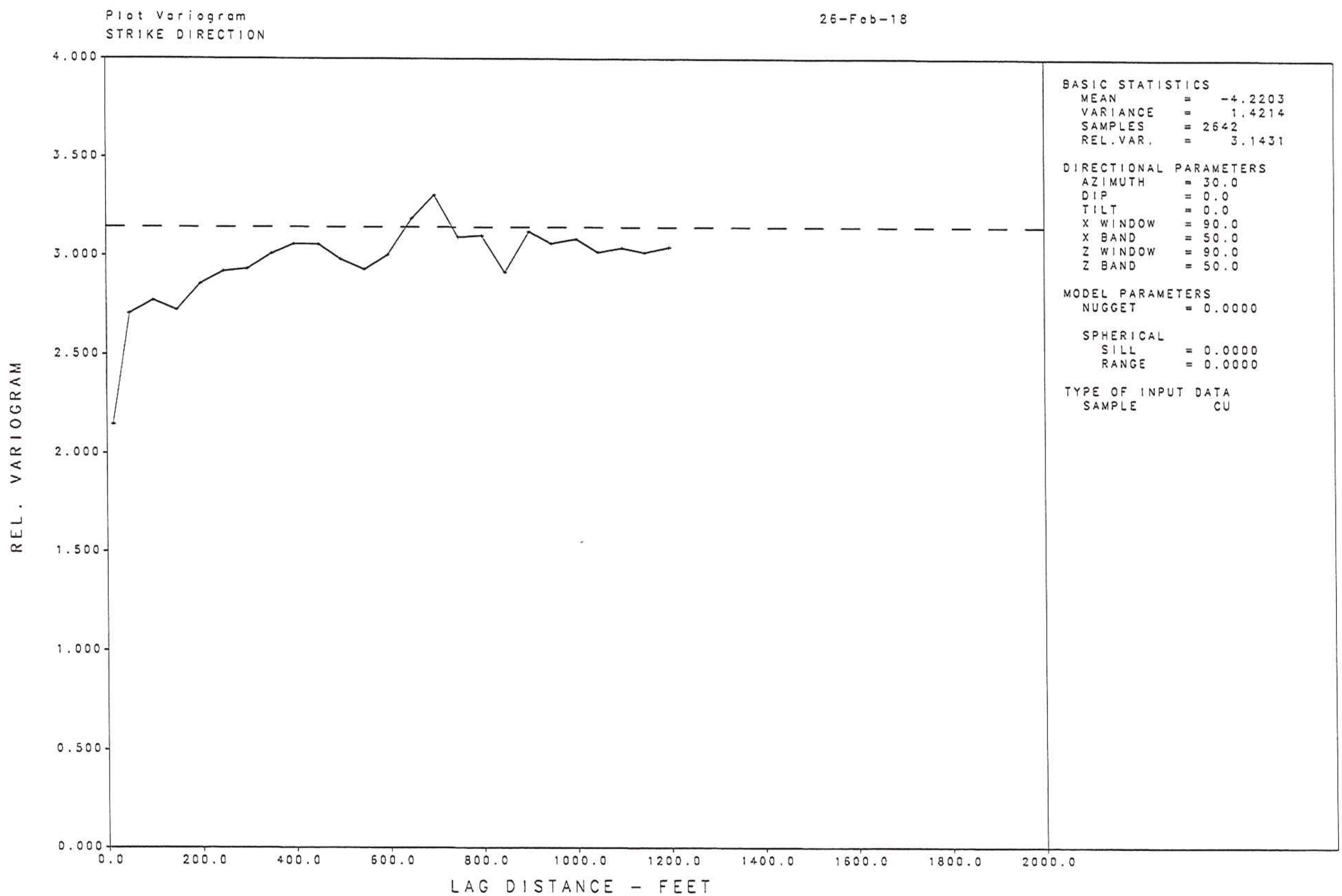
Diorite Suite No. 2

Dense, black, silicified, aphanitic, K spar veinlets, veinlets offset by minor faulting,dark red hematite stains, dense, very hard.

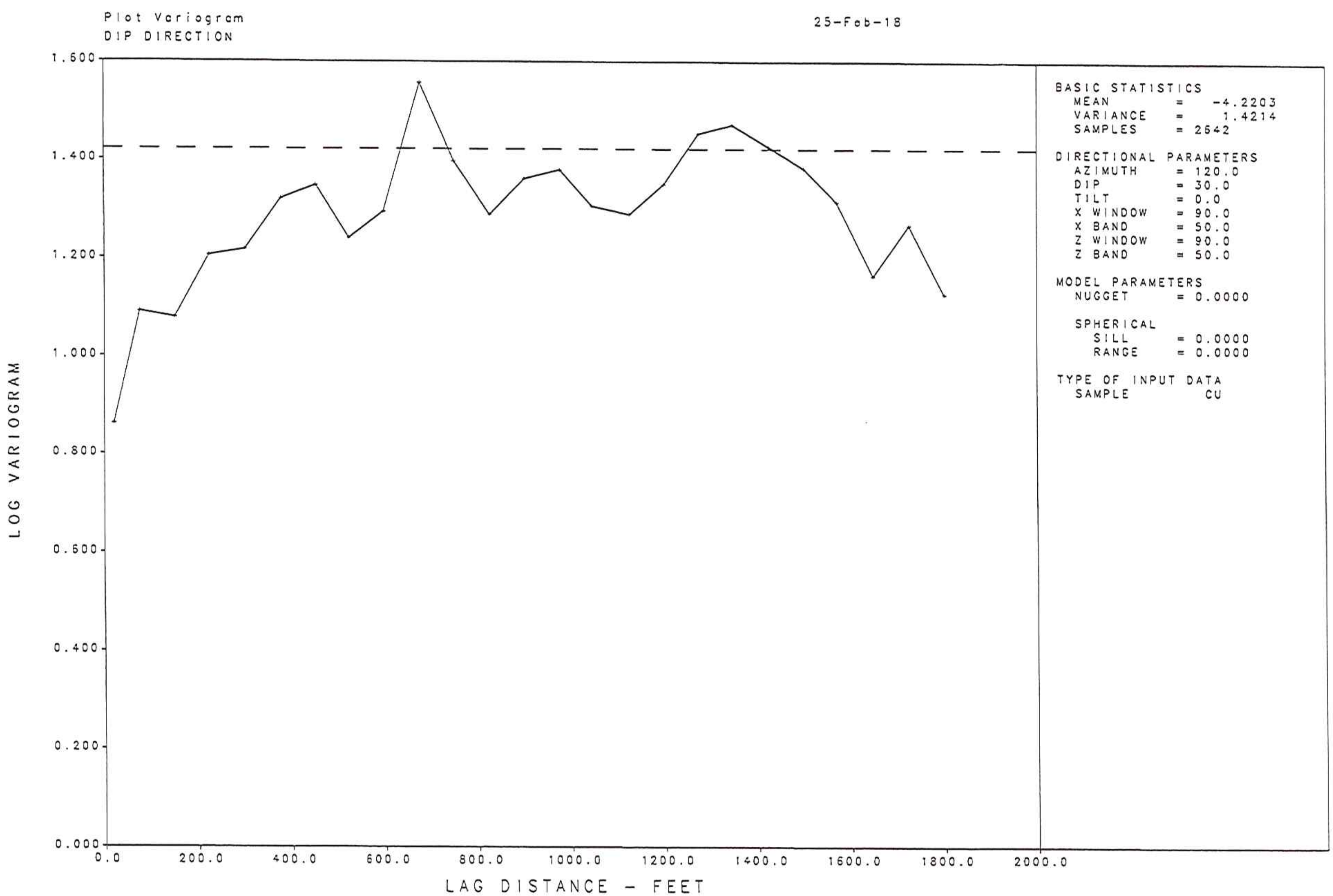
Diorite Suite No. 3

As Suite No. 2, but limonite and magnetite casts.

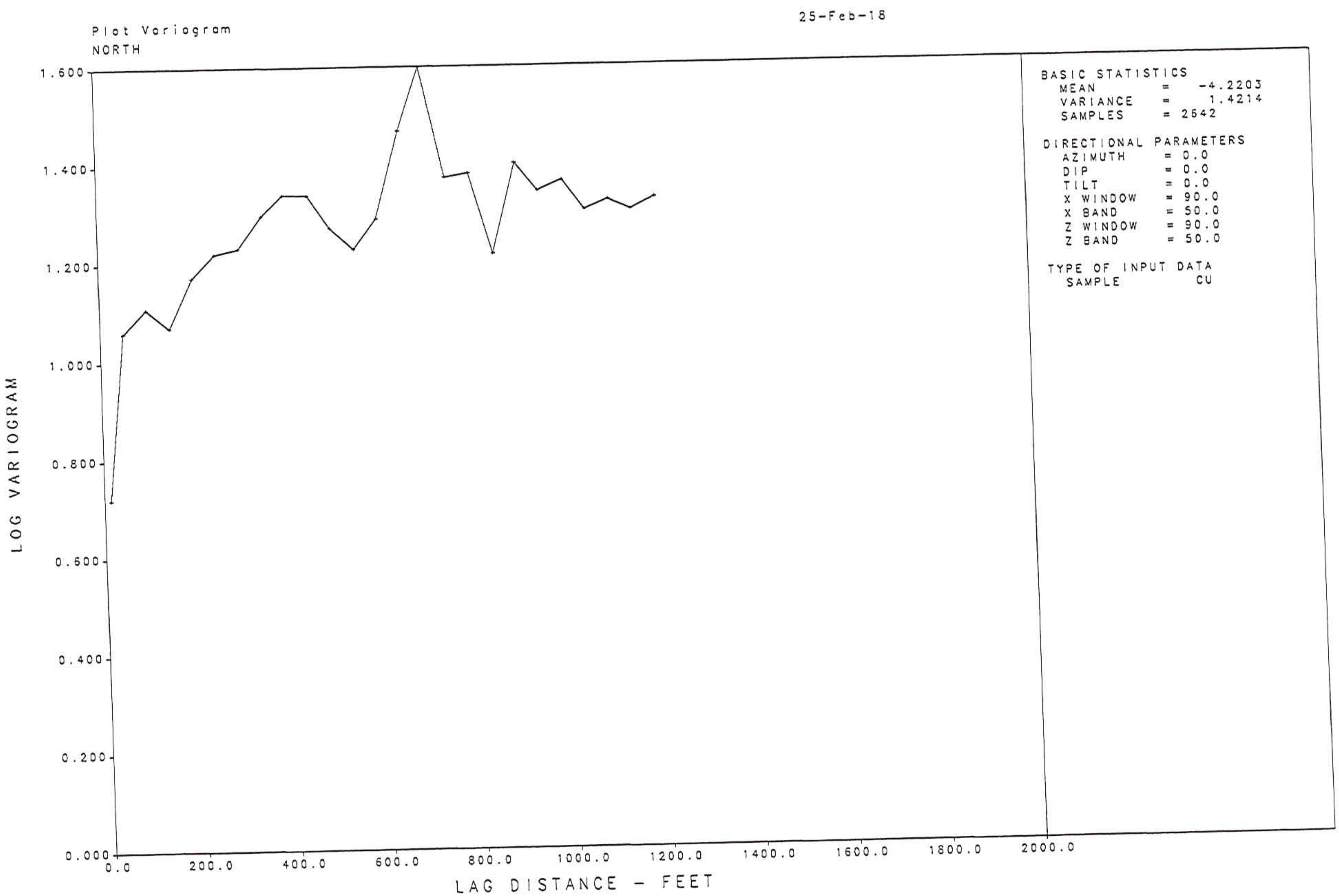
APPENDIX G
Spherical Variograms



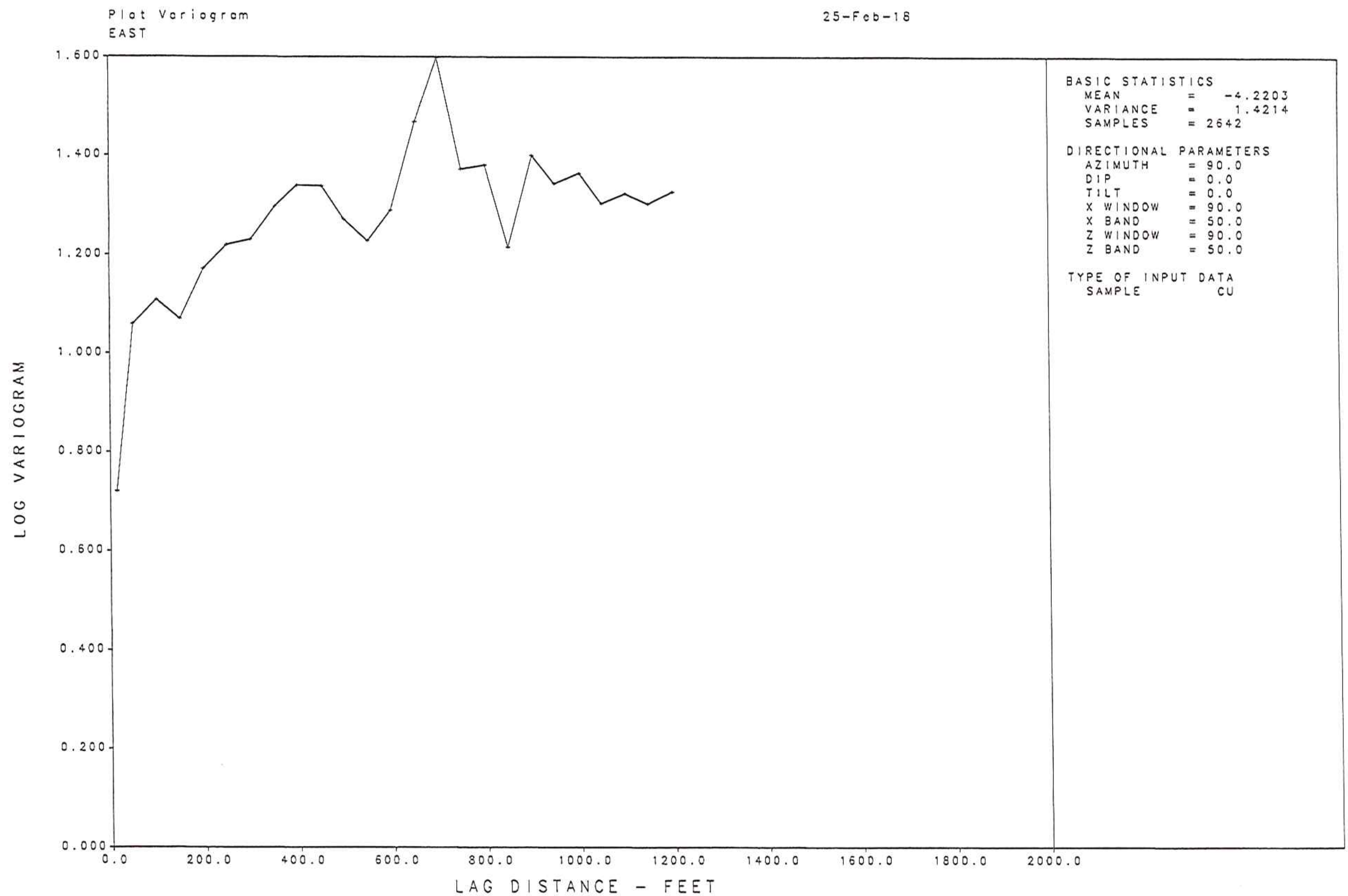
M2 DRILLING SPHERICAL VARIOGRAM IN STRIKE DIRECTION



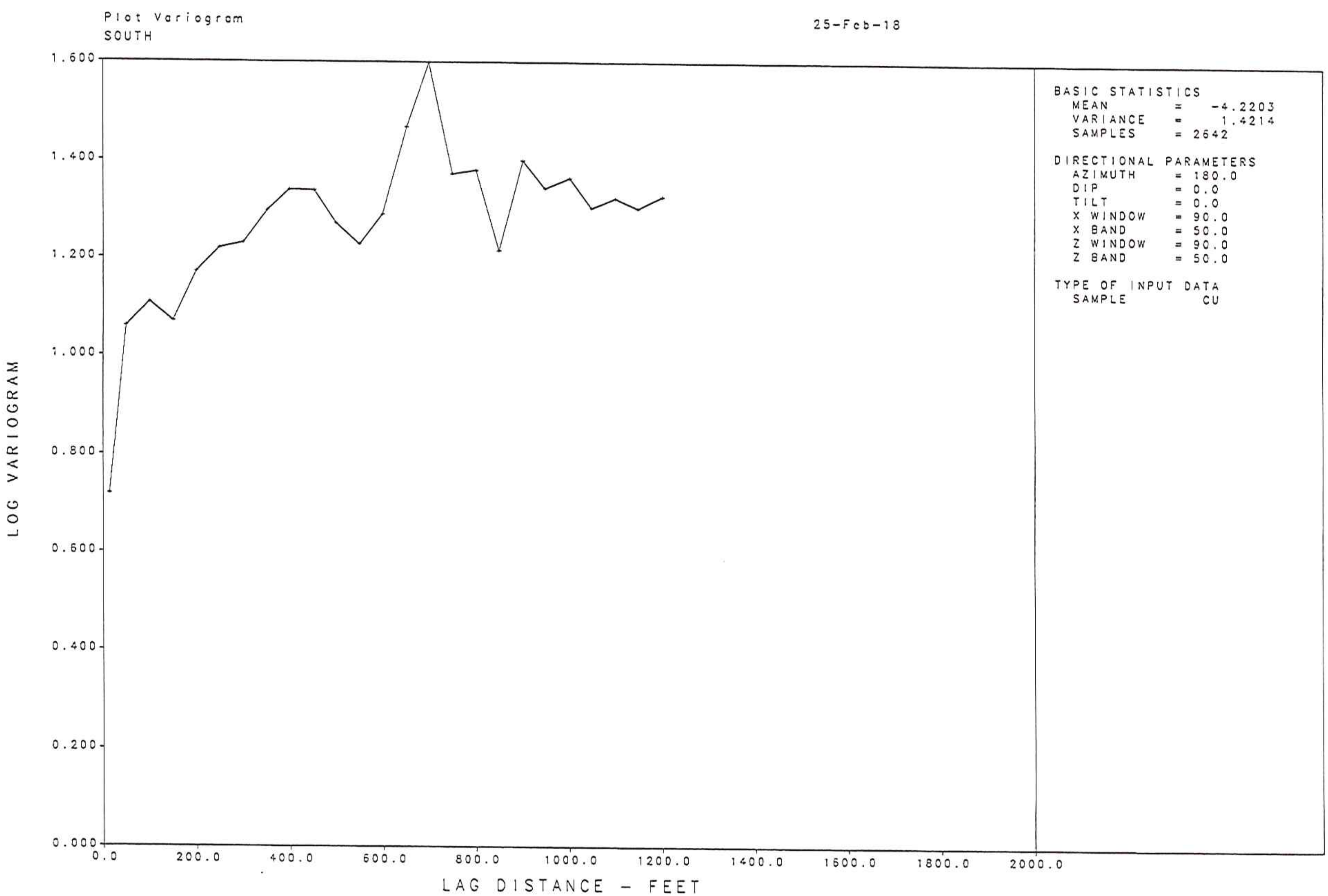
M2 DRILLING SPHERICAL VARIOGRAM IN DIP DIRECTION



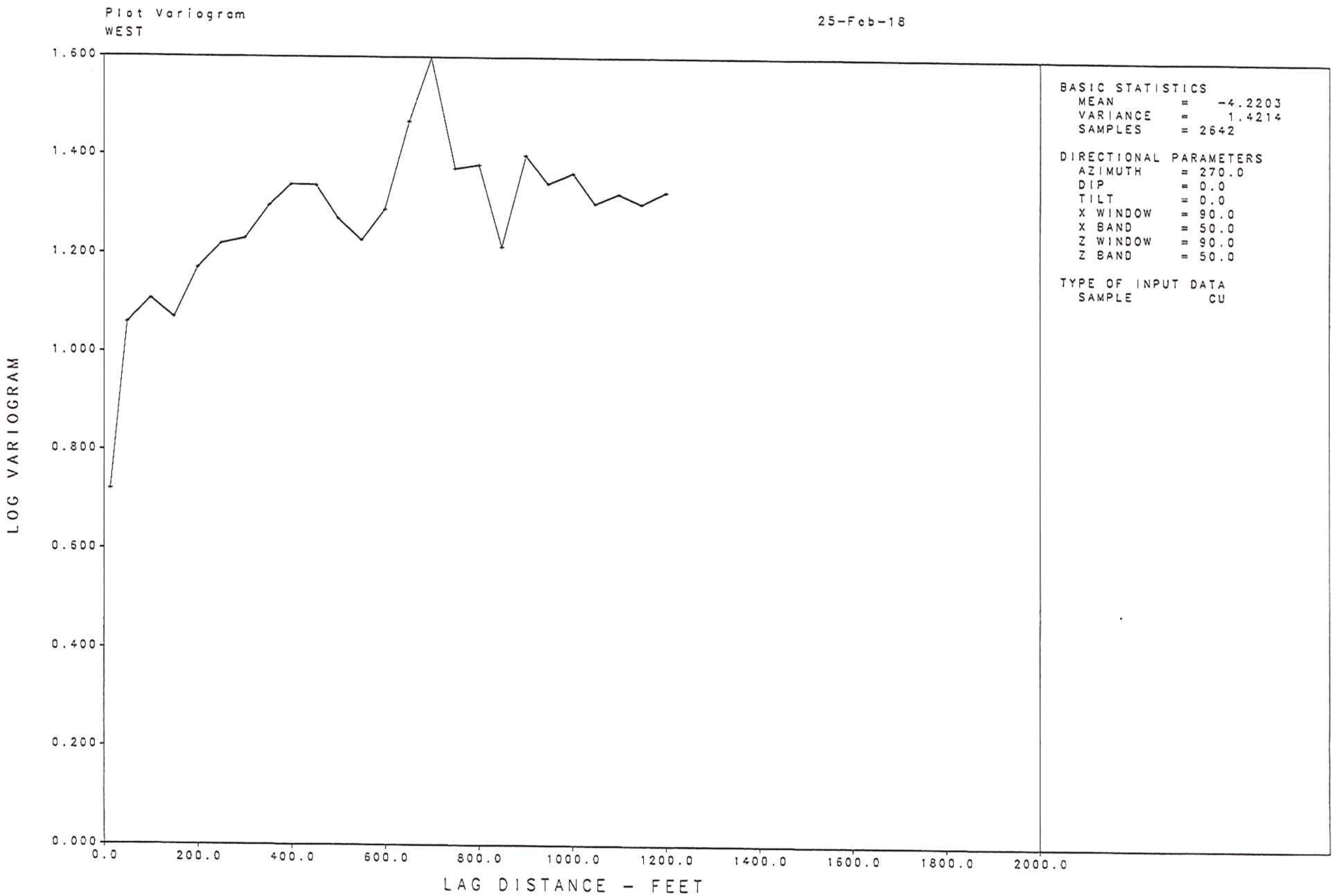
M2 DRILLING SPHERICAL VARIOGRAM IN NORTH DIRECTION



M2 DRILLING SPHERICAL VARIOGRAM IN EAST DIRECTION

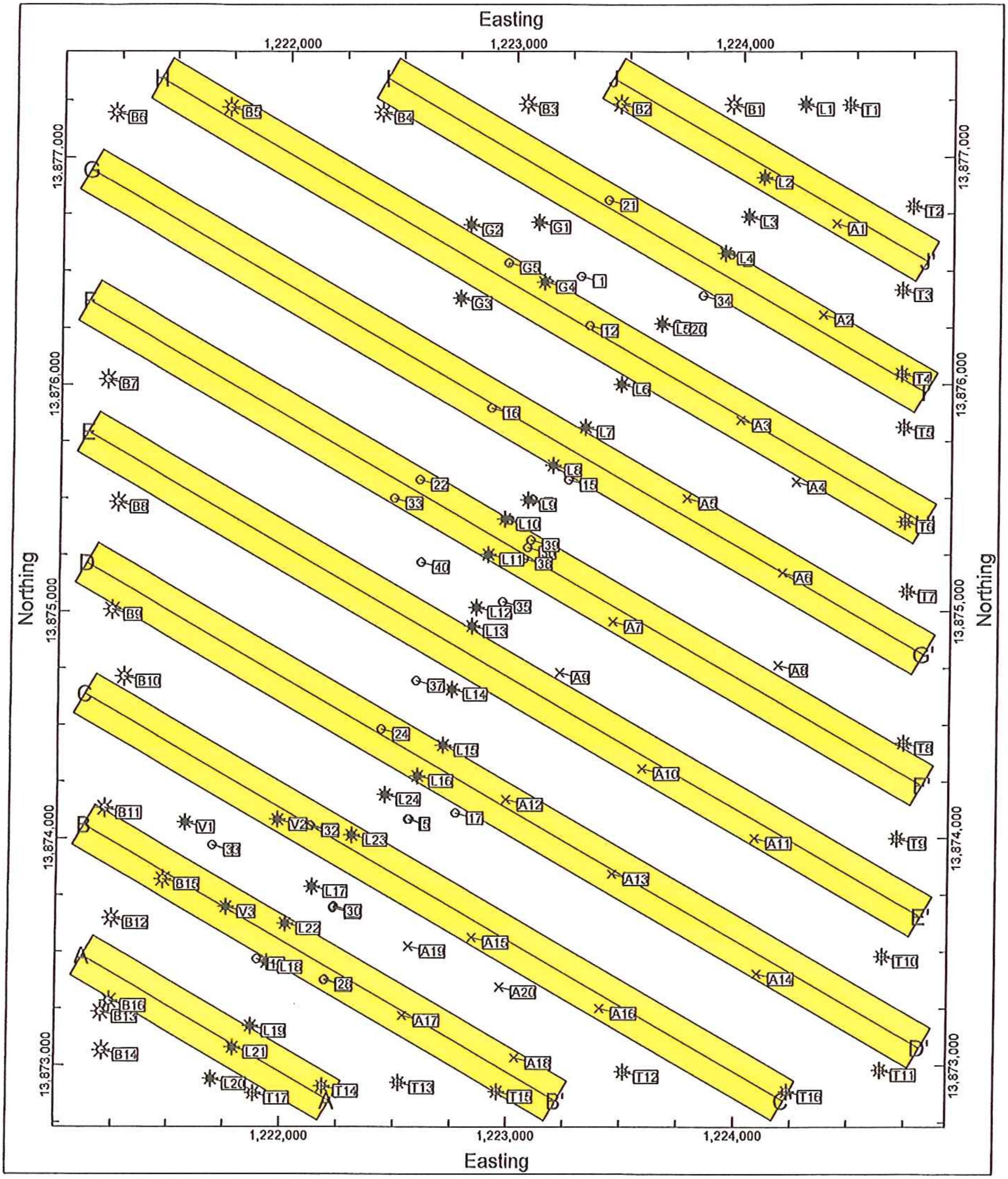


M2 DRILLING SPHERICAL VARIOGRAM IN SOUTH DIRECTION



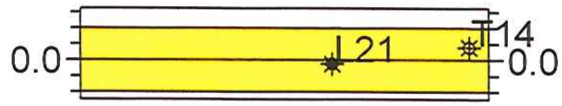
M2 DRILLING SPHERICAL VARIOGRAM IN WEST DIRECTION

APPENDIX H
Cross Sections & Cross Section Location Map of Stratigraphic Model

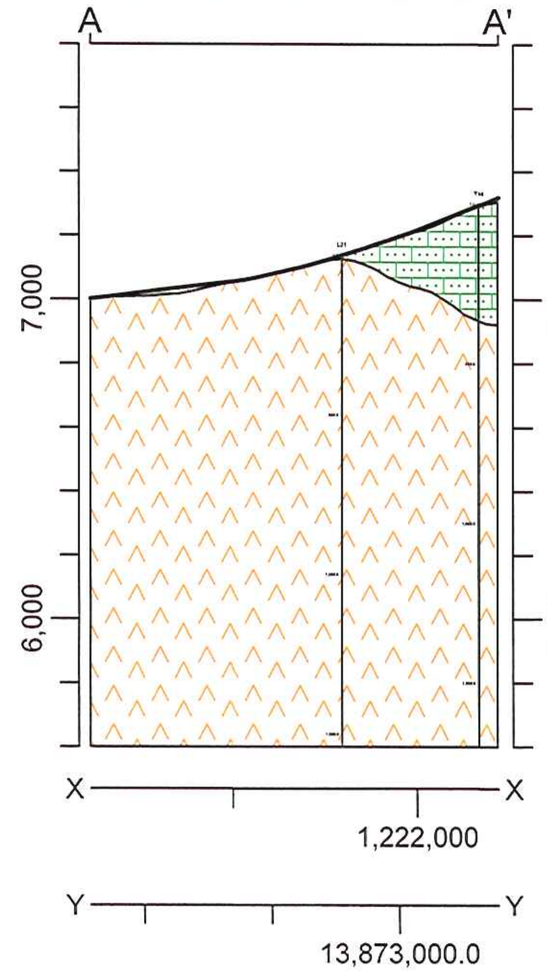


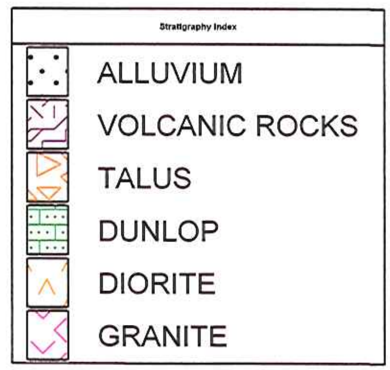
STRATIGRAPHIC MODEL CROSS SECTION LOCATIONS

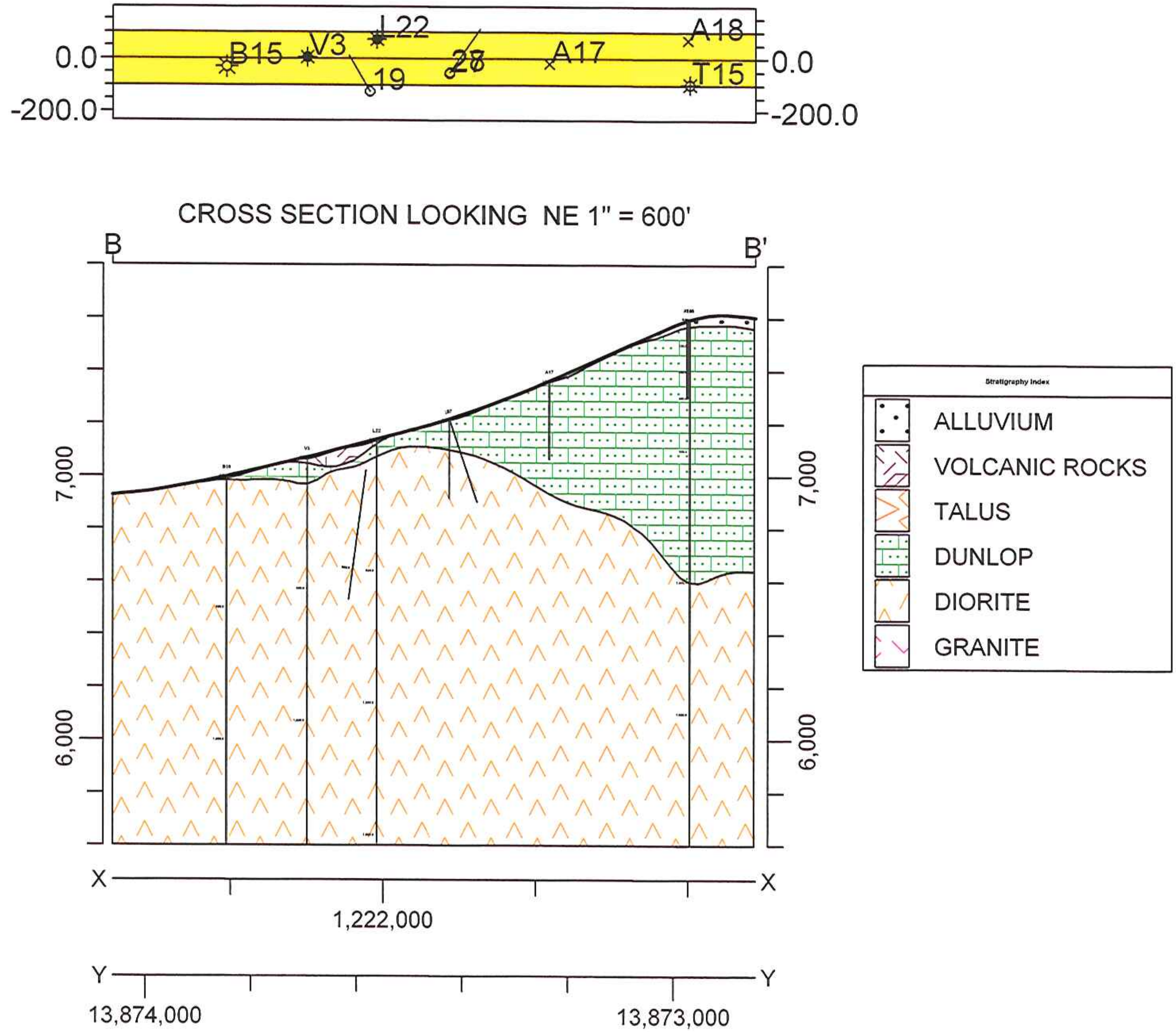
1" = 600'



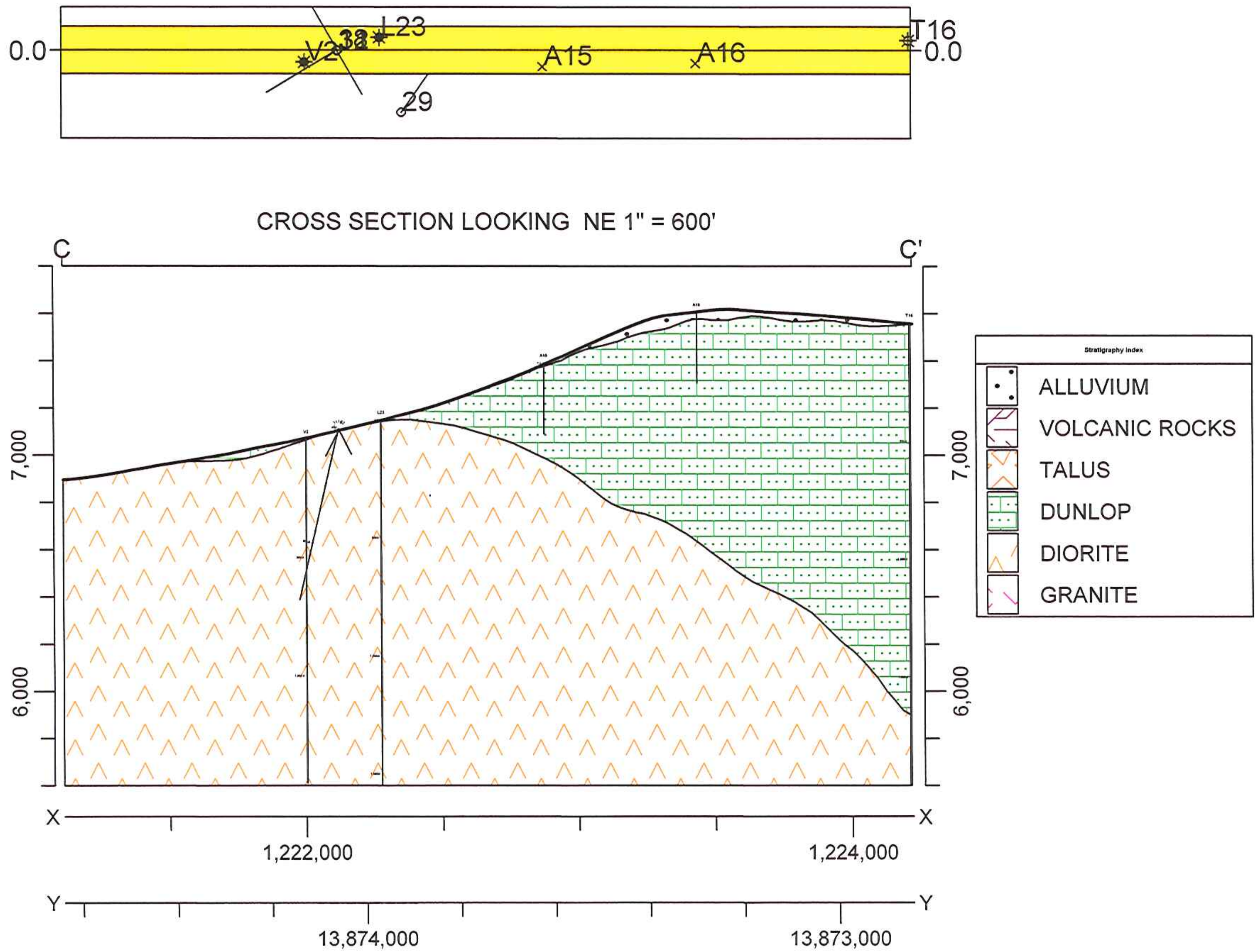
CROSS SECTION LOOKING NE 1" = 600'

