GEOLOGICAL REPORT AND SUMMARY OF FIELD EXAMINATION

Medicine Springs Property, Elko County, Nevada

January 15, 2018

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On behalf of

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Table of Contents

Schedules

List of Figures

List of Tables

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1. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Medicine Springs Property (or the 'Property') of Northern Lights Resources Corp. ('Northern Lights' or the 'Company') consists of 149 unpatented mineral claims (1,206 hectares) located in the Ruby Valley/Medicine Range area of southeastern Elko County in Nevada, USA, in Township 28 N, Range 60 and 61 E. Northern Lights holds an option to lease 100% of the Property through an agreement (the 'Option Agreement') with Herb Duerr and Steve Sutherland, both of Reno, Nevada.

The Property represents a consolidation of 23 claims previously held directly by Mr. Sutherland and 126 claims that were previously owned by subsidiaries of Newmont Mining Company that were acquired by Messrs. Duerr and Sutherland in 2013. The consolidation of the Medicine Claims is important because the program described within this Technical Report will be the first undertaken in which the entire district is united and can be evaluated as one integrated project with the benefit of the accumulated geological, geochemical, drilling and geophysical data.

The Property lies along the contact between the Triassic-age Park City Group and the Permian-age Gerster Formation (subdivided into upper and lower members) in an environment within the greater region which includes silver and gold in veins, Carlin - style disseminated deposits, copper and polymetallic skarns, and stratabound breccias, and jasperoids. The primary target is silver-zinc-lead-barite oxide mineralized material localized along NW and NNE trending fault and fracture systems and hosted by porous/reactive horizons in Permian silty/sandy limestones. The mineralized zones are expressed as breccias, jasperoid, decalcification, and oxidized barite-bearing rubble. The mineralized material is known to be oxidized to the maximum depth of the data available, approximately 190 meters. The oxide Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization may overlie sulfide-rich mineralization which has not yet been encountered in the relatively shallow drill holes completed to date.

The Company has not commenced exploration programs within the Property but benefits from a heritage of work completed by three companies including four phases of drilling, geological mapping, rock and soil geochemistry, preliminary metallurgical work, CSAMT geophysical surveys and historic mining. The results of these previous work programs justify a systematic exploration program described within this Technical Report with a proposed Phase I budget totaling $250,000. If warranted by successful Phase I results, a second Phase II preliminary budget of $1,200,000 is contemplated.

Based on the existing data and continuing surface work, a program of systematic reverse circulation and diamond drilling is contemplated. This initial program would involve drilling in one or more strategic angle holes along the Golden Pipe trend and one to two holes to test the strike extension to the south. Careful consideration of the 1997 Cominco CSAMT data should guide drilling in the pediment which covers the northern third of the Property.

In conclusion, the Medicine Springs Property is an advanced exploration project with extensive drilling and many significant silver-zinc-lead intercepts. The zone of mineralization is oxidized to depths in excess of 190 meters and is open to expansion along strike in favorable horizons and laterally in silicified reactive Permian limy siltstones. The system is well-developed as deep as it has been drilled and older favorable rock types have potential for similar mineralized material, possibly in sulfide form as deep as the

Company chooses to explore. This is a consistent pattern in replacement deposits observed in the Great Basin, Arizona and in the Central Interior as well as the famous Cerro de Pasco district in Peru.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Terms of Reference

Preparation of this Technical Report (or the 'Report') was undertaken on behalf of Northern Lights Resources Corp. ('Northern Lights' or the 'Company') as part of documenting the merits of the Medicine Springs Property (the 'Property') for compliance reporting and disclosure requirements pursuant to NI 43-101 and its companion Policy NI 43-101C1.

The Medicine Springs Property of Northern Lights Resources Corp. consists of 149 claim units (1,206 hectares) located in southeastern Elko County in the United States of America. The Property is situated about 160 km southeast of Elko and is readily accessible by county and local roads. The Company holds an option to acquire 100% of the Property.

2.1 Sources of Information

This Technical Report includes a summary of historic activity and results, and a review of the regional geology and metallogeny of northeastern Nevada with citation of other significant prospects and mines in geological settings with characteristics of interest in evaluating the Medicine Springs Property. This information was provided by published sources and unpublished work by previous operators some of which are listed in the References section, below.

In preparation of this Report, the Author is heavily reliant on a final draft of a NI 43-101 December 17 2017 technical report on the Medicine Springs Property prepared for Northern Lights Resource Corp., by David Bending (2017) of Reno, Nevada, a Qualified Person pursuant to NI 43-101. In completing this Technical Report, the Author was personally familiar with and in fairly regular contact with Mr. Bending, including discussion of the details of the Property within the past 14 months.

David Bending conducted field examinations of the Property during May 2014, January 24, 2015, and September 2017 during which six samples were collected Mr. Bending to support conclusions of the reported mineral occurrences within the Property.

Robert Lunceford, the Author has reviewed all or most of the underlying data described in Mr. Bending's report and conducted a site visit on January 12, 2018 accompanied by Herb Duerr, one of the underlying Property owners.

David Bending worked actively in the Great Basin and worldwide since 1977 and was familiar with the mineral occurrences, geological setting and operational concerns in the area of the Property. Robert Lunceford has worked in the Great Basin, elsewhere in the Western US, Central, and South America continuously since 1976 and has experience with the regional and local geology and style and type of mineral occurrences described within the Report.

2.2 Units and Currency

Within this Technical Report, for most parts, the Author is using the metric system but for some of the historic data, the Imperial System is utilized. Zinc (“Zn”) and lead (“Pb”) concentrations are reported in weight % (“%”). Gold (“Au”) and silver (“Ag”) assay values are reported in grams of metal per tonne (“g/t Au or g/t Ag”) unless ounces per ton (“oz/ton”) are specifically stated. The US$ is used throughout this Report unless the CAD$ is specifically stated. At the time of this Report, the rate of exchange between the US$ and the CAD$ is 1 US$ = 1.24 CAD$. Location coordinates are expressed in the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid coordinates using 1983 North American Datum (NAD83) Zone 11 unless otherwise noted.

The following list expresses the meaning of the abbreviations and technical terms used throughout the text of this report.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS FOR MINING PROPERTIES

“DDH”	means a diamond drill hole
“diamond drill”	means a machine designed to rotate under pressure, using an annular diamond studded cutting tool to produce a more or less continuous sample of the material that is drilled
IP	means a geophysical survey testing for dispersed sulfide minerals using induced polarization methods
VLF	means a survey measuring interaction of very low frequency electromagnetic signals with conductive zones in the earth’s subsurface
“g/t”	grams per (metric) tonne
“gangue”	rock or mineral matter of no value occurring with the metallic ore in a vein or deposit
“km”	means kilometers
“m”	means meters
“mag”	means a total field magnetic geophysical survey
“mineralization”	means a natural aggregate of one or more minerals, which has not been delineated to the extent that sufficient average grade or dimensions can be reasonably estimated or called a “deposit” or “ore”. Further exploration or development expenditures may or may not be warranted by such an occurrence depending on the circumstances
“ounce”	troy ounces precious metal

"ppb"	concentration of an element measured in parts per billion
"ppm"	concentration of an element in parts per million
"g/t"	concentration of an element in grams per ton, equivalent to ppm
"grams per tonne"	concentration of an element equivalent to parts per million
"RC"	means reverse circulation drilling by a machine designed to rotate under pressure, using a tricone cutting tool to penetrate bedrock or unconsolidated material and to return that material with the recirculation of the drilling water
"strike length"	longest horizontal dimension of a body or zone of mineralization
"XRD"	X-ray diffraction (XRD) is one type of a non-destructive analytical technique which provides information about a crystal structure, chemical composition, and physical properties of the material being tested. These techniques are based on observation of the scattered intensity of an x-ray beam

CONVERSIONS

The following table sets forth certain standard conversions from the Standard Imperial units to the International System of Units (or metric units).

To Convert From	To	Multiply By
Feet	Meters	0.3048
Meters	Feet	3.281
Miles	Kilometers	1.609
Kilometers	Miles	0.621
Acres	Hectares	0.405
Hectares	Acres	2.471
Grams	Ounces (troy)	0.032
Ounce (troy)	Grams	31.103
Tonnes[1]	Short tons	1.102
Short tons[2]	Tonnes	0.907
Grams per ton	Ounces (troy) per ton	0.029
Ounces (troy) per ton	Grams per tonne	34.438

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This Technical Report is an accurate representation of the status and geologic potential of the Property based on information available to the Author, and a field visit conducted on January 12, 2018. During the spring and summer of 2014, David Bending (2017) spent a total of five days in the field examining the geology and mineral occurrences of the Property including the Golden Pipe trend, which has been the focus of most of the historical activity, but also other geochemical targets and prospects as far south as the Silver Butte prospect and as far west as the historic mill site at Medicine Springs. Previous exploration work including drilling, mapping and geochemical sampling was undertaken by USMX, Nevada Silver Corporation and a private syndicate managed by geologist Mack Taylor, of Reno, Nevada; and geophysical surveys completed for former option holders by Cominco American Inc.

The Author is solely responsible for the interpretation and conclusions in this Technical Report and the corresponding recommendations.

The Author has reviewed and verified the status of the mineral claims through the BLM LR 2000 system and confirmed required payments to the BLM and Elko County to fully validate the mineral claims comprising the Property. The terms and provisions of the underlying lease and purchase agreements (the 'Option Agreement'), as described herein have also been reviewed by the Author.

A continuing program of exploration work, including but not limited to, detailed geologic mapping, systematic rock chip sampling, metallurgical and audit sampling of the cuttings and rejects from the 2008 RC drilling program may be undertaken pending the requisite permitting process. A Notice of Work will require biological and archeological surveys, search for potential raptor habitation and consideration of Sage Grouse habitats. However, it is noted that the area is not mapped as a priority area with respect to Sage Grouse activity or other special environmental sensitivity. Availability of the 2008 drill samples completed by Silver Reserve Corp. will allow the Company to update and validate that portion of the drilling database. This is particularly important because Silver Reserve's drill holes were generally much deeper than the USMX drilling, the assay coverage for both silver and base metals was more complete, and the supervising geologist for the 2008 program is still available for discussion and is a Qualified Person pursuant to NI 43-101 (Bending, 2017).

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Location

The Medicine Springs Property of Northern Lights consists of 149 unpatented lode mining claims accruing approximately 2,980 hectares located in Township 28N, Ranges 60E and 61E, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, within southeastern Elko County about 160 km southeast of the town of Elko, as illustrated in **Figure 1**. A list of mining claims is provided in **Schedule C**. The Property falls within the USGS 'Medicine Springs, NV' 7.5-minute topographic map.

The center of the Property is located at approximately 656500mE and 462000mN (UTM WGS84 Zone 11S) or Latitude 42^{o} 24' 45" N and Longitude 115^{o} 15' 54" W.

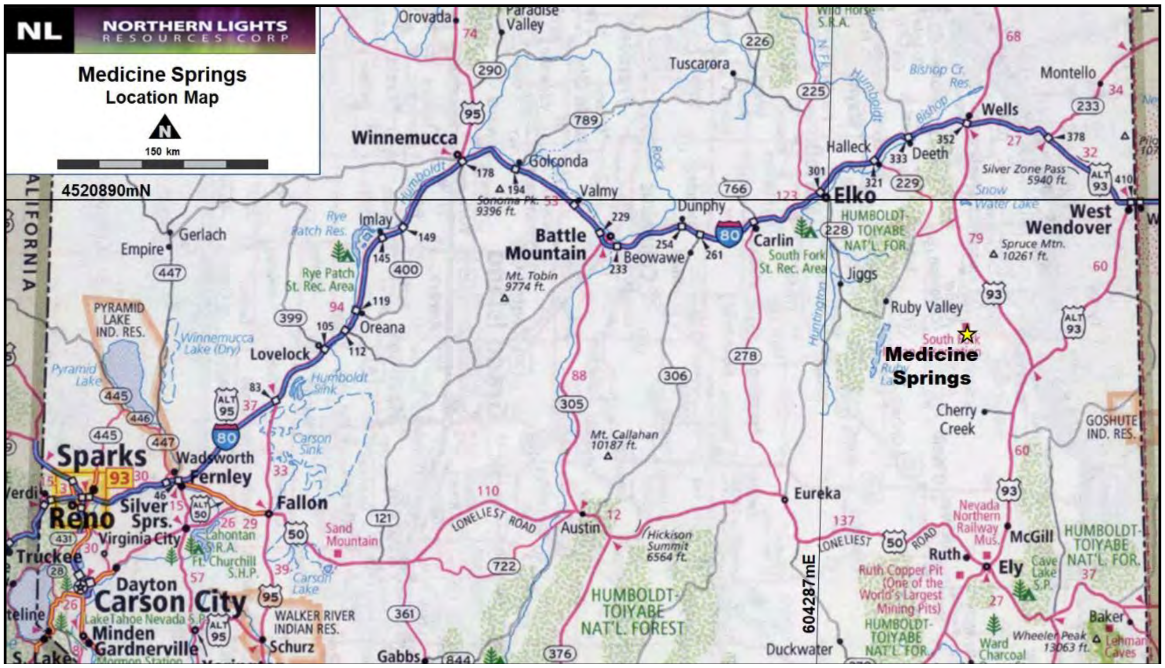

Figure 1: Location Map - Medicine Springs

4.2 Property Description and Tenure

On August 20, 2017, Northern Lights entered into an Option Agreement with Herb Deurr and Stephen Sutherland of Reno, Nevada to acquire a 100% interest in the certain mineral claims known as the Medicine Springs Property, situated in Elko County, Nevada.

The Option Agreement is for a 6-year term. Completion of the Option Agreement is subject to staged payments of cash totaling $950,000, equity consideration of $250,000 and a minimum expenditure on the Property of $2,700,000 which are summarized in **Table 1**.

The claim block comprising the Property can be easily expanded near the mill site claims to provide adequate room for tailings, leach pads, infrastructure and dumps for any contemplated mining operation without conflicts with existing land use.

Table 1: Medicine Springs Property Option Agreement Terms

Phase	Cash Consideration to Project Vendors (US$)	Equity Consideration to Project Vendors (US$)	Minimum Work on Medicine Springs Project (US$)
Year 1	$25,000		$250,000
Year 2	$50,000	$50,000	$300,000
Year 3	$100,000	$50,000	$400,000
Year 4	$150,000	$50,000	$500,000
Year 5	$200,000	$50,000	$500,000
Year 6	$425,000	$50,000	$750,000
Total (US$)	$950,000	$250,000	$2,700,000

The mineral claims comprising the Property, are subject to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty ('NSR') payable to Messrs. Duerr and Sutherland with an additional 0.5% NSR applicable to the 123 claims acquired from Newmont in 2013. The different tenured claim groups impacted by these royalty agreements are depicted in **Figure 2**. A complete documentation of the terms of the agreement, including the separate claims and royalty assignments, is included in Schedule D.

The entire Property falls on land administered by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Surface disturbance and exploration activities must be permitted through the BLM. Phase 1 exploration activities proposed in this Report would disturb less than five acres of surface, and therefore could be permitted under the least restrictive permit. This 'notice of intent' to conduct surface disturbance (NOI) is submitted to the local BLM office. Bonding for reclamation of surface disturbances is then required before activities may proceed.

Activities which disturb more than two hectares (5 acres) in total must obtain an approved Plan of Operation (POO). A POO is overseen jointly by the BLM and the State of Nevada. Additional surveys and bonding are typically required for a Plan of Operation. Neither of these permits have yet been obtained.

Unpatented mining claims in Nevada require annual filings and fees with both the BLM and the county. BLM annual fees are $155 per claim. For the 149 Medicine Springs lode claims the BLM annual fees total $23,095. Elko County requires a $12 annual fee per claim plus a $4 document fee. Annual fees for the Medicine Springs claims in Elko County total $1,792.

Both BLM and Elko County fees have been paid for the 2017/2018 year. Fees are due again on September 1, 2018. A copy of receipts for the current filings and payments is included in **Schedule C**.

There are no known significant archeological sites on the Property to be considered or mitigated in planning surface disturbances. Neither are there any known threatened or endangered species habitat or sensitive environments. There are no other known environmental or cultural issues which could negatively impact the issuance of necessary permits for exploration. The Author is not aware of any significant risks or factors that may affect access, title or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

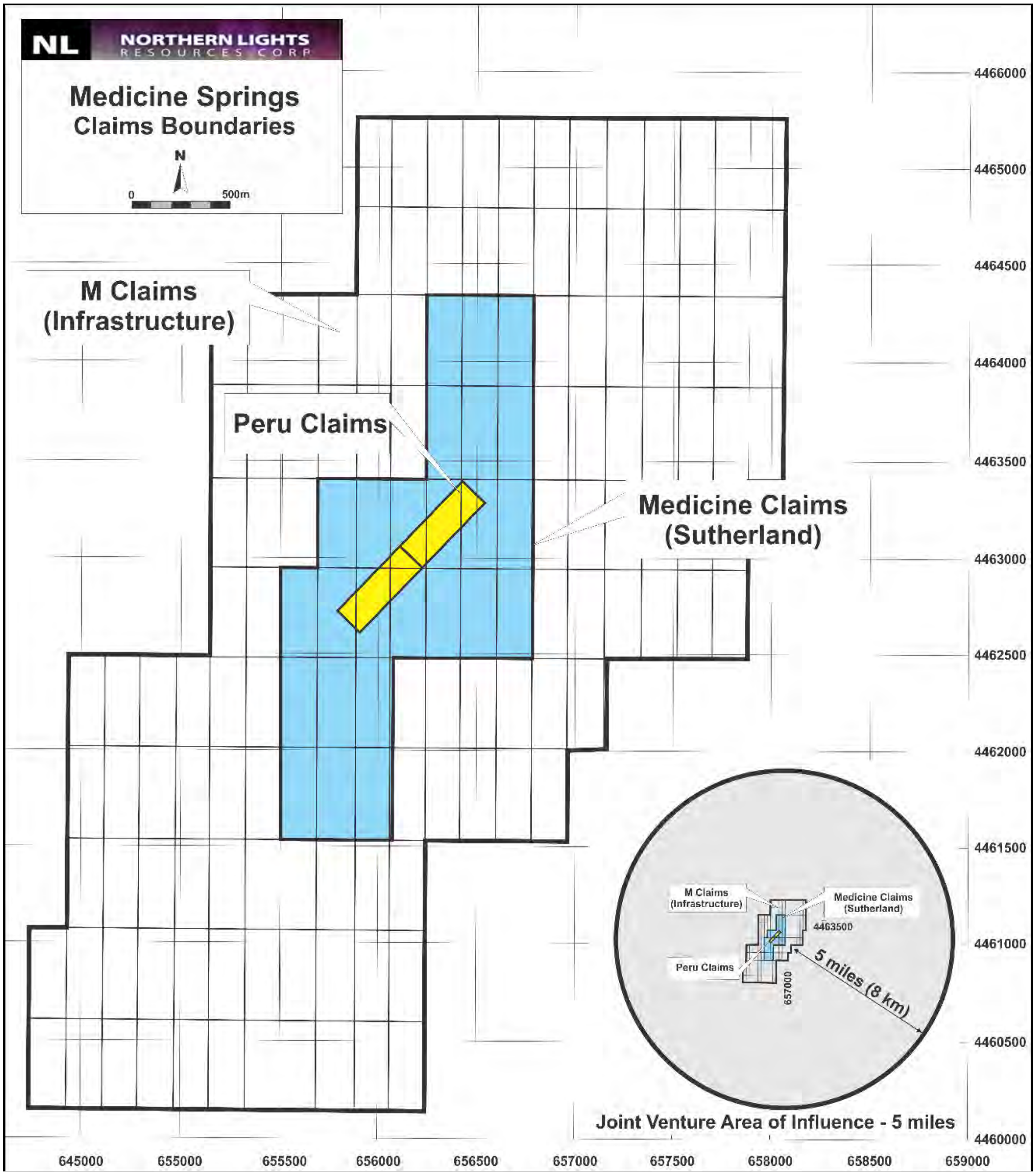

Figure 2: Mineral Claim Map - Medicine Springs

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, INFRASTRUCTURE AND VEGETATION

The Property lies about 160 air km southeast of Elko, Nevada in the central portion of the Ruby Valley at a mean elevation of about 1,980 meters in the north foothills of the Medicine Range. The Property can be accessed by a network of county and local access roads which lead directly to the Golden Pipe headframe and the historic drill sites.

With reference to **Table 2**, the region has a seasonal arid climate typical for northeastern Nevada of warm, dry summers (20 to 35 degrees Celsius) and variably cool winters (-2 to -32 degrees Celsius), although the last two winters have been relatively mild. Precipitation tends to be light and falls in the form of sporadic rain and snow during the winter and periodic thunderstorms during the summer. Exploration work can be conducted during all seasons, with some caution appropriate during the spring thaw due to soft and muddy access roads.

