PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF THE

LONGSTREET GOLD PROJECT

NYE COUNTY, NEVADA, USA
38.383° N Latitude and 116.717° W Longitude

Effective Date: 12 January 2021

Report Date: 02 February 2021

Prepared For

Star Gold Corporation

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DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report entitled "Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Longstreet Gold Project, Nye County, Nevada, USA," for Star Gold Corporation (the "Technical Report") was prepared on behalf of Star Gold Corporation. The report is compliant with National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and Form 43-101 F1 – Technical Report. The effective date of this report is 12 January 2021.

The qualified persons responsible for this report are:

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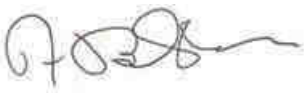
Finley Bakker, P.Geo		Campbell River, British Columbia, Canada	02 February 2021

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Longstreet Gold-Silver Project is located approximately 275 kilometres (km) northwest of Las Vegas and approximately 80 km northeast of Tonopah, a town of approximately 2,500 people and the seat of the government for Nye County, in west-central Nevada (see Figure 4.1). The northeast-southwest oriented property is situated within the McCann Canyon and Georges Canyon Rim 7 1/2 topographic quadrangles and extends approximately 3 km along strike within the Monitor Range. The geographic coordinates of the central part of the property are approximately 38°22′0″ N Latitude and 116°40′00″ W Longitude. The deposit has been known for many years and the property explored on numerous occasions. Exploration work on the property has included pits, core drilling, RC drilling, an inclined shaft, three adits and limited underground vertical raising.

1.1 PREAMBLE

This report was prepared for Star Gold Corporation (Star Gold or SRGZ) as a technical report compliant with National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101) and Form 43-101F1 Technical Report (NI 43-101) by A-Z Mining Professionals Limited (AMPL or A-Z Mining). The quality of information, conclusions, and estimates contained herein is consistent with the level of effort involved in the consultant's services based on information available at the time of preparation, data supplied by outside sources and the assumptions, conditions and qualifications set forth in this technical report.

This report is intended to be used by SRGZ subject to the terms and conditions of its contracts with the consultants. Those contracts permit SRGZ to file this technical report with The Canadian securities and regulatory authorities pursuant to provincial securities legislation. Except for the purposes legislated under applicable law, any use of the technical report by any third party is at that third party's sole risk.

1.2 CAUTIONS REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The following NI 43-101 Technical Report includes certain statements and information that contain forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, including the requirements and potential output of the Longstreet Project, the likelihood of commercial mining, the likelihood of securing a strategic partner and the ability to fund future mine development are forward-looking statements and include forward-looking information. Such forward-looking statements and forward-looking information specifically include, but are not limited to, statements concerning: SRGZ plans at the Longstreet Project, its ability to fund the Longstreet Project, the timing in the granting of key permits, the estimated gold production and the timing thereto, economic analyses, capital and operating costs, mine development programs, future gold prices, cash flow estimates and economic indicators derived from the foregoing.

Generally, forward-looking information can be identified using forward-looking terminology, such as "intends" or "anticipates", or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "should", "would" or "occur".

Forward-looking statements are based on the opinions and estimates set out in this Technical Report as of the date such statements are made and they are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of SRGZ to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements or forward-looking information, including: the receipt of all necessary approvals; the ability to conclude a transaction; uncertainty of future production; capital expenditures and other costs; financing and additional capital

requirements; the receipt in a timely fashion of any further permitting for the Longstreet Project; legislative, political, social or economic developments in the jurisdictions in which SRGZ carries on business; operating or technical difficulties in connection with mining or development activities; and the risks normally involved in the exploration, development and mining business.

Although the authors have attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements or forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and forward-looking information. SRGZ and the authors of this Technical Report do not undertake to update any forward-looking statements or forward-looking information that are incorporated by reference herein, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

Mineral Resources for the Longstreet Project were estimated by Agnerian Consulting Ltd. (and reported in the NI 43-101 report entitled "Technical Report on the Longstreet Gold-Silver Property, Nevada," dated December 15, 2013). Agnerian Consulting Ltd.is an independent consulting firm offering geological services to the mining industry. Mr. Hrayr Agnerian, MSc, PGeo, is a recognized expert in resource modeling and a Qualified Person under NI 43-101 guidelines. A-Z Mining conducted a due diligence review of the information presented in the Agnerian report in 2014. At that time, a site visit to review geological information was conducted by Mr. Joe Kantor, P.Geo. At that time, a review of the resource model construction was also undertaken by A-Z Mining's Mr. Alan Aubut, P. Geo. He determined that "The Agnerian model uses either standard or best practice techniques and no "Fatal Flaw" (an error that invalidates the model) was found." Additionally, in December 2020, Mr. Finley Bakker, P. Geo. of Finley Bakker Consulting, an Associate of A-Z Mining, also reviewed and verified the information presented in the Agnerian report and found it to be accurate and reliable. Mr. Bakker also conducted a review of the global resources utilizing MineSight® geological software.

In all cases A-Z Mining found the information presented by Agnerian Consulting Ltd. to be accurate and reliable. There has been no material change to the data used by Agnerian in 2013. As a result, the report and the geological block model, developed by Agnerian, were verified and adopted by A-Z Mining and used to form the basis for the preliminary economic assessment reported herein. This preliminary economic assessment includes up-to-date quotations from a mine contractor, a new quotation for the processing facility, an updated mine plan and updates to the environmental and permitting costs and requirements.

This report has been prepared in metric units and some Imperial units of measure. Key conversions used are:

- 1 tonne = 1.1025 short tons
- 1 ounce Troy = 31.1035 grams
- 1 ounce Troy/ton = 34.3 grams/tonne

1.3 MINERAL RESOURCE

The A-Z Mining resource estimate for the pit (in accordance with the CIM Definitions Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves), as of November 5, 2020 stated in Metric units, is (Table 1.1):

TABLE 1.1 IN-PIT UNDILUTED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Mineral Resource Category	Tonnes	Au (g/tonne)	Contained Ounces	Ag (g/tonne)	Contained Ounces
Indicated	4553000	0.636	93100	15.55	2276000
Inferred	380000	0.575	7000	15.02	183000

Notes:

1) CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2) Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability.
3) The quantity and grade of reported Inferred Resources in this estimation is uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these Inferred Resources as an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource category.
4) The Mineral Resources are reported within the optimized pit shell that was used to assess reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction. The Mineral Resources estimate excludes external dilution and mining losses.
5) The in-pit resources constitute approximately 92% of the global Mineral Resources.
6) Mineral Resources were conservatively estimated using prices of US$1,500/oz Au and US$18/oz Ag.
7) The Main Zone deposit was modeled at a minimum of 6 m (20 ft.) vertical thickness of mineralization.
8) The numbers for tonnage, average grade and contained ounces of silver are rounded figures.

There has been a 35% change from the 2014 economic analysis in the price of gold, which has prompted the use of an updated global resource of 109,200 ounces of gold for consideration in the economic assessment. Table 1.2, below, has been included for completeness showing the intrinsic number of ounces calculated in the volume modeled.

TABLE 1.2 INTRINSIC NUMBER OF OUNCES CALCULATED IN THE VOLUME MODELED

Indicated Mineral Resources						
Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Ounces Au	Grade (g/t Ag)	Contained Ounces Ag	NSR (US$/Ton)
0.857	956,000	1.47	45,200	30.97	951,800	$ 88.80
0.343	3,353,000	0.80	86,500	18.92	2,039,300	$ 49.66
0.257	4,077,000	0.71	93,600	17.34	2,272,600	$ 44.46
0.171	4,745,000	0.64	98,300	16.04	2,447,600	$ 40.38
<.171	5,040,000	0.61	99,500	15.44	2,502,300	$ 38.55

Inferred Mineral Resources						
Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Ounces Au	Grade (g/t Ag)	Contained Ounces Ag	NSR (US$/Ton)
0.857	85,000	1.10	4,100	37.81	103,800.00	$ 75.07
0.343	293,000	0.76	7,400	25.97	244,300.00	$ 51.56
0.257	411,000	0.64	8,500	21.81	287,900.00	$ 43.29
0.171	549,000	0.56	9,500	19.33	341,100.00	$ 38.37
<.171	618,000	0.54	9,700	18.35	364,700.00	$ 36.42

Notes:

1) Resources were calculated using MineSight® software.
2) CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
3) Mineral Resources are estimated at various cut-off grades as a comparison to the Agnerian Resource Model.
4) The Mineral Resource figures herein are estimates based on information at the time and are not Mineral Reserves, *i.e.*, they do not yet demonstrate economic viability of the deposit.
5) The in-pit resources constitute approximately 92% of the block model Mineral Resources.
6) The Main Zone deposit was modeled at a minimum of 6.1 m (20 ft.) vertical thickness of mineralization.
7) The numbers for tonnage, average grade and contained ounces of silver are rounded figures.
8) There are other isolated areas of mineralization below the conceptual open pit. These areas of mineralization occur at depths ranging from approximately 60.1 m to 121 m (200 ft. to 400 ft.) below the surface and are not included in the current Main Zone Mineral Resources.
9) Material taken out during historic mining and underground exploration is included in the current resource estimate, as it was not processed and remains on site.

It is also noted that the preliminary economic assessment is preliminary in nature. It includes Inferred Mineral Resources that are considered too speculative, geologically, to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves and there is no certainty that the preliminary economic assessment will be realized.

1.4 PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

This preliminary economic assessment has identified a diluted (5% dilution) Mineral Resource of 4.8 million tonnes at 0.61 grams Au per tonne and 14.81 grams Ag per tonne of Indicated Resources and 0.40 million tonnes at 0.58 grams Au per tonne and 15.02 grams Ag per tonne of Inferred Resources that

would be contained in an open pit shell. This preliminary economic assessment relies on Indicated Mineral Resources (approximately 92% of the total resource tonnes) but also Inferred Mineral Resources.

It should be noted that the Inferred Mineral Resources are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves. Therefore, there is no guarantee that the economic projections contained in this Preliminary Economic Assessment would be realized.

The deposit would be mined by open pit with the gold and silver extracted by heap leach and a gold/silver recovery plant. Infrastructure facilities would be minimized but include a small surface shop, warehouse, office complex and water treatment facility. Water for the project is assumed for this study to be provided from a well(s) near to the project.

Three scenarios for the production rates were investigated by AMPL, 4.5 years of mine production, 3.5 years of mine production and 3 years of mine production. SRGZ opted to pursue the economics of a 3 year mine production scenario.

The mine would operate at 1,730,000 tonnes (1.9 million short tons) per annum and produce approximately 85,000 ounces of gold and 340,000 ounces of silver over its operating life. Based upon metallurgical test work conducted in 2013, gold recovery is expected to be 84% (including reduced recovery from heap leach pad conditions) and silver recovery 13%. Recovered (payable) silver represents only 4.3% of the total revenue of the mine. The parameters used in the cashflow model are shown in Table 1.3.

TABLE 1.3 LONGSTREET PROJECT STUDY PARAMETERS

Component	Parameter
Undiluted Mineral Resource	4.6 million tonnes @ 0.64 g Au/t and 15.55 g Ag/t Indicated Resources; .4 million tonnes @ 0.58 g Au/t and 15.02 g Ag/t Inferred Resources
Estimated Mining Dilution	5% at 0% grade
Average Head Grade, Gold	0.60 g Au/t
Average Head Grade, Silver	14.77 g Ag/t
Payable Gold	84,000 ounces
Payable Silver	320,000 ounces
Average Long-term Gold Price	$1,700 per ounce
Average Long-term Silver Price	$19.3 per ounce
Pre-Production Capital, including Working Capital	$US28.1 million
Total Sustaining Capital	$US0
Closure Cost	$US1.0 million
Royalty	3% NSR
Estimated Operating Costs ($/Tonne)	$US11.87
Life of Mine	4 Years

Metal prices used are based on the 12-month trailing averages to the end of October 2020 and obtained from the commodities media organization, Kitco. A 12-month period is not usually used for a common long-term price indicator; however, the Longstreet Project has a short construction period and relatively short operating time; therefore, AMPL is confident in using the 1-year trailing average knowing that the gold price is currently 12% higher and the silver price approximately 30% higher at the date of this report.

A summary of the estimated capital expenditures of $US 28.1 million (including working capital) is presented in Table 1.4.

TABLE 1.4 PRE-PRODUCTION CAPITAL COSTS

Cost Component	Expenditure ($US)
Permitting	$1,500,000
Heap Leach Pad	$2,580,000
Processing Plant	$6,470,000
Surface Infrastructure and Mobile Equipment	$2,110,000
Process Water	$2,000,000
EPCM, Contractor O/H and Owner's Costs	$2,200,000
Contingency	$2,600,000
Total Capital Expenditures	$19,470,000
Working Capital	$8,670,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**$28,140,000**

The estimated operating cost for mining, processing and general and administration are itemized in Table 1.5, on a $US per tonne processed basis. The operation is expected to have a total operating cost of $US11.87 per tonne of potentially economic mineralization.

TABLE 1.5 SUMMARY OF OPERATING COSTS

Department	Total Cost ($US/t Processed)
Mine	$6.98
Processing and Environmental	$3.60
Surface Department and G&A	$1.30
Total	**$11.87**

A 3% NSR royalty is held on the property by Great Basin Resources, Inc., inclusive of a 2% NSR Royalty held on the Clifford et al claims, the vendors to Star Gold, and has been factored into the cash flow model. Star Gold holds an option to purchase one-half (1/2) of the Great Basin royalty, (1.5%) for $1.75 million.

Economic analysis indicates positive financial returns, as shown in Table 1.6, with a Pre-tax estimated IRR of 89% and a Pre-tax $NPV_{5\%}$ of $US53 million. Based on the tax regime currently in place and excluding any potential losses carried forward by the owner, an after-tax estimated IRR of 82% and Net Present Value using a 5% discount factor of $US46 million is shown in Table 1.7.

TABLE 1.6 LONGSTREET PROJECT PRE-TAX RETURN

Component	
Undiscounted Net Revenue	**$ 149,000,000**
Undiscounted After-Tax Cashflow	**$ 64,000,000**
NPV (5%)	**$ 53,000,000**
NPV (10%)	**$ 43,000,000**
NPV (15%)	**$ 36,000,000**
IRR	**89%**
Payback Period	**1.5 Years**

TABLE 1.7 LONGSTREET PROJECT AFTER-TAX RETURNS

Component	
Undiscounted Net Revenue	**$ 149,000,000**
Undiscounted After-Tax Cashflow	**$ 56,000,000**
NPV (5%)	**$ 46,000,000**
NPV (10%)	**$ 38,000,000**
NPV (15%)	**$ 31,000,000**
IRR	**82%**
Payback Period	**1.5 Years**

The IRR and NPV sensitivities to variations in key parameters are depicted graphically in Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.2. The IRR is most sensitive to variations in metal prices and mined grades and least sensitive to capital and operating costs. Potential expected metals recoveries variations show some sensitivity, but should recoveries fall by a greater percentage the operation would quickly be rendered uneconomic.

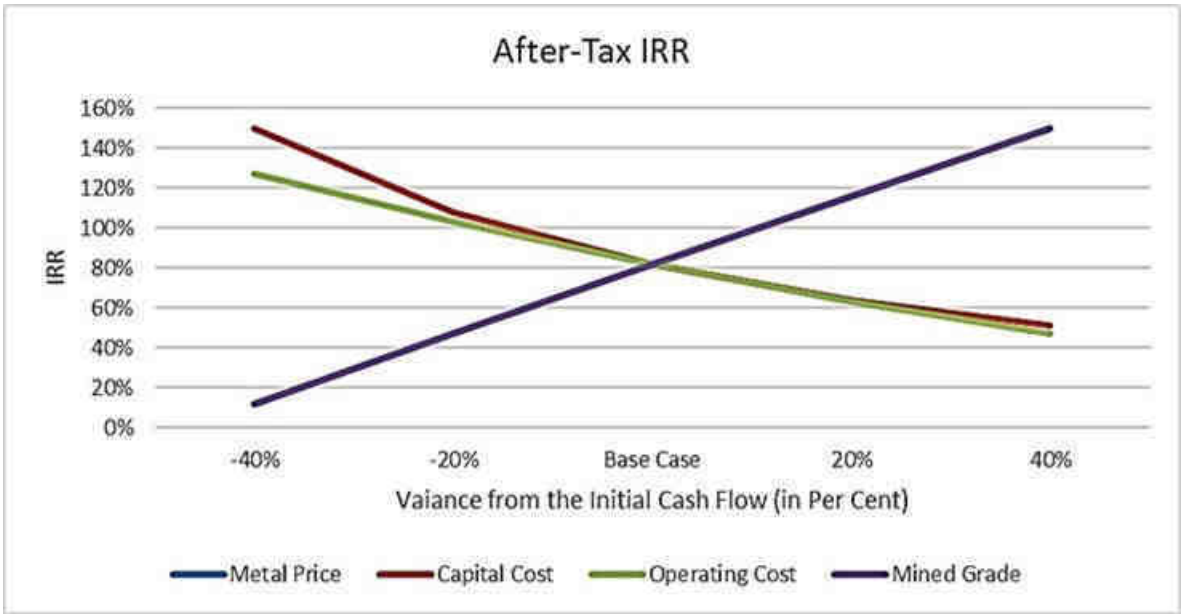


Figure 1.1 After-Tax IRR Sensitivity Analysis

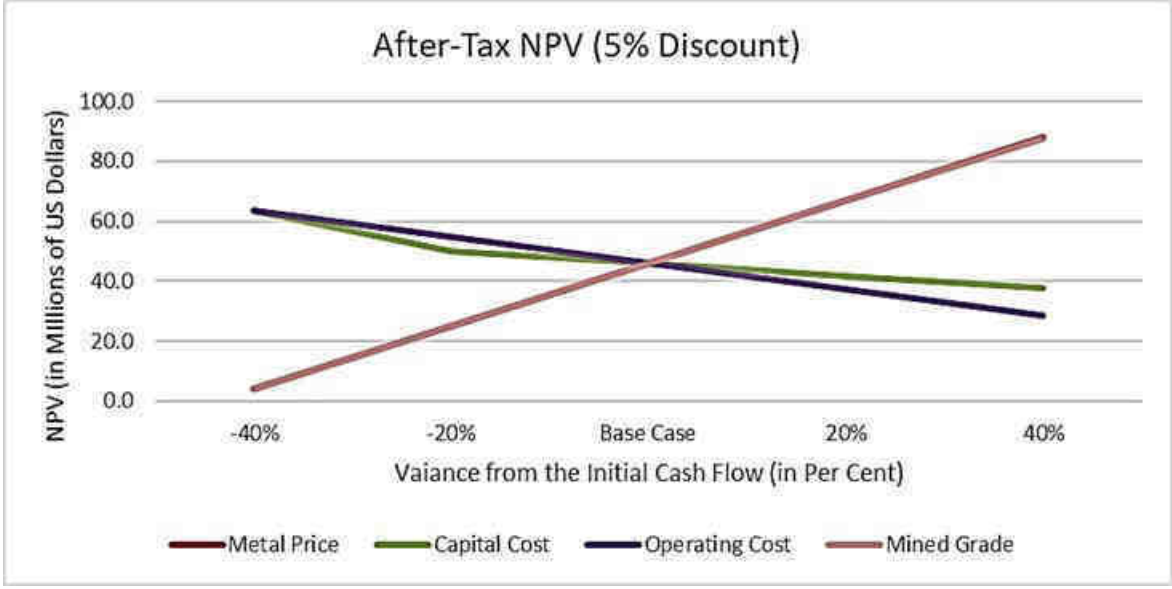


Figure 1.2 After-Tax NPV5 Sensitivity Analysis

1.5 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the study results, conclusions are:

1) The Project provides positive returns in all three production scenarios tested (3, 4 and 5 year mine life).
2) Longstreet may be developed for production at reasonable cost in a near-term horizon, provided regulatory approval and permits are acquired.
3) The mined grade of potentially economic mineralization is an important variable for the success of the operation, as are operating costs. Operating management efforts during mine production must be focused on these parameters.
4) The project is most sensitive to variations in the price of gold and mined grade of potentially economic mineralization.
5) The economics of the project would be improved with the discovery and exploitation of economically viable satellite deposits.
6) Water sourcing was the largest technical risk factor, particularly to capital expenditures and operating cost estimates, but has been mitigated by private water deals. Star Gold has secured, through two long term leases, 1,459 acre/feet of water rights from current owners of these water rights in Stone Cabin Valley. The acre/feet of water leased is at least 20% larger than what is anticipated to be required for mining and ore leaching applications. Star Gold also has an approved Plan of Operations with United States Forest Service (USFS) to conduct water supply and monitor well drilling in a favorable location near the Project site (alternate sites have been identified on Star Gold's Bureau of Land Management (BLM) claims as a backup supply well locations, if needed). The well drilling is planned for 2021.
7) A-Z Mining has reviewed the permitting requirements of the USFS, the BLM and the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection and estimates that, without objection during the public disclosure period of permitting, the Longstreet Project would require between eighteen months and two years to secure the permits required to begin construction and

operating the mine. Given proper funding, this schedule could be accelerated as many engineering and permitting tasks could be completed simultaneously.

The main risks to Project success would be:

- Gold price variations, particularly if gold price drops by more than 30% from the $US1,700 per ounce level;
- Water supply is a major component, which requires further work to identify sources and adequate volumes;
- The confidence in the Mineral Resource represents a risk to the Project. Once permitting is in place, a Reverse Circulation (RC) drill campaign should be initiated to outline the first year's production. The drilling may be done in a pattern such that the holes may be used by operations for blasting;
- The Project is located in an Inventories Roadless Area on USFS lands, which limits or excludes the ability to construct new or improve existing roads. However, road building has been allowed in past to facilitate exploration activities and the Project has been designed to utilize only existing roads. Due to the proximity of the mine to the leach pads, these existing roads will only have to be modestly improved. Any additional site pad locations and branch roads that may have to be constructed will be analyzed and their impacts mitigated as part of the EIS process; and
- Pre-production capital expenditures represent a relatively low risk as the mine development and surface infrastructure required to commence production are not overly extensive. The cost to provide services water to the Project is a capital expenditure uncertainty but it has been largely mitigated by the leasing of water rights from other owners in Stone Cabin Valley. Regional communities provide much of the support services for employees and the mine.

1.6 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of this Preliminary Economic Assessment, recommendations are the following.

1.6.1 Geology

For the next phase of Mineral Resource estimation:

1) Primary consideration should focus RC drilling on the first-year potential production area to better understand the expectation of the grades and potential recoveries of metals. Estimated cost is $US930,000.
2) Consider further drilling to better understand the transition zone between oxide and sulfide to determine the maximum extent of leachable gold mineralized material. Estimated cost is $US200,000.

1.6.2 Mining

1) Undertake geotechnical work for open pit slope angles optimization using existing drill core. Estimated cost is $US250,000.
2) Update firm quotations from qualified local mining contractors. One confirmed a lower operation cost for the operation but for a thorough review an alternative quote should

confirm the estimate. Also, the quotation needs to reflect an 80% passing -19mm sized product delivered to the heap leach pad.

1.6.3 Heap Leaching and Processing Plant

1) Conduct bottle roll and column test work on representative samples to test the mineralogical variability of the deposit.
2) Use 60 days column leach time for the next phase of test work as the leach kinetics for gold are rapid and the silver recovery did not increase dramatically even after 190 days of leaching.
3) Load/permeability tests are recommended on column leach residue samples to confirm permeability under compressive loading.
4) Metallurgical test work is estimated at $US200,000.
5) Confirm estimated design and costs for the heap leach pad and ponds.

1.6.4 Infrastructure

1) A hydrological study is recommended to identify proximal water sources of adequate volume to sustain the Longstreet operation. Estimated cost is $US110,000.

1.6.5 Environment and Permitting

1) Complete baseline studies as soon as possible as a precursor to applying for permits to construct and operate the Project. Estimated cost is $US500,000.

All recommendations should be performed as part of a follow-up Pre-Feasibility Study or Feasibility Study. The cost to complete the chosen path for the Longstreet Project is estimated to be approximately $US2 million to complete the engineering studies, environmental work and the permitting process. Once permitting is in place, delineation of the first year's production will be required costing approximately $US 930,000 while constructing the leach pad and infrastructure.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

This Preliminary Economic Assessment Study report was prepared at the request of Star Gold Corporation (Star Gold) by A-Z Mining Professionals Limited (AMPL or A-Z Mining), 781 Community Hall Road, Thunder Bay, Ontario, P7G 1M6, Canada. Star Gold Corporation is a publicly traded U.S. corporation (OTC symbol SRGZ), with its corporate offices at:

1875 N. Lakewood Drive, Suite 200
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814
USA

Tel: (208) 664-5066

This report represents an update to the "Technical Report on the Preliminary Economic Assessment for the Longstreet Gold Project, Nye County, Nevada, USA," dated June 30, 2014 located 80 km northeast of the town of Tonopah in Nye County, Nevada, USA (the "Property"), as completed by A-Z Mining Professionals Limited (A-Z Mining). This technical report has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of Canadian National Instrument ("NI") 43-101.

This study uses the block model constructed by Agnerian Consulting Ltd. in 2013 and utilized in the NI 43-101 report entitled "Technical Report on the Longstreet Gold-Silver Property, Nevada", dated December 15, 2013 and verified by A-Z Mining in 2014. The resource estimate used in this Technical Report and preliminary economic assessment was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 Standards and in accordance with the guidelines of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by CIM Council December 11, 2005, updated November 2010.

This PEA report is intended to be used by Star Gold Corporation, subject to the terms and conditions of their contract with A-Z Mining. This permits Star Gold to file this report on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) as an NI 43-101 Technical Report with the Canadian Securities Regulatory Authorities pursuant to provincial securities legislation. A-Z Mining understands that Star Gold may use the report for a variety of corporate purposes including financings. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities laws, any other use of this report, by any third party, is at that party's sole risk.

2.2 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

This Preliminary Economic Assessment has been prepared for Star Gold Corporation by A-Z Mining Professionals Limited staff and associate consultants, each of whom is a Qualified Person within the meaning of NI 43-101. These consultants have made several assumptions, which are described in this study. Subject to the conditions and limitations set forth herein, the independent consultants believe that the information used by them is reliable and efforts have been made to confirm this to the extent practicable.

Information contained in this Preliminary Economic Assessment was reviewed and accepted by A-Z Mining.

This report utilizes internal company technical reports and maps, published government reports, company letters, and memoranda and public information, as listed in Section 27.0 at the conclusion of this Report. In addition, Mr. Richard Kern, a Reno, Nevada, USA, based geologist with many years of association with Longstreet and vendor of the property, was most helpful in providing access to historical documents, maps and assays as well as hosting a site visit. Several sections from reports authored by other consultants have been directly quoted or summarized in this Report and are so indicated where appropriate. AMPL has no reason not to rely on these reports.

A draft copy of this Report has been reviewed for factual errors by Star Gold regarding the company and history of the property, and the resource estimate dated December 15, 2013, prepared by Agnerian Consulting Ltd. Any statements and opinions expressed in this document are given in good faith and in the belief that such statements and opinions are not false and misleading at the date of this Report; therefore, A-Z Mining has no reason not to rely on these reports.

2.3 RESOURCES

This Preliminary Economic Assessment relies on Indicated Mineral Resources (approximately 92% of the total resource tonnes) but also Inferred Mineral Resources.

The Inferred Mineral Resources are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves. Therefore, there is no certainty that the results predicted by this Preliminary Economic Assessment would be realized.

2.4 MARGIN OF ERROR

The levels of accuracy for this study are to PEA standard (±40%).

2.5 SITE VISITS

Site visits were conducted to the Property by an Associate of A-Z Mining, Mr. Reinis Sipols (Mining Engineer and Environmental Specialist) in June 2013, June 9-11, 2014 and again in October 2018. Mr. Reinis Sipols, P.E. is a Qualified Person under the terms of NI 43-101 and has overseen and contributed to the preparation of this study. There has been no significant work done since the last visit that would affect the information and conclusions specified in this report.

2.6 UNITS AND CURRENCY

All units in this report are Metric unless otherwise stated. All metric units have been converted using appropriate conversion factors, but the original Imperial value is included in brackets as they constitute the actual value at the property using U.S. measurement units.

Metal values are reported in, Troy Ounces per ton (oz/ton). Costs are reported in U.S. Dollars (“$US”) unless otherwise stated.

Grid coordinates are given in the UTM NAD 83 (Zone 14), latitude/longitude system or local mine grid; maps are either in UTM coordinate, latitude/longitude or local mine grid.

2.7 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Abbreviation	Description
$	Dollars
±	Plus or minus
+	Plus
−	Minus
%	Percent
°	Degree(s)
°C	Degrees Celsius
<	Less than
>	Greater than
3-D	Three dimensional
AA	Atomic absorption
Au	Gold
AuEq	Gold equivalent
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
CIP	Carbon-in-pulp (process)
cm	Centimetre
CDN	Canadian
$CAD	Canadian Dollar
DDH	Diamond drill hole
E	East
EM	Electromagnetic
FA	Fire assay
FA/Grav	Fire assay with a gravimetric finish
g Ag/t	Grams silver per tonne
g Au/t	Grams gold per tonne
g/t	Grams per tonne
Ha	Hectares
HLEM	Horizontal loop electromagnetic (geophysics)
ICP	Inductively coupled plasma
IP	Induced polarization
km	Kilometres
km^2	Square kilometres
m	Metres
m^3	Cubic metres
mm	Millimetres
Mt	Million tonnes
N	North
NE	Northeast
NI	National Instrument (43-101)
NSR	Net Smelter Return
NW	Northwest
Oz	Ounce
PEA	Preliminary Economic Assessment
ppb	Parts per billion
QA	Quality assurance
QC	Quality control

S	South
SE	Southeast
SEDAR	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval
SW	Southwest
t	Tonnes
t/m^3	Tonnes per cubic metre
tpd	Tonnes per day
$US	United States Dollar
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VLM-EM	Very low frequency electromagnetic survey (geophysics)
W	West

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

A-Z Mining has not searched the title to the Longstreet property, but reviewed title reports related to the property supplied by Star Gold. Copies of the tenure documents are presented in the "Quit Claim" appendix (Appendix 1.0) and appear to be in order.

A-Z Mining is not making any comments on legal, political or tax matters related to this report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Longstreet Project is in a historical region of mineral production in Nye County, Nevada, USA, known as Walker Lane. Walker Lane hosts the well-known deposits of Round Mountain, Mineral Ridge, Bell Mountain and Bullfrog, all current or past producers.

4.1 LOCATION

The Longstreet Au-Ag Project is located approximately 275 km northwest of Las Vegas and approximately 80 km northeast of Tonopah, a town of approximately 2,500 people and the seat of the government for Nye County, in west-central Nevada (see Figure 4.1). The northeast-southwest oriented property is situated within the McCann Canyon and Georges Canyon Rim 7 1/2 topographic quadrangles and extends approximately 3 km along strike within the Monitor Range. The geographic coordinates of the central part of the property are approximately 38°22′0′ N Latitude and 116°40′00″ W Longitude. The deposit has been known for many years and the property explored on numerous occasions. Exploration work on the property has included pits, core drilling, RC drilling, an inclined shaft, three adits and limited underground vertical raising.

4.2 PROPERTY STATUS

The Longstreet Au-Ag Project is at an intermediate stage of exploration. The area has been sporadically explored since the early 1900s by several early operators and recent drilling by Star Gold. The property comprises 142 mineral claims (137 claims acquired from Great Basin and 5 claims leased from local ranchers, Roy Clifford and family (the "Clifford claims")). The Longstreet Au-Ag Projects covers a total area of approximately 1149 hectares (Figure 4.3).

The Clifford claims are for use during mining exclusively with a royalty of 2% on the values extracted from those claims. The 2% royalty to Clifford, et. al. is inclusive of the overall 3% NSR to Great Basin and applies only to the following claims:

1) Morning Star NMC 96719
2) Longstreet 11 NMC 164002
3) Longstreet 12 NMC 164003
4) Longstreet 14 NMC 164005
5) Longstreet 15 NMC 164006

A-Z Mining understands that none of Star Gold, or its affiliates, is subject to any liens or encumbrances regarding the Longstreet property. Included in the claim package are 26 claims (Leach Pad Claims) adjacent to the eastern boundary of the property, with the objective of providing the site for leach pads planned for future development of the Main Zone. This includes 12 claims along a corridor leading from the main Longstreet property to the Leach Pad Claims.

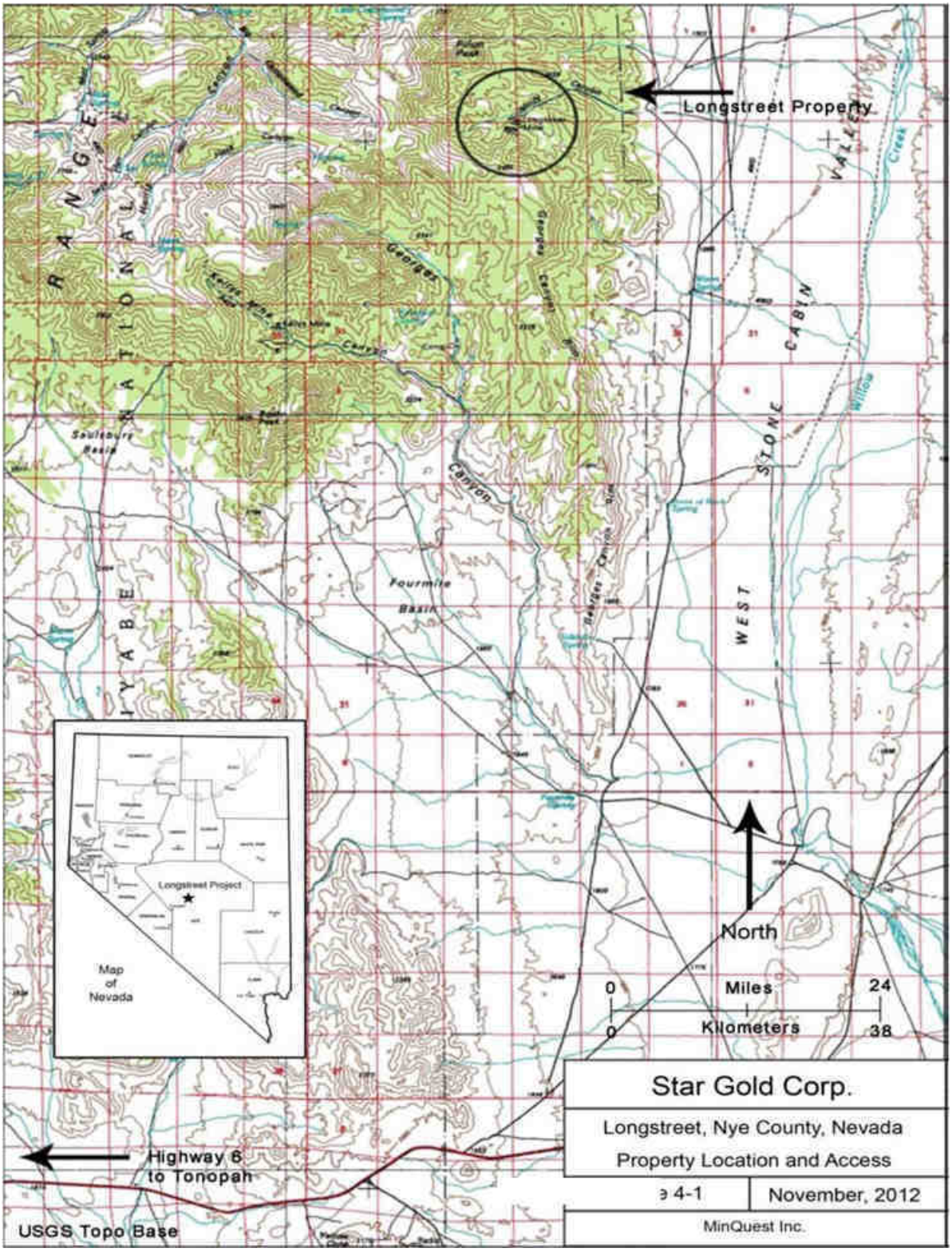
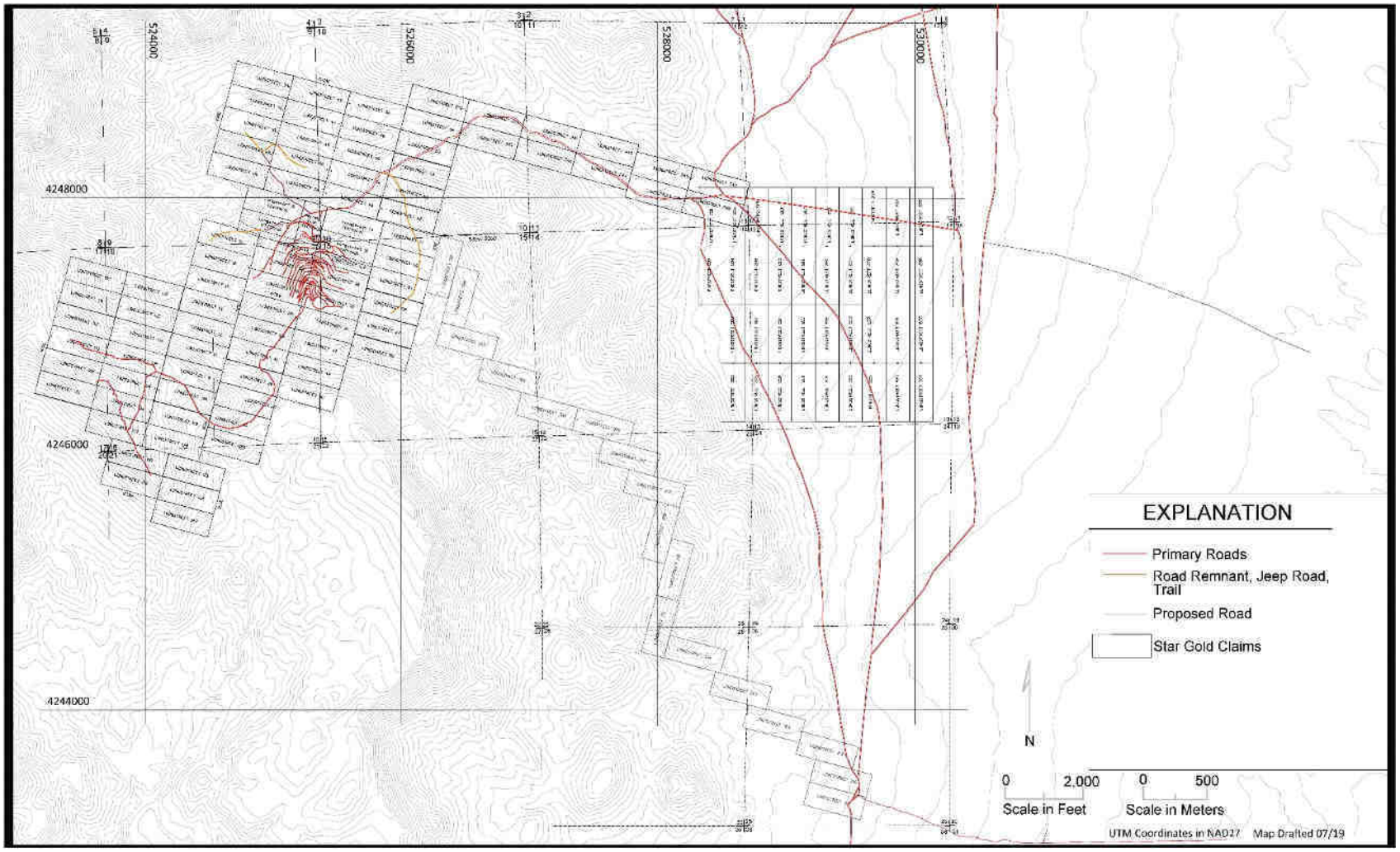


Figure 4.1 Longstreet Gold Project Location



Source: Kern, 2019 (see Quit Claim Appendix for 11X17 drawing)

Figure 4.2 Longstreet Property Map

4.3 LAND TENURE

Records at the Mineral Titles Branch of the State of Nevada indicate that the mineral lands of the Longstreet property are in good standing until September 1, 2021 subject to payment of Nevada landholding fees (Papke and Davis, 2002 and Kern, 2012). There are no assessment work requirements for the claims, as discussed below.

4.4 MINERAL CLAIMS

Under the State of Nevada Mining Law, the Longstreet mineral claims are partially map staked, *i.e.*, they do not have physically marked boundaries. The perimeter of a claim is drawn with reference to the geographic location of the "centre line of vein", which is drawn with reference to a location monument. All mineral claims are based on the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate system. The following are excerpts from the Mining Claim Procedures published by the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Mackay School of Mines, Reno, Nevada (2002).

4.4.1 General

Federal laws in Nevada regarding mining on public lands can be found in the United Sates Code (USC) under Title 30 "Mineral Lands and Mining" and Title 43, Chapter 35 "Federal Land Policy and Management" (FLPMA), and in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) under Title 43 "Public Lands". A majority of Nevada state laws regarding mining can be found in the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) under Chapters 512 through 520.

Federal (30 USC and 43 CFR) and Nevada (NRS 517) laws concerning mining claims on Federal land are based on an 1872 Federal law titled "An Act to Promote the Development of Mineral Resources of the United States". Mining claim procedures are still based on this law, but the original scope of the law has been reduced by several legislative changes.

4.4.2 Lode Versus Placer Claims

Mineral claims are located either by lode or placer claims. A lode claim is void if used to acquire a placer deposit, and a placer claim is void if used for a lode deposit. The 1872 Federal law requires a lode claim for "veins or lodes of quartz or other rock in place", and a placer claim for all "forms of deposit, excepting veins of quartz or other rock in place".

4.4.3 Locating Claims

Federal law and Nevada law (NRS 517) regulate who can locate (or stake) a mining claim. Any citizen of the U.S., or any person who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the U.S., can locate a mining claim. There is no restriction on the number of claims that a person can locate. The laws require, however, that the location be completed for each claim and a valid discovery ultimately be made within the limits of the claim. The word "discovery" was not defined in the 1872 Federal mining law, and this has caused much controversy.

A discovery may be an outcrop, a pit or a drill hole. A discovery does not have to be at the location monument or at any particular place on the claim, but it must be at a place which can be located, *i.e.*, with geographic coordinates. After a person has determined the exact location of a proposed claim, he/she must check for private ownership or patented mining claims using the Bureau of Land Management Master Title

Plats (MTP) and Historical Indices (HI) or other maps at the State Office of Land Management. Tax records in the County Assessor's office should also be consulted.

The maximum size of a lode claim is 1,500 ft. in length and 600 ft. in width. As far as possible, the long axis of the claim should be along and parallel to the vein or lode, and the claim should extend 300 ft. on both sides of the centre line of the vein or lode. The location monument, which must be on the ground open to location, can be at any place along the centre line of the claim.

For convenience, it is often placed near one end of the claim. Generally, a claim is located with a rectangular shape. Initially, a location monument is erected and the notice location is posted on or in the monument. A separate notice of location is required for each claim, including:

- Name of the claim.
- Name and mailing address of the locator or locators.
- Date of location.
- Number of feet claimed along the length of the vein in each direction from the location monument.
- The number of feet claimed on each side from the centre line of the vein.
- General direction of the vein.

Nevada State law (NRS 517) requires that the locator must define the boundaries of the lode claim by placing a monument at each corner within sixty days from the date of the location (staking). If the side lines are not straight, a monument should be placed at each end. The monuments may consist of any of the following:

- A blazed and marked tree, with top removed and minimum diameter of at least 4 inches, protruding at least 3 ft. above the ground.
- A rock in place capped by smaller rocks to a total height of at least 3 ft.
- A wooden post at least one-and-a-half inches by one-and-a-half inches square or a metal post 2 inches in diameter.
- A stone (not a rock in place) at least 6 inches in diameter and 18 inches long, with two-thirds of its length set in a mound of earth 3 ft. in diameter and 2.5 ft. high, *i.e.*, a cairn.
- A durable plastic pipe, provided that it is ≥3 inches in diameter, 4 ft. long, set one foot into the ground and is securely capped with no open perforations.

Nevada State law (NRS 517) also requires that the locator must record their claims by filing duplicate copies of a certificate of location with the County Recorder within 90 days of a certificate of location.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, PHYSIOGRAPHY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1 ACCESSIBILITY

Access to the Longstreet Project area is by paved and gravel road. Access is by two-lane paved highway (Nevada HWY 6 to Warm Springs) approximately 48 km east from Tonopah, and then by gravel road (Stone Cabin Road) approximately 40 km north and a further 4 km west along a trail to Windy Canyon to reach the Longstreet property. The total distance from Tonopah to the property is approximately 92 km. Supplies and heavy equipment are brought to the site by trucks, or other four-wheel drive vehicles. There is no permanent camp at the site.

5.2 CLIMATE

The Longstreet property lies within an area of low hills, with relief ranging from 750 m to 1,000 m. The elevation in the general area ranges from 2,130 m to 3,250 m above mean sea level (Figure 4.1).

The climate at Tonopah in west-central Nevada is semi-arid with significant differences in seasonal temperature. The average temperature during the winter months (November to March) is -5°C and ranges from -10°C to +10°C. The average temperature during the summer months (April to August) is 25°C and ranges from 15°C to 35°C. The average annual precipitation is 15 cm, mostly as snow during the winter months, although there may be occasional rain during the summer months. Exploration in the Longstreet area may be carried out throughout the year.

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES

Local resources are available in Tonopah and nearby towns, such as Windy Canyon.

5.4 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND LAND USE

The property area is covered with extensive overburden, especially along the flanks of the hills of the Monitor Range and along the valley separating the Monitor Range and Hot Creek Range to the east. Along ridges and road cuts, however, outcrops are common. Vegetation in the low-lying areas consist predominantly of sage brush, with minor mountain mahogany, willows, and wild roses, whereas the hills are covered by piñon pine forest, including juniper, fir, willow and greasewood. Overburden cover ranges from ≤1 m to 3 m. Locally, however, overburden may be up to 10 m thick.

The land in the Monitor Range area of west-central Nevada is mountainous terrain. The area is situated within the Toiyabe National Forest, under the administration of the USFS, and is adjacent to land administered by the United States Bureau of Land Management (USBLM) in the east. Although the land is not used for agriculture, it is Free Range land and is open for leasing for grazing cattle, such as at the Clifford Ranch. It is understood that the land around the Longstreet property has had settlements of the Toiyabe native tribe in the past. Wildlife in the area includes various species of mammals (including wild horses, coyote, bobcat and antelope), various species of birds (including, hawk, eagle, grouse and raven) and various species of snakes.

5.5 INFRASTRUCTURE

There is no infrastructure at the site, and electric power is provided by diesel generators. Infrastructure at Tonopah, an old mining town, includes electrical power, internet service, limited road building equipment and cell phone network. Potable water is provided in bottles, and industrial water is drawn from wells. Diamond and RC drilling equipment is available in Reno and is also brought from other cities in Nevada or neighbouring states, such as Montana. For drilling programs, water is brought in by trucks from the Clifford Ranch. There is an airstrip close to Tonopah, but there is no regular commercial air service between Tonopah and Las Vegas or Reno. Chartered helicopter service may also be available at Tonopah.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 EARLY EXPLORATION (1900-1987)

Exploration for gold and silver in north-central Nevada dates back to the mid-19th Century A.D. Exploration in the general area of the property was commenced (uncertain as to by whom) upon the discovery of gold by prospecting in 1903 near the Murphy Camp, approximately 5 mi southeast of the Main Zone of the Longstreet property. This area was developed as the Clipper Mine, which was worked intermittently until 1943 (Noland 2012, Prenn, 1988, and Kleinhampl and Zloty, 1984).

The property was dormant for almost two decades, but by 1929, Gold Coin Company (Gold Coin) carried out underground development at the Golden Lion Mine on two levels spaced 75 m apart. Gold Coin's target was 300,000 tons of vein material at an average grade of 0.2 oz/ton Au and 8 oz/ton Ag at the Main Zone and constructed a processing mill. Waste material below the two adits and tailings, however, indicate that little mining was carried out at the Golden Lion Mine (Butler, 1935). Currently, the portals to these adits are collapsed.

There are no records of any significant exploration activity on the property until 1980 when Keradamex Inc. (Keradamex) and E&B Exploration Inc. (E&B) formed a joint venture to explore for gold on the property. This work consisted of soil and rock chip geochemical sampling, limited underground (chip) sampling and drilling. Keradamex/E&B completed eight inclined diamond drill holes and reported gold mineralization ranging from 0.68 g/t Au to 18.1 g/t Au over intervals ranging from less than a metre to 36 m in fractured tuffs (Prenn, 1988 and Noland, 2012). Detailed results from historic work are not available. In total, historic drilling up to 2005 included:

- Eight diamond drill holes by Keradamex/E&B in 1980.
- Three hundred and thirty-two holes (RC and air track) by Naneco Resources Ltd. (Naneco), an Alberta company from 1984 to 1987.
- Three thousand feet completed by Cyprus Mining Company (Cyprus) in seven diamond drill holes in 1987.
- Approximately 11,300 ft. completed in 32 RC drill holes by Rare Earth Metals Corp. (REM) from 2002 to 2005.

In 1982, Minerva Exploration Ltd. (Minerva) optioned the property from Keradamex and carried out an underground sampling program. In 1983, Minerva formed a joint venture with Geomex Canada Resources Ltd. (Geomex) and commissioned Derry, Michener and Booth (DMB) of Toronto, Ontario, to evaluate the Longstreet property by further underground sampling, bulk sampling for metallurgical test work on the Main Zone. DMB reported that the Main Zone contained "mineral reserves" of 60,000 tons at an average grade of 0.11 oz/ton Au and 5 oz/ton Ag. It is noted, however, that these "reserves" are not NI 43-101 compliant. A-Z Mining has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves and the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves.

In 1984, Naneco acquired a 53% interest in the Longstreet property from the Minerva/Geomex joint venture and commenced an RC drilling program. In 1985, based on the results of more than 200 drill holes, Naneco reported that the Main Zone contained "oxidized drill inferred reserves" of 850,000 tons at an average grade of 0.079 oz/ton Au and 1.1 oz/ton Ag, with additional "low-grade reserves" of 1.5 million tons at an average grade of 0.021 oz/ton Au and 0.4 oz/ton Ag. During the following few years, Naneco increased its interest in the Longstreet property to 100% and carried out additional drilling for a total of 332 vertical and inclined

holes. The amount of drilling by Naneco was 54,220 feet. Results from the 1984 to 1987 RC drilling programs are provided in Table 32-1 (Appendix A). Based on drill results, Naneco reported "drill proven reserve" (sic) of 140,000 ounces of gold, and that the Longstreet property had potential to host "considerably higher than the 280,000 ounces currently believed to exist" (Anderson and Saunders, 1985). It is noted, however, that none of these resources or "reserves" are NI 43-101 compliant. A-Z Mining has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves and the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves.

In 1988, Naneco retained Mine Development Associates (MDA) of Sparks, Nevada, to carry out a Pre-feasibility study on the Longstreet property. As part of this Pre-feasibility study, Kappes, Cassiday and Associates (KCA) of Sparks carried out metallurgical test work (bottle roll) on a representative composite of mineralized material from 31 RC drill holes (Prenn, 1988). A-Z Mining has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves and the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves.

In 1988, Cyprus acquired the Longstreet property and evaluated the Cyprus Ridge target by completing 3,000 ft. of drilling in seven diamond drill holes. These holes, however, were vertical, and may not have adequately tested the subvertical to steeply dipping structures. Subsequently, Cyprus relinquished the property to MinQuest. The property was essentially dormant until 2002.

6.2 EXPLORATION FROM 2002 TO 2005

From 1998 to 2002, MinQuest carried out detailed geological mapping and lithogeochemical sampling over various target areas. Assay values of the 107 samples collected by MinQuest ranged from 0.02 g/t Au to 35.45 g/t Au and from 0.1 g/t Ag to 108 g/t Ag. At the Cyprus Ridge target area, assay values of 50 samples ranged from 0.03 g/t Au to 11.6 g/t Au, with an average value of approximately 0.5 g/t Au and 0.1 g/t Ag to 47 g/t Ag, with an average value of 7.2 g/t Ag. Based on these results, MinQuest concluded that "the gold values are leakage anomalies from a deeper boiling zone" and considered the Cyprus Ridge as a high priority target area (Noland, 2012).

MinQuest crews sent the samples to ALS Minerals (ALS) in Reno, Nevada, for sample preparation, and then to ALS Minerals Laboratories in North Vancouver, British Columbia for Au and Ag assays. Results from this program are provided in Table 30-3 (Appendix A) and are summarized in Table 6.1, below.

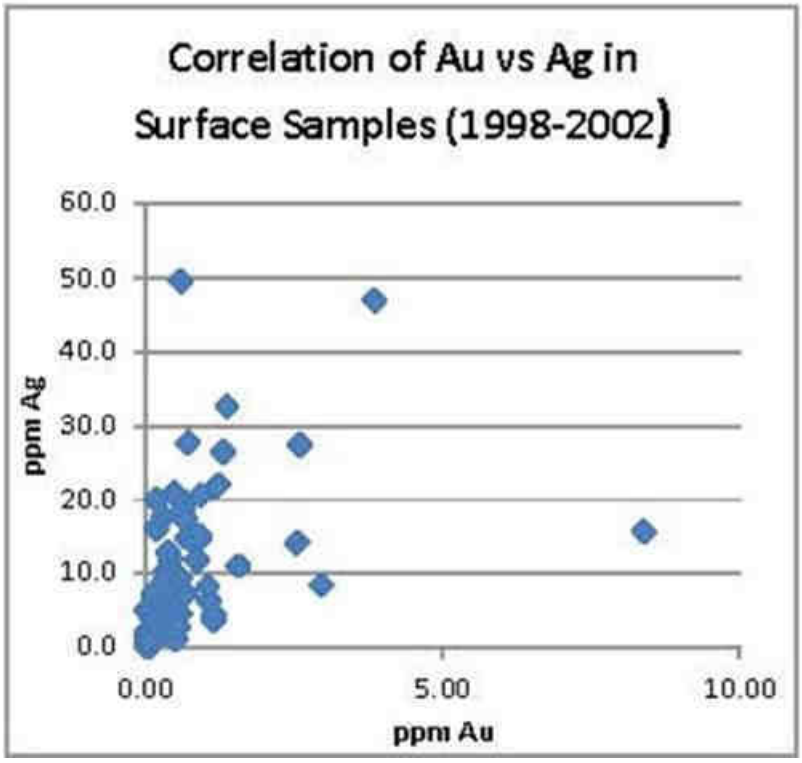
TABLE 6.1 SURFACE GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING RESULTS (1998-2002)

Target Area	Number of Samples	Range of Assay Values					
		g/t Au			g/t Ag		
		From	To	Average	From	To	Average
Main Zone	3	0.38	35.45	12.4	3.5	108.0	48.0
Opal Ridge	15	0.02	0.27	0.15	0.6	9.2	2.3
NE Main	2	0.11	0.93	0.52	4.0	20.6	12.3
North	12	0.03	18.14	1.93	0.6	49.6	15.2
Spire	8	0.03	0.45	0.24	0.4	20.0	9.7
Knob Hill	17	0.03	2.97	0.61	0.1	27.4	7.5
Cyprus Ridge	50	0.03	11.16	0.90	0.1	47.0	7.2
Total	**107**	**0.02**	**35.45**		**0.1**	**108.0**	

Source: Noland, 2012

In May 2002, Rare Earth Metals Corp. (REM) optioned the property from MinQuest and carried out geological mapping and geochemical sampling over the Main Zone as well as six other target areas. Later in that year, REM changed its name to Harvest Gold Inc. (Harvest Gold), and from 2003 to 2005, Harvest Gold completed approximately 3,440 m (11,285 ft.) in 32 inclined RC drill holes on the Main Zone. In August 2009, Harvest Gold returned the property to MinQuest.

Results from the MinQuest lithogeochemical sampling program indicate that, with few exceptions, there is good correlation between gold and silver values, as shown in Figure 6.1.

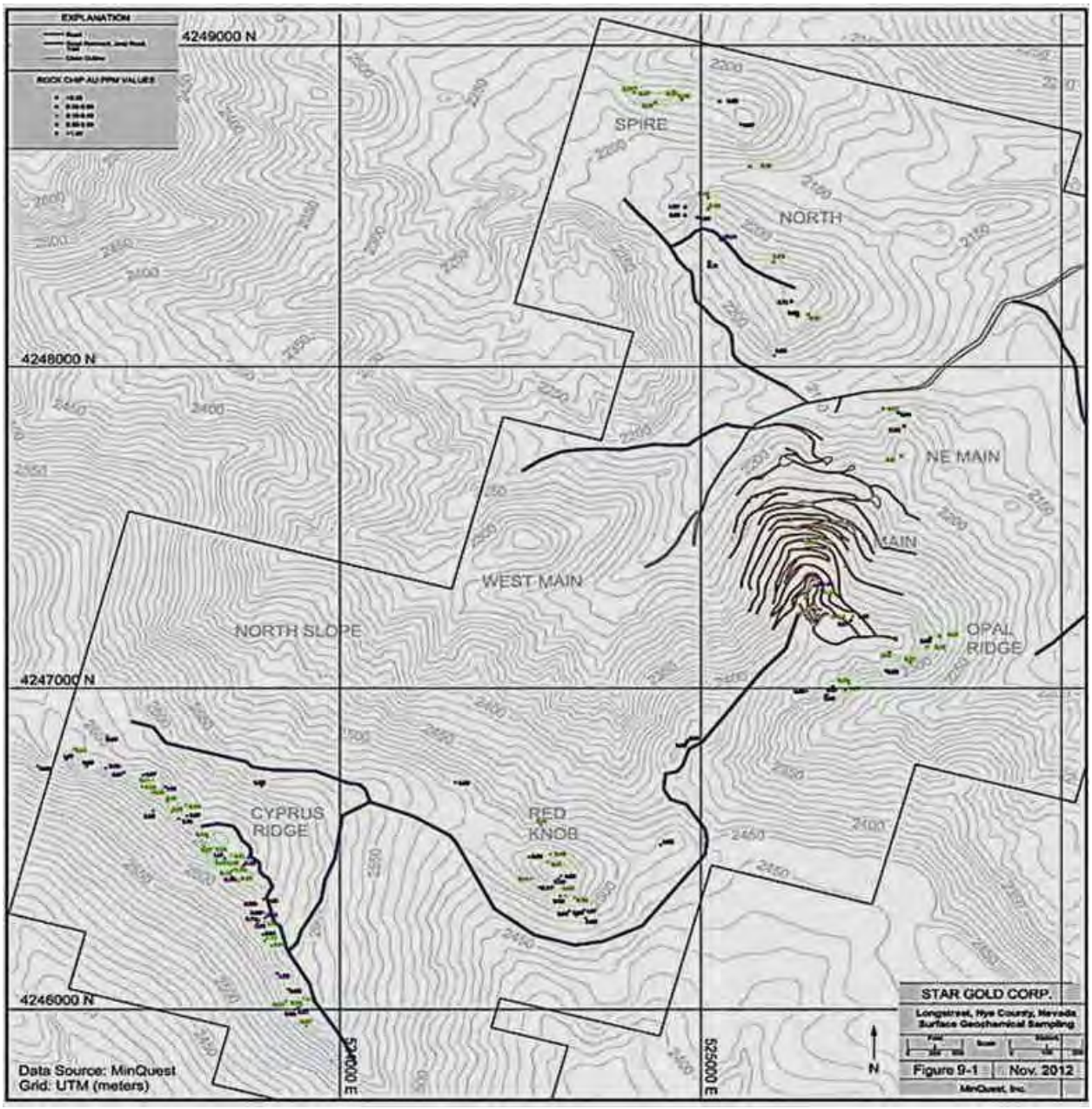


Source: Noland, 2012.6.3

Figure 6.1 Surface Geochemical Sampling Results

6.3 RECENT EXPLORATION

In December 2009, Star Gold entered into a property option agreement with Messrs. Kern and Duerr of MinQuest to earn a 100% interest in the Longstreet property, and commenced a systematic exploration program, including 6,841 m (22,440 ft.) of RC drilling in 59 of RC holes, 395 m of diamond drilling in 4 holes and lithogeochemical sampling, which was completed in 2011, 2012 and 2013 (Figure 6.2). All of the drilling by Star Gold was done on the Main Zone.



Source: Kern, 2102a.

Figure 6.2 Lithogeochemical Sampling

On December 25, 2017, MinQuest assigned the Longstreet claims and property option agreement to Great Basin Resources, Inc. ("Great Basin"), a company controlled by Mr. Kern. On August 12, 2019, Star Gold and Great Basin amended the property option agreement whereby Great Basin transferred title of the Longstreet Property to Star Gold. A quit claim deed in favor of Star Gold Corporation was filed with Nye County on September 22, 2020 (Appendix 1.0).

6.3.1 2011 RC Drilling

In January 2010, Star Gold entered into an option agreement with Messrs. Kern and Duerr of MinQuest to earn a 100% interest in the Longstreet property, and commenced a systematic exploration program, including 1,728 m (5,270 ft.) of drilling in 16 RC holes and lithogeochemical sampling completed in 2011. All of the drilling by Star Gold was done on the Main Zone.

Based on results of the drilling completed to year-end 2011, Noland (2012) carried out an estimate of the Mineral Resources and reported that the Main Zone of the Longstreet property contained 4.37 million tons of Indicated Mineral Resources at an average grade of 0.024 oz/ton Au and 0.66 oz/ton Ag, containing approximately 104,000 ounces of gold and 2.88 million ounces of silver. Noland also estimated the Inferred Mineral Resources of the Main Zone to comprise approximately 867,000 tons at an average grade of 0.024 oz/ton Au and 0.66 oz/ton Ag, containing approximately 21,000 ounces of gold and 607,000 ounces of silver. It is noted, however, that these resources are not NI 43-101 compliant, because in the Noland 2012 report there is no discussion on:

- Assay compatibility of historical data compared with recent data.
- Independent sampling of RC drill chips or diamond drill core.
- Estimation of the average grade of the Inferred Mineral Resources. This is applied (assumed) to be the same as the Indicated Mineral Resources, by extending the Indicated Resource blocks.

6.3.2 2012 RC and Diamond Drilling

From August 5 to October 19, 2012, Star Gold completed 3,122 m (10,240 ft.) of drilling in 23 RC holes and 395 m (1,295 ft.) of diamond drilling in four holes (LS-1216C, LS-1217C, LS-1222C, and LS1224C). Detailed discussion on exploration by Star Gold is provided in Item 10, Drilling.

6.3.3 2013 RC Drilling

From May 8 to July 29, 2013, Star Gold completed approximately 2,123 m (6,930 ft.) of drilling in 20 RC holes. Detailed discussion on exploration by Star Gold is provided in Section 10.0 – Drilling.

Exploration data indicate that work done to date has been concentrated on the Main Zone in the central part of the property, and the target areas tested by drilling cover less than 10% of the total area interpreted to potentially host gold-bearing veins and fracture zones within the rhyolitic tuffs of the Longstreet property. A-Z Mining is of the opinion that additional drill testing of the remaining target areas is warranted (Table 6.2).

6.3.4 2014 Drilling

The 2014 drill program consisted of 12 drill holes. It is noted that of the 12 holes, only 4 intersected the modeled lenses.

There were 8,591 assays within the modeled pit area prior to 2014 drilling. The 2014 drilling added roughly 0.7% to the data when applied to areas within the pit. It is acknowledged that a few assays outside the pit design would be included within the model calculation, but they would not be considered significant.

TABLE 6.2 EXPLORATION HISTORY

Year	Company	Type of Work						Remarks
		Geology	Lithogeo-chemical Sampling	Drilling				
				RC		DD		
				ft.	No. of Holes	ft.	No. of Holes	
1903		v						Discovery of mineralized boulders?
1929	Gold Coin Company							Development of Golden Lion Mine (Main Zone)
1980	Keradamex/ E&B	v	V			N/A	8	
1982	Minerva Exploration							Bulk sampling and resource estimation
1984-87	Naneco Resources Ltd.		V	54,221	332			Resource estimation, metallurgical test work and Pre-feasibility study
1987	Cyprus Minerals Company					3,000	7	Property evaluation
2002	MinQuest Inc.	v	107					
2003	REM/Harvest Gold			11,285	32			Metallurgical test work
2011	Star Gold Corporation	v	V	5,270	16			Property evaluation and preliminary resource estimation
2012	Star Gold Corporation			10,240	23	1,295	4	
2013	Star Gold Corporation			6,930	20			
Totals			**107+**	**87,846**	**423**	**4,293+**	**19**	

Source: Prenn, 1988, Noland, 2012 and Star Gold, 2012.

Notes:
1) Geology includes prospecting.
2) RC: Reverse circulation.
3) DD: Diamond drilling.
4) N/A: Not available.

7.0 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1.1 Regional Geology

The Longstreet Project area is situated within the Monitor Range, part of the Basin and Range province of west-central Nevada and is underlain by Oligocene felsic tuffs.

The Basin and Range province is characterized by a series of northeast trending mountain ranges, such as the Monitor Range, separated by relatively narrow valleys or pediments. This physiographic feature is the result of repeated episodes of compressional deformation of the rocks during Paleozoic and Mesozoic times, followed by extensional deformation and volcanism during Cenozoic time. At least 13 centres of volcanic activity (calderas), ranging from 22 MA to 32 MA, have been interpreted in the general area extending from Shoshone Mountains in the west to Monitor Range in the east (Figure 7.1, below). These volcanic centres generally contain cashflows and other pyroclastic deposits.

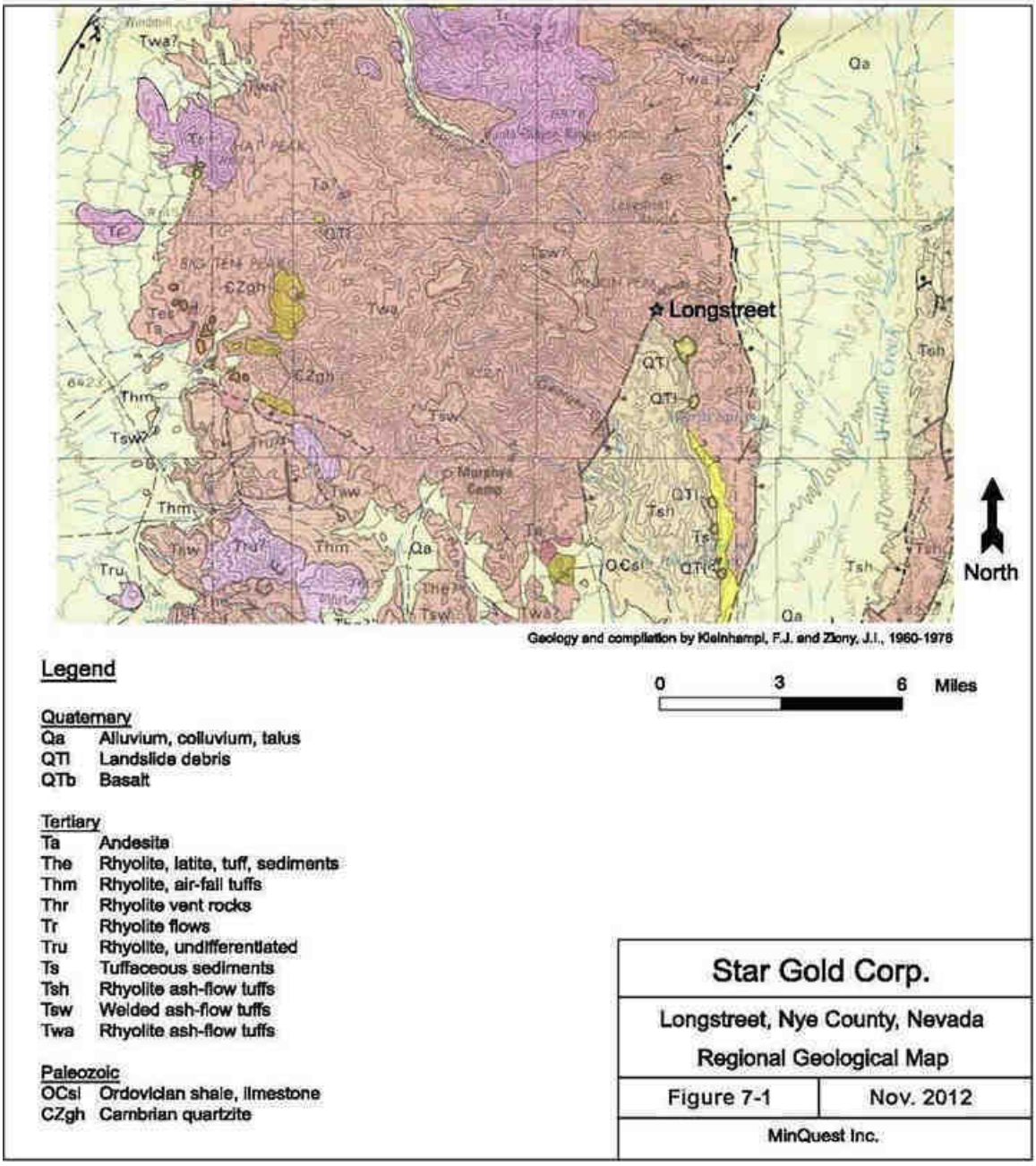
The basement rocks of the Basin and Range province comprise Cambrian to Permian marine sedimentary rocks, including quartzite, argillite, and limestone. These rocks have undergone block or thrust faulting, contemporaneous with the volcanic activity. The Monitor Range is bounded by normal faults and uplift - thus a topographic high - and contains Tertiary volcanic rocks of the Big Ten Peak volcano (Kleinhampl and Zloty, 1985) (Figure 7.2, below). In general, gold mineralization is associated with “tangential” structures along, or close to, the margins of the collapsed calderas. Many of the gold deposits in Nevada are situated near the intersections of tangential and transverse faults, which outline mineralized trends, such as the Carlin Trend, Battle Mountain Trend, and the Walker Lane.

7.1.2 Local Geology

Outcrops of Cambrian to Jurassic metasedimentary rocks and volcanic rocks occur in the general area of the Longstreet property. The Tertiary volcanic rocks have been deposited on the basement rocks, and include fine-to-medium-grained, felsic tuff and breccia. The contact zones between the extrusive rocks and metasedimentary rocks are favourable for gold and silver mineralization, as evidenced by a number of surface showings.

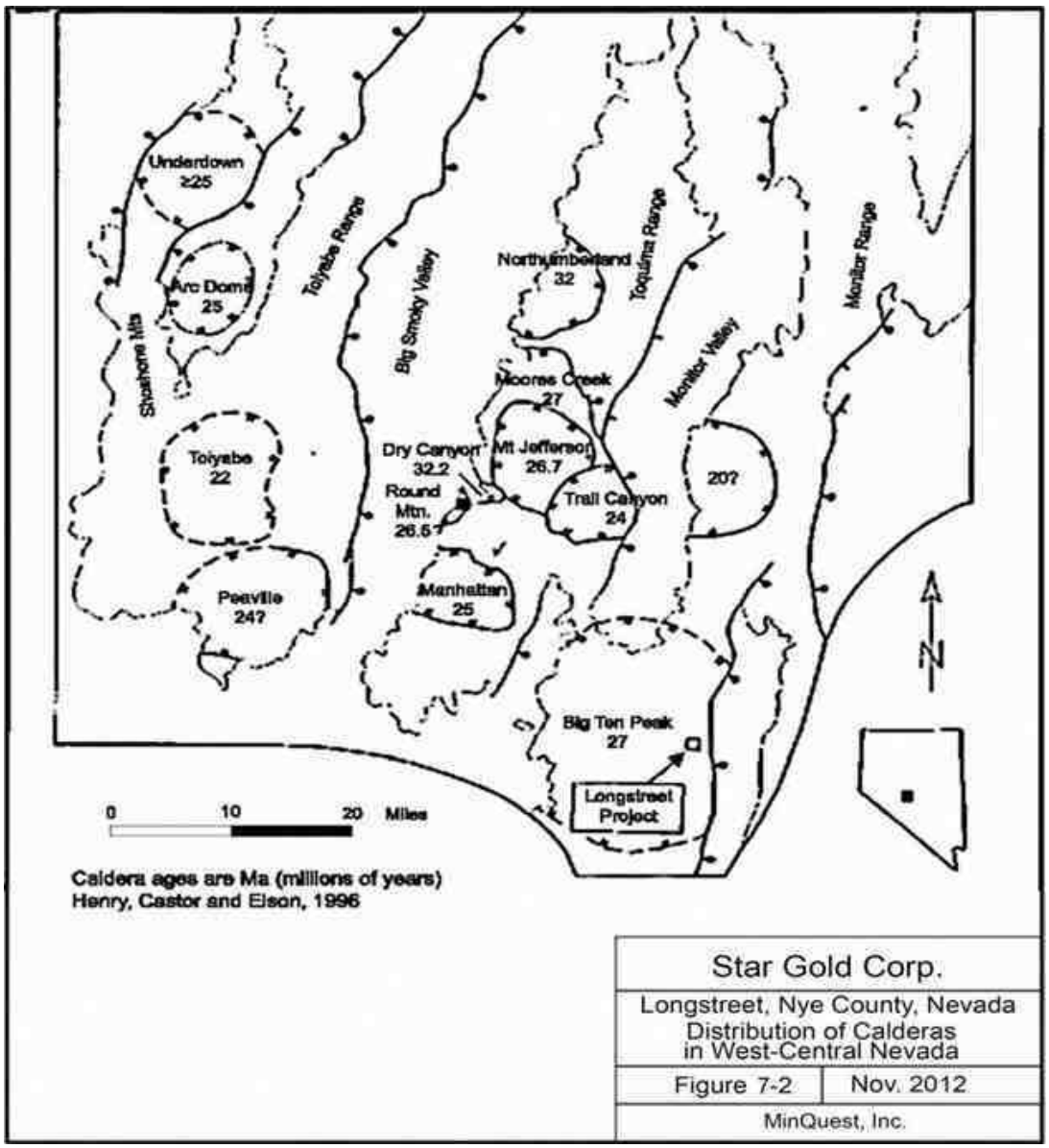
7.1.3 Property Geology

Geological mapping by Star Gold and previous operators indicates that the Longstreet property is underlain predominantly by Oligocene moderately to poorly welded tuffs with common lithic and pumice fragments (Figure 7.3, below). Past work also indicates that Au-Ag mineralization occurs almost exclusively within the welded tuffs. Recent geological mapping was done by Richard Kern of MinQuest, and the discussion on the various types of ash flow tuffs below is taken largely from Noland (2012).



