TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE CUPRITE GOLD – SILVER PROJECT, NYE and ESMERALDA COUNTIES, NEVADA, USA

STRIKEPOINT GOLD

Report Date:	April 3, 2023
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CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

Frontispiece: View looking northeast from eastern part of the Cuprite district toward northern part of the Cuprite property.

1.0 SUMMARY (ITEM 1)

Steven I. Weiss, C.P.G. ("the author"), has prepared this Technical Report on the Cuprite gold-silver project in Esmeralda County, Nevada, USA, at the request of StrikePoint Gold Inc. ("StrikePoint"), a Canadian corporation publicly traded on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX.V:SKP) and the US OTC Markets (OTCQB:STKXF). In January of 2023, StrikePoint announced it has entered into a purchase agreement with Orogen Royalties Inc. ("Orogen"), the vendor, to acquire a 100% interest in 264 claims and subsequently staked an additional 310 claims which together comprise the Cuprite property. The property is located approximately 18km south of Goldfield, Nevada. This report provides a technical summary of the Cuprite project, which is at an early stage. The property overlaps a large area of advanced-argillic alteration of the steam-heated type with similarities to the alteration exposed above the Silicon gold-silver deposit approximately 75km south of Cuprite.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1. The author is a Qualified Person ("QP") under NI 43-101. The Effective Date of this technical report is March 7, 2023.

1.1 Property Description and Ownership

The Cuprite property is centered at approximately 37°33′00″N and 117°09′30.″W in southwestern Nevada, approximately 20km south of the town of Goldfield in adjacent portions of Esmeralda and Nye Counties. The property consists of 574 unpatented federal lode mining claims that in aggregate cover approximately 4,468 hectares. The current annual fees for the Cuprite unpatented mining claims are estimated at $108,600 and there are no other annual holding costs for the Cuprite property.

In January of 2023, StrikePoint announced it entered into a purchase and sale agreement with Orogen Royalties Corp. ("Orogen") under which StrikePoint acquired a 100% interest in 264 unpatented lode claims of the Cuprite property then held by Orogen. As of the Effective Date of this report, StrikePoint has completed the terms of the purchase and sale agreement and owns 100% of the Cuprite property.

1.2 Exploration and Mining History

The Cuprite property is in the eastern portion of the Cuprite mining district where minor amounts of sulfur, silica, mercury, and clay are believed to have been produced in 1914-1918 and again in 1960. Cinnabar occurrences were prospected in the 1930s. Numerous dozer cuts and about a half-dozen small dozer excavations in white, clay-altered and opalized tuffs within a kilometer of the property boundaries likely date from 1950s to 1970s clay, mercury, and silica exploration.

Commencing in the 1970s, the northern part of the Cuprite district and the Cuprite property have been the site of studies by NASA and the United States Geological Survey ("USGS") to develop and apply mineralogical mapping technologies using airborne and satellite imaging spectrometers ("remote sensing"), particularly the ASTER and AVRIS systems. Later remote sensing studies involving the use of airborne and orbital visible, near-infrared, and thermal-infrared sensors were done in the 1990s and 2000s.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The Cuprite district is situated in the Goldfield segment of the Walker Lane belt, a broad, northwest-southeast oriented zone of strike-slip and trans-tensional deformation between the Sierra Nevada and Basin and Range geologic provinces of Nevada and California. Southeast of Goldfield, the Walker Lane belt transects the 15Ma to 7Ma Southwestern Nevada Volcanic Field ("SWNVF"). The project area is located near the northwestern margin of the SWNVF, only a few kilometers from exposures of the late Miocene Stonewall Mountain volcanic center. In the western and northern portions of the property, bedrock exposures principally consist of rocks assigned to the Miocene Siebert Formation and underlying, crystal-rich ash-flow tuff of Oligocene age. In the western and central areas of the property, the Siebert is overlain by the peralkaline rhyolite ash-flow sheets of the *ca*. 7.5Ma Spearhead and Civet Cat Canyon members of the Stonewall Flat Tuff. The southern and eastern portions of the property are covered by Quaternary-age, little-consolidated alluvial fan deposits of sand, silt, gravel and conglomerate.

The Cuprite property surrounds and overlaps an approximately 5km north-south by 2km east-west area of advanced-argillic and argillic alteration has affected rocks as young as the Stonewall Flat Tuff. The principal silica minerals are opal and chalcedony, often in crumbly to powdery, porous leached rock characteristic of a steam-heated setting above the paleo-groundwater table. Small amounts of native sulfur and cinnabar can be found locally in the acid-leached rocks.

1.4 Conclusions, Interpretations and Recommendations

Gold and silver mineralization are not known to be present at current levels of exposure. However, one or more major episodes of boiling of near-neutral pH fluids at depth are reasonably expected to have occurred given the large aerial extent and intensity of this steam-heated zone, which is interpreted to reflect a voluminous, district-scale epithermal system. Boiling of near-neutral pH hydrothermal fluids is an important mechanism for the formation of low-sulfidation epithermal precious-metal deposits within faults and fracture zones, and/or permeable lithologies, beneath the paleowater table at the time of hydrothermal activity. The vertical depth from the present-day surface at Cuprite to the base of the steam-heated zone, and the levels beneath the paleowater table at the time of boiling that could be prospective for gold-silver mineralization, are not known. However, in the last decade or so, two significant and potentially economic gold-silver deposits have been discovered by drilling beneath areas of steam-heated advanced-argillic alteration in southwestern Nevada. These include the Silicon gold-silver deposit approximately 75km southeast of Cuprite, which was discovered by AngloGold Ashanti in 2019 by drilling in a large zone of barren advanced-argillic alteration (2022 Inferred resources at the Silicon project of 120.4 million tonnes averaging 0.87g Au/t and 3.66g Ag/t, for 3.37 million contained ounces of gold and 14.17 million contained ounces of silver). At the Eastside gold-silver deposit, approximately 80km northwest of Cuprite, drilling has demonstrated the presence of gold and silver mineralization beneath an extensive area of steam-heated advanced-argillic alteration centered on a cluster of rhyolite flow-domes (2021 Inferred resources of 61.73 million tonnes averaging 0.55g Au/t and 4.4g Ag/t for 1.09 million contained ounces of gold and 8.7 million ounces of contained silver).

The author believes that the Cuprite project is an initial-stage project of merit centered on areas of intense, steam-heated, advanced-argillic alteration with potential for gold-silver mineralization at depth. To advance the Cuprite project, the author recommends a Phase I exploration program with estimated costs of $1.225 million as summarized in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 StrikePoint Cost Estimate for the Recommended Program

Item	Unit Cost (USD)	Amount (USD)
1,000 Surface Soil and Rock Sample Analyses	$80/Sample	$80,000
Geologic Mapping, Alteration Mapping, Spectral Analyses; 3 months, crew	$63,000/month	$190,000
IP/Resistivity Survey; 13.5 line kilometers	$6,300/km	$85,000
Gravity Survey; 400 data points		$15,000
Geologic Supervision and Core Logging; 2 months	$15,000/month	$30,000
Permitting at NOI Level		$10,000
Drill Pads and Access, Water Hauls		$50,000
Diamond Core Drilling; 2,000 meters	$300/meter	$600,000
Drill Sample and Spectral Analyses	$80/sample	$135,000
Supplies and Core Sampling		$30,000
Total Phase I		***$1,225,000***

The Phase 1 program includes the following proposed work:

- Geologic mapping to better delineate the locations and extents of fault and fracture zones and their relations to significant alteration features;
- Grid-type soil and rock-chip geochemical surveys with short-wave infrared mineralogical and multi-element geochemical analyses are recommended to support the geologic mapping. Multi-element geochemical data, including gold and silver, have the potential to identify zones of greater volatile element flux and also areas that may have been below the paleowater table at some time prior to steam-heated alteration;
- An IP/Resistivity survey of approximately 13.5 line-kilometers is recommended to image possible resistivity and chargeability features at depth that could correspond to potential mineralized structures such as vein and/or stockwork zones at depth;
- A reconnaissance gravity survey of 400 survey points is recommended for its potential to better define the location(s) and geometry of the faults and large changes in alluvial cover thickness in the central portion of the property; and
- A Phase I diamond-core drilling program of 2,000m is recommended with drill sites to be determined following analysis of the information obtained in the previous proposed work items.

Prior to conducting the proposed drilling, a Notice of Intent and a reclamation bond for the proposed surface disturbance will need to be filed with the BLM.

2.0 INTRODUCTION (ITEM 2)

Mr. Steven I. Weiss ("the author"), has prepared this Technical Report on the Cuprite gold-silver project in Esmeralda County, Nevada, USA, at the request of StrikePoint Gold Inc. ("StrikePoint"), a Canadian corporation publicly traded on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX.V:SKP) and the US OTC Markets (OTCQB:STKXF). In January of 2023, StrikePoint announced it has entered into a purchase agreement with Orogen Royalties Inc. ("Orogen"), the vendor, to acquire a 100% interest in 264 claims and subsequently staked an additional 310 claims which together comprise the Cuprite property. The property is located approximately 18km south of Goldfield, Nevada. This report provides a technical summary of the Cuprite project, which is at an early stage. The property overlaps a large area of advanced-argillic alteration of the steam-heated type with similarities to the alteration exposed above the Silicon gold-silver deposit approximately 75km south of Cuprite.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1. The author is a Qualified Person ("QP") under NI 43-101. The Effective Date of this technical report is March 7, 2023.

2.1 Project Scope and Terms of Reference

The purpose of this report is to provide a technical summary of the Cuprite project for StrikePoint's business development activities and exchange filings. No drilling is known to have been conducted within the property and, to the best of the author's knowledge, there have been no prior NI 43-101 technical reports on the property.

Mr. Steven I. Weiss, C.P.G. is an independent, self-employed geologist and a qualified person under NI 43-101. The author is independent of, and has no affiliations with StrikePoint and its subsidiaries, the property, or the vendor of the property, except that of independent consultant/client relationship.

The scope of this study included a review of pertinent reports and data provided to Mr. Weiss by StrikePoint relative to the general setting, geology, project history, exploration activities and results, methodology, quality assurance, and interpretations. This report is based almost entirely on data and information derived from work done by historical operators, the vendor and StrikePoint. Specific sources are as cited throughout this report. Mr. Weiss has reviewed much of the available data and made judgments about the general reliability of the underlying data. Where deemed either inadequate or unreliable, the data were either eliminated from use or procedures were modified to account for lack of confidence in such information. The author has fully relied on the data and information provided by StrikePoint for the completion of this report. Mr. Weiss has made such independent investigations as deemed necessary in his professional judgment to be able to reasonably present the conclusions, interpretations, and recommendations presented herein.

Mr. Weiss visited the Cuprite property on March 7, 2023, accompanied by Mr. Ronald Kieckbusch, Senior Consulting Geologist for StrikePoint. During the site visit, the general geology of the property was reviewed and areas of hydrothermally altered rocks within and adjacent to the property were examined. The location of the water well within the property at the historical Ralston site was verified and the UTM coordinates of the well-head were measured.

The Effective Date of this technical report is March 7, 2023.

