NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Healy Gold Project

Goodpaster Mining District, Alaska

Prepared for:

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1.0 Summary

Northway Resources Corp. ("Northway" or the "Company"), a private company has retained Curtis Freeman, P. Geo of Avalon Development Corp (hereinafter known as the "author") to produce a Technical Report ("Report") in compliance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101, "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects" (collectively, "NI 43-101"), for the Healy Gold Project ("Healy", or the "Project") located in Alaska.

The Healy project is located in the Goodpaster Mining District, about 180km southeast of Fairbanks or 70km east of Delta Junction (Figure 4-1). Current access to the property is via helicopter only, with Delta Junction being the closest town with helicopter services. There is a historic seasonal trail (winter trail) which accessed the historic Tibbs Creek area mines, which crosses the northern boundary of the Healy claim group. The current condition of the trail is unknown to the author. Fairbanks is the nearest large population centre to the Healy project. The greater Fairbanks area supports a population of approximately 75,000 and has excellent labor and services infrastructure, including rail and international airport access. A high voltage power line parallels the Alaska Pipeline to the town of Delta Junction; this electrical grid is the same system feeding the 300,000 ounce-per-year operating Pogo gold mine, 45km northwest of the Healy project and currently operated by Northern Star Resources Ltd.

The geographic centre of the Healy project lies at approximately 64.164^{o} North Latitude and -144.282^{o} West Longitude (632115 m East and 7118135 m North, UTM NAD 1983 UTM Zone 6N). The claim group is situated within Township 8 South, Ranges 17 and 18 East, Fairbanks Meridian, and Townships 27 and 28 North, Ranges 5 and 6 East, Copper River Meridian, in the Big Delta A1 quadrangle. The Healy project consists of 198 State of Alaska mining claims and 30 State Selected claims currently designated as Native Selected, for a total of property area covering 35,962 acres of land.

The Healy project area is covered by alpine tundra in the higher elevations transitioning to moderate and thick alder and spruce forests in the lower elevations.

The Goodpaster District was first explored in the early twentieth century when placer gold discovered in 1915 on Michigan Creek (Thomas, 1970). Several other small placer gold occurrences were discovered across the district, but mining operations soon halted due to low grades. In the early 1930's the first lode gold-bearing quartz veins were discovered in the upper Tibbs Creek area. The first underground workings were driven in 1936. From 1936-1941, underground exploration and small scale mining occurred at the Blue Lead and Blue Lead Extension (ARDF – BD003), Grizzly Bear (ARDF – BD018) and Gray Lead (ARDF – BD017) prospects. Lode gold production came from the Democrat Lode prospect between 1988 and

1998 (Singh, 2017), located in the Richardson placer district to the west. The Pogo gold mine is the most significant lode gold discovery in the district, which was first drilled in 1994 after exploration efforts followed up on gold-arsenic-tungsten anomalies in Liese Creek and Pogo Creek from a 1991 stream sediment sampling program. The mine has been in commercial production since 2006, and is currently operated by Northern Star Resources Ltd. The LMS deposit was discovered in 2005 by surface sampling and drilling, following up on regional reconnaissance surface sampling conducted by AngloGold Ashanti Exploration Inc. in 2004 (Hunter, 2016).

The Healy project lies within the North America (basinal strata) geologic terrane (Colpron, 2011), part of the Parautochthonous North America, a mid-Paleozoic assemblage of medium to high grade (greenschist to amphibolite facies metamorphism) schist and gneisses characterized by mid-Cretaceous cooling ages. This is a large metamorphic and igneous province bounded on the north by the Tintina Fault and on the south by the Denali Fault. These terrane parallel fault systems are major dextral slip faults which form major crustal scale sutures and are speculated to have up to 400 km of offset since the late Cretaceous. Conjugate to these terrane parallel strike-slip faults are numerous northeast trending sinistral faults, such as the Shaw Creek, Black Mountain, Mt. Harper and Ketchumstuck Fault systems. The terrane has been intruded by several suites of granitic rocks ranging in age from early Jurassic (212-185 Ma) to early Tertiary (70-50 Ma). Of these, the mid Cretaceous suite of intrusive rocks (110-90 Ma) is currently believed to be most related to gold mineralization (Smith, 2000).

Analysis of data collected to date, suggests that gold mineralization at the Healy project is best described using an intrusive-related gold (IRG) model. The current understanding of IRGs suggests a deposit model in which metal and high CO_2 bearing fluids fractionate from predominantly ilmenite series, I-type intrusions during late phases of differentiation. Depending on the rate of ascent of these hydrothermal fluids, the crustal level at which they deposit their metal budget, and the spatial association with causative intrusive rocks; intrusion hosted to both high temperature, proximal gold mineralization and low temperature, distal gold mineralization can be deposited. The different styles of mineralization exhibit distinctive characteristics which aid in exploration efforts; metal associations for intrusion hosted gold are Au-Bi-Te±W,Mo,As, proximal gold mineralization Au-As±W,Sn,Sb, and distal gold mineralization Au-As-Sb-Hg±Ag,Pb,Zn. Gold mineralization at Healy may best be summarized within the proximal to distal portion of an intrusive-related gold system.

The project has seen limited exploration since Newmont began exploring in the area including stream sediment sampling, ridge-and-spur and grid soil sampling, geologic mapping and prospecting at 1:12,000 scale, and four shallow Shaw back-pack drill holes. Northway Resources

Corp. began exploration work in 2018, with the re-interpretation of geological and geochemical data, and the collection of additional soil samples and rock samples.

The results of this re-interpretation work has led to expanding the known soil geochemical anomaly footprint (East and South Zones), and refined drill targets within the Main Zone anomaly. These results are interpreted to be controlled by structural intersections of north-northeast trending faults (related to the Black Mountain Tectonic Zone) and northeast trending faults. The historical back-pack drill holes were located in proximity to one of these intersections within the Main Zone and returned encouraging results; 0.079 – 0.855 g/t Au.

The author of this report has recommended a $360,000 exploration program comprised of RC drilling, focusing on the Main Zone soil anomaly and interpreted structures.

2.0 Introduction and Terms of Reference

Northway Resources Corp. (“Northway” or the “Company”), a private company has retained Curtis Freeman, P. Geo of Avalon Development Corp (hereinafter known as the “author”) to produce a Technical Report (“Report”) in compliance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 43-101, “Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects” (collectively, “NI 43-101”), for the Healy Gold Project (“Healy”, or the “Project”) located in Alaska. The author has worked extensively in the Goodpaster District since the mid-1990s and conducted a one-day site visit at the Healy project on August 25, 2018 during which time the location of previous samples was reviewed, outcrops were visited where mineralization was previously mapped and previous drill hole locations were examined.

The author is responsible for preparations of all sections of this report. This report has been prepared by the author using public documents acquired by the author and reports and data provided by Northway. Such reports and data are cited as appropriate in the text of this report and a complete bibliography of references cited is listed in Section 27.0 “References”.

Between 2012 and 2013 Newmont North America Exploration Limited staked the claims which comprise the Healy Project. In August 2018 Northway Resources Corp. entered into an earn-in option agreement with Newmont, in which Northway may acquire 70% interest in the Healy project by spending a minimum aggregate work expenditure of $4,000,000 by December 31, 2022. A summary of the minimum and aggregate work expenditures (which includes claim rental fees) required during Phase 1 of the option agreement is presented in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Earn-in agreement Phase 1 work expenditures summary.

Period	Minimum Work Expenditure	Aggregate Minimum Work Expenditure
First Phase 1 Period ending November 30, 2018	$140,000	$140,000
Second Phase 1 Period ending December 31, 2020	$360,000	$500,000
Third Phase 1 Period ending December 31, 2021	$1,500,000	$2,000,000
Fourth Phase 1 Period ending December 31, 2022	$2,000,000	$4,000,000

During August 2018, Northway conducted an exploration program on Healy completing soil and rock sampling ($93,571 work plus $55,020 claim rental for a total $148,591). The agreement is in good standing.

Unless otherwise noted, all costs contained in this report are denominated in United States dollars (USD). Where gold grades are stated in this report, the abbreviation 'opt' means troy ounces per short ton and the abbreviation "gpt" or "g/t" means gram per metric tonne. For measurement units, the metric system of measurements has been used in this report, and all coordinate locations refer to the UTM NAD 1983 Zone 6 North datum.

The terms placer and alluvial gold are considered synonymous for the purpose of this report. The use of the abbreviated term "Ma" means 'millions of years ago' and the abbreviation "Moz" shall mean 'millions of ounces' for the purposes of this report. Intrusive and volcanic rock nomenclature used in this report follows that of (Le Bas and Streckeisen, 1991).

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

In January 2015, Newmont North America Exploration Limited contacted Alaska Land Status Inc. (ALS) to review the status of the Healy project claims. David S. Manzer (ALS President) concluded that there were no fatal flaws in Newmont's Alaska filings (Affidavit of Annual Labor (AOL's) and Annual Rental Payments) for years ending September 1, 2013 and September 1, 2014 for the 198 State of Alaska mining claims. Also it was confirmed that Newmont's 30 "At-risk" State Selected claims remain selected by Doyon Ltd. and topfiled for future State-Selection by the State of Alaska under Section 906(e) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). If Doyon, one of Alaska's 12 land-owning regional Native corporations, elects to take title to the land covered by Newmont's 30 "At-risk" State Selected claims, the State Selected status will be extinguished and Doyon will assume full right, title and interest to the lands covered by Newmont's 30 "At-risk" State Selected claims. In the event Doyon does not take title to Newmont's 30 "At-risk" State Selected claims, the State of Alaska will have priority right to convert the land from State Selected to Tentatively Approved for Patent (TA'd) status. There is no guarantee that the State of Alaska will exercise its rights to convert Newmont's 30 "At-risk" State Selected claims to TA'd status.

The author has not researched property title or mineral rights for the subject property. Effort was made to review the information provided for obvious errors and omissions however, the author is not responsible for any errors or omissions relating the legal status of claims described within this report.

4.0 Property Description and Location

The Healy project is located in the Goodpaster Mining District, approximately 180km southeast of Fairbanks or 70km east of Delta Junction (Figure 4-1). Access to the property is via helicopter, although there is a historical trail (winter access only) from Delta Junction that runs along the northern boundary of the property. This access trail was utilized historically to access the Tibbs Creek area to the north of the Healy project. The current condition of the road is unknown to the author.

The Healy project is located between the South Fork Goodpaster River and the Healy River, and encompasses the headwaters of Volkmar River. All of the streams draining the project are west-flowing and empty into the Tanana River, a major tributary of the Yukon River system.

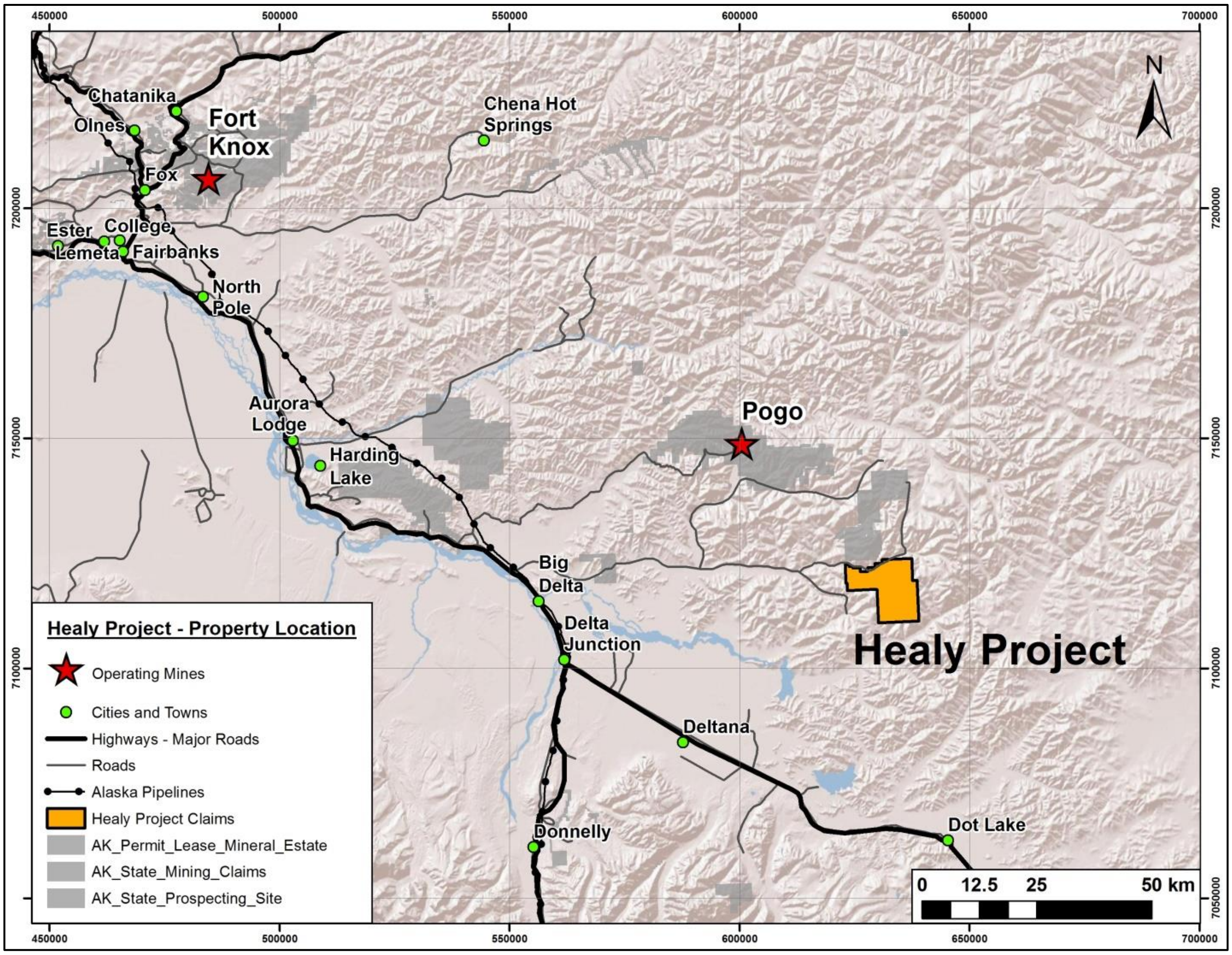

Figure 4-1: Property location map.

The geographic centre of the Healy project lies at approximately 64.164° North Latitude and -144.282° West Longitude (632115 m East and 7118135 m North, UTM NAD 1983 UTM Zone 6N). The claim group is situated within Township 8 South, Ranges 17 and 18 East, Fairbanks Meridian, and Townships 27 and 28 North, Ranges 5 and 6 East, Copper River Meridian, in the Big Delta A1 quadrangle. The Healy project consists of 198 State of Alaska mining claims and 30 State Selected claims currently designated as Native Selected. The 30 State Selected Healy claims have been deemed "At-risk" because they are currently within Doyon Ltd. Selected Land and topfiled for future State-Selection by the State of Alaska under Section 906(e) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). The combined 328 Healy claims has a total property area covering 35,962 acres of land shown in Figure 4-2. A complete list of claims is presented in Appendix A.

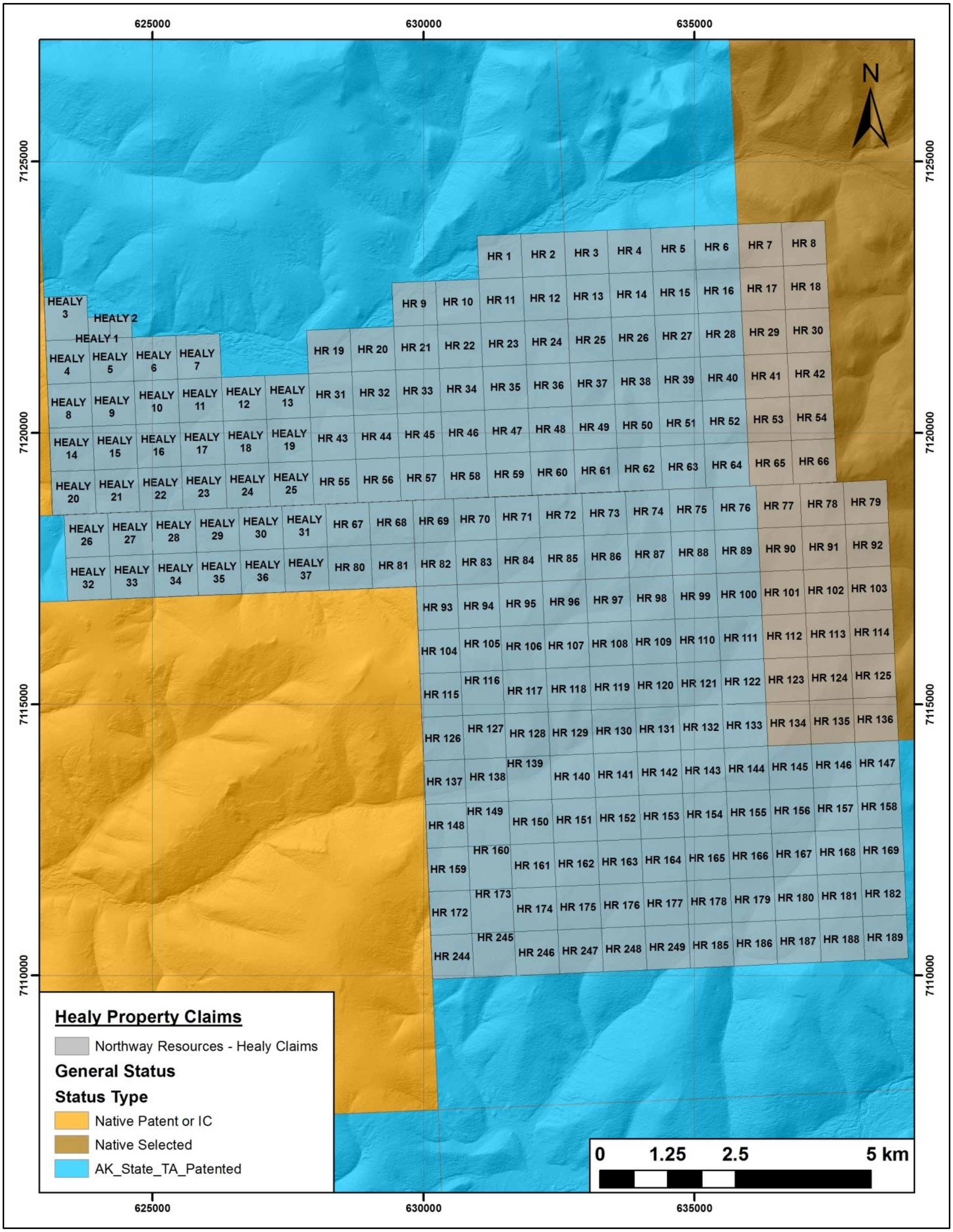

Figure 4-2: Healy Claim Map.