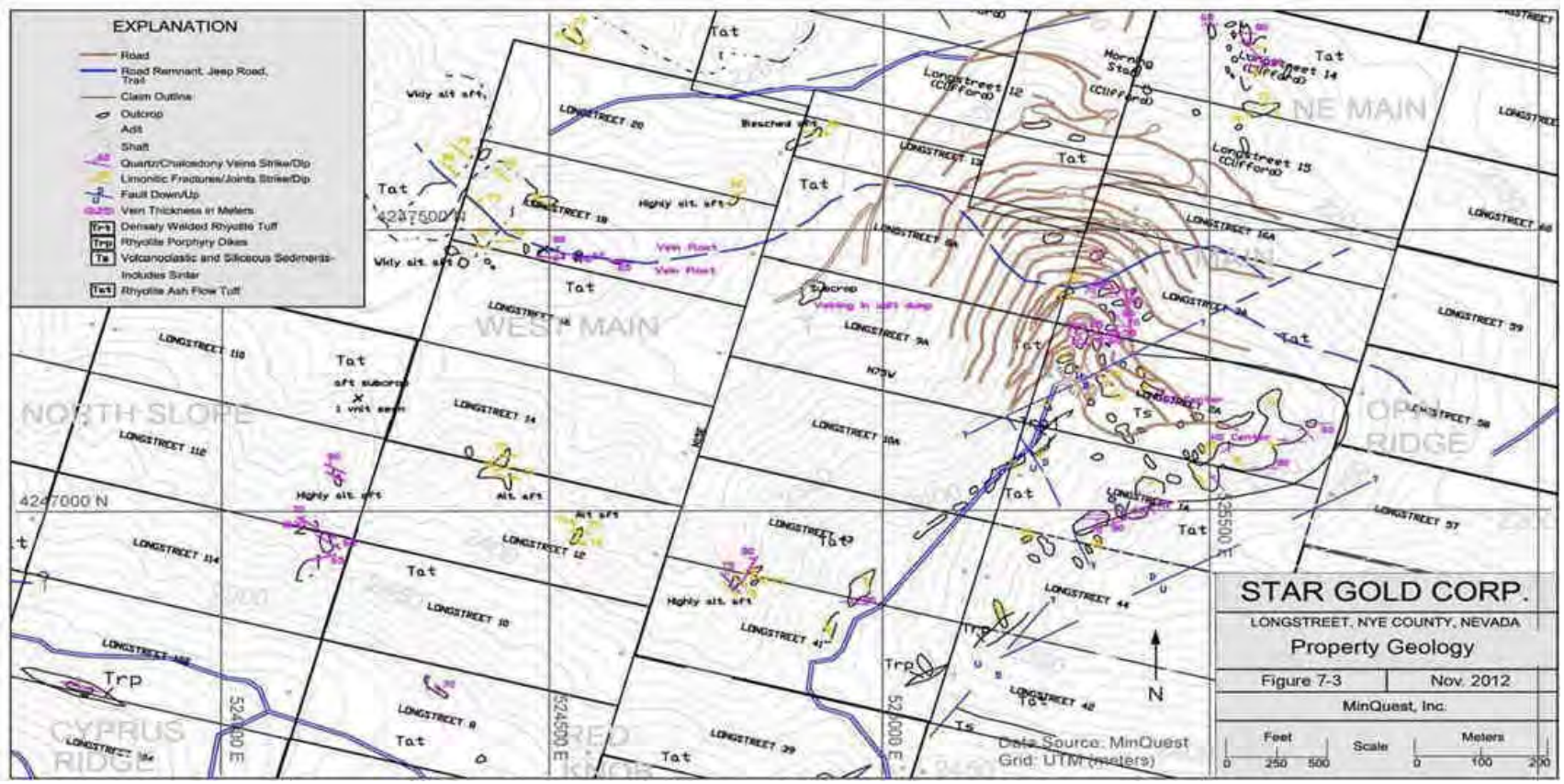
Source: MinQuest, 2012.

Figure 7.1 Regional Geology



Source: Kern, 2012a.

Figure 7.2 Distribution of Calderas in West-Central Nevada



Source: Minquest, 2012.

Figure 7.3 Property Geology

7.1.3.1 Welded Ash Flow Tuff (Tat)

This rock is buff to grey and contains <10% fine-to medium-grained quartz phenocrysts, 15% fine-to medium-grained feldspar phenocrysts, 5% to 15% medium to coarse-grained pumice, and 5% to 20% other "exotic" fragments in an aphanitic groundmass. The rock displays horizontal bedding and may be up to 3,000 ft. thick. It exhibits pervasive hydrothermal alteration consisting of argillic alteration (bleaching and clay mineral development), silicification (quartz flooding and/or network of numerous quartz veinlets), and potassic alteration (adularia in quartz veinlets). Supergene limonitic and goethite alteration overprint the hydrothermal alteration. Information from published reports and field observations indicate that the host lithology and the associated hydrothermal alteration at Longstreet are similar to those at the Round Mountain Mine, situated adjacent to a collapsed caldera approximately 48 km to the northwest.

7.1.3.2 Rhyolitic Porphyry Dike (Trp)

Rhyolitic porphyry dikes of various orientations intrude the Tat unit and may be associated with the heat source of the mineralizing fluids at Longstreet.

7.1.3.3 Siliceous Sedimentary Rock (Ts)

A thin unit of white, yellowish and grey volcaniclastic and siliceous rock (including sinter) intermittently overlies the Tat unit. It is bedded in part, and "probably represents a hiatus in volcanism" (Noland, 2012). Silicic alteration is evidenced by sheeted quartz veins.

7.1.3.4 Welded Tuff (Trt)

Black to brown, strongly welded tuff occurs along ridges and overlies the Tat and Ts units. This unit is 100 m to 150 m thick and has a distinctive thin (approximately 3 m) vitrophyre zone near its base.

7.1.4 Structural Setting

The structural setting of the Longstreet area is not well understood. Regional geological mapping indicates that there are three sets of mineralized veinlet and fracture systems within the Longstreet property, which include at least nine mineralized target areas. These fracture systems are:

- Northwest trending vein and fracture system: a structural feature commonly present at the Main Zone, Opal Ridge, Red Knob, North Slope and Cyprus Ridge target areas in the central and southwestern parts of the explored area, and Northeast Main, North, and Spire target areas in the northern part of the explored area.
- East trending vein and fracture system: a structural feature commonly present at the Main Zone, Opal Ridge, Red Knob, North Slope, Northeast Main, North, West Main and Cyprus Ridge target areas.
- West-northwest trending vein and fracture system: a structural feature present at the Spire target in the northern part and northern portion of the Cyprus Ridge target area in the southwestern part of the property.

7.1.5 Hydrothermal Alteration

Hydrothermal alteration is a metamorphic reaction in which excess water, silica, and carbon dioxide react with primary minerals of the host rock to form secondary minerals. New assemblages are formed in response to temperature, pressure, and composition of the altering fluids.

Hydrothermal alteration at Longstreet varies from early K-feldspar and sericitic alteration and silicification, both associated with and peripheral to the gold-silver mineralized zones. The latter comprise east trending and steeply north dipping quartz-adularia-limonite veinlets and fracture filled material, and northwest trending and steeply north dipping veins and stockwork zones with similar composition as the east trending veins.

7.2 MINERALIZATION

Exploration work to date suggests that gold-silver mineralization at Longstreet occurs at the eastern margin of the Big Ten Peak collapsed caldera, near a north-northeast trending regional fault, which separates rhyolitic ash flow tuffs in the west from down faulted Quaternary unconsolidated sediments in the east. In the area of the property, the Oligocene volcanic rocks (approximately 27 MA) lie within an area cut by east, northeast and northwest trending faults. An east to northwest trending fault, the Adit Fault, separates the Main Zone mineralization from Opal Ridge.

Gold and silver mineralization within the Main Zone of the Longstreet property is associated with zones of strong hydrothermal alteration and quartz veins. From west to east, the thicknesses of the mineralized zones range from less than 3 m to approximately 85 m. Surficial alteration due to weathering is pervasive and may extend more than 5 m below the surface. In general, the mineralized zones dip gently to moderately to the north or northeast. Based on available data, however, the individual zones may have some discontinuities regarding the relatively higher-grade Au-Ag mineralization. Consequently, A-Z Mining recommends additional drilling to better outline the mineralized zones. The different areas of mineralization on the property are discussed below.

7.2.1 Main Zone

The Main Zone hosts the current Mineral Resources and has received the bulk of past exploration at Longstreet. It is approximately 325 m long and 200 m wide situated at elevations ranging from 2,460 m to 2,525 m on the southern slope of Windy Canyon, and in the east- central part of the property (Figure 9-4). Gold mineralization is hosted by fractured and stockwork zones within Oligocene ash flow tuffs. Statistics of 5-ft. composite grades are shown in Table 7.1.

TABLE 7.1 STATISTICS OF MINERALIZED INTERSECTIONS IN DRILL HOLES, MAIN ZONE

	g/t Au	g/t Ag
Number	7,720	7,583
Maximum	62.80	999.0
Minimum	0.10	0.3
Average	0.63	24.0
Median	0.27	10.5
Standard Deviation	1.26	65.8

Source: Kern 2012a.
Notes:
1) The Main Zone has been tested by 403 RC holes and 12 diamond drill holes.
2) The above statistics are based on intersections of significant mineralization of more than 0.10 g/t Au, since that was the detection limit of the laboratory(s) during historic drilling.
3) In general, mineralized intersections are 5 ft., but range from 2 ft. to 10 ft.

7.2.2 Opal Ridge

The Opal Ridge Zone is situated close to and east of the Main Zone and forms part of the down- faulted block of the Main Zone. Vertical displacement along a northeast trending fault is interpreted to be in the order of 65 m and the horizontal displacement is in the order of 10 m. There are a number of outcrops of sinter deposits, which are interpreted to be remnants of a much larger area but reduced due to erosion. Lithogeochemical sampling results indicate values of 11 samples ranging from 0.03 g/t Au to 0.51 ppm Au (Noland, 2012).

7.2.3 Red Knob

The Red Knob Zone is approximately 300 m long and 150 m wide and is situated approximately 1 km south-southwest of the Main Zone. Gold mineralization occurs in northwest trending sheeted quartz veins with adularia. The veins range in thickness from 1.0 cm to 1 m. Lithogeochemical sampling results of 15 samples ranged from 0.05 g/t Au to 2.97 g/t Au and drill results from 2 holes testing this target ranged from 0.99 g/t Au over 7.6 m to 5.6 g/t Au over 4.6 m (Table 30-1 Appendix A, Prenn, 1988, and Noland, 2012).

7.2.4 Cyprus Ridge

The Cyprus Hill Zone is approximately 800 m long and 100 m wide, situated in the southwestern corner area of the Longstreet property, approximately 1.5 km southwest of the Main Zone, in an area with abundant sinter material. Gold mineralization is associated with northwest trending and steeply southwest or northeast dipping veins and anastomosing north trending veins. In the northwestern part of the zone, east-southeast trending veins are common. In 1987, Cyprus tested this zone with a 7-hole, 3,000 ft. diamond drilling program, as noted in Section 6.0 – History. Assay values of the 47 lithogeochemical samples collected by MinQuest in 2002 ranged from 0.03 g/t Au to 11.6 g/t Au, with an average value of approximately 0.5 g/t Au. Based on these results, MinQuest concluded that “the gold values are leakage anomalies from a deeper boiling zone” and considered the Cyprus Hill as a high priority target area (Table 30-3 Appendix A and Noland, 2012).

7.2.5 North Slope

The North Slope Zone is situated approximately 1 km west-southwest of the Main Zone in the western part of the Longstreet property. A number of northwest trending and steeply to moderately northeast dipping quartz veins (up to 1 m thick) outline an area 200 m long and 100 m wide. This area has received little geological investigation and no drill testing in the past.

7.2.6 West Main

The West Main Zone is situated approximately 500 m west of the Main Zone in the western part of the Longstreet property. A number of east trending and steeply north dipping sheeted quartz veins outline an area 200 m long and 50 m wide. This area has received some geological investigation in the past, as evidenced by old workings, but no drill testing of targets.

7.2.7 Spire Zone

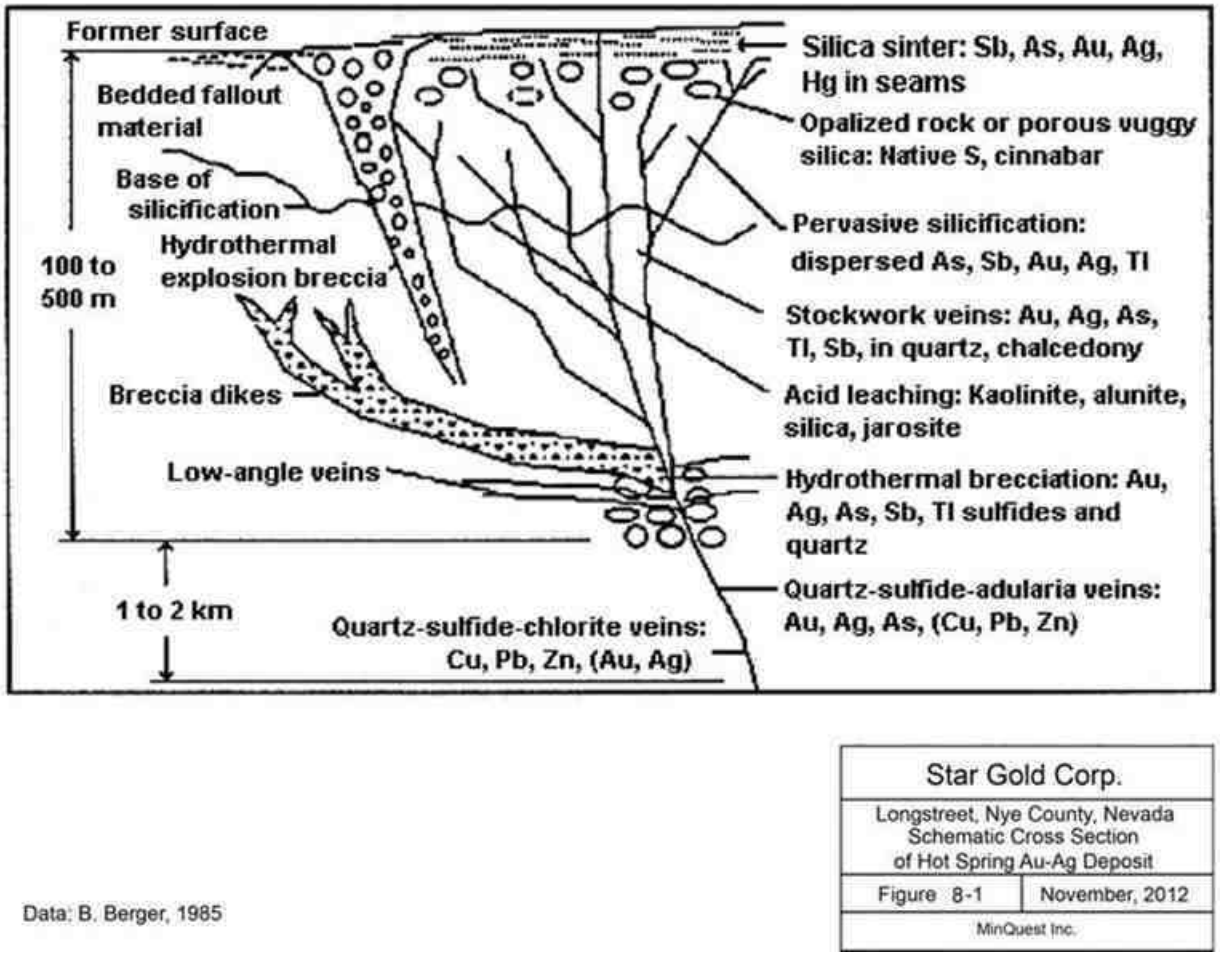
The Spire Zone is situated approximately 750 m north of the Main Zone in the northwestern part of the Longstreet property. Several east and northwest trending subvertical sheeted quartz veins outline an area 400 m long and 150 m wide. This area has received some geological investigation in the past with values ranging from 0.03 g/t Au to 18.1 g/t Au in 7 lithogeochemical samples. Prospecting also indicates that the northwestern part of the target area is better exposed with higher grade mineralization (Table 30-3 Appendix A and Noland, 2012).

7.2.8 North Zone

The North Zone is situated approximately 1.2 km north-northwest of the Main Zone in the northwestern corner area of the Longstreet property. A number of east and east-southeast trending subvertical quartz veins outline an area 250 m long and 100 m wide. This area has received some geological investigation in the past. Lithogeochemical sampling results indicate values of 12 samples ranging from 0.03 g/t Au to 18.4 ppm Au (Kern, 2012a). Drill results from 3 holes testing this target ranged from 0.78 g/t Au over 6.1 m to 4.0 g/t Au over 3.0 m (Prenn, 1988).

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Gold and silver mineralization on the Longstreet property is typical of low-sulphidation epithermal Au-Ag systems associated with hydrothermal alteration assemblages within felsic volcanic rocks. These deposits are formed at relatively shallow depth, typically within a hundred metres of the surface, from hydrothermal fluids with temperatures of <150°C to 300°C. Berger (1992) describes the style of gold mineralization related to hot spring Au-Ag deposits as shown in Figure 8.1 and described as follows.



Source: Berger, 1992.

Figure 8.1 Schematic Cross Section of Hot-Spring Au-Ag Deposit

Description: Fine-grained silica and quartz in silicified breccia with gold, pyrite and Sb and As sulphides.

Geological Environment:

- **Rock Type:** Rhyolite.
- **Texture:** Porphyritic, Brecciated.
- **Age Range:** Mainly Tertiary and Quaternary.
- **Depositional Environment:** Subaerial volcanic centres, rhyolite domes and shallow parts of related geothermal systems.

- **Tectonic Setting(s):** Through-going fracture systems related to volcanism above subduction zones, rifted continental margins. Leaky transform faults.
- **Associated Deposit Types:** Epithermal quartz veins, hot spring Hg, placer gold.

Deposit Description:

- **Mineralogy:** Native gold + pyrite + stibnite + realgar; or arsenopyrite ± sphalerite ± chalcopyrite ± fluorite; or native gold + Ag-selenite or tellurides + pyrite.
- **Texture/Structure:** Crustified banded veins, stockworks and breccias (cemented with silica or uncemented). Sulfides may be very fine grained and disseminated in silicified rock.
- **Alteration:** Top to bottom of system: chalcedonic sinter, massive silicification, stockworks and veins of quartz + adularia and breccia cemented with quartz, quartz + chlorite. Veins generally chalcedonic, some opal. Some deposits have alunite and pyrophyllite. Ammonium feldspar (buddingtonite) may be present.
- **Ore Controls:** Through-going fracture system, brecciated cores of intrusive domes; cemented breccias important carrier of ore.
- **Weathering:** Bleached country rock, yellow limonites with Jarosite and fine-grained alunite, hematite, goethite.
- **Geochemical Signature:** Au + As + Sb + Hg + Tl higher in system, increasing Ag with depth, decreasing As + Sb + Tl + Hg with depth. Locally, NH4, W.

Mineralization at Longstreet is contained in altered rocks, which are localized by geological structures and range in size from 5 m to more than 100 m wide and up to 800 m long. Two dominant sets of mineralized structures are observed; one trending east and the second one trending north-northwest. A third (less common) structure trends east-southeast. Mineralization is comprised of altered zones, quartz stockworks and hydrothermal breccia zones that contain disseminated pyrite. In addition, occasional quartz veins are associated with high grade gold mineralization, mainly as fracture coating material.

The alteration halos extending outward in the wall rock away from the mineralized zones are typically large in extent, and in places, are overprinted by surficial oxidation. This is evidenced by the numerous small limonitic pseudomorphs of pyrite near the old Golden Lion Mine adits and along the hills underlain by the Oligocene welded tuffs. Soil sampling results also indicate short dispersion of gold and silver from the mineralized structures at the footwall area of the Main Zone.

Gold and silver mineralization at Longstreet is similar to nearby gold mines and prospects. These properties are set out in Section 23.0.

9.0 EXPLORATION

The exploration methodology applied in the past by early operators, and during recent exploration programs by Star Gold, has been to evaluate the mineralized zones by drilling, and determine favourable areas for epithermal Au-Ag mineralization of the host poorly to moderately welded tuffs, which are moderately altered and brecciated. To date, at least 107 lithogeochemical (rock chip) samples have been collected, and approximately 422 mostly RC drill holes have been completed by various operators on the property.

In December 2009, Star Gold entered into a property option agreement with Messrs. Kern and Duerr of MinQuest to earn a 100% interest in the Longstreet property, and commenced a systematic exploration program, including 6,841 m (22,440 ft.) of RC drilling in 59 of RC holes, 395 m of diamond drilling in 4 holes, and lithogeochemical sampling, which was completed in 2011, 2012 and 2013 (Figure 9.1). All of the drilling by Star Gold was done on the Main Zone.

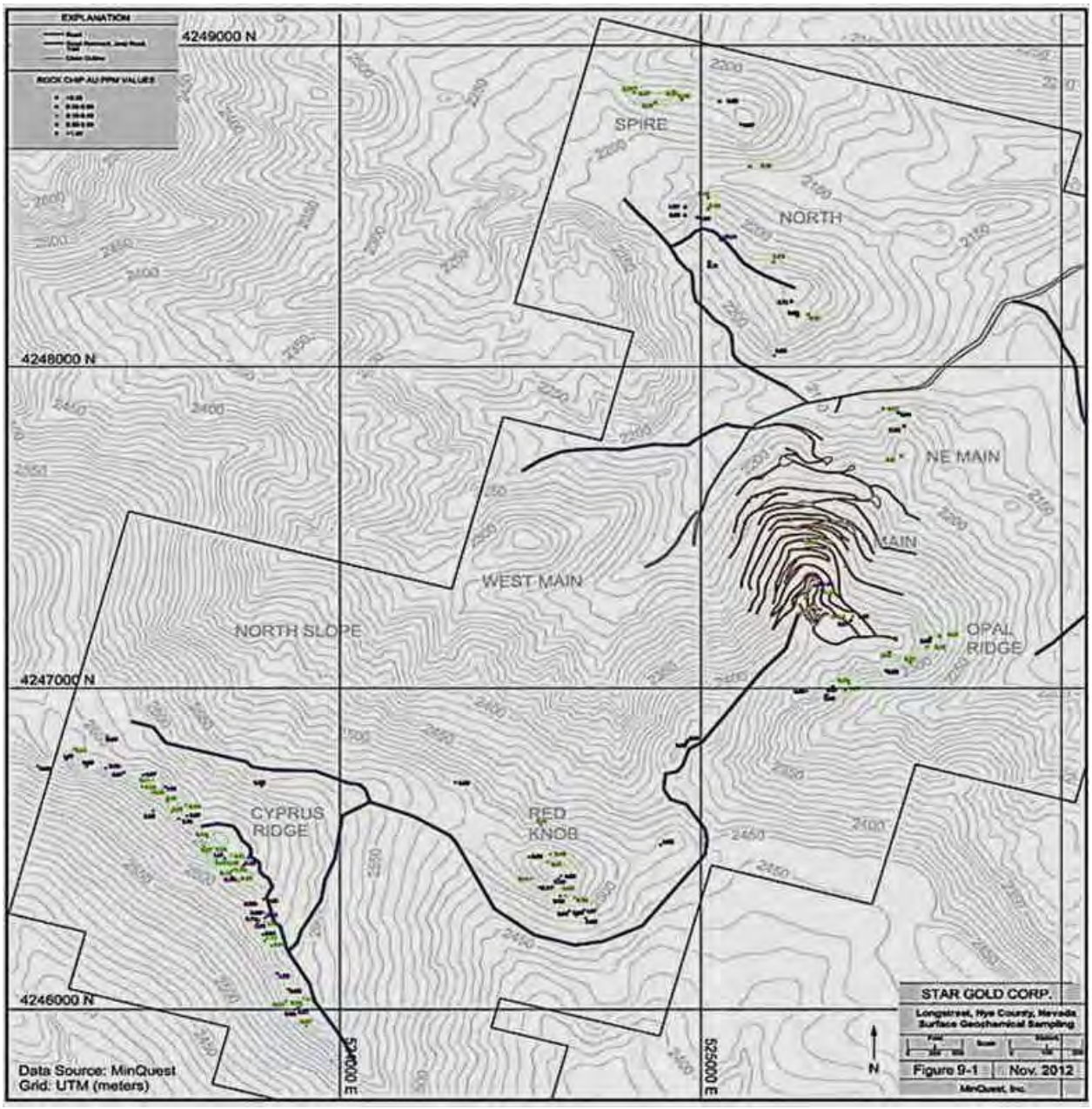
9.1 LITHOGEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

Upon signing the option agreement with MinQuest, Star Gold commenced a program of sampling mineral showings at several target areas and structures on the Longstreet property. Star Gold contracted MinQuest to carry out this work. MinQuest crews sent the samples to ALS in Reno, Nevada, for Au and Ag assays. Results from this program indicate that, with few exceptions, the gold and silver values in surface samples show moderate to good correlation, with a ratio of approximately 1Au:10Ag, as discussed in Section 6.0 – History.

9.2 SPECIFIC GRAVITY DETERMINATIONS

In 2011, MinQuest carried out specific gravity determinations on eight surface samples from the Longstreet property for Star Gold, using the Archimedes' Principle, *i.e.*,

- Specific gravity of rock = weight of rock/volume of rock (amount of water in graduated cylinder)



Source: Kern, 2102a.

Figure 9.1 Lithogeochemical Sampling

The statistics of the specific gravity determinations are as follows:

- Maximum: 2.49 g/cm^3.
- Minimum: 2.16 g/cm^3.
- Average: 2.29 g/cm^3.

A-Z Mining is of the opinion that, although the average value may be an approximation, it is not representative of the average density of the mineralized rocks below the surface.

In 2012, MinQuest carried out specific gravity determinations on eight drill core samples from the four diamond drill holes completed on the Longstreet property for Star Gold, again using the Archimedes Principle, as summarized below and listed in Table 9.1:

- Maximum: 2.51 g/cm^3.
- Minimum: 2.19 g/cm^3.
- Average: 2.37 g/cm^3.

TABLE 9.1 STATISTICS OF SPECIFIC GRAVITY DETERMINATIONS, MAIN ZONE DRILLING 2012

DDH No.	From (ft.)	To (ft.)	Interval (ft.)	Specific Gravity
LS 1216C	85.0	89.0	4.0	2.48
LS 1216C	213.2	213.6	0.4	2.51
LS 1217C	65.3	65.8	0.5	2.44
LS 1217C	175.0	175.3	0.3	2.48
LS 1222C	74.2	76.0	1.8	2.22
LS 1222C	191.0	191.5	0.5	2.32
LS 1224C	109.0	109.3	0.3	2.19
LS 1224C	200.8	201.0	0.2	2.34

Source: Kern, 2012a.

A-Z Mining recommends systematic bulk density determination on diamond drill core in future drilling campaigns.

9.3 OTHER WORK

In 2012, MinQuest carried out an in-house estimate of the Main Zone resources, and reports that it contains approximately 7.7 million tons of Indicated Mineral Resources at an average grade of 0.019 oz/ton Au and 8.8 million tons of Inferred Mineral Resources at an average grade of 0.013 oz/ton Au. A-Z Mining has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves and the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves.

Figure 9.2 shows the underground accesses locations in section view.

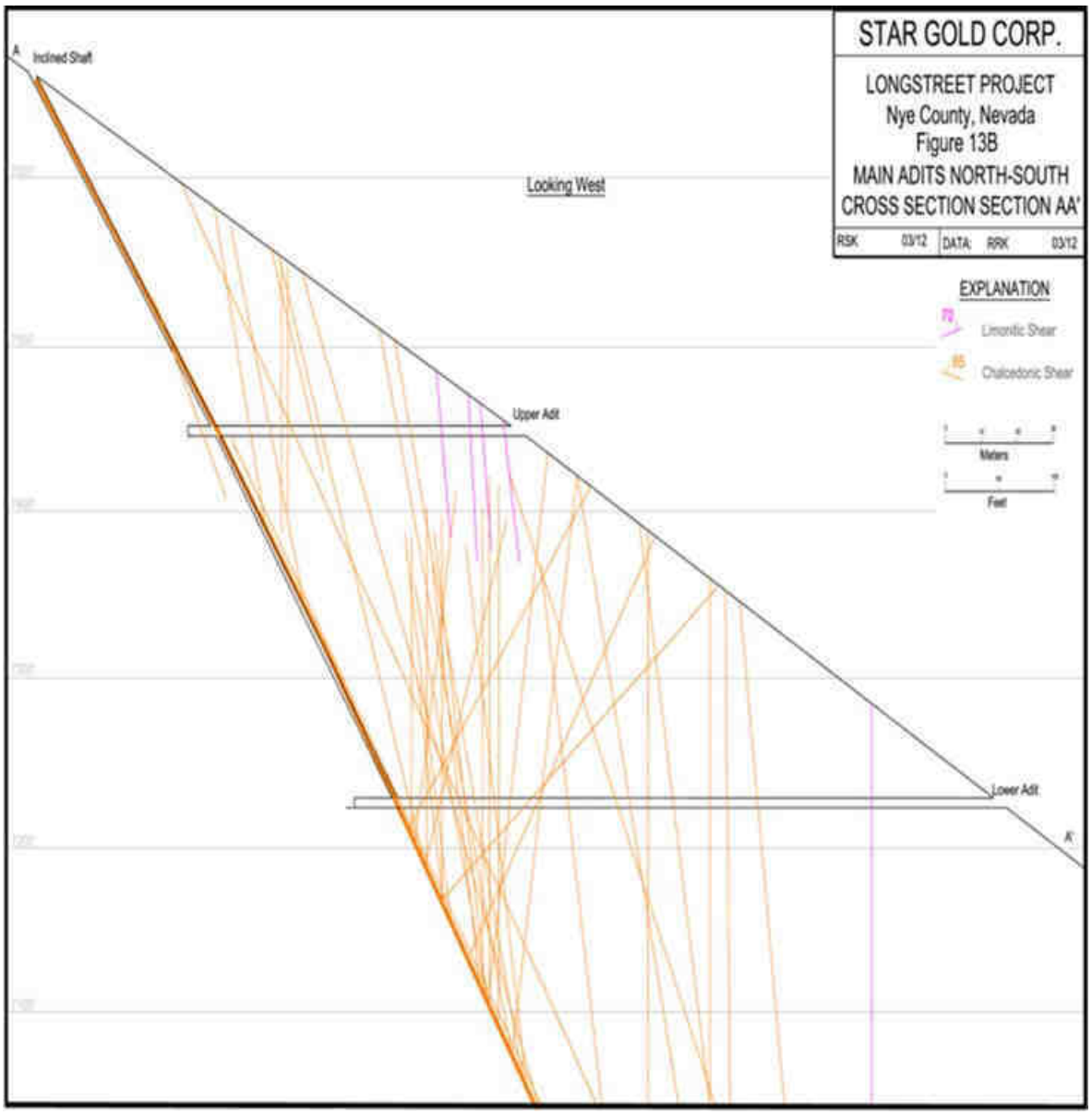


Figure 9.2 Cross Section Through Adits

10.0 DRILLING

More than 403 RC holes (approximately24,700 m (81,000 ft.) or and 1,310 m (4,295 ft.) of diamond drilling in 19 holes have been completed by Star Gold and previous operators in the general area of the Longstreet property during the past 32 years. Most of the drilling was done on the Main Zone and includes 16 RC holes completed by Star Gold in 2011, 23 RC drill holes and 4 diamond drill holes completed by Star Gold in 2012. Three of the 2012 RC holes tested the North Zone and 1 RC hole tested the Opal Ridge Zone. For the 2011, 2012 and 2013 campaigns, the drilling contractor was O'Keefe Drilling Company, Inc. (O'Keefe) of Butte, Montana. During the historic and recent RC drilling campaigns, drill chips were retrieved and sent for assays. Figure 10.1 shows the drill hole collar locations.

Of the 19 diamond drill holes and 423 RC holes completed on the six target areas, the majority (402) of the holes intersected significant mineralization of more than 0.2 g/t Au and 1.0 g/t Ag over intervals ranging from more than 3 m to approximately 85 m, as shown in Figure 10.2 (Tables 30-1, 30-2, and 30-3 in Appendix A).

In 2014, a drill program consisting of an additional 12 drill holes was completed. It is noted that of the 12 holes, only 4 intersected the modeled lenses. There were 8,591 assays within the modeled pit area prior to the 2014 drilling. The 2014 drilling added roughly 0.7% to the data when applied to areas within the pit. It is acknowledged that a few assays outside the pit design would be included within the model calculation, but they would not be considered significant.

10.1 RC DRILLING

To date, approximately 364 RC holes, by previous operators, and 39 RC holes, by Star Gold, have been completed on the Longstreet property during the past 32 years. The drilling contractor, methodology or procedures of sampling in previous campaigns are not available at this time.

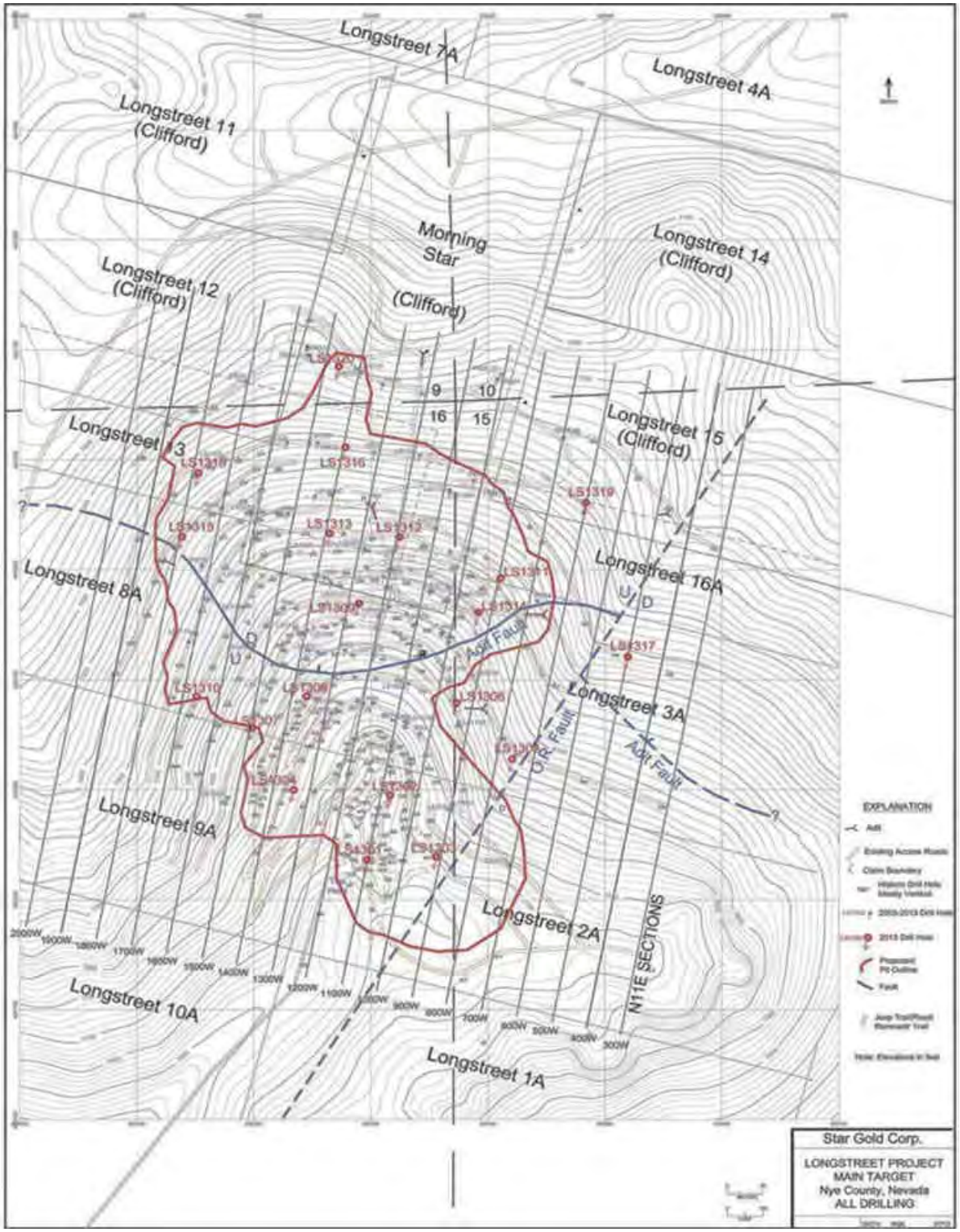
During the 2011, 2012, and 2013 drilling programs, the RC drilling contractor was O'Keefe. Star Gold used similar truck-mounted mud rotary equipment (with hole diameters ranging from 0.12 m (4¾ inch) to 0.15 m (5¾ inch)) using local Reno, Nevada based drilling contractors. The procedures used during the RCD programs are summarized, as follows:

- The collar locations of all drill holes were surveyed and marked in the field. A Geographic Positioning System (GPS) instrument was used to mark the collar locations of the drill holes. This survey was carried out by MinQuest.

- Lithologic logging of drill core and geotechnical observations were provided by Mr. David Eastwood, Star Gold contract geologist, on loan from MinQuest. Logging is done by depicting all down-hole data and assay values. All information is recorded on previously prepared logs using LOGPLOT® software developed by RockWare, Inc. (RockWare) of Denver, Colorado. This includes marking:

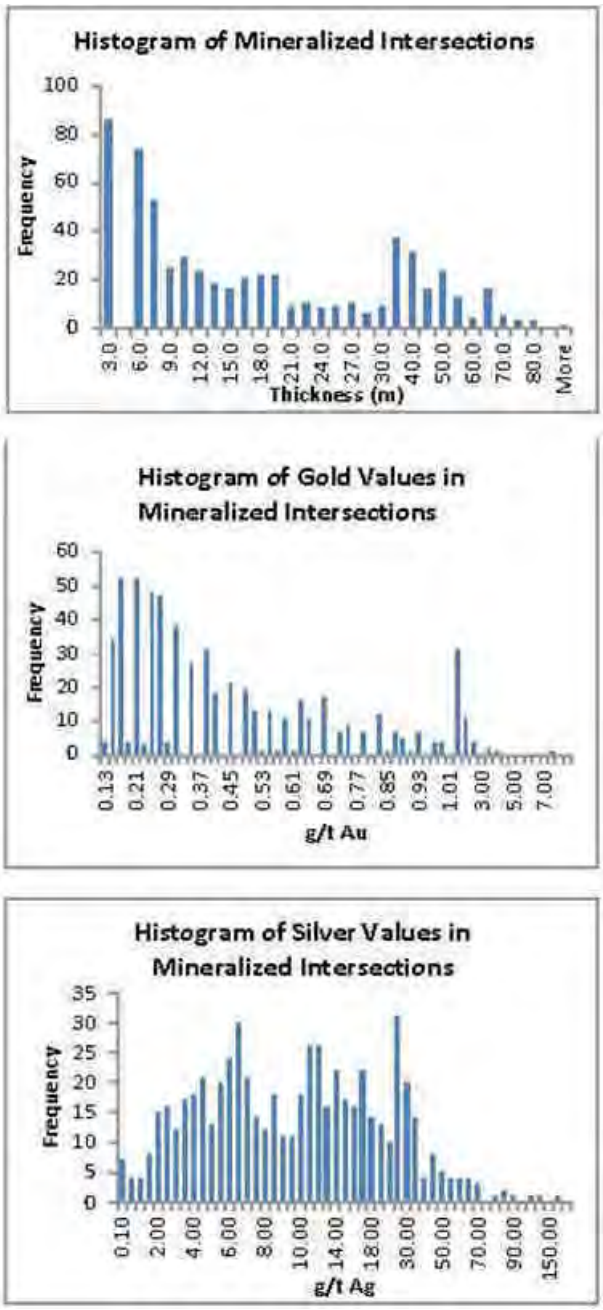
    - Lithologic contacts.
    - Descriptive geology.
    - Intensity of various alteration types.

A-Z Mining verified in 2014 that logging procedures for RC holes used by Star Gold are in keeping with industry standards.



Source: Kern, 2012a.
Note: Proposed pit outline is based on 2012 drilling results.

Figure 10.1 Drill Hole Location Map



Source: Kern, 2012a.

Figure 10.2 Distribution of Intervals with Significant Gold Mineralization in Drill Holes

10.2 DIAMOND DRILLING

To date, 19 diamond drill holes have been completed on the Longstreet property; 8 holes by Keradamex/E&B, 7 holes by Cyprus on the Cyprus Ridge target area and 4 holes by Star Gold on the Main

Zone (Prenn, 1988, Nolan, 2012 and Kern, 2012a). The drilling contractor or the size of drill core recovered for Keradamex/E&B in 1980, and Cyprus during the 2003-2005 drilling program, are not available.

During the 2012 exploration program, diamond drilling was done by O'Keefe. The drilling crew worked two 12-hour shifts and recovered NQ core throughout the hole. Drill hole collar coordinates and collar elevations were determined using GPS instrument. For down-hole surveying the holes, Star Gold used the International Directional Services (IDS) system from Elko, Nevada, which is similar to the digital Maxibore instrument. Measurements of the hole inclination and azimuth were taken continuously down-the-hole, thus, a complete record of down-hole measurements is available at intervals of 1.5 m (5 ft.).

The procedures used during the diamond drilling programs are summarized as follows:

- The collar locations of all drill holes were surveyed and marked in the field using GPS.

- Lithologic logging of drill core and geotechnical observations was provided by Mr. Richard Kern, President of MinQuest. Logging was done by Mr. David Eastwood, contract geologist on loan from MinQuest. Logging was done by depicting all down-hole data including assay values. Similar to RC holes, drill holes are logged using LOGPLOT® software. All information was recorded on handwritten logs. This includes marking:

    - Lithologic contacts.
    - Descriptive geology.
    - Intensity of various alteration types.
    - Structural features, such as foliation, fracture and brecciated zones.
    - Core angles.
    - Core diameter.
    - Down-hole inclination.
    - Percent core recovery record.
    - Recording geotechnical data, such as RQD measurements.
    - Down-hole survey using the IDS system survey tool.

Agnerian reviewed drill logs of three 2012 diamond drill holes at the Reno, Nevada core storage area during the second visit, and was of the opinion that the lithologic logging procedures met industry standards. Nevertheless, it is recommended that density measurements to be carried out at regular intervals throughout the drill holes during future campaigns. It is also recommended that a photographic record of the core with a digital camera is maintained. Photographs should be taken of all exploration drill core and key information must be summarized in a digital database. A-Z Mining recommends that future drilling requires more density measurements and also recommends that drilling for geotechnical information be undertaken.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

11.1 PREVIOUS WORK

Information on sampling procedures during geochemical sampling and RC drilling programs, carried out by Keradamex/E & B, Minerva, Naneco and REM/Harvest Gold in the 1980s and 1990s, is not available at this time. Sampling was done at 0.6 m (2 ft.), 1.5 m (5 ft.) and 3 m (10 ft.) intervals. The bulk of the sampling, however, was done at 5 ft. intervals, and sampling was done throughout the entire hole. In general, samples from earlier drilling were assayed mainly for gold and silver. The exact methods of gold and silver determinations, however, are not available. A-Z Mining has no reason not to rely on this information.

11.2 RECENT WORK

11.2.1 RC Drilling

During the recent work by Star Gold, sampling of drill chips was done by MinQuest technical personnel contracted by Star Gold. Sampling procedures during the drilling programs included splitting the drill chips using a two-way wet sample splitter, at 1.5 m (5 ft.) sample intervals, under the supervision of the Project Geologist. Material from one-half of the sample (A sample) was put in securely sealed bags and sent to the ALS sample preparation laboratory in Reno, Nevada. Samples were numbered on the sample bags, according to the drill hole number and footage of the hole. The other half of the sample (B sample) was kept at the site for future reference. The chain of custody of logging and sampling was the responsibility of the Project Geologist.

It is noted that sample numbers are assigned in accordance with the footage of the drill hole, *e.g.*, for sample from 6 m (20 ft.) to 7.5 m (25 ft.) in Hole LS01205, the sample number is LS-1205 20-25. Sample numbers must be unique (commonly those with the book of sample tags either purchased independently or provided by the laboratory) so that the hole number is not disclosed. This methodology should be adopted for any future drilling.

11.2.2 Diamond Drilling

Diamond drill core samples were cut longitudinally using a diamond saw at 1.5 m (5 ft.) intervals, and the numbering system was the same as for the RC holes.

Based on a review of exploration data and sampling procedures, the following is recommended by A-Z Mining:

- For RC holes, water resistant sample tags, bearing unique numbers, are inserted in the sample bags in order to maintain the integrity of the samples, and avoid any possibility of assay information being disclosed to unauthorized people.

- For diamond drill holes, one of the sample tags (of a book of sample tags) is fastened at the end of each sample in the core boxes. This will allow for easy identification of samples in the core box.

During the 2011, 2012 and 2013 exploration programs by Star Gold, samples were sent to the ALS Laboratory in Reno, Nevada, where samples were crushed and ground. Sample pulps were then assayed for

gold and silver using the one assay-ton (30 g sample) fire assay method and the atomic absorption (AA) finish. Samples that contained more than 10 g/t Au were re-assayed by the fire assay method and gravimetric finish. In addition, at the discretion of the Project Geologist, samples adjacent to intervals with significant gold, were re-assayed.

ALS is an ISO 9001 recognized laboratory and the procedures used at ALS Chemex laboratories are similar to those used at many commercial laboratories in Canada. In particular, they include:

- Drying the split sample and preparing by particle size reduction to produce a homogeneous sub-sample, which is representative of the original sample.
- Crushing the split sample to 10 mesh and grinding it to 200 mesh, 85% passing <75 µm.
- Cleaning the pulverizer after each sample using cleaner sand to avoid cross contamination of samples.
- Determinations of the gold and silver contents are carried out using the Aqua Regia Digestion Method, including sulphuric acid, nitric acid and hydrochloric acid.
- Sample size is generally <250 g.

A-Z Mining is of the opinion that the sample preparation and assay procedures at ALS are in keeping with industry standards.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Information on data verification during exploration programs carried out by Keradamex/E&B, Minerva and REM/Harvest Gold in the 1980s and 1990s is not available. During its extensive RC drilling program, Naneco carried out a twin drilling program and the results are discussed below. During the recent exploration programs, the quality and reliability of the Star Gold data were reviewed and verified by Mr. Richard Kern of MinQuest and Mr. Paul Noland, the author of the 2012 technical report, with cooperation by Mr. Scott Jenkins of Star Gold. In addition, A-Z Mining has reviewed and verified the data.

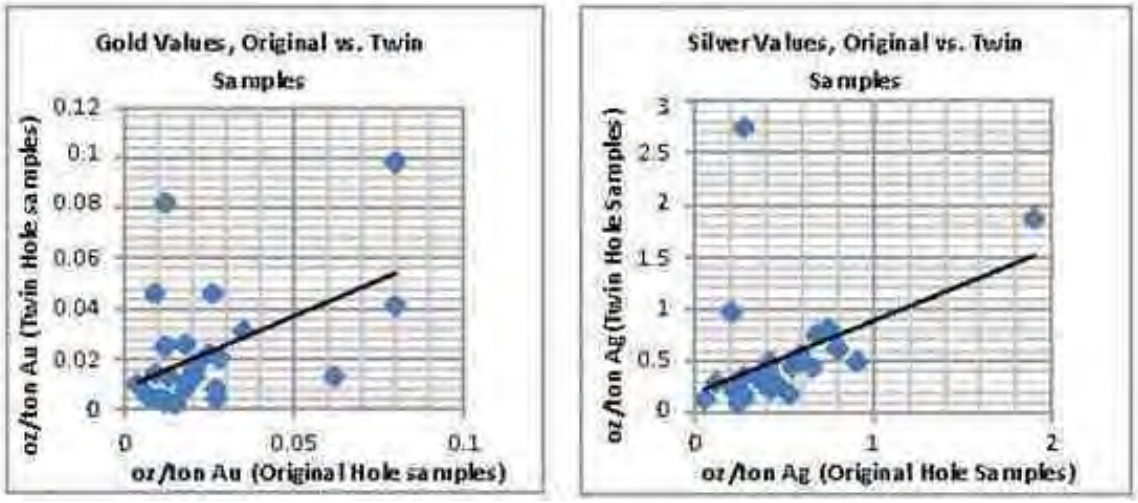
12.1 NANECO TWIN DRILLING PROGRAM

During its drilling campaigns from 1984 to 1987, Naneco carried out a program of twin drilling. This comprised of 10 twinned holes, as shown in Table 12.1 and Figure 12.1.

TABLE 12.1 NANECO TWIN DRILLING RESULTS, MAIN ZONE DRILLING 1987

Original Drill Hole					Twin Drill Hole				
Hole ID	Interval (ft.)		oz/ton Au	oz/ton Ag	Hole ID	Interval (ft.)		oz/ton Au	oz/ton Ag
	From	To				From	To		
LRH-1	0	35	0.018	0.42	LRH-53	0	35	0.008	0.23
LRH-1	35	105	0.080	0.80	LRH-53	35	105	0.041	0.61
LRH-1	105	115	0.027	0.28	LRH-53	105	115	0.004	0.14
LRH-1	0	35	0.018	0.42	LRH-250*	0	35	0.026	0.49
LRH-1	35	105	0.080	0.80	LRH-250*	35	105	0.098	0.63
LRH-1	105	115	0.027	0.28	LRH-250*	105	115	0.008	0.14
LRH-3	0	30	0.021	0.36	LRH-248*	0	30	0.016	0.33
LRH-3	30	70	0.012	0.25	LRH-248*	30	70	0.004	0.10
LRH-3	70	180	0.035	0.69	LRH-248*	70	180	0.031	0.76
LRH-5	0	50	0.028	0.23	LRH-247*	0	50	0.020	0.21
LRH-5	50	65	0.007	0.27	LRH-247*	50	65	0.005	0.14
LRH-5	65	90	0.198	0.53	LRH-247*	65	90	0.029	0.18
LRH-5	90	120	0.021	0.75	LRH-247*	90	120	0.013	0.81
LRH-5	120	195	0.010	0.59	LRH-247*	120	162	0.004	0.56
LRH-7	0	130	0.026	0.46	LRH-246	0	100	0.046	0.29
LRH-8	0	135	0.021	0.39	LRH-243*	0	155	0.018	0.40
LRH-8	135	155	0.025	1.90	LRH-243*	155	175	0.022	1.87
LRH-8	155	190	0.015	0.66	LRH-243*	175	190	0.002	0.44
LRH-18	0	15	0.013	0.41	LRH-245	0	15	0.013	0.41
LRH-18	40	95	0.018	0.55	LRH-245	40	95	0.011	0.44
LRH-50	0	50	0.009	0.21	LRH-244	0	50	0.014	0.27
LRH-50	50	65	0.012	0.28	LRH-244	50	65	0.082	2.74
LRH-50	0	50	0.009	0.21	LRH-21	0	50	0.046	0.97
LRH-50	50	65	0.012	0.28	LRH-21	50	65	0.003	0.35
LRH-51	0	20	0.012	0.12	LRH-249*	0	20	0.025	0.29
LRH-51	20	80	0.018	0.27	LRH-249*	20	80	0.011	0.20
LRH-51	80	100	0.004	0.06	LRH-249*	80	100	0.010	0.13
LRH-51	100	135	0.062	0.91	LRH-249*	100	135	0.013	0.49
Total Length		**1,260**	**0.031**	**0.49**	**Total Length**		**1,197**	**0.027**	**0.49**

Source: Prenn, 1988.
Note:
1) Holes with asterisk (*) were sampled at 0.6 m (2 ft.) intervals.



Source: Prenn, 1987

Figure 12.1 Naneco Twin Drilling Results (1987)

Results of the twin drilling by Naneco indicate that, except for one pair of values, the silver assays from twin holes were, in general, comparable to the ones from the original holes. The gold assays, on the other hand, show poor correlation. This may indicate either poor sampling or irregular gold distribution in the host rocks.

12.2 ASSAY QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL

12.2.1 Data Verification by MinQuest

Data verification is done by MinQuest personnel. These include comparing the list of samples sent to the laboratory and sampling results from the laboratory. In particular, the MinQuest quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) program includes:

- Insertion of a blank and two standards (pulp) of known gold and silver concentration at the frequency of approximately one in every 20 samples.
- Insertion of a B sample, if unexpected high or low values are encountered, at the frequency of 1 in every 30 samples, and sent to the laboratory together with the A samples.
- Duplicate assays, *i.e.*, re-assay of values higher than 1 g/t Au.
- Analysis of assay results of the standards.

A-Z Mining has also verified the data presented.

12.2.1.1 Duplicate Assays

Results of the duplicate assays indicate good assay reproducibility, *i.e.*, except for a few assays, the original and duplicate assays are comparable to the original assays, as shown in Figure 12.2 and Figure 12.3.

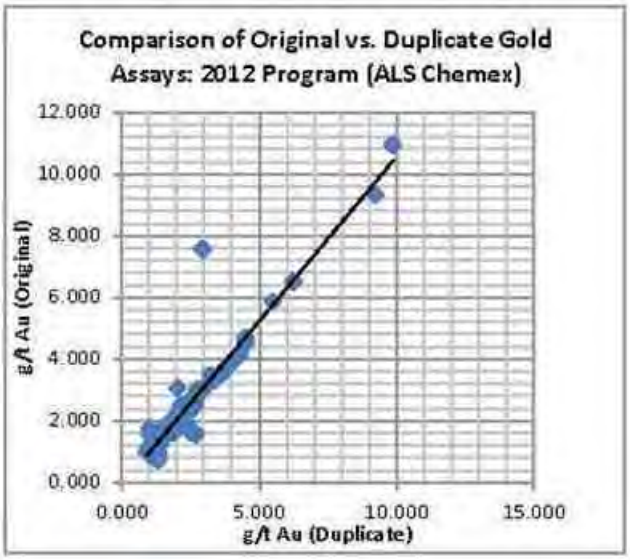


Figure 12.2 Duplicate Gold Assay Results

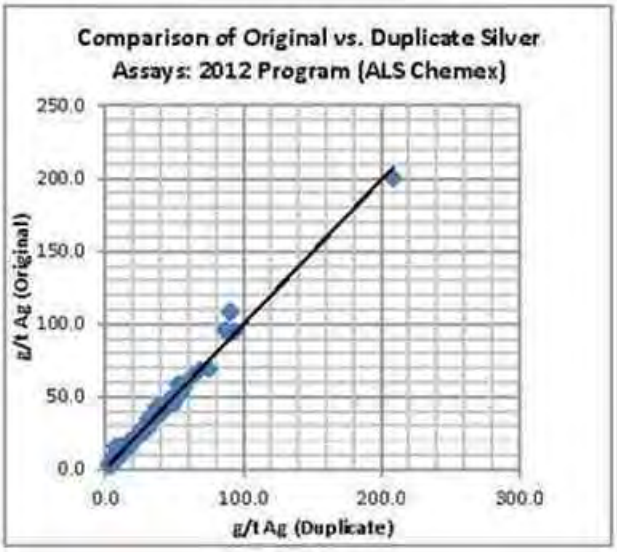


Figure 12.3 Duplicate Silver Assay Results

12.2.1.2 Standards and Blanks

MinQuest inserted two standards (S2 and S3) with expected concentrations of 0.181 g/t Au and 2.099 g/t Au, respectively, and a blank sample with expected nil value. Results are shown in Figure 12.4.

- For Standard S1 (Blank), all but five of the 41 determinations were below the detection limit of 0.005 g/t Au. Four samples have values ranging from 0.005 g/t Au to 0.006 g/t Au, and one sample had a value of 0.016 g/t Au, which may reflect data entry error, or actual low grade gold value.

- For Standard S2, all but one of the 25 determinations had values within one standard deviation of the expected value of 0.181 g/t Au.

- For Standard S3, all but one of the 53 determinations were within three standard deviations and all but four were within two standard deviations of the expected value of 2.099 g/t Au.

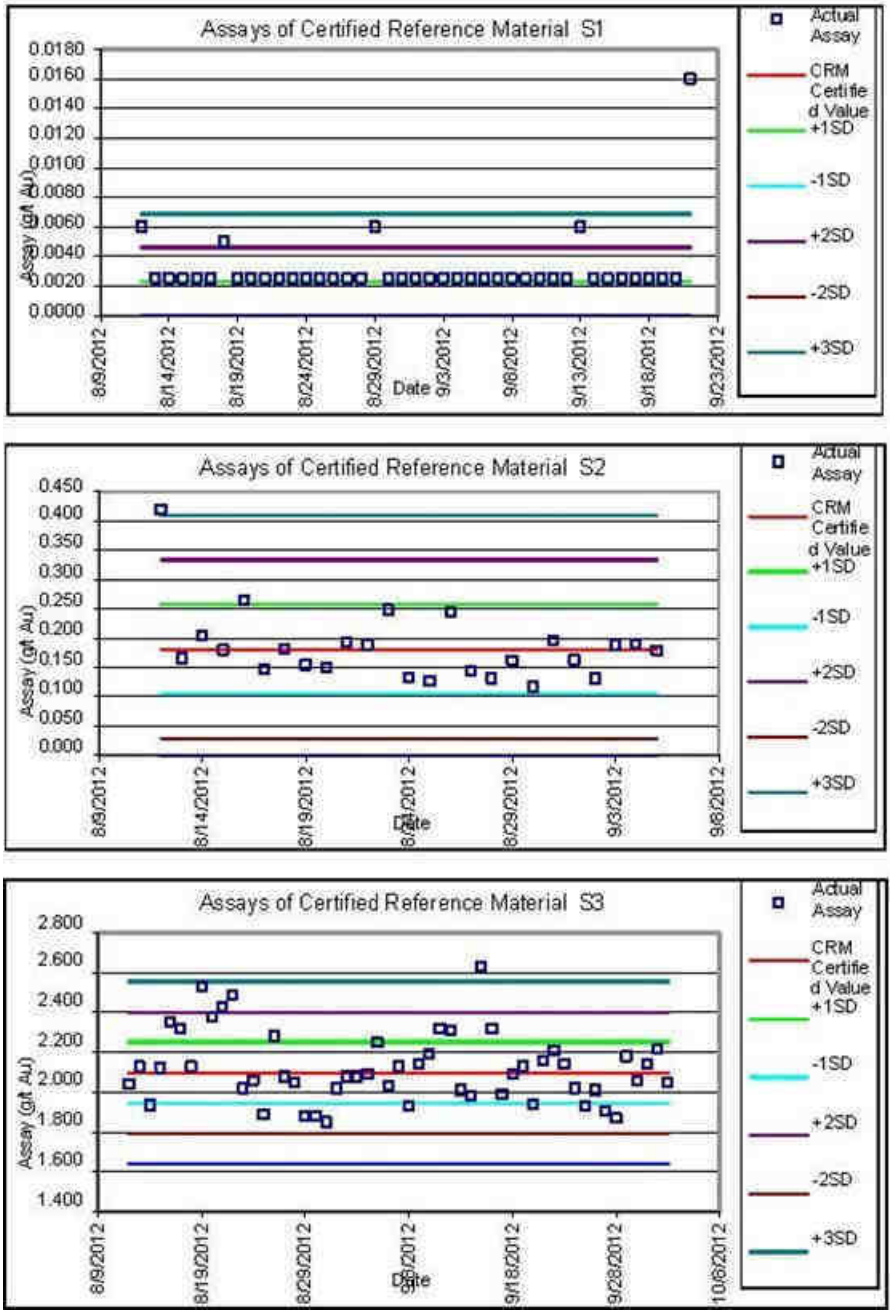


Figure 12.4 Standard S1 (Blank), S2 and S3 Gold Assay Results

For future drilling programs, A-Z Mining recommends that Star Gold request results of ALS Minerals' internal QA/QC program on internal and external standards. They also recommend that Star Gold carry out

a program of internal check assays on standards and blanks with each batch of samples. These should include:

- Analysis of laboratory assays to check for unusual high and low values, and comparison of A and B (duplicate) sample values.
- Check assays on 5% of all previous assays.
- Check assays using three standards and blank determinations, including:
  - High Grade Standard, with an expected value in the order of 1.5 g/t Au.
  - Medium Grade Standard, with an expected value in the order of 0.5 g/t Au.
  - Low Grade Standard, with an expected value in the order of 0.2 g/t Au.
  - Determinations on Coarse Blank samples.
  - Determinations on pulps of blank samples.

Each batch of Star Gold's samples should contain 45 samples, including 40 regular samples, 1 high grade standard, 1 medium grade standard, 1 low grade standard, 1 coarse blank and 1 fine blank. The procedure and methodology of inserting samples of standards and blanks with regular sample batches are as follows:

- Samples 1 to 10 comprise regular samples.
- Sample No. 11 is a low grade standard.
- Sample Nos. 12 to 21 comprises regular samples.
- Sample No. 22 is a fine blank.
- Sample No. 23 is a coarse blank.
- Sample Nos. 24 to 33 comprises regular samples.
- Sample No. 34 is a medium grade standard.
- Sample Nos. 35 to 44 comprises regular samples.
- Sample No. 45 is a high grade standard.

In terms of accepting or rejecting check assay data, A-Z Mining recommends that Star Gold use the following criteria:

- If the assays for one standard fall within two standard deviations, and those for another standard within three standard deviations, batch results are accepted.
- If the assays for one standard fall within three standard deviations, then the standard is considered as a failure.
- If the assays for two or more standards fall within two to three standard deviations, then the batch results are rejected.
- If the assays for a standard and the nearest blank in a batch are failures, then the batch results are rejected.
- If the assays for both blanks (coarse and fine) are beyond the warning line, then the batch results are rejected.

The above approach is important in view of the relative low-grade of the Longstreet deposit.

12.2.2 Check Assay Program at ALS Minerals

ALS carried out regular check assays on samples of RC chips and diamond drill core submitted by MinQuest. Table 12.2 lists the various standards used by ALS, and results of the gold values of the ALS check assay program for three of the standards (MG-12, OxN 92 and OxK 95) are shown in Figure 12.5.

TABLE 12.2 STATISTICS OF CHECK ASSAY PROGRAMS, MAIN ZONE DRILLING 2011-2012

Standard	Statistic (g/t Au)						
	Number	Expected Value	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Median	Standard Deviation
S1 (Blank)	41		0.016	0.0025	0.0025	0.0031	0.0023
S2	25		0.418	0.117	0.184	0.179	0.062
S3	53		2.630	1.850	2.121	2.090	0.177
MG-12	56		0.949	0.834	0.892	0.891	0.021
OREAS 65A	20		0.547	0.513	0.526	0.523	0.009
OREAS 16B	5		2.350	2.130	2.220	2.210	0.080
OREAS 503	38		0.731	0.664	0.694	0.695	0.015
OREAS 67A	1		2.210	2.230	2.210	2.210	
OREAS 68A	25		4.140	3.470	3.886	3.920	0.152
OREAS 501	49		0.219	0.172	0.207	0.208	0.008
OxN 92	75		8.090	7.190	7.769	7.760	0.175
OxK 95	48		3.740	3.470	3.564	3.560	0.062
OxP 61	2		14.950	14.400	14.675	14.675	0.389
OxC 88	38		0.215	0.188	0.204	0.205	0.005
OxL 78	20		6.140	5.700	5.945	5.960	0.156
ALS Blank	150		0.008	0.0025	0.0026	0.0025	0.0006
Standard A	33		2.440	0.005	0.954	0.245	0.986

Source: ALS Chemex, 2012

Notes:

1) S1, S2, S3 and A standards are inserted by MinQuest.
2) Values of 0.0025 g/t Au for S1 and ALS blank are half of the detection limit of 0.005 g/t Au.
3) All other standards are used by ALS.

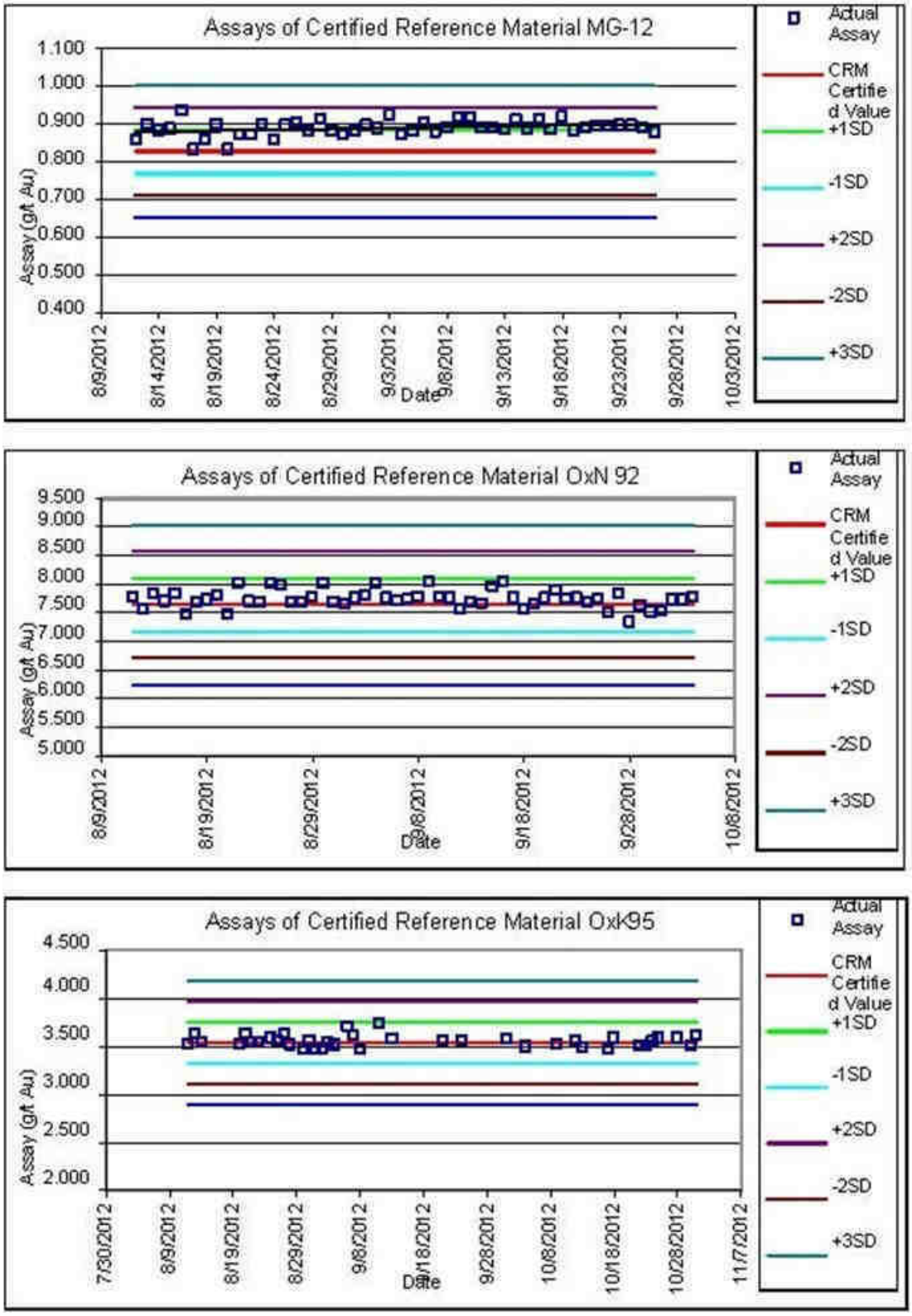
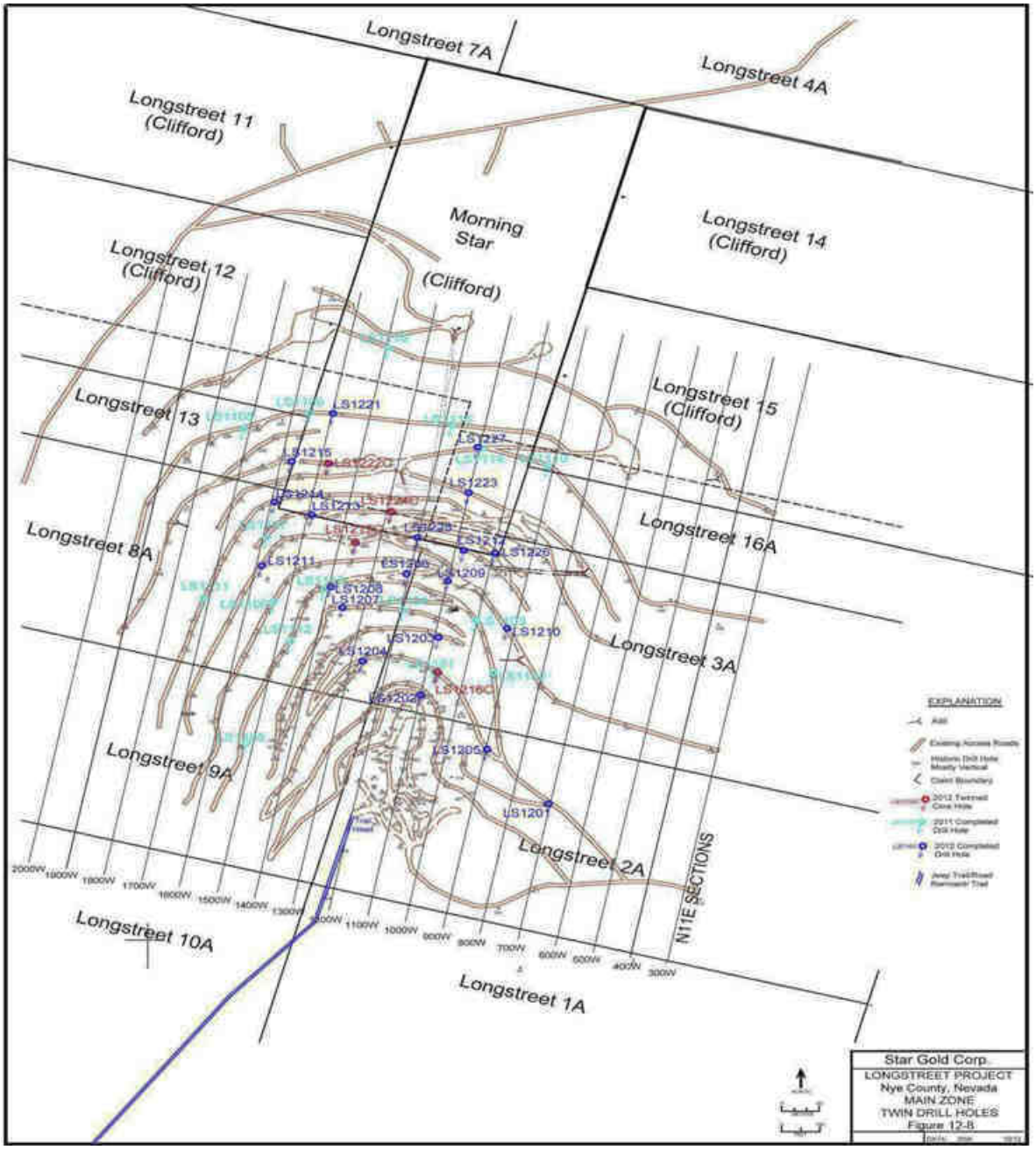


Figure 12.5 Check Assays on Standards by ALS

12.3 TWIN DRILLING BY STAR GOLD

As part of the 2012 drilling program, MinQuest attempted to verify past drilling results by twin drilling four diamond drill holes, LS-1216C, 1217C, 1222C and 1224C. Since the collar locations of historic RC holes are only approximate, as there are no pickets or concrete monuments for the old holes, MinQuest spotted holes in the general area of the old holes (Figure 12.6). Table 12.3 shows that the average grades of the twin holes are in the same order-of-magnitude as the RC holes.



Source: Kern, 2012a.

Figure 12.6 Twin Drill Hole Locations

TABLE 12.3 MAIN ZONE TWIN DRILLING RESULTS

Historic RC Holes					2012 Twin Holes				
Hole ID	**From (ft.)**	**To (ft.)**	**Interval (ft.)**	**oz/ton AuEq**	**Hole ID**	**From (ft.)**	**To (ft.)**	**Interval (ft.)**	**oz/ton AuEq**
LRH-242	0	5	5	0.008	LS-1224C	105	120	15	0.029
LRH-242	170	175	5	0.006	LS-1224C	150	160	10	0.021
LRH-242	185	195	10	0.009	LS-1224C	170	175	5	0.006
LRH-242	215	300	85	0.072	LS-1224C	195	245	50	0.089
					LS-1224C	250	260	10	0.009
					LS-1224C	290	295	5	0.024
Average LRH-242			**105**	**0.060**	**Average LS-1224C**			**95**	**0.056**
PR-5	5	10	5	0.012	LS-1217C	0	15	15	0.016
PR-5	35	85	50	0.029	LS-1217C	30	45	15	0.039
PR-5	95	170	75	0.023	LS-1217C	50	55	5	0.019
PR-5	175	205	30	0.014	LS-1217C	60	80	20	0.059
PR-5	230	240	10	0.077	LS-1217C	85	190	105	0.024
					LS-1217C	200	205	5	0.019
					LS-1217C	220	225	5	0.012
					LS-1217C	230	235	5	0.016
					LS-1217C	250	260	10	0.017
Average PR-5			**170**	**0.026**	**Average LS-1217C**			**185**	**0.027**
PR-9	0	15	15	0.014	LS-1222C	5	35	30	0.013
PR-9	20	30	10	0.018	LS-1222C	60	65	5	0.012
PR-9	115	180	65	0.059	LS-1222C	80	85	5	0.009
PR-9	185	220	35	0.021	LS-1222C	125	140	15	0.014
					LS-1222C	145	220	75	0.025
Average PR-9			**125**	**0.035**	**Average LS-1222C**			**130**	**0.020**
LS-1101	0	10	10	0.093	LS-1216C	5	10	5	0.031
LS-1101	25	40	15	0.017	LS-1216C	20	55	35	0.013
LS-1101	45	50	5	0.008	LS-1216C	60	85	25	0.013
LS-1101	55	60	5	0.009	LS-1216C	95	110	15	0.026
LS-1101	65	70	5	0.013	LS-1216C	115	195	80	0.018
LS-1101	80	95	15	0.026	LS-1216C	200	235	35	0.021
LS-1101	100	110	10	0.007	LS-1216C	240	245	5	0.009
LS-1101	115	125	10	0.019	LS-1216C	250	255	5	0.007
LS-1101	130	255	125	0.021	LS-1216C	265	270	5	0.005
LS-1101	265	300	35	0.010	LS-1216C	275	280	5	0.006
LS-1101	320	375	55	0.025	LS-1216C	310	315	5	0.010
LS-1101	380	395	15	0.009	LS-1216C	325	330	5	0.006
					LS-1216C	340	345	5	0.005
					LS-1216C	355	360	5	0.006
					LS-1216C	385	390	5	0.007
Average LS-1101			**305**	**0.021**	**Average LS-1216C**			**240**	**0.016**

Source: Kern, 2012b.

