MINE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATES
A Division of RESPEC

RESPEC

AMENDED TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE HERCULES GOLD - SILVER PROJECT, LYON COUNTY, NEVADA, USA

Submitted to:

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Frontispiece: view looking northeast from the Hercules target in the Hercules property.

1.0 SUMMARY

Mine Development Associates ("MDA") has prepared this technical report on the Hercules gold-silver project, located in Lyon County, Nevada, at the request of Eclipse Gold Mining Corporation ("Eclipse"), a Canadian company based in Vancouver, British Columbia. Eclipse and their wholly owned subsidiary, Hercules Gold USA, LLC ("HGU"), entered into a binding cash and stock option agreement dated August 9, 2019 with Iconic Minerals Ltd. ("Iconic") and Great Basin Resources Inc. ("Great Basin") for an option to acquire 100% of the Hercules property (the "Option Agreement").

This report has been prepared under the supervision of Michael M. Gustin, C.P.G. and Michael S. Lindholm, C.P.G, both Senior Geologists with MDA, in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1, as amended. Mr. Gustin and Mr. Lindholm are Qualified Persons under NI 43-101 and have no affiliation with Eclipse except that of independent consultant/client relationships. Mr. Gustin visited the project site on July 19, 2019, and Mr. Lindholm visited the project on September 9, 2019.

The effective date of this technical report is September 1, 2019.

1.1 Property Description and Ownership

The Hercules project consists of 112 unpatented lode claims, that cover approximately 871 hectares (2,152 acres) in northwestern Nevada, about 40 kilometers southeast of the city of Reno. The property is centered at approximately 39°13′45″N, 119°27′30″W, about six kilometers northeast of the central portion of the Como mining district. The total land-holding costs, including claim fees, lease payments and work commitments, are estimated to be $619,140 for the year 2020. All mineral titles and permits are held by Great Basin and will be transferred to HGU upon satisfaction of the obligations in the Option Agreement.

Upon transfer of the Hercules property to HGU, Great Basin will retain a 3% NSR. At any time prior to the 90th day of commercial production, HGU may purchase half of this royalty for US$2,000,000, and HGU has the right of first refusal over the royalty should Great Basin seek to sell the royalty to any third party.

1.2 Exploration and Mining History

The Hercules property is part of the Como mining district, which was worked as early as the late 1850s. About $500,000 in gold and silver was produced from the Como district since it's discovery (Couch and Carpenter, 1943), although none of this production is attributed to the Hercules area. The first known exploration on the Hercules property took place in the late 1880s, when the Hercules Mining Company developed approximately 610 meters of underground workings and reportedly mined and shipped some ore. Several decades later, an additional 457 meters of underground workings were developed, possibly in the mid-1920s to late-1930s. No production records are available for any of the historical mining at the Hercules project, although some authors (*e.g.* McGibbon, 2012) have estimated that as much as 5,000 ounces of gold and 20,000 ounces of silver were extracted. This estimate is based on, "*…the lack of large volumes of dump material and the size of the underground workings…*", and the average grade applied is based on "*…the required value for shipping ore during this period and recently reported underground sampling results…*". While the authors have not attempted to verify this estimated production, the magnitude of observed underground workings and associated dump material, as well as gold and silver grades from rock-chip sampling, are consistent with the small amount of production estimated by McGibbon. A placer mining operation was attempted in the northeastern portion of the property in the late 1970s to early 1980s (McGibbon, 2012).

Modern-era exploration at Hercules began in the 1980s. Targeting Comstock style, high-grade gold-silver vein mineralization in the southern portion of the Hercules property, Asamera Minerals Inc. ("Asamera") conducted substantial underground and surface channel sampling across veins and silicified host rocks in the Hercules and West Cliffs areas and also drilled nine core holes in 1983. At about the same time, in 1984, St. Joe Gold Corporation ("St. Joe") conducted a broad campaign in the northern part of the property that consisted of geological mapping, geochemical sampling, bulk sampling from trenches and outcrops, preliminary metallurgical test work, which was followed by reverse-circulation ("RC") drilling in 1985. In 1986, Horizon Gold Corporation ("Horizon") acquired both the north and south portions of the Hercules property. Through 1991, they performed geological mapping, trenching, surface and underground sampling, RC drilling and induced potential-resistivity and magnetic geophysical surveys.

In 1992, Pioneer Mining Corporation ("Pioneer") merged the north and south portions of the property into single ownership, compiled the results of the historical exploration programs, and produced the first resource estimates for the property. Pioneer leased the property to Phelps Dodge Corporation ("Phelps Dodge") in 1993, who conducted geologic mapping, rock and soil sampling, and a two-phase drill program in West Cliffs from 1993 to 1997. Phelps Dodge released the property in 1997.

MinQuest, Inc. ("MinQuest") staked claims in the Hercules area beginning in 1999 and leased the property to Miranda Diamond Corporation ("Miranda") in 2003. Miranda then leased the claims to Lincoln Gold Corporation ("Lincoln") in 2004, who performed mapping and drilled three holes. Lincoln and Miranda eventually returned the property to MinQuest, who then leased the property to American Goldfields, Inc., ("AGFL") in 2005. AGFL conducted three drilling campaigns at Hercules through 2007. Willow Creek Enterprises ("Willow Creek") entered into an option agreement with MinQuest Inc. in 2010 and subsequently drilled 20 RC holes. Willow Creek entered into a joint venture agreement with Iconic Minerals Ltd. (Iconic") in 2011, and subsequently a revised lease agreement with MinQuest in 2012. Iconic drilled 8 core and 12 RC holes. in 2012, and conducted metallurgical test work on Hercules mineralized material. Willow Creek assigned all of its rights, title, and interest to Iconic in 2013, and Great Basin granted Iconic an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Hercules project. MinQuest remained the underlying owner of the Hercules claims until 2017, when the title to the claims was conveyed and transferred to Great Basin.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The Hercules project is located at the north end of the Pine Nut Mountains near the west margin of the Basin and Range physiographic province, which is characterized by north to northeast-trending fault-block mountains separated by generally flat valleys that developed in response to tectonic extension in the Miocene Epoch. The Pine Nut Mountains are situated in the northern portion of the northwest-trending Walker Lane structural belt, which is a generally northwest-trending zone of right-lateral strike-slip faults and less extensive, conjugate left-lateral strike-slip faults associated with the San Andreas transform fault system. Many epithermal precious metals deposits and districts are associated with the Walker Lane belt.

North-striking normal faults bound the east and west sides of the Pine Nut Mountains and form horst crests and graben valleys in the interior of the range. The oldest rocks are Jurassic to Triassic marine meta-sediments, including schist and slate, and metavolcanics consisting of phyllites and hornfels. These rocks are intruded by Cretaceous granodiorite and quartz monzonite. Tertiary-age volcanic rocks present in the northern portion of the range are primarily composed of andesite flows, flow breccias, and agglomerates, with interbedded volcaniclastic rocks. Lacustrine and fluvial sedimentary rocks, also of Tertiary age, are abundant as well, and are overlain by basalt flows and diatomaceous sediments.

Miocene-age intermediate-composition volcanic flows, agglomerates, volcanoclastic sediments, and pyroclastic rocks are the primary lithologies that are present on the Hercules property. Also present are intrusive dikes of intermediate composition and thin-bedded mudstones. Younger, Miocene to Pliocene-age basalt and rhyodacite flows that post-date gold and silver mineralization occur locally on the property.

The Hercules project is located about 6.5 kilometers north-northeast of the central part of the Como mining district, where historical mining focused on underground development of relatively continuous, quartz-filled fissure-vein mineralization. There are a number of subparallel mineralized structures within the Hercules property, including veins and vein breccias with associated broad haloes of silicification. These structures are generally northeast-trending and are sub-vertical dips. Secondary syn- to post-mineralization faults that offset the northeast-trending zones have been interpreted in previous technical reports (Noland, 2011; McGibbon, 2012).

Four mineralized target areas, comprised of relatively high-grade fissure-veins and associated broad zones of lower-grade, silicified wallrocks, have been identified. These are known as the Loaves, Northeast, Hercules, and West Cliffs targets. Surface expressions for three of these, West Cliffs, Hercules and Loaves, extend for over one kilometer along a northeasterly strike and 250 to 350 meters in width. Mineralization extends to at least to the depth of drilling, with the deepest hole penetrating to a depth of 264 meters below the surface. The exposed footprint of the Northeast area is somewhat smaller than the other three areas. The overall footprint encompassing the four target areas is about 2.6 kilometers in a northeast direction and up to 1.4 kilometers in a northwest-southeast direction.

The most widespread alteration zones exposed at the surface occur in the West Cliffs and Hercules target areas in the southern half of the property. These two areas are characterized by sets of veins and vein breccias that are encompassed by large areas of silicified country rock. In the north half of the project, the Loaves target area is marked by semi-continuous zones of alteration and veining at the surface, as is the less-exposed Northeast area. Loaves is interpreted to be a potential northern extension of the West Cliffs vein zone, and the Northeast mineralization is a potential extension of Hercules. There are gaps in the exposures of these two sets of northern and southern mineralized exposures that is covered by post-mineral volcanic and alluvial-colluvial deposits. With the exception of two holes drilled between the Loaves and West Cliffs targets, these gaps are untested by drilling and represent a target for further exploration.

The West Cliffs target is comprised of two sub-parallel silicified topographic ribs and associated vein sets. The western rib has been the focus of the exploration of the target, but only one hole and six chip channel-sample lines, both of which returned significant gold and silver assays, test the eastern rib. Similar to West Cliffs, two topographic ridges underlain by veins and associated silicification characterize the Hercules target, and the eastern ridge has again undergone less exploration. The grade of mineralization at the Hercules target, where rock-chip sampling by Eclipse returned four assays with grades ranging from 4.32 g Au/t to 25.6 g Au/t, generally exceeds those at West Cliffs. The Loaves target area manifests as a series of prominent hills that are cored by strongly silicified rock with numerous quartz veins. Drilling in the northeastern-most portion of the Loaves target has identified significant and continuous gold mineralization over a northerly strike length of about 300 meters that remains open to the north and south. The Northeast target area, which is the most poorly exposed of the four defined target areas, was the subject of the only systematic drilling at the Hercules property. A relatively continuous zone of potentially significant mineralization was delineated, that includes significant internal zones grading between 0.5 g Au/t and 2.0 g Au/t.

To varying degrees, each of the four target areas include prominent ribs and ledges comprised of quartz veins and vein breccias that are surrounded by zones of quartz-veinlet stockwork, quartz-cemented breccias, and strongly silicified country rock; most of the quartz is chalcedonic. The vein zones are cut by faults, and the veins and breccias have textures that indicate multiple episodes of faulting and hydrothermal activity. The gold- and silver-bearing vein material exhibits classic epithermal characteristics, including sucrosic, banded, and quartz-after-bladed-calcite textures. Both the veins and surrounding silicified rocks host gold and silver mineralization.

1.4 Drilling, Database and Data Verification

As of the effective date of this report, the resource database includes data from 251 holes, for a total of 19,472 meters, that were drilled by various historical operators in the four primary target areas at the Hercules project. The historical operators include Asamera (early 1980s, nine core holes), St. Joe (1984-1985, ten RC holes), Horizon (1987-1989, 130 RC holes), Phelps Dodge (1993-1997, 17 RC holes), Lincoln (2004, three RC holes), AGFL (2005-2007, 42 RC holes), Willow Creek (2011, 20 RC holes), and Iconic (2012, 12 RC and 8 core holes). A total of 234 holes totaling 17,440 meters were drilled by RC methods, and 17 holes, for a total of 2,032 meters, were drilled using diamond-core methods. Approximately 41% of the drilling was vertical, with the majority of the remaining holes angled to the west/northwest or east/southeast, designed to cut the predominant vein orientations.

Sample sizes throughout nearly all drilling campaigns were about 1.52 meters in length, with a few notable exceptions. Sample sizes for Asamera's drill program averaged about eight meters in length and were as long as 36 meters, and sample intervals from Phelps Dodge's 1989 drilling program all exceeded three meters in length and were as long as 82 meters.

It is not clear how the historical drill-hole collars and trench-sample locations were surveyed. Down-hole deviation surveys appear to be available for only six holes, although many holes in the database have averaged deviations assigned to them.

Gold was assayed for the majority of drilled intervals, with the exception of the campaigns conducted by Asamera, Phelps Dodge, and Lincoln, where selective sampling of mineralized intervals took place. Silver was assayed along with gold for all samples analyzed in the drilling programs done by Asamera, St. Joe, Lincoln, AGFL, Willow Creek, and Iconic. Silver assay data are incomplete relative to gold data in samples from the other drilling programs.

Mr. Gustin and Mr. Lindholm are not aware of any documentation for sample-preparation procedures, analyses, sample-security, or quality assurance and quality control ("QA/QC") procedures, protocols and results employed prior to AGFL's exploration sampling and drilling campaigns that began in 2005. All procedures and protocols for AGFL, Willow Creek and Iconic, known only from prior technical reports, generally met industry norms, as did the QA/QC procedures applied by Iconic. The known sample security protocols for AGFL, Willow Creek and Iconic as described generally met industry norms, as did the QA/QC procedures applied by Iconic. Sample preparation and analyses for samples generated by AGFL and Iconic were performed at a well-known certified laboratory (ALS).

There is a lack of supporting documentation for all surveys of collar coordinates, down-hole surveys, and assay data, so verification of project data could not be undertaken. This is not unusual for a project mainly operated by a succession of different operators in the 1980s and 1990s, and prior to the implementation of NI 43-101. The lack of supporting documentation is mitigated to some extent by the authors' verification sampling and GPS collar location checks.

In consideration of the information summarized in this report, the authors have concluded that the Hercules project data are acceptable as used in this report.

1.5 Metallurgical Testing

The metallurgical testing undertaken at Hercules is summarized entirely from previous technical reports. Available testwork was done by St. Joe, Horizon, and Iconic. Kappes, Cassiday & Associates ("KCA") tested nine samples from the Northeast target area for St. Joe in 1985. Bottle-roll tests returned gold extractions from 66% to 96%, averaging of 88%. Silver extractions ranged from 30% to 99% and averaged 70%. Horizon commissioned cyanide shake-leach tests on 79 samples from nine holes, also from the Northeast target. The test results yielded average extractions of 82% for gold and greater than 60% for silver.