Table 2: Weather Statistics Northeast Nevada

Climate data for Eureka, Nevada (Elevation 6,500 feet or 2,000 metres); 1971-2000 [hide]													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	61 (16)	65 (18)	75 (24)	81 (27)	91 (33)	95 (35)	98 (37)	97 (36)	90 (32)	86 (30)	72 (22)	63 (17)	98 (37)
Average high °F (°C)	36.9 (2.7)	40.7 (4.8)	46.9 (8.3)	54.9 (12.7)	64.5 (18.1)	75.8 (24.3)	84.5 (29.2)	82.6 (28.1)	73.5 (23.1)	61.3 (16.3)	46.0 (7.8)	38.1 (3.4)	58.8 (14.9)
Average low °F (°C)	16.3 (−8.7)	19.3 (−7.1)	24.0 (−4.4)	28.8 (−1.8)	36.5 (2.5)	44.6 (7)	52.4 (11.3)	51.6 (10.9)	43.7 (6.5)	33.6 (0.9)	23.4 (−4.8)	16.7 (−8.5)	32.6 (0.3)
Record low °F (°C)	−26 (−32)	−23 (−31)	−9 (−23)	5 (−15)	10 (−12)	11 (−12)	29 (−2)	30 (−1)	5 (−15)	3 (−16)	−11 (−24)	−21 (−29)	−26 (−32)
Average precipitation inches (mm)	1.00 (25.4)	0.91 (23.1)	1.45 (36.8)	1.16 (29.5)	1.54 (39.1)	0.74 (18.8)	0.55 (14)	0.83 (21.1)	1.00 (25.4)	1.05 (26.7)	0.95 (24.1)	0.88 (22.4)	12.06 (306.4)
Average snowfall inches (cm)	12.7 (32.3)	6.9 (17.5)	11.4 (29)	6.6 (16.8)	4.0 (10.2)	0.1 (0.3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.7 (1.8)	2.0 (5.1)	7.3 (18.5)	9.4 (23.9)	61.1 (155.4)
Average precipitation days (≥ 0.01 inch)	5.9	5.3	7.6	5.9	6.2	4.2	3.3	3.9	3.8	4.5	4.7	5.6	60.9
Average snowy days (≥ 0.1 inch)	5.2	3.8	4.7	2.6	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	2.7	4.4	25.9
Source #1: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration[5]													
Source #2: National Weather Service, Elko, Nevada[6]													

Elko had a permanent population of 18,279 based on the 2010 census. Elko supports the major gold mining operations in the Carlin, Cortez and Jerritt Canyon areas and offers a complete range of logistical and technical services and labor. The larger cities of Reno, 420 km west, and Salt Lake City, 600 km east, and the mining community of Ely 110 km southeast can provide any materials and services not available in Elko. The area has a tradition of mining, drilling and exploration. The nearest electrical grid has connections along the east side of the Ruby Valley, approximately 15 km east of the Property.

The Property is covered by sagebrush and juniper trees as well as seasonal grasses and some willows in low lying areas. Water is readily available from wells within eight kms of the Property but no perennial water sources exist within the claims. It is possible that drilling water could be pumped from the deeper parts of the Golden Pipe workings, which reached a depth of 190 meters.

Water rights in lower topography of the immediate area are held by ranchers and a well is available within 10 kms of the Property. Drilling water can be drawn and delivered to the site by a water truck. Process water will be subject to application to the State Water Board in Carson City. The Ruby Valley has adequate water resources to support a mineral processing operation (Bending, 2017).

6.0 EXPLORATION HISTORY

6.1 Introduction

LaPointe, et. al., (1991) reported that the Medicine Springs or Mud Springs lead, zinc, silver, gold, and copper district was discovered in 1910. Production from high grade lead-silver veins started around 1915 when ore was shipped to Salt Lake City, Utah. A 100-ton/day floatation plant was installed in 1929 but little ore was treated. A 60-ton wet concentrating plant was installed in 1950 and approximately 1,300 tons from the Silver Butte mine were treated between 1950-1951. Total reported production from the district between 1923 and 1956 is 317 lbs Cu, 24 ozs Au, 355,149 lbs Pb, 15,565 ozs Ag, and 1,700 lbs Zn (LaPointe, et. al., 1991).

Taylor (1990) reports that 2,500 tons were mined from the Golden Pipe (alternatively referred to as the Silver Butte or Dead Horse) mine located on the Property. Production reports indicated the ore averaged about 6% Pb with 6-7 ozs Ag per ton. Mining was confined to five northeast striking vertical fractures, to a maximum depth of 600 feet. Barite was the major gangue mineral with lesser calcite and minor silica.

Many small mines and prospect pits and some miners' houses remain as relics of this work in the Golden Pipe and the lower part of the Silver Buttes trend.

6.2 Historical Exploration

Lucky Three Mining Company purchased the Silver Butte (Silver Reef, Dead Horse) property in 1982 and planned a 25-hole drill campaign. Whether this program was executed or not, the possible location of the drill hole and the results of the program are unknown (LaPointe, et. al., 1991).

Commencing in the early 1980s, the most comprehensive drilling program was completed by USMX which included 105 rotary percussion holes totaling 3,390 meters.

USAX held an option over the south half of the current Medicine Springs claim area and carried out exploration and limited drilling from 1980-1994. In total, five holes (other records indicate 12 holes) were drilled for 268 meters but unfortunately the data has not been recovered.

In 2008 Silver Reserve Corp. completed 1,784 meters of RC drilling in 15 holes extending the mineralized zone along strike for an additional 100 meters to a maximum depth of 183 meters.

A summary of the drill statistics for the Medicine Springs Property are shown on **Table 3**.

Table 3: RC Drill Statistics - Medicine Springs

Company	Date	Holes Drilled	Meterage	Comment
USMX	1982-1896	105	3,390	RC
USAX	1991	5	268	RC
Silver Reserve	2008	15	1,784	RC
Total		**125**	**5,442**	

During 1997-1998, under a special agreement with Golden Phoenix, Cominco America Inc. completed nine lines of CSAMT (Controlled Source Audio Magneto Telluric Survey) and one short line of IP (induced polarization).

The exploration data generated by these three companies beginning in the 1980's is well-organized and professional, and is consistent with general industry standards prevalent at the time work was conducted. However, whether these programs were supervised by Qualified Persons as defined by NI 43-10 is not known.

6.3 USMX Exploration Program

With reference to **Figure 3** (Jucevic, 2001), USMX drilled 105 rotary percussion holes for 3,390 meters between 1982 and 1986. The majority of the USMX drilling was completed along a 300-meter NNE trending area primarily to the SW of the Golden Pipe Mine. USMX also drilled 6 widely spaced holes located SE at Golden Pipe. The drill holes were primarily vertical and very shallow with an average depth of only 33 meters. Many holes bottomed in mineralized material. USMX did not assay all drill samples for lead or zinc but both are known to be present. USMX carried out two metallurgical studies to determine the leachability of the oxide mineralization at Golden Pipe. The results of the test work are summarized in **Section 13** of this report.

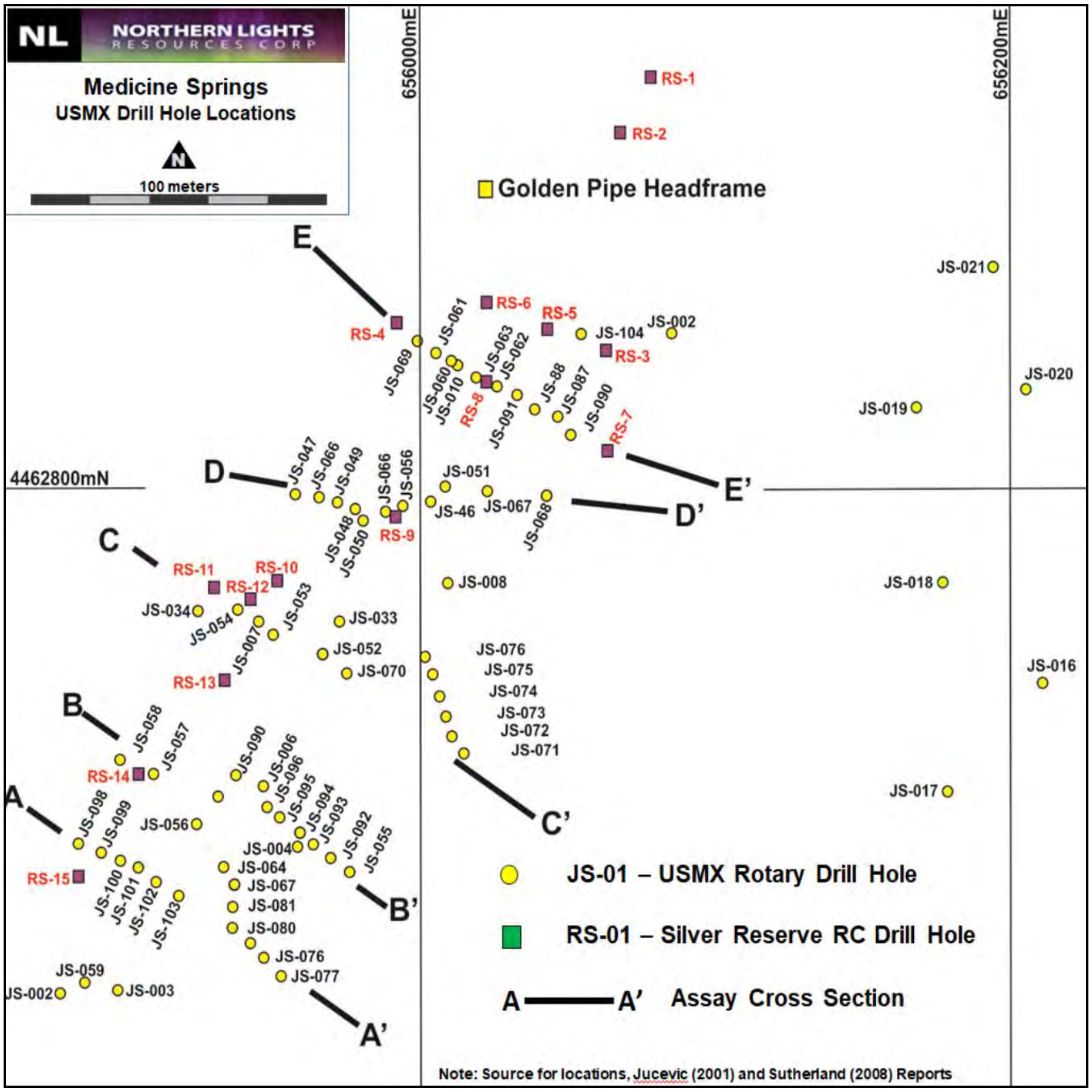

Figure 3: USMX Drill Hole Locations – Medicine Springs

During the period 1982 to 1991, USMX had an option over the northern half of the current Property. USMX conducted systematic geological mapping, soil sampling and prospecting in addition to their drilling program. In 1990, USMX completed 3 reverse circulation holes including JS-105 located 900 meters to the NE of Golden Pipe, drilled at an angle of -55 degrees. The criteria for locating this hole are not known but it was the deepest hole completed by USMX and intersected strongly but intermittent mineralized material to a depth of 181 meters. Hole JS-105 is significant because it was drilled in an area covered by post-mineral Tertiary pyroclastics and pediment cover. Beneath the cover, the hole intersected mineralized and decalcified limestone including 2.06% Pb, 2.8% Zn and 76.2 g/t silver across 1.5 meters at a depth of 42.5 meters. The hole also encountered a deeper 47-meter zone of anomalous Zn-Pb-Ag values extending from 131.8 to 178.8 meters. In the context of the CSAMT work conducted by Cominco later in 1997, this is significant because it corresponds with the fringe of a weak resistivity low and confirms that the geophysical responses observed in the pediment area (Bending, 2017). The complete assays for JS-105 are listed in Schedule D.

With reference to **Figures 3** and **4** (Jucevic, 2001), close-spaced drilling at Golden Pipe identified two types of mineralization; high grade Pb-Zn-Ba-Ag veins and breccias controlled along steep NE structures and shallow west dipping bedding replacement zones hosted by permissive carbonate units. An example of the different styles of mineralization are depicted in two WNW facing cross-sections through the Golden Pipe area. Shallow dipping replacement mineralization is displaced by steep structures with vertical movement of 10-20 meters. Replacement horizons occur as multiple stacked zones of mineralization possibly favoring specific lithologies in the carbonate formation.

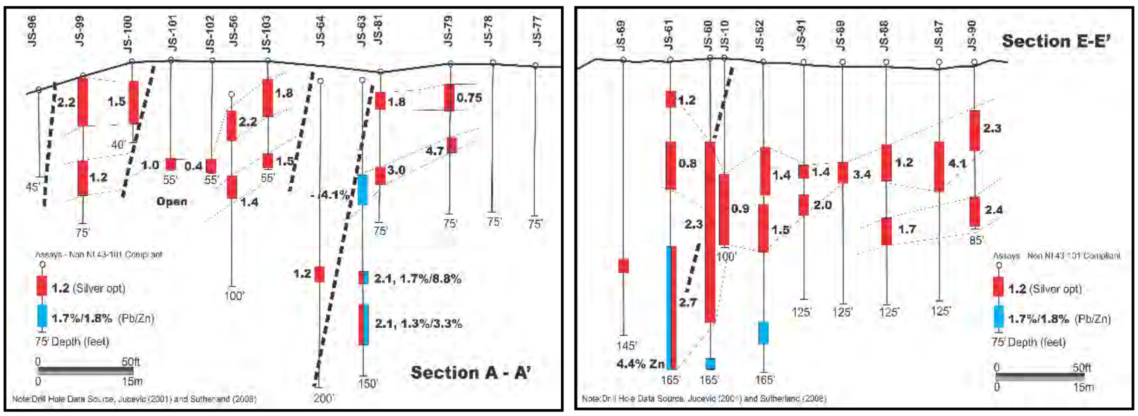

Figure 4: USMX Assay Cross Sections - Medicine Springs

All available USMX drill hole data has been tabulated in an Excel spreadsheet format. As mentioned previously, USMX completed partial assaying for lead and zinc during the program.

Based on the drilling results, USMX defined a small 'resource' of 350,000 short tons averaging 2.3 ounces per ton with significant credits in zinc and lead. The Author notes this is a historical resource estimate and is not compliant with NI 43-101 requirements; the methods and protocols used to compile the estimate are unknown to the Author. The mineralization covers an area of 180 x 60 meters and is open in three directions and has been traced down to an average depth of 30 meters at the Golden Pipe Mine. Wide-spaced drilling outside of the Golden Pipe zone also encountered Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization (Bending, 2017).

Based on the available assay data, the significant Ag, Pb, Zn and Pb+Zn intersections are summarized in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Significant Intersections – USMX Medicine Springs

Significant Drill Intersections - USMX 1980-1996
Total 105 rotary percussion drill holes totaling 3,410 metres
Deepest Hole: 270 metres
Average Hole Depth: 33 metres

Hole ID	Intersection From (m)	Intersection To (m)	Intersection Width (m)	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Pb + Zn %
JS - 002	**9.1**	**18.3**	**9.2**	**41.9**	**0.23**	**4.25**	**4.48**
JS - 005	**12.2**	**21.3**	**9.1**	**20.0**	**0.13**	**4.82**	**4.95**
JS - 015	**6.1**	**9.1**	**3.0**	**34.5**	**0.46**	**7.20**	**7.66**
JS - 048	**12.2**	**13.7**	**1.5**	**64.9**	**5.00**	**0.01**	**5.01**
JS - 049	**7.6**	**13.7**	**6.1**	**101.9**	**4.59**	**0.02**	**4.61**
JS - 065	**22.9**	**29.0**	**6.1**	**79.2**	**1.13**	**6.08**	**7.21**
JS - 067	**0.0**	**33.5**	**33.5**	**90.0**	**0.96**	**0.46**	**1.42**
including	*0.0*	*7.6*	*7.6*	*182.1*	*0.91*	*0.00*	*0.91*
including	*12.2*	*19.8*	*7.6*	*134.7*	*1.46*	*0.07*	*1.53*
including	*22.9*	*30.5*	*7.6*	*68.9*	*1.61*	*1.85*	*3.46*
JS - 104	**146.3**	**149.3**	**3.0**	**18.1**	**0.45**	**3.37**	**3.82**
JS - 105	**39.6**	**42.7**	**3.0**	**47.7**	**1.32**	**2.28**	**3.60**

6.4 USAX Exploration Program

USAX (Taylor, 1990) a private company, held an option from 1980 to 1994 on the southern half of the claim area which included most of the Silver Butte trend. USAX carried out bulldozer trenching (to expose outcrop), mapping and prospecting in addition to drilling five RC holes for 268 meters. A cadastral collar survey provided by Sutherland (Bending, 2017) documented the location of these holes but neither the logs nor the assays are available to the Author or the Company at this time. The location of four of these drill holes are illustrated in **Figure 5**.

The exploration work described by Taylor (1990) defined a large area of iron oxide-silica-carbonate-barite alteration developed over a strike length of at least 1,600 meters extending NE from the Silver Buttes prospect. As depicted in **Figure 5**, the alteration area contains numerous prospecting pits and shallow shafts. A limited sampling program of altered outcrop and dump material returned very anomalous base metal and silver values which are summarized in a table in **Figure 5**. The alteration zone appears to be developed between several prominent NE trending faults which are sub-parallel to the western fault that hosts the Golden Pipe vein/breccia mineralization. This alteration zone is coincident with a strong resistivity response (hatched pattern) possibly related to strong oxidation and silicification. Two styles of oxidized Pb-Ba-Ag mineralization have been observed at Silver Butte; shear or fracture-controlled veining, and bedding replacement of reactive carbonate rocks. Barite is well developed at Silver Butte and is far more abundant in comparison to the Golden Pipe area. Zinc on the other hand was rarely observed in the Silver Butte prospect area. Taylor (1990) states that the mineralization is developed in the Upper Permian Gerster Formation and has also been recognized in the lower members of the Thaynes Formation. Dacite and rhyolite dykes have been reported from the mines and are observed in float.

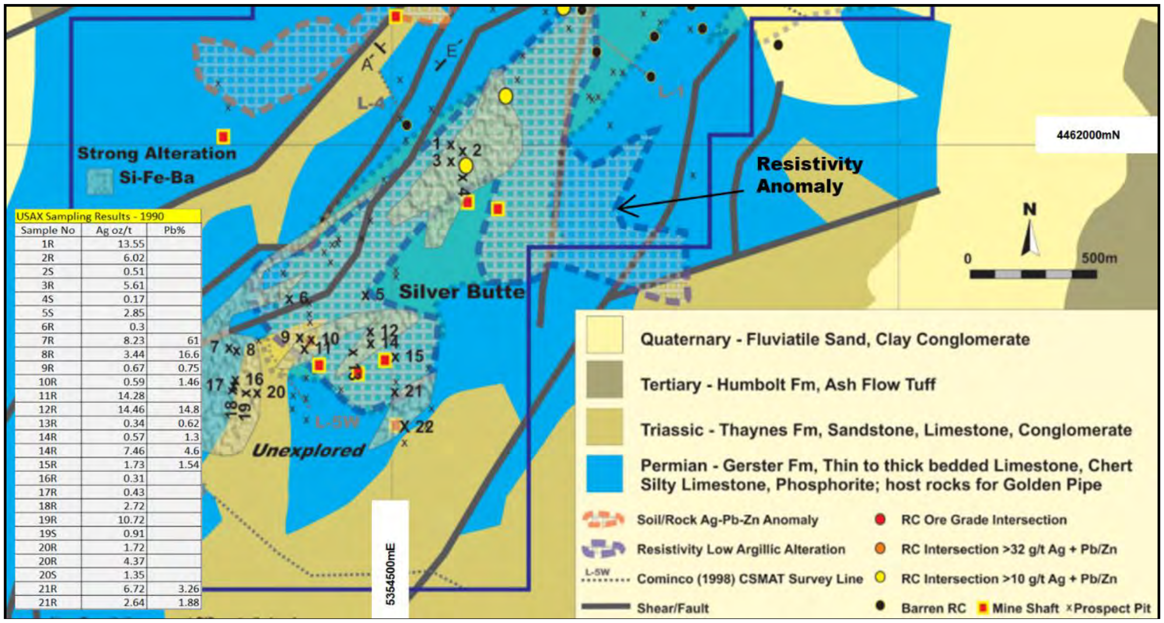

Figure 5: USAX Alteration and Sampling - Silver Butte

Taylor (1990) recommended that a low-cost VLF geophysical survey be undertaken over the area of alteration. VLF is very effective to a depth of 75 meters for detecting massive sulfide conductors related to this style of mineralization.

6.5 Cominco Geophysical Survey

In 1997-1998, Cominco American Inc. carried out Controlled Source Audio-frequency Magnetotellurics (CSAMT) and Induced Polarization (IP) geophysical surveys over the Medicine Springs Property. The field work was done under a special option agreement with the owners, Golden Phoenix. Cominco completed nine lines of CSAMT and a single line of IP.

The survey lines and the resistivity anomalies are superimposed on the geology of the Medicine Springs Property as illustrated in **Figure 6**.