12.4 DATA VERIFICATION

12.4.1 Database Verification

As part of its due diligence on the Longstreet Project, Agnerian reviewed the assay database from the historic as well as the 2011 and 2012 RC drilling and the 2012 diamond drilling completed on the property. This included comparison of laboratory certificates and assay data entered by the MinQuest staff. Since digital assay data from ALS is downloaded directly from the ALS website into the MinQuest digital logging forms, data entry or transfer errors are eliminated. Hence, the 2011 and 2012 assay database are free of data entry errors. Mr. Finley Bakker, P.Geo. of A-Z Mining has also conducted a review of laboratory certificates and assay data and has found them to be reliable.

It was noted that assay certificates from the historic drilling on the property are not available. Additional discussion on the assay compatibility of the old RC database and the new 2011-2012 RC database is provided in Section 14.0 – Mineral Resource Estimate.

During the second site visit, Agnerian also reviewed the Star Gold exploration results and the methodology of lithologic logging of drill holes by Star Gold contract personnel and was of the opinion that, in general, the field practices used by Star Gold are in keeping with industry standards. The verification of the data has been reviewed and accepted by A-Z Mining.

12.4.2 Independent Sampling by Agnerian

As a check of previous results and a collection of 15 independent samples; 13 samples from 3 diamond drill holes (LS-1217C, LS-1222C and LS-1224C) as well as two grab samples from the portals of two adits of the Main Zone target area and sent them to SGS Laboratories (SGS), Don Mills, Ontario, Canada, for Au and Ag assays. The gold and silver determinations were done by the fire assay method, with detection limits of 1 ppb Au and 0.3 g/t Ag, respectively.

Results of independent sampling indicate that although there are some minor differences between individual samples, in general, the gold and silver values in the verification samples compare well with the Star Gold assays, with a positive bias with respect to the Agnerian samples, as shown in Table 12.4 and Figure 12.7. This positive bias is caused mostly by one sample (303030), *i.e.*, 5.659 g/t Au (Star Gold) versus 14.400 g/t Au (Agnerian). The average grade for silver compares well; 14.4 g/t Ag (Star Gold) versus 15 9 g/t Ag (Agnerian). Results of the verification sampling also indicate that there is significant gold mineralization on the Longstreet property. Nevertheless, it is recommended that in future drilling programs, Star Gold send a set of samples (10% of the original samples) to another commercial laboratory for independent check assays. A-Z Mining reviewed the verification sampling procedures by Agnerian Consulting Ltd. and accepts them as sufficient and accurate for the purposes of this report.

TABLE 12.4 AGNERIAN INDEPENDENT SAMPLING RESULTS

Diamond Drill Hole	Star Gold Sample No.	Agnerian Sample No.	From (ft.)	To (ft.)	Interval (ft.)	Star Gold Results		Agnerian Results	
						g/t Au	g/t Ag	g/t Au	g/t Ag
LS-1217C	LS1217C 30-35	303028	30	35	5	0.257	6.2	0.061	3.1
LS-1217C	LS1217C 35-40	303029	35	40	5	2.640	32.4	2.130	33.2
LS-1217C	LS1217C 40-45	303030	40	45	5	0.228	14.8	0.795	19.8
LS-1217C	LS1217C 65-70	303031	65	70	5	5.695	23.3	14.400	24.3
LS-1217C	LS1217C 70-75	303032	70	75	5	1.337	21.4	1.690	33.3
LS-1222C	LS1222C 145-150	303037	145	150	5	0.972	3.4	0.955	4.3
LS-1222C	LS1222C 150-155	303038	150	155	5	0.469	6.0	0.234	6.3
LS-1222C	LS1222C 155-160	303039	155	160	5	0.336	8.4	1.060	8.2
LS-1222C	LS1222C 160-165	303040	160	165	5	1.153	7.1	0.630	7.0
LS-1224C	LS1224C 105-110	303033	105	110	5	0.883	6.6	0.720	7.6
LS-1224C	LS1224C 110-115	303034	110	115	5	0.536	28.8	0.554	18.3
LS-1224C	LS1224C 115-120	303035	115	120	5	0.788	13.9	0.804	25.3
LS-1224C	LS1224C 120-125	303036	120	125	5	0.150	<0.5	0.121	<0.3
Average						**1.188**	**14.4**	**1.858**	**15.9**
Middle Adit		**303026**						**0.117**	**3.7**
Upper Adit		**303027**						**0.017**	**9.4**

Notes:

1) Samples are from drill holes testing the Main Zone.
2) Samples commonly comprise of light grey, strongly bleached lapilli tuff with coarse (1 cm to >5 cm) hydrothermally altered feldspathic fragments in fine-grained groundmass.
3) 1 ppb Au and 0.3 ppm Ag are the detection limits.
4) Agnerian Sample Nos. 303026 and 303027 are grab samples from the portals of the middle and upper adits, respectively.

A-Z Mining has also conducted a review of laboratory results and assay data and has found them to be accurate and reliable.

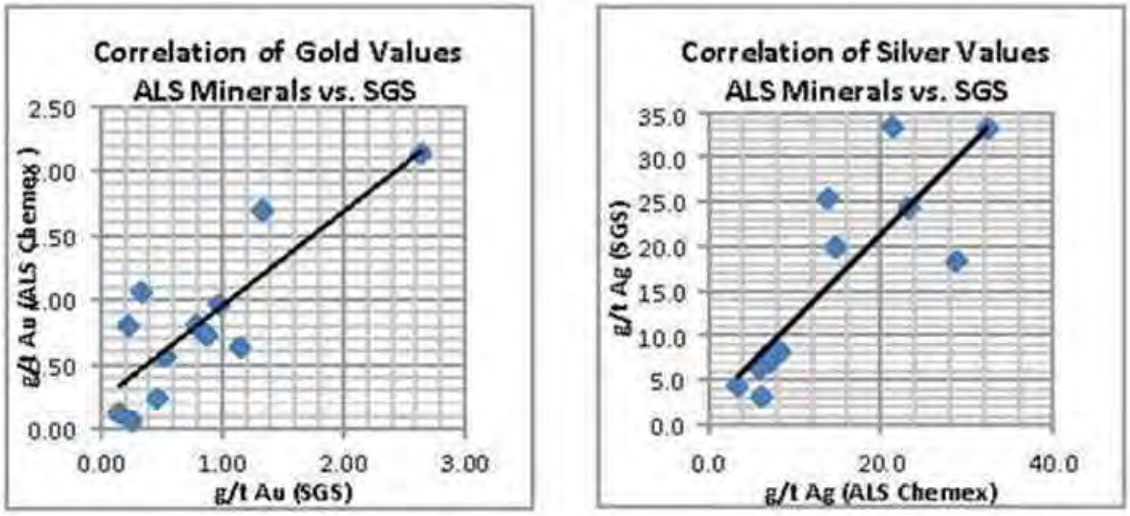


Figure 12.7 Independent Sampling Results

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1 HISTORICAL METALLURGICAL SAMPLING AND TEST WORK

A non-compliant Pre-feasibility study was conducted on the Longstreet Project in 1988 by Mining Engineering Services. Metallurgical test work was performed in support of the Pre-feasibility study, which consisted of bench scale bottle roll tests on 10 samples composited from 31 drill hole composites. These samples were crushed to -10 Mesh (Tyler Series) and used in the bottle roll tests. Results from the test work indicated that a gold recovery between 82.1% to 87.2% could be achieved along with a silver recovery, which ranged between 28.3% to 57.9%. A-Z Mining has not done sufficient work to classify the historical metallurgical test work as current and the issuer is not treating the historical metallurgical test work as current. A-Z Mining has not relied upon the historical metallurgical recovery estimate in the preparation of this report.

In addition, a large bulk sample was collected from three surface pit sites and four underground sites. It is not known as to how the underground samples were collected. The bulk sample was screened and split into six individual samples for further metallurgical testing. Test work was carried out on +76 mm material for bucket tests, -76 mm material for column tests and -6.35 mm material for column tests. Test results indicated that gold recovery for the +76 mm material ranged from 50% to 63%, gold recovery for the -76 mm material ranged from 68% to 87% and gold recovery for the -6.35 mm material ranged from 86% to 90%. Results are listed in Table 13.1.

TABLE 13.1 METALLURGICAL TEST WORK RESULTS (C. 1988)

Size	Days Leached	Calculated Head		% Recovery	
		Au g/t	Ag g/t	Au	Ag
+76 mm(s)	44	0.342	11.51	63.6	<1.0
+76 mm(u)	44	0.995	41.06	50.0	4.6
-76 mm(u)	45	1.275	37.01	87.8	10.9
-76 mm(s)	45	0.778	16.48	68.0	15.1
-6.35 mm(s)	42	0.684	14.93	86.4	25.0
-6.35 mm(u)	42	1.026	33.90	90.9	23.9

(s) surface
(u) underground

For material similar to that tested, Kappes, Cassiday & Associates (KCA) estimated field heap leach recoveries to be 85% for gold and 20% for silver using ¼-inch material in a 2012 study.

In April of 2012, Paul D. Noland and KCA published a Technical Review and Resource Estimate for Star Gold, in which they reported results obtained from a previous test work program by Harron (2003) and MDA (1988). The test program involved compositing numerous oxide drill intercept cuttings in which bottle roll tests were performed on 10 samples. Average gold recovery results for -10 mesh samples were 85.4% gold and 37.9% silver recovery in 72 hours. KCA then conducted column tests on three samples to test the responses of low-, medium- and high-grade material from underground. After crushing to -19 mm, the samples averaged 82% gold and 29% silver recovery. Crushing to -6 mesh 3.6 mm increased recovery to 93% for gold and 52% for silver. According to the test work conducted, those are the expected recoveries for an open pit heap-leach operation at Longstreet. The data was generated 25 years ago, on underground samples only.

KCA also conducted agitated cyanide tests on pulverized material and obtained 92% gold and 81% silver recovery. These are the recoveries expected in a conventional mill utilizing a fine grind.

Column leach tests were also conducted on behalf of Bacon-Donaldson Engineering on -50 mm material. Recoveries varied from 85% to 90% for gold and 9% to 28% for silver, with underground samples being more amenable to leaching than surface samples. It appears the oxide zone of the Main deposit has reasonable leaching characteristics for gold although silver recovery is poor.

13.2 SAMPLING FOR METALLURGICAL TEST WORK

Mr. Joseph A. Kantor of JAK Exploration Services, LLC supervised the collection of approximately 780 kg of mineralized samples for the Longstreet Project, compliant with NI 43-101 QA/QC guidelines. The samples that were collected were used for the 2013 metallurgical test program at McClelland Laboratories in Sparks, Nevada. McClelland Laboratories is an independent metallurgical testing facility.

Eighteen large surface samples were collected from three historic test pits (six samples from each). In addition, a total of 13 horizontal and 6 vertical channel samples were collected from the underground Upper Adit. Geologically, the underground and surface samples represent two distinct geological structural domains. One structural domain includes the Longstreet vein (coincident with the Adit Fault) and its hanging wall. The second structural domain is the footwall of the Longstreet vein. The current resource is hosted in both structural domains.

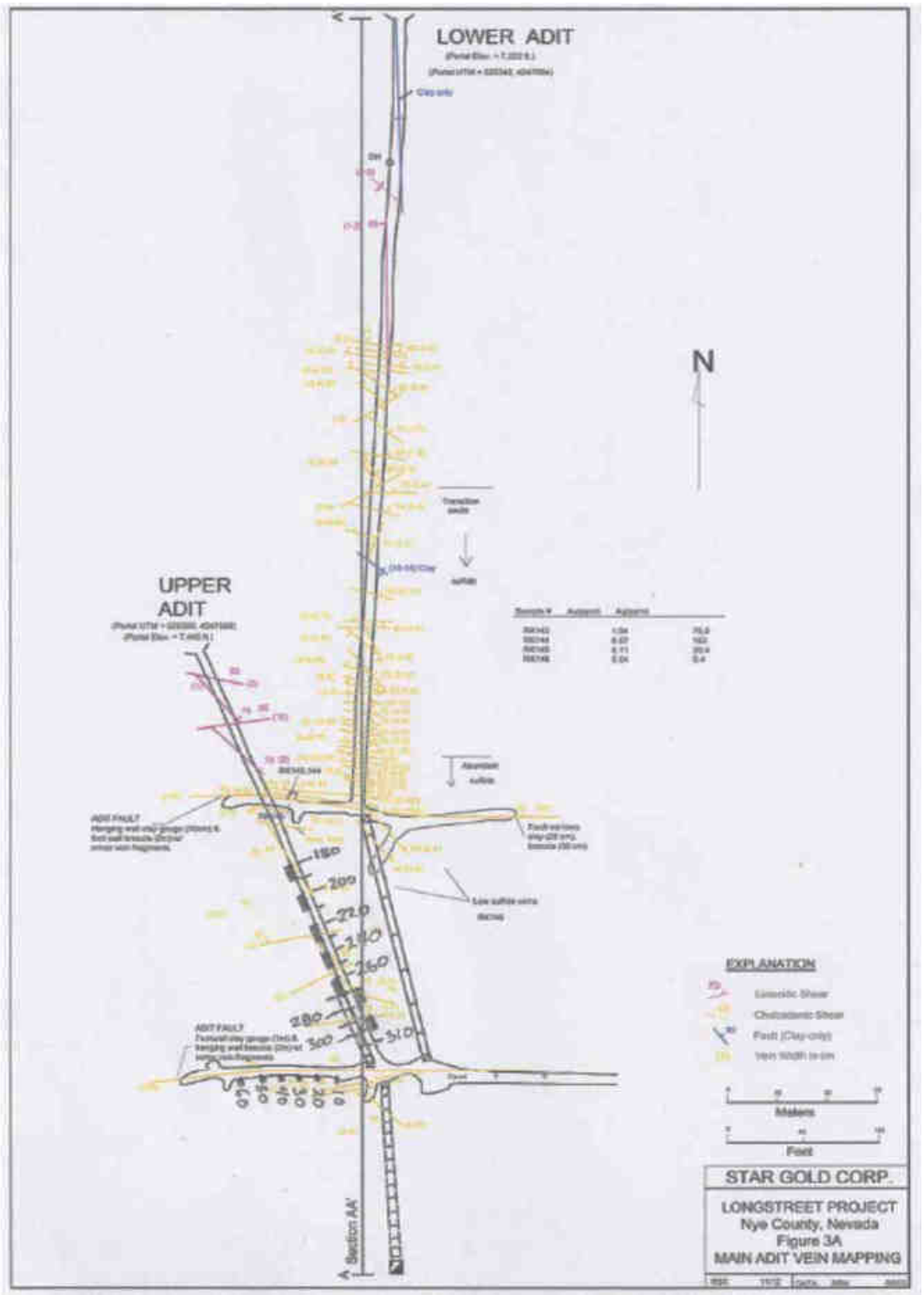
Underground sampling started about 180 ft. in from the Upper Adit portal. Refer to Figure 13.1 for a diagram of adit sample locations. Horizontal samples are shown in Figure 13.1 as long penciled lines (along the northwest to southeast drift) and vertical samples shown as short, penciled lines on east-west drift. Continuous 3 m long horizontal channel samples were collected from 54.9 m to 94.5 m. A series of 6 vertical channel cuts, each approximately 1.8 vertical metres in length were collected every 3 m along the vein in the westward drift.

A tungsten carbide-tipped saw was used to cut two parallel to sub-parallel .05 m (2-inch) to 0.8 m (3-inch) deep slices in the adit wall. A sledge hammer and chisel were then used to take a representative channel sample. Horizontal samples were labeled with the footage interval, starting with 54.9 m to 57.9. From 54.9 m to 82.3 m, all samples were collected from the western face of the adit. From 88.4 m to 94.5 m, sampling continued on the eastern face.

The 13 continuous horizontal samples are each 3 m long and the 6 vertical samples are about 1.8 m long from the back (top) of the drift (tunnel) to the floor of the drift.\

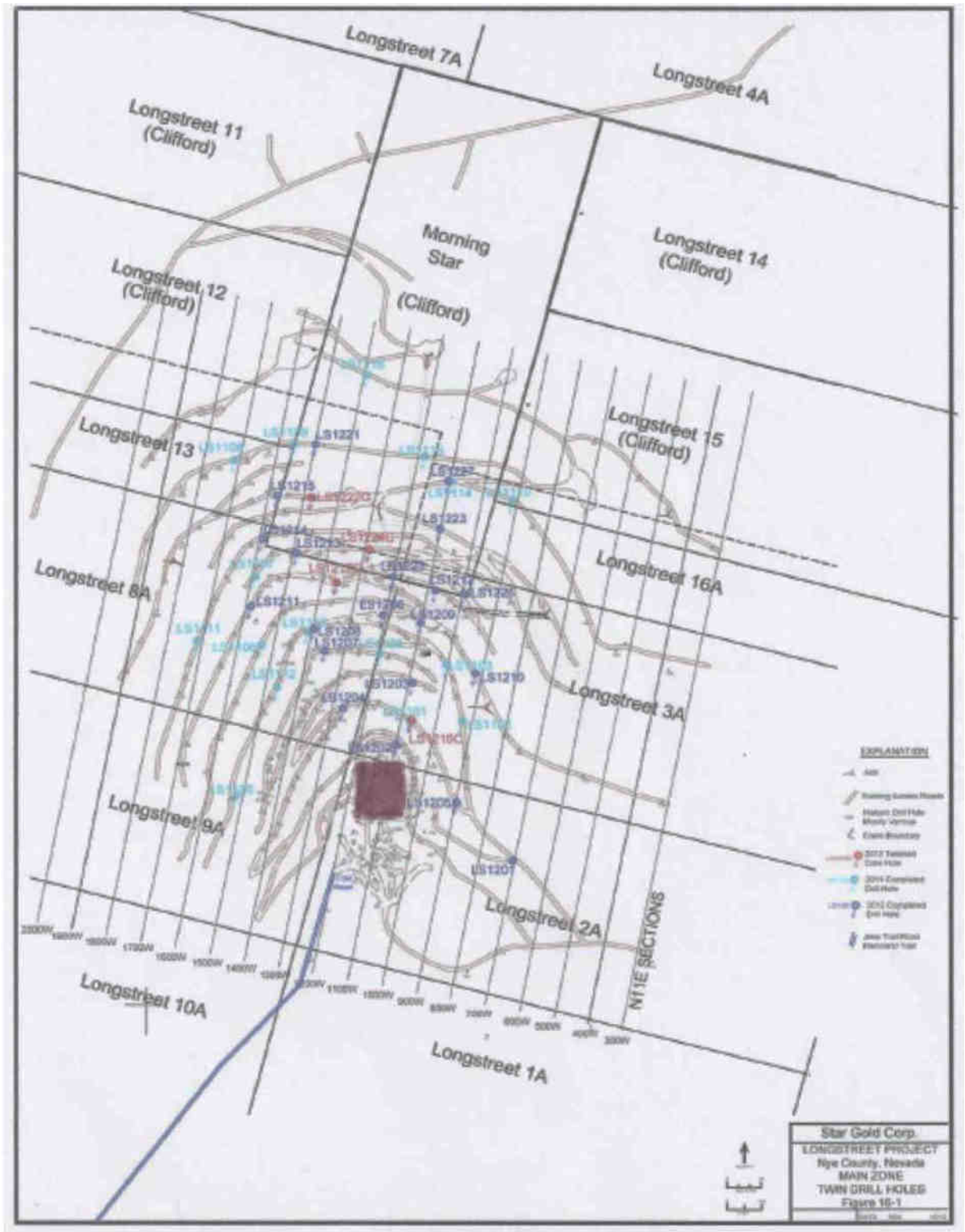
Surface pit samples #1, #2 and #3 consisted of approximately 70%, 50% and 10%, respectively, from in-place pit walls with the remainder from loose blocks. These three pits were the source of the original surface metallurgical samples used during the 1987 KCA testing. Based upon the excavation outline in the pit walls, it appears that the original metallurgical samples consisted of the silicified material with the high-clay content material avoided. For this 2013 bulk sampling campaign, the pit #1 and pit #2 samples included high-clay content material in an amount about equal to the bedrock exposure. Pit # 3 hosted very little clay-rich rock. Except for the clay-rich samples, all samples collected were at least 102 mm to a maximum of about 254 mm in at least one dimension. The mix of rocks collected at each pit was generally random and is considered representative of the bedrock exposure; refer to Figure 13.2 for location of surface samples. All of the bulk samples collected were either from surface exposures or at an approximate maximum of

39.6 m below the Upper Adit. No bulk samples were obtained from areas that would be considered as the transitional or mixed oxide-sulphide zone.



Source: Star Gold, 2013. Lower bar scale marked 0, 50, 100 ft.

Figure 13.1 Location of Underground Adit Samples



Source: Star Gold, 2013. Lower bar scale marked 0, 50, 100 ft.

Figure 13.2 Approximate Location of the Three Surface Sampling Pits (shown in red)

13.3 GOLD-SILVER MINERALOGY

An extensive search using Scanning Electron Microscopy/Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy SEM/EDS indicates silver phases are present in both head and tail samples; however, gold was not identified. Silver sulfide is the main silver phase and occurs as irregularly shaped inclusions in quartz, pyrite and goethite pseudomorphs after pyrite. Cube-like grains are also seen in quartz and likely represent pseudomorphs of acanthite after argentite. Grain size of the silver sulfide is very fine with measurements that range from 0.5 µm up to approximately 5 µm. Silver sulfide is also seen as thin rinds around pyrite and as small inclusions in jarosite. Much of the jarosite in these samples, analyzed by EDS, contains low but detectable silver. The jarosite contained in the samples is potassium jarosite; however, vague bright areas in large masses are discernable using backscatter imaging. These areas are silver rich and likely represent argentojarosite intimately mixed with the more abundant potassium variety. One small grain having a chemistry of Hg, Br, Cl and Ag was identified as an inclusion in quartz with a measurement just over 1 µm (one millionth of a metre). This phase may represent capgaronnite or possibly iltisite. The primary reason for low silver recovery in this material appears to be due to the very fine-grained nature of the silver sulfide, which should leach easily if liberated or exposed. In contrast, silver bearing jarosites tend to be refractory and are usually unaffected by leaching.

13.3.1 Sulfide Mineralogy

Sulfides are present as a trace with pyrite as the main sulfide. Pyrite occurs as minute cubes and drop-like grains that vary in size from <1 µm up to approximately 20 µm. Most grains are unaltered but a small population wears thin goethite jackets. A trace of chalcopyrite is present and shows no apparent decay.

13.3.2 Oxide Mineralogy

Both samples contain low amounts of iron oxide with hematite and goethite as the main iron minerals. Hematite occurs as small rosettes, thin strings and small pockets. Goethite is generally seen as euhedral pseudomorphs after pyrite. Yellow limonitic iron oxide is in the form of irregularly shaped masses or intermixed with kaolinite. Secondary rutile forms small aggregates and honey-coloured prisms in quartz.

13.4 2013 METALLURGICAL TEST PROGRAM

The 2013 metallurgical test work program was conducted by McClelland Laboratories under the direction of a QP metallurgical engineer contracted by Star Gold. The program included bottle roll tests, column tests and comminution tests and mineralogical examination. Mr. Alfred Hayden, P. Eng., an Associate of A-Z Mining reviewed and accepted the metallurgical test program in 2014. Subsequently, the metallurgical program has been reviewed and accepted by Mr. Eric Hinton of A-Z Mining.

13.4.1 Section Sample Assays

A total of 65 underground adit samples weighing 370 kg and 3 surface samples weighing 410 kg were collected for metallurgical testing. Each of these samples were crushed to 100% 50 mm and assayed for gold and silver in duplicate. Assay results are listed in Table 13.2. Samples were combined to generate surface and underground composites, as well as a blended master composite. Triplicate direct assays were conducted on each composite. Standard deviations between triplicate head assays were high, particularly for the surface master composite. The agreement between the triplicate splits was not good; however, the average of the triplicate assays is close to what was expected, based on the section assays. It was noted that

the Quality Control samples all checked out as well, which indicates that the assays are good and the gold occurrence in the potentially economic mineralization is just a little“spotty”.

TABLE 13.2 GOLD HEAD ASSAYS AND HEAD GRADE COMPARISONS

Longstreet Composites						
Determination	SMC, g/mt		UMC, g/mt		BMC, g/mt	
	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag
Direct Assay, Initial	0.21	17	0.70	67	0.57	40
Direct Assay, Duplicate	0.67	34	0.82	63	0.66	41
Direct Assay, Triple	0.37	21	1.09	53	0.77	50
Average	0.42	24	0.87	61	0.67	44
Standard Deviation	0.23	9	0.20	7	0.10	6

A total of 20 pieces of rock from both underground and surface were selected for comminution testing. The remainder of the samples were separately stage crushed to 100% 50 mm. Each of the underground and surface samples were then blended to form a master composite representing both the underground and surface samples. The blended sample was then split to generate a third master composite. Samples were collected for bottle roll tests. All composites were then further crushed to 80% 19 mm, blended, then split into 75 kg lots for column testing.

13.4.2 Bottle Roll Testing

In 2013, a bottle roll test was conducted on each of the three composites at an 80% -10 mesh (1.7 mm) feed size to determine lime requirements for column leach testing. Gold and silver recoveries were similar for all three composites. Gold recoveries ranged from 80.6% to 81.9% and silver recoveries ranged from 17.5% to 20.0%.

Additional bottle roll tests, at a cyanide concentration of 1.0 g NaCN/L were conducted on the blended master composite at feed sizes of 100% 50 mm, 80% 19 mm and 80% 6.3 mm to determine sensitivity to feed size. The blended master composite showed a moderate sensitivity to feed size with respect to gold and silver recovery. Recovery was 18.4% higher for gold and 13.9% higher for silver, at a feed size of 80% 1.7 mm than at a feed size of 100% 50mm.

Silver recovery, for each bottle roll test conducted, was low. In order to investigate the cause of the low silver recovery, three additional bottle roll tests were conducted on the blended master composite to determine response to increased cyanide concentration (5.0 g NaCN/L) at typical heap leach (80% -19 mm, 80% -6 mm) and milled (80% -200 M\mesh (75µm)) feed sizes.

Results showed that increasing the cyanide concentration did not significantly increase silver recovery at heap leach feed sizes; however, silver recovery increased substantially when feed was finely ground. Silver recovery was 60.6% from the bottle roll test conducted on 80% -200 mesh material. Gold recovery was also moderately higher when fine grinding was employed. Mineralogical analysis of head and tail samples of the blended master composite confirm that the primary reason for low silver recovery is due to the very fine-grained nature of the silver sulfide, which when exposed, is readily leachable. The silver leach rate at 200 mesh was extremely fast. Silver recovery was complete within the first two hours, which suggests that the silver mineralization is very fast leaching once liberated. In contrast, silver-bearing jarosites tend to be refractory and are usually unaffected by leaching regardless of the grind size.

Summary results from bottle roll testing are given in Table 13.3. Detailed bottle roll test data, including leach rate figures, are provided in the attached spreadsheet.

TABLE 13.3 BOTTLE ROLL TEST RESULTS – 2013

Composite	Feed Size	NaCN Concentrate (g/L)	Au Recovery (%)	gA/mt ore				Ag Recovery (%)	gA/mt ore				Reagent Requirements (kg mt/ore)	
				Extracted	Tail	Calculated Head	Head Assay		Extracted	Tail	Calculated Head	Head Assay	NaCN Concentrates	Lime Added
SMC	80% -1.7 mm	1.0	80.6	0.25	0.06	0.31	0.42	20.0	5	20	25	24	0.08	2.1
UMC	80% -1.7 mm	1.0	81.9	0.68	0.15	0.83	0.87	18.9	10	43	53	61	0.13	3.4
BMC	100% -50 mm	1.0	62.9	0.44	0.26	0.70	0.67	3.6	2	54	56	44	0.07	1.3
BMC	80% -19 mm	1.0	67.1	0.51	0.25	0.76	0.67	12.8	5	34	39	44	0.07	2.1
BMC	80% -6.3 mm	1.0	77.9	0.53	0.15	0.68	0.67	13.6	6	38	44	44	<0.07	3.0
BMC	80%-1.7 mm	1.0	81.3	0.52	0.12	0.64	0.67	17.5	7	33	40	44	0.13	2.5
BMC	80% -19 mm	5.0	76.4	0.55	0.17	0.72	0.67	14.6	6	35	41	44	0.48	1.0
BMC	80% -6.3 mm	5.0	77.6	0.45	0.13	0.58	0.67	14.0	6	37	43	44	0.67	1.0
BMC	80% -75 µm	5.0	88.7	0.47	0.06	0.53	0.67	60.6	20	13	33	44	0.91	1.3

Both gold and silver recoveries are slightly improved with increased crush size, the increase in recovery is more pronounced in the silver as compared to gold when a fine grind is applied. Figure 13.3 illustrates this. In order to reduce the particle size to 80% passing 75 µm, a conventional comminution circuit employing crushing and grinding would be required.

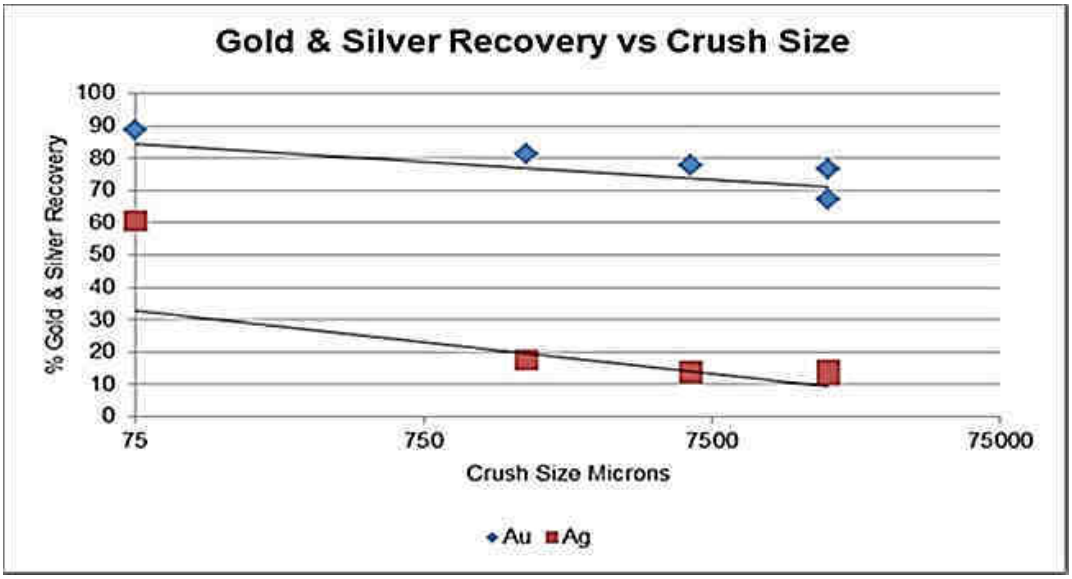


Figure 13.3 Crush Size Versus Metal Recovery

13.4.3 Column Leach Testing

Column leach test was conducted on each of the master composites, utilizing a feed size of 80% -19 mm in order to determine gold and silver recoveries, recovery rates and reagent requirements under simulated heap leach conditions. Lime additions were based on bottle roll tests. Test columns were sized at 15 cm diameter by 3 m high using PVC piping with material stacked in the leaching columns in a manner in which to minimize particle segregation and compaction. Leaching was conducted by applying a cyanide solution of 1.0 g NaCN/L over the charge at a feed rate of 12 Lph/m^2 of column cross sectional area. After leaching, fresh water rinsing was conducted to remove residual cyanide and to recover dissolved gold and silver values.

Detail column leach tests data, including screen analysis of the feed and tails and drain down rates, can be found in the Appendix, identified as McClelland Report No. *3829 entitled Heap Leach Cyanidation Testing Longstreet Project*, dated April 6, 2014.

All three composites were leached for 190 days. Gold and silver extractions for the surface master composite (SMC) reached 88.9% and 20.0%, respectively. Gold and silver extraction for the underground master composites (UMC) was 84.6 % for gold and 15.4 % for silver. The master blend composite (MBC) achieved gold and silver recoveries of 86.3 and 16.7, respectively. Summary results from column leach testing are provided in Table 13.4.

TABLE 13.4 SUMMARY METALLURGICAL TEST RESULTS
(COLUMN PERCOLATION LEACH TESTS, LONGSTREET MINE COMPOSITES, 80%-19 MM FEED SIZE)

Sample Test	I.D. No.	Leach/Rinse Time (days)	mt/mt	g Au/mt Extracted	Average Head	g Ag/mt Extracted	Average Head	NaCN Consumed (kg/mt)	Lime Added (kg/mt)
SMC	P-1	153	4.8	0.32	0.38	5	24	1.45	1.7
UMC	P-2	158	5.3	0.59	0.85	7	60	1.90	2.7
BMC	P-3	158	5.2	0.63	0.68	8	45	1.78	2.0

Recovery results by size fraction for all three master composites indicates that finer crushing would not substantially improve gold recovery. Gold recovery was similar throughout the various size fractions with only a slightly elevated recovery in the finest size fraction (-75 µm). Silver recovery on the other hand would benefit from a finer particle size and would require fine grinding in order to maximize recovery.

Overall metallurgical results indicate that the Longstreet master composites are readily amenable to simulated heap leach treatment at 80% -19 mm feed size. Gold recoveries for all three composites were similar and ranged from 84.6% to 88.9% in 190 days of leaching and rinsing. Silver recoveries were similar for all three samples, with recoveries ranging from 15.4% to 20.0%.

Although the column tests were conducted over a period of 190-days, gold extraction was near completion in the first 30 to 40 days of leaching. Silver leach rates, on the other hand, were very slow and it is not expected that they would improve beyond the 190-day cycle.

Cyanide consumption rates were high and ranged from 1.56 to 1.93 kg NaCN/t of potentially economic mineralization. This was due in part to the long leach times. Cyanide consumption rates in a commercial operation are typically much lower.

Figure 13.4, Figure 13.5 and Figure 13.6 diagrammatically illustrate the leach rates and results for gold and silver.

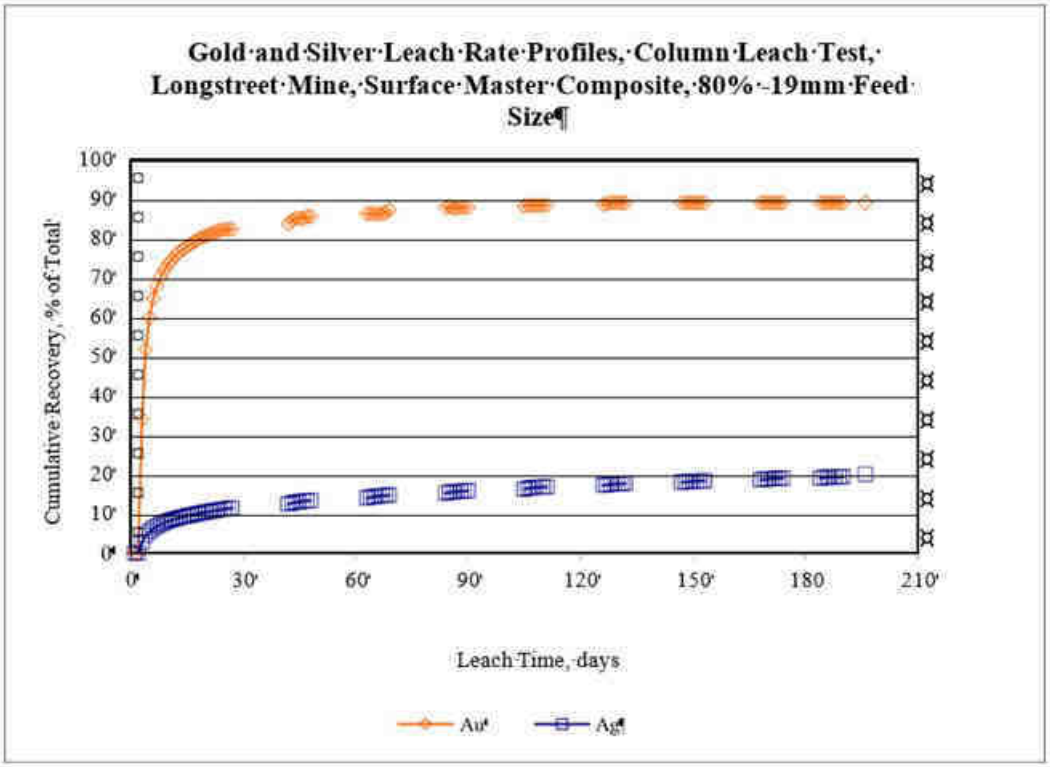


Figure 13.4 Surface Master Composite Leach Kinetics

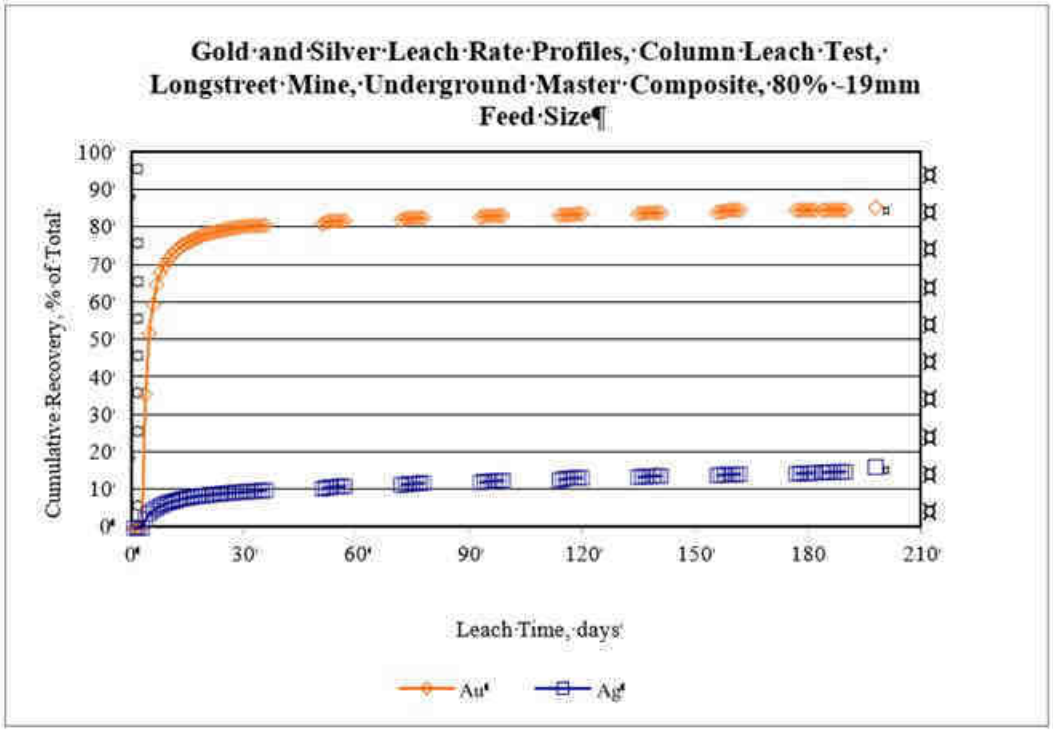


Figure 13.5 Underground Master Composite Leach Kinetics

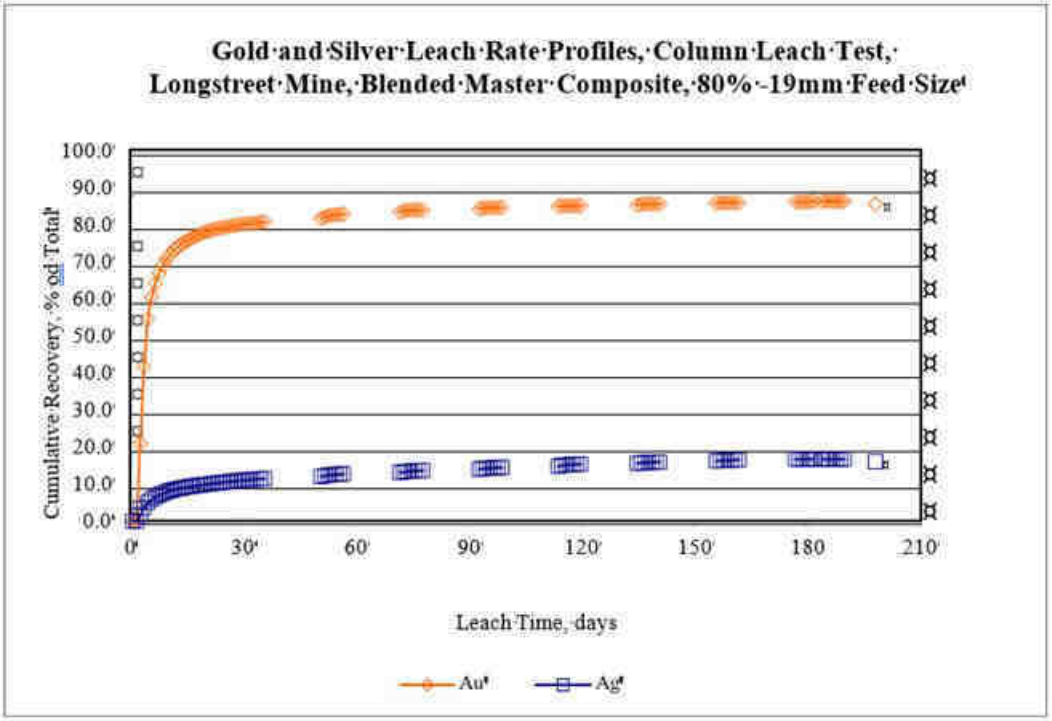


Figure 13.6 Master Blend Composite Leach Kinetics

13.4.4 Comminution Tests

13.4.4.1 Sample Preparation

A total of 20 competent pieces of rock were taken from the 22 samples for comminution testing. Half of the 20 rock pieces were selected from the underground adit samples and half were taken from the surface samples. The rock pieces were combined and then submitted for crusher work index and abrasion index testing.

No preparation was required for the crusher test sample. Pieces were natural rock and fragments were used for the abrasion test. The abrasion test sample was crushed and screened to extract a 19 mm × 13 mm size fraction.

13.4.4.2 Crusher Work Index Test

The crusher work index test was conducted on natural rock pieces according to test protocol.

Sample	CWi (kW-hr/st)	CWi (kW-hr/mt)
Crusher Work Index	10.08	11.11

13.4.4.3 Abrasion Index Test

An abrasion index test was conducted on a -19 mm 13 mm fraction of the sample according to test protocol yielding a Sample Abrasion Index of 0.2431.

13.4.5 Mineral Processing Conclusions

The results of metallurgical test work and analysis indicate:

- Due to the coarse crush size and low volume of generated fines, agglomeration may not be required. However, if a finer crush size is tested then agglomeration may be required.
- Gold dissolution in column tests is rapid with very little additional recovery achieved after 30 days of leaching. Silver leach kinetics were slow and continued to increase slightly even after 120-days of leaching.
- Gold recovery is not particularly sensitive to feed size, given a sufficient leach cycle time.
- Each of the three master composite samples exhibited amenability to simulated heap leaching at a particle size of 80% -19 mm. Gold recoveries in this size fraction ranged from 84.6% to 88.9%.
- Column test silver recoveries were low, ranging from 15.4% to 20.0%.
- The crusher work index for the potentially economic mineralization indicates it to be of low hardness and slightly abrasive.
- Increasing cyanide consumption from 1 g/L to 5 g/L in bottle roll tests had little impact on both gold and silver recovery at varying crush sizes.

13.4.6 Mineral Processing Recommendations

- Further bottle roll and column test work on representative samples (preferably drill core) of oxide material should be performed in order to test the variability of the deposit.
- As the leach kinetics for gold are fairly rapid and the silver recovery did not increase dramatically after 190-days of leaching, it is recommended to reduce the column leach time to 60-days for the next phase of the test work.
- Consider investigating improved silver recovery on the master blend composite; potentially economic mineralization. HPGR (high pressure grinding rolls) evaluation should be considered as HPGR crushing may enhance the formation of micro cracks in the potentially economic mineralization, which may improve silver leaching kinetics.
- Load/permeability tests are recommended on column leach residue samples to confirm permeability under compressive loading.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

For this preliminary economic assessment, A-Z Mining has utilized the Agnerian Consulting Ltd. resource model, as utilized in the report entitled "Technical Report on the Longstreet Gold-Silver Property, Nevada," dated December 15, 2013. The Mineral Resources of the Main Zone of the Longstreet property are based on a digital database of reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drill results. For simplicity, the current block model and the in-pit Mineral Resources are referred to as the Agnerian block model and the A-Z Mining resources, respectively.

The earlier report, commissioned by Star Gold Corp. for the resource estimate on the Longstreet Property, used Agnerian, et al. as a qualified, competent and authorized person contracted to do the modeling. A-Z-Mining conducted a due diligence review of the information with its own geologists and mining engineers and deemed it accurate. Mr. Finley Bakker, an Associate of A-Z Mining, conducted a resource comparison of the Agnerian resource model utilizing MineSight® geological software and determined any differences were insignificant and not material and could be attributed to the different algorithms used in the two software packages, GEMCOM® and MineSight®. Therefore, A-Z Mining has no reason not to rely on Agnerian Consulting's geological block model or information for this report.

The resource estimate is in accordance with the CIM Definitions Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (Table 14.1). A preliminary economic assessment is preliminary in nature. It includes Inferred Mineral Resources that are considered too speculative, geologically, to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves and there is no certainty that the preliminary economic assessment will be realized.

TABLE 14.1 MINEABLE MINERAL RESOURCES

Mineral Resource Category	Tonnes	Au (g/tonne)	Contained Ounces	Ag (g/tonne)	Contained Ounces
Indicated	4553000	0.636	93100	15.55	2276000
Inferred	380000	0.575	7000	15.02	183000

Notes:

1) CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2) Mineral Resources are estimated at a pit discard cut-off grade of 0.163 g/t Au contained in a conceptual open pit with a potentially economic mineralization-to-waste strip ratio of 1:0.92.
3) The Mineral Resource figures herein are estimates based on information at the time and are not Mineral Reserves, *i.e.*, they do not yet demonstrate economic viability of the deposit.
4) The in-pit resources constitute approximately 92% of the global Mineral Resources.
5) Mineral Resources were estimated using prices of US$1,500/oz Au and US$18/oz Ag.
6) The Main Zone deposit was modeled at a minimum of 6 m (20 ft.) vertical thickness of mineralization.
7) The numbers for tonnage, average grade and contained ounces of silver are rounded figures.
8) Material taken out during historic mining and underground exploration is included in the current resource estimate, as it was not processed and remains on site.
9) Waste and mineralized material grading less than the resource cut-off grade of 0.163 g/t Au (0.005 oz/ton Au), although part of the resource wireframe of the block model, is not considered as part of the current Mineral Resources.
10) There are other isolated areas of mineralization below the conceptual open pit. These areas of mineralization occur at depths ranging from approximately 61 m to 122 m (200 ft. to 400 ft.) below the surface and are not included in the current Main Zone Mineral Resources.

14.1 DATABASE

The database for the Main Zone resource estimate includes assay results from 423 surface RC drill holes, 19 diamond drill holes and cross sections. The database for the bulk of the historic drilling comprises only of assay database in digital (Excel®) format. The database for the more recent drilling carried out in 2011, 2012 and 2013 also includes lithologic logs and 4 surface diamond drill holes (LS-1216C, LS-1217C, LS-1222C and LS-1224C) completed by Star Gold in 2012 on the Main Zone area. Agnerian used GEMCOM® software to enable independent interpretation of geology and mineralized zones. With few exceptions, data entry is of good quality. A-Z Mining used MineSight® for its data manipulation.

14.1.1 RC Drill Holes

The Mineral Resource estimate of the Main Zone deposit is based predominantly on surface RC drilling completed on a 10 m by 10 m to 30 m by 30 m drill hole spacing. The database is comprised of three generations (datasets) of RC drill holes, as follows:

- **LRH Series** – Comprising 318 drill holes and 11,005 assays done in 1984.
- **V and PR Series** – Comprising 33 drill holes and 1,879 assays done in 1987.
- **LS Series** – Comprising 43 drill holes and 4,467 assays done in 2011, 2012 and 2013.

There are 17,448 assays of samples from all the RC drill holes. Many of these assays, however, show nil to very low values of gold and silver. These assay values were reported using different detection limits for gold and silver. By culling the low values and considering a minimum value of 0.002 oz/ton Au (0.1 g/t Au), since this was the detection limit for the bulk of the assays, the statistics of the different datasets (especially the means and medians) appear to be similar, as shown in Table 14.2.

TABLE 14.2 BASIC STATISTICS OF MAIN ZONE RC DRILL HOLES

Statistic	Gold Values (g/t Au)			Silver Values (g/t Ag)		
	LRH Series	V and PR Series	LS Series	LRH Series	V and PR Series	LS Series
Number	6,217	544	1,314	6,167	412	1,690
Maximum	26.60	15.05	62.88	685.6	988.0	1,862.4
Minimum	0.10	0.10	0.102	0.3	0.8	3.5
Mean	0.63	0.55	0.464	14.4	24.0	15.9
Median	0.27	0.27	0.251	7.5	10.5	8.6
Standard Deviation	1.26	1.02	1.470	26.3	65.8	50.4

Based on significant gold values of >0.10 g/t Au, the basic statistics of all three datasets of RC holes completed on the Main Zone are similar and that they are part of the same assay population.

Four of the 2012 drill holes are “twins” of historic RC holes. Since the collar locations of historic RC holes are only approximate, as there are no pickets or concrete monuments for the old holes, Star Gold spotted holes in the general area of the old holes. The horizontal difference from the old RC holes and the new diamond drill holes varied from <3 m to 7.5 m (<10 ft. to 25 ft.) (Figure 12.6). Results of twin drilling are discussed in Section 12, Data Verification, and indicate that the old and new drilling assay results are comparable (Table 12.1).

14.1.2 Diamond Drill Holes

There are only 19 diamond drill holes compared with 423 RC drill holes completed on the Main Zone. Table 14.3 shows the basic statistics of the two assay databases considering values of 1.5 m (5 ft.) samples only >0.10 g/t Au and >3.43 g/t Ag, the detection limits for the RC drill holes (and gold values cut to 14 g/t Au), and values >0.01 g/t Au for the diamond drill holes. These results indicate that the two databases are somewhat different, which is a reflection of the detection limits of the two datasets, whereby values <0.1 g/t Au are included in the recent diamond drill holes. Nevertheless, the two databases are compatible and has included the diamond drill hole results in its estimate of the Main Zone Mineral Resources. The quality of the Main Zone deposit database is acceptable to estimate and report Mineral Resources.

TABLE 14.3 COMPARISON OF MAIN ZONE RC AND DIAMOND DRILL HOLES

Statistic	RC Drill Holes		Diamond Drill Holes	
	g/t Au	g/t Ag	g/t Au	g/t Ag
Number	9,661	8,625	247	209
Maximum	62.88	1,862.4	9.87	685.0
Minimum	0.069	3.4	0.01	0.5
Mean	0.517	16.2	0.29	14.0
Median	0.206	8.9	0.08	6.4
Standard Deviation	1.266	35.0	0.80	48.7

Source: Kern, 2012 and 2013.

14.2 DENSITY MEASUREMENTS

As part of the 2002 exploration program, MinQuest carried out 8 specific gravity measurements on surface mineralized rocks. In 2012, MinQuest also carried out 8 specific gravity determinations on drill core from 4 diamond drill holes in the Main Zone area, as noted in Section 9.0 – Exploration. The average of 8 core measurements is 2.37 g/cc. It is the opinion of A-Z Mining that the bulk density would likely be similar to the specific gravity values reported by MinQuest; consequently, the value of 2.37 t/m^3 has been used as the average bulk density in the current resource estimate.

14.3 CUT-OFF GRADE

A-Z Mining has estimated a pit discard cut-off grade based on 3 year trailing average prices for gold and silver (gold price of US$1,500/oz Au and silver price of US$18/oz Ag), unit operating costs and metallurgical recoveries of 82% for the gold and 13% for the silver in the resource model. The unit costs used in the pit optimization process were based on preliminary estimates received from an open pit mining contractor and general knowledge of mining, processing and general and administration costs for similar type operations. The following are the parameters for cut-off grade that assumes a conceptual open pit at Longstreet:

- Total operating cost of US$11.87/t, with approximate amounts of:
  - $6.98/t mining cost. (includes stripping).
  - $3.60/t processing cost.
  - $1.11/t general and administration and surface works.
- Process plant recovery of 82% of the gold and 13% of the silver by cyanidation of the mineralized rock in a Carbon-in-Pulp (CIP) plant.
- Assumed production rate in the order of 9,500 tonnes per day combined ore and waste.

- Prices of US$1,500/oz Au (US$48.23/g Au) and US$19.30/oz Ag (US$0.62/g Ag). A-Z Mining notes that these prices are the 3 year trailing average prices to the end of October 2020 from the Kitco Metals Charts.
- Gold-to-silver ratio of 1:60. Average dilution of 5% of waste material in the conceptual open pit.
- Potentially economic mineralization-to-waste strip ratio of 1:0.92.
- Net smelter returns (NSR) royalty of 3%.

A-Z Mining estimated an approximate cut-off grade based on the above assumptions for an open pit mine. The pit discard cut-off grade was calculated using haulage, processing and general and administration (G&A) costs, with no mining costs included. It is only appropriate for use within an economically viable pit shell. Based on the above, the pit discard cut-off grade for the Main Zone deposit resource estimate is calculated as:

Cut-off Grade = Cost/(Value × recovery) = US$6.45/t/[(US$48.23/g Au) × 82%] = 0.163 g/t Au

For a total operating cost, including mining:

Cut-off Grade = Cost/(Value × recovery) = US$11.87/t/[(US$48.23/g Au) × 82%] = 0.30 g/t Au

A-Z Mining recommended reporting of the Main Zone resources at a cut-off grade of 0.163 g/t Au.

A-Z Mining reviewed and validated the block model developed by Agnerian and considers it to still be current as the metal content of the deposit has not changed. A-Z Mining updated the current capital and labour costs as well as the current metal prices and utilized the Agnerian block model in the preparation of this report. There has been no material change to the resource since the Agnerian Report of December 15, 2013.

14.4 CUTTING OF HIGH VALUES

Since there are some high-grade gold assays in the drill hole database of the Main Zone deposit, and the assays have a strong positive skewed distribution and approximates log-normal distribution, it was necessary to cut the high gold and silver values. The gold and silver grade distributions for assays within the resource wire frames were examined by means of histogram plots, cumulative frequency-log probability plots and cutting curves to determine the grade cutting thresholds (Figure 14.1 and Figure 14.2). High assays in the resource database were cut to 14 g/t Au (0.4 oz/ton Au) and 340 g/t Ag (approximately 10 oz/ton Ag). This represents the 99.8th percentile of the total assay population. The spatial location of the assays exceeding the grade cap was examined to ensure their random distribution, *i.e.*, not clustered to warrant modelling as discrete zones.

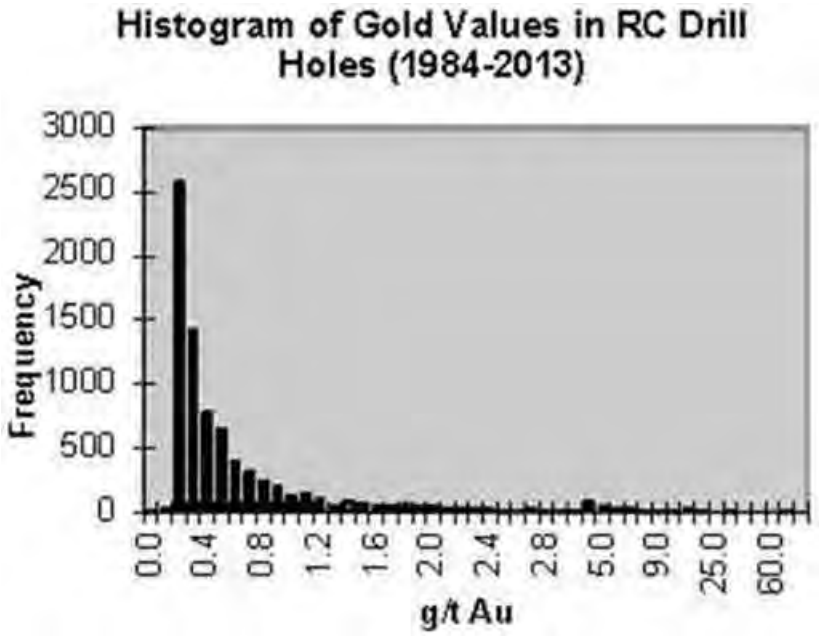


Figure 14.1 Histogram of Gold Assays of the Main Zone (after Agnerian, 2013)

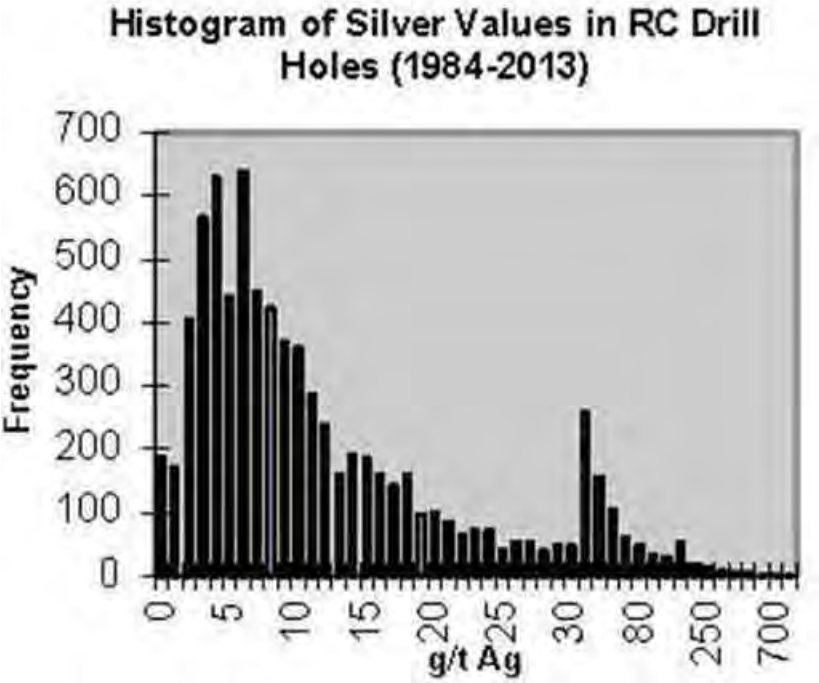


Figure 14.2 Histogram of Silver Assays of the Main Zone (after Agnerian, 2013)

14.5 GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION AND 3D SOLIDS

The resource estimate was carried out using 3D computer block modeling using Dessault Système Geovia 6.4 geology and mine planning software (GEMS®). The drill holes in the Main Zone deposit database were plotted on vertical cross sections at 15 m (50 ft.) intervals. Sections are oriented at

11°/191° azimuth, consistent with the orientation of inclined drill holes, and are numbered from west to east consecutively starting at 10E.

The geological interpretation shows the gold mineralization at this cut-off to be generally continuous. As the footwall of the deposit is approached, however, alternating areas of mineralization and waste occur in close proximity, and locally there are holes with predominantly waste proximal to those with assays predominantly above cut-off. Consequently, correlation of mineralized intersections from section to section is not good locally within the east portion of the deposit at the footwall area. These aspects complicated conventional wire framing. The plan view of the drill holes area is shown in Figure 14.3, and a typical cross section of the Main Zone is shown in Figure 14.4.

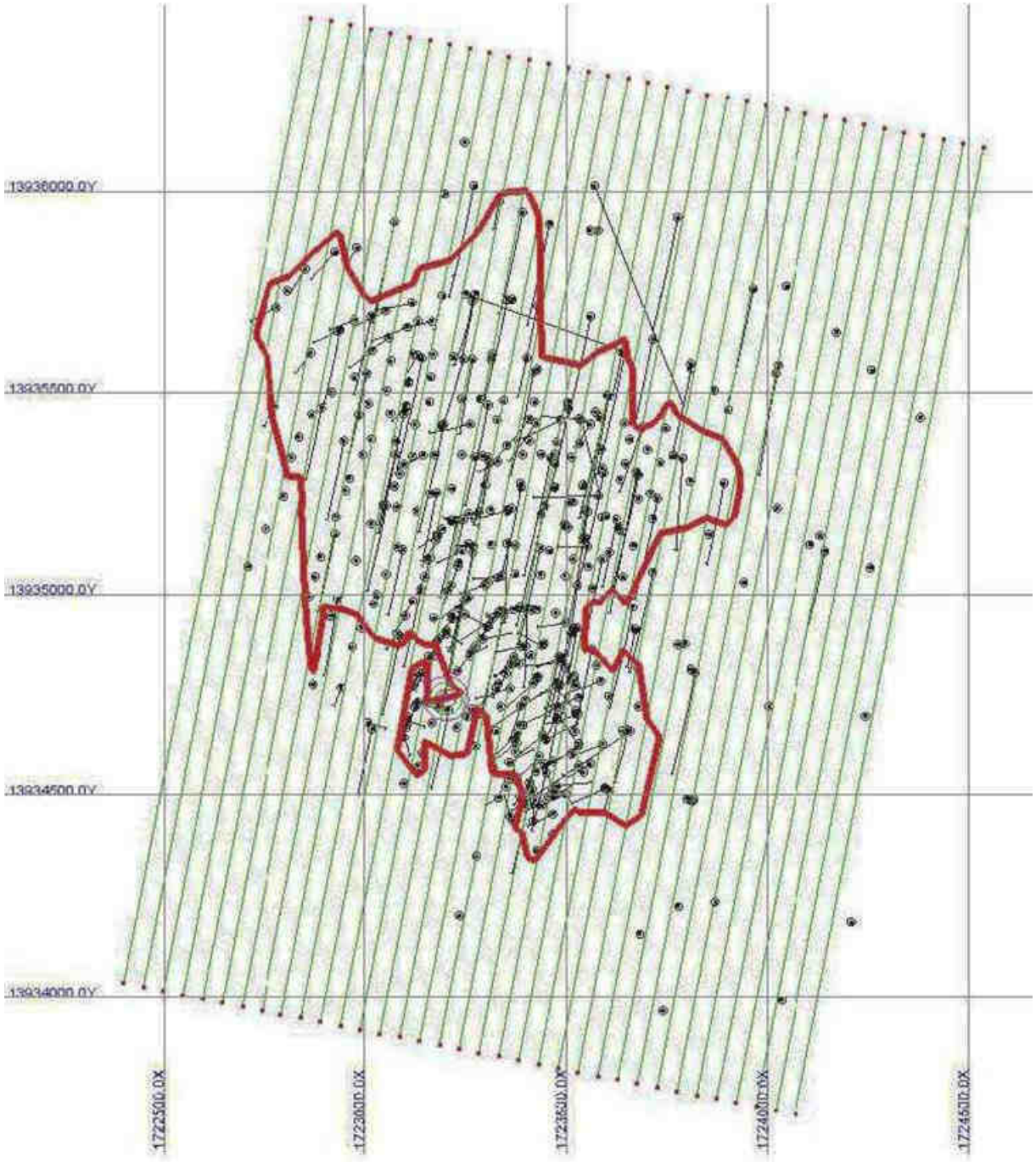
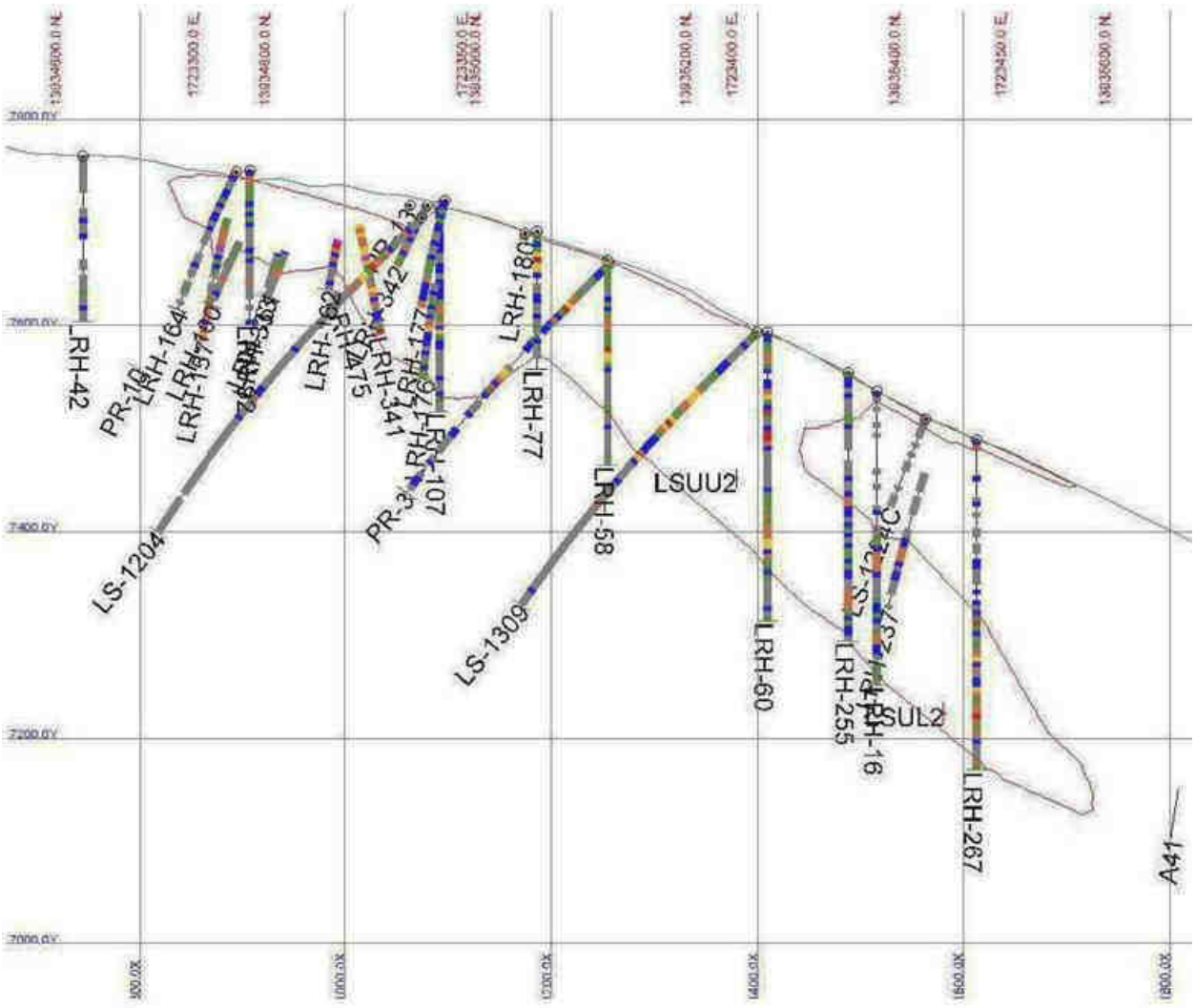


Figure 14.3 Plan View Showing Drill Hole Traces in Resource Area (after Agnerian, 2013)



Explanation (oz/ton Au)

>= Lower Bound	< Upper Bound
0.00000	0.00100
0.00100	0.00300
0.00300	0.00500
0.00500	0.00700
0.00700	0.00900
0.00900	0.01000
0.01000	0.02000
0.02000	0.05000
0.05000	0.10000
0.10000	100.00000

Figure 14.4 Cross Section 25E of the Main Zone Looking Grid North Showing the Wireframe and Drill Holes with Gold and Silver Grades (after Agnerian, 2013)

The initial drill hole intercepts above were wire framed in a preliminary fashion and a solid encompassing the general mineralized volume constructed as an overall domain. Omni directional variography of 1.5 m (5 ft.) gold assay composites was carried out for assays within the domain and the block grades in the block model were interpolated by ordinary kriging (OK) method at a 0.005 oz/ton Au (5 milli-ounce or "5 Moz") indicator cut-off. The distribution of blocks with a ≥50% probability of a ≥5 Moz grade was used to guide construction of the final resource wireframe.

14.6 MINERAL WIRE FRAME AND DIGITAL TERRAIN MODELS

Routledge developed 3D solids from the distribution of indicator blocks on the cross sections. Routledge constructed 3D wire frame models using polylines that were snapped to mineralized intersections ("from-to") on the drill holes in 3D space. The wobbled polylines were joined together using tie lines. At model extremities, polylines were extrapolated beyond the last drill hole by a factor of 2-times the intercept width, up to 15 m (50 ft.), or half the nominal drill hole spacing. The wire frame solids were validated in GEMS® Version 6.4. The Main Zone deposit was subdivided into five gently dipping mineralized layers; a "Main Lens," which outcrops in places, and four "footwall lenses" lying at the south extremity of the deposit. Table 14.4 provides the volumes of the wireframes.

TABLE 14.4 WIRE FRAME VOLUMES AND TONNES

Solid	Volume (m^3)	Tonnes
Main Lens Clipped	2,292,000	5,430,000
FW Lenses Clipped	125,000	300,000
Total Clipped	**2,417,000**	**5,730,000**

Note:
1) Volumes of mineralized rock or waste rock have been calculated using a bulk density of 2.37 t/m^3.

Star Gold provided a USGS topographic contour map in DWG format that covers the Main Zone deposit. The map was imported to GEMS®, and a digital terrain model (DTM) generated using Laplace transform and triangulation (TINS) methods. A narrow EW seam at the map boundaries, where the quadrangles are joined is evident in the contours and represent a loss of resolution that crosses the deposit at the south side. However, the Laplace® DTM converts this seam into a reasonable smooth surface. A digital surface was also generated in GEMS® from the drill hole collar elevations, which shows a higher density of point data than the contour map. This surface was used to clip the Main Zone wireframe. Since the Laplace® generated DTM agrees well with the collar surface, the Laplace® DTM with broader coverage was selected for open pit design.

The Main Lens, as wire framed, has a maximum horizontal length of 457 m (1,500 ft.) to the west-northwest/south-southeast, a maximum horizontal width of 335 m (1,100 ft.), and a vertical thickness ranging from 5.56 m (15 ft.) to 111 m (365 ft.). The dimensions of the footwall mineralization at the south end of the Main Zone deposit exhibit the following ranges:

- **Length (north-south):** 46 m (150 ft.) to 117 m (385 ft.).
- **Width (east-west):** 18 m (60 ft.) to 55 m (180 ft.).
- **Vertical Thickness:** 5 m (18 ft.) to 90 m (295 ft.).

The footwall of the deposit is irregular with a number of lobate features plunging north at 35° (Figure 14.5).

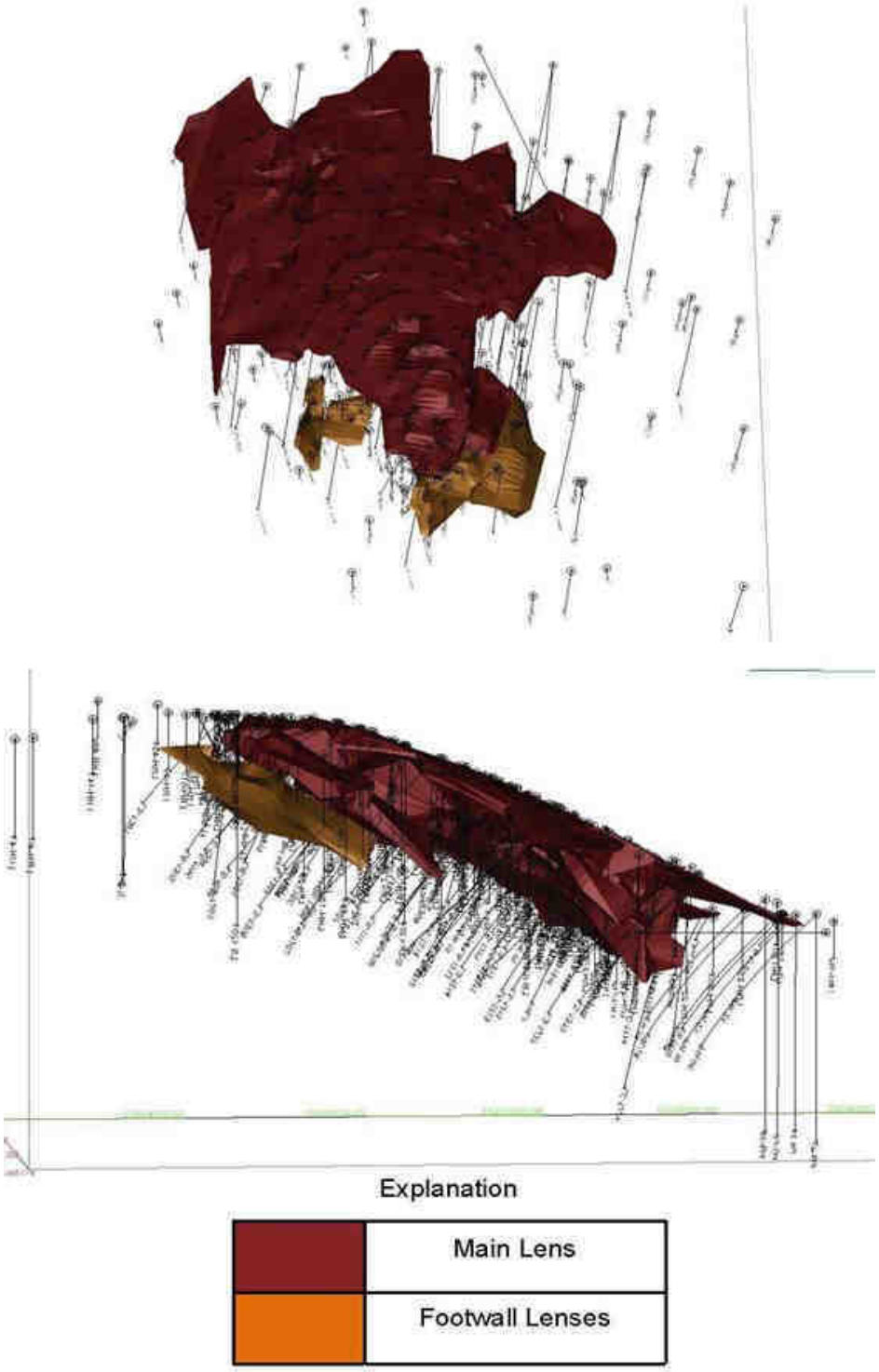


Figure 14.5 Pseudo-3D View of the Main Zone Looking North, Showing Drill Hole Traces, Wire Frame and Indicated and Inferred Resource Blocks: (Top) Looking North, and (Bottom) Looking West (after Agnerian, 2013)

14.7 COMPOSITING AND STATISTICS

Routledge composited the assays of the Main and Footwall lenses into 5 ft. intervals down hole for intervals inside the mineral wireframe. Composites less than 0.8 m (2.5 ft.) long were excluded from the composite database. In addition, explicit and implicit missing assay intervals representing non-sampled intervals (failed sampling) in the drill holes were omitted from the estimate (Table 14.5). The missing samples appear as zero length and "NC" coded composites in the database. The relevance and significance of these "missing" samples are negligible in the development of the Resource estimate.