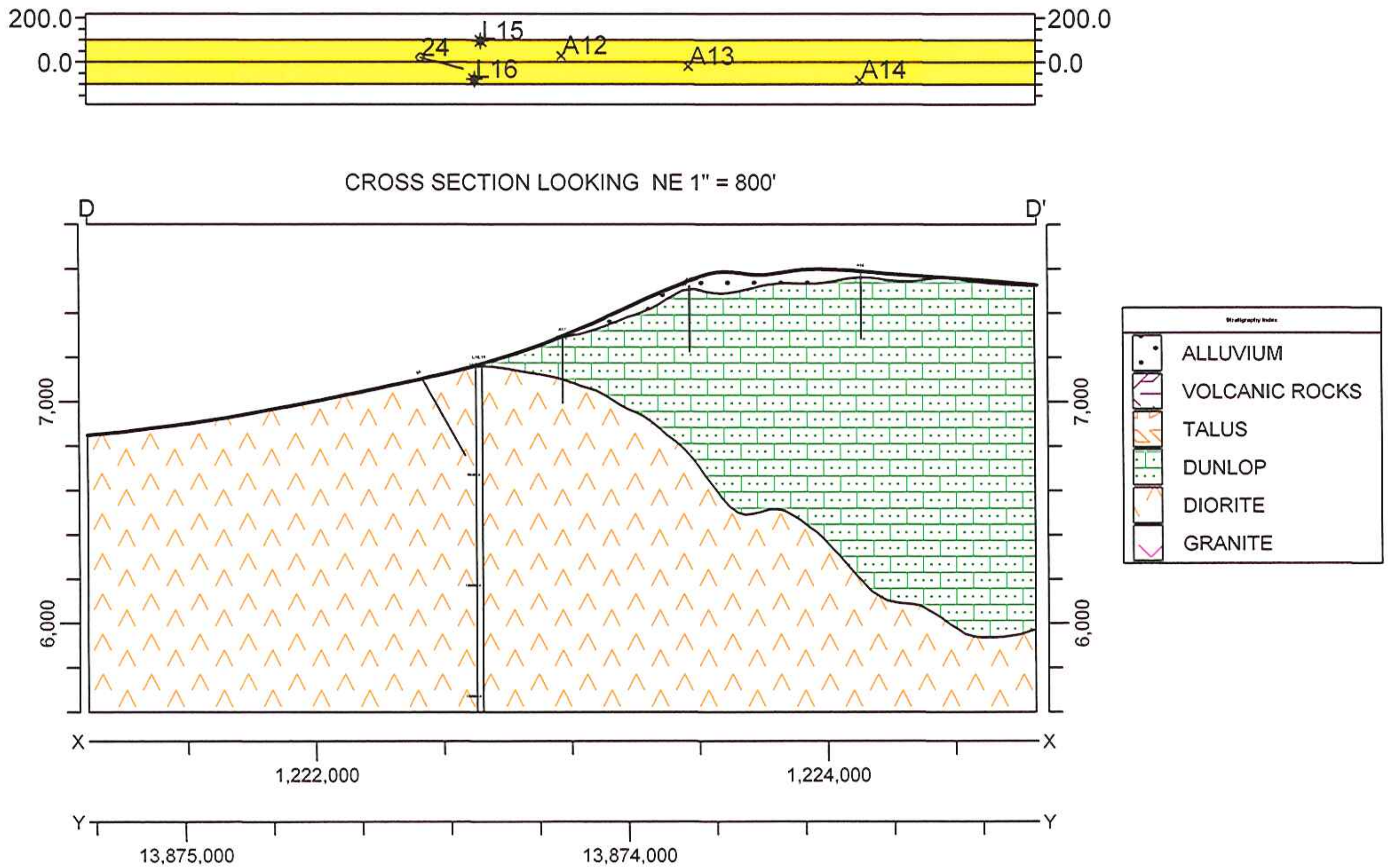


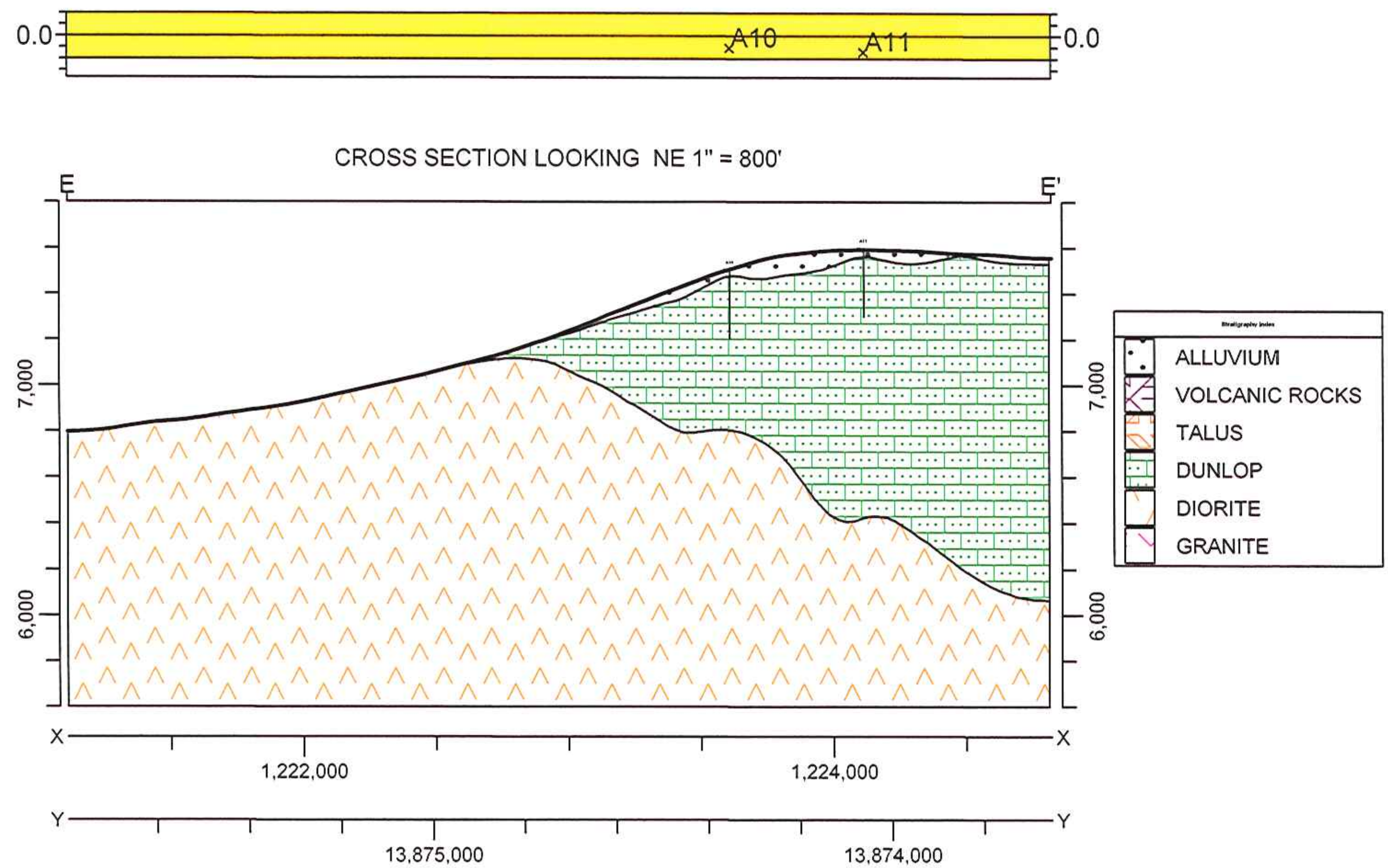


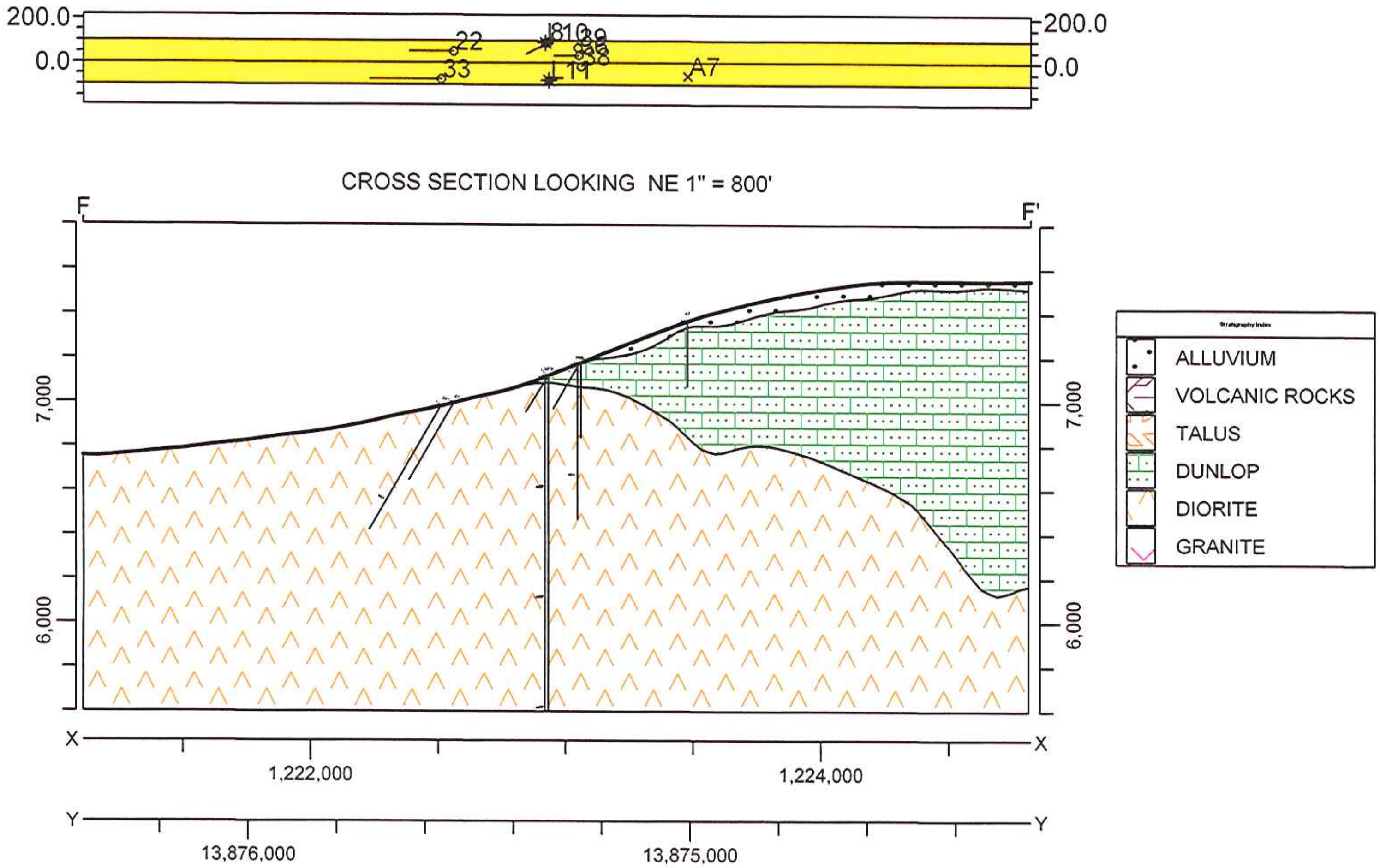


0.0
-200.0
B15
V3
L22
19
27
A17
A18
T15
CROSS SECTION LOOKING NE 1" = 600'
B
B'
7,000
6,000
X
1,222,000
Y
13,874,000
13,873,000
Stratigraphy Index
ALLUVIUM
VOLCANIC ROCKS
TALUS
DUNLOP
DIORITE
GRANITE

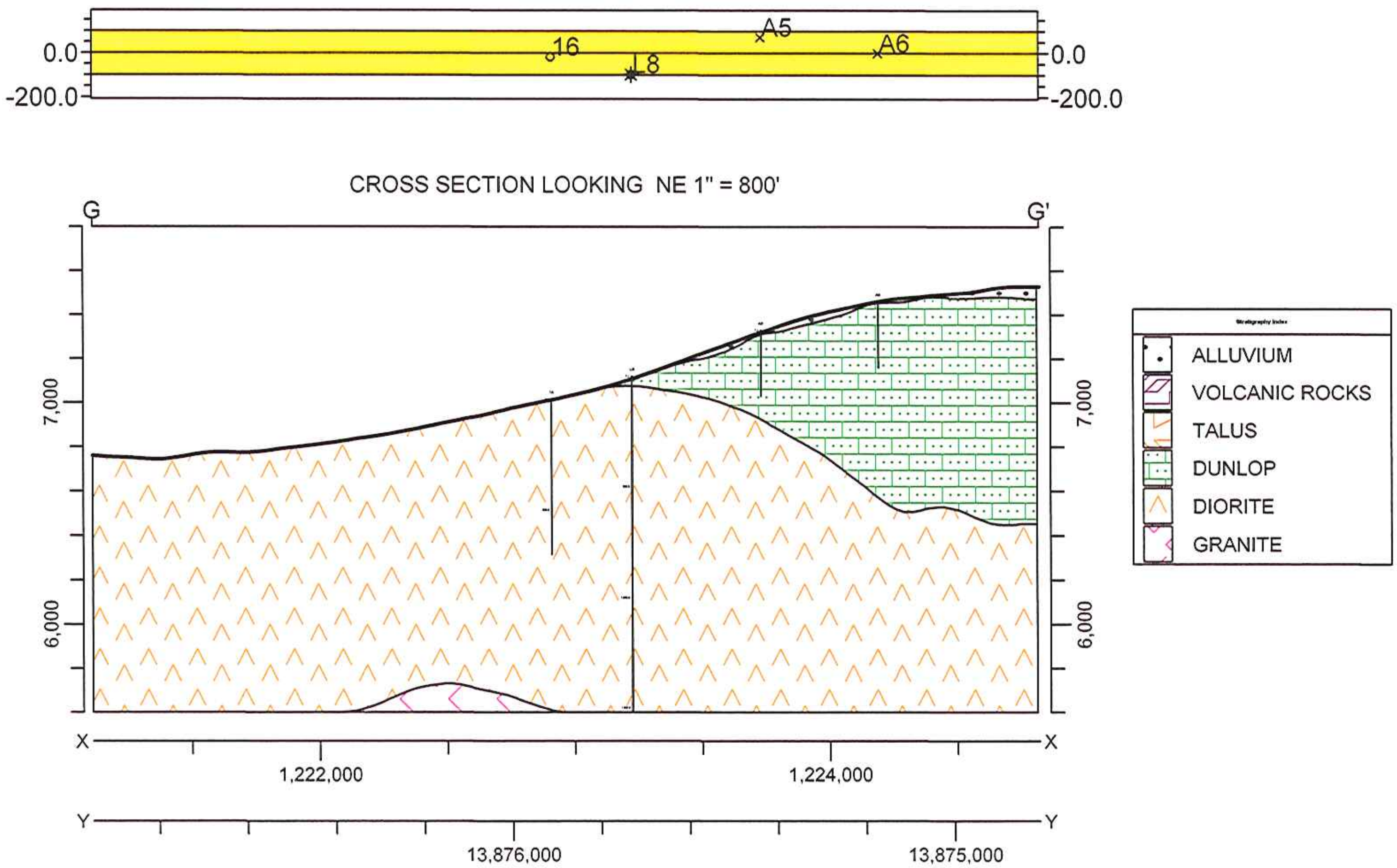

0.0
V2
38
L23
29
A15
A16
T16
0.0
CROSS SECTION LOOKING NE 1" = 600'
C
C'
7,000
6,000
X
1,222,000
1,224,000
Y
13,874,000
13,873,000
Stratigraphy Index
ALLUVIUM
VOLCANIC ROCKS
TALUS
DUNLOP
DIORITE
GRANITE


200.0
0.0
24
L15
L16
A12
A13
A14
CROSS SECTION LOOKING NE 1" = 800'
D
D'
7,000
6,000
X
1,222,000
1,224,000
Y
13,875,000
13,874,000
ALLUVIUM
VOLCANIC ROCKS
TALUS
DUNLOP
DIORITE
GRANITE

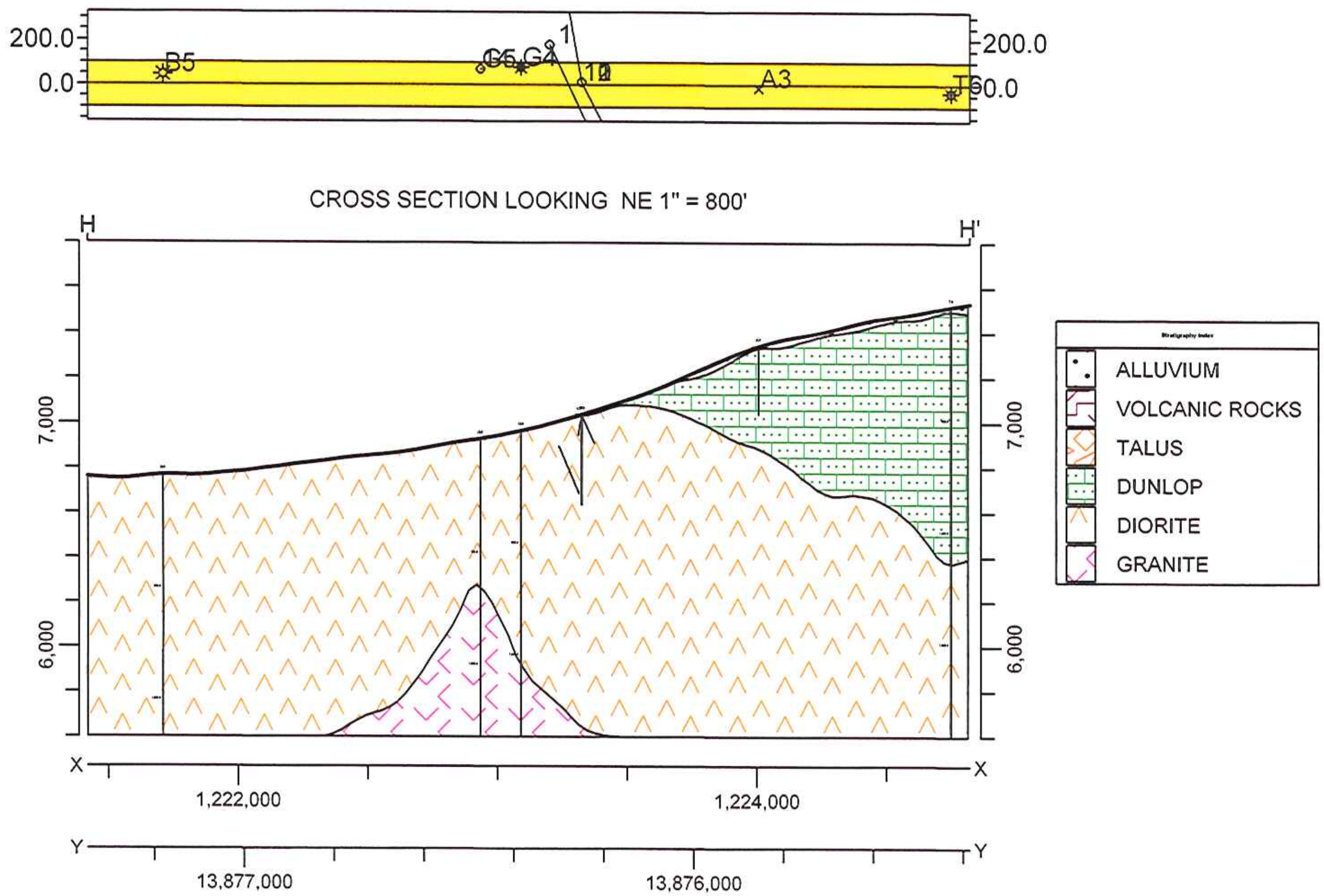

0.0
A10
A11
0.0
CROSS SECTION LOOKING NE 1" = 800'
E
E'
7,000
6,000
7,000
6,000
Stratigraphy Index
ALLUVIUM
VOLCANIC ROCKS
TALUS
DUNLOP
DIORITE
GRANITE
X
X
1,222,000
1,224,000
Y
Y
13,875,000
13,874,000



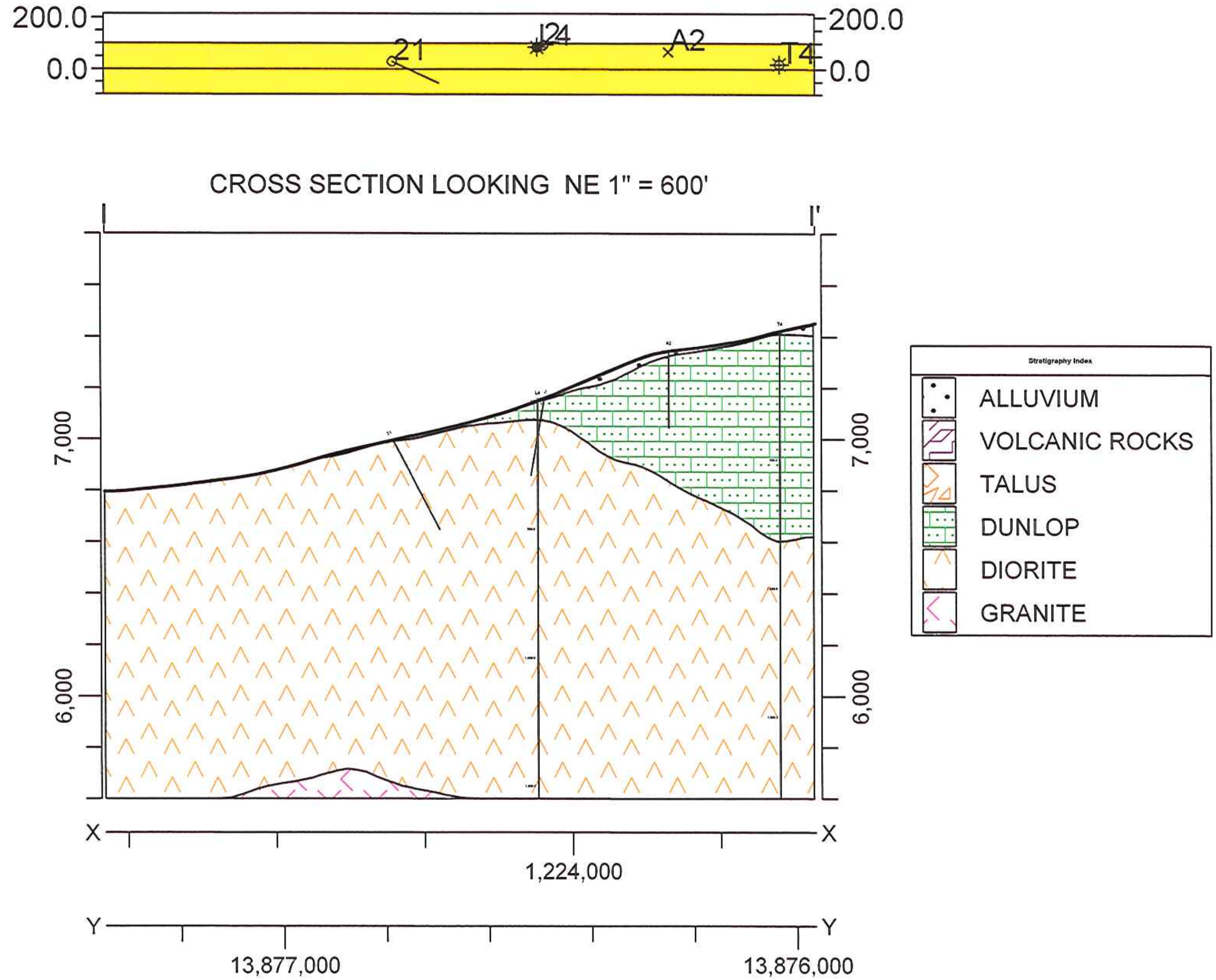
200.0
0.0
22
33
810
39
35
38
11
A7
CROSS SECTION LOOKING NE 1" = 800'
F
F'
7,000
6,000
X
1,222,000
1,224,000
Y
13,876,000
13,875,000
ALLUVIUM
VOLCANIC ROCKS
TALUS
DUNLOP
DIORITE
GRANITE

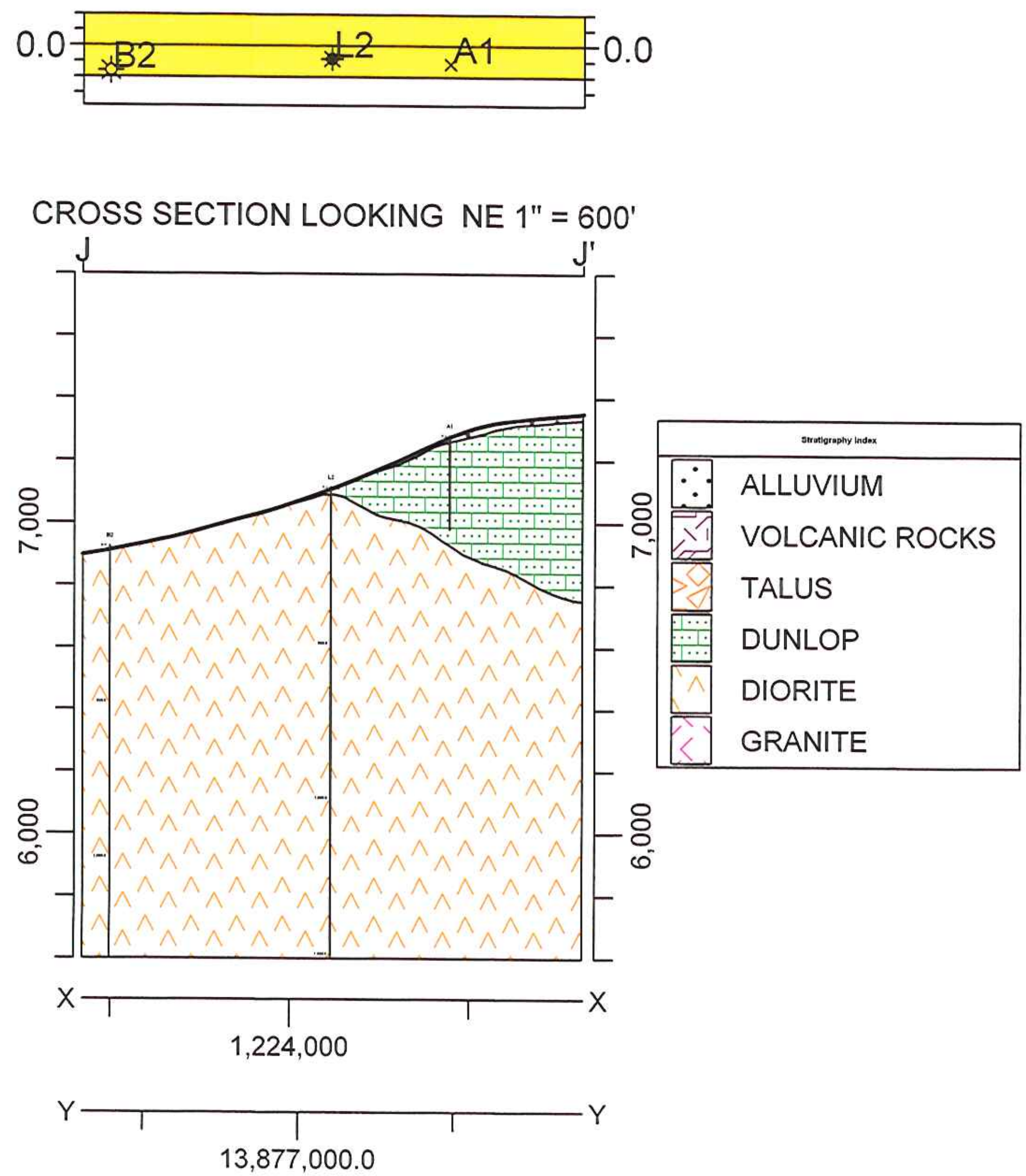


0.0
-200.0
16
8
A5
A6
CROSS SECTION LOOKING NE 1" = 800'
G
G'
7,000
6,000
X
1,222,000
1,224,000
Y
13,876,000
13,875,000
ALLUVIUM
VOLCANIC ROCKS
TALUS
DUNLOP
DIORITE
GRANITE



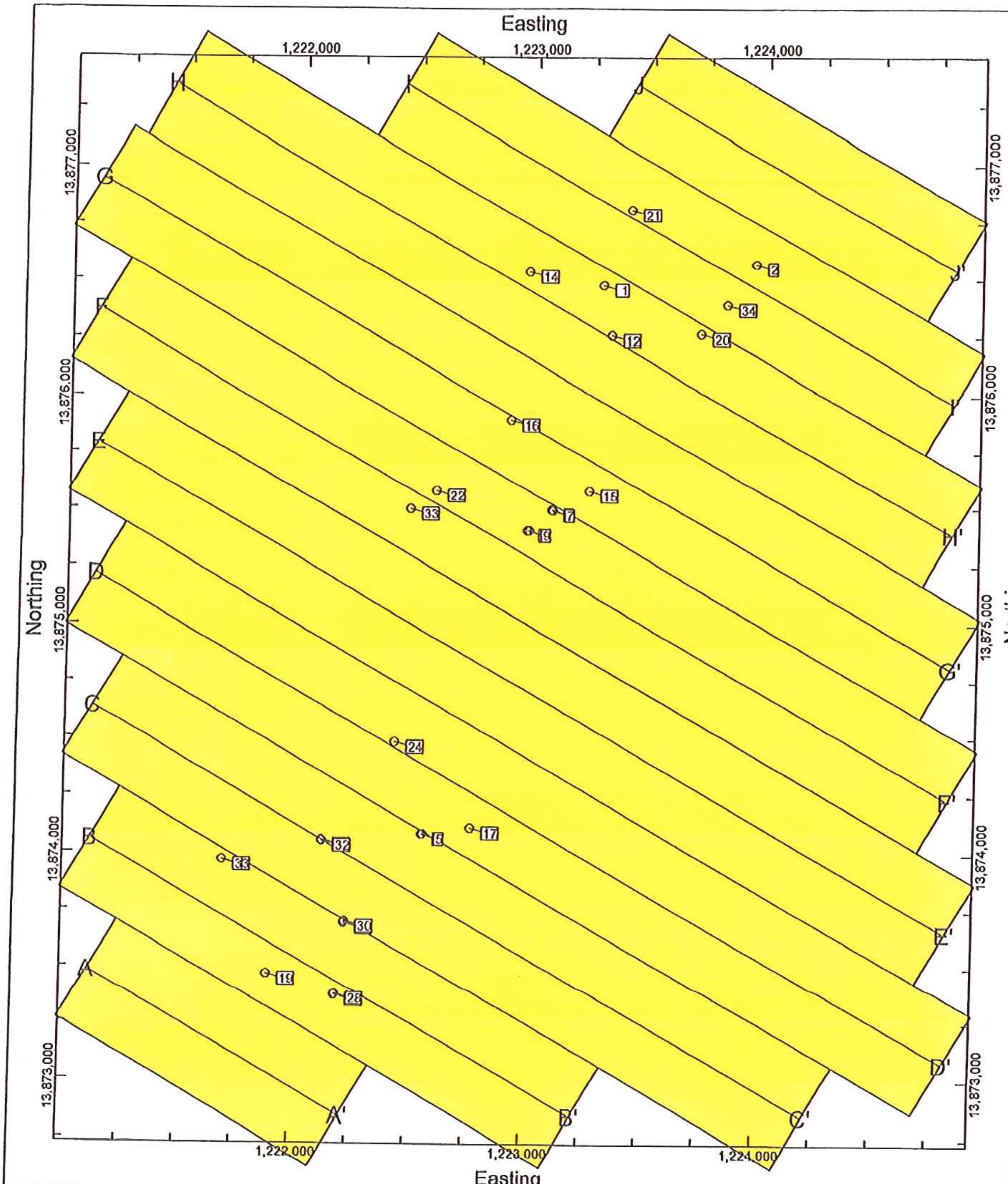
200.0
0.0
B5
G5
G4
1
A3
CROSS SECTION LOOKING NE 1" = 800'
H
H'
7,000
6,000
X
1,222,000
1,224,000
Y
13,877,000
13,876,000
ALLUVIUM
VOLCANIC ROCKS
TALUS
DUNLOP
DIORITE
GRANITE


200.0
0.0
21
J24
A2
T4
200.0
0.0
CROSS SECTION LOOKING NE 1" = 600'
I
I'
7,000
6,000
7,000
6,000
X
X
1,224,000
Y
Y
13,877,000
13,876,000
Stratigraphy Index
ALLUVIUM
VOLCANIC ROCKS
TALUS
DUNLOP
DIORITE
GRANITE



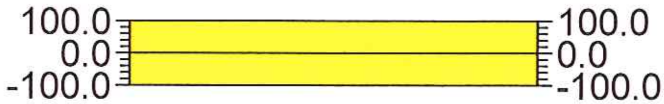
0.0
B2
L2
A1
0.0
CROSS SECTION LOOKING NE 1" = 600'
J
J'
7,000
6,000
7,000
6,000
Stratigraphy index
ALLUVIUM
VOLCANIC ROCKS
TALUS
DUNLOP
DIORITE
GRANITE
X
X
1,224,000
Y
Y
13,877,000.0

APPENDIX I
Cross Sections & Cross Section Location Map of Mineralization Model
0.20% Cu Cutoff Grade

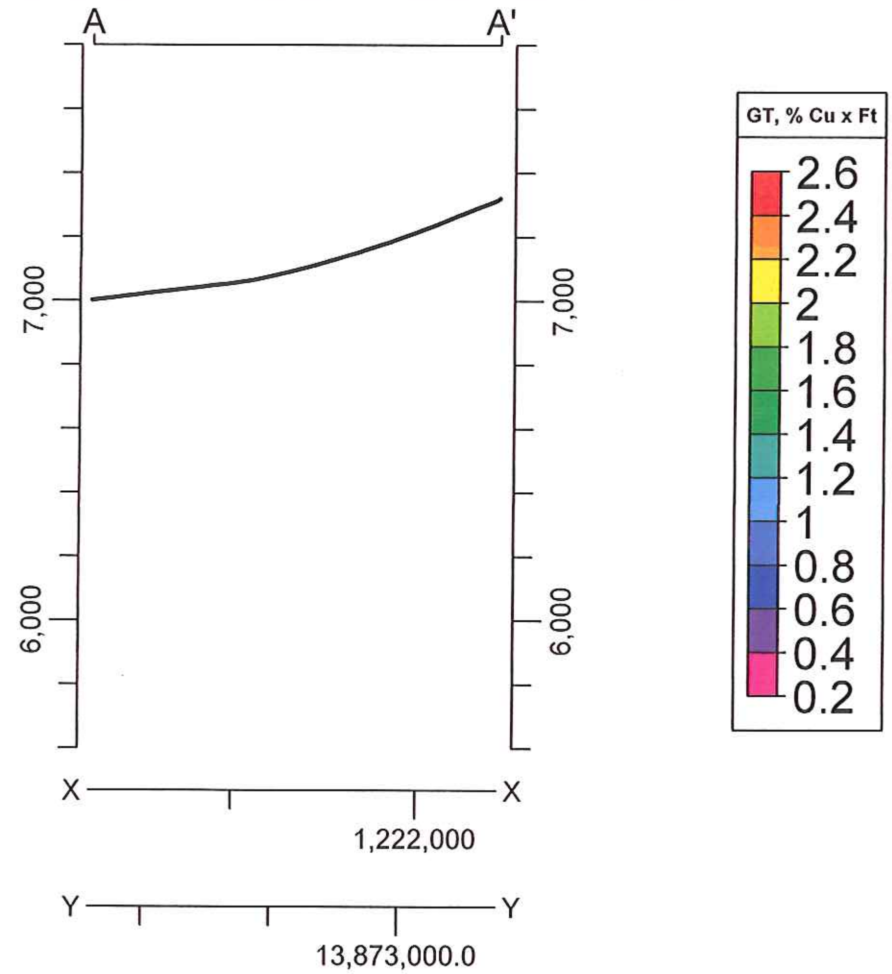


MINERALIZTION MODEL CROSS SECTION LOCATIONS

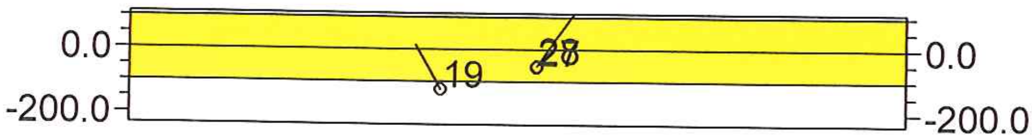
0.20% CU CUTOFF GRADE 1" = 600'



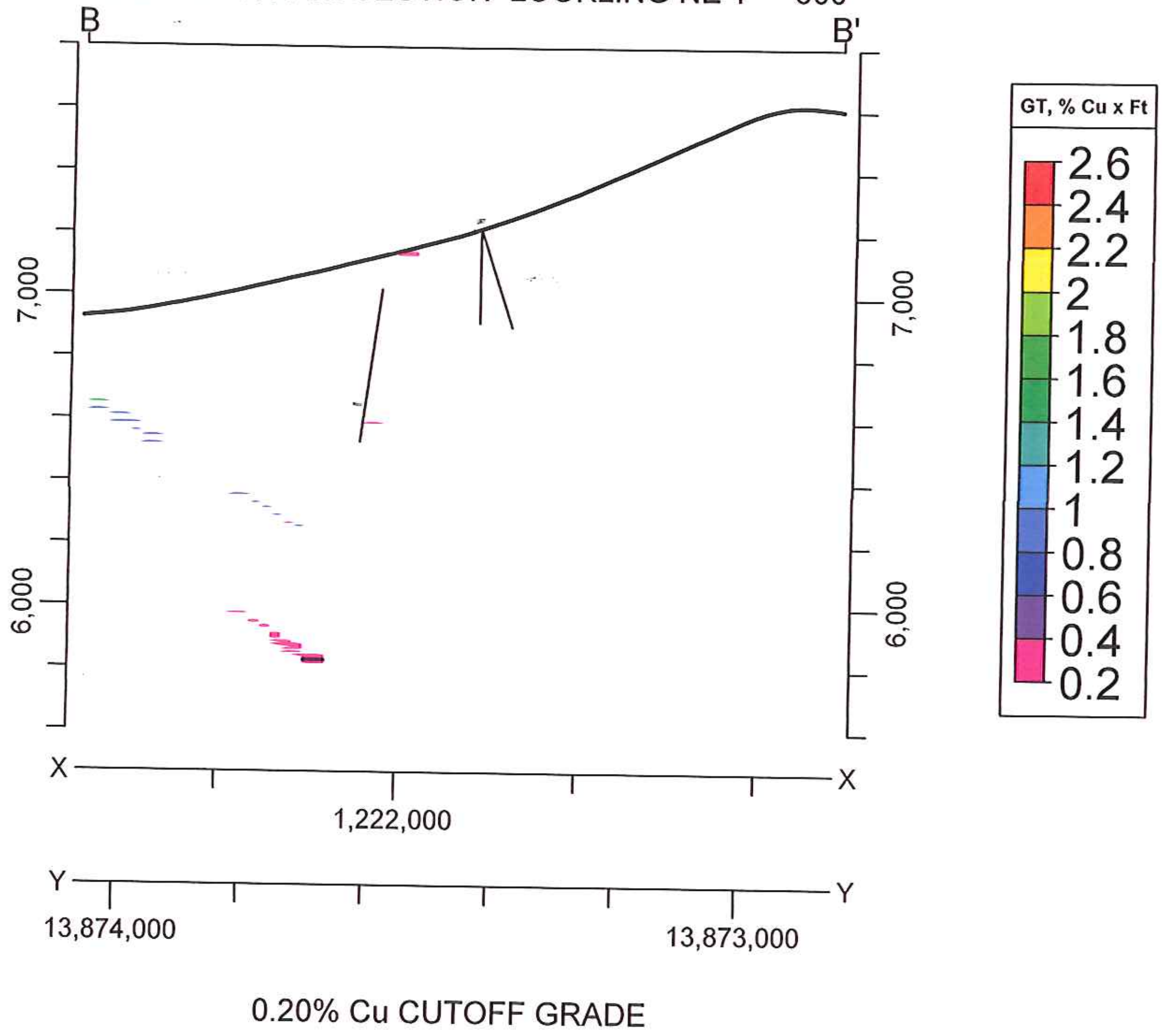
MINERAL CROSS SECTION LOOKLING NE 1" = 600'



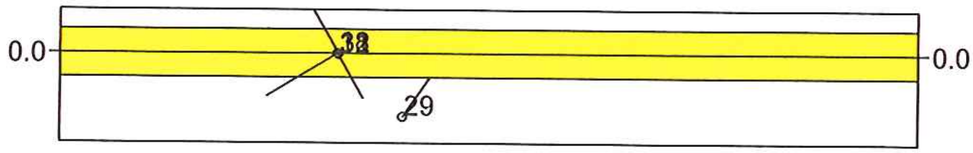
0.20% Cu CUTOFF GRADE



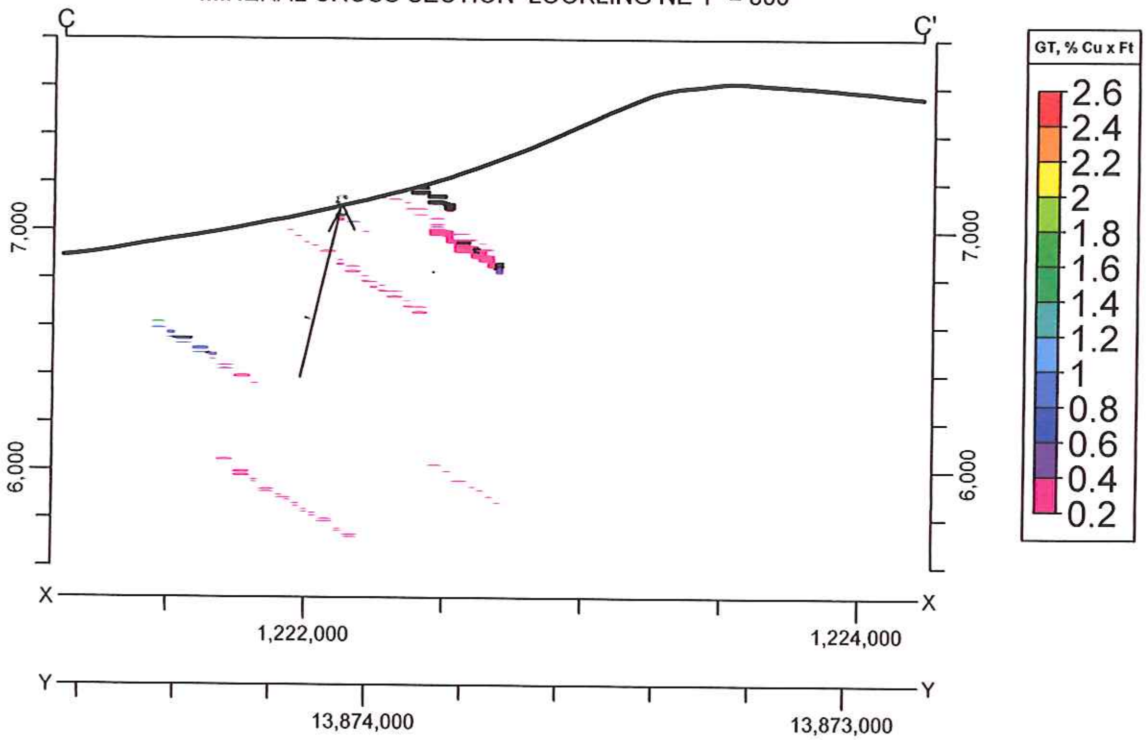
MINERAL CROSS SECTION LOOKLING NE 1" = 600'