Mineral rights for the Healy project are administered by the State of Alaska. Annual rent and annual labor requirements are required for the 298 State of Alaska mining claims (196 MTRSC full quarter section claims, and 2 MTRSC quarter-quarter section claims). The 2018 annual rent for the Healy project was paid for by Newmont in November, 2018 and totaled $55,020, and reimbursed by Northway due to claim ownership still being in Newmont's name. These claim rent payments and the annual labor documents recorded by Newmont in November, 2018 are sufficient to keep the Healy project claims valid through to September 1, 2019. Annual work commitment for the Project is calculated at $2.50 per acre per year ($78,600 for the Project) with amounts in excess of these levels bankable up to four years into the future. The 2018 annual labor which was submitted totaled $93,571, fulfilling the 2018 requirements with $14,971 in excess to be applied for future years. A complete list of claims is presented in Appendix A, and a claim map is provided in Figure 4-2.

The claims of the Healy project have not been surveyed by a registered land or mineral surveyor and there is no State or Federal law or regulation requiring such surveying at this time. Depending on the level of exploration work proposed, permits may be required from the Alaska Department of Natural Resources and other State or Federal regulatory agencies and will be applied for on an as-needed basis as the Healy project advances.

Surface disturbance associated with historical and current exploration programs has been minimal as no heavy equipment has been operated on the project for exploration. To the best of the author's knowledge, there are no environmental liabilities or reclamation liabilities attached to the property and there are no outstanding legal orders or mandates relating to past or current environmental liabilities on the project.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Healy project is located in the Goodpaster Mining District, about 180km southeast of Fairbanks or 70km east of Delta Junction (Figure 4-1). Current access to the property is via helicopter only, with Delta Junction being the closest town with helicopter services. There is a historic seasonal trail (winter access only) which accessed the historic Tibbs Creek area mines. The access trail crosses the northern boundary of the Healy claim group following the South Fork Goodpaster River valley. The seasonal trail starts from the Richardson Highway (approximately 9.5 km northwest of the town Big Delta), runs east through the LMS Project currently owned by Gold Reserve Inc. (approximately 23 km along trail) and continues east to the north central boundary of the Healy Project at approximately the 86 km mark. The current condition of the trail is unknown to the author.

Fairbanks is the nearest large population centre to the Healy Project. The greater Fairbanks area supports a population of approximately 75,000 and has excellent labor and services infrastructure, including rail and international airport access. A high voltage power line parallels the Alaska Pipeline to the town of Delta Junction; this electrical grid is the same system feeding the 300,000 ounce-per-year operating Pogo gold mine, 45km northwest of the Healy project and currently operated by Northern Star Resources Ltd. Land-line telephones exist along the Richardson Highway between Fairbanks and Delta Junction, Cellular phone service is not available on the project.

The Tran-Alaska Pipeline system runs through the Fairbanks – Delta Junction corridor. The State of Alaska maintains royalty rights to a certain amount of crude oil running through the system. Eight large pumping stations along the pipeline route are powered by crude oil produced from on-site topping plants. Diesel demand for any project within the district may be able to utilize State royalty oil to create a local diesel fuel for large scale project use. The current Alaska LNG Project planned route runs from Prudhoe Bay down south to Cook Inlet, with a spur pipeline to supply Fairbanks. For larger scale programs and project development, bulk diesel, gasoline and LNG can be supplied from bulk distribution centres in the Fairbanks area.

The Healy project area is largely covered by alpine tundra and sub-Arctic taiga forest. The higher elevations are covered by alpine tundra, comprised of thick blankets of tundra vegetation and small shrubs such as willow, alder, Labrador tea and sphagnum moss, and main ridge lines and peaks are covered by sub-crop to talus slopes and outcrop. At lower elevations vegetation transitions to moderate to thick sub-Arctic taiga containing black spruce, white spruce and alder. Figure 5-1 illustrates the typical vegetation and terrain of the Healy property. Outcrop and/or subcrop are estimated to cover 3% of the property with most of this being along ridges and peaks in higher elevations. Treeline is gradational in many parts of the property, but estimated at 960 meters ASL (3150 feet).

Figure 5-1: Typical vegetation and terrain of Healy Project (Essman, 2013).

The Yukon-Tanana upland is the physiographic region which covers east-central Alaska and western Yukon. The Healy project is located within this physiographic region and the property is characterized as moderately hilly. Elevations range from 470 meters ASL (1542 feet) along the South Fork Goodpaster River on the north edge of the property, to 1377 meters (4518 feet) atop an unnamed peak located near the centre of the property. The project is drained by numerous creeks and rivers; the northern portion of the property drains into the west flowing South Fork Goodpaster River, the central portion drains through west flowing Volkmar River and the southern portion drains into the west flowing Healy River. To the best of the author's knowledge, the creeks and rivers located on the Healy project do not contain anadromous fish populations.

Parts of Interior Alaska, including the Goodpaster Mining District, were not glaciated during any of the Pleistocene glaciation events which affected much of the North America continent. However, the Goodpaster Mining District was located in a periglacial setting and was affected by fine-grained aeolian silt (loess) which deposited variably thick layers of sediment over much of the Interior. Soil sampling over the Healy project area has detected negligible amounts or areas covered by this silt. Silt transport directions during deposition were generally north to south, leaving north-facing slopes barren of silt or covered by a thin layer of silt while south facing slopes tend to have thicker silt accumulations. Permafrost also developed during this time, but has only been encountered over small areas generally on north-facing slopes. The presence of localized permafrost has not impeded previous surface exploration, however more advanced project development will be required to treat these permafrost areas as wetlands, whose permitting falls under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The climate in this portion of the Interior of Alaska is characterized by longer winters with sub-freezing temperatures, and shorter summers of warm weather. Analyzing data from the town of Delta Junction and the Pogo mine airstrip, average temperatures are sub-freezing for 6-7 months of the year (October to March) followed by 5-6 months of warmer summer weather (April to September). Average annual precipitation ranges from 295 mm in Delta Junction to 419 mm at the Pogo mine airstrip and annual snowfall at Delta Junction is 1385 mm (54.5 inches). The general summer exploration extends from mid-May through to October. Development of mines in this part of Alaska requires additional engineering and costs related to climate, but are not unreasonable as demonstrated by two operating mines located within the physiographic region; Kinross Gold's Fort Knox open pit gold mine, and Northern Star Resources' underground Pogo gold mine.

6.0 History

Exploration in the Goodpaster mining district has a long history, with placer gold first discovered in 1915 on Michigan Creek (Thomas, 1970), shortly after placer gold was discovered in the neighboring Richardson mining district to the west in 1905 and lode gold was discovered at the Democrat lode prospect in 1913 (Singh, 2017). The first lode gold prospects discovered in the Goodpaster district occurred in the early 1930's when lode gold-bearing quartz veins were discovered in the upper Tibbs Creek area. The first underground workings were driven in 1936. From 1936-1941, underground exploration and small scale mining occurred at the Blue Lead and Blue Lead Extension (ARDF – BD003), Grizzly Bear (ARDF – BD018) and Gray Lead (ARDF – BD017) prospects. The Pogo gold mine is the most significant lode gold discovery in the district, which was first drilled in 1994 after exploration efforts followed up on gold-arsenic-tungsten anomalies in Liese Creek and Pogo Creek from a 1991 stream sediment sampling program. The mine has been in commercial production since 2006 producing approximately 300,000 ounces of gold annually since then, and is currently operated by Northern Star Resources Ltd. The LMS deposit was discovered in 2005 by surface sampling and drilling, following up on regional reconnaissance surface sampling conducted by AngloGold Ashanti Exploration Inc. in 2004 (Hunter, 2016).

The author conducted regional exploration over what is now the Healy prospect area on behalf of Rubicon Minerals Corp. during 2006 through 2008, however, no records of the results of this work are available in the public domain. To the best of the author's knowledge there are no other exploration records available for the Healy project prior to Newmont's 2011 regional stream sediment sampling program.

Newmont conducted a regional BLEG (bulk leach extractable gold) stream sediment sampling program across the Yukon-Tanana uplands in 2011. The survey identified multiple stream catchments in the Healy project area as being anomalous in Au+As+Bi+Sb, which lead to the staking of the project in early 2012.

In 2012 Newmont conducted ridge and spur soil sampling (1,182 samples, Figure 6-1) and reconnaissance level geologic mapping and prospecting. The soil sampling highlighted a large area in the northern half of the property as anomalous in Au+As+Sb. The geologic mapping and prospecting highlighted several areas of schist and gneiss containing quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration. Rock chip samples of this QSP altered material returned assays up to 0.38 g/t Au.

Between June and August 2013, approximately 480 person days were spent on the Healy project (Newmont personnel and sub-contractors). Work consisted of additional ridge and spur soil sampling, grid soil sampling, rock chip sampling and detailed geologic mapping (1:12,000 scale) of lithology, alteration and mineralization. In total, 2,594 soil samples and 234 rock chip samples were collected during this program (Figure 6-1). Numerous significant soil anomalies characterized by Au (>25 ppb) ± As (>125 ppm) ± Sb (>50 ppm) where identified from the soil grid sampling program which will be discussed in Section 7.3. The results of rock chip sampling were more sporadic but identified coincident areas with the soil geochemistry where anomalous gold results were obtained (>0.100 g/t Au), with the highest gold value of 3.260 g/t Au. During the fall of 2013, a detailed geological map of the Healy project was produced by Newmont personnel, and drill targets were defined for a small back-pack drill program.

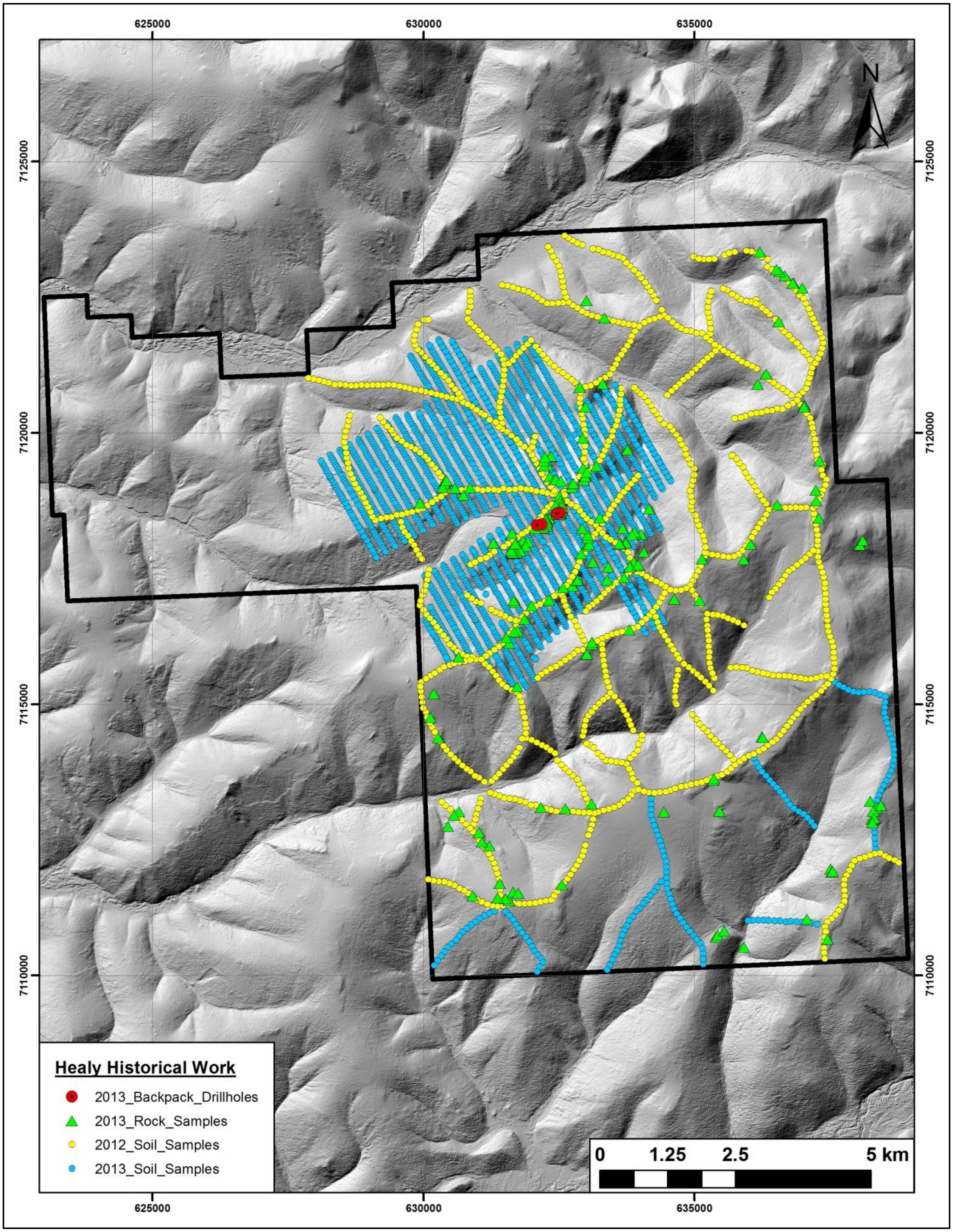

Figure 6-1: Historical work conducted. (2012-2013, Newmont North America Exploration Ltd.)

During the fall of 2013, two Newmont personnel carried out a small Shaw back-pack drill program, with the purpose of testing below vegetation/overburden on the Main Zone soil geochemical anomaly. Four drill holes were attempted, but drill hole No. 2 was abandoned due to overburden collapsing on the hole. Rock recovery during drilling was an issue, and was interpreted that the material drilled was composed of regolith and highly oxidized and broken bedrock. Despite the problems, material was recovered from the drill holes and sampled; results are summarized in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1: Shaw back-pack drill assay results.

Hole #	Sample Description	Sample ID	Au (ppm)
Hole 1	Grab from 12'. Oxidized gravel with clasts of breccia? With pyrite.	NDR-40901	0.130
Hole 1	Grab from 12'. Silicified gneiss with 2 cm wide qtz vein.	NDR-40902	0.079
Hole 3	Grab from 10-12'. Oxidized mica rich sand.	NDR-40903	0.422
Hole 3	Grab from 12-13'. Grussy weathering QSP altered gneiss verging on regolith.	NDR-40904	0.855
Hole 3	Grab from 14-16'. Oxidized sand/regolith?	NDR-40905	0.710
Hole 3	Grab from 16-18'. Oxidized gneissic regolith.	NDR-40906	0.463
Hole 3	Grab from 19-20'. Oxidized grussy weathering gneiss.	NDR-40907	0.453
Hole 3	Grab from 21'. Augen gneiss with QSP alteration and 1-3% py.	NDR-40908	0.305
Hole 4	Grab from 13'. Oxidized regolith?	NDR-40909	0.384
Hole 4	Grab from 18'. Oxidized regolith, ultramafic? And pyritic gneiss.	NDR-40910	0.347
Hole 4	Grab from 19'. Gray pyritic regolith material.	NDR-40911	0.359
Hole 4	Grab from 20'. Qtz-py breccia with ~3% py and brecciated quartz vein material with py stringers.	NDR-40912	0.234

To the best of the author’s knowledge, no other significant work was completed on the Healy project until 2018 (see discussion under “Exploration”).

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Healy project lies within the North America (basinal strata) geologic terrane (Colpron, 2011), part of the Parautochthonous North America, a predominantly mid-Paleozoic (Devonian – Mississippian) assemblage of medium to high grade (greenschist to amphibolite facies metamorphism) schist and gneiss characterized by mid-Cretaceous cooling ages. This is a large metamorphic and igneous province bounded on the north by the Tintina Fault and on the south by the Denali Fault. These terrane parallel fault systems are major dextral slip faults which form crustal scale sutures and are speculated to have up to 400 km of offset since the late

Cretaceous (Figure 7-1). This major structural corridor comprises what is known as the Tintina Gold Belt.

Conjugate to these terrane parallel strike-slip faults are numerous northeast trending sinistral faults, such as the Shaw Creek, Black Mountain, Mt. Harper and Ketchumstuck Fault systems (Allan, 2013, Sanchez, 2014, O'Neil, 2007). Large scale, northwest-trending sympathetic faults are also present between the Tintina and Denali Faults, including the Big Creek Fault, Pogo trend, Central Fault and the Richardson lineament (Singh, 2017). These northwest trending structures are less well defined and often occur as broad deformation zones. The terrane has been intruded by several suites of granitic rocks ranging in age from early Jurassic (212-185 Ma) to early Tertiary (70-50 Ma). Of these, the mid Cretaceous suite of intrusive rocks (110-90 Ma) is currently believed to be most common age related to gold mineralization (Smith, 2000).

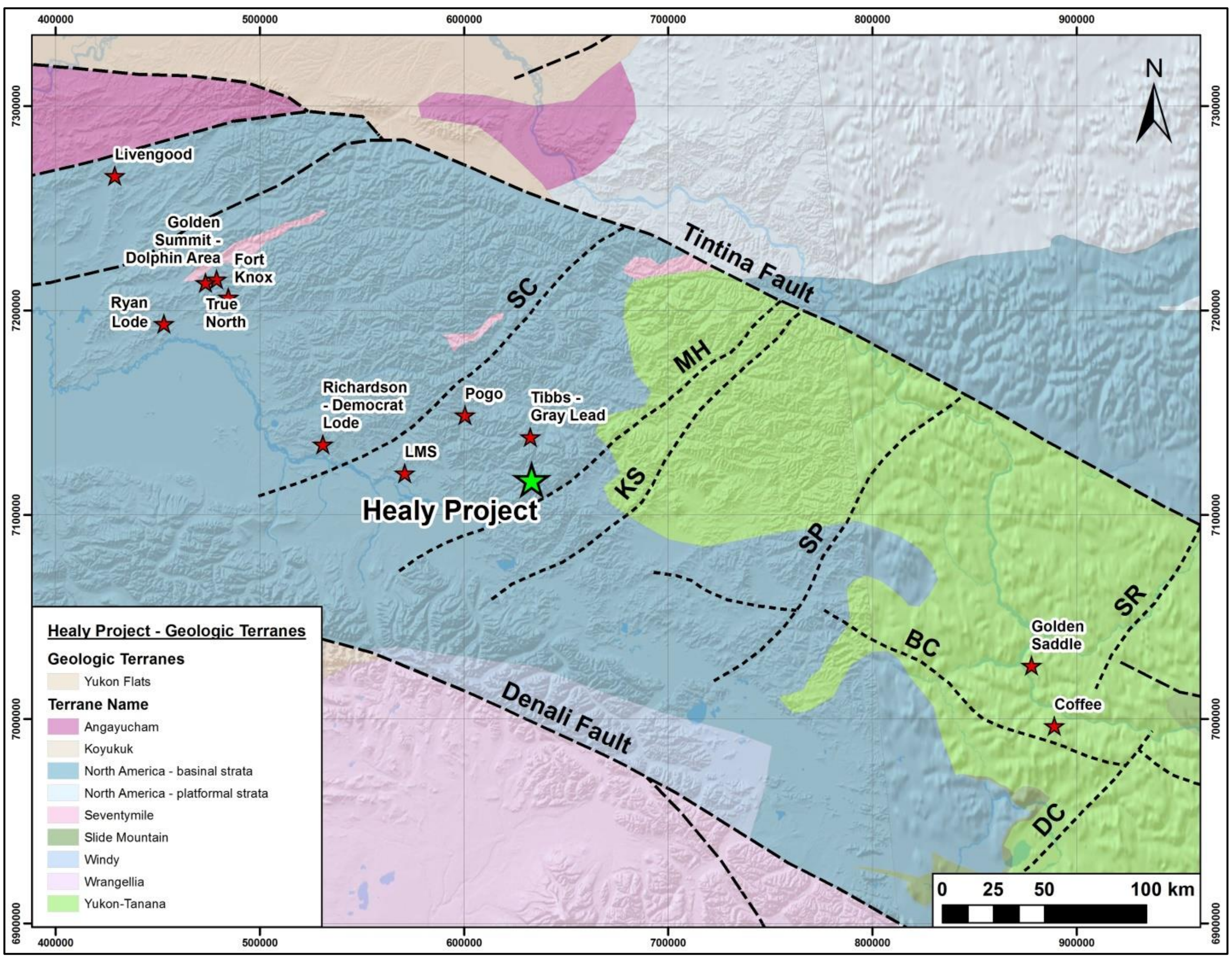

Figure 7-1: Tectonic map of Yukon-Tanana uplands showing geologic terranes, Cenozoic and Mesozoic structures, and notable gold deposits. Structure abbreviations: SC = Shaw Creek Fault, MT = Mt. Harper Fault, KS = Ketchumstuck Fault, SP = Sixtymile-Pika Fault, SR = Stewart River Fault, DC = Dip Creek Fault, BC = Big Creek Fault.