TABLE 14.5 COMPOSITES OMITTED FROM RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Lens	Zero Length	NS (NC)	0.8 m (<2.5 ft.)	Total	%	Number for Estimate
Main	16	61	51	128	2.0	6,382
Footwall	3	12	3	18	5.3	321

The mineral wireframes are intersected by 328 drill holes providing a total of 6,351 assay composites within the wireframes. Statistics for assays and composites within the resource wireframes are shown in Table 14.6 and Table 14.7. In 2014, an additional 12 diamond drill holes were drilled, 4 of which intersected the pit volume. Mr. Finley Bakker, P. Geo., an Associate of A-Z Mining, examined this drilling and concluded that the effect was a 0.7% increase to the assays within the pit. This is considered to have an insignificant effect on the overall model and was deemed to be immaterial to the calculation of the resource.

TABLE 14.6 WIRE FRAME ASSAY STATISTICS

Statistic	Length (ft.)	oz/ton Au	oz/ton Ag
Count	6,845	6,845	6,845
Sum	33,133		
Minimum	2.00	0.0000	0.0000
25th Percentile	5.00	0.0040	0.1100
Median	5.00	0.0090	0.2300
75th Percentile	5.00	0.0180	0.4400
Maximum	10.00	0.4000	10.0000
Mean	4.84	0.0183	0.4296
Weighted Mean	-	0.0181	0.4263
Variance	0.53	0.0012	0.5642
Standard Deviation	0.73	0.0340	0.7511
Coefficient of Variation	0.15	1.86	1.75
Skewness	-2.67	6.17	6.57
Kurtosis	14.93	51.48	61.09
95th Percentile	5.00	0.0622	1.4340
98th Percentile	5.00	0.1140	2.3912
99th Percentile	5.00	0.1674	3.6756
99.5th Percentile	5.00	0.2593	5.3100

TABLE 14.7 WIRE FRAME COMPOSITES STATISTICS

Statistic	Length (ft.)	oz/ton Au	oz/ton Ag
Count	6,382	6,382	6,382
Sum	31,743.72		
Minimum	0.20	0.0000	0.0000
25th Percentile	5.00	0.0041	0.1103
Median	5.00	0.0090	0.2300
75th Percentile	5.00	0.0184	0.4409
Maximum	5.00	0.4000	9.9998
Mean	4.97	0.0180	0.4314
Weighted Mean	-	0.0180	0.4315
Variance	0.08	0.0010	0.5642
Standard Deviation	0.28	0.0320	0.7511
Coefficient of Variation	0.06	1.78	1.74
Skewness	-12.34	5.99	6.58
Kurtosis	163.07	49.43	61.40
95th Percentile	5.00	0.0615	1.4100
98th Percentile	5.00	0.1100	2.4511
99th Percentile	5.00	0.1582	3.6901
99.5th Percentile	5.00	0.2440	5.0079

14.8 CONSTRUCTION OF BLOCK MODEL

A 3D block model was constructed in Gemcom based on the UTM coordinate system used for the Main Zone deposit. Table 14.8 shows model set up parameters. Since the mineralization trends both east and north-northwest, the block size is 6.1 m (20 ft.) (east-west) by 6.1 m (20 ft.) (north-south) by 6.1 m (20 ft.) (vertical). The 6.1 m (20 ft.) size is consistent with bench heights commonly used for Nevada open pit gold mines and is reasonable for the nominal drill hole spacing of 30.5 m (100 ft.). The block model was rotated with X axis at 101° consistent with the deposit geometry and model cross sections. The blocks were coded as to the mineral wire frames noted above, or waste. Figure 14.5 is a 3D perspective view of the block model of the deposit, looking northwest.

TABLE 14.8 DESCRIPTION OF BLOCK MODEL, MAIN ZONE DEPOSIT

Direction	Block Size (ft.)	Number of Blocks	Origin (UTM ft.)
X (Columns)	20	165	1,721,585
Y (Rows)	20	153	13,933,920
Z (Levels)	20	70	8,000

Although they do not overlap, the Footwall lenses share some common blocks with the Main lens in 3D space; consequently, separate "partial" block model folders were created for the Main and Footwall lenses. The partial models were interpolated independently and the results merged into a "Standard" folder for reporting and for the preparation of an NSR block model for Whittle open pit optimization. This is common practice for GEMS®, which uses only one block size and percent wire frame content in contrast to other software that uses sub blocking to fit the wire frame volume.

14.9 SEARCH STRATEGY AND GRADE INTERPOLATION

Routledge carried out down hole and 3D variography studies in GEMS® software for the 1.5 m (5 ft.) gold and silver assay composites. Nested spherical models at various lags and spread angles from 45° to 60° were employed. The direction of best continuity was found to be north-northwest at approximately -35 plunge consistent with Main lens geometry. Nugget effect for gold is 40% and 30% for silver (Table 14.9).

TABLE 14.9 RESULTS OF VARIOGRAPHY

Axis	Nugget	C1	Range 1 (ft.)	C2	Range 2 (ft.)
Gold					
Y (344°/-35°)	0.54	0.53	39	0.24	96
X (74°/0°)	0.54	0.66	9	0.28	71
Z (164°/-55°)	0.54	0.38	9	0.81	35
Silver					
Y (344°/-35°)	0.27	0.32	7	0.34	62
X (74°/0°)	0.27	0.47	41	0.28	84
Z (164°/-55°)	0.27	0.27	9	0.36	36

Two search ellipses were designed based on variography and with the objective of filling the wire frames in the last interpolation pass (Table 14.10). Rotation was done in ZXZ GEMS® convention with respect to the block model orientation where Z = 27°, X = -35° and Z = 0°.

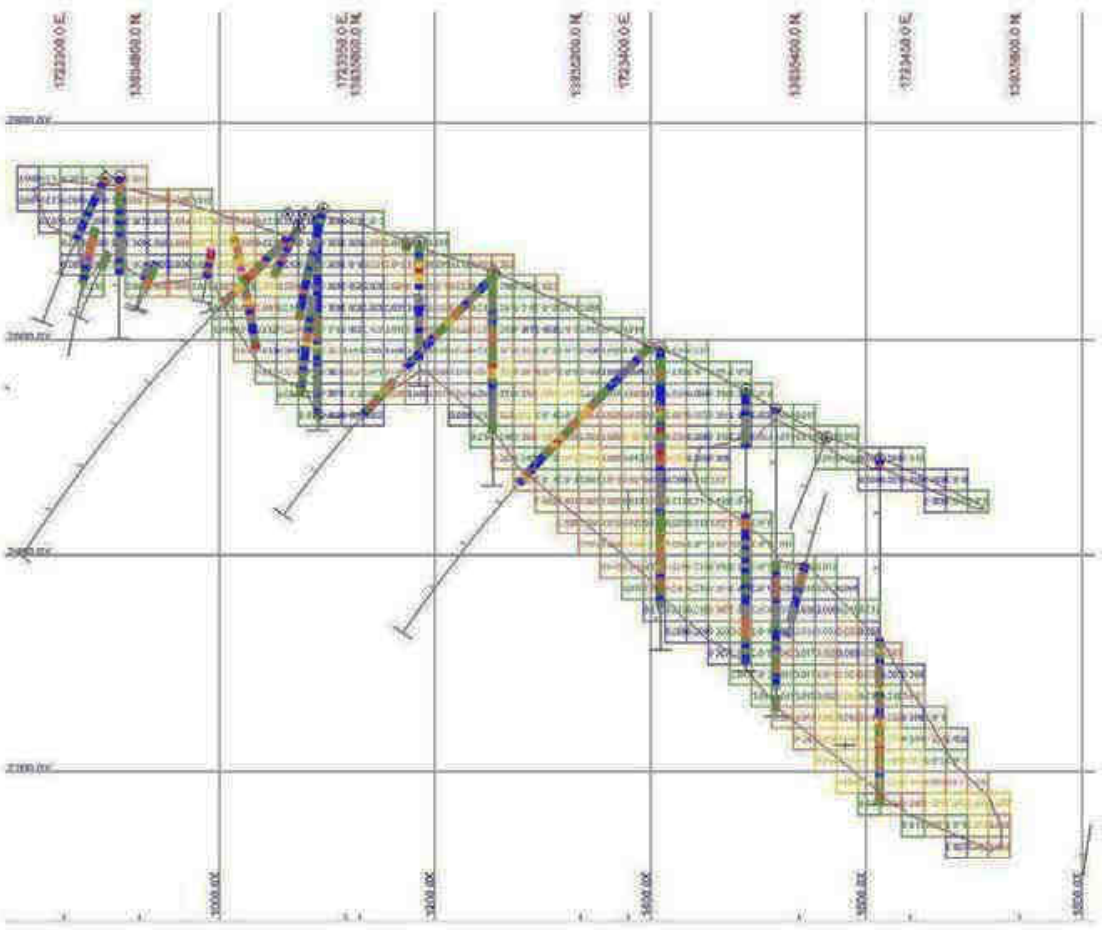
TABLE 14.10 INTERPOLATION SEARCH

Search Ellipse	X Axis (ft.)	Y Axis (ft.)	Z Axis (ft.)
1	70	100	35
2	150	200	70

Block grades were populated within the wire frames using only composites within the wire frames. The irregular drill hole pattern, hole density arising from drilling along roads that follow the contour of the ridge at the Main Zone and number of twinned holes, composites are variably clustered in 3D space. OK was selected for interpolation because of its built-in de-clustering facility. OK was carried out in three passes, as shown in Table 14.11. The first pass required composites from at least two holes, a minimum of three composites and a maximum of eight. A representative section within the mineralized zones is presented in Figure 14.6.

TABLE 14.11 INTERPOLATION PASSES

	Pass 1	Pass 2	Pass 3
Minimum Composites	3	2	2
Maximum Composites	8	12	12
Maximum Composites/Hole	2	-	-



Explanation (oz/ton Au)

>= Lower Bound	< Upper Bound	
0.00001	0.00500	
0.00500	0.01000	
0.01000	0.02000	
0.02000	0.05000	
0.05000	0.10000	
0.10000	0.20000	
0.20000	0.50000	

Figure 14.6 Cross Section 25E Showing the Interpolated Resource Blocks and Drill Hole Composites (Looking West) (after Agnerian, 2013)

The relatively low maximum number was selected to avoid over smoothing by the OK method, because of the relatively high nugget effect. For the Main lens, block grades for 90% of the blocks were interpolated in the first pass, an additional 6% of the blocks in the second pass and in the third pass, the remaining 3% of the blocks. For the Footwall lenses, block grades for 71% of the blocks were interpolated in the first pass, an additional 25% with the second pass and 4% with the third pass, respectively.

14.10 BLOCK MODEL VALIDATION

Routledge used several methods to validate the block model Mineral Resource estimate. These were:

- Visual inspection and comparison of block grades with composite grades and assay grades on-screen.
- Statistical comparison of assay, composite and block grade distributions.
- Comparison of the OK and nearest neighbour interpolations on a global basis.

The decrease in block mean grade from assay and composite grades is typical of the volume variance effect and spatial impact of interpolation Table 14.12. There were no discrepancies in the above validation methods. Therefore, it is concluded that the Main Zone deposit block model is valid and current, reasonable, and appropriate for supporting the Mineral Resource estimate.

TABLE 14.12 BLOCK MODEL VALIDATION

Validation Item	Mean Grade	
	oz/ton Au	oz/ton Ag
Assays	0.0181	0.4263
Composites	0.0180	0.4314
OK Blocks	0.0175	0.4588
NN Blocks	0.0177	-

14.11 BLOCK MODEL RESOURCES

1) The current estimate of tonnes and average grade of mineralized rock at various cut-off grades and Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty values within the GEMS® block model is presented in Table 14.13. Notwithstanding the date of the block model, there has been no new information and no change to the resource since 2013. A-Z Mining imported the block model into MineSight® geological software and calculated the global Mineral Resource as a comparison to the Agnerian resource model. The comparison between the two resource calculations shows a difference of 0-1% in all instances. This is considered insignificant and not material and can be attributed to the different algorithms used by the two software packages, GEMCOM® and MineSight®. This close comparison is a validation of the Agnerian block model. Subsequently, MineSight® was utilized to calculate the resource estimates used in the preparation of this report (refer to Table 14.13 to Table 14.15).

TABLE 14.13 GLOBAL BLOCK MODEL RESOURCES (AS OF NOVEMBER 12, 2013)

Indicated Mineral Resources						
Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)	**Tonnes**	**Grade (g/t Au)**	**Contained Ounces Au**	**Grade (g/t Ag)**	**Contained Ounces Ag**	**NSR (US$/Ton)**
0.857	962,400	1.47	45,400	31.0	959,800	29.01
0.343	3,367,600	0.80	87,100	19.0	2,052,300	25.80
0.257	4,102,000	0.71	94,200	17.3	2,287,400	23.30
0.171	4,779,900	0.64	98,900	16.0	2,466,600	22.19
<0.171	5,087,200	0.61	100,200	15.4	2,523,400	22.19
Inferred Mineral Resources						
Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)	**Tonnes**	**Grade (g/t Au)**	**Contained Ounces Au**	**Grade (g/t Ag)**	**Contained Ounces Ag**	**NSR (US$/Ton)**
0.857	87,900	1.48	4,180	37.57	106,100	53.62
0.343	299,400	0.79	7,590	25.79	248,300	29.15
0.257	420,200	0.65	8,730	21.68	292,800	23.95
0.171	562,700	0.54	9,710	19.13	346,200	20.00
<0.171	637,000	0.49	10,030	18.14	371,400	18.31

Notes:

1) CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2) Mineral Resources are estimated at a pit discard cut-off grade of 0.137 g/t Au (0.004 oz/ton Au) contained in a conceptual open pit with a potentially economic mineralization-to-waste strip ratio of 1:0.56.
3) The Mineral Resource figures herein are estimates based on information at the time calculation and are not Mineral Reserves, *i.e.*, they do not yet demonstrate economic viability of the deposit.
4) The in-pit resources constitute approximately 91% of the block model Mineral Resources.
5) Mineral Resources were estimated using prices of US$1,350/oz Au and US$23/oz Ag.
6) The Main Zone deposit was modeled at a minimum of 6.1 m (20 ft.) vertical thickness of mineralization.
7) The numbers for tonnage, average grade and contained ounces of silver are rounded figures.
8) Waste and mineralized material grading less than the resource cut-off grade of 0.171 g/t Au (0.005 oz/ton Au), although part of the resource wireframe of the GEMS® block model, is not considered as part of the current Mineral Resources. This material totals approximately 382,000 tonnes at an average grade of 0.13 g/t Au and 6.69 g/t Ag.
9) There are other isolated areas of mineralization below the conceptual open pit. These areas of mineralization occur at depths ranging from approximately 60.1 m to 121 m (200 ft. to 400 ft.) below the surface and are not included in the current Main Zone Mineral Resources.
10) Material taken out during historic mining and underground exploration is included in the current resource estimate, as it was not processed and remains on site.

TABLE 14.14 GLOBAL BLOCK MODEL RESOURCES AS PER A-Z MINING

Indicated Mineral Resources						
Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Ounces Au	Grade (g/t Ag)	Contained Ounces Ag	NSR (US$/Ton)
0.857	956,000	1.47	45,200	30.97	951,800	$ 88.80
0.343	3,353,000	0.80	86,500	18.92	2,039,300	$ 49.66
0.257	4,077,000	0.71	93,600	17.34	2,272,600	$ 44.46
0.171	4,745,000	0.64	98,300	16.04	2,447,600	$ 40.38
<.171	5,040,000	0.61	99,500	15.44	2,502,300	$ 38.55
Inferred Mineral Resources						
Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Ounces Au	Grade (g/t Ag)	Contained Ounces Ag	NSR (US$/Ton)
0.857	85,000	1.10	4,100	37.81	103,800.00	$ 75.07
0.343	293,000	0.76	7,400	25.97	244,300.00	$ 51.56
0.257	411,000	0.64	8,500	21.81	287,900.00	$ 43.29
0.171	549,000	0.56	9,500	19.33	341,100.00	$ 38.37
<.171	618,000	0.54	9,700	18.35	364,700.00	$ 36.42

Notes:

1) The block model was brought into MineSight® geological software, which was used to calculated the global resources.
2) CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
3) Mineral Resources are estimated at various cut-off grades as a comparison to the Agnerian Resource Model.
4) The Mineral Resource figures herein are estimates based on information at the time and are not Mineral Reserves, *i.e.*, they do not yet demonstrate economic viability of the deposit.
5) The in-pit resources constitute approximately 91% of the block model Mineral Resources.
6) The Main Zone deposit was modeled at a minimum of 6.1 m (20 ft.) vertical thickness of mineralization.
7) The numbers for tonnage, average grade and contained ounces of silver are rounded figures.
8) There are other isolated areas of mineralization below the conceptual open pit. These areas of mineralization occur at depths ranging from approximately 60.1 m to 121 m (200 ft. to 400 ft.) below the surface and are not included in the current Main Zone Mineral Resources.
9) Material taken out during historic mining and underground exploration is included in the current resource estimate, as it was not processed and remains on site.

TABLE 14.15 COMPARISON OF AGNERIAN TO A-Z MINING GLOBAL RESOURCES

Agnerian						
Indicated	**<0.171**	**5087200**	**0.61**	**100200**	**15.4**	**2523400**
Inferred	**<0.171**	**637000**	**0.49**	**10030**	**18.14**	**371400**
Total		**5724200**	**0.60**	**110230**	**15.70**	**2894800**
A-Z Mining						
Indicated	**<.171**	**5040000**	**0.61**	**99500**	**15.44**	**2502300**
Inferred	**<.171**	**618000**	**0.54**	**9700**	**18.35**	**364700**
Total		**5658000**	**0.61**	**109200**	**15.70**	**2867000**
Comparison Agnerian:A-Z Mining		101%	99%	101%	100%	101%

14.12 CLASSIFICATION OF MINERAL RESOURCES

The consultant classified the Mineral Resources of the Main Zone deposit into the Indicated Resources and Inferred Resources categories based on drill hole spacing and apparent continuity of mineralized layers at a 0.171 g/t Au cut-off grade. Note that data on historic small-scale mining and underground exploration, including adits and drifts, are not available. Consequently, tonnage of mined out material is included in the current Mineral Resources.

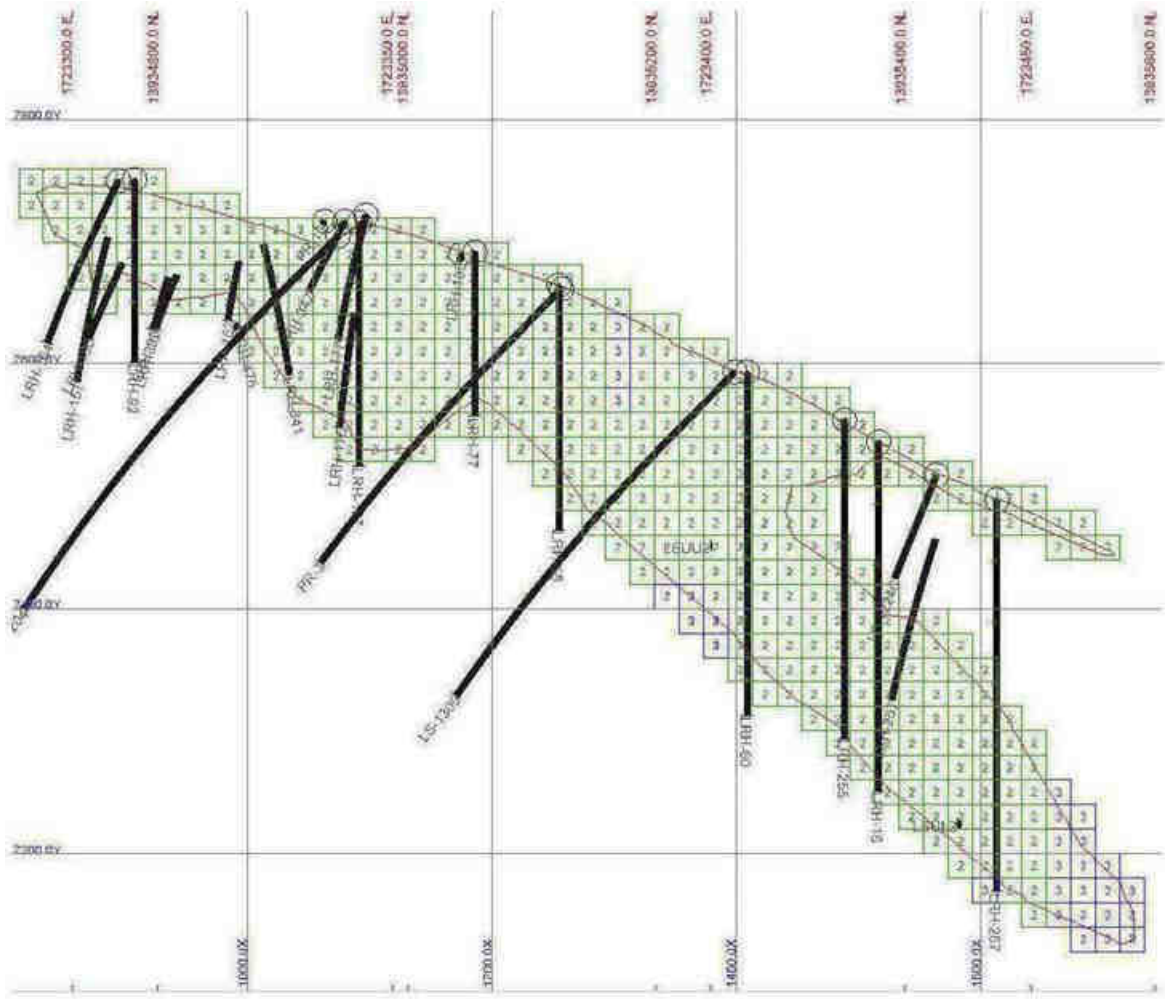
14.12.1 Indicated Mineral Resources

Approximately 89.5% of the Mineral Resources of the Main Zone deposit are considered as Indicated Mineral Resources. Blocks were classed as Indicated, if the centroid is less than 15 m (50 ft.) from a drill hole, and if at least two holes were used for grade interpolation. All other blocks within the wire frames are classified as Inferred. These resources comprise those blocks whose grades were interpolated using the OK method (Table 14.13). Supporting criteria for this classification are:

- Semi variograms show short ranges for the first (C1) structures and short ranges for two-thirds of the sill (a conventional criterion for classification of Indicated Mineral Resources); however, the longest first structure range is 38 ft.
- Kriging variance versus distance to the nearest composite indicates a “silling” out at a distance of somewhat less than 11.6 m (50 ft.).

14.12.2 Inferred Mineral Resources

Approximately 10.5% of the Mineral Resources of the Main Zone deposit are considered as Inferred Mineral Resources. All blocks, other than those classified as Indicated Mineral Resources within the wire frames, are classified as Inferred Mineral Resources. These Resources comprise those blocks whose grades were interpolated using the OK method (Table 14.13). Inferred blocks are located at the extremes of the deposit and down plunge of the foot wall promontories and locally within the core of the Main lens where drilling density is low. Figure 14.7 and Figure 14.8 illustrate the location of Indicated and Inferred blocks in the wire frame.



Explanation

2	Indicated Mineral Resource
3	Inferred Mineral Resource

Figure 14.7 Cross Section 25E Showing Indicated and Inferred Resource Blocks (Looking West) (after Agnerian, 2013)

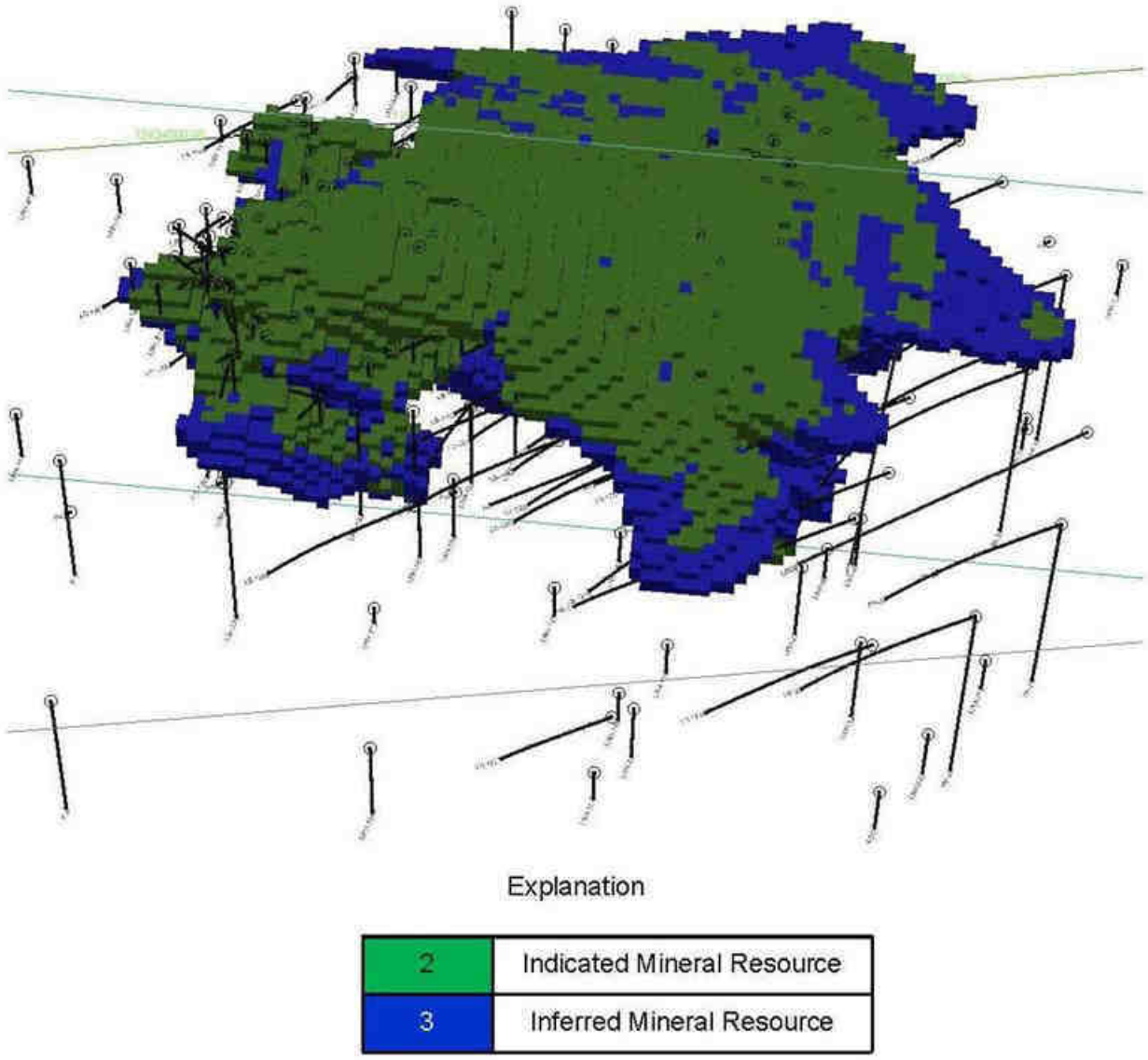


Figure 14.8 3D Perspective View of Indicated and Inferred Resource Blocks (after Agnerian, 2013)

Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource as a result of continued exploration. Confidence in the estimate is insufficient to allow the meaningful application of technical and economic parameters or to enable an evaluation of economic viability worthy of public disclosure. Inferred Mineral Resources must be excluded from estimates forming the basis of a feasibility or other economic studies.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

Due to the preliminary nature of this project, there are no Mineral Reserves on the Property.

16.0 MINING METHODS

The Longstreet deposit would be mined by open cut mining due to its location at surface and the geometry, of the potentially economic mineralization.

16.1 GEOTECHNICAL

There has been no detailed geotechnical or hydrological assessment of the Longstreet property performed and open pit slopes used in the optimization are based on experience in similar rock conditions in Nevada, USA.

16.2 POTENTIALLY MINEABLE MINERAL RESOURCE – PIT OPTIMIZATION

A-Z Mining Professionals reviewed the entire resource in the block model and potentially economic mineral resources were defined as those blocks falling within an optimized pit shell derived from the economic parameters shown in Table 16.1. The unit costs used in the pit optimization process were based on preliminary estimates received from an open pit mining contractor and general knowledge of mining, processing and general and administration costs for similar type operations. The pit optimization was conducted using the Mintec MineSight® Economic Planner 2.60-00 pit optimization software.

TABLE 16.1 FLOATING CONE PIT OPTIMIZATION PARAMETERS

Parameter	Value
Gold Price	$1,500/troy ounce
Gold Recovery	82%
Gold Transport and Refining Charge	$5/troy ounce
Silver Price	$18/troy ounce
Silver Recovery	13%
Waste Mining Cost	$2.91/tonne
Mineralised Mining Cost	$2.91/tonne
Heap Leach Crush and Place Cost	$1.74/tonne
Processing Cost	$4.55/tonne
General and Administration Cost	$1.77/tonne
Assumed Pit Slope Angle	50°
Base Cone Radius	12.2 metres (40 ft.)

The potentially mineable mineralization was determined using a breakeven cut-off where revenue is equivalent to marginal costs. The $8.06/tonne breakeven cut-off, derived from the sum of the estimated heap leach placement, processing and G&A costs, does not include mining costs as all material contained within a shell is considered mined and sent either to the waste dump or the leach pad.

The 50° wall slope angle has been assumed and is based on the experiences of other mining operations in the region. There may be an opportunity to steepen the wall slope but this would need to be demonstrated by a geotechnical investigation and assessment as part of future studies.

The in-pit Mineral Resources, undiluted, estimate is shown in Table 16.2 and may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing or other relevant issues. The Mineral Resources estimate takes geologic, mining, processing and economic constraints into account, are confined within a pit shell and are classified in accordance with CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. A preliminary economic assessment is preliminary in nature. It includes Inferred Mineral Resources that are considered too speculative, geologically, to have the economic

considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves and there is no certainty that the preliminary economic assessment will be realized.

TABLE 16.2 IN-PIT UNDILUTED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Mineral Resource Category	Tonnes	Au (g/tonne)	Ag (g/tonne)
Indicated	4,553,000	0.636	15.55
Inferred	380,000	0.575	15.02

Notes:

1) CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2) Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability.
3) The quantity and grade of reported Inferred Resources in this estimation is uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these Inferred Resources as an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource category.
4) The Mineral Resources are reported within the optimized pit shell that was used to assess reasonable prospects of economic extraction. The Mineral Resources estimate excludes external dilution and mining losses.
5) The in-pit resources constitute approximately 92% of the global Mineral Resources.
6) Mineral Resources were estimated using prices of US$1,500/oz Au and US$18/oz Ag.
7) The Main Zone deposit was modeled at a minimum of 6 m (20 ft.) vertical thickness of mineralization.
8) The numbers for tonnage, average grade and contained ounces of silver are rounded figures.

Plans and sections of the pit shell are shown in Figure 16.1 to Figure 16.3.

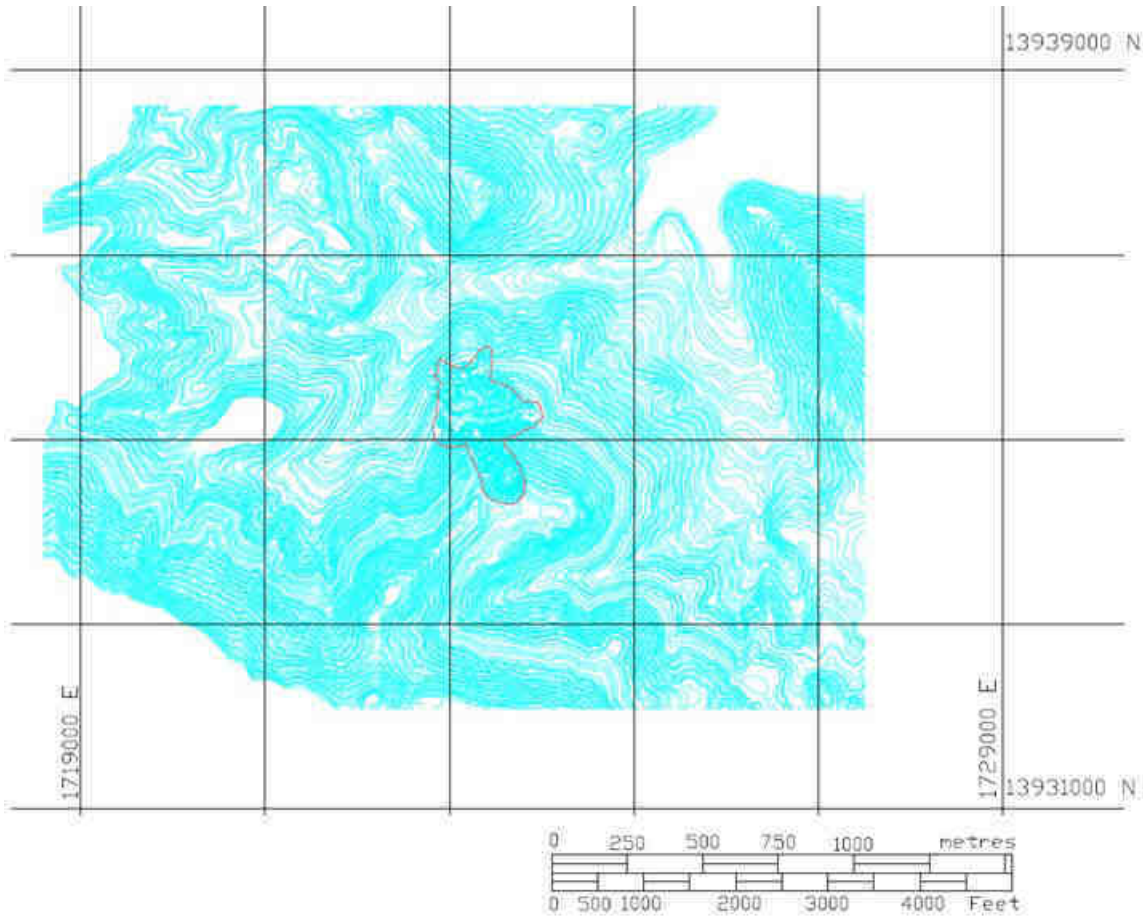


Figure 16.1 Lerchs-Grossman Economic Evaluation Aerial View

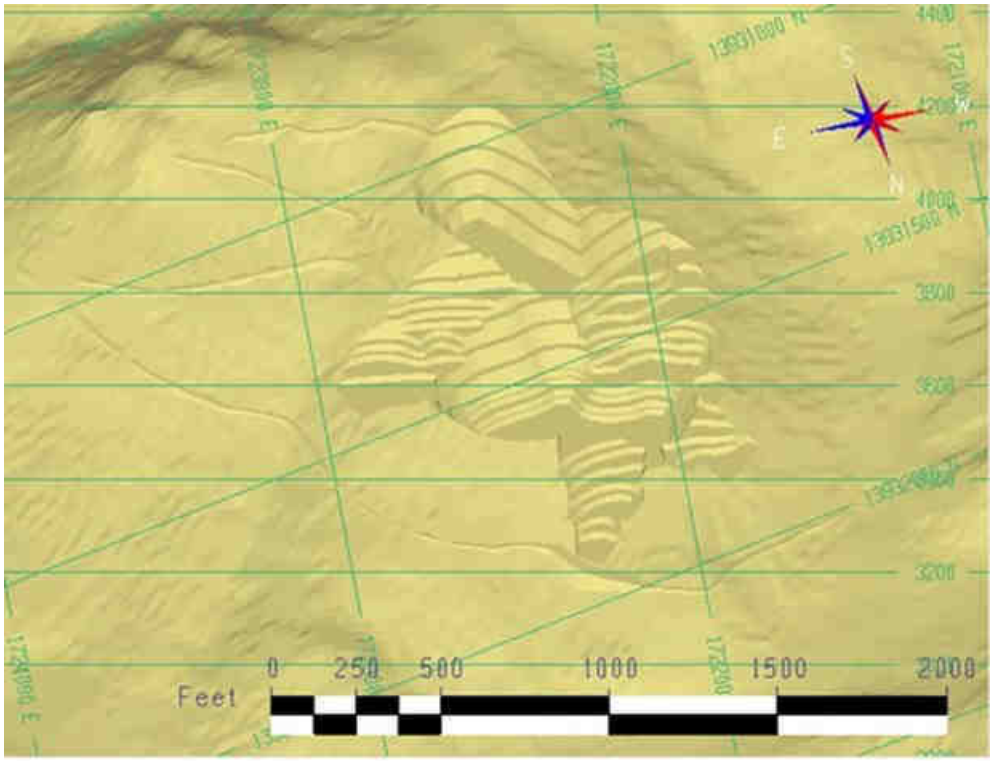


Figure 16.2 Cut Shell Showing the Benching

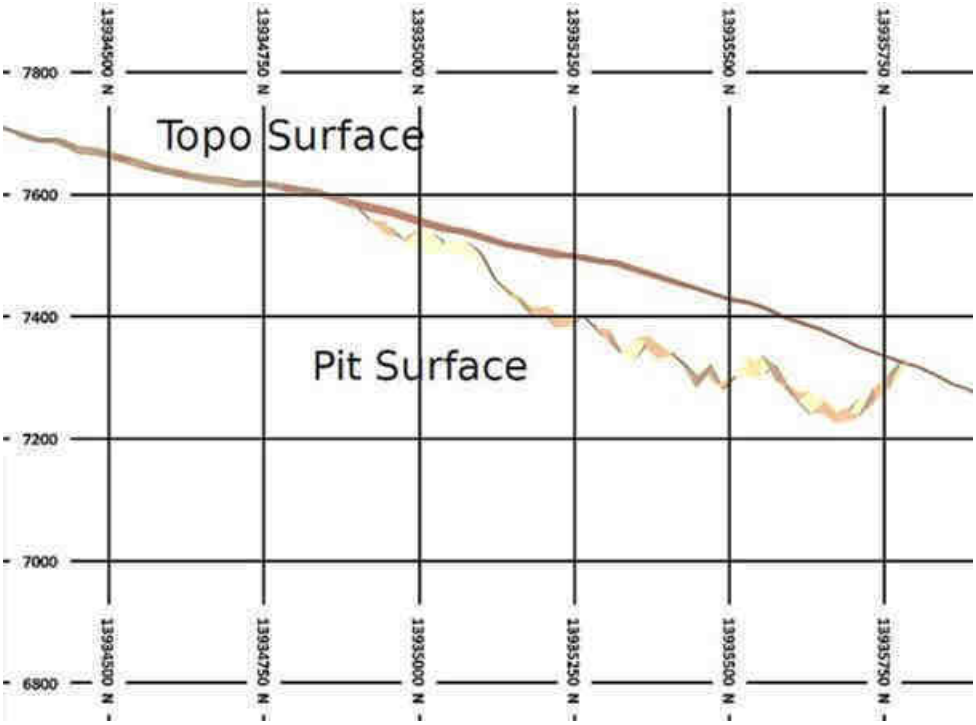


Figure 16.3 Section Through Pit Looking West (scale as indicated)

The in-pit undiluted Mineral Resources estimate was prepared using the Mintec MineSight® Economic Planner pit optimization software, and the geological block model for the Longstreet Star Gold deposit received on January 6, 2014 and re-used here for the update.

16.3 MINING METHOD

The topography at Longstreet is advantageous for open cut mining in that there is little waste rock that must be stripped prior to the commencement of production mining operations. Year 1 of the mining schedule would deliver the scheduled ROM tonnes and excavate necessary waste rock.

Pre-production work would include establishing the main haul road to the heap leach pad and surface road to mine facilities including explosives magazines.

The open cut would be mined using conventional mining equipment and technologies. Mineralized material and waste rock would be blasted, excavated, loaded and hauled to either the waste rock management area or the heap leach crusher. It is assumed that a contractor would develop and operate the open cut, crush the mineralized material, place and spread the mineralized material on the leach pad and prepare the surface of the stacked material using a tele-stacker. The type of equipment used would depend upon the contractor's equipment preferences and available fleet. It is envisaged that 6 m benches would be used in the open cut and that the contractor would use conventional mining equipment, such as a track-mounted drill, hydraulic excavator, wheel loader, 40-tonne class trucks and bulldozers. It is expected that the open cut would operate 350 days per year and the mining fleet would be sized accordingly.

It is assumed that the open cut would be dry and that a conventional diesel-powered pump would only be required from time to time to de-water the collection sump for the open cut.

This study considers that the mining contractor would supply its own equipment and shop and that the open cut access road and minor pre-stripping would be done concurrent with the construction of the leach pad.

It has been assumed that the Mine Owner would manage the project and provide technical services.

16.4 MINING SCHEDULE

The mine schedule is based on the optimized cut plus mining dilution (5%). The total tonnes of material that would be mined from a designed cut would be expected to add marginally to the strip ratio. An allowance of an additional 10% of waste tonnes has been added to account for excavations for roadways into the cut.

Mining activities have been planned and scheduled to address pre-stripping of waste rock, potentially economic mineralization and waste rock mining throughout the life-of-mine (LOM). A-Z Mining selected a run-of-mine (ROM) potentially economic mineralization production rate of 1,725,000 tonnes (1.9 million short tons) per year. The Mineral Resources incorporated into the mining shell are adequate for 3 years of ROM production. The LOM strip ratio is a favorable 0.92 tonnes waste:1 tonne potentially economic mineralization. Gold production is expected to occur for 6 months following the completion of mining.

The mine schedule, shown in Table 16.3, makes use of Inferred Mineral Resources. The Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) is preliminary in nature and includes Inferred Mineral Resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would

enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves, and there is no certainty that the results indicated in the PEA will be realized.

TABLE 16.3 MINE SCHEDULE

Item	Year				LOM
	-1	1	2	3	
Leach Pad Feed (k tonne)[A]		1727	1727	1727	5180
Au (g/tonne)[B]		0.601	0.601	0.601	0.601
Ag (g/tonne)[B]		14.77	14.77	14.77	14.77
Waste Rock (k tonne)		1,593	1,593	952	4137
Strip Ratio					0.92

[A] Leach pad tonnage includes a net 5% allowance for mining dilution.

[B] Projected average estimated grade assumed delivered to leach pad over LOM.

16.5 MINE CLOSURE

The regulatory requirements for mine closure and site reclamation are well established in Nevada. A tentative permanent closure plan would need to be submitted at the time of the application for a Water Pollution Control Permit, and the final permanent closure plan would need to be submitted two years before the anticipated closure of the site. The final closure report must be submitted to the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Mining Regulations and Reclamation following the completion of closure to demonstrate that the Waters of the State would not be degraded and propose the post-closure monitoring program to regulators.

The Longstreet Project is still at the conceptual stage and a tentative permanent closure plan has not yet been developed. The plan would be expected to encompass but not be limited to the collection and responsible treatment and/or the permitted disposal of process solutions, reagents and hazardous wastes, used oil, and non-hazardous materials and wastes; the orderly removal and/or demolition of process equipment and buildings; closure works to ensure that the pit and stockpiled mine materials are left in physically and chemically stable conditions; the access road would be reclaimed; controls would be put in place to prevent inadvertent access into the mined-out pit; run-off interception and diversion ditches; contact water interception and management; dust control measures; and other measures to protect human health and the ecology over the long-term; and a monitoring program to provide data to demonstrate the effectiveness of the closure works and site reclamation. The cash flow model for the Project includes a closure and reclamation cost allowance.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

17.1 PROCESS ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

The process layout and equipment selected for the Longstreet heap leach study is primarily based on the 2013 metallurgical test program, which was limited to several bottle roll tests, percolation tests, hardness and abrasion index determinations and column tests conducted on three composite samples. No additional metallurgical test work has been carried out on the material since the preliminary test work was conducted for the preliminary economic assessment in 2014.

The process plant design consists of an Adsorption-Sesorption-Recover (ADR) plant, which includes: Carbon in Columns (CIC), elution circuit, electrowinning, carbon regeneration circuit and refinery based on a nominal four-year mine life. To maximize project efficiencies and minimize capital and operating costs, a plant utilizing modular components should be considered.

The proposed crushing facility and leach pad stacking is assumed to be owned and operated by an independent contractor who will use a two-stage modular design for the crushing plant along with a tele-stacker conveyor to stack material onto the leach pad. For the sole purpose of this study, the heap leach pad and processing plant for the Longstreet Project is designed to process 4,929 tonnes per day of low-grade gold and higher-grade silver run-of-mine (ROM) material. Both the crushing and stacking areas would operate on a 16-hours per day basis, 7-days per week at 90% availability.

The ADR facility should also be of modular design to minimize capital cost and reduce the construction schedule. The recovery rate for gold, based on initial metallurgical test results, is estimated at 84% while silver recovery is estimated at 13%. The metals recovery plant (ADR) facility is designed to treat a solution flow rate of 338 m^3/hour of pregnant leach solution, which would produce approximately 28,037 ounces of gold and 106,575 ounces of silver per year. The ADR plant would operate on a 24-hour per day basis, 7-days per week at 90% availability.

A summary of the design criteria for the heap leach and ADR facilities is presented in Table 17.1.

TABLE 17.1 PROCESS DESIGN CRITERIA

Design Criteria	Design Parameters
Mineralization to Leach Pad	1,725,200 tonnes/year
Maximum Rock Size to Crusher	-305 mm
Nominal Crushing Rate	342 tonnes/hour
Design Crushing Rate	394 tonnes/hour
Crusher Work Index	11.11kWh/tonne
Abrasion Index	0.2431
Moisture Content	3%
Moisture Content During Leaching	12%
Final Crush Size to Leach Pad	80% -19 mm
Annual Operating Days	350
Crusher Availability	90%
Crushing – Hours per Day	16
Stacking – Hours per Day	16
ADR Plant – Operating Hours per Day	24
ADR Plant Availability	90%
Carbon Tons per Column	4
Number of CIC Columns	5
Tons of Carbon Transferred per Day	2
Leach Cycle	90 days
Solution Flow to ADR Plant	338 m^3/h
Solution Application Rate to Leach Pad	11.0 $l/h/m^2$
Gold Recovery, Estimated	84%
Silver Recovery, Estimated	13%

An overall simplified block flow diagram of the process is shown in Figure 17.1. The heap leach plant would employ two stages of crushing utilizing a jaw crusher in the primary stage and a cone crusher for secondary crushing. Crushed product would be stacked onto the heap leach where cyanide solution would be added. Pregnant leach solution would percolate through the heap and eventually be pumped to the ADR plant, which would consist of a series of carbon contactors, elution column, acid column and rotary kiln. The recovery plant would house an electrowinning cell along with a bullion furnace.

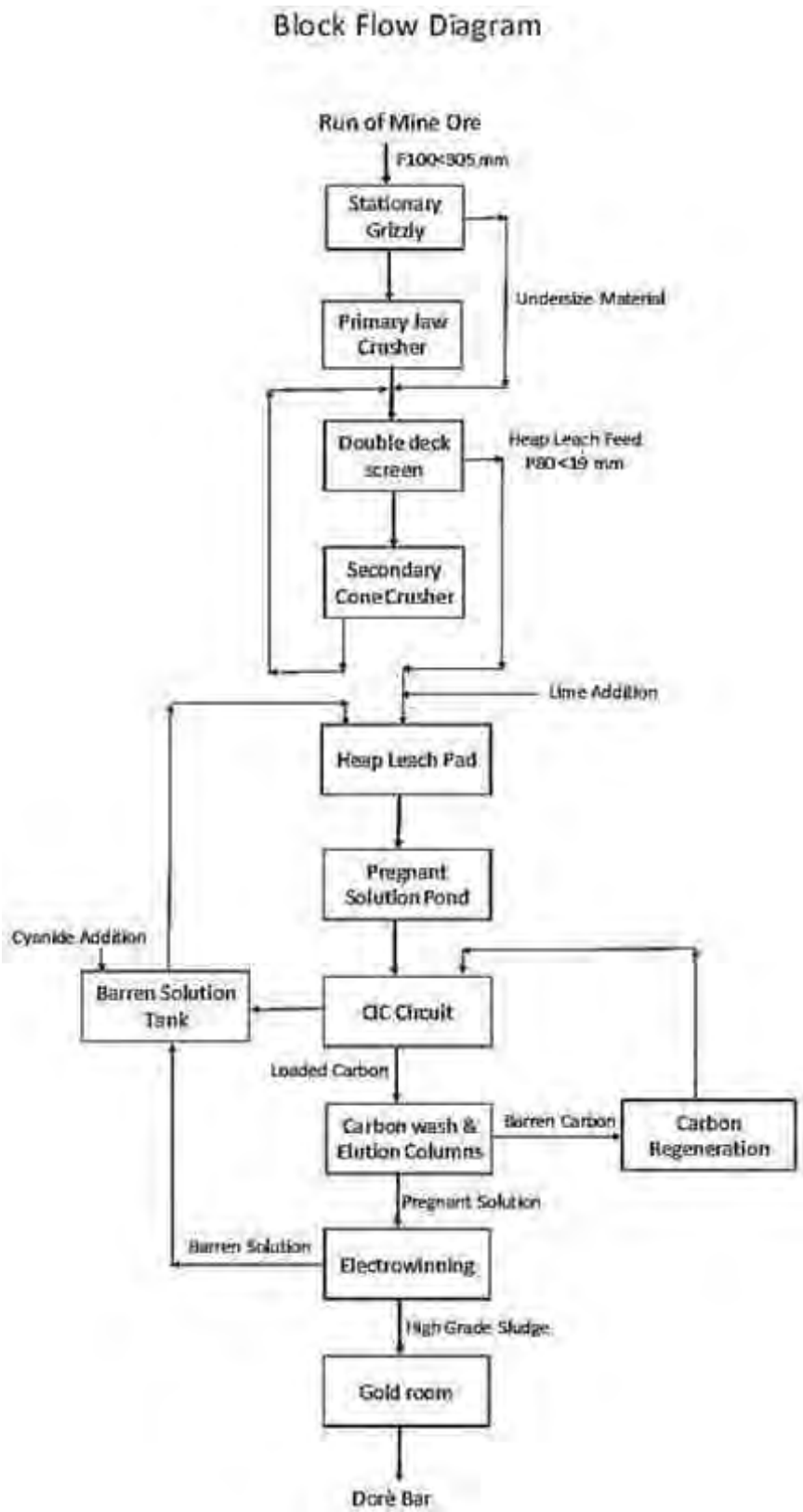


Figure 17.1 Flow Sheet Block Diagram

17.2 PROCESS DESCRIPTION

17.2.1 Crushing

Run of mine (ROM) material will be fed to a two-stage crushing circuit. The first stage of crushing will utilize a jaw crusher in open circuit, while the second stage of crushing will use a standard cone crusher in closed circuit with a double deck screen. The crushing circuit will be designed to receive material with a top size of 305 mm and crushed to produce a product of 80% passing 19 mm. The design crusher feed rate is based on processing an average of 394 tonnes per hour, operating 16-hours per day, 350-day per year with an operating availability of 90%. The remaining 8-hours of the day would be used for maintenance.

ROM material will be transported from the open pit to the crushing plant by haulage trucks, which will either dump directly onto the stationary grizzly or stockpiled onto the ROM stockpile to be reclaimed later via a front-end loader. Oversize rocks will be broken using a rock breaker.

17.2.2 Screening

Material from the dump hopper will feed a vibrating grizzly screen, which will separate coarser oversize material from the finer undersize material, which will bypass the jaw crusher resulting in a reduce load and increase crushing efficiency. The finer undersize material will combine with the jaw crusher product or discharge material. Discharge from the jaw crusher and grizzly screen undersize will be conveyed to a double deck screen, where oversize material from the screen will feed a cone crusher for final size reduction. A tramp electromagnet will be installed on the screen feed conveyor to protect the cone crusher from damage. Discharge from the cone crusher will operate in close circuit with the screen to ensure desired final product size is achieved.

The undersize fraction from the bottom deck of the secondary screen, which has a product size of 80% passing 19 mm, is the final crushed product, which is the feed to the heap leach pad.

17.2.3 Lime Addition

Lime would be stored in a silo adjacent to the belt conveyor where it would be added to the screen product conveyor. Lime is used to control the alkalinity within the heap leach.

17.2.4 Heap Leach Pad Stacking

Crushed material will be reclaimed from the stockpile using a front-end loader and delivered onto a tele-stacker conveyor. The stacker conveyor will transfer the material onto the leach pad where it will be spread evenly over the pad using a dozer. The leach pad design consists of an engineered structure of gravel or sand base covered with a clay liner in addition to an impermeable synthetic geomembrane liner. Crushed material delivered onto the pad will form a number of lifts in a pyramid type layout. The first lift would have an 8 m setback.

Each successive lift would be placed on top of the previous lift and would be set back from the edge to provide corridors for solution application pipelines and access. This would provide the second lift and all future lifts with a safe access for heavy equipment while providing extra room in case of slumping of material.

Perforated piping will be embedded below a protective layer of crusher material to aid in the flow of pregnant solution from underneath the leach pad to the solution collection ditches.

As the stacked material recedes inward from the face and transcends the entire length of the pad, freshly crushed material is again transported to the far end of the leach pad and a second cell or strip of material is stacked adjacent to the completed cell. The leach pad will be designed to withstand the loading of crushed leach material and the movement of heavy equipment on top of the crushed material on the pad. A leak detection system will be installed for the heap leach pad and the solution ponds to detect any solution leakage.

It is estimated that a total of approximately 5,200,000 tonnes of crushed material will be placed onto the heap pad during the mining operation occupying an area of roughly 200,000 m^2.

17.2.5 Leachate Distribution and Collection

A barren leachate solution distribution line would run along the side of the leach pad. A series of headers with valves would run from the barren line up onto the leach pad. The drip emitters (apply leachate to the material) would then be connected to the headers (in each direction) and extended across the leach pad to distribute barren solution over the entire area of the pad for leaching of the precious metals.

Drip emitters are well suited for dry climates as they reduce water losses by evaporation. Barren solution lost to evaporation is replenished with makeup water containing cyanide. Minimizing water consumption is an important aspect of this project. Anti-scalant is added to prevent or minimize scale formation and consequent blockage of the emitters.

Once material has been under leach for the assumed 90-day leach cycle, based on preliminary metallurgical test results, it would then be removed from the leaching cycle as new additional material would be placed under leach. This stacking and piping sequence is continued until the entire leach pad is covered with the first lift of material. A similar sequence would follow until the entire pad reaches its ultimate design height.

17.2.6 Solution Ponds

A pregnant solution pond would be constructed near the lowest point of the pad to store leachate solution containing gold and silver and storm runoff flows from the pad. The pond would have a bottom corner sump and a leak detection system between the geomembranes to detect any leaks. Solution from the pregnant solution pond would be pumped to the ADR for gold recovery.

A barren solution pond would also be constructed near the lowest point of the pad to store barren solution return from the ADR plant and storm run-off flows from the pad. The pond would have a bottom corner sump and a leak detection system similar to the pregnant solution pond. Solution from the barren solution pond would be pumped to the top of the heap leach pad.

An event pond would also be constructed to accommodate a major event or excess process solution that may occur during upset conditions. This solution would be recycled back into the heap leach circuit. This pond would be empty under normal operating conditions.

17.3 ADSORPTION, DESORPTION AND REFINING (ADR) FACILITY

17.3.1 Adsorption Circuit

Solution from the pregnant solution pond is fed to the ADR plant. The carbon adsorption circuit consists of a five-stage, up flow Carbon in Column (CIC) system. Solution enters the circuit at the first carbon column and flows counter-current to the flow of carbon. Solution overflows the final column onto the stationary carbon safety screen to catch any entrained carbon.

Design carbon loadings are 3,500 g/t gold and silver, but actual loadings would be a function of the solution grades reporting to the ADR circuit. Carbon is advanced daily to the desorption circuit.

The barren solution that discharges from the final carbon column drains to the carbon column surge tank via a carbon safety screen. From this tank, solution is pumped back to the barren solution pond.

Loaded carbon is passed over a loaded carbon recovery screen prior to entering the acid wash tank, allowing the solution to return to the CIC circuit. Fresh and regenerated carbon would be introduced into the CIC circuit via the last carbon column at the same rate the loaded carbon is removed; thus, maintaining a constant carbon inventory. Anti-scalant is added to the barren solution to prevent scaling that can affect both carbon loading and solution flow rate to the leach pad.

17.3.2 Carbon Acid Washing

Loaded carbon is directed to the acid wash column where any scale or salt buildup on the surface of the carbon is removed to improve elution efficiency. A makeup solution of 3% w/w hydrochloric acid (“HCI”) solution is used. Upon completion of the acid rinse, the carbon is then soaked in the HCI solution for a period of up to 60 minutes. After soaking, the spent acid and carbon are neutralized with a sodium hydroxide (NaOH) solution. The spent solution is sent to the CIC circuit, and the acid washed carbon is transferred to the carbon elution column.

17.3.3 Desorption Circuit

Hot caustic cyanide solution containing a 1% solution w/w solution of sodium cyanide and sodium hydroxide is pumped through the elution column to strip gold and silver from the loaded carbon. Elution is carried out using the pressure Zadra process sized to treat a 2-tonne batch of carbon at a temperature of approximately 150°C and 100 PSI for up to several hours. Prior to stripping, the carbon is allowed time to pre-soak in which the caustic/cyanide solution is recirculated through the column and the elution heater.

Once the pre-soak is complete, eluate solution will be pumped through the heat exchanger and elution heater and through the elution column. At this stage, the desired temperature will be achieved and stripping of the gold from the carbon will begin. During the stripping cycle, the loaded strip solution is continuously circulated from the elution column to the electrowinning circuit. The loaded strip solution leaving the elution column passes through a cooling heat exchanger to reduce the eluate temperature prior to being sent to the electrowinning cell. Sodium hydroxide is added to the stripping solution to aid in stripping and provide electrolyte for the subsequent electrowinning stage.

17.3.4 Carbon Thermal Regeneration

Barren or stripped carbon is transferred to a horizontal rotary kiln for thermal regeneration. The carbon regeneration circuit is sized to handle a carbon transfer rate of 2 tonnes per day, with all barren carbon thermally regenerated prior to reuse in the CIC circuit. Carbon is fed at a rate of 150 kg per hour through the kiln with a retention time of 20 minutes and a bed temperature of 850°C. Most of the organic compounds fouling the barren carbon would be removed in this process. When the regenerated carbon exits the kiln, it is immediately deposited below water in the carbon quench tank.

Regenerated carbon along with new and fresh carbon is transferred back to the CIC circuit. All carbon is screened prior to re-use in the CIC circuit in a static sieve bend screen located over top of the last carbon column. Undersize carbon is collected in a barrel for recycling.

17.3.5 Electrowinning and Refining

Strip solution for the elution circuit is stored in the pregnant solution tank and is pumped to a single electrowinning cell. The electrowinning cell, comprised of stainless steel mesh cathodes and anodes, removes the precious metals from the pregnant solution by passing a direct current through the cell. The precious metal ions transfer from the solution to the stainless steel wool cathodes and deposit onto the steel wool as a weakly bonded sludge.

The cathodes are removed periodically from the electrowinning cell and the gold and silver sludge is washed off using a high-pressure spray. Sludge collected is passed through a plate and frame filter press to remove excess water and then dried in a calcine oven. The dried sludge is mixed with flux and charged into a diesel fired melting furnace for smelting to produce gold and silver doré bar.

The mineralogy report indicated an absence of mercury in the sampled material. Therefore, a mercury retort furnace is not required.

Solution exiting the electrowinning cell is returned to the barren strip solution tank. Barren strip solution is periodically bled from the barren strip solution tank to the adsorption circuit and replaced with fresh solution.

17.3.6 Water Services

Raw water would be pumped from wells to the water tank prior to distribution throughout the plant. Potable water would be sourced from the Reverse Osmosis plant. The total raw water consumption would depend on seasonal evaporation rates.

17.3.7 Reagents

All applicable safety considerations would be made, including separation of acids and cyanide, provision of safety showers and eye wash stations and designated sump pumps.

Hydrochloric acid will be used in the acid wash section of the circuit to remove scale or salt build up on the carbon and will be delivered to site in 200L drums.

Sodium hydroxide will be used in the desorption circuit to neutralize the acid wash solution and to make up strip solution. Sodium hydroxide may also be added to the barren solution, if needed to control the pH in the heap leach solution. It will be delivered to site in 23 kg bags.

Cyanide will be delivered to site as solid briquettes of sodium cyanide in 1 tonne bulk bags. Cyanide would be stored in the dry reagent storage area prior to mixing with water in a tank to obtain a 20% w/w solution.

Activated carbon will measure 6 × 12 mesh and will be delivered in 500 kg bulk bags, which will be emptied into the carbon quench tank along with newly regenerated carbon for use in the CIC columns.

Hydrated lime will be delivered to the site in 20 tonne trucks and transferred to a lime silo for storage. Lime will be used to treat the material prior to cyanide leaching to maintain the alkaline pH within the heap.

Anti-scalant will be delivered to site in 200L drums and distributed to various points within the plant to prevent scale buildup in the process solutions and the heap irrigation lines.

17.3.8 Assay Laboratory

It is assumed that all exploration and process plant samples would be sent to an external laboratory for analysis.

17.4 ADR PLANT MANPOWER

The process plant would require 18 people, including maintenance personnel. Contractors are not included in the total personnel requirement.

18.0 INFRASTRUCTURE

The Longstreet Gold Project lies in a relatively remote region of Nevada with sparse human population and few towns, highways or power lines. Figure 18.1 shows the proposed site plan.

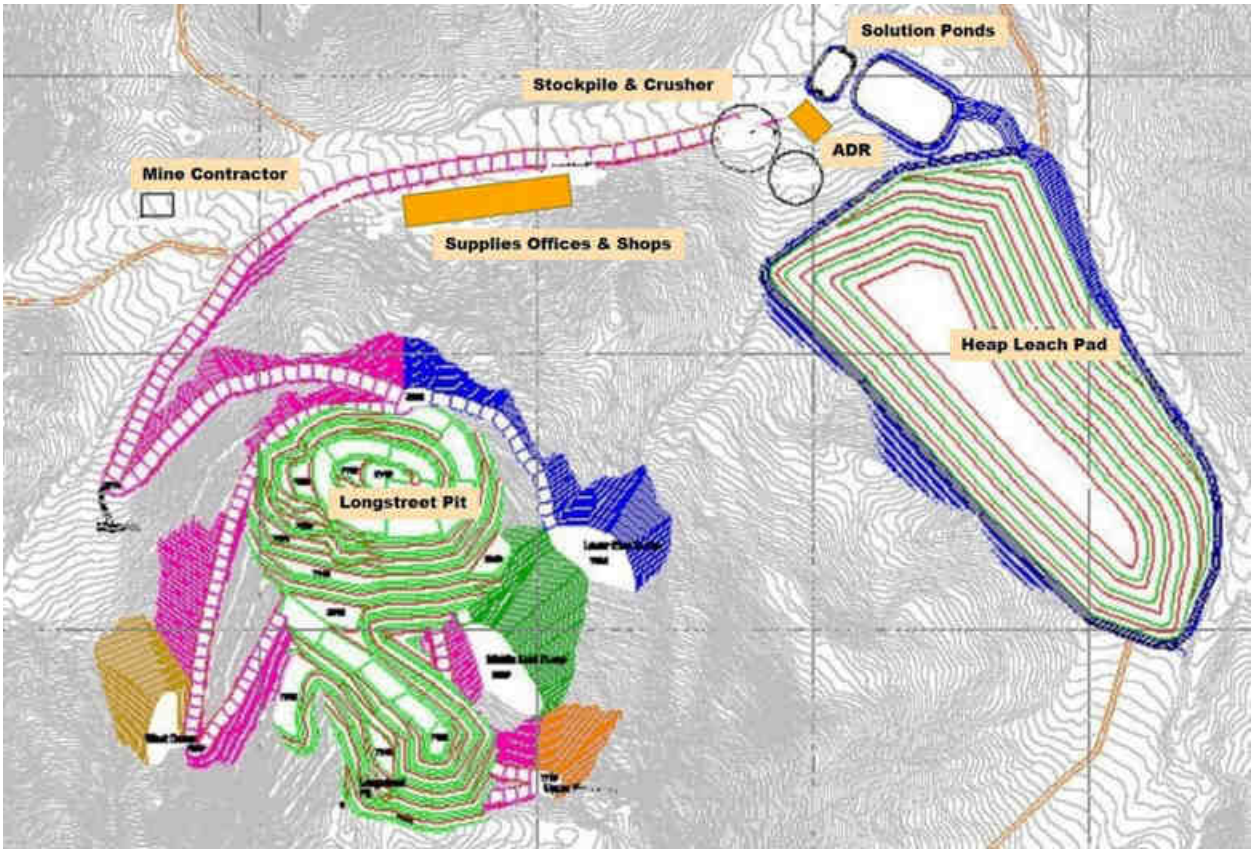


Figure 18.1 Proposed Site Plan (after Noland, 2012 and A-Z Mining, 2021)

18.1 SITE ACCESS

The Project site has a reasonable gravel road access, adequate for an exploration project but would have to be upgraded, if the Project advances to production. A paved county road runs east-west, approximately 43 km south of the Project, connecting the site to the nearest town of size, Tonopah, which lies 77 km to the southwest.

Most of the Longstreet Exploration Project is located within the Georges Canyon Inventoried Roadless Area (IRA), which the topic is discussed in Section 20.0, below.

18.2 POWER AND POWER DISTRIBUTION

At present, there is no electric power, telephone or internet service on or close to the site. Therefore, required electrical power would be generated with diesel-powered generators. Approximately 700 kW installed power would be required for the proposed heap leach operation. A single 1.0 MW heavy fuel oil ("HFO")

driven generator would be able to supply the heap leach and ADR plant. It is assumed that the power for the crushing plant would be supplied by the contractor. Electricity would be distributed across the complete site via 6.6 kV overhead power lines.

The services and administration complex would be powered by a solar power system.

Power is not distributed to the water well intake pumps due to the distance from the power plant. Mobile generators would be used for powering this facility.

18.3 WATER SOURCE

A general description of the Project area hydrology is presented in Section 20.6. There is limited detailed information on the available water within the Monitor Range and at the Longstreet Project site.

Therefore, a hydrogeological evaluation of water availability from sources both on and off the Project site is strongly recommended.

The hydrogeological evaluation would consist of three sections:

1) On site hydrogeological evaluation.
2) Offsite hydrogeological evaluation
3) Stone Cabin Valley hydrogeological evaluation

The proposed outline of the hydrogeological evaluation follows:

1) The onsite hydrogeological evaluation would include at a minimum:
    a) Perform detailed structural mapping of fracture, fault and/or joint system(s) associated with each of the lithologic units described in Section 4.0 of this document.
    b) The rock quality designation (RQD) determined from the diamond cores from previous mineral investigations to measure the degree of jointing or fracture in the various lithologies.
    c) Utilize structural mapping to create a hydrogeological model of the mine site to predict potential locations for groundwater.
    d) Install test wells to perform pumping tests to evaluate the volume of available water at the mine site and predict the available volume of water for sustained mine and plant operation.
    e) Sampling the groundwater to establish a water quality baseline and confirming the quality for mine and plant operation.

Much of this work was completed by Star Gold in 2017-2019 by and forms the basis of the proposed water supply and monitor well locations in the currently approved USFS Plan of Operations for well and exploration drilling. These wells would be used to conduct the required pumping and other tests to complete the hydrogeologic baseline study for the mine Plan of Operations. Well drilling is planned to be initiated in late 2020 or early 2021.

1) The offsite hydrogeological evaluation would include at a minimum:
    a) Geologic/hydrogeological mapping to evaluate possible production well locations within 2.5 km of the Longstreet Mine site.

b) Evaluate the Side Hill Spring area, including if the water source is in the unconsolidated alluvium or the bed rock.
c) Install a test well at Side Hill Spring to perform a pumping test to evaluate what effects pumping the spring would have.
d) Sample the spring water and the groundwater to establish a water quality baseline and confirm the suitability for mine and plant operations.
e) If, in the course of these evaluations, other potential water sources are identified, the same evaluations should be applied.

2) The Stone Cabin Valley hydrogeological evaluation would include at a minimum:
a) Identify potential well(s) locations.
b) Permit requirements.
c) Test well installation and pumping test to ascertain the number of wells necessary to provide water for the mine and plant operation. These parameters will be known once the wells are drilled in the current approved USFS Plan of Operations.
d) Detailed cost estimate of well installation, operation and pipeline installation.

The estimated cost to perform the necessary hydrogeological evaluation ranges from $US200,000 to $US325,000. It is dependent upon the number of wells installed, tested and sampled.

Current information indicates that Stone Cabin Valley is the only known source available for long-term groundwater use. Due to Stone Cabin Valley's distance from the mine, it may be the most expensive option. The location of the well(s) is an important factor to evaluating costs; it is also critical to secure long-term water production that is not affected by variations in annual recharge. The location for the first test/production well(s) in Stone Cabin Valley is the centre of the valley; this is approximately 9 km from the mine site. The hydrogeological study and the testing may indicate that a production well is feasible, approximately 1.6 km to 3.2 km closer to the mine site, an obvious reduction in pipeline construction costs and maintenance. The estimate for the installation of a pump station (2), well, pump, electrical supply, storage tank and pipeline ranges from $US1.4 million to $US2.65 million depending on the distance from the mine (4.8 km to 8.9 km).

18.3.1 Secured Water Leases

Star Gold has secured, through two long-term leases, 1,459 acre/feet of water rights from current owners of these water rights in Stone Cabin Valley. The acre/feet of water leased is at least 20% larger than what is anticipated to be required for mining and ore leaching applications. Once test wells are drilled and water located, Star Gold will apply for a point of diversion where these water rights will be reassigned from their current withdrawal locations.

Star Gold Corporation (Star Gold) recently engaged Mr. Dan Dyer of J-U-B Engineers Inc. (JUB), in the last quarter of 2020, to update the previous heap leach water requirement calculations for the higher proposed production rate of 1.7 million tons per year for the Longstreet Project. The conclusion was Star has sufficient water rights leased for processing the higher volume per annum. This complies with the volumes used by A-Z Mining in its economic assessment. If one were to further increase the mining rate, JUB recommends securing an additional 700 acre-ft. per annum from the current lessors.

18.4 WATER USAGE

Water usage at a mine comprises mine operations (drilling, dust control, core shack, equipment cleaning, etc.) use, plant operations use and human consumption (drinking, showers and toilets) use. Currently, no demand estimates have been provided for mine operations or human consumption use; the estimate provided for plant operations use follows; the water demand for the heap leach plant operation is estimated to range from 20 m^3/hour to 45 m^3/hour (includes reagent requirements and make up water). The operation and maintenance costs for pumping and transporting water include energy, operator and equipment from Stone Cabin Valley is estimated to be $230/day or a range of $0.21 to $0.48/$m^3$. Addition information is required for a complete water demand costs.

18.5 WATER MANAGEMENT

For this study, water supplies have been assumed to be from wells. The area is known to contain springs and water at depth. Project water requirements need to be estimated and the source of the required water determined, as this would be critical to Project advancement.

Water management would include collection ditches and ponds and a water treatment plant. Sewage would be processed in a septic and filtration system.

18.6 SITE ROADS

An allowance for site roads connecting surface support facilities at the open pit and heap leach sites have been included. Currently, the Project is designed to use only existing roads that will improved, as needed, to accommodate two-way vehicle traffic.

18.7 SURFACE SUPPORT BUILDING

Office space for the limited technical, surface support and administrative staff of the company would be housed in several office trailers placed onsite and provided with electricity, water and sewage services. Conference room and washroom facilities would also be provided for the office space.

A pre-fabricated building or converted shipping containers with concrete floors would be equipped as a mine equipment maintenance shop and warehouse for servicing the Project.

An explosives magazine for powder and detonators would be constructed at acceptable distances from the mining operations and other surface buildings and facilities.

All entry and exit from the property would be via a security trailer located by the office complex. It would house an area with turnstiles, a room for searching people to minimize theft and a first aid room.

18.8 OTHER SERVICES

Telephone and internet communication infrastructure would have to be constructed and utilize satellite communications systems. The site would be provided with computer servers and desktop or laptop computers.