2.2 Frequently Used Acronyms, Abbreviations, Definitions, and Units of Measure

In this report, measurements are generally reported in metric units. Where information was originally reported in Imperial units, the author has made the conversions as shown below.

Currency, units of measure, and conversion factors used in this report include:

Currency Unless otherwise indicated, all references to dollars ($) in this report refer to currency of the United States.

Linear Measure

1 centimeter	= 0.3937 inch	
1 meter	= 3.2808 feet	= 1.0936 yard
1 kilometer	= 0.6214 mile	

Area Measure

1 hectare	= 2.471 acres	= 0.0039 square mile

Capacity Measure (liquid)

1 liter	= 0.2642 US gallons

Weight

1 gram	= 0.03215 troy ounces	
1 kilogram	= 2.205 pounds	
1 tonne	= 1.1023 short tons	= 2,205 pounds

Frequently used acronyms and abbreviations

AA	atomic absorption analytical method
Ag	silver
As	arsenic
Au	gold
Bi	bismuth

Ca	calcium
cm	centimeters
core	diamond core-drilling method
^{o}C	degrees centigrade
CRM	certified reference material
Cu	copper
g	grams
GPS	global positioning system
ha	hectares
ICP	inductively coupled plasma analytical method
kg	kilograms
km	kilometers
km^2	square kilometers
l	liter
m	meters
Ma	million annum
mg	milligram
mm	millimeters
Mo	molybdenum
oz	ounce
Pb	lead
ppm	parts per million
ppb	parts per billion
QA/QC	quality assurance and quality control
RC	reverse-circulation drilling method
S	sulfur
Sb	antimony
t	metric tonne or tonnes
Zn	zinc

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS (ITEM 3)

Mr. Weiss is not an expert in legal matters, such as the assessment of the validity of mining claims, mineral rights, and property agreements. Furthermore, the author did not conduct any investigations of the environmental, social, or political issues associated with the Cuprite project, and is not an expert with respect to these matters. The author has therefore relied fully upon information and opinions provided Mr. Michael G. Allen, President and CEO of StrikePoint, with regards to the following:

- Section 4.1, which pertains to land tenure (project communication documents via emails dated March 3, 2023 and March 14, 2023);
- Section 4.2, which pertains to legal agreements and encumbrances (project communication document via email dated March 3, 2023); and
- Section 4.3 and Section 4.4, which summarize environmental liabilities and permitting, respectively (project communication document via email dated March 3, 2023).

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (ITEM 4)

The author is not an expert in land, legal, environmental, and permitting matters and expresses no opinion regarding these topics as they pertain to the Cuprite project. Subsections 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 were prepared with the information contained in the documents cited in Section 3 from Mr. Michael G. Allen, President and CEO of StrikePoint. Mr. Weiss does not know of any significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property, beyond what is described in this report.

4.1 Location and Land Area

The Cuprite property is centered at approximately 37°33′00″N and 117°09′30″W in southwestern Nevada, approximately 20km south of the town of Goldfield (Figure 4-1) and 55km south of the town of Tonopah. It is located in adjacent portions of Esmeralda and Nye Counties. The property consists of 574 unpatented federal lode mining claims that in aggregate cover approximately 4,468 hectares as shown in Figure 4-2. A list of the claims is presented in Appendix A.

Figure 4-1 Location of the Cuprite Property
(inset shows area of Figure 4.1 with respect to the State of Nevada; this author, 2023)

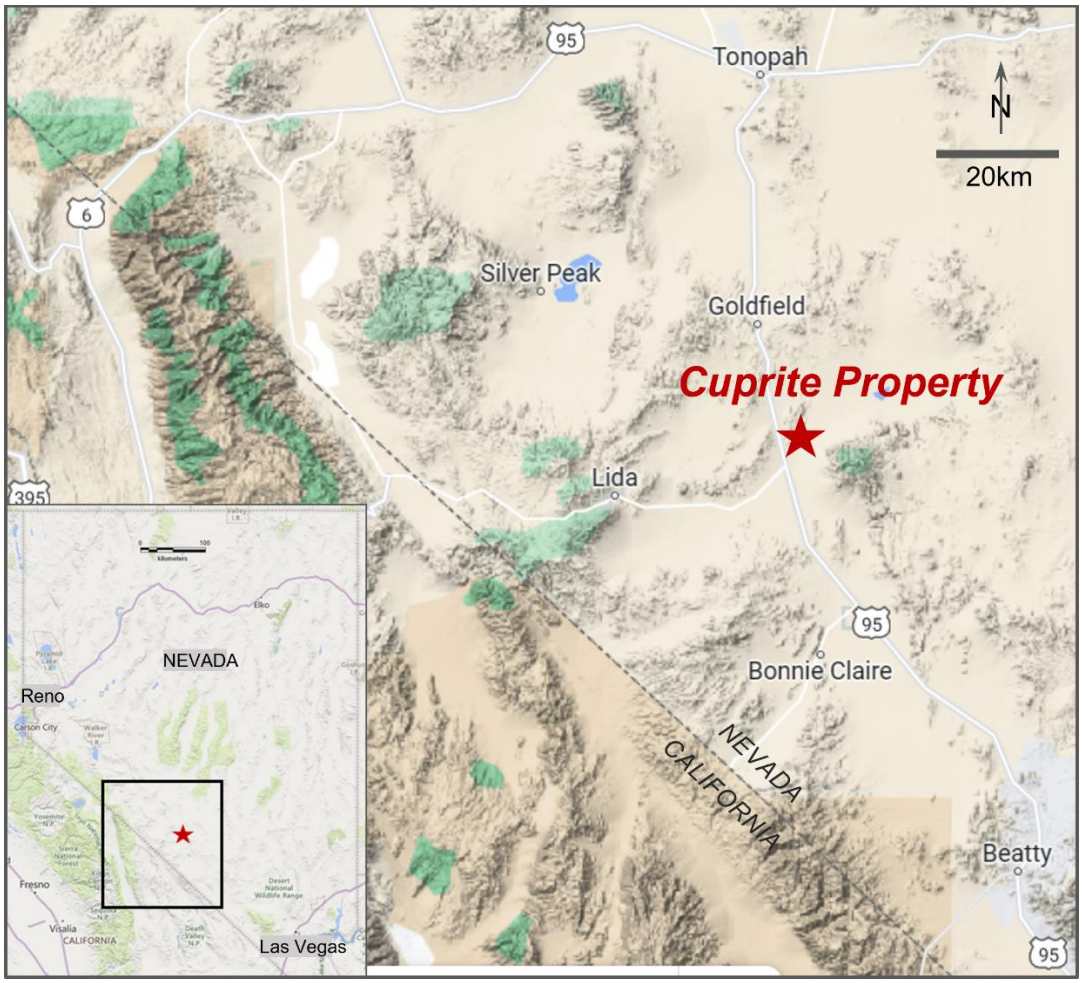
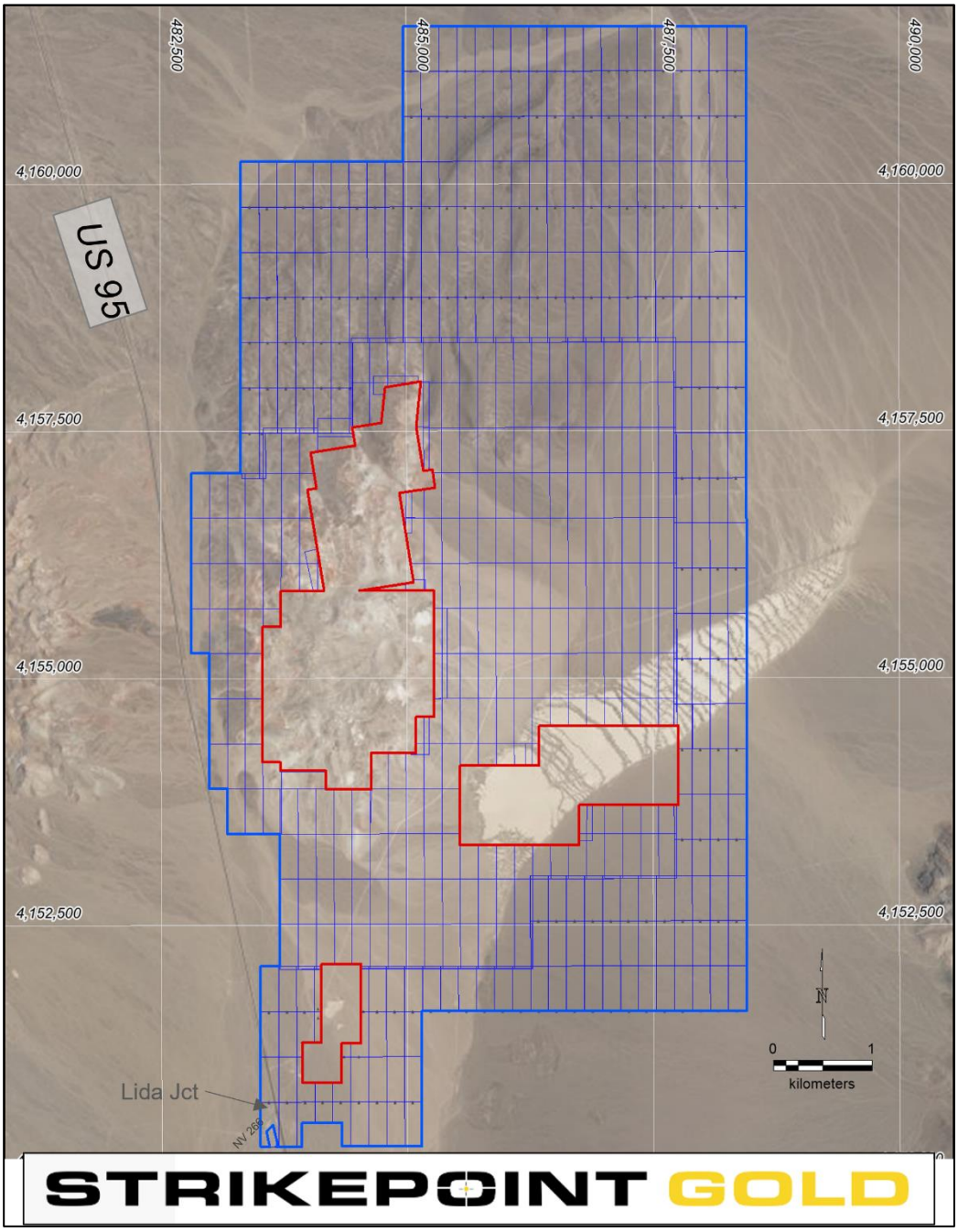


Figure 4-2 Cuprite Property Map
(from StrikePoint, 2023)



Note: Blue solid line is boundary of StrikePoint's Cuprite property; red lines show third-party inlier claims. UTM NAD83 projection.

Ownership of the unpatented mining claims is in the name of the holder (locator), subject to the paramount title of the United States of America, under the administration of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management ("BLM"). Under the Mining Law of 1872, which governs the location of unpatented mining claims on federal lands, the locator has the right to explore, develop, and mine minerals on unpatented mining claims

without payments of production royalties to the U.S. government, subject to the surface management regulation of the BLM. Currently, annual claim-maintenance fees are the only federal payments related to unpatented mining claims, and StrikePoint represents these fees have been paid in full to September 1, 2023.