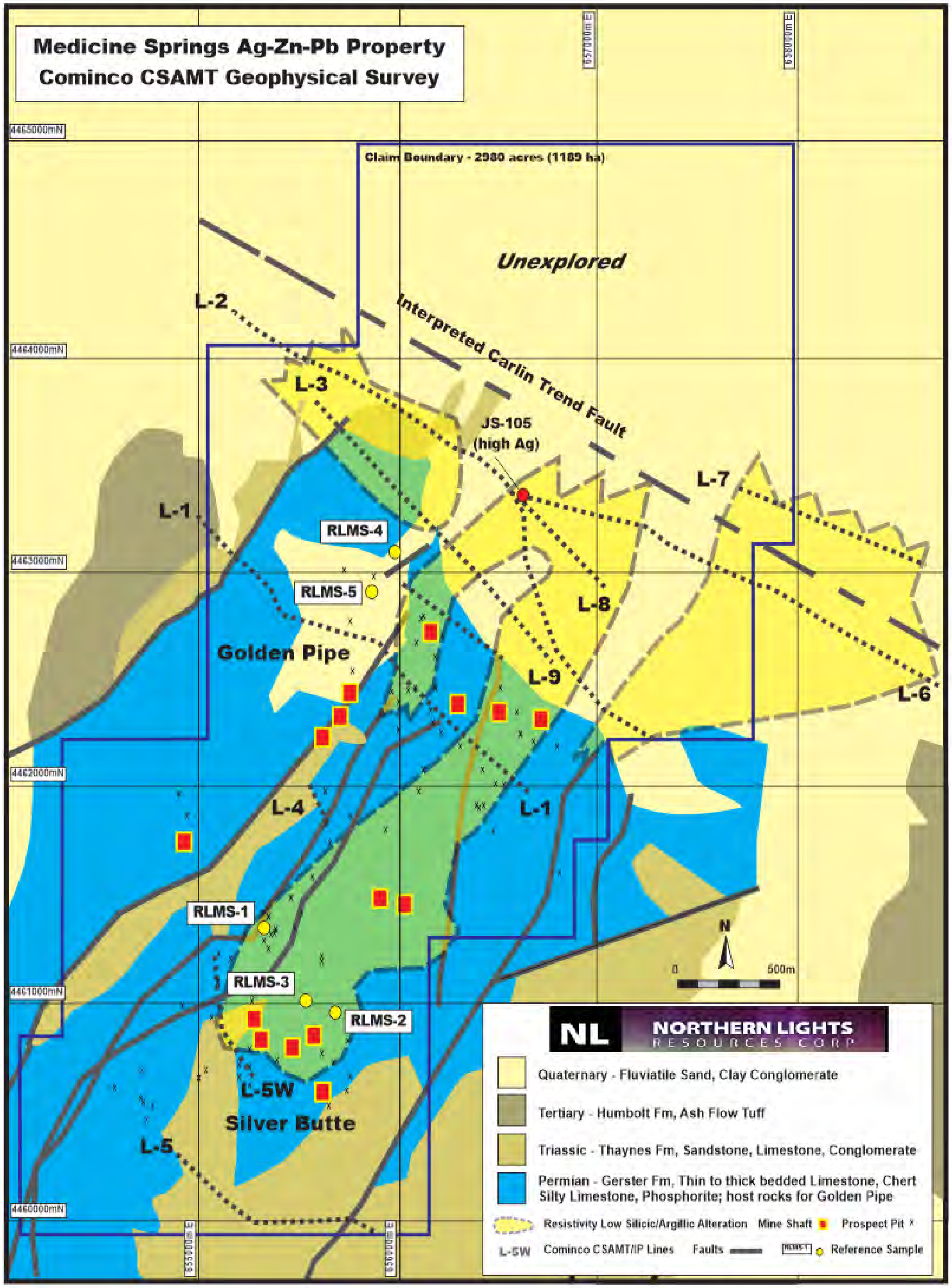

Figure 6: Cominco CSAMT/IP Survey - Medicine Springs

As reported by Cominco in their summary report (Scartozzi, 1998), the purpose of the survey was to test for the presence of sulfides developed at depth below the shallow zinc oxide mineralization observed at the Golden Pipe mine. CSAMT surveying was employed to search for low resistivity responses associated with sulfides and IP was used to test the chargeability of the resistivity target and to confirm the presence of sulfide mineralization.

For both types of surveys, a Zonge GDP32 multi-channel digital EM receiver was used. Similarly, a Zonge GGT-3 transmitter was used for generating a transmitted signal. Approximately 145 CSAMT soundings were recorded using a 300-foot receiver dipole. A 5,000-foot transmitting dipole was placed approximately 6.4 km from line 2 to the NE of the survey area.

With reference to **Figure 6**, the resistivity survey delineated a resistivity low on lines 1, 2 3 and partly on lines 6 and 8. This indicates the northern limit of the Golden Pipe trend can be extended for an additional 900+ meters and is up to 180 meters wide. None of the CSAMT lines crossed the main zone of oxide mineralization at Golden Pipe. The IP chargeability response over the northern Golden Pipe resistivity anomaly was negligible. Based on the survey data, Cominco concluded that the Golden Pipe prospect did not contain shallow sulfide mineralization and resultingly, drilling to meet their corporate objectives was not warranted.

The survey also identified three other significant resistivity lows. The highest priority anomaly extends from the Silver Butte mine to the NW Carlin fault, a distance greater than 3.4 km. In places the anomaly is up to 800 meters in width. The anomaly is observed on lines 1, 5, 8, and 9 and corresponds with the drilling results and area of alteration. Additionally, NW to WNW trending resistivity anomalies were defined along the NW Carlin Fault trend in the pediment covered area to the north of the Golden Pipe Mine. The northwestern anomaly is defined by lines 1 and 3 while the northeastern anomaly is covered by lines 2, 6 and 7.

The survey results indicated a dominant NE mineralization trend which contains the Golden Pipe and Silver Butte mine prospects. The influence or importance of a second, less obvious NW strike associated with parallel Carlin trend faulting which is entirely covered by Quaternary sediments is unknown at this time.

6.6 Prelude Ventures Inc. and Golden Phoenix Mining Company

In 2001, Jucevic (2001) prepared a technical report for Prelude Ventures, Inc. based on historical data generated by USMX, USAX and Cominco America Inc. Jucevic concluded that the setting for mineralization at Medicine Springs is similar to Irish-type carbonate-hosted Pb-Ag-Ba deposits. He suggested that the mineralization could alternatively represent distal manto mineralization associated with porphyry systems. Jucevic further highlighted the potential for the eastern, less-explored Silver Butte trend (Bending, 2017).

During the same period, Golden Phoenix Mining Company (Bending, 2017)) compiled the drilling data and organized a 3D model using MEDS. The location and assay data from this work are the only complete record of the USMX drilling available. This work included some mapping, sections and other interpretations but that information is not available to the Company at this time.

6.7 Silver Reserve Corp.

In 2008, Silver Reserve Corp. (a private company) drilled 15 vertical reverse circulation holes totaling 1,784 meters. The drilling was focused along the Golden Pipe trend and the hole locations and assay cross sections are illustrated in **Figure 7**. The work succeeded in extending the trend an additional 100 meters along strike and demonstrating the presence of oxidized mineralized material to a depth of greater than 180 meters in some holes. The most recent drilling program has provided a heritage of samples which have been in secure storage in Reno. The Silver Reserve drill cuttings, pulps and rejects can be used in the future for audit check samples for NI 43-101 compliance (Bending, 2017).

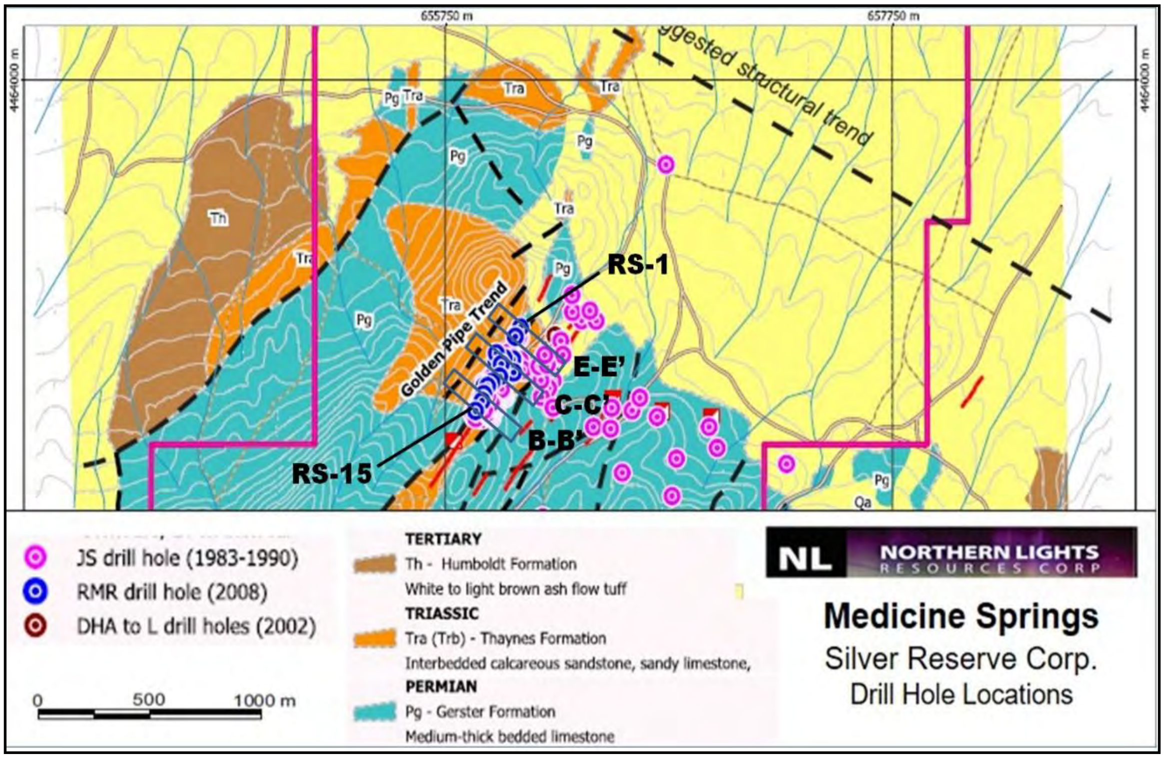

Figure 7: Silver Reserve Drill Hole and X-Section Locations – Medicine Springs

The most recent drilling confirmed the presence of a structurally controlled replacement horizon developed for 400-450 meters along a NNE trend. Significant intercepts in vertical holes were encountered up to 40 meters across the strike of the mineralized trend (E-W direction). Many of the USMX drill holes were too shallow and failed to test the entire target zone. As depicted on **Figure 7**, drill hole RS-1 is located at the north end of the trend and RS-15 at the south end.

With reference to **Figures 8, 9** and **10**, the assay sections **B-B', C-C'** and **E-E'** were generated which includes the holes drilled by USMX and Silver Reserve. This provide a clearer understanding of the controls and distribution of the mineralization and demonstrates the presence of two contrasting style of mineralization, namely sub-vertical veins and shallow dipping carbonate replacement zones (Bending, 2017).

The contrasting styles of mineralization are evident. The last two deeper holes completed by Silver Reserve did not encounter mineralization, but weak alteration was intercepted.

There is a possibility that a fault has down dropped the mineralized horizon to the west. Alternatively, the mineralization is truncated by the fault and doesn't extend to the west. **Section C-C'** and **B-B'** show similar patterns. The sections also demonstrate good continuity in the sub-vertical fracture zones that hosts the highest grades (Bending, 2017).

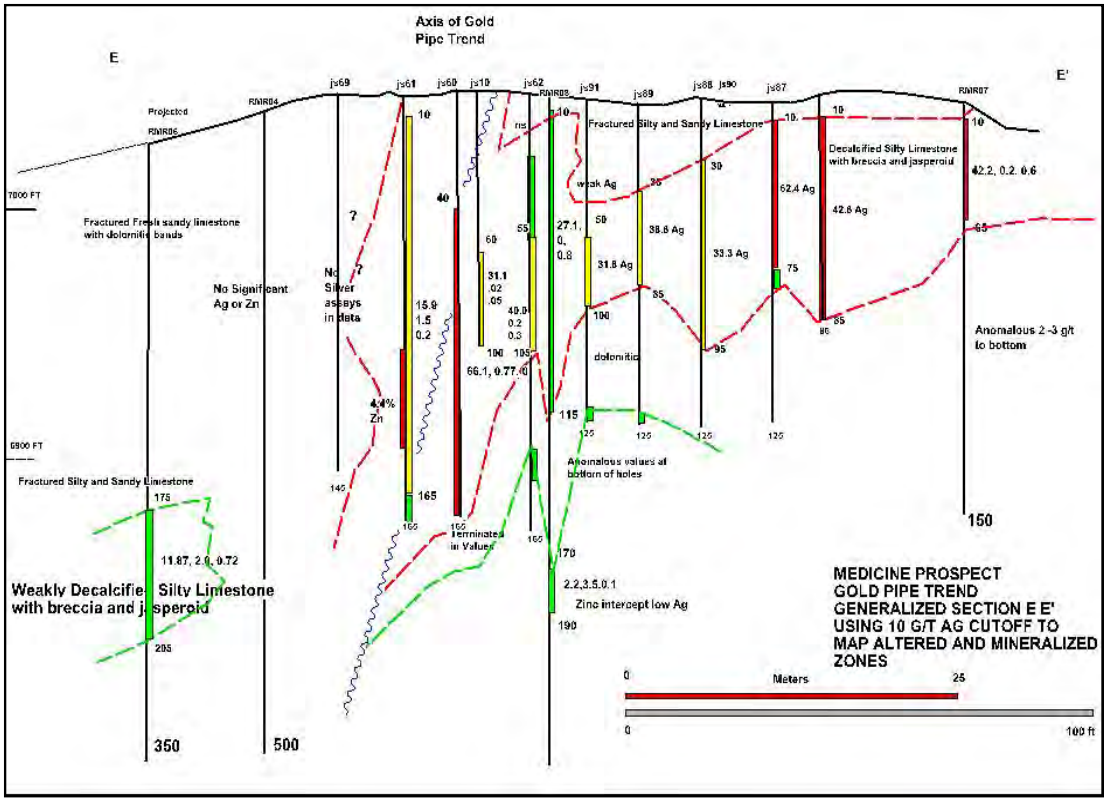

Figure 8: Drill Cross Section E-E' – Golden Pipe

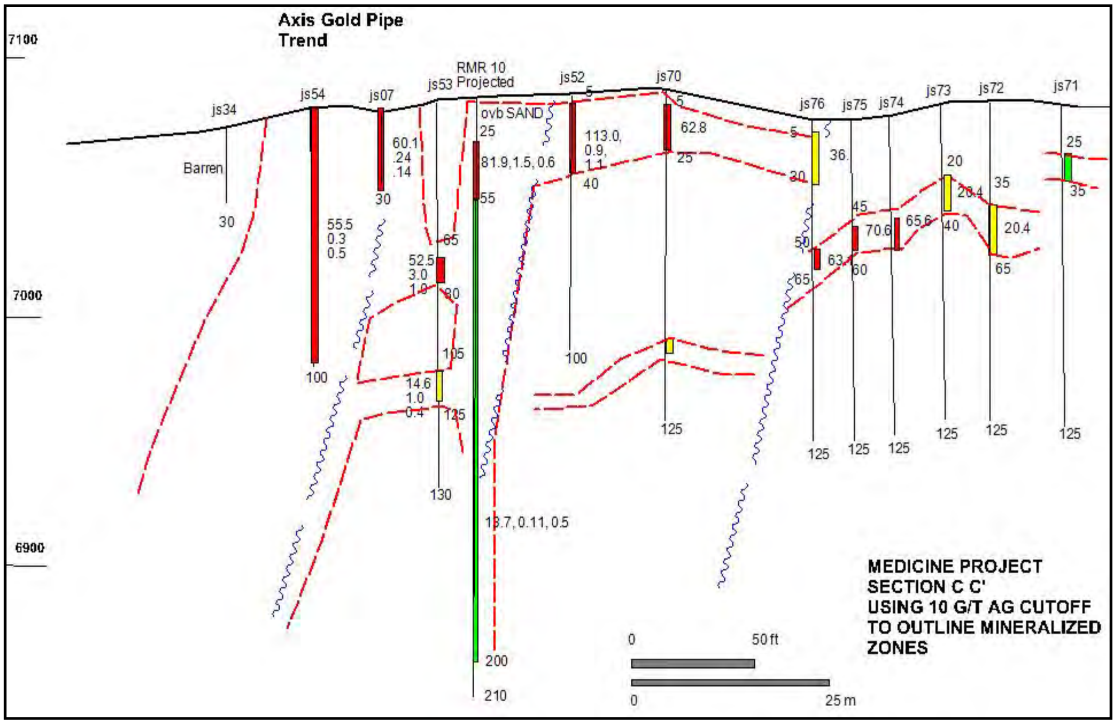

Figure 9: Drill Cross Section C-C' – Golden Pipe

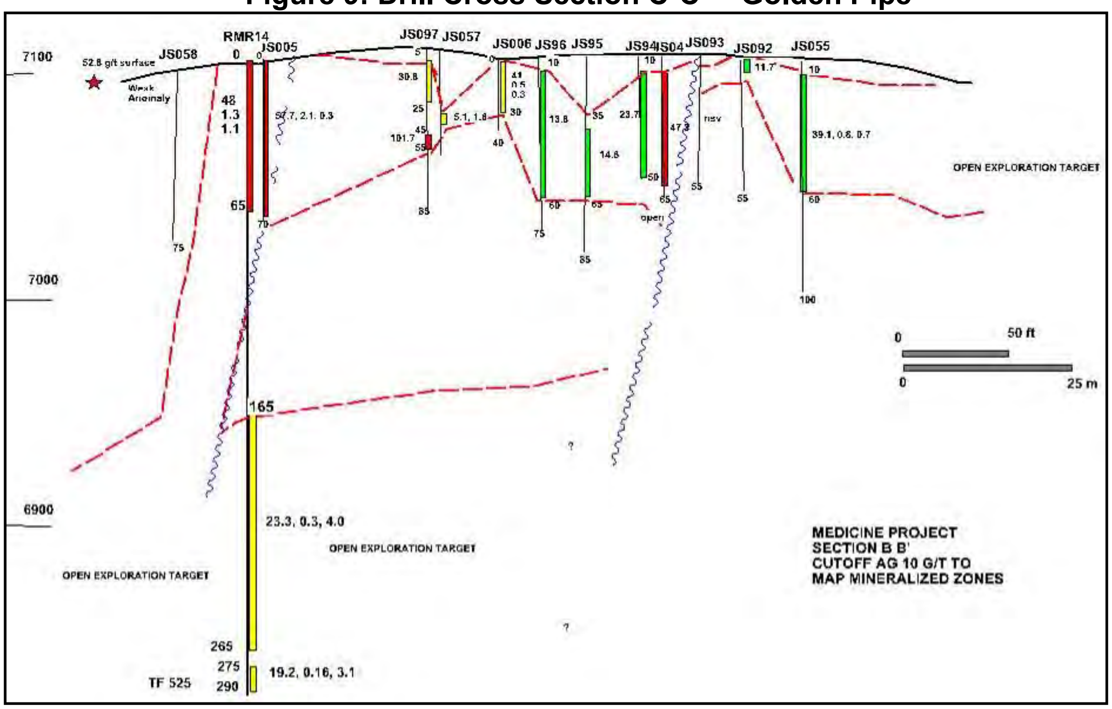

Figure 10: Drill Cross Section B-B' – Golden Pipe

The rock and soil geochemical data and the presence of historic mine workings suggest additional potential east of and parallel to the Golden Pipe trend. The structural model proposes a focus of mineralized material in a permissive silty limestone unit along NNE trending fracture systems. This mineralization also appears to be offset by younger NNE striking structures which were not mineralized so the geochemical data are important for setting priorities (Bending, 2017). The 2008 drill program tested the system to an average depth of 111 meters and only explored the upper half of the suspected zone of oxide mineralization. Significant assay intersections are presented in **Table 5**.

A compilation of all historical data by Bending (2017) suggests the presence of three to five exploration targets at the Golden Pipe mine area. These targets include multiple steep feeder zones and an array of flat or stratiform zones developed along trend for at least two kms. A majority of the Golden Pipe trend has been mapped by geochemistry or geophysics but has not been drilled. The historic mining data suggests future drill programs should follow the main trends to a depth of at least 200 meters to test the full potential of the exploration targets.