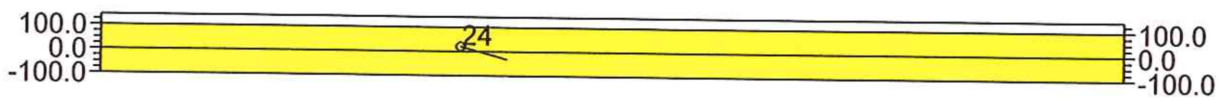
0.20% Cu CUTOFF GRADE



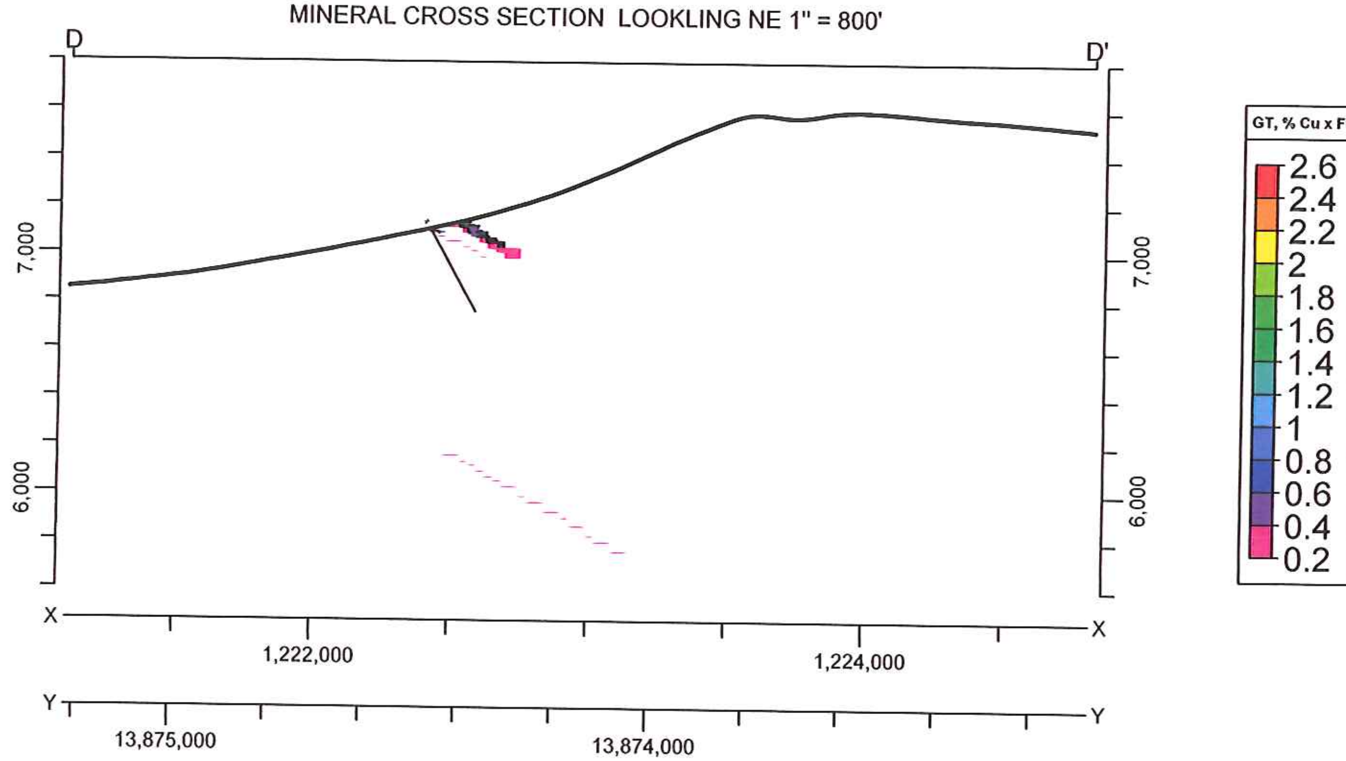
MINERAL CROSS SECTION LOOKLING NE 1" = 800'



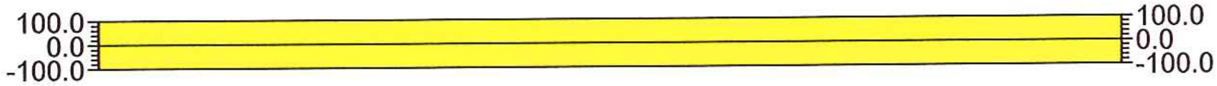
0.20% Cu CUTOFF GRADE



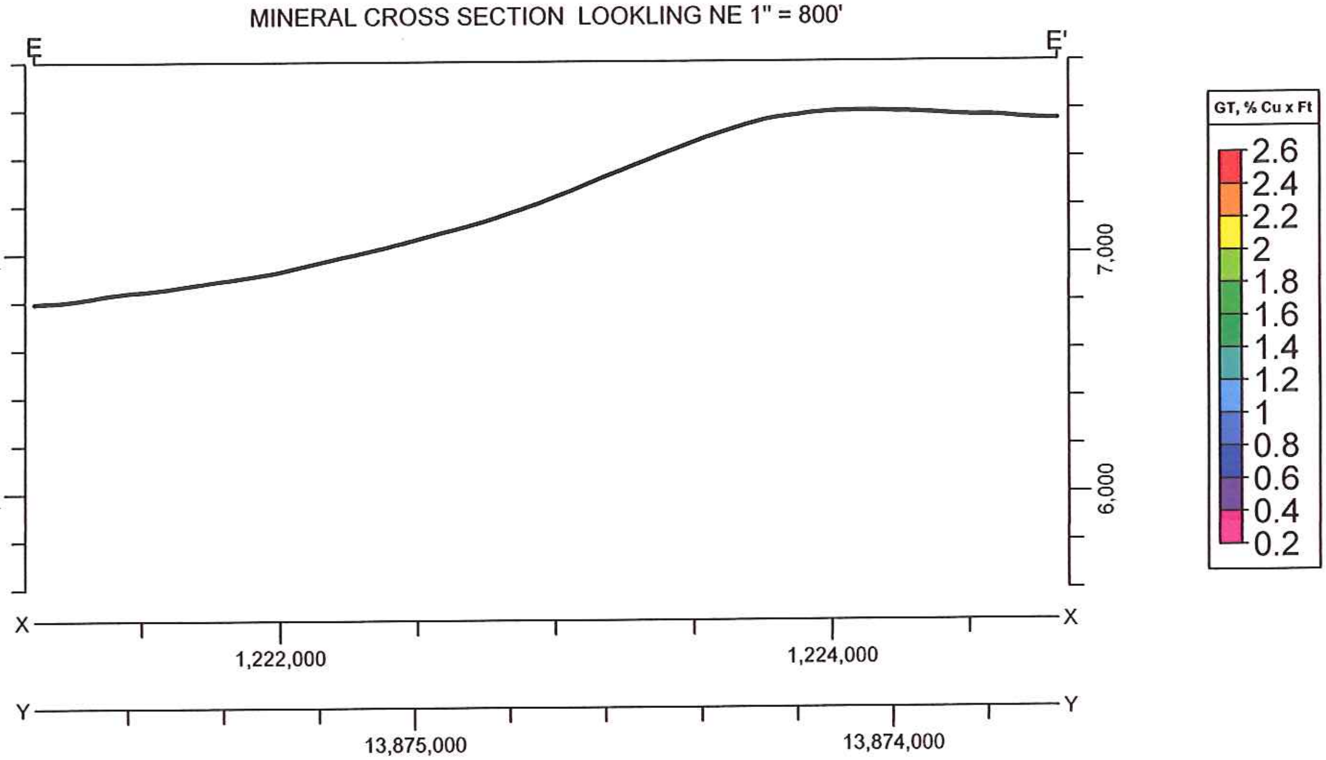
MINERAL CROSS SECTION LOOKLING NE 1" = 800'



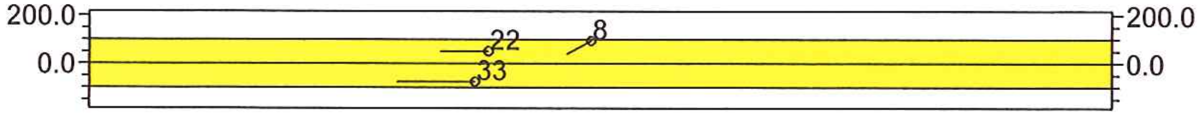
0.20% Cu CUTOFF GRADE



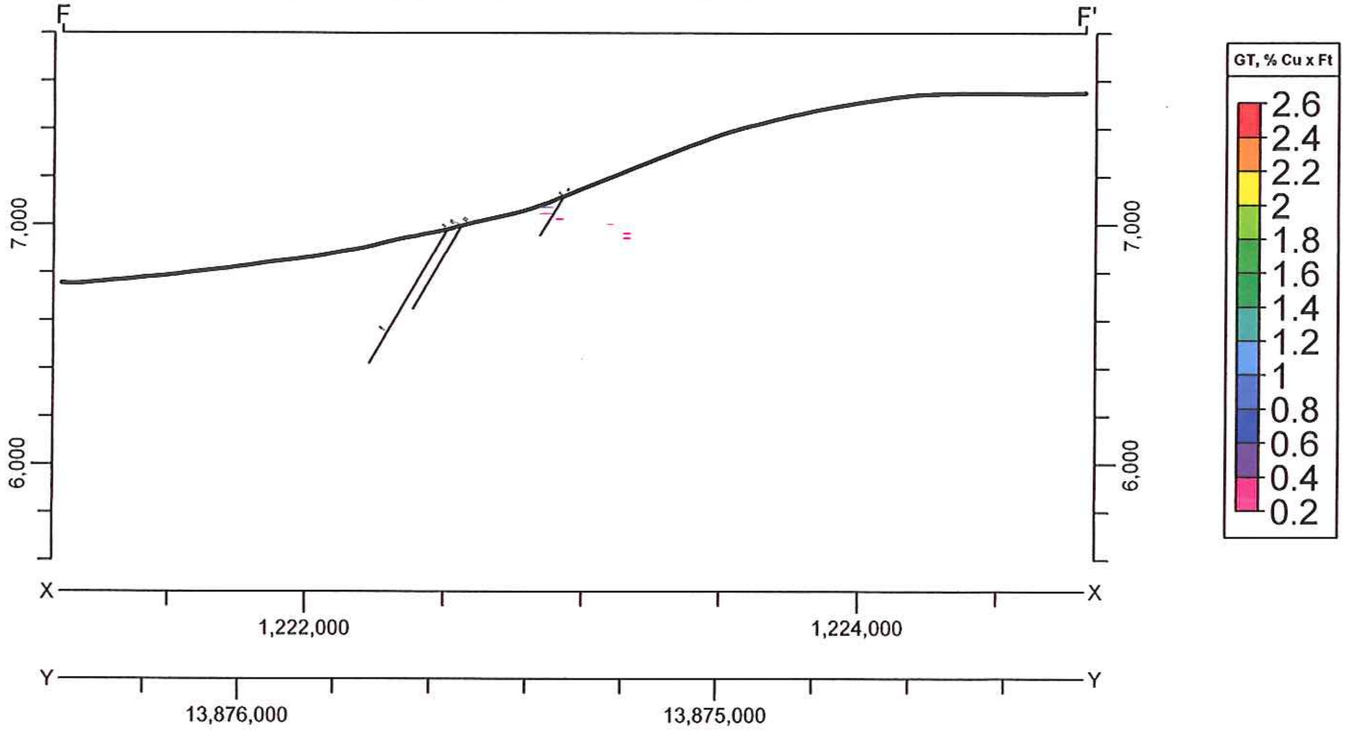
MINERAL CROSS SECTION LOOKLING NE 1" = 800'



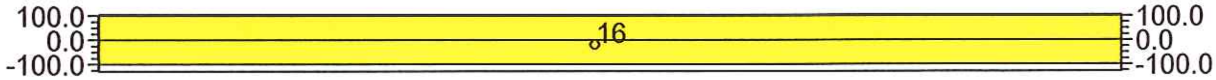
0.20% Cu CUTOFF GRADE



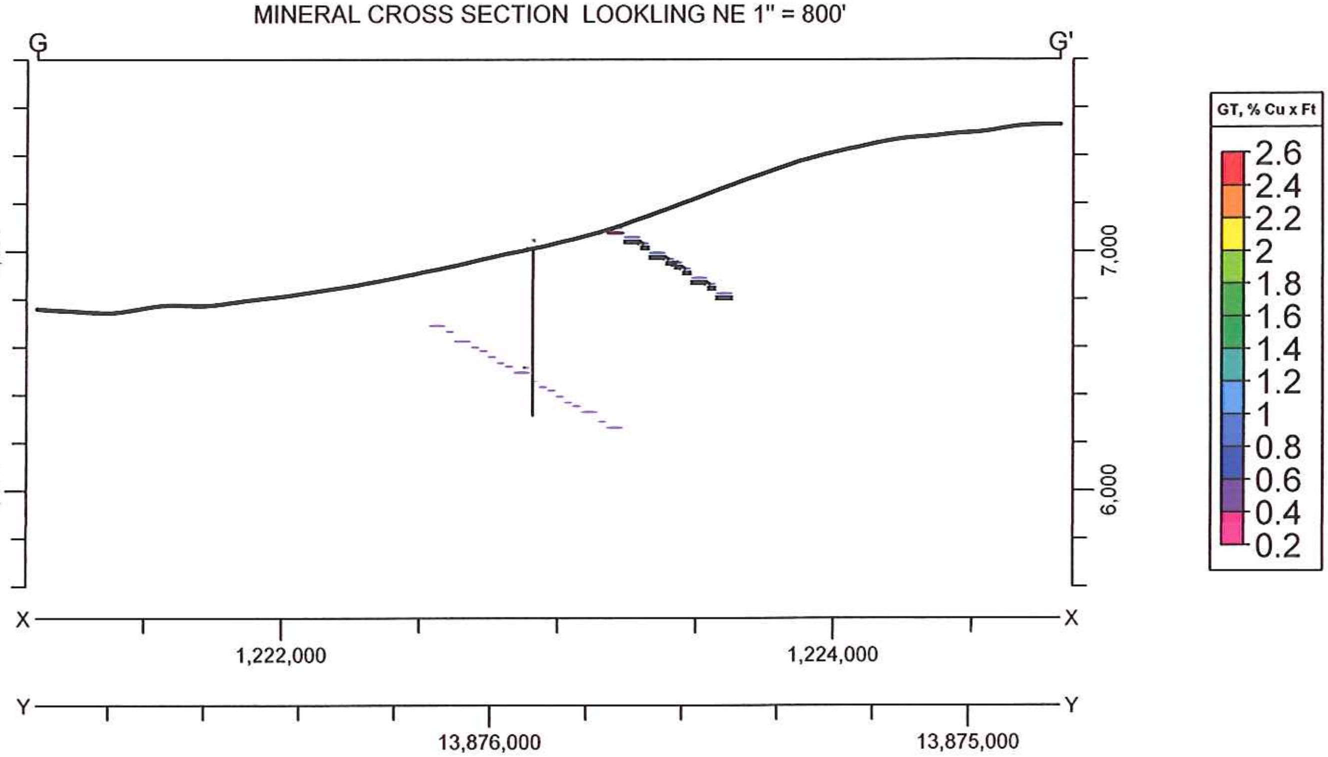
MINERAL CROSS SECTION LOOKLING NE 1" = 800'



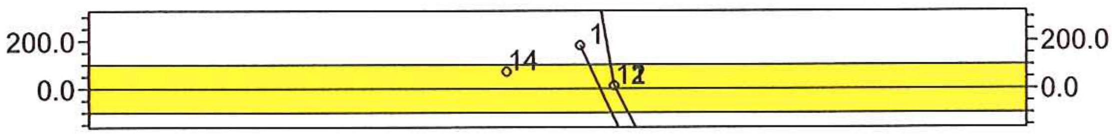
0.20% Cu CUTOFF GRADE



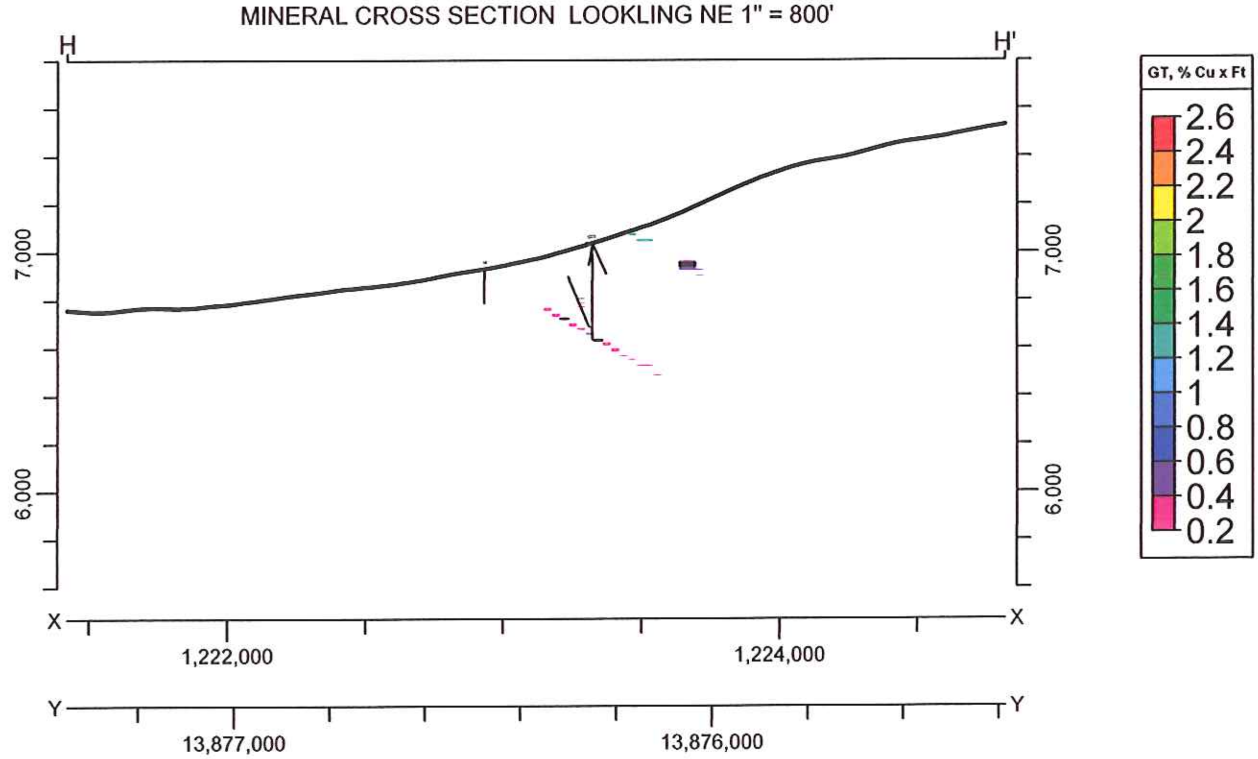
MINERAL CROSS SECTION LOOKLING NE 1" = 800'



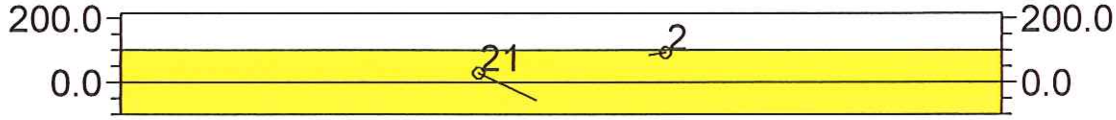
0.20% Cu CUTOFF GRADE

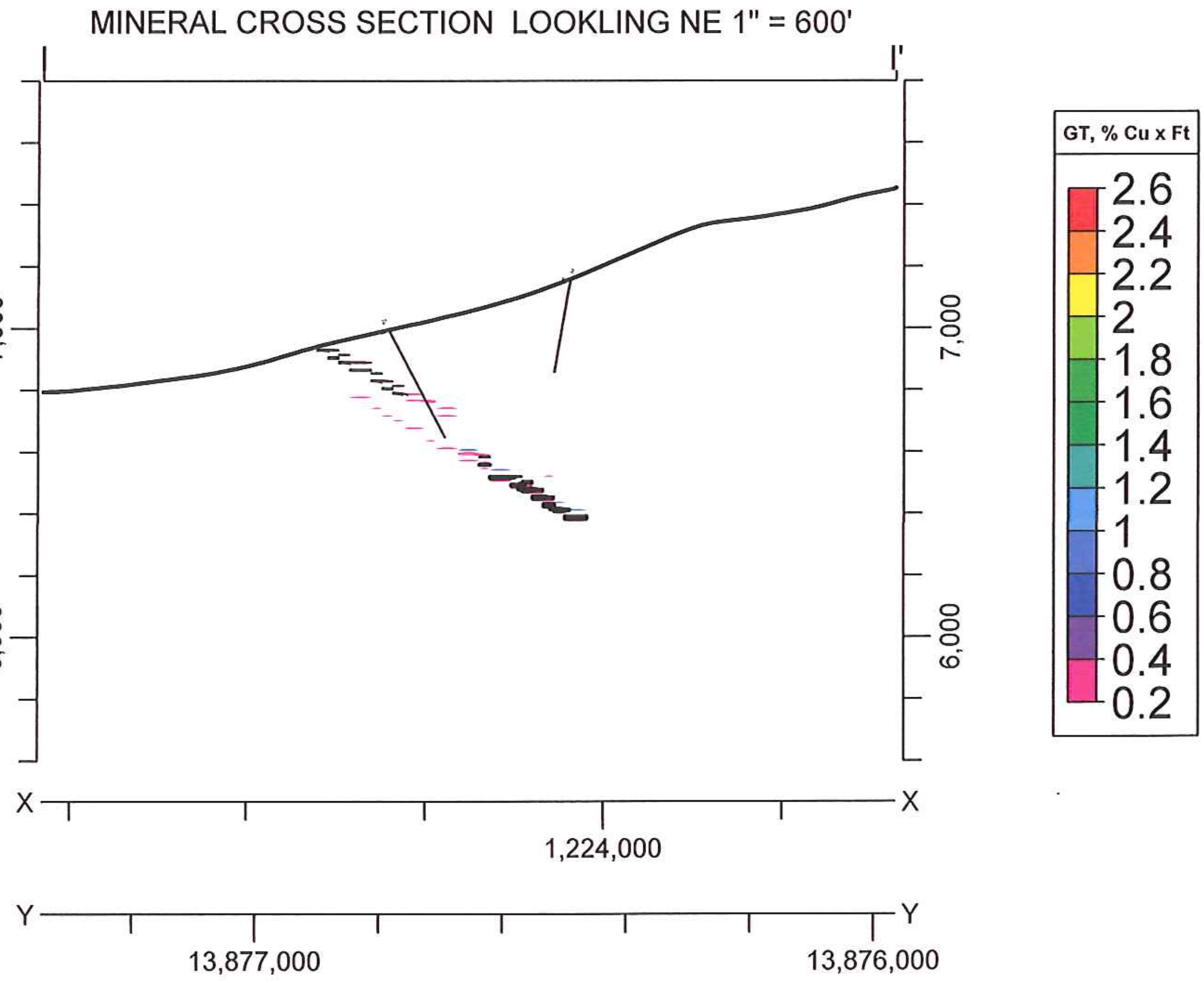


MINERAL CROSS SECTION LOOKLING NE 1" = 800'

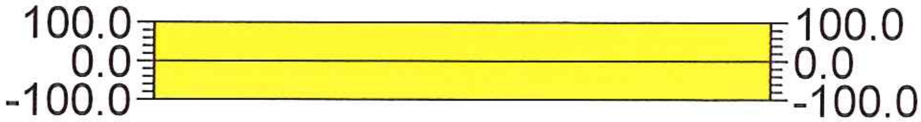


0.20% Cu CUTOFF GRADE

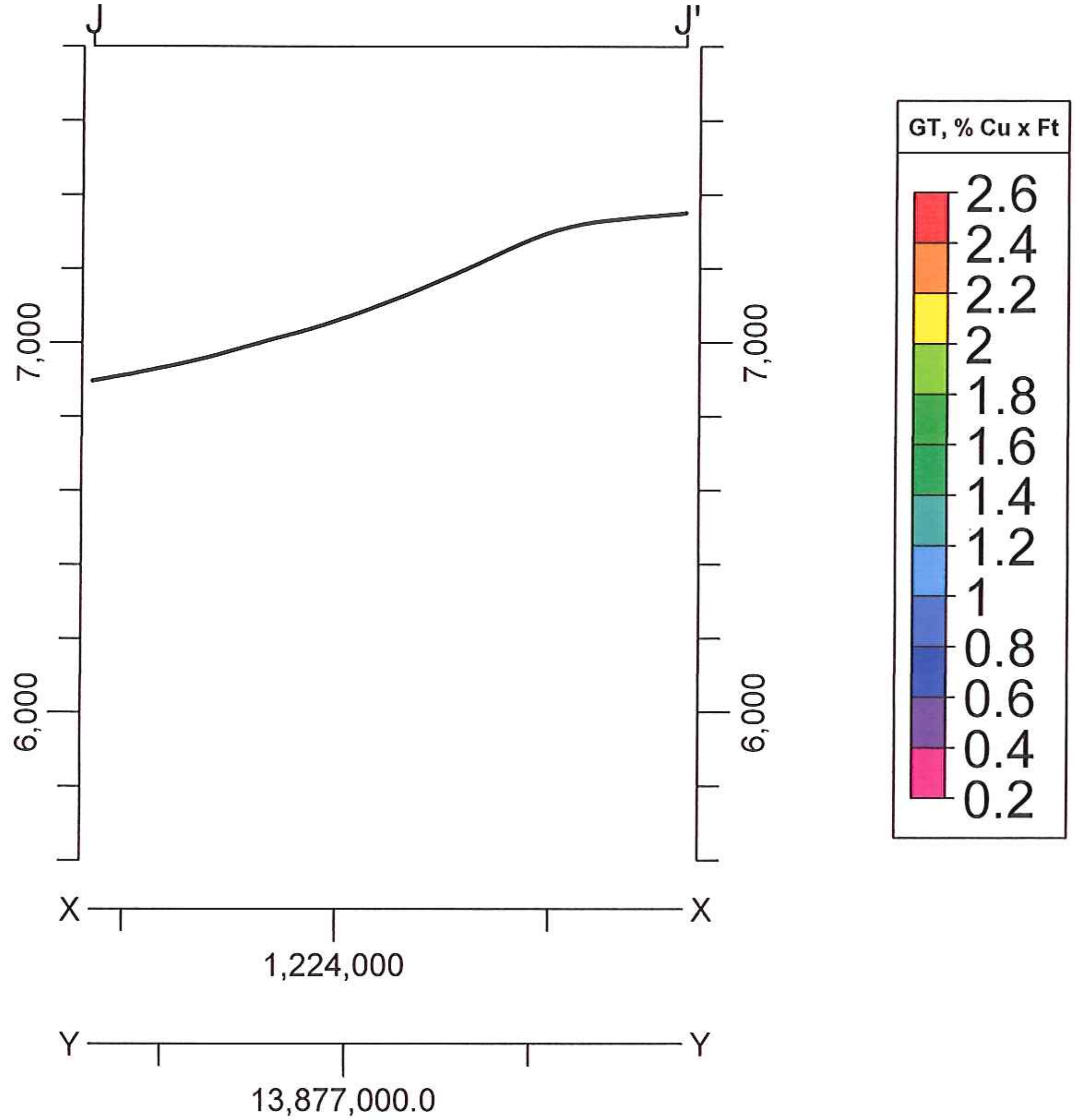




0.20% Cu CUTOFF GRADE

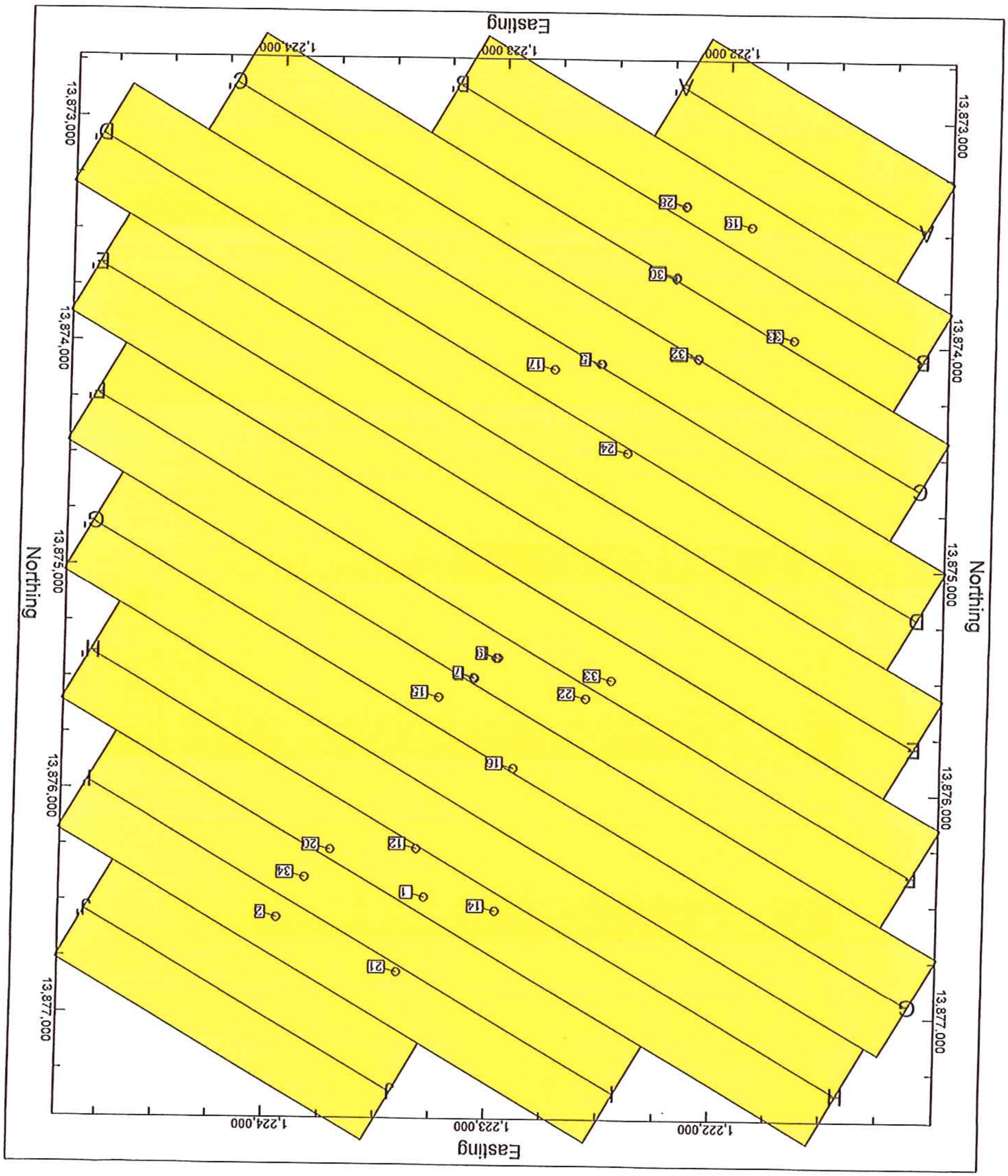


MINERAL CROSS SECTION LOOKLING NE 1" = 600'



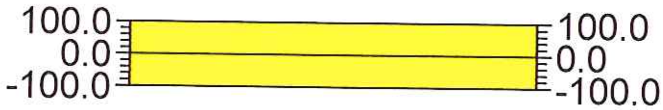
0.20% Cu CUTOFF GRADE

APPENDIX J
Cross Sections & Cross Section Location Map of Mineralization Model
0.30% Cu Cutoff Grade

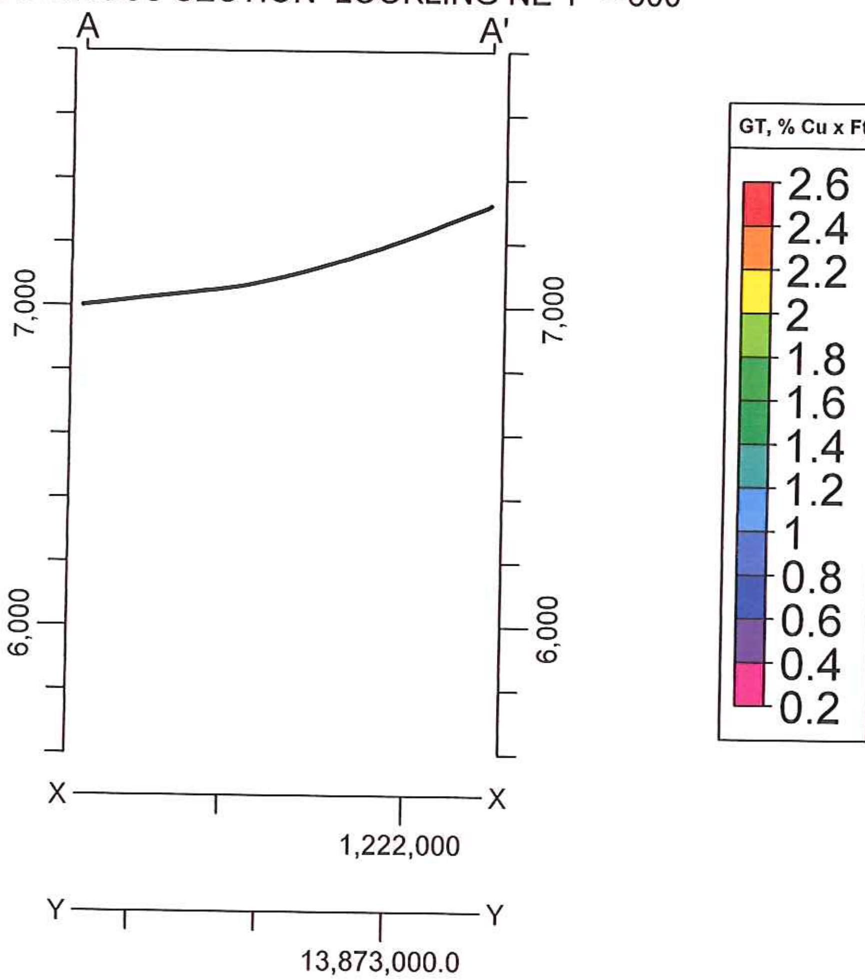


MINERALIZATION MODEL CROSS SECTION LOCATIONS

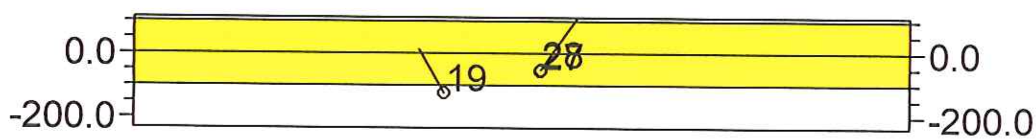
0.30% Cu CUTOFF GRADE 1' = 600'



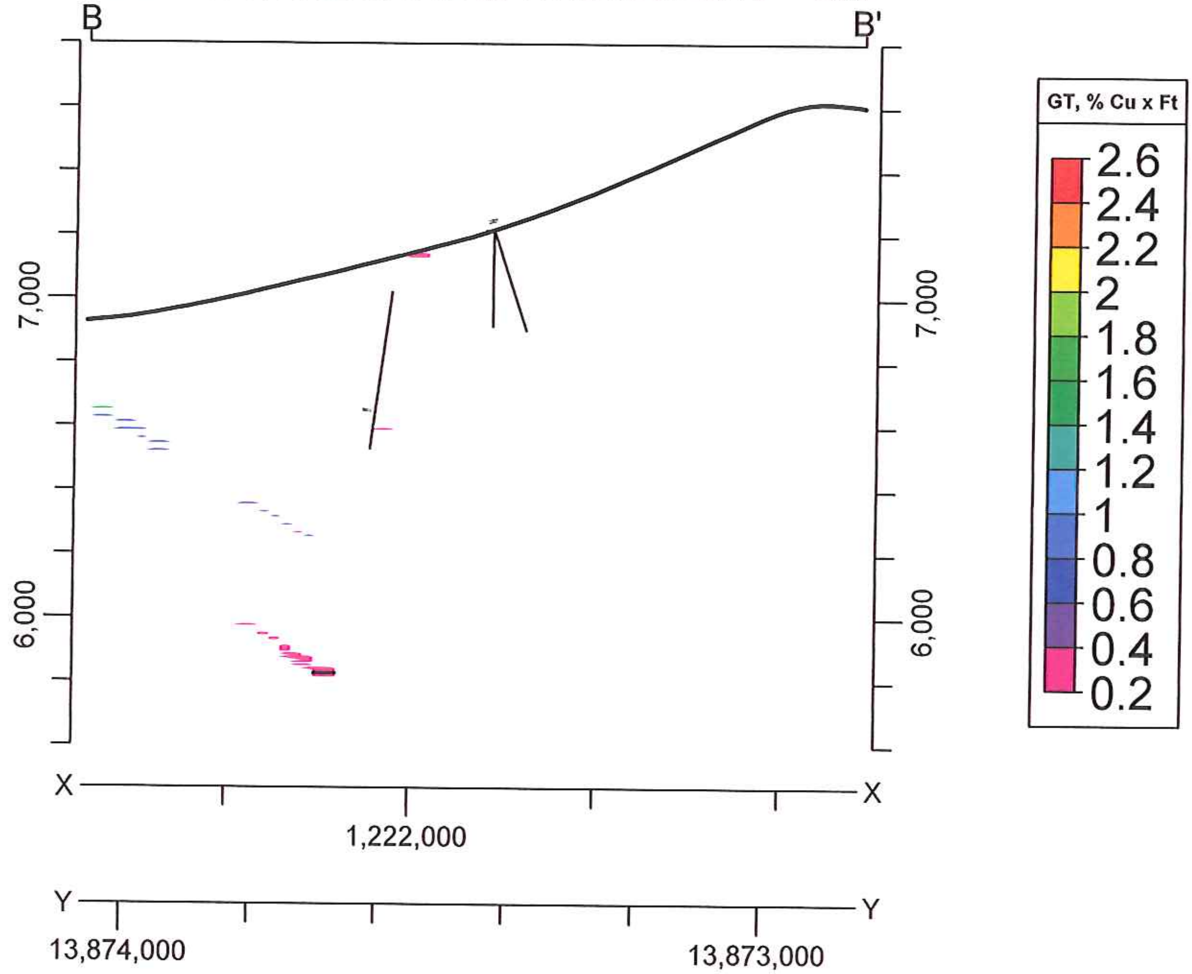
MINERAL CROSS SECTION LOOKLING NE 1" = 600'



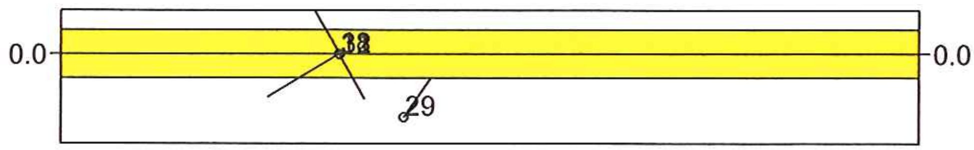
0.30% Cu CUTOFF GRADE



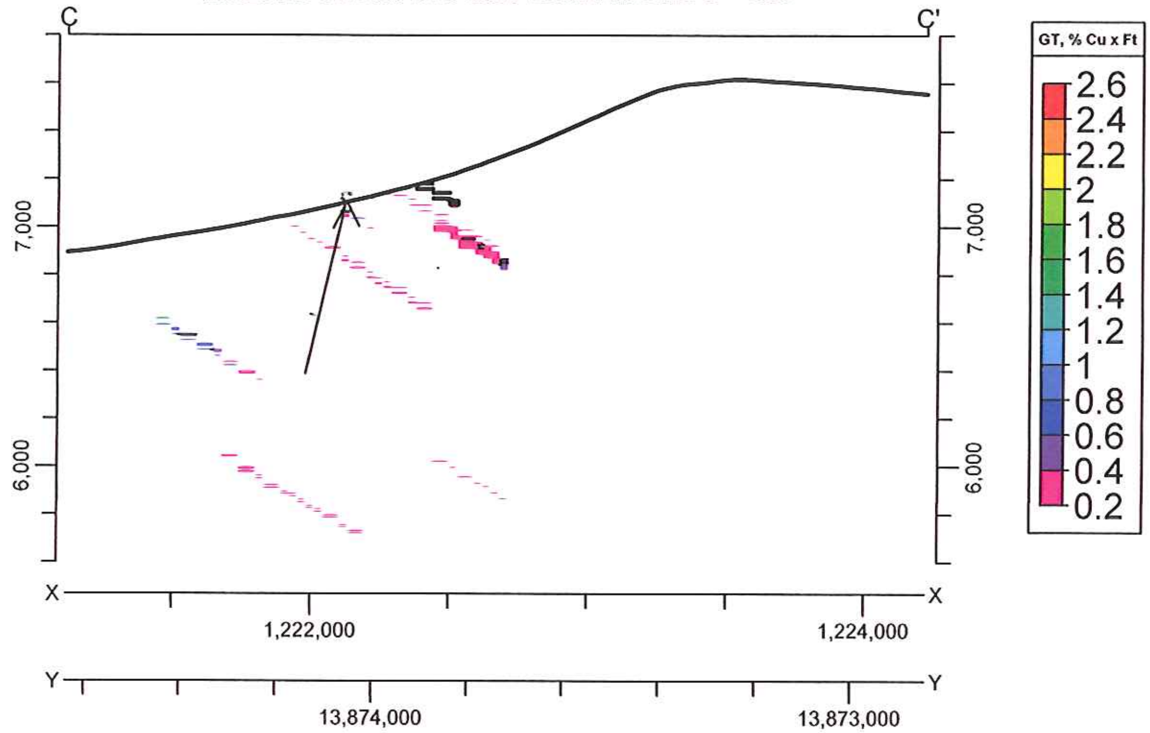
MINERAL CROSS SECTION LOOKLING NE 1" = 600'