There is no expiration of ownership for the unpatented claims as long as the annual federal claim maintenance fees and county recording fees and are paid on time. StrikePoint holds full surface rights for exploration, development, and mining activities, subject to applicable state and federal environmental regulations.

The current annual fees for the Cuprite unpatented mining claims are estimated at $108,600 (Table 4.1), including the county recording fees. This reflects the annual federal fee of $165 per claim payable to the BLM. There are no other annual holding costs for the Cuprite property.

Table 4.1 Estimated Annual Property Tenure Costs for 2023

Item	Cost USD
Federal Unpatented Claim Fees	$ 94,700
County Recording Fees	$ 13,900
Total Yearly Claim-Holding Cost	$ *108,600*

Note: fees are rounded to the nearest $100.

4.2 Agreements and Encumbrances

In January of 2023, StrikePoint announced it entered into a purchase and sale agreement with Orogen Royalties Corp. ("Orogen") under which StrikePoint acquired a 100% interest in 264 unpatented lode claims of the Cuprite property then held by Orogen. The agreement requires StrikePoint to issue to Orogen 6,428,571 common shares of StrikePoint with a deemed value of C$450,000, reimbursing to Orogen $35,208 on project related costs, and granting a 3.0% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty to Orogen. StrikePoint will have the right to purchase from Orogen 0.5% of the NSR royalty for $2.5 million. Orogen will hold a one-kilometer area of interest ("AOI") around the Cuprite property. Additional claims staked within the Orogen AOI will be subject to the 3.0% NSR. Orogen will also retain a 1.5% NSR royalty on any subsequently acquired internal claims held by other owners. The Agreement is subject to the approval of the TSX Venture Exchange.

StrikePoint subsequently located 310 unpatented lode claims, in January and February of 2023, to expand the Cuprite property to the current total of 574 claims. As of the Effective Date of this report, StrikePoint has completed the terms of the purchase and sale agreement and owns 100% of the Cuprite property.

4.3 Environmental Liabilities

The author is not aware of any environmental liabilities at the Cuprite mining property. Areas of waste-rock (historical mine dumps) left from historical mining are noted on the property and are common in this part of Nevada.

4.4 Environmental Permitting

Geologic mapping, rock-chip and soil sampling, and geophysical surveying can be carried out at the Cuprite property without environmental permitting. Exploration activities such as drilling and trenching that result in disturbance of the surface, including construction of drill roads, drill pads and trenches can be conducted under a Notice of Intent ("NOI") filed with the BLM if the total disturbance is less than 2.20 hectares (5.0 acres). The exploration activities proposed in Section 26.0 of this report will require an approved NOI from the BLM. It is expected that an NOI for this exploration work can be approved in 30 days or less from the filing date.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (ITEM 5)

The information summarized in this section is derived from publicly available sources, as cited. The author has reviewed this information and believe this summary is materially accurate.

5.1 Access and Physiography

Access to the Cuprite property is via the paved US Highway 95 ("US 95") which connects the cities of Reno and Las Vegas, Nevada, via the towns of Tonopah, Goldfield and Beatty, Nevada (Figure 4-1). The property is reached by proceeding 22.5km south from Goldfield on US 95 and then turning northeast on the gravel Stonewall Flat road for about 1.6km to the south boundary of the property. The property is traversed by the Stonewall Flat road and a network of improved and unimproved dirt roads.

Elevations range from a maximum of about 1,600m to a minimum of about 1,400m. Topography varies from rolling hills and mesas to gently sloping pediments and the sub-horizontal playa lakebed in Stonewall Flat. The area is drained by several stream beds that are dry most of the year. Vegetation is sparse, consisting of mixtures of low-growing desert brush, dry-land grasses and small quantities of yucca and cacti.

5.2 Climate

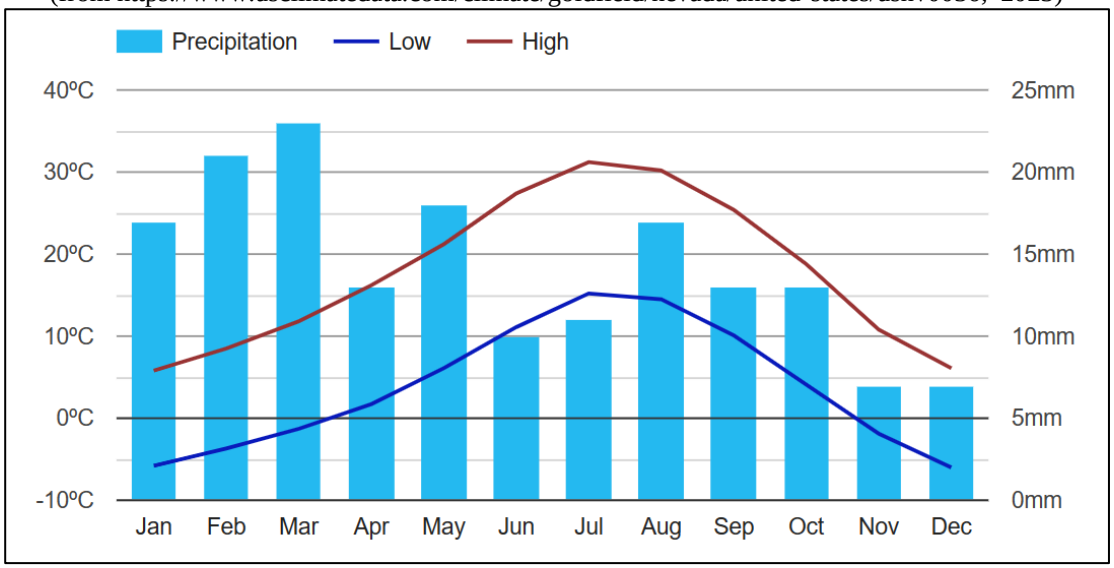
Climate at the Cuprite project can be described as the continental desert to steppe type, owing to the location in southwestern Nevada. According to www.climate-data.org, average annual precipitation is 17cm per year at the nearby town of Goldfield, 19km north of the property, as summarized in Table 5.1 and Figure Table 5.1. Most of the precipitation occurs in rain and snow during the winter months and during mid- to late-summer thunderstorms. Maximum temperatures can reach 40°C during summer; minimum temperatures in the winter can occasionally fall below -15°C. Exploration and mining activities can be conducted year-round at the Cuprite project.

Table 5.1 Summary of Climate Data for Goldfield, NV
(from https://www.usclimatedata.com/climate/goldfield/nevada/united-states/usnv0036, 2023)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Average high in °C	5.8	8.5	11.8	16.2	21.2	27.4
Average low in °C	-5.8	-3.7	-1.3	1.7	6.1	11.1
Av. precipitation in mm	17	21	23	13	18	10

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average high in °C	31.2	30.2	25.4	18.8	10.8	6.1
Average low in °C	15.2	14.5	10.1	4.1	-1.9	-6.0
Av. precipitation in mm	11	17	13	13	7	7

Figure 5-1 Monthly Averages for Goldfield, NV Climate
(from https://www.usclimatedata.com/climate/goldfield/nevada/united-states/usnv0036, 2023)



5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Sufficient sources of labor for exploration and mining operations are available in the cities of Las Vegas (275km via US 95), Reno (280km via US 95) and Tonopah, Nevada (70km via US 95). Banking, fuel, groceries, and accommodations are available in Tonopah. Full engineering and mining equipment services are available in Reno and Las Vegas.

Electrical power is available adjacent to the southwestern limit of the property at Lida Junction (intersection of Nevada State Route 266 and US 95). Significant surface water is not available at the project. There is a capped water well of approximately 20cm diameter within the property at the old site of Ralston, Nevada and it is believed that groundwater could potentially be developed by installing additional water wells. Water for exploration drilling may potentially be obtained from the wells at Ralston, at Lida Junction and in Lida Valley, which are located <1km and 8.5km from the property, respectively.

The surface rights to the unpatented claims summarized in Section 4.1 are sufficient for the exploration and mining activities proposed in this report. There are ample areas suitable for the potential construction of waste-rock storage, tailings storage, mine offices, maintenance and processing facilities within the Cuprite property.

6.0 HISTORY (ITEM 6)

This section is based on information from StrikePoint and published sources as cited. Mr. Weiss has reviewed this information and believes it is a materially accurate summary of the history of the Cuprite project.

Little is known about the early history of the property which is located in the eastern portion of the Cuprite mining district. The Cuprite mining district is mainly within Esmeralda County west of US 95 in the northeast-trending Mount Jackson Ridge and Cuprite Hills and extends for about 2.5km east of US 95 to approximately the Nye County line (Tingley, 1998). According to Tingley (1983; 1998), the district was discovered in 1905 and much of the early activity was focused on copper- and silver-bearing veins in hornfelsed Cambrian rocks west of US 95. Minor amounts of sulfur, silica, mercury, and clay are believed to have been produced in the northern part of the district, mainly from east of US 95. Silica production was recorded in 1914-1918 and again in 1960 (Tingley, 1983). In the northeastern part of the district, adjacent to the Cuprite property, cinnabar was prospected in the 1930s, mainly at a site known as "the Ralston prospect" which was active in 1943 with a trench and shallow underground workings in opal-clay-alunite altered rocks (Bailey and Phoenix, 1944). Numerous dozer cuts and about a half-dozen small dozer excavations in white, clay-altered and opalized tuffs within a kilometer of the property boundaries likely date from 1950s to 1970s clay, mercury and silica exploration (Figure 6-1).

Figure 6-1 View of Eastern Cuprite District
(looking west from Ralston, Nevada, 2023)

The interior margins of the Cuprite property and adjacent areas of the Cuprite mining district were likely explored for base- and precious-metals deposits during the 1970s and later decades, but the author has very sparse information on what companies operated in the district. Documents in the mining district files of the Nevada Bureau of Mines ("NBMG") indicate that the Continental Oil Company ("CONOCO") conducted geologic mapping and minor rock sampling (Long, 1975). Earth Sciences Inc. is believed to have been active in the district in 1974 for sodium and potassium (https://nbmg.unr.edu/Collections/MiningDistricts/MDDBTextSearch.html).

ARCO Oil and Gas Company ("ARCO") collected 138 soil samples in the Cuprite district, including the current Cuprite property, between 1979 and 1981, that were analyzed for mercury as part of a geothermal evaluation program (Van Kooten, 1987). For the entire district, mercury assays ranged from 0.013ppm to 2.523ppm (Van Kooten, 1987). The reported sample locations cannot be precisely related to the limits of

the Cuprite property and cannot be verified, but the results suggest modestly elevated mercury could be present in the range of 0.075ppm to 0.250ppm near the interior margins of the property, with concentrations >0.250ppm Hg within the third-party central area (see figures in Van Kooten, 1987).