Table 5: Silver Reserve 2008 Significant Assay Intervals – Golden Pipe

Significant Drill Intersections - Silver Reserve 2007-2008							
Total 15 RC drill holes totaling 1,669 metres							
Deepest Hole: 223 metres							
Average Hole Depth: 111 metres							
Hole ID	**Intersection From (m)**	**Intersection To (m)**	**Intersection Width (m)**	**Ag g/t**	**Pb %**	**Zn %**	**Pb + Zn %**
RMR - 1	**3.0**	**19.8**	**16.8**	**67.6**	**2.94**	**4.22**	**7.16**
including	*7.6*	*15.2*	*7.6*	*113.9*	*3.77*	*7.23*	*11.00*
RMR - 2	**0.0**	**44.2**	**44.2**	**57.0**	**1.65**	**0.71**	**2.36**
including	*38.1*	*44.2*	*6.1*	*185.0*	*4.07*	*0.00*	*4.07*
RMR - 5	**32.0**	**97.5**	**65.5**	**23.0**	**0.82**	**1.32**	**2.14**
including	*32.0*	*38.1*	*6.1*	*48.1*	*2.87*	*0.00*	*2.87*
including	*73.1*	*91.4*	*18.3*	*37.2*	*1.59*	*1.57*	*3.16*
RMR - 6	**53.3**	**62.5**	**9.2**	**9.8**	**0.35**	**1.96**	**2.31**
RMR - 7	**3.0**	**6.1**	**3.1**	**133.4**	**2.43**	**0.00**	**2.43**
RMR - 8	**18.3**	**21.3**	**3.0**	**30.4**	**1.60**	**0.00**	**1.60**
	27.4	**30.5**	**3.1**	**50.1**	**1.67**	**0.00**	**1.67**
	51.8	**57.9**	**6.1**	**1.8**	**0.00**	**3.54**	**3.54**
RMR - 9	**21.3**	**25.9**	**4.6**	**68.4**	**2.61**	**0.59**	**2.85**
	79.2	**82.3**	**3.1**	**7.3**	**0.00**	**2.68**	**2.68**
	117.3	**123.4**	**6.1**	**6.7**	**3.80**	**0.00**	**3.80**
RMR - 10	**9.1**	**15.2**	**6.1**	**92.5**	**1.94**	**0.70**	**2.64**
	47.2	**51.8**	**4.6**	**13.4**	**0.00**	**3.00**	**3.00**
RMR - 12	**0.0**	**38.1**	**38.1**	**54.7**	**0.61**	**3.55**	**4.16**
including	*0.0*	*18.3*	*18.3*	*67.7*	*0.89*	*0.47*	*1.36*
including	*32.0*	*36.6*	*4.6*	*36.3*	*0.67*	*17.23*	*17.90*
RMR - 13	**0.0**	**44.2**	**44.2**	**18.0**	**0.47**	**3.69**	**4.16**
including	*0.0*	*13.7*	*13.7*	*90.1*	*1.51*	*0.00*	*1.51*
including	*18.3*	*22.9*	*4.6*	*42.0*	*0.00*	*4.23*	*4.23*
including	*38.1*	*42.7*	*4.6*	*19.0*	*0.00*	*16.07*	*16.07*
RMR - 14	**50.3**	**91.4**	**41.1**	**16.3**	**0.12**	**3.23**	**3.35**
including	*1.5*	*7.6*	*6.1*	*106.0*	*3.15*	*0.00*	*3.15*
including	*10.7*	*16.8*	*6.1*	*12.0*	*0.00*	*3.59*	*3.59*
including	*50.3*	*80.8*	*30.5*	*29.5*	*0.25*	*5.73*	*5.98*
RMR - 15	**0.0**	**70.1**	**70.1**	**40.1**	**0.70**	**3.56**	**4.26**
including	*0*	*6.1*	*6.1*	*55.5*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
including	*19.8*	*24.4*	*4.6*	*30.0*	*0.00*	*14.83*	*14.83*

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology and Tectonics

With reference to **Figure 11**, the key tectonic events preceding Basin and Range extension in Nevada include a long period of compression due to the subduction of the Farallon Plate under the west coast of the North American continental plate which caused the thickening of the crust. Most of the tectonic plate movement occurred in Neogene and continues to the present. By Early Miocene, much of the Farallon Plate had been consumed, and the spreading ridge that separated the Farallon Plate migrated towards

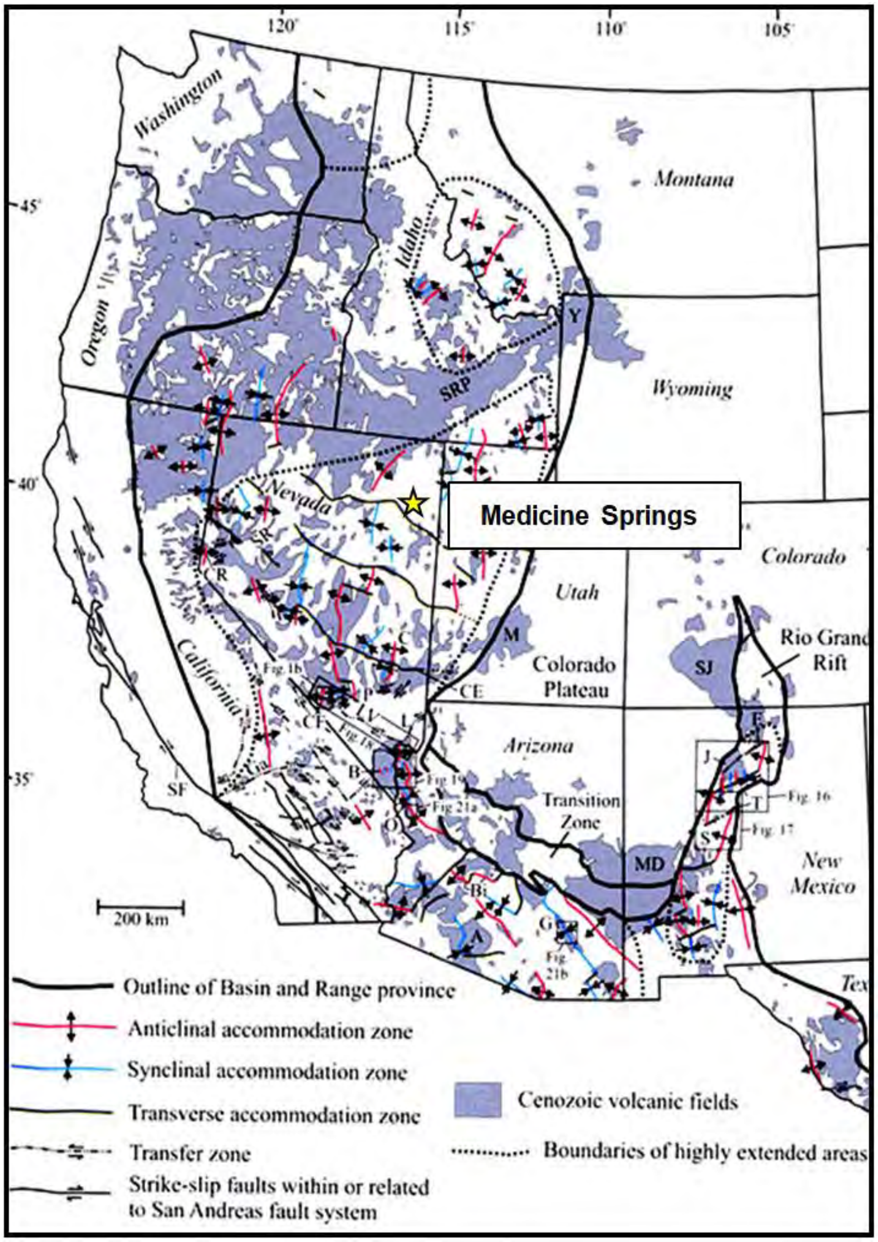

Figure 11: Basin and Range Tectonic Map – Western USA

North America. Total lateral displacement in the Basin and Range during the Early Miocene varies from 60-300 kms with the southern portion of the province having more displacement than the northern part. The extension initially began in the southern Basin and Range and propagated north over time. In the Middle Miocene, the East Pacific Rise was subducted beneath North America ending subduction along this part of the Pacific margin, however, the Farallon Plate continued to subduct into the mantle (Bending, 2017). The tectonic activity responsible for the extension in the Basin and Range involved crustal shearing associated with the San Andreas Fault resulting in extensional faulting similar to Great Basin. Nevada is a region of high heat flow with a thin crust susceptible to extensional deformation over a broad region which was a primary factor for the metallogeny of Nevada. Researchers suggest that metal sources in the deep mantle changed over time as lithospheric plates moved over the asthenosphere. The composition of the crust and the immediately subjacent lithospheric mantle were modified over time as mantle magmatism and associated metasomatism added materials that were previously absent, and extraction of crustal melts and leaching by rising fluids removed materials once present. Ground preparation by structural deformation in the Great Basin reflects the effects of multiple tectonic episodes of contrasting structural style, which resulted in superimposed structures with older structures overprinted by younger ones (Bending, 2017).

Locally in NE Nevada, all Paleozoic age rock units are deformed by several stages of compressional folding and faulting. Major folding events occurred in the late Devonian to early Mississippian and again in the Mesozoic. Extensional deformation in the Tertiary is also responsible for igneous activity and hydrothermal alteration and related mineralization that occurred very early during the extensional event and predate the present Basin and Range landforms and active range front normal faults. The entire sequence of Cambrian through Permian age rock units is locally intruded by Tertiary age stocks and dikes. The Property lies within a complex sequence of Permian carbonate and calcareous clastic rock units characterized by numerous erosional and angular disconformities within the sequence. The Permian stratigraphy overlies chaotic, sedimentary sequences consisting of upper Mississippian clastic rocks that are bounded above and below by erosional unconformities. Cambrian, Ordovician and Devonian and lower Mississippian age rocks lie below upper Mississippian clastic sequence. Abundant exposures occur to the east in the Bald Mountain and Alligator Ridge mining areas. Northwest trending intrusive complexes intrude the early Paleozoic rocks in the Bald Mountain area and further south near Alligator Ridge. These stocks have a strong spatial relationship to jasperoid development and precious and base metal mineralization in the Medicine Springs, Maverick Springs, West Buttes, Bald Mountain, Alligator Ridge and Eureka mining centers (Bending, 2017).

7.2 Medicine Springs Geology, Alteration and Mineralization

With reference to **Figure 12**, the Property is situated at the intersection of the SE extension of the NW trending Carlin trend and a complex array of NE trending shear and fault structures observed in the Ruby Valley to the west. Medicine Springs mineralization is hosted in upper Permian Gerster Formation at Golden Pipe and by the lower part of the Thaynes Formation at Silver Butte (Taylor, 1990).

The Gerster Formation (Collinson, 1968) consists of an upper massive, skeletal and fossiliferous limestone, interbedded with less resistant thin-bedded, sandy limestone and siltstone, and chert nodules which form 10 to 60 percent of the unit. The lower portion of the Gerster is slope forming and comprises calcareous siltstone and interbedded dolomitic limestone. In the Medicine Range, the Gerster Formation lies conformably on the Plympton Formation and is unconformably overlain by the Thaynes Formation.

Triassic age Thaynes Formation is divided into two informal members (Collinson, 1968). The lower member comprises interbedded calcareous sandstone, sandy limestone and lenticular chert-pebble conglomerate which grades laterally into coarse-grained sandstone. The conglomerates and sandstones are locally graded and cross-stratified and developed along the lower contact. The upper member is poorly exposed and is dominated by interbedded limestone and calcareous siltstone. The contact between the Gerster and the Thaynes Formations is marked by changes in the degree of alteration (jasperoid and decalcification) and conglomerate lenses.

The Paleozoic stratigraphy is unconformably overlain by the upper Miocene-age Humboldt Formation. The Humboldt Formation is divided into three regional members which are highly variable and exhibit rapid facies changes within the sequence. Only the middle member is observed in the Medicine Springs district and is characterized by rhyolitic tuff and ash ranging to a maximum of 400 meters in thickness (Bending, 2017).

The Property is dissected by NW striking fault and fracture zones which are broadly related to the Carlin trend and presumably younger than the N to NNE regional fault system. Bending (2017) concluded that the largest NW structure observed at the Golden Pipe mine, is dominated by lead-silver-barite mineralization while the NNE trending arrays are more zinc-rich and polymetallic. The Permian-Triassic sequences are overlain by Humboldt Formation rocks which are intruded by small rhyolite to granite bodies. No significant intrusive bodies are exposed within the Property but dikes and stocks are observed in the Medicine Range and to the south in the Bald Mountain and Alligator Ridge gold districts. Regionally, in Elko and Eureka counties, the lower Paleozoic to Permian platform carbonate rocks are intruded by diorite to latite intrusive complexes that range in age from 37 to 150 million years (Bending, 2017).

To the west of the Medicine and Maverick Ranges, Ruby Valley is constrained by the Ruby Mountains, a deep seated, folded and thrusted metamorphic complex. Volcanic and intrusive complexes have not been observed at Medicine Springs and Maverick Springs prospects. To the south in the Bald Mountain and Alligator gold and base metal districts, some of the mineralization is hosted by carbonates ranging in age from Devonian to Mississippian and are intimately associated with Tertiary intrusive and co-magmatic volcanic complexes (Bending, 2017).

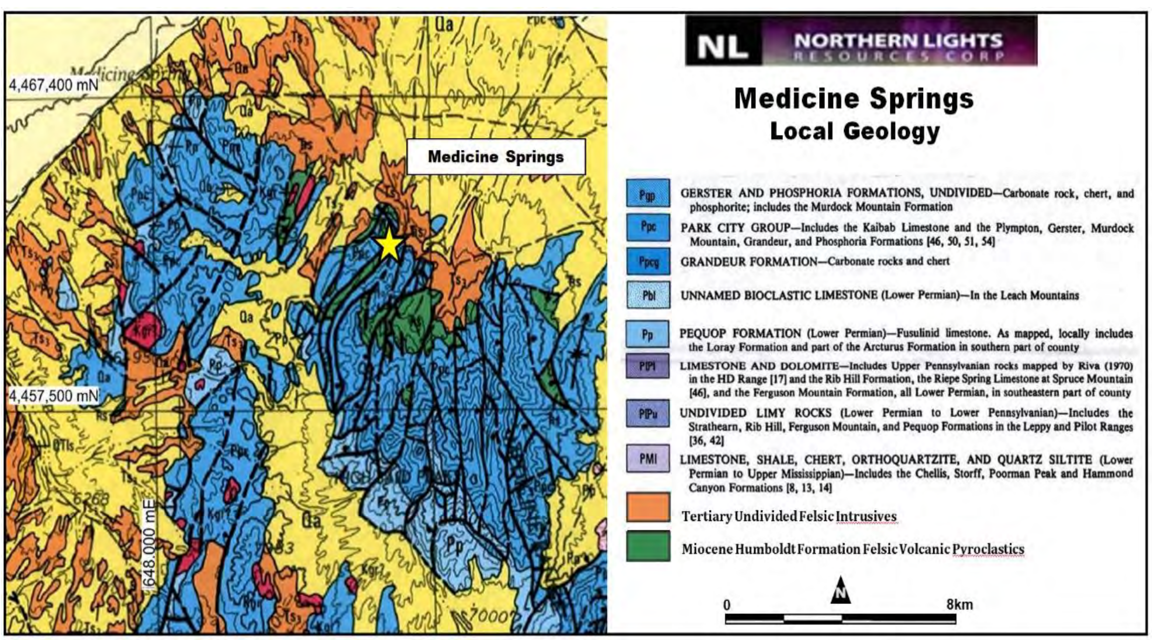

Figure 12: Property Geology – Medicine Springs

With reference to **Figure 13 (**after Nevada Mining Org., 2018), the Medicine Springs Property lies within a recently recognized NE base metal trend that includes the Lone Mtn. and Gunman deposits which exhibit close similarities to the Golden Pipe mineralization (Bending, 2017).

At Medicine Springs, the mineralized zones developed in the Permian units are spatially associated with the steeply dipping NNE and NW structures. Decalcified, brecciated and silicified (jasperoid) zones are hosted by suitably reactive and porous horizons such as silty limestones of the upper Gerster Formation. The mineralization is characterized by very deep oxidation to depths exceeding 180 meters and is dominated by oxidized zinc minerals (primarily smithsonite), lead oxides (cerussite), barite, carbonates and clays (Bending, 2017). Outcrop examples of the Medicine Springs mineralization are illustrated in **Figures 14-17**.

Two styles of oxide mineralization are observed at the Medicine Springs Property, high grade Pb-Zn-Ba-Ag veins and breccias controlled by steep NE structures and shallow west dipping bedding replacement mineralization hosted by permissive carbonate units. It is important to recognize that older stratigraphic units uncomfortably underlie the Gerster Formation rocks which are possible hosts for replacement-style mineralization if suitably prepared (Bending, 2017).

To the south of Medicine Springs, significant base metal deposits are hosted by lower Permian (Gunman Zn-Pb-Ag) and Devonian (Lone Mountain Zn-Pb) age carbonates. Replacement style oxide mineralization developed in altered carbonate and siltstone rocks occurs at West Buttes (Bending, 2017). Based on available data, Bending (2017) suggested that the NW Carlin structures host lead-silver and barite mineralization while the earlier Ruby Valley structures control stratiform Zn-Ba-Ag replacement mineralization. As this is a speculative conclusion, additional exploration will be required before this observation can be confirmed.

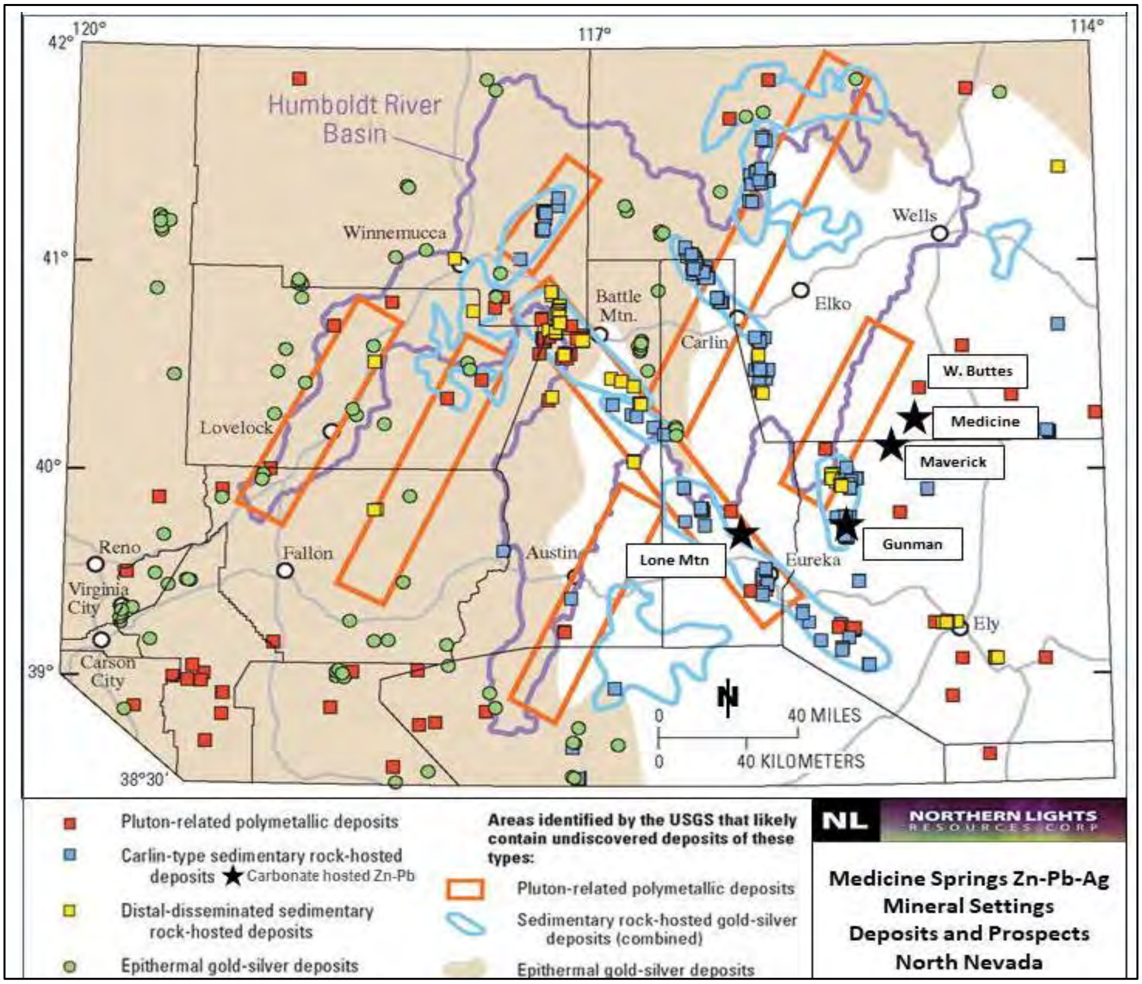

Figure 13: Mineral Deposits – Northern Nevada

Limited samples collected by Bending (2017) at Golden Pipe, shows elevated levels in Ba, As, Sb, Hg, Ag and anomalous Mn. These epithermal elements are relatively common at precious metal occurrences in Nevada within sedimentary and volcanic host rocks. Elevated Zn-Ag-Au-As-Cu and Hg are associated with jasperiodal development in the central portion of the Lone Mtn. and Gunman properties. Gold mineralization in Bald Mountain and Alligator Ridge mining area also exhibits the same geochemical signature (Bending, 2017).

Sampling conducted by the Author on January 12, 2018 confirmed rubbly, poorly exposed, sub-vertical fracture and sub-horizontal replacement mineralization within decalcified limestone. Strongly oxidized outcrops exhibited brecciated textures with coarse barite, and occasional smithsonite. Matrix fillings within breccias contained up to 20% leached voids after sulfide minerals which were cut by late quartz veinlets and occasional vuggy fillings.

Figure 14: The Golden Pipe Mine Dump Material

Figure 15: Brecciated and Stratiform Replaced Manto of Gerster Formation


Figure 16: Silver Buttes Mine: Massive Barite with Smithsonite/Cerussite


Figure 17: Silver Buttes: ENE Shear Zone - Zn/Pb Oxides in Permian Carbonates

Target structures are not well exposed in the Medicine Springs Property. Structural interpretation is based on historic geologic mapping and a review of drilling results. The

NNE trending shear and fracture system is exposed in some historic workings and the NW trending offsets are reported at the Golden Pipe mine and inferred from the distribution and juxtaposition of the associated rock types. Outcrops of jasperoid bodies located near the Golden Pipe mine follow the NW trend which control district-scale mineralization in the Carlin and Battle Mountain gold districts and are dominant structures regionally (Bending, 2017).

8.0 MODEL

The Medicine Springs mineralization exhibits similarities with epithermal, disseminated and replacement precious metal systems elsewhere in Nevada. These systems, with a geochemical signature of Ba, Ag, As, Sb and Hg are hosted by reactive limy siltstones and intimately associated with silicification (jasperoid), brecciation and decalcification. The mineralization at the Medicine Springs Property is dominated by oxidized base metals (primarily smithsonite and cerussite) with a high silver content, and barite.

The NW (Carlin trend) and NNE (Ruby Valley trend) structures were responsible for creating permeability conduits for the deep mineralizing fluids generated during Tertiary magmatism hosting base metal and silver dominant mineralization. Based on the available data, Bending (2017) speculated that the NW trending structures are associated with higher concentrations of lead-silver-barite while the Ruby Valley structures are zinc-rich but also contain barite and silver.