A fuel storage area, equipped with diesel tanks and storage for oils, would be constructed near to the open cut.

Garbage would be hauled by the contractor to the nearest licensed disposal site.

18.9 AREA SUPPORT SERVICES

Tonopah exhibits some support infrastructure for an open pit mining operation, including a local workforce, some support contractors, shipping facilities, etc. Other required services can be sourced within the region.

18.10 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE (G&A)

General and administrative (G&A) costs are those primarily associated with the general management and administration of the Project. G&A is associated with surface facilities and personnel not included under the mining, product preparation or maintenance groups and in addition to the surface department comprise of administration, procurement, human resources and security.

18.10.1 Administration

Administration comprises senior and general management, accounting, third party environmental support and information technology functions. In addition to employee salaries and benefits, other components include employee relocation, travel expenses for business away from the property, insurance (property and business interruption), permits and licenses, fees for mining rights, professional fees and operating surface vehicles for the personnel.

Accounting functions include payroll, accounts payable, accounts receivable, budgeting, forecasting and other corporate cost accounting.

Information technology comprises all components associated with operating and maintaining the telephone, computer network, internet, fax and radio systems for the mine site. Allowances for long distance telephone charges are also included.

Environmental costs are associated with monitoring of the mine's environmental performance and reclamation work.

18.10.2 Procurements

Procurement encompasses all functions associated with on and offsite procurement of materials and supplies, warehousing and inventorying, transportation from point of origin to site and other associated support services. Estimated freight costs for items required by the mine, processing plant and maintenance departments are included in those department's costs.

The main cost components are comprised of employee salaries and benefits and warehouse supplies (such as personal protective equipment). Also included is small equipment (pallet lifters, forklifts, etc.) and parts used for warehousing, purchasing and logistics. Surface support includes loading and unloading of trailers and shipping containers, movement of materials onsite and maintenance of the warehouse and associated facilities.

18.10.3 Human Resources

Human resources encompass all functions associated with personnel, union relations, health and safety, training and community relations. Personnel and industrial relations costs include salaries and benefits for employees to recruit the required personnel, manage Company salary and benefits policies, manage hourly employees and oversee the Company's policies and procedures. Health and safety includes salaries, benefits, on site first aid personnel, first aid supplies and vehicles required by this group.

Community relations costs include funds to aid in supporting local community efforts and facilities.

18.10.4 Security

Mine site security is provided on a contract basis by a third-party security firm. Security surveillance equipment would be provided to the security firm by the mine. Other minor security equipment for the security personnel (such as metal detectors, etc.) would be provided by the contractor. The security facility would be constructed at the entrance to the mining areas and by the office complex, to prevent inadvertent access to the mine site. All personal vehicles would be parked at security and transportation, by bus, would be provided to the mine site for the work force.

18.10.5 Manpower

The G&A manpower required for the mine, after commercial production starts, is estimated to be 11 employees with the cost structure based on expected salaries paid in the U.S. mining industry. The G&A manpower is presented in Table 18.1.

TABLE 18.1 G&A PERSONNEL COMPLEMENT

Position	Complement
Mine Manager	1
Senior Engineer	1
Accountant	1
Eng/Geo technicians	2
Purchasing/Warehouse Manager	1
Environmental Coordinator	1
Medical Contract	1
Security Guard	4
Site Services	1
Grand Total	**13**

18.11 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE

The schedule for developing a mine at Longstreet remains uncertain. Figure 18.2 provides a timeline for additional engineering studies, the EIS and permit acquisition, project construction and commissioning to reach commercial production in three years. Opportunities exist to fast-track the Project.

This PEA would be followed by a Pre-Feasibility Study, which would necessitate additional data collection, broader field investigations and more detailed engineering to address the major issues identified in this study, while ensuring study expenditures are optimized. A PFS for a project of the scope of Longstreet can be expected to require 6-12 months, depending on the amount of data that is required to be collected.

Following the delivery of a positive PFS, time and funding must be sought to complete a Feasibility Study to the standards demanded by mine financiers. The Feasibility Study could take from six months to a year to complete.

Processing equipment lead times would be on the critical path of constructing the ADR plant; thus, consideration should be given to ordering long-lead time items as early as possible. Investigation of a modular ADR plant to suit the processing throughput criteria of the Longstreet Project is recommended.

The construction period for the Longstreet Project would be relatively short. Main construction components would be earthworks (site road construction, leach pad foundation, pond dams, ROM pad). Additional construction activities would include the mining equipment maintenance facility (by the mining contractor), office structures, services, installation of the leach pad liner and the ADR plant.

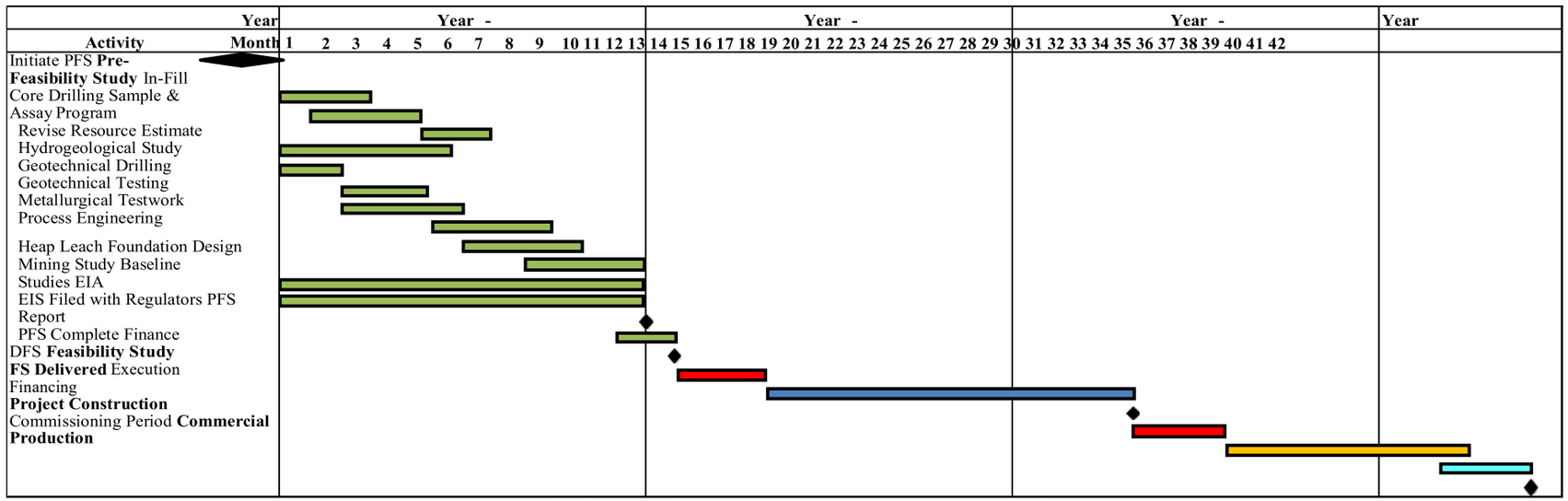


Figure 18.2 Longstreet Project Potential Engineering and Development Schedule

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

19.1 METAL PRICE DERIVATION

It is common practice to consider the long-term average price of gold when deriving a price to evaluate a mineral deposit. Neither A-Z Mining nor Star Gold are able to forecast the price of gold.

The price of gold has exhibited strong variability for some years, rising until mid-2011, fluctuating above $US1,600 per ounce until the end of 2012, then eroding to a low of $1,050 in 2015. Since that time, there has been a steady rise to current levels near $1,900 per ounce. The current 12-month moving average, up to the end of October 2020, is just over $1,700 per ounce. As gold projections and futures remain strong, this is the value that was used in the Cash Flow Model (Table 19.1).

Courtesy: Kitco

TABLE 19.1 MONTH TRAILING AVERAGES

Pricing Obtained from Kitco		Monthly Avg. Price	
		Gold	Silver
2019	November	$ 1,470.02	$ 17.18
	December	$ 1,476.04	$ 17.11
2020	January	$ 1,560.67	$ 17.97
	February	$ 1,597.10	$ 17.92
	March	$ 1,591.93	$ 14.92
	April	$ 1,682.93	$ 15.03
	May	$ 1,716.38	$ 16.32
	June	$ 1,732.22	$ 17.72
	July	$ 1,843.31	$ 20.41
	August	$ 1,968.56	$ 26.89
	September	$ 1,922.21	$ 25.88
	October	$ 1,900.27	$ 24.25
12 Month Avg. Price		$ 1,705.14	$ 19.30

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND PERMITTING

Star Gold has staked and maintains 137 unpatented mineral exploration claims on United States Forest Service (USFS) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands. It also has the right to mine on an additional 5 claims held by Clifford, et al. The Company has an active Plan of Operations with USFS to drill water supply and monitor wells as well as additional core drilling. Currently, only the water well drilling is planned. Permits have yet to be applied to facilitate full mining operations.

Past engineering work had proposed to locate the required leach pads on BLM claims east of the proposed mine, but Star Gold has decided to locate them in a small canyon immediately adjacent to the proposed mining area. This location is also near additional potentially mineralized zones. These claims are on USFS lands, but Star Gold will maintain the BLM staked claims immediately adjacent to the USFS lands for possible future leach pads or as an alternative location to the currently proposed location.

20.1 PERMITTING PROCESS

The Star Gold Project is of modest size and the area where it is located is largely undisturbed or has naturally reclaimed itself from past man-made disturbance.

To assist the permitting process for mining and exploration activities in Nevada, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) exists between the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP), the USFS Forest Service (USFS) and the US Bureau of Land Management (BLM). It has been in place since 2008 and is periodically renewed with the latest renewal being in June of 2019. This agreement helps to coordinate the responsibilities of the Agencies pertaining to the administration and reclamation of lands disturbed by exploration or mining operations.

The following permits will be required from the USFS, BLM and NDEP for the mine to go into production.

20.1.1 U.S. Forest Service

- Approval of a Plan of Operations;
- Approval for upgrading access roads;
- Approval of a reclamation plan for USFS lands with notice to NDEP (the reclamation plan is part of the Plan of Operations);
- Approval of a reclamation cost estimate for USFS lands for bonding purposes; and
- An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) (triggered by a request for the above approvals). It is presumed that USFS would be a Cooperating Agency or a joint Lead Agency, as virtually all of the proposed disturbance is on USFS lands.

20.1.2 Bureau of Land Management

- Approval of a Plan of Operations for any required disturbances, such as upgrading existing roads or granting rights-of way for new roads;
- Approval of a reclamation plan (part of Plan of Operations) in a format that has been developed jointly with NDEP;
- An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) (triggered by a request for the above approvals). The EIS should be prepared in cooperation with the USFS, as noted above;
- Approval of a reclamation cost estimate for bond purposes (the cost estimate is separately reviewed by NDEP); and

- If a single bond is to be issued, the MOU, noted above, states that "…an interagency agreement may be executed as necessary."

20.1.3 Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (and Other Agencies, as noted)

- **Water Pollution Control Permit**. This is a major permit in Nevada, required whether or not there is any water discharge contemplated. Much of the information required for Federal EIS purposes will serve as input for the application for this permit. Analysis of the acid generating potential of all types of rock to be disturbed is an important part of this permit. Also required for the permit application are descriptions of the geological and hydrogeological conditions, proposed operating plans, proposed monitoring plans, detailed descriptions of leach pads and ponds, etc.;
- **Reclamation Permit**. This permit application must utilize guidelines prepared by NDEP and BLM (the USFS has its own guidelines). Cost estimates for carrying out the plan by a contractor would be used to determine bond amounts. As noted above, this is usually done in conjunction with the BLM and USFS. Bonding must be obtained before construction can begin;
- **Storm Water Permit**. This permit is a general permit requiring only an application to obtain coverage, but requires preparation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan;
- **Air Quality Operating Permit**. As pertaining to the Longstreet Gold Project, this permit covers emissions from diesel generators, rock crushing and mining operations;
- **Approval by the Nevada Division of Water Resources** to change the point of diversion for the water rights leased by Star Gold that are currently allocated elsewhere in the watershed to future water supply wells close to the mine; and
- **An Industrial Artificial Pond Permit** must be obtained from the Nevada Department of Wildlife.

20.1.4 Other Permits

There are several other permits, which would be expected to be issued rather routinely with minimal input from the applicant, as opposed to the above-listed permits, most of which would require significant scientific and engineering input.

Other required permits include:

- Permits to store explosives and cyanide;
- Permits to treat sanitary waste and dispose of plant and office trash on site;
- Permit if a drinking water system is to be installed;
- County permits, such as business license and building permits;
- Registration with various agencies; and
- Petroleum spill prevention plan.

Once mining commences, a Toxic Release Inventory must be filed annually with the U.S. EPA and the Nevada State Emergency Response Commission.

20.2 TIMING OF APPROVALS

Based on some recent permitting in Nevada, the time required to secure permits, prior to the construction of facilities and mine pre-stripping, is estimated to be between 18 months and 2 years, as all baseline studies, except for the hydrogeologic and geochemical studies, have been completed. No significant objections have been raised thus far by members of the public, including indigenous peoples, environmental groups or other government agencies (note that the U.S. EPA conducts a review of all environmental impact statements). Given proper funding, the permitting schedule could be accelerated as many engineering and permitting tasks can be completed simultaneously.

20.3 INVENTORIED ROADLESS AREA

According to the USFS Decision Memo of August 2011, most of the Longstreet Exploration Project is located within the Georges Canyon Inventoried Roadless Area (IRA). While noting that the Project area is open to entry under the mining laws, the USFS states that effects to the IRA and its potential wilderness values are protected because no new roads are to be built and minimal overland travel would occur. In past discussions with the USFS in their Tonopah office, they stated that any decision to approve a mining plan would be made in Washington, D.C.

The current Project plan has been engineered to utilize the existing access roads, which due to the proximity of the mine to the leach pads, would only have to be modestly improved. No new roads are currently planned for the Project site. However, new road construction and existing road improvements have been approved in the past to facilitate exploration drilling. The currently approved USFS Plan of Operations for well and exploration drilling will use only existing roads for access.

We have researched the issue of mines approved in IRAs in recent years, and so far, have found none that have been approved or denied, although a number of exploration projects have been approved including some in Nevada (almost always referred to in news articles as “mining projects”). The Company is committed to dealing with this issue in a proactive manner and will begin the process to build support for the Project locally and at the state level in the coming months.

20.4 PROJECT BIOLOGY AND GREATER SAGE-GROUSE CONSIDERATIONS

Baseline biological studies completed on the entire claim block in 2015 have determined that there are no active or historic sage-grouse leks in or near the Project area. The Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) has produced a map (see Figure 20.1) entitled Greater-sage grouse Habitat Categorization, which as nearly as can be determined on a map of this scale (approximately 1 inch = 39 miles on the copy below) places the Longstreet Project near habitat areas classified as Habitat of Moderate Importance or Low Value.

No warranty is made by the Nevada Department of Wildlife as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

This map is available for download at www.ndow.org/wild/conservation/sg.

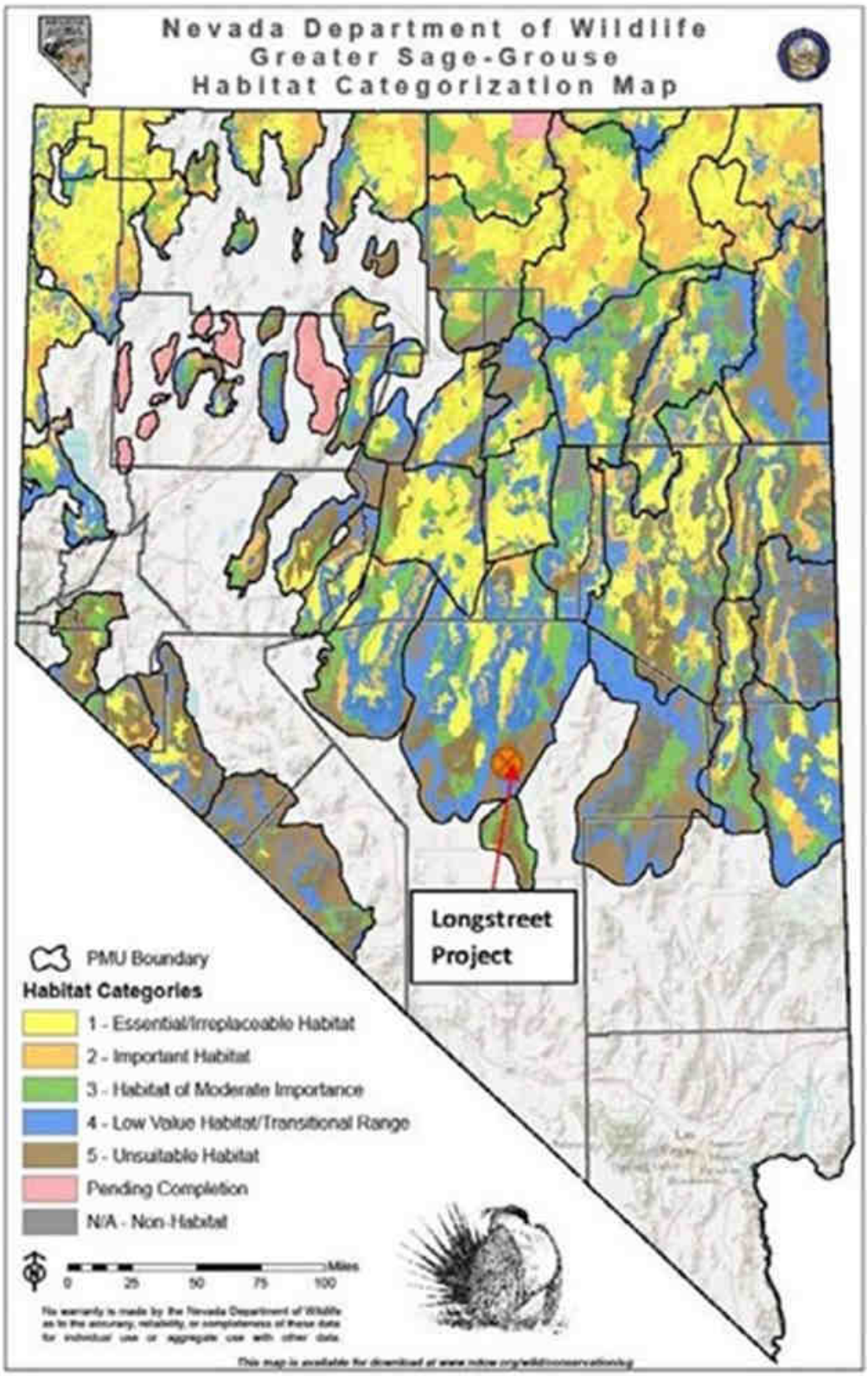


Figure 20.1 Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

A winter bat study was completed in January 2016 (and reconfirmed in January 2020), which indicated the presence of the Townsend's Long Eared Bat in the old underground workings of the Longstreet Mine. The Townsend's Long Eared Bat is not listed as an endangered species either federally or by the State of Nevada. Star Gold has initiated preliminary work to develop a remediation plan for this bat colony and habitat. There are many suitable sites not far from the Project where bat habitat can be created or enhanced to compensate for the loss of this habitat due to mining activities. Some calendar/time of year restrictions have been placed on exploration drilling operations approved in the current USFS Plan of Operations that might be conducted in the proposed mining area. The drilling of water wells, that is approved in the current USFS Plan of Operations, are not affected by any restrictions as these wells are far from the bat habitat. The restrictions are not considered a material impact to the Project.

No threatened or endangered flora or fauna were identified on or near the Project area.

20.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

The site of the Star Gold claims has seen previous mining operations dating back to approximately 1904 and concluding in 1929. Small-scale milling operations were conducted on the site and a small community is known to have existed near the old mine. Little remains of the past operations or community but there are the ruins of a cabin thought to have belonged to the original prospector, Mr. Longstreet, within the Project boundaries.

The Baseline Cultural Resources Study was completed on the entire claim block (both USFS and BLM claims) in 2015 and identified many Cultural Resources sites. Most of these are non-significant Native American camp locations and artefacts along with remnants of the Longstreet settlement within the Project boundaries. The most significant Native American sites are located far from the mine, leach pads and other Project impacts. Remediation plans will be developed for the sites that would be impacted, as required. Mining and leaching activities will not be impacted by any sites deemed worthy of preservation.

20.6 HYDROGEOLOGY

20.6.1 Regional Hydrogeology

The Longstreet Mine is in the Monitor Range of the Great Basin section of the Basin and Range physiographic region. The Basin and Range is largely an arid region encompassing a majority of the western United States; its topography is characterized by alternating narrow faulted mountain ranges and flat fault bound valleys (basins). The Great Basin, as a section of the Basin and Range region, follows the same topographic characteristics with notable internal surface and subsurface hydrologic drainage.

The aquifer system within the Great Basin generally comprises aquifers in unconsolidated alluvial fill, sedimentary and volcanic deposits in fault bounded basins, and in various bedrock lithologies of the mountain ranges that drain into the separate basins. The mountain range bedrock units often underlie the basins. The basic hydrogeological model is illustrated in Figure 20.2. The mountain range consists of consolidate bedrock with limited unconsolidated alluvial fill. The bedrock in the mountain ranges generally is less porous and permeable rocks compared to the basin's bedrock. These rocks are characterized by fractured flow conditions. The resulting lower permeability impedes groundwater flow and the fractured flow conditions, in many cases, limit the groundwater volume available as a resource.

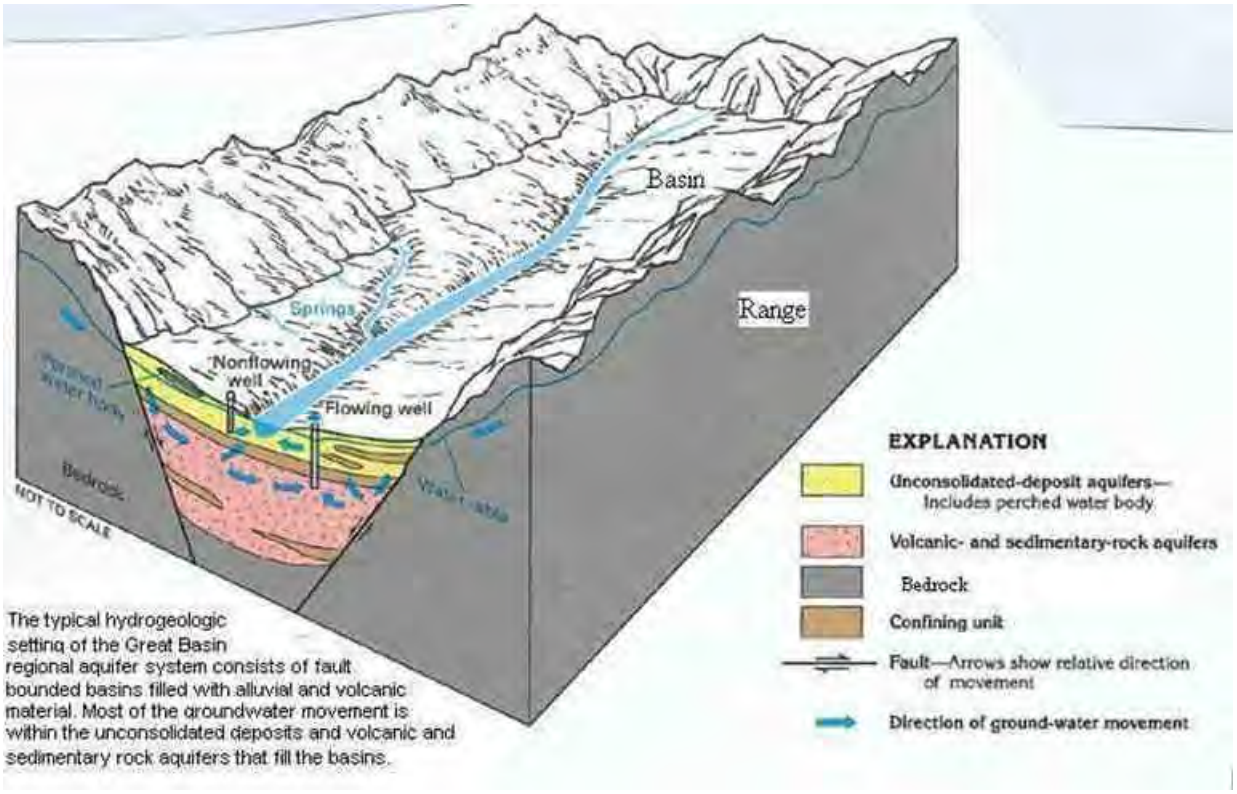


Figure 20.2 Great Basin Hydrogeology

One of the limiting factors for water availability in the Great Basin is the low water recharge to the local aquifers due to the limited precipitation in the area. The Great Basin resides in the rain shadow of the Sierra Nevada Mountains; thus, precipitation is limited and irregular; the least precipitation occurs in the valleys and the greatest in the mountains. Winter precipitation generally consists of snow and summer precipitation is characterized by localized high intensity rain. Geologic evidence and recorded history indicate the intense rainstorms may result in flooding of the major rivers and the "dry" washes, and due to the arid conditions, the evaporation rate is high. Precipitation that does not evaporate either percolates into the sub surface or moves as surface run off into the valley basins thereby the basin aquifers are recharged. As illustrated in Figure 20.2, both the surface run off, and the groundwater in the ranges flow into the valley basins; therefore, the valleys are the best sources of water.

20.6.2 Local Hydrogeology

Limited information is available regarding the actual water resources that exist within the Monitor Range where the Longstreet Project is located. Three springs are mapped on the eastern edge of the Monitor Range: Painted Rock Spring, Side Hill Spring and Four Mile Spring. All the springs are relatively close to the Longstreet deposit. They are located at or near the topographic transition between the Monitor Range and the Stone Cabin Valley. The existence of springs indicates potential exploitable groundwater in the bedrock, and/or the alluvium of the ephemeral streams that flow east out of the Monitor Range. The volume of water flowing from the springs, and any seasonal variation, is not known. The Side Hill Spring is the closest; it is located approximately 2.5 km east of the Longstreet Mine.

The greatest potential source of groundwater is Stone Cabin Valley. The valley has a drainage area of 961 square miles with a net recharge to the basin of 16,000 acre-feet of water per year.

In 1962, the cumulative 'loss/use' via evapotranspiration and reclamation was estimated to be 2,000 acre-feet per year. Since 1962, no significant development has occurred to alter this 'loss/use' estimate. This difference between recharge and discharge rates indicate this groundwater resource could supply a substantial amount of water without significantly lowering the groundwater levels or negatively affecting existing groundwater use within the valley.

Stone Cabin Valley is principally utilized as livestock range. The Clifford Ranch is the only identified active ranch in Stone Cabin Valley. The ranch is located approximately 19 km south-southeast of the mine site. Five Mile Spring is located at this ranch.

At Mud Lake, Stone Cabin Valley surficially drains into Ralston Valley. A well field exists in the Ralston Valley supplying water to the City of Tonopah. The water from this field is transported the 24 km to Tonopah by pipe.

20.6.3 Mine Site Hydrogeology

Limited information is currently available regarding the presence of water at the mineral project site. Preliminary interpretation regarding the potential availability of water can be predicated with the existing geological maps created by previous mine owners. The maps indicate that the Longstreet property is underlain predominantly by Oligocene Epoch moderately-to poorly-welded tuffs with common lithic and pumice fragments. Four lithologic units have been described at the Site:

> *"**Welded Ash Flow Tuff (Tat)** – This rock is buff to grey, and contains <10% fine-to medium-grained quartz phenocrysts, 15% fine-to medium-grained feldspar phenocrysts, 5% to 15% medium to coarse-grained pumice, and 5% to 20% other "exotic" fragments in an aphanitic groundmass. The rock displays horizontal bedding and may be up to 3,000 feet thick. It exhibits pervasive hydrothermal alteration consisting of argillic alteration (bleaching and clay mineral development), silicification (quartz flooding and/or networks of numerous quartz veinlets), and potassic alteration (adularia in quartz veinlets). Supergene limonitic and goethite alteration overprint the hydrothermal alteration.*
>
> ***Rhyolitic Porphyry Dike (Trp)** –- Rhyolitic porphyry dikes of various orientations intrude the Tat unit and may be associated with the heat source of the mineralizing fluids at Longstreet.*
>
> ***Siliceous Sedimentary Rock (Ts)** – A thin unit of white, yellowish and grey, volcaniclastic and siliceous rock (including sinter) intermittently overlies the Tat unit. Silicic alteration is evidenced by sheeted quartz veins.*
>
> ***Welded Tuff (Trt)** – Black to brown, strongly welded tuff occurs along ridges and overlies the Tat and Ts units. This unit is 330 feet to 400 feet thick and has a distinctive thin (approximately 3 ten-feet) vitrophyre zone near its base."*

This indicates the welded tuffs have a limited capacity to store water (porosity) or allow water to flow (permeability). The welded strength of the tuff affects porosity and permeability: the greater the welding, the lower the porosity and permeability. Therefore, the strongly Welded Tuffs, by definition, have low porosity and permeability. The Welded Ash Flow Tuff and the Welded Tuff are interpreted to be dense and

relatively impervious rocks. The Siliceous Sedimentary Rock offers a potential porous media for groundwater; however, its thickness may limit the volume of water that it can store. No information is available regarding the presence of water in these lithologic units.

Suggested locations for potential well sites are identified in Figure 20.3.

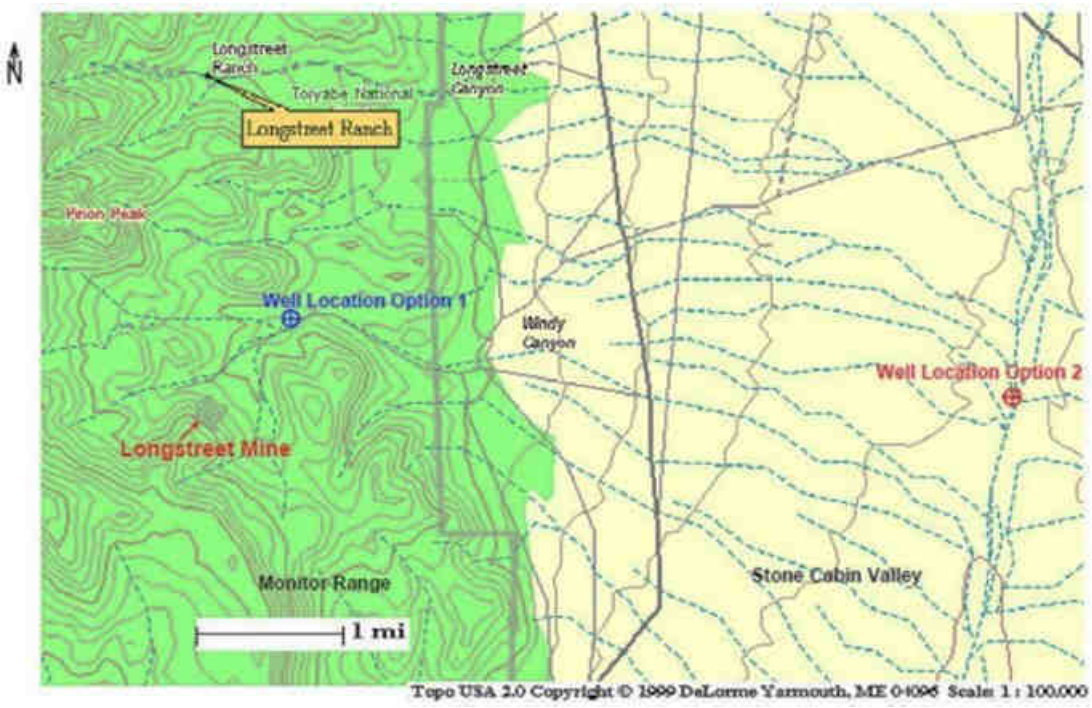


Figure 20.3 Water Well Search Location Recommendations

Well Location Option 1 is approximately 1.1 km from the Longstreet Project. Water is expected but volume and sustainability is unknown. The location is chosen because the surface drainage is at the intersection of three sub-watersheds.

Well Location Option 2 is approximately 8 km from the Longstreet Project. Water is expected with the necessary volume and sustainability. This location is at the valley centre and assumed to be the best location for water production. Other locations can be identified between this site and the entrance to Windy Canyon that could potentially supply the volume and long-term sustainability requirements of the Project.

Star Gold has secured, through two long term leases, 1,459 acre/feet of water rights from current owners of these water rights in Stone Cabin Valley. The acre/feet of water leased is at least 20% larger than what is anticipated to be required for mining and ore leaching applications.

Star Gold has an approved Plan of Operations with the USFS to conduct water supply and monitor well drilling in a favourable location near the Project site (alternate sites have been identified on Star Gold's BLM claims as a backup supply well locations, if needed). The well drilling is planned for late 2020 or early 2021. Once water has been located, a point of diversion application will be applied for with the Nevada Division of Water Resources. Based on the results of the well drilling program and pump testing, a baseline hydrogeologic study will be developed.

The locations of the proposed wells are shown in the following map (Figure 20.4).

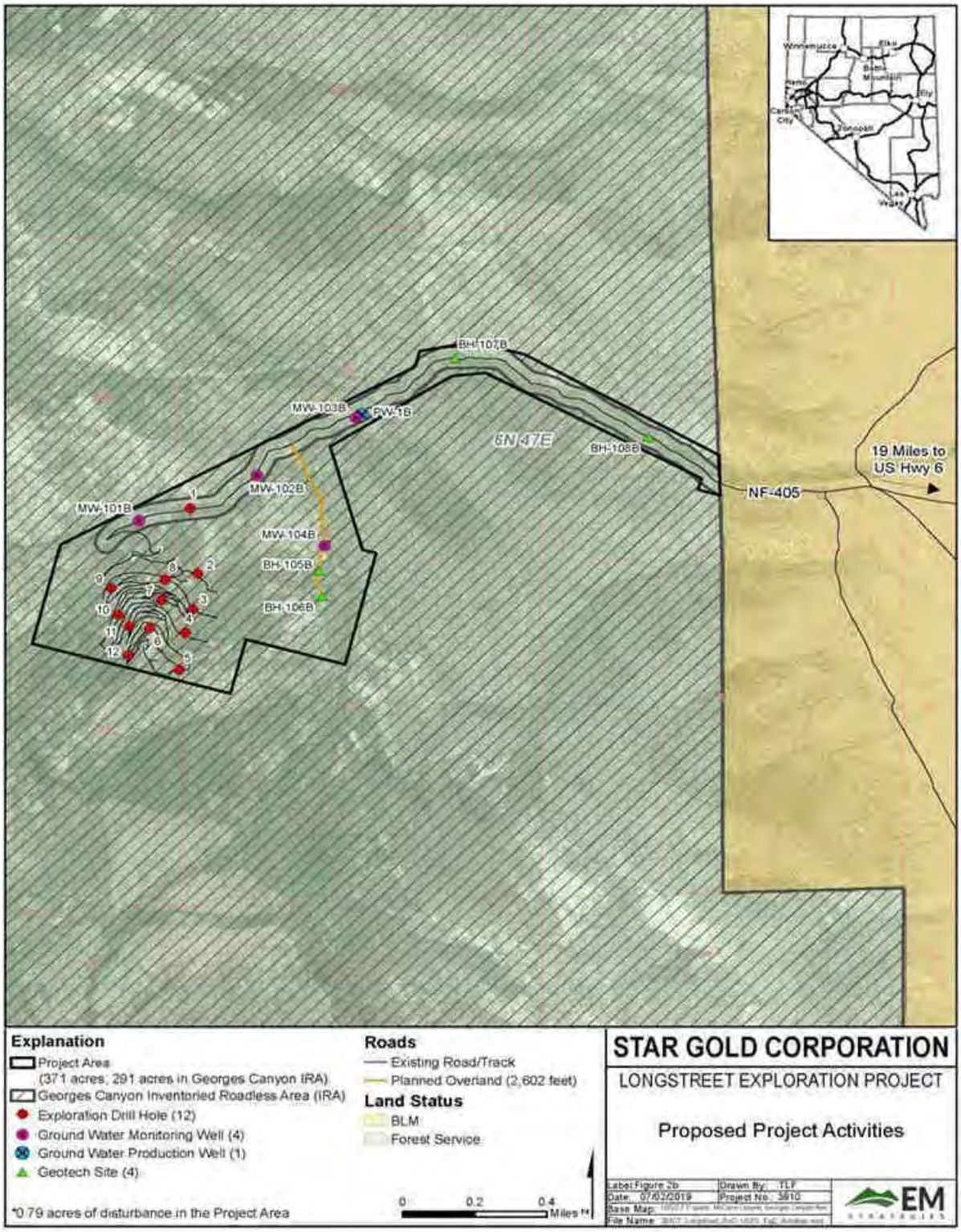


Figure 20.4 Project Activities

20.7 ENVIRONMENTAL AND PERMITTING CONCLUSIONS

The permitting of mining operations within the United States is never a simple process and is always time consuming and expensive. Nevada is considered one of the most favorable jurisdictions to permit a heap leach gold operation due to the long history of operations in the state. Given the current information regarding this Project, it is estimated that the permitting timeline for this project could be between 18 months and 24 months. This timeline may be reduced somewhat by the modest size of the proposed operation and its relatively small impacts. Additionally, the schedule could be accelerated, if proper funding is in place to allow certain engineering and permitting tasks to be completed simultaneously.

Baseline studies for flora and fauna and cultural resources have been completed with hydrogeologic, geotechnical and geochemical studies need to be completed and are scheduled for completion in 2021. These studies will be accomplished during the continued advanced engineering phase of the Project. The USFS and BLM as well as local experts should be consulted on the remaining specific studies and their scope before work is undertaken to optimize this effort. The IRA issue needs to also be proactively dealt with to get clarity on what developments would or would not be allowed to occur on the site.

A-Z Mining concludes that there are no recognized potential environmental or permitting fatal or material flaws regarding this Project.

21.0 CAPITAL EXPENDITURES AND OPERATING COSTS

21.1 CAPITAL EXPENDITURES ESTIMATES

21.1.1 Basis for Estimate

The capital expenditures estimates are based on budget pricing from suppliers for critical components, consultants, contractors and a review of other projects. Smaller equipment and facilities component costs were factored based on industry norms for the type of facility being constructed and, where possible, adjusted to reflect local conditions.

Capital expenditure estimates have an accuracy of ±40%.

All expenditure estimates are in 2020 constant U.S. Dollars.

21.1.2 Mining

Mine capital expenditures are primarily related to mine services. The total mine pre-production expenditures are expected to be approximately $US0.32 million. These expenditures are included in the mine and surface services infrastructure costs as they are mainly related to site roads and power. No pre-stripping expenditures are included as the initial mineralized material can be accessed directly. All mining equipment and related facilities would be provided by a contractor.

No mine sustaining capital expenditures are envisaged because of the short mine life.

A contingency of 15% is included in the capital expenditures estimate.

21.1.3 Heap Leach and Processing Plant

The processing capital cost estimate covers the design and construction of the heap leach and ADR plant, together with certain on-site and off-site infrastructure. A contingency of 15% was incorporated into the total cost of the project for the pre-production expenditures.

For the processing plant, equipment pricing is based on an equipment list generated from the process flow diagram.

Other direct costs (*e.g.*, earthworks, concrete, structural, piping, electrical, instrumentation, etc.) are factored on the cost of process equipment (Table 21.1).

TABLE 21.1 ADR PLANT CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ESTIMATE

Area	Total Cost ($US)
Equipment	**$ 3,330,000**
Direct Costs	**$ 3,140,000**
Total ADR Expenditures	**$ 6,470,000**

21.1.4 Infrastructure and Support Facilities

The costs for the infrastructure are primarily allowances based on in-house experience from other similar projects. The cost in the estimate is based on the assumption of a 2-year starter pad. This area needs input from a specialist geotechnical company at the next stage of the project to develop more accurate costs.

Total pre-production capital expenditures for project infrastructure and surface department are estimated to be approximately $US4.1 million. Table 21.2 provides the infrastructure and support services capital expenditures breakdown. Major expenditure components are for water supply, power generation and an office/shop/warehouse complex.

TABLE 21.2 INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL

Component	Total Cost
Site Preparation	97,000
Access Roads/Rail	162,000
Process Water	2,000,000
Water Reclaim	162,000
Power Supply and Distribution	900,000
Fuel Storage and Distribution	65,000
Water and Sewage Treatment	65,000
Service Complex Buildings	323,000
Water Supply and Distribution	129,000
Mobile Equipmnet/Power Supply	162,000
Communication	49,000
Total Infrastructure Expenses	**4,114,000**

21.1.5 Project Indirects and Owner's Costs

Project Indirects and Owner's Costs are estimated at $US4.1 million over the 1-year pre- production period. Owner's costs also include all equivalent G&A costs, which would be incurred during the construction phase.

21.1.6 Total Capital Expenditures

The estimated Project pre-production capital expenditure, inclusive of contingencies and working capital, is approximately $US26.2 million. The total expenditures include EPCM, contractor overheads and a 15% contingency on all estimated expenditures. A summary of Project pre-production capital expenditures is presented in Table 21.3. A working capital allowance of $US6.25 million is estimated to be required.

TABLE 21.3 PROJECT PRE-PRODUCTION CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Cost Component	Expenditure ($US)
Permitting	$1,500,000
Heap Leach Pad	$2,580,000
Processing Plant	$6,470,000
Surface Infrastructure and Mobile Equipment	$2,110,000
Process Water	$2,000,000
EPCM, Contractor O/H and Owner's Costs	$2,200,000
Contingency	$2,600,000
Total Capital Expenditures	$19,470,000
Working Capital	$8,670,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**$28,140,000**

The capital estimates include the following conditions and exclusions:

- The crushing plant and supporting infrastructure capital expenditures are not included in the capital cost estimate, as it would be provided by the mining contractor;
- Qualified and experienced construction labour would be available at the time of execution of the project;
- There is no detailed geotechnical and drainage assessment of the site; therefore, no allowance for special ground preparation has been made;
- A water supply capable of supplying the required demand of the processing plant is assumed to be available;
- No extremes in weather have been anticipated during the construction phase; and
- No allowances have been included for construction-labour stand-down costs.

21.1.7 Sustaining Capital

No sustaining capital expenditures are estimated because of the relatively short mine life.

21.1.8 Closure Costs

Closure costs have been estimated at $US1.0 million at the end of the Project life, shown on the cash flow model as a reduction in working capital credit.

21.2 OPERATING COST ESTIMATES

21.2.1 Basis for Estimates

Operating costs are based on U.S. and other country norm prices from suppliers and other similar type projects, for consumables and parts. The cost of power is based on diesel generated power.

Critical operating cost components are based on the following costs:

- The diesel fuel price is assumed to be $US 0.94/litre.
- The electrical power cost is assumed to be $US 0.22 per kWh.

Labour costs for the operating period are based on the manpower schedules presented for each department and the associated labour costs. The costs include a burden component of approximately 35%. Labour rates are based on local rates where available and/or contractor costs in the region and country, for similar types of work. Labour costs have been indexed by 25% to represent the overall increase in wages within the Nevada mining industry. Where costs were not available, costs from other similar projects were used. The rates used include all cost and profit components payable to contractors.

All costs are quoted in constant 2020 U.S. Dollars.

21.2.2 Mining

The mine operating cost estimates were developed from preliminary estimates received from an open pit mining contractor and a cost base of similar types of projects and conditions.

The average total mine operating costs are estimated to be $US6.98 per tonne of potentially economic mineralization. Potentially, economic mineralization unit mining costs are estimated to be $US4.65 per tonne, which includes trucking, crushing, stacking the leach pad, leveling and ripping. Waste unit mining costs are $2.91 per tonne.

21.2.3 Heap Leach and Gold Recovery Plant

The heap leach operating cost includes installation and repair of drip piping, reagents for leaching and collection and pumping of pregnant solution to the gold recovery plant. The gold recovery plant costs comprise gold adsorption from pregnant solution, gold electro-winning and refining costs, carbon regeneration and return of cyanide solution to the heap leach operation.

The total operating cost would be approximately $US3.60 per tonne of potentially economic mineralization. A breakdown of the cost is presented in Table 21.4 and includes labour, consumable supplies, electrical power usage, maintenance supplies and other applicable costs.

TABLE 21.4 ADR RECOVERY PLANT OPERATING COSTS

Function	Unit OPEX ($US/tonne)
Labour – Metallurgy and Production	0.73
Labour - Maintenance	0.20
Power	0.40
Maintenance Materials	0.14
Reagents and Consumables	1.95
Miscellaneous	0.18
TOTAL	**$3.60**

The operating costs for the processing plant are based on the following criteria:

- Labour: Around the clock operations are based on a 12-hour shift rotation. Non-shift labour is based on a 40-hour work week, working five 8-hour shifts.
- The manpower costs for this Project were estimated using other mining projects in the Western United States and include a 35% burden.

- Commodity usage rates were developed from recent test work. Unit pricing for commodities was taken from a database of similar projects. An allowance for freight is included.
- Electrical power consumption and estimates were based on applying utilization factors to equipment connected loads.
- Maintenance supplies for stationary equipment are based on 3.5% of installed mechanical and electrical equipment costs. For piping, electrical and instrumentation, a factor of 1.5% was used to estimate maintenance supplies. Factor rates are based on experience.
- The crushing plant would be operated by contractors who would be responsible for providing electrical power, staffing and consumables required for operating the plant. Crushing, placement and heap area costs involving heavy equipment are included in the mining costs.

21.2.4 General and Administration (G&A) Costs

The estimates for G&A costs encompass all operating costs associated with operating the offices and providing materials and supplies for staff functions. Administration operating costs include costs and taxes for maintaining the property in good standing, land taxes and resource usage fees (water, etc.).

The total yearly G&A costs are estimated to be approximately $US1.9 million (presented in Table 21.5), of which approximately $US1.2 million is for salaries and benefits. Employee burdens account for approximately 35% of the total salary for each employee.

Annualized site G&A costs are estimated at $US1.11 per tonne of potentially economic mineralization processed. However, the life-of-mine G&A cost would be $US1.30 per tonne as a result of the partial final year of operations and fixed costs to maintain gold production.

TABLE 21.5 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATING COST COMPONENTS

Component	Annual Cost ($US)
Salaries and Overhead	**$1,189,000**
Training	**$10,000**
Safety Equipment	**$5,000**
Medical, Health and Safety	**$50,000**
Government Relations	**$20,000**
Power	**$12,000**
Travel and Accommodations	**$20,000**
Marketing	**$25,000**
Legal and Accounting	**$30,000**
Consultants and Vendors	**$100,000**
Shipping, Courier and Light Freight	**$30,000**
Communications	**$25,000**
Office Supplies	**$15,000**
Computer Supplies	**$20,000**
Light Vehicles Operation	**$25,000**
Roads and Yards Maintenance	**$30,000**
Insurance	**$100,000**
Human Resources	**$30,000**
Bank Costs	**$10,000**
Surface ITC	**$50,000**
Buildings Maintenance	**$5,000**
Electrical Distribution Repair	**$5,000**
Water Supply and Water Treatment	**$50,000**
Office Equipment Leases	**$12,000**
Security Supplies	**$5,000**
Cleaning contract	**$20,000**
Dues and Subscriptions	**$5,000**
PR	**$20,000**
TOTAL G&A COSTS	**$1,918,000**

The mine management and administration roster and costs have been estimated in Table 21.6. A total of 13 people would be employed in this area, most of which would be staff positions. They would be responsible for the management, administration, personnel, accounting, purchasing needs and distribution of material to the operation, site security, health and safety and environmental issues. The total costs for G&A labour are $US0.69 per tonne of potentially economic mineralization processed.

TABLE 21.6 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MANPOWER COSTS

Position	Complement	Annual Salary ($US)	Fringe Benefits 35%	Total Cost ($US)
Mine Manager	**1**	156,250	35%	**$211,000**
Senior Engineer	**1**	83,250	35%	**$112,000**
Accountant	**1**	65,000	35%	**$88,000**
Eng/Geotechnicians	**2**	68,750	35%	**$186,000**
Purchasing/Warehouse Manager	**1**	87,500	35%	**$118,000**
Environmental Coordinator	**1**	78,000	35%	**$105,000**
Medical Contract	**1**	65,000	35%	**$88,000**
Security Guard	**4**	39,000	35%	**$211,000**
Site Services	**1**	52,000	35%	**$70,000**
Grand Total	**13**			**$1,189,000**

21.2.5 Doré Transport and Refining Charges

Transport and refining costs of $US5.00/oz of gold have been included in the cash flow model and are based on relative norms.

21.3 PROJECT TOTAL OPERATING COSTS

The estimated total average operating cost (excluding smelting and refining) for the mine is approximately $US11.87 per ton of potentially economic mineralization. Table 21.7 presents a summary table of life of mine average operating costs for each department on a cost per ton of potentially economic mineralization.

TABLE 21.7 PROJECT OPERATING COST SUMMARY

Department	Total Cost ($US/t Processed)
Mine	$6.98
Processing and Environmental	$3.60
Surface Department & G&A	$1.30
Total	**$11.87**

21.4 EXCLUSIONS

For the purpose of this study, value added taxes and other taxes, along with import duty costs, have not been included. Crushing costs, along with transportation and refining charges for gold bullion bars, are not included in the operating costs but are considered in the financial model as are rehabilitation costs (included in deferred capital schedule), land tenure and claim fees, exploration costs and all costs associated with areas beyond the property limits.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

The expected base case cash flow estimates have been made using a forecast long-term gold price of $US1,700 per ounce (**Note:** The pit optimization was run at a more conservative gold price of $US1,500 per ounce).

A summary of the expected parameters used for the financial analysis is presented in Table 22.1.

TABLE 22.1 LONGSTREET PROJECT STUDY PARAMETERS

Component	Parameter
Undiluted Mineral Resource	4.6 million tonnes @ 0.64 g Au/t and 15.55 g Ag/t Indicated Resources; .4 million tonnes @ 0.58 g Au/t and 15.02 g Ag/t Inferred Resources
Estimated Mining Dilution	5% at 0% grade
Average Head Grade, Gold	0.60 g Au/t
Average Head Grade, Silver	14.77 g Ag/t
Payable Gold	84,000 ounces
Payable Silver	320,000 ounces
Average Long-term Gold Price	$1,700 per ounce
Average Long-term Silver Price	$19.3 per ounce
Pre-Production Capital, including Working Capital	$US28.1 million
Total Sustaining Capital	$US0
Closure Cost	$US1.0 million
Royalty	3% NSR
Estimated Operating Costs ($/Tonne)	$US11.87
Life of Mine	4 Years

The cash flow analysis has been conducted on the assumption of 100% equity investment and excludes any element or impact of financing arrangements. All exploration and acquisition costs incurred prior to the production decision are also excluded from the cash flows.

Capital expenditures, as shown in the capital section, would be incurred over a one-year period, which is reflected in the discounted cash flow calculations. The cash flows include sustaining capital and capital expenditures contingency of approximately 15%. Working capital is a derivation of the monthly operating costs and the following heuristic:

- **Month 1** - load initial ore on pad;
- **Month 2** - complete loading and install cyanide irrigating system;
- **Month 3** - start irrigation and saturate pile;
- **Month 4** - produce some gold from pad; and
- **Month 5** - get significant gold revenue to cover ongoing operating costs.

A-Z Mining has employed a 5-month working capital process based on past experience in development of heap leach projects in the area. G&A costs have been allowed for an additional 6 months following completion of mining to allow for the recovery and processing of the final gold recoveries.

Revenue is based on payments for gold-by-gold refiners. Costs for metal sales and shipping are included in the deductions that the refiner makes.

The expected cash flow analysis used the metal prices indicated above. The discounted cash flow analysis has been based on 2020 Constant U.S. Dollar values.

22.1.1 Taxation, Royalties and Government Levies

The economic model assesses the project on both a pre-tax and after-tax basis. A-Z Mining relied principally on the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and Nevada State information for tax guidance. It must be noted that there are many potential complex factors that affect the taxation of a mining project. The taxes, depletion and depreciation calculations in the PEA economic model are simplified and only intended to give a general indication of the potential tax implications; like the rest of the PEA economics, they are only preliminary. The actual taxation for the Project may vary considerably from that shown in this report.

The general tax assumptions used in the economic analysis are as follows:

a) Federal Taxes:
- The corporate income tax rate is 21% of taxable income. Taxable income is after-operating costs, royalties, depreciation, depletion and all state taxes.
- Only percentage depletion was calculated and the 50% limit on taxable income percentage was used.
- The percentage depletion rates for gold and silver were assumed to be 15% of gross income from the property.
- Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (MARCS) depreciation was used for all CAPEX using a constant 7-year recovery period, mid-year convention and a 200% declining balance recovery method.
- Reclamation CAPEX was not carried forward (*i.e.*, no depreciation credit).

b) Nevada State Taxes:
- No Corporate Income Tax.
- Net Proceeds Tax of 5%. Net Proceeds is income after operating costs, royalties and depreciation deductions.

22.2 FINANCIAL RETURNS

The level of accuracy for this study is ±40%. This PEA relies on Indicated Mineral Resources but also Inferred Mineral Resources. Inferred Mineral Resources are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves.

The summary cash flow model for the Longstreet Project is presented in Table 22.2 using the expected Project parameters.

TABLE 22.2 LONGSTREET GOLD PROJECT FINANCIAL CASH FLOW MODEL

Star Gold Inc.
Longstreet Project

2014 ore = 4,011,078 tonnes

2020 Tonnage Increase 23%

Resource Tonnes	4932921	Tonnes	
Resource Grade	0.0203	Oz/Tonne	0.63 g/t
	0.499	Oz/Tonne	15.51 g/t
Waste	4007594	Tonnes	Less dilution allowance plus 4,137,043
Mined Tonnes	4932921	Tonnes	10% for roads
Mined Grade	0.0203	Oz/Tonne	
	0.4986	Oz/Tonne	
Diluted Tonnes	5179567	Tonnes	
	0.019	Oz/Tonne	0.60 g/t
	0.475	Oz/Tonne	14.77 g/t

Description	Unit	Unit Rate	Year 1	2	3	4	5	Total
Resources	tonnes							
Start of Period	tonnes		5,179,567	5,179,567	3,453,045	1,726,522	0	
Processed	tonnes		0	1,726,522	1,726,522	1,726,522	0	5,179,567
End of Period	tonnes		5,179,567	3,453,045	1,726,522	0	0	
Production								
Work days								
Mine	days							
Mill	days							
Ore Mined	tonnes			1,726,522	1,726,522	1,726,522	0	5,179,567
Stripping Ratio				0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	
Waste Mined	tonnes			1,592,761	1,592,761	951,520		4,137,043
Ore Processed	tonnes		0	1,726,522	1,726,522	1,726,522	0	5,179,567
Grade Au	Oz/Tonne			0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.0184
Grade Ag	Oz/Tonne			0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.4523
Heap Leach/Gold Recovery	%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%	
Heap Leach/Silver Recovery	%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	
Gold Produced	Ounces		0	28,037	28,037	28,037	0	84,111
Silver Produced	Ounces		0	106,575	106,575	106,575	0	319,725
Revenue								
Gold Price - $US	$US/oz	$1,700	$1,700	$1,700	$1,700	$1,700	$1,700	
Silver price	$US/Oz	19.30	$19	$19	$19	$19	$19	
Gold Revenue	$			$47,663,000	$47,663,000	$47,663,000	$0	$142,989,000
Siver Revenue	$			$2,056,897	$2,056,897	$2,056,897	$0	$6,170,692
Transport & Refining	$/oz.	$5.00	$0	$140,000	$140,000	$140,000	$0	$420,000
Net Revenue	$		$0	$49,579,897	$49,579,897	$49,579,897	$0	$148,739,692
Operating Costs								
Mine - O/P Ore	$/t	$4.65	$0	$8,031,000	$8,031,000	$8,031,000	$0	$24,093,000
Mine - O/P Waste	$/t	$2.91		$4,635,000	$4,635,000	$2,769,000	$0	$12,039,000
Heap Leaching & Gold Recovery	$/t	$3.60	$0	$6,220,000	$6,220,000	$6,220,000	$0	$18,660,000
Environmental	$/t		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Surface Department	$/t		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
General & Administration	$	$1,918,000		$1,918,000	$1,918,000	$1,918,000	$959,000	$6,713,000
	$/t	$1.30		$1.11				
Total Operating Cost	$		$0	$20,804,001	$20,804,000	$18,938,000	$959,000	$61,505,000
Operating Income			$0	$28,775,896	$28,775,897	$30,641,897	-$959,000	$87,234,691
Royalties	3%		$0	$863,277	$863,277	$919,257		$2,645,811
Operating Profit			$0	$27,912,619	$27,912,621	$29,722,641	-$959,000	$84,588,881
EBITDA			$0	$27,912,619	$27,912,621	$29,722,641	-$959,000	$84,588,881

TABLE 22.2 LONGSTREET GOLD PROJECT FINANCIAL CASHFLOW MODEL (*CONTINUED*)

Capital Expenditures								
Permitting	$		$1,500,000					$1,500,000
Mine & Surface Services Infrastructure	$		$2,112,882					$2,112,882
Process Water	$		$2,000,000					$2,000,000
Indirects & Project Management	$		$2,203,978					$2,203,978
Heap Pad Construction	$		$2,580,465					$2,580,465
Gold Recovery Plant	$		$6,468,703					$6,468,703
Contingency			$2,604,904					$2,604,904
Working Capital	$		$8,668,334			-$8,668,334		$0
Mine Closure	$						$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Total Capital Expenditures	$		$28,139,266	$0	$0	-$8,668,334	$1,000,000	$20,470,932
State Mining Tax								
Operating Income			-$28,139,266	$27,912,619	$27,912,621	$38,390,974	-$1,959,000	$64,117,948
Depreciation				$9,379,755	$9,379,755	$9,379,755		$28,139,266
Net Proceeds Taxable Income				$18,532,864	$18,532,865	$29,011,219	-$1,959,000	$64,117,948
Nevada Mining Tax Payable	5%		$0	$926,643	$926,643	$1,450,561	-$97,950	$3,205,897
Federal Corporate Income Tax								
Operating Income			-$28,139,266	$27,912,619	$27,912,621	$38,390,974	-$1,959,000	$64,117,948
Capital Recovery				$28,139,266	$0			$28,139,266
Depreciation				$0	$18,759,511	$9,379,755	$0	$28,139,266
Depletion Allowance	15%				$7,436,985	$7,436,985	$7,436,985	$22,310,954
Taxable Income					$1,716,125	$23,290,360	-$9,395,985	
Federal Corporate Income Tax Payable	21%				$0	$4,890,976	$0	$4,890,976
Project Pre-Tax Cashflow	$		-$28,139,266	$27,912,619	$27,912,621	$38,390,974	-$1,959,000	$64,117,948
Project Pre-Tax Cumulative Cashflow	$		-$28,139,266	-$226,647	$27,685,974	$66,076,948	$64,117,948	
Project After-Tax Cashflow			-$28,139,266	$26,985,976	$26,985,977	$32,049,438	-$1,861,050	$56,021,075
Project After-Tax Cumulative Cashflow			-$28,139,266	-$1,153,290	$25,832,687	$57,882,125	$56,021,075	

Pre-Tax IRR		89%
Pe-Tax NPV	5%	$52,680,000
	10%	$43,463,000
	15%	$35,966,000
After-Tax IRR		82%
After-Tax NPV	5%	$45,898,000
	10%	$37,731,000
	15%	$31,079,000

The expected investment and returns, based on the estimated cash flow for the Project, are shown in Table 22.3.

TABLE 22.3 LONGSTREET PROJECT AFTER-TAX RETURNS

Component	
Undiscounted Net Revenue	**$ 149,000,000**
Undiscounted After-Tax Cashflow	**$ 56,000,000**
NPV (5%)	**$ 46,000,000**
NPV (10%)	**$ 38,000,000**
NPV (15%)	**$ 31,000,000**
IRR	**82%**
Payback Period	**1.5 Years**

22.3 SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Sensitivity analysis was performed for metal prices, capital expenditures, operating costs, mined grades and heap leach recoveries with ranges up to 40% positive and negative variations. The Project is sensitive to

changes in metals prices and reasonably sensitive to changes in all the other variables. The results of the sensitivity analysis at ±40% are presented in Table 22.4.

TABLE 22.4 SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Range	Metal Price	After-Tax NPV (5% Discount)		Mined Grade		After-Tax IRR			
		Capital Cost	Operating Cost			Metal Price	Capital Cost	Operating Cost	Mined Grade
-40%	4.0	63.4	63.3	4.1		12%	150%	127%	12%
-20%	24.9	50	54.6	25		47%	108%	103%	47%
Base Case	45.9	45.9	45.9	45.9		82%	82%	82%	82%
20%	66.8	41.8	37.2	66.8		116%	64%	63%	116%
40%	87.8	37.6	28.5	87.7		150%	51%	47%	150%

Recovery sensitivities were conducted on ±5% and is exhibited in Table 22.5.

TABLE 22.5 RECOVERY SENSITIVITIES

Range	Recovery NPV 5%	Recovery After-Tax IRR
-5%	40.7	73%
Base Case	45.9	82%
5%	51.1	90%

The IRR and NPV sensitivities to variations in key parameters are depicted graphically in Figure 22.1 and Figure 22.2. The IRR is most sensitive to variations in metal prices and mined grades and less sensitive to capital and operating costs. Potential expected metals recoveries variations show some sensitivity but should the recoveries fall to a greater percentage the viability of the operation could quickly be rendered uneconomic.

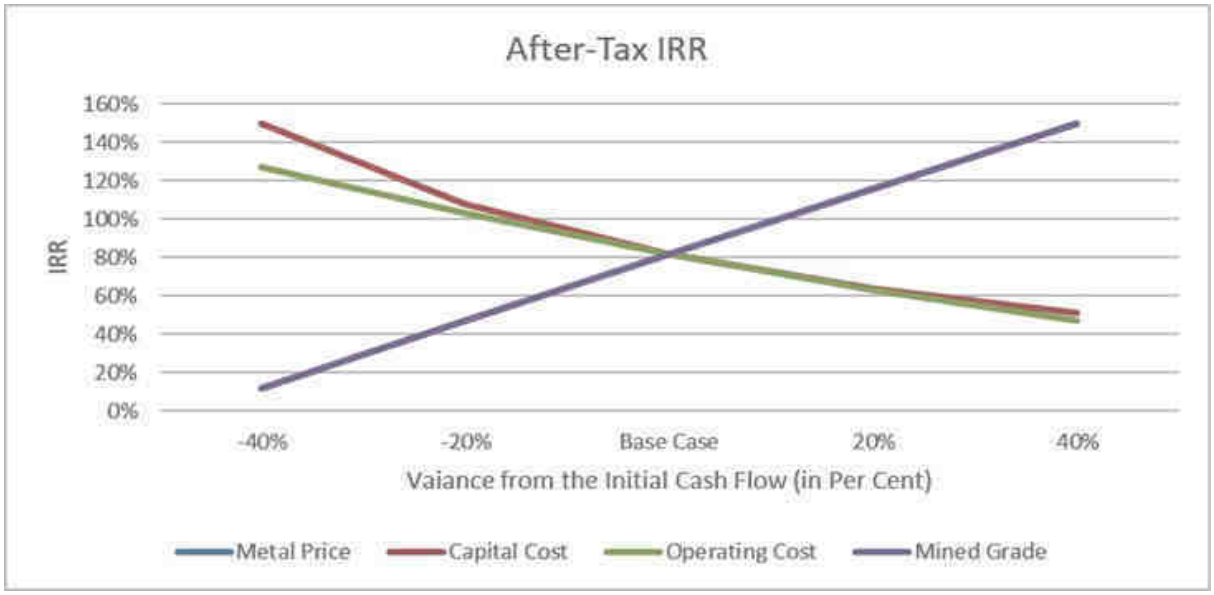


Figure 22.1 After-Tax IRR Sensitivities

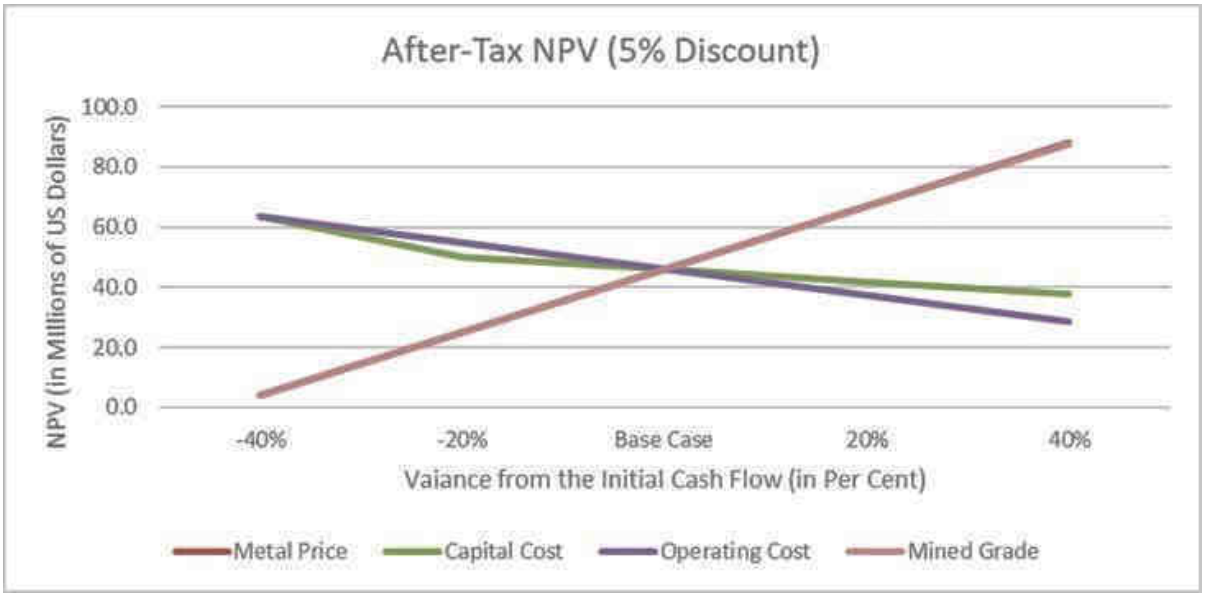


Figure 22.2 After-Tax NPV$_5$ Sensitivity Analysis

22.4 ECONOMIC INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Based on the study results, conclusions are:

1) The Project provides positive returns.
2) Longstreet is a deposit that can be developed for production at a reasonable cost in a near-term horizon, providing regulatory permits are achieved.
3) The Project is most sensitive to variations in the price of gold and variations in the mined grade of mineralized material.

Increasing the tonnage delivered to the heap leach pad by discovering and mining economic satellite deposits also has a significant positive impact on Project returns. The initial capital investment would be repaid by the Main Zone and almost all the operating profits from other deposits would report to the cash flow line.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The following properties are in the vicinity of the Longstreet Project:

23.1 ROUND MOUNTAIN MINE

The Round Mountain Mine is located approximately 48 km northwest of the Longstreet property. It ranks among the world's largest precious metal epithermal systems. The mine hosts a large gold deposit, which is considered to be a classic low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver deposit spatially related to a collapsed caldera (White and Hedenquist, 1995). Gold mineralization was discovered at Round Mountain in 1906, and to date the mine has produced more than 15 million ounces of gold (as of 2018). At a cut-off grade of 0.005 oz/ton Au the in-pit Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves are reported to contain 82.5 million tons at an average grade of 0.018 oz/ton Au (0.59 g/t Au) (https://www.kinross.com/operations/default.aspx#americas-roundmountain).

Gold mineralization at Round Mountain occurs mainly in poorly to moderately welded ash flow tuffs, and less commonly in strongly welded tuffs or in basement metasedimentary rocks. The gold is hosted by two sets of veins; closely spaced northwest trending and steeply dipping veins and almost horizontal veins. The grade distribution is similar across all lithologic types. The "oxidized ore" is associated with the first set of veins and joints over broad areas. The veins and veinlets contain quartz, adularia, limonitic pseudomorphs of pyrite, manganese oxide and native gold. The "flat" veins are similar to the steeply dipping veins but exhibit more brecciation in the wall rocks. Geochronological (40Ar/39Ar) dating of the adularia in the quartz veins indicates an age of 25.94 ± 0.04 MA to 26.05 ± 0.05 MA, *i.e.*, essentially the same age as the Tertiary volcanism of the caldera (Henry, Castor, and Elson, 1996).

23.2 MANHATTAN MINE

The Manhattan Mine is located approximately 32 km west-northwest of the Longstreet property. The geologic environment and style of mineralization are similar to that at Round Mountain, *i.e.*, epithermal gold and silver mineralization overlies Paleozoic sedimentary rocks. Gold mineralization was discovered at Manhattan in 1905, and by 1959, approximately 10,500 kg of gold and 4,400 kg of silver had been produced from placer and lode deposits (Noland, 2012). Gold and silver mineralization occurs in a structural zone, 10 km long and 1 km wide, adjacent to the southern part of the Manhattan caldera. This property is currently being explored.

23.3 OTHER DEPOSITS

There are a number of gold deposits situated within the Monitor Range and Toquima Range, which hosts the Round Mountain deposit. These include the Clipper Mine (8 km southwest of Longstreet), Dry Canyon and Mount Jefferson, approximately 3 km and 6 km northeast of Round Mountain, respectively, Midway gold deposit and Golden Arrow Mine.

23.3.1 Pan Mine

The Pan Mine in Nye County is located approximately 24 km northeast of Tonopah, in the Ralston Valley along the northeastern flank of the San Antonio Mountains. It is situated at the intersection of the Round Mountain/Goldfield gold trend and the Walker Lane Trend. Mineralization comprises a low-sulphidation epithermal gold system with near-vertical quartz-adularia-gold veins. Host rocks are Ordovician black argillite of the Palmetto Formation, unconformably overlying Tertiary rhyolitic volcanic rocks. Mineralized

veins occur in subparallel clusters, 10 ft. to 20 ft. apart, with an average width of 6 ft. Veins hosted in the argillite form well-defined veins and hydrothermal breccias. Where the veins pass upward into the volcanic rocks, they splay out to form numerous thinner subparallel veins in a braided stockwork zone (see Fiore Gold Corp's website for more information on the mine operation https://fioregold.com/pan-mine/).

23.3.2 Golden Arrow Deposit

The Golden Arrow deposit in Nye County is located approximately 60 km east of Tonopah, on the western flank of the Kawich Range, and situated along the northeastern margin of the Walker Lane Trend. The property is underlain by Oligocene-to Miocene-age andesitic to rhyolitic and volcaniclastic rocks. Gold and silver mineralization is typical of low-sulphidation epithermal mineral systems and hot-springs-type epithermal mineral systems (Ristorcelli and Christiansen, 2009).

24.0 RELEVANT INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data or information related to this study.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

This PEA has identified a mined diluted Mineral Resource (5% dilution) of 5.1 million tonnes at 0.60 grams Au per tonne and 14.77 grams Ag per tonne of Indicated and Inferred Resources. It should be noted that the Inferred Mineral Resources are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves. Therefore, there is no guarantee that the economic projections contained in this PEA would be realized.

The deposit would be mined by the open cut mining method with gold and silver extracted by heap leach and a gold/silver recovery plant. The mine site infrastructure facilities would be minimized but include a small surface shop, warehouse, office complex and water treatment facility. Water for the Project is assumed for this study to be provided from a well(s) near to the Project.

The mine would operate at 1,725,000 tonnes per annum and produce approximately 28,000 ounces of gold and 107,000 ounces silver per year. Gold and silver recoveries would be 84% (86% test work results reduced by 2% for reduced recovery in actual heap leach operating conditions versus test work conditions) and 13%, respectively.

This preliminary economic analysis has indicated positive returns with estimates of a positive After-Tax $NPV_{5\%}$ of approximately $US46.0 million and an Internal Rate of Return of 82%, respectively.

The IRR is most sensitive to variations in metal prices and mined grades and least sensitive to capital and operating costs. Potential expected metals recoveries variations show some sensitivity, but should the recoveries fall by a greater percentage, the operation could quickly be rendered uneconomic.

25.1 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the study results, the conclusions of A-Z Mining are:

1) The Project provides positive returns in all three production scenarios.
2) Longstreet is a small deposit that can be developed for production at a reasonable cost in a near-term horizon, provided regulatory approval and permits are acquired.
3) The mined grade of potentially economic mineralization is an important variable for the success of the operation as are operating costs. Operating management efforts during mine production must be focused on these parameters.
4) The Project is most sensitive to variations in the price of gold and variations in the mined grade of mineralized material.
5) The economics of the Project would be improved with the discovery and exploitation of economically viable satellite deposits.
6) Water sourcing was the largest technical risk factor, particularly to capital expenditures and operating cost estimates, but has been mitigated by private water deals. Star Gold has secured, through two long term leases, 1,459 acre/feet of water rights from current owners of these water rights in Stone Cabin Valley. The acre/feet of water leased is at least 20% larger than what is anticipated to be required for mining and ore leaching applications. Star Gold also has an approved Plan of Operations with United States Forest Service (USFS) to conduct water supply and monitor well drilling in a favorable location near the Project site (alternate sites have been identified on Star Gold's Bureau of Land Management (BLM) claims as a backup supply well locations, if needed). The well drilling is planned for 2021.

7) A-Z Mining has reviewed the permitting requirements of the USFS, the BLM and the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection and estimates that, without objection during the public disclosure period of permitting, the Longstreet Project would require 2.5 years to secure the permits required to begin construction and operating the mine.

25.2 PROJECT RISK ASSESSMENT

The Longstreet Project is technically uncomplicated because of the near surface nature of the deposit and relatively simple open pit mining. The heap leach system is well proven for these types of gold mineralization in Nevada and should achieve estimated gold recoveries. The mine is in an area of other economic activity with many regional services and support.