In 2012, bottle-roll tests were run by KCA for Iconic on 11 coarse-reject samples from nine RC holes drilled by Willow Creek in all four target areas. Gold extractions ranged from 66% to 87% in oxidized materials and were 11% and 25% for the two sulfide-bearing samples. Silver extractions ranged from 22% to 49%, with sulfide material generally yielding lower extractions than oxidized materials. The depths of oxidation throughout the project deposit are not defined.

1.6 Estimated Mineral Resources

There are no current mineral resource estimates for the Hercules project as of the effective date of this report.

1.7 Conclusions and Recommendations

The authors have reviewed the project data, constructed a drill-hole database, and carried out data verification procedures that included visits to the Hercules project site. Although there is very little original supporting documentation of the drill-hole data, and a small portion of drill holes were sampled selectively and/or on long intervals, it is the opinion of the authors that the project data are of sufficient quality to guide further exploration and are adequate to support the authors' conclusions and interpretations summarized in this report.

There are sufficient drill, rock-chip, channel-sample, and trench data to indicate there are significant areas of the Hercules property that have the potential to develop mineral resources with additional drilling. It is apparent that there is continuity inherent in some of the gold-silver zones drilled to date, and all of the altered and mineralized zones are open-ended along strike and down-dip. There is an opportunity to extend exposed alteration and vein zones into areas hidden by post-mineral cover that typically lack drilling, which, with success, could lead to the joining of presently isolated target areas. In addition, areas of obvious potential exist that are largely untested; the eastern silicified ribs at both the West Cliffs and Hercules targets are prime examples. In conclusion, there is a significant potential to define deposits that are potentially minable by open-pit and/or underground methods at the Hercules property.

The authors conclude the Hercules project is a project of merit that warrants a comprehensive exploration approach. Detailed geologic mapping (lithology, structure, and alteration), rock and soil geochemistry, geophysics, and drilling are clearly justified. A proposed budget expenditure of $750,000 for the recommended work is summarized in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Eclipse Cost Estimate for Recommended Exploration Program for the Hercules Project

Item	Estimated Cost US$
Surface Mapping and Sampling	75,000
IP Geophysics, Including Interpretation (~4.3km^2 @ 100m-line spacing, @ ~$1.00/linear meter)	50,000
Road & Pad Construction	10,000
RC Drilling, including assays, QA/QC, collar and down-hole surveying (1,800m @ ~$167/m)	300,000
Core Drilling, including assays, QA/QC, collar and down-hole surveying (200m @ ~$250/m)	50,000
Exploration Outside Four Primary Target Areas, including Mapping, Sampling, and Vehicles (150 man days @ ~$830/day)	125,000
Relogging, Data Compilation (90 man days @ ~$830/day)	75,000
Permitting and Environmental	5,000
Project Administrative / Office Expenses / Wages / Supplies	60,000
Total	***750,000***

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

Mine Development Associates ("MDA") has prepared this technical report on the Hercules gold-silver project, located in Lyon County, Nevada, at the request of Eclipse Gold Mining Corporation ("Eclipse"), a Canadian company based in Vancouver, British Columbia. Eclipse and their wholly owned subsidiary, Hercules Gold USA, LLC ("HGU") entered into a binding cash and stock option agreement dated August 9, 2019 with Iconic and Great Basin acquiring the option to acquire the Hercules property and the rights to project data, and to perform exploration activities on the Hercules property. Pursuant to the Option Agreement, if Hercules pays to Great Basin 12 annual payments of $50,000, pays all mining claim maintenance fees to keep the Hercules Project in good standing and incurs expenditures totaling US$2,400,000 over three years, forms an exploration committee, and if Eclipse pays to Iconic US$325,000 and issues to Iconic 4,000,000 common shares of Eclipse over a period of three years, HGU will earn a 100% interest in the Hercules property, subject to a 3% net smelter returns royalty ("NSR") retained by Great Basin. One half (50%) of the royalty can be purchased for US$2,000,000, reducing it to a 1.5% NSR. HGU will retain a right of first refusal on the NSR.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1, as amended. Eclipse is a privately held company, and as of the effective date of this report there has been no requirement to file a technical report under NI 43-101.

2.1 Project Scope and Terms of Reference

The purpose of this report is to provide a technical summary of the Hercules gold-silver project. There are no current mineral resources defined within the property, although several historical resource estimates have been completed in the past.

The scope of the work completed by the authors included a review of pertinent technical reports and data provided to the authors by Eclipse relative to the general setting, geology, project history, exploration and mining activities and results, drilling programs, methodologies, quality assurance, and metallurgy. References are cited in the text and listed in Section 26.0.

This report has been prepared under the supervision of Michael M. Gustin, C.P.G. and Michael S. Lindholm, C.P.G., both Senior Geologists with MDA. Both are Qualified Persons under NI 43-101, and they have no affiliation with Eclipse, Iconic, or any of their subsidiaries except that of independent consultant/client relationships. Mr. Gustin visited the project site on July 19, 2019, accompanied by various members of the Eclipse technical team. Mr. Gustin reviewed the property geology and project setting, inspected numerous altered and mineralized exposures, collected confirmatory rock-chip samples, and took GPS measurements of possible drill sites. Mr. Lindholm visited the project site on September 9, 2019, also accompanied by various members of the Eclipse technical and management team. He also inspected altered and veined outcrops throughout the project, collected rock-chip samples for confirmation of gold and silver mineralization, and took GPS measurements of possible drilling sites for comparison to the drill-hole database.

The authors have reviewed the available data and have made judgments as to the general reliability of this information. Mr. Gustin and Mr. Lindholm have made such independent investigations as deemed necessary in their professional judgment to be able to reasonably present the conclusions discussed herein.

The effective date of this technical report is September 1, 2019.

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

In this report, measurements are reported in metric units unless the conversion would misrepresent or distort the originally sourced units. Where information was originally reported in Imperial units, conversions have been made with the following conversion factors:

Linear Measure

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

Area Measure

1 hectare	= 2.471 acres	= 0.0039 square mile

Capacity Measure (liquid)

1 liter	= 0.2642 US gallons

Weight

1 tonne	= 1.1023 short tons	= 2,205 pounds
1 kilogram	= 2.205 pounds	

Conversion of Imperial to Metric Grades

1 troy ounce per short ton	= 34.2857 grams per metric tonne

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

Frequently used acronyms and abbreviations

AA	atomic absorption spectrometry
Ag	silver
Au	gold
cm	centimeters
core	diamond core-drilling method
ºC	degrees centigrade
CAD$	Canadian dollars
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
ft	foot or feet
g/t	grams per tonne
GPS	Global Positioning System
ha	hectares
ICP	inductively coupled plasma analytical method
in.	inch or inches
kg	kilograms
km	kilometers
l or L	liter
lbs	pounds
µm	micron
m	meters
Ma	million years old
mi	mile or miles
mm	millimeters
NSR	net smelter return
oz	ounce
ppm	parts per million
ppb	parts per billion
QA/QC	quality assurance and quality control
RC	reverse-circulation drilling method
RQD	rock-quality designation
t	metric tonne or tonnes
ton	Imperial short ton
U.S.	United States of America

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The authors are not expert in legal matters, such as the assessment of the validity of mining claims, mineral rights, and property agreements in the United States or elsewhere. Furthermore, the authors did not conduct any detailed investigations of the environmental, social, or political issues associated with the Hercules project and are not expert with respect to these matters. The authors have therefore relied fully upon information and opinions provided by Eclipse in personal communications and emails during the period from August through September 2019 with regards to the following:

- Section 4.2, which pertains to land tenure;
- Section 4.3, which pertains to legal agreements and encumbrances; and
- Section 4.4, which pertains to environmental permits and liabilities.

The authors have relied fully on Eclipse to provide complete information concerning the pertinent legal status of Eclipse and its affiliates, as well as current legal title, material terms of all agreements, and material environmental and permitting information that pertains to the Hercules project, as summarized in Sections 1, 2 and 4.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The authors are not expert with respect to land tenure, legal, environmental, and permitting matters and express no opinion regarding these topics as they pertain to the Hercules project. Subsections 4.2 and 4.3 were prepared by MDA based entirely on information and communications received from Eclipse. The information presented in Section 4.4 is based on communications received from Eclipse, but also includes some direct observations by MDA while on site.

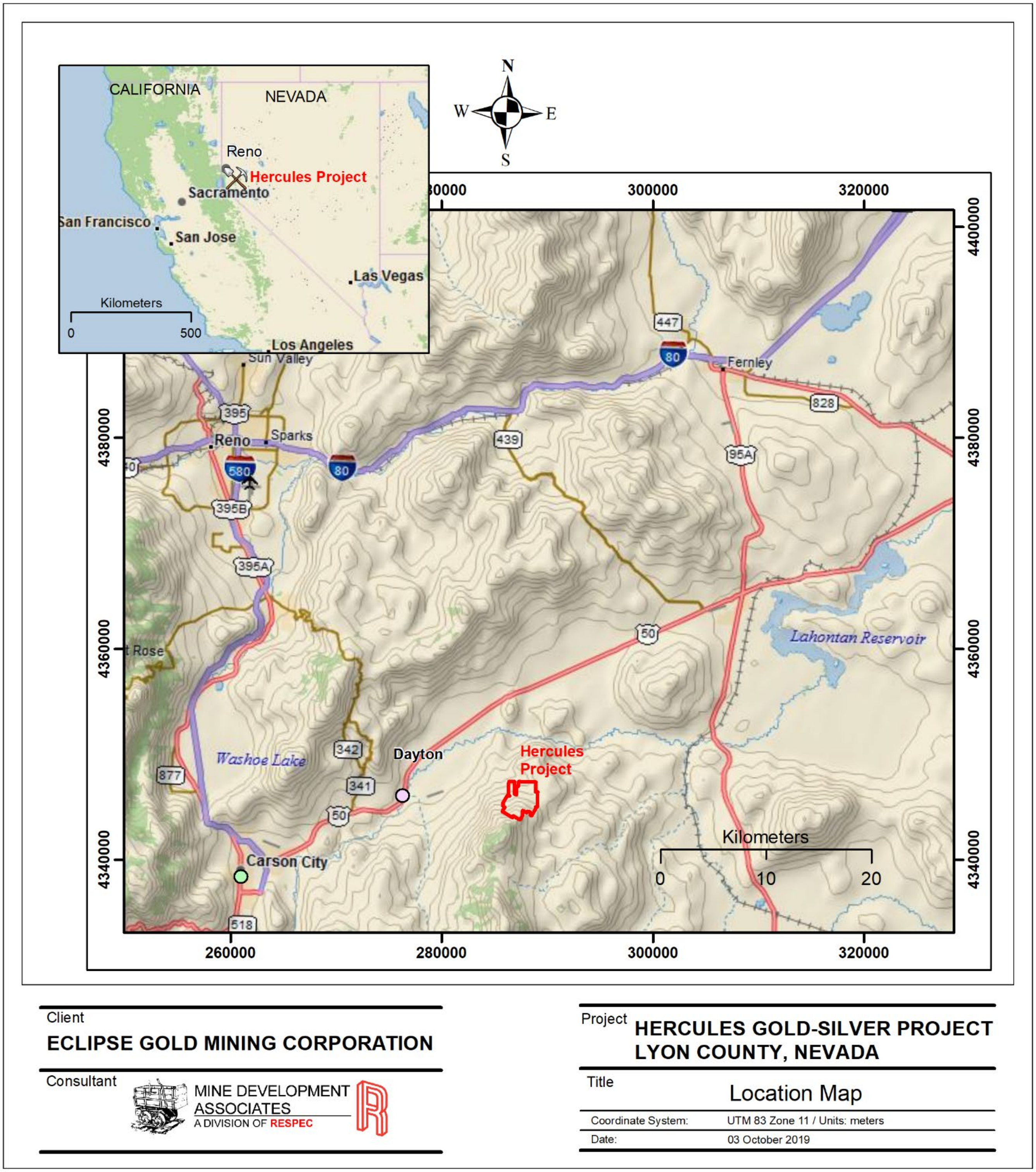
All mineral titles are held by Great Basin and will be transferred to HGU upon satisfaction of the obligations of Eclipse and HGU set out in the Option Agreement.

Mr. Gustin and Mr. Lindholm are not aware of any significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property, beyond what is described in this report.

4.1 Location

The Hercules gold-silver project is located in western Nevada, in Lyon County, approximately 40 kilometers southeast of the city of Reno, and 16 kilometers southeast of the historic mining town of Virginia City (Figure 4.1). The property is located within the Como U.S.G.S. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, in T16N, R22E, Sections 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, and T16N, R23E, Sections 18, 19, 30. It is centered at approximately 39°13′45″N, 119°27′30″W, about six kilometers northeast of the central portion of the Como mining district.