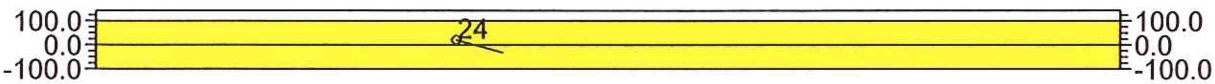
0.30% Cu CUTOFF GRADE



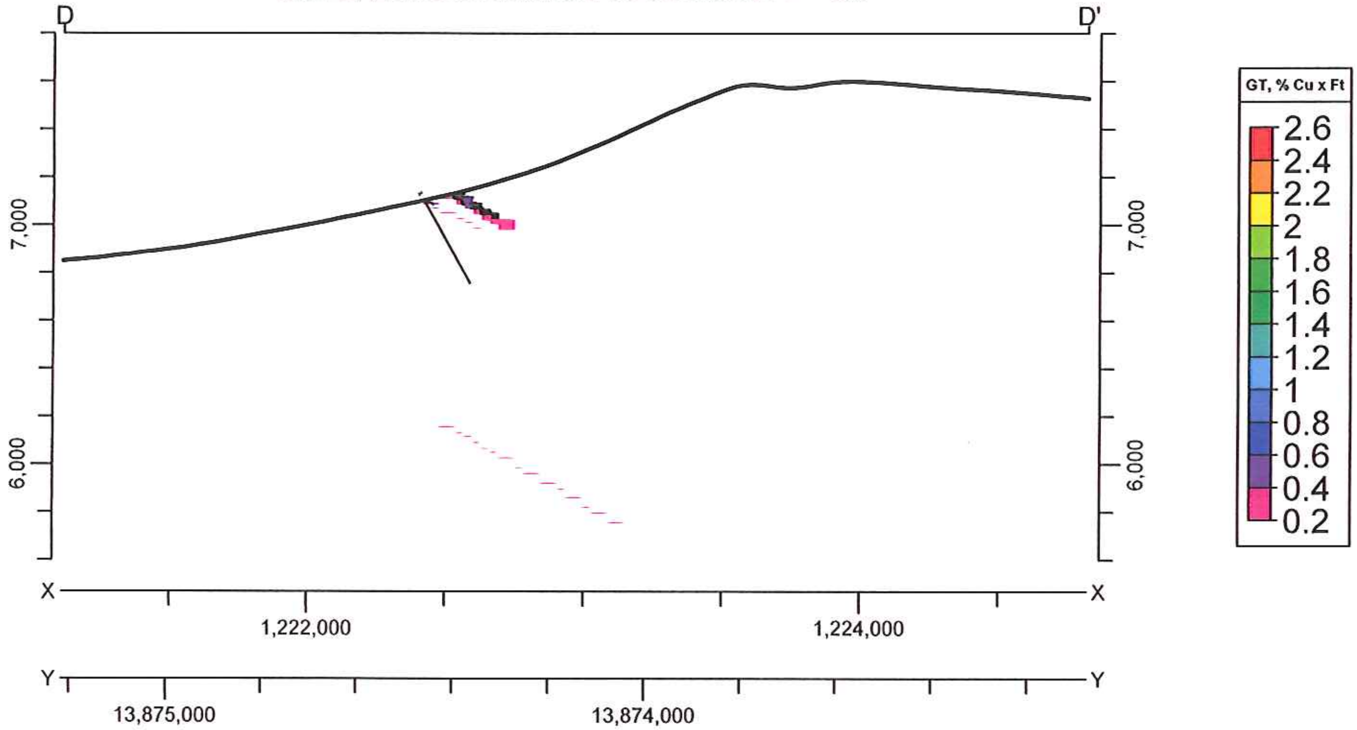
MINERAL CROSS SECTION LOOKLING NE 1" = 800'



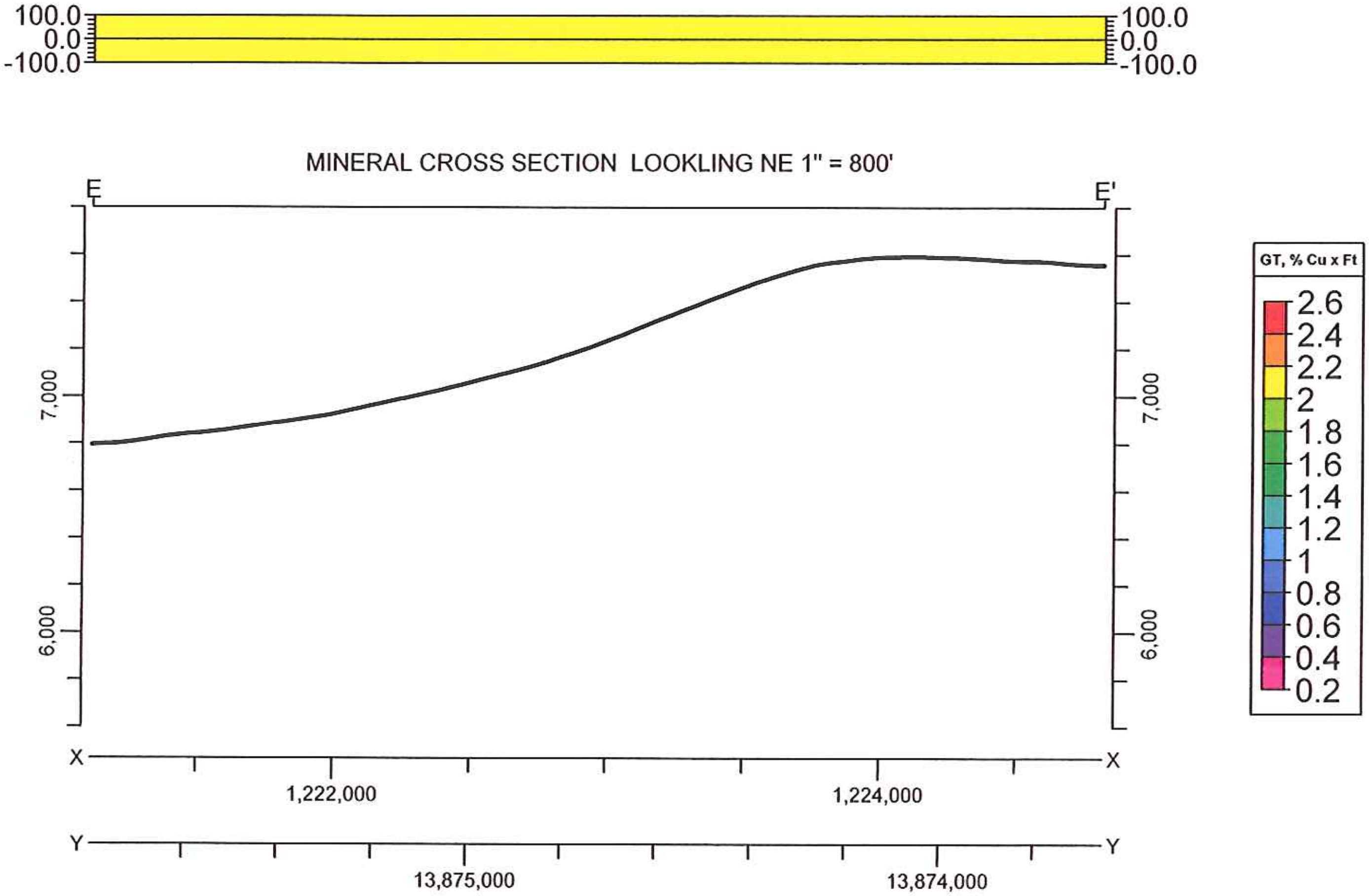
0.30% Cu CUTOFF GRADE



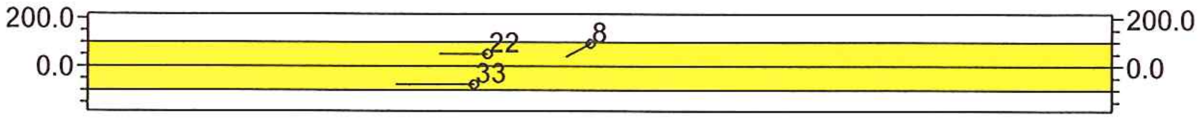
MINERAL CROSS SECTION LOOKLING NE 1" = 800'



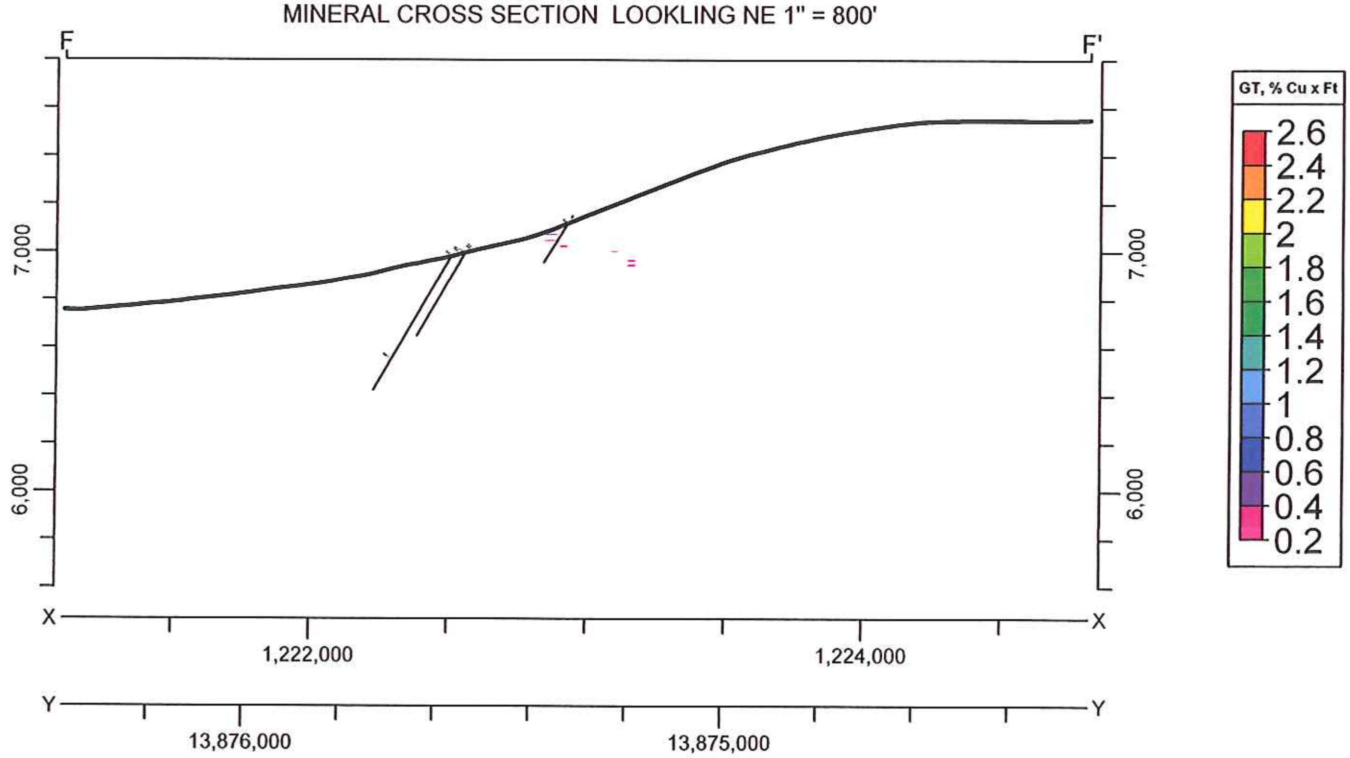
0.30% Cu CUTOFF GRADE



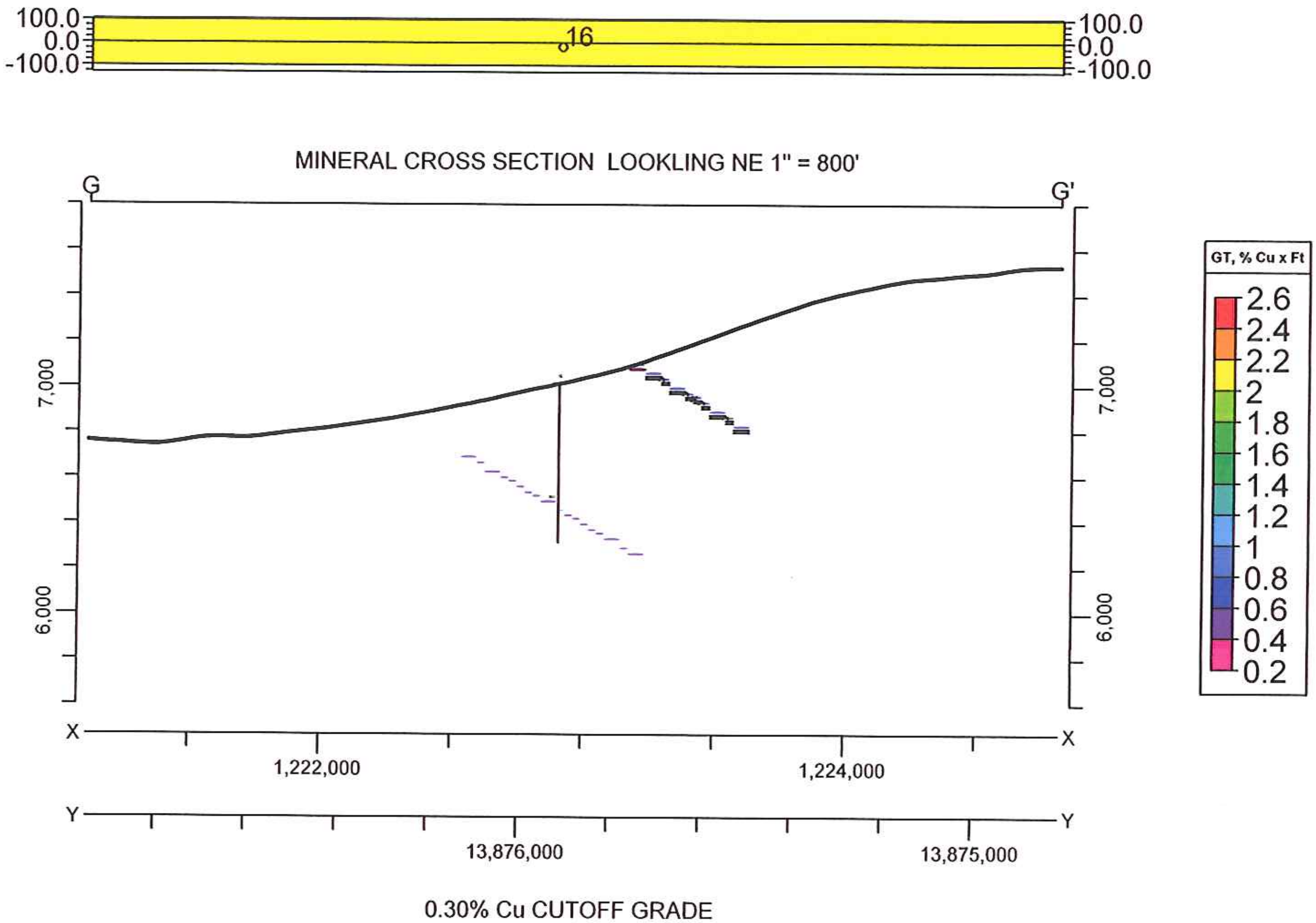
0.30% Cu CUTOFF GRADE

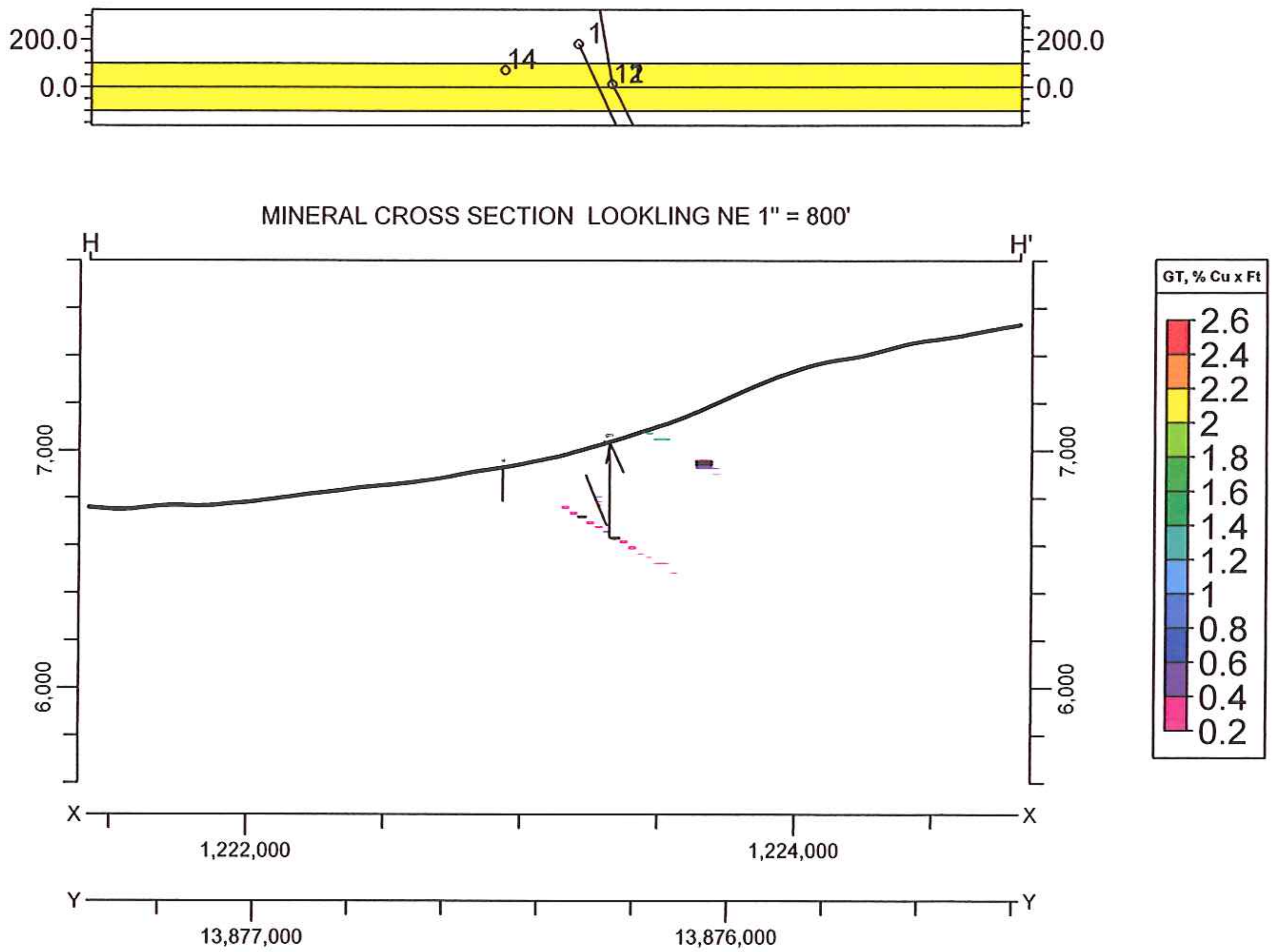


MINERAL CROSS SECTION LOOKLING NE 1" = 800'

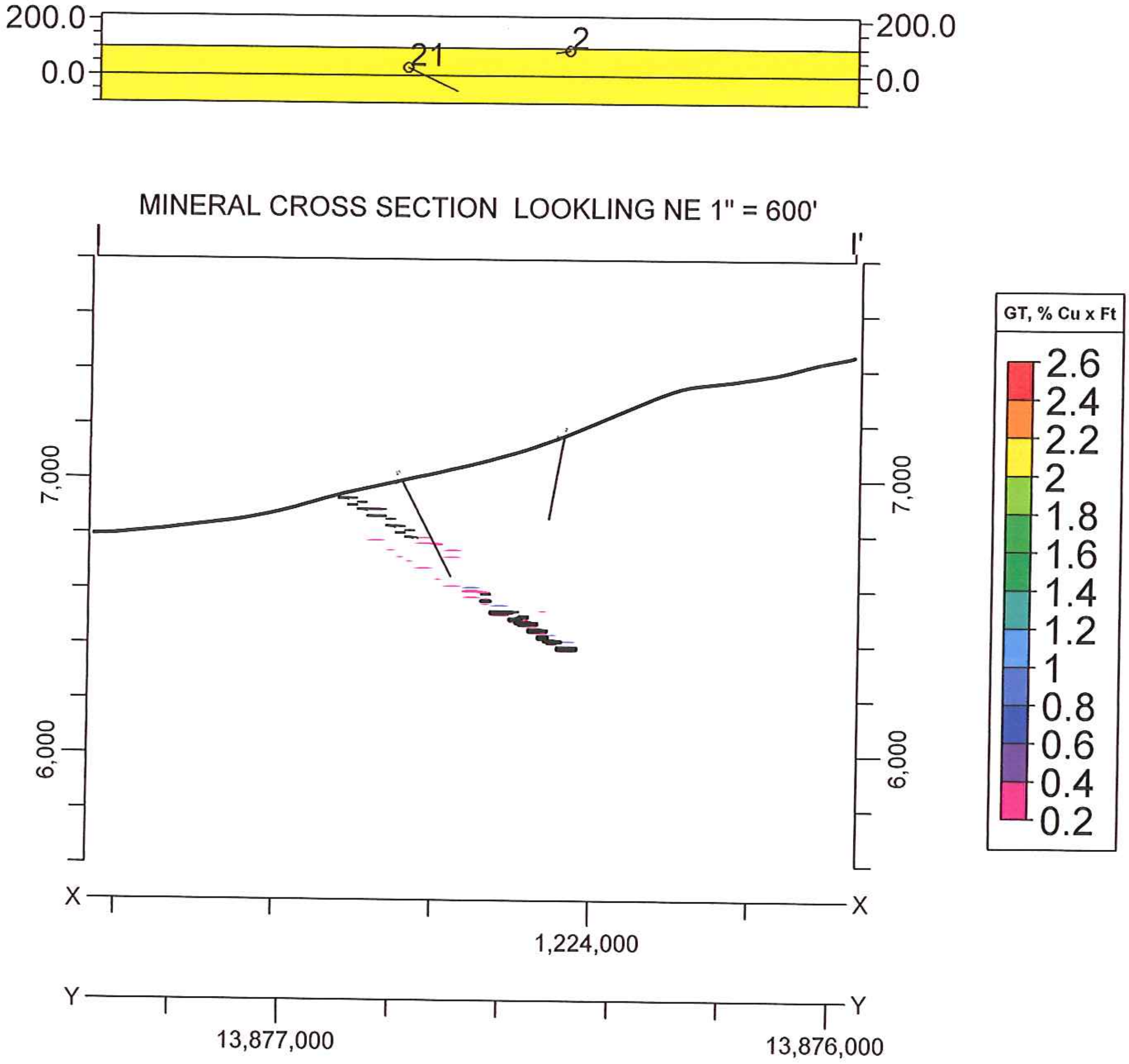


0.30% Cu CUTOFF GRADE

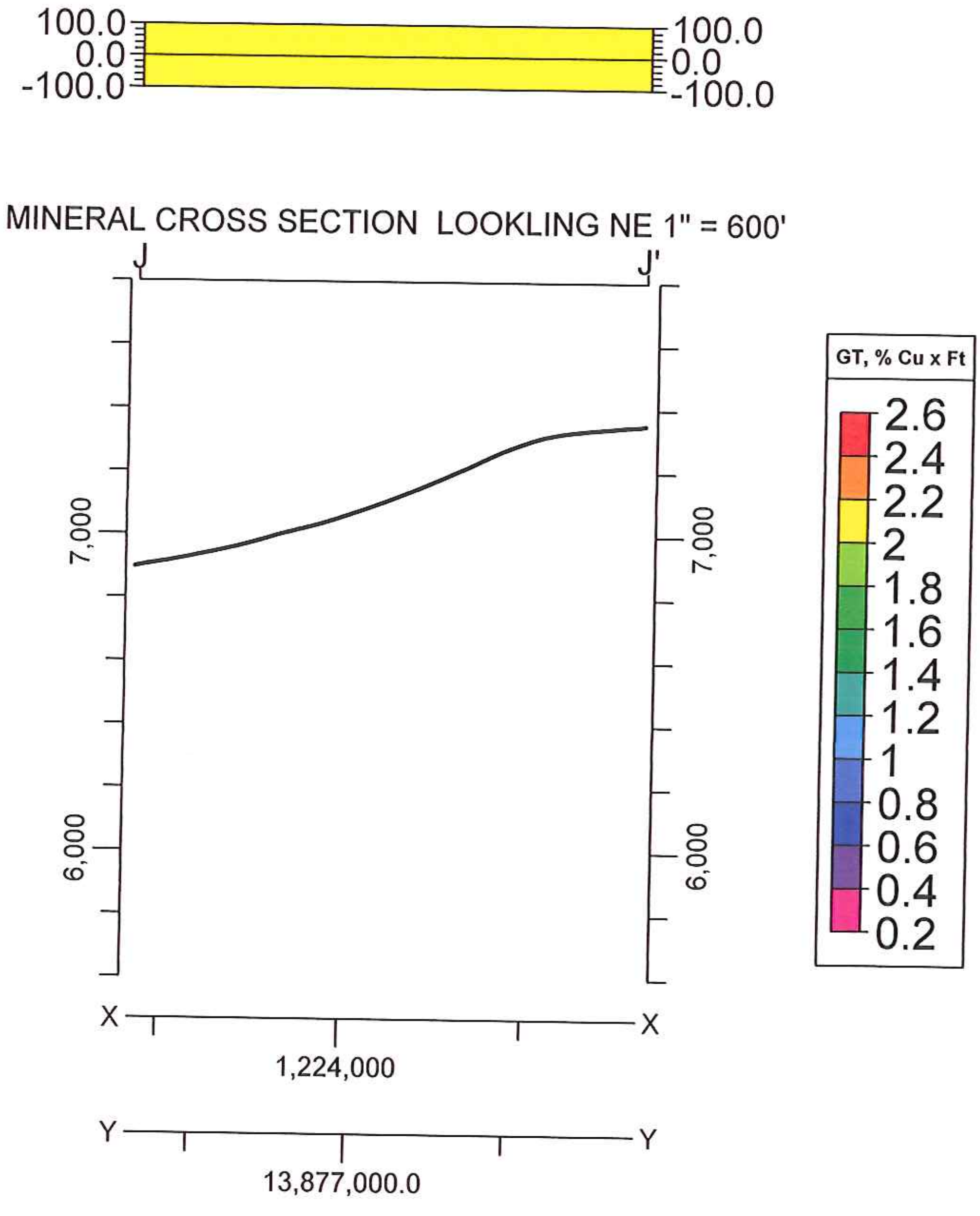

100.0
0.0
-100.0
16
MINERAL CROSS SECTION LOOKLING NE 1" = 800'
G
G'
7,000
6,000
GT, % Cu x Ft
2.6
2.4
2.2
2
1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
X
1,222,000
1,224,000
Y
13,876,000
13,875,000
0.30% Cu CUTOFF GRADE



0.30% Cu CUTOFF GRADE

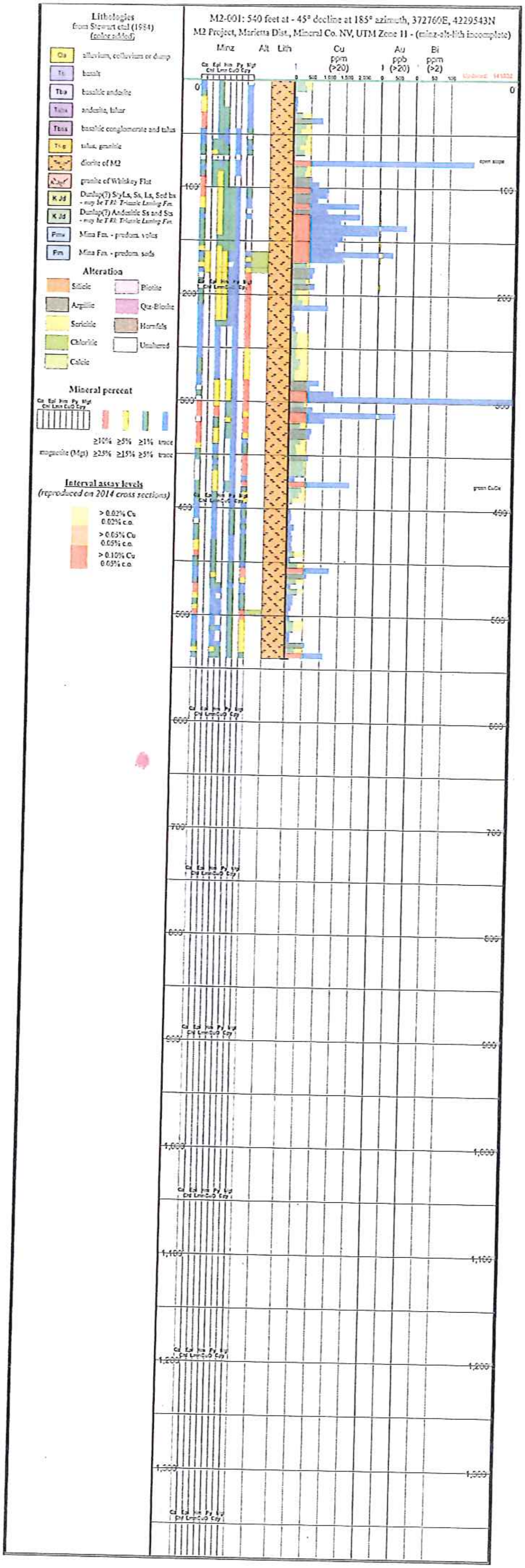


0.30% Cu CUTOFF GRADE

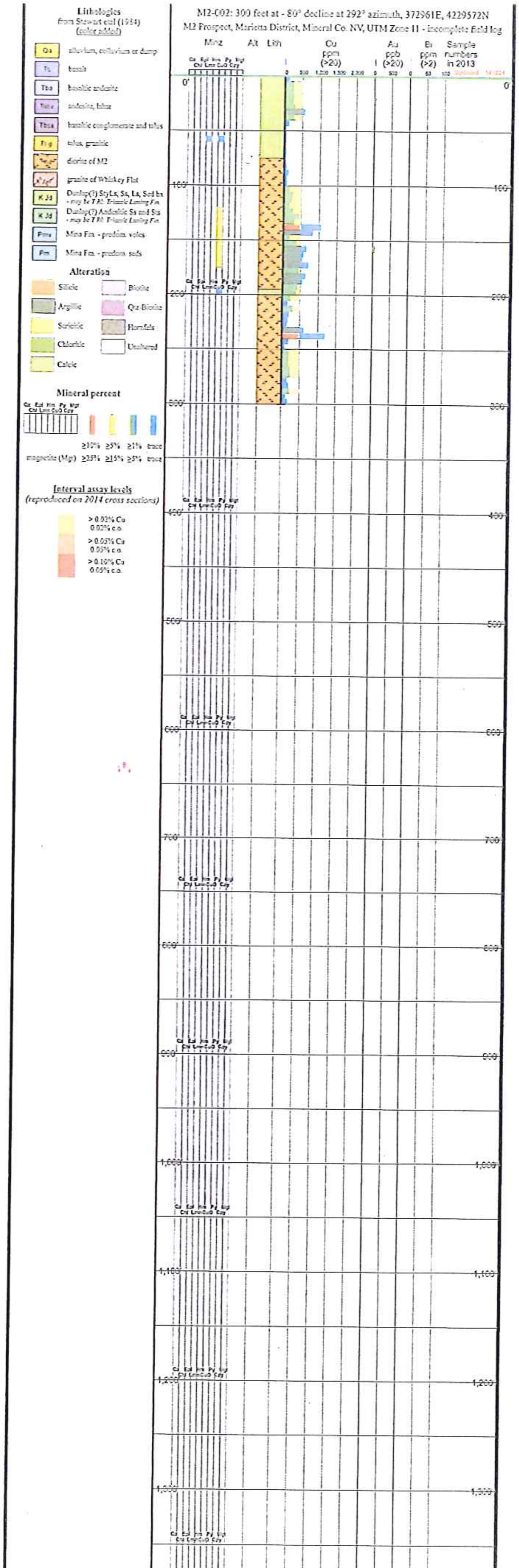


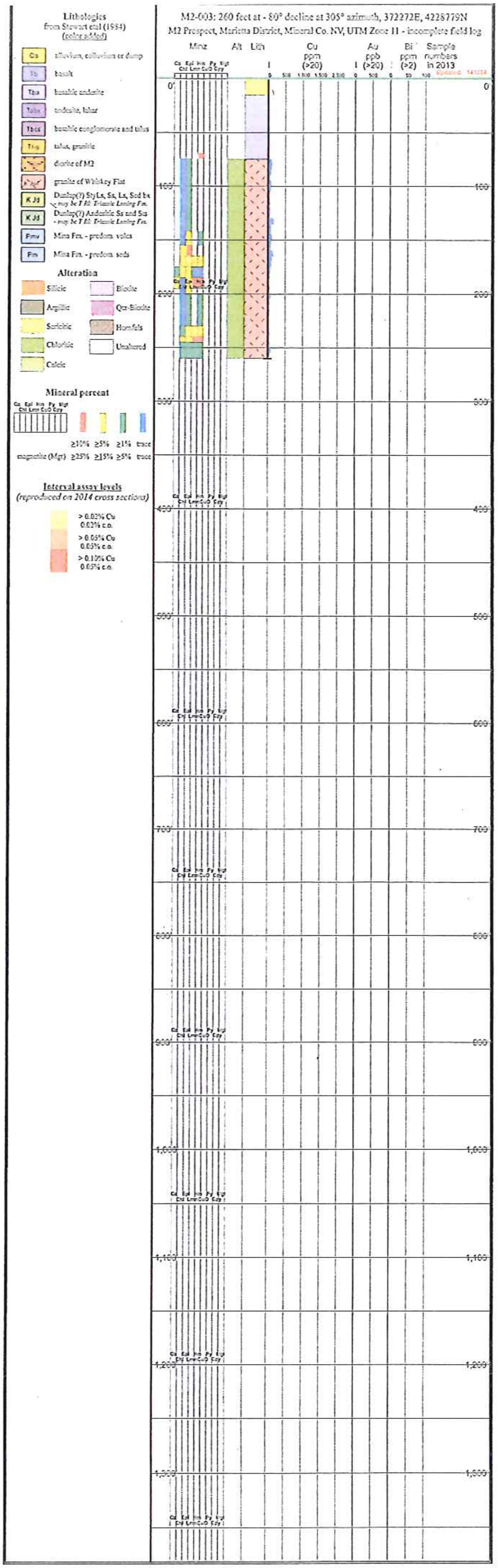
0.30% Cu CUTOFF GRADE

APPENDIX K
Graphic Drill Logs

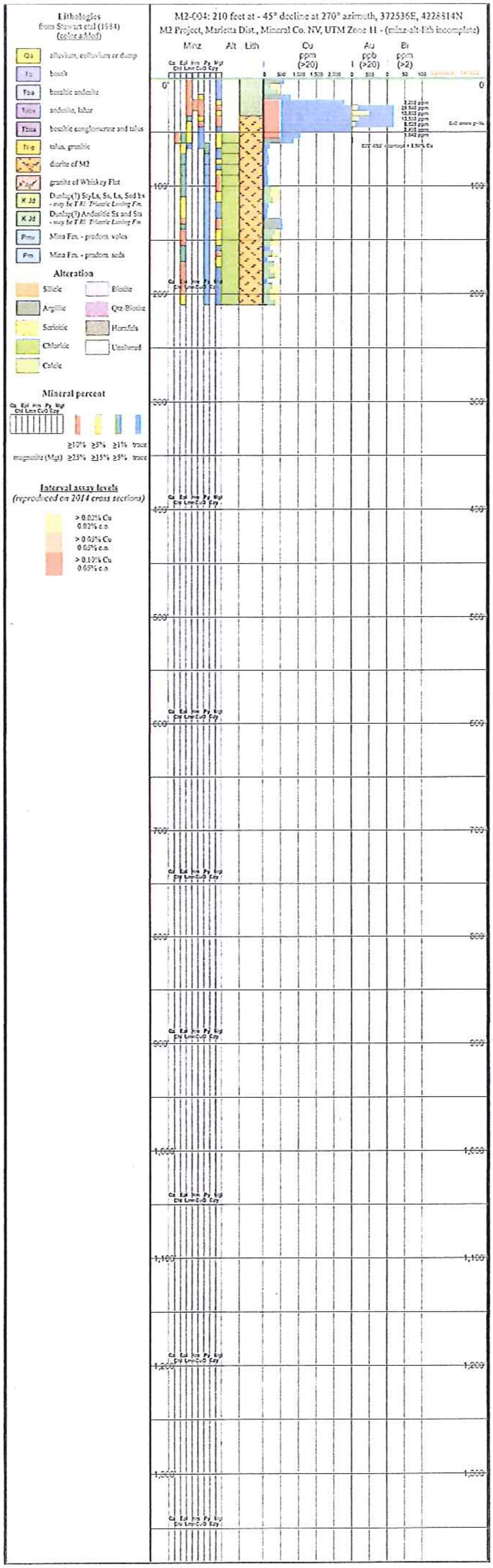


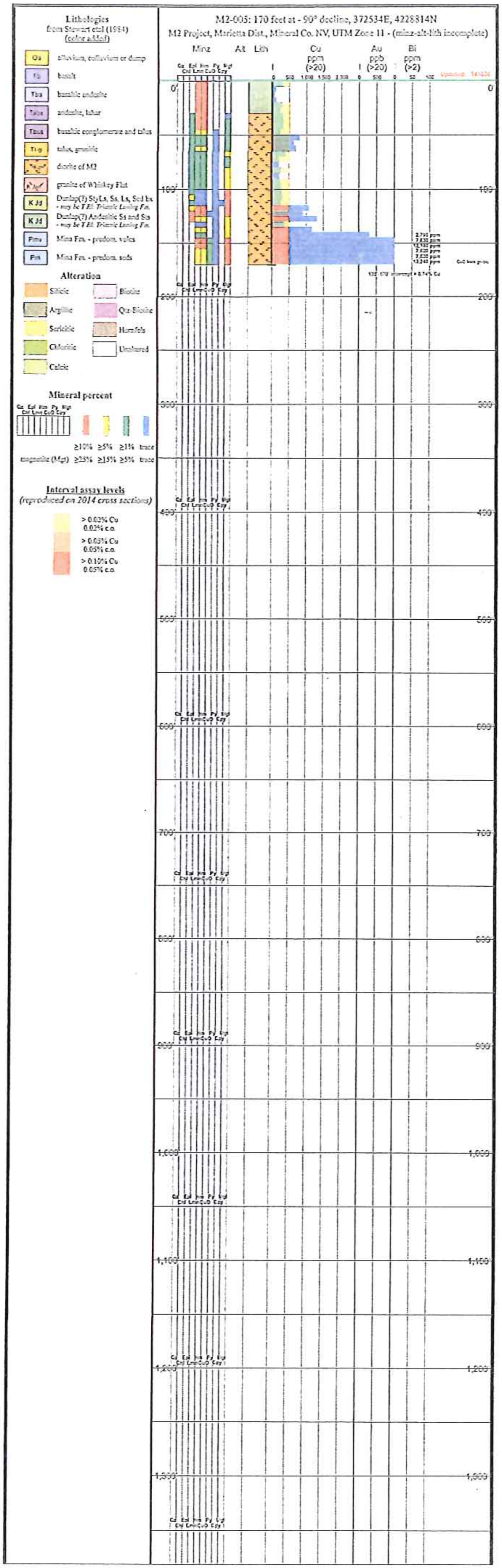
Lithologies
from Stewart etal (1984)
(color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
andesite, lahar
Tbcs basaltic conglomerate and talus
Tcg talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
K Jd Dunlap(?) StyLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be T Rl Triassic Luning Fm.
K Jd Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be T Rl Triassic Luning Fm.
Pmv Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Pm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Argillic
Sericitic
Chloritic
Calcic
Biotite
Qtz-Biotite
Hornfels
Unaltered
Mineral percent
Ca Chl Epi Lmn Hm CuO Py Cpy Mgt
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu 0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu 0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu 0.05% c.o.
M2-001: 540 feet at - 45° decline at 185° azimuth, 372760E, 4229543N
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - (minz-alt-lith incomplete)
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu ppm (>20)
Au ppb (>20)
Bi ppm (>2)
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
0 500
0 50 100
open stope
green CuOx
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900
1,000
1,100
1,200
1,300