The main risks to Project success would be:

- Gold price variations, particularly if gold price drops by more than 30% from the $US1,700 per ounce level.
- Water supply needs to be confirmed by the currently planned drilling program. Once the location of and adequate volume of water is located, the capital and operating cost estimates can be narrowed, as the specific well location will be known.
- The confidence in the Mineral Resource represents a risk to the Project. Once permitting is in place, a RC drill campaign should be initiated to outline the first year's production. The drilling may be done in a pattern such that the holes may be used by operations for blasting.
- The Project is located in an Inventories Roadless Area on USFS lands, which limits or excludes the ability to construct new or improve existing roads. However, road building has been allowed in the past to facilitate exploration activities and the Project has been designed to utilize only existing roads. Due to the proximity of the mine, the leach pads on these existing roads will only have to be modestly improved. Any additional site pad locations and branch roads that may have to be constructed will be analyzed and their impacts mitigated as part of the EIS process.
- Pre-production capital expenditures represent a relatively low risk as the mine development and surface infrastructure required to commence production are not overly extensive. The cost to provide services water to the Project is the main capital expenditure uncertainty. Regional communities provide much of the support services for employees and the mine.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of this Preliminary Economic Assessment Study, recommendations are:

26.1 GEOLOGY

For the next phase of Mineral Resource estimation:

1) The collar locations need to be corrected by a topographic survey to allow for a more precise topographic control for resource estimation and development of the Main Zone deposit.
2) Primary consideration should focus RC drilling on the first-year production area to better understand the expectation of the grades and potential recoveries of metals.
3) Consider further drilling to better understand the transition zone between oxide and sulfide to determine the maximum extent of leachable gold mineralized material.

26.2 MINING

1) Undertake geotechnical work for open pit slope angles optimization from existing drill core.
2) Obtain firm quotations from qualified local mining contractors for the crushed material size required to get the anticipated recovery.

26.3 HEAP LEACHING AND PROCESSING PLANT

1) Conduct bottle roll and column test work on representative samples to test the mineralogical variability of the deposit.
2) Use 60 days column leach time for the next phase of test work as the leach kinetics for gold are rapid and the silver recovery did not increase dramatically even after 190 days of leaching.
3) Load/permeability tests are recommended on column leach residue samples to confirm permeability under compressive loading.
4) Confirm estimated design and costs for the heap leach pad and ponds.

26.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

1) Complete the hydrological baseline study after water is located once the upcoming water well drilling program is completed.

26.5 ENVIRONMENT AND PERMITTING

1) Complete baseline studies as soon as possible as a precursor for applications for permits to construct and operate the Project.

26.6 WORK PLAN

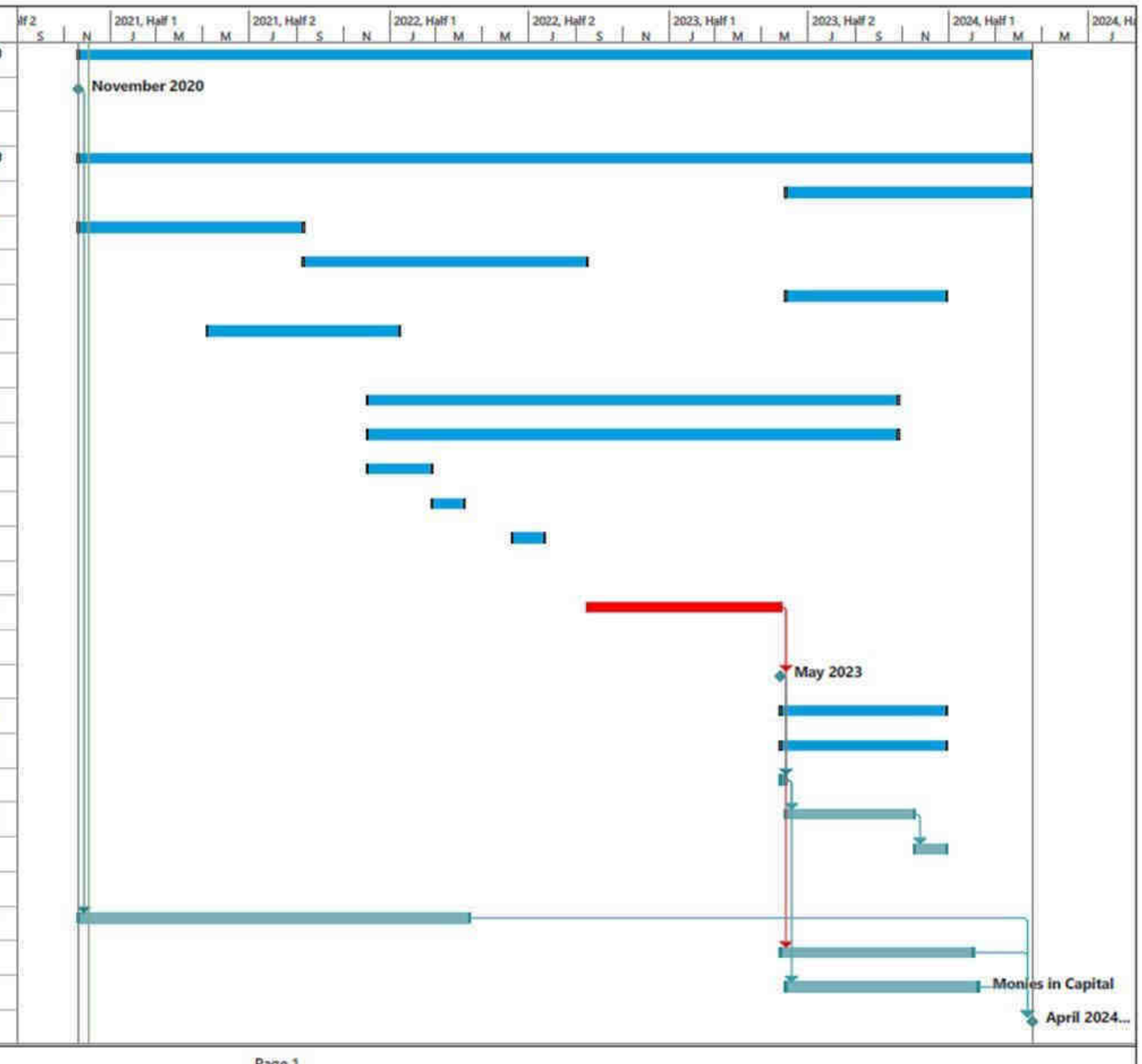
All recommendations should be performed as part of a follow-up Pre-Feasibility Study or Feasibility Study. The cost to complete the chosen path for the Longstreet Project is estimated to be approximately $US2.0 million to complete the engineering studies, environmental work and the permitting process. Once

permitting is in place, the delineation of the first year's production will be required costing approximately $US930,000 while constructing the leach pad and infrastructure.

26.6.1 Near-Term (Eighteen Months)

The priority is to commence water drilling, conduct hydrogeological studies and reports then conduct engineering surveys for potential infrastructure. Finally, conduct the geochemical analysis required for the area and then the EIS application may be launched. The estimated cost of the near-term work plan is approximately $US500,000 (Figure 26.1).

ID	Task Name	Duration	Cost
1	**Longstreet PFS/FS**	**890 days**	**$3,194,000.00**
2	Decision to Proceed	0 days	$0.00
3			
4	**Studies**	**890 days**	**$1,154,000.00**
5	**Metallurgical Testing**	**230 days**	**$180,000.00**
9	**Water**	**210 days**	**$110,000.00**
12	**Engineering Report for NDEP**	**265 days**	**$424,000.00**
21	**Mine Design**	**150 days**	**$195,000.00**
29	**Environmental**	**180 days**	**$245,000.00**
34			
35	**Geotechnical Drilling**	**495 days**	**$510,000.00**
36	**Pit**	**495 days**	**$400,000.00**
43	**Heap Leach Pad Design**	**60 days**	**$50,000.00**
46	**Infrastructure Pads**	**30 days**	**$20,000.00**
49	**Solution Ponds**	**30 days**	**$40,000.00**
52			
53	EIS/EIA final permitting	180 days	$500,000.00
54			
55	All Permiits Granted for Mining	0 days	$0.00
56	**In-Fill Drilling**	**155 days**	**$930,000.00**
57	**RC Drilling & Assaying**	**155 days**	**$930,000.00**
58	RC Contract	5 days	$0.00
59	Drilling	120 days	$900,000.00
60	Assaying	30 days	$30,000.00
61			
62	Project Management	365 days	$100,000.00
63	Financial	180 days	$0.00
64	Preproduction	180 days	$0.00
65	Steady-State Mining	0 days	$0.00



Page 1

Figure 26.1 Gantt Chart of Full Work Plan

27.0 REFERENCES

1) Agnerian, H, Routledge, R. E., and Gharapetian, R, December 15, 2013, Technical Report on the Longstreet Gold-Silver Property, Nevada, Prepared for Star Gold Corporation by Agnerian Consulting Ltd., North York, Ontario, Canada.

2) Ashton, J. Preliminary Mine Design and Production Schedule Longstreet Gold Project Nye County, Nevada USA August 18, 2019.

3) A-Z Mining Professionals Limited., Scoping Study for the Longstreet Gold Project, Nye County, Nevada USA, May 27, 2014, A-Z Mining Professionals Limited, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada.

4) Communications with Dan Dyer of Dyer Engineering (now JUB Engineering) regarding Heap Leach Design for the Longstreet Project.

5) Peldiak, D., Dr. Lock, N., Sipols, R., Technical Data Review, Star Gold Corporation, Longstreet Gold Project, Nevada, USA, July 5, 2013, Coffey Mining Pty Ltd.

6) Eakin, T.E, 1962, Groundwater Appraisal of Ralston and Stone Cabin Valleys, Nye County, Nevada, Groundwater Resources-Reconnaissance Series-Report 12, U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey and State of Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.

7) Heilweil, V.M. and Brooks, L.E, editors, 2010, Conceptual Model of the Great Basin Carbonate and Alluvial Aquifer System, Scientific Investigations Report 2010–5193, U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey.

8) Price, J.G., 2003, Geology of Nevada, Preprint from Castor, S.B., Papke, K.G., and Meeuwig, R.O., eds., 2004, Betting on Industrial Minerals, Proceedings of the 39th Forum on the Geology of Industrial Minerals, May 19–21, 2003, Sparks, Nevada: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Special Publication 33.

9) Rush, F.E. and Everett, D.E., 1964, Groundwater Appraisal of Monitor, Antelope and Kobeth Valleys, Nye County, Nevada, Groundwater Resources-Reconnaissance Series- Report 30, U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey and State of Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.

10) Smyth, R.C. and Sharp, J.M., 2006, The hydrology of Tuffs, Special Paper 408, Geologic Society of America.

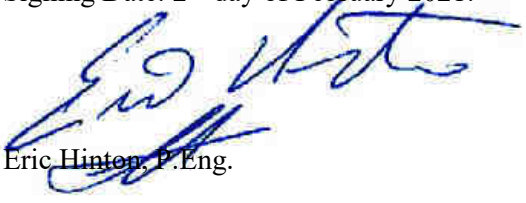
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Eric Hinton, residing at 27 Claremont Drive, Niverville, Manitoba, R0A 0A2, Canada, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Professional Mining Engineer and a Principal at A-Z Mining Professionals Limited.
2) This certificate applies to the National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report titled, "Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Longstreet Gold Project, Nye County, Nevada, USA," for Star Gold Corporation (the "Technical Report"), with an effective date of 12 January 2021.
3) I am a graduate of Queen's University at Kingston in 1988 with a Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering
4) I am licensed by the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of Manitoba (License No. 33054).
5) I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out 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 am a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6) My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
   a) Since 1988, I have been working in the mining industry as a mining engineer, mining researcher and mine consultant. (32 years).
   b) I have worked in and consulted on base metal mines that were bulk tonnage operations as well as narrow vein ventures for 15 years.
7) I authored and assisted in preparation of the Technical Report and take responsibility for Sections 1.0, through 16.0, 18.0, 23.0, 24.0, 25.0 and 26.0.
8) I have not completed a personal inspection of the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
9) As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
10) I am independent of the issuer applying all the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
11) I have not had prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
12) I have read NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.

Effective Date: 12th day of January 2021.

Signing Date: 2nd day of February 2021.



Eric Hinton, P.Eng.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Brian LeBlanc, B.Sc., P. Eng., residing at 781 Community Hall Road, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada, do hereby certify that:

1) I am President of A-Z Mining Professionals Limited.
2) This certificate applies to the National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report titled, "Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Longstreet Gold Project, Nye County, Nevada, USA," for Star Gold Corporation (the "Technical Report"), with an effective date of 12 January 2021.
3) I am a graduate of the Haileybury School of Mines as a Mining Technician (1981). I have also obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in Mining Engineering from Michigan Technological University (1986).
4) I am licensed by the Professional Engineers Ontario (License No. 90427972).
5) I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out 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.
6) My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
    a) Since 1974, I have worked exclusively in the mining industry in various roles from operations to engineering, supervision and management. (47 years).
    b) Extensive and progressively more senior engineering and operational duties at base metals, gold and nickel mining operations and development projects.
    c) Sixteen years of experience working on, directing and overseeing several scoping level, pre-feasibility level and feasibility level studies for mines and mining companies.
7) I supervised preparation of the Technical Report and acted as a Peer Review for Sections 1.0, 16.0, 19.0, and 21.0-27.0 of the Technical Report. I am responsible for Sections 19.0, 20.0, 21.0 and 22.0.
8) I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
9) As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
10) I am independent of the issuer applying all the tests in sect 1.5 of NI 43-101.
11) I have not had prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
12) I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.

Effective Date: 12th day of January 2021.

Signing Date: 2nd day of February 2021.

Brian LeBlanc, P.Eng.

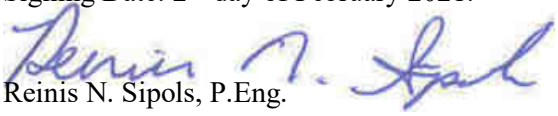
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Reinis N. Sipols, P.Eng., residing at 7 Wesley Drive, West Milford, New Jersey, 07480, USA, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Principal Mining Engineer of Pack Leader Services LLC and was subcontracted to A-Z Mining Professionals Limited for this study.
2) This certificate applies to the National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report titled, "Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Longstreet Gold Project, Nye County, Nevada, USA," for Star Gold Corporation (the "Technical Report"), with an effective date of 12 January 2021.
3) I am a graduate of Michigan Technological University, with a Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering (1987).
4) I am licensed Professional Engineer in the states of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, USA. I am a Qualified Person (QP) member of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America (Member Number 01440QP).
5) I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out 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.
6) My relevant experience is:
    a) Practiced my profession continuously since 1987.
    b) Extensive and progressively more senior engineering and operational duties in construction materials and industrial minerals including open pit mine operation and development, project management, exploration and business development.
    c) Fourteen years of experience performing all types of feasibility, due diligence, environmental permitting and strategic planning studies for mining companies, investors and financial institutions in base metals, gold, industrial minerals, aggregates and coal.
7) I authored and am responsible for Section 20.0 and contributed information for Sections 16.0, 18.0 and 21.0 of the Technical Report.
8) I visited the Star Gold Corporation's Longstreet Project in June 2013, June 9-11, 2014 and again in October 2018.
9) As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
10) I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
11) I have not had prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
12) I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.

Effective Date: 12th day of January 2021.

Signing Date: 2nd day of February 2021.



Reinis N. Sipols, P.Eng.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Daniel Peldiak, residing at 805 Barbados Street, Oshawa, Ontario, Canada, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Professional Metallurgical Engineer.
2) This certificate applies to the National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report titled, "Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Longstreet Gold Project, Nye County, Nevada, USA," for Star Gold Corporation (the "Technical Report"), with an effective date of 12 January 2021.
3) I am a graduate of Technical University of Nova Scotia with a Bachelor's Degree in Metallurgical Engineering.
4) I am licensed by the Professional Engineers Ontario (License No. 100103328).
5) I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out 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 am a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6) My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
    a) Since 1986, I have been working in the mining industry as first a metallurgical technologist, then in 1998 as a metallurgical engineer.
    b) I have worked in PGM and gold operations as a metallurgist and then as a metallurgical consultant on various gold projects located globally.
    c) I have a total of 18 years in operations and 14 years as a consultant.
7) I authored and I am responsible for Section 17.0 of the Technical Report.
8) I have not completed a personal inspection of the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
9) As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
10) I am independent of the issuer applying all the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
11) I have not had prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
12) I have read NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.

Effective Date: 12th day of January 2021.

Signing Date: 2nd day of February 2021.

Daniel Peldiak, P.Eng.

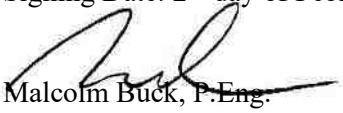
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Malcolm K. Buck, P.Eng. (ON), do hereby certify that:

1) I am employed as Principal – Mine Evaluations by A-Z Mining Professionals Limited located at 1 King Street West, Suite 4800, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 1A1, Canada.
2) This certificate applies to the National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report titled, "Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Longstreet Gold Project, Nye County, Nevada, USA," for Star Gold Corporation (the "Technical Report"), with an effective date of 12 January 2021.
3) I graduated with a degree in Bachelor of Engineering, from the Technical University of Nova Scotia in 1983 and a Master's of Engineering (Mineral Economics), from McGill University in 1986.
4) I am a Professional Engineer registered with the Professional Engineers of Ontario (PEO No. 5881503). I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum.
5) I have approximately 35 years of experience in engineering, operations and mining projects economic evaluations for precious, base and other metal mines in Canada and around the world. Experience includes the completion of numerous NI 43-101 technical reports for mining projects.
6) I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out 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) I did not visit the Longstreet Property.
8) I am a co-author of the technical report entitled: "Updated Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Longstreet Gold Project, Nye County, Nevada, USA," for Star Gold Corporation (the "Technical Report"), with an effective date of 12 January 2021.
9) I am responsible for portions of Sections 1.0 and 22.0.
10) My only prior involvement with the Issuer or the Property was in preparing the first Preliminary Economic Assessment NI 43-101 Technical Report.
11) As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
12) I am independent of the Issuer, and the Property applying all the tests in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
13) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
14) I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Effective Date: 12th day of January 2021.

Signing Date: 2nd day of February 2021.



Malcolm Buck, P.Eng.

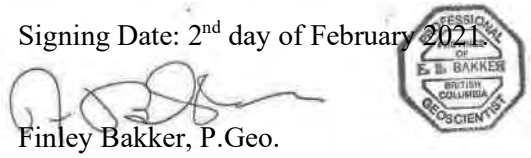
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Finley Bakker, P.Geo., residing at 4798 Andy Road, Campbell River, B.C., Canada, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Consulting Professional Geologist and was subcontracted to A-Z Mining Professionals Limited for this study.
2) This certificate applies to the National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report titled, "Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Longstreet Gold Project, Nye County, Nevada, USA," for Star Gold Corporation (the "Technical Report"), with an effective date of 12 January 2021.
3) I am a graduate of McMaster University with a Hons. Bachelor of Science in Geology (1979)
4) I am a licensed Professional Geologist with EGBC (1991) in the province of British Columbia, Canada (Registration No. 18639)
5) I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (asdefined 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.
6) My relevant experience is:
    a) Practiced my profession continuously since 1979.
    b) Chief Geologist at four mines.
    c) Have also held the positions of Senior Resource Geologist, Exploration Manager and Superintendent of Technical Services.
    d) Have undertaken resource calculations for 40 years, both manual and computerized.
    e) Have worked on VMS, skarn, epigenetic and porphyry deposits including gold, base metals, REE, tungsten.
7) I authored and am responsible for portions of Section 14.0 and contributed information for Sections 1.0of the Technical Report.
8) I have not completed a personal inspection of the property that is the subject of this technical report.
9) As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
10) I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
11) I have not had prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
12) I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.

Effective Date: 12th day of January 2021.

Signing Date: 2nd day of February 2021.



Finley Bakker, P.Geo.

APPENDIX 1.0
QUIT CLAIM INFORMATION

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 8-K

CURRENT REPORT
Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported)
September 28, 2020

STAR GOLD CORP.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

NEVADA
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)

000-52711
(Commission File No.)

1875 N. Lakewood Dr., Suite 200
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814
(Address of principal executive offices and Zip Code)

(208) 644-5066
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions (see General Instruction A.2. below):

[ ] Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)

[ ] Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)

[ ] Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))

[ ] Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))

ITEM 2.01 Completion of Acquisition or Disposition of Assets.

On September 22, 2020 Star Gold Corp. ("Star Gold" or the "Company") completed the acquisition, from Great Basin Resources, Inc. ("Great Basin"), of one hundred twenty (120) unpatented mining claims (the "Claims") The acquisition was completed by virtue of Great Basin executing a quit claim deed transferring title to the Claims following a lump sum thirty thousand dollar ($30,000) consulting payment to Great Basin.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

Dated this 28rd day of September, 2020.

STAR GOLD CORP.

BY: ***/s/ Kelly J. Stopher***
Kelly J. Stopher, CFO

Assessor's Parcel No.: N/A unpatented mining claims

Recorded at the request of
and when recorded return to:

Great Basin Resources Inc.
c/o Richard Kern
4235 Christy Way
Reno, Nevada 89519

The undersigned affirms that this document does not
contain the personal information of any person.

Assignment and Assumption, Deed and Bill of Sale
Nye County, Nevada
Min Quest Inc. to Great Basin Resources Inc.

This Assignment and Assumption, Deed and Bill of Sale ("Assignment") is made by and between Min Quest Inc., a Nevada corporation also known as MinQuest Inc., ("MinQuest") and Great Basin Resources Inc., a Nevada corporation ("Grantee").

Recitals

A. MinQuest is the owner of the unpatented mining claims and other property interests and rights described in Exhibit A attached to and by this reference incorporated in this Agreement (collectively with the other rights and interests subject to and transferred by this Assignment the "Property")

B. MinQuest, Herb Duerr and Richard Kern are parties to the Reorganization Agreement dated the date of this Assignment pursuant to which MinQuest agreed to convey to Grantee all of MinQuest's right, title and interest in and to the Property and Grantee agreed to assume and to perform all obligations of MinQuest arising to or relating to the Property.

C. MinQuest desires to assign, convey and transfer to Grantee all of the right, title and interest of MinQuest in and to the Property and Grantee desires to acquire the Property and to assume MinQuest's obligations in respect of the Property.

Now, therefore, in consideration of the sum of Ten Dollars ($10.00), and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which the parties acknowledge, the parties agree as follows:

1. MinQuest assigns, conveys and transfers to Grantee all of the right, title and

interest of MinQuest in and to the Property.

2. Grantee assumes and agrees to perform all of MinQuest's obligations in respect of the Property and to defend, indemnify and hold harmless MinQuest from and against any and all claims arising from or relating to the Property and Grantee's possession and use of the Property.

3. MinQuest assigns, conveys, sells and transfers to Grantee all of MinQuest's right, title and interest in and to (a) all geological, geochemical and geophysical maps, reports, surveys and tests; all drill hole maps, drill logs, drill core, drill cuttings, chip trays, and other samples taken from the Property, including duplicates and pulps; all engineering and metallurgical reports, studies and tests; all sample and assay logs, maps, reports and tests; all mineral resource and ore reserve calculations, estimates, reports, studies and tests; all anthropological, biological, cultural, environmental, meteorological, and other like reports, studies, surveys and tests; and all other data relating to the Property, including any such data in digital, electronic, magnetic, optical and written format; and (b) all approvals, consents, licenses, notices of intent to operate, plans of operation and permits for or relating to the Property and accounts, bonds, deposits, financial assurances, guarantees and securities for reclamation of the Property.

4. MinQuest makes this Assignment and Assumption without any representations or warranties concerning the Property, its physical condition and the status of its title, except as expressly provided in the Reorganization Agreement.

5. This Assignment and Assumption may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original, but all of which shall constitute the same Agreement.

Dated effective July 25, 2017.

Min Quest Inc.

By _____
Richard Kern, President

By _____
Herb Duerr, Secretary

Great Basin Resources Inc.

By _____
Richard Kern, President

By _____
Herb Duerr, Secretary

STATE OF NEVADA)
ss.
WASHOE COUNTY)

This Assignment and Assumption, Deed and Bill of Sale was executed before me on July 25, 2017, by Richard Kern as the President of Min Quest Inc. and as the President of Great Basin Resources Inc.

_____
Notary Public

KATHY M. MIYOSHI
Notary Public, State of Nevada
Appointment No. 16-1521-2
My Appt. Expires Mar 9, 2020

STATE OF NEVADA)
ss.
WASHOE COUNTY)

This Assignment and Assumption, Deed and Bill of Sale was executed before me on July 25, 2017, by ~~Herb Duerr~~ as the Secretary of Min Quest Inc. and as the Secretary of Great Basin Resources Inc. Herbert Charles Duerr II
KS.

_____
Notary Public

KATHY SOUVIRON
Notary Public - State of Nevada
Appointment Recorded in Washoe County
No: 08-7639-2 - Expires July 30, 2020

Assignment and Assumption, Deed and Bill of Sale
Exhibit A
Description of Property

A. Unpatented Mining Claims – See attached list

B. Agreements.

Property Option Agreement dated January 15, 2010 between Min Quest, Inc., also known as MinQuest, Inc., a Nevada corporation, and Star Gold Corporation, an Idaho corporation, as amended, and a Mining Lease and Agreement dated June 15th, 2010 between Min Quest, Inc., also known as MinQuest, Inc., a Nevada corporation, and Bozo Boscovich, Roy E. Clifford and Gladys E. Clifford, private indiviuals.

C. Permits

BLM Plan of Operation by Star Gold with approval date of 06/10 along with revisions

Exhibit A

Unpatented Mining Claims known as the Longstreet Project, Nye County, Nevada

CLAIM NAME			CLAIMANT'S NAME	NMC NUMBER
Morning Star			Roy Clifford et al	96719
Longstreet	11		Roy Clifford et al	164002
Longstreet	12		Roy Clifford et al	164003
Longstreet	14		Roy Clifford et al	164005
Longstreet	15		Roy Clifford et al	164006
Longstreet	1	A	MinQuest Inc.	799562
Longstreet	2	A	MinQuest Inc.	799563
Longstreet	3	A	MinQuest Inc.	799564
Longstreet	4	A	MinQuest Inc.	836168
Longstreet	5	A	MinQuest Inc.	836169
Longstreet	6	A	MinQuest Inc.	799565
Longstreet	7	A	MinQuest Inc.	799566
Longstreet	8	A	MinQuest Inc.	799567
Longstreet	8		MinQuest Inc.	836170
Longstreet	9	A	MinQuest Inc.	799568
Longstreet	10		MinQuest Inc.	836171
Longstreet	10	A	MinQuest Inc.	836172
Longstreet	12		MinQuest Inc.	843867
Longstreet	13		MinQuest Inc.	799570
Longstreet	14		MinQuest Inc.	843868
Longstreet	16	A	MinQuest Inc.	799569
Longstreet	16		MinQuest Inc.	843869
Longstreet	18		MinQuest Inc.	843870
Longstreet	20		MinQuest Inc.	843871
Longstreet	26		MinQuest Inc.	843872
Longstreet	28		MinQuest Inc.	836173
Longstreet	30		MinQuest Inc.	836174
Longstreet	32		MinQuest Inc.	799571
Longstreet	34		MinQuest Inc.	799572
Longstreet	36		MinQuest Inc.	836175
Longstreet	37		MinQuest Inc.	836176
Longstreet	39		MinQuest Inc.	836177
Longstreet	40		MinQuest Inc.	851568
Longstreet	41		MinQuest Inc.	836178
Longstreet	42		MinQuest Inc.	843873

Longstreet	43	MinQuest Inc.	836179
Longstreet	44	MinQuest Inc.	843874
Longstreet	45	MinQuest Inc.	836180
Longstreet	46	MinQuest Inc.	843875
Longstreet	47	MinQuest Inc.	836181
Longstreet	48	MinQuest Inc.	843876
Longstreet	49	MinQuest Inc.	836182
Longstreet	50	MinQuest Inc.	843877
Longstreet	56	MinQuest Inc.	1025831
Longstreet	57	MinQuest Inc.	1025832
Longstreet	58	MinQuest Inc.	1025833
Longstreet	59	MinQuest Inc.	1025834
Longstreet	60	MinQuest Inc.	1025835
Longstreet	61	MinQuest Inc.	1025836
Longstreet	62	MinQuest Inc.	1025837
Longstreet	63	MinQuest Inc.	1025838
Longstreet	64	MinQuest Inc.	1025839
Longstreet	65	MinQuest Inc.	1025840
Longstreet	101	MinQuest Inc.	836183
Longstreet	102	MinQuest Inc.	836184
Longstreet	103	MinQuest Inc.	836185
Longstreet	104	MinQuest Inc.	836186
Longstreet	105	MinQuest Inc.	836187
Longstreet	106	MinQuest Inc.	836188
Longstreet	107	MinQuest Inc.	836189
Longstreet	108	MinQuest Inc.	836190
Longstreet	109	MinQuest Inc.	855021
Longstreet	110	MinQuest Inc.	855022
Longstreet	111	MinQuest Inc.	855023
Longstreet	112	MinQuest Inc.	855024
Longstreet	113	MinQuest Inc.	855025
Longstreet	114	MinQuest Inc.	855026
Longstreet	115	MinQuest Inc.	855027
Longstreet	118	MinQuest Inc.	851569
Longstreet	119	MinQuest Inc.	851570
Longstreet	120	MinQuest Inc.	851571
Longstreet	121	MinQuest Inc.	851572
Longstreet	122	MinQuest Inc.	851573
Longstreet	123	MinQuest Inc.	851574
Longstreet	124	MinQuest Inc.	851575
Longstreet	200	MinQuest Inc.	1073640

Longstreet	201	MinQuest Inc.	1073641
Longstreet	202	MinQuest Inc.	1073642
Longstreet	203	MinQuest Inc.	1073643
Longstreet	204	MinQuest Inc.	1073644
Longstreet	205	MinQuest Inc.	1073645
Longstreet	206	MinQuest Inc.	1073646
Longstreet	207	MinQuest Inc.	1073647
Longstreet	208	MinQuest Inc.	1073648
Longstreet	209	MinQuest Inc.	1073649
Longstreet	210	MinQuest Inc.	1073650
Longstreet	211	MinQuest Inc.	1073651
Longstreet	212	MinQuest Inc.	1073652
Longstreet	213	MinQuest Inc.	1073653
Longstreet	214	MinQuest Inc.	1073654
Longstreet	215	MinQuest Inc.	1073655
Longstreet	216	MinQuest Inc.	1073656
Longstreet	217	MinQuest Inc.	1073657
Longstreet	218	MinQuest Inc.	1073658
Longstreet	219	MinQuest Inc.	1073659
Longstreet	220	MinQuest Inc.	1073660
Longstreet	221	MinQuest Inc.	1073661
Longstreet	222	MinQuest Inc.	1073662
Longstreet	223	MinQuest Inc.	1073663
Longstreet	224	MinQuest Inc.	1073664
Longstreet	225	MinQuest Inc.	1073665
Longstreet	226	MinQuest Inc.	1073666
Longstreet	227	MinQuest Inc.	1073667
Longstreet	228	MinQuest Inc.	1073668
Longstreet	229	MinQuest Inc.	1073669
Longstreet	230	MinQuest Inc.	1073670
Longstreet	231	MinQuest Inc.	1073671
Longstreet	232	MinQuest Inc.	1073672
Longstreet	233	MinQuest Inc.	1073673
Longstreet	234	MinQuest Inc.	1073674
Longstreet	235	MinQuest Inc.	1073675
Longstreet	236	MinQuest Inc.	1073676
Longstreet	237	MinQuest Inc.	1073677
Longstreet	66	MinQuest Inc.	1080730
Longstreet	238	MinQuest Inc.	1080731
Longstreet	239	MinQuest Inc.	1080732
Longstreet	240	MinQuest Inc.	1080733

Longstreet	241	MinQuest Inc.	1080734
Longstreet	242	MinQuest Inc.	1080735
Longstreet	243	MinQuest Inc.	1080736
Longstreet	244	MinQuest Inc.	1080737
Longstreet	245	MinQuest Inc.	1080738
Longstreet	246	MinQuest Inc.	1080739
Longstreet	247	MinQuest Inc.	1080740
Longstreet	248	MinQuest Inc.	1080741
Longstreet	301	MinQuest Inc.	1116062
Longstreet	302	MinQuest Inc.	1116063
Longstreet	303	MinQuest Inc.	1116064
Longstreet	304	MinQuest Inc.	1116065
Longstreet	305	MinQuest Inc.	1116066
Longstreet	306	MinQuest Inc.	1116067
Longstreet	307	MinQuest Inc.	1116068
Longstreet	308	MinQuest Inc.	1116069
Longstreet	309	MinQuest Inc.	1116070
Longstreet	310	MinQuest Inc.	1116071
Longstreet	311	MinQuest Inc.	1116072
Longstreet	312	MinQuest Inc.	1116073
Longstreet	313	MinQuest Inc.	1116074
Longstreet	314	MinQuest Inc.	1116075
Longstreet	315	MinQuest Inc.	1116076
Longstreet	316	MinQuest Inc.	1116077
Longstreet	317	MinQuest Inc.	1116078
		Total Claims	**142**

DOC #938364

Official Records Nye County NV
Deborah Beatty - Recorder
09/22/2020 04:04:43 PM
Requested By: WITHERSPOON BRAJCICH
Recorded By: kd RPTT:$0.00
Recording Fee: $37.00
Non Conformity Fee: $
Page 1 of 7

AFTER RECORDING MAIL TO:
Parsons|Burnett|Bjordahl|Hume, LLP
Suite 225, Steamplant Square
159 S. Lincoln Street
Spokane, WA 99201

QUIT CLAIM DEED

GRANTOR(S): Great Basin Resources, Inc.
GRANTEE(S) Star Gold Corp.

GRANTOR, Great Basin Resources, Inc. (the "Grantor"), does hereby convey and quit claim to Star Gold Corp the unpatented mining claims set forth on Exhibit "A" attached hereto, situated in the County of Nye, State of Nevada.

DATED this 16th day of September, 2020.

GREAT BASIN RESOURCES, INC. (GRANTOR)

By: _____
Richard Kern, President

STATE OF NEVADA)
) ss.
COUNTY OF Washoe)

I certify that I know or have satisfactory evidence that Richard Kern is the person who appeared before me, and said person acknowledged that they signed this instrument as the President of Great Basin Resources, Inc. and acknowledged it to be his free and voluntary act on behalf of that entity for the uses and purposes mentioned in this instrument.

DATED September 17, 2020

CHRIS FERRE
NOTARY PUBLIC
STATE OF NEVADA
My Commission Expires: 12-11-2020
Certificate No: 09-8866-2

_____
Notary Public in and for the State of Nevada
Residing at: State of Nevada, Washoe County
My Commission Expires 12/11/2020

EXHIBIT "A"

UNPATENTED MINING CLAIMS

Claim Name	Registered Owner	NMC Number	Area (Acres)	Date Located
Original Longstreet Property Claims				
Longstreet 1A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799562	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 2A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799563	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 3A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799564	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 6A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799565	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 7A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799566	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 8A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799567	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 9A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799568	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 16A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799569	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 13	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799570	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 32	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799571	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 34	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799572	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 4A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836168	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 5A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836169	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 8	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836170	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 10	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836171	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 10A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836172	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 28	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836173	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 30	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836174	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 36	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836175	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 37	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836176	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 39	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836177	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 41	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836178	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 43	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836179	20	2-Feb-2002

Claim Name	Registered Owner	NMC Number	Area (Acres)	Date Located
Longstreet 45	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836180	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 47	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836181	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 49	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836182	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 101	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836183	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 102	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836184	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 103	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836185	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 104	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836186	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 105	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836187	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 106	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836188	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 107	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836189	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 108	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836190	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 12	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843867	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 14	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843868	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 16	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843869	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 18	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843870	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 20	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843871	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 26	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843872	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 42	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843873	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 44	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843874	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 46	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843875	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 48	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843876	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 50	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843877	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 40	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	851568	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 118	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	851569	20	29-Sep-2003
Longstreet 119	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	851570	20	29-Sep-2003
Longstreet 120	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	851571	20	29-Sep-2003

Claim Name	Registered Owner	NMC Number	Area (Acres)	Date Located
Longstreet 121	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	851572	20	29-Sep-2003
Longstreet 122	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	851573	20	29-Sep-2003
Longstreet 122	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	851573	20	29-Sep-2003
Longstreet 123	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	851574	20	29-Sep-2003
Longstreet 124	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	851575	20	29-Sep-2003
Longstreet 109	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	855021	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 110	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	855022	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 111	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	855023	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 112	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	855024	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 113	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	855025	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 114	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	855026	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 115	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	855027	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 56	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1025831	20	9-Jul-2010
Longstreet 57	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1025832	20	9-Jul-2010
Longstreet 58	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1025833	20	9-Jul-2010
Longstreet 59	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1025834	20	9-Jul-2010
Longstreet 60	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1025835	20	9-Jul-2010
Longstreet 61	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1025836	20	9-Jul-2010
Longstreet 62	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1025837	20	9-Jul-2010
Longstreet 63	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1025838	20	9-Jul-2010
Longstreet 64	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1025839	20	9-Jul-2010
Longstreet 65	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1025840	20	9-Jul-2010
Subtotal Original	**70**		**1,400**	
Leach Pad Claims				
Longstreet 200	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073640	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 201	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073641	20	22-Jun-2012

Claim Name	Registered Owner	NMC Number	Area (Acres)	Date Located
Longstreet 202	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073642	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 203	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073643	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 204	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073644	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 205	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073645	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 206	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073646	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 207	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073647	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 208	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073648	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 209	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073649	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 210	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073650	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 211	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073651	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 212	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073652	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 213	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073653	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 214	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073654	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 215	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073655	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 216	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073656	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 217	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073657	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 218	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073658	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 219	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073659	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 220	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073660	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 210	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073661	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 220	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073662	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 223	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073663	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 224	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073664	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 225	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073665	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 226	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073666	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 227	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073667	20	22-Jun-2012

Claim Name	Registered Owner	NMC Number	Area (Acres)	Date Located
Longstreet 228	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073668	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 229	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073669	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 230	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073670	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 231	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073671	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 232	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073672	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 233	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073673	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 234	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073674	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 235	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073675	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 236	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073676	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 237	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073677	20	22-Jun-2012
Subtotal Leach Pad	**38**		**760**	
Longstreet 66	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080730	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 238	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080731	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 239	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080732	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 240	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080733	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 241	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080734	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 242	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080735	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 243	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080736	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 244	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080737	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 245	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080738	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 246	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080739	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 247	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080740	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 248	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080741	20	5-Sept-2012
Subtotal Corridor	**12**		**240**	
Total	**120**		**2,400**	

STATE OF NEVADA
DECLARATION OF VALUE

1. Assessors Parcel Number(s)
   a) N/A
   b) _____
   c) _____
   d) _____

2. Type of Property:
   a) ☐ Vacant Land b) ☐ Single Fam. Res.
   c) ☐ Condo/Twnhse d) ☐ 2-4 Plex
   e) ☐ Apt. Bldg f) ☐ Comm'l/Ind'l
   g) ☐ Agricultural h) ☐ Mobile Home
   i) ☑ Other Unpatented Mining

FOR RECORDERS OPTIONAL USE ONLY
DOCUMENT/INSTRUMENT #: _____
BOOK _____ PAGE _____
DATE OF RECORDING: _____
NOTES: kd-Checked Assessors Records

3. Total Value/Sales Price of Property: $ $0.00
   Deed in Lieu of Foreclosure Only (value of property) (_____
   Transfer Tax Value: $ $0.00
   Real Property Transfer Tax Due: $ $0.00

4. If Exemption Claimed:
   a. Transfer Tax Exemption per NRS 375.090, Section # 8
   b. Explain Reason for Exemption: Unpatented Mining Claims

5. Partial Interest: Percentage being transferred: 100 %

The undersigned declares and acknowledges, under penalty of perjury, pursuant to NRS 375.060 and NRS 375.110, that the information provided is correct to the best of their information and belief, and can be supported by documentation if called upon to substantiate the information provided herein. Furthermore, the parties agree that disallowance of any claimed exemption, or other determination of additional tax due, may result in a penalty of 10% of the tax due plus interest at 1% per month.

Pursuant to NRS 375.030, the Buyer and Seller shall be jointly and severally liable for any additional amount owed.

Signature _____ **Capacity** Seller President
Signature _____ **Capacity** Buyer CFO

SELLER (GRANTOR) INFORMATION (REQUIRED)	BUYER (GRANTEE) INFORMATION (REQUIRED)
Print Name: Great Basin Resources, Inc.	Print Name: Star Gold Corp.
Address: 4235 Christy Way	Address: 1875 N. Lakewood Drive, Suite 200
City: Reno	City: Coeur d'Alene
State: NV Zip: 89519	State: ID Zip: 83814

COMPANY/PERSON REQUESTING RECORDING
(required if not the seller or buyer)
Print Name: Robert J. Burnett Escrow # 27093.000
Address: 601 W. Main Avenue, Suite 714
City: Spokane State: WA Zip: 99201

(AS A PUBLIC RECORD THIS FORM MAY BE RECORDED/MICROFILMED)

AFTER RECORDING MAIL TO:
Parsons|Burnett|Bjordahl|Hume, LLP
Suite 225, Steamplant Square
159 S. Lincoln Street
Spokane, WA 99201

QUIT CLAIM DEED

GRANTOR(S): Great Basin Resources, Inc.
GRANTEE(S) Star Gold Corp.

GRANTOR, Great Basin Resources, Inc. (the "Grantor"), does hereby convey and quit claim to Star Gold Corp the unpatented mining claims set forth on Exhibit "A" attached hereto, situated in the County of Nye, State of Nevada.

DATED this _____ day of September, 2020.

GREAT BASIN RESOURCES, INC. (GRANTOR)

By: _____
Richard Kern, President

STATE OF NEVADA)
) ss.
COUNTY OF _____)

I certify that I know or have satisfactory evidence that Richard Kern is the person who appeared before me, and said person acknowledged that they signed this instrument as the President of Great Basin Resources, Inc. and acknowledged it to be his free and voluntary act on behalf of that entity for the uses and purposes mentioned in this instrument.

DATED _____, 2020

_____
Notary Public in and for the State of Nevada
Residing at: _____
My Commission Expires _____

EXHIBIT “A”

UNPATENTED MINING CLAIMS

Claim Name	Registered Owner	NMC Number	Area (Acres)	Date Located
Original Longstreet Property Claims				
Longstreet 1A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799562	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 2A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799563	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 3A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799564	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 6A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799565	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 7A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799566	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 8A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799567	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 9A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799568	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 16A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799569	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 13	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799570	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 32	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799571	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 34	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799572	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 4A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836168	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 5A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836169	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 8	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836170	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 10	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836171	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 10A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836172	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 28	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836173	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 30	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836174	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 36	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836175	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 37	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836176	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 39	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836177	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 41	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836178	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 43	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836179	20	2-Feb-2002

Claim Name	Registered Owner	NMC Number	Area (Acres)	Date Located
Longstreet 45	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836180	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 47	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836181	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 49	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836182	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 101	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836183	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 102	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836184	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 103	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836185	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 104	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836186	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 105	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836187	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 106	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836188	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 107	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836189	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 108	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836190	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 12	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843867	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 14	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843868	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 16	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843869	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 18	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843870	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 20	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843871	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 26	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843872	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 42	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843873	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 44	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843874	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 46	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843875	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 48	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843876	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 50	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843877	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 40	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	851568	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 118	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	851569	20	29-Sep-2003
Longstreet 119	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	851570	20	29-Sep-2003
Longstreet 120	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	851571	20	29-Sep-2003

Claim Name	Registered Owner	NMC Number	Area (Acres)	Date Located
Longstreet 121	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	851572	20	29-Sep-2003
Longstreet 122	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	851573	20	29-Sep-2003
Longstreet 122	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	851573	20	29-Sep-2003
Longstreet 123	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	851574	20	29-Sep-2003
Longstreet 124	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	851575	20	29-Sep-2003
Longstreet 109	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	855021	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 110	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	855022	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 111	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	855023	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 112	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	855024	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 113	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	855025	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 114	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	855026	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 115	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	855027	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 56	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1025831	20	9-Jul-2010
Longstreet 57	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1025832	20	9-Jul-2010
Longstreet 58	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1025833	20	9-Jul-2010
Longstreet 59	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1025834	20	9-Jul-2010
Longstreet 60	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1025835	20	9-Jul-2010
Longstreet 61	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1025836	20	9-Jul-2010
Longstreet 62	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1025837	20	9-Jul-2010
Longstreet 63	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1025838	20	9-Jul-2010
Longstreet 64	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1025839	20	9-Jul-2010
Longstreet 65	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1025840	20	9-Jul-2010
Subtotal Original	**70**		**1,400**	
Leach Pad Claims				
Longstreet 200	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073640	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 201	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073641	20	22-Jun-2012

Claim Name	Registered Owner	NMC Number	Area (Acres)	Date Located
Longstreet 202	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073642	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 203	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073643	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 204	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073644	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 205	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073645	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 206	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073646	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 207	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073647	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 208	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073648	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 209	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073649	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 210	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073650	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 211	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073651	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 212	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073652	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 213	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073653	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 214	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073654	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 215	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073655	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 216	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073656	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 217	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073657	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 218	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073658	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 219	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073659	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 220	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073660	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 210	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073661	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 220	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073662	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 223	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073663	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 224	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073664	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 225	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073665	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 226	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073666	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 227	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073667	20	22-Jun-2012

Claim Name	Registered Owner	NMC Number	Area (Acres)	Date Located
Longstreet 228	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073668	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 229	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073669	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 230	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073670	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 231	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073671	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 232	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073672	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 233	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073673	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 234	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073674	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 235	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073675	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 236	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073676	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 237	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073677	20	22-Jun-2012
Subtotal Leach Pad	**38**		**760**	
Longstreet 66	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080730	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 238	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080731	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 239	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080732	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 240	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080733	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 241	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080734	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 242	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080735	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 243	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080736	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 244	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080737	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 245	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080738	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 246	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080739	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 247	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080740	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 248	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080741	20	5-Sept-2012
Subtotal Corridor	**12**		**240**	
Total	**120**		**2,400**	

AFTER RECORDING MAIL TO:
Parsons|Burnett|Bjordahl|Hume, LLP
Suite 225, Steamplant Square
159 S. Lincoln Street
Spokane, WA 99201

QUIT CLAIM DEED

GRANTOR(S): Great Basin Resources, Inc.
GRANTEE(S) Star Gold Corp.

GRANTOR, Great Basin Resources, Inc. (the "Grantor"), does hereby convey and quit claim to Star Gold Corp the unpatented mining claims set forth on Exhibit "A" attached hereto, situated in the County of Nye, State of Nevada.

DATED this _____ day of August, 2020.

GREAT BASIN RESOURCES, INC. (GRANTOR)

By: _____
Richard Kern, President

STATE OF NEVADA)
) ss.
COUNTY OF _____)

I certify that I know or have satisfactory evidence that Richard Kern is the person who appeared before me, and said person acknowledged that they signed this instrument as the President of Great Basin Resources, Inc. and acknowledged it to be his free and voluntary act on behalf of that entity for the uses and purposes mentioned in this instrument.

DATED _____, 2020

_____
Notary Public in and for the State of Nevada
Residing at: _____
My Commission Expires _____

EXHIBIT “A”

UNPATENTED MINING CLAIMS

Claim Name	Registered Owner	NMC Number	Area (Acres)	Date Located
Original Longstreet Property Claims				
Longstreet 1A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799562	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 2A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799563	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 3A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799564	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 6A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799565	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 7A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799566	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 8A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799567	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 9A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799568	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 16A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799569	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 13	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799570	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 32	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799571	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 34	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	799572	20	22-Jan-1999
Longstreet 4A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836168	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 5A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836169	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 8	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836170	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 10	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836171	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 10A	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836172	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 28	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836173	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 30	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836174	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 36	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836175	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 37	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836176	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 39	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836177	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 41	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836178	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 43	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836179	20	2-Feb-2002

Claim Name	Registered Owner	NMC Number	Area (Acres)	Date Located
Longstreet 45	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836180	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 47	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836181	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 49	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836182	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 101	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836183	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 102	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836184	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 103	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836185	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 104	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836186	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 105	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836187	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 106	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836188	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 107	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836189	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 108	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	836190	20	2-Feb-2002
Longstreet 12	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843867	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 14	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843868	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 16	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843869	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 18	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843870	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 20	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843871	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 26	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843872	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 42	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843873	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 44	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843874	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 46	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843875	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 48	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	843876	20	25-Feb-2003
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Longstreet 118	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	851569	20	29-Sep-2003
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Longstreet 122	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	851573	20	29-Sep-2003
Longstreet 123	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	851574	20	29-Sep-2003
Longstreet 124	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	851575	20	29-Sep-2003
Longstreet 109	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	855021	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 110	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	855022	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 111	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	855023	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 112	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	855024	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 113	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	855025	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 114	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	855026	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 115	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	855027	20	25-Feb-2003
Longstreet 56	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1025831	20	9-Jul-2010
Longstreet 57	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1025832	20	9-Jul-2010
Longstreet 58	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1025833	20	9-Jul-2010
Longstreet 59	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1025834	20	9-Jul-2010
Longstreet 60	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1025835	20	9-Jul-2010
Longstreet 61	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1025836	20	9-Jul-2010
Longstreet 62	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1025837	20	9-Jul-2010
Longstreet 63	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1025838	20	9-Jul-2010
Longstreet 64	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1025839	20	9-Jul-2010
Longstreet 65	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1025840	20	9-Jul-2010
Subtotal Original	**70**		**1,400**	
Leach Pad Claims				
Longstreet 200	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073640	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 201	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073641	20	22-Jun-2012

Claim Name	Registered Owner	NMC Number	Area (Acres)	Date Located
Longstreet 202	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073642	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 203	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073643	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 204	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073644	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 205	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073645	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 206	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073646	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 207	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073647	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 208	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073648	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 209	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073649	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 210	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073650	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 211	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073651	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 212	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073652	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 213	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073653	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 214	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073654	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 215	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073655	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 216	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073656	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 217	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073657	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 218	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073658	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 219	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073659	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 220	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073660	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 210	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073661	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 220	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073662	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 223	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073663	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 224	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073664	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 225	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073665	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 226	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073666	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 227	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073667	20	22-Jun-2012

Claim Name	Registered Owner	NMC Number	Area (Acres)	Date Located
Longstreet 228	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073668	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 229	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073669	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 230	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073670	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 231	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073671	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 232	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073672	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 233	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073673	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 234	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073674	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 235	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073675	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 236	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073676	20	22-Jun-2012
Longstreet 237	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1073677	20	22-Jun-2012
Subtotal Leach Pad	**38**		**760**	
Longstreet 66	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080730	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 238	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080731	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 239	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080732	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 240	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080733	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 241	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080734	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 242	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080735	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 243	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080736	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 244	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080737	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 245	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080738	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 246	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080739	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 247	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080740	20	5-Sept-2012
Longstreet 248	Great Basin Resources, Inc.	1080741	20	5-Sept-2012
Subtotal Corridor	**12**		**240**	
Total	**120**		**2,400**	

Star Gold Corp.

Stock Option Agreement

THE SECURITIES OFFERED BY THIS INSTRUMENT HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED OR QUALIFIED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED, OR THE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE, AND ANY SALE OF SUCH SECURITIES IS SUBJECT TO COMPLIANCE WITH, OR THE AVAILABILITY OF EXEMPTIONS FROM COMPLIANCE WITH, THE REGISTRATION AND QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS OF SUCH ACT AND ANY APPLICABLE STATE SECURITIES LAWS. THIS INSTRUMENT DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER OR SOLICITATION TO ANY PERSON IN ANY JURISDICTION WHERE SUCH OFFER OR SOLICITATION MAY NOT LAWFULLY BE MADE. TRANSFER OF THIS INSTRUMENT AND THE SECURITIES OFFERED HEREBY IS RESTRICTED AS PROVIDED IN SECTIONS 7 AND 8 BELOW.

STOCK OPTION AGREEMENT

THIS STOCK OPTION AGREEMENT (this "Agreement") is entered into, effective as of the 12th day of August, 2019, by Star Gold Corp., a Nevada corporation (the "Company"), and Great Basin Resources, Inc., a Nevada corporation (the "Holder").

R E C I T A L S

A. The Company and the Holder have entered into the 2019 Amendment to the Longstreet Property Option Agreement (the "2019 Agreement") dated January 15, 2010; and

B. Pursuant to the terms of the 2019 Amendment, the Company is to reprice, to $.04 per share, options to purchase up to four hundred thirty-five thousand (435,000) shares of the Company's Common Stock held by Holder (the "Existing Options"); and

C. Pursuant to the terms of the 2019 Amendment, the Holder is to receive additional options to purchase up to a total of five hundred thousand (500,000) shares of the Company's Common Stock (the "Additional Options"); and

D. Rather than repricing the Existing Options, the Holder and the Company desire to cancel the Existing Options and issue a total of nine-hundred thirty-five thousand options to purchase Common Stock of the Company (the "Options") to satisfy the obligations to reprice the Existing Options and issue the Additional Options.

KS

NOW, THEREFORE, the Company and the Holder agree as follows:

AGREEMENT

1. Cancelation of Existing Options. The Existing Options are and hereby shall be canceled on the books and records of the Company.

2. Grant of New Options. In satisfaction of the Company's obligations, pursuant to the 2019 Amendment, to reprice the Existing Options and issue the Additional Options, the Company grants to the Holder the Options to acquire from the Company a combined total of nine hundred thirty-five thousand (935,000) shares of Common Stock of the Company (the "Shares"). The Options are not intended to qualify as an Incentive Stock Options as that term is defined pursuant to Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. All Options granted pursuant to this Option Agreement shall have an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the Company's common stock at the time of grant. For this Option Grant, the exercise price is $0.04 per share.

3. Term of the Option. Unless earlier exercised or terminated, each Option granted hereby will terminate at 5:00 p.m. Pacific Time on August 31, 2024.

4. Exercisability. The Options will vest immediately upon being granted pursuant to this Option Agreement.

5. Exercise of the Options. In order to exercise the Options, the Holder must do the following:

(a) deliver to the Company a written notice, substantially in the form of the attached Exhibit A, specifying the number of Shares for which the Options are being exercised;

(b) surrender this Agreement to the Company;

(c) tender payment to the Company of the aggregate Purchase Price for the Shares for which the Options are being exercised, which amount may be paid (i) by check; or (ii) by such other means as the Company, in its sole discretion, shall permit at the time of exercise;

(d) pay, or make arrangements satisfactory to the Company for payment to the Company of, all taxes required to be withheld by the Company in connection with the exercise of the Options;

(e) if requested by the Company, deliver to the Company, at the Holder's expense, a legal opinion, satisfactory in form and substance to the Company, of legal counsel designated by the Holder and satisfactory to the Company, to the effect that exercise of the Options by the Holder, and the acquisition of Shares pursuant thereto, may be effected without registration or qualification of the Shares under the Securities Act or any applicable state securities laws; and

(f) execute and deliver to the Company any other documents required from time to time by the Company in order to promote compliance with the Securities Act, applicable state securities laws, or any other applicable law, rule or regulation.

Unless the Option has terminated or been exercised in full, the Company shall affix to this Agreement an appropriate notation indicating the number of Shares for which the Options were exercised and return this Agreement to the Holder.

KS

6. Adjustments Upon Changes in Capitalization, Merger or Certain Other Transactions.

(a) Changes in Capitalization: Subject to any action required under any applicable laws by the stockholders of the Company, the number and class of Shares or other stock or securities covered by the Options, the numbers and class of Shares or other stock or securities and the per Share exercise price of the Options, may be adjusted by the Board (and, to the extent required by any applicable laws, such adjustment shall be proportional). In the event of a stock split, reverse stock split, stock dividend, combination, consolidation, recapitalization or reclassification of the Shares, subdivision of the Shares, dividend payable in other than Shares in an amount that has a material effect on the price of the Shares, a reorganization, merger, liquidation, spin-off, split-up, distribution, exchange of Shares, repurchase of Shares, change in corporate structure or other similar occurrence, any adjustment shall be made by the Board, whose determination in that respect shall be final, binding and conclusive. Except as expressly provided herein, the issuance by the Company of shares of stock of any class, or securities convertible into shares of stock of any class, shall not affect, and no adjustment by reason thereof shall be made, with respect to, the number or price of Shares subject to an Award. If, by reason of an adjustment pursuant to this Section 5(a), the Options shall cover additional or different shares of stock or securities, then such additional or different shares, and the Options in respect thereof, shall be subject to all of the terms, conditions and restrictions which were applicable to the Options and the Shares subject to the Options prior to such adjustment

7. Representations and Warranties. By executing this Agreement:

(a) The Holder acknowledges and understands that the Company is a publicly reporting company pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and that its shares are quoted on the OTCMarkets under the symbol SRGZ and that its filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission are viewable online via the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

(b) The Holder accepts the Options and agrees to comply with and be bound by all of the provisions of this Agreement.

(c) The Holder acknowledges that no registration statement under the Securities Act, or under any state securities laws, has been filed with respect to the Options or any Shares that may be acquired upon exercise of the Options, and the Company is under no obligation to do so.

(d) The Holder represents and warrants that the Options, and any Shares acquired upon exercise of the Options, will be acquired and held by the Holder for the Holder's own account, for investment purposes only, and not with a view towards the distribution or public offering thereof nor with any present intention of reselling or distributing the same at any particular future time.

(e) The Holder agrees not to sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of the Options except as specifically permitted by this Agreement, and any applicable securities laws.

(f) The Holder agrees not to sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of any Shares acquired upon exercise of the Options unless (i) there is an effective registration statement under the Securities Act covering the proposed disposition and compliance with governing state securities laws, (ii) the Holder delivers to the Company, at the Holder's expense, a "no-action" letter or similar interpretative opinion, satisfactory in form and substance to the Company, from the staff of each

KS

appropriate securities agency, to the effect that such Shares may be disposed of by the Holder in the manner proposed, or (iii) the Holder delivers to the Company, at the Holder's expense, a legal opinion, satisfactory in form and substance to the Company, of legal counsel designated by the Holder and satisfactory to the Company, to the effect that the proposed disposition may be effected without registration or qualification of such Shares under the Securities Act or any applicable state securities laws.

8. Procedures Upon Permitted Transfer. Prior to any sale, transfer or other disposition of any Shares acquired upon exercise of the Options, the Holder agrees to give written notice to the Company of the Holder's intention to effect such disposition. The notice must describe the circumstances of the proposed transfer in reasonable detail and must specify the manner in which the requirements of Section 5(e) will be satisfied in connection with the proposed disposition. After (a) legal counsel to the Company has determined that the requirements of Section 5(e) will be satisfied, (b) the Holder has executed such documentation as may be necessary to effect the proposed disposition, and (c) the Holder has paid, or made arrangements satisfactory to the Committee for the payment of any taxes, if any, required to be withheld by the Company in connection with the proposed disposition, the Company will, as soon as practicable, transfer such Shares in accordance with the terms of the notice. Any stock certificate issued upon such transfer will bear a restrictive legend unless in the opinion of legal counsel to the Company such legend is not required.

9. Entire Agreement; Amendments; Binding Effect. This Agreement, together with the 2019 Amendment, constitutes the entire agreement and understanding between the Company and the Holder regarding the subject matter hereof. Except as permitted by the 2019 Amendment, no amendment of the Option or this Agreement, or waiver of any provision of this Agreement or the Plan, shall be valid unless in writing and duly executed by the Company and the Holder. The failure of any party to enforce any of that party's rights against the other party for breach of any of the terms of this Agreement or the Plan shall not be construed as a waiver of such rights as to any continued or subsequent breach. This Agreement shall be binding upon the Holder and his or her heirs, successors and assigns.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement as of the date first written above.

COMPANY:

STAR GOLD CORP.

BY: _____
Kelly J. Stopher, CFO

HOLDER:

GREAT BASIN RESOURCES, INC.

BY: _____
Richard Kern, President

FORM OF EXERCISE OF OPTION

To: STAR GOLD CORP.
Attn: Kelly J. Stopher, CFO
2910 E. 57th Avenue, Suite 5 PMB 309
Spokane, WA 99223

The undersigned holds options to purchase Star Gold Corp. common stock (the "Option"), represented by a Stock Option Agreement dated effective as of August 12, 2019 (the "Agreement"), granted to the undersigned. The undersigned hereby exercises the Option and elects to purchase _____ shares (the "Shares") of Common Stock of Star Gold Corp., a Nevada corporation (the "Company") pursuant to the Option. This notice is accompanied by full payment of the Purchase Price for the Shares in cash or by check or in another manner permitted by Section 5(c) of the Agreement. The undersigned has also paid, or made arrangements satisfactory to the Committee for payment of, all taxes, if any, required to be withheld by the Company in connection with the exercise of the Option.

Date: _____ , _____

GREAT BASIN RESOURCES, INC.

By: _____
Print Name: _____
Title: _____

2019 AMENDMENT
TO
LONGSTREET PROPERTY OPTION AGREEMENT

This 2019 Property Option Agreement Amendment (the "2019 Amendment") is executed this 12th day of August, 2019 by and between Great Basin Resources, Inc. a Nevada corporation ("Great Basin") and Star Gold Corp., a Nevada corporation ("Star Gold") (each a "Party" and together the "Parties").

RECITALS

A. MinQuest, Inc. ("Minquest") and Star Gold entered into a Property Option Agreement (the "Option Agreement"), dated January 15, 2010, for the property referred to in the Option Agreement as the "Longstreet Property";

B. The Longstreet Property consists of the claims set forth on Exhibit "A" hereto along with all lands within a one (1) mile radius of any of the claims (collectively the "Property");

C. Minquest and Star Gold subsequently entered into an Amendment, to the Option Agreement, dated December 10, 2014 (the "2014 Amendment");

D. Minquest and Star Gold subsequently entered into an Amendment, to the Option Agreement, dated January 5, 2016 (the "2016 Amendment");

E. Minquest subsequently assigned, to Great Basin, all of its right, title and interest in and to the Option Agreement, as amended;

F. Minquest and Start Gold Subsequently entered into an Amendment, to the Option Agreement, dated December 4, 2018 (the "2018 Amendment") which set forth certain amendments to the schedule of required Property Expenditures as laid out in the Option Agreement;

G. The Parties now desire to further revise the Option Agreement to make amendments related to the required Property Expenditures and other payment and consideration related provisions of the Option Agreement, as amended.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the covenants, agreements, representations and warranties set forth in this 2019 Amendment, the Parties hereby covenant, agree, represent and warrant as follows.

AGREEMENT

1. DEFINITIONS.

All capitalized terms not defined in this 2019 Amendment shall have the meaning ascribed to those terms in the Option Agreement.

2. AMENDMENTS.

2.1 Option Amendments. Section 4 of the Option Agreement, as amended most recently by the 2018 Amendment, is and hereby shall be amended as set forth herein.

2.1.1 Property Expenditures. All remaining Property Expenditures required to be made by Star Gold, as set forth in the 2018 Amendment, shall be deemed to have been made in exchange for and upon Great Basin receiving the consideration set forth in paragraph 2.1.4 below.

2.1.2 Cash Payments. All remaining cash payments owed to Great Basin by Star Gold, as set forth in the 2016 Amendment, shall be deemed to have been made in exchange for and upon Great Basis receiving the consideration set forth in paragraph 2.1.4 below.

2.1.3 Option Grants. All remaining stock option grants to be made to Great Basin by Star Gold, as set forth in the 2016 Amendment, shall be deemed to have been made in exchange for and upon Great Basin receiving the consideration set forth in paragraph 2.1.4 below.

2.1.4 Consideration. In exchange for the amendments set forth in paragraphs 2.1.1-2.1.3 above, Star Gold shall:

(a) make a one-time cash payment to Great Basin in the total sum of fifty thousand and no/100 dollars ($50,000.00); and

(b) re-price, to $.04 per share, options held by Great Basin to purchase up to 435,000 shares of Star Gold common stock, with said options expiring on August 31, 2024; and

(c) grant Great Basin additional options to purchase up to 500,000 shares of Star Gold common stock at the price of $.04 per share with such options expiring on August 31, 2024; and

(d) enter into a consulting agreement with Great Basin for a term of eighteen (18) months and which shall compensate Great Basin the amount of seven thousand five hundred and no/100 dollars per month ($7,500.00).

For the avoidance of doubt, upon Star Gold complying with the requirements of paragraph 2.1.4, Star Gold shall receive from Great Basin a quitclaim for one hundred percent (100%) interest in and to the Property (subject to the NSR) as set forth in Section 4 of the Option Agreement.

2.2 Net Smelter Royalty Amendment. Star Gold and/or assigns is, and hereby shall be, granted an option to reduce Great Basin's Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR"), as that term is defined in the Option Agreement, from three percent (3%) to one and one-half percent (1.5%) in exchange for the payment to Great Basin by Star Gold of the sum one million seven hundred fifty thousand and no/100 dollars ($1,750,000.00) (the "NSR Option"). Star Gold must exercise the NSR Option no later than the date which is six (6) months following the first

receipt of proceeds from the sale of processed ore from the Property. For the avoidance of doubt, Great Basin shall retain the right to assign its remaining 1.5% NSR in its sole discretion.

3. MISCELLANEOUS.

3.1 No Third Parties Benefited. This 2019 Amendment is between and for the sole benefit of Star Gold and Great Basin and their successors and assigns and creates no rights whatsoever in favor of any other person or entity and no other person or entity will have any rights to rely hereon.

3.2 Notices. All notices or other written communications hereunder will be deemed to have been properly given (i) upon delivery, if delivered in person or by facsimile transmission with receipt of an electronic confirmation thereof, (ii) one Business Day after having been deposited for overnight delivery with any reputable overnight courier service, or (iii) three Business Days after having been deposited in any post office or mail depository regularly maintained by the U.S. Postal Service and sent by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested, addressed as follows:

If to Star Gold:	Attn: Kelly J. Stopher, CFO 2910 57th Ave, Suite 5 PMB 309 Spokane, WA 99223 Phone: (208) 664-5066 Fax: (208) 765-8520
With a copy to:	Parsons/Burnett/Bjordahl/Hume, LLP Attn: Robert J. Burnett 159 S. Lincoln Street, Suite 225 Spokane, Washington 99201 Phone: (509) 252-5066 Fax: (509) 252-5067
If to Great Bain:	Attn: Richard Kern 4325 Christy Way Reno, NV 89519 Phone: (775) 746-4471 Fax: (775) 746-0938

3.3 Additional Documents. Each Party shall execute such additional documents as may reasonably be requested by the other Party to effectuate the provisions of this 2019 Amendment.

3.4 Assignment. Except as otherwise specifically set forth herein or as allowed by the Option Agreement, no Party may assign its rights or obligations under this 2019 Amendment without the prior written consent of the other Party. Any purported assignment without the other Party's prior written consent will be void ab initio.

3.5 Authorization; Binding Effect. Each Party represents to the other that its execution of this 2019 Amendment has been authorized by all necessary corporate action and that this 2019 Amendment constitutes a binding obligation of such Party. Each individual who executes

this 2019 Amendment on behalf of a Party represents to all Parties that he or she is authorized to do so. This 2019 Amendment will bind each Party's successors and permitted assigns.

3.6 Attorneys' Fees. If a Party is in default under this 2019 Amendment the other Party will have the right, at the expense of the defaulting Party, to retain an attorney to make demand, enforce remedies, or otherwise protect or enforce the rights of the non-defaulting Party. A Party in default shall pay all attorneys' fees and costs so incurred.

3.7 Consents and Approvals. Unless specifically stated to the contrary in this 2019 Amendment (i.e., by stating that a Party's consent or approval may be granted or withheld in its sole discretion), whenever any provision of this 2019 Amendment requires a Party to provide its consent or approval, such Party will not unreasonably condition, withhold or delay such consent or approval, provided that the Party seeking the consent is not in default under the Option Agreement.

3.8 Consent Required to Amend or Waive. No amendment or modification of any provision of this 2019 Amendment will be effective unless made in writing and signed by each of the Parties.

3.9 Counterparts. This 2019 Amendment may be executed in counterparts each of which will be deemed an original and such counterparts when taken together shall constitute but one agreement.

3.10 Entire Agreement. This 2019 Amendment sets forth the entire understanding of the Parties with respect to the subject matter of this 2019 Amendment and supersedes all prior agreements and understandings between the Parties regarding the subject matter of this 2019 Amendment. No other amendments to the Option Agreement are contemplated or intended by this 2019 Amendment except such other amendments as may be required to carry out the specific terms and intent of this 2019 Amendment.

3.11 Governing Law; Consent to Jurisdiction. This 2019 Amendment and its interpretation and enforcement are governed by the laws of the state of Nevada. Each Party agrees that venue for any dispute arising out of or in connection with this 2019 Amendment will be in Mineral County, Nevada and each Party waives any objections it may now or hereafter have regarding such venue.

3.12 No Waiver. No waiver by any Party of any right or default under this 2019 Amendment will be effective unless in writing and signed by the waiving Party. No such waiver will be deemed to extend to any prior or subsequent right or default or affect in any way any rights arising by virtue of any prior or subsequent such occurrence.

3.13 Relationship of the Parties. The relationship of the Parties is strictly one of Optionor and Optionee. This Amendment is neither intended to, nor will it be construed as, an agreement to create a joint venture, partnership, or other form of business association between the Parties.

3.14 Severability. If for any reason any provision of this 2019 Amendment is determined by a tribunal of competent jurisdiction to be legally invalid or unenforceable, the validity of the remainder of this 2019 Amendment will not be affected and such provision will be deemed modified to the minimum extent necessary to make such provision consistent with applicable law and, in its modified form, such provision will then be enforceable and enforced.

3.15 Terminology. Unless specifically indicated to the contrary: (i) wherever from the context it appears appropriate, each term stated in either the singular or the plural will include the plural and the masculine gender will include the feminine and neuter genders; (ii) the term "or" is not exclusive; (iii) the term "including" (or any form thereof) will not be limiting or exclusive; (iv) the words "Amendment," "herein," "hereof," "hereunder," or other words of similar import refer to this 2019 Amendment as a whole, including exhibits and schedules (if any), as the same may be modified, amended or supplanted. The headings in this 2019 Amendment have no independent meaning.

3.16 Disclaimer—Preparation of Amendment. This 2019 Amendment was originally prepared by counsel for Star Gold. The Parties agree, however, that this fact shall not create any presumption in favor or against any Party in respect of the interpretation or enforcement of this 2019 Amendment. Each other Party is advised to have this 2019 Amendment reviewed by independent legal and tax counsel prior to its execution. By executing this 2019 Amendment each such Party represents (i) that it has read and understands this 2019 Amendment, (ii) that it has had the opportunity to obtain independent legal and tax advice regarding this 2019 Amendment and (iii) that it has obtained such independent advice or has freely elected not to do so.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have caused this Amendment to be executed as of the date first written above.

STAR GOLD CORP.

BY: _____
Kelly J. Stopher, Chief Financial Officer

GREAT BASIN RESOURCES, INC.