Figure 4.1 Location Map of the Hercules Gold – Silver Project

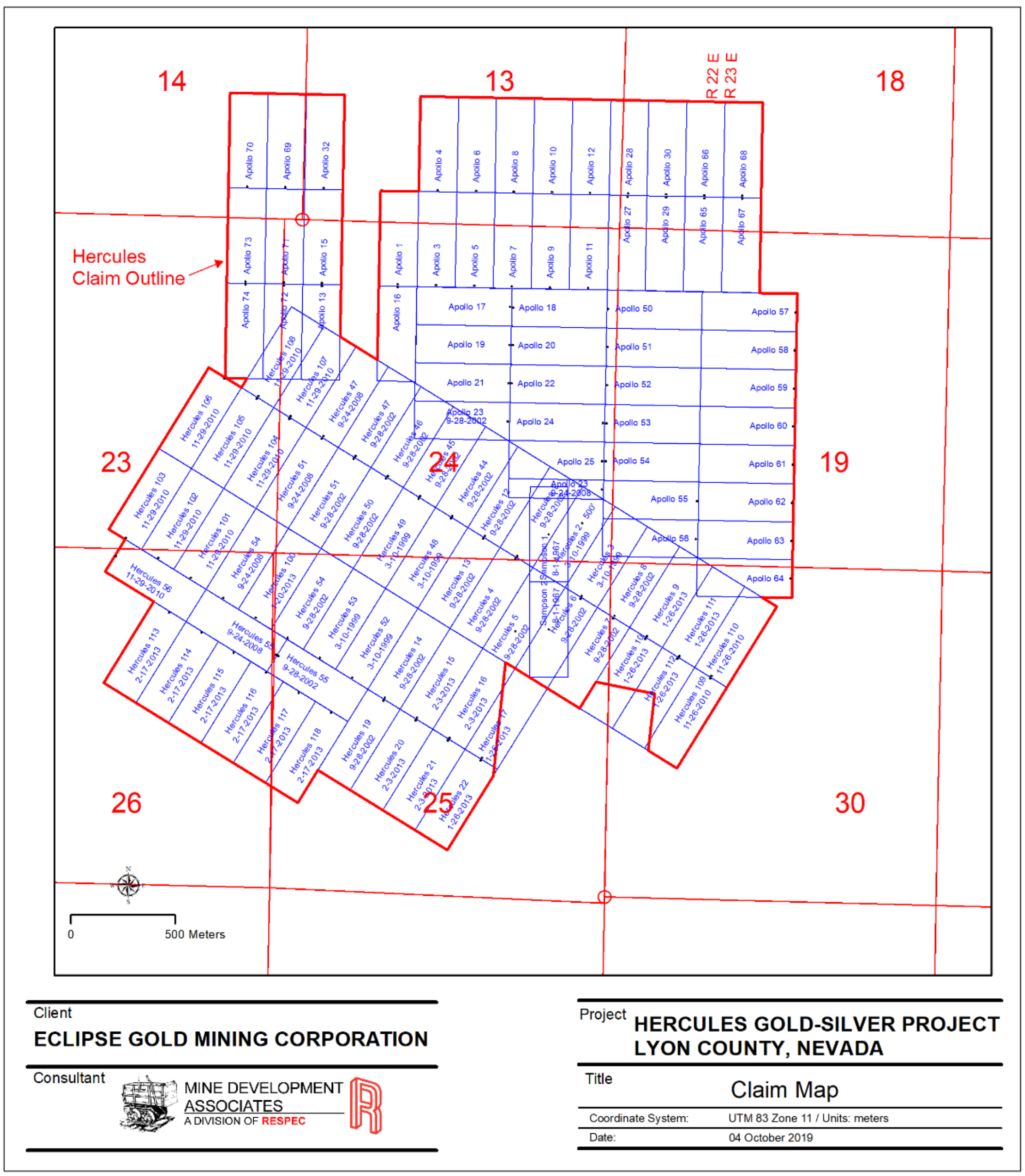


4.2 Land Area

The Hercules project consists of 112 unpatented lode mining claims located in Lyon County, Nevada. In total, the property covers approximately 871 hectares (2,152 acres) owned or controlled by Eclipse (Figure 4.2) and occupies portions of:

- Sections 13, 14, 23, and 24 through 26 of Township 16 North, Range 22 East, Mount Diablo Meridian and Baseline; and
- Sections 18, 19, and 30 of Township 16 North, Range 23 East, Mount Diablo Meridian and Baseline.

Figure 4.2 Property Map for the Hercules Project



A listing of the unpatented claims that comprise the property is provided in Appendix A. Eclipse represents that the list of claims and leasehold interests in Appendix A is complete to the best of its knowledge as of the effective date of this report.

The original locator of the claims was MinQuest, Inc. ("MinQuest"), but, ownership of the unpatented mining claims is in the name of the holder, Great Basin, subject to the paramount title of the United States of America, under the administration of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management ("BLM"). By various lease agreements, ultimately with Iconic, Eclipse controls the claim block, and will gain ownership of the claims through their wholly owned subsidiary, HGU, when the terms of the option agreement with Great Basin are completed (see Section 4.3).

Under the Mining Law of 1872, which governs the location of unpatented mining claims on federal lands, the locator has the right to explore, develop, and mine minerals on unpatented mining claims without payments of production royalties to the U.S. government, subject to the surface management regulation of the BLM under the paramount title of the U.S. federal government. Currently, annual claim-maintenance fees are the only federal payments related to unpatented mining claims. These fees were paid in full to September 1, 2020 by Eclipse on August 23, 2019 in the amount of $19,140, including the county recording fees (Table 4.1).

Other annual land holding costs, including lease payments and work commitments, for 2020 are listed in Table 4.1. The total land-holding costs in 2020 are estimated to be $619,140.

Table 4.1 Summary of Estimated Land Holding in 2020 Costs for the Hercules Project

Item	Estimated Cost (USD)
Unpatented Claim Taxes; County Recording Fees	$ 19,140
Cash Payment to Great Basin pursuant to Option Agreement	$ 50,000
2020 Work Commitment as required pursuant to the terms of the Option Agreement	$ 550,000
Total	***$ 619,140***

Eclipse has rights to use the surface of the unpatented mining claims for mining related purposes to September 1, 2020, and which it may maintain on a yearly basis beyond that by timely annual payment of claim maintenance fees and other filing requirements, and subject to applicable state and federal environmental regulations.

4.3 Agreements and Encumbrances

On August 9, 2019, Eclipse entered into the Option Agreement pursuant to which HGU acquired the option to acquire the Hercules property and the rights to project data, and to perform exploration activities on the Hercules property. Pursuant to the Option Agreement, if HGU pays to Great Basin 12 annual payments of $50,000, pays all mining claim maintenance fees to keep the Hercules Project in good standing and incurs expenditures totaling US$2,400,000 over three years, forms an exploration committee, and if Eclipse pays to Iconic US$325,000 and issues to Iconic 4,000,000 common shares of Eclipse over a period of three years, HGU will earn a 100% interest in the Hercules property, subject to a 3% NSR retained by Great Basin. One half (50%) of the royalty can be purchased for US$2,000,000, reducing it to a 1.5% NSR. HGU will retain a right of first refusal on the NSR.

4.4 Environmental Liabilities and Permitting

Eclipse has informed the authors that they know of no potential environmental liabilities associated with the Hercules property. With the exception of the issues described below, during their site visits, the authors did not observe any evidence of historic structures, facilities, tanks, old equipment, pits, vehicles, or debris that would have the potential to be environmental liabilities.

A few natural springs were noted on the Hercules property that may need to be avoided or require special treatment for future development. A number of feral horses were also observed. MDA is aware that there are at least two historical adits of limited extent on the property. Reportedly, the adits have been made inaccessible, and there is no water flowing from either. The small dump at West Cliffs was visible from a distance, as was the glory hole associated with the underground workings at Hercules. No historical trenches were observed; they are presumed to be reclaimed. Many drill roads and pads remain, although much was observed to be reclaimed. While authors are not expert with respect to environmental matters, the authors are not aware of any other potential issues.

An approved Plan of Operations is in place for future drilling on the property (BLM, 2014). No other permits are known to be associated with the property.

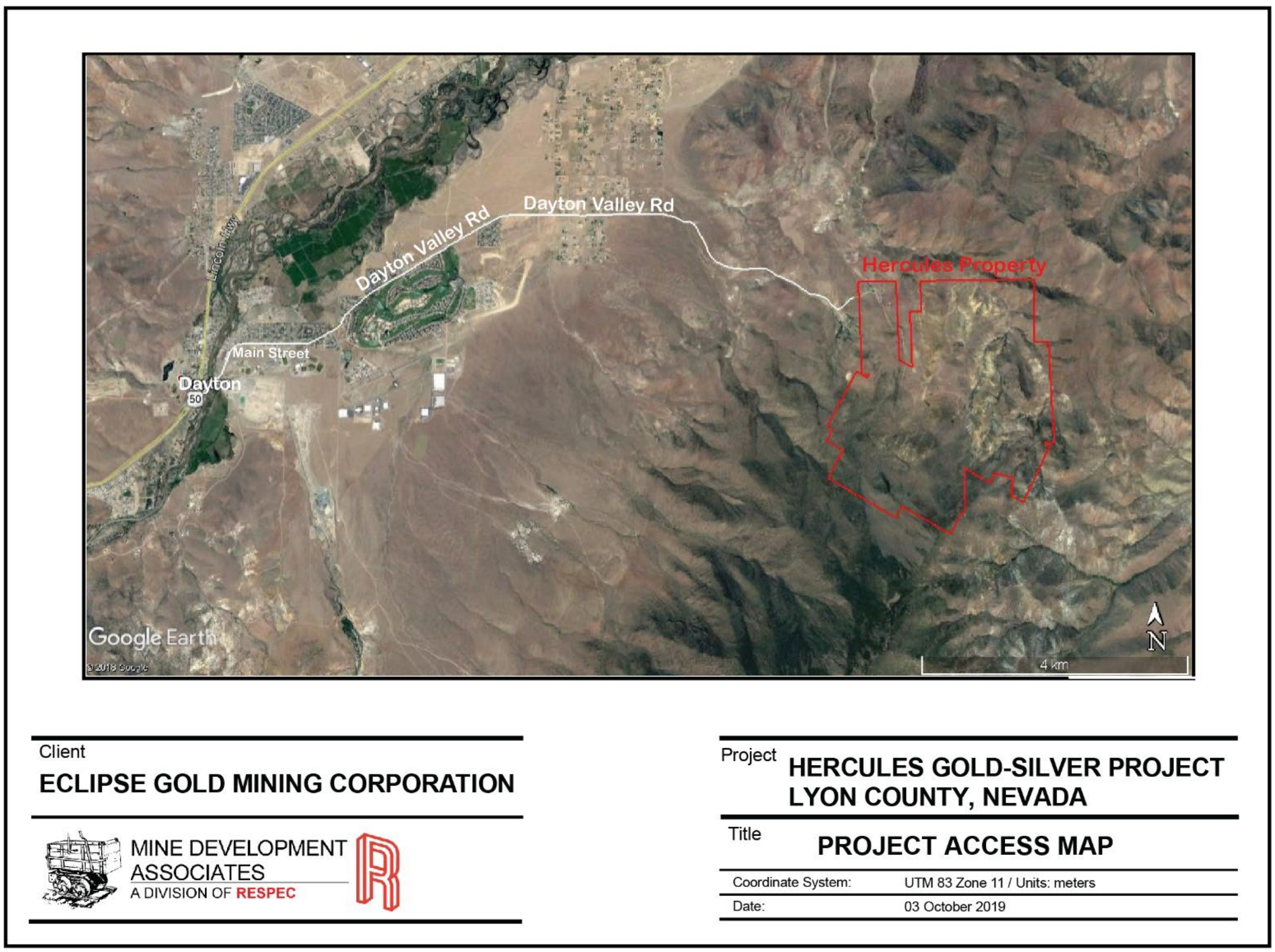
5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

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

5.1 Access to Property

The principal access to the project is from U.S. Highway 50 ("U.S. 50") and the town of Dayton, Nevada, located about 23 kilometers southeast of Reno, Nevada and 10 kilometers northeast of Carson City, Nevada. From U.S. 50, access is via the Dayton Valley Road that crosses the Carson River and follows the Carson River Valley east and northeast from Dayton for about 8 kilometers to a gate at the end of pavement (Figure 5.1). From this gate, located at the corner of Sections 9, 10, 15 and 16, the northwest corner of the property is another 3.5 kilometers to the southeast along a gravel road. The property can generally be accessed all year.

Figure 5.1 Access Map for the Hercules Project



5.2 Physiography

The Hercules property is situated at the northern end of the Pine Nut Mountains at elevations ranging from about 1,580 meters to 2,260 meters above sea level. Relief varies from gently rolling plateaus and hills to locally steep hillsides and cliffs. Vegetation is typical of the central Nevada high desert. Pinyon pine, juniper, sagebrush, cheatgrass, Indian ricegrass, pine bluegrass, Sandberg bluegrass, Thurber needlegrass, and bottlebrush squirreltail are found on the lower slopes and valleys. Shadscale, white sage, and greasewood occur with sagebrush on the drier slopes and hills.

Freshwater springs and seeps are evident on some hillsides on the property. Drainages not associated with springs are generally dry, with stream flow limited primarily to precipitation events such as snow melt in the spring or thunderstorm activity during the summer months. Relatively shallow drilling by historical operators, to depths of 152 meters, reportedly did not encounter significant groundwater distal to springs on the property.

5.3 Climate

The climate can be described as middle-latitude, semi-arid, continental montane, where evaporation potential exceeds precipitation throughout the year. Average monthly precipitation in Dayton, as rainfall, is up to 5 centimeters, and snowfall is up to 15 centimeters, both of which fall primarily from November to April (http://www.city-data.com/city/Dayton-Nevada.html). Average daily high temperatures in Dayton are about 29°C in the summer and average daily low temperatures are -7°C in winter (http://www.city-data.com/city/Dayton-Nevada.html). Temperatures can be as high as 38°C in summer, and as low as -18°C in winter (http://parks.nv.gov/parks/dayton). Temperatures at the project site are likely lower than those quoted above by a few degrees, and precipitation is probably somewhat higher, due to the higher elevation relative to Dayton.

Drilling operations have been demonstrated to be feasible year-round but would require occasional snow removal and road rehabilitation to maintain access during the winter. Road access for exploration may be limited or interrupted by muddy or snowy conditions during November through April.

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Carson City and Reno-Sparks, Nevada are the nearest major communities, both approximately one hour in driving time from the Hercules project, with populations on the order of 55,000 and 344,000, respectively. Both communities have large, skilled workforces that could offer personnel for potential mining and processing operations. Industrial and mining equipment, fuel, maintenance, and engineering services and supplies can be readily obtained in Carson City and Reno. Numerous types of accommodations, housing and businesses, industrial and government services, and amenities are available in Reno and Carson City, as are telecommunications, an international airport, hospitals, and banking.

Water for drilling can be obtained from the town of Dayton. However, there are no developed water wells on the project site. Electrical power could be delivered by connecting to existing NV Energy transmission lines in Dayton.