Bending (2017) suggested that two geological models are applicable to the Property. The first is high-angle, structurally controlled silver and base metal mineralization hosted by and associated with jasperoids, breccia, and decalcification of the Permian and Triassic carbonate units. Peripheral to these high-angle structures, the drilling documents a replacement-style mineralization developed within favorable carbonate beds. This combination of structural and stratigraphic control is typical for many precious metal deposits in Nevada including the carbonate replacement type deposits cited previously in this Report. These deposit types are also characterized by zoning and significant vertical extent in contrast to epithermal deposits.

With reference to **Figure 18**, Bending (2017) speculated that the Medicine Springs Property mineralization has geologic similarities to the Taylor Zn-Pb-Ag deposit situated in Santa Cruz County, Arizona. The Taylor Property hosts four stratigraphically controlled orebodies, including the Central Oxide, Upper Taylor and Taylor Deeps Sulfide zones. The upper Central Oxide is a manto-style, manganese-silver deposit hosted by Jurassic rhyolitic breccias and developed along the upper contact of a down-faulted block of Concha Formation carbonates. The Taylor orebodies are selectively hosted by three carbonate units of lower Permian age that include the Concha, Scherrer and Epitaph Formations. The Taylor Deeps deposit is separated from the Upper Taylor deposits by a low-angle thrust fault and forms a shallow dipping CRD (Carbonate Replacement Deposit) that extends to a depth of 1,100 meters. Aside from low-angle thrusting, the orebodies have not been displaced by post-mineralization faulting at a deposit scale. The sulfide mineralization is associated with calc-silicate alteration that is most probably related to Tertiary magmatism, evidenced by the presence of dykes and sills observed in the Epitaph Formation.

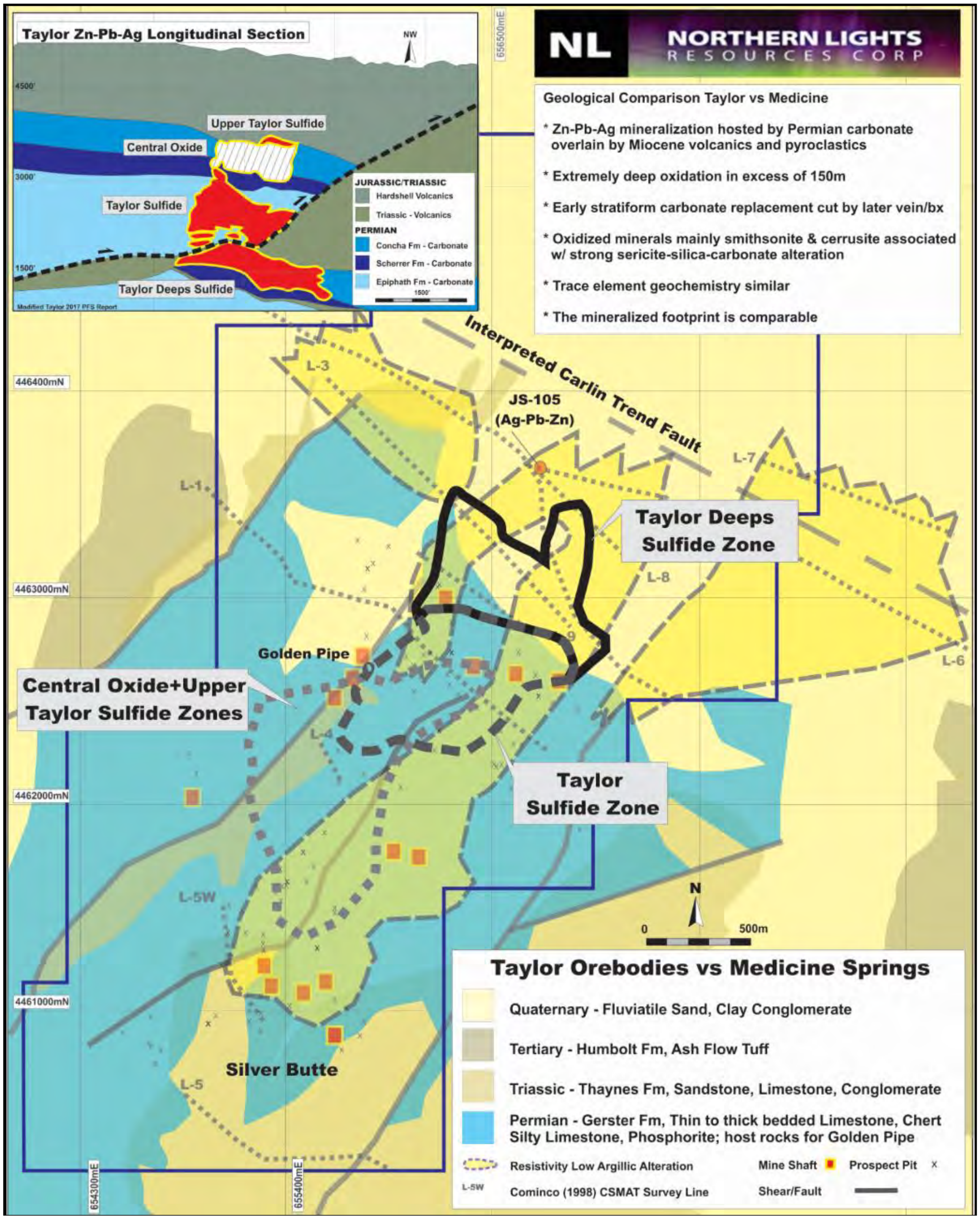

Figure 18: Taylor vs Medicine Springs Geological Analogue

The most recent published NI 43-101 compliant resources for the Taylor deposit quotes an indicated resource of 72.5 MT averaging 10.5% Zn Eq. – 4.4% Pb, 4.3% Zn and 1.7 opt Ag (AMC, 2017). No NI 43-101 compliant resource has been developed for the Medicine Springs Property, and none is being suggested in this Report by this comparison.

Bending (2017) listed geological and geochemical similarities between Taylor and the Medicine Springs Property including the following features:

- Extremely deep oxidation more than 180 meters. At Taylor the oxidation is primarily due to the weathering process of a high sulfide system while at Medicine Springs, the presence of sulfide has not been encountered yet due to the very shallow nature of the drilling.
- At Taylor, the oxide/sulfide mineralization is selectively hosted by three lower Permian carbonate formations while at Medicine Springs, the lower Permian carbonates units have yet to be explored.
- At both properties, an early stage of stratiform replacement mineralization is cut by a later stage of high grade veins and breccias.
- The mineralized footprint at Taylor is of similar size as the surface alteration, geochemical and geophysical footprint at Medicine Springs.
- Geochemical signature and alteration of the mineralization are somewhat similar.

The Author notes that geologic comparison of the Medicine Springs Property to the Taylor deposit is preliminary and entirely speculative and can only be tested by extensive phased exploration studies.

9.0 EXPLORATION

The Company has not completed exploration within the Property. The previous work completed within the Property is described in **Section 6.0** of this Report.

10.0 DRILLING

The Company has not completed drilling within the Property. The previous work completed within the Property is described in **Section 6.0** of this Report.

The RC cuttings from the 2008 drill program are stored for reference in Reno, Nevada.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION ANALYSES AND SECURITY

On January 12, 2018 the Author conducted a field examination of the Property accompanied by Herb Duerr, one of the Property owners. During this field visit, the Author collected five validation samples from outcrop and dumps located on the Property. Sample locations are indicated in Figure 6, above. After collecting, bagging, and sealing the rock samples in the field, the Author maintained a rigid chain of custody before delivering the samples to American Assay Laboratories Inc. (American Assay) of Reno, Nevada.

Systematic rock chip, and dump samples are collected to verify the average grade across a documented width or to determine the grade of waste dump or ore stockpiles. All sample sites are photographed where rock material is collected, and the sites are marked with a permanent aluminum tag. The rock chip samples consist of small chips of rock collected with a hammer and chisel along a measured and marked line perpendicular to a vein or stratum of potential interest. The chips are collected with careful attention to represent the contents of the sample exposure in a manner comparable to a sample collected by a drill hole. Rock samples are sometimes collected from historic dumps, either representative samples, or select sample material to better determine the nature and tenor of possible mineralization found on the dump. Rock and dump samples collected and bagged range from 1 kg to 2 kg in weight.

The Author collected the rock material which was placed in olefin sample bags which were then delivered to American Assay for sample preparation and analysis. The entire rock sample is dried, crushed to -10 mesh, and split and passed through a Jones Riffle Splitter to recover a 300-gram sub-sample which is then pulverized to -150 mesh. A 5-gram representative sub-sample is then collected from the 300-gram sample which is then digested with HNO_3+HCl for two hours in borosilicate. The digested samples are read on a ICP-AES (Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy). The concentration of Pb-Zn-Ag, the metals of interest, are determined as part of American Assay's, *ICP-2Z* multi-element package. Overage limits for these metals, if any, are then determined by a high-grade ore analysis (ICP) again using a 5-gram charge from the 300-gram sub-sample.

Due to the small sample population, no third-party certified standards are submitted with the samples but American Assay document internal standards and blanks consistent with QA/QC protocols which are considered adequate by the Author for this initial examination.

American Assay documentation for the samples collected by the Author are included with lab credentials in Schedule B of this report. The assay results for Ag, Pb, and Zn are summarized with the sample site coordinates in **Table 6.**

Table 6: Locations and results from Author sampling January 12, 2018

SAMPLE #	E UTM	N UTM	TYPE	DECRIPTION	Ag ppm	Pb %	Zn %
RLMS-1	655336	4461335	Dump select	gossan, strng leached limestone, MnO2, barite, smithsonite, breccia	210.4	4.475	0.126
RLMS-2	655680	4460991	RC 0.25 m	breccia, barite, mod. to strng FeOx, leached matrix, NE striking, gentle E dip	7.20	0.097	0.001
RLMS-3	655717	4461015	RC 1.0 m	strng leach, goethite, barite, in limestone	74.10	2.164	1.087
RLMS-4	655978	4463089	Dump select	47 m long dozer cut in dump - gossan, leached, barite, calcite, late quartz	35.80	2.135	1.503
RLMS-5	655856	4462938	Dump select	gossan, limonitic, goethite, barite, strongly leached, late quartz veinlets	44.60	1.501	0.178

The elements of interest were Ag (7.2 to 210.4 ppm), Pb (0.097 to 4.475%) Zn (0.001 to 4.475%).

American Assay (cited in this Report) is completely independent of the Qualified Persons described in this Report and in-turn, the Company, in all aspects. The Certification credentials of American Assay, a fully-certified, internationally recognized analytical laboratory, and the full analytical results are included in Schedule B of this report.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The Author certifies that sufficient Quality Controls/Quality Assurance (QA/QC) protocols have been employed in the preparation, collection, storage, transport, and security of the samples and that analytical procedures employed are adequate to ensure professional and credible results.

The field examinations, described by Bending (2017) which form much of the basis for this Report were carried out to help determine the geological setting and, as exposure permits, confirm the presence of mineralized material and environments with the potential to host mineralized rock.

Based on the Author's site visit of January 12, 2018, review of the underlying Property data, mineral claim and contractual tenure documents, and personal familiarity with David Bending (2017), it is the opinion of the Author that this Report is valid and accurate in providing a basis for further recommended work programs described herein.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The reporting Issuer has not completed metallurgical studies within the subject Property. This work, cited for historical context only, is introduced in **Section 6** of this Report. A more detailed summary of the metallurgical evaluations is described below.

USMX contracted two metallurgical evaluations of samples from the current Medicine Springs Property. Taber (1987) reported an agglomerated column test recovery of 64.8% of silver with ¼ inch material in a 48-day test with 'modest' cyanide consumption. Kappes Cassidy & Associates of Reno, Nevada (Dix, 1983) reported recovery of 64% within 24 hours in a bottle roll test. Future studies are planned by the Company with special consideration of base metal recovery and to confirm or enhance the silver column test recoveries.

Crowell (1987) reported an agitated cyanidation test in a composite sample from Jack Springs (Medicine Springs) with silver recoveries of only 33.8% and relatively high cyanide consumption. As evaluation of the Property proceeds, some reconciliation of this relatively negative report and the other studies will be required. It is possible that consideration of leaching the zinc carbonate either in sequence with or coincident with recovery of the silver will lead to higher silver recovery.

In consideration of the process metallurgy and planning for the Property, it is appropriate to cite Marvin (2014) and the metallurgical work conducted by Cominco American Inc. in 2001. The Gunman prospect is localized at the same stratigraphic contact as the Medicine Springs Property mineralization, although it is more deformed and lenticular and higher in grade than the average reported to date for the Property.

Cominco confirmed by XRD (X-ray Diffraction) that the majority of the zinc is present as smithsonite (zinc carbonate) with subordinate hemimorphite (zinc silicate). Cominco selected a mineralized interval at a grade of 16.56% Zn to conduct a bench scale test using an acetic acid leach test. The acetic acid leach test had a recovery 90%, suggesting that this material was amenable to processing and recovery with a vat or heap leach process without the need for more costly milling and flotation. Various recovery methods including this acetic acid leach and alkaline agitated vat leach methods will be considered in the forthcoming planned metallurgical work for the Medicine Springs Property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource or reserve estimates have been reported by the Company on the Property.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Medicine Springs Property mineral claims are not bounded by or reduced by other pre-existing mineral claims and no properties can be considered adjacent. It is significant, however, to cite the more significant mineral projects in the region which have similar host rocks and styles of alteration. With reference to **Figure 13**, the West Buttes Property is located about 20 km NE of Medicine Springs and hosts disseminated gold in decalcified Permo – Triassic sedimentary rocks closely associated with a multi-stage latite complex. At the Maverick Springs silver-gold prospect 15 kms SSE of the Property, disseminated precious metals are hosted in sedimentary rocks of similar age and developed along structures with same structure orientations as Medicine Springs (Bending, 2017).

Bending (2017) noted the geological setting and described the developing resource model for the Maverick Springs silver-gold prospect. The Maverick Springs project is currently held as a joint venture between Silver Standard Resources Inc. (now SSR Inc., www.ssrmining.com) the operator and owner of the silver and Waterton Global Resource Management (owner of the gold) with an underlying royalty. As described in this Report and the cited references, the prospect is hosted by lower Permian silty limestones characterized by decalcification, jasperoids and breccias with both NNE and NW structural influences. The host is dominantly the Permian Rib Hill Formation, limestones of the Permian Pequop Formation, and carbonate units in the Park City Group. Bending (2017) concluded that the proximity and influence of the Permo – Triassic contact and the location of the main targets directly along the Golden Pipe trend (intersecting Carlin trend and Ruby Valley structures) combined with locus of the mineralied bodies strictly within decalcified and bleached silty limestone units is at least structurally and stratigraphically comparable to the Medicine Springs Property. Silver Standard Resources Inc. discloses resources as follow: Indicated: 63.2 million tonnes @ 34.3 g/t Ag and about 0.31 g/t Au and Inferred resources of 77.6 million tonnes @ 34.3 g/t Ag and about 0.31 g/t Au. The Author notes that he has been unable to verify these results and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report. The zone as described (open in three directions with a high grade core zone) is 2400 meters long (NW trend), 760 meters wide and 60 meters thick. The resource gold grade is 0.01 ounce per ton. The Maverick Springs project is held in inventory by the companies cited above and has been inactive since 2006 (Bending, 2017).

The Medicine Springs Property contains no reported gold values altough gold in jasperoids, breccias and skarn is present in other deposits developed along the Permo-Triassic contact in the vicinity of the Property at West Buttes, as reported by GHK Gold (1988).

In November 2017 Pasinex Resources Limited acquired the Gunman Project located north of the Property (Pasinex, 2017). Marvin (2014) describes the Gunman zinc-silver project located 50 km southwest of the Medicine Springs Property in Newark Valley, as hosted within a stratigraphic sequence just below the Permo-Triassic contact within a limy siltstone underlain by a graphitic limestone. The immediate cap rock is a massive fossiliferous limestone. The mineralized material is strictly limited to fault and fold bounded lenses (a basin marginal fault and a series of NW trending cross faults cutting an anticlinal closure) of the limy siltsone. The project has been tested by intensive drilling programs by Western Mining Company and subsequently by Cyprus Development, for a total of 8,759 meters in 50 holes. Three high grade lenses have been defined, typically 50 to 100 meters along a NNE strike, 30 to 50 meters across strike and with variable widths ranging from five to sixty meters. The targets are well constrained by the host geology and bounding structures. The prospect is primarily of interest because of it high zinc and silver grades. No resource estimate has been disclosed but the published intercepts in hole GM-26, with a reported average of 13.1% Zn and 126 ppm Ag across a drilled interval of 210 feet (63 meters) including 22.7% Zn and 231 ppm Ag across a drilled interval of 100 feet (30 meters). The true width of the mineralized zone is uncertain due to structural complexities. The drilling results provide an indication of the significance of the Gunman mineralization and similar geological setting to the Medicine Springs Property. A noteable difference from Gunman is that the Property has a thicker host sequence and a larger strike potential which are important factors in developing a strategy for exploration of the Property.

16.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The partially drilled shallow oxide Ag-Zn-Pb mineralization underlying the Property along the Golden Pipe trend has not been adequately tested and remains open for expansion both along strike and laterally. A process flow sheet that supports the efficient recovery of the oxidized base metals (zinc and lead) and silver must be developed. The work program described within this Report is designed to systematically test the economic limits and grade of this oxide mineralization and provide an initial indication for possible deep sulfide base metal mineralization.

The Medicine/Mud Springs district was originally developed as a lead-silver producer from the Golden Pipe Mine. The oxidized zinc-silver mineralization at Medicine was never exploited because it was difficult to recognize the oxidized material.

No additional information or explanations are known to the Author to be necessary to make this Technical Report understandable and not misleading.

17.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Medicine Springs Property is considered a Property of Merit due to the presence of favorable host rock, structure and documented mineralization observed on the Property. The mineralization includes but is not limited to, oxidized zinc-lead-silver in veins, breccias and replacement zones developed along the Permo-Triassic contact. This same contact also hosts a large tonnage low-grade silver-gold deposit at Maverick Springs and a zoned copper-gold-polymetallic system at West Buttes. Within the Medicine Springs Property, the Cominco American Inc. CSAMT survey demonstrated a discrete resistivity low signature related to the Golden Pipe trend and multiple discordant and parallel features of similar character extending for approximately four kms along strike. Significant NW trending discordant structures are also developed along the northern margin of the Medicine Springs Range. This, information, coupled with the heritage of mapping and geochemical data justifies further exploration to test for an extension of the Golden Pipe trend and the discovery of mineralized material along other subparallel and discordant structures. Jasperoids, barite veining and alteration occur in the Permian rocks throughout the Property and represent prime targets for future exploration. Additionally, this oxidized silver-base metal mineralization may overlie sulfide mineralization at depth that has not been encountered in any drill holes to date.

Overburden is not a factor in the central and southern parts of the Property and in the northern portion, is widespread but generally shallow, ranging from 10 m to 100 m in thickness. The CSAMT and drill hole JS-105 clearly justifies further testing for discovery of silver and base metal mineralization beneath the shallow pediment.

The Phase I program recommended below is designed to provide an initial test of three to five targets with multiple steep feeder zones and an array of shallow dipping stratiform zones along a strike length of at least two kms, much of which is mapped by geochemistry or geophysics but has not yet been drilled. The deepest hole is 181 meters deep and the mineralization is oxidized and weakly consolidated to at least this depth. The historic mining data suggests the future drill pattern should follow the main NE structural trends drill test to a depth of at least 200 meters to better determine possible deeper mineralization on the Property. Depending on the success of this Phase I program, further drill testing of the oxide and possible sulfide mineralization may be warranted.

The logistical, topographic, environmental, and regulatory oversight of the Property allow for efficient and cost-effective exploration. The existing network of roads provides good access to most areas of interest with a minimum of environmental impact but the relics of historic mining and occupancy will require careful compliance to archeological regulations.

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Phase I:

With reference to **Table 7**, the recommended program will entail expanding the detailed geological and geochemical studies, initiate permitting, and design a drilling program complete an initial test for expansion of the oxidized mineralization at depth. Field work consisting of three to five days will be focused on careful mapping/sampling of high angle fracture and low angle mineralized replacement zones. This information will then be integrated into the present drill sections and a re-interpretation of the CSAMT profiles to assist in selecting drilling target within the northern resistivity anomalies. Following this compilation, if warranted, the budget allows for completion of one or possibly two carefully selected CSAMT lines to refine final hole locations and depths to test. The number and depth of the proposed holes is unknown at this time. The cost of document preparation and GIS is included with the Geo Assistant time.

Table 7: Medicine Project Phase I budget (US$)

Item	Quantity	Units	Unit cost $	Total
Geologic studies				
Senior Project geologist	20	days	650	13,000
Assistant geologist	18	days	350	6,300
Field labor	12	days	200	2,400
Drill operations				
Fuel and lubrication	12	barrel	500	6,000
Water and water truck	12	days	120	1,440
Cat for drill hole access and site prep.	8	site		3,000
Drill mob/demob and hole reclamation	4	days	1250	5,000
Environmental bonding, permitting	1			15,000
downhole optical device	2000	1		5,000
Chip trays, sample bags				4,000
Generator rental				12,000
Drill footage cost				125,000
Assays inc. QA/QC	300			10,000
Geophysics: surgical CSAMT	2	line		25,000
Field, logistical, suppport				
Field logging facility				400
Supplies for logging facility				3,000
Suppies and rent for field office, lodging				5,000
Per diem meals	20	days	100	3,000
Truck and transport	20	days	200	6,000
			TOTAL	**250,540**

Phase II: 1500 m Core and 5000 m RC step-out and expansion drilling. Approximate cost for the program is estimated at $1,200,000.