Lithologies
from Stewart etal (1984)
(color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
andesite, labar
Tbca basaltic conglomerate and talus
Tt-g talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
K Jd Dunlap(?) StyLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be TRl Triassic Luning Fm.
K Jd Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be TRl Triassic Luning Fm.
Pmv Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Pm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Biotite
Argillic
Qtz-Biotite
Sericitic
Hornfels
Chloritic
Unaltered
Calcic
Mineral percent
Cu Epi Hm Py Mgt
Chl Lmn CuO Cpy
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu 0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu 0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu 0.05% c.o.
M2-002: 300 feet at - 80° decline at 292° azimuth, 372961E, 4229572N
M2 Prospect, Marietta District, Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - incomplete field log
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu ppm (>20)
Au ppb (>20)
Bi ppm (>2)
Sample numbers in 2013
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
0 500
0 50 100
0'
100'
200'
300'
400'
500'
600'
700'
800'
900'
1,000'
1,100'
1,200'
1,300'

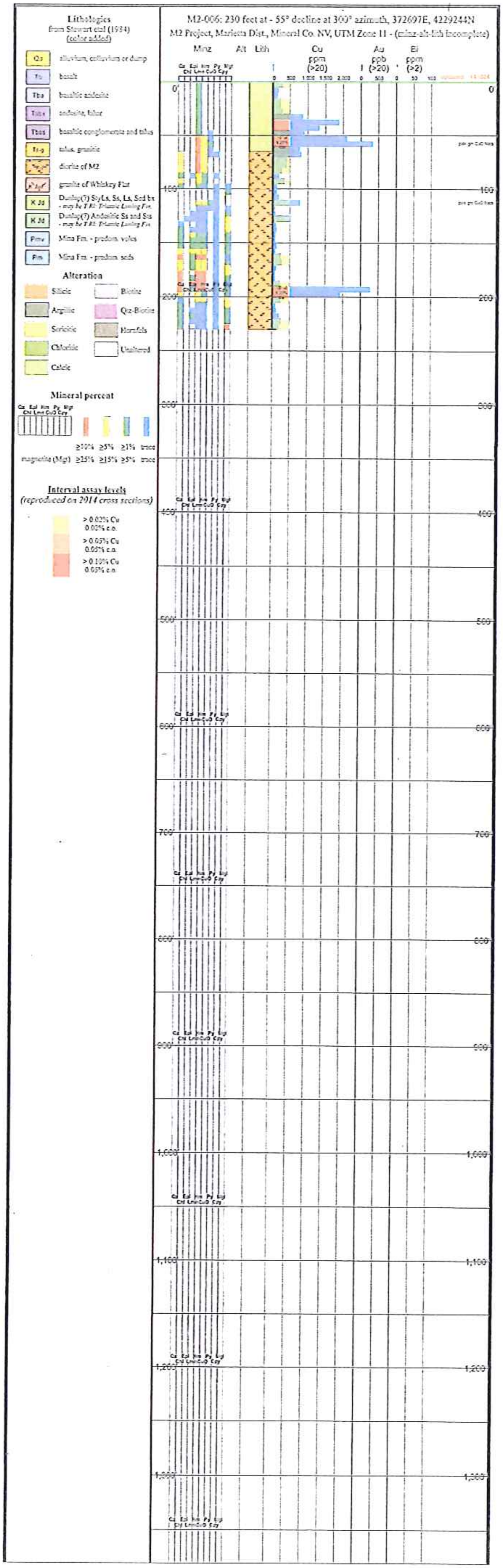


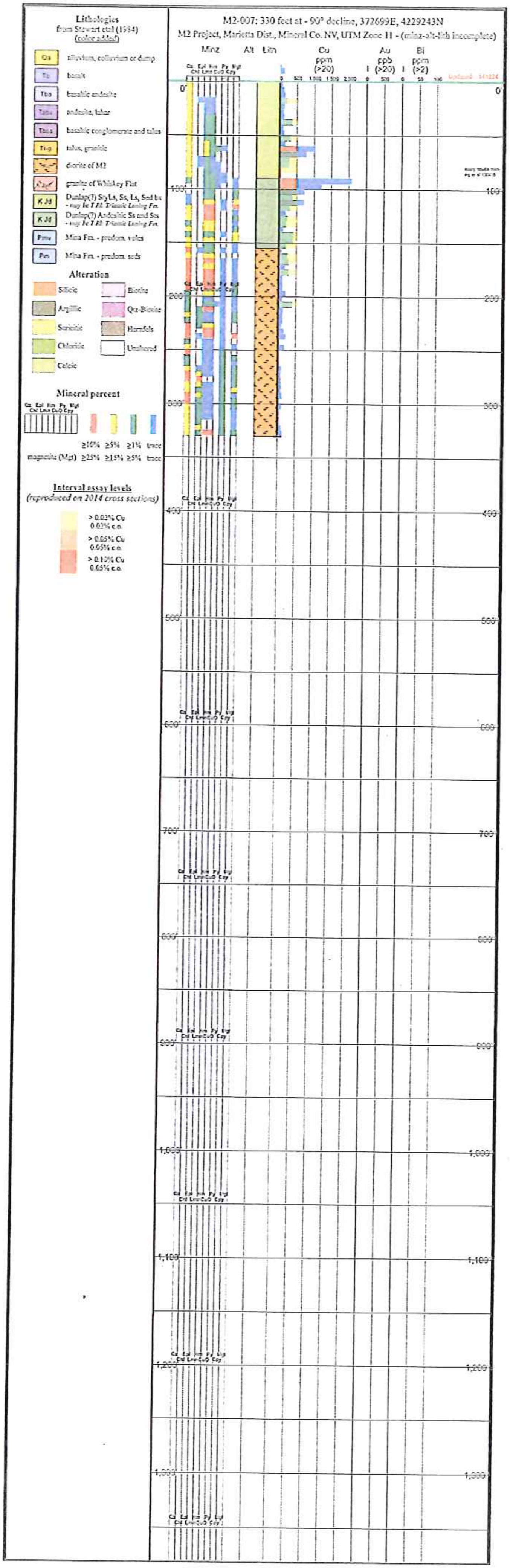
M2-003: 260 feet at - 80° decline at 305° azimuth, 372272E, 4228779N
M2 Prospect, Marietta District, Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - incomplete field log
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu ppm (>20)
Au ppb (>20)
Bi ppm (>2)
Sample numbers in 2013
Lithologies from Stewart etal (1984) (color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
Tabs andesite, lahar
Tbcs basaltic conglomerate and talus
Tt-g talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
KJd Dunlap(?) StyLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be TRl Triassic Luning Fm.
KJd Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be TRl Triassic Luning Fm.
Fmv Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Fm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Biotite
Argillic
Qtz-Biotite
Sericitic
Hornfels
Chloritic
Unaltered
Calcic
Mineral percent
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu 0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu 0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu 0.05% c.o.
0'
100'
200'
300'
400'
500'
600'
700'
800'
900'
1,000'
1,100'
1,200'
1,300'


M2-004: 210 feet at - 45° decline at 270° azimuth, 372536E, 4228814N
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - (minz-alt-lith incomplete)
Lithologies
from Stewart etal (1984)
(color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
Tab andesite, lahar
Tbsa basaltic conglomerate and talus
Ts-g talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
K Jd Dunlap(?) SsyLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be T R: Triassic Luning Fm.
K Jd Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be T R: Triassic Luning Fm.
Pmv Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Pm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Biotite
Argillic
Qtz-Biotite
Sericitic
Hornfels
Chloritic
Unaltered
Calcic
Mineral percent
Ca Chl Epi Lmn Hm CuO Py Cpy Mgt
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu 0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu 0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu 0.05% c.o.
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu ppm (>20)
Au ppb (>20)
Bi ppm (>2)
0 500 1,500 1,500 2,000
0 500
0 50 100
0'
100'
200'
300'
400'
500'
600'
700'
800'
900'
1,000'
1,100'
1,200'
1,300'

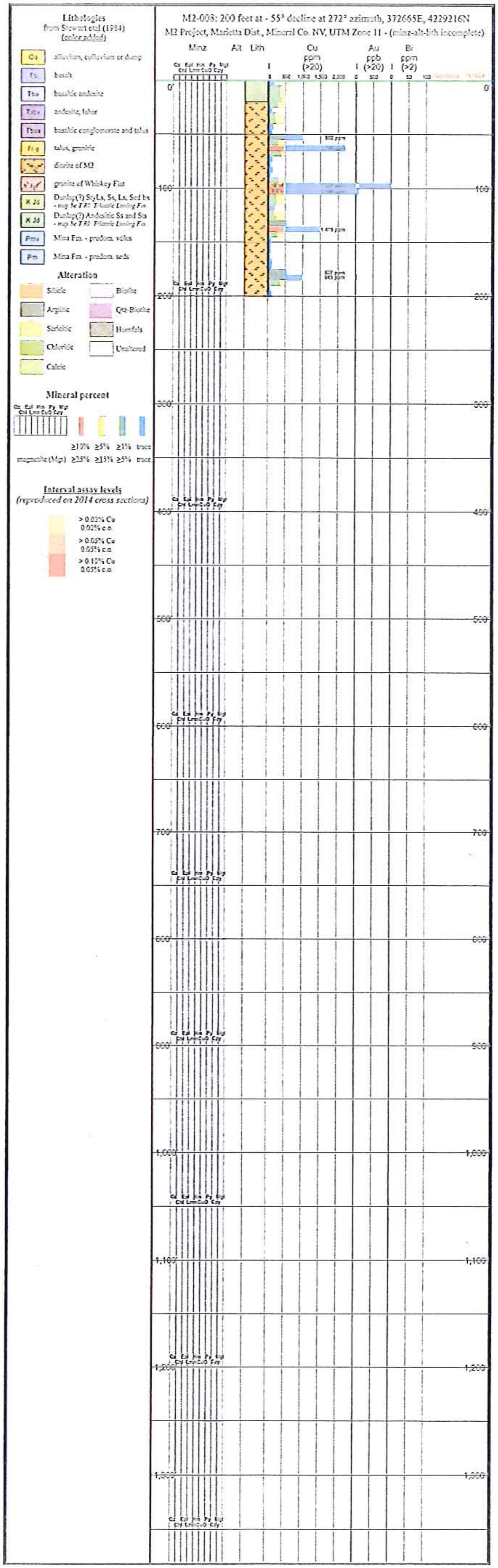


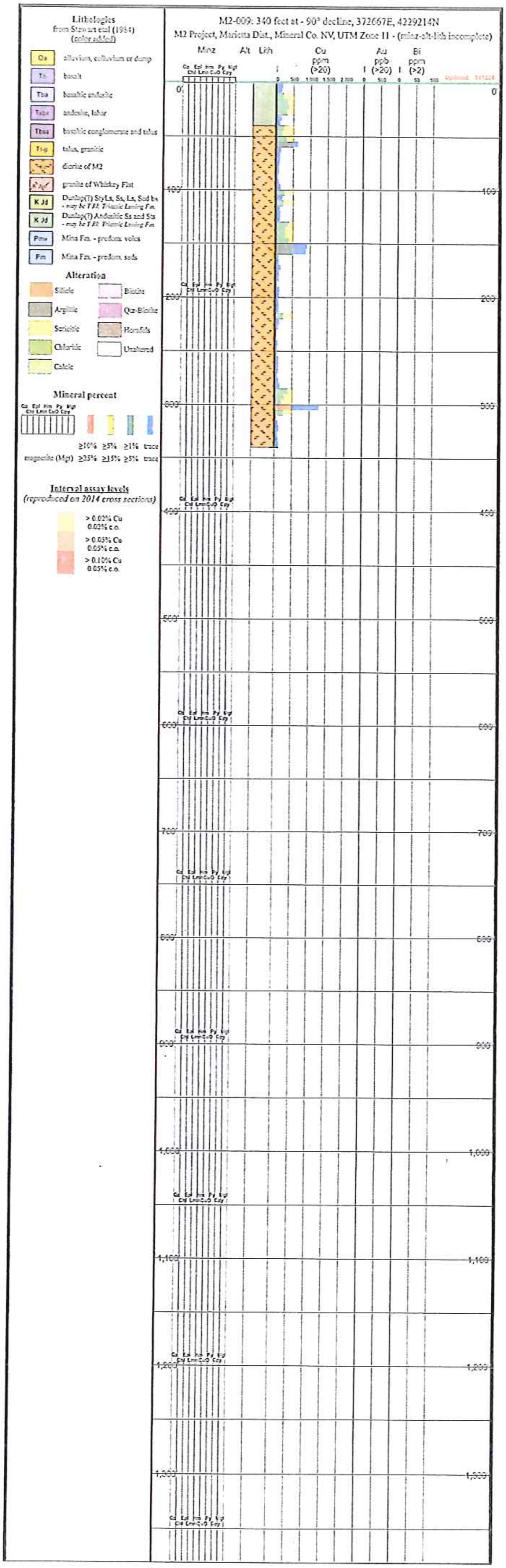
M2-005: 170 feet at - 90° decline, 372534E, 4228814N
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - (minz-alt-lith incomplete)
Lithologies
from Stewart etal (1984)
(color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
Tab andesite, lahar
Tbcs basaltic conglomerate and talus
Tt-g talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
K Jd Dunlap(?) StyLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be T El: Triassic Luning Fm.
K Jd Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be T El: Triassic Luning Fm.
Pmv Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Pm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Biotite
Argillic
Qz-Biotite
Sericitic
Hornfels
Chloritic
Unaltered
Calcic
Mineral percent
Cz Epi Hm Py Mgt
Chl Lmn CuO Cpy
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu 0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu 0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu 0.05% c.o.
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu ppm (>20)
Au ppb (>20)
Bi ppm (>2)
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
0 500
0 50 100
0'
100'
200'
300'
400'
500'
600'
700'
800'
900'
1,000'
1,100'
1,200'
1,300'

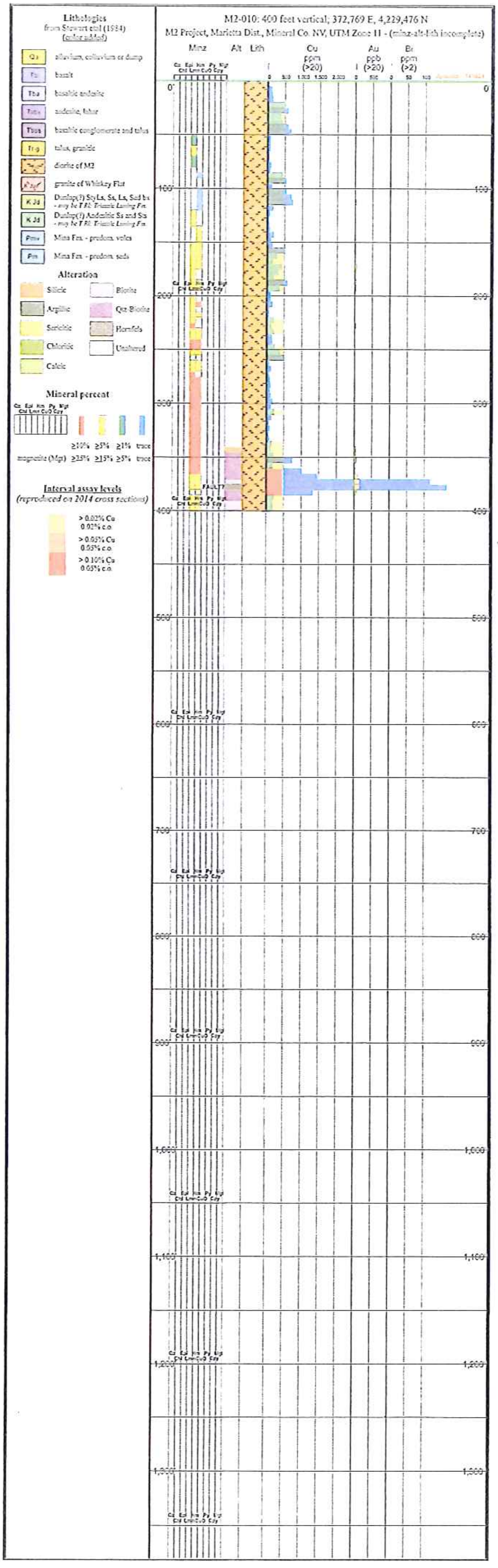

M2-006: 230 feet at - 55° decline at 300° azimuth, 372697E, 4229244N
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - (minz-alt-lith incomplete)
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu ppm (>20)
Au ppb (>20)
Bi ppm (>2)
Cu Eal Hm Py Mgt
Chl Lmn CuO Cpy
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
0 500
0 50 100
Lithologies
from Stewart etal (1984)
(color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
Tab andesite, talus
Tbas basaltic conglomerate and talus
Tt-g talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
K Jd Dunlap(?) SityLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be TRl: Triassic Luning Fm.
K Jd Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be TRl: Triassic Luning Fm.
Pmv Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Pm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Biotite
Argillic
Qz-Biotite
Sericitic
Hornfels
Chloritic
Unaltered
Calcic
Mineral percent
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu 0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu 0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu 0.05% c.o.
0'
0
100'
200'
300'
400'
500'
600'
700'
800'
900'
1,000'
1,100'
1,200'
1,300'



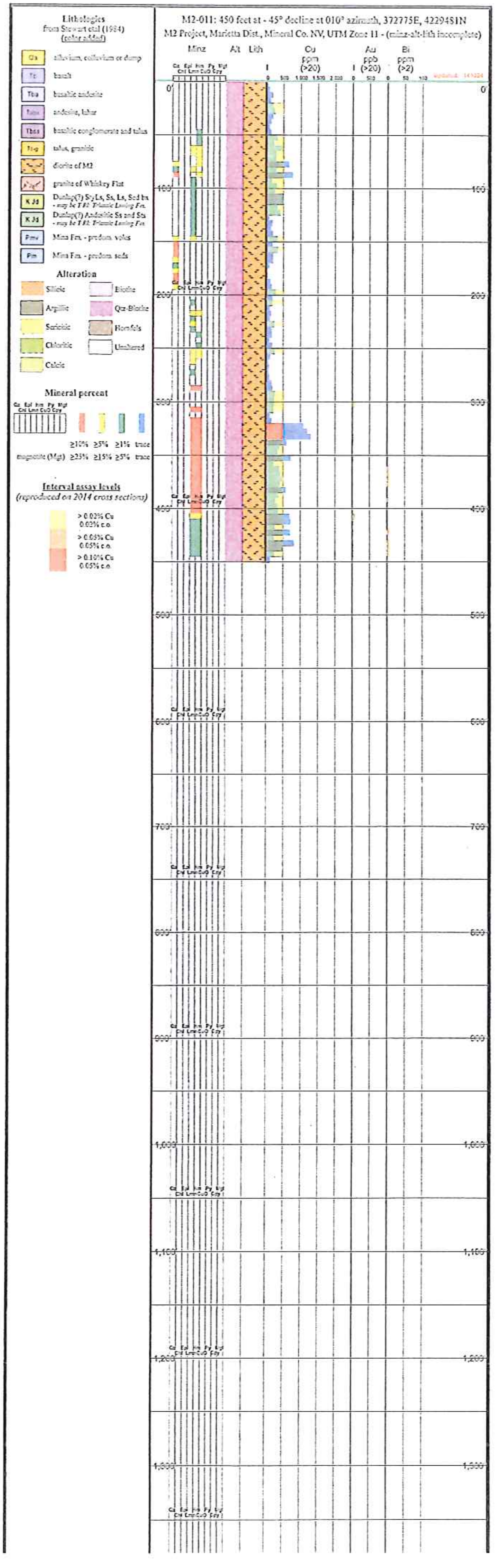
M2-007: 330 feet at - 90° decline, 372699E, 4229243N
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - (minz-alt-lith incomplete)
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu ppm (>20)
Au ppb (>20)
Bi ppm (>2)
Lithologies
from Stewart etal (1984)
(color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
Tab andesite, lahar
Tba basaltic conglomerate and talus
Tt-g talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
KJd Dunlap(?) SsyLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be T El Triassic Luning Fm.
KJd Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be T El Triassic Luning Fm.
Pmv Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Pm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Argillic
Sericitic
Chloritic
Calcic
Biotite
Qtz-Biotite
Hornfels
Unaltered
Mineral percent
Cs Chl Epi Lmn Hm CuO Py Cpy Mgt
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu 0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu 0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu 0.05% c.o.
0'
100'
200'
300'
400'
500'
600'
700'
800'
900'
1,000'
1,100'
1,200'
1,300'


Lithologies
from Stewart etal (1984)
(color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
Tabx andesite, lahar
Tbas basaltic conglomerate and talus
Tt-g talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
K Jd Dunlap(?) SltyLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be TRl Triassic Luning Fm
K Jd Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be TRl Triassic Luning Fm
Pmv Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Pm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Biotite
Argillic
Qtz-Biotite
Sericitic
Hornfels
Chloritic
Unaltered
Calcic
Mineral percent
Cs Epi Hm Py Mgt
Chl Lmn CuO Cpy
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu
0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu
0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu
0.05% c.o.
M2-003: 200 feet at - 55° decline at 272° azimuth, 372665E, 4229216N
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - (minz-alt-lith incomplete)
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu ppm (>20)
Au ppb (>20)
Bi ppm (>2)
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
0 500
0 50 100
900 ppm
1,475 ppm
0'
100'
200'
300'
400'
500'
600'
700'
800'
900'
1,000'
1,100'
1,200'
1,300'

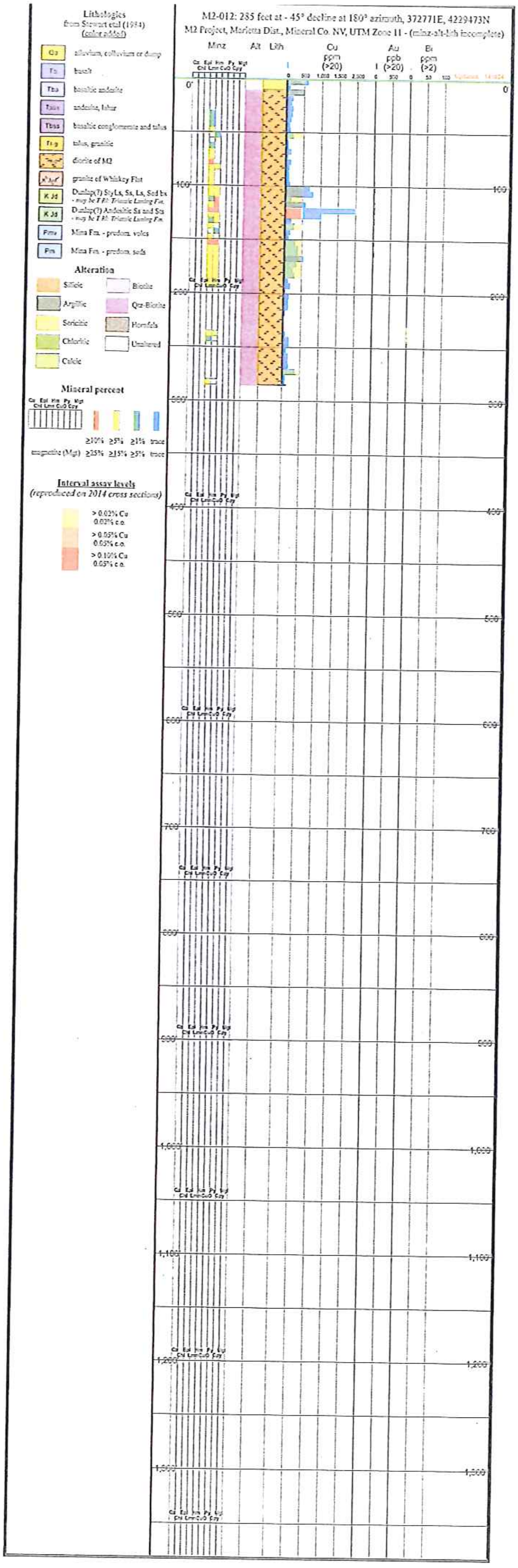

Lithologies
from Stewart et al (1984)
(color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
Taba andesite, lahar
Tbas basaltic conglomerate and talus
Tt-g talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
K Jd Dunlap(?) StyLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be T Rl Triassic Luning Fm.
K Jd Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be T Rl Triassic Luning Fm.
Pms Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Pm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Biotite
Argillic
Qtz-Biotite
Sericitic
Hornfels
Chloritic
Unaltered
Calcic
Mineral percent
Cs Epl Hm Py Mgt
Chl Lmn CuO Cpy
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu 0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu 0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu 0.05% c.o.
M2-009: 340 feet at - 90° decline, 372667E, 4229214N
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - (minz-alt-lith incomplete)
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu ppm (>20)
Au ppb (>20)
Bi ppm (>2)
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
0 500
0 50 100
0'
100'
200'
300'
400'
500'
600'
700'
800'
900'
1,000'
1,100'
1,200'
1,300'

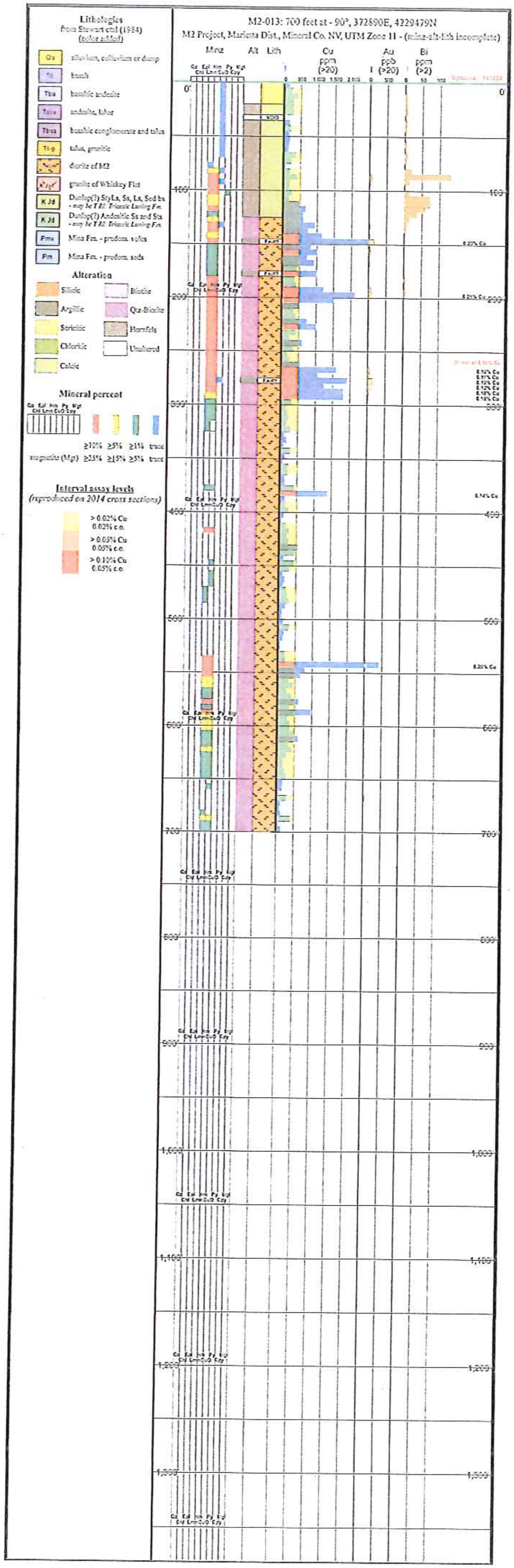


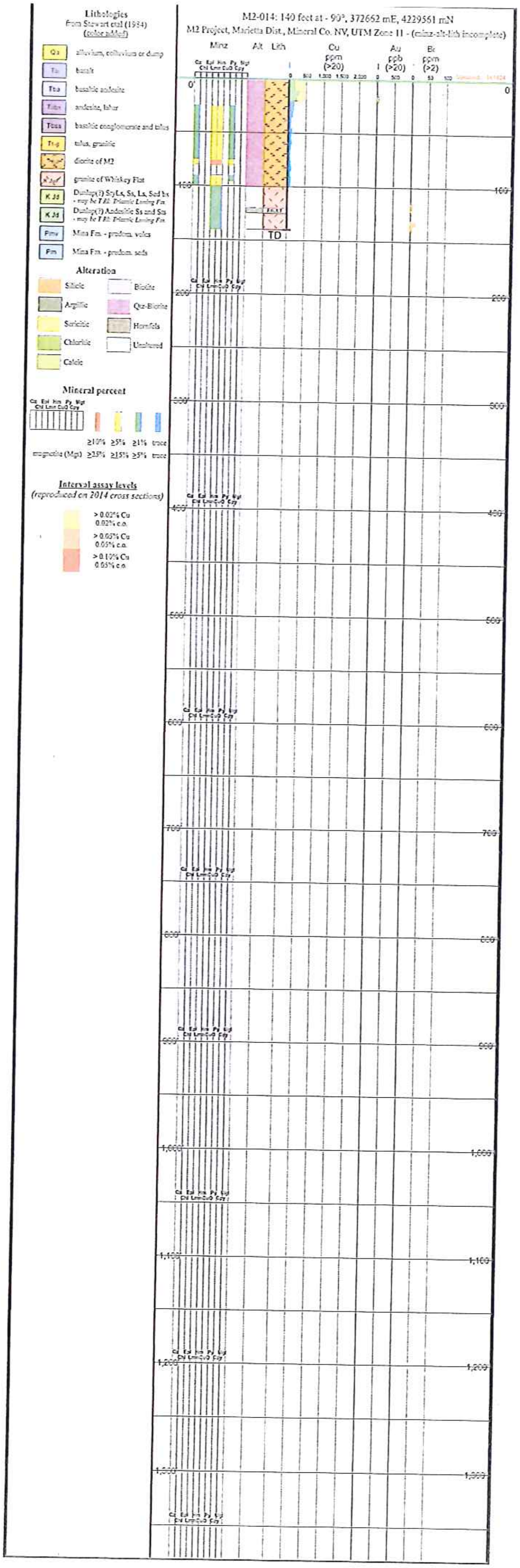
Lithologies
from Stewart etal (1984)
(color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
andesite, lahar
Tbca basaltic conglomerate and talus
talus, granite
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
K Jd Dunlap(?) StyLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be T Rl: Triassic Luning Fm.
K Jd Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be T Rl: Triassic Luning Fm.
Pmv Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Pm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Biotite
Argillic
Qtz Biotite
Sericitic
Hornfels
Chloritic
Unaltered
Calcic
Mineral percent
Cu Chl Epi Lmn Hm CuO Py Cpy Mgt
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu 0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu 0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu 0.05% c.o.
M2-010: 400 feet vertical; 372,769 E, 4,229,476 N
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - (minz-alt-lith incomplete)
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu ppm (>20)
Au ppb (>20)
Bi ppm (>2)
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
0 500
0 50 100
FAULT?
0'
100'
200'
300'
400'
500'
600'
700'
800'
900'
1,000'
1,100'
1,200'
1,300'



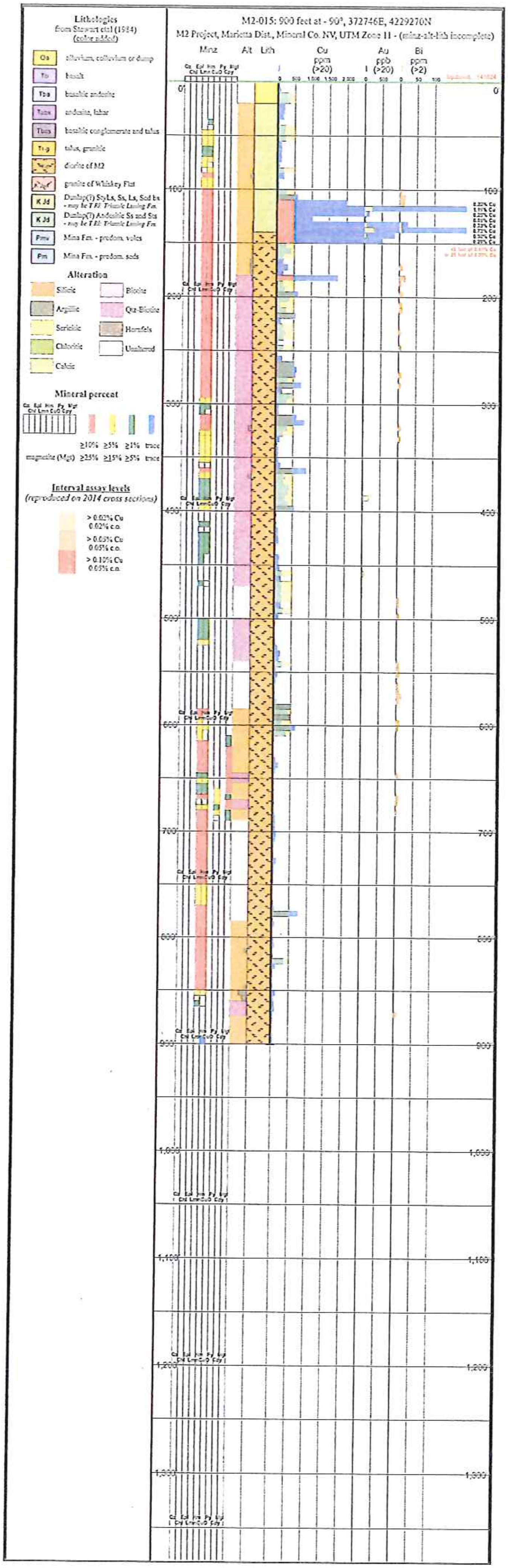
M2-011: 450 feet at - 45° decline at 010° azimuth, 372775E, 4229481N
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - (minz-alt-lith incomplete)
Lithologies
from Stewart etal (1984)
(color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
andesite, lahar
Tbas basaltic conglomerate and talus
talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
KJd Dunlap(?) Ss, Ls, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be TRl: Triassic Luning Fm.
KJd Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be TRl: Triassic Luning Fm.
Pmv Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Pm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Biotite
Argillic
Qz-Biotite
Sericitic
Hornfels
Chloritic
Unaltered
Calcic
Mineral percent
Cz Epi Hm Py Mgt
Chl Lmn CuO Cpy
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu 0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu 0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu 0.05% c.o.
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu ppm (>20)
Au ppb (>20)
Bi ppm (>2)
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
0 500
0 50 100
0'
100'
200'
300'
400'
500'
600'
700'
800'
900'
1,000'
1,100'
1,200'
1,300'


M2-012: 285 feet at - 45° decline at 180° azimuth, 372771E, 4229473N
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - (minz-alt-lith incomplete)
Lithologies
from Stewart etal (1984)
(color added)
alluvium, colluvium or dump
basalt
basaltic andesite
andesite, lahar
basaltic conglomerate and talus
talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
Dunlap(?) SltyLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be T Rl: Triassic Luning Fm.
Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be T Rl: Triassic Luning Fm.
Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Biotite
Argillic
Qtz-Biotite
Sericitic
Hornfels
Chloritic
Unaltered
Calcic
Mineral percent
Cu Epi Hm Py Mgt
Chl Lmn CuO Cpy
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu 0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu 0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu 0.05% c.o.
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu ppm (>20)
Au ppb (>20)
Bi ppm (>2)
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
0 500
0 50 100
0'
100'
200'
300'
400'
500'
600'
700'
800'
900'
1,000'
1,100'
1,200'
1,300'

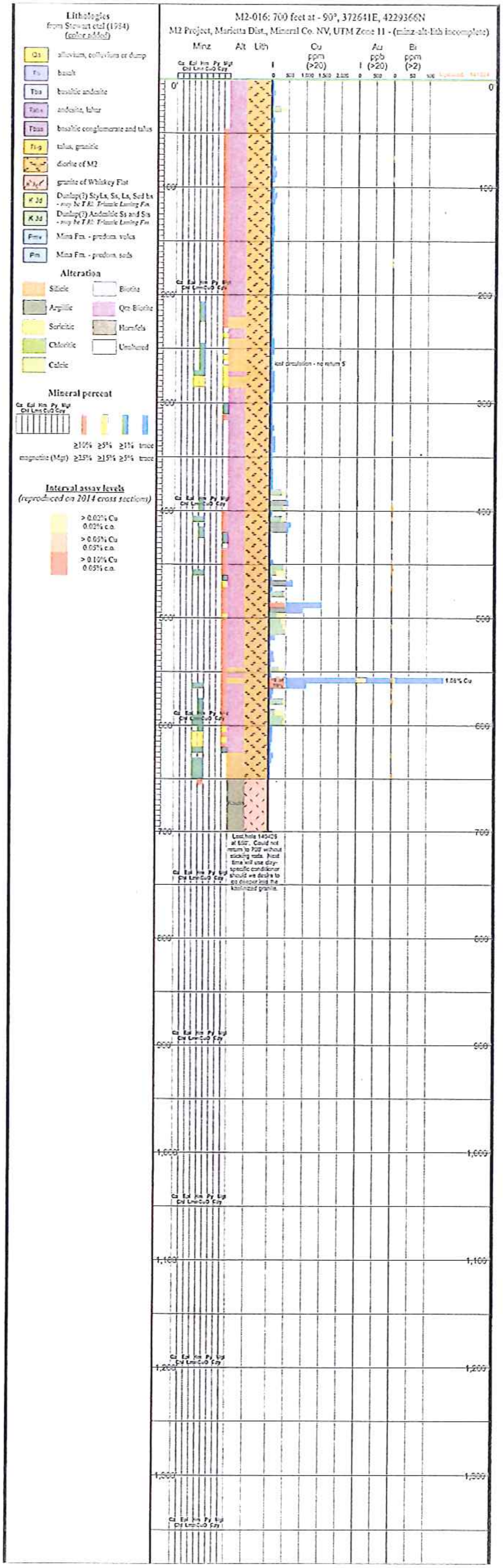

M2-013: 700 feet at - 90°, 372890E, 4229479N
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - (minz-alt-lith incomplete)
Lithologies
from Stewart etal (1984)
(color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
Tata andesite, lahar
Tbcs basaltic conglomerate and talus
Tt-g talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
K Jd Dunlop(?) StyLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be T Rl: Triassic Luning Fm.
K Jd Dunlop(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be T Rl: Triassic Luning Fm.
Pmv Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Pm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Argillic
Sericitic
Chloritic
Calcic
Biotite
Qtz-Biotite
Hornfels
Unaltered
Mineral percent
Cz Epi Hm Py Mgt
Chl Lmn CuO Cpy
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu 0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu 0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu 0.05% c.o.
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu ppm (>20)
Au ppb (>20)
Bi ppm (>2)
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
0 500
0 50 100
0'
100'
200'
300'
400'
500'
600'
700'
800'
900'
1,000'
1,100'
1,200'
1,300'
VOID
FAULT