There are currently no mining or other facilities on the Hercules property. Assuming successful delineation of an economic gold-silver deposit, the current claim area may not be large enough to support potential open-pit mining operations; additional surface lands may need to be acquired. There is abundant undeveloped and relatively flat BLM-administered land both to the east and west of the project claim boundaries that would be suitable for heap-leach pads, waste-rock storage, and a processing plant if areas were not available within the current project limits. In an underground scenario, these outside areas could also be potentially used for siting a mill and tailings disposal facility.

6.0 HISTORY

The information summarized in this section has been extracted and modified to a significant extent from Noland (2011) and McGibbon (2012), as well as other sources as cited. Mr. Gustin and Mr. Lindholm have reviewed this information and believe the following summary is materially accurate.

6.1 Historical Mining

The Hercules property is part of the Como mining district, which was worked as early as the late 1850s. Upon discovery and initial development of the Comstock Lode deposits in Gold Hill and Virginia City in the early 1860s, the Como district was essentially abandoned. About $500,000 in gold and silver was produced from the Como mining district since it's discovery (Couch and Carpenter, 1943) , although none of this production is attributed to the Hercules area. In the late 1880s, the Hercules Mining Company explored the property with approximately 610 meters of underground workings and reportedly mined and shipped some ore. Several decades later, an additional 457 meters of underground development took place, possibly in the mid-1920s to late-1930s. Two relatively major adits are known to exist in the Hercules area, one each in the Hercules and West Cliffs areas, and are the likely results of the 1,037 meters of development. No production records are available for any of the historical mining at Hercules, although some authors (*e.g.* McGibbon, 2012) have estimated that as much as 5,000 ounces of gold and 20,000 ounces of silver were extracted. This estimate is based on, "*…the lack of large volumes of dump material and the size of the underground workings,…*", and the average grade applied is based on, "*…the required value for shipping ore during this period and recently reported underground sampling results…*". While the authors have not attempt to verify this estimated production, the magnitude of observed underground workings and associated dump material, as well as gold and silver grades from rock-chip sampling, are consistent with the small amount of production estimated by McGibbon. Based on the authors' site visits, historical production of this magnitude seems reasonable.

A placer mining operation was attempted in the northeastern part of the property in the late 1970s to early 1980s (McGibbon, 2012). The very fine size of the gold particles reportedly prevented efficient recovery by gravity methods, which ultimately caused the project to be abandoned.

6.2 Historical Exploration

Modern-era exploration at Hercules began in the early 1980s. Asamera Minerals Inc. ("Asamera") explored for Comstock-vein style gold-silver mineralization in the southern portion of the Hercules property. Asamera conducted substantial underground and surface channel sampling across the veins in the Hercules and West Cliffs areas, and drilled nine core holes. Although high-grade vein structures were not found, significant intervals of low-grade were identified.

At about the same time, in 1984, St. Joe Gold Corporation ("St. Joe") leased the northern portion of the property with the intent to explore for disseminated and vein-hosted gold mineralization. St. Joe conducted a broad campaign that consisted of geological mapping, geochemical sampling, bulk sampling from trenches and outcrops, preliminary metallurgical test work, and reverse circulation ("RC") drilling. The exploration efforts reportedly yielded inconclusive results and the lease was terminated in 1985 (Noland, 2011).

In 1986, Horizon Gold Corporation ("Horizon") acquired both the north and south portions of the Hercules property. Geological mapping, trenching, surface and underground sampling, RC drilling, and induced potential ("IP")-resistivity and magnetic geophysical surveys were performed. Horizon entered bankruptcy in late 1990 and released the property in 1991.

In 1992, Pioneer Mining Corporation ("Pioneer"), reportedly created as a holding company by entities unknown to the authors, merged the north and south portions of the property into single ownership. Pioneer compiled the results of the historical exploration programs conducted to date at that time, and produced the first resource estimates for the property (see Section 6.3). Pioneer leased the property to Phelps Dodge Corporation ("Phelps Dodge") in 1993, who conducted geologic mapping, rock and soil sampling, and a two-phase drill program from 1993 to 1997. Phelps Dodge released the property in 1997 but continued to maintain claims along the western margin of Pioneer's claim block until the year 2000. Between 1998 and 2000, Pioneer allowed all claims to lapse.

MinQuest began staking ground as it became available in the Hercules area in 1999 and obtained control of the majority of the property by 2002. MinQuest leased the property to Miranda Diamond Corporation ("Miranda") in 2003, who in turn leased it to Lincoln Gold Corporation ("Lincoln") in 2004. Lincoln performed mapping on the property and drilled three holes. The drilling improved the stratigraphic and structural understanding of the gold and silver mineralization, but Lincoln and Miranda returned the property to MinQuest.

In 2005, the property was leased to American Goldfields, Inc., ("AGFL"). At AGFL's request, Frank Fritz of Fritz Geophysics re-evaluated Horizon's IP-Resistivity survey. Mr. Fritz concluded that any IP or resistivity signatures from deep structures would be masked by a conductive mudstone layer present in the Hercules area. He further suggested that CSAMT would be a more appropriate tool for detecting deep structures. AGFL conducted three drilling campaigns at Hercules between 2005 and 2007.

Willow Creek Enterprises ("Willow Creek") entered into an option agreement with MinQuest Inc. in 2010 to explore and, if warranted, develop the Hercules property. Twenty RC holes were drilled in 2011 by Willow Creek.

Willow Creek and Iconic entered into various lease and assignment agreements in 2010 and 2011, as described as follows in Willow Creek (2013):

"*WHEREAS, on or about August 21, 2011, the Assignor* [Willow Creek] *and the Assignee* [Iconic] *entered into a Partial Option and assignment agreement whereby the Assignor assigned to the Assignee up to seventy-five percent (75%) of its rights, title and interest in and to the Revised Minerals Lease and Agreement dated November 17, 2010 and April 20th, 2011…"*

Willow Creek then assigned, *"…to the Assignee all of its rights, title, and interest in the Agreement to the Assignee without any reservation.*" in an assignment of revised minerals lease and agreement with Iconic on October 4, 2013 (Willow Creek, 2013). A revised lease agreement between Willow Creek and MinQuest dated April 14, 2012 was signed, which included an expanded land position. In 2012, Iconic drilled 8 core and 12 RC holes, and conducted metallurgical test work.

MinQuest remained the underlying owner of the Hercules claims until 2017, when an Assignment and Assumption, Deed and Bill of Sale was signed which assigned, conveyed and transferred title to the claims to Great Basin (Great Basin, 2017).

Pegasus Gold Corporation is mentioned in historical documentation as having conducted exploration at the Hercules property (Noland, 2011), but no further information is presently available.

6.3 Historical Drilling by Operator

As of the effective date of this report, a total of 19,472 meters are known to have been drilled in 251 historical drill holes within the Hercules property. All historical drilling is summarized in Table 6.1. Records of drilling are incomplete with respect to dates, drilling methods, drilling contractors, and types of drills used. In some cases, the total number of holes and/or total meterage drilled in the database received from Eclipse differs from summaries in the technical reports of Noland (2011) and McGibbon (2012). Approximately 7% of the holes and 10% of the meters were drilled with diamond core methods, with the remainder drilled with RC methods. Most of the historical drilling, 234 holes, was done using RC methods totaling 17,440 meters. A total of 17 holes were drilled using diamond-core methods for a total of 2,032 meters. Approximately 41% of the drilling was vertical, with the majority of the remaining holes angled to the west/northwest or east/southeast to cross the predominant vein orientations.

The locations and orientations of historical drill holes and trenches as provided by Eclipse are listed in Appendix B and shown in Figure 6.1. Other than what is summarized below for each of the historical operators, MDA has no further information on the specific drilling, sampling, and sample splitting methods and procedures implemented.

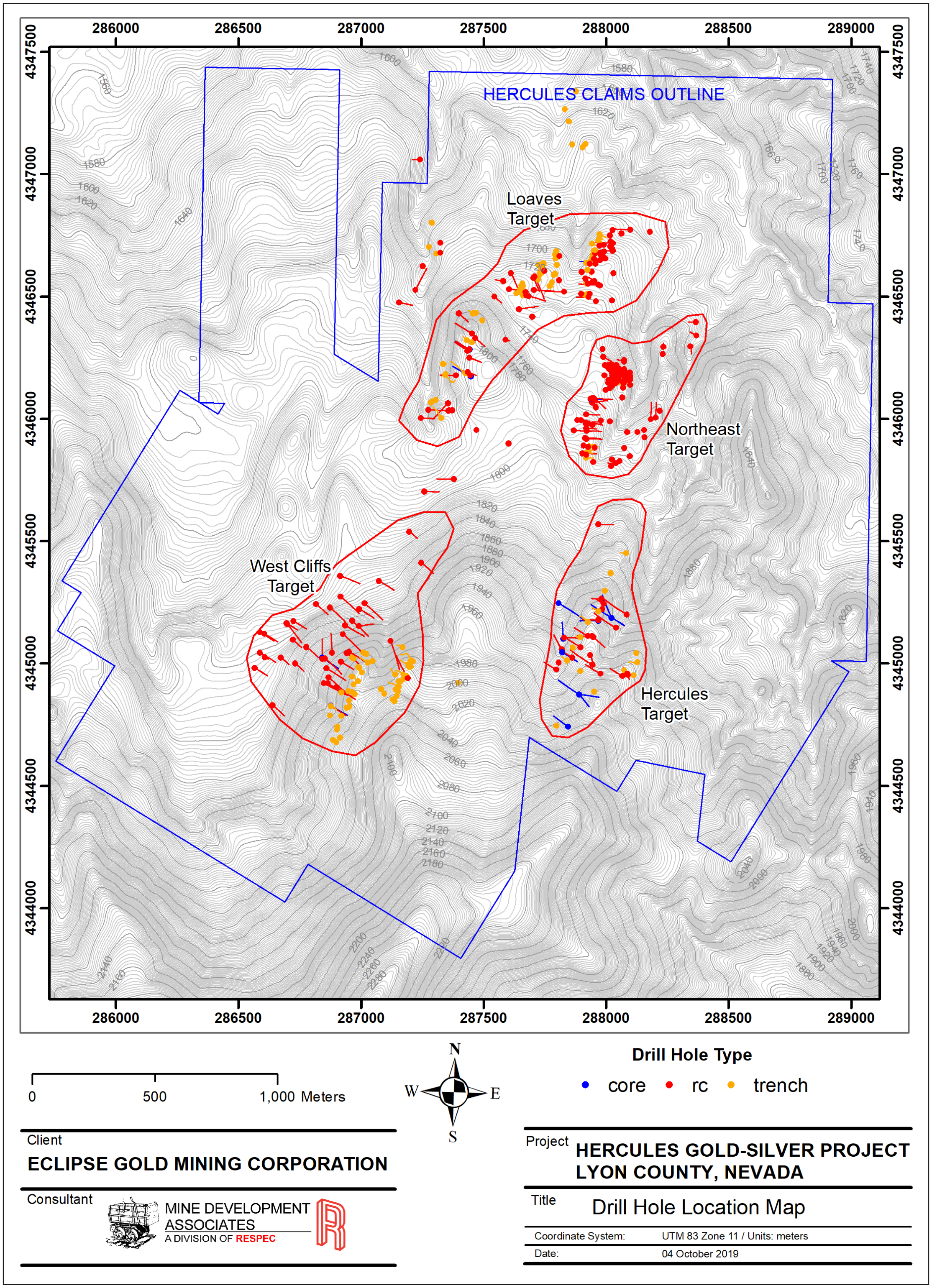
All mineralized intervals discussed in this Section are down-hole lengths; the authors are not certain of the relationship between the mineralized down-hole lengths and true thicknesses of mineralization. However, while the true widths of mineralized zones are not known explicitly, 59% of the drilling was angled to cut at some angle across the predominant vein orientations.

Table 6.1 Summary of Drilling on the Hercules Property

Year	Company	Area Drilled	RC Holes[1]	RC Meters[1]	Core Holes[1]	Core Meters[1]	Total Holes	Total Meters
1983	Asamera	Hercules			9	1,210	9	1,210
1985	St Joe	Loaves	4	384			4	384
		Northeast	6	410			6	410
		Total	10	794			10	794
1987 and 1989	Horizon	Loaves	68	2,614			68	2,614
		Northeast	48	2,167			48	2,167
		Hercules	8	578			8	578
		Other	6	179			6	179
		Total	130	5,538			130	5,538
1995 and 1996	Phelps Dodge	Northeast	1	191			1	191
		West Cliffs	16	2,495			16	2,495
		Total	17	2,685			17	2,685
2004	Lincoln	Hercules	3	853			3	853
2005 through 2007	AGFL	Loaves	15	1,602			15	1,602
		Northeast	12	1,106			12	1,106
		West Cliffs	11	1,324			11	1,324
		Other	4	457			4	457
		Total	42	4,490			42	4,490
2011	Willow Creek	Loaves	1	96			1	96
		Northeast	2	226			2	226
		Hercules	8	648			8	648
		West Cliffs	9	911			9	911
		Total	20	1,881			20	1,881
2012	Iconic	Loaves	3	316	3	297	6	613
		Northeast			1	85	1	85
		Hercules	3	293	2	201	5	494
		West Cliffs	6	591	2	238	8	830
		Total	12	1,199	8	822	20	2,021
	Grand Total		***234***	***17,440***	***17***	***2,032***	***251***	***19,472***

1 - Number of holes and total meterage based on data received from Eclipse; May differ from totals given in Noland (2011) and/or McGibbon (2012)

Figure 6.1 Plan Map Showing Locations of Historical Drill Holes and Trenches



6.3.1 Asamera Minerals Inc. – Early 1980s

Asamera drilled nine core holes totaling 1,210 meters in the area of the historical adit at the Hercules target. These angled holes were widely spaced along the strike of the vein zone(s) intersected by the underground workings, and the holes were drilled from both the northwest and southeast. The core was selectively sampled only where quartz veins were present. Only 31 samples were collected and assayed, and the sample intervals ranged from 1.2 to 36.3 meters in length. The total length sampled and assayed represented only slightly more than 20% of the total length drilled. Although high-grade veins were not found, the sampled intervals returned grades ranging from 0.45 to 1.92 g Au/t with silver values up to 37.8 g/t.