REFERENCES

AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd., (2017), Hermosa Property, Taylor Zn-Pb-Ag Deposit PEA, Santa Cruz County, Arizona, NI 43-101 Technical Report for Arizona Mining Inc., Submitted 11 April 2017, 239 p.

Bending, D. B. (2017), Geological Report and Summary of Field Examination Medicine Springs Property, Elko County, Nevada, December 18, 2017, a NI 43-101 draft technical report prepared for Northern Lights Resources Corp., 80 p.

Collinson, (1968), Source http://westerncordillera.com/gerster.htm

(2018) http//www.nevadamining.org/faq/

Crowell, R. M. (1987), Report on Agitated Cyanidation Test Work Performed on USMX Jack Springs Composite Sample, Bateman Laboratories Consulting Report for USMX, 5 p.

Davis, D. A., Tingley, J. V., and Munteau, J. C. (2006), Map Gold and Silver Resources in Nevada, Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology.

Dix, R. B. (1983), USMX Cyanide Bottle Roll Test, Jack Springs Project, Nevada Consulting report, letter format from Kappes Cassidy Laboratories to USMX, 4 p.

GHK Gold (1988), West Buttes Project Elko County Nevada Summary Report; internal report file with Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, 15 p. plus associated maps and logs.

Golden Phoenix (2002), Printed output of drilling database with all USMX drilling. All results have been incorporated into Golden Tiger's database and excel files. Note that assays are incomplete or missing for some drill holes, particularly zinc and lead values which were not considered a priority at that time.

Jucevic, E. P. (2001), Medicine Project, Elko County, Nevada: technical report for Prelude Ventures, Vancouver, B.C., 18 p.

LaPointe, D. D., Tingley, J.V., and Jones, R.B. (1991), Mineral Resources of Elko County, Nevada: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin 106, 236 p.

Marvin, R. D. (2014), Gunman Zinc – Silver Project National Instrument 43-101 Compliant Technical Report, Qualifying report released March 2014 which includes Cominco Acetic Acid Leach Test Results for Zinc.

Pasinex Resources Limited, 2017, Pasinex Announces Option to Acquire 80% of the Gunman High Grade Zinc (Silver) Project in Nevada and Substantially Increases the Surrounding Ground Holding, December 7, 2017, Pasinex News Release.

Scartozzi (1998), CSAMT and IP Surveys, Medicine Man Property, Elko County, Nevada; unpublished internal correspondence by Cominco American to Teck Corporation and Golden Phoenix Mining Corp., transmitted to Steve Sutherland in 2000. 4 pages plus 22 sections.

Sutherland, S. (2008), Diamond Drill Logs with Assays and Summary of Drilling Results.

Taylor, M. (1990), The Mud Springs Mining District, Elko County, Nevada; unpublished internal report for ASX, a private Company, 10 p.

Taber, M. A. (1987), Agglomerate Column Leach Test of Composite Cuttings Sample, Jack Springs, Consulting report from Bateman Laboratories or USMX, 7 p.

USMX, Hand written drill logs and assay files from drilling from 1994 to 2002. For reference the data have been incorporated into Golden Tiger's database and excel files.

SCHEDULE A

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS AND CONSENT

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS
Robert A. Lunceford, M.Sc., CPG (AIPG, USA)
January 15, 2018

I, Robert A Lunceford, M.Sc., CPG of 761 Aspen Trail, City of Reno, State of Nevada 89519, hereby certify:

1. That I am registered as a Certified Professional Geologist #6456 of the American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG) in the United States. I received the designation in 1990, allowed it to lapse in 2000, and re-gained the designation in 2006 and have maintained my registration continuously to the present.

2. That I have earned a degree of Bachelor of Science in Geology from San Diego State University in 1971 and Master of Science in Geology from Montana State University in 1976.

3. That I have practiced my profession in the field of geology, mineral exploration and mining continuously since 1971.

4. That I have +40 years of experience in evaluation, and discovery of mineral deposits in the US, Central, and South America including at least 15 accrued years of evaluations of Great Basin prospects and projects.

5. That I have extensive professional experience and detailed knowledge of minerals and metals, Exploration and Mining issues including but not limited to the Western United States and the State of Nevada.

6. That I have read the definition of "qualified person" as defined in National Instrument 43-101 ("**NI 43-101**") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

7. Beginning in January, 2017 and continuing to the present, I reviewed Technical Reports and exploration data including drill hole results pertaining to the Medicine Springs Property followed by a site review conducted on January 12, 2018 for preparation of this Report entitled **GEOLOGICAL REPORT AND SUMMARY OF FIELD EXAMINATION of the MEDICINE SPRINGS PROPERTY, ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA, January 15, 2018 for Northern Lights Resources Corp. of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada**.

8. That I personally conducted the field examination of January 12, 2018 and data review and am solely responsible for all sections of the Report.

9. That except as disclosed herein I have had no prior direct involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Report.

10. That I was contracted to prepare the Report by Northern Lights as an independent professional geologist. I have no interest in the properties described herein, nor any securities of any company associated with Northern Lights or any affiliated

companies, nor do I expect to receive any such interest. I am independent of Northern Lights applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

11. That I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

12. That, as at the effective date of the Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Report not misleading.

13. That I consent to the use of this Report for corporate purposes including use in a Prospectus or Statement of Material Facts for the purpose of private or public financing, subject to the condition that I must be cited as the Qualified Person responsible for the cited representations and that any such disclosures are subject to my approval.

Dated in Reno, Nevada this 15 day of January, 2018.

<u>CONSENT OF QUALIFIED PERSON</u>

TO: British Columbia Securities Commission
Alberta Securities Commission
Ontario Securities Commission
(collectively, the "**Commissions**")

Dear Sirs/Mesdames:

Re:

Pursuant to Section 8.3 of National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*, this letter is being filed with the report entitled **GEOLOGICAL REPORT AND SUMMARY OF FIELD EXAMINATION of the MEDICINE SPRINGS PROPERTY, ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA, for Northern Lights Resources Corp. of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada** dated January 15, 2017 of which the undersigned is a co-Author.

The undersigned hereby consents to the public filing of the Report with the Commissions and to the written disclosure of the Report in the continuous disclosure filings of Northern Lights, its successors and assigns.

I, Robert A. Lunceford, of 761 Aspen Trail, city of Reno, Nevada 89519 hereby consent to being named in the Form 2A Listing Statement, to the public filing of the Technical Report entitled "**GEOLOGICAL REPORT AND SUMMARY OF FIELD EXAMINATION of the MEDICINE SPRINGS PROPERTY, ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA, for Northern Lights Resources Corp. of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada** dated January 15, 2018 (the "Report" in connection with the filing of the Company's Listing Statement and to the inclusion of extracts from, or a summary of, the Report in the written disclosure contained in the Prospectus or incorporated by reference therein.

I confirm that I have read the Listing Statement and that I have no reason to believe that there are any misrepresentations in the information contained in the Listing Statement that is derived from the Report or that is within my knowledge as a result of the services I have performed in connection with the preparation of such Report.

Dated this 29th day of January, 2018.

Robert A. Lunceford, M.Sc., CPG
American Institute of Professional Geologists, #6456
R. A. Lunceford, Inc.
761 Aspen Trail, Reno, Nevada 89519
Tel: (775) 250-7171
Email: *boblunceford@gmail.com*

SCHEDULE B:

SELECTED ANALYTICAL REPORTS

American Assay Laboratories, Certificate SP0121026

Cone Geochemical Inc., analytical results for drill hole JS-105

Samples collected by the Author, January 12, 2018, independent of American Assay Laboratories

SP0121026
FINAL REPORT

Multi Element Package

AMERICAN ASSAY LABORATORIES
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EMAIL: info@aallabs.com

Northern Lights Resource Corp.

COPIES TO : Bob Lunceford

CLIENT REFERENCE No: RLMS 1-5
No. SAMPLES : 5
MAIN SAMPLE TYPE : ROCK

RECEIVED : 16-Jan-2018
REPORTED : 23-Jan-2018

COMPANY DISCLAIMER :-
When small samples are submitted, AAL may process the sample at smaller then specified weights to retain some pulp for quality control reassay.
When Values exceed upper limits, AAL will run an Over Range analysis, to establish an accurate value. Additional cost will apply.
Due to USDA Soil Quarantine programs - all foreign and some domestic soil material must be decontaminated by drying @ 125c for 48 hours, which will result in loss of Mercury (Hg).

NEVADA LEGISLATIVE DISCLAIMER :-
The results of this assay were based solely upon the content of the sample submitted. Any decision to invest should be made only after the potential investment value of the claim or deposit has been determined based on the results of assays of multiple samples of geological materials collected by the prospective investor or by a qualified person selected by him and based on an evaluation of all engineering data which is available concerning any proposed project. Nevada State Law NRS 519.130.

ANALYSIS	Wt	Ag(G)	Ag	As	Ca	Cu	Fe	Hg	Mo	Pb	S	Sb	U	Zn	Pb	Zn
METHOD	BRFP2KG	AVAg30	ICP-2A	ICP-2A	ICP-2A	ICP-2A	ICP-2A	ICP-2A	ICP-2A	ICP-2A	ICP-2A	ICP-2A	ICP-2A	ICP-2A	GRADE	GRADE
UNIT	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
LOWER LIMIT	0.01	6.857	0.2	2	1	1	10	0.5	1	3	10	3	8	1	10	10

SIGNATORY ANALYSIS ICP

Cover Page

SP0121026
FINAL REPORT

AMERICAN ASSAY LABORATORIES
1500 GLENDALE AVE.
SPARKS, NV USA 89431-5902
Ph.(775) 356-0606
Fax.(775) 356-1413
EMAIL: AALLAB2@NVBELL.NET

	Abbreviation	Definition
Preparation	DIP	Sample Destroyed in Preparation
	DIS	Sample Destroyed in Shipment
	ISS	Insufficient Sample Submitte
	SDI	Sample Diesel Impregnatec
	SHI	Sample Hydraulic Impregnatec
	SNR	Sample Not Receivec
Analysis	STD - ??	International Reference Material Standar
	STD - AAL##	AAL generated standard material
	BLANK	AAL Laboratory Silica Blank
	DTF	Data to Follow
	DL	Detection Limit of Methoc
	< or -	Less Than Lower Detection Limit of Metho
	>	Greater than Upper Limit of Methoc
	N/A	Not Analyzec
	NR	Not Reportec
	(R) column	Laboratory repeat weigh, digestion, analysis from original pulp or reject resul
	D or -D after Sample II	Client submitted duplicate rig split sampl
	-R after Sample II	Repeat analysis from original pulp reweigh, digestion and analys
	-X after Sample II	Repeat analysis from reject resplit, preparation, weigh, digestion and analys
	ppb	Parts per Billion 0.001 ppm = 1 pp
	ppm	Parts per Million 1 ppm = 1 mg/K
	OPT	Troy Ounces per Short Ton(2,000 lbs)(1 ppm= 0.02917 OPT
	Oz	Troy Ounce = 31.103 gram
	%	Percent 1%=10,000 pp
	g	Grams 1g=0.001 kilogra
	mg	Milligrams 1mg=0.001gram
	Kg	Kilograms 1Kg=1000gram
	lbs	Pounds 1lb=0.454kilogra
Method	FA-PB##	Fire Assay Lead Collection - ## sample weight in gram
	GRAV	Gravimetric (Weighed) Finish
	SF	Screen Fire Assay reporting a plus, 2 minus fractions and a head Cal
	+ ###	Plus Fraction (Retained on top of Mesh) ###Screen Siz
	- ###	Minus Fraction (Passed through Mesh) ###Screen Siz
	CN	Cyanide Extraction
	ORE GRADE	2g sample made to 1000ml Volumetric for results > upper limit of meth
	Ox-H2SO4 or -HCl	Dilute acid leach for oxide fraction in copper or molybdenum analys
	QLA	Dilute 10%H2SO4/3.5%Fe2(SO4)3 30C leach for acid soluble copper
	QLT	Dilute 15%H2SO4 30C leach for acid soluble copper
	SAP	Dilute 5%H2SO4/0.5%Fe2(SO4)3 85C leach for acid soluble & chalcocite coppe
	D#A	Digestion #=2,3 or 4 Acid: 2A=HCl/HNO3 3A=HCl/HNO3/HClO4 4A=HCl/HNO3/HF/HClO
	HCl	Hydrochloric Acid(37%w/v) Boiling Point 109
	HF	Hydrofluoric Acid(48%w/v) Boiling Point 108C Extreme Health Haza
	HClO4	Perchloric Acid(69%w/v) Boiling Point 203C Extreme Fire/Explosion Haza
	HNO3	Nitric Acid(69%w/v) Boiling Point 121
	H2SO4	Sulfuric Acid(98% w/v) Boiling Point 338
	ICP-xB or -x2	ICP-AES and/or ICP-MS analysis using x=2, 3 or 4 acid digestion
	LiBO2-C	Lithium Metaborate fusion in Carbon crucibl
	Na2O2-C	Sodium Peroxide fusion in Carbon crucibl
	Na2O2-Zr	Sodium Peroxide fusion in Zirconium crucibl
Technique	AAS	Atomic Absorption Spectroscop
	ICP-AES	Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscop
	ICP-MS	Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectroscop
	RG	Research Grade (Low detection limit ICP-AES
	UT	Ultra Trace (ICP-AES+ICP-MS analyses
	XRF-ED or -WD	X-Ray Flourescence (-ED = Energy Dispersive) (-WD = Wavelength Dispersiv
	XRD	X-Ray Diffraction
	ELTRA-I	Carbon & Sulfur infrared detection analyzer inductive heatin
	ELTRA-R	Carbon, Hydrogen & Sulfur infrared detection analyzer resistance furna
	LECO-I	Nitrogen & Oxygen infra red detection analyzer inductive heatin
	MW	Microwave Digestion (-PT is at 1500psig and 300C
	SG-WD or -HP	Specific Gravity-WD=Water Displacement -HP=Helium Pycnometer 1g/cm3=62.4lbs/f

Definitions Page

SP0121026

FINAL REPORT

CLIENT : Northern Lights Resource Corp.
PROJECT : MS
REFERENCE : RLMS 1-5
REPORTED : 23-Jan-2018

	Wt	Ag(G)	Ag	As	Ca	Cu	Fe	Hg	Mo	Pb	S	Sb	U	Zn	Pb	Zn
	BRPP2KG	GRAVAg30	ICP-2Z	ICP-2Z	ICP-2Z	ICP-2Z	ICP-2Z	ICP-2Z	ICP-2Z	ICP-2Z	ICP-2Z	ICP-2Z	ICP-2Z	ICP-2Z	ORE GRADE	ORE GRADE
	0.01	7	0.2	2	1	1	10	0.5	1	3	10	3	8	1	10	10
SAMPLES	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
RLMS-1	1.54	210.400	>100	127	28300	86	42700	66.8	9	>10000	1470	65	11	>10000	44753	125789
RLMS-2	1.21		7.2	82	151000	5	11100	0.6	3	971	5030	10	-8	1408		
STD - CDN-ME-1205			23.9	1220	14600	2120	51600	0.5	70	1296	13700	7	-8	3600		
RLMS-3	1.60		74.1	167	3640	46	26800	26.7	2	>10000	1440	31	-8	>10000	21645	10875
RLMS-3-X			72.2	168	3660	45	27310	21.2	2	>10000	1540	29	-8	>10000		
BLANK			-0.2	-2	35	-1	228	-0.5	-1	17	30	-3	-8	11		
RLMS-4	1.50		35.8	311	104000	27	58400	14.3	13	>10000	2740	31	-8	>10000	21353	15032
RLMS-5	2.70		44.6	152	16400	23	92200	2.2	8	>10000	4180	43	-8	1784	15015	

International Accreditation Service

CERTIFICATE OF ACCREDITATION

This is to signify that

AMERICAN ASSAY LABORATORIES INC.
1500 GLENDALE AVENUE
SPARKS, NEVADA 89431

Testing Laboratory TL-536

has met the requirements of the IAS Accreditation Criteria for Testing Laboratories (AC89), has demonstrated compliance with ISO/IEC Standard 17025:2005, *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories*, and has been accredited, commencing June 18, 2014, for the test methods listed in the approved scope of accreditation.

Patrick V. McCullen
Vice President, Chief Technical Officer

C. P. Ramani, P.E.
President

ilac-MRA

IAS ACCREDITED

(see attached scope of accreditation for fields of testing and accredited test methods)

Print Date: 07/08/2014

Page 1 of 2

International Accreditation Service

SCOPE OF ACCREDITATION

American Assay Laboratories Inc. TL-536

American Assay Laboratories Inc.
1500 Glendale Avenue
Sparks, Nevada 89431

Dr. Joshua Robert Zimmerman
Quality Coordinator/Research Chemist
(775) 356-0606

FIELDS OF TESTING	MATERIAL	DETERMINANTS	METHOD REFERENCE
Elemental Analysis	Geological Samples	Multi Element Analysis	PM 5.0: 1 Acid Digestion Method
			PM 6.0: 2 Acid Digestion Method
			PM 7.0: 3 Acid Digestion Method
			PM 8.0: 4 Acid Digestion Method
			PM 9.0: Cyanide Leaching Methods
			PM 10: Fire Assay Methods
			PM 11: Sodium Fusion Digestion Methods
Sample Preparation			PM – 17.0
Fire Assay			PM – 18.0
Environmental Testing			EPA # 600/2-78-054 - Acid Neutralization Potential
			EPA # 600/2-78-054 - Acid Generation Potential EPA # 600/2-78-054 - Paste pH
			EPA # 600/r-02-070 - Acid Generation Potential
			EPA # 600/2-78-054 - Determination of Minerals/Ores by X-Ray Diffraction
			PM 22.0 - Environmental Section 22.6, Net Acid Generation
			PM 22.0 - Environmental Section 22.7, Standardization of NaOH
			PM 22.0 - Environmental Section 22.8 Acid - Base Accounting Reporting Template Equations

June 18, 2014
Commencement Date

ACCREDITED

C. P. Ramani, P.E.
President

Print Date: 07/08/2015

Page 2 of 2

Assay report extract for USMX hole JS – 105

CONE GEOCHEMICAL INC.
810 Quail Street, Suite I
Lakewood, Colorado 80215
(303) 232-8371

Job 90-1566
4-Sep-90
Page 4

ANALYTICAL REPORT

John W. Cox
USMX
5450 Riggins Court #4
Reno, NV 89502

PO #
PROJECT

SAMPLE NUMBER		PPM AU	PPM CU	PPM PB	PPM ZN	PPM AG
JS-105	0- 5	0.002	50	270	2300	0.7
JS-105	5- 10	0.001	70	250	3000	1.3
JS-105	10- 15	<.001	44	210	1690	2.1
JS-105	15- 20	<.001	23	260	870	0.3
JS-105	20- 25	0.008	12	113	640	<.2
JS-105	25- 30	<.001	9	450	310	0.2
JS-105	30- 35	<.001	5	265	127	0.2
JS-105	35- 40	<.001	6	143	148	<.2
JS-105	40- 45	<.001	6	148	165	<.2
JS-105	45- 50	<.001	7	182	270	0.2
JS-105	50- 55	<.001	7	240	250	0.8
JS-105	55- 60	<.001	8	158	280	0.9
JS-105	60- 65	0.002	12	240	410	0.3
JS-105	65- 70	<.001	10	70	340	<.2
JS-105	70- 75	<.001	4	32	73	<.2
JS-105	75- 80	<.001	4	32	94	<.2
JS-105	80- 85	<.001	6	28	300	<.2
JS-105	85- 90	<.001	6	57	201	<.2
JS-105	90- 95	0.002	3	20	113	<.2
JS-105	95-100	0.001	8	20	230	<.2
METHOD		A.A.	A.A.	A.A.	A.A.	AA/BC
DIGESTION		FA/20G	4Acid	4Acid	4Acid	4Acid
PRECISION		7%	5%	7%	9%	5%

CONE
GEOCHEMICAL INC.
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Job 90-1566
4-Sep-90
Page 5

ANALYTICAL REPORT

John W. Cox
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Reno, NV 89502

PO #
PROJECT

SAMPLE NUMBER	PPM AU	PPM CU	PPM PB	PPM ZN	PPM AG
JS-105 100-105	<.001	6	35	179	<.2
JS-105 105-110	<.001	7	69	155	<.2
JS-105 110-115	<.001	7	27	310	0.5
JS-105 115-120	0.001	7	30	320	0.5
JS-105 120-125	<.001	4	400	2050	1.0
JS-105 125-130	<.001	7	1520	2600	3.5
JS-105 130-135	<.001	31	2.06%	2.8%	76.8
JS-105 135-140	<.001	12	5720	1.76%	18.6
JS-105 140-145	<.001	7	270	1730	1.3
JS-105 145-150	<.001	11	300	1710	1.6
JS-105 150-155	<.001	6	94	1150	0.8
JS-105 155-160	<.001	8	1270	1270	1.8
JS-105 160-165	0.002	7	44	189	0.6
JS-105 165-170	<.001	12	100	315	0.6
JS-105 170-175	<.001	8	6272	310	5.8
JS-105 175-180	<.001	5	167	103	0.3
JS-105 180-185	<.001	5	108	231	0.2
JS-105 185-190	0.004	9	168	310	0.4
JS-105 190-195	<.001	5	19	99	<.2
JS-105 195-200	<.001	5	43	217	<.2
JS-105 200-205	<.001	7	1020	1340	0.8
JS-105 205-210	<.001	11	410	890	0.5
JS-105 210-215	<.001	5	134	590	0.3
JS-105 215-220	<.001	5	157	570	0.3
JS-105 220-225	<.001	5	80	270	<.2
JS-105 225-230	0.001	9	121	230	<.2
JS-105 230-235	<.001	7	70	196	<.2
JS-105 235-240	0.003	31	550	310	<.2
JS-105 240-245	0.001	12	183	340	0.5
JS-105 245-250	<.001	7	113	1010	7.3
JS-105 250-255	<.001	7	510	760	4.3
JS-105 255-260	<.001	4	260	520	3.0
JS-105 260-265	<.001	5	48	260	0.7
JS-105 270-275	<.001	7	53	170	<.2
JS-105 275-280	<.001	7	55	340	0.5
METHOD	A.A.	A.A.	A.A.	A.A.	AA/BC
DIGESTION	FA/20G	4Acid	4Acid	4Acid	4Acid
PRECISION	7%	5%	7%	9%	5%