6.1 1980s and 1990s Spectral Mineralogic and Geologic Mapping

During the late 1970s into the 2000s, the northern part of the Cuprite district and the Cuprite property, were the site of studies by NASA and the United States Geological Survey ("USGS") to develop and apply mineralogical mapping technologies using airborne and satellite imaging spectrometers ("remote sensing"), particularly the ASTER and AVRIS systems. Due to the very sparse vegetation and large areas of altered rock exposures, Cuprite was one of the test sites for some of the first broadband remote sensing instruments (Rowan et al., 1974; Abrams et al., 1977; Ashley and Abrams, 1980) and later for some of the first hyperspectral (imaging spectrometer) instruments (Goetz et al., 1985; Kruse et al., 1990). Later remote sensing studies involving the use of airborne and orbital visible, near-infrared, and thermal-infrared sensors were done by Swayze (1997 and references therein), Rowan et al. (2003), Clark et al. (2003), Swayze et al. (2003), Mars and Rowan (2006, 2010) and several others. These studies culminated in the integrated geologic and remote sensing paper by Swayze et al. (2014) that includes district-scale spectral maps of hydrothermal minerals and bedrock alteration types as well as important geologic and geochronological interpretations.

6.2 2022 Orogen Royalties Corp.

In early 2022, Orogen acquired a portion of the Cuprite property that is the subject of this report by staking 264 unpatented lode mining claims. Orogen compiled available historical geologic, alteration and surface mercury geochemical information, but conducted no significant work on the property. In January 2023, Orogen sold the property to StrikePoint. 310 unpatented lode claims were staked by StrikePoint in January and February 2023 to expand the property to the total of 574 unpatented claims as of the Effective Date of this report.

6.3 Historical Mineral Resource Estimates

The author is not aware of historical estimates of mineral resources for the Cuprite property.

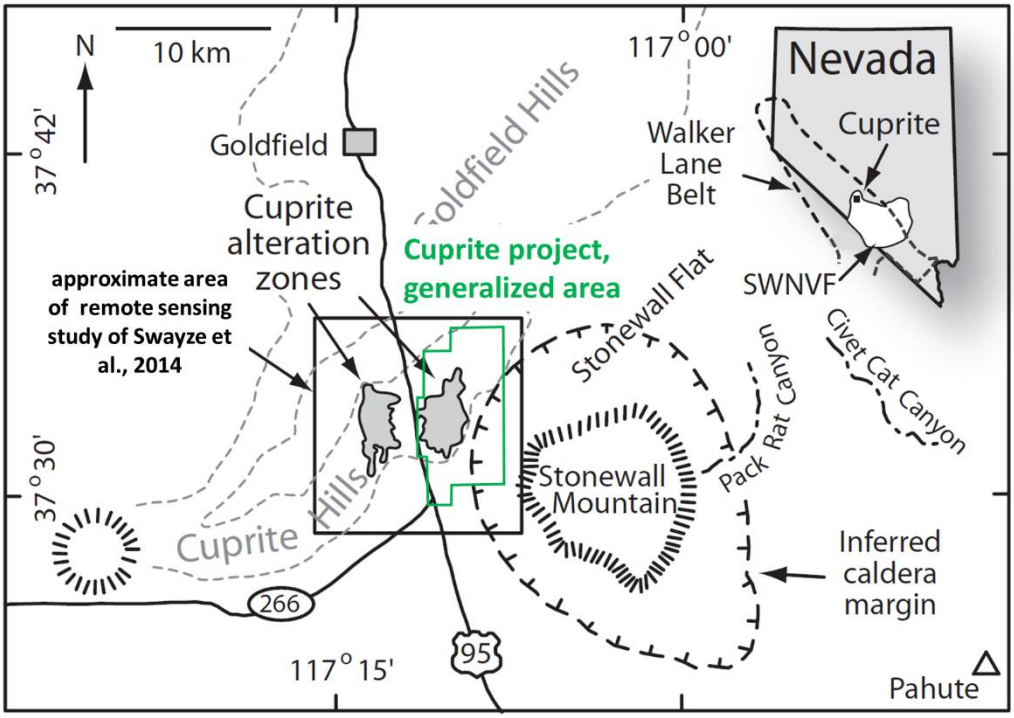
7.0 GEOLOGIC SETTING AND MINERALIZATION (ITEM 7)

The information presented in this section of the report is derived from multiple sources, as cited. The author has reviewed this information and believe this summary accurately represents the Cuprite project geology and mineralization as it is presently understood.

7.1 Regional Geologic Setting

Figure 7-1 depicts the regional geologic setting of the Cuprite district and the project area. The Cuprite district is situated in the Goldfield segment of the Walker Lane belt, a broad, northwest-southeast oriented zone of strike-slip and trans-tensional deformation between the Sierra Nevada and Basin and Range geologic provinces of Nevada and California (Stewart, 1988; Faulds and Henry, 2008). Northwest of Goldfield and the Goldfield Hills, Neogene and Quaternary faulting of the Walker Lane belt has overprinted extensive sequences of largely Miocene intermediate-composition volcanic and volcanic-sedimentary rocks of the ancestral Cascades magmatic arc (John and Henry, 2022). In some areas the ancestral Cascades andesites and dacites are underlain by voluminous felsic ash-flow sheets of the late Eocene to early Miocene "ignimbrite flareup" from calderas of the Western Nevada and Central Nevada volcanic fields of Henry and John (2013). In other locations within the Walker Lane belt, the ancestral Cascades rocks overlie a deeply eroded basement of folded and thrust-faulted Paleozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary rocks intruded by Jurassic and Cretaceous plutons of mainly granitic compositions.

Figure 7-1 Regional Geologic Setting of the Cuprite Project
(modified from Swayze et al., 2014)



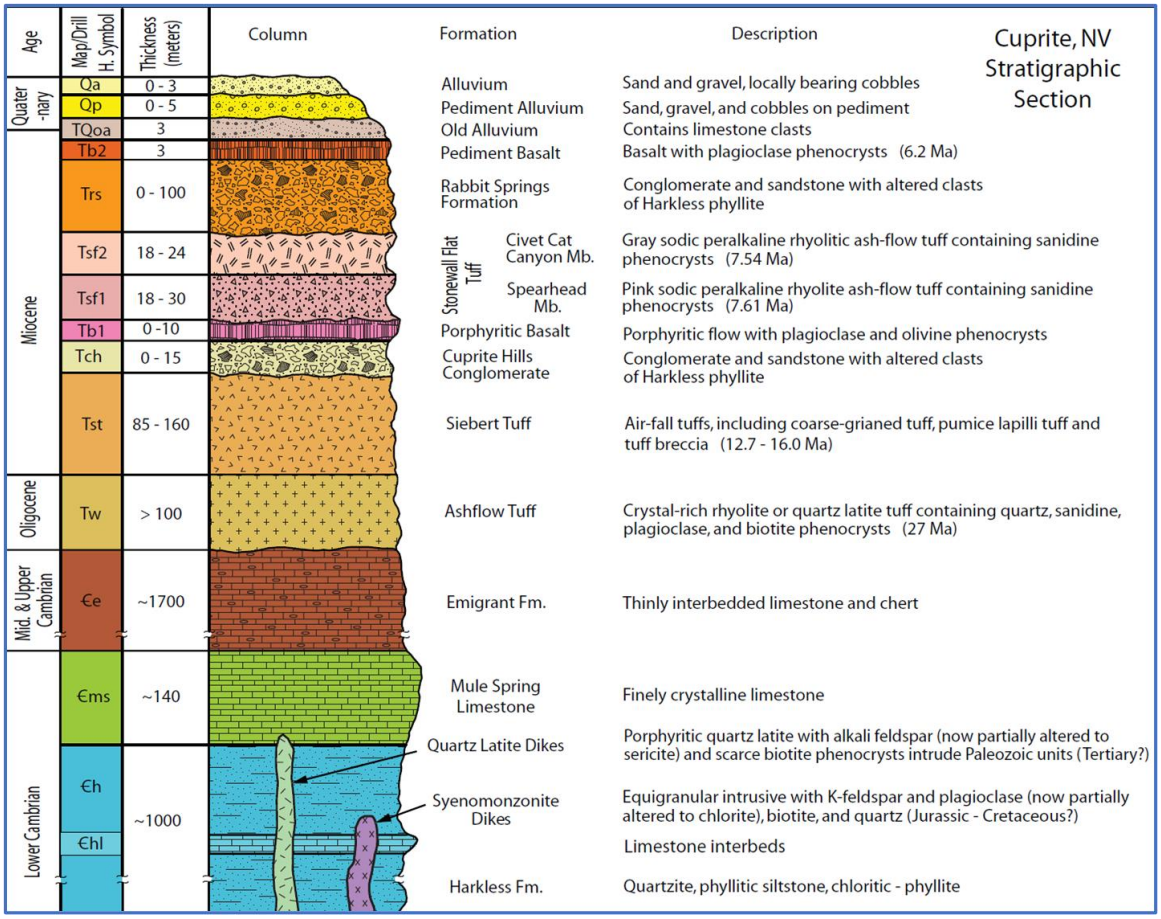
Southeast of Goldfield, the Walker Lane belt transects the 15Ma to 7Ma Southwestern Nevada Volcanic Field ("SWNVF") (Figure 7-1). The project area is located near the northwestern margin of the SWNVF,

only a few kilometers from exposures of the Stonewall Mountain volcanic center (Foley, 1978). Stonewall Mountain is the youngest caldera of the SWNVF and the source of the two major rhyolite ash-flow sheets that comprise the Stonewall Flat Tuff (Noble et al., 1984, Weiss and Noble, 1989).

7.2 District and Property Area Geology

Geologic mapping in the Cuprite district by Ashley and Abrams (1980) and Swayze (1997), together with isotopic age dates in Swayze et al. (2014), has defined the district stratigraphic setting as shown in Figure 7-2. It should be noted that the early Miocene "Siebert Tuff" in Figure 7-2 from Swayze et al. (2014) was originally named by Spurr (1905) for exposures near Tonopah, Nevada, and correlated by Ransome (1909) with tuffs and lacustrine volcanic-sedimentary rocks near Goldfield. In the Tonopah area, 75km north of Cuprite, the Siebert Tuff was raised to formational status (*i.e.* the "Siebert Formation") by Bonham and Garside (1979) who recognized the sequence included a large variety of interstratified pyroclastic, lacustrine, and fluviatile sedimentary and volcaniclastic deposits, as well as lavas of intermediate compositions. In the Tonopah region the Siebert Formation is constrained by isotopic age dates to the interval between 17.5Ma and about 16Ma, somewhat older than rocks assigned to the Siebert Tuff by Swayze et al. (2014) in the Cuprite district.

Figure 7-2 Stratigraphic Column for the Cuprite District, Nevada
(from Swayze et al., 2014)



In the Tonopah area the Siebert Formation hosts the Hasbrouck and Three Hills gold-silver deposits. These two deposits in aggregate contain an estimated 52.5 million short tons classified as Measured and Indicated resources for an estimated 0.84 million ounces of gold and 12.2 million ounces of silver (Dyer et al., 2023). Inferred resources for the two deposits total 6.2 million short tons for an estimated 0.07 million ounces of gold and 1.0 million ounces of silver (Dyer et al., 2023).