6.3.2 St. Joe Gold Corporation – 1984-1985

St. Joe drilled ten RC holes for a total of 794 meters in 1985. Of the 475 drill samples collected and analyzed, all but 12 had interval lengths of 1.52 meters (five feet), and nine of the remaining samples were taken at 3.05-meter (10-foot) lengths.

Four of the St. Joe holes were scattered in the northern portion of the Loaves target, and the other six were drilled along two veins at the Northeast target. The best results include 21.3 meters at 0.63 g Au/t and 4.4 g Ag/t in hole HY8508 (Loaves target), 47.2 meters at 0.44 g Au/t and 3.8 g Ag/t in hole HY8508 (Northeast target), and 22.9 meters at 0.32 g Au/t and 3.1 g Ag/t in hole HY8510 (Northeast target); the highest-grade sample in these intervals is 1.30 g Au/t.

6.3.3 Horizon Gold Corporation – 1987-1989

Based on the project database, Horizon drilled 130 RC holes for a total of 5,538 meters in 1987 and 1989. All of the holes were relatively shallow, with the deepest penetrating to a vertical depth of 93 meters, and only samples from intervals with favorable alteration and/or veining were analyzed. Three of the four main target areas, excluding West Cliffs, were drilled, with six holes also drilled to the east, west, and northwest of the Loaves target. All of the 101 holes drilled in 1987 were vertical, and the remaining 29 holes drilled in 1989 were angled at -45°. Over 40 of the 68 holes drilled in the Northeast target were concentrated in a tight grid in the north half of the area, with the remainder of the holes drilled in the south half. Horizon's drilling at the Northeast target, combined with holes drilled by St. Joe and AGFL, defined continuous gold mineralization over a north-south strike length of approximately 350 meters that appears to be open in both directions along strike. As examples of successful holes in this area, HY8774, which lies within the tight grid of holes in the northern portion of this mineralized zone, intersected 42.7 meters at 0.61 g Au/t, and HY8727, drilled in the southern portion of the mineralized zone, returned 30.5 meters grading 0.46 g Au/t; Horizon did not assay for silver in these holes.

Horizon also drilled 48 holes at the Loaves target, which were closely spaced and drilled to test veins in the northern portion of the target. HY8786, one of a number of holes that returned significant shallow intercepts, intersected 0.69 g Au/t over 35.1 meters. Another ten widely spaced holes were drilled in 1989 to test the south half of the Loaves target. Eight angle holes were also drilled into the Hercules target in 1989. The 1989 holes were generally not systematically sampled, and many of the sample intervals exceeded four meters in length.

The drill-sample lengths averaged about 1.52 meters in 1987. However, all samples from the 29 holes drilled in 1989 were a minimum of 3.05 meters in length and most exceeded four meters; two sample intervals were in excess of 30 meters, with the longest being 82 meters.

6.3.4 Phelps Dodge Corporation – 1993-1997

Phelps Dodge conducted a two-phase RC drill program from 1995 through 1996. The drilling targeted alteration in the West Cliffs area, which had seen little exploration and no drilling at the time. Seventeen holes were completed for a total of 2,685 meters to vertical depths up to 211 meters, which was the deepest exploration on the property to date. All but one of the holes were angled. Sixteen of the holes were drilled along the northeast-trend of the West Cliffs target area, and one hole was drilled at the Northeast target. All holes were sampled at 1.52-meter intervals and assayed for gold, although McGibbon (2012) noted that the drilling done by Phelps Dodge was selectively assayed, which may be represented by long intervals with values of ‘0’.

All of the holes encountered one or more mineralized intervals of variable down-hole lengths. The longest significant intercept is 30.5 meters at 0.86 g Au/t and 3.8 g Ag/t in hole HY9502. Hole HY9509 returned 3.1 meters at 6.77 g Au/t and 11.3 g Ag/t, the highest-grade interval in the Phelps Dodge holes.

6.3.5 Lincoln Gold Corporation – 2004

In 2004, Lincoln drilled three RC holes at the Hercules target for a total of 853 meters. The drilling contractor was Drift Exploration Drilling, Inc. (McGibbon, 2012), and drill logs indicate that an MPD-1000 RC rig was used.

Samples visually determined to be strongly altered or containing quartz veins were selected for assaying; less than half of the total drilled length of the holes was sampled at 1.52-meter intervals and assayed. The first hole intersected 0.88 g Au/t and 9.5 g Ag/t over 3.1 meters at the top of the hole, the second hole returned 0.59 g Au/t and 4.4 g Ag/t over 27.4 meters near the top of the hole, and 9.1 meters at 0.53 g Au/t and 8.8 g Ag/t was intersected in the third hole, also near the top of the hole. The drilling reportedly improved the stratigraphic and structural understanding of the target (Noland, 2011).

6.3.6 American Goldfields, Inc. – 2005-2007

AGFL conducted three drilling campaigns at Hercules between 2005 and 2007, during which a total of 42 angled RC holes were completed for a total of 4,490 meters. With exception of a single 0.91-meter interval, all holes were systematically sampled at 1.52-meter intervals.

Eleven of the holes were drilled into the West Cliffs target from the west, 17 were drilled in the Loaves target area, and another 12 were drilled at the Northeast target. The drilling by AGFL at West Cliffs represent the westernmost and northernmost holes drilled to date at this target, and due to this the holes generally intersected short low-grade intervals or had no significant results. However, two of the westernmost holes, drilled at different angles from the same pad, returned more significant results, including 12.2 meters grading 0.44 g Au/t and 11.2 g Ag/t in hole H0606 and 10.7 meters at 0.59 g Au/t and 13.2 g Ag/t in hole H0701.

Seven of the holes drilled at Loaves returned 4.6- to 15.2-meter intervals with 0.28 to 0.89 g Au/t and silver values of 4.5 to 15.2 g/t; all of the holes lie in the northeastern portion of the target area. The holes drilled at the Northeast target contribute to the southern portion of the north-south mineralized zone drilled by Horizon that is overall 350 meters in strike-length.

Two holes were drilled in the relatively flat terrain that lacks outcrops and lies between the Loaves and West Cliffs targets. While only anomalous gold values up to 0.064 g Au/t were obtained from the top 18 meters of hole H0705, which could be at least in part due to mineralized colluvial materials, the bottom 70 meters of H0722 averages 0.08 g Au/t, including a 7.6-meter interval that grades 0.17 g Au/t and 7.7 g Ag/t. While low grade, the H0722 results provide indications that the intervening ground between Loaves and West Cliffs could be mineralized.

The first phase of drilling was conducted by Drift Exploration Drilling, Inc. ("Drift Exploration") in 2005 (McGibbon, 2012), the second in 2006 by Harris Drilling out of San Diego, California, and the third in 2007 by O'Keefe Drilling of Butte, Montana. Drift Exploration used an MPD-1000 rig that utilized bits 4¾ inches (12.1 centimeters) in diameter. Canterra rigs were used for the holes drilled in 2006 and 2007 and used bits 5½ inches (14 centimeters) in diameter.

6.3.7 Willow Creek Enterprises – 2011

O'Keefe Drilling was the contractor for drilling in 2011 by Willow Creek. A total of 1,881 meters were drilled in 20 RC holes. A Prospector rig was used, and the hole size was 4¾-inch (12.1-centimeter) diameter. The holes were located to provide confirmation of mineralized grade between widely spaced historical drill holes in all four major target areas, (McGibbon, 2012). All of the holes were drilled at angles, and the longest hole was drilled to a down-hole depth of 143.3 meters. Six of the 20 holes experienced difficult drilling conditions and failed to reach their target depths (McGibbon, 2012). Water was injected by the drillers from the collar to the total depth of each hole. All holes were sampled systematically at 1.52-meter intervals.

The Willow Creek holes returned some of the most significant intercepts that exist at the West Cliffs and Hercules areas, including many of the highest silver values obtained at the project, likely due to the use of prior results to optimize the placement of holes. Nine holes were drilled in the West Cliffs, one of which was abandoned at a down-hole depth of 4.6 meters. All of the remaining West Cliffs holes intersected mineralization. Eight, one and two holes were drilled at the Hercules, Loaves and Northeast targets, respectively. The two holes at the Northeast target were drilled in the southern portion of the mineralized zone described above. A partial list of the significant intercepts drilled by Willow Creek are given in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Partial List of Significant Drill-hole Intervals by Target Area, Drilled by Willow Creek

Willow Creek Enterprises - Significant Intercepts in 2011 Drilling				
Target	Drill-Hole Number	Down-hole Interval Depth (Interval Length) (m)	Interval Gold Grade (g Au/t)	Interval Silver Grade (g Au/t)
West Cliffs	HR1111	71.6-93.0 (21.3)	0.89	9.5
West Cliffs	HR1211	70.1-76.2 (6.1)	1.46	13.4
West Cliffs	HR1811	59.4-91.4 (32.0)	0.34	8.4
Hercules	HR0111	0.0-16.8 (16.8)	1.24	32.8
	including	9.1-12.2 (3.0)	3.33	112.8
Hercules	HR0211	0.0-9.1 (9.1)	0.95	7.3
	including	3.0-4.6 (1.5)	3.20	13.8
Hercules	HR0311	39.6-42.7 (3.0)	5.23	5.2
Hercules	HR0611	19.8- 80.8 (61.0)	0.51	7.3
Loaves	HR1911	62.5-83.8 (21.3)	0.46	low
Northeast	HR0811	36.6-61.0 (24.4)	~0.5	~3
	including	42.7-44.2 (1.52)	3.34	10.4
Northeast	HR0911	32.0-44.2 (12.2)	~0.5	~3

6.3.8 Iconic Minerals Ltd. – 2012

Willow Creek drilled 8 core and 12 RC holes for a total of 2,021 meters in 2011. McGibbon (2012) indicated that 2,084 meters were drilled; MDA recommends that Eclipse resolve this difference. KB Drilling Company based in Moundhouse, Nevada drilled the core holes and recovered HQ-size core, which is 65 millimeters in diameter. Drill logs provided by Eclipse indicate that Hagby KB-2 rigs were used. Harris Exploration Drilling & Associated, Inc., located in San Diego, California, was contracted to drill the RC holes. The RC holes were drilled dry until conditions required injection of water (McGibbon, 2012).

The three highest gold values and some of the highest silver values were obtained from the 2012 drilling program. The core holes were drilled to confirm the extent and grade of historical gold and silver intercepts, and to provide material for metallurgical test work.

Six RC and two core holes were drilled in the West Cliffs area; one of the RC holes was abandoned at 15.2 meters, and no samples were assayed from this hole. All but one of the assayed holes intersected one or more zones with lengths of 6.1 to 19.8 meters that returned values from 0.31 to 7.78 g Au/t and 2.5 to 7.9 g Ag/t. The results include the highest gold assay from holes drilled to date at the project, 59.4 g Au/t, in H1204 in a 1.52-meter RC sample that also assayed 42.9 g Ag/t. A partial list of the significant intercepts drilled by Iconic are given in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3 Partial List of Significant Drill-hole Intervals by Target Area, Drilled by Iconic

Iconic Minerals, Ltd - Significant Intercepts in 2012 Drilling				
Target	**Drill-Hole Number**	**Down-hole Interval Depth (Interval Length) (m)**	**Interval Gold Grade (g Au/t)**	**Interval Silver Grade (g Au/t)**
Hercules	H1209	0.0-51.8 (51.8)	0.63	4.7
	including	35.1-39.6 (4.6)	2.45	14.4
Hercules	H1202C	21.9-78.9 (59.4)	0.55	6.1
West Cliffs	H1202	115.8-140.2 (19.8)	0.53	7.9
West Cliffs	H1204C	23.8-29.0 (9.1)	1.34	8.6
West Cliffs	H1204	86.9-88.4 (1.52)	59.4	42.9
Northeast	H1205C	52.7-59.9 (7.5)	0.45	3.8

Three core and three RC holes were drilled in the Loaves target, with all of the holes but one drilled in the southern portion of the area. The remaining hole, a core hole, was drilled in the north end. All holes encountered one or more 4.5- to 30.5-meter intervals averaging 0.25 to 0.47 g Au/t and 2 to 8 g Ag/t. Two core and three RC holes were drilled targeted at the Hercules target. These returned intersections of 7.6 to 55.5 meters in length with grades from 0.3 to 2.7 g Au/t and 2.2 to 27.8 g Ag/t. One core hole was drilled on the west side of the Northeast area.

All RC cuttings were sampled and assayed at 1.52-meter intervals. Core sample-interval lengths varied from 0.3 to 4.3 meters, likely in consideration of geology.

6.4 Historical Resource and Reserve Estimations

A resource estimate for the Hercules project was published in a 2011 technical report (Noland, 2011). The authors believe this historical estimate is neither relevant nor reliable, and therefore the estimate is not further discussed herein. Eclipse is not treating this historical estimate as current mineral resources.

7.0 GEOLOGIC SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The information presented in this section of the report is derived from multiple sources, as cited. The authors have reviewed the information from these sources and believe the summary provided below accurately represents the Hercules project geology and mineralization as it is presently understood.

7.1 Regional Geologic Setting

The Hercules project is located at the north end of the Pine Nut Mountains near the west margin of the Basin and Range physiographic province. The Basin and Range province is characterized by north to northeast-trending fault-block mountains separated by generally flat valleys that developed in response to tectonic extension in the Miocene Epoch (Stewart, 1980).

The Pine Nut Mountains are also situated in the northern portion of the northwest-trending Walker Lane structural belt, which is a generally northwest-trending zone of right-lateral strike-slip faults and less extensive, conjugate left-lateral strike-slip faults. The zone extends for approximately 700 kilometers in a northerly direction, with a width of 100 to 300 kilometers (Stewart, 1992). The strike-slip faulting that characterizes the Walker Lane is associated with the San Andreas transform fault system. Miocene volcanism was developed in a magmatic arc geologic setting, more specifically in intra-arc or back-arc extensional and strike-slip zones (Stewart, 1992). Many epithermal precious metals deposits and districts are associated with the Walker Lane belt, including the Comstock Lode, Talapoosa, Olinghouse, Rawhide, Tonopah, Bodie, Aurora/Borealis, Bullfrog, Paradise Peak, and Goldfield.