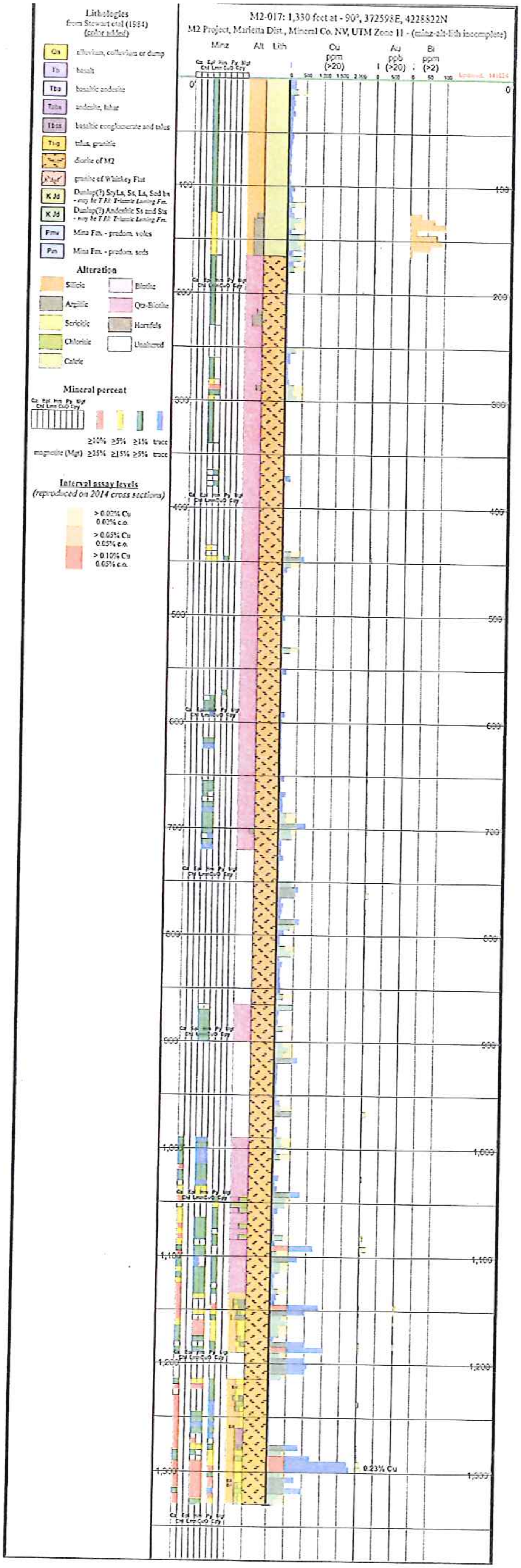
M2-014: 140 feet at - 90°, 372662 mE, 4229561 mN
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - (minz-alt-lith incomplete)
Lithologies
From Stewart etal (1984)
(color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
andesite, lahar
Tbca basaltic conglomerate and talus
Tt-g talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
K Jd Dunlap(?) SltyLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be TRl: Triassic Luning Fm
K Jd Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be TRl: Triassic Luning Fm
Pmv Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Pm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Biotite
Argillic
Qtz-Biotite
Sericitic
Hornfels
Chloritic
Unaltered
Calcic
Mineral percent
Ca Epi Hm Py Mgt
Chl Lmn CuO Cpy
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu
0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu
0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu
0.05% c.o.
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu ppm (>20)
Au ppb (>20)
Bi ppm (>2)
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
0 500
0 50 100
0'
TD
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900
1,000
1,100
1,200
1,300



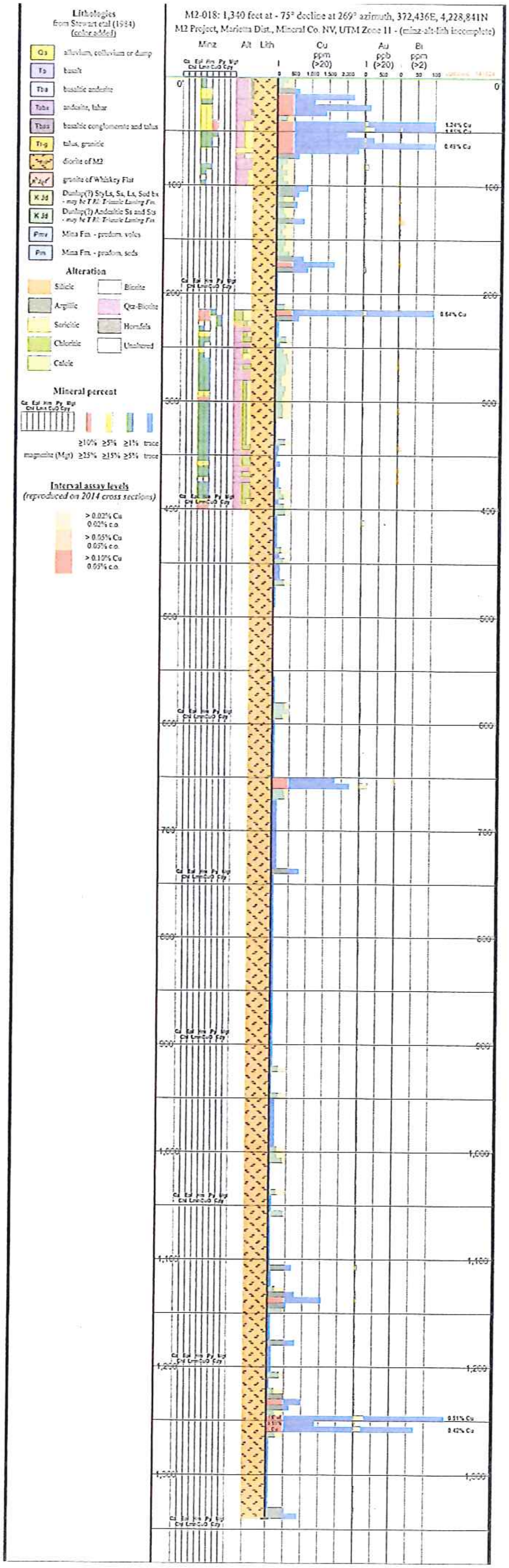
Lithologies
from Stewart etal (1984)
(color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
andesite, lahar
basaltic conglomerate and talus
talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
K Jd Dunlap(?) StyLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be T Ri Triassic Luning Fm.
K Jd Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be T Ri Triassic Luning Fm.
Pmv Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Pm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Argillic
Sericitic
Chloritic
Calcic
Biotite
Qtz-Biotite
Hornfels
Unaltered
Mineral percent
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu 0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu 0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu 0.05% c.o.
M2-015: 900 feet at - 90°, 372746E, 4229270N
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - (minz-alt-lith incomplete)
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu ppm (>20)
Au ppb (>20)
Bi ppm (>2)
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
0 500
0 50 100
0'
100'
200'
300'
400'
500'
600'
700'
800'
900'
1,000'
1,100'
1,200'
1,300'



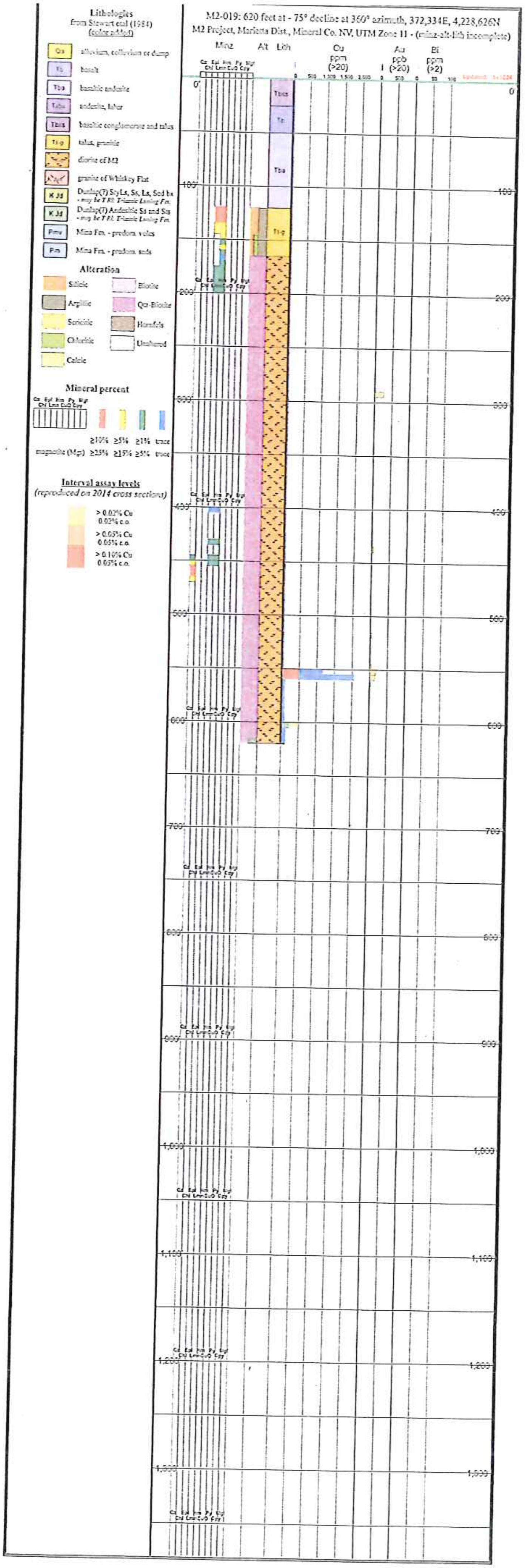
Lithologies
from Stewart etal (1984)
(color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
andesite, lahar
Tbas basaltic conglomerate and talus
talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
Dunlap(?) StyLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be T-R Triassic Luning Fm.
Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be T-R Triassic Luning Fm.
Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Pm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Argillic
Sericitic
Chloritic
Calcic
Biotite
Qtz-Biotite
Hornfels
Unaltered
Mineral percent
Cs Chl Epi Lmn Hm CuO Py Cpy Mgt
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu 0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu 0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu 0.05% c.o.
M2-016: 700 feet at - 90°, 372641E, 4229366N
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - (minz-alt-lith incomplete)
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu ppm (>20)
Au ppb (>20)
Bi ppm (>2)
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
0 500
0 50 100
0'
100'
200'
300'
400'
500'
600'
700'
800'
900'
1,000'
1,100'
1,200'
1,300'
lost circulation - no return S
1.08% Cu
Lost hole 140425 at 650'. Could not return to 700' without sticking rods. Next time will use clay-specific conditioner should we desire to go deeper into the kaolinized granite.

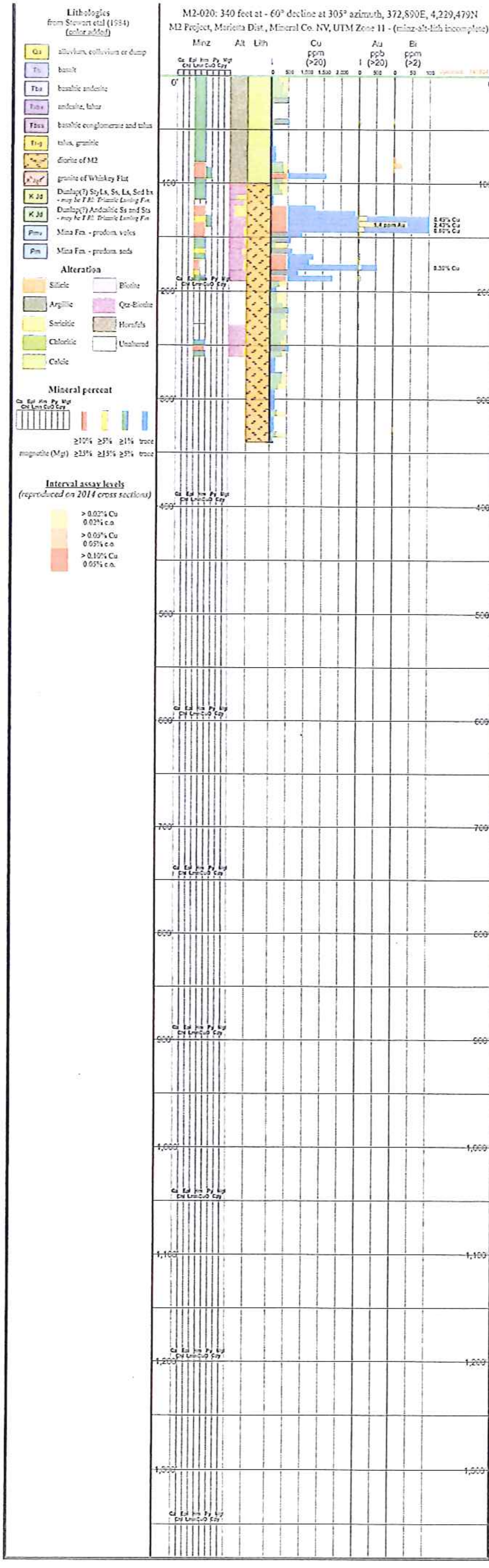


M2-017: 1,330 feet at - 90°, 372598E, 4228822N
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - (minz-alt-lith incomplete)
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu ppm (>20)
Au ppb (>20)
Bi ppm (>2)
Lithologies from Stewart etal (1984) (color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
Taba andesite, lahar
Tbcs basaltic conglomerate and talus
Ttg talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
K Jd Dunlap(?) StyLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be TRl: Triassic Luning Fm.
K Jd Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be TRl: Triassic Luning Fm.
Fmv Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Fm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Argillic
Sericitic
Chloritic
Calcic
Biotite
Qtz-Biotite
Hornfels
Unaltered
Mineral percent
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels (reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu 0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu 0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu 0.05% c.o.
0.23% Cu

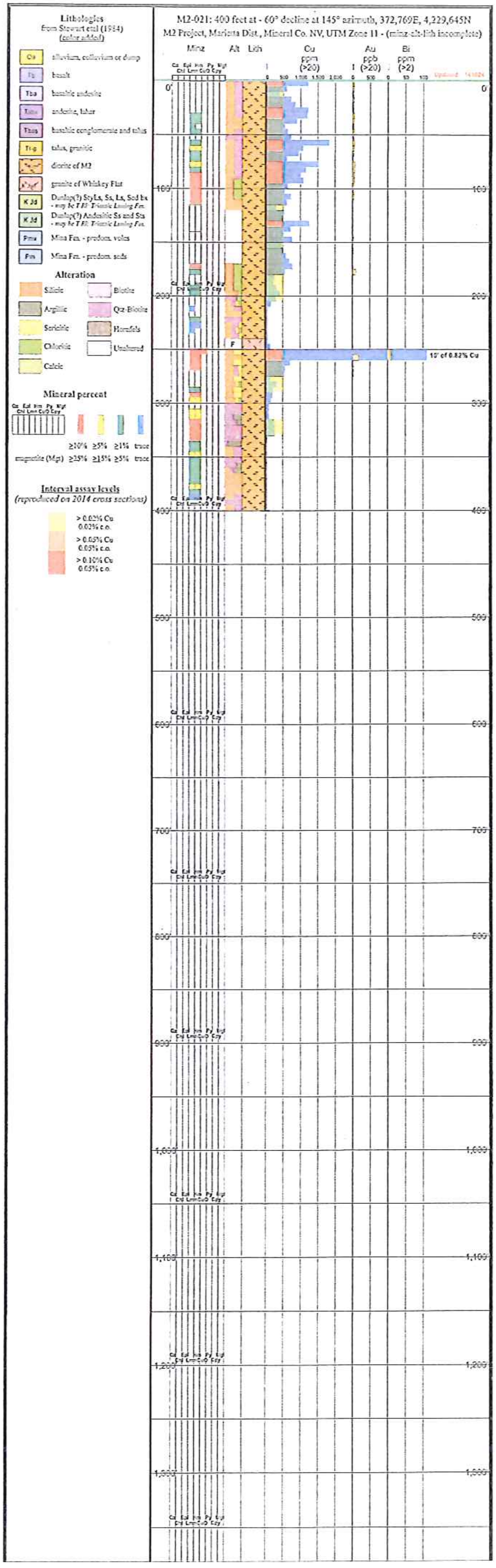


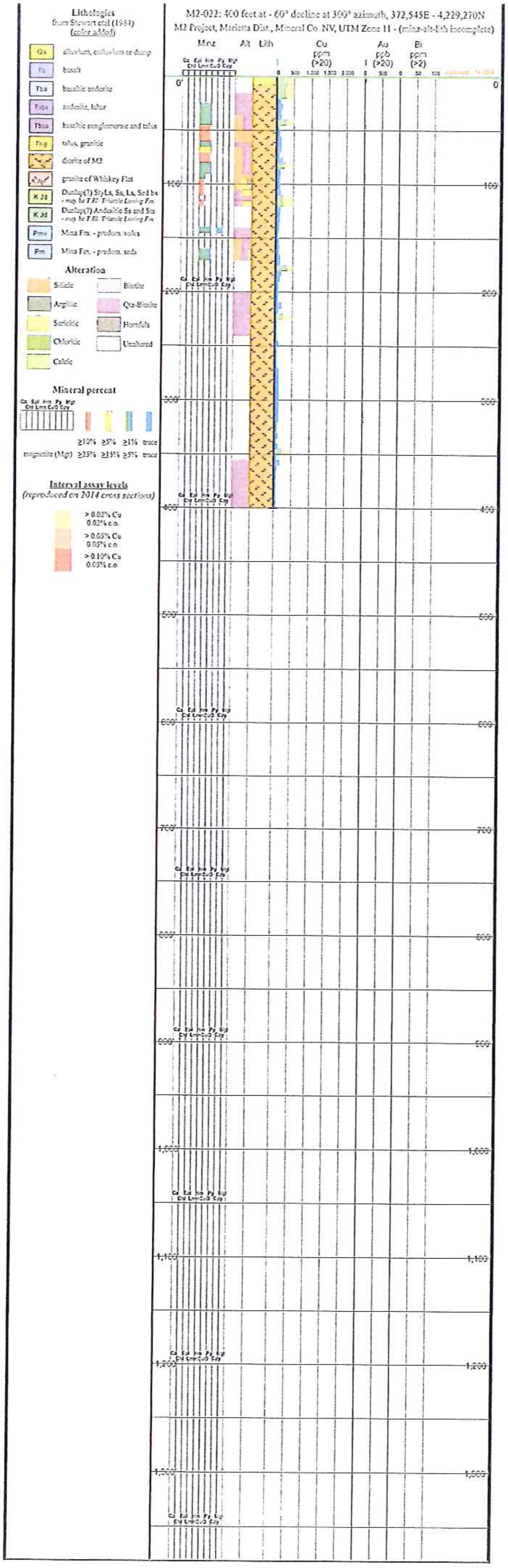
Lithologies
from Stewart etal (1984)
(color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
Tabx andesite, lahar
Tbas basaltic conglomerate and talus
Tr-g talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
K Jd Dunlap(?) StyLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be T Rl: Triassic Luning Fm.
K Jd Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be T Rl: Triassic Luning Fm.
Pmv Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Pm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Argillic
Sericitic
Chloritic
Calcic
Biotite
Qtz-Biotite
Hornfels
Unaltered
Mineral percent
Ca Epi Hm Py Mgt
Chl Lmn CuO Cpy
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu 0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu 0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu 0.05% c.o.
M2-018: 1,340 feet at - 75° decline at 269° azimuth, 372,436E, 4,228,841N
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - (minz-alt-lith incomplete)
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu ppm (>20)
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
Au ppb (>20)
0 500
Bi ppm (>2)
0 50 100
1.24% Cu
0.43% Cu
0.64% Cu
0.51% Cu
0.42% Cu
0'
100'
200'
300'
400'
500'
600'
700'
800'
900'
1,000'
1,100'
1,200'
1,300'

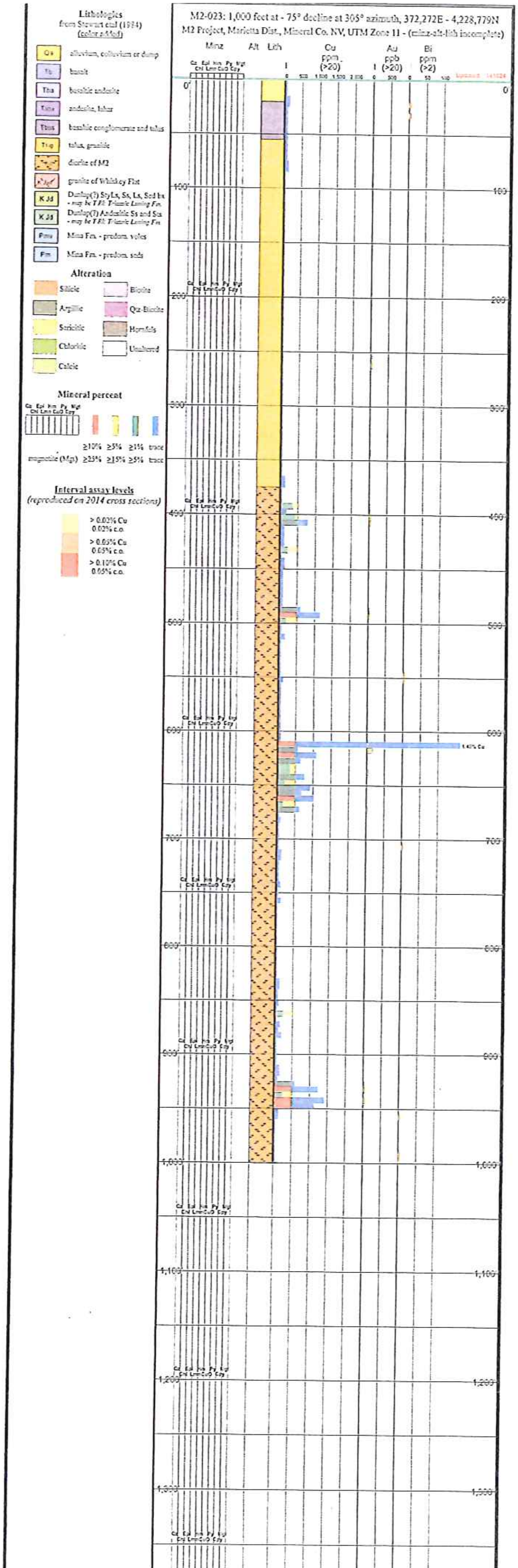

M2-019: 620 feet at - 75° decline at 360° azimuth, 372,334E, 4,228,626N
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - (minz-alt-lith incomplete)
Lithologies
from Stewart etal (1984)
(color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
Talu andesite, lahar
Tbts basaltic conglomerate and talus
Tt-g talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
K Jd Dunlap(?) StyLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be TR Triassic Luning Fm.
K Jd Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be TR Triassic Luning Fm.
Pmv Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Pm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Biotite
Argillic
Qtz-Biotite
Sericitic
Hornfels
Chloritic
Unaltered
Calcic
Mineral percent
Cz Epi Hm Py Mgt
Chl Lmn CuO Cpy
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu 0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu 0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu 0.05% c.o.
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu ppm (>20)
Au ppb (>20)
Bi ppm (>2)
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
0 500
0 50 100
Tbts
Tb
Tba
Tt-g
0'
100'
200'
300'
400'
500'
600'
700'
800'
900'
1,000'
1,100'
1,200'
1,300'



Lithologies
from Stewart etal (1984)
(color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
Taba andesite, lahar
Tbsa basaltic conglomerate and talus
Tt-g talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
K Jd Dunlap(?) SltyLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be T Rl Triassic Luning Fm
K Jd Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be T Rl Triassic Luning Fm
Pmv Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Pm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Biotite
Argillic
Qtz-Biotite
Sericitic
Hornfels
Chloritic
Unaltered
Calcic
Mineral percent
Ca Epi Hm Py Mgt
Chl Lmn CuO Cpy
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu
0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu
0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu
0.05% c.o.
M2-020: 340 feet at - 60° decline at 305° azimuth, 372,890E, 4,229,479N
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - (minz-alt-lith incomplete)
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu
ppm
(>20)
Au
ppb
(>20)
Bi
ppm
(>2)
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
0 500
0 50 100
0'
100'
200'
300'
400'
500'
600'
700'
800'
900'
1,000'
1,100'
1,200'
1,300'
5.4 ppm Au
0.45% Cu
2.43% Cu
0.50% Cu
0.30% Cu

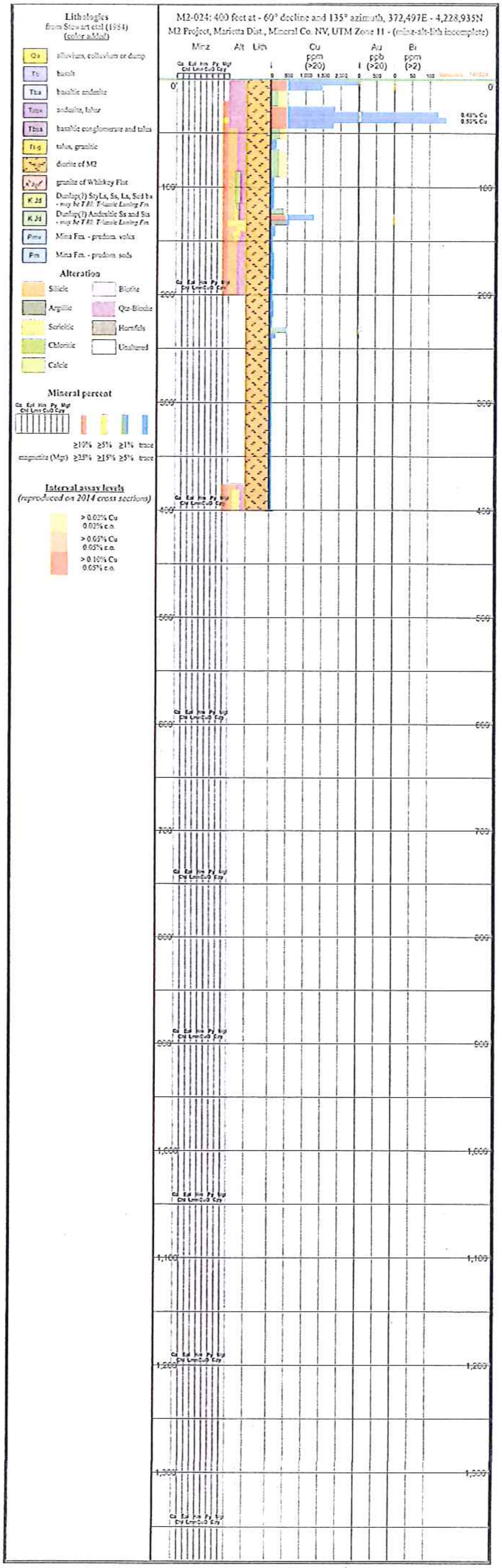

M2-021: 400 feet at - 60° decline at 145° azimuth, 372,769E, 4,229,645N
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - (minz-alt-lith incomplete)
Lithologies
from Stewart etal (1984)
(color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
Tbl andesite, lahar
Tbcg basaltic conglomerate and talus
Tt-g talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
K Jd Dunlap(?) StyLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be T Rl Triassic Luning Fm.
K Jd Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be T Rl Triassic Luning Fm.
Pmv Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Pm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Argillic
Sericitic
Chloritic
Calcic
Biotite
Qtz-Biotite
Hornfels
Unaltered
Mineral percent
Cu Ep Hm Py Mgt
Chl Lmn CuO Cpy
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu
0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu
0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu
0.05% c.o.
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu ppm (>20)
Au ppb (>20)
Bi ppm (>2)
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
0 500
0 50 100
F
10' of 0.82% Cu
0'
100'
200'
300'
400'
500'
600'
700'
800'
900'
1,000'
1,100'
1,200'
1,300'


Lithologies
from Stewart etal (1984)
(color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
Tabx andesite, lahar
Tbcs basaltic conglomerate and talus
Ts-g talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
K Jd Dunlap(?) StyLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be TRl Triassic Luning Fm.
K Jd Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be TRl Triassic Luning Fm.
Pmv Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Pm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Biotite
Argillic
Qtz-Biotite
Sericitic
Hornfels
Chloritic
Unaltered
Calcic
Mineral percent
Cz Epi Hm Py Mgt
Chl Lmn CuO Cpy
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu
0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu
0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu
0.05% c.o.
M2-022: 400 feet at - 60° decline at 300° azimuth, 372,545E - 4,229,270N
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - (minz-alt-lith incomplete)
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu
ppm
(>20)
Au
ppb
(>20)
Bi
ppm
(>2)
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
0 500
0 50 100
0'
100'
200'
300'
400'
500'
600'
700'
800'
900'
1,000'
1,100'
1,200'
1,300'

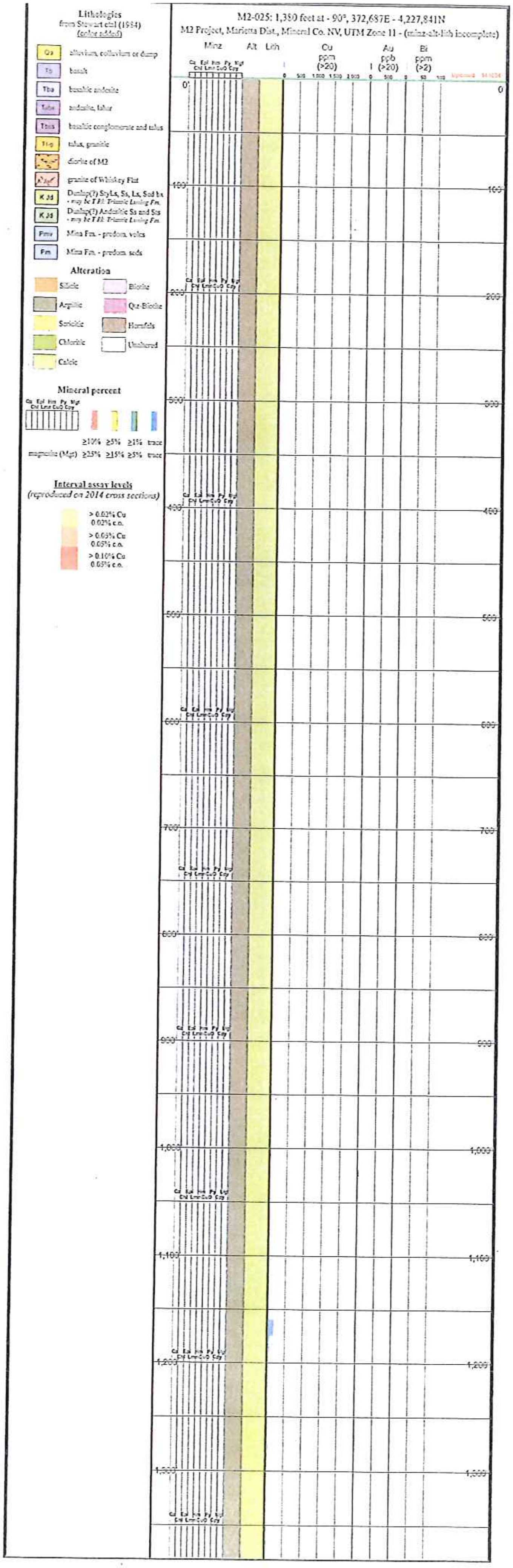


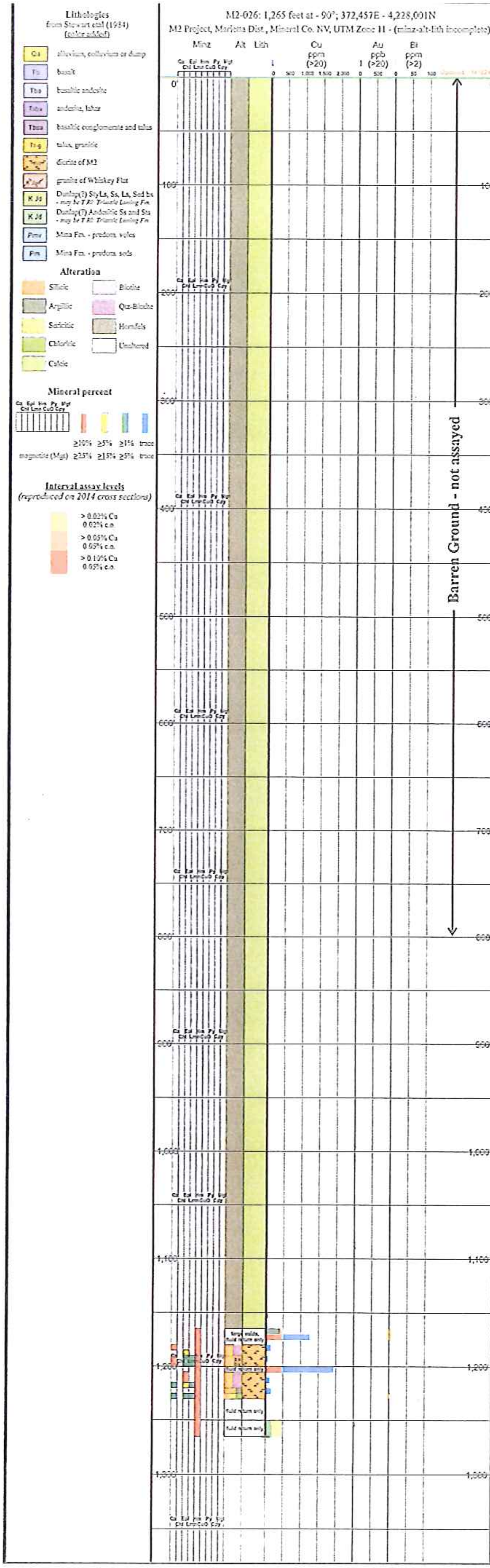
Lithologies
from Stewart etal (1984)
(color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
Tata andesite, lahar
Tbas basaltic conglomerate and talus
Tug talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
K Jd Dunlap(?) StyLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be TRl: Triassic Luning Fm
K Jd Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be TRl: Triassic Luning Fm
Pmv Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Pm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Biotite
Argillic
Qtz-Biotite
Sericitic
Hornfels
Chloritic
Unaltered
Calcic
Mineral percent
Ca Epi Hm Py Mgt
Chl Lmn CuO Cpy
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu 0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu 0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu 0.05% c.o.
M2-023: 1,000 feet at - 75° decline at 305° azimuth, 372,272E - 4,228,779N
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - (minz-alt-lith incomplete)
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu ppm (>20)
Au ppb (>20)
Bi ppm (>2)
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
0 500
0 50 100
0'
100'
200'
300'
400'
500'
600'
700'
800'
900'
1,000'
1,100'
1,200'
1,300'

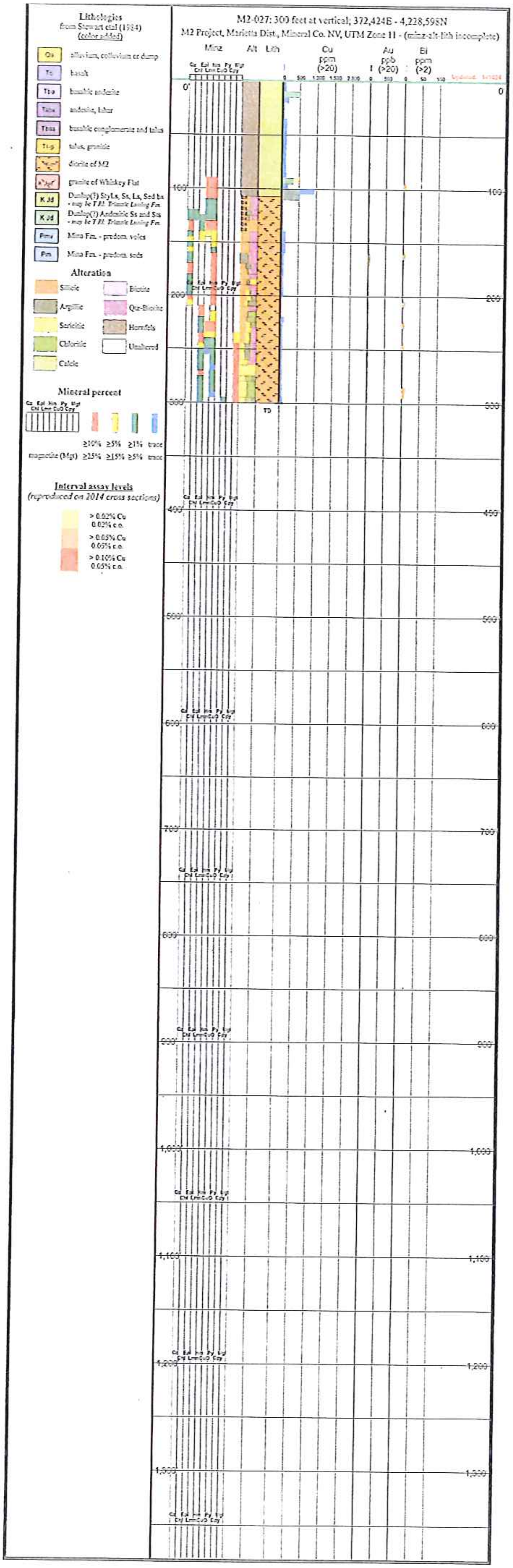
24



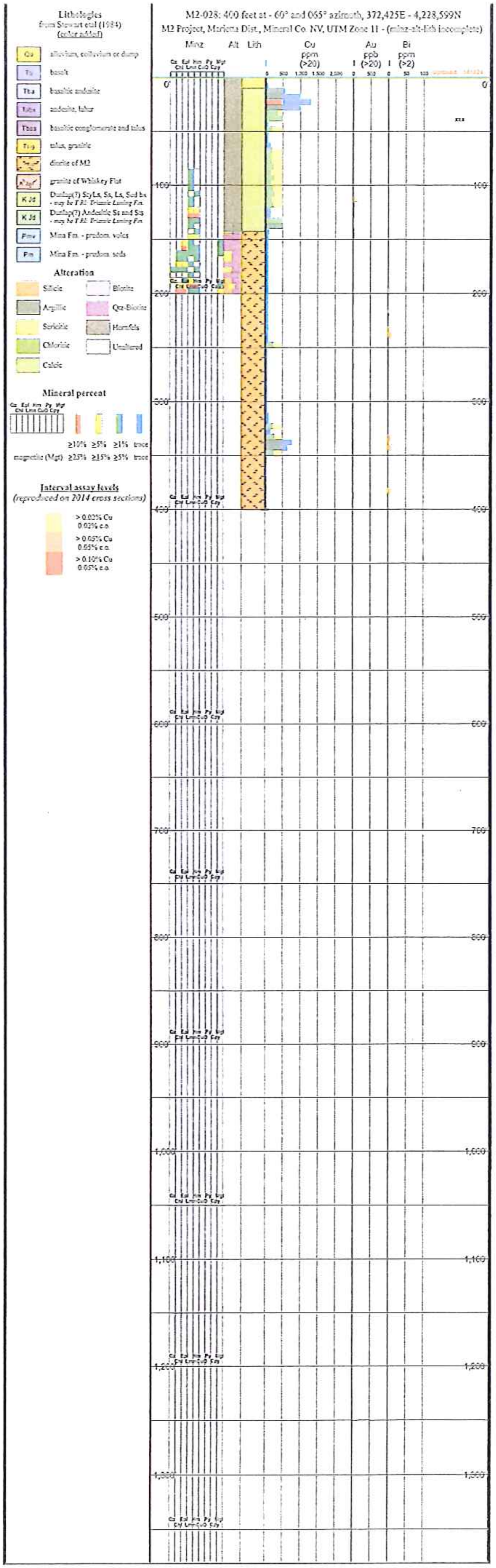
Lithologies
from Stewart etal (1984)
(color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
andesite, lahar
Tbsa basaltic conglomerate and talus
talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
KJd Dunlap(?) Sty Ls, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be TRl: Triassic Luning Fm
KJd Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be TRl: Triassic Luning Fm
Pmv Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Pm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Biotite
Argillic
Qtz-Biotite
Sericitic
Hornfels
Chloritic
Unaltered
Calcic
Mineral percent
Cu Chl Epi Lmn Hm CuO Py Cpy Mgt
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu 0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu 0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu 0.05% c.o.
M2-024: 400 feet at - 60° decline and 135° azimuth, 372,497E - 4,228,935N
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - (minz-alt-lith incomplete)
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu ppm (>20)
Au ppb (>20)
Bi ppm (>2)
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
0 500
0 50 100
0.43% Cu
0.50% Cu
0'
100'
200'
300'
400'
500'
600'
700'
800'
900'
1,000'
1,100'
1,200'
1,300'