The Healy project sits within the Lake George sub-terrane of the North America (basinal strata) geologic terrane, a 75 km wide belt of amphibolite facies rocks composed of pelitic, quartzose and mafic and felsic meta-igneous rocks, including large conformable bodies of Devonian and Mississippian feldspar augen biotite paragneiss and peraluminous feldspar augen and biotite orthogneiss. The Central Creek augen gneiss body; ca. 372-360 Ma (part of mapped MDag: Augen gneiss and orthogneiss in Figure 7-2) is interpreted to be an approximately 760m thick sill (Dusel-Bacon, 2006). Based on mapped contacts between the augen gneiss with biotite paragneiss, dioritic gneiss/amphibolite and biotite-hornblende paragneiss, the interpretation is that present-day contacts represent dynamothermally metamorphosed primary igneous contacts (Dusel-Bacon, 2006). The other main geologic unit which makes up the Healy project are gneiss-schist-quartzites (mapped I<ygs (PzPxygs) in Figure 7-2) which are comprised of coarse to fine grained gneiss, schist and quartzite. This unit is well-foliated and banded to massive, locally cataclastic and ranges from pelitic schist that contains abundant sillimanite to gneisses of probable igneous origin. Protolith rocks may include both Precambrian and Paleozoic sedimentary and igneous rocks (Mississippian, Devonian, and older, 635-358.9 Ma).

Localized thrust-bounded sheets of ultramafic schists correlative with the Seventymile terrane overlie both DMag and PzPxygs. These rocks occur as small klippen of peridotites derived from dismembered ophiolite of the Yukon-Tanana region. Ultramafic schists are Triassic or older (272.3-201.3 Ma), and are mapped as }Iyo (MzPzyo) in Figure 7-2.

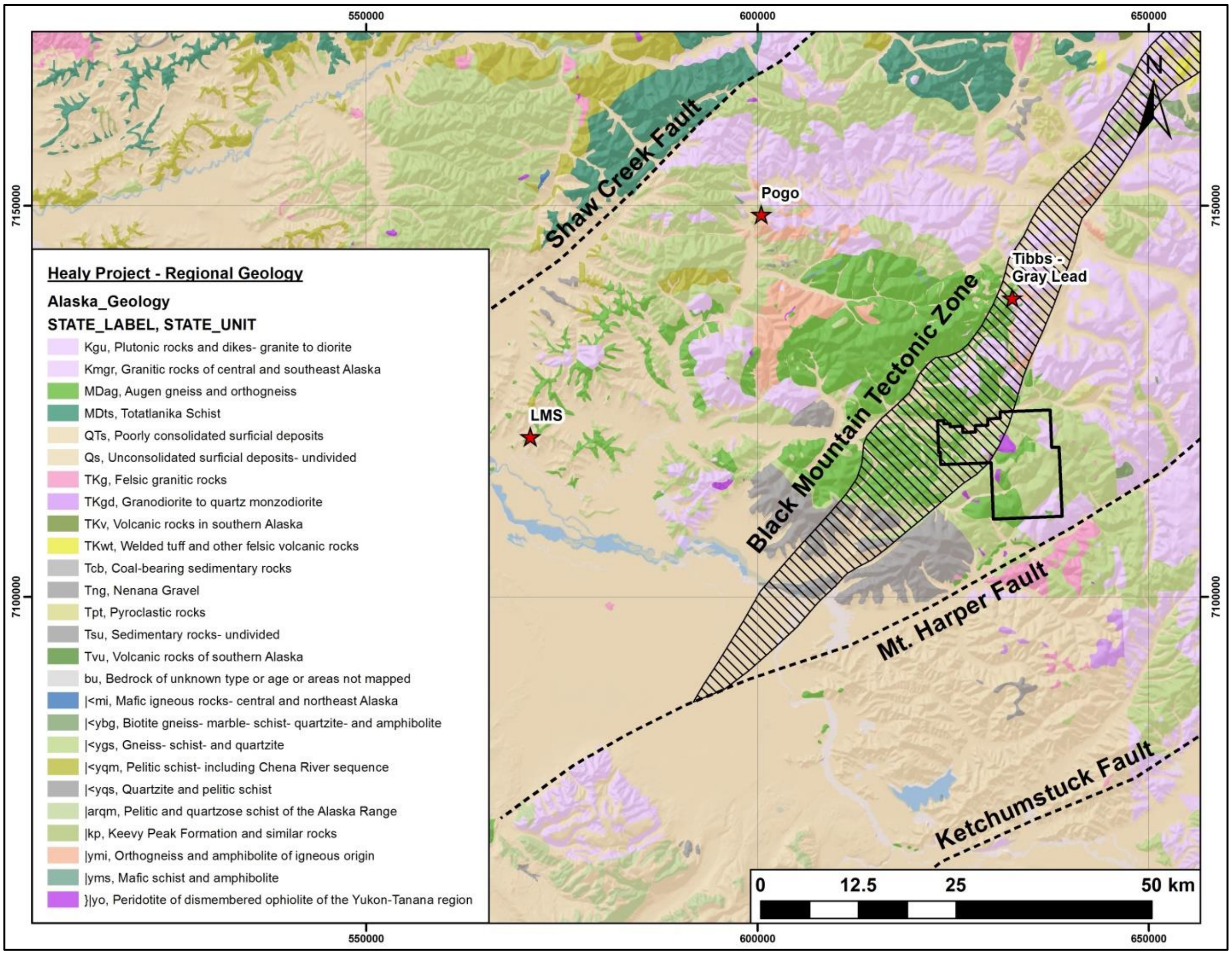

Figure 7-2: Regional geology map of Healy Project.

Rocks of the Parautochthonous North America terrane (Precambrian(?)-Cambrian – Mississippian) in the region underwent four distinct tectonic events; (D_1) Devonian-Mississippian arc-related plutonism (protolith of Central Creek augen gneiss magmatism), (D_2) dynamothermal convergent tectonism and regional metamorphism during Jurassic to Early Cretaceous with peak metamorphism occurring 186-146 Ma, a result of tectonic burial beneath the Yukon-Tanana terrane (Dusel-Bacon, 2017), (D_3) Early Cretaceous ductile-brittle deformation - regional extension and unroofing occurring approximately 118-110 Ma (Dusel-Bacon, 2017, Staples, 2013), and (D_4) Late Cretaceous - Paleocene to present uplift and high angle northeast and northwest trending faulting related to dextral transpression within the regional wrench zone defined by the Tintina and Denali fault systems (Day, 2007).

The earliest major tectonic event (D_1) was associated with the Devonian magmatism, part of the much broader regional cycle of arc-continent collision and bimodal magmatism active from the Devonian to Mississippian (Dusel-Bacon, 2002, Day, 2007). This event resulted in the emplacement of the protolith for the Central Creek augen gneiss (MDag), biotite orthogneiss and amphibolite (Iymi, Pzymi), interpreted to be a granodiorite intrusive complex, indicating coeval, bimodal magmatism.

The mid Mesozoic tectonic event (D_2) was an intense episode of regional metamorphism (amphibolite facies) and deformation related to the tectonic burial of the Parautochthonous North America terrane under the Yukon-Tanana terrane. The resultant structures include low angle deformation zones, interpreted to concentrate along the contacts of the more rigid Central Creek augen gneiss, and penetrative fabric development (F_2) within all rock types.

U-Pb zircon dating in the region has defined the transition between D_2 and D_3 tectonic events, confirmation that peak metamorphism was pre-116 Ma. Evidence for this include a U-Pb zircon date from an undeformed intrusion on the northern edge of the Salcha River gneiss dome about 40 km west of the Pogo mine that yielded an age of 113±3 Ma (Dusel-Bacon, 2004). An U-Pb zircon date from the gneiss units near the Pogo mine returned an age of 116±2 Ma from the metamorphic rim on a zircon (Day, 2003), and a U-Pb age of 117±3 Ma from a zoned zircon within a mylonitic zone within the augen gneiss was obtained in the Big Delta B-1 quadrangle (Day, 2007). These dates are strong evidence that D_2 tectonism and associated amphibolite-grade metamorphism ceased approximately 6 m.y. prior to the main pulse of batholith emplacement, which occurred 111-108 Ma.

The Mount Harper Batholith located to the east of the Healy project was emplaced post metamorphism during regional uplift. U-Pb SHRIMP analyses of zircons have yielded ages of crystallization at 110±1.0 Ma and 110.5±1.1 Ma (Day, 2007). D_3 tectonics in the region is defined by the Black Mountain Tectonic Zone, characterized by a northeast trending zone of complex high-angle faulting, ductile shearing, intrusion emplacement and associated gold and antimony mineral deposits and occurrences. This tectonic zone is approximately 5 km wide, and has been mapped as a continuous zone of normal and left-lateral strike-slip high-angle faults and shear zones, some of which have late Tertiary to Quaternary displacement histories (O'Neil, 2007). Emplacement of the ~112.9±1.3 Ma Brink intrusion, the 107.6±1.2 Ma Black Mountain intrusion, and the diorite dikes dated at 107.9±1.1 Ma were controlled by the Black Mountain Tectonic Zone (Day, 2007). These intrusions have been mapped and dated in the Big Delta B-1 quadrangle along strike (Black Mountain Tectonic Zone) to the north of the Healy project. $^{40}Ar/^{39}Ar$ dates from the Blue Lead mine (Tibbs Creek area) dated vein muscovite at 105.4±0.5 Ma (Newberry, 1998), similar in age to Re-Os dates (104.2±1.1 Ma) from molybdenite in main stage quartz assemblages at the Pogo gold deposit.

The shift from D_3 to D_4 tectonics in the region may be regarded as transitional with respect to the Black Mountain Tectonic Zone whereby fault offsets have been interpreted to occur from the Cretaceous at least through the Paleocene, through the ductile to brittle transition occurring approximately 100 Ma (Day, 2007). This timeframe overlaps with the Late Cretaceous

– Paleocene onset of the Tintina and Denali faults and related northeast trending faulting. Several of the prominent northeast trending faults (Shaw Creek, Mt. Harper, Kechumstuk and Sixtymile-Pika faults) are believed to have developed during this event, but could be re-activated structures from the D_3 extensional event similar to the Black Mountain Tectonic Zone.

7.2 Property Geology

Bedrock geology at Healy is masked by unconsolidated residual and colluvial deposits, aeolian silt and organic deposits. Lithologies were mapped from the sparse subcrop-outcrop (approximately 3%) on the property, but exposure is poor due to alpine tundra cover in higher elevations and moderate to thick forest in lower elevations. Detailed aeromagnetic data has not been collected over the project, and publicly available aeromagnetic surveys of 1970's-vintage are not high enough resolution to aid in geological interpretations (1,200m line spacings, 300m instrument height, Saltus and Simmons, 1997). The first property scale (1:12,000) geological map was produced by Newmont personnel in 2013 utilizing mapped bedrock exposure, and topographical features. In the fall of 2018, a new geological map was produced incorporating the previous interpretation, bedrock exposure, high resolution topographic data, rock sample lithology, and soil geochemistry (high Mg content representing ultramafic schist). This new geological interpretation is presented in Figure 7-3, and was utilized as the basis for this report.

The Healy project lies approximately 10 km to the west of the Mount Harper Batholith. It is underlain predominantly by augen gneiss (MDag), interpreted to be part of the Central Creek metamorphic unit, positioned as a sill like body within various schists of the North America – basinal stratigraphic rocks (PzPxygs). These rocks have been intruded by interpreted mid Cretaceous aged granodiorite rocks (Kmgr) which cover the eastern portion of the property (Figure 7-3). Currently it is unknown if this large intrusion is actually part of the Mount Harper Batholith, or a smaller isolated pluton more analogous to the Brink and Black Mountain intrusions to the north. Small granodiorite intrusive plugs have also been mapped across the property. This mid Cretaceous suite of granitic rocks is genetically related to the majority of intrusive-related gold (IRG) deposits and occurrences across the Tintina Gold Belt, including the Brink, Tibbs Creek area prospects and the Fort Knox and Pogo gold deposits.

Several structural features across the property are related to the major regional D_2 tectonic event. Penetrative foliation is generally shallow to moderately dipping towards the west-northwest modelled to be near parallel to primary bedding and contacts with the augen gneiss, and will be further discussed in Section 7.2.2. Thrust faulting has been interpreted in the central portion of the property (Figures 7-3 and 7-8). One set of thrust panels has off-set the augen gneiss and schist units creating a repetition of rock units structurally emplaced adjacent to one another. Another set of thrust faults has emplaced small klippen of Seventymile terrane-equivalent ultramafic schists (MzPzyo) on top of the augen gneiss and schists. Lack of outcrop near these faults has prevented kinematic indicators from being determined. These thrust faults have been offset by the later D_3 and D_4 north-northeast and northeast trending shear zones and faults.

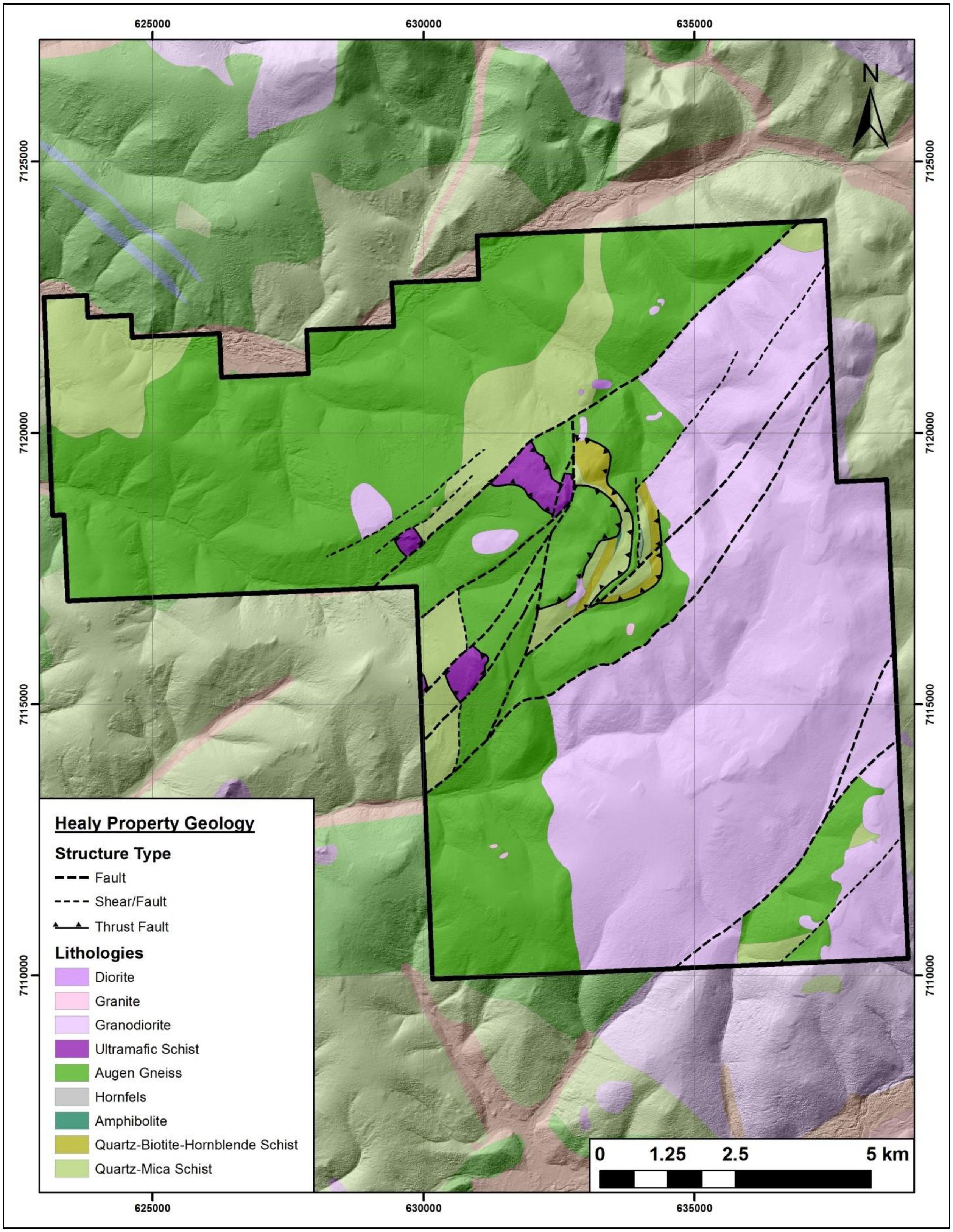

Figure 7-3: Project scale geologic map of Healy Project.

The Black Mountain Tectonic Zone (initiated during D_3) controls the emplacement of the Brink and Black Mountain intrusions to the north. Detailed mapping of the tectonic zone has been focused in the Big Delta B-1 quadrangle (O'Neil, 2007). This zone is interpreted to continue to the south-southwest, trending through the western part of the Healy property. Modeling of magnetic and gravity data in the region suggests that the tectonic zone represents a major steeply east-dipping zone between contrasting crustal blocks that extends throughout the middle and lower crust (Saltus, 2006). Major structures mapped on the Healy property are interpreted to be related to the Black Mountain Tectonic Zone and possibly later D_4 tectonic events, and consist of the north-northeast and northeast trending structures shown in Figure 7-3.

It is currently believed that the north-northeast and northeast trending shear zones and faults formed as conjugate sets during D_3 deformation. This has been inferred from surface geochemistry where anomalous Au+As±Sb in soils increases in tenure and footprint in close proximity to the intersection of these lineaments. This structural complexity initiated during mid Cretaceous allowed for ascension of magma and hydrothermal fluids, as mapped by the numerous granodiorite plugs (< 1 km^2 surface expression) and their close proximity to surface geochemical anomalies. Mapping suggests these structures are near vertical to dipping steeply to the southeast, but this interpretation is based on intersections of lineaments on topography and outcrop mapping as detailed structural measurements and subsurface information of the faults are absent.