7.2 Pine Nut Mountains and District Geology

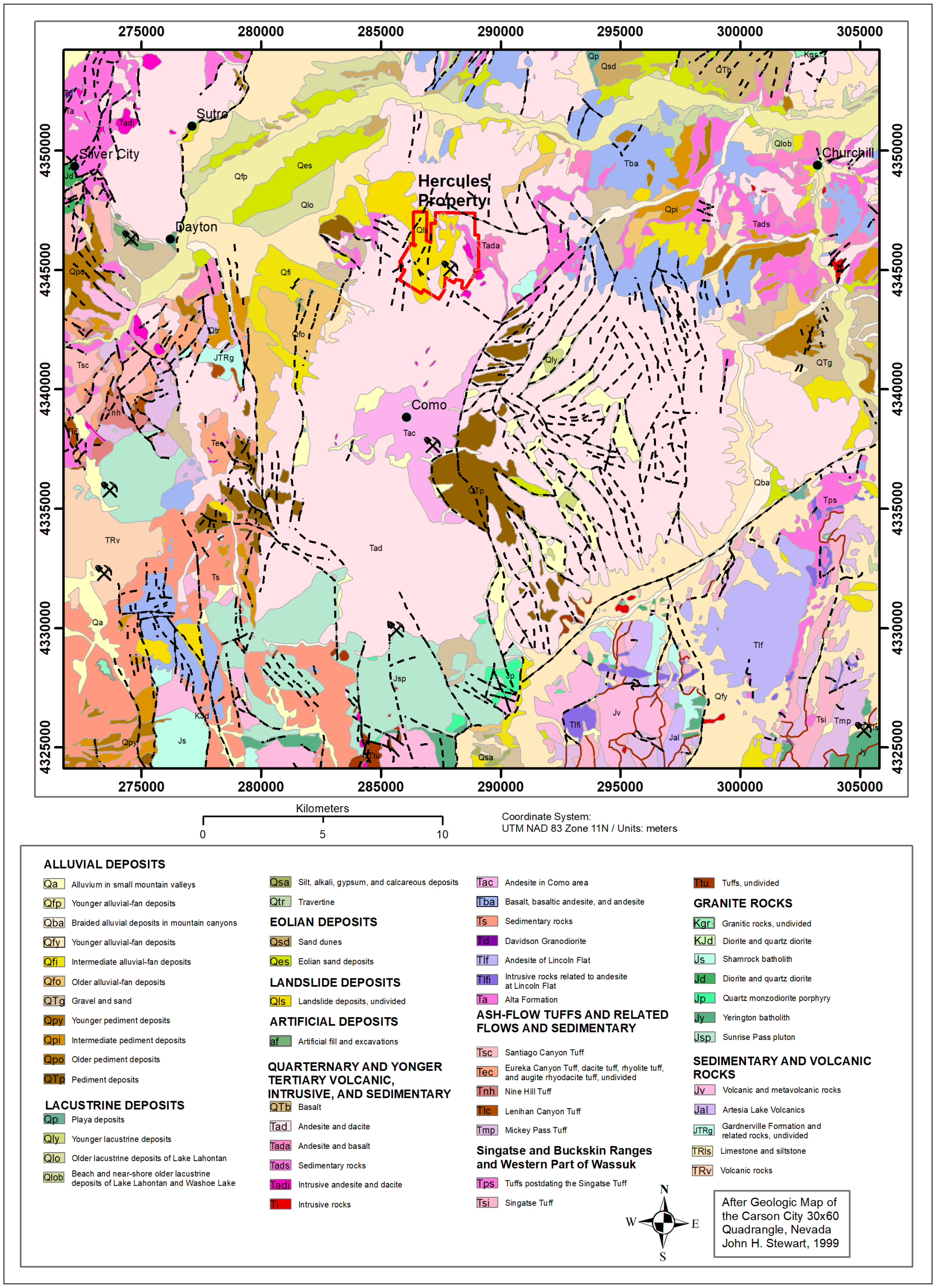
North-striking normal faults bound the east and west sides of the Pine Nut Mountains and form horst crests and graben valleys in the interior of the range. The oldest rocks in the Pine Nut Mountains are Jurassic to Triassic volcanic rocks, shallow intrusions, and marine sediments, generally metamorphosed to greenschist grade. (Bingler, 1977; Kieckbusch, 1988; Stewart, 1996). These rocks are intruded by Jurassic to Cretaceous granodiorite and quartz monzonite (Castor, 1972; John et al., 1994). The pre-Tertiary metasediments and metavolcanic rocks are present primarily in the central and southern portions of the mountain range, south of the Hercules property, and generally dip steeply to the north. Tertiary-age andesitic rocks, consisting of flow breccias, lava flows, agglomerates, and interbedded volcaniclastic rocks, as well as dacite, volcanic breccia, lithic tuff, and tuffaceous sedimentary rocks are present in the northern portion of the range (Vikre and McKee, 1994; Stewart et al., 1994). Basaltic and rhyolitic rocks occur locally. Sandstone, mudstone, shale, marl, diatomite, limestone, and tufa deposited in lacustrine and fluvial environments, also of Tertiary age, are abundant as well. Tertiary-age (and possibly younger) basalt flows and diatomaceous sediments overlie the andesitic rocks and lacustrine/fluvial sediments.

The Hercules project is located at the northeastern end of the Como mining district. The surface geology in the district is predominately Tertiary volcanic and volcanic-sedimentary rocks. These rocks consist of a series of porphyritic andesite flows overlain by glassy, dacitic volcanic flows, flow breccias, and lahars (Vikre and McKee, 1994). Intrusive rocks are associated with both andesites and dacites. The older andesitic rocks may be hydrothermally altered, whereas the younger dacites are unaltered. Vikre and McKee (1994) reported ages of 7.5 to 6.0 Ma for pre-mineralization andesites, and 4.6 to 2.8 Ma for post-mineralization volcanic rocks in the Como mining district.

Precious metals bearing quartz veins deposited in extensional structural zones are present in the Como district. Three predominant vein orientations are (1) N60°E ±15°, dipping steeply southeast to vertical; (2) north-south ±25°, dipping steeply west to vertical; and (3) N55°W, dipping moderately northeast (Vikre and McKee, 1994). There are a few post-mineral faults, and many of the mineralized vein structures show evidence of post-mineral movement.

Figure 7.1 Geologic Map of Dayton Valley and the Northern Pine Nut Mountains

(after Stewart, 1999)



7.3 Hercules Project Area Geology

Miocene-age intermediate-composition volcanic flows, agglomerates, volcanoclastic sediments, and pyroclastic rocks are the primary lithologies that are present on the Hercules property. There are also intrusive dikes of intermediate composition. Thin-bedded mudstones that vary in thickness from less than 30 centimeters to over 60 meters are interbedded with the volcanic rocks (McGibbon, 2012). Younger, Miocene to Pliocene-age basalt and rhyodacite flows that post-date gold and silver mineralization occur locally on the property. A paleosurface, marked by a tan to light brown bentonitic clay zone containing cobbles of altered siliceous material, is developed at the top of the older rocks that host mineralization and underlies the younger, unaltered volcanic units. This paleosurface ranges from about five to 18 meters in thickness (Noland, 2011). Oxidation extends to depths of 60 meters or more, but it can be shallower at 5 to 30 meters beneath post-mineral cover (Noland, 2011).

Geology and alteration maps of the Hercules project are shown in Figure 7.2 and Figure 7.3, respectively. A stratigraphic column for the project area is shown in Figure 7.4.

Figure 7.2 Generalized Hercules Project Geologic Map

(from Eclipse, 2019; bold colors indicate areas of outcrops versus pale colors for inferred, solid red indicates vein outcrops, and blue lines denote primary target areas)

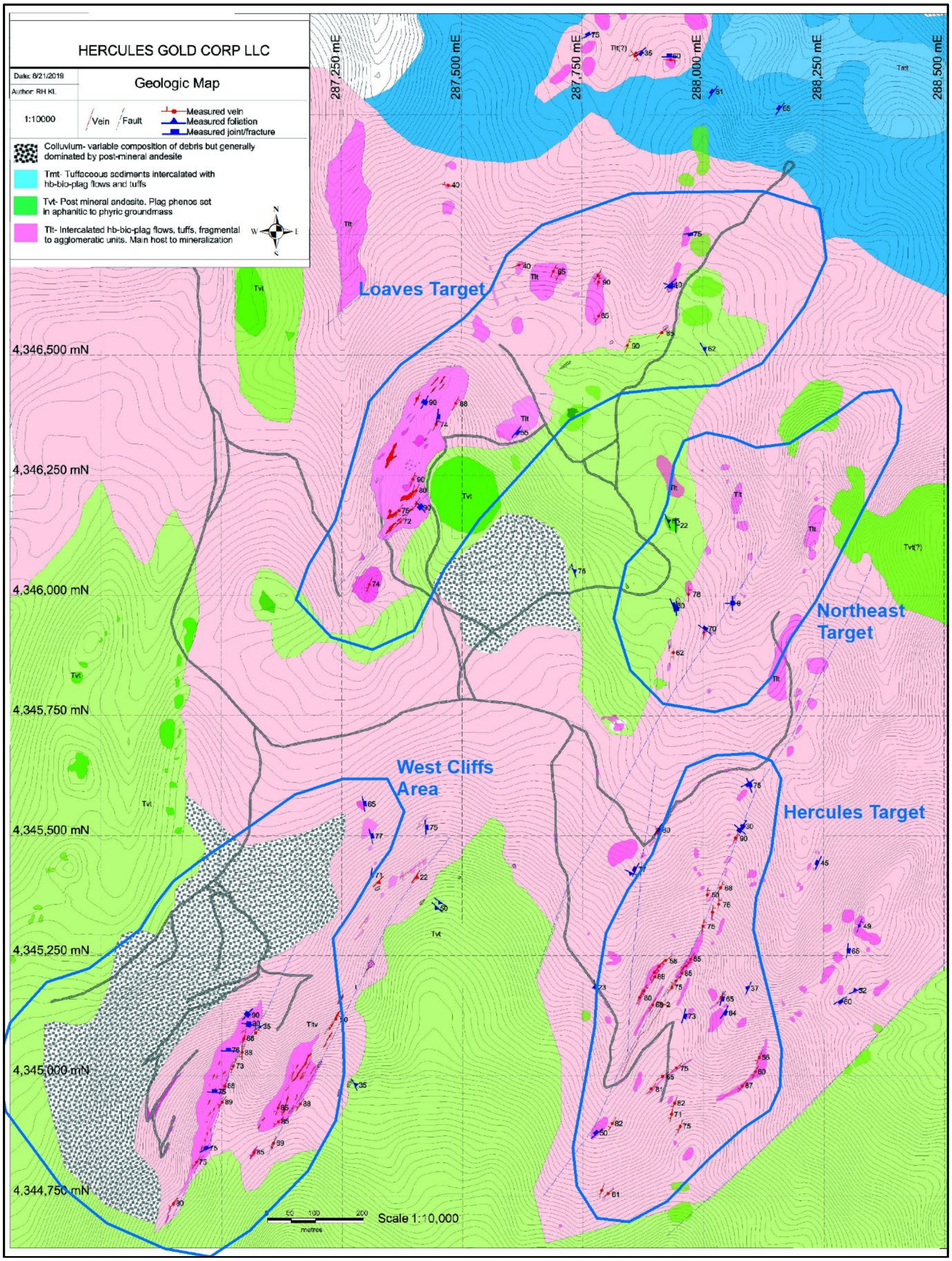


Figure 7.3 Generalized Hercules Project– Alteration Map
(from Eclipse, 2019, blue lines denote primary target areas)