CONE
GEOCHEMICAL INC.
810 Quail Street, Suite I
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Job 90-1566
4-Sep-90
Page 6

ANALYTICAL REPORT

John W. Cox
USMX
5450 Riggins Court #4
Reno, NV 89502

PO #
PROJECT

SAMPLE NUMBER	PPM AU	PPM CU	PPM PB	PPM ZN	PPM AG
JS-105 280-285	<.001	7	110	166	0.2
JS-105 285-290	<.001	12	240	830	0.7
JS-105 290-295	<.001	7	71	560	0.4
JS-105 295-300	0.001	6	49	370	<.2
JS-105 300-305	<.001	7	146	450	0.2
JS-105 305-310	<.001	5	68	630	0.2
JS-105 310-315	<.001	6	68	920	0.3
JS-105 315-320	<.001	7	320	1130	0.8
JS-105 320-325	<.001	5	250	860	0.6
JS-105 325-330	<.001	4	51	290	0.2
JS-105 330-335	<.001	4	36	260	<.2
JS-105 335-340	<.001	3	22	240	<.2
JS-105 340-345	<.001	3	14	125	<.2
JS-105 345-350	<.001	5	51	131	<.2
JS-105 350-355	<.001	4	19	83	0.3
JS-105 355-360	<.001	3	11	47	<.2
JS-105 360-365	<.001	4	13	66	<.2
JS-105 365-370	<.001	4	27	61	0.2
JS-105 370-375	<.001	4	11	88	<.2
JS-105 375-380	<.001	5	64	250	<.2
JS-105 380-385	<.001	3	34	172	<.2
JS-105 385-390	<.001	5	52	200	0.4
JS-105 390-395	<.001	3	21	126	0.2
JS-105 395-400	<.001	3	18	71	<.2
JS-105 400-405	<.001	3	60	78	0.2
JS-105 405-410	<.001	4	188	157	0.8
JS-105 410-415	<.001	3	91	112	0.2
JS-105 415-420	<.001	4	69	137	0.4
JS-105 420-425	<.001	4	121	149	0.5
JS-105 425-430	<.001	5	147	184	0.6
JS-105 430-435	<.001	4	174	180	0.2
JS-105 435-440	<.001	4	1.24%	1140	7.0
JS-105 440-445	<.001	5	3800	2600	3.0
JS-105 445-450	<.001	4	770	640	0.8
JS-105 450-455	<.001	3	154	216	0.4
METHOD	A.A.	A.A.	A.A.	A.A.	AA/BC
DIGESTION	FA/20G	4Acid	4Acid	4Acid	4Acid
PRECISION	7%	5%	7%	9%	5%

CONE GEOCHEMICAL INC.
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Job 90-1566
4-Sep-90
Page 7

ANALYTICAL REPORT

John W. Cox
USMX
5450 Riggins Court #4
Reno, NV 89502

PO #
PROJECT

SAMPLE NUMBER	PPM AU	PPM CU	PPM PB	PPM ZN	PPM AG
JS-105 455-460	<.001	3	212	350	0.3
JS-105 460-465	<.001	3	109	310	0.3
JS-105 465-470	<.001	3	540	350	0.5
JS-105 470-475	<.001	3	1580	290	0.9
JS-105 475-480	<.001	2	105	149	<.2
JS-105 480-485	<.001	3	650	770	0.5
JS-105 485-490	0.002	4	800	1430	0.6
JS-105 490-495	<.001	6	5704	1.03%	5.2
JS-105 495-500	<.001	10	5.18%	3.4%	20.9
JS-105 500-505	<.001	5	2800	5100	2.5
JS-105 505-510	<.001	7	3800	7200	4.5
JS-105 510-515	<.001	3	510	1580	0.9
JS-105 515-520	<.001	3	400	1580	1.0
JS-105 520-525	<.001	6	2100	4200	6.5
JS-105 525-530	<.001	5	1130	2300	3.3
JS-105 530-535	<.001	6	1040	2100	2.0
JS-105 535-540	<.001	4	260	830	0.8
JS-105 540-545	<.001	4	186	2000	0.8
JS-105 545-550	<.001	8	690	2.04%	2.4
JS-105 550-555	<.001	11	810	7200	7.5
JS-105 555-560	<.001	5	176	1700	1.8
JS-105 560-565	<.001	4	140	1430	2.0
JS-105 565-570	<.001	9	830	8300	4.9
JS-105 570-575	0.002	3	320	2200	3.2
JS-105 575-580	<.001	3	745	2000	4.3
JS-105 580-585	<.001	15	640	1170	3.2
JS-105 585-590	<.001	16	580	1150	3.6
JS-105 590-595	<.001	5	113	191	0.6
JS-105 595-600	<.001	4	56	109	0.3
JS-105 600-605	<.001	5	30	137	0.3
JS-105 605-610	<.001	3	83	260	2.9
JS-105 610-615	<.001	4	23	44	0.4
JS-105 615-620	<.001	3	23	49	0.3
JS-105 620-625	0.003	4	36	59	0.3
JS-105 625-630	<.001	6	77	130	0.2

METHOD	A.A.	A.A.	A.A.	A.A.	AA/BC
DIGESTION	FA/20G	4Acid	4Acid	4Acid	4Acid
PRECISION	7%	5%	7%	9%	5%

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Job 90-1566
4-Sep-90
Page 8

ANALYTICAL REPORT

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PO #
PROJECT

SAMPLE NUMBER	PPM AU	PPM CU	PPM PB	PPM ZN	PPM AG
JS-105 630-635	<.001	3	18	40	<.2
JS-105 635-640	0.003	10	28	51	1.6
JS-105 640-645	<.001	16	43	300	2.0
JS-105 645-650	<.001	19	209	420	1.3
JS-105 650-655	0.002	23	76	188	<.2
JS-105 655-660	<.001	21	46	113	<.2
JS-105 660-665	<.001	20	42	121	<.2
JS-105 665-670	<.001	20	270	290	0.2
JS-105 670-675	<.001	18	96	98	<.2
JS-105 675-680	<.001	18	53	72	<.2
JS-105 680-685	<.001	22	47	88	<.2
JS-105 685-690	<.001	22	240	140	<.2
JS-105 690-695	<.001	21	88	76	<.2
JS-105 695-700	0.002	18	31	59	<.2
JS-105 700-705	<.001	22	43	67	<.2
JS-105 705-710	<.001	20	83	80	<.2
JS-105 710-715	<.001	22	66	71	<.2
JS-105 715-720	<.001	20	45	52	<.2
JS-105 720-725	<.001	17	26	49	<.2
JS-105 725-730	<.001	23	64	55	<.2
JS-105 730-735	<.001	26	53	98	<.2
JS-105 735-740	<.001	23	39	79	<.2
JS-105 740-745	0.007	24	36	107	<.2
JS-105 745-750	<.001	27	105	123	<.2
JS-105 750-755	0.001	17	76	202	0.5
JS-105 755-760	0.003	10	30	460	0.6
JS-105 760-765	0.006	8	21	270	0.4
JS-105 765-770	<.001	25	76	170	0.3
JS-105 770-775	<.001	8	43	240	0.3
JS-105 775-780	0.002	6	23	173	0.2
JS-105 780-785	<.001	6	11	128	<.2
JS-105 785-790	<.001	10	48	131	<.2
JS-105 790-795	<.001	6	24	122	<.2
JS-105 795-800	<.001	7	25	145	<.2
JS-105 800-805	0.002	5	38	123	<.2

METHOD	A.A.	A.A.	A.A.	A.A.	AA/BC
DIGESTION	FA/20G	4Acid	4Acid	4Acid	4Acid
PRECISION	7%	5%	7%	9%	5%

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Job 90-1566
4-Sep-90
Page 9

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PO #
PROJECT

SAMPLE NUMBER	PPM AU	PPM CU	PPM PB	PPM ZN	PPM AG
JS-105 805-810	<.001	7	76	125	<.2
JS-105 810-815	0.009	5	14	92	1.1
JS-105 815-820	0.010	5	15	124	0.2
JS-105 820-825	0.005	4	14	201	0.6
JS-105 825-830	0.006	7	64	181	0.5
JS-105 830-835	0.008	6	27	360	1.3
JS-105 835-840	0.007	4	20	176	1.2
JS-105 840-845	0.003	4	19	183	0.6
JS-105 845-850	0.003	5	56	145	0.2
JS-105 850-855	0.002	3	13	100	<.2
JS-105 855-860	0.002	3	19	121	<.2
JS-105 860-865	<.001	4	14	122	<.2
JS-105 880-885	0.007	5	35	106	1.0

METHOD	A.A.	A.A.	A.A.	A.A.	AA/BC
DIGESTION	FA/20G	4Acid	4Acid	4Acid	4Acid
PRECISION	7%	5%	7%	9%	5%

SCHEDULE C:
List of Unpatented Mineral Claims
Segregated by Source / Underlying Vendor
And Verified with review of County and BLM Filings

Schedule C1
Medicine Claims – 23 Total, Duerr – Sutherland Claims
Elko County, Nevada

For clarity, these and the claims acquired from Nevada Eagle Resources LLC and Infrastructure Materials Corp (Subsidiaries of Newmont) in 2013 are now all considered part of the Property.

Claim number	County Document #	NMC number
9	589680	979237
10	589681	979238
11	589682	979239
12	589683	979240
13	589684	979241
14	589685	979242
37	589686	979243
38	589687	979244
39	589688	979245
40	589689	979246
41	589690	979247
42	589691	979248
43	589692	979249
44	589693	979250
45	589694	979251
46	589695	979252
63	589696	979253
64	589697	979254
65	589698	979255
66	589699	979256
67	589700	979257
125	589701	979258
126	589702	979259

Schedule "C2" Claims Acquired by Lessors from Newmont and Included in this agreement

Medicine Project – Elko County, Nevada

CLAIM NAME	NMC NUMBER	CLAIMANT'S NAME
PERU 1	NMC781252	NEVADA EAGLE RESOURCES LLC
PERU 2	NMC781253	NEVADA EAGLE RESOURCES LLC
M 1	NMC987285	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 2	NMC987286	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 3	NMC987287	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 4	NMC987288	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 5	NMC987289	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 6	NMC987290	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 7	NMC987291	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 8	NMC987292	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 9	NMC987293	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 10	NMC987294	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 11	NMC987295	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 12	NMC987296	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 13	NMC987297	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 14	NMC987298	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 15	NMC987299	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 15	NMC987299	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 16	NMC987300	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 17	NMC987301	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 18	NMC987302	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 19	NMC987303	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 20	NMC987304	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 21	NMC987305	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 22	NMC987306	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 23	NMC987307	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 24	NMC987308	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 25	NMC987309	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 26	NMC987310	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 27	NMC987311	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 28	NMC987312	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 29	NMC987313	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 30	NMC987314	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 31	NMC987315	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 32	NMC987316	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 33	NMC987317	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 34	NMC987318	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 35	NMC987319	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 36	NMC987320	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 37	NMC987321	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 38	NMC987322	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
Claim Name	NMC Number	Claimants Name

M 39	NMC987323	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 40	NMC987324	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 41	NMC987325	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 42	NMC987326	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 43	NMC987327	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 44	NMC987328	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 45	NMC987329	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 46	NMC987330	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 47	NMC987331	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 48	NMC987332	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 49	NMC987333	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 50	NMC987334	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 51	NMC987335	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 52	NMC987336	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 53	NMC987337	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 54	NMC987338	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 55	NMC987339	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 56	NMC987340	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 57	NMC987341	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 58	NMC987342	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 59	NMC987343	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 60	NMC987344	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 61	NMC987345	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 62	NMC987346	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 63	NMC987347	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 64	NMC987348	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 65	NMC987349	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 66	NMC987350	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 67	NMC987351	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 68	NMC987352	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 69	NMC987353	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 70	NMC987354	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 71	NMC987355	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 72	NMC987356	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 73	NMC987357	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 74	NMC987358	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 75	NMC987359	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 76	NMC987360	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 77	NMC987361	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 78	NMC987362	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 79	NMC987363	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 80	NMC987364	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 81	NMC987365	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 82	NMC987366	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 83	NMC987367	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 84	NMC987368	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
Claim Name	NMC Number	Claimants Name

M 85	NMC987369	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 86	NMC987370	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 87	NMC987371	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 88	NMC987372	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 89	NMC987373	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 90	NMC987374	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 91	NMC987375	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 92	NMC987376	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 93	NMC987377	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 94	NMC987378	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 95	NMC987379	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 96	NMC987380	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 97	NMC987381	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 98	NMC987382	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 99	NMC987383	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 100	NMC987384	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 101	NMC987385	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 102	NMC987386	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 103	NMC987387	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 104	NMC987388	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 105	NMC987389	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 106	NMC987390	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 107	NMC987391	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 108	NMC987392	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 109	NMC987393	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 110	NMC987394	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 111	NMC987395	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 112	NMC987396	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 113	NMC987397	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 114	NMC987398	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 115	NMC987399	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 116	NMC987400	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 117	NMC987401	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 118	NMC987402	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 119	NMC987403	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 120	NMC987404	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 121	NMC987405	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 122	NMC987406	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 123	NMC987407	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 124	NMC987408	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP

Medicine Springs Property – Area of Interest

Schedule "C3" Claims Status

All claims shown in Schedule C1 and C2 are in good standing with all required maintenance fees paid up until September 1, 2018.

a) <u>Bureau of Land Management – Maintenance Fees</u>

On August 23, 2017, a total of $23,095 was paid to the United States Department of the Interior – Bureau of Land Management for maintenance fees on the Project claims for the period from September 1, 2017 until August 31, 2018.

The BLM maintenance fees were calculated as follows:

149 claims x $155/claim => $23,095

The receipt from the BLM:

Receipt — Page 1 of 1

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
DIV OF SUPPORT SERVICES
1340 FINANCIAL BLVD
RENO, NV 89502
Phone: (775) 861-6400

Receipt

No: 3952618

Transaction #: 4062354
Date of Transaction: 08/23/2017

CUSTOMER:

HERB DUERR
1680 GREENFIELD DR
RENO,NV 89509-5201 US

LINE #	QTY	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	1.00	LOCATABLE MINERALS / MINING CLAIMS-NOT NEW-UNADJUD,ONE AUTH NO. ONLY / MINING CLAIM MONEY RECEIVED **CASES:** NMC781252/$23095.00	AY18 MAINT FEES PERU-1 ET AL	- n/a -	23095.00
				TOTAL:	**$23,095.00**

PAYMENT INFORMATION

1	AMOUNT:	23095.00	POSTMARKED:	N/A
	TYPE:	CHECK	RECEIVED:	08/23/2017
	CHECK NO:	2012		
	NAME:	DUERR, HERB 1680 GREENFIELD DR RENO NV 89509-5201 US		

REMARKS

This receipt was generated by the automated BLM Collections and Billing System and is a paper representation of a portion of the official electronic record contained therein.

https://ilmocop0ap933.blm.doi.net/cgibin/cbsp/zorder 8/23/2017

AFTER FILING/RECORDING,
PLEASE RETURN TO:
Herb Duerr
1680 Greenfield Drive
Reno, NV 89509

U.S. Department of the Interior
Division of Mining Claims
U.S. Bureau of Land Management
Nevada State Office
1340 Financial Blvd.
Reno, NV 89502-7147

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AUG 2 3 2017
BLM NVSO IAC

AFFIDAVIT OF PAYMENT OF CLAIM MAINTENANCE AND NOTICE OF INTENTION TO HOLD UNPATENTED MINING CLAIMS

The undersigned being first duly sworn deposes and says:

Herb Duerr a U.S. citizen located at 1680 Greenfield Drive, Reno, NV, 89509, is the owner or authorized agent on behalf of the owner of each of the claims described on Exhibit A attached hereto and incorporated herein ("the Claims").

Herb Duerr, as owner or as the authorized agent on behalf of the owner of the Claims, intends to hold said Claims from September 1, 2017 until September 1, 2018.

Herb Duerr, as owner or as the authorized agent on behalf of the owner of the Claims, has paid, on or before September 1, 2017 to the U.S. Department of the Interior- Bureau of Land Management, the annual maintenance fees for the assessment year beginning September 1, 2017, as prescribed in the 1993 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, Public Law 103-66, and the Continuing Act of 2002 for the Claims.

This Affidavit of Payment of Claim Maintenance Fees and Notice of Intention to Hold Unpatented Mining Claims is made and recorded pursuant to NRS 517.230(3).

DOI-BLM Payment. The maintenance fees due the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management ("DOI-BLM") and the filing of this document on or before September 1, 2017 have been calculated by multiplying each of the 149 claims by $155.00 for a total due the DOI-BLM, enclosed herewith, of $23,095.00.

Dated and signed this 23 day of August, 2017

For Herb Duerr

Herb Duerr

EXHIBIT A

Located within Elko County, Nevada

COUNTY	BLM SERIAL #	CLAIM NAME	COUNTY DOCUMENT #
ELKO	NMC 781252	PERU-1	417702
ELKO	NMC 781253	PERU-2	417703
ELKO	NMC 987285	M 1	596832
ELKO	NMC 987286	M 2	596833
ELKO	NMC 987287	M 3	596834
ELKO	NMC 987288	M 4	596835
ELKO	NMC 987289	M 5	596836
ELKO	NMC 987290	M 6	596837
ELKO	NMC 987291	M 7	596838
ELKO	NMC 987292	M 8	596839
ELKO	NMC 987293	M 9	596840
ELKO	NMC 987294	M 10	596841
ELKO	NMC 987295	M 11	596842
ELKO	NMC 987296	M 12	596843
ELKO	NMC 987297	M 13	596844
ELKO	NMC 987298	M 14	596845
ELKO	NMC 987299	M 15	596846
ELKO	NMC 987300	M 16	596847
ELKO	NMC 987301	M 17	596848
ELKO	NMC 987302	M 18	596849
ELKO	NMC 987303	M 19	596850
ELKO	NMC 987304	M 20	596851
ELKO	NMC 987305	M 21	596852
ELKO	NMC 987306	M 22	596853
ELKO	NMC 987307	M 23	596854
ELKO	NMC 987308	M 24	596855
ELKO	NMC 987309	M 25	596856
ELKO	NMC 987310	M 26	596857
ELKO	NMC 987311	M 27	596858
ELKO	NMC 987312	M 28	596859
ELKO	NMC 987313	M 29	596860
ELKO	NMC 987314	M 30	596861
ELKO	NMC 987315	M 31	596862
ELKO	NMC 987316	M 32	596863
ELKO	NMC 987317	M 33	596864
ELKO	NMC 987318	M 34	596865
ELKO	NMC 987319	M 35	596866

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COUNTY	BLM SERIAL #	CLAIM NAME	COUNTY DOCUMENT #
ELKO	NMC 987320	M 36	596867
ELKO	NMC 987321	M 37	596868
ELKO	NMC 987322	M 38	596869
ELKO	NMC 987323	M 39	596870
ELKO	NMC 987324	M 40	596871
ELKO	NMC 987325	M 41	596872
ELKO	NMC 987326	M 42	596873
ELKO	NMC 987327	M 43	596874
ELKO	NMC 987328	M 44	596875
ELKO	NMC 987329	M 45	596876
ELKO	NMC 987330	M 46	596877
ELKO	NMC 987331	M 47	596878
ELKO	NMC 987332	M 48	596879
ELKO	NMC 987333	M 49	596880
ELKO	NMC 987334	M 50	596881
ELKO	NMC 987335	M 51	596882
ELKO	NMC 987336	M 52	596883
ELKO	NMC 987337	M 53	596884
ELKO	NMC 987338	M 54	596885
ELKO	NMC 987339	M 55	596886
ELKO	NMC 987340	M 56	596887
ELKO	NMC 987341	M 57	596888
ELKO	NMC 987342	M 58	596889
ELKO	NMC 987343	M 59	596890
ELKO	NMC 987344	M 60	596891
ELKO	NMC 987345	M 61	596892
ELKO	NMC 987346	M 62	596893
ELKO	NMC 987347	M 63	596894
ELKO	NMC 987348	M 64	596895
ELKO	NMC 987349	M 65	596896
ELKO	NMC 987350	M 66	596897
ELKO	NMC 987351	M 67	596898
ELKO	NMC 987352	M 68	596899
ELKO	NMC 987353	M 69	596900
ELKO	NMC 987354	M 70	596901
ELKO	NMC 987355	M 71	596902
ELKO	NMC 987356	M 72	596903
ELKO	NMC 987357	M 73	596904
ELKO	NMC 987358	M 74	596905