BY: _____
Richard Kern, President

EXHIBIT "A"

CLAIMS

CLAIM NAME			CLAIMANT'S NAME	NMC NUMBER
Morning Star			Roy Clifford et. al	96719
Longstreet	11		Roy Clifford et. al	164002
Longstreet	12		Roy Clifford et. al	164003
Longstreet	14		Roy Clifford et al	164005
Longstreet	15		Roy Clifford et al	164006
Longstreet	1	A	MinQuest Inc.	799562
Longstreet	2	A	MinQuest Inc.	799563
Longstreet	3	A	MinQuest Inc.	799564
Longstreet	4	A	MinQuest Inc.	836168
Longstreet	5	A	MinQuest Inc.	836169
Longstreet	6	A	MinQuest Inc.	799565
Longstreet	7	A	MinQuest Inc.	799566
Longstreet	8	A	MinQuest Inc.	799567
Longstreet	8		MinQuest Inc.	836170
Longstreet	9	A	MinQuest Inc.	799568
Longstreet	10		MinQuest Inc.	836171
Longstreet	10	A	MinQuest Inc.	836172
Longstreet	12		MinQuest Inc.	843867
Longstreet	13		MinQuest Inc.	799570
Longstreet	14		MinQuest Inc.	843868
Longstreet	16	A	MinQuest Inc.	799569
Longstreet	16		MinQuest Inc.	843869
Longstreet	18		MinQuest Inc.	843870
Longstreet	20		MinQuest Inc.	843871
Longstreet	26		MinQuest Inc.	843872
Longstreet	28		MinQuest Inc.	836173
Longstreet	30		MinQuest Inc.	836174
Longstreet	32		MinQuest Inc.	799571
Longstreet	34		MinQuest Inc.	799572
Longstreet	36		MinQuest Inc.	836175
Longstreet	37		MinQuest Inc.	836176
Longstreet	39		MinQuest Inc.	836177
Longstreet	40		MinQuest Inc.	851568
Longstreet	41		MinQuest Inc.	836178
Longstreet	42		MinQuest Inc.	843873

Longstreet	43	MinQuest Inc.	836179
Longstreet	44	MinQuest Inc.	843874
Longstreet	45	MinQuest Inc.	836180
Longstreet	46	MinQuest Inc.	843875
Longstreet	47	MinQuest Inc.	836181
Longstreet	48	MinQuest Inc.	843876
Longstreet	49	MinQuest Inc.	836182
Longstreet	50	MinQuest Inc.	843877
Longstreet	56	MinQuest Inc.	1025831
Longstreet	57	MinQuest Inc.	1025832
Longstreet	58	MinQuest Inc.	1025833
Longstreet	59	MinQuest Inc.	1025834
Longstreet	60	MinQuest Inc.	1025835
Longstreet	61	MinQuest Inc.	1025836
Longstreet	62	MinQuest Inc.	1025837
Longstreet	63	MinQuest Inc.	1025838
Longstreet	64	MinQuest Inc.	1025839
Longstreet	65	MinQuest Inc.	1025840
Longstreet	101	MinQuest Inc.	836183
Longstreet	102	MinQuest Inc.	836184
Longstreet	103	MinQuest Inc.	836185
Longstreet	104	MinQuest Inc.	836186
Longstreet	105	MinQuest Inc.	836187
Longstreet	106	MinQuest Inc.	836188
Longstreet	107	MinQuest Inc.	836189
Longstreet	108	MinQuest Inc.	836190
Longstreet	109	MinQuest Inc.	855021
Longstreet	110	MinQuest Inc.	855022
Longstreet	111	MinQuest Inc.	855023
Longstreet	112	MinQuest Inc.	855024
Longstreet	113	MinQuest Inc.	855025
Longstreet	114	MinQuest Inc.	855026
Longstreet	115	MinQuest Inc.	855027
Longstreet	118	MinQuest Inc.	851569
Longstreet	119	MinQuest Inc.	851570
Longstreet	120	MinQuest Inc.	851571
Longstreet	121	MinQuest Inc.	851572

Longstreet	122	MinQuest Inc.	851573
Longstreet	123	MinQuest Inc.	851574
Longstreet	124	MinQuest Inc.	851575
Longstreet	200	MinQuest Inc.	1073640
Longstreet	201	MinQuest Inc.	1073641
Longstreet	202	MinQuest Inc.	1073642
Longstreet	203	MinQuest Inc.	1073643
Longstreet	204	MinQuest Inc.	1073644
Longstreet	205	MinQuest Inc.	1073645
Longstreet	206	MinQuest Inc.	1073646
Longstreet	207	MinQuest Inc.	1073647
Longstreet	208	MinQuest Inc.	1073648
Longstreet	209	MinQuest Inc.	1073649
Longstreet	210	MinQuest Inc.	1073650
Longstreet	211	MinQuest Inc.	1073651
Longstreet	212	MinQuest Inc.	1073652
Longstreet	213	MinQuest Inc.	1073653
Longstreet	214	MinQuest Inc.	1073654
Longstreet	215	MinQuest Inc.	1073655
Longstreet	216	MinQuest Inc.	1073656
Longstreet	217	MinQuest Inc.	1073657
Longstreet	218	MinQuest Inc.	1073658
Longstreet	219	MinQuest Inc.	1073659
Longstreet	220	MinQuest Inc.	1073660
Longstreet	221	MinQuest Inc.	1073661
Longstreet	222	MinQuest Inc.	1073662
Longstreet	223	MinQuest Inc.	1073663
Longstreet	224	MinQuest Inc.	1073664
Longstreet	225	MinQuest Inc.	1073665
Longstreet	226	MinQuest Inc.	1073666
Longstreet	227	MinQuest Inc.	1073667
Longstreet	228	MinQuest Inc.	1073668
Longstreet	229	MinQuest Inc.	1073669
Longstreet	230	MinQuest Inc.	1073670
Longstreet	231	MinQuest Inc.	1073671
Longstreet	232	MinQuest Inc.	1073672
Longstreet	233	MinQuest Inc.	1073673

Longstreet	234	MinQuest Inc.	1073674
Longstreet	235	MinQuest Inc.	1073675
Longstreet	236	MinQuest Inc.	1073676
Longstreet	237	MinQuest Inc.	1073677
Longstreet	66	MinQuest Inc.	1080730
Longstreet	238	MinQuest Inc.	1080731
Longstreet	239	MinQuest Inc.	1080732
Longstreet	240	MinQuest Inc.	1080733
Longstreet	241	MinQuest Inc.	1080734
Longstreet	242	MinQuest Inc.	1080735
Longstreet	243	MinQuest Inc.	1080736
Longstreet	244	MinQuest Inc.	1080737
Longstreet	245	MinQuest Inc.	1080738
Longstreet	246	MinQuest Inc.	1080739
Longstreet	247	MinQuest Inc.	1080740
Longstreet	248	MinQuest Inc.	1080741
Longstreet	301	MinQuest Inc.	1116062
Longstreet	302	MinQuest Inc.	1116063
Longstreet	303	MinQuest Inc.	1116064
Longstreet	304	MinQuest Inc.	1116065
Longstreet	305	MinQuest Inc.	1116066
Longstreet	306	MinQuest Inc.	1116067
Longstreet	307	MinQuest Inc.	1116068
Longstreet	308	MinQuest Inc.	1116069
Longstreet	309	MinQuest Inc.	1116070
Longstreet	310	MinQuest Inc.	1116071
Longstreet	311	MinQuest Inc.	1116072
Longstreet	312	MinQuest Inc.	1116073
Longstreet	313	MinQuest Inc.	1116074
Longstreet	314	MinQuest Inc.	1116075
Longstreet	315	MinQuest Inc.	1116076
Longstreet	316	MinQuest Inc.	1116077
Longstreet	317	MinQuest Inc.	1116078
		COUNT	142

2019 AMENDMENT
TO
LONGSTREET PROPERTY OPTION AGREEMENT

This 2019 Property Option Agreement Amendment (the "2019 Amendment") is executed this ____ day of August, 2019 by and between Great Basin Resources, Inc. a Nevada corporation ("Great Basin") and Star Gold Corp., a Nevada corporation ("Star Gold") (each a "Party" and together the "Parties").

RECITALS

A. MinQuest, Inc. ("Minquest") and Star Gold entered into a Property Option Agreement (the "Option Agreement"), dated January 15, 2010, for the property referred to in the Option Agreement as the "Longstreet Property";

B. The Longstreet Property consists of the claims set forth on Exhibit "A" hereto (the "Property");

C. Minquest and Star Gold subsequently entered into an Amendment, to the Option Agreement, dated December 10, 2014 (the "2014 Amendment");

D. Minquest and Star Gold subsequently entered into an Amendment, to the Option Agreement, dated January 5, 2016 (the "2016 Amendment");

E. Minquest subsequently assigned, to Great Basin, all of its right, title and interest in and to the Option Agreement, as amended;

F. Minquest and Start Gold Subsequently entered into an Amendment, to the Option Agreement, dated December 4, 2018 (the "2018 Amendment") which set forth certain amendments to the schedule of required Property Expenditures as laid out in the Option Agreement;

G. The Parties now desire to further revise the Option Agreement to make amendments related to the required Property Expenditures and other payment and consideration related provisions of the Option Agreement, as amended.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the covenants, agreements, representations and warranties set forth in this 2019 Amendment, the Parties hereby covenant, agree, represent and warrant as follows.

AGREEMENT

1. DEFINITIONS.

All capitalized terms not defined in this 2019 Amendment shall have the meaning ascribed to those terms in the Option Agreement.

2. AMENDMENTS.

2.1 Option Amendments. Section 4 of the Option Agreement, as amended most recently by the 2018 Amendment, is and hereby shall be amended as set forth herein.

2.1.1 Property Expenditures. All remaining Property Expenditures required to be made by Star Gold, as set forth in the 2018 Amendment, shall be deemed to have been made in exchange for and upon Great Basin receiving the consideration set forth in paragraph 2.1.4 below.

2.1.2 Cash Payments. All remaining cash payments owed to Great Basin by Star Gold, as set forth in the 2016 Amendment, shall be deemed to have been made in exchange for and upon Great Basis receiving the consideration set forth in paragraph 2.1.4 below.

2.1.3 Option Grants. All remaining stock option grants to be made to Great Basin by Star Gold, as set forth in the 2016 Amendment, shall be deemed to have been made in exchange for and upon Great Basin receiving the consideration set forth in paragraph 2.1.4 below.

2.1.4 Consideration. In exchange for the amendments set forth in paragraphs 2.1.1-2.1.3 above, Star Gold shall:

(a) make a one-time cash payment to Great Basin in the total sum of fifty thousand and no/100 dollars ($50,000.00); and

(b) re-price, to $.04 per share, options held by Great Basin to purchase up to 435,000 shares of Star Gold common stock, with said options expiring on August 31, 2024; and

(c) grant Great Basin additional options to purchase up to 500,000 shares of Star Gold common stock at the price of $.04 per share with such options expiring on August 31, 2024; and

(d) enter into a consulting agreement with Great Basin for a term of eighteen (18) months and which shall compensate Great Basin the amount of seven thousand five hundred and no/100 dollars per month ($7,500.00).

For the avoidance of doubt, upon Star Gold complying with the requirements of paragraph 2.1.4, Star Gold shall receive from Great Basin a quitclaim for one hundred percent (100%) interest in and to the Property (subject to the NSR) as set forth in Section 4 of the Option Agreement.

2.2 Net Smelter Royalty Amendment. Star Gold and/or assigns is, and hereby shall be, granted an option to reduce Great Basin's Net Smelter Royalty, as that term is defined in the Option Agreement, from three percent (3%) to one and one-half percent (1.5%) in exchange for the payment to Great Basin by Star Gold of the sum one million seven hundred fifty thousand and no/100 dollars ($1,750,000.00) (the "NSR Option"). Star Gold must exercise the NSR Option no later than the date which is six (6) months following the first receipt of proceeds from the sale of processed ore from the Property.

3. MISCELLANEOUS.

3.1 No Third Parties Benefited. This 2019 Amendment is between and for the sole benefit of Star Gold and Great Basin and their successors and assigns and creates no rights whatsoever in favor of any other person or entity and no other person or entity will have any rights to rely hereon.

3.2 Notices. All notices or other written communications hereunder will be deemed to have been properly given (i) upon delivery, if delivered in person or by facsimile transmission with receipt of an electronic confirmation thereof, (ii) one Business Day after having been deposited for overnight delivery with any reputable overnight courier service, or (iii) three Business Days after having been deposited in any post office or mail depository regularly maintained by the U.S. Postal Service and sent by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested, addressed as follows:

If to Star Gold:	Attn: Kelly J. Stopher, CFO 2910 57th Ave, Suite 5 PMB 309 Spokane, WA 99223 Phone: (208) 664-5066 Fax: (208) 765-8520
With a copy to:	Parsons/Burnett/Bjordahl/Hume, LLP Attn: Robert J. Burnett 159 S. Lincoln Street, Suite 225 Spokane, Washington 99201 Phone: (509) 252-5066 Fax: (509) 252-5067
If to Great Bain:	Attn: Richard Kern 4325 Christy Way Reno, NV 89519 Phone: (775) 746-4471 Fax: (775) 746-0938

3.3 Additional Documents. Each Party shall execute such additional documents as may reasonably be requested by the other Party to effectuate the provisions of this 2019 Amendment.

3.4 Assignment. No Party may assign its rights or obligations under this 2019 Amendment without the prior written consent of the other Party. Any purported assignment without the other Party's prior written consent will be void ab initio.

3.5 Authorization; Binding Effect. Each Party represents to the other that its execution of this 2019 Amendment has been authorized by all necessary corporate action and that this 2019 Amendment constitutes a binding obligation of such Party. Each individual who executes this 2019 Amendment on behalf of a Party represents to all Parties that he or she is authorized to do so. This 2019 Amendment will bind each Party's successors and permitted assigns.

3.6 Attorneys' Fees. If a Party is in default under this 2019 Amendment the other Party will have the right, at the expense of the defaulting Party, to retain an attorney to make demand, enforce remedies, or otherwise protect or enforce the rights of the non-defaulting Party. A Party in default shall pay all attorneys' fees and costs so incurred.

3.7 Consents and Approvals. Unless specifically stated to the contrary in this 2019 Amendment (i.e., by stating that a Party's consent or approval may be granted or withheld in its sole discretion), whenever any provision of this 2019 Amendment requires a Party to provide its consent or approval, such Party will not unreasonably condition, withhold or delay such consent or approval, provided that the Party seeking the consent is not in default under the Option Agreement.

3.8 Consent Required to Amend or Waive. No amendment or modification of any provision of this 2019 Amendment will be effective unless made in writing and signed by each of the Parties.

3.9 Counterparts. This 2019 Amendment may be executed in counterparts each of which will be deemed an original and such counterparts when taken together shall constitute but one agreement.

3.10 Entire Agreement. This 2019 Amendment sets forth the entire understanding of the Parties with respect to the subject matter of this 2019 Amendment and supersedes all prior agreements and understandings between the Parties regarding the subject matter of this 2019 Amendment. No other amendments to the Option Agreement are contemplated or intended by this 2019 Amendment except such other amendments as may be required to carry out the specific terms and intent of this 2019 Amendment.

3.11 Governing Law; Consent to Jurisdiction. This 2019 Amendment and its interpretation and enforcement are governed by the laws of the state of Nevada. Each Party agrees that venue for any dispute arising out of or in connection with this 2019 Amendment will be in Mineral County, Nevada and each Party waives any objections it may now or hereafter have regarding such venue.

3.12 No Waiver. No waiver by any Party of any right or default under this 2019 Amendment will be effective unless in writing and signed by the waiving Party. No such waiver will be deemed to extend to any prior or subsequent right or default or affect in any way any rights arising by virtue of any prior or subsequent such occurrence.

3.13 Relationship of the Parties. The relationship of the Parties is strictly one of Optionor and Optionee. This Amendment is neither intended to, nor will it be construed as, an agreement to create a joint venture, partnership, or other form of business association between the Parties.

3.14 Severability. If for any reason any provision of this 2019 Amendment is determined by a tribunal of competent jurisdiction to be legally invalid or unenforceable, the validity of the remainder of this 2019 Amendment will not be affected and such provision will

be deemed modified to the minimum extent necessary to make such provision consistent with applicable law and, in its modified form, such provision will then be enforceable and enforced.

3.15 Terminology. Unless specifically indicated to the contrary: (i) wherever from the context it appears appropriate, each term stated in either the singular or the plural will include the plural and the masculine gender will include the feminine and neuter genders; (ii) the term "or" is not exclusive; (iii) the term "including" (or any form thereof) will not be limiting or exclusive; (iv) the words "Amendment," "herein," "hereof," "hereunder," or other words of similar import refer to this 2019 Amendment as a whole, including exhibits and schedules (if any), as the same may be modified, amended or supplanted. The headings in this 2019 Amendment have no independent meaning.

3.16 Disclaimer—Preparation of Amendment. This 2019 Amendment was originally prepared by counsel for Star Gold. The Parties agree, however, that this fact shall not create any presumption in favor or against any Party in respect of the interpretation or enforcement of this 2019 Amendment. Each other Party is advised to have this 2019 Amendment reviewed by independent legal and tax counsel prior to its execution. By executing this 2019 Amendment each such Party represents (i) that it has read and understands this 2019 Amendment, (ii) that it has had the opportunity to obtain independent legal and tax advice regarding this 2019 Amendment and (iii) that it has obtained such independent advice or has freely elected not to do so.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have caused this Amendment to be executed as of the date first written above.

STAR GOLD CORP.

BY: _____
Kelly J. Stopher, Chief Financial Officer

GREAT BASIN RESOURCES, INC.

BY: _____
Richard Kern, President

EXHIBIT "A"

CLAIMS

CLAIM NAME			CLAIMANT'S NAME	NMC NUMBER
Morning Star			Roy Clifford et. al	96719
Longstreet	11		Roy Clifford et. al	164002
Longstreet	12		Roy Clifford et. al	164003
Longstreet	14		Roy Clifford et al	164005
Longstreet	15		Roy Clifford et al	164006
Longstreet	1	A	MinQuest Inc.	799562
Longstreet	2	A	MinQuest Inc.	799563
Longstreet	3	A	MinQuest Inc.	799564
Longstreet	4	A	MinQuest Inc.	836168
Longstreet	5	A	MinQuest Inc.	836169
Longstreet	6	A	MinQuest Inc.	799565
Longstreet	7	A	MinQuest Inc.	799566
Longstreet	8	A	MinQuest Inc.	799567
Longstreet	8		MinQuest Inc.	836170
Longstreet	9	A	MinQuest Inc.	799568
Longstreet	10		MinQuest Inc.	836171
Longstreet	10	A	MinQuest Inc.	836172
Longstreet	12		MinQuest Inc.	843867
Longstreet	13		MinQuest Inc.	799570
Longstreet	14		MinQuest Inc.	843868
Longstreet	16	A	MinQuest Inc.	799569
Longstreet	16		MinQuest Inc.	843869
Longstreet	18		MinQuest Inc.	843870
Longstreet	20		MinQuest Inc.	843871
Longstreet	26		MinQuest Inc.	843872
Longstreet	28		MinQuest Inc.	836173
Longstreet	30		MinQuest Inc.	836174
Longstreet	32		MinQuest Inc.	799571
Longstreet	34		MinQuest Inc.	799572
Longstreet	36		MinQuest Inc.	836175
Longstreet	37		MinQuest Inc.	836176
Longstreet	39		MinQuest Inc.	836177
Longstreet	40		MinQuest Inc.	851568
Longstreet	41		MinQuest Inc.	836178
Longstreet	42		MinQuest Inc.	843873

Longstreet	43	MinQuest Inc.	836179
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Longstreet	45	MinQuest Inc.	836180
Longstreet	46	MinQuest Inc.	843875
Longstreet	47	MinQuest Inc.	836181
Longstreet	48	MinQuest Inc.	843876
Longstreet	49	MinQuest Inc.	836182
Longstreet	50	MinQuest Inc.	843877
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Longstreet	112	MinQuest Inc.	855024
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Longstreet	115	MinQuest Inc.	855027
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Longstreet	119	MinQuest Inc.	851570
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Longstreet	121	MinQuest Inc.	851572

Longstreet	122	MinQuest Inc.	851573
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Longstreet	225	MinQuest Inc.	1073665
Longstreet	226	MinQuest Inc.	1073666
Longstreet	227	MinQuest Inc.	1073667
Longstreet	228	MinQuest Inc.	1073668
Longstreet	229	MinQuest Inc.	1073669
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Longstreet	233	MinQuest Inc.	1073673

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Longstreet	239	MinQuest Inc.		1080732
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Longstreet	246	MinQuest Inc.		1080739
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Longstreet	248	MinQuest Inc.		1080741
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Longstreet	302	MinQuest Inc.		1116063
Longstreet	303	MinQuest Inc.		1116064
Longstreet	304	MinQuest Inc.		1116065
Longstreet	305	MinQuest Inc.		1116066
Longstreet	306	MinQuest Inc.		1116067
Longstreet	307	MinQuest Inc.		1116068
Longstreet	308	MinQuest Inc.		1116069
Longstreet	309	MinQuest Inc.		1116070
Longstreet	310	MinQuest Inc.		1116071
Longstreet	311	MinQuest Inc.		1116072
Longstreet	312	MinQuest Inc.		1116073
Longstreet	313	MinQuest Inc.		1116074
Longstreet	314	MinQuest Inc.		1116075
Longstreet	315	MinQuest Inc.		1116076
Longstreet	316	MinQuest Inc.		1116077
Longstreet	317	MinQuest Inc.		1116078
			COUNT	142

AMENDMENT
TO
LONGSTREET PROPERTY OPTION AGREEMENT

This Property Option Agreement Amendment (the "2018 Amendment") is executed this 4th day of December, 2018 by and between Great Basin Resources, Inc. a Nevada corporation ("Great Basin") and Star Gold Corp., a Nevada corporation ("Star Gold") (each a "Party" and together the "Parties").

RECITALS

A. MinQuest, Inc. ("Minquest") and Star Gold entered into a Property Option Agreement (the "Option Agreement"), dated January 15, 2010, for the property referred to in the Option Agreement as the "Longstreet Property" (the "Property");

B. Minquest and Star Gold subsequently entered into an Amendment to Longstreet Property Option Agreement dated December 10, 2014 (the "2014 Amendment");

C. Minquest and Star Gold subsequently entered into an Amendment to Longstreet Property Option Agreement dated January 5, 2016 (the "2016 Amendment");

D. Minquest subsequently assigned, to Great Basin, all of its right, title and interest in and to the Option Agreement;

E. Section 4 of the Option Agreement requires Star Gold to incur certain levels of Expenditures on the Property according to the schedules set forth therein;

F. The 2016 Amendment set forth certain amendments to the schedule of Expenditures as laid out in the Option Agreement;

G. The Parties now desire to further revise Section 4 of the Option Agreement and the 2016 Amendment to adjust the timing and amounts of the Expenditures required by the Option Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the covenants, agreements, representations and warranties set forth in this 2018 Amendment, the Parties hereby covenant, agree, represent and warrant as follows.

AGREEMENT

1. DEFINITIONS.

All capitalized terms not defined in this 2018 Amendment shall have the meaning ascribed to those terms in the Option Agreement.

2. AMENDMENTS.

Sections 2(d)(i) 2(e)(i) of the 2016 Amendment (and thereby the corresponding provisions of Section 4 of the Option Agreement) shall be amended to read as follows:

"(d) Between January 17, 2018 and August 31, 2019 Star Gold shall:

(i) incur Expenditures on the Property (including any surplus Expenditures incurred prior to January 17, 2018) of five hundred thousand and no/100 dollars ($500,000.00); and"

"(e) Between September 01, 2019 and August 31, 2020 Star Gold shall:

(i) incur Expenditures on the Property (including any surplus Expenditures incurred prior to September 01, 2019) of seven hundred thousand and no/100 dollars ($700,000.00); and"

3. MISCELLANEOUS.

3.1 No Third Parties Benefited. This 2018 Amendment is between and for the sole benefit of Star Gold and Great Basin and their successors and assigns and creates no rights whatsoever in favor of any other person or entity and no other person or entity will have any rights to rely hereon.

3.2 Notices. All notices or other written communications hereunder will be deemed to have been properly given (i) upon delivery, if delivered in person or by facsimile transmission with receipt of an electronic confirmation thereof, (ii) one Business Day after having been deposited for overnight delivery with any reputable overnight courier service, or (iii) three Business Days after having been deposited in any post office or mail depository regularly maintained by the U.S. Postal Service and sent by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested, addressed as follows:

If to Star Gold:	Attn: Kelly J. Stopher, CFO 611 E. Sherman Avenue Coeur d' Alene, ID 83814 Phone: (208) 664-5066 Fax: (208) 765-8520
With a copy to:	Parsons/Burnett/Bjordahl/Hume, LLP Attn: Robert J. Burnett 159 S. Lincoln Street, Suite 225 Spokane, Washington 99201 Phone: (509) 252-5066 Fax: (509) 252-5067
If to Great Bain:	Attn: Richard Kern 4325 Christy Way Reno, NV 89519

Phone: (775) 232-8384
Fax: (775) 746-0938

3.3 Additional Documents. Each Party shall execute such additional documents as may reasonably be requested by the other Party to effectuate the provisions of this 2018 Amendment.

3.4 Assignment. No Party may assign its rights or obligations under this 2018 Amendment without the prior written consent of the other Party. Any purported assignment without the other Party's prior written consent will be void ab initio.

3.5 Authorization; Binding Effect. Each Party represents to the other that its execution of this 2018 Amendment has been authorized by all necessary corporate action and that this 2018 Amendment constitutes a binding obligation of such Party. Each individual who executes this 2018 Amendment on behalf of a Party represents to all Parties that he or she is authorized to do so. This 2018 Amendment will bind each Party's successors and permitted assigns.

3.6 Attorneys' Fees. If a Party is in default under this 2018 Amendment the other Party will have the right, at the expense of the defaulting Party, to retain an attorney to make demand, enforce remedies, or otherwise protect or enforce the rights of the non-defaulting Party. A Party in default shall pay all attorneys' fees and costs so incurred.

3.7 Consents and Approvals. Unless specifically stated to the contrary in this 2018 Amendment (i.e., by stating that a Party's consent or approval may be granted or withheld in its sole discretion), whenever any provision of this 2018 Amendment requires a Party to provide its consent or approval, such Party will not unreasonably condition, withhold or delay such consent or approval, provided that the Party seeking the consent is not in default under the Option Agreement.

3.8 Consent Required to Amend or Waive. No amendment or modification of any provision of this 2018 Amendment will be effective unless made in writing and signed by each of the Parties.

3.9 Counterparts. This 2018 Amendment may be executed in counterparts each of which will be deemed an original and such counterparts when taken together shall constitute but one agreement.

3.10 Entire Agreement. This 2018 Amendment sets forth the entire understanding of the Parties with respect to the subject matter of this 2018 Amendment and supersedes all prior agreements and understandings between the Parties regarding the subject matter of this 2018 Amendment. No other amendments to the Option Agreement are contemplated or intended by this 2018 Amendment except such other amendments as may be required to carry out the specific terms and intent of this 2018 Amendment.

3.11 Governing Law; Consent to Jurisdiction. This 2018 Amendment and its interpretation and enforcement are governed by the laws of the state of Nevada. Each Party agrees that venue for any dispute arising out of or in connection with this 2018 Amendment

will be in Mineral County, Nevada and each Party waives any objections it may now or hereafter have regarding such venue.

3.12 No Waiver. No waiver by any Party of any right or default under this 2018 Amendment will be effective unless in writing and signed by the waiving Party. No such waiver will be deemed to extend to any prior or subsequent right or default or affect in any way any rights arising by virtue of any prior or subsequent such occurrence.

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[SIGNATURE PAGE TO FOLLOW – 2018 AMENDMENT TO LONGSTREET PROPERTY OPTION AGREEMENT]

[SIGNATURE PAGE 2018 AMENDMENT TO LONGSTREET PROPERTY OPTION AGREEMENT]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have caused this Amendment to be executed as of the date first written above.

STAR GOLD CORP.:

BY: _____

Kelly J. Stopher, Chief Financial Officer

GREAT BASIN RESOURCES, Inc.

BY: _____

Richard R. Kern

EXHIBIT A – PAYMENT SCHEDULE

The schedule of payments in Exhibit A is presented for purposes of clarification. The overriding payment schedule is the narrative described in Sec 2.

Required annual expenditure between:		Required expenditure	Annual stock option grant to Great Basin	Annual Payment Due to Great Basin	Annual stock option grant and Annual Payment to Great Basin due date
1/17/18	08/31/19	$500,000	45,000	$40,000	1/16/19
09/01/19	08/31/20	$700,000	50,000	$45,000	1/16/20
Upon transfer of property				$85,000	Payment due upon transfer but no later than 1/16/21
TOTAL		$1,750,000	185,000	$250,000	

All allowable expenditures in excess of the required annual expenditure shall be carried-over to the subsequent year.

APPENDIX 2.0
MINING CONTRACTOR ESTIMATE

Mining Cost Analysis For
Star Gold Longstreet Mine
Nye County, Nevada

By

H.E. Hunewill Construction Co. Inc.

INTRODUCTION

This proposal is to provide an estimate for contract mining and crushing costs for the Star Gold Longstreet Mine project. The estimate was based on data provided by Star Gold. The project is located in Nye County Nevada and is about 52 miles East Northeast of Tonopah Nevada. It takes about 60 minutes to get to the site on State paved roads, and county and Forest Service gravel roads. Loren Hunewill and myself took a site tour with the Star Gold Principles, Consultants, and USFS representatives. The visit was a good idea as we obtained a good appreciation of the setting, the lay of the land and a much better image of the task at hand. After the initial meeting it was clear that Star Gold personnel were leaning toward a dozer slot mining method in the interest of keeping mining costs low. They also believed that the homogenous nature of the deposit would limit the problems associated with ore control and dilution. H.E. Hunewill Construction was tasked with coming up with a viable plan and method to extract the ore and place it on the heap leach pad for leaching. The ability to rip and doze the ore is key to this method. On the site tour it was evident that a dozer was able to cut drill roads into the mountain side without too much trouble. One must take care and not apply the characteristics of weathered surface rock with the fresh un-weathered rock that will be encountered deeper in the deposit. The following estimate is budgetary in nature and represents the combined efforts of Loren Hunewill and myself and was put together as we would approach mining this deposit as a contractor. We also had input from Todd Chelini of California Drilling and Blasting for costs and rates associated with that work.

EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT

The following factors were used in the calculation of this estimate:

Annual Production 2,500,000 tons of ore to the Leach Pad

Ore in place density 13.525 CuFt/ton(Dyer)

Average Grade 0.011 Oz/ton(Dyer)

Block model Outlines and Optimized Pit Contours(Agnarian)

Topography, Pad Design and Locations(Star Gold, Dyer)

SELECTION OF A MINING AND CRUSHING METHOD

Initially we began the evaluation using the prescribed method mining the deposit using a dozer slot method. This would require using about three large dozers pushing in series to a primary crusher which would have to be moved in stages as mining progressed. It was immediately evident that keeping a consistent feed size and maintaining the required feed rate to the crusher

would be problematic. Much depends on how the rock rips large amounts of oversize could be generated and secondary breakage is a non starter for ore with this grade. Also the while a dozer can often back up a 2:1 slope mentioned in Dyer Engineering evaluation it is certainly not going to be a high production affair. Operationally the slot dozing method will yield what the South Africans like to call "a dogs breakfast" of ore to the crusher. If the deposit is truly homogenous this may not be a problem if it is not homogeneous scheduling monthly gold production and cash flows will be difficult to say the least. We next looked at adding a loader to selectively feed the crusher with the dozers pushing to stockpile. It was also evident that the primary crusher would need to feed a surge pile to keep a consistent feed to the remainder of the plant. This would require a tunnel feeder and it would also have to be moved progressively down the hill as mining continues. The logistics of this set up would add a lot of complexities to the operation and after consideration we arrived at the following scenario.

To be able to guarantee delivery of the required tonnages of coarse ore to the crusher and then crush and stack this material on the leach pad we decided that a conventional drill and blast scenario was the best option for us. We have used this method many times before and we have been able to reach our production goals consistently with it. Also by blasting the material we can ensure that the loading units can maintain production while limiting the amount of oversize and dilution of the ore. A large excavator with 60 ton haul trucks would be our choice for the production fleet. This method allows for high production and with a competent operator it is easy to maintain bench elevation. It also allows for very selective mining of the ore with a minimum of dilution. The Drill and blast method would also allow for sampling of the blastholes which takes a lot of the guess work out of predicting the crusher head grade. This information is invaluable in predicting ounce production schedules and reconciling actual vs model ounces. Consistent and predictable gold production is key to making this project work.

It is our opinion that the top end of the leach pad is the best location for the crusher. This will allow for stacking moving uphill which permits leach lines to be placed progressively to put the ore under leach as soon as possible. Just doing the rough calcs at 20' you could cover the pad with the first 2,500,000 tons. The telestacker we were thinking of using can stack about 30' easily. Also there would need to be some discussion on depth and type of overliner. Industry standards are to use 2'-3' of fine well draining material. Generally fine ore is preferred as you are not taking up precious pad space with value-less material. A ¾" minus product would likely work. I don't know much about your metallurgy and column test results but some thought needs to be given on the leaching schedule the crushed ore will have to dry and be ripped before the next lift can be placed. The scenario we ran had a jaw crusher feeding two screens and two cone crushers which should be able to produce 1.5" material single pass and obtain the required production. Grasshopper conveyors will carry the crushed ore across the pad to the stacker. I assumed 3 long passes or cells running the length of the pad starting on the lower side and working towards the upper. One could stack the pad several different ways. The key will be finding the best method that maintains production and gets the most ore under leach as fast as possible.

MINING;

The Mining fleet would consist of main production units including

1	Each	Cat 374F Excavator
4	Each	Cat 773E Haul Trucks

Support equipment:

1	Each	Cat D9T Dozer
1	Each	Cat 14H Motor Grader
1	Each	4000 Gallon Water Truck
1	Each**	Cat 988K Loader

****Shared with crusher to maintain stockpile, pit clean up, and backup loading unit**.

Drilling and Blasting Subcontractor equipment

2	Each	DM45 Blasthole Drill
1	Each	Anfo Truck
1	Each	Anfo Silo
1	Each	Powder Magazine

Initially the mining equipment and crews would be utilized to construct the main haul road to the upper benches of the pit the haul road to the crusher and the crusher/Ore stockpile pad. Timing of the completion of the leach pad and installation of the crusher should coincide with the commencement of mining operations starting on the 7780 bench or there about. Based on haul road profiles and using above mentioned fleet a production rate of 15,600 tpd is achievable. The annual production goal being 2.5 million tons to the crusher stockpile annually. The mining crew should be able to achieve this work in 8 months March thru October using a Monday thru Friday schedule.

As mining progresses the middle haul road needs to be complete by the time production reaches the 7680 bench. The lower haul road will come into play somewhere around the 7520 bench. With interior temporary ramps providing access between the middle and lower haul roads. The operational personnel will determine the best time to transition from the middle and lower haul roads.

Benches will turn quickly the first year as the benches increase in volume down to the 7350. Mining will begin on the 7780 bench will need to complete the 7540 bench on the first years production to make the 2.5 million ton goal. If blasthole assays are to be used to define ore zones the blasthole samples will have to be processed rapidly to keep up with mining crew. The second years production will start on the 7520 and mine just into the 7400 bench to obtain the required annual production. The third years production will come from the 7400 bench to the

7300 benches. The remaining million or so tons would be mined in the fourth year. Alternatively it would be relatively easy to accelerate the mining schedule enough to keep the mine life at three years. This assumes that no additional exploration is done and no additional ore is identified. Crushing will take 3.4 years at the rate used in the estimate.

CRUSHING:

The crushing and screening plant would be made up of portable units consisting specifically of:

1	each	Jaw Crusher w/grizzly feeder
7	each	36 x 50' conveyors
2	each	8'x 20' Screens
2	each	54" Cone Crushers
2	each	1000KW Diesel Generators
40	each	36" x 40' grasshopper conveyors
1	each	Cat 980M Loader
Support Equipment		
1	each	Cat 226 skid steer loader
1	each	Extenda-boom forklift
1	each	40 ton RT crane

It is estimated the crusher will have to run 2 12 hour shifts per day 7 days per week to meet the 2.5 million ton annual production goal. This will yield 16 run hours per day at about 428 tons per hour or 6,850 tons per 24 hour period or 3,425 tons per shift. Having 8 hours of run time per 12 hour shift may seem low to those unaccustomed to working around crushers but it is based on our experience. This is a conservative but not unrealistic number. Some thought will have to be given to sampling. There are many different types of samplers and methodologies for frequency and sample size. This will be the last check on grade before the ore goes under leach. A questions was asked if barren leach solution could be added to the crushed ore at the plant. It certainly could but one would have to weigh the cost benefit ratio of doing so as process solution is very corrosive and could pose a hazard to personnel working around the plant especially on windy days. I would recommend that if it is desired to add barren solution to the crushed ore that it be added at the stacker just prior to the ore reaching the stockpile. Equipment and personnel would have the least amount of exposure this way. The stacking procedure and schedule is going to take some serious thought. There is always a trade off in stacking efficiency vs leaching expediency. A large stacker working a tall pile 30' at maximum radius is the most efficient as the crew will have to move grasshoppers less often. Unfortunately this method yields a slower advance rate which means it is slower to come under leach, the solution takes longer to soak through, it takes longer to complete the leach cycle and it has a longer drying time before it can

be stacked on top of. It boils down to many factors but primarily available pad space, cash flow requirements, production schedule, and the amount of time needed for each leach cycle.

DISCUSSION:

I believe the estimate although budgetary is fairly robust with realistic up to date costs. The blasting costs could vary quite a bit although I would say they are conservative. Powder costs can vary considerably our subcontractor thought they would be about $500.00 per ton for bulk ANFO and he used a powder factor of 1 lb/cy. and a 12x12 pattern. This of course could change depending on the rock. Again these costs are on the conservative side so it is more likely to be less than more. Wages are based on what we are paying now. In the area the largest employers would be Round Mountain Gold and the Department of Defense. So obviously you would be drawing from the same pool as Round Mountain Gold. At the moment it is an employee's market so it is possible one may have to pay slightly higher wages to obtain and retain crusher and heap leach employees. Since the mining crew is working less than a full year these employees would likely be more construction related than mining. If necessary the mining crew could work a full year and finish early. The crusher would work on the stockpile the downside would be that you would be moving production costs ahead. I took a conservative approach to haul roads designing them at 10% and 40' wide. It is possible that some money could be saved here using a more aggressive approach. Also depending on site conditions the amount of drilling and blasting required to construct the haul roads could be reduced.

Other impacts on costs would be leach pad construction, reagents, process plant, and process crew. Permitting and Bonding are always a two pronged affair as they impact costs as well as the project schedule. If blast hole assays are going to be used a lab will be required it is unlikely that you will be able to get a quick enough turn around on the assays by sending them out. The bare bones lab will have sample prep equipment and an Atomic Absorption Spectrometer with check samples going out for fire assay. In the past at smaller gold/silver mines the heap leach operators did sample prep and lead operators were qualified on the AA machine. A lot depends on the daily sample load on whether or not you will need dedicated lab personnel. Also you will need some sort of Surveyor/Tech/Engineer to layout pit designs, pick up blastholes, and produce ore zones. Modern technology now allows pit design and ore zone data to be downloaded to the production machine and even the blasthole drills. This can save a lot of labor and supervision but someone still has to generate the data and ensure it is properly implemented. The access road will have to be improved down to the county road at the very least. Water wells and pipelines will have to be developed to provide process water and dust control water. I would assume cost of bringing line power into the mine site will be prohibitive on such a short lived project. Therefore power will have to be produced using diesel powered generators.

CONCLUSIONS:

This property reminds me of the classic Canadian Joint Venture type deposits of the 80's. While it does not have the huge reserves that would attract the Barrick/Newmonts of the world a savvy small mining company could make out well if they kept things simple and costs low. From a mining contractor perspective this project should lend itself well to standard mining methods.

H.E. Hunewill Construction Co. Inc.

Stargold Longstreet Project.

Summary

Tons Mined	8,455,872.83	Tons	
Average Grade	0.011	oz/ton	
Containd Ounces	93,014.60	oz	
Recovered Ounces			
@85% Recovery	79,062.41	oz	
Gross Revenue			
@ $1200 oz/Au	$ 94,874,893.13		
@65% Recovery	60,459.49	oz	
Gross Revenue			
@ $1200 oz/Au			
Total Contract Mining and Crushing Costs		$ 35,663,891.75	
$/Ton		$ 4.22	

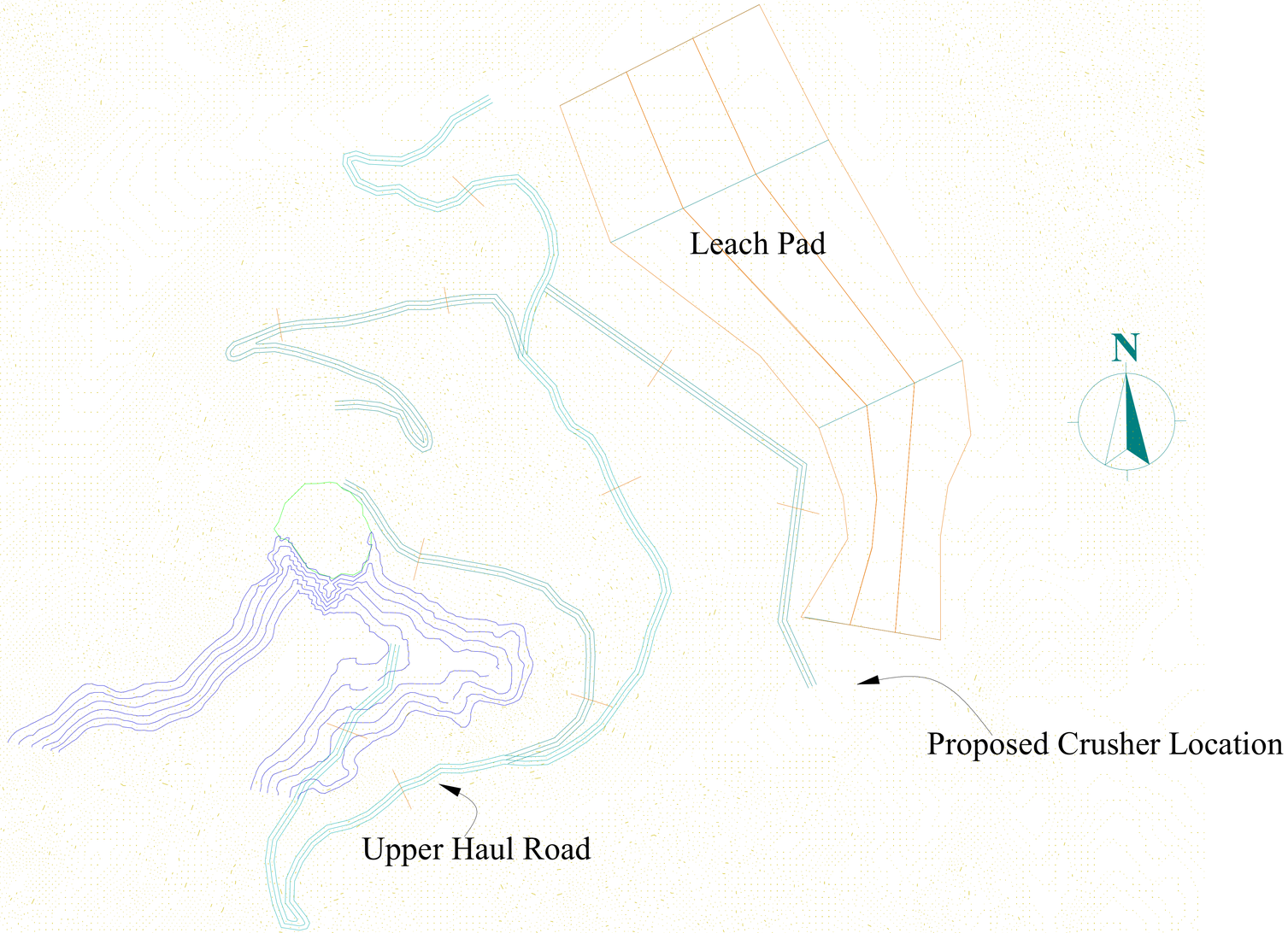
Mining Costs: Contract mining costs for construction of haul roads, drilling, blasting, loading, and hauling to ore stockpile a

Total	$ 22,333,664.46	
Direct	$ 20,154,542.41	
Inderect	$ 2,179,122.05	Mob Demob Haul Road Const
Cost/Ton	$ 2.64	

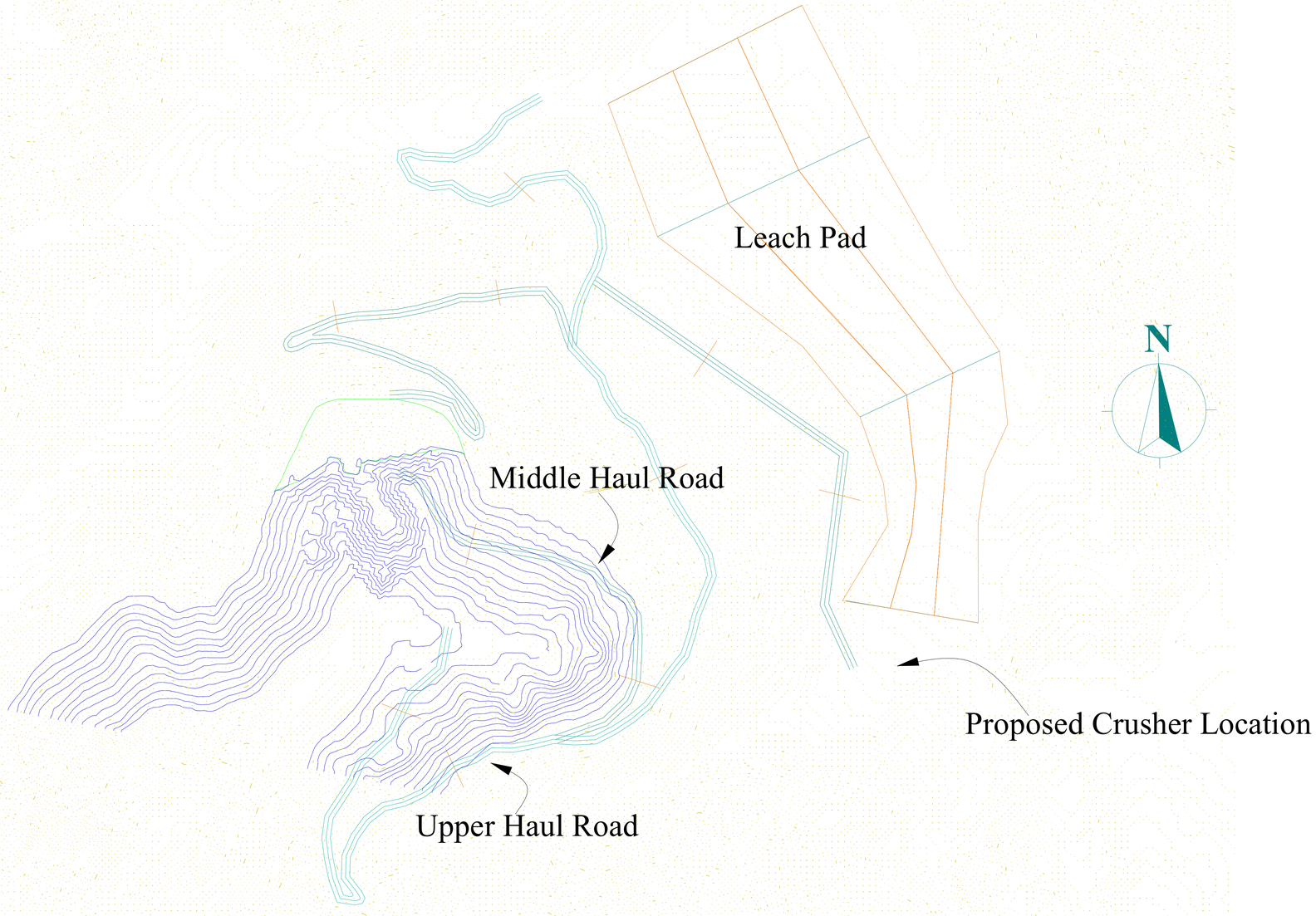
Crushing Costs: Contract Crushing Costs for crushing ore to 1.5" single pass and stacking ore on the heap leach pad.

Total	$ 13,330,227.29	
Direct	$ 13,245,227.29	
Inderect	$ 85,000.00	Mob Demob
Cost/Ton	$ 1.58	

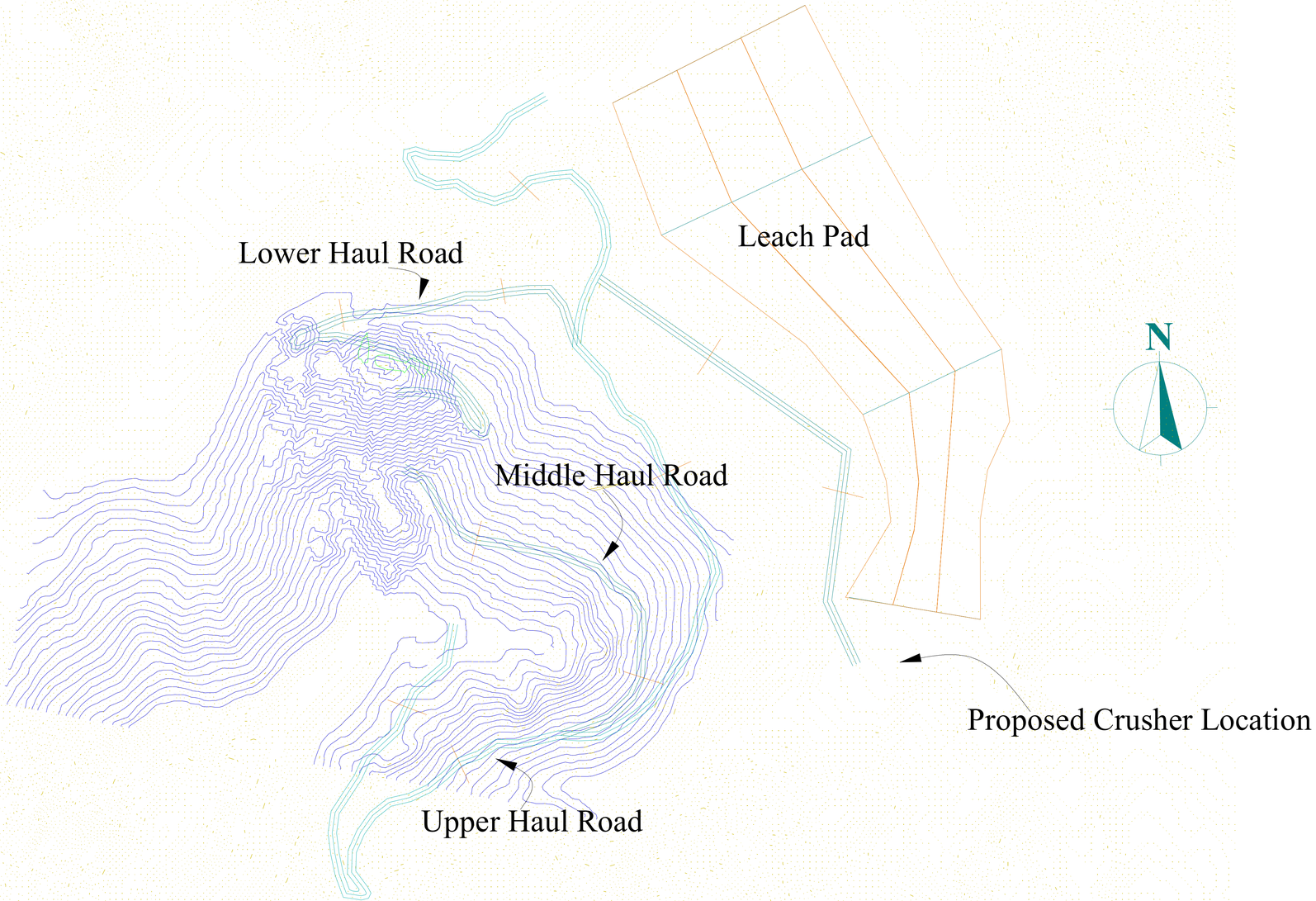
APPENDIX
A



DRAWING NO.	SIZE D	H.E. Hunewill Construction Co. Inc,. REV
SHEET OF	SCALE 1:300	Star Gold Longstreet Mine Initial Phase 7780 to7680 Bench



DRAWING NO.	SIZE D	H.E. Hunewill Construction Co. Inc,.	REV
SHEET OF	SCALE 1:300	Star Gold Longstreet Mine Initial Phase 7780 to7680 Bench	



8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

D C B A

DRAWING NO.

SHEET OF

SIZE D

SCALE 1:300

REV

H.E. Hunewill Construction Co. Inc,.

Star Gold Longstreet Mine

Final Phase 7500 to7200 Bench

H.E. HUNEWILL CONSTRUCTION CO. INC

Star Golds Longstreet Project

Mining	2,500,000.00	TONS/YEAR			
	0.011	OZ/TON			
	85%	Recovery			
	23,375.00	OZ			
	28,050,000.00	Gross Renenue at $1200 gold			
	160.00	WORK DAYS			
	15,625.00	Tons/day			
	160.00	SHIFTS	8 months		
	15,625.00	TONS/SHIFT			
	9	RUNHOURS/SHIFT	1, 10 hour shift 5 days per week		
	260.42	loads per day at 60 ton per load			
	28.94	loads per Hour at 60 ton per load			
	1,736.11	TONS/HOUR	1,440.00	Production Hours	
			1,600.00	Payroll Hours	10

Equipment Costs

Mine Production Fleet		Machine cost	Ownership Annual Cost/4YR	Wear Parts Fuel and Tires	Extended Annual Cost	Rates $/Ton	Combined $/Hour	1 Shift $/Shift	$/OZ	
Cat 374F Excavator	1	$ 375,000.00	$ 93,750.00	$ 116,640.00	$ 210,390.00	$ 0.08	$ 146.10	$ 1,314.94	$ 9.00	Production
Cat 773E Haul Truck	4	$ 265,000.00	$ 66,250.00	$ 82,080.00	$ 593,320.00	$ 0.24	$ 412.03	$ 3,708.25	$ 25.38	Production
4000 gallon water truck	1	$ 50,000.00	$ 12,500.00	$ 34,560.00	$ 47,060.00	$ 0.02	$ 32.68	$ 294.13	$ 2.01	Dust control/drill water
Cat 14H Motor Grader	1	$ 150,000.00	$ 37,500.00	$ 34,560.00	$ 72,060.00	$ 0.03	$ 50.04	$ 450.38	$ 3.08	Road Maint/clean up
Cat 9T dozer	1	$ 500,000.00	$ 125,000.00	$ 116,640.00	$ 241,640.00	$ 0.10	$ 167.81	$ 1,510.25	$ 10.34	Road Maint/clean up
Cat 988K loader	1	$ 350,000.00	$ 87,500.00	$ 116,640.00	$ 204,140.00	$ 0.08	$ 141.76	$ 1,275.88	$ 8.73	Tend Stockpile/clean up/Producti
Subtotal						$ 0.55	$ 950.42	$ 8,553.81	$ 58.55	

H.E. HUNEWILL CONSTRUCTION CO. INC

Star Golds Longstreet Project

Mining	2,500,000.00	TONS/YEAR			
	0.011	OZ/TON			
	85%	Recovery			
	23,375.00	OZ			
	28,050,000.00	Gross Renenue at $1200 gold			
	160.00	WORK DAYS			
	15,625.00	Tons/day			
	160.00	SHIFTS	8 months		
	15,625.00	TONS/SHIFT			
	9	RUNHOURS/SHIFT	1, 10 hour shift 5 days per week		
	260.42	loads per day at 60 ton per load			
	28.94	loads per Hour at 60 ton per load			
	1,736.11	TONS/HOUR	1,440.00	Production Hours	
			1,600.00	Payroll Hours	10

Equipment Costs

Mine Production Fleet		Machine cost	Ownership Annual Cost/4YR	Wear Parts Fuel and Tires	Extended Annual Cost	Rates $/Ton	Combined $/Hour	1 Shift $/Shift	$/OZ	
Cat 374F Excavator	1	$ 375,000.00	$ 93,750.00	$ 116,640.00	$ 210,390.00	$ 0.08	$ 146.10	$ 1,314.94	$ 9.00	Production
Cat 773E Haul Truck	4	$ 265,000.00	$ 66,250.00	$ 82,080.00	$ 593,320.00	$ 0.24	$ 412.03	$ 3,708.25	$ 25.38	Production
4000 gallon water truck	1	$ 50,000.00	$ 12,500.00	$ 34,560.00	$ 47,060.00	$ 0.02	$ 32.68	$ 294.13	$ 2.01	Dust control/drill water
Cat 14H Motor Grader	1	$ 150,000.00	$ 37,500.00	$ 34,560.00	$ 72,060.00	$ 0.03	$ 50.04	$ 450.38	$ 3.08	Road Maint/clean up
Cat 9T dozer	1	$ 500,000.00	$ 125,000.00	$ 116,640.00	$ 241,640.00	$ 0.10	$ 167.81	$ 1,510.25	$ 10.34	Road Maint/clean up
Cat 988K loader	1	$ 350,000.00	$ 87,500.00	$ 116,640.00	$ 204,140.00	$ 0.08	$ 141.76	$ 1,275.88	$ 8.73	Tend Stockpile/clean up/Producti
Subtotal						$ 0.55	$ 950.42	$ 8,553.81	$ 58.55	

Maintenance/Service												
Mechanics truck w/compressor welder, and boom	1	$ 80,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 14,400.00	$ 34,400.00	$ 0.01	$ 23.89	$ 215.00	$ 1.47			
Lube and Fuel Truck	70%	$ 100,000.00	$ 25,000.00	$ 14,400.00	$ 27,580.00	$ 0.01	$ 19.15	$ 172.38	$ 1.18	Shared cost w/Crushing		
Tire Truck w/tire handler	1	$ 50,000.00	$ 12,500.00	$ 3,600.00	$ 16,100.00	$ 0.01	$ 11.18	$ 100.63	$ 0.69			
40 ton RT Crane	20%	$ 150,000.00	$ 37,500.00	$ 14,400.00	$ 10,380.00	$ 0.004	$ 7.21	$ 64.88	$ 0.44	Shared cost w/Crushing		
15 passenger crew van	2	$ 30,000.00	$ 7,500.00	$ 849.60	$ 16,699.20	$ 0.01	$ 11.60	$ 104.37	$ 0.71			
Crew Cab Pickup	2	$ 30,000.00	$ 7,500.00	$ 13,896.00	$ 42,792.00	$ 0.02	$ 29.72	$ 267.45	$ 1.83			
Subtotal						$ 0.05	$ 78.86	$ 709.70	$ 4.86			
Equipment Cost Total						$ 0.59	$ 1,029.28	$ 9,263.51	$ 63.41			

Labor Costs

Production Crew	Quantity	Hourly Rate	Rates $/Ton	$/Hour	$/Shift	$/OZ
Foreman	1	$ 82.50	$ 0.05	$ 82.50	$ 825.00	$ 5.65
Excavator Operator	1	$ 62.50	$ 0.04	$ 62.50	$ 625.00	$ 4.28
Truck Driver	4	$ 66.00	$ 0.17	$ 264.00	$ 2,640.00	$ 18.07
Blade/Water Truck Driver	1	$ 60.00	$ 0.04	$ 60.00	$ 600.00	$ 4.11
Dozer Operator	1	$ 60.00	$ 0.04	$ 60.00	$ 600.00	$ 4.11
Maintenance						
Heavy Equip Mechanic/Welder	1	$ 66.55	$ 0.04	$ 66.55	$ 665.50	$ 4.56
Oiler	1	$ 61.43	$ 0.04	$ 61.43	$ 614.30	$ 4.20
Labor Cost Total			$ 0.42	$ 656.98	$ 6,569.80	$ 44.97

SubContract

Drilling and Blasting	$/BCY	Rates $/Ton	$/Hour	$/Shift	$/OZ
	$ 3.25	$ 1.63	$ 3,179.71	$ 25,437.64	$ 174.12

		Hourly Cost	Extended
Cat 374F Excavator	1	$ 244.77	$ 244.77
Cat 773E Haul Truck	4	$ 205.17	$ 820.70
4000 gallon water truck	1	$ 134.85	$ 134.85
Cat 14H Motor Grader	1	$ 152.21	$ 152.21
	1	$ 269.97	$ 269.97
Cat 988K loader	1	$ 243.93	$ 243.93
Load and haul			$ 1,866.43
D&B cost			$ 3,179.71
Mining Cost			$ 5,046.13

H.E. HUNEWILL CONSTRUCTION CO. INC

Star Golds Longstreet Project

CRUSHING	2,500,000.00	TONS/YEAR	
	0.011	OZ/TON	
	85%	Recovery	
	23,375.00	OZ	
	28,050,000.00	Gross Renenue at $1200 gold	
	365.00	WORK DAYS	2, 12 hour shifts 7 days per week
	6,849.32	Tons/day	
	730.00	SHIFTS	
	3,424.66	TONS/SHIFT	
	8	RUNHOURS/SHIFT	2, 12 HOUR SHIFTS YIELD 16 RUN HOURSPER DAY
	428.08	TONS/HOUR	5,840.00 Run Hours
			8,760.00 Work Hours

Crushing and Screening Plant Equipment Costs	Quantity	Machine cost	Ownership Annual Cost/4YR	Fuel WearParts Annual	Rates $/ton	$/HR	$/shift	$/OZ
Jaw Crusher	1	$ 350,000.00	$ 87,500.00	$ 8,750.00	$ 0.04	$ 16.48	$ 131.85	$ 4.12
8'x20' Screen	2	$ 250,000.00	$ 62,500.00	$ 3,125.00	$ 0.05	$ 22.47	$ 179.79	$ 2.81
54" cone crusher	2	$ 600,000.00	$ 150,000.00	$ 22,500.00	$ 0.14	$ 59.08	$ 472.60	$ 7.38
36"x50' Conveyors	7	$ 15,000.00	$ 3,750.00	$ 93.75	$ 0.01	$ 4.61	$ 36.86	$ 0.16
Grass Hopper Conveyors	40	$ 10,000.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 62.50	$ 0.04	$ 17.55	$ 140.41	$ 0.11
36-150 Radial Stacker	1	$ 250,000.00	$ 62,500.00	$ 1,562.50	$ 0.03	$ 10.97	$ 87.76	$ 2.74
1000 KW Generator	1	$ 200,000.00	$ 50,000.00	$ 106,500.00	$ 0.06	$ 26.80	$ 214.38	$ 6.70
Cat 988K	1	$ 500,000.00	$ 125,000.00	$ 82,500.00	$ 0.08	$ 35.53	$ 284.25	$ 8.88
Cat 277 Skid steer	1	$ 45,000.00	$ 11,250.00	$ 13,562.50	$ 0.01	$ 4.25	$ 33.99	$ 1.06
Extenda boom forklift	1	$ 60,000.00	$ 15,000.00	$ 7,375.00	$ 0.01	$ 3.83	$ 30.65	$ 0.96
Mechanics truck w/compressor welder, and boom	1	$ 50,000.00	$ 12,500.00	$ 7,312.50	$ 0.01	$ 3.39	$ 27.14	$ 0.85
Lube and Fuel Truck	30%	$ 150,000.00	$ 37,500.00	$ 7,937.50	$ 0.01	$ 2.33	$ 18.67	$ 1.94
40 ton RT Crane	1	$ 150,000.00	$ 37,500.00	$ 7,937.50	$ 0.02	$ 7.78	$ 62.24	$ 1.94
Crew Pickup	3	$ 30,000.00	$ 7,500.00	$ 13,237.50	$ 0.02	$ 10.65	$ 85.22	$ 0.89
Total		$ 2,660,000.00	$ 665,000.00	$ 282,456.25	$ 0.53	$ 225.73	$ 1,805.82	$ 40.53

Labor Costs Crusher Crew		Straight Time	Over Time	Combined	Annual	$/ton	$/HR	$/shift	$/OZ
Lead Crusher Operator	1	$ 65.00	$ 97.50	$ 66.55	$ 582,957.14	$ 0.23	$ 66.55	$ 798.57	$ 24.94
Loader Operator	1	$ 51.00	$ 76.50	$ 52.21	$ 152,465.71	$ 0.06	$ 17.40	$ 208.86	$ 6.52
Crusher Laborer	2	$ 43.00	$ 64.50	$ 44.02	$ 257,099.05	$ 0.10	$ 29.35	$ 352.19	$ 11.00
Heavy Equip Mechanic/Welder	30%	$ 65.00	$ 97.50	$ 66.55	$ 58,295.71	$ 0.02	$ 6.65	$ 79.86	$ 2.49
Oiler	30%	$ 60.00	$ 90.00	$ 61.43	$ 53,811.43	$ 0.02	$ 6.14	$ 73.71	$ 2.30
					$ 1,104,629.05	$ 0.44	$ 126.10	$ 1,513.19	$ 47.26

Overall Crushing Cost	Annual	$/ton	$/HR	$/shift	$/OZ
	$ 1,387,085.30	$ 0.97	$ 351.83	$ 3,319.01	$ 87.79

APPENDIX
B

FPC Truck and Excavator Show

Production				Tons	BCY
Upper Haul Road				806,716.45	404,105.19
	Truck Cycle Time			16.69	16.69
	Truck Load			53.89	27.00
	Production Per Hour			193.73	97.06
	Length of shift			10	Hours
	No. Trucks			4	
	BCY Per Shift			7,749.31	
	Tons per Shift			15,469.97	
Cost					
Quantity	Description	$/Hr	$/Shift		
1	Production	$5,046.13	$50,461.31		
$/BCY			$ 6.51		
$/tons			$ 3.26	$	2,631,418.12

Production				Tons	BCY
Middle Haul Road				2,032,440.67	1,018,102.22
	Truck Cycle Time			12.6	12.6
	Truck Load			53.89	27.00
	BCY Per Hour			256.62	128.57
	Length of shift			10	Hours
	No. Trucks			4	
	BCY Per Shift			10,264.76	
	Tons per Shift			20,491.58	
Cost					
Quantity	Description	$/Hr	$/Shift		
1	Production	$5,046.13	$50,461.31		
$/BCY			$ 4.92		
$/tons			$ 2.46	$	5,004,964.85

Production				Tons	BCY
lower Haul Road				5,616,715.71	2,813,558.52
	Truck Cycle Time			13.4	13.4
	Truck Load			53.89	27.00
	BCY Per Hour			241.30	120.89
	Length of shift			10	Hours
	No. Trucks			4	
	BCY Per Shift			9,651.94	
	Tons per Shift			19,268.20	
Cost					
Quantity	Description	$/Hr	$/Shift		
1	Production	$5,046.13	$50,461.31		
$/BCY			$ 5.23		
$/tons			$ 2.62	$	14,709,565.77

Caterpillar Inc.
Fleet Production and Cost Analysis

Longstreet
STAR GOLD **H.E.HUNEWILL CONSTRUCTION CO. INC.**

Fleet	Course	Material Qty Tons	Haul feet	Return feet	Scheduled Hrs Req.	Tons per Sched Hr	Total $	$ per Ton	Total Gallons
FLEET1	Mid	2,032,441	5,635	5,635	2,284	890	2,654,218	1.306	0
	LOWER	5,616,716	6,659	6,659	6,907	813	8,027,762	1.429	0
	UPPER	806,717	8,980	8,980	1,213	665	1,410,332	1.748	0
FLEET1	Totals	8,455,874			10,404	813	12,092,313	1.430	
Grand Totals		8,455,874			10,404	813	12,092,313	1.430	

Note: TMPH limits have been exceeded on the following Fleet/Course Combinations:

Caterpillar Inc.
Fleet Production and Cost Analysis

Longstreet
STAR GOLD **H.E.HUNEWILL CONSTRUCTION CO. INC.**

UPPER

Description:	Upper Haul Road
Material Qty (Tons)	806,717
lbs per BCY	3,993
lbs per LCY	2,994

8980 feet

Distance feet	Rolling Resistance %	Grade %	Haul mph Limit	Return mph Limit	Description
500	2.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	
5,566	2.00	-9.88	30.00	30.00	
2,414	2.00	-1.48	30.00	30.00	
500	2.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	

Caterpillar Inc.
Fleet Production and Cost Analysis

Longstreet **UPPER** **FLEET1**

STAR GOLD **H.E.HUNEWILL CONSTRUCTION CO. INC.**

Operating Schedule

Operator Efficiency (%)	95.00
Sched Hrs per Shift	10.00

Fleet Estimates

Fleet Availability (%)	90.25
Tons per Sched Hr	664.81
Total Tons	806,717.00
Sched Hrs Required	1,213.45
Total $	1,410,331.82
$ per Ton	1.75
Tons per Shift	6,648.10
Shifts Required	121.35

	1 365B LME	4 773E
Loader Fill Factor % (6.00 CY)		100.00
Tons/Pass (2994 lbs/LCY):		8.98
System Passes per Hauler:		6.00
Hauler Payload in Tons		53.89
Percent of Max GVW		94.96
Loader Cycle Time (Min)		0.45
First Bucket Dump (Min)		0.05
Hauler Exchange Time (Min)		0.70
HAULER CYCLE TIMES		
Load with Exchange		3.00
Haul		6.81
Dump and Maneuver		1.30
Return		5.21
Potential Cycle Time		16.32
Wait on Slow Hauler		0.00
Wait to Load, Bunching MIN		0.37
Total Cycle Time		16.68
POTENTIAL PRODUCTION		
Tons per Hour	1,077.84	792.76
Avg mph		12.51

Caterpillar Inc.
Fleet Production and Cost Analysis

Longstreet **UPPER** **FLEET1**

STAR GOLD **H.E.HUNEWILL CONSTRUCTION CO. INC.**

Fleet Composition

	Qty
Loader	
365B LME	1
Haulers	
773E	4

Potential Production

Model	Tons per Hour	Avg mph
365B LME	1,078	
773E	793	12.5

Fleet Estimates

Fleet Availability (%)	90.25
Tons per Scheduled hour	664.81
Total Tons	806,717.00
Scheduled Hours Required	1,213.45
Total $	1,410,331.82
$ per Ton	1.75
Tons per Shift	6,648.10
Shifts Required	121.35

Caterpillar Inc.
Fleet Production and Cost Analysis

Longstreet **UPPER** **FLEET1**

STAR GOLD **H.E.HUNEWILL CONSTRUCTION CO. INC.**

Upper Haul Road
Total Qty: 806,717 Tons
Bank Density: 3993 lbs per CY
Start Speed: 0.00 mph
Loose Density: 2994 lbs per CY

Model:	773E	Empty Weight:	100,180	lbs
ID:		Payload:	54	Tons
Tire Type:	E4	Propulsion Correction:	1.00	
Tire Size:	24.00R35	Retarding Correction:	1.00	
		Speed Correction:	1.00	

Retarding performance based on sea level and 90 deg F (32.2 C) atmospheric conditions with no wind. Higher ambient temperatures and altitude plus tail or cross winds could hurt retarding performance.

	Distance in feet	% Rolling Resistance	% Grade	mph Limit	Retarding Speed	Potential Speed	Segment Max	Speed at End	Cumulative Min	Cumulative Fuel
1	500	2.00	0.00	15.00		38.43	15.00	12.76	0.43	0.00
2	5,566	2.00	-9.88	30.00	12.76	40.62	12.76	12.76	5.39	0.00
3	2,414	2.00	-1.48	30.00		40.54	30.00	15.00	6.40	0.00
4	500	2.00	0.00	15.00		38.43	15.00	0.00	6.81	0.00

Caterpillar Inc.
Fleet Production and Cost Analysis

Longstreet **UPPER** **FLEET1**

STAR GOLD **H.E.HUNEWILL CONSTRUCTION CO. INC.**

806,717 Tons

	Qty	Model	Machine Code	Hourly Cost Each Unit	Operating Hours	$ Total	$ per Ton
Loaders:	1	365B LME		217.48	1,153	250,707	0.311
Haulers:	4	773E	C283	185.23	4,611	854,119	1.059
Totals	4				4,611	854,119	1.059
Support:	1	14H		139.94	607	84,905	0.105
	1	WATER TRUCK		129.26	607	78,426	0.097
	1	D10TDOZER		234.33	607	142,174	0.176
	0			0.00	0	0	0.000
Totals	3				1,820	305,505	0.379
Fleet Totals	8				7,584	1,410,332	1.748

Note: TMPH limits have been exceeded on the following Fleet/Course Combinations:

Caterpillar Inc.
Fleet Production and Cost Analysis

Longstreet **UPPER** **FLEET1**

STAR GOLD **H.E.HUNEWILL CONSTRUCTION CO. INC.**

Total Material Qty: 806,717 Tons

Loader: 1 365B LME Availability: 95%
Haulers: 4 773E Availability: 95%

From 1 To 10 773E Haulers
95 % Operator Efficiency
10 Sched Hours per Shift
MIN Bunching

Qty	Model	Tons per Sched Hr	Sched Hrs Required	$ per Ton	Total $	Tons per Shift	Shifts Required	Normal Tmph Front*	Normal Tmph Rear*	Normal Tmph Trail*
1	773E	170	4,748	3.733	3,011,540	1,699	474.75	102	103	
2	773E	340	2,374	2.384	1,923,477	3,398	237.38	102	103	
3	773E	510	1,583	1.935	1,560,789	5,098	158.25	102	103	
4	773E	665	1,213	1.748	1,410,332	6,648	121.35	100	101	
5	773E	790	1,021	1.694	1,366,720	7,899	102.13	95	96	
6	773E	907	889	1.669	1,346,495	9,072	88.93	87	88	
7	773E	950	849	1.779	1,435,270	9,500	84.92	77	79	
8	773E	968	833	1.928	1,555,193	9,680	83.34	69	70	
9	773E	973	829	2.099	1,693,547	9,727	82.93	62	63	
10	773E	973	829	2.280	1,839,469	9,728	82.93	55	56	

Caterpillar Inc.
Fleet Production and Cost Analysis

Longstreet
STAR GOLD **H.E.HUNEWILL CONSTRUCTION CO. INC.**

Mid

Description:	Middle Haul
Material Qty (Tons)	2,032,441
lbs per BCY	3,993
lbs per LCY	2,994

5635 feet

Distance feet	Rolling Resistance %	Grade %	Haul mph Limit	Return mph Limit	Description
500	2.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	
2,221	2.00	-9.00	30.00	30.00	
2,414	2.00	-1.40	30.00	30.00	
500	2.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	

Caterpillar Inc.
Fleet Production and Cost Analysis

Longstreet **Mid** **FLEET1**

STAR GOLD **H.E.HUNEWILL CONSTRUCTION CO. INC.**

Operating Schedule

Operator Efficiency (%)	95.00
Sched Hrs per Shift	10.00

Fleet Estimates

Fleet Availability (%)	94.53
Tons per Sched Hr	889.98
Total Tons	2,032,441.00
Sched Hrs Required	2,283.70
Total $	2,654,218.33
$ per Ton	1.31
Tons per Shift	8,899.77
Shifts Required	228.37

	1 365B LME	4 773E
Loader Fill Factor % (6.00 CY)		100.00
Tons/Pass (2994 lbs/LCY):		8.98
System Passes per Hauler:		5.79
Hauler Payload in Tons		52.01
Percent of Max GVW		93.24
Loader Cycle Time (Min)		0.45
First Bucket Dump (Min)		0.05
Hauler Exchange Time (Min)		0.70
HAULER CYCLE TIMES		
Load with Exchange		3.00
Haul		2.88
Dump and Maneuver		1.50
Return		2.99
Potential Cycle Time		10.38
Wait on Slow Hauler		0.00
Wait to Load, Bunching MIN		2.22
Total Cycle Time		12.60
POTENTIAL PRODUCTION		
Tons per Hour	1,040.20	1,202.88
Avg mph		12.34

Caterpillar Inc.
Fleet Production and Cost Analysis

Longstreet **Mid** **FLEET1**

STAR GOLD **H.E.HUNEWILL CONSTRUCTION CO. INC.**

Fleet Composition

	Qty
Loader	
365B LME	1
Haulers	
773E	4

Potential Production

Model	Tons per Hour	Avg mph
365B LME	1,040	
773E	1,203	12.3

Fleet Estimates

Fleet Availability (%)	90.25
Tons per Scheduled hour	889.98
Total Tons	2,032,441.00
Scheduled Hours Required	2,283.70
Total $	2,654,218.33
$ per Ton	1.31
Tons per Shift	8,899.77
Shifts Required	228.37

Caterpillar Inc.
Fleet Production and Cost Analysis

Longstreet **Mid** **FLEET1**

STAR GOLD **H.E.HUNEWILL CONSTRUCTION CO. INC.**

Middle Haul
Total Qty: 2,032,441 Tons
Bank Density: 3993 lbs per CY
Start Speed: 0.00 mph
Loose Density: 2994 lbs per CY

Model:	773E	Empty Weight:	100,180	lbs
ID:		Payload:	52	Tons
Tire Type:	E4	Propulsion Correction:	1.00	
Tire Size:	24.00R35	Retarding Correction:	1.00	
		Speed Correction:	1.00	

Retarding performance based on sea level and 90 deg F (32.2 C) atmospheric conditions with no wind. Higher ambient temperatures and altitude plus tail or cross winds could hurt retarding performance.