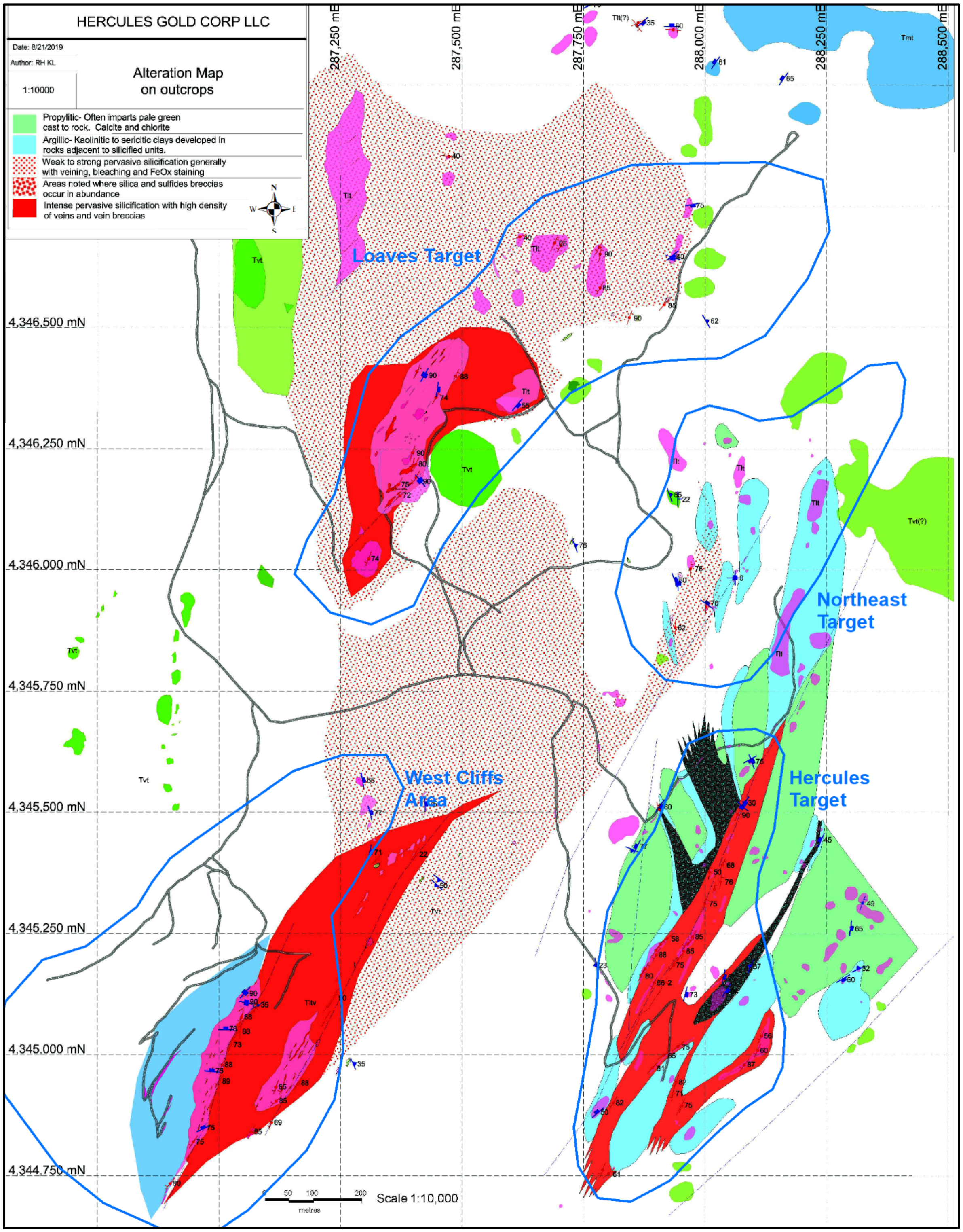
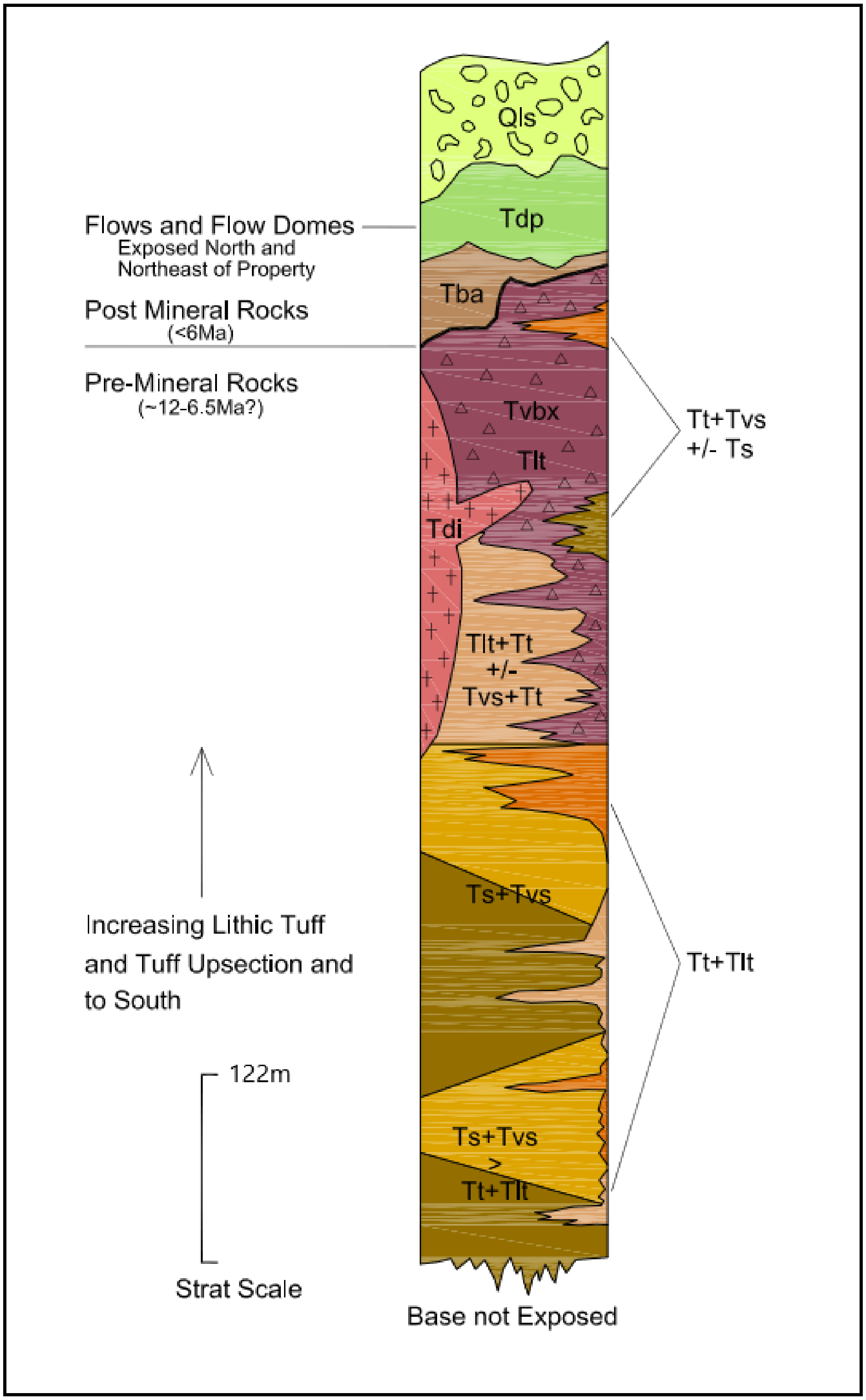


Figure 7.4 Stratigraphic Column of Lithologic Units in the Hercules Area
(from McGibbon, 2012; Tvs-lithic sediments, Ts-sediments (mudstone), Tt-tuff, Tlt-lithic tuff, Tvbx-volcanic breccia; Tdi-diorite intrusion, Tdp-porphyritic diorite, Tba-basalt to andesite; Qls-Quaternary landslide)



7.4 Mineralization

Numerous studies of the gold and silver mineralization in the Como mining district and the Hercules project have been conducted, beginning in the late 1860s. The most recent studies and descriptions have been those of Moore and Archibold (1969), Kieckbusch (1988), Vikre and McKee (1994), Wood (2004), Noland (2011), and McGibbon (2012). The authors have reviewed this information in the context of their knowledge of the project and surrounding areas, and they believe it reasonably describes the mineralization as presently understood.

7.4.1 Como Mining District Mineralization

Historical precious-metal mining in the Como mining district focused on underground development of relatively continuous, quartz-filled fissure-vein mineralization. Ore was mined from quartz veins and breccias that filled dilatant fault zones, beginning with small-scale efforts in the 1860s, and continuing with more extensive development from 1900 to 1940 (Moore and Archibold, 1969). The primary composition of the veins and vein-cemented breccia matrices is quartz, with lesser quantities of sulfide minerals, adularia and calcite (Vikre and McKee, 1994). Sulfides, along with electrum, make up less than one percent of the mineralized material, although occasional samples may contain up to ten percent. Sulfide minerals observed in the district include pyrite, marcasite, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, stibnite, chalcopyrite, and pyrargyrite. Vein textures are most commonly characterized as rhythmically to irregularly banded. Vikre and McKee (1994) reported potassium-argon ages for veins in the district with an average age of 6.8 Ma.

Many individual vein structures were explored or exploited up to 1940. Predominant orientations fall into the three general categories described in Section 7.2. These included the Hully-Logan, Fredericks, Elgin, Rapidan, and Como (N50°E to N75°E, dipping 60° to 75° southeast), the Sunrise, Star of the West, and Peer, (N25°W to N15°E, sub-vertical), and the Peak and Lucky Sunday (N55°W to N60°W, 50° northeast and possibly sub-vertical) (Vikre and McKee, 1994). The Pony Meadows vein, located about 2.5 northeast of the center of the district, is oriented at N20°E and dips 70° to the southeast. Vein thicknesses range from 0.6 to 3.0 meters (Vikre and McKee, 1994).

Zones of silicic, sericitic, argillic, and propylitic alteration are present in most of the district, in places extending over 30 meters from veins, but commonly formed only narrow selvages to veins (Vikre and McKee, 1994). However, the alteration halo in the southeastern part of the district is extensive, covering nearly 2.4 square kilometers. Hydrothermal alteration assemblages, depending on distance from the central veins or structures, includes quartz (silicic, proximal), sericite, diaspore, kaolinite and montmorillonite (argillic), and chlorite and pyrite (propylitic, distal). Local, minor quantities of dickite, halloysite, and pyrophyllite are also present. Original volcanic or sedimentary textures are commonly preserved in altered and replaced rocks. Some isolated quartz-kaolinite-alunite-pyrite ledges have also been observed in the northern part of the district, but do not appear to be related to the primary mineralizing events.

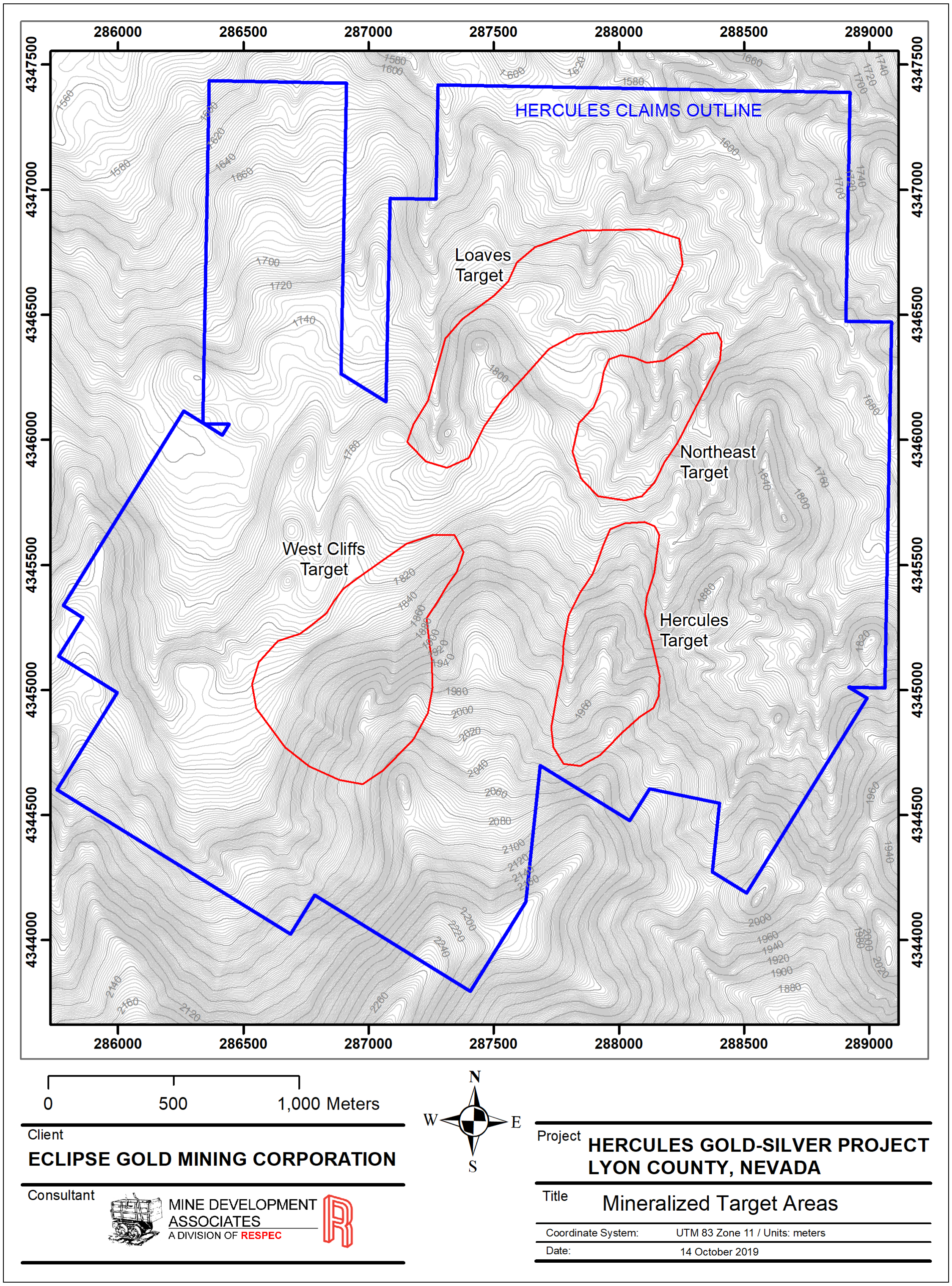
Besides relatively high-grade and narrow fissure-veins that are mineable by underground methods, a second mineralization type is recognized in the Como mining district. This is represented by more widespread, lower-grade, bulk-mineable zones of closely spaced quartz veinlets and quartz-cemented hydrothermal breccia veinlets that are individually continuous for ±1 meter laterally and vertically. A small, reclaimed open pit and heap leach facility about two kilometers southwest of the historic Como townsite, operated briefly during the early(?) 1980s, is believed to have possibly exploited the bulk-mineable type of mineralization.

7.4.2 Hercules Project Mineralization

The Hercules project is located about 6.5 kilometers north-northeast of the central part of the Como mining district and contains precious-metal mineralization styles that characterize the district. There are a number of subparallel mineralized structures within the Hercules property, including veins and vein breccias with associated alteration haloes. These structures are generally northeast-trending and are sub-vertical or dip steeply to the east or west, depending on the area. A secondary, later set of northwest-striking faults offset the northeast-trending mineralized zones. Alteration can be associated with the crossing structures, so these are likely syn- to post-mineral in timing.

There are four mineralized target areas where both relatively high-grade fissure-veins, and lower-grade, potentially bulk-mineable mineralization have been identified. These are known as the Loaves (northwest), Northeast, Hercules (southeast) and West Cliffs (southwest) areas, which are depicted in Figure 7.5. Surface expressions for three of the individual areas, West Cliffs, Hercules and Loaves, range from about 1,100 to 1,200 meters along a northeasterly strike length and are 250 to 350 meters wide. Mineralization extends to at least about 264 meters below the surface as demonstrated by historical drilling. The exposed footprint of the Northeast area is somewhat smaller than the other three areas. The overall, but discontinuous, strike length of exposed mineralization is about 2.6 kilometers, and the width in a northwest-southeast direction is up to 1.4 kilometers.