A geologic map of the Cuprite property and adjacent portion of the district is shown in Figure 7-3, modified from Swayze et al. (2014). The stratigraphic units and colors shown in Figure 7-2 correspond to the map units in Figure 7-3.

The southern and eastern portions of the property are covered by Quaternary-age, little-consolidated alluvial fan deposits of sand, silt, gravel and conglomerate, as well as silt and clay in the intermittently wet playa lakebed of in Stonewall Flat. These Quaternary surficial deposits conceal the now buried, western and northwestern segments of the topographic margin of the Stonewall Mountain caldera (Figure 7-3).

Pre-Quaternary bedrock is exposed only in the western and northern portions of the property. These exposures principally consist of rocks assigned to the Siebert and underlying, crystal-rich Tw unit of Swayze et al. (2014). In the western and central areas of the property, the Siebert is overlain by the peralkaline rhyolite ash-flow sheets of the Spearhead and Civet Cat Canyon members of the Stonewall Flat Tuff (Figure 7-3).

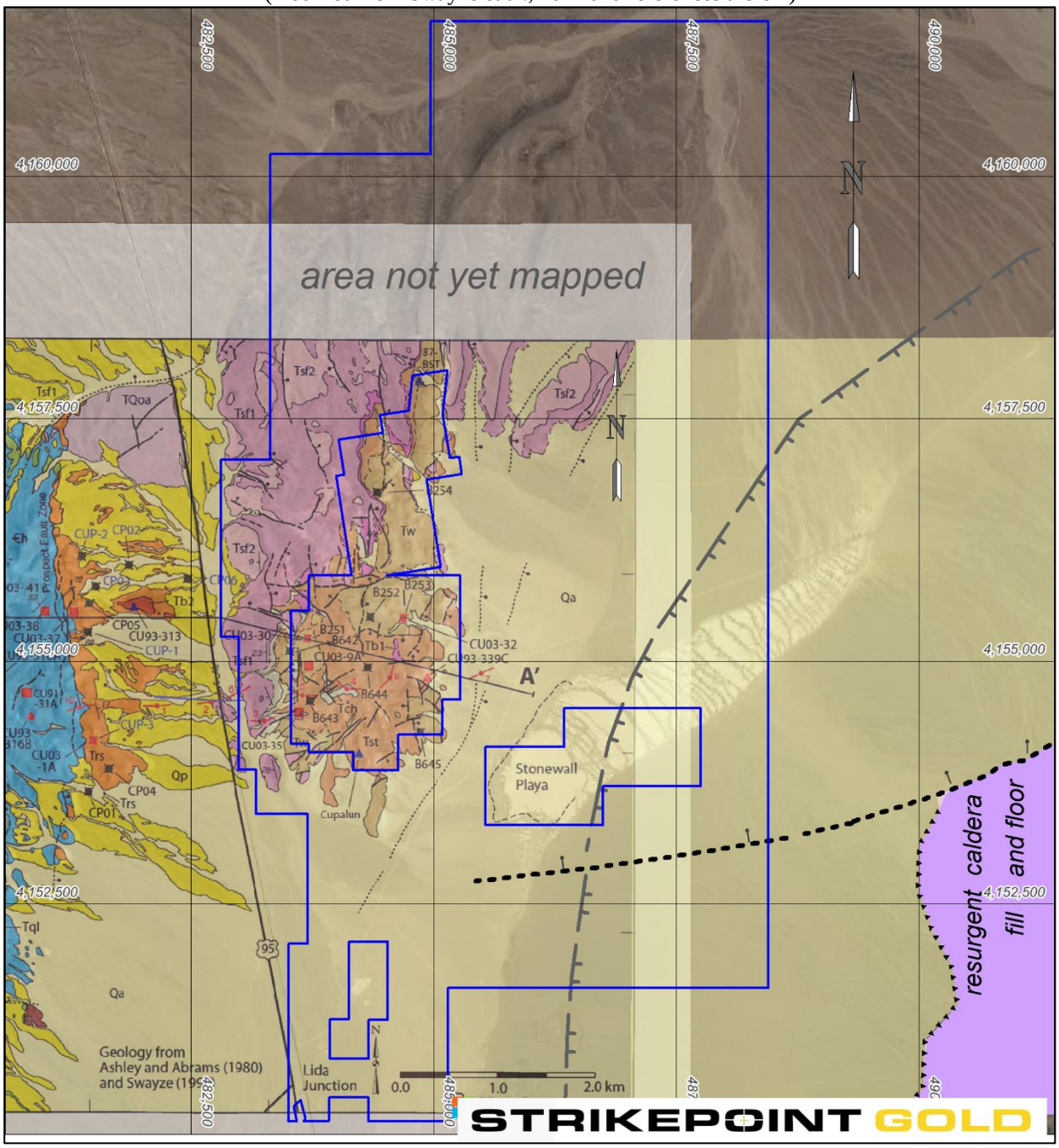
North-south to northeast-southwest striking, east-dipping normal faults have displaced the two units of the Stonewall Flat Tuff and underlying rocks down to the east in the north-central part of the property (Figure 7-3). These faults are projected to extend south and southwest, beneath Quaternary alluvial deposits, toward the southwestern margin of the property. Although the amount of vertical displacement is not known, it is reasonable to expect the altered bedrock units have been displaced down-to-the-east and continue at depth beneath the younger alluvial deposits within the property.

Another potentially important geologic structure is the northwestern margin of the Stonewall Mountain caldera, which is inferred beneath the Quaternary cover about one to two kilometers east of the previously discussed normal faults (Figure 7-3). This is the projected position of the southeast-facing topographic margin considering the information and interpretations presented by Weiss (1987) and Weiss and Noble (1989). Faults related to the caldera collapse and resurgence are most likely concealed southeast of the property limits.

7.3 Alteration and Mineralization

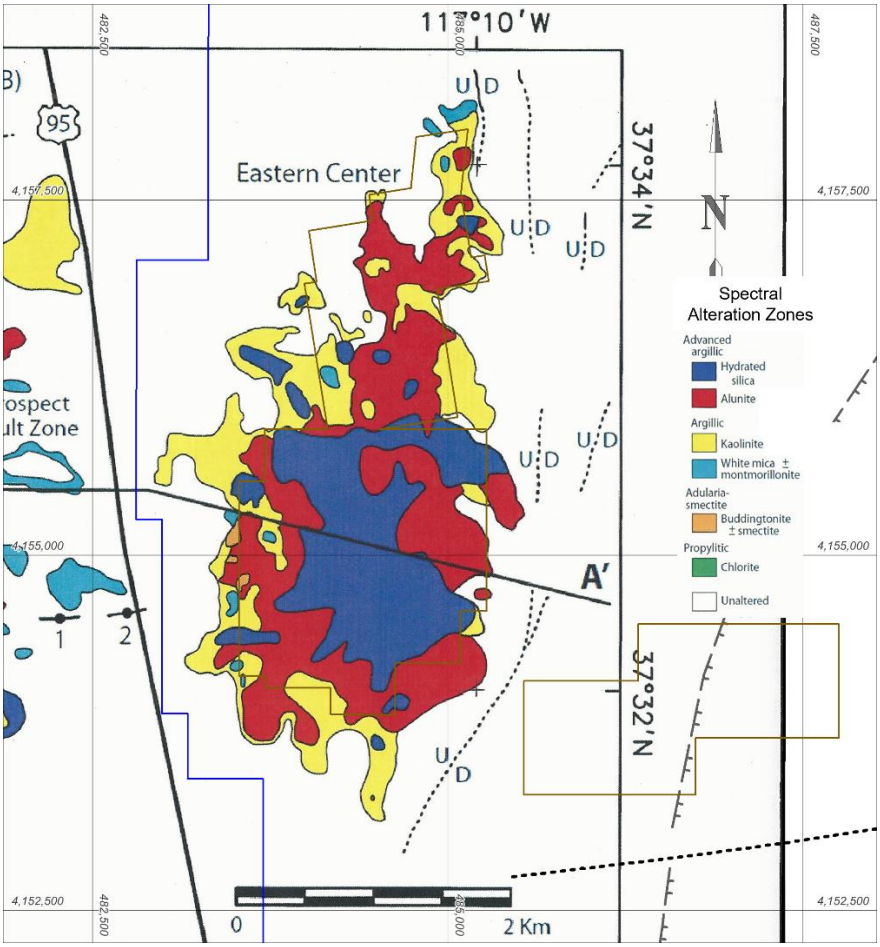
The Oligocene and Miocene volcanic and sedimentary bedrock units in the Cuprite district have undergone aerially extensive hydrothermal alteration in two "centers" separated by unaltered bedrock and post-alteration cover as shown in Figure 7-4 modified from Swayze et al. (2014). The Cuprite property surrounds and overlaps the eastern center where advanced-argillic and argillic alteration has affected rocks as young as the Stonewall Flat Tuff. The most intensely acid-leached rock corresponds to the area of spectrally defined "Hydrated silica" and adjacent "Alunite" in the eastern center (Swayze et al., 2014; Figure 7-4), but lesser amounts of kaolinite are present in both these areas.

Figure 7-3 Geologic Map of the Cuprite Property Area
(modified from Swayze et al., 2014 and references therein)



Note: Blue solid line is boundary of StrikePoint's Cuprite property; brown lines show third-party inlier claims; dashed line with double hachures marks the inferred location of the topographic margin of the Stonewall Mountain caldera beneath Quaternary cover from Noble et al. (1984), Weiss (1987) and Weiss and Noble (1989); map units as in Figure 7-2. UTM NAD83 projection.

Figure 7-4 Cuprite Area Spectral Alteration Map of Bedrock Units
(modified from Swayze et al., 2014)



Note: Blue solid line is boundary of StrikePoint's Cuprite property; brown lines show third-party inlier claims; dashed line with double hachures marks the inferred location of the topographic margin of the Stonewall Mountain caldera beneath Quaternary cover from Noble et al. (1984), Weiss (1987) and Weiss and Noble (1989); UTM NAD83 projection.