	Distance in feet	% Rolling Resistance	% Grade	mph Limit	Retarding Speed	Potential Speed	Segment Max	Speed at End	Cumulative Min	Cumulative Fuel
1	500	2.00	0.00	15.00		38.55	15.00	15.00	0.43	0.00
2	2,221	2.00	-9.00	30.00	23.17	40.62	23.17	23.17	1.53	0.00
3	2,414	2.00	-1.40	30.00		40.53	30.00	15.00	2.47	0.00
4	500	2.00	0.00	15.00		38.55	15.00	0.00	2.88	0.00

Caterpillar Inc.
Fleet Production and Cost Analysis

Longstreet **Mid** **FLEET1**

STAR GOLD **H.E.HUNEWILL CONSTRUCTION CO. INC.**

2,032,441 Tons

	Qty	Model	Machine Code	Hourly Cost Each Unit	Operating Hours	$ Total	$ per Ton
Loaders:	1	365B LME		217.48	2,170	471,826	0.232
Haulers:	4	773E	C283	185.23	8,678	1,607,437	0.791
Totals	4				8,678	1,607,437	0.791
Support:	1	14H		139.94	1,142	159,790	0.079
	1	WATER TRUCK		129.26	1,142	147,595	0.073
	1	D10TDOZER		234.33	1,142	267,570	0.132
	0			0.00	0	0	0.000
Totals	3				3,426	574,956	0.283
Fleet Totals	8				14,273	2,654,218	1.306

Note: TMPH limits have been exceeded on the following Fleet/Course Combinations:

Caterpillar Inc.
Fleet Production and Cost Analysis

Longstreet **Mid** **FLEET1**

STAR GOLD **H.E.HUNEWILL CONSTRUCTION CO. INC.**

Total Material Qty: 2,032,441 Tons

Loader: 1 365B LME Availability: 95%
Haulers: 4 773E Availability: 95%

From 1 To 10 773E Haulers
95 % Operator Efficiency
10 Sched Hours per Shift
MIN Bunching

Qty	Model	Tons per Sched Hr	Sched Hrs Required	$ per Ton	Total $	Tons per Shift	Shifts Required	Normal Tmph Front*	Normal Tmph Rear*	Normal Tmph Trail*
1	773E	258	7,883	2.460	5,000,430	2,578	788.29	99	100	
2	773E	516	3,941	1.571	3,193,785	5,157	394.14	99	100	
3	773E	731	2,782	1.350	2,743,564	7,306	278.17	93	95	
4	773E	890	2,284	1.306	2,654,218	8,900	228.37	81	83	
5	773E	932	2,181	1.436	2,919,119	9,317	218.14	68	69	
6	773E	939	2,165	1.613	3,278,285	9,387	216.51	57	58	
7	773E	939	2,165	1.800	3,659,163	9,388	216.50	49	50	
8	773E	939	2,165	1.988	4,040,126	9,388	216.50	43	43	
9	773E	939	2,165	2.175	4,421,095	9,388	216.50	38	39	
10	773E	939	2,165	2.363	4,802,065	9,388	216.50	34	35	

Caterpillar Inc.
Fleet Production and Cost Analysis

Longstreet
STAR GOLD **H.E.HUNEWILL CONSTRUCTION CO. INC.**

LOWER

Description:	Lower Haul
Material Qty (Tons)	5,616,716
lbs per BCY	3,993
lbs per LCY	2,994

6659 feet

Distance feet	Rolling Resistance %	Grade %	Haul mph Limit	Return mph Limit	Description
500	2.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	
3,245	2.00	-9.71	30.00	30.00	
2,414	2.00	-1.86	30.00	30.00	
500	2.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	

Caterpillar Inc.
Fleet Production and Cost Analysis

Longstreet **LOWER** **FLEET1**

STAR GOLD **H.E.HUNEWILL CONSTRUCTION CO. INC.**

Operating Schedule

Operator Efficiency (%)	95.00
Sched Hrs per Shift	10.00

Fleet Estimates

Fleet Availability (%)	90.25
Tons per Sched Hr	813.18
Total Tons	5,616,716.00
Sched Hrs Required	6,907.12
Total $	8,027,762.40
$ per Ton	1.43
Tons per Shift	8,131.78
Shifts Required	690.71

	1 365B LME	4 773E
Loader Fill Factor % (6.00 CY)		100.00
Tons/Pass (2994 lbs/LCY):		8.98
System Passes per Hauler:		5.79
Hauler Payload in Tons		52.01
Percent of Max GVW		93.24
Loader Cycle Time (Min)		0.45
First Bucket Dump (Min)		0.05
Hauler Exchange Time (Min)		0.70
HAULER CYCLE TIMES		
Load with Exchange		3.00
Haul		3.38
Dump and Maneuver		1.50
Return		3.71
Potential Cycle Time		11.59
Wait on Slow Hauler		0.00
Wait to Load, Bunching MIN		1.57
Total Cycle Time		13.16
POTENTIAL PRODUCTION		
Tons per Hour	1,040.20	1,076.92
Avg mph		13.06

Caterpillar Inc.
Fleet Production and Cost Analysis

Longstreet **LOWER** **FLEET1**

STAR GOLD **H.E.HUNEWILL CONSTRUCTION CO. INC.**

Fleet Composition

	Qty
Loader	
365B LME	1
Haulers	
773E	4

Potential Production

Model	Tons per Hour	Avg mph
365B LME	1,040	
773E	1,077	13.1

Fleet Estimates

Fleet Availability (%)	90.25
Tons per Scheduled hour	813.18
Total Tons	5,616,716.00
Scheduled Hours Required	6,907.12
Total $	8,027,762.40
$ per Ton	1.43
Tons per Shift	8,131.78
Shifts Required	690.71

Caterpillar Inc.
Fleet Production and Cost Analysis

Longstreet **LOWER** **FLEET1**

STAR GOLD **H.E.HUNEWILL CONSTRUCTION CO. INC.**

Lower Haul
Total Qty: 5,616,716 Tons
Bank Density: 3993 lbs per CY
Start Speed: 0.00 mph
Loose Density: 2994 lbs per CY

Model:	773E	Empty Weight:	100,180	lbs
ID:		Payload:	52	Tons
Tire Type:	E4	Propulsion Correction:	1.00	
Tire Size:	24.00R35	Retarding Correction:	1.00	
		Speed Correction:	1.00	

Retarding performance based on sea level and 90 deg F (32.2 C) atmospheric conditions with no wind. Higher ambient temperatures and altitude plus tail or cross winds could hurt retarding performance.

	Distance in feet	% Rolling Resistance	% Grade	mph Limit	Retarding Speed	Potential Speed	Segment Max	Speed at End	Cumulative Min	Cumulative Fuel
1	500	2.00	0.00	15.00		38.55	15.00	15.00	0.43	0.00
2	3,245	2.00	-9.71	30.00	23.17	40.62	23.17	23.17	2.03	0.00
3	2,414	2.00	-1.86	30.00		40.58	30.00	15.00	2.97	0.00
4	500	2.00	0.00	15.00		38.55	15.00	0.00	3.38	0.00

Caterpillar Inc.
Fleet Production and Cost Analysis

Longstreet **LOWER** **FLEET1**

STAR GOLD **H.E.HUNEWILL CONSTRUCTION CO. INC.**

5,616,716 Tons

	Qty	Model	Machine Code	Hourly Cost Each Unit	Operating Hours	$ Total	$ per Ton
Loaders:	1	365B LME		217.48	6,562	1,427,052	0.254
Haulers:	4	773E	C283	185.23	26,247	4,861,740	0.866
Totals	4				26,247	4,861,740	0.866
Support:	1	14H		139.94	3,454	483,291	0.086
	1	WATER TRUCK		129.26	3,454	446,407	0.079
	1	D10TDOZER		234.33	3,454	809,272	0.144
	0			0.00	0	0	0.000
Totals	3				10,361	1,738,970	0.310
Fleet Totals	8				43,169	8,027,762	1.429

Note: TMPH limits have been exceeded on the following Fleet/Course Combinations:

Caterpillar Inc.
Fleet Production and Cost Analysis

Longstreet **LOWER** **FLEET1**

STAR GOLD **H.E.HUNEWILL CONSTRUCTION CO. INC.**

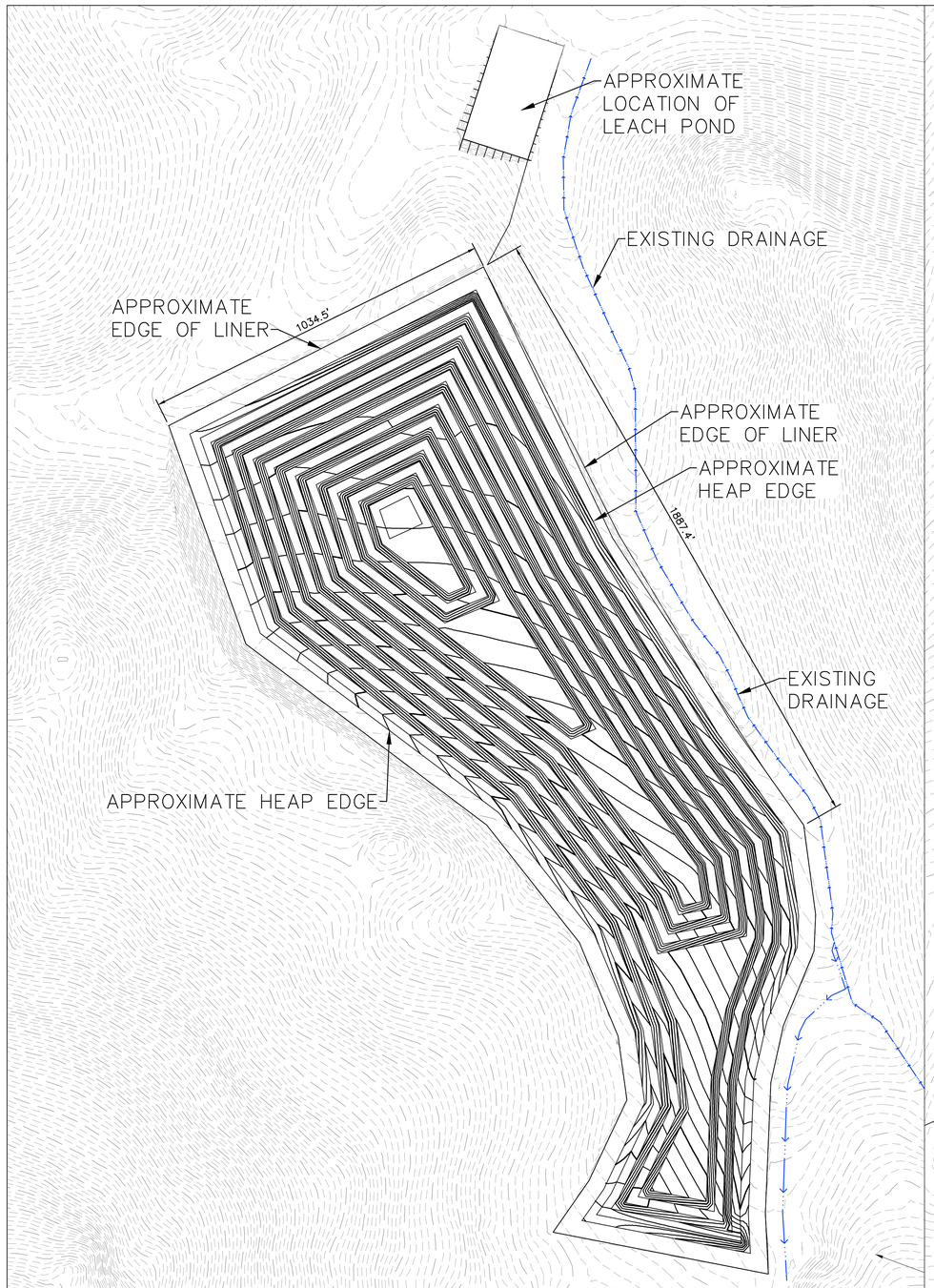
Total Material Qty: 5,616,716 Tons

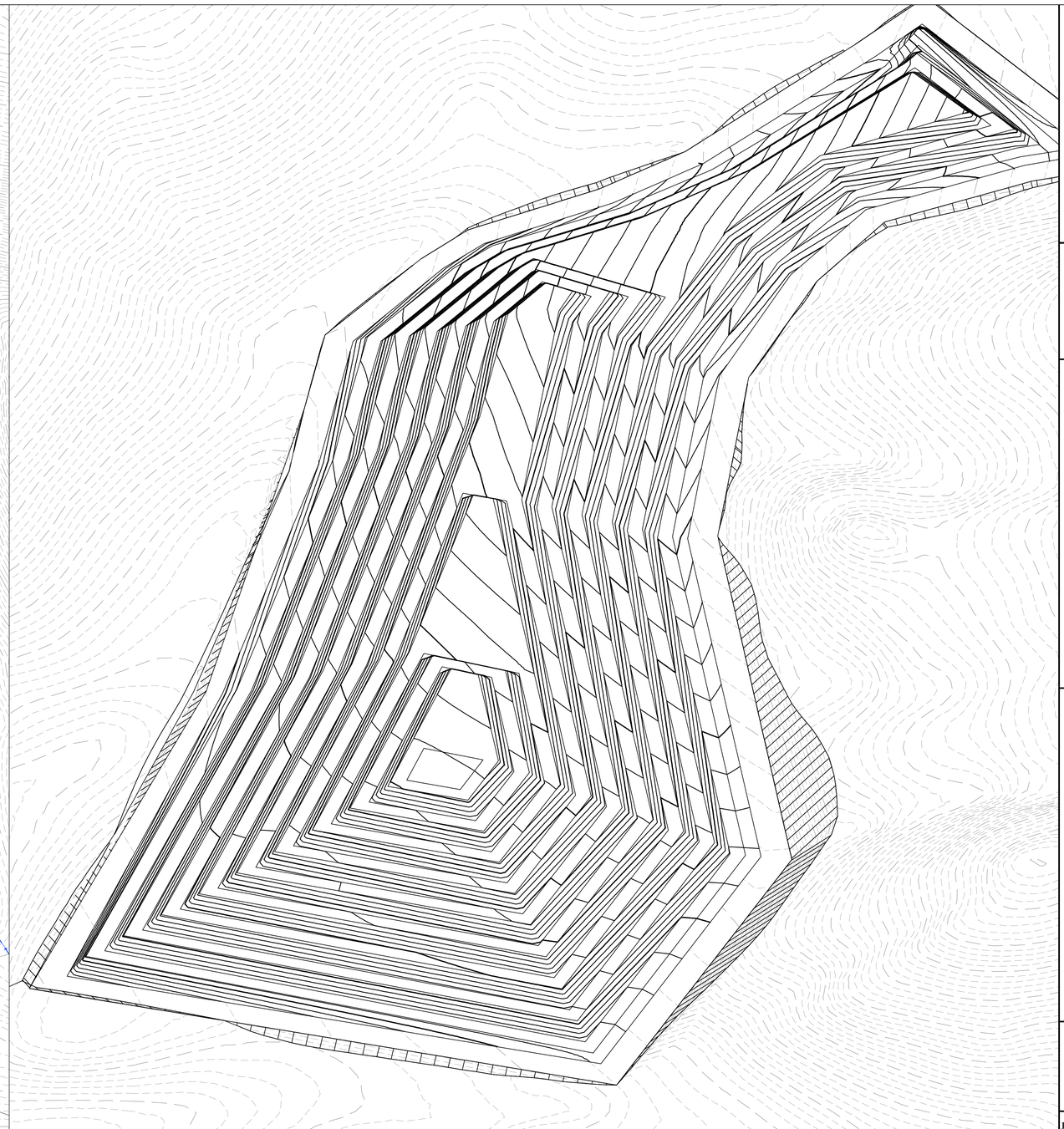
Loader: 1 365B LME Availability: 95%
Haulers: 4 773E Availability: 95%

From 1 To 10 773E Haulers
95 % Operator Efficiency
10 Sched Hours per Shift
MIN Bunching

Qty	Model	Tons per Sched Hr	Sched Hrs Required	$ per Ton	Total $	Tons per Shift	Shifts Required	Normal Tmph Front*	Normal Tmph Rear*	Normal Tmph Trail*
1	773E	231	24,333	2.748	15,435,142	2,308	2,433.26	104	106	
2	773E	462	12,166	1.755	9,858,459	4,617	1,216.63	104	106	
3	773E	671	8,371	1.470	8,256,336	6,710	837.12	101	103	
4	773E	813	6,907	1.429	8,027,762	8,132	690.71	92	93	
5	773E	913	6,150	1.465	8,230,085	9,133	615.01	79	80	
6	773E	937	5,994	1.616	9,075,711	9,371	599.38	67	68	
7	773E	939	5,983	1.800	10,112,722	9,387	598.33	58	59	
8	773E	939	5,983	1.988	11,165,062	9,388	598.30	50	51	
9	773E	939	5,983	2.175	12,217,842	9,388	598.30	45	46	
10	773E	939	5,983	2.363	13,270,660	9,388	598.30	40	41	

APPENDIX 3.0
HEAP LEACH DESIGN





1 P0.1 HEAP LEACH PAD
1" = 200'

TOTAL AREA = 2,379,089 SQ. FT.
TOTAL VOLUME = 4,556,600 CY
6,475,168 TONS (19CF/TON)
BENCH HEIGHT = 20' ; BENCH WIDTH = 25'

PAD EARTHWORK VOLUMES:
CUT = 961,555.11 CY
FILL = 616,055.62 CY
EXPORT = 345,499.49 CY

N

2 P0.1 HEAP LEACH PAD NW ISOMETRIC
1" = 100'

TOTAL AREA = 2,379,089 SQ. FT.
TOTAL VOLUME = 4,556,600 CY
6,475,168 TONS (19CF/TON)
BENCH HEIGHT = 20' ; BENCH WIDTH = 25'

PAD EARTHWORK VOLUMES:
CUT = 961,555.11 CY
FILL = 616,055.62 CY
EXPORT = 345,499.49 CY

N

DYER ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS
9160 Double Diamond Pkwy, Ste. A
Reno, Nevada 89521 Phone: 1-775-852-1440

REVISIONS

NO.	DATE	INITIALS	DESCRIPTION

STAR GOLD CORPORATION
HEAP LEACH PAD
PREFERRED HEAP LOCATION

DESIGNED: DLD
DRAWN: SRM
CHECKED: SDD
DATE: 09/10/2018

JOB NO. STAR-WPCP14

SHEET NO.
P0.1
1 OF 1

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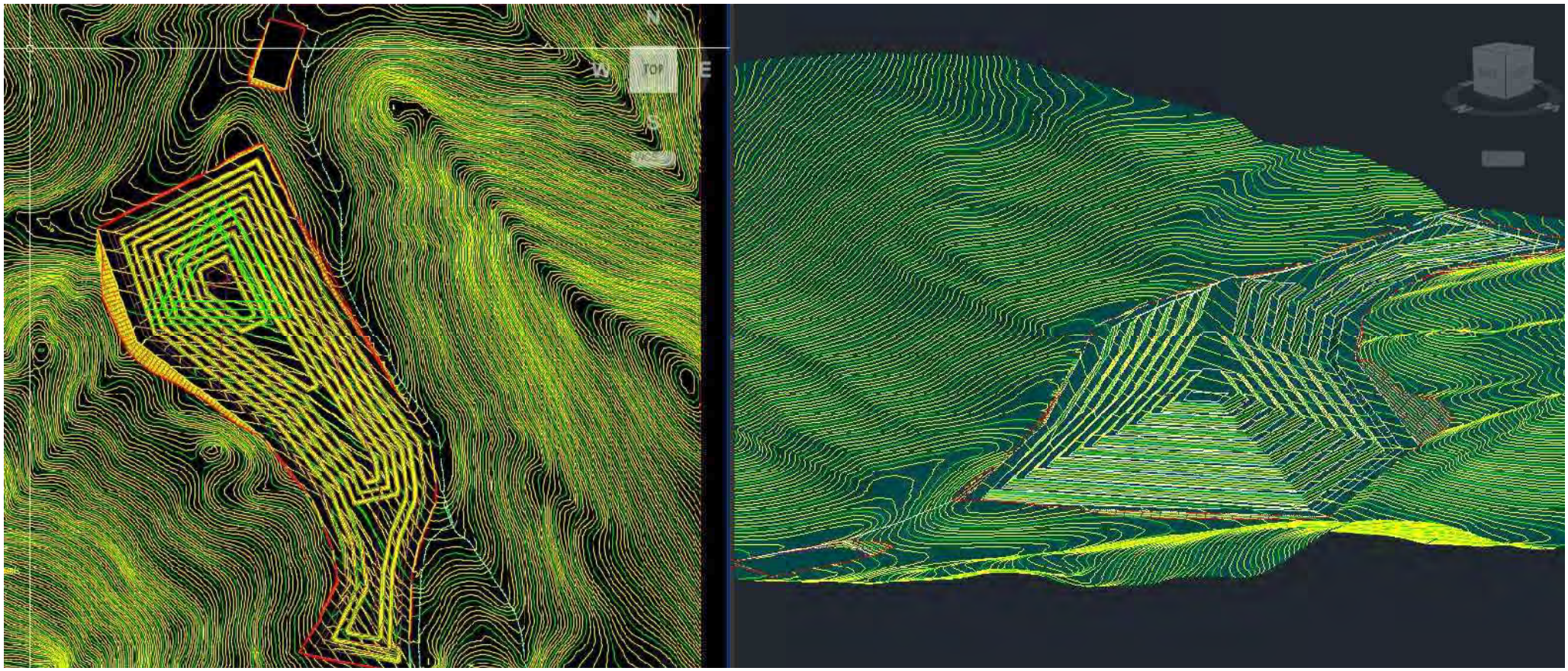
Star Gold Heap Leach Pad



TOTAL AREA = 2,379,089 SQ. FT.
TOTAL VOLUME = 4,556,600 CY
6,475,168 TONS (19CF/TON)
BENCH HEIGHT = 20' ; BENCH WIDTH = 25'

PAD EARTHWORK VOLUMES:
CUT = 961,555.11 CY
FILL = 616,055.62 CY
EXPORT = 345,499.49 CY

APPENDIX 4.0
METALLURGICAL PLAN QUOTATION

COMO ENGINEERS

MECHANICAL & MINERAL PROCESS ENGINEERS

AZ Mining Professionals

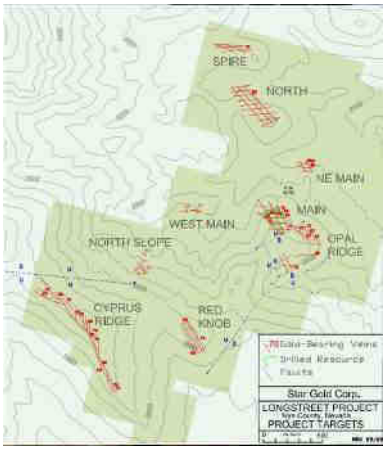
Budgetary Quotation

Star Gold Project - Nevada

Budget

Job No 3761

November 2020



Prepared by
Como Engineers Pty Ltd
Mechanical & Mineral
Processing Engineers

130 Stirling Highway
North Fremantle, WA 6159
Phone 08 9432 0100
Fax 08 9336 4900
www.comoeng.com.au

6/11/2020		Budget	JB		MJS			
Date	**Rev**	**Description**	**By**		**Checked**		**Approved**	

CONTENTS

APPENDICES

1 Executive Summary

Como Engineers Pty Ltd (Como Engineers) / Pacific Ora Industrial Systems has been asked by Dan Peldiak, Metallurgical Engineer for AZ Mining Professionals (Ontario) to provide a budget proposal to supply the following plant items to support for their Star Gold Project in Nevada.

At Como Engineers we see ourselves as being a “boutique” Engineering company renowned for our ability to match our client’s needs with personalised service from our key engineering staff. Our flexible teams focus and approach to your Star Gold Project will ensure that not only do you get value for money you also get direct communication and commitment from our most experienced Engineers and Metallurgists, ensuring your project is treated with the attention it demands.

Como Engineers specialises in cost effective fit for purpose solutions that combine the best aspects of our extensive design experience and the huge cost saving associated with the utilisation of overseas / Chinese equipment supply and fabrication.

Modular Processing Plant Design Approach

Over the past 28 years, Como Engineers has become a recognised specialist in the design and construction of modular containerised gold desorption (elution), carbon reactivation and gold refining plants. Using our extensive technical and practical experience, we have developed a modular design approach that enables plant to fit into 40ft sea containers, allowing ready transportation to most remote projects. The plants can be built to Australian standards in Perth, Jakarta, Indonesia; or China. These plants can be fully commissioned systems, packed and ready for transport worldwide.

The modular plant development life cycle provides many benefits including:

- Capital cost savings.
- Ability to expand circuit by the addition of skid mounted modules.
- The Plant can be re-located at end of project life enabling the treatment of smaller ore bodies.
- Fit for purpose design which enables fabrication in locations close to many of the projects. Fabrication could also be done in Indonesia utilising identified quality assured suppliers. Como Engineers office in Jakarta would be used to provide supervision during the construction phase.
- Easy to transport via sea and road.
- On site erection times greatly reduced.

Relevant Experience

Como Engineers has undertaken a number of significant relevant projects including:

- Jaguar HMS and Crushing Circuit Upgrade, including:
  - Full EPC contracts.
  - Utilised identified Chinese suppliers for plant and equipment.
  - Modular design approach, pre-erected in China, dismantled and shipped to Australia.
- Three Springs Talc Project Upgrade:
  - Designed by Como Engineers.
  - Fabrication and equipment supply from Indonesia.
- Project execution and support including:
  - Peculiar Knob Client Representative.
  - Top Iron: On site design support for ensuring Chinese supplied equipment meets Australian Design requirements.
  - Marvel Loch Refurbishment for Hanking Pty Ltd.

This recent experience combined with a team of highly competent engineers and metallurgists, who have taken projects from concept to completion, would ensure an efficient progression of the Wateranga Mineral Sands Project through into commissioning and operations.

2 Introduction

Como Engineers Pty Ltd was established in 1986 to provide engineering services and specialist products to the Mining and Resource Industry.

Como Engineers' core focus is to design and construct Mineral Processing Plants and associated infrastructure. We employ a team of experienced metallurgists, engineers and draftspeople which enables us to offer a complete process and engineering service. From metallurgical testing through to scoping and definitive feasibility studies as well as detailed engineering design to project construction and commissioning, providing clients with considerable time and cost savings. We have also been involved in numerous plant studies and valuations as well as acting as independent experts and client representatives.

At Como Engineers, we enjoy working closely with our clients to ensure successful outcomes for all parties involved. We are small enough to provide direct access to senior staff members, thereby ensuring high levels of service at all times. As a result of our long term client relationships, a large portion of our projects are generated by repeat business with existing clients.

Como Engineers specialise in cost effective solutions utilising new, refurbished and relocated equipment in our plant designs. Where possible, Como Engineers offers design and construct projects at a fixed, lump-sum price, thereby removing a large portion of the project risk from the client.

Services include:

- Feasibility studies, engineering and project management
- Design and construction of mineral processing plants
- Process plant upgrades, refurbishment and relocation
- Modular process plants
- Infrastructure for remote mines
- Civil and structural engineering
- Certified dangerous goods assessments

In April 2013 Como's Senior Management team was successful in buying back the business from VDM. Pacific Industrial Company (PIC) joined the team as a significant investor and business partner of Como Engineers Pty Ltd.

Como Engineers operate worldwide offering localised support with offices in Perth, Melbourne, Jakarta and Vancouver.

3 Company Details

Applicant company, full registered name and address:	**Como Engineers Pty Ltd** **130 Stirling Highway** **North Fremantle WA 6159**
Partner Company	**Pacific Industrial Company** **42 Hope Valley Road** **Naval Base WA 6165**
ABN	**44 161 537 453**
The company is a corporation registered in the Country of:	**Australia**
How many years has this firm been in business under its present name:	**Como Engineers had been in operation for over 28 years.** **In March 2013 Como Engineers was placed back in the hands of management through a buyout supported with Pacific Industrial Company.**
Contact	Choose an item. Choose a building block. **Como Engineers Pty Ltd** **Office: +61 (0) 8 9432 0100** **Mobile +61 (0) Enter Mobile** **Enter email address**

4 Previous Experience

Worldwide Projects

Australia	Asia	Africa and Europe	America and Canada
Tanami Gold	Batu Hijau	Kayelekera Uranium	Laronde Gold
Sino Iron, Cape Preston	Wetar Copper	Metso	Tambo Chile
Peculiar Knob	Ok Tedi Mine Deconstruction	Madagascar	San Gregorio
Osborne Copper & Gold	Phuoc Son	Kansanshi Gold	
Cracow Plant Refurbishment	Way Lingo	Mailuu-Suu Uranium	Lapa Gold Plant Installation
Hellyer Zinc	Mt Muro	Krasnokamensk	Moose River
Martha Goldmine	KSO Mining	Mowana Copper	
Jaguar	Co Dihn	Guemassa Gold Plant	
Gruyere Gold Project	Tongling	Ad Duwayhi Gold	
Three Mile Hill	Toka Tindung	Tongon Gold	
Great Australia Mine	Tujuh Bukit Plant Upgrade	Taror	
		Burkina Faso Gold	

Como Engineers has extensive experience across a number of different process plants, including:

- Archipelago Resources for Codinh Chromite Project (Vietnam) Definitive Feasibility Study (on-going)
- Focus Minerals, WA, - Three Mile Gold Plant refurbishment and upgrade of 1.2Mtpa plant including construction and project management
- DFS and installation of new HMS plant for Jabiru Metals at the Jaguar Base Metals Mine in WA
- Upgrade of Dominion Mining's Challenger Gold Operation in SA
- Upgrade of Silver Lake Resources' Lakewood Gold Plant in WA
- DFS on Universal Resources' Roseby Copper Project in Queensland
- Refurbishment of Navigator Resources' Bronzewing Gold Plant in WA
- Study on Mulga Rocks Uranium Project for Energy and Minerals Australia
- Gold and silver; including CIP/CIL, Merrill Crowe, vat, dump and heap leaching, bacterial leaching and roasting
- First Quantum Minerals - Kansanshi Copper Mine in Zambia, design & supply of a new stripping plant, refurbished second hand ball mill, and new CIL circuit
- Kagara Zinc, QLD, process study, design & supply, Copper supergene mill and flotation circuit.
- Austindo Resources, Indonesia, Cibaliung Gold Project – design & construct of a modular 7t elution stripping plant, regeneration kiln, and gold-room
- Range River Gold, WA, Indee Gold Heap Leach Project - design & construct crusher, carbon adsorption plant, & modular 2 tonne elution and gold-room
- Straits Resources, Indonesia, refurbishment and re-commissioning, Mt Muro Gold Treatment Plant - Merrill-Crowe circuit
- Barrick Gold - Lawlers Gold Mine, WA, Cyanide destruction circuit design and project management

Gross Gold Mine

10 Tonne Elution, Carbon Regeneration System and Goldroom

Project

Nordgold – Gross Gold Project

Location

Far East, Russia

Client

Nordgold

Commencement Date

March 2017

Practical Completion

December 2018

Description

Como Engineers were engaged by Nordgold, based in Moscow, Russia, for the detailed engineering design and construction of the elution, carbon regeneration, goldroom and carbon recovery systems of their Gross Gold project.

To be located at their mine processing facility located in the Yakutiya region in the far east of Russia, where temperatures can reach -55°C.

Como is responsible for the supply of the proprietary designed modular pre-fabricated and pre-commissioned plant with 10 tonne capacity elution and acid wash columns, our ESF series stainless steel range of electrowinning cells, quench tank pressure vessels, a 500kg/hr Carbon regeneration kiln and all required ancillary accessories.

Nordgold is a previous client of Como Engineers having purchased individual gold room equipment for the Lefa Gold Plant in Guinea, however this is the first complete modular plant Nordgold have purchased.

Project Manager

Martin Smith

PERTH MELBOURNE JAKARTA VANCOUVER
HEAD OFFICE - PERTH
www.comoeng.com.au

MANAGEM

COMO ENGINEERS

Manub Gold Project – Sudan Stage II

4 Tonne Modular Elution & Carbon Regeneration Systems

Project

Manub Gold Project – Sudan Stage II

4 Tonne Modular Elution & Carbon Regeneration Systems

Location

Sudan

Client

Managem Group

Commencement Date

October 2017

Practical Completion

March 2018

Description

Como Engineers were engaged to supply a 4.0 tonne Modular PLC automated Pressure Zadra Elution System with containerised goldroom, and including Carbon Regeneration Structure to suit 250kg/h Kiln supplied by our long term partner Custom Furnaces.

The plant was fully constructed, assembled and hot run tested in Perth, prior to disassembly and shipping to sit in 9 off 40' sea containers.

The system included a 1000kW Direct Eluate Heating system with full PLC control of all elution and electrowinning process steps.

This system was manufactured to Como's latest design, and included new enhancements for improved operability.

This plant was a follow on from the success of our 2 tonne Pilot Plant supplied to the same client and mine site back in 2011.

Project Manager

Slobodan Slavujevic

PERTH MELBOURNE JAKARTA VANCOUVER

HEAD OFFICE - PERTH
130 Stirling Highway
North Fremantle
WA 6159, AUSTRALIA
t: +61 8 9432 0100

www.comoeng.com.au

Perseus Mining Ltd, Sissingue Gold Project

Automated Modular 4tonne Pressure Zadra Strip Solution Plant & Gold Room

Project

Design, Engineering, Supply & Commissioning of a 4 tonne PLC automated Pressure Zadra System with 200kg/hr diesel fired carbon regeneration kiln & integral gold room.

Location

The Sissingue Project is located adjacent to the Mali border, approximately 620km north of the commercial capital Abidjan, Northern Cote d'Ivoire, West Africa

Client

Lycopodium Minerals Pty Ltd

Commencement Date: 2016

Description

Como Engineers were engaged to design, engineer & supply a 4 tonne modular PLC automated Pressure Zadra Elution System with an integral gold room & carbon regeneration facility. The modular plant was designed & engineered to fit within a predetermined CIL plant foot print.

The elution circuit was fully assembled & hot commissioned on water in Como Engineers workshop, prior to minimal dismantling into superable modular units & being packed into sea containers for shipping to site. All mating interfaces were match marked to allow quick & easy reassembly on site.

The system included a 1000kW Direct Eluate Heating system with full PLC control of all elution and electrowinning process steps.

This system was manufactured to Como's latest design, and included new enhancements for improved operability.

Project Manager

Martin Smith

PERTH MELBOURNE JAKARTA VANCOUVER

HEAD OFFICE - PERTH
130 Stirling Highway
North Fremantle
WA 6159, AUSTRALIA
t: +61 8 9432 0100

5 Project Execution

5.1 Scope of work

This budget proposal include the supply, as a modular solution, of the following items;

- 2T Pressure Zadra circuit – Acid Wash, Elution and electrowinning
- Carbon Regeneration Circuit, 150 kg/hr, on a basic frame
- Gold room, equipment and accessories
- Full PLC automation of plant

This budget proposal is based on the following;

- Automated control of circuit
- Modular fabrication – contained within standardised shipping containers
- Interconnecting piping
- Structural steel supports
- Access ways, platforms, ladders and stairs
- Supports and cabling for all electrical & instrumentation
- Valves and process instrumentation
- Electrical supply based on 600V, 60Hz 3 phase
- Ventilation equipment (fans only)

5.2 Basis of Budget Proposal

Budget pricing and information:

a. All pricing is in AUD however note that there is some overseas procurement which is subject to exchange rate variations

b. All pricing has been based on Como Engineers standard terms and conditions

c. Budget pricing is summarised in Appendix 1

d. All taxes and duties are excluded

e. All pricing is based on FCA ex works North Fremantle

f. Lead time for the completion of this package is 26 weeks from the client approval of drawings

g. Modularisation provides significant advantages to reducing site installation costs and commissioning. Our preferred method is to provide an installation supervisor (AUD1500 / day plus flights, accommodation, meals and transfers) and a commissioning manager (AUD2050 / day plus flights, accommodation, meals and transfers) to work alongside contractors / operators engaged onsite under the Principal. Allow 2 weeks for complete installation (based on crew of 7 mechanical, 3 electrical trades) and 2 weeks commissioning.

Spares – spares are not currently priced in this budget. Typically, the allowance is 10% of total value. Previous modular elution plants have benefitted from cost savings through;

- Early interface between client and Como Engineers for plant position, orientation, process battery points and services battery points
- Security requirements

Como Engineers welcome the interest from AZ Mining Professionals in supply opportunities for the Star Gold project. We believe this Budget proposal is a sound basis for use in developing and defining the preliminary stages of the project. We welcome the opportunity to further discuss this proposal.

Regards,

Manager – Project

Como Engineers

Appendix A Budget Cost Breakdown

COMO ENGINEERS Pty Ltd.

Mechanical & Mineral Process Engineers — Perth,Western Australia

2.00 tonne PZ STRIPPING PLANT

CLIENT: AZ Mining Professionals
CONTACT: Dan Pollitelli
LOCATION: Nevada USA
ENGINEER: JB

Job No: 3761
Prepared: 30-Nov-22
Note: 30-Nov-22
Rev: A

BUDGET PRICE SUMMARY - 2 TONNE PZ
Elution Plant, Goldroom & Carbon Regeneration

ITEM EQUIPMENT

Exchange rate as at 01/12/22: 0.7277

			USD	AUD
1	**2.0 ton Pressure Zadra Elution plant**	$	1,000,710	$ 1,410,000
	Manual Valve controlled, modular elution plant with integral 2.0 tonne capacity acid and alcohol columns, eluate tank, direct eluate heating system and feed pumps, local MCC. Includes additional intermediate platform containing electrowinning equipment in security mesh screened area. Modular Plant including piping, valves and instrumentation, fully assembled within skid mounted/sea FCA Sellers works, Perth Western Australia	4 x 40'HC Containers		
2	**Goldroom & Security Package**	$	160,650	$ 226,500
	Dry goldroom section in a 40' High Cube Sea Container containing A150 Barring Furnace with Diesel Burner, 10kW Cadone Oven, Heavy Duty Weldbench, Gore Safe, Bullion Scales, Quantrom Tools, etc. Security system includes alarms, sensors and video recording	1 x 40' HC Container		
3	**PLC Automation Package**	$	70,425	$ 100,200
	Full PLC Automatic control system with touchscreen PC, Pneumatic operated valves, additional instrumentation and electrics, ethernet connection for feedback to main plant SCADA			
4	**Sludging System**	$	61,127	$ 86,000
	Includes EWC Sludge pump, Cathode Wash bay, Pressure Washer, Filter feed pump, Sludge filter press and all required piping, valves and instrumentation			
5	**Caustic & Cyanide dosing pumps**	$	3,160	$ 12,900
	Includes dosing pumps and hand piping to injection points			
6	**Carbon Regeneration kiln, 150kg/hr**	$	252,759	$ 357,000
	Include kiln only with basic frame	1 x 40' HC Container		
	TOTAL EQUIPMENT SUPPLY	**$**	**1,638,670**	**$ 2,249,100**
			+/-15%	+/-15%

Equipment Prices FCA Sellers Works North Fremantle WA, excluding GST.
All pressure vessels designed and calculation certified to AS 1210.
Quoted to Como proprietary PZ Elution Plant specifications.
Plant Site Commissioning to be supervised by Como Engineers Commissioning Staff for valid warranty.
All prices are quoted in AUD with conversion to USD at the time of quoting. Como Engineers reserves the right to adjust for exchange rates.

Exclusions:
Flights, accommodation & messing at site
Detailed Engineering Drawings as deliverable (proprietary)
Site unloading or storage
Bulk earthworks/excavations (by Client)
Modifications to existing structures on site
Upgrades to site existing site services
Regional Regulatory Permits & Licences
Government Duties or Taxes
Costs to Establish and Maintain Bank Guarantees, Letters of Credit, etc.
Site commissioning - to be done at schedule of rates. (Plant will be commissioned on water in Perth prior to dispatch)

Commercial Terms:
25% Deposit with order
15% on submission of key documents
30% at 90 days from order placement, with submission of monthly progress report.
25% Prior to dispatch ex works Perth, before commencement of works testing.
5% On submission of M&R.
All invoices payable within 10 business (14 calendar) days, unless otherwise noted.
Como Engineers reserves the right to vary pricing based on actual rate of exchange at the time of order placement

Delivery:
Delivery of Elution equipment will be 28 working weeks FCA Sellers Works, North Fremantle, from receipt of all order documentation and deposit payment.

Appendix B Terms and Conditions

Standard Terms and Conditions

(Version issue date Jan 2014)

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR ALL SALES

1. Acceptance - All sales are subject to and expressly conditioned upon the terms and conditions contained herein, and upon Buyers assent thereto. No variation of these terms and conditions will be binding upon Como Engineers Pty Ltd ("Como Engineers") (ABN 44 161 537 453) unless agreed to in writing and signed by an officer or other authorised representative of Como Engineers. These general terms are to be applied together with the specific terms in the front of this quote or sales invoice. Where there is a contradiction between these general conditions and the specific conditions the specific conditions shall prevail.

2. Payment - Terms of sale are net 30 days from date of invoice, unless otherwise stated. If the financial condition of the Buyer results in the insecurity of Como Engineers, in its sole and unfettered discretion, as to the ultimate collectability of the purchase price, Como Engineers may, without notice to the Buyer, delay or postpone the delivery of the products; and Como Engineers, at its option, is authorised to change the terms of payment to payment in full or in part in advance of shipment of the entire undelivered balance of said products. In the event of default by the Buyer in the payment of the purchase price or otherwise, of this or any other order, Como Engineers at its option without prejudice to any other of Como Engineers' lawful remedies, may defer delivery, cancel this Contract, or sell any undelivered products on hand for the account of the Buyer and apply such proceeds as a credit, without set -off or deduction of any kind, against the contract purchase price, and the Buyer agrees to pay the balance then due to Como Engineers on demand. The Buyer agrees to pay all costs, including, but not limited to, reasonable attorney and accounting fees, and other expenses of collection resulting from any default by the Buyer in any of the terms hereof.

3. Taxes and other charges - Any use tax, sales tax, excise tax, duty, custom, inspection or testing fee, or any other tax (with the exception of GST), fee or charge of any nature whatsoever imposed by any governmental authority, on or measured by the transaction between Como Engineers and Buyer shall be paid by the Buyer in addition to the prices quoted or invoiced. In the event Como Engineers is required to pay any such tax, fee or charge, the Buyer shall reimburse with a percentage profit Como Engineers therefore, or, in lieu of such payment, the Buyer shall provide Como Engineers, at the time the order is submitted, an exemption certificate or other document acceptable to the authority imposing the tax, fee or charge.

4. Reference or Quotation of Money or Consideration - All sums of money or other consideration referred to or quoted in this Contract are exclusive of the Australian Goods and Services Tax, as defined by A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999 (Cth).

5. Orders - Orders shall be initiated by the Buyer issuing a Purchase Order, referencing the detail from the quote supplied and shall send that to Como Engineers electronically or by hard copy.

6. Delivery claims, and delays -- All sales are FCA (Incoterms 2000) ex-works, unless otherwise noted. Immediately upon Buyer's receipt of any goods shipped hereunder, the Buyer shall inspect the same and shall notify Como Engineers in writing of any claims for shortages, defects or damages and shall hold the goods for Como Engineers' written instructions concerning disposition.

7. Warranty - Como Engineers warrants that its products shall conform to the description of such products as provided to the Buyer by Como Engineers (subject to agreed specifications and product performances agreed to be based on Buyer provided site data) through Como Engineers' catalogue, analytical data, or other literature. Como Engineers' warranties made in connection with this sale shall not be effective if Como Engineers has determined, in its sole discretion, that the Buyer has misused the products in any manner, has failed to use the products in accordance with industry standards and practices, or has failed to use the products in accordance with instructions, if any, furnished by Como Engineers.

Como Engineers' liability and the Buyer's only remedy with respect to products proved to Como Engineers' satisfaction to be defective or nonconforming shall be limited to the replacement of such products without charge or the refund of the purchase price, in Como Engineers sole discretion, upon the return of such products in accordance with Como Engineers' instructions.

During these guarantee periods, on notice received from the Buyer, Como Engineers undertakes to repair or replace any defective equipment, subject to the receipt by Como of the equipment in Perth, Australia, at the Buyer's costs for verification of defect, and further subject to the exclusion of damage due to incorrect usage and operation. Costs of removal, transport and installation of replacement equipment will be the responsibility of the Buyer.

A defects liability period is offered on all new goods supplied by Como Engineers equal to that provided by third party suppliers to Como Engineers or 12 months from commissioning or 18 months from delivery, whichever occurs first. Goods are guaranteed to perform according to the specifications contained in the agreed quotation /scope of works documentation. No defects liability exists for any refurbished or second hand equipment supplied, installed or commissioned by Como Engineers.

8. Como Engineers Logos and branding - Como Engineers reserves the right to allow or disallow Buyer's access to use Como Engineers logos and brand names. Nothing in this document implies permission of such use. Use of Como Engineers logos by Buyers and Buyer's customers is only acceptable with express written permission from a Como Engineers Officer or other authorised representative. All products branded by Como Engineers are to remain under Como Engineers branding.

9. Patents - Como Engineers does not warrant that the use or sale of the products delivered hereunder will not infringe the claims of any patents covering the product itself or the use thereof in combination with other products or in the operation of any process.

10. Retention of title - Subject to these terms, legal and equitable title in the goods shall remain vested in Como Engineers and shall not pass to the Buyer until the Buyer has paid the purchase price and all other moneys owed by the Buyer to Como Engineers in full. In the event of default by the Buyer of any of these terms, including the payment of monies due under these terms, the Buyer acknowledges and agrees that Como Engineers may recover or retake possession of all or any of the goods supplied to the Buyer, and the Buyer hereby authorises and allows Como Engineers or its representative, servant, agent or employee to enter without notice and at any time any premises where any of the goods are housed or stored for the purpose of retaking possession of all or any of the goods. Como Engineers shall not be liable for any costs, losses, damages, expenses or any other monies or losses suffered by the Buyer as a result of Como Engineers taking possession of the goods.

Until payment in full the Buyer agrees to provide adequate insurance for the goods and only to sell the goods in the ordinary course of its business. The Buyer acknowledges and agrees that a sale of any goods for less than its cost price, is not a sale in the "ordinary course of business" and it will sell any such goods as fiduciary agent and bailee of Como Engineers.

In the event that the Buyer uses the goods in some manufacturing or construction process of its own or some third party, then the Buyer shall hold such part of the proceeds of such manufacturing or construction process as relates to the goods in trust for Como Engineers. Such parts shall be deemed to be equal in dollar terms to the amount owing by the Buyer to Como Engineers at the time of the receipt of such proceeds.

Risk passes to the Buyer when Como Engineers delivers the goods, either to the Buyer's store, or to the specified carrier's depot.

11. Personal Property Securities Act 2009 (Cth) ('PPSA') - The Buyer acknowledges and agrees that, by accepting these terms, the Buyer grants Como Engineers a security interest over the goods and their proceeds (by virtue of the retention of title in these terms).

The Buyer undertakes:

(a) to provide to Como Engineers on request all information reasonably required by Como Engineers to register a financing statement or financing change statement on the Personal Property Securities Register; and

(b) to advise Como Engineers in writing of any proposed change to its name or address at least 7 days before the changes takes effect.

The Buyer:

(c) waives its right to receive a verification statement in respect of any financing statement or financing change statement relating to the security interest;

(d) waives its rights and, with Como Engineers' agreement, contracts out of Buyers rights under paragraphs (a), and (l) to (q) inclusive of section 115(1) of the PPSA; and

(e) agrees that where Como Engineers has rights in addition to those in chapter 4 of the PPSA, those rights will continue to apply and, in particular, will not be limited by section 123 of the PPSA.

The Buyer must pay the costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the need for or desirability of registration of a financing statement or financing change statement or any action taken by Como Engineers to comply with the PPSA (including complying with a demand given under section 178 of the PPSA) or to protect its position under the PPSA. The Buyer must pay any costs incurred by Como Engineers including all reasonable legal costs arising from any disputes or negotiations with third parties claiming an interest in any goods supplied to the Buyer.

Unless the context requires otherwise, the terms and expressions used in this clause have the meanings given to them in, or by virtue of, the PPSA.

12. Buyer's use of products - Buyer expressly represents and warrants to Como Engineers that the Buyer will properly use or, as applicable, market any products purchased from Como Engineers and/ or materials produced with products purchased from Como Engineers in accordance with the practices of a reasonable person who is an expert in the field and in strict compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, now and hereinafter enacted.

13. Buyer's representations and indemnity - Buyer represents and warrants that it shall use all products ordered herein in accordance with Paragraph no. 11. "Buyers use of products", and that any such use of products will not violate any law or regulation. The Buyer agrees to indemnify and hold harmless Como Engineers, its employees, agents, successors, officers, and assigns, from and against any suits, losses, claims, demands, liabilities, costs and expenses (including attorney and accounting fees) that Como Engineers may sustain incur as a result of any claim against Como Engineers based upon negligence, breach of warranty, strict liability in tort, contract or any other theory of law brought by the Buyer, its officers, agents, employees, successors or assigns, by the Buyer's customer, by end users, by auxiliary personnel (such as freight handler, etc.) or by other third parties, arising out of, directly or indirectly, the use of Como Engineers' products, or by reason of the Buyers failure to perform its obligations contained herein. The Buyer shall notify Como Engineers in writing within five (5) days of the Buyers receipt, of knowledge of any accident, or incident involving Como Engineers' products which results in personal injury or damage to property, and the Buyer shall fully co-operate with Como Engineers in the investigation and determination of the cause of such accident and shall make available to Como Engineers all statements, reports and tests made by the Buyer or made available to the Buyer by Others. The furnishing of such information to Como Engineers and any investigation by Como Engineers of such information or incident report shall not in any way constitute any assumption of any liability for such accident or incident by Como Engineers.

14. Indemnity - The Buyer will indemnify Como Engineers against all damages, losses and expenses which Como Engineers may incur in connection with Como Engineers having produced goods in accordance with the Buyer's design or specifications.

15. Technical assistance - At Buyer's request, Como Engineers may, at Como Engineers' discretion, furnish technical assistance and information with respect to Como Engineers' products.

16. Non-Acceptance - (a)Subject to Clause 15(b), if the Buyer repudiates this order or wrongfully refuses to accept goods delivered under this order and such goods have been specially produced to the Buyer's particular requirements then in addition to any other rights Como Engineers may have at law or equity, the damages payable by the Buyer to Como Engineers in those circumstances shall be the full sale price of the goods plus any additional costs incurred by Como Engineers less the current scrap or resale value (if any) of the goods as determined by Como Engineers. (b)Where an order is to be fulfilled by delivery in a number of instalments the failure by Como Engineers to deliver any particular instalment shall not entitle the Buyer to repudiate this order or refuse to accept further instalments.

17. Waiver - No provision of this order and no breach of any such provision shall be deemed waives by reason of any previous waiver of such provision or breach.

18. Assignment - The Buyer may not assign this order (other than to a Related Corporation of the Buyer within the meaning of the Australian Corporations Law) without Como Engineers' written consent.

19. Governing Law - This contract shall be construed according to and governed by the laws of the State of Western Australia, Australia and the parties accept and submit to the jurisdiction of the Courts of that State.

20. Force Majeure - If the performance or observance of any obligations of the seller is prevented, restricted or affected by reason of a force majeure event including strike, lock out, industrial dispute, raw material shortage, breakdown of plant, transport or equipment or any cause beyond the reasonable control of the Seller, the Seller may, in its absolute discretion give prompt notice of that cause to the Buyer. On deliver of that notice the Seller is excused from such performance or observance to the extent of the relevant prevention, restriction or affection.

COMO ENGINEERS Pty.Ltd.

Mechanical & Mineral Process Engineers — **Perth,Western Australia**

2.00 tonne PZ STRIPPING PLANT

CLIENT: **AZ Mining Professionals**
CONTACT: Dan Peldiak
LOCATION Nevada USA
ENGINEER JB

Job No: 3761
Prepared: 06-Nov-20
Now: 06-Nov-20
Rev A

BUDGET PRICE SUMMARY - 2 TONNE PZ
Elution Plant, Goldroom & Carbon Regeneration

ITEM EQUIPMENT

Exchange rate as of 6/11/20: 0.7277

			USD	AUD
1	**2.0 ton Pressure Zadra Elution plant** Manual Valve controlled, modular elution plant with integral 2.0 tonne capacity acid and elution columns, eluate tank, direct eluate heating system and feed pumps, local MCC. Includes additional intermediate platform containing electrowinning equipment in security mesh screened area. Modular Plant including piping, valves and instrumentation, fully assembled within skid boundaries. FCA Sellers works, Perth Western Australia — 4 x 40'HC Containers	$	1,069,719	**$ 1,470,000**
2	**Goldroom & Security Package** Dry goldroom section is a 40' High Cube Sea Container containing A150 Barring Furnace with Diesel Burner, 10kW Calcine Oven, Heavy Duty Workbench, Dore' Safe, Bullion Scales, Goldroom Tools, etc. Security system includes alarms, sensors and video recording. — 1 x 40' HC Container	$	160,458	**$ 220,500**
3	**PLC Automation Package** Full PLC Automatic control system with touchscreen PC, Pneumatic operated valves, additional instrumentation and interlocks, ethernet connection for feedback to main plant SCADA	$	76,409	**$ 105,000**
4	**Sludging System** Includes EWC Sludge pump, Cathode Wash bay, Pressure Washer, Filter feed pump, Sludge filter press and all required piping, valves and instrumentation.	$	61,127	**$ 84,000**
5	**Caustic & Cyanide dosing pumps** Includes dosing pumps and hard piping to injection points	$	9,169	**$ 12,600**
6	**Carbon Regeneration kiln, 150kg/hr** Include kiln only with basic frame — 1 x 40' HC Container	$	259,789	**$ 357,000**
	TOTAL EQUIPMENT SUPPLY	**$**	**1,636,670**	**$ 2,249,100**
			+/-15%	**+/-15%**

Equipment Prices FCA Sellers Works North Fremantle WA, excluding GST.
All pressure vessels designed and calculation verified to AS 1210.
Quoted to Como proprietary PZ Elution Plant specifications.
Plant Site Commissioning to be supervised by Como Engineers Commissioning Staff for valid warranty.
All prices are quoted in AUD with conversion to USD at the time of quoting. Como Engineers reserve the right to adjust for exchange rates.

Exclusions:

Flights, accommodation & messing at site
Detailed Engineering Drawings as deliverable (proprietary)
Site unloading or storage
Bulk earthworks/excavations (by Client)
Modifications to existing structures on site
Upgrades to site existing site services
Regional Regulatory Permits & Licences.
Government Duties or Taxes.
Costs to Establish and Maintain Bank Guarantees, Letters of Credit, etc.
Site commissioning - to be done at schedule of rates. (Plant will be commissioned on water in Perth prior to dispatch)

Commercial Terms:

25% Deposit with order.
15% on submission of key documents.
30% at 90 days from order placement, with submission of monthly progress report.
25% Prior to dispatch ex works Perth, before commencement of works testing.
5% On submission of MDR.
All invoices payable within 10 business (14 calendar) days, unless otherwise noted.
Como Engineers reserves the right to vary pricing based on actual rate of exchange at the time of order placement

Delivery:

Delivery of Elution equipment will be 26 working weeks FCA Sellers Works, North Fremantle, from receipt of all order documentation and deposit payment.

APPENDIX 5.0
ECONOMIC ANALYSES

Star Gold Inc.
Longstreet Project

2014 ore =	4,011,078	tonnes

2020 Tonnage Increase
23%

Resource Tonnes	4932921	Tonnes		
Resource Grade	0.0203	Oz/Tonne	0.63	g/t
	0.499	Oz/Tonne	15.51	g/t
Waste	4007594	Tonnes	Less dilution allowance	4,137,043
Mined Tonnes	4932921	Tonnes	plus 10% for roads	
Mined Grade	0.0203	Oz/Tonne		
	0.4986	Oz/Tonne		
Diluted Tonnes	5179567	Tonnes		
	0.019	Oz/Tonne	0.60	g/t
	0.475	Oz/Tonne	14.77	g/t

Description	Unit	Unit Rate	Year 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Resources	tonnes								
Start of Period	tonnes		5,179,567	5,179,567	3,679,567	2,179,567	679,567	0	
Processed	tonnes		0	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	679,567	0	5,179,567
End of Period	tonnes		5,179,567	3,679,567	2,179,567	679,567	0	0	
Production									
Work days									
Mine	days								
Mill	days								
Ore Mined	tonnes			1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	679,567	0	5,179,567
Stripping Ratio				0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92		
Waste Mined	tonnes			1,383,789	1,383,789	1,369,465			4,137,043
Ore Processed	tonnes		0	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	679,567	0	5,179,567
Grade Au	Oz/Tonne			0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Grade Ag	Oz/Tonne			0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.45
Heap Leach/Gold Recovery	%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	
Heap Leach/Silver Recovery	%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	
Gold Produced	Ounces		0	24,561	24,561	24,561	11,127	0	84,812
Silver Produced	Ounces		0	98,290	98,290	98,290	44,530	0	339,400
Revenue									
Gold Price - $US	$US/oz	$1,700	$1,700	$1,700	$1,700	$1,700	$1,700	$1,700	
Silver price	$US/Oz	19.30	$19	$19	$19	$19	$19	$19	
Gold Revenue	$			$41,754,000	$41,754,000	$41,754,000	$18,917,000	$0	$144,179,000
Siver Revenue	$			$1,897,000	$1,897,000	$1,897,000	$859,426	$0	$6,550,427
Transport & Refining	$/oz.	$5.00	$0	$123,000	$123,000	$123,000	$56,000	$0	$425,000
Net Revenue	$		$0	$43,528,000	$43,528,000	$43,528,000	$19,720,426	$0	$150,304,427
Operating Costs									
Mine - O/P Ore	$/t	$4.65	$0	$6,978,000	$6,978,000	$6,978,000	$3,161,000	$0	$24,095,000
Mine - O/P Waste	$/t	$2.91		$4,027,000	$4,027,000	$3,985,000	$0	$0	$12,039,000
Heap Leaching & Gold Recovery	$/t	$3.85	$0	$5,781,000	$5,781,000	$5,781,000	$2,619,000	$0	$19,962,000
Environmental	$/t		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Surface Department	$/t		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
General & Administration	$	$1,918,000		$1,918,000	$1,918,000	$1,918,000	$1,918,000	$0	$7,672,000
	$/t	$1.48		$1.28					
Total Operating Cost	$		$0	$18,704,001	$18,704,000	$18,662,000	$7,698,000	$0	$63,768,000
Operating Income			$0	$24,823,999	$24,824,000	$24,866,000	$12,022,426	$0	$86,536,426
Royalties	3%		$0	$744,720	$744,720	$745,980	$360,673	$0	$2,596,093
Operating Profit			$0	$24,079,279	$24,079,280	$24,120,020	$11,661,753	$0	$83,940,333
EBITDA			$0	$24,079,279	$24,079,280	$24,120,020	$11,661,753	$0	$83,940,333
Capital Expenditures									
Permitting	$		$1,500,000						$1,500,000
Mine & Surface Services Infrastructure	$		$2,112,882					$0	$2,112,882
Process Water	$		$2,000,000						$2,000,000
Indirects & Project Management	$		$2,203,978					$0	$2,203,978
Heap Pad Construction	$		$2,580,465						$2,580,465
Gold Recovery Plant	$		$6,468,703						$6,468,703
Contingency			$2,604,904						$2,604,904
Working Capital	$		$7,793,334				-$7,793,334		$0
Mine Closure	$						$1,000,000		$1,000,000
Total Capital Expenditures	$		$27,264,266	$0	$0	$0	-$6,793,334	$0	$20,470,932
State Mining Tax									
Operating Income			-$27,264,266	$24,079,279	$24,079,280	$24,120,020	$18,455,087	$0	$63,469,401
Depreciation				$7,789,790	$7,789,790	$7,789,790	$3,894,895		$27,264,266
Net Proceeds Taxable Income				$16,289,489	$16,289,490	$16,330,230	$14,560,192	$0	$63,469,401
Nevada Mining Tax Payable	5%		$0	$814,474	$814,475	$816,512	$728,010	$0	$3,173,470
Federal Corporate Income Tax									
Operating Income			-$27,264,266	$24,079,279	$24,079,280	$24,120,020	$18,455,087	$0	$63,469,401
Capital Recovery				$24,079,279	$3,184,987				$27,264,266
Depreciation				$0	$15,579,581	$7,789,790	$3,894,895		$27,264,266
Depletion Allowance	15%				$6,529,200	$6,529,200	$6,529,200		$19,587,600
Taxable Income					-$1,214,487	$8,586,543	$8,030,992	$0	
Federal Corporate Income Tax Payable	21%				$0	$1,803,174	$1,686,508	$0	$3,489,682
Project Pre-Tax Cashflow	$		-$27,264,266	$24,079,279	$24,079,280	$24,120,020	$18,455,087	$0	$63,469,401
Project Pre-Tax Cumulative Cashflow	$		-$27,264,266	-$3,184,987	$20,894,294	$45,014,314	$63,469,401	$63,469,401	
Project After-Tax Cashflow			-$27,264,266	$23,264,805	$23,264,806	$21,500,335	$16,040,569	$0	$56,806,249
Project After-Tax Cumulative Cashflow			-$27,264,266	-$3,999,461	$19,265,345	$40,765,680	$56,806,249	$56,806,249	

Pre-Tax IRR		78%
Pe-Tax NPV	5%	$50,979,000
	10%	$41,139,000
	15%	$33,298,000
After-Tax IRR		73%
After-Tax NPV	5%	$45,489,000
	10%	$36,566,000
	15%	$29,448,000

Star Gold Inc.
Longstreet Project

			2014 ore =	4,011,078 tonnes
			2020 Tonnage Increase	
Resource Tonnes	4932921	Tonnes	23%	
Resource Grade	0.0203	Oz/Tonne	0.63	g/t
	0.499	Oz/Tonne	15.51	g/t
Waste	4007594	Tonnes	Less dilution allowance plus	4,137,043
Mined Tonnes	4932921	Tonnes	10% for roads	
Mined Grade	0.0203	Oz/Tonne		
	0.4986	Oz/Tonne		
Diluted Tonnes	5179567	Tonnes		
	0.019	Oz/Tonne	0.60	g/t
	0.475	Oz/Tonne	14.77	g/t

Description	Unit	Unit Rate	Year 1	2	3	4	5	Total
Resources	tonnes							
Start of Period	tonnes		5,179,567	5,179,567	3,453,045	1,726,522	0	
Processed	tonnes		0	1,726,522	1,726,522	1,726,522	0	5,179,567
End of Period	tonnes		5,179,567	3,453,045	1,726,522	0	0	
Production								
Work days								
Mine	days							
Mill	days							
Ore Mined	tonnes			1,726,522	1,726,522	1,726,522	0	5,179,567
Stripping Ratio				0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	
Waste Mined	tonnes			1,592,761	1,592,761	951,520		4,137,043
Ore Processed	tonnes		0	1,726,522	1,726,522	1,726,522	0	5,179,567
Grade Au	Oz/Tonne			0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.0184
Grade Ag	Oz/Tonne			0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.4523
Heap Leach/Gold Recovery	%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%	
Heap Leach/Silver Recovery	%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	
Gold Produced	Ounces		0	28,037	28,037	28,037	0	84,111
Silver Produced	Ounces		0	106,575	106,575	106,575	0	319,725
Revenue								
Gold Price - $US	$US/oz	$1,700	$1,700	$1,700	$1,700	$1,700	$1,700	
Silver price	$US/Oz	19.30	$19	$19	$19	$19	$19	
Gold Revenue	$			$47,663,000	$47,663,000	$47,663,000	$0	$142,989,000
Siver Revenue	$			$2,056,897	$2,056,897	$2,056,897	$0	$6,170,692
Transport & Refining	$/oz.	$5.00	$0	$140,000	$140,000	$140,000	$0	$420,000
Net Revenue	$		$0	$49,579,897	$49,579,897	$49,579,897	$0	$148,739,692
Operating Costs								
Mine - O/P Ore	$/t	$4.65	$0	$8,031,000	$8,031,000	$8,031,000	$0	$24,093,000
Mine - O/P Waste	$/t	$2.91		$4,635,000	$4,635,000	$2,769,000	$0	$12,039,000
Heap Leaching & Gold Recovery	$/t	$3.60	$0	$6,220,000	$6,220,000	$6,220,000	$0	$18,660,000
Environmental	$/t		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Surface Department	$/t		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
General & Administration	$	$1,918,000		$1,918,000	$1,918,000	$1,918,000	$959,000	$6,713,000
	$/t	$1.30		$1.11				
Total Operating Cost	$		$0	$20,804,001	$20,804,000	$18,938,000	$959,000	$61,505,000
Operating Income			$0	$28,775,896	$28,775,897	$30,641,897	-$959,000	$87,234,691
Royalties	3%		$0	$863,277	$863,277	$919,257		$2,645,811
Operating Profit			$0	$27,912,619	$27,912,621	$29,722,641	-$959,000	$84,588,881
EBITDA			$0	$27,912,619	$27,912,621	$29,722,641	-$959,000	$84,588,881
Capital Expenditures								
Permitting	$		$1,500,000					$1,500,000
Mine & Surface Services Infrastructure	$		$2,112,882					$2,112,882
Process Water	$		$2,000,000					$2,000,000
Indirects & Project Management	$		$2,203,978					$2,203,978
Heap Pad Construction	$		$2,580,465					$2,580,465
Gold Recovery Plant	$		$6,468,703					$6,468,703
Contingency			$2,604,904					$2,604,904
Working Capital	$		$8,668,334			-$8,668,334		$0
Mine Closure	$						$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Total Capital Expenditures	$		$28,139,266	$0	$0	-$8,668,334	$1,000,000	$20,470,932
State Mining Tax								
Operating Income			-$28,139,266	$27,912,619	$27,912,621	$38,390,974	-$1,959,000	$64,117,948
Depreciation				$9,379,755	$9,379,755	$9,379,755		$28,139,266
Net Proceeds Taxable Income				$18,532,864	$18,532,865	$29,011,219	-$1,959,000	$64,117,948
Nevada Mining Tax Payable	5%		$0	$926,643	$926,643	$1,450,561	-$97,950	$3,205,897
Federal Corporate Income Tax								
Operating Income			-$28,139,266	$27,912,619	$27,912,621	$38,390,974	-$1,959,000	$64,117,948
Capital Recovery				$28,139,266	$0			$28,139,266
Depreciation				$0	$18,759,511	$9,379,755	$0	$28,139,266
Depletion Allowance	15%				$7,436,985	$7,436,985	$7,436,985	$22,310,954
Taxable Income					$1,716,125	$23,290,360	-$9,395,985	
Federal Corporate Income Tax Payable	21%				$0	$4,890,976	$0	$4,890,976
Project Pre-Tax Cashflow	$		-$28,139,266	$27,912,619	$27,912,621	$38,390,974	-$1,959,000	$64,117,948
Project Pre-Tax Cumulative Cashflow	$		-$28,139,266	-$226,647	$27,685,974	$66,076,948	$64,117,948	
Project After-Tax Cashflow			-$28,139,266	$26,985,976	$26,985,977	$32,049,438	-$1,861,050	$56,021,075
Project After-Tax Cumulative Cashflow			-$28,139,266	-$1,153,290	$25,832,687	$57,882,125	$56,021,075	

Pre-Tax IRR		89%
Pe-Tax NPV	5%	$52,680,000
	10%	$43,463,000
	15%	$35,966,000
After-Tax IRR		82%
After-Tax NPV	5%	$45,898,000
	10%	$37,731,000
	15%	$31,079,000

Star Gold Inc.
Longstreet Project

			2014 ore =	4,011,078 tonnes
			2020 Tonnage Increase	
Resource Tonnes	4932921	Tonnes	23%	
Resource Grade	0.0203	Oz/Tonne	0.63	g/t
	0.499	Oz/Tonne	15.51	g/t
Waste	4007594	Tonnes	Less dilution allowance	4,137,043
Mined Tonnes	4932921	Tonnes	plus 10% for roads	
Mined Grade	0.0203	Oz/Tonne		
	0.4986	Oz/Tonne		
Diluted Tonnes	5179567	Tonnes		
	0.019	Oz/Tonne	0.60	g/t
	0.475	Oz/Tonne	14.77	g/t

Description	Unit	Unit Rate	Year 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Resources	tonnes								
Start of Period	tonnes		5,179,567	5,179,567	4,079,567	2,979,567	1,879,567	779,567	
Processed	tonnes		0	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	779,567	5,179,567
End of Period	tonnes		5,179,567	4,079,567	2,979,567	1,879,567	779,567	0	
Production									
Work days									
Mine	days								
Mill	days								
Ore Mined	tonnes			1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	779,567	5,179,567
Stripping Ratio				0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92		
Waste Mined	tonnes			1,014,778	1,014,778	1,014,778	1,014,778	77,929	4,137,043
Ore Processed	tonnes		0	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	779,567	5,179,567
Grade Au	Oz/Tonne			0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Grade Ag	Oz/Tonne			0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.45
Heap Leach/Gold Recovery	%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	
Heap Leach/Silver Recovery	%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	
Gold Produced	Ounces		0	18,012	18,012	18,012	18,012	12,765	84,812
Silver Produced	Ounces		0	72,079	72,079	72,079	72,079	51,083	339,400
Revenue									
Gold Price - $US	$US/oz	$1,700	$1,700	$1,700	$1,700	$1,700	$1,700	$1,700	
Silver price	$US/Oz	19.30	$19	$19	$19	$19	$19	$19	
Gold Revenue	$			$30,620,000	$30,620,000	$30,620,000	$30,620,000	$21,700,000	$144,180,000
Siver Revenue	$			$1,391,134	$1,391,134	$1,391,134	$1,391,134	$985,893	$6,550,427
Transport & Refining	$/oz.	$5.00	$0	$90,000	$90,000	$90,000	$90,000	$63,824	$423,824
Net Revenue	$		$0	$31,921,134	$31,921,134	$31,921,134	$31,921,134	$22,622,068	$150,306,603
Operating Costs									
Mine - O/P Ore	$/t	$4.65	$0	$5,117,000	$5,117,000	$5,117,000	$5,117,000	$3,626,000	$24,094,000
Mine - O/P Waste	$/t	$2.91		$2,953,000	$2,953,000	$2,953,000	$2,953,000	$227,000	$12,039,000
Heap Leaching & Gold Recovery	$/t	$4.55	$0	$5,006,000	$5,006,000	$5,006,000	$5,006,000	$3,547,000	$23,571,000
Environmental	$/t		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Surface Department	$/t		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
General & Administration	$	$1,918,000		$1,918,000	$1,918,000	$1,918,000	$1,918,000	$1,918,000	$9,590,000
	$/t	$1.85		$1.74					
Total Operating Cost	$		$0	$14,994,002	$14,994,000	$14,994,000	$14,994,000	$9,318,000	$69,294,000
Operating Income			$0	$16,927,132	$16,927,134	$16,927,134	$16,927,134	$13,304,068	$81,012,601
Royalties	3%		$0	$507,814	$507,814	$507,814	$507,814	$399,122	$2,430,378
Operating Profit			$0	$16,419,318	$16,419,320	$16,419,320	$16,419,320	$12,904,946	$78,582,223
EBITDA			$0	$16,419,318	$16,419,320	$16,419,320	$16,419,320	$12,904,946	$78,582,223
Capital Expenditures									
Permitting	$		$1,500,000						$1,500,000
Mine & Surface Services Infrastructure	$		$1,981,102					$0	$1,981,102
Process Water	$		$2,000,000						$2,000,000
Indirects & Project Management	$		$1,793,381					$0	$1,793,381
Heap Pad Construction	$		$482,226						$482,226
Gold Recovery Plant	$		$5,765,880						$5,765,880
Contingency			$2,103,388						$2,103,388
Working Capital	$		$6,247,501					-$6,247,501	$0
Mine Closure	$							$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Total Capital Expenditures	$		$21,873,478	$0	$0	$0	$0	-$5,247,501	$16,625,978
State Mining Tax									
Operating Income			-$21,873,478	$16,419,318	$16,419,320	$16,419,320	$16,419,320	$18,152,447	$61,956,246
Depreciation				$4,374,696	$4,374,696	$4,374,696	$4,374,696	$4,374,696	$21,873,478
Net Proceeds Taxable Income				$12,044,622	$12,044,624	$12,044,624	$12,044,624	$13,777,751	$61,956,246
Nevada Mining Tax Payable	5%		$0	$602,231	$602,231	$602,231	$602,231	$688,888	$3,097,812
Federal Corporate Income Tax									
Operating Income			-$21,873,478	$16,419,318	$16,419,320	$16,419,320	$16,419,320	$18,152,447	$61,956,246
Capital Recovery				$16,419,318	$5,454,160				$21,873,478
Depreciation				$0	$4,374,696	$4,374,696	$4,374,696	$4,374,696	$17,498,783
Depletion Allowance	15%				$4,788,170	$4,788,170	$4,788,170	$4,788,170	$19,152,680
Taxable Income					$1,802,294	$9,058,748	$7,256,454	$8,989,581	$27,107,076
Federal Corporate Income Tax Payable	21%				$0	$1,902,337	$1,523,855	$1,887,812	$5,314,004
Project Pre-Tax Cashflow	$		-$21,873,478	$16,419,318	$16,419,320	$16,419,320	$16,419,320	$18,152,447	$61,956,246
Project Pre-Tax Cumulative Cashflow	$		-$21,873,478	-$5,454,160	$10,965,159	$27,384,479	$43,803,799	$61,956,246	
Project After-Tax Cashflow			-$21,873,478	$15,817,087	$15,817,088	$13,914,752	$14,293,233	$15,575,747	$53,544,429
Project After-Tax Cumulative Cashflow			-$21,873,478	-$6,056,391	$9,760,697	$23,675,449	$37,968,682	$53,544,429	

Pre-Tax IRR		70%
Pe-Tax NPV	5%	$48,163,000
	10%	$37,677,000
	15%	$29,590,000
After-Tax IRR		64%
After-Tax NPV	5%	$41,448,000
	10%	$32,242,000
	15%	$25,135,000