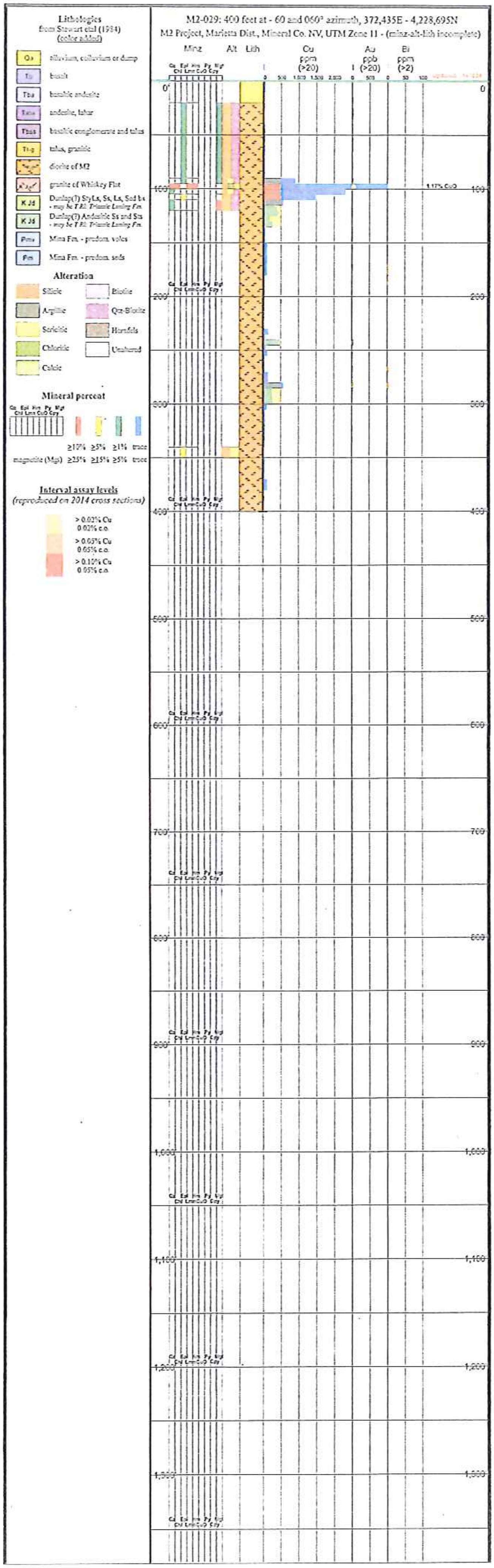

Lithologies
from Stewart et al (1984)
(color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
Taba andesite, lahar
Tbcs basaltic conglomerate and talus
Tt-g talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
KJd Dunlap(?) SsyLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be TRl Triassic Luning Fm.
KJd Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be TRl Triassic Luning Fm.
Fmv Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Fm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Biotite
Argillic
Qtz-Biotite
Sericitic
Hornfels
Chloritic
Unaltered
Calcic
Mineral percent
Ca Chl Epi Lmn Hm CuO Py Cpy Mgt
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu 0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu 0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu 0.05% c.o.
M2-025: 1,350 feet at - 90°, 372,687E - 4,227,841N
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - (minz-alt-lith incomplete)
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu ppm (>20)
Au ppb (>20)
Bi ppm (>2)
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
0 500
0 50 100
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900
1,000
1,100
1,200
1,300


M2-026: 1,265 feet at - 90°; 372,457E - 4,228,001N
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - (minz-alt-lith incomplete)
Lithologies
from Stewart etal (1984)
(color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
Taba andesite, lahar
Tbca basaltic conglomerate and talus
Tr-g talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
K Jd Dunlap(?) SltyLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be T R: Triassic Luning Fm
K Jd Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be T R: Triassic Luning Fm
Pmv Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Pm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Biotite
Argillic
Qtz-Biotite
Sericitic
Hornfels
Chloritic
Unaltered
Calcic
Mineral percent
Ca Epi Hm Py Mgt Chl Lmn CuO Cpy
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu 0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu 0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu 0.05% c.o.
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu ppm (>20)
Au ppb (>20)
Bi ppm (>2)
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
0 500
0 50 100
0'
100'
200'
300'
400'
500'
600'
700'
800'
900'
1,000'
1,100'
1,200'
1,300'
Barren Ground - not assayed
large voids, fluid return only
fluid return only
fluid return only
fluid return only

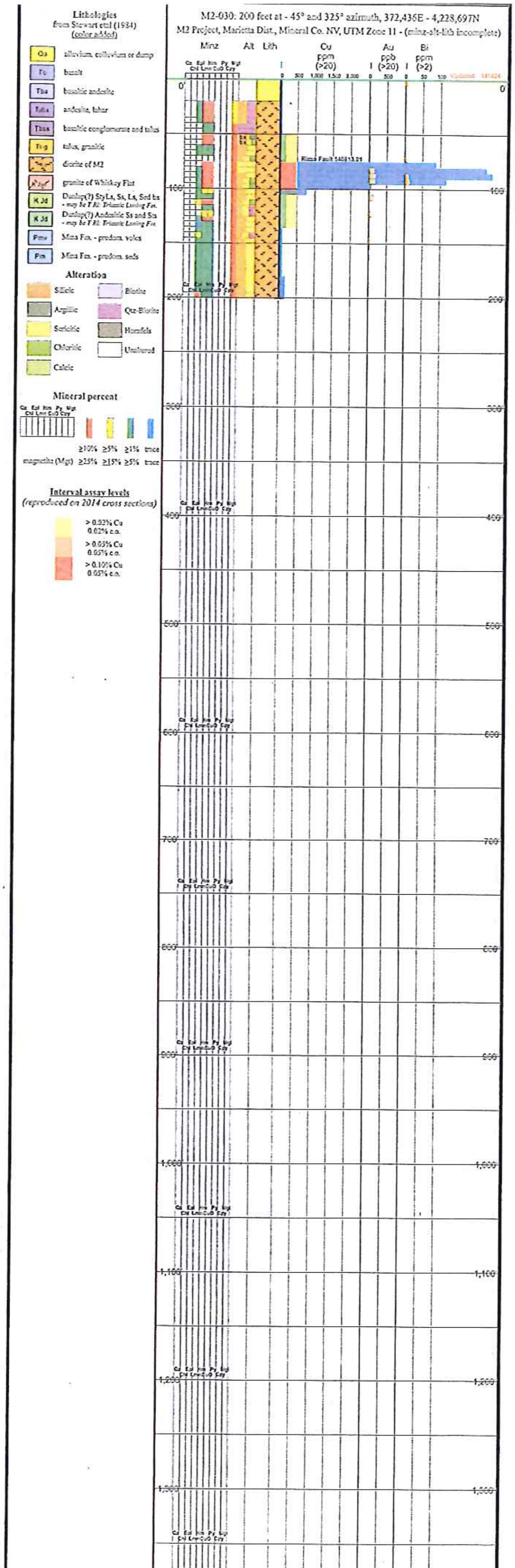


M2-027: 300 feet at vertical; 372,424E - 4,228,598N
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - (minz-alt-lith incomplete)
Lithologies
from Stewart etal (1984)
(color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
Tabx andesite, lahar
Tbsa basaltic conglomerate and talus
Tt-g talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
K Jd Dunlap(?) SltyLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be T Rl Triassic Luning Fm
K Jd Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be T Rl Triassic Luning Fm
Pmv Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Pm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Argillic
Sericitic
Chloritic
Calcic
Biotite
Qtz-Biotite
Hornfels
Unaltered
Mineral percent
Ca Chl Epi Lmn Hm CuO Py Cpy Mgt
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu 0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu 0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu 0.05% c.o.
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu ppm (>20)
Au ppb (>20)
Bi ppm (>2)
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
0 500
0 50 100
TD
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900
1,000
1,100
1,200
1,300

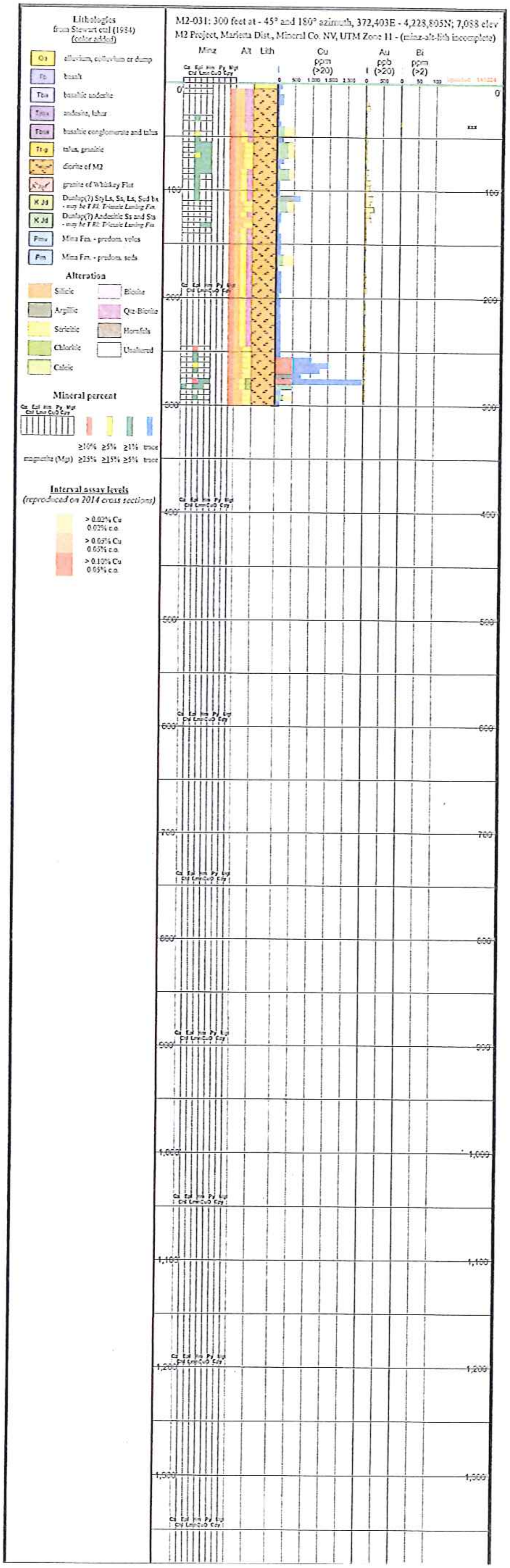

M2-028: 400 feet at - 60° and 065° azimuth, 372,425E - 4,228,599N
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - (minz-alt-lith incomplete)
Lithologies
from Stewart et al (1984)
(color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
Tabs andesite, tahar
Tbas basaltic conglomerate and talus
Tt-g talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
K Jd Dunlap(?) SsyLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be T Rl: Triassic Luning Fm.
K Jd Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be T Rl: Triassic Luning Fm.
Fmv Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Fm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Biotite
Argillic
Qtz-Biotite
Sericitic
Hornfels
Chloritic
Unaltered
Calcic
Mineral percent
Cu Epi Hm Py Mgt
Chl Lmn CuO Cpy
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetic (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu 0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu 0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu 0.05% c.o.
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu ppm (>20)
Au ppb (>20)
Bi ppm (>2)
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
0 500
0 50 100
0'
100'
200'
300'
400'
500'
600'
700'
800'
900'
1,000'
1,100'
1,200'
1,300'



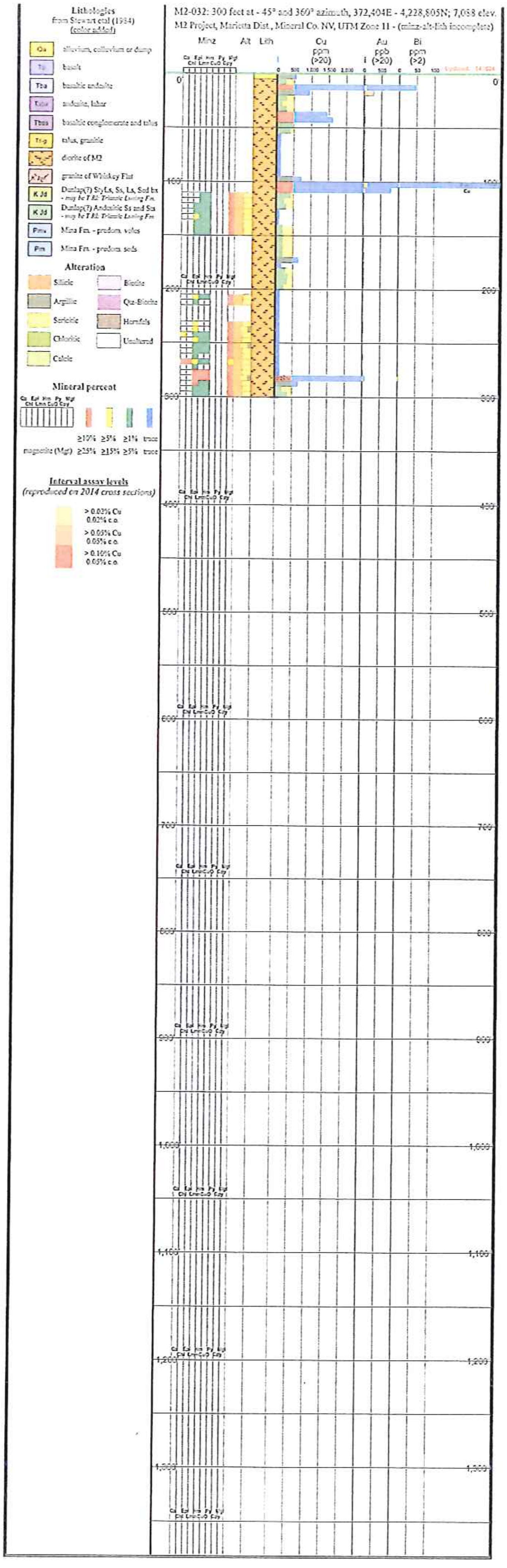
M2-029: 400 feet at - 60 and 060° azimuth, 372,435E - 4,228,695N
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - (minz-alt-lith incomplete)
Lithologies
from Stewart etal (1984)
(color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
andesite, lahar
Tbas basaltic conglomerate and talus
Tt-g talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
K Jd Dunlap(?) StyLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be T Rl Triassic Luning Fm.
K Jd Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be T Rl Triassic Luning Fm.
Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Fm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Biotite
Argillic
Qz-Biotite
Sericitic
Hornfels
Chloritic
Unaltered
Calcic
Mineral percent
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu 0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu 0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu 0.05% c.o.
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu ppm (>20)
Au ppb (>20)
Bi ppm (>2)
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
0 500
0 50 100
1.17% CuO
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900
1,000
1,100
1,200
1,300



Lithologies
from Stewart etal (1984)
(color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
andesite, lahar
basaltic conglomerate and talus
talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
K Jd Dunlap(?) StyLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be T Rl: Triassic Luning Fm.
K Jd Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be T Rl: Triassic Luning Fm.
Pmv Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Pm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Biotite
Argillic
Qtz-Biotite
Sericitic
Hornfels
Chloritic
Unaltered
Calcic
Mineral percent
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu 0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu 0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu 0.05% c.o.
M2-030: 200 feet at - 45° and 325° azimuth, 372,436E - 4,228,697N
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - (minz-alt-lith incomplete)
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu ppm (>20)
Au ppb (>20)
Bi ppm (>2)
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
0 500
0 50 100
Rizzo Fault 140813.01
0'
100'
200'
300'
400'
500'
600'
700'
800'
900'
1,000'
1,100'
1,200'
1,300'



M2-031: 300 feet at - 45° and 180° azimuth, 372,403E - 4,228,805N; 7,088 elev
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - (minz-alt-lith incomplete)
Lithologies
from Stewart etal (1984)
(color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
andesite, lahar
basaltic conglomerate and talus
Tt-g talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
K Jd Dunlap(?) StyLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be T R. Triassic Luning Fm.
K Jd Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be T R. Triassic Luning Fm.
Pmv Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Pm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Biotite
Argillic
Qtz-Biotite
Sericitic
Hornfels
Chloritic
Unaltered
Calcic
Mineral percent
Cs Chl Epi Lmn Hm CuO Py Cpy Mgt
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.02% Cu 0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu 0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu 0.05% c.o.
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu ppm (>20)
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
Au ppb (>20)
0 500
Bi ppm (>2)
0 50 100
0'
100'
200'
300'
400'
500'
600'
700'
800'
900'
1,000'
1,100'
1,200'
1,300'


M2-032: 300 feet at - 45° and 360° azimuth, 372,404E - 4,228,805N; 7,058 elev.
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 - (minz-alt-lith incomplete)
Lithologies
from Stewart etal (1984)
(color added)
Qa alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb basalt
Tba basaltic andesite
Tba andesite, lahar
Tbs basaltic conglomerate and talus
Tr-g talus, granitic
diorite of M2
granite of Whiskey Flat
K Jd Dunlap(?) Sty Ls, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - may be T Rl Triassic Luning Fm.
K Jd Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - may be T Rl Triassic Luning Fm
Pm Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Pm Mina Fm. - predom. seds
Alteration
Silicic
Argillic
Sericitic
Chloritic
Calcic
Biotite
Qz-Biotite
Hornfels
Unaltered
Mineral percent
Cu Epi Hm Py Mgt
Chl Lmn CuO Cpy
≥10% ≥5% ≥1% trace
magnetite (Mgt) ≥25% ≥15% ≥5% trace
Interval assay levels
(reproduced on 2014 cross sections)
> 0.03% Cu 0.02% c.o.
> 0.05% Cu 0.05% c.o.
> 0.10% Cu 0.05% c.o.
Minz
Alt
Lith
Cu ppm (>20)
Au ppb (>20)
Bi ppm (>2)
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 0 500 0 50 100
0'
100'
200'
300'
400'
500'
600'
700'
800'
900'
1,000'
1,100'
1,200'
1,300'

M2-034: 650 feet at - 60° and 300° azimuth, 372,924E - 4,229,517N; 7,140' elev.
M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 TD date: 4 Feb. 2018

Lithologies
from Stewart etal (1984)
(color added)

- Qa — alluvium, colluvium or dump
- Tb — basalt
- Tba — basaltic andesite
- Tabx — andesite, lahar
- Tbss — basaltic conglomerate and talus
- Tt-g — talus, granitic
- Kbqfr — rhyolite, biot-qtz-feld
- Jwf — granite of Whiskey Flat
- Kd — diorite of M2
- K Jd — Dunlap(?) StyLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx *- may be T Rl: Triassic Luning Fm.*
- K Jd — Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts *- may be T Rl: Triassic Luning Fm.*
- Pmv — Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
- Pm — Mina Fm. - predom. seds

Alteration

- Silicic
- Argillic
- Sericitic
- Chloritic
- Calcic
- Biotite
- Qtz-Biotite
- Hornfels
- Unaltered

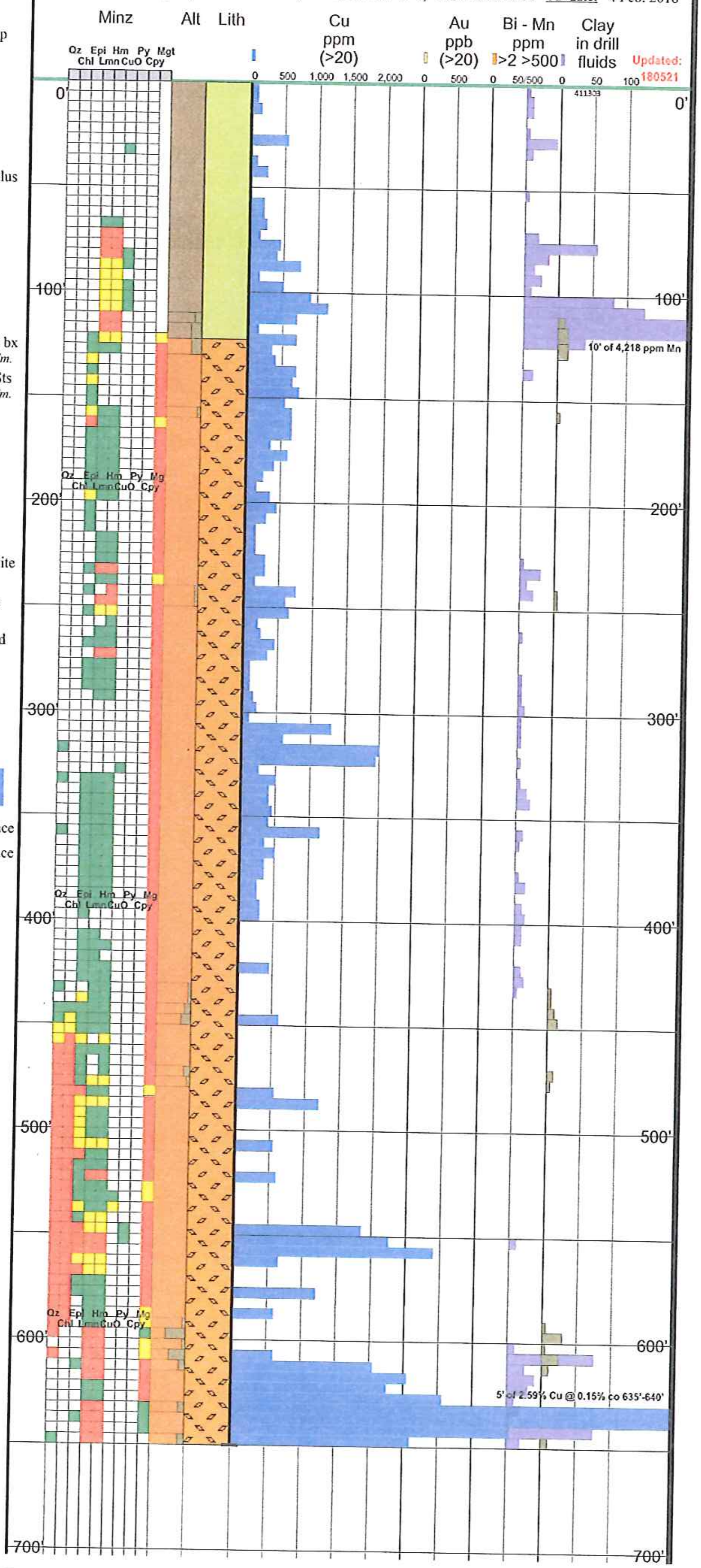
Mineral percent

Epi Hm Py Mgt
l Lmn CuO Cpy

	≥10%	≥5%	≥1%	trace
gnetite (Mgt)	≥25%	≥15%	≥5%	trace

Assay interval levels

- ≥ 0.02% Cu
- ≥ 0.05% Cu
- ≥ 0.10% Cu
- ≥ 0.15% Cu



M2-039: 700 feet at - 90° vertical, 372,696E - 4,229,189N; 7,160' elev.

M2 Project, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co. NV, UTM Zone 11 TD date:

Lithologies
from Stewart etal (1984)
(color added)

Qa	alluvium, colluvium or dump
Tb	basalt
Tba	basaltic andesite
Tabx	andesite, lahar
Tbss	basaltic conglomerate and talus
Tt-g	talus, granitic
Kd	diorite of M2
K Jwf	granite of Whiskey Flat
K Jd	Dunlap(?) StyLs, Ss, Ls, Sed bx - *may be T Rl: Triassic Luning Fm.*
K Jd	Dunlap(?) Andesitic Ss and Sts - *may be T Rl: Triassic Luning Fm.*
Pmv	Mina Fm. - predom. volcs
Pm	Mina Fm. - predom. seds

Alteration

Silicic, Argillic, Sericitic, Chloritic, Calcic, Biotite, Qtz-Biotite, Hornfels, Unaltered

Mineral percent

Epi Hm Py Mgt
Chl Lmn CuO Cpy

	≥10%	≥5%	≥1%	trace
magnetite (Mgt)	≥25%	≥15%	≥5%	trace

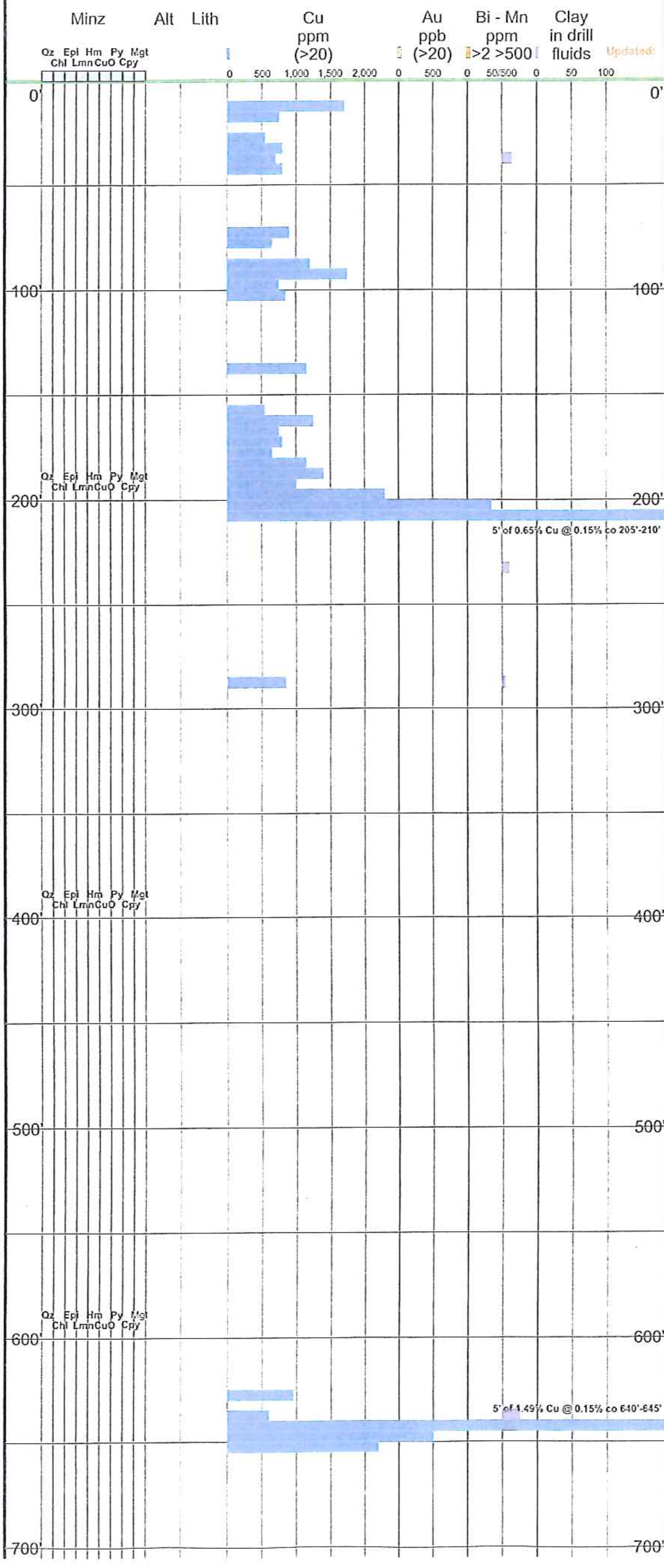
Assay interval levels

≥ 0.02% Cu

≥ 0.05% Cu

≥ 0.10% Cu

≥ 0.15% Cu



APPENDIX L

GREAT WESTERN MINING CORPORATION, PLC

ACID SOLUBLE COPPER ASSAYS

		LOCATION	COPPER ASSAYS, %			
SAMPLE No.	DESCRIPTION	UTM NAD27, ZONE 11, Meters	TOTAL	ACID SOLUBLE	EXTRACTION	CaCo3, %
GWM 207	Huntoon Mine, Upper Adit,	+/-372,771E; 4,229,077N	3.53	3.52	99.7	0.9
	chrysocolla in grey and brown skarn					
GWM 208	Huntoon Mine, Upper Adit,	+/-363,070E; 4,225,500N	6.67	6.60	99.0	1.3
	chrysocolla in grey and brown skarn					
GWM 209	Huntoon Mine, Upper Adit,	+/-363,070E; 4,225,500N	8.32	8.23	98.9	2.2
	chrysocolla in grey and brown skarn					
GWM 212	Huntoon Mine, Upper Adit,	+/-363,070E; 4,225,500N	1.08	1.05	97.2	
	chrysocolla in grey and brown skarn					
GWM 224	Old cut, Chrysocolla in dark grey skarn	372,771E; 4,229,077N	4.04	3.98	98.5	2.2
GWM 225	Old trench, chrysocolla in light & dark grey skarn	372,600E; 4,228,620N	2.78	2.76	99.3	0.7
GWM 226	Old trench, chrysocolla in black skarn,	372,600E; 4,228,620N	2.02	1.88	93.1	1.5
	quartz seams as stockworks					
GWM 227	Old cut, Chrysocolla in light brown,	372,771E; 4,229,077N	0.66	0.64	97.0	1.7
	bleached & siliceous skarn breccia					
GWM 229	"Cu Skarn" area, chrysocolla in light brown & grey skarn	372,518E; 4,228,410N	7.21	7.20	99.9	1.3
GWM 231	Old trench, chrysocolla in grey/brown skarn breccia	372,771E; 4,229,077N	5.34	5.32	99.6	0.8
GWM 234	"Cu Skarn" area, chrysocolla in light & dark grey skarn	373,904E; 4,230,131N	0.72	0.72	100.0	0.0
GWM 245	Old trench, chrysocolla in ight brrown skarn	372,600E; 4,228,626N	0.26	0.24	92.3	<0.1
GWM 249A	Huntoon Mine, Upper Adit, chrysocolla as seams,	+/-372,771E; 4,229,077N	2.85	2.84	99.6	0.8
	inclusions & frx coatings in skarn breccia					
GWM 251	Huntoon Mine, azurite & chrysocolla in skarn breccia	362,844E; 4,225,439N	4.20	4.08	97.1	1.5
GWM 256	Old trench, chrysocolla or azurite	372,600E; 4,228,626N	3.24	3.21	99.1	0.1
	& malachite in black skarn breccia					
GWM 257	Old cut, chrysocolla or azurite & malachite in black skarn	372,472E; 4,228,631N	8.27	8.24	99.6	0.1
GWM 258	Old trench, chrysocolla or azurite & malachite in black skarn		6.85	6.80	99.3	0.6
GWM 259	"Cu Skarn " area, chip sample across face of adit,	373,924E; 4,230,130N	1.20	1.19	99.2	3.9
	grey skarn, chrysocolla or azurite & malachite					
486	Float, chrysocolla in hornfels	376,818E; 4,225,495N	1.74	1.72	98.9	
489	T4 area, "Single Prospect",	369,375E; 4,223,650N	1.98	1.93	97.5	
	chrysocolla inbrown & white quartz					
491	T4 area, "Double Prospect, upper cut", old cut,	370,331E; 4,224,255N	0.43	0.40	93.0	
	chrysocolla in brown & grey oxidized & siliceous hornfels					
495	"Smith Mine portal area", Old adit,	373,272E; 4,226,505N	13.50	13.30	98.5	
	chrysocolla in oxidized hornfels					
496	Smith Mine area, old adit,	373,272E; 4,226,505N	12.70	12.40	97.6	
	chrysocolla in jointed black & grey hornfels					
499	Smith Mine area, old portal,	373,272E; 4,226,505N	11.30	11.20	99.1	
	chrysocolla in weathered grey & black hornfels					
500	Smith Mine area, old adit,	373,272E; 4,226,505N	4.33	4.26	98.4	
	chrysocolla in weathered black & grey hornfels					
505	Smith Mine area, old adit, "quartz vein several feet wide",	373,407E; 4,224,409N	0.69	0.68	98.6	
	chrysocolla in white vuggy quartz					

APPENDIX L

GREAT WESTERN MINING CORPORATION, PLC

ACID SOLUBLE COPPER ASSAYS

SAMPLE No.	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION UTM NAD27, ZONE 11, Meters	COPPER ASSAYS, % TOTAL	ACID SOLUBLE	EXTRACTION	CaCo3, %
506	Smith Mine area, old adit, chrysocolla in grey & brown silicified hornfels	373,007E; 4,225,240N	3.41	3.38	99.1	
507	Float,brown hornfels, chrysocolla as fracture coatinngs	368,821E; 4,225,496N	2.65	2.63	99.2	
508	Smith Mine area, old adit, chrysocolla in weathered silicified hornfels, FeOx, quartz seams	373,007E; 4,225,240N	4.12	4.09	99.3	
509	Smith Mine are, chrysocolla in quartz flooded hornfels, FeOx	373,007E; 4,225,240N	1.50	1.46	97.3	
510	Smith Mine area, chrysocolla in quartz flooded hornfels, vuggy vein quartz, FeOx	373,407E; 4,224,099N	0.82	0.80	97.6	
511	T4 area, "Double Prospect, middle trench",old trench, chrysocolla in white & light brown vuggy quartz	+/-370,320E; 4,224,240N	0.70	0.68	97.1	
512	T4 area, "Double Prospect, grab sample from dump at old shaft chrysocolla in weathered brown, silica flooded hornfels	370,331E; 4,224,255N	2.25	2.23	99.1	
513	T4 area, "Single Prospect, lower cut", old surface workings, chrysocolla in white vuggy quartz	369,375E; 4,223,650N	1.17	1.16	99.1	
514	T4 area, "Double Prospect, middle cut", old cut, chrysocolla in light brown quartz	+/-370,320E; 4,224,240N	0.29	0.28	96.6	
515	T4 area, "Single Prospect", old cut, chrysocolla in white milky quartz	+/-369,375E; 4,223,650N	1.12	1.11	99.1	
516	T4 area, "Single Prospect+ old cut below that of No. 515, chrysocolla in white milky quartz	+/-369,375E; 4,223,650N	1.13	1.12	99.1	
517	T4 area, "Double Prospect", from waste dump of old shallow shaft, chrysocolla in silica flooded hornfels	370,331E; 4,224,255N	1.22	1.20	98.4	
518	T4 area, "Double Prospect", chrysocolla in weathered light brown silica flooded hornfels	+/-370,320E; 4,224,240N	1.05	1.03	98.1	
524	"Last Prospect, lower cut", chrysocolla in weathered brown brown silicified hornfels	372,941E; 4,225,442N	1.20	1.20	100.0	
526	"Last Prospect" grab sample from stockpile, chrysocolla in white, vuggy quartz	372,941E; 4,225,442N	1.73	1.73	100.0	
527	"Blue Boy" prospect, brown hornfels, some quartz, blue and green chrysocolla	377,125E; 4,231,722N	5.15	5.14	99.8	
528	"Last Prospect", chrysocolla in white vein quartz, brown hornfels wall rock, sharp contacts	372,941E; 4,225,442N	3.97	3.97	100.0	
529	"Last Prospect", chrysocolla in brown hornfels with some quartz stringers	372,941E; 4,225,442N	11.40	11.40	100.0	
530	"Karla's Prospect", chrysocolla in dense brown hornfels	373,253E; 4,224,313N	3.98	3.97	99.7	
532	"Blue Boy" prospect, white and grey/brown quartz, blue and green chrysocolla	377,125E; 4,231,722N	1.34	1.34	100.0	
533	"Karla's Prospect", chrysocolla in dense brown hornfels and white vein quartz	373,253E; 4,224,313N	0.80	0.79	98.8	
539	Prospect cut, chrysocolla in light brown, grey and white vuggy quartz, pyrite casts	359,765E; 4,219,155N	0.57	0.54	94.7	
542	Left rib of old portal, chrysocolla and malachite in grey, quartz flooded hornfels	382,948E; 4,237,328N	0.98	0.98	100.0	

APPENDIX L

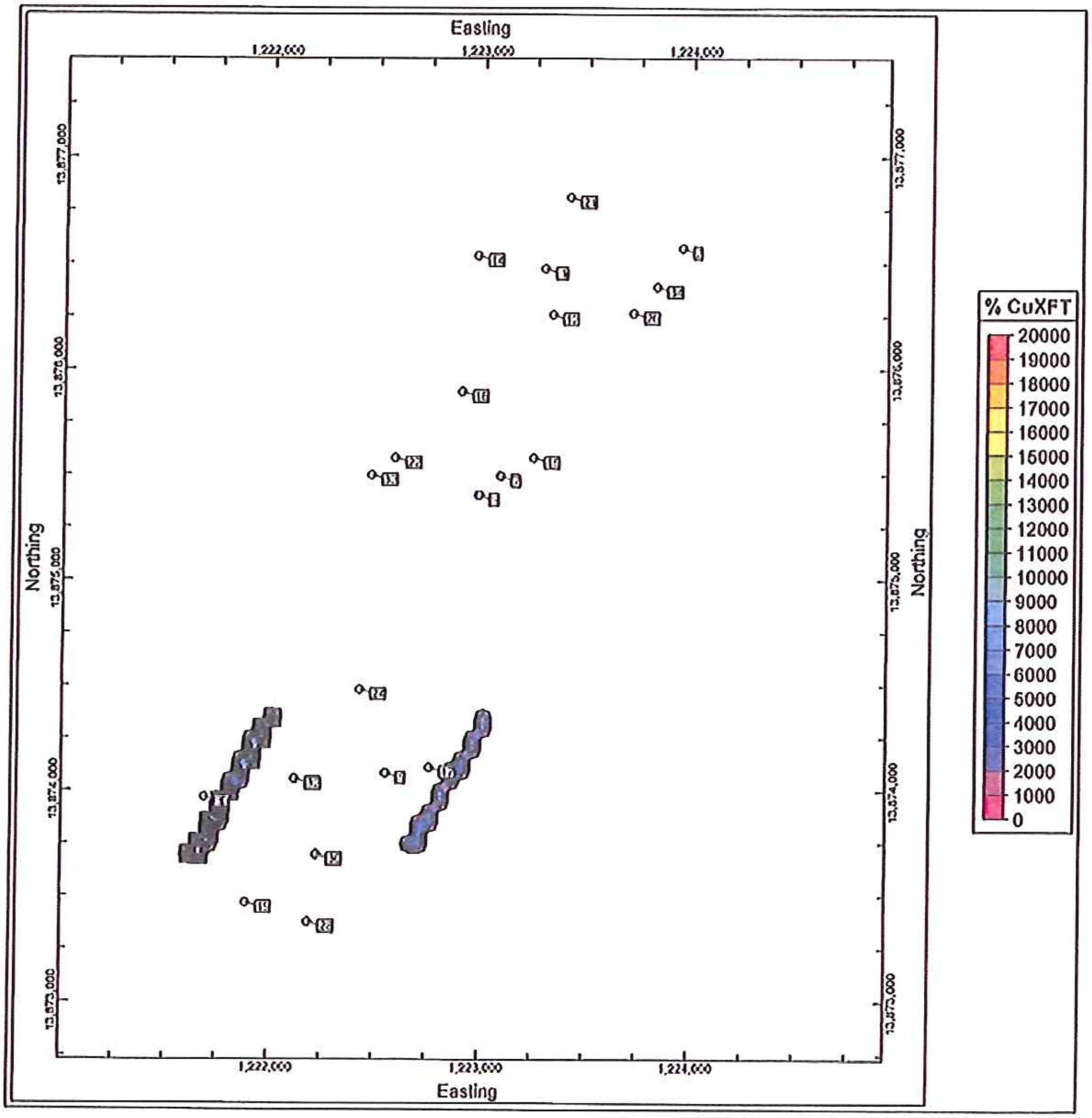
GREAT WESTERN MINING CORPORATION, PLC

ACID SOLUBLE COPPER ASSAYS

	STATISTICS				
GRADE RANGE, % TOTAL Cu	PARAMETER	COUNT	MEAN	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
0.00 - 0.50	GRADE, % TOTAL Cu	3	0.33	0.26	0.43
	EXTRACTION, %	3	94.0	92.3	96.6
0.50 - 1.00	GRADE, % TOTAL Cu	8	0.74	0.57	0.98
	EXTRACTION, %	8	98.0	94.7	100.0
1.00 - 2.00	GRADE, % TOTAL Cu	13	1.34	1.05	1.98
	EXTRACTION, %	13	98.8	97.2	100.0
>2.00	GRADE, % TOTAL Cu	25	5.71	1.88	13.30
	EXTRACTION, %	25	98.9	93.1	100.0
0.40 - 8.24	GRADE %$CaCO_3$	16	1.23	0.00	3.90

APPENDIX M
GRADE x THICKNESS PLAN MAPS AND LEVEL RESOURCES
5900, 6400, 6600 & 6900 LEVELS

APPENDIX M-1



M-2 DEPOSIT GRADE x THICKNESS PLAN MAP; 5,900 LEVEL

(5,875 - 5,900 FT ELEVATION)

1" = 800' 2018/8/21

0.20 % Cu CUTOFF GRADE

M-2 DEPOSIT

5,900 LEVEL RESOURCES

Model Dimensions

X-Minimum (western-most node) .... 1,221,116.0 Feet
X-Maximum (eastern-most node) .... 1,224,816.0 Feet
X-Spacing (east/west node spacing) .... 50.0 Feet
X-Nodes (east/west points) 75.0
Y-Minimum (southern-most node) .... 13,872,846.0 Feet
Y-Maximum (northern-most node) .... 13,877,346.0 Feet
Y-Spacing (north/south node spacing) .... 50.0 Feet
Y-Nodes (north/south points) 91.0
Z-Minimum (lowest node) .... 5,875.0 Feet
Z-Maximum (highest node) .... 5,900.0 Feet
Z-Spacing (vertical) .... 5.0 Feet
Z-Nodes (vertical points) 6.0
Voxel Volume .... 12,500.0 Cubic Feet
Total Voxels 40,950.0
Model Volume .... 511,875,000.0 Cubic Feet