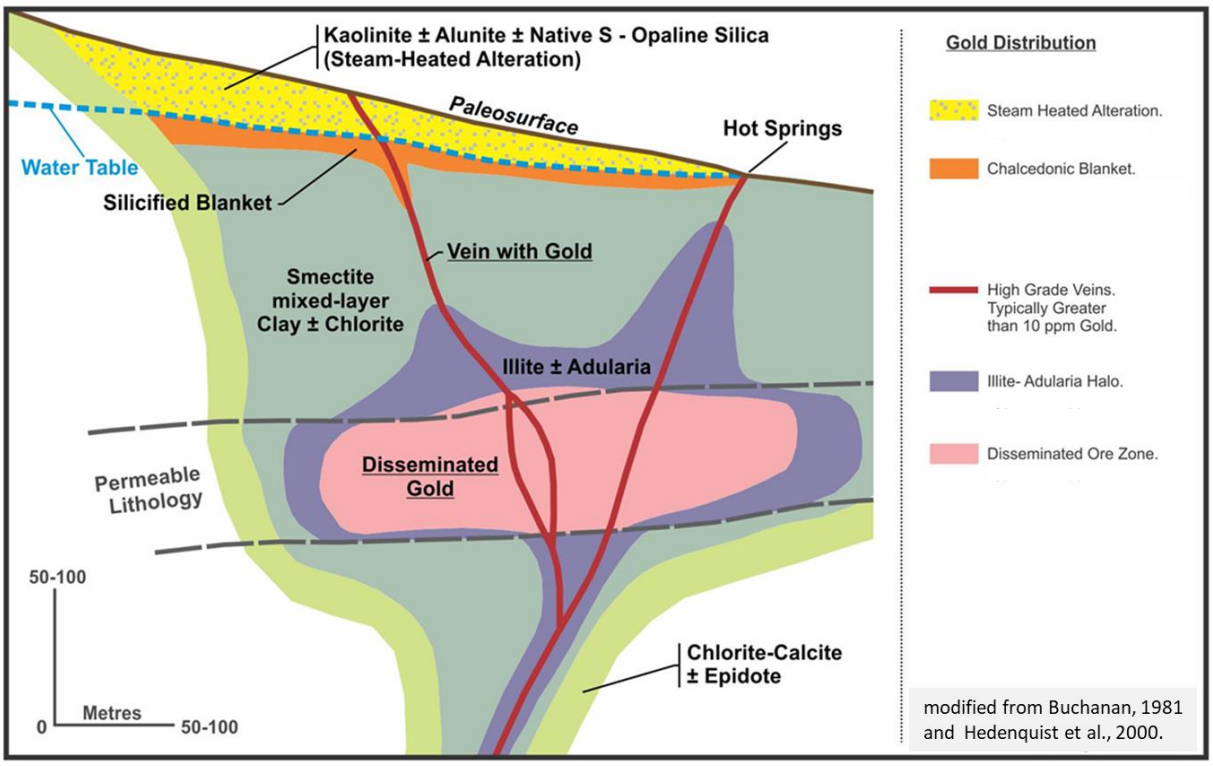
The principal silica minerals are opal and chalcedony, often in crumbly to powdery, porous leached rock characteristic of a steam-heated setting above the paleo-groundwater table. In places, tabular, stratiform to lens-shaped bodies of chalcedony ±opal have replaced the volcanic and volcanic-sedimentary rocks. Locally, small amounts of native sulfur and cinnabar can be found in the acid-leached rocks. Gold and silver mineralization are not known to be present.

Advanced-argillic alteration in and adjacent to the Cuprite property has affected rocks as young as the Stonewall Flat Tuff. Alunite in samples from the eastern part of the Cuprite district has been isotopically dated at 6.0 ±0.6 Ma (Noble et al., 1988) and 6.86 ±0.1Ma (Swayze et al., 2014).

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES (ITEM 8)

The advanced-argillic alteration widely exposed in the Cuprite district is interpreted in the context of the upper part of a low-sulfidation epithermal precious-metals hydrothermal system such as that of Figure 8-1. In this deposit model, the exposures at Cuprite correspond to rocks that underwent steam-heated argillic and advanced-argillic alteration above the paleowater table. Exposures of the paleosurface at the time of hydrothermal activity are not known to be preserved in the eastern part of the district where the Cuprite property is situated. One or more major episodes of boiling of near-neutral pH fluids at depth in an aerially extensive hydrothermal system are reasonably expected to have occurred given the preserved exposures of steam-heated alteration spanning approximately 5km north-south, by 2km east-west.

Figure 8-1 Conceptional Cross-Section for Low-Sulfidation Epithermal System
(modified from Buchanan, 1981; Hedenquist et al., 2000)



The steam-heated advanced-argillic zone in the low-sulfidation epithermal model of Figure 8-1 is typically barren of precious metals which, if present, are deposited below the paleowater table. Volatile elements such as mercury and arsenic ± antimony may be enriched in the steam-heated zone.

In recent decades two significant and potentially economic gold-silver deposits have been discovered by drilling beneath areas of steam-heated advanced-argillic alteration in southwestern Nevada. These include the Eastside deposit about 80km northwest of Cuprite (Ristorcelli, 2016; 2021), and the Silicon gold-silver deposit (Bartos et al., 2022) about 75km southeast of Cuprite. For further discussion, see Section 25.0.

9.0 EXPLORATION (ITEM9)

StrikePoint has not carried out exploration work at the Cuprite property as of the Effective Date of this report.

10.0 DRILLING (ITEM 10)

Eight drill holes are known to have been drilled in the adjacent, inlier portion of the district as shown by Swayze et al. (2014), within 2.0km of the property limits, but the author has no further information on these holes. The author is not aware of exploration drilling that may have been performed within the Cuprite property and StrikePoint has not obtained the historical drilling data for the adjacent properties as of the Effective Date of this report.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY (ITEM 11)

This section summarizes all information known to Mr. Weiss relating to sample preparation, analysis, and security, as well as quality assurance/quality control ("QA/QC") procedures and results, that pertain to the Cuprite project.

11.1 Historical Sample Preparation, Analysis and Sample Security

No information is available for the limited rock sampling conducted by CONOCO in the early to mid-1970s. The ARCO soil samples of 1979-1981 were collected at depths of 5-10cm below the surface and sieved to 80 mesh before being analyzed for mercury by a thin-gold-film detector or by atomic adsorption methods (Van Kooten, 1987). The author has no information on the name or location of the analytical laboratory or its relationship to ARCO, and the author has no information on the procedures used for sample security by ARCO in 1979-1981.

11.2 Quality Assurance/Quality Control

The author is unaware of any quality assurance/ quality control ("QA/QC ") methods or procedures used by historical operators at the Cuprite project.

11.3 Summary Statement

Records of the historical sampling at the property are incomplete and there is no information on QA/QC and sample security methods or procedures that may have been used by historical operators. The author concludes that the historical mercury data are anecdotal in nature and of very limited usefulness. The author recommends that future soil sampling and analysis, if conducted, involve the insertion of blanks and certified reference materials ("CRMs") for QA/QC purposes, as well as an independent commercial laboratory with analytical methods appropriate for the elements to be assayed.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION (ITEM 12)

This section summarizes the data verification procedures applied by the author and the results of this verification. Data verification, as defined in NI 43-101, is the process of confirming that data has been generated with proper procedures, has been accurately transcribed from the original source and is suitable to be used. Mr. Weiss experienced no limitations on data verification other than those summarized herein.

12.1 Site Visit and Independent Verification

Mr. Weiss conducted a site visit and personal inspection of the Cuprite property on March 7, 2023, accompanied by Mr. Ronald Kieckbusch, Senior Consulting Geologist for StrikePoint. During the site visit, the project geology was reviewed particularly through the central and western portions of the property and adjacent areas where representative exposures of unaltered to intensely hydrothermally altered rocks were inspected. The styles, general mineralogy and overall intensity of alteration, as well as major stratigraphic units were observed and verified in surface outcrops and roadcut exposures. In addition, the author verified the location of the water well at the historical Ralston site. UTM coordinates (NAD27 CONUS) of the well-head were measured with a hand-held Garmin GPSMap65 GPS receiver and were within 5m or less of the coordinates of the well shown on the United States Geological Survey ("USGS") 1988 edition of the Ralston 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. Mr. Weiss has also maintained a relatively continual line of communication through telephone calls and emails with Mr. Kieckbusch and Mr. Allen in which the project status, procedures, and geologic ideas and concepts were discussed.

12.2 Database Verification

The Cuprite project is at such an early stage that no precisely located surface geochemical or drilling data from within the property are available as of the Effective Date of this report.

12.3 Summary Statement on Data Verification

The author has conducted a site visit and data verification that was limited to verification of the surface geology, access and infrastructure because no drilling or verifiable surface geochemical sample data are available for the property. The author concludes that the limited Cuprite project data are acceptable as used in this report, most significantly to support the planning of further exploration activities and the first phase of drilling.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING (ITEM 13)

The author is unaware of any records of metallurgical or mineral processing test work conducted for the Cuprite project.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES (ITEM 14)

There are no estimated mineral resources for the Cuprite project.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES (ITEM 23)

There are third-party claims internal to StrikePoint's holdings.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION (ITEM 24)

The author is not aware of any other data or information relevant to the Cuprite project and the interpretations and conclusions presented in this report, or to make this report not misleading.

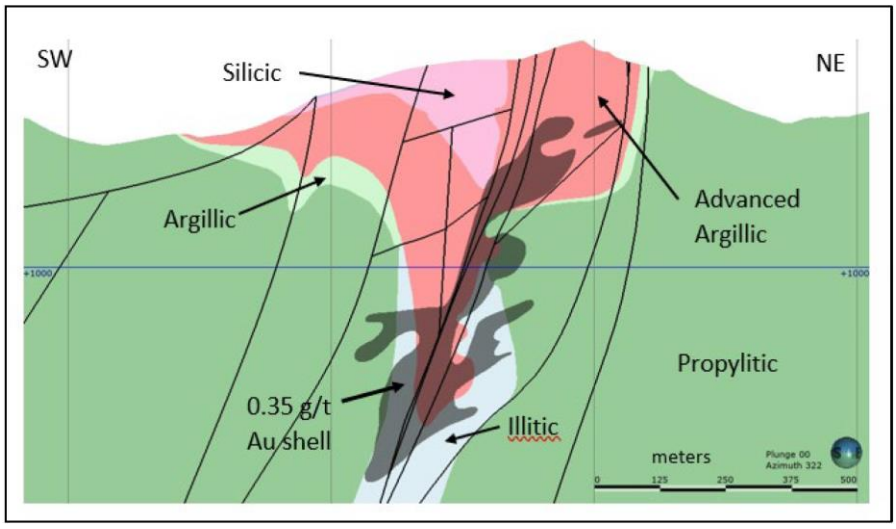
25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS (ITEM 25)

The Cuprite property surrounds and overlaps a large area of steam-heated advanced-argillic alteration in the eastern portion of the Cuprite district. This alteration zone is exposed for a minimum of 4.8km north-south, by about 2.2km in an east-west direction. Intensely acid-leached rocks consisting mainly of hydrated silica (opal, chalcedony) and lesser kaolinite, are surrounded by variable mixtures of opal, alunite and kaolinite developed in felsic volcanic rocks of Oligocene and Miocene ages. The large aerial extent and intensity of this steam-heated zone are interpreted to reflect one or perhaps multiple episodes of fluid boiling at depth in a voluminous, district-scale epithermal system.

Boiling of near-neutral pH hydrothermal fluids is an important mechanism for the formation of low-sulfidation epithermal precious-metal deposits within faults and fracture zones, and/or permeable lithologies, beneath the paleowater table at the time of hydrothermal activity. Although the overlying steam-heated alteration formed above the paleowater table may commonly host concentrations of mercury and other volatile metals, it is typically barren of gold and silver. Exceptions to this are known in districts where the paleowater table descended in elevation during or between episodic boiling and relatively late steam-heated alteration overprinted earlier-formed gold-silver mineralization such as at the Crofoot-Lewis deposit (Hycroft mine) at Sulfur, Nevada, (Ebert and Rye, 1997).