During D_4 tectonism, some of the earlier D_3 structures may have been reactivated and/or new structures were initiated. The northeast trending structures almost certainly experienced movement during this time. Compared at the regional scale, the main northeast trending structures across the Healy property are parallel to the major Shaw Creek, Mt. Harper and Kechumstuk (D_4) fault systems. These northeast-trending faults are also interpreted to offset the mid Cretaceous intrusion on the Healy project, suggesting significant later displacement along these structures. However, it is widely accepted that the major regional northeast trending D_4 structures have sinistral strike-slip movement, but at the property scale these northeast trending structures generally appear to have dextral movement when looking at the augen gneiss-schist and granodiorite contacts. The northern most northeast trending structure offsetting the ultramafic schist does however display apparent sinistral movement. The apparent dextral offset may be explained by movement having a dip-slip component of movement as well, resulting in plan-view offset that appear to be dextral in nature.

7.2.1 Paleozoic Stratigraphy and Intrusive Rocks

The ultramafic schist (MzPzyo) occurs as thrusted klippen on the property overlying the augen gneiss and quartz-mica schist. It consists of serpentinized ultramafic rocks, comprised mainly of coarse fibrous talc, actinolite and chlorite. It is locally non-foliated but commonly well foliated, and folded near the basal thrust contact related to D_2 tectonism (Figure 7-4). These rocks weather to dark yellow-brown.

The augen gneiss (MDag) is generally composed of white potassium feldspar, biotite and quartz. Augens of feldspar are 1 to 10 cm long, averaging 4 cm, and range from locally absent to abundant. Quartz is commonly translucent, and biotite is generally medium grained, scarce to abundant. Foliation layers containing biotite bend around quartz and feldspar grains.

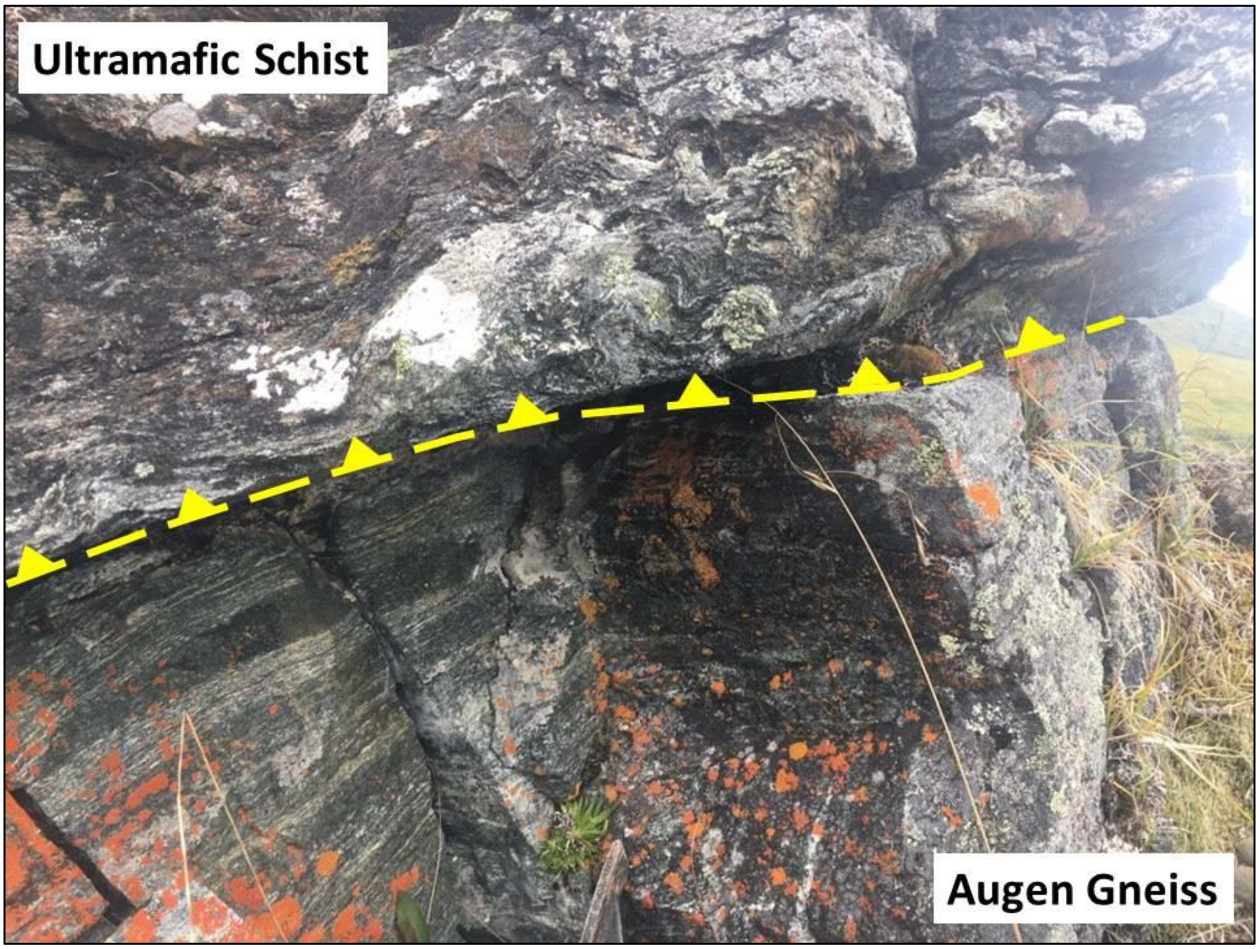

Figure 7-4: Outcrop photo of thrust contact between ultramafic schist and augen gneiss.

The quartz-mica and quartz-biotite-hornblende schists (PzPxygs) generally have a granoblastic texture, 1-2mm grains, well foliated and locally folded, some foliation layers contain 1-3% amphibole. Quartz boudins and pods are locally abundant and often contain discontinuous veins of bull (massive white) quartz veins. The schists are locally garnetiferous transitioning to hornfels. These rocks weather to grey-brown, locally oxidized at surface (Figure 7-5).

Hornfels within the quartz-mica schist has been mapped at one locality in the central portion of the property, and is speculated to be a garnet hornfels. The rock is very hard, with near conchoidal fracture, and grain boundaries are too fine to discern. It has a fine laminar foliation with no compositional banding, and is pale pinkish-brown on fresh surfaces (Essman, 2013, Figure 7-6).

Amphibolite is present as a thin (3-10m thick) layer within the schist package of rocks, but is discontinuous along bedding. It has a distinct dark green colour, contains 1% garnets, and is locally schistose but commonly non-foliated (Essman, 2013). The unit is more resistant on the weathered slopes compared to the encompassing schist units.

Figure 7-5: Oxidized quartz-mica schist (Essman, 2013).

Figure 7-6: Hornfels (Essman, 2013).

The mid Cretaceous granitic rocks have been mapped as predominantly granodiorite, and minor intrusions of diorite and granite. The large intrusion which underlies the eastern portion of the property has a granodioritic composition. The granodiorites are composed of plagioclase>quartz>K-feldspar, and are equigranular and fine grained (<1 mm) in smaller intrusions grading to medium grained (1-5 mm) in the larger intrusions. Many intrusions contain northeast trending micro-shear fractures and shear planes related to the late D_3 and D_4 tectonics. These fracture planes are often well oxidized.

7.2.2 Structural Geology

The tectonic evolution affecting rocks of the Goodpaster district has previously been discussed in Section 7.1; several structural features seen on the Healy project can be correlated to tectonic events D_2 through D_4.

Penetrative foliation developed during D_2 has been measured in outcrop across the property, generally shallow to moderately dipping towards the west-northwest (Figure 7-7). Thrusting of the gneiss and schist units also occurred during this time, creating thrusted panels of augen gneiss, quartz-mica schist, and quartz-biotite-hornblende schist located in the central portion of the property and thrusted localized klippen of ultramafic schist across the property (Figure 7-8).

Later D_3 (ductile to brittle) and D_4 (brittle) deformation created interpreted structural blocks within the Healy property. Analysis of the foliation between these structural domains is presented in Figure 7-7. Domain 1 has not been mapped in as great of detail compared to Domains 2 and 3, but the measured foliation has a fairly consistently moderate dip towards the west-northwest. Foliation within Domain 2 has more variation, with shallow dips towards the west and moderate dips towards the northwest. This could be accounted for by later D_3 and or D_4 faulting. Domain 3 has the greatest variation in foliation, but also contains the greatest amount of known thrusting. General foliations dip moderately to the northwest, to dipping shallowly to the southeast. This could be explained by open anticlines formed during/related to the D_2 thrusting deformation. The current interpretation is that movement along these thrusts was top plate to the east-southeast, creating fault-bend folds (open anticlines) in the hanging wall plate which would account for the variation in foliations measured in Domain 3. Fold measurements are rare on the property due to the rubbly nature of outcrops, but small scale folds are abundant within subcrop blocks seen at surface. Domain 4 is similar to Domain 1 in the sense that it has not seen the detailed mapping compared to Domains 2 and 3, but the foliation is fairly consistent with shallow to moderate dips towards the southwest.

The variation in foliation between Domains 1 through 4 suggests that the faults used to break out the Domains are significant structures. These may represent faults which have significant offsets, and or have a rotational component to movement which are not currently understood.

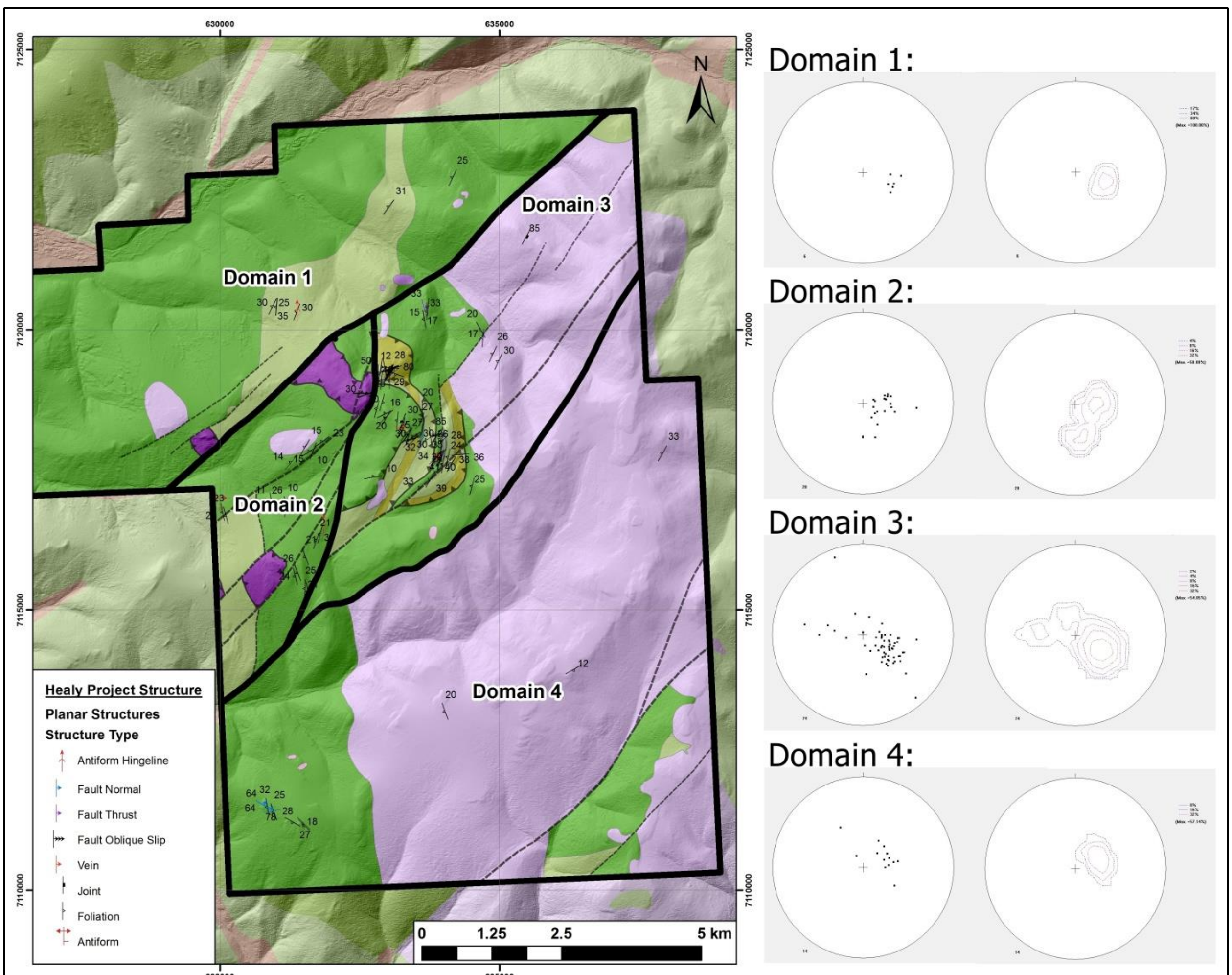

Figure 7-7: Structural analysis of Healy Project. Foliation measurements plotted (equal area plots) within interpreted major structural domains of Healy Project.

Distinguishing faults initiated during D_3 and D_4 is sometimes problematic on the Healy project. D_3 tectonism in the region is characterized by the Black Mountain Tectonic Zone, a major northeast to north-northeast trending zone of complex normal and sinistral faulting. D_4 tectonism is characterized by northeast trending sinistral fault systems throughout the terrane. It is the author's interpretation that the main faults used to break out the structural blocks (Figure 7-7) were most likely initiated during D_3 tectonism. Significantly, the north-northeast trending fault separating Domain 2 from Domain 3 seems to be the major control of mineralization within the Main Zone, and therefore would have to been active during D_3. Several of the northeast trending structures also seem to be controlling mineralization (West and East Zones) near intersections with north-northeast lineaments, and therefore are also postulated to have initiated during D_3. During D_4 tectonism, some northeast trending structures may have been reactivated.

The absence of drilling greatly restricts available data for building a 3-dimensional framework for the Healy property. However, a schematic cross-section is presented in Figure 7-8.

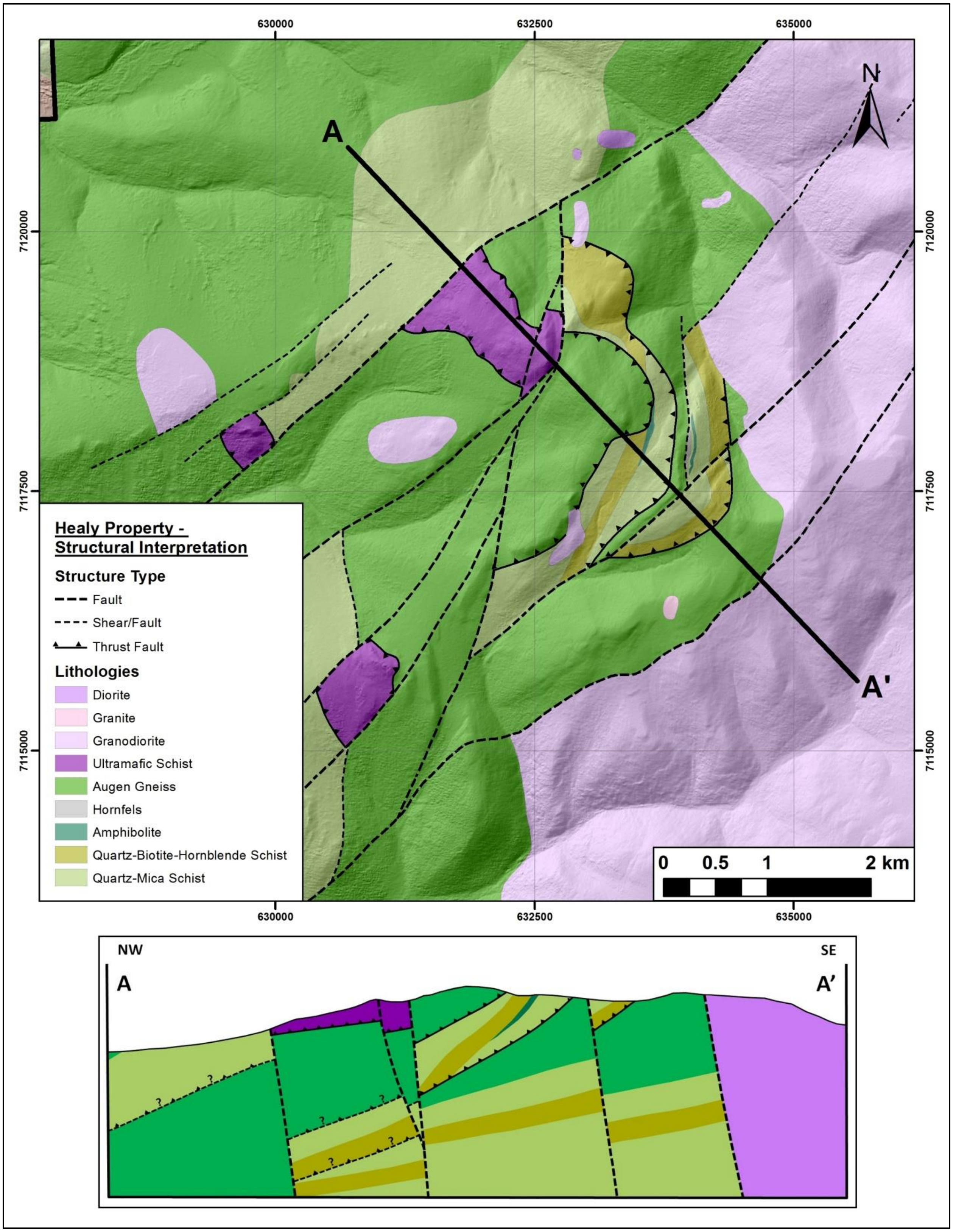

Figure 7-8: Interpreted structural architecture of Healy project.

7.3 Mineralization and Alteration

A number of different potentially economic IRG deposits have been identified in the Tintina Gold Belt, which will be discussed in further detail in Section 8.0. Based on information presented in this report, gold mineralization hosted within the Healy project is best characterized as being proximal to distal from a causative intrusion, and hosted by structurally controlled metasomatic replacement zones.

Gold mineralization within the Healy project is predominantly hosted in both oxidized and sulfidic, quartz-sericite-pyrite altered gneiss and schist. To date the majority of strongly altered and mineralized zones have been discovered within, or adjacent to the district scale north-northeast and northeast trending shear zones and faults. Host rock also appears to be an important control on alteration and gold deposition. Where mineralized structures cut non-receptive lithologies such as the ultramafic schist, alteration zones are restricted to corridors no greater than 2-3 m in width, and gold grades tend to be very low. Where these same structures cut through more favorable lithologies (augen gneiss and quartz-mica schist), alteration zones may range from 10s to 100s of meters in width. The Mg-rich ultramafic rocks generally have low iron content, and one of the key elements to gold deposition by this hydrothermal system seems to be the presence of reactive Fe minerals in the host rock.