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BLM NVSO IAC

COUNTY	BLM SERIAL #	CLAIM NAME	COUNTY DOCUMENT #
ELKO	NMC 987359	M 75	596906
ELKO	NMC 987360	M 76	596907
ELKO	NMC 987361	M 77	596908
ELKO	NMC 987362	M 78	596909
ELKO	NMC 987363	M 79	596910
ELKO	NMC 987364	M 80	596911
ELKO	NMC 987365	M 81	596912
ELKO	NMC 987366	M 82	596913
ELKO	NMC 987367	M 83	596914
ELKO	NMC 987368	M 84	596915
ELKO	NMC 987369	M 85	596916
ELKO	NMC 987370	M 86	596917
ELKO	NMC 987371	M 87	596918
ELKO	NMC 987372	M 88	596919
ELKO	NMC 987373	M 89	596920
ELKO	NMC 987374	M 90	596921
ELKO	NMC 987375	M 91	596922
ELKO	NMC 987376	M 92	596923
ELKO	NMC 987377	M 93	596924
ELKO	NMC 987378	M 94	596925
ELKO	NMC 987379	M 95	596926
ELKO	NMC 987380	M 96	596927
ELKO	NMC 987381	M 97	596928
ELKO	NMC 987382	M 98	596929
ELKO	NMC 987383	M 99	596930
ELKO	NMC 987384	M 100	596931
ELKO	NMC 987385	M 101	596932
ELKO	NMC 987386	M 102	596933
ELKO	NMC 987387	M 103	596934
ELKO	NMC 987388	M 104	596935
ELKO	NMC 987389	M 105	596936
ELKO	NMC 987390	M 106	596937
ELKO	NMC 987391	M 107	596938
ELKO	NMC 987392	M 108	596939
ELKO	NMC 987393	M 109	596940
ELKO	NMC 987394	M 110	596941
ELKO	NMC 987395	M 111	596942
ELKO	NMC 987396	M 112	596943
ELKO	NMC 987397	M 113	596944

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AUG 2 9 2017
BLM NVSO MC

COUNTY	BLM SERIAL #	CLAIM NAME	COUNTY DOCUMENT #
ELKO	NMC 987398	M 114	596945
ELKO	NMC 987399	M 115	596946
ELKO	NMC 987400	M 116	596947
ELKO	NMC 987401	M 117	596948
ELKO	NMC 987402	M 118	596949
ELKO	NMC 987403	M 119	596950
ELKO	NMC 987404	M 120	596951
ELKO	NMC 987405	M 121	596952
ELKO	NMC 987406	M 122	596953
ELKO	NMC 987407	M 123	596954
ELKO	NMC 987408	M 124	596955
ELKO	NMC 979237	Medicine 9	589680
ELKO	NMC 979238	Medicine 10	589681
ELKO	NMC 979239	Medicine 11	589682
ELKO	NMC 979240	Medicine 12	589683
ELKO	NMC 979241	Medicine 13	589684
ELKO	NMC 979242	Medicine 14	589685
ELKO	NMC 979243	Medicine 37	589686
ELKO	NMC 979244	Medicine 38	589687
ELKO	NMC 979245	Medicine 39	589688
ELKO	NMC 979246	Medicine 40	589689
ELKO	NMC 979247	Medicine 41	589690
ELKO	NMC 979248	Medicine 42	589691
ELKO	NMC 979249	Medicine 43	589692
ELKO	NMC 979250	Medicine 44	589693
ELKO	NMC 979251	Medicine 45	589694
ELKO	NMC 979252	Medicine 46	589695
ELKO	NMC 979253	Medicine 63	589696
ELKO	NMC 979254	Medicine 64	589697
ELKO	NMC 979255	Medicine 65	589698
ELKO	NMC 979256	Medicine 66	589699
ELKO	NMC 979257	Medicine 67	589700
ELKO	NMC 979258	Medicine 125	589701
ELKO	NMC 979259	Medicine 126	589702

5

b) <u>Nevada State – Maintenance Fees</u>

On August 25, 2017, a total of $1,792 was paid to the State of Nevada for maintenance fees on the Project claims for the period from September 1, 2017 until August 31, 2018.

The Nevada State maintenance fees were calculated as follows:

149 claims x $12/claim + $4 document fee => $1,792

The receipt from the State of Nevada:

Rept: DI7150 ELKO COUNTY DOCUMENT INDEX SYSTEM
Run: 08/25/17 11:02:17 Recorder's Office

Recording Fee Receipt Receipt # 105995

Payment Date - 08/25/17

Document #(s) - 0729889 460 NOTCE/INTENT TO HOLD

Received From - HERB DUERR Amount:*****1,792.00

Recording Fees -	298.00
Technology Fees -	3.00
Foster Care Fees -	1.00
RPTT Fees -	.00
State Treasurer Fees -	1,490.00
Copy Fees -	.00
Overpayment Amount -	.00
Cash Amount -	.00
Check Amount -	1,792.00

Check #(s): 2013

DOC # 729889
08/25/2017 11:02 AM
Official Record
Requested By
HERB DUERR
Elko County – NV
D. Mike Smales - Recorder
Page 1 of 6 Fee: $1,792.00
Recorded By: ST RPTT:

729889

I hereby affirm that this document submitted for recording does not contain a social security number.

Signed ____________
Herb Duerr

AFTER FILING/RECORDING,
PLEASE RETURN TO:
Herb Duerr.
1680 Greenfield Drive
Reno, NV 89509

Elko County Recorder
571 Idaho Street
Elko, NV 89801-3770

AFFIDAVIT OF PAYMENT OF CLAIM MAINTENANCE AND NOTICE OF INTENTION TO HOLD UNPATENTED MINING CLAIMS

The undersigned being first duly sworn deposes and says:

Herb Duerr, an individual with offices located at 1680 Greenfield Drive, Reno, NV, 89509, is the owner or authorized agent on behalf of the owner of each of the claims described on Exhibit A attached hereto and incorporated herein ("the Claims").

Herb Duerr as owner or as the authorized agent on behalf of the owner of the Claims, intends to hold said Claims from September 1, 2017 until September 1, 2018.

Herb Duerr as owner or as the authorized agent on behalf of the owner of the Claims, has paid, on or before September 1, 2017 to the U.S. Department of the Interior- Bureau of Land Management, the annual maintenance fees for the assessment year beginning September 1, 2017, as prescribed in the 1993 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, Public Law 103-66, for the Claims.

This Affidavit of Payment of Claim Maintenance Fees and Notice of Intention to Hold Unpatented Mining Claims is made and recorded pursuant to NRS 517.230(3).

The recording fee due the Elko County Recorder has been calculated by multiplying each of the 149 claims by $12.00 plus $4.00 per document for a total amount due enclosed herewith, of $1,792.00.

Dated and signed this 23 day of August, 2017
For Herb Duerr.

Herb Duerr

STATE OF NEVADA)
) SS.
COUNTY OF WASHOE)

Signed and sworn to before me this 23 day of August, 2017, by Herb Duerr,

CODY K. HAMILTON
Notary Public - State of Nevada
Appointment Recorded in Washoe County
No: 11-4823-2 - Expires April 25, 2019

Cody K. Hamilton
NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires: April 25, 2019 [SEAL]
Notary Public in and for Washoe Country, Nevada

EXHIBIT A

Located within Elko County, Nevada

COUNTY	BLM SERIAL #	CLAIM NAME	COUNTY DOCUMENT #
ELKO	NMC 781252	PERU-1	417702
ELKO	NMC 781253	PERU-2	417703
ELKO	NMC 987285	M 1	596832
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ELKO	NMC 987288	M 4	596835
ELKO	NMC 987289	M 5	596836
ELKO	NMC 987290	M 6	596837
ELKO	NMC 987291	M 7	596838
ELKO	NMC 987292	M 8	596839
ELKO	NMC 987293	M 9	596840
ELKO	NMC 987294	M 10	596841
ELKO	NMC 987295	M 11	596842
ELKO	NMC 987296	M 12	596843
ELKO	NMC 987297	M 13	596844
ELKO	NMC 987298	M 14	596845
ELKO	NMC 987299	M 15	596846
ELKO	NMC 987300	M 16	596847
ELKO	NMC 987301	M 17	596848
ELKO	NMC 987302	M 18	596849
ELKO	NMC 987303	M 19	596850
ELKO	NMC 987304	M 20	596851
ELKO	NMC 987305	M 21	596852
ELKO	NMC 987306	M 22	596853
ELKO	NMC 987307	M 23	596854
ELKO	NMC 987308	M 24	596855
ELKO	NMC 987309	M 25	596856
ELKO	NMC 987310	M 26	596857
ELKO	NMC 987311	M 27	596858
ELKO	NMC 987312	M 28	596859
ELKO	NMC 987313	M 29	596860
ELKO	NMC 987314	M 30	596861
ELKO	NMC 987315	M 31	596862
ELKO	NMC 987316	M 32	596863
ELKO	NMC 987317	M 33	596864

729889 08/25/2017 004 of 6

COUNTY	BLM SERIAL #	CLAIM NAME	COUNTY DOCUMENT
ELKO	NMC 987318	M 34	596865
ELKO	NMC 987319	M 35	596866
ELKO	NMC 987320	M 36	596867
ELKO	NMC 987321	M 37	596868
ELKO	NMC 987322	M 38	596869
ELKO	NMC 987323	M 39	596870
ELKO	NMC 987324	M 40	596871
ELKO	NMC 987325	M 41	596872
ELKO	NMC 987326	M 42	596873
ELKO	NMC 987327	M 43	596874
ELKO	NMC 987328	M 44	596875
ELKO	NMC 987329	M 45	596876
ELKO	NMC 987330	M 46	596877
ELKO	NMC 987331	M 47	596878
ELKO	NMC 987332	M 48	596879
ELKO	NMC 987333	M 49	596880
ELKO	NMC 987334	M 50	596881
ELKO	NMC 987335	M 51	596882
ELKO	NMC 987336	M 52	596883
ELKO	NMC 987337	M 53	596884
ELKO	NMC 987338	M 54	596885
ELKO	NMC 987339	M 55	596886
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ELKO	NMC 987343	M 59	596890
ELKO	NMC 987344	M 60	596891
ELKO	NMC 987345	M 61	596892
ELKO	NMC 987346	M 62	596893
ELKO	NMC 987347	M 63	596894
ELKO	NMC 987348	M 64	596895
ELKO	NMC 987349	M 65	596896
ELKO	NMC 987350	M 66	596897
ELKO	NMC 987351	M 67	596898
ELKO	NMC 987352	M 68	596899
ELKO	NMC 987353	M 69	596900
ELKO	NMC 987354	M 70	596901
ELKO	NMC 987355	M 71	596902
ELKO	NMC 987356	M 72	596903
ELKO	NMC 987357	M 73	596904

3

COUNTY	BIM SERIAL #	CLAIM NAME	COUNTY DOCUMENT #
ELKO	NMC 987358	M 74	596905
ELKO	NMC 987359	M 75	596906
ELKO	NMC 987360	M 76	596907
ELKO	NMC 987361	M 77	596908
ELKO	NMC 987362	M 78	596909
ELKO	NMC 987363	M 79	596910
ELKO	NMC 987364	M 80	596911
ELKO	NMC 987365	M 81	596912
ELKO	NMC 987366	M 82	596913
ELKO	NMC 987367	M 83	596914
ELKO	*NMC* 987368	M 84	596915
ELKO	NMC 987369	M 85	596916
ELKO	NMC 987370	M 86	596917
ELKO	NMC 987371	M 87	596918
ELKO	NMC 987372	M 88	596919
ELKO	NMC 987373	M 89	596920
ELKO	NMC 987374	M 90	596921
ELKO	NMC 987375	M 91	596922
ELKO	NMC 987376	M 92	596923
ELKO	NMC 987377	M 93	596924
ELKO	NMC 987378	M 94	596925
ELKO	NMC 987379	M 95	596926
ELKO	NMC 987380	M 96	596927
ELKO	NMC 987381	M 97	596928
ELKO	NMC 987382	M 98	596929
ELKO	NMC 987383	M 99	596930
ELKO	NMC 987384	M 100	596931
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ELKO	NMC 987386	M 102	596933
ELKO	NMC 987387	M 103	596934
ELKO	NMC 987388	M 104	596935
ELKO	NMC 987389	M 105	596936
ELKO	NMC 987390	M 106	596937
ELKO	NMC 987391	M 107	596938
ELKO	NMC 987392	M 108	596939
ELKO	NMC 987393	M 109	596940
ELKO	NMC 987394	M 110	596941
ELKO	NMC 987395	M 111	596942
ELKO	NMC 987396	M 112	596943
ELKO	NMC 987397	M 113	596944

COUNTY	BIM SERIAL #	CLAIM NAME	COUNTY DOCUMENT #
ELKO	NMC 987398	M 114	596945
ELKO	NMC 987399	M 115	596946
ELKO	NMC 987400	M 116	596947
ELKO	NMC 987401	M 117	596948
ELKO	NMC 987402	M 118	596949
ELKO	NMC 987403	M 119	596950
ELKO	NMC 987404	M 120	596951
ELKO	NMC 987405	M 121	596952
ELKO	NMC 987406	M 122	596953
ELKO	NMC 987407	M 123	596954
ELKO	NMC 987408	M 124	596955
ELKO	NMC 979237	Medicine 9	589680
ELKO	NMC 979238	Medicine 10	589681
ELKO	NMC 979239	Medicine 11	589682
ELKO	NMC 979240	Medicine 12	589683
ELKO	NMC 979241	Medicine 13	589684
ELKO	NMC 979242	Medicine 14	589685
ELKO	NMC 979243	Medicine 37	589686
ELKO	NMC 979244	Medicine 38	589687
ELKO	NMC 979245	Medicine 39	589688
ELKO	NMC 979246	Medicine 40	589689
ELKO	NMC 979247	Medicine 41	589690
ELKO	NMC 979248	Medicine 42	589691
ELKO	NMC 979249	Medicine 43	589692
ELKO	NMC 979250	Medicine 44	589693
ELKO	NMC 979251	Medicine 45	589694
ELKO	NMC 979252	Medicine 46	589695
ELKO	NMC 979253	Medicine 63	589696
ELKO	NMC 979254	Medicine 64	589697
ELKO	NMC 979255	Medicine 65	589698
ELKO	NMC 979256	Medicine 66	589699
ELKO	NMC 979257	Medicine 67	589700
ELKO	NMC 979258	Medicine 125	589701
ELKO	NMC 979259	Medicine 126	589702

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SCHEDULE D:
Terms of Option Agreement dated August 20, 2017 between Northern Lights Resources Corp. and Mr Herb Duerr and Mr Stephen Sutherland

Medicine Springs Option Agreement Summary Terms

On August 20, 2017, Northern Lights entered into an option agreement with Herb Deurr and Stephen Sutherland of Elko Nevada to acquire a 100% interest in the certain mineral claims known as the Medicine Property, situated in Elko County, Nevada.

The option is over a 6-year term. Completion of the option is subject to a payment of cash consideration totaling $950,000, equity consideration of $250,000 paid in shares of Northern Lights and a minimum expenditure on the project of $2,700,000 which are summarized in the table below.

Phase	Cash Consideration to Project Vendors (US$)	Equity Consideration to Project Vendors (US$)	Minimum Work on Medicine Springs Project (US$)
Year 1	$25,000		$250,000
Year 2	$50,000	$50,000	$300,000
Year 3	$100,000	$50,000	$400,000
Year 4	$150,000	$50,000	$500,000
Year 5	$200,000	$50,000	$500,000
Year 6	$425,000	$50,000	$750,000
Total (US$)	$950,000	$250,000	$2,700,000

Northern Lights is the sole and exclusive operator of the Project upon execution of the Option Agreement (August 20, 2017).

Under the terms of the agreement Northern Lights has until August 19, 2018 to complete the obligations for Year 1. Upon completion of each Phase, Northern Lights has 30 days to provide written notification that it will proceed to the subsequent Phase. The date of the notice to proceed to the next Phase becomes the commencement date for that Phase. Northern Lights has the option to accelerate the Phases of the Option Agreement by completing the obligations for each Phase in advance of the expiry date.

Under the Option Agreement there is a 5 statute mile area of interest surrounding the Properties (‘Area of Interest’). Any mineral rights acquired by staking, map designation or by any other means by either Northern Lights or Herb Deurr or Stephen Sutherland within a five-statue mile radius in a north, south, east or west direction from the boundaries of the Properties shall be considered to be part of the Area of Interest and shall become part of the Properties and subject to the Option Agreement.

If the Option Agreement is terminated prior to the completion of all payments and obligations then the Properties including royalties shall be transferred back to Herb Deurr and Stephen Sutherland free and clear of all liabilities.

As at the date of this report, Northern Lights has completed $24,887 of the minimum work commitment for Year 1, which was applied to claim maintenance fees paid to the Bureau of Land Management and the State of Nevada.

Royalties

The properties are subject to the following Net Smelter Return royalties.

With reference to Schedule C:

1) Schedule C1 – Deurr/Sutherland Claims

The Deurr/Sutherland Claims comprise 23 of the 146 claims in the Project as defined in Schedule C1.

These claims are subject to a 2% NSR royalty payable to Mr. Herb Deurr and Mr. David Sutherland.

Northern Lights holds the option to purchase 1.5% of the NSR back by making a payment of $1 million at any time.

2) Schedule C2 – Nevada Eagle Resources LLC, Infrastructure Materials Corp and Peru Claims.

The Nevada Eagle Resources LLC and Infrastructure Materials Corp claims comprise 123 of the 146 claims in the Project.

These claims are subject to two separate NSR royalties.

i) Royalty payable to Mr Herb Deurr and Mr. Stephen Sutherland

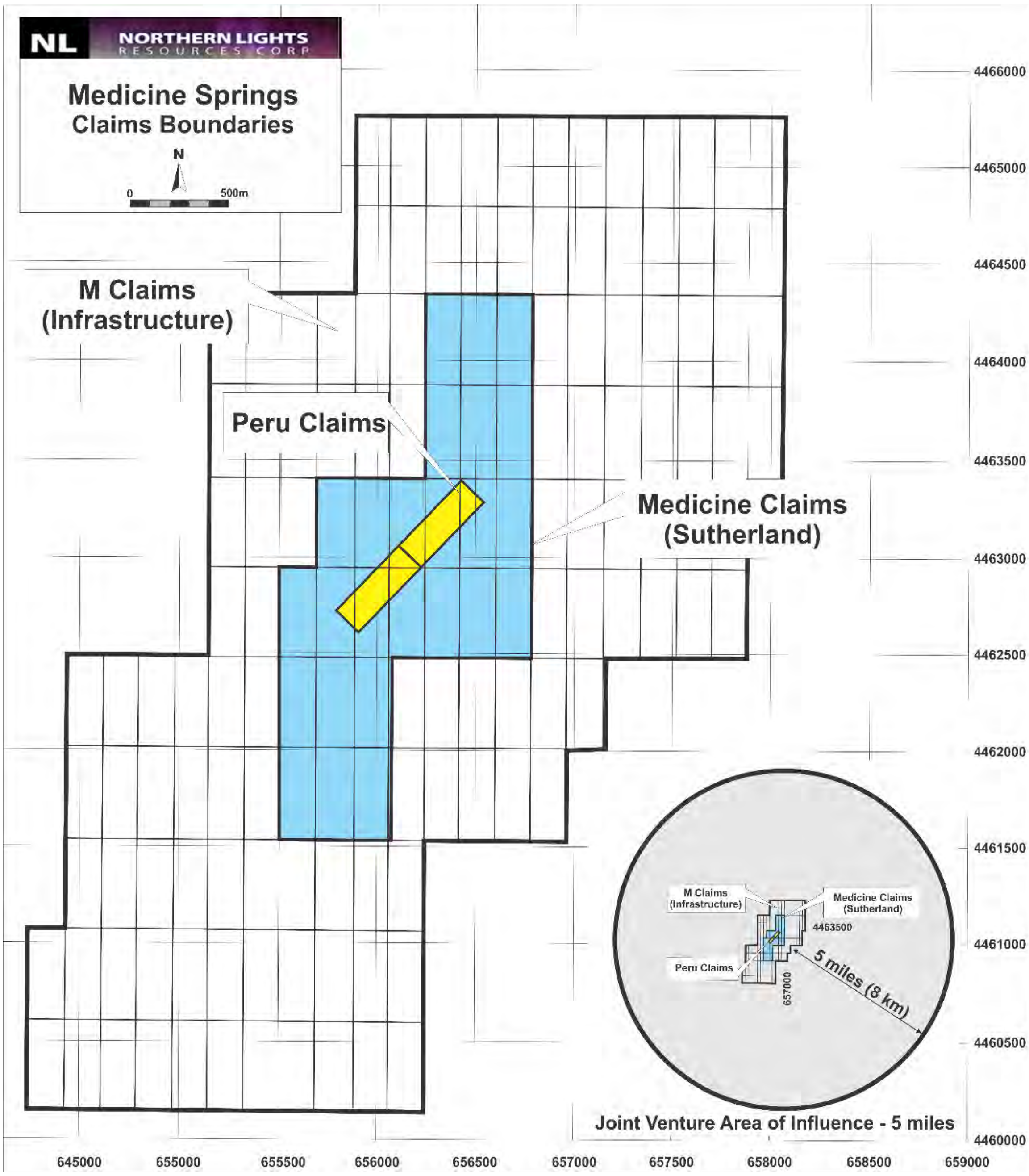
A 2% NSR royalty is payable to Mr Herb Deurr and Mr. David Sutherland on the jointly held claims defined in Schedule C2.

Northern Lights holds the option to purchase 1.5% of the NSR back by making a payment of $3 million at any time.

ii) Newmont Royalty

A 0.5% NSR royalty is payable to Nevada Eagle Resources LLC (a subsidiary of Newmont Mining Corporation) on the claims as defined in Schedule C3 ('Newmont Royalty').

There are no buy back rights associated with the Newmont Royalty.



Mineral License Map - Medicine Springs