The vertical depth from the present-day surface at Cuprite to the base of the steam-heated zone, and the levels beneath the paleowater table at the time of boiling that could be prospective for gold-silver mineralization, are not known. Some steam-heated zones may extend for hundreds of meters below current levels of erosion, imparting considerable exploration risk for drilling if anomalous gold or silver are absent at the surface. Nonetheless, during the last decade or so, at least two significant low-sulfidation epithermal gold-silver deposits of Miocene age have been discovered in southwestern Nevada beneath large areas of steam-heated advanced argillic alteration. The Silicon gold-silver deposit in Nye County, Nevada, approximately 75km southeast of Cuprite, was discovered by AngloGold Ashanti in 2019 by drilling in a large zone of barren advanced-argillic alteration. Gold mineralization ≥0.35g Au/t was encountered approximately 150m below surface as shown in Figure 25-1 taken from Bartos et al. (2022).

Figure 25-1: Silicon Gold and Alteration Cross Section, Nye County, Nevada
(from Bartos et al., 2022)



As of early 2022, Inferred resources at the Silicon project were estimated at 120.4 million tonnes averaging 0.87g Au/t and 3.66g Ag/t, for 3.37 million contained ounces of gold and 14.17 million contained ounces of silver (Bartos et al., 2022). The mineralization has not been closed off at depth.

At the Eastside gold-silver deposit in Esmeralda County, Nevada, approximately 80km northwest of Cuprite, drilling in 2011 through 2021 has demonstrated the presence of gold and silver mineralization beneath an extensive area of steam-heated advanced-argillic alteration centered on a cluster of rhyolite flow-domes (Ristorcelli, 2016). Gold-silver mineralization is situated largely below advanced-argillic alteration that has a preserved thickness of as much as about 200m. The lower part of the steam-heated zone is locally exposed by erosion, including rocks that contain gold in the range of 0.5 to 7g Au/t known from historical surface rock samples (Ristorcelli, 2016). Inferred resources have been estimated at 61.73 million tonnes averaging 0.55g Au/t and 4.4g Ag/t for 1.09 million contained ounces of gold and 8.7 million ounces of contained silver (Ristorcelli, 2021).

The north-south and northeast-southwest trending normal faults in the north-central part of the Cuprite property that have offset the ash-flow sheets of the Stonewall Flat Tuff (Figure 7-3) are interpreted to project south through the central part of the property where they are inferred beneath Quaternary alluvial deposits within about 500m east of the advanced-argillic alteration zone (Figure 7-4). These faults are interpreted to dip east and have displaced the intensely altered rocks with down-to-the-east offset such that the altered rocks are now covered with Quaternary alluvium. This fault zone has a projected length of at least 3.5km and could include faults and related fracture networks that at depth were potentially highly permeable, high fluid-flow zones during hydrothermal activity, assuming the fault zone existed prior to the end of hydrothermal activity and not all of the displacement occurred after the advanced-argillic alteration was formed.

At various locations adjacent to and within the property, the advanced-argillic alteration has overprinted rocks of the 7.6 to 7.5 Ma Stonewall Flat Tuff. Isotopic ages from alunite in the district indicate hydrothermal activity and advanced-argillic alteration took place about 6.8 to 6.2 Ma (Noble et al., 1988; Swayze et al., 2014), within 0.8 to 1.3 Ma after the formation of the nearby Stonewall Mountain caldera. This timing and the setting peripheral to the Stonewall Mountain caldera are broadly analogous to the settings of the Bullfrog and Bare Mountain districts to the south, where multiple pulses of hydrothermal activity and significant epithermal gold-silver mineralization occurred during and slightly after the main and Timber Mountain magmatic stages of the southwestern Nevada volcanic field (Noble et al., 1991; Weiss, 1996).

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (ITEM 26)

The Cuprite property includes areas of intense, steam-heated, advanced-argillic alteration with potential for gold-silver mineralization at depth and the author believes that the Cuprite project is an initial-stage project of merit. To advance the Cuprite project, the author recommends a Phase I exploration program with estimated costs of $1.225 million as summarized in Table 26.1.

Table 26.1 StrikePoint Gold Cost Estimate for the Recommended Program

Item	Unit Cost (USD)	Amount (USD)
1,000 Surface Soil and Rock Sample Analyses	$80/Sample	$80,000
Geologic Mapping, Alteration Mapping, Spectral Analyses; 3 months, crew	$63,000/month	$190,000
IP/Resistivity Survey; 13.5 line kilometers	$6,300/km	$85,000
Gravity Survey; 400 data points		$15,000
Geologic Supervision and Core Logging; 2 months	$15,000/month	$30,000
Permitting at NOI Level		$10,000
Drill Pads and Access, Water Hauls		$50,000
Diamond Core Drilling; 2,000 meters	$300/meter	$600,000
Drill Sample and Spectral Analyses	$80/sample	$135,000
Supplies and Core Sampling		$30,000
Total Phase I		***$1,225,000***

The Phase 1 program includes the following proposed work:

- Geologic mapping to better delineate the locations and extents of fault and fracture zones and their relations to significant alteration features;
- Grid-type soil and rock-chip geochemical surveys with short-wave infrared mineralogical and multi-element geochemical analyses are recommended to support the geologic mapping. Multi-element geochemical data, including gold and silver, have the potential to identify zones of greater volatile element flux and also areas that may have been below the paleowater table at some time prior to steam-heated alteration;
- An IP/Resistivity survey of approximately 13.5 line-kilometers is recommended to image possible resistivity and chargeability features at depth that could correspond to potential mineralized structures such as vein and/or stockwork zones at depth;
- A reconnaissance gravity survey of 400 survey points is recommended for its potential to better define the location(s) and geometry of the faults and large changes in alluvial cover thickness in the central portion of the property; and
- A Phase I diamond-core drilling program of 2,000m is recommended with drill sites to be determined following analysis of the information obtained in the previous proposed work items.

Prior to conducting the proposed drilling, a Notice of Intent and a reclamation bond for the proposed surface disturbance will need to be filed with the BLM.

27.0 REFERENCES (ITEM 27)

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28.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE (ITEM 28)

Effective Date of report: March 7, 2023

Completion Date of report: April 3, 2023

"Steven I. Weiss"
Steven I. Weiss, C.P.G.

Date Signed:
April 3, 2023

29.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSONS (ITEM 29)

STEVEN I. WEISS, C. P. G.

I, Steven I. Weiss, C. P. G., do hereby certify:

- I am currently a self-employed Senior Geologist with offices located at 110 West Arroyo Street, Reno, Nevada, 89509; and
- I graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Geology from the Colorado College in 1978, received a Master of Science degree in Geological Science from the Mackay School of Mines at the University of Nevada, Reno in 1987, and hold a Doctorate in Geological Science from the University of Nevada, Reno, received in 1996.
- I am a Certified Professional Geologist (#10829) with the American Institute of Professional Geologists and have worked as a geologist in the mining industry and in academia for more than 40 years.
- I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). I have previously explored, drilled, evaluated and reported on precious-metal deposits in volcanic and sedimentary rocks in Nevada, California, Canada, Greece, and Mexico. I certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with certified professional associations, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- I am the author of the report entitled "*TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE CUPRITE GOLD – SILVER PROJECT, NYE and ESMERALDA COUNTIES, NEVADA, USA*" (the "Technical Report"), prepared for StrikePoint Gold Corp. with an Effective Date of March 7, 2023. I take full responsibility for Section 1 through Section 29, all subject to the comments in Section 3.0. and Section 4.0.
- The author's most recent personal inspection of the Cuprite property was for one day on March 7, 2023.
- I have not had any prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this Technical Report, and I am independent of StrikePoint Gold Corp. and all of their respective subsidiaries, Orogen Royalties Inc. and the Cuprite property, as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and in Section 1.5 of the Companion Policy to NI 43-101.
- To the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, as of the Effective Date the Technical Report contains the necessary scientific and technical information to make the Technical Report not misleading.
- I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of that instrument and form.

Dated this 3rd day of April 2023

"Steven I. Weiss"

Signature of Qualified Person
Steven I. Weiss, Ph.D., C. P. G.

APPENDIX A

List of unpatented lode mining claims comprising the Cuprite property

Claim Name	BLM Number	County	Location Date
CP-001	105753789	Esmeralda	2/20/2022
CP-002	105753790	Esmeralda	2/20/2022
CP-003	105753791	Esmeralda	2/20/2022
CP-004	105753792	Esmeralda	2/20/2022
CP-005	105753793	Esmeralda	2/20/2022
CP-006	105753794	Esmeralda & Nye	2/20/2022
CP-007	105753795	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-008	105753796	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-009	105753797	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-010	105753798	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-011	105753799	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-012	105753800	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-013	105753801	Esmeralda	2/20/2022
CP-014	105753802	Esmeralda	2/20/2022
CP-015	105753803	Esmeralda	2/20/2022
CP-016	105753804	Esmeralda & Nye	2/20/2022
CP-017	105753805	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-018	105753806	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-019	105753807	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-020	105753808	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-021	105753809	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-022	105753810	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-023	105753811	Esmeralda	2/20/2022
CP-024	105753812	Esmeralda	2/20/2022
CP-025	105753813	Esmeralda & Nye	2/20/2022
CP-026	105753814	Esmeralda	2/20/2022
CP-027	105753815	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-028	105753816	Esmeralda & Nye	2/20/2022
CP-029	105753817	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-030	105753818	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-031	105753819	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-032	105753820	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-033	105753821	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-034	105753822	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-035	105753823	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-036	105753824	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-037	105753825	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-038	105753826	Nye	2/20/2022

Claim Name	BLM Number	County	Location Date
CP-039	105753827	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-040	105753828	Esmeralda	2/20/2022
CP-041	105753829	Esmeralda	2/20/2022
CP-042	105753830	Esmeralda & Nye	2/20/2022
CP-043	105753831	Esmeralda & Nye	2/20/2022
CP-044	105753832	Esmeralda & Nye	2/20/2022
CP-045	105753833	Esmeralda & Nye	2/20/2022
CP-046	105753834	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-047	105753835	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-048	105753836	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-049	105753837	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-050	105753838	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-051	105753839	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-052	105753840	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-053	105753841	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-054	105753842	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-055	105753843	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-056	105753844	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-057	105753845	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-058	105753846	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-059	105753847	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-060	105753848	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-061	105753849	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-062	105753850	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-063	105753851	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-064	105753852	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-065	105753853	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-066	105753854	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-067	105753855	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-068	105753856	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-069	105753857	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-070	105753858	Esmeralda & Nye	2/20/2022
CP-071	105753859	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-072	105753860	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-073	105753861	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-074	105753862	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-075	105753863	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-077	105753864	Esmeralda	2/20/2022
CP-078	105753865	Esmeralda	2/20/2022
CP-079	105753866	Esmeralda	2/20/2022
CP-080	105753867	Esmeralda & Nye	2/20/2022
CP-081	105753868	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-082	105753869	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-083	105753870	Nye	2/20/2022