Geologic mapping conducted in 2013 by Newmont personnel included notes describing alteration and mineralization. However, the district scale faults interpreted to be the main control on gold mineralization are recessively weathered on the Healy project, and therefore bedrock exposure is poor. What has been mapped in general, are zones of alteration peripheral to the main structures; these zones correlate well with the gold in soil anomalies defined by a threshold of >25 ppb Au. Because Healy is an early stage exploration project, soil geochemistry and surface rock chip samples are the main criteria for determining areas of interest. A schematic cross section showing structural and lithological controls on alteration and mineralization is presented in Figure 7-9.

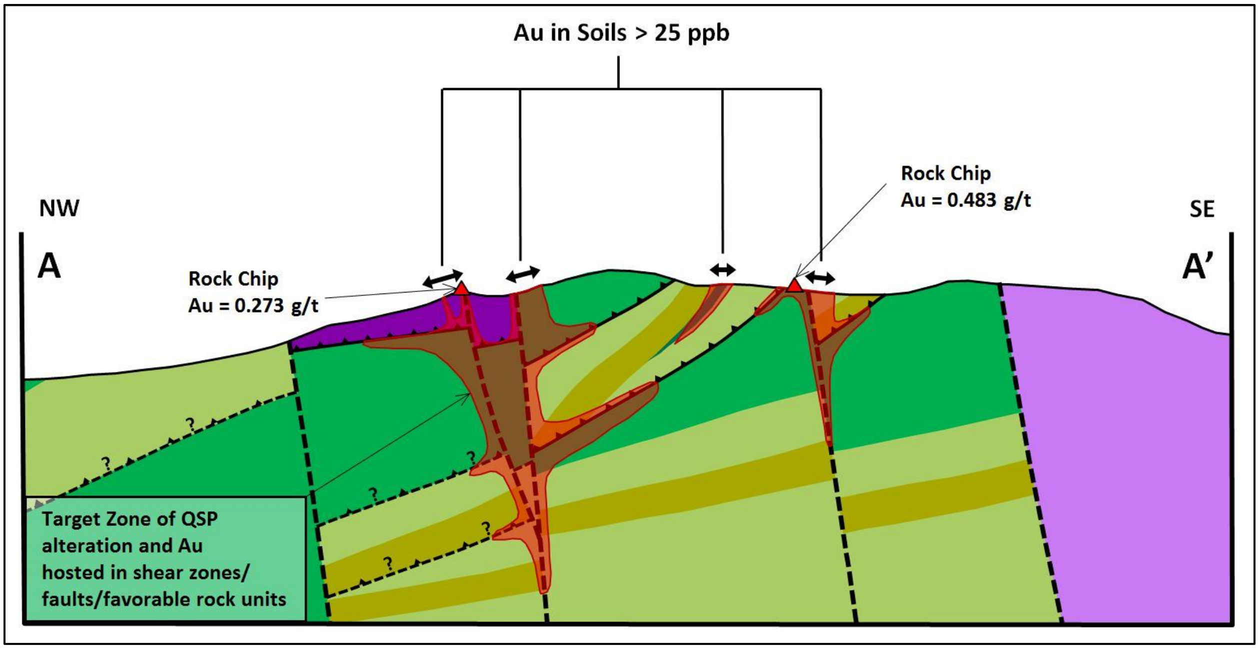

Figure 7-9: Schematic cross section of alteration and mineralization controls at Healy Project.

IoGAS was used to visualise the soil geochemistry to determine what elements correlate well with Au as a first past assessment. Gridded soil plots for the Healy project are presented in Figure 7-10. These soil geochemistry plots include all data collected by Newmont (2012 and 2013 soils) and Northway (2018 soils), with the exception of tungsten. Soils collected in 2018 were assisted by power augers for collecting samples at greater depths compared to conventional shovel dug soil samples. The augers used had tungsten carbide bits on them and rendered the tungsten values unusable compared with historical data. Therefore the tungsten plot within Figure 7-10 only shows data from the Newmont 2012-2013 soil sampling campaigns.

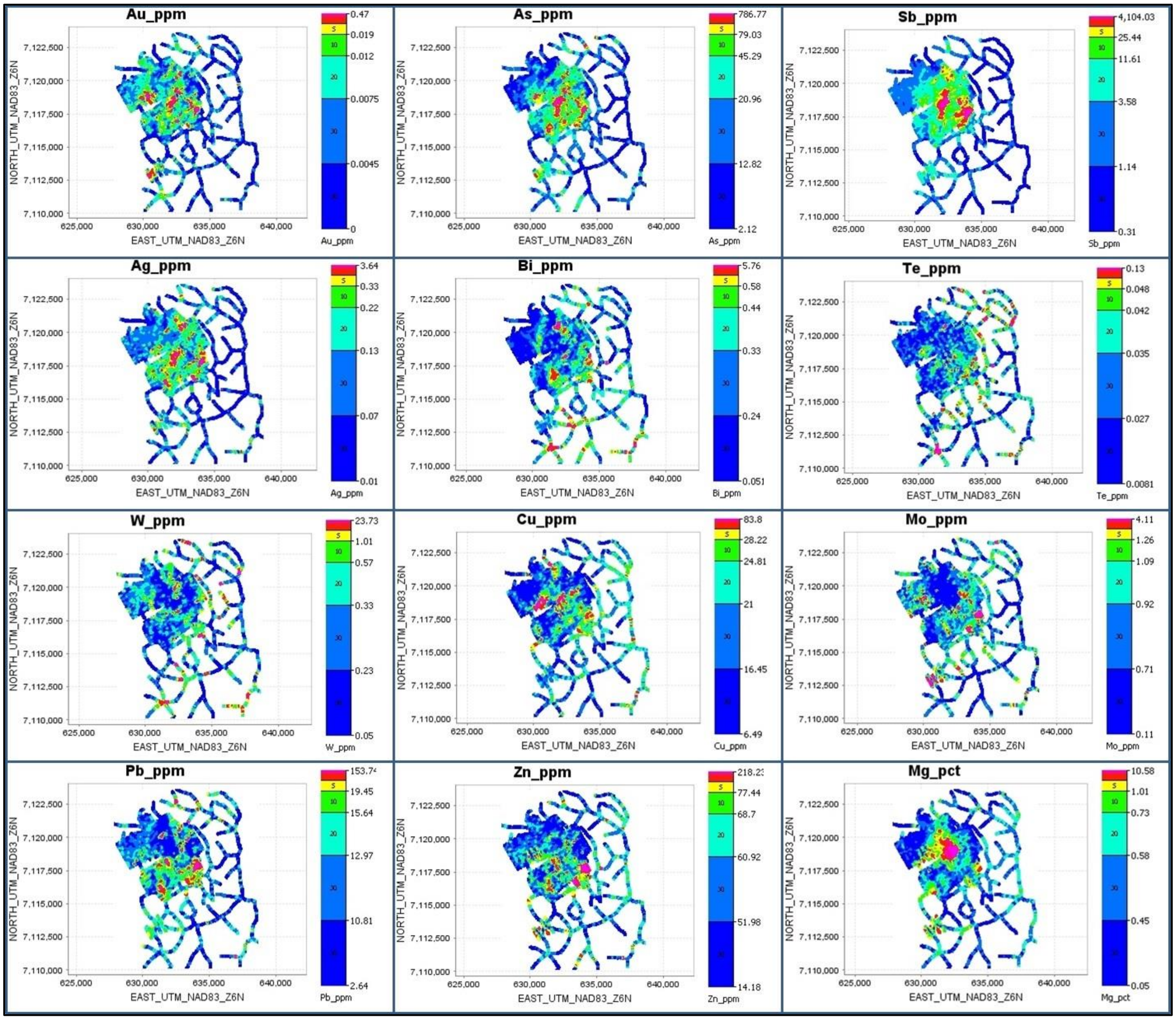

Figure 7-10: Gridded soil geochemistry plots from ioGAS.

Initial scrutiny of the data suggested metal associations to be Au-As±Sb,Ag,Bi,Te for the Healy project. Areas of interest have been defined as having favorable structures, and large coherent soil geochemical footprints with >25 ppb Au and strong correlations with some or all of the mentioned metal associations.

The Main Zone is a large north-northeast trending geochemical anomaly approximately 2200 m long by 250-500 m wide. The central portion of the Main Zone is where Newmont completed the short back-pack drill holes (Figure 7-11). It is defined by having predominantly >25 ppb up to 531 ppb Au, and up to 1720 ppm As, 2360 ppm Sb, and 3.83 ppm Ag in soil samples (Figure 7-12 through 7-17). From within this zone 86 surface rock chip samples have been collected ranging from below detection limit (0.001 ppm Au) to 0.855 ppm Au, of which 28 samples returned >0.100 ppm Au. Statistics for these 28 samples returned an average Au:Ag ratio of 1:14.8. It should be noted that the northern portion of this zone contains significantly lower Sb and Ag anomalism compared to main portion of the trend. The intersections of a major north-northeast fault truncating several northeast trending structures on the west side is the interpreted controls of mineralization within this zone. A significant gap in anomalism directly correlates with the mapped ultramafic schist.

Figure 7-11: Quartz-sericite-pyrite altered core sample (NDR-40908, grab sample @ 6.4 m from back-pack drill hole No. 3), 1-3% pyrite, 0.305 g/t Au.

The West Zone is a large northeast trending, but more discontinuous geochemical anomaly approximately 1200 m long by 200-1000 m wide. It is defined by having significant samples >25 ppb up to 544 ppb Au, and up to 1075 ppm As, and 2.15 ppm Ag in soil samples. From within this zone 15 surface rock chip samples have been collected ranging from below detection limit to 1.020 ppm Au, of which 4 samples returned >0.100 ppm Au. Statistics for these 4 samples returned an average Au:Ag of 1:0.2 ratio, significantly lower than that of the Main Zone. Structural controls within this zone are 5-10 m wide northeast trending shear zones containing sericite ± silica alteration. Abundant quartz veining 1-5 cm thick has been noted locally within the zone.

The East Zone is a large northeast trending geochemical anomaly approximately 1200 m long by 100-350 m wide. It is defined by having predominantly >25 ppb up to 339 ppb Au, and up to 754 As, >10000 ppm Sb, 6.88 ppm Ag, 2.42 ppm Bi, and 0.15 ppm Te in soils. From within this zone 12 surface rock chip samples have been collected ranging from below detection limit to 0.176 ppm Au, of which 2 samples returned >0.100 ppm Au. The average for these 2 samples returned a Au:Ag ratio of 1:21.4, similar to that obtained from samples within the Main Zone. A significant northeast trending fault zone which offsets the thrust panels of augen gneiss and schist is the dominant control of mineralization. Areas of greater Au tenure and footprint occur at the intersection with a north trending fault on the north side.

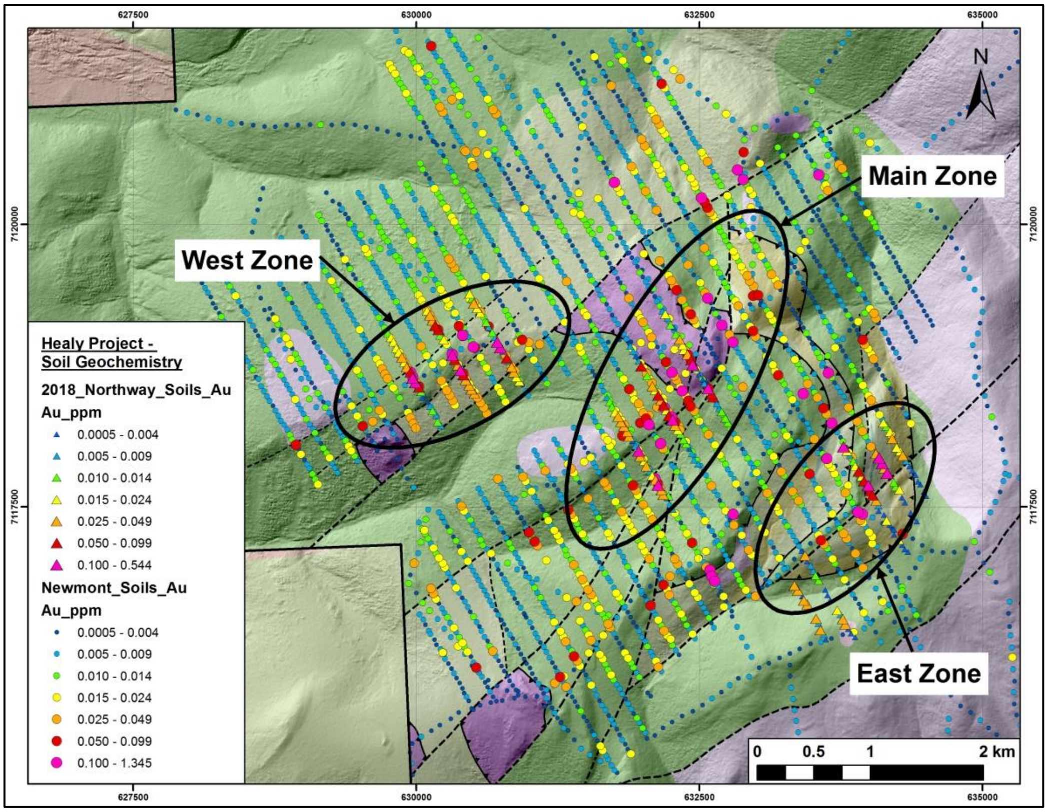

Figure 7-12: Healy gold soil geochemistry (West Zone, Main Zone and East Zone soil anomalies).

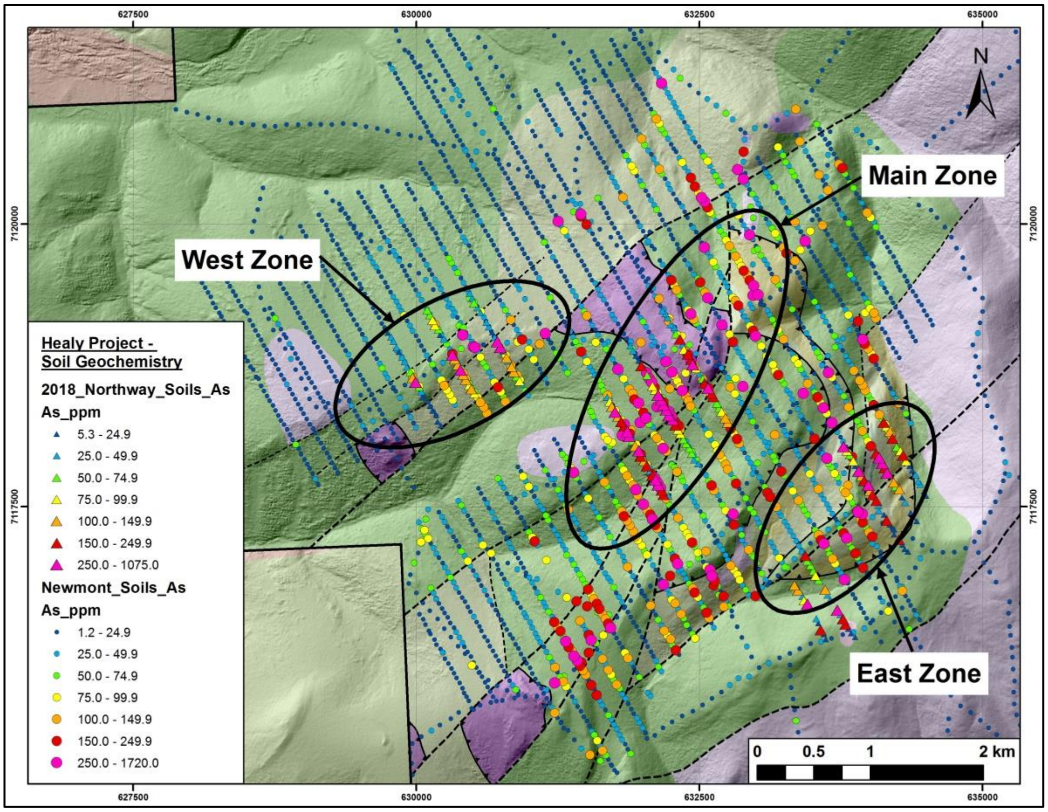

Figure 7-13: Healy arsenic soil geochemistry (West Zone, Main Zone and East Zone soil anomalies).

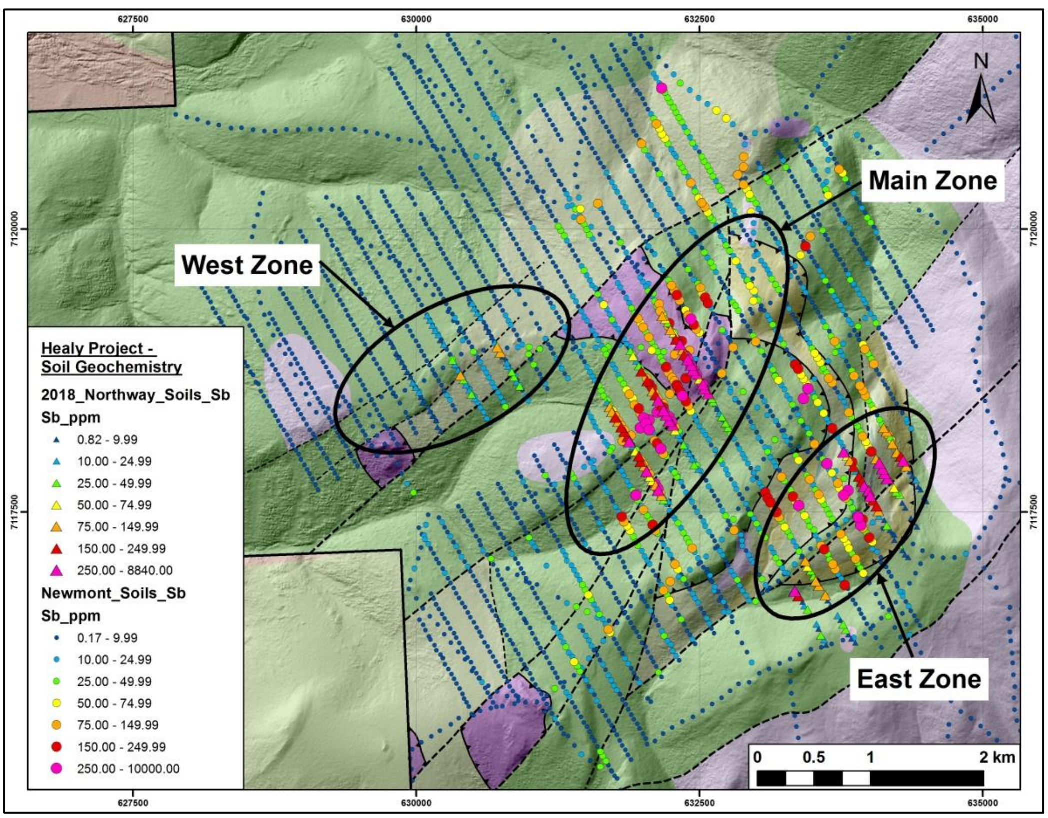

Figure 7-14: Healy antimony soil geochemistry (West Zone, Main Zone and East Zone soil anomalies).