Original Model Statistics:

Minimum node value 0.211
Minimum node value > 0 ... 0.211
Maximum node value 0.47
Mean node value 0.272
Mean node value (nodes>0). 0.272
Sum of all node values ... 15.747
Non-zero nodes 58
Non-Zero Volume .... 725,000.0 Cubic Feet
Null Voxels 40892

Ore (1) vs Non-Ore (0) Statistics (0.2 to 99,999.99): 57,275.0 Tons (725,000.0 Cubic Feet)

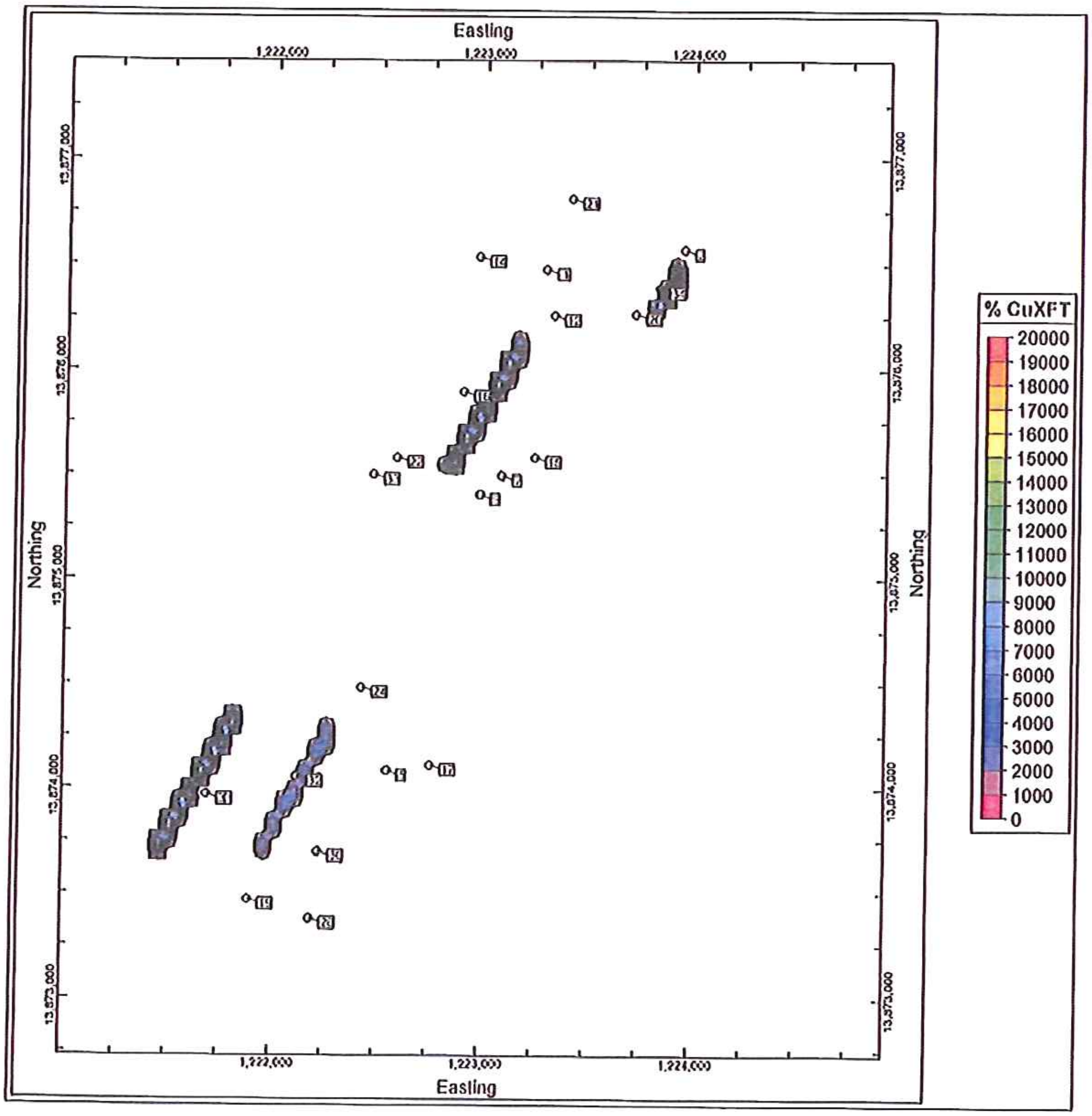
Minimum node value 0.0
Minimum node value > 0 ... 1.0
Maximum node value 1.0
Mean node value 0.001
Mean node value (nodes>0). 1.0
Sum of all node values ... 58.0
Non-zero nodes 58
Non-Zero Volume .... 725,000.0 Cubic Feet
Null Voxels 0

Distance-Qualified Reserves

Proven Reserves ..... 3,950.0 Tons (50,000.0 Cubic Feet)
Probable Reserves ... 8,887.5 Tons (112,500.0 Cubic Feet)
Inferred Reserves ... 44,437.5 Tons (562,500.0 Cubic Feet)
Unclassified .... 0.0 Tons (0.0 Cubic Feet)

Proven Reserve Cutoff Distance ..... 75.0 Feet
Probable Reserve Cutoff Distance ... 150.0 Feet
Inferred Reserve Cutoff Distance ... 600.0 Feet

APPENDIX M-2



M-2 DEPOSIT GRADE x THICKNESS PLAN MAP; 6,400 LEVEL

(6,375 - 6,400 FT ELEVATION)

1" 800' 2018/8/21

0.20% Cu CUTOOF GRADE

M-2 DEPOSIT

6,400 LEVEL RESOURCES

Model Dimensions

X-Minimum (western-most node) .... 1,221,116.0 Feet
X-Maximum (eastern-most node) .... 1,224,816.0 Feet
X-Spacing (east/west node spacing) .... 50.0 Feet
X-Nodes (east/west points) 75.0
Y-Minimum (southern-most node) .... 13,872,846.0 Feet
Y-Maximum (northern-most node) .... 13,877,346.0 Feet
Y-Spacing (north/south node spacing) .... 50.0 Feet
Y-Nodes (north/south points) 91.0
Z-Minimum (lowest node) .... 6,375.0 Feet
Z-Maximum (highest node) .... 6,400.0 Feet
Z-Spacing (vertical) .... 5.0 Feet
Z-Nodes (vertical points) 6.0
Voxel Volume .... 12,500.0 Cubic Feet
Total Voxels 40,950.0
Model Volume .... 511,875,000.0 Cubic Feet

Original Model Statistics:

Minimum node value 0.203
Minimum node value > 0 ... 0.203
Maximum node value 1.499
Mean node value 0.514
Mean node value (nodes>0). 0.514
Sum of all node values ... 48.861
Non-zero nodes 95
Non-Zero Volume .... 1,187,500.0 Cubic Feet
Null Voxels 40855

Ore (1) vs Non-Ore (0) Statistics (0.2 to 99,999.99): 93,812.5 Tons (1,187,500.0 Cubic Feet)

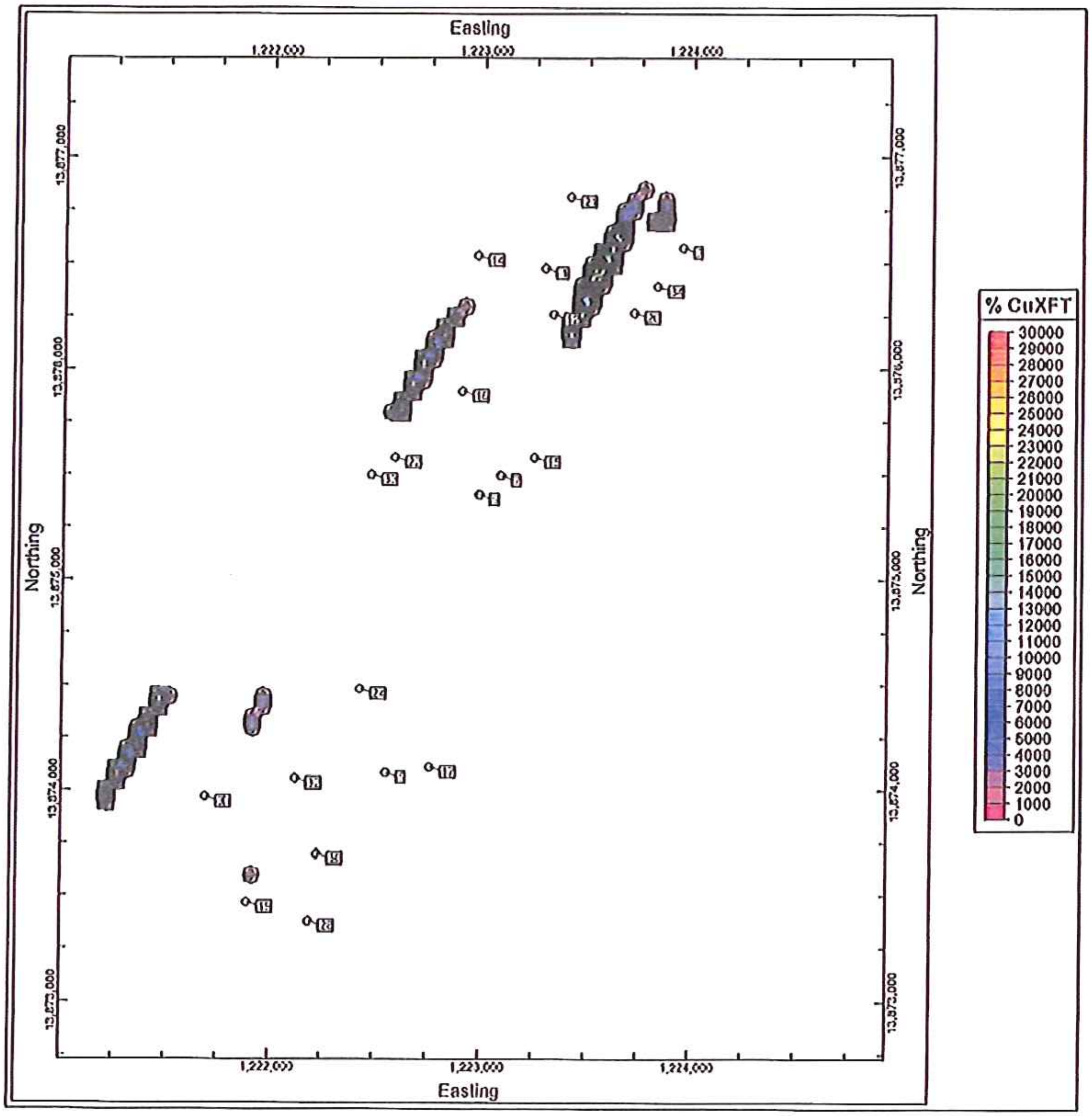
Minimum node value 0.0
Minimum node value > 0 ... 1.0
Maximum node value 1.0
Mean node value 0.002
Mean node value (nodes>0). 1.0
Sum of all node values ... 95.0
Non-zero nodes 95
Non-Zero Volume .... 1,187,500.0 Cubic Feet
Null Voxels 0

Distance-Qualified Reserves

Proven Reserves ..... 0.0 Tons (0.0 Cubic Feet)
Probable Reserves ... 13,825.0 Tons (175,000.0 Cubic Feet)
Inferred Reserves ... 79,987.5 Tons (1,012,500.0 Cubic Feet)
Unclassified .... 0.0 Tons (0.0 Cubic Feet)

Proven Reserve Cutoff Distance ..... 75.0 Feet
Probable Reserve Cutoff Distance ... 150.0 Feet
Inferred Reserve Cutoff Distance ... 600.0 Feet

APPENDIX M-3



M-2 DEPOSIT GRADE x THICKNESS PLAN MAP; 6,600 LEVEL

(6,575 - 6,600 FT ELEVATION)

1" = 800' 2018/8/23

0.20% CU CUTOFF GRADE

M-2 DEPOSIT

6,600 LEVEL RESOURCES

Model Dimensions

X-Minimum (western-most node) .... 1,221,116.0 Feet
X-Maximum (eastern-most node) .... 1,224,816.0 Feet
X-Spacing (east/west node spacing) .... 50.0 Feet
X-Nodes (east/west points) 75.0
Y-Minimum (southern-most node) .... 13,872,846.0 Feet
Y-Maximum (northern-most node) .... 13,877,346.0 Feet
Y-Spacing (north/south node spacing) .... 50.0 Feet
Y-Nodes (north/south points) 91.0
Z-Minimum (lowest node) .... 6,575.0 Feet
Z-Maximum (highest node) .... 6,600.0 Feet
Z-Spacing (vertical) .... 5.0 Feet
Z-Nodes (vertical points) 6.0
Voxel Volume .... 12,500.0 Cubic Feet
Total Voxels 40,950.0
Model Volume .... 511,875,000.0 Cubic Feet

Original Model Statistics:

Minimum node value 0.2
Minimum node value > 0 ... 0.2
Maximum node value 1.553
Mean node value 0.508
Mean node value (nodes>0). 0.508
Sum of all node values ... 64.459
Non-zero nodes 127
Non-Zero Volume .... 1,587,500.0 Cubic Feet
Null Voxels 40823

Ore (1) vs Non-Ore (0) Statistics (0.2 to 99,999.99): 125,412.5 Tons (1,587,500.0 Cubic Feet)

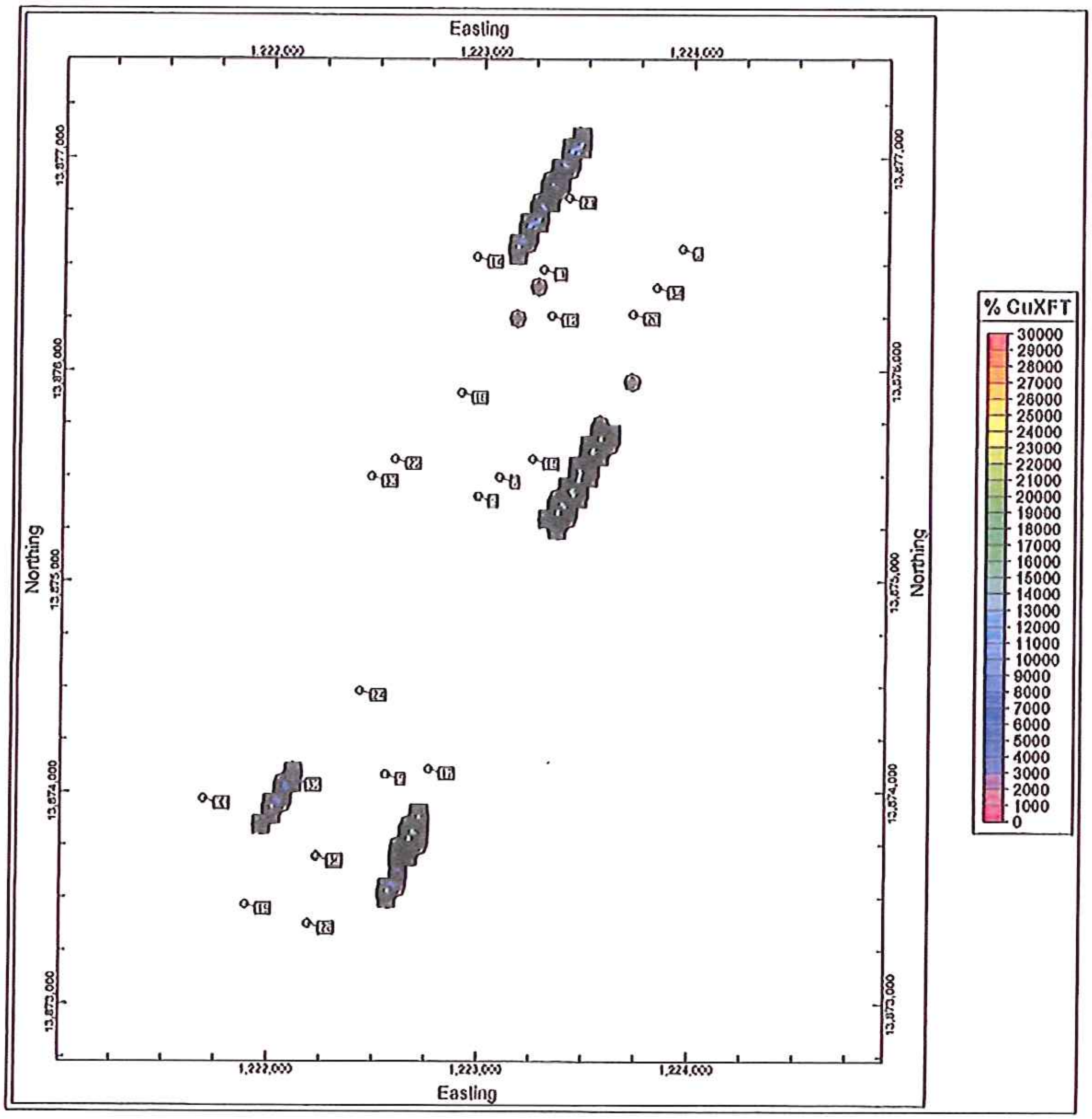
Minimum node value 0.0
Minimum node value > 0 ... 1.0
Maximum node value 1.0
Mean node value 0.003
Mean node value (nodes>0). 1.0
Sum of all node values ... 127.0
Non-zero nodes 127
Non-Zero Volume .... 1,587,500.0 Cubic Feet
Null Voxels 0

Distance-Qualified Reserves

Proven Reserves ..... 14,812.5 Tons (187,500.0 Cubic Feet)
Probable Reserves ... 28,637.5 Tons (362,500.0 Cubic Feet)
Inferred Reserves ... 81,962.5 Tons (1,037,500.0 Cubic Feet)
Unclassified .... 0.0 Tons (0.0 Cubic Feet)

Proven Reserve Cutoff Distance ..... 75.0 Feet
Probable Reserve Cutoff Distance ... 150.0 Feet
Inferred Reserve Cutoff Distance ... 600.0 Feet

APPENDIX M-4



M-2 DEPOSIT GRADE x THICKNESS PLAM MAP; 6,900 LEVEL

(6,875 - 6,900 FT ELEVATION)

1' = 800' 2018/8/23

0.20% Cu CUTOFF GRADE

M-2 DEPOSIT

6,900 LEVEL RESOURCES

Model Dimensions

X-Minimum (western-most node) .... 1,221,116.0 Feet
X-Maximum (eastern-most node) .... 1,224,816.0 Feet
X-Spacing (east/west node spacing) .... 50.0 Feet
X-Nodes (east/west points) 75.0
Y-Minimum (southern-most node) .... 13,872,846.0 Feet
Y-Maximum (northern-most node) .... 13,877,346.0 Feet
Y-Spacing (north/south node spacing) .... 50.0 Feet
Y-Nodes (north/south points) 91.0
Z-Minimum (lowest node) .... 6,875.0 Feet
Z-Maximum (highest node) .... 6,900.0 Feet
Z-Spacing (vertical) .... 5.0 Feet
Z-Nodes (vertical points) 6.0
Voxel Volume .... 12,500.0 Cubic Feet
Total Voxels 40,950.0
Model Volume .... 511,875,000.0 Cubic Feet

Original Model Statistics:

Minimum node value 0.205
Minimum node value > 0 ... 0.205
Maximum node value 0.916
Mean node value 0.464
Mean node value (nodes>0). 0.464
Sum of all node values ... 74.714
Non-zero nodes 161
Non-Zero Volume .... 2,012,500.0 Cubic Feet
Null Voxels 40789

Ore (1) vs Non-Ore (0) Statistics (0.2 to 99,999.99): 158,987.5 Tons (2,012,500.0 Cubic Feet)

Minimum node value 0.0
Minimum node value > 0 ... 1.0
Maximum node value 1.0
Mean node value 0.004
Mean node value (nodes>0). 1.0
Sum of all node values ... 161.0
Non-zero nodes 161
Non-Zero Volume .... 2,012,500.0 Cubic Feet
Null Voxels 0

Distance-Qualified Reserves

Proven Reserves ..... 7,900.0 Tons (100,000.0 Cubic Feet)
Probable Reserves ... 15,800.0 Tons (200,000.0 Cubic Feet)
Inferred Reserves ... 135,287.5 Tons (1,712,500.0 Cubic Feet)
Unclassified .... 0.0 Tons (0.0 Cubic Feet)

Proven Reserve Cutoff Distance ..... 75.0 Feet
Probable Reserve Cutoff Distance ... 150.0 Feet
Inferred Reserve Cutoff Distance ... 600.0 Feet

APPENDIX N

RESOURCE EVALUATION INC.

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(520) 906-8999

MEMO TO: W.T. Cohan
W.T. Cohan and Associates

FROM: Donald Earnest
President, Resource Evaluation Inc.

DATE: September 6, 2018

SUBJECT: **Peer Review of "Report of Mineral Resources Modeling at Great Western Mining Corporation PLC's M2 Project and Associated Exploration Targets, Marietta District, Mineral County, Nevada, U.S.A, August 2018"**

At the request of W.T. Cohan and Associates (WTC), Resource Evaluation Inc. (REI) has completed a "peer review" of the report authored by WTC titled, "Report of Mineral Resources Modeling at Great Western Mining Corporation PLC's M2 Project and Associated Exploration Targets, Marietta District, Mineral County, Nevada, August 2018", (the Report). WTC was commissioned by Great Western Mining Corporation (GWM) to complete the Report, which was prepared to conform to the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ("JORC Code").

The peer review (which was completed by Donald Earnest, President, REI) focuses on the technical aspects of the M2 Project described in the Report, including descriptions and interpretations of the geologic data, drilling methods and assay data generated by the drilling, the mineral resource estimate, and the economic parameters used to generate the cutoff applied to tabulate the mineral resources. The review does not delve into land tenure issues (claim ownership, terms of leases, etc.), nor does it address any environmental issues that could affect future exploration, development, or production activities. REI notes that this peer review report IS NOT intended in any way to be represented as a detailed technical audit of the M2 Project for the purpose of GWM obtaining project financing.

In REI's opinion, the Report meets the standards set forth by JORC for the reporting of mineral resources. Specific comments on individual items are included in the following summary sections.

Project Location, Description and History

The sections of the Report that pertain to the M2 Project location, its land description, and the history of past exploration are complete and concise, and conform to JORC Code guidelines. To briefly summarize, the M2 Project is located approximately 32 kilometers east-southeast of the town of Hawthorne in southwestern Mineral County, Nevada (see Figure 1 in The Report). The project can be reached from Hawthorne via U.S Highway 95, Nevada State Highway 360, county dirt roads and unmaintained primitive roads that require 4-wheel drive. The properties that comprise the M2 Project reportedly include six separate groups of unpatented lode mining claims, 896 claims in total. These claims are reported to be in good standing with respect to all Federal, State and County requirements. The M2 Project area is situated in the Black Mountain Claim Group (see Figure 11 in The Report). Historical production and exploration activity in the immediate area of the M2 Project includes the discovery of several small tungsten and uranium occurrences during the 1940's and 1950's, and copper prospecting of minor exposures of reported high-grade oxidized copper mineralization on the Black Mountain Group from 1900 until shortly after World War I, during which time some unrecorded limited shipments of this oxide copper may have been shipped to a smelter near Yerington, Nevada. When copper prices increased significantly in the 1970's, exploration in the general area resumed.

WTC's involvement in the general area of the M2 Project began in 1981, with numerous visits to the site on behalf of another company that continued until 2006. Beginning in 2006 until 2010, exploration for copper mineralization in the M2 Project area included surface sampling of outcrops and various historic surface workings by W.T. Cohan and employees of GWM, surface rock and soil grid sampling programs managed by D.G Strachan, a consulting geologist based in Carson City, Nevada, the interpretation of public domain airborne geophysical surveys, induced polarization (IP) and ground magnetics surveys, and the interpretation of ASTER image data by various geophysical contractors. Exploration drilling commenced in 2013 and continued in 2014, supervised by Strachan.

Project Geology

The excellent and very thorough descriptions of the geology of the M2 Project contained in the Report were summarized by WTC from reports generated by D.G. Strachan. Summarized here briefly, the M2 Project is situated regionally within the Central Province of the Walker Lane structural zone, a major fault system that ranges up to 120 kilometers wide and extends for 700 kilometers in a northwest-southeast direction. Within the Walker Lane, five regional-scale crustal blocks are found containing rocks that range in age from Cambrian to Cretaceous. These crustal blocks are locally overlain by Tertiary volcanics. In the general M2 Project area, the rocks that host copper mineralization in include the Cretaceous M2 Diorite, and the Jurassic-Cretaceous Dunlop Formation. The M2 Diorite is aphanitic to porphyritic in texture and dark gray to black in color, consisting of fine- to coarse-grained hornblende and pyroxene, with abundant areas of alteration consisting of biotite, epidote, and disseminated magnetite, quartz-magnetite stockwork veins, and massive bodies of magnetite with lesser hematite and limonite. The M2 Diorite intrudes the overlying older Jurassic-Cretaceous Dunlop Formation, which in the immediate vicinity of the M2 project is approximately 300 meters thick, consisting of basal thin interbedded quartz sandstones and sandy limestones that grade into thicker arkosic sandstones with interbedded thinner shale and siltstones, siltstones, shales and 2, basal Dunlop thin quartz sandstones, interbedded with thin sandy limestones, grade upwards into medium to thick beds of arkosic sandstones, interbedded with thin siltstone and shale units, above which are found volcanic breccias and detrital sediments.

The contact between the younger M2 Diorite and the Dunlop Formation is sheared and generally trends northeast (N30°E) and dips 30° southeast, averaging approximately 30 meters wide. Based on interpretations between drill holes in section, hematite-limonite oxidation and oxide copper mineralization appears to parallel the trend of the contact. The bulk of the oxide copper mineralization (which consists predominantly malachite, chrysocolla and a rare azure-blue mineral believed to be azurite) that comprises the M2 Project Mineral Resources is hosted in the M2 Diorite, with the Dunlop formation containing much of the remainder of the Mineral Resources. As defined to date, the copper oxide deposit extends for 1,200 meters along the M2 Diorite/Dunlop contact to a depth of approximately 400 meters. Mineralization in the Dunlop rocks is open to the north, south, and east, while in the M2 Diorite it is open in all directions, but perhaps limited from an economic surface mining standpoint at depth down-dip to the east due to its increasing depth below cover.

Drilling

Between 2013 and 2014, O'Keefe Drilling of Missoula, Montana completed a total of 34 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes totaling 5,038 meters, ranging in depth from approximately 52 meters to 421 meters in depth, and drilled at inclinations ranging from vertical to minus 45° were completed in the M2 Project. Figure 1 of this memorandum illustrates the collar locations of the 34 holes. As of the date of this memorandum and the date of the Report, a third drilling phase consisting of RC drill holes as well as diamond core holes is underway having commenced in May 2018, but no results from these holes have been examined by REI. The collar locations for holes drilled during this third phase are shown on Figure 2 of the Report. The locations for only the first 34 holes (which comprise the data for the mineral resource estimate addressed by the Report) are shown on Figure 1 of this memorandum. In REI's opinion, the 2013 and 2014 drilling programs appear to have been well managed, judging by reports on the work.

RC samples were collected on 1.5-meter intervals, bagged at the drill rig then transported to a reported secure nearby storage facility by GWM field personnel, and then picked up and delivered to either Florin Laboratories (2013) or Inspectorate Laboratories (2014), both independent laboratories facility located in Reno/Sparks, Nevada, by laboratory personnel. Laboratory sample preparation and analysis procedures for the drill hole samples at each of these facilities conformed to North American mining industry standards and guidelines. Drill hole quality control/quality assurance (QA/QC) programs included insertion by GWM field personnel of one certified standard for copper and gold or one blank sample for every 20 to 40 samples sent for analysis. Blanks and standards were obtained from Minerals Exploration & Environmental Geochemistry (MEG) in Reno, Nevada. In REI's opinion, the frequency of insertion of the standards and blanks was acceptable for copper mineralization of the type and character contained in the M2 deposit. According to D.G. Strachan's 2014 report titled, "Phase 02 Exploration and Drilling of the M2 Project, Marietta Mining District, Mineral County, Nevada", the results of the standard and blank QA/QC samples fell within acceptable limits.

The RC chip samples were logged visually for lithology, alteration, and mineralization by qualified field personnel under the supervision of D. G. Strachan. REI examined all 32 logs and found them to be very well done. Drill hole collar locations were surveyed using hand held Global Positioning Survey ("GPS") instruments. WTC notes (and REI concurs) that more accurate surveys of these and all future holes must be completed for pre-feasibility engineering.

Mineral Resource Estimation Methodology

D. G. Strachan completed an Inferred Mineral Resource estimate in 2014 based on drill holes completed at that time. That estimate utilized an interpretation of the mineralization that was based on planar projections of the apparent trends of the mineralization. The inferred mineral resource generated at a 0.15% Cu cutoff totaled 4,043,955 tons grading 0.44% Cu, or 35,422,211 contained copper pounds. REI did not review this resource estimate.

WTC completed its mineral resource estimate by creating a block model using RockWorks16®, a software package developed by RockWare of Golden, Colorado. The block dimensions chosen by WTC were 50 feet (15.24 meters) by 50 feet by five feet (1.52 meters) high, the latter dimension driven by the five-foot sample length (approximately 1.5 meters) used in the RC drill holes. The search parameters employed an ellipsoid oriented in a 30° azimuth at an inclination of -30° normal to the azimuth, in accordance with Strachan's interpretation of the mineralization orientation. Search distances were set at 400 feet (122 meters) along the strike and dip of the mineralization (as defined by Strachan and supported by WTC's spherical variography) by 25 feet (7.6 meters) in the ellipsoid's minor direction above and below data points (drill hole intercepts). Block grade interpolation was by inverse distance squared ($1/d^2$). No minimum number of samples was required in order to estimate a block grade, nor was a maximum number of samples allowed requirement set. No compositing of raw sample data was done prior to block grade estimation. In REI's opinion, the modeling approach taken by WTC is acceptable for a low-grade copper deposit of this type, but notes that the lack of a limitation of the number of samples allowed has no doubt induced smoothing of block grades in the major and intermediate search directions. However, this smoothing has been mitigated substantially by the use of the inverse distance squared ($1/d^2$) estimation weighting algorithm. REI did not perform a check estimation of the WTC Mineral Resource, but did complete visual checks of blocks versus drill hole assays in cross sections and plan maps and found no serious issues.

In order to estimate mineral resource tonnes, a total of 18 hand specimens of Dunlop hornfels (three groups consisting of eight, four and six individual samples) and 28 hand specimens of altered M2 Diorite (three groups of eight, ten, and ten individual samples) were analyzed for apparent specific gravity (ASG), using the "weight in air/weight in water method. The resulting mean values for all samples were 2.83 for Dunlop hornfels and 2.63 for altered diorite, which translate to specific volumes of 11.87 ft^3/ton and 12.80 ft^3/ton, respectively. For estimation of mineral resource tons, these factors were reduced by five percent to allow for possible unsampled open spaces in the rock mass. In REI's opinion, these factors appear reasonable for the descriptions provided of the mineralogy of the two main rock units. However, REI recommends that additional ASG testing be performed on representative core specimens being generated by the current diamond drilling program.

Due to the two distinctly different density factors for the two main host units, WTC constructed a stratigraphic model in order to estimate mineral resource tonnes, using the same block sizes that it used for estimation of block grades. Because of the limited number of actual drill holes (32), WTC created artificial "image" holes with rock types assigned to these holes based on projections by D. G. Strachan. REI reviewed the steps taken with this approach, and endorses the result as a reasonable method to obtain a computerized estimate of mineral resource tonnes, REI agrees that the approach had no effect whatsoever on the individual block grade estimates.

Mineral Resource Classification

In order to classify mineral resources, WTC used distance from nearest data criteria. Because of the wide spacing of the 33 drill holes used in the mineral estimate, no measured mineral resources were classified. Blocks within a spherical distance of 150 feet (46 meters) from the nearest drill hole data intercepts were classified as Indicated, with the choice of this distance based on 38% of the variogram range. Indicated blocks comprise approximately 37% of the total Mineral Resources at a 0.20% cutoff. Blocks within 600 feet (183 meters) were classified as Inferred mineral resources. In REI's opinion, these parameters are reasonable. REI does note that due to limitations of the RockWorks16® software to color-code certain variables for explanatory figures during REI's peer review, it was not possible to determine visually the spatial break between and spatial distribution of Indicated and Inferred material. REI strongly recommends that the next mineral resource update include open pit simulations (floating cone, Whittle, Lerchs-Grossmann, or other) considering only Measured and Indicated resources in order to better determine what portion of the M2 Mineral Resources is likely to be economically extractable.

Metallurgical Testing

Laboratory metallurgical testing described in the Report of the material comprising the Mineral Resources is very limited. Two "large volume" bottle roll tests using RC chip samples crushed to minus ¼-inch reportedly obtained extractions exceeding 90%. Additional test work on 47 surface samples from other surface oxide copper exposures near the M2 Project (the Huntoon Mine and an occurrence known as the Cu Skarn prospect yielded Cu extractions higher than 95% of the total copper assay content. Calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$) content determinations on 15 of these surface samples revealed $CaCO_3$ amounts less than five percent, with most less than two percent. WTC noted in the Report that additional sulfuric acid-soluble copper analyses and $CaCO_3$ content determinations need to be completed on mineralized drill hole samples remaining from past and current drilling and on mineralized samples from future M2 Project drilling programs. WTC also recognized the need for additional metallurgical testing of large-volume samples in the form of column leaching testing of bulk samples in order to confirm extractions and acid consumptions and optimize leaching parameters. REI recommends that additional testing also include crushing/agglomeration testing on core from either the diamond drilling currently in progress or on core from specifically designated large-diameter metallurgical test holes.

Derivation of Cutoff Grade

WTC generated two cutoff grades for tabulation of mineral resources projected to be mined by open pit methods - 0.20% total copper (TCu) and 0.30% TCu. The former is based upon the estimated operating costs for a 10,000 tonnes per day open pit mine with a waste:ore stripping rate of 1.2:1, heap leaching/SX-EW processing (84% recovery) and a forward copper price of $3.50 per pound. The latter cutoff grade estimate is based upon similar operating criteria but at a forward copper price of $3.94 per pound. A breakdown of WTC's operating cost assumptions is shown in the following Table 1, excerpted from the Report.

Table No. 1

Open Pit Mine Cutoff Grade Cost Parameters

Cost Center	Cost. $ / Short Dry Ton
Mining	5.91
Leaching	7.42
SX – EW	2.31
Reclamation	0.24
G & A	3.32
Total	19.20

In REI's opinion, the cost parameters in Table 1 are reasonable for the level of the study described in the Report. REI does believe that the stripping ratio assumption is probably aggressive, based on its review of the interpretations of the mineralized zones shown in the cross sections provided. The Report does mention a third cutoff of 0.50% TCu that would apply to underground mining of deeper portions of the M2 oxide copper deposit that could be accessed by an underground ramp from the bottom of the open pit. The underground mining scenario described for this cutoff in the report assumes room and pillar mining at a rate of 8,000 tonnes per day, with heap leach/SX-EW processing. However, because all of the Mineral Resources tabulated to date and described in the Report are based on open pit mining scenarios, REI has no comments relative to the underground mining cutoff mentioned.

Mineral Resource Summary

The Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources estimated by WTC at a 0.20% TCu cutoff total 4.28 million tonnes at an average grade of 0.45% TCu. The Mineral Resources estimated by WTC at a 0.30% TCu cutoff total 2.62 million tonnes at an average grade of 0.57% TCu. The breakdown of these Mineral Resources by Indicated and Inferred categories and host rock type is summarized as follows in Table No. 3 excerpted from the Report.

Table No. 3: WTC Estimate of M2 Mineral Resources

Cutoff Cutoff	Host Rock	Classification	Dry Tonnes Millions	Grade %Cu	Contained Cu 000's Tonnes
0.20	Dunlop	Indicated	0.09	0.59	0.53
	Dunlop	Inferred	0.07	0.59	0.41
0.20		Total	0.16	0.59	0.94
0.20	Diorite	Indicated	1.44	0.44	6.34
	Diorite	Inferred	2.68	0.44	11.79
0.20		Total	4.12	0.44	18.13
0.20	Total	Indicated	1.53	0.45	6.87
	Resource	Inferred	2.75	0.44	12.20
0.20		Total	4.28	0.45	19.07
0.30	Dunlop	Indicated	0.06	0.71	0.43
	Dunlop	Inferred	0.05	0.71	0.36
0.30		total	0.11	0.71	0.79
0.30	Diorite	Indicated	0.85	0.56	4.76
	Diorite	Inferred	1.66	0.56	9.30
0.30		Total	2.51	0.56	14.06
0.30	Total	Indicated	0.91	0.57	5.19
	Resource	Inferred	1.71	0.57	9.66
0.30		Total	2.62	0.57	14.85

These Mineral Resources are based on mining extraction of 90% and external mining dilution of five percent, both of which REI considers reasonable. Preliminary open pit inter-ramp slopes have been assumed by WTC to be in the range of 53° to 56°. REI notes (as does WTC in the Report) that full-scale slope engineering and geotechnical studies (including hydrological drilling) must be completed to confirm these slope assumptions, which REI suspects may be somewhat aggressive. Comparative block composites of the Mineral Resources showing the spatial distributions at the two Mineral Resource cutoffs are shown in Figures 6 (at a 0.02% TCu cutoff) and Figure 7 (at a 0.03% TCu cutoff) in the Report.

Summary of Exploration Targets

In addition to the M2 Project Mineral Resources, the Report discusses nine exploration targets on land reported to be currently controlled by GWM. These targets are reported to have been identified by various methods and data that include Public Domain and GWM-funded geophysical surveys completed in 2010 and 2011, surface sampling, observed favorable alteration, lithology, structural conditions, exploration drilling completed in 2013 and 2014 by GWM and nearby mine workings. Six of the targets (Anomaly A1/M1, Anomaly A7, the area between M2 and T4, the Central Area and West of M2, the T4 area (Anomaly A4), and Sharktooth Ridge) have favorable indications and conditions for the discovery and/or delineation of additional copper mineralization, while the remaining three (Anomaly A3/M6, Anomaly A5, and Anomaly A6/M7) appear more favorable for discovery of potentially significant silver mineralization. All but one of these targets (Sharktooth Ridge) appear favorable for potential open pit mining. Figures 4, 5, 8, 9, 10 and 11 illustrate the locations of these targets.

The method employed by WTC to assess tonnage and grade potentials to these targets was based on the what the Report terms has been the "finding rate" exploration results for the M2 oxide copper Mineral Resources, which is stated to be approximately 3,500 tonnes per meter of strike length or approximately 102,800 tonnes per hectare of mineralized ground (at a cutoff grade of 0.20% Cu). For the silver targets, the finding rate used is based on the production history of the Candelaria District, 38.5 million tonnes of mineral reserves were mined from a 6,100 meters-long by 760 meters-wide tabular deposit, equating to a tonnage finding rate of 8.03 tonnes per square meter of surface area. For oxide copper target grades, the grade range estimates of the mineralization in the M2 deposit were considered in conjunction with additional grade information available from specific targets. For silver target grades, the grade ranges were based on those mined from the Candalaria deposits. GWM's current drilling program plan includes holes to explore the T4 and Sharktooth Ridge targets.

REI notes that the method of determining a finding rate (whether expressed in tonnes per square surface meter, tonnes per meter of depth for underground-mineable deposits, or other methods) to determine a preliminary estimate of mineral targets is often used by exploration and mining companies to determine which projects offer the greatest potential for return on exploration dollars spent. REI acknowledges that JORC guidelines do permit the use of such estimates for preliminary economic analysis (PEA) of projects. However, REI notes that such estimates are not permitted by Canada National Instrument NI 43-101 for use in PEA's, and cautions that the tonnage and grade range estimates used to determine the finding rate for each of GWM's identified targets must be viewed as highly speculative at this point.

Peer Review Conclusion

In REI's opinion, the WTC Report titled, "Report of Mineral Resources Modeling at Great Western Mining Corporation PLC's M2 Project and Associated Exploration Targets, Marietta District, Mineral County, Nevada, August 2018", meets the standards and guidelines set forth by JORC for the reporting of mineral resources.

Dated this 10th day of September, 2018.

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