Claim Name	BLM Number	County	Location Date
CP-084	105753871	Nye	2/20/2022
CP-085	105753872	Nye	2/20/2022
OCP-001	105753873	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-002	105753874	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-003	105753875	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-004	105753876	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-005	105753877	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-006	105753878	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-007	105753879	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-008	105753880	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-009	105753881	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-010	105753882	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-011	105753883	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-012	105753884	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-013	105753885	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-014	105753886	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-015	105753887	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-016	105753888	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-017	105753889	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-018	105753890	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-019	105753891	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-020	105753892	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-021	105753893	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-022	105753894	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-023	105753895	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-024	105753896	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-025	105753897	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-026	105753898	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-027	105753899	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-028	105753900	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-029	105753901	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-030	105753902	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-031	105753903	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-032	105753904	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-033	105753905	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-034	105753906	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-035	105753907	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-036	105753908	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-037	105753909	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-038	105753910	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-039	105753911	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-040	105753912	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-041	105753913	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-042	105753914	Nye	3/1/2022

Claim Name	BLM Number	County	Location Date
OCP-043	105753915	Nye	3/1/2022
OCP-044	105753916	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-045	105753917	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-046	105753918	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-047	105753919	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-048	105753920	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-049	105753921	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-050	105753922	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-051	105753923	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-052	105753924	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-053	105753925	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-054	105753926	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-055	105753927	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-056	105753928	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-057	105753929	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-058	105753930	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-059	105753931	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-060	105753932	Esmeralda	2/28/2022
OCP-061	105753933	Esmeralda	2/28/2022
OCP-062	105753934	Esmeralda	2/28/2022
OCP-063	105753935	Esmeralda	2/28/2022
OCP-064	105753936	Esmeralda	2/28/2022
OCP-065	105753937	Esmeralda	2/28/2022
OCP-066	105753938	Esmeralda	2/28/2022
OCP-067	105753939	Esmeralda	2/28/2022
OCP-068	105753940	Esmeralda & Nye	2/27/2022
OCP-069	105753941	Nye	2/27/2022
OCP-070	105753942	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-071	105753943	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-072	105753944	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-073	105753945	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-074	105753946	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-075	105753947	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-076	105753948	Esmeralda	2/28/2022
OCP-077	105753949	Esmeralda	2/28/2022
OCP-078	105753950	Esmeralda	2/28/2022
OCP-079	105753951	Esmeralda	2/28/2022
OCP-080	105753952	Esmeralda	2/28/2022
OCP-081	105753953	Esmeralda	2/28/2022
OCP-082	105753954	Esmeralda	2/28/2022
OCP-083	105753955	Esmeralda	2/28/2022
OCP-084	105753956	Esmeralda & Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-085	105753957	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-086	105753958	Nye	2/28/2022

Claim Name	BLM Number	County	Location Date
OCP-087	105753959	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-088	105753960	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-089	105753961	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-090	105753962	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-091	105753963	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-092	105753964	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-093	105753965	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-094	105753966	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-095	105753967	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-096	105753968	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-097	105753969	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-098	105753970	Esmeralda	2/28/2022
OCP-099	105753971	Esmeralda	2/28/2022
OCP-100	105753972	Esmeralda	2/28/2022
OCP-101	105753973	Esmeralda	2/28/2022
OCP-102	105753974	Esmeralda	2/28/2022
OCP-103	105753975	Esmeralda	2/28/2022
OCP-104	105753976	Esmeralda	2/28/2022
OCP-105	105753977	Esmeralda	2/28/2022
OCP-106	105753978	Esmeralda & Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-107	105753979	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-108	105753980	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-109	105753981	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-110	105753982	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-111	105753983	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-112	105753984	Esmeralda	2/27/2022
OCP-113	105753985	Esmeralda	2/27/2022
OCP-114	105753986	Esmeralda	2/27/2022
OCP-115	105753987	Esmeralda	2/27/2022
OCP-116	105753988	Esmeralda	2/27/2022
OCP-117	105753989	Esmeralda	2/27/2022
OCP-118	105753990	Esmeralda	2/27/2022
OCP-119	105753991	Esmeralda	2/27/2022
OCP-120	105753992	Esmeralda & Nye	2/27/2022
OCP-121	105753993	Nye	2/27/2022
OCP-122	105753994	Nye	2/28/2022
OCP-123	105753995	Nye	2/27/2022
OCP-124	105753996	Nye	2/27/2022
OCP-125	105753997	Nye	2/27/2022
OCP-126	105753998	Esmeralda	3/2/2022
OCP-127	105753999	Esmeralda & Nye	3/2/2022
OCP-128	105754000	Esmeralda & Nye	3/2/2022
OCP-129	105754001	Esmeralda	3/2/2022
OCP-130	105754002	Esmeralda	3/2/2022

Claim Name	BLM Number	County	Location Date
OCP-131	105754003	Esmeralda	3/2/2022
OCP-132	105754004	Esmeralda	3/2/2022
OCP-133	105754005	Esmeralda	3/2/2022
OCP-134	105754006	Esmeralda	3/2/2022
RC 1	105781834	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 2	105781835	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 3	105781836	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 4	105781837	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 5	105781838	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 6	105781839	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 7	105781840	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 8	105781841	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 9	105781842	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 10	105781843	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 11	105781844	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 12	105781845	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 13	105781846	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 14	105781847	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 15	105781848	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 16	105781849	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 17	105781850	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 18	105781851	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 19	105781852	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 20	105781853	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 21	105781854	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 22	105781855	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 23	105781856	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 24	105781857	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 25	105781858	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 26	105781859	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 27	105781860	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 28	105781861	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 29	105781862	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 30	105781863	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 31	105781864	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 32	105781865	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 33	105781866	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 34	105781867	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 35	105781868	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 36	105781869	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 37	105781870	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 38	105781871	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 39	105781872	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 40	105781873	Esmeralda	6/9/2022

Claim Name	BLM Number	County	Location Date
RC 41	105781874	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 42	105781875	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 43	105781876	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 44	105781877	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 45	105781878	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
RC 46	105781879	Esmeralda	6/9/2022
CE 1	Pending	Esmeralda	2/1/2023
CE 2	Pending	Esmeralda	2/1/2023
CE 3	Pending	Esmeralda	2/1/2023
CE 4	Pending	Esmeralda	2/1/2023
CE 5	Pending	Esmeralda	2/1/2023
CE 6	Pending	Esmeralda	2/1/2023
CE 7	Pending	Esmeralda	2/1/2023
CE 8	Pending	Esmeralda	2/1/2023
CE 9	Pending	Esmeralda	2/1/2023
CE 10	Pending	Esmeralda	2/1/2023
CE 11	Pending	Esmeralda	2/1/2023
CE 12	Pending	Esmeralda	2/1/2023
CE 13	Pending	Esmeralda	2/1/2023
CE 14	Pending	Esmeralda	2/1/2023
CE 15	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 16	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 17	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 18	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 19	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 20	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 21	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 22	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 23	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 24	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 25	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 26	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 27	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 28	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 29	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 30	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 31	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 32	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 33	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 34	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 35	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 36	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 37	Pending	Esmeralda & Nye	1/28/2023
CE 38	Pending	Esmeralda & Nye	1/28/2023

Claim Name	BLM Number	County	Location Date
CE 39	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 40	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 41	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 42	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 43	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 44	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 45	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 46	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 47	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 48	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 49	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 50	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 51	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 52	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 53	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 54	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 55	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 56	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 57	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 58	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 59	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 60	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 61	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 62	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 63	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 64	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 65	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 66	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 67	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 68	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 69	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 70	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 71	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 72	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 73	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 74	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 75	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 76	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 77	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 78	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 79	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 80	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 81	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 82	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023

Claim Name	BLM Number	County	Location Date
CE 83	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 84	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 85	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 86	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 87	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 88	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 89	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 90	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 91	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 92	Pending	Esmeralda	1/28/2023
CE 93	Pending	Esmeralda & Nye	1/28/2023
CE 94	Pending	Esmeralda & Nye	1/28/2023
CE 95	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 96	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 97	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 98	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 99	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 100	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 101	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 102	Pending	Nye	1/28/2022
CE 103	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 104	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 105	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 106	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 107	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 108	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 109	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 110	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 111	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 112	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 113	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 114	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 115	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 116	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 117	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 118	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 119	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 120	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 121	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 122	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 123	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 124	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 125	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023
CE 126	Pending	Nye	1/28/2023

Claim Name	BLM Number	County	Location Date
CE 127	Pending	Esmeralda	1/29/2023
CE 128	Pending	Esmeralda	1/29/2023
CE 129	Pending	Esmeralda	1/29/2023
CE 130	Pending	Esmeralda	1/29/2023
CE 131	Pending	Esmeralda & Nye	1/29/2023
CE 132	Pending	Esmeralda & Nye	1/29/2023
CE 133	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 134	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 135	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 136	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 137	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 138	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 139	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 140	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 141	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 142	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 143	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 144	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 145	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 146	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 147	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 148	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 149	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 150	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 151	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 152	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 153	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 154	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 155	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 156	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 157	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 158	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 159	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 160	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 161	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 162	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 163	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 164	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 165	Pending	Esmeralda	1/29/2023
CE 166	Pending	Esmeralda	1/29/2023
CE 167	Pending	Esmeralda & Nye	1/29/2023
CE 168	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 169	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 170	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023

Claim Name	BLM Number	County	Location Date
CE 171	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 172	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 173	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 174	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 175	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 176	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 177	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 178	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 179	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 180	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 181	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 182	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 183	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 184	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 185	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 186	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 187	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 188	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 189	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 190	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 191	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 192	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 193	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 194	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 195	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 196	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 197	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 198	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 199	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 200	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 201	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 202	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 203	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 204	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 205	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 206	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 207	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 208	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 209	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 210	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 211	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 212	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 213	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 214	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023

Claim Name	BLM Number	County	Location Date
CE 215	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 216	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 217	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 218	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 219	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 220	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 221	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 222	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 223	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 224	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 225	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 226	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 227	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 228	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 229	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 230	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 231	Pending	Nye	1/29/2023
CE 232	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 233	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 234	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 235	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 236	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 237	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 238	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 239	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 240	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 241	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 242	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 243	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 244	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 245	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 246	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 247	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 248	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 249	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 250	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 251	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 252	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 253	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 254	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 255	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 256	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 257	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 258	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023

Claim Name	BLM Number	County	Location Date
CE 259	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 260	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 261	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 262	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 263	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 264	Pending	Esmeralda	1/31/2023
CE 265	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 266	Pending	Esmeralda	1/31/2023
CE 267	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 268	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 269	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 270	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 271	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 272	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 273	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 274	Pending	Esmeralda & Nye	1/30/2023
CE 275	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 276	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 277	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 278	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 279	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 280	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 281	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 282	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 283	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 284	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 285	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 286	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 287	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 288	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 289	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 290	Pending	Nye	1/30/2023
CE 291	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 292	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 293	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 294	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 295	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 296	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 297	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 298	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 299	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 300	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 301	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 302	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023

Claim Name	BLM Number	County	Location Date
CE 303	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 304	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 305	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 306	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 307	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 308	Pending	Esmeralda	1/30/2023
CE 309	Pending	Esmeralda	2/1/2023
CE 310	Pending	Esmeralda	2/1/2023