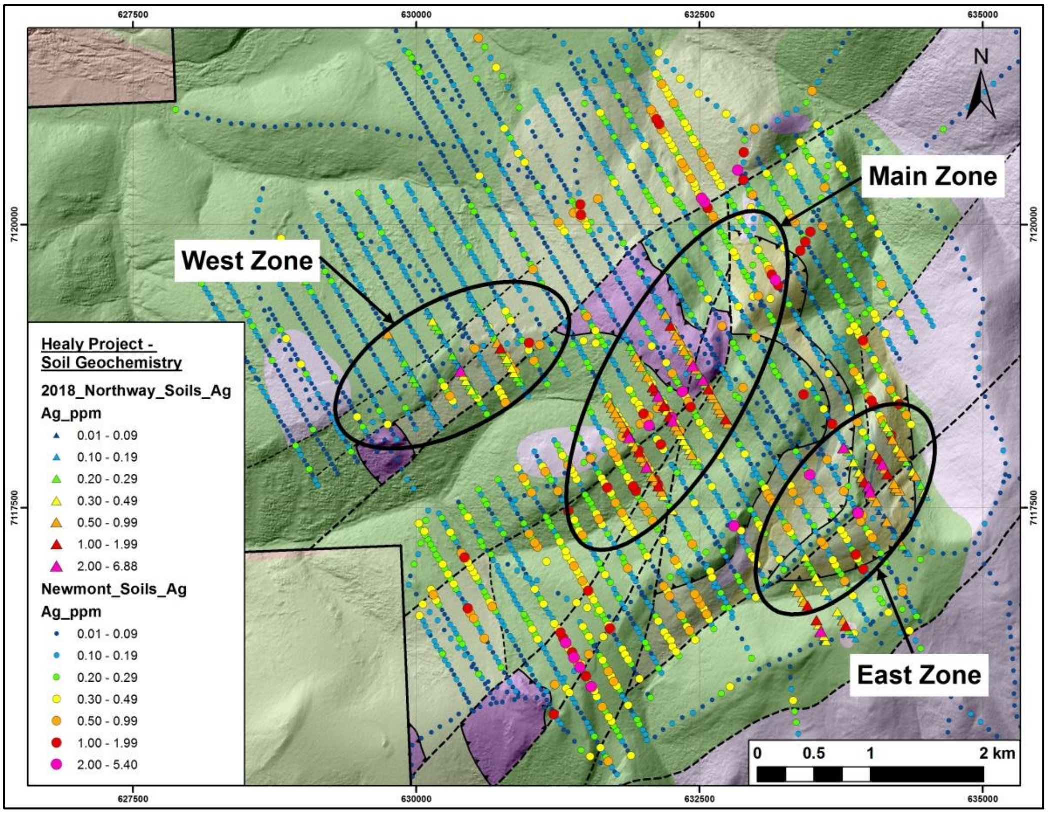

Figure 7-15: Healy silver soil geochemistry (West Zone, Main Zone and East Zone soil anomalies).

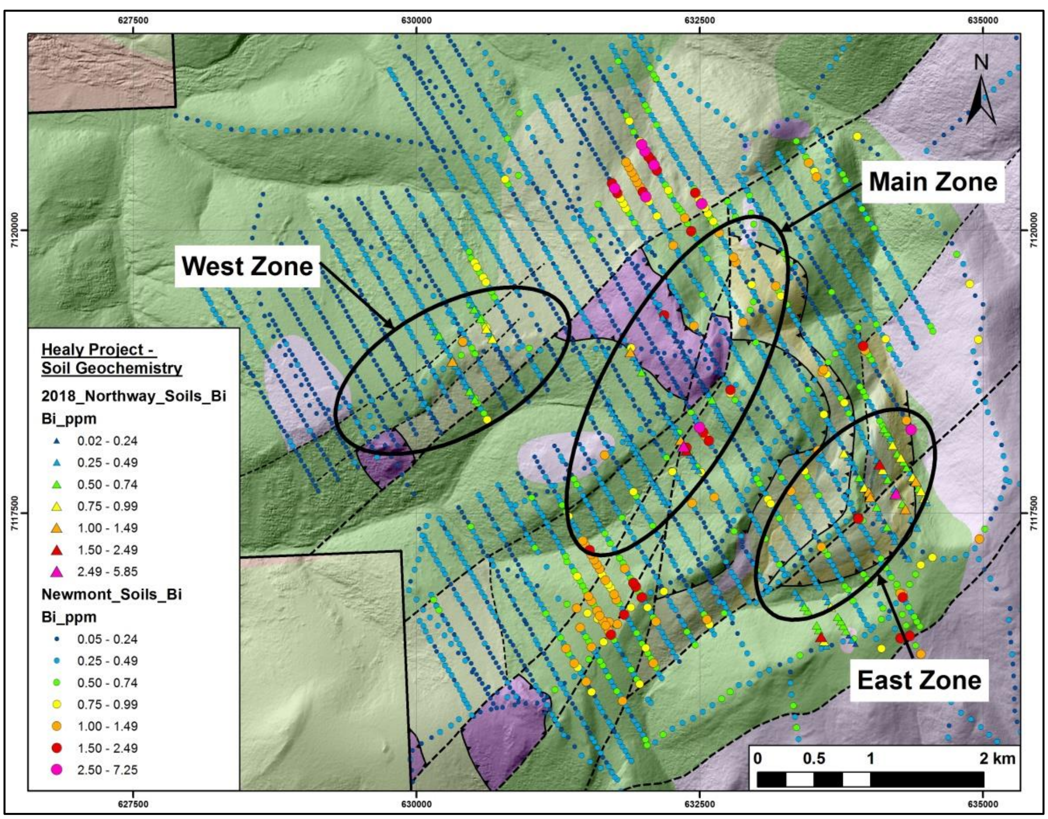

Figure 7-16: Healy bismuth soil geochemistry (West Zone, Main Zone and East Zone soil anomalies).

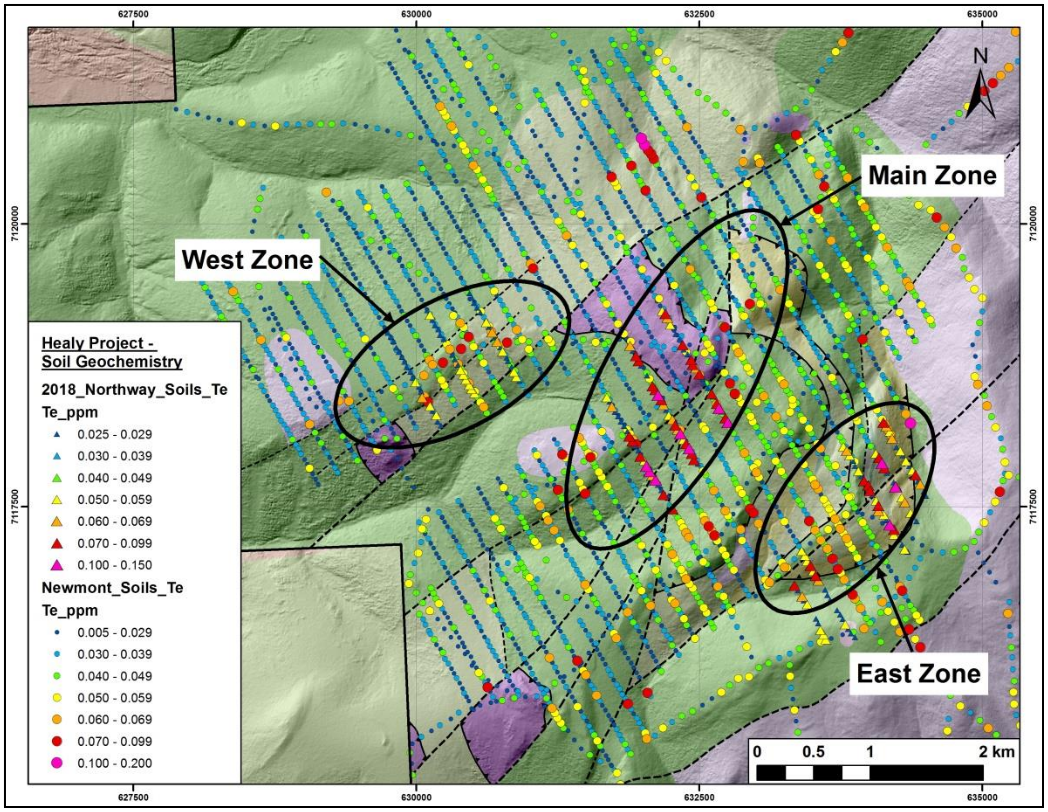

Figure 7-17: Healy tellurium soil geochemistry (West Zone, Main Zone and East Zone soil anomalies).

The South Zone has been traced over three soil lines spaced 400 m apart, displaying a northeastern trend approximately 800 m long by 100-500 m wide, remaining open to the west and somewhat to the north. It is defined by having 4 ppb to 89 ppb Au, and up to 233 ppm As, and 1.94 ppm Ag in soil samples, results are displayed in Figure 7-18. Only 3 rock samples have been collected from within this zone, returning only trace level Au. This area has seen less detailed mapping and prospecting compared to the Main, West and East zones.

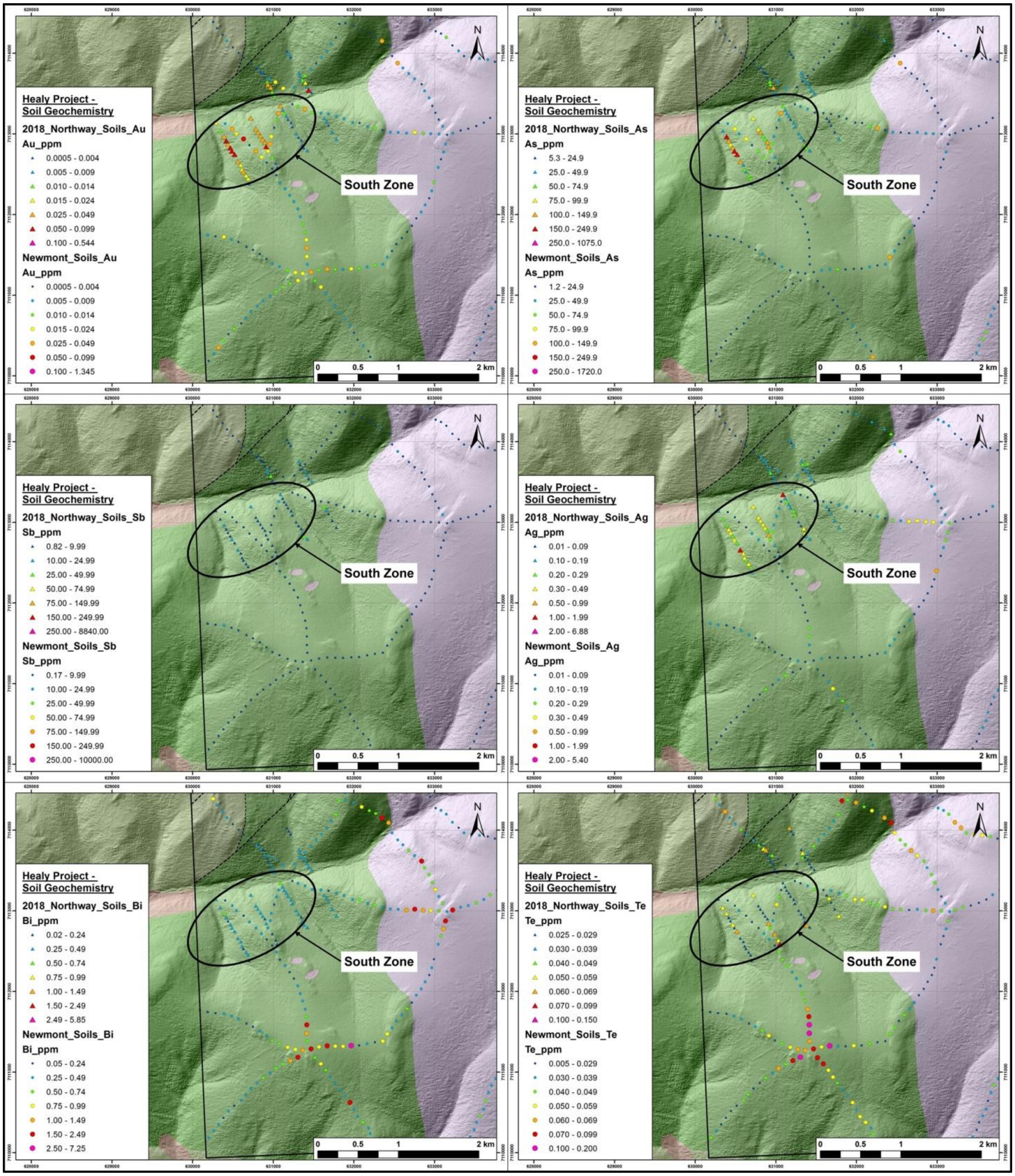

Figure 7-18: Soil geochemistry of South Zone anomaly – gold (top left), arsenic (top right), antimony (central left), silver (central right), bismuth (bottom left), tellurium (bottom right).

In summary, the four zones at Healy have slightly different metal associations. The Main Zone contains Au+As+Sb+Ag, the West Zone is anomalous in Au+As±Ag, the East Zone is anomalous in Au+As+Sb+Ag±Bi,Te, and the South Zone is anomalous Au+As±Ag. Over all, arsenic is most strongly correlated with gold while antimony and silver seem to strongly correlate with one another, but are not necessarily correlative with elevated Au+As anomalism. This can also be seen in analysis of the anomalous surface rock chip samples: the Main and East Zones have Au:Ag ratios of 1:14.8 and 1:21.4 respectively, whereas the West Zone has a ratio of 1:0.2 which suggests significantly different hydrothermal fluids have mineralized these areas.

Bismuth and tellurium further complicate the metal associations between the zones. Only the East Zone has overlapping anomalism in Bi+Te with Au. Several strong bismuth anomalies occur within the project (Figures 7-16 and 7-18), but are generally located peripheral to the gold anomalies; immediately along strike to south-southwest of the Main Zone, approximately 2 km to the northeast of the West Zone, and 1.8 km to the south of the South Zone which is also coincident with the strongest tellurium + gold anomaly on the project. Tungsten seems to have a very weak correlation with bismuth, but the majority of anomalism does not hold together spatially and appears erratic.

Most IRG models associate strong bismuth-tellurium correlations with gold as intrusion hosted to proximal gold mineralization, while strong antimony and silver associations are correlated with distal mineralization. The East Zone contains both of these metal relationships. To explain this, it is proposed that the Healy project has undergone several pulses of mineralization with telescoping of lower temperature, distal signatures over older, higher temperature proximal systems. Similar observations have been made in the nearby Tibbs project area (Freeman and Flanders, 2008), in the Richardson project area (Singh and others, 2017) and Golden Summit project (Freeman, 2009)

8.0 Deposit Types

Lode gold deposits of the Tintina Gold Belt have been increasingly studied over the past three decades. Few distinguishing, diagnostic characteristics separate IRG deposits from classic orogenic gold deposits. Distinguishing between the two ore deposits types is further complicated in the Tintina Gold Belt by their spatial and temporal association with mid-Cretaceous plutons. There is still debate over the genesis of several deposits, so different IRG classification models have been summarized below for comparisons with the Healy project.

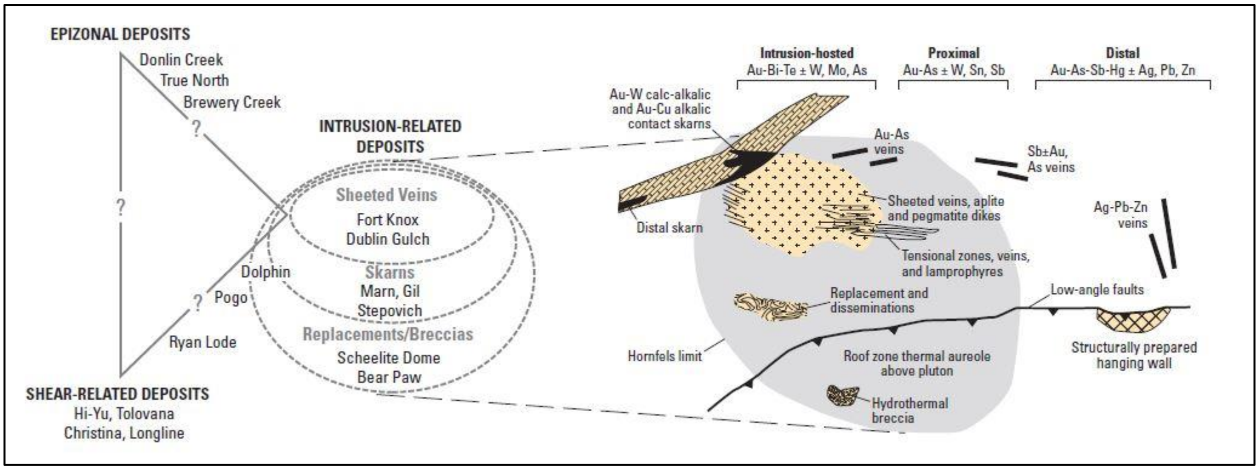

Figure 8-1: Intrusion-related gold systems in the Tintina Gold Belt (Goldfarb, 2007).

Classifications for IRG deposits have been proposed for the significant and potentially economic gold deposits within the Tintina Gold Belt. Characterizing host rocks, isotopic signatures, spatial association with intrusive rocks, genetic link between causative intrusion and gold mineralization, and associated metals have allowed researchers to group IRG deposits into the following broad categories:

1. Gneiss or high-grade schist-hosted quartz veins or metasomatic replacement zones proximal to or within causative intrusives. Gold often forms in ductile shear zones that were reactivated during extensional tectonism. Metals associated include Au, Bi, Te, and As and possibly Cu±W. Pogo (+8 Moz), Gil (+0.5 Moz) and the Grey Lead prospect at Tibbs project are examples of such mineralization.
2. Stockwork-shear style mineralization hosted in porphyritic intermediate to felsic intrusive rocks. Mineralization contains Au with anomalous Bi, Te, W and trace Mo. There is a strong genetic relationship between host intrusion and gold mineralization. Examples include Fort Knox (14 Moz) and Eagle (+3 Moz).
3. Porphyritic stockwork with intrusion/schist shear hosted Au-As-Sb, with a strong genetic relationship between host intrusion and gold mineralization. Ryan Lode (2.4 Moz) and Dolphin (6.5 Moz) are examples of this type of mineralization.
4. Base metal ± Au, Ag and W intrusion hosted mineralization with a possible genetic relationship between precious metal mineralization and intrusion. Silver Fox prospect is an example.
5. Structurally controlled mineralization hosted by schist-only high angle shear zones and veins. Associated metals include Au, As, Sb, Ag, Pb and W in low-sulfide quartz-carbonate veins. Alteration adjacent to veins is pervasive quartz-sericite-sulfide alteration that can extend for up to one mile from the source structure. Deposits were mined heavily prior to World War II and are noteworthy because of their exceptional grades (+1 to +5,000 opt Au). Examples include Cleary Hill (281,000 oz production),

Christina (20,000 oz production), American Eagle (60,000 oz production), Hi Yu (110,000 oz production) and Newsboy (40,000 oz production) veins.

6. Low angle, disseminated, carbonate and/or volcanic rock hosted Au-As-Sb mineralization associated with brittle thrust or detachment zones distal to generative intrusives. Favorable host rocks may provide chemical and/or physical traps for mineralizing fluids. The True North deposit (1.3 Moz) and Livengood (20.2 Moz) are examples of this type of mineralization.
7. Shear-hosted monomineralic massive stibnite pods and lenses. Trace As, Au, Ag and Pb but these prospects are noteworthy because they appear to represent the most distal end members of the hydrothermal systems. Examples include the past producing Scrafford mine in the Fairbanks District and the Stampede mine in the Kantishna District.
8. Plutonic-related boron enriched silver-arsenic-bismuth-tin-polymetallic deposits are hosted in high level plutonic rocks and overlying hornfels and greisen alteration zones. Mineralization occurs in veins, stockworks and replacement zones. Alteration assemblages are dominated by silica-sericite alteration with boron minerals (tourmaline, axinite). These deposits commonly show enrichment in B-F-U-Th-Rb-Nb-Ta and REEs. Examples include the Shawnee Peak prospect on the Pogo mine property and at the Hilltop and Shamrock prospects on the Richardson project.
9. Peraluminous granite porphyry gold-polymetallic deposits hosted in mid-Tertiary granite porphyry dikes and sills that grade upwards to shallow level intrusives. Gold mineralization is often associated with Sb-Hg-As. Alteration assemblages are dominated by argillic, potassic and silicic plus dickite. The Donlin Creek deposit (+40 Moz) and the Vinasale deposit (+1.9 Moz) are examples of this style of mineralization.

The current classification of many significant prospects and deposits across the Tintina Gold Belt includes epizonal to mesozonal environments compatible with both intrusion-related and orogenic genesis.

Based on information presented in this report it is the author's opinion that the mineralization present at Healy is best characterized as part of a proximal to distal IRG, with gold hosted by structurally controlled metasomatic replacement zones. To date high angle, north-northeast and northeast trending structures are the main control for variably intense quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration associated with gold mineralization.

9.0 Exploration

In July, 2018 Northway and Newmont announced that they had signed an option agreement on the Healy property. In this agreement Northway can earn a 70% interest in the Healy property by spending USD$4,000,000 during 4 stages of exploration over a period ending December 31, 2021.

The first stage of exploration was completed during the summer of 2018. In this stage Northway conducted a reconnaissance power auger assisted soil sampling program with the goal of confirming some of the stronger Au anomalies which had been identified by Newmont during the 2012 and 2013 programs as discussed in section 6 of this report. Additional sample locations where chosen to extend detailed coverage into areas with anomalous Au in soils on the edges of Newmont's previous soil surveys. A total of 264 soil samples were collected and analysed for gold plus a multi-element geochemical package. In addition to these soil samples, 25 rock chip samples were collected during this same program by Northway geologists and were analysed for gold plus a multi-element geochemical package. Total expenditure for the 2018 field program was $93,571. Results of this work are discussed below.

9.1 Soil Geochemistry

264 soil samples were collected during the 2018 program. All samples were collected using power augers with samples collected from the A through C-horizons at depths up to 7 feet depending on soil profile development, bedrock depth and permafrost conditions. Effort was made to consistently sample from the C-horizon proximal to bedrock, although when obtaining a suitable sample from the C-horizon was not possible a sample of the B or A horizons were collected and noted as such.

Soils were collected along NNW trending lines at 50m spacing between sample stations. A total of 15 lines of approximately 25 samples per line were sampled with spacing either 200m or 400m between lines (Figures 7-10 to 7-16). Location information and data collection at each sample station was collected digitally on a hand held GPS device. The data collected by Northway geologists involved noting the depth to sample, sample colour, the horizon being sampled, moisture content, bedrock or rock chip lithology, any notable alteration and photos of both the sample medium and the sampling area.

During the program QAQC samples were inserted to maintain a 10% protocol for QAQC purposes and consisted of inserted blank material and commercial standards (see Section 11 for details).

A total of 278 samples including QAQC samples were delivered to ALS in Fairbanks, Alaska for preparation, and prepared samples were sent to ALS in Vancouver for analysis. Samples were analyzed by fire assay (ICP-AES finish) for gold, and ICP-MS (four acid digestion) for trace elements (48 elements).

9.1.1 Main Zone

A total of 70 soil samples were collected within the Main Zone along 400 m spaced lines at 50 m sample spacing. The purpose of these samples were to confirm historical soil geochemical results, and test if utilizing power augers to obtain samples at greater depths would increase the gold tenure and produce a more coherent spatial anomaly. Overall, the gold tenure was slightly increased from historical results using conventional shovel dug pits, and coherent anomalism along the grid lines was obtained compared to the more erratic historical results along the main anomaly trend. Of the 70 samples collected, results ranged from detection limit (1 ppb) to 226 ppb Au with five samples returning >100 ppb Au (results shown in Figure 7-12). The results of this survey have confirmed the north-northeast trend of mineralization associated with the interpreted controlling structures, and further indicated that the augen gneiss may be a more favorable host rock for gold mineralization.

9.1.2 West Zone

A total of 54 soil samples were collected within the West Zone area along 400 m spaced lines at 50 m sample spacing. Like the Main Zone area, the purpose of these samples were to confirm historical soil geochemical results utilizing power augers to obtain samples at greater depths. Gold results between the 2018 and historical results matched fairly well, with the exception of two adjacent samples along the furthest east line where historical samples returned 2 ppb and 6 ppb Au, compared to 205 ppb and 347 ppb Au respectively from the 2018 sampling. Of the 54 samples collected here, results ranged from detection limit (1 ppb) to 544 ppb Au; with six samples returning >100 ppb Au (results shown in Figure 7-12). The results of this survey has confirmed historical results, but the overall trend of mineralization is harder to correlate with the known geology, further mapping and or drilling will be required to determine the structural framework controlling mineralization.

9.1.3 East Zone

A total of 78 soil samples were collected along the East Zone trend on 200 m spaced lines at 50 m sample spacing. The purpose of this survey was to extend the historical grid to sample over interpreted structures where gold anomalism was obtained at the edges of the existing grid coverage. Of the 78 samples collected here, results ranged from below detection limit (1 ppb) to 339 ppb Au; with five samples returning >100 ppb Au (results shown in Figure 7-12). The survey was successful in extending the soil anomaly, with robust anomalism correlating with the intersection of north and northeast structures.

9.1.4 South Zone

A total of 62 soil samples were collected in the South Zone area on 400 m spaced lines at 50 m sample spacing. The purpose of this survey was to conduct an initial soil grid survey in an area that had only been sampled by ridge and spur soils historically. Of the 62 samples collected here, results ranged from below detection limit to 95 ppb Au (results shown in Figure 7-18). A large soil anomaly defined by >25 ppb Au has started to emerge from this survey and remains open to the west. This area occurs in the lower parts of a valley with moderate to thick forests and scarce bedrock exposures. Additional grid soil sampling by infilling lines to 200 m spacing and extending the grid may be the best way to define trends.

9.2 Geological Mapping and Rock Chip Sampling

The main objectives of the 2018 Healy program was geochemical sampling when Northway geologists encountered more outcropping geology than expected during the 2018 soil sampling program they concluded it would be of value to conduct minor reconnaissance mapping and rock chip sampling to advance our understanding of outcropping lithologies and their structural features.

One single geological mapping and sampling traverse was undertaken by a team of two senior Northway geologists on the final day of the 2018 program. Geological observations were collected digitally via hand held GPS device at 40 stations, from which a total of 25 rock chip samples were collected for geochemical analysis.

A total of 29 samples including QAQC samples was delivered to ALS in Fairbanks, Alaska for preparation, and prepared samples were sent to ALS in Vancouver. Samples were analyzed by fire assay (ICP-AES finish) for gold, and ICP-MS (four acid digestion) for trace elements (48 elements).

The rock samples collected during the 2018 field did not return any gold values of significance. A large portion of the samples was collected from the ultramafic schist klippen located immediately north of the Main Zone anomaly. These results combined with historical data, and new interpretations have helped confirm that the ultramafic schists are not a favorable host rock for gold mineralization at Healy.

10.0 Drilling

The author is not aware of any additional drilling conducted on the Healy Project other than the Shaw back-pack drilling conducted by Newmont in 2013 and previously discussed in Section 6.0.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

11.1 Soil Samples

264 soil samples were collected during the 2018 program. Soil collection was completed on established grid lines, confirming historical results over the West and Main Zones, extending

the historical grid over the East Zone, and completing initial 400m spaced lines over the South Zone anomaly.

All samples were collected using power augers with samples collected from the A through C-horizons at depths up to 7 feet depending on soil profile development. Effort was made to consistently sample from the C-horizon proximal to bedrock, although when obtaining a suitable sample from the C-horizon was not possible a sample of the B or A horizons were collected and noted as such.

Location information and data collection at each sample station was collected digitally on a hand held GPS device. The data collected by Northway geologists involved noting the depth to sample, sample colour, the horizon being sampled, moisture content, bedrock or rock chip lithology, any notable alteration and photos of both the sample medium and the sampling area. Soil samples were placed in Hubco Sentry sample bags, and at the end of the field day samples were organized and laid out on tables to allow for preliminary drying before being placed into rice bags ready to ship to ALS.

During the program QAQC samples were inserted to maintain a 10% protocol for QAQC purposes and consisted of inserted blank material and commercial standards.

A total of 278 samples including QAQC samples were delivered to ALS in Fairbanks, Alaska by Northway field personnel.

Sample preparation at ALS included drying at <60°C, and sieving to -180 micron (80 mesh). Both fractions were retained after sieving. Prepared samples were sent to ALS in Vancouver and were analyzed using ALS' ME-MS61 +AU-ICP21 methods, which is a four acid digestion of a 0.25g sample with an inductively coupled plasma ionisation of the material to be analysed via mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) followed by gold by fire assay of a 30g sample analysed by inductively coupled plasma ionisation with atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES).

11.2 Rock Samples

One single geological mapping and sampling traverse was undertaken by a team of two senior Northway geologists on the final day of the 2018 program from which a total of 25 rock chip samples were collected and submitted for geochemical analysis. Data was collected digitally via hand held GPS device included location, lithology, alteration and any mineralization observed.

Samples were photographed in the field and placed in Hubco Sentry sample bags. At the end of the day, the samples were organized and QAQC blank and commercial standard samples were inserted into the sample number sequence. Samples were placed into rice bags ready to ship to ALS.

A total of 29 samples including QAQC samples were delivered to ALS in Fairbanks, Alaska by Northway field personnel. Rock sample preparation at ALS consisted of being crushed to 70% passing 6mm. The crushed samples were then crushed less than 2mm, riffle split off 250g and then pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. Prepared samples were sent to ALS in Vancouver and were analyzed using ALS' ME-MS61 +AU-ICP21 methods, which is a four acid digestion of a 0.25g sample with an inductively coupled plasma ionisation of the material to be analysed via mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) followed by gold by fire assay of a 30g sample analysed by inductively coupled plasma ionisation with atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES).

11.3 Quality Assurance/Quality Control

Technical data provided in this report has been derived from a review of existing reports, memos and data collected by Newmont North America Exploration Ltd., government reports, technical reports and public papers and records. The author has referenced various documents where applicable, but cannot verify the accuracy or completeness of the information given in the reports. When reviewing historical data collected by Newmont, it was noticed that assay certificates were not provided for the majority of geochemical data available in digital format. However, assay certificates from ALS (Reno, NV) were provided for the 12 rock samples collected during the back-pack drill program in the fall of 2013. The author believes that any digital data provided by Newmont is credible and accurate and that field data was collected with procedures that generally meet industry best management practices for an exploration-stage project.

The author conducted a site visit to the Healy project on August 25, 2018. The purpose of this visit was to review the property geology, structure, and mineralization and to review outcrops near the Main Zone soil anomaly. The site visit included a helicopter flight overview of parts of the project area, and ground traverses over the Main Zone to review outcrops of granodiorite, unaltered augen gneiss and the surface expression of the strongest Au-As-Sb in the Main soil anomaly. One of the drill collars from the 2013 pack sack drilling, consisting of a PVC pipe stuck in the ground, also was located and its location confirmed with the digital database.

It is the author's professional opinion that the geological and analytical data presented in this report is adequate for use in determining exploration potential on the property.

12.0 Data Verification

The author did not attempt to determine the veracity of geochemical data reported by other parties, nor did the author attempt to conduct duplicate sampling for comparison with the geochemical results provided by other parties. In the author's opinion, the data on which the author relied for this report was acquired using adequate quality control and documentation procedures that generally meet industry best management practices for an exploration-stage project.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

To the best of the author's knowledge, there have been no metallurgical studies conducted on the Healy project.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

To the best of the author's knowledge, there currently are no mineral resources on the Healy project that comply with the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves Definitions and Guidelines adopted by CIM Council.

15.0 Mineral Reserve Estimates

To the best of the author's knowledge, there currently are no mineral reserves on the Healy project that comply with the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves Definitions and Guidelines adopted by CIM Council.

16.0 Mining Methods

This category of Canadian National Instrument Form 43-101 is not applicable because the Healy project is not presently a development or production property.

17.0 Recovery Methods

This category of Canadian National Instrument Form 43-101 is not applicable because the Healy project is not presently a development or production property.

18.0 Project Infrastructure

This category of Canadian National Instrument Form 43-101 is not applicable because the Healy project is not presently a development or production property.

19.0 Market Studies and Contracts

This category of Canadian National Instrument Form 43-101 is not applicable because the Healy project is not presently a development or production property.

20.0 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

To the best of the author's knowledge no environmental studies have been carried out on the project. The project is located in a mining friendly jurisdiction that has successfully permitted mining operations in the past, including Northern Star Resources' operating Pogo gold mine. To the best of the author's knowledge no social or community impact studies have been done to date.

21.0 Capital and Operating Costs

This category of Canadian National Instrument Form 43-101 is not applicable because the Healy project is not presently a development or production property.

22.0 Economic Analysis

This category of Canadian National Instrument Form 43-101 is not applicable because the Healy project is not presently a development or production property.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

There are several State of Alaska claims blocks and Native Patented and Selected claim blocks across the Goodpaster Mining District. Claims which are immediately adjacent to the project include two Native Patents or Interim Conveyance blocks owned or controlled by Doyon Limited to the west and southwest, and also Native Selected claims on the east which overlaps the eastern edge of the Healy claim block (Figure 23-1). It is unknown to the author if any exploration work is currently being conducted on these lands.

To the north of the Healy project are State of Alaska claims of the Brink project that are owned by Stone Boy Inc., which is owned by subsidiaries of Sumitomo Metal Mining (95%) and Sumitomo Corp. (5%). Exploration efforts on the Brink project date back to the early 1990's and to as recently as 2017. Results of this work have not been released to the public. Farther north are State of Alaska mining claims owned by Anglo Alaska Gold Corp and Tibbs Creek Gold LLC which collectively make up the Tibbs project currently operated by Tectonic Metals (Figure 23-1). Tectonic Metals recently began to re-explore the historic Tibbs Creek group of occurrences (Gray Lead, Blue Lead, Grizzly Bear, Michigan, Wolverine, and O'Reely) by confirming historical surface results with soil sampling (soil auger), backhoe trenching, airborne geophysics and mapping/prospecting.

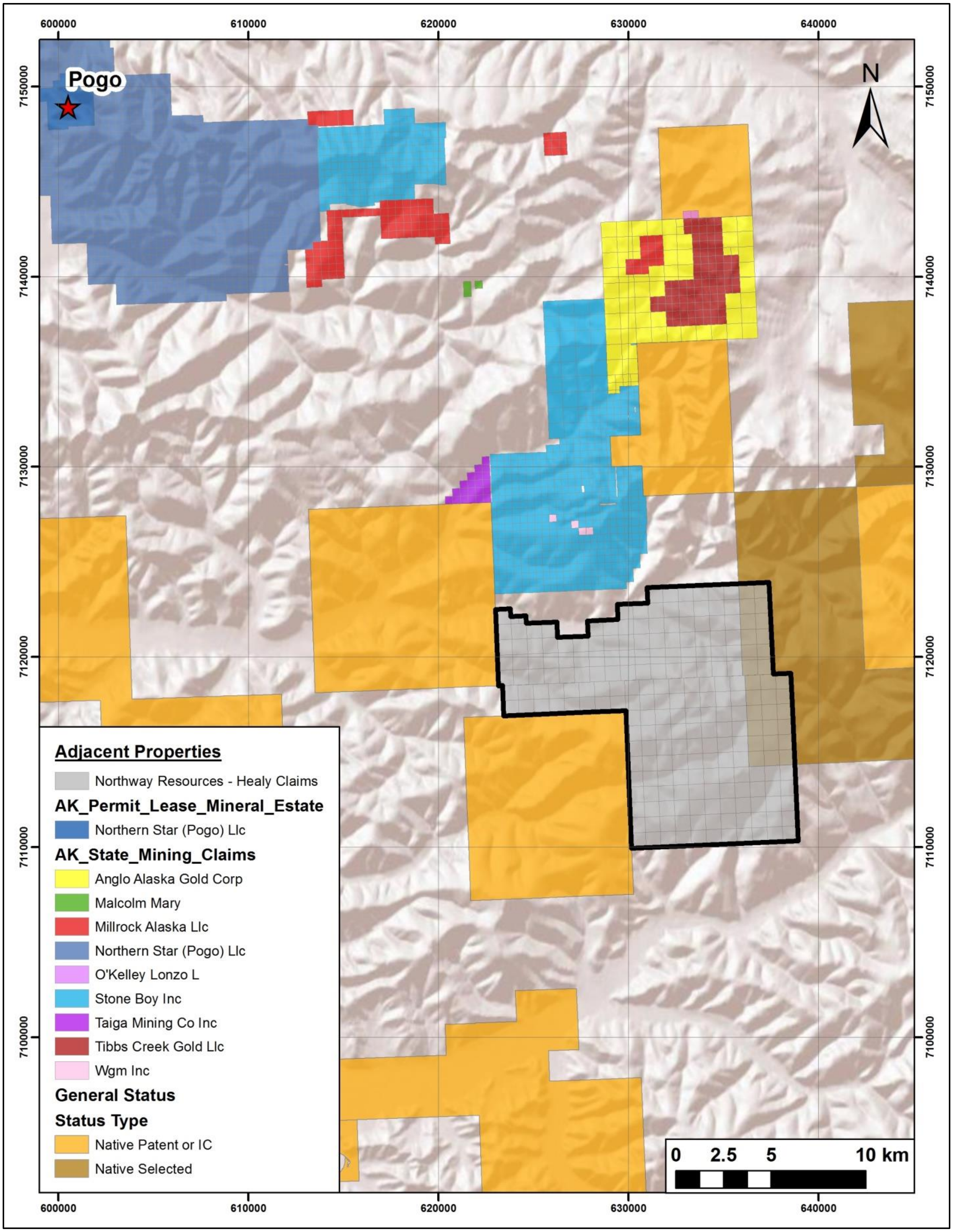

Figure 23-1: Adjacent Properties to Healy Claim Block, Goodpaster Mining District, Alaska.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

To the best of the author's knowledge all relevant data and information relating to the Healy project and available to the author has been presented in this report.

25.0 Interpretations and Conclusions

The author's interpretations and conclusions are summarized as follows:

Geology

- The Healy project is located within the Goodpaster Mining District (host to the currently operating Pogo gold mine and historic gold mines of the Tibbs Creek area). This district is within the prolific Tintina Gold Belt.
- The north-northeast trending Black Mountain Tectonic Zone trends through the property and represents a crustal scale structural corridor activated during the Cretaceous tectonism and plutonism coincident with the major magmatic event related to IRG deposits across the Tintina Gold Belt
- The project is underlain by high grade metamorphic gneiss and schists, adjacent to mid Cretaceous granitic batholiths. This is a similar setting to the Pogo gold mine.

Mineralization

- Gold mineralization is hosted within gneiss and schists of the Lake George sub-terrane of the North America (basinal strata) geologic terrane. Based on information presented in this report, proximal to distal, structurally controlled metasomatic replacement zones are the currently known types of mineralization.
- Gold mineralization is structurally controlled by north-northeast and northeast trending structures correlating with the Black Mountain Tectonic Zone. Several structural intersections are associated with strong Au-As±Sb, Ag, Bi soil anomalies.
- Alteration associated with gold mineralization includes varying intensities of quartz-sericite-pyrite within gneiss and schist host rocks. Quartz occurs as silica flooding to stringers containing oxidized vuggy sulphide relicts. Pyrite is the dominant sulphide, occurring as disseminations (up to 4%) to mm scale veinlets.

Exploration

- Exploration work has highlighted a number of areas which warrant follow-up programs. The large gold in soil anomalies, grab rock samples at surface, and strong gold anomalism encountered in the back-pack drilling correlate well with interpreted structures believed to be mid Cretaceous in age.

- Work conducted on the Healy project has developed several drill ready targets.

QAQC

- The QC programs employed during exploration on this project were overseen by appropriately qualified professional geologists using adequate quality control procedures that generally meet or exceed industry best practices for an exploration stage property.

26.0 Recommendations

Based on the encouraging exploration results obtained to date, particularly the large footprint of hydrothermal alteration as defined by the soil geochemistry and encouraging results obtained from the small back-pack drill program, the author is of the opinion that continued exploration on this property is warranted. The author's specific recommendation is to complete a comprehensive RC drill program focusing on the Main Zone, targeting favorable soil geochemistry, interpreted structures and follow-up to Newmont's back-pack drill holes.

Drill holes are proposed for 100m depth, along fences comprised of two to four drill holes. Drill direction should be reversed between drill fences across the interpreted mineralized structures, as the attitude of these structures is currently unknown.

If further work is warranted beyond this proposed program, a detailed structural analysis is recommended for the Healy project. This will aid in targeting for subsequent diamond drill programs on the Main Zone. If the RC drill program proves to be an efficient strategy for initial testing on the Healy project, it is recommended that similar programs be completed for the other known mineralized zones during subsequent years of exploration.

A budget of $360,000 is recommended for this program, including annual claim rental fees. A summary of the cost breakdown is presented in Table 26-1.

Table 26-1: Recommended work program budget.

Recommended Healy Program Budget	
Claim Rental Fee	$55,000.00
RC Drill Program	
Drilling	$102,000.00
Helicopter Support	$112,000.00
Geochemistry	$34,000.00
Support/Equipment/Supplies	$29,000.00
Subtotal	$277,000.00
Contingency (10%)	$28,000.00
Total	$360,000.00

27.0 References

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28.0 Certificate of Qualification

CURTIS J. FREEMAN
Avalon Development Corporation
P.O. Box 80268, Fairbanks, Alaska 99708
Phone 907-457-5159, Fax 907-455-8069, Email Avalon@alaska.net

I, CURTIS J. FREEMAN, Certified Professional Geologist #6901, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

I am currently employed as President of Avalon Development Corporation, P.O. Box 80268, Fairbanks, Alaska, 99708, USA.

2. I am a graduate of the College of Wooster, Ohio, with a B.A. degree in Geology (1978). I am also a graduate of the University of Alaska with an M.S. degree in Economic Geology (1980).

3. I am a Licensed Geologist in the State of Alaska (AA#159) and I am a member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists (CPG#6901), the Geological Society of Nevada, the Alaska Miners Assoc., the Association for Mineral Exploration of British Columbia, the Prospectors and Developers Assoc. of Canada and am a Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists.

4. From 1980 to the present I have been actively employed in various capacities in the mining industry in numerous locations in North America, Central America, South America, New Zealand and Africa.

5. I have read the definition of “Qualified Person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional organization (as defined by NI43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “Qualified Person” for the purposes of NI43-101.

6. I am responsible for preparations of all sections of the report entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Healy Gold Project, Goodpaster Mining District, Alaska”, and dated December 15, 2018 (the “Technical Report”).

7. The author conducted a one-day site visit at the Healy project on August 25, 2018.

8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which would make the Technical Report misleading. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of the qualified person’s 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.

9. I am independent of the issuer, the vendor and property applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI43-101.

10. I have read NI43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and the publication by them, including publication of the Technical Report in the public company files on their websites accessible to the public.

DATED in Fairbanks, Alaska this 15th day of December, 2018.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGISTS
CERTIFICATE NUMBER
6901
AIPG
CURTIS J. FREEMAN
CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST

____

Curtis J. Freeman, BA, MS, CPG#6901, AA#159

Appendix A: Healy Claims List

Alaska Div Land (ADL) #	Name	Type	Location Date	County/District Recording Date	BLM/DNR Filing Date	Map Reference
ADL713402	HR 1	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 24 NW
ADL713403	HR 2	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 24 NE
ADL713404	HR 3	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 19 NW
ADL713405	HR 4	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 19 NE
ADL713406	HR 5	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 20 NW
ADL713407	HR 6	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 20 NE
ADL713408	HR 7	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 21 NW
ADL713409	HR 8	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 21 NE
ADL713410	HR 9	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 23 SW
ADL713411	HR 10	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 23 SE

Alaska Div Land (ADL) #	Name	Type	Location Date	County/District Recording Date	BLM/DNR Filing Date	Map Reference
ADL713412	HR 11	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 24 SW
ADL713413	HR 12	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 24 SE
ADL713414	HR 13	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 19 SW
ADL713415	HR 14	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 19 SE
ADL713416	HR 15	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 20 SW
ADL713417	HR 16	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 20 SE
ADL713418	HR 17	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 21 SW
ADL713419	HR 18	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 21 SE
ADL713420	HR 19	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 27 NW
ADL713421	HR 20	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 27 NE

Alaska Div Land (ADL) #	Name	Type	Location Date	County/District Recording Date	BLM/DNR Filing Date	Map Reference
ADL713422	HR 21	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 26 NW
ADL713423	HR 22	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 26 NE
ADL713424	HR 23	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 25 NW
ADL713425	HR 24	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 25 NE
ADL713426	HR 25	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 30 NW
ADL713427	HR 26	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 30 NE
ADL713428	HR 27	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 29 NW
ADL713429	HR 28	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 29 NE
ADL713430	HR 29	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 28 NW
ADL713431	HR 30	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 28 NE

Alaska Div Land (ADL) #	Name	Type	Location Date	County/District Recording Date	BLM/DNR Filing Date	Map Reference
ADL713432	HR 31	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 27 SW
ADL713433	HR 32	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 27 SE
ADL713434	HR 33	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 26 SW
ADL713435	HR 34	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 26 SE
ADL713436	HR 35	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 25 SW
ADL713437	HR 36	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 25 SE
ADL713438	HR 37	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 30 SW
ADL713439	HR 38	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 30 SE
ADL713440	HR 39	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 29 SW
ADL713441	HR 40	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 29 SE

Alaska Div Land (ADL) #	Name	Type	Location Date	County/District Recording Date	BLM/DNR Filing Date	Map Reference
ADL713442	HR 41	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 28 SW
ADL713443	HR 42	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 28 SE
ADL713444	HR 43	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 34 NW
ADL713445	HR 44	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 34 NE
ADL713446	HR 45	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 35 NW
ADL713447	HR 46	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 35 NE
ADL713448	HR 47	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 36 NW
ADL713449	HR 48	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 36 NE
ADL713450	HR 49	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 31 NW
ADL713451	HR 50	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 31 NE

Alaska Div Land (ADL) #	Name	Type	Location Date	County/District Recording Date	BLM/DNR Filing Date	Map Reference
ADL713452	HR 51	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 32 NW
ADL713453	HR 52	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 32 NE
ADL713454	HR 53	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 33 NW
ADL713455	HR 54	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 33 NE
ADL713456	HR 55	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 34 SW
ADL713457	HR 56	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 34 SE
ADL713458	HR 57	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 35 SW
ADL713459	HR 58	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 35 SE
ADL713460	HR 59	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 36 SW
ADL713461	HR 60	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 36 SE

Alaska Div Land (ADL) #	Name	Type	Location Date	County/District Recording Date	BLM/DNR Filing Date	Map Reference
ADL713462	HR 61	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 31 SW
ADL713463	HR 62	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 31 SE
ADL713464	HR 63	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 32 SW
ADL713465	HR 64	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 32 SE
ADL713466	HR 65	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 33 SW
ADL713467	HR 66	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 18E, 33 SE
ADL713468	HR 67	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 5E, 36 NW
ADL713469	HR 68	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 5E, 36 NE
ADL713470	HR 69	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 6E, 31 NW
ADL713471	HR 70	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 6E, 31 NE

Alaska Div Land (ADL) #	Name	Type	Location Date	County/District Recording Date	BLM/DNR Filing Date	Map Reference
ADL713472	HR 71	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 6E, 32 NW
ADL713473	HR 72	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 6E, 32 NE
ADL713474	HR 73	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 6E, 33 NW
ADL713475	HR 74	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 6E, 33 NE
ADL713476	HR 75	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 6E, 34 NW
ADL713477	HR 76	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 6E, 34 NE
ADL713478	HR 77	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 6E, 35 NW
ADL713479	HR 78	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 6E, 35 NE
ADL713480	HR 79	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/24/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 6E, 36 NW
ADL713481	HR 80	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 5E, 36 SW

Alaska Div Land (ADL) #	Name	Type	Location Date	County/District Recording Date	BLM/DNR Filing Date	Map Reference
ADL713482	HR 81	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 5E, 36 SE
ADL713483	HR 82	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 6E, 31 SW
ADL713484	HR 83	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 6E, 31 SE
ADL713485	HR 84	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 6E, 32 SW
ADL713486	HR 85	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 6E, 32 SE
ADL713487	HR 86	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 6E, 33 SW
ADL713488	HR 87	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 6E, 33 SE
ADL713489	HR 88	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 6E, 34 SW
ADL713490	HR 89	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 6E, 34 SE
ADL713491	HR 90	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 6E, 35 SW

Alaska Div Land (ADL) #	Name	Type	Location Date	County/District Recording Date	BLM/DNR Filing Date	Map Reference
ADL713492	HR 91	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 6E, 35 SE
ADL713493	HR 92	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 6E, 36 SW
ADL713494	HR 93	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 06 NW
ADL713495	HR 94	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 06 NE
ADL713496	HR 95	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 05 NW
ADL713497	HR 96	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 05 NE
ADL713498	HR 97	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 04 NW
ADL713499	HR 98	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 04 NE
ADL713500	HR 99	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 03 NW
ADL713501	HR 100	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 03 NE

Alaska Div Land (ADL) #	Name	Type	Location Date	County/District Recording Date	BLM/DNR Filing Date	Map Reference
ADL713502	HR 101	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 02 NW
ADL713503	HR 102	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 02 NE
ADL713504	HR 103	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 01 NW
ADL713505	HR 104	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 06 SW
ADL713506	HR 105	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 06 SE
ADL713507	HR 106	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 05 SW
ADL713508	HR 107	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 05 SE
ADL713509	HR 108	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 04 SW
ADL713510	HR 109	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 04 SE
ADL713511	HR 110	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 03 SW

Alaska Div Land (ADL) #	Name	Type	Location Date	County/District Recording Date	BLM/DNR Filing Date	Map Reference
ADL713512	HR 111	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 03 SE
ADL713513	HR 112	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 02 SW
ADL713514	HR 113	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 02 SE
ADL713515	HR 114	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 01 SW
ADL713516	HR 115	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 07 NW
ADL713517	HR 116	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 07 NE
ADL713518	HR 117	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 08 NW
ADL713519	HR 118	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 08 NE
ADL713520	HR 119	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 09 NW
ADL713521	HR 120	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 09 NE

Alaska Div Land (ADL) #	Name	Type	Location Date	County/District Recording Date	BLM/DNR Filing Date	Map Reference
ADL713522	HR 121	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 10 NW
ADL713523	HR 122	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 10 NE
ADL713524	HR 123	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 11 NW
ADL713525	HR 124	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 11 NE
ADL713526	HR 125	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 12 NW
ADL713527	HR 126	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 07 SW
ADL713528	HR 127	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 07 SE
ADL713529	HR 128	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 08 SW
ADL713530	HR 129	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 08 SE
ADL713531	HR 130	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 09 SW

Alaska Div Land (ADL) #	Name	Type	Location Date	County/District Recording Date	BLM/DNR Filing Date	Map Reference
ADL713532	HR 131	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 09 SE
ADL713533	HR 132	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 10 SW
ADL713534	HR 133	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 10 SE
ADL713535	HR 134	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 11 SW
ADL713536	HR 135	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 11 SE
ADL713537	HR 136	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 12 SW
ADL713538	HR 137	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 18 NW
ADL713539	HR 138	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 18 NE
ADL713540	HR 139	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 17 NW
ADL713541	HR 140	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 17 NE

Alaska Div Land (ADL) #	Name	Type	Location Date	County/District Recording Date	BLM/DNR Filing Date	Map Reference
ADL713542	HR 141	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 16 NW
ADL713543	HR 142	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 16 NE
ADL713544	HR 143	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 15 NW
ADL713545	HR 144	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 15 NE
ADL713546	HR 145	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 14 NW
ADL713547	HR 146	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 14 NE
ADL713548	HR 147	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 13 NW
ADL713549	HR 148	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 18 SW
ADL713550	HR 149	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 18 SE
ADL713551	HR 150	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 17 SW

Alaska Div Land (ADL) #	Name	Type	Location Date	County/District Recording Date	BLM/DNR Filing Date	Map Reference
ADL713552	HR 151	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 17 SE
ADL713553	HR 152	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 16 SW
ADL713554	HR 153	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 16 SE
ADL713555	HR 154	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 15 SW
ADL713556	HR 155	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 15 SE
ADL713557	HR 156	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 14 SW
ADL713558	HR 157	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 14 SE
ADL713559	HR 158	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 13 SW
ADL713560	HR 159	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 19 NW
ADL713561	HR 160	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 19 NE

Alaska Div Land (ADL) #	Name	Type	Location Date	County/District Recording Date	BLM/DNR Filing Date	Map Reference
ADL713562	HR 161	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 20 NW
ADL713563	HR 162	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 20 NE
ADL713564	HR 163	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 21 NW
ADL713565	HR 164	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 21 NE
ADL713566	HR 165	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 22 NW
ADL713567	HR 166	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 22 NE
ADL713568	HR 167	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 23 NW
ADL713569	HR 168	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 23 NE
ADL713570	HR 169	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 24 NW
ADL713573	HR 172	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 19 SW

Alaska Div Land (ADL) #	Name	Type	Location Date	County/District Recording Date	BLM/DNR Filing Date	Map Reference
ADL713574	HR 173	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 19 SE
ADL713575	HR 174	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 20 SW
ADL713576	HR 175	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 20 SE
ADL713577	HR 176	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 21 SW
ADL713578	HR 177	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 21 SE
ADL713579	HR 178	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 22 SW
ADL713580	HR 179	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 22 SE
ADL713581	HR 180	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 23 SW
ADL713582	HR 181	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 23 SE
ADL713583	HR 182	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 24 SW

Alaska Div Land (ADL) #	Name	Type	Location Date	County/District Recording Date	BLM/DNR Filing Date	Map Reference
ADL713586	HR 185	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 27 NW
ADL713587	HR 186	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 27 NE
ADL713588	HR 187	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 26 NW
ADL713589	HR 188	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 26 NE
ADL713590	HR 189	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 25 NW
ADL713645	HR 244	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 30 NW
ADL713646	HR 245	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 30 NE
ADL713647	HR 246	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 29 NW
ADL713648	HR 247	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 29 NE
ADL713649	HR 248	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 28 NW

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ADL713650	HR 249	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	2/25/2012	3/29/2012	3/28/2012	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 27N 6E, 28 NE
ADL716886	HEALY 1	State MTRS-40 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 19 SE
ADL716887	HEALY 2	State MTRS-40 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 19 SE
ADL716888	HEALY 3	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 19 SW
ADL716889	HEALY 4	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 30 NW
ADL716890	HEALY 5	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 30 NE
ADL716891	HEALY 6	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 29 NW
ADL716892	HEALY 7	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 29 NE
ADL716893	HEALY 8	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 30 SW
ADL716894	HEALY 9	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 30 SE

Alaska Div Land (ADL) #	Name	Type	Location Date	County/District Recording Date	BLM/DNR Filing Date	Map Reference
ADL716895	HEALY 10	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 29 SW
ADL716896	HEALY 11	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 29 SE
ADL716897	HEALY 12	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 28 SW
ADL716898	HEALY 13	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 28 SE
ADL716899	HEALY 14	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 31 NW
ADL716900	HEALY 15	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 31 NE
ADL716901	HEALY 16	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 32 NW
ADL716902	HEALY 17	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 32 NE
ADL716903	HEALY 18	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 33 NW
ADL716904	HEALY 19	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 33 NE

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ADL716905	HEALY 20	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 31 SW
ADL716906	HEALY 21	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 31 SE
ADL716907	HEALY 22	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 32 SW
ADL716908	HEALY 23	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 32 SE
ADL716909	HEALY 24	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 33 SW
ADL716910	HEALY 25	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Fairbanks Meridian, 8S 17E, 33 SE
ADL716911	HEALY 26	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 5E, 33 NW
ADL716912	HEALY 27	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 5E, 33 NE
ADL716913	HEALY 28	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 5E, 34 NW
ADL716914	HEALY 29	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 5E, 34 NE

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ADL716915	HEALY 30	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 5E, 35 NW
ADL716916	HEALY 31	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 5E, 35 NE
ADL716917	HEALY 32	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 5E, 33 SW
ADL716918	HEALY 33	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 5E, 33 SE
ADL716919	HEALY 34	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 5E, 34 SW
ADL716920	HEALY 35	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 5E, 34 SE
ADL716921	HEALY 36	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 5E, 35 SW
ADL716922	HEALY 37	State MTRS-160 Mining Claim	3/20/2013	4/8/2013	5/16/2013	United States, Alaska, FAIRBANKS County; Copper River Meridian, 28N 5E, 35 SE