Figure 7.5 Mineralized Target Areas of the Hercules Property, as Defined by Vein Sets and Associated Alteration Haloes



The most continuous alteration zones exposed at the surface occur in the West Cliffs, and to a slightly lesser extent, in the Hercules target areas that occupy the southern half of the property. These two areas are about 450 meters apart and are characterized by sub-parallel zones of veins or vein swarms, as measured perpendicular to the N20°E to N30°E-striking trend. The intervening area is covered by post-mineral, intermediate-composition volcanic rocks. The two northern target-area vein zones could be northern extensions of those in the south. Loaves on the west side, marked by semi-continuous zones of alteration and veining at the surface, has been interpreted to be the northern extension of West Cliffs structural and mineralized zones. Similarly, the less-exposed Northeast area is a probable extension of the Hercules vein zone. However, the northern areas are offset to the west relative to those in the south, which manifests as an en echelon geometry in plan view. Although no post-mineral fault is recognized between the north and south sets of veins, an east to northeast-trending, offsetting fault is a possibility and has been suggested in prior technical reports (Noland, 2011; McGibbon, 2012). Importantly, much of the ground between the northern and southern mineralized areas is covered by alluvial-colluvial deposits.

The vein zones form prominent ribs and ledges containing quartz veins and vein breccias within strongly silicified country rock. The vein zones are complex, with cross-cutting faults, fractures, and associated quartz veins and breccias that indicate multiple episodes of faulting and hydrothermal activity. The primary vein and vein-cemented breccia zone widths were observed by the authors to be up to about 1.5-meters, with pinching and swelling in some veins and relatively constant widths in others. Quartz stockwork and strongly silicified rock occur adjacent to the primary fissure veins, and together with the fissure veins form the full widths of the altered zones discussed above. Both the veins and surrounding silicified rocks host gold and silver mineralization.

The West Cliffs target is comprised of two sub-parallel silicified topographic ribs and associated veins (see report frontispiece for distal view of West Cliffs). The western rib has been drilled and trenched, to various extents, over a northeasterly strike length of about 500 meters. A photograph showing one of the veins and strong silicification in the prominent outcrops of the west rib is shown in Figure 7.6. The available drill-hole and channel-sample data are suggestive of high-angle mineralization underlying the topographic high, with shallowly dipping zones extending outwards to the west, which would also likely include additional high-angle vein zones. Only one hole and six channel-sample lines test the eastern rib, all of which returned elevated gold values, and a single hole drilled between the two prominent zones suggests that low-angle mineralization may extend semi-continuously between the east and west ribs. New rock-chip samples by Eclipse returned high gold values along the eastern rib, and additional sampling suggests the east rib may continue along trend to the northeast where there is no drilling.

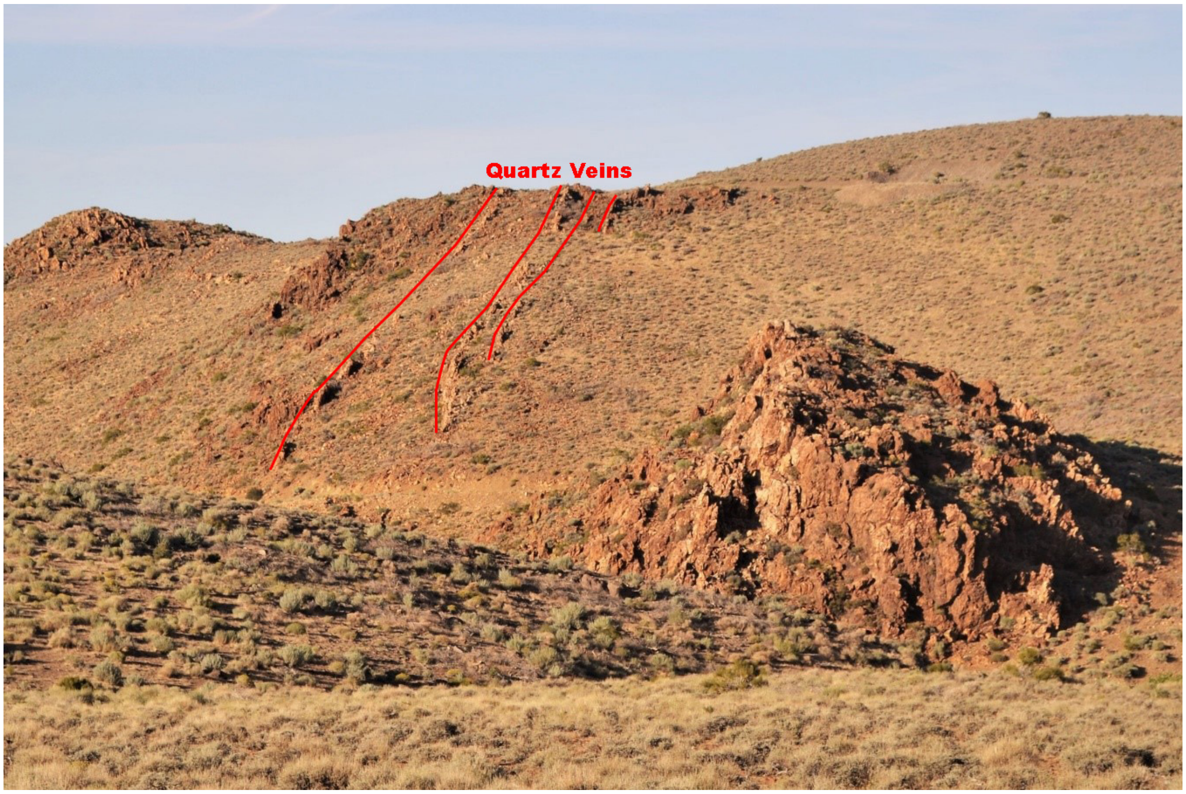
Figure 7.6 Quartz Veins and Strong Silicification in the West Rib of the West Cliffs Target
(looking northeast)

Two topographic ridges formed by silicification and associated veins, called the east and west ribs in a similar manner to West Cliffs, characterize the Hercules target. A photograph showing one of the veins and associated strong silicification in the west rib is shown in Figure 7.7. While the historical drilling orientations and layout are too chaotic to allow for a confident interpretation of the orientations and extents of mineralized zones, the drill and channel results do support a general sense that similar mineralized styles exist at Hercules as is observed at West Cliffs. Furthermore, the grade of mineralization generally exceeds those at West Cliffs. New rock-chip sampling by Eclipse returned their highest grades to date, including four samples ranging from 4.32 g Au/t to 25.6 g Au/t.

Figure 7.7 Quartz Vein and Strong Silicification in the West Rib of the Hercules Target
(looking northeast)

The Loaves target area manifests as a series of prominent hills that are cored by strongly silicified rock with numerous quartz veins. Photographs of these hills at Loaves are shown in the view looking southwest in the foreground of the report frontispiece and looking east-northeast in Figure 7.8. The main portion of the Loaves target is insufficiently drilled to make even preliminary interpretations, but the drilling to date crudely delineates relatively thick zones of low-grade mineralization. Drilling in the northeastern-most portion of the Loaves target has identified significant and continuous gold mineralization over a northerly strike length of about 300 meters that remains open to the north and south. The apparent trend of this mineralization suggests that this portion of the Loaves target may be a northern extension of mineralization emanating from the Northeast target area.

Figure 7.8 Prominent Hills Cored by Strong Silicification and Quartz Veins in the Loaves Target
(looking east-northeast)



The Northeast target area, which is the most poorly exposed and least understood mineralization of the four defined target areas, was the subject of the only systematic drilling at the Hercules property. The predominantly shallow, vertical holes were drilled on a roughly 15 to 18-meter spaced grid. A relatively continuous zone of low-grade mineralization was delineated along a north-south strike length of about 350 meters. There are significant zones of material grading between 0.5 g Au/t and 2.0 g Au/t within this tightly drilled area. Silver was rarely assayed in samples from this area.

The gold- and silver-bearing vein material exhibits classic epithermal characteristics, such as sucrosic, banded, and quartz-after-bladed-calcite textures. These textures are commonly interpreted to indicate relatively high-temperature fluids that can be associated with boiling and precious-metal deposition. Microcrystalline quartz, such as chalcedony, is nearly ubiquitous and locally abundant. Lesser quantities of opaline silica and calcite are present which may suggest deposition from lower-temperature hydrothermal fluids associated with the waning phases of an epithermal system, or deposition distal to the center of the mineralizing system. The different textures and cross-cutting relations demonstrate episodic hydrothermal events have occurred.

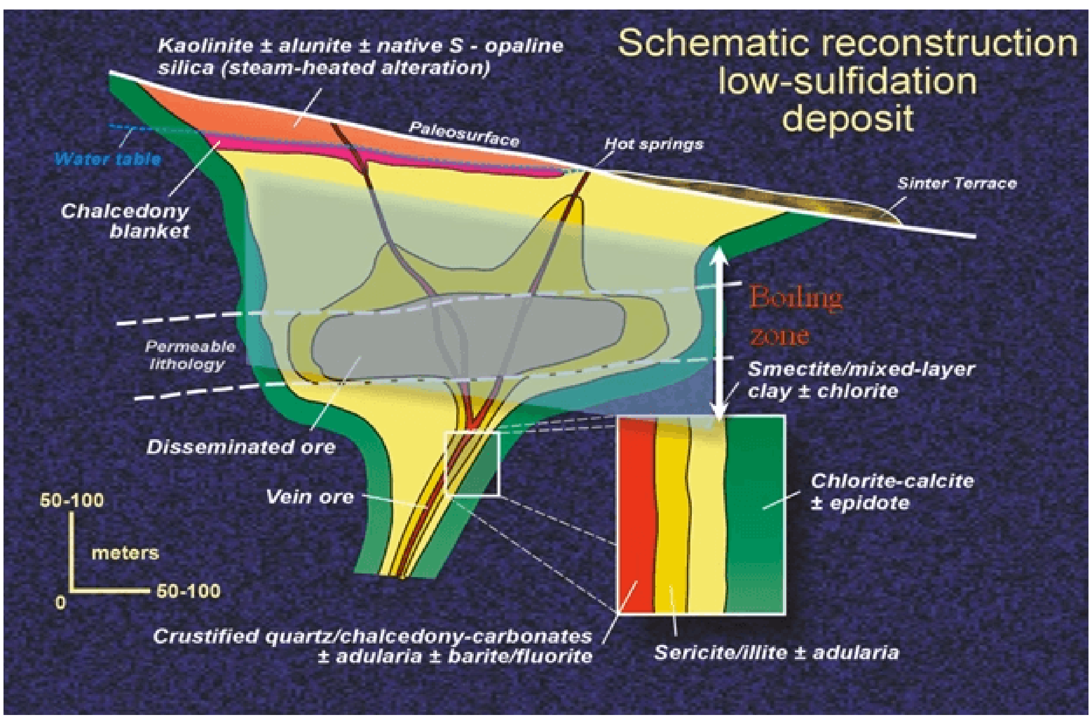
Rock and drill samples show the vein mineralization contains gold and silver, as well as indicator trace elements such as arsenic, antimony, and mercury that are typically associated with precious-metal-bearing epithermal systems. Sulfide minerals occur within veins and silicified zones in small quantities, and commonly include pyrite and marcasite (Pioneer Mining Corporation, 1992). Arsenopyrite and silver sulfosalts occur less frequently, and adularia and electrum have also been reported.

Alteration of host volcanic and sedimentary rocks generally grades outward from silicification to sericitization and argillization, centered on the mineralized structures. McGibbon (2012) stated that, "*…weak to strong clay alteration, as well as bleaching and introduction of fine sulphide minerals throughout the andesitic wall rocks…can extend up to 100 feet (30 m.) in massive andesite and much further in permeable rocks*." Propylitic alteration can be widespread, occurs distal to the veins, and is characterized by variable quantities of chlorite, calcite, clay, and pyrite.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

Based upon the styles of alteration, the nature of the veins, the alteration and vein mineralogy, and the geologic setting, the gold-silver vein mineralization mined historically in the Como mining district and explored for in the Hercules project area is best categorized as being of the low-sulfidation type of volcanic-hosted epithermal precious-metal deposits. This conclusion is based on the, banded, sucrosic, and quartz-after-bladed-calcite textures of vein quartz, the presence of calcite and adularia, and the small quantities of sulfide minerals. These, and other characteristic vein textures, mineralization, and alteration features, and the low contents of base metals in the district are typical of what are now known as low-sulfidation epithermal deposits world-wide. Figure 8.1 is a conceptual cross-section depicting a low-sulfidation epithermal system. The subparallel mineralized target areas at Hercules, West Cliffs/Loaves and Hercules/Northeast, could be developed along the two anastomosing "vein ore" structures that converge at depth, as represented in the schematic. A sinter identified in the north-central portion of the Hercules property may be represented by the surficial sinter terrace shown in the figure.

Figure 8.1 Schematic Model of a Low-Sulfidation Epithermal Mineralizing System
(modified from Hedenquist et al., 2000)



Low-sulfidation-type epithermal deposits hosted in volcanic rocks are also found in the local region, including Talapoosa and the famous Comstock and associated gold-silver lodes at Virginia City, Gold Hill, and Silver City, although some parts of the Comstock Lode are now considered to be intermediate-sulfidation type of silver-gold epithermal vein deposit (John, 2001; Sillitoe and Hedenquist, 2003).

Volcanic-hosted, high-sulfidation-type epithermal deposits have also been recognized in the Como mining district, and in the surrounding region, including the Comstock lode and Ramsey. The isolated ledges characterized by quartz-kaolinite-alunite-pyrite assemblages located north of the central Como mining district likely represents high-sulfidation alteration. Also, an unusual occurrence of diaspore in silicified andesite and vein material in the southern part of the Como district may have been deposited by leaching acidic fluids that were deficient in sulfur (Vikre and McKee, 1994). In the Virginia Range, quartz-alunite ledges and widespread acidic alteration is abundant, and occurred as major, alternating hydrothermal pulses with low-sulfidation alteration and precious metals deposition at Virginia City, Gold Hill and Silver City (Vikre et al., 1988). At present, however, no high-sulfidation-type epithermal alteration or mineralization has been recognized on the Hercules property.

9.0 EXPLORATION

This section summarizes the exploration work carried out by Eclipse since obtaining the property in August 2019, which mainly included a program of mapping and rock-chip sampling. This program was on-going as of the effective date of this report.

9.1 Geologic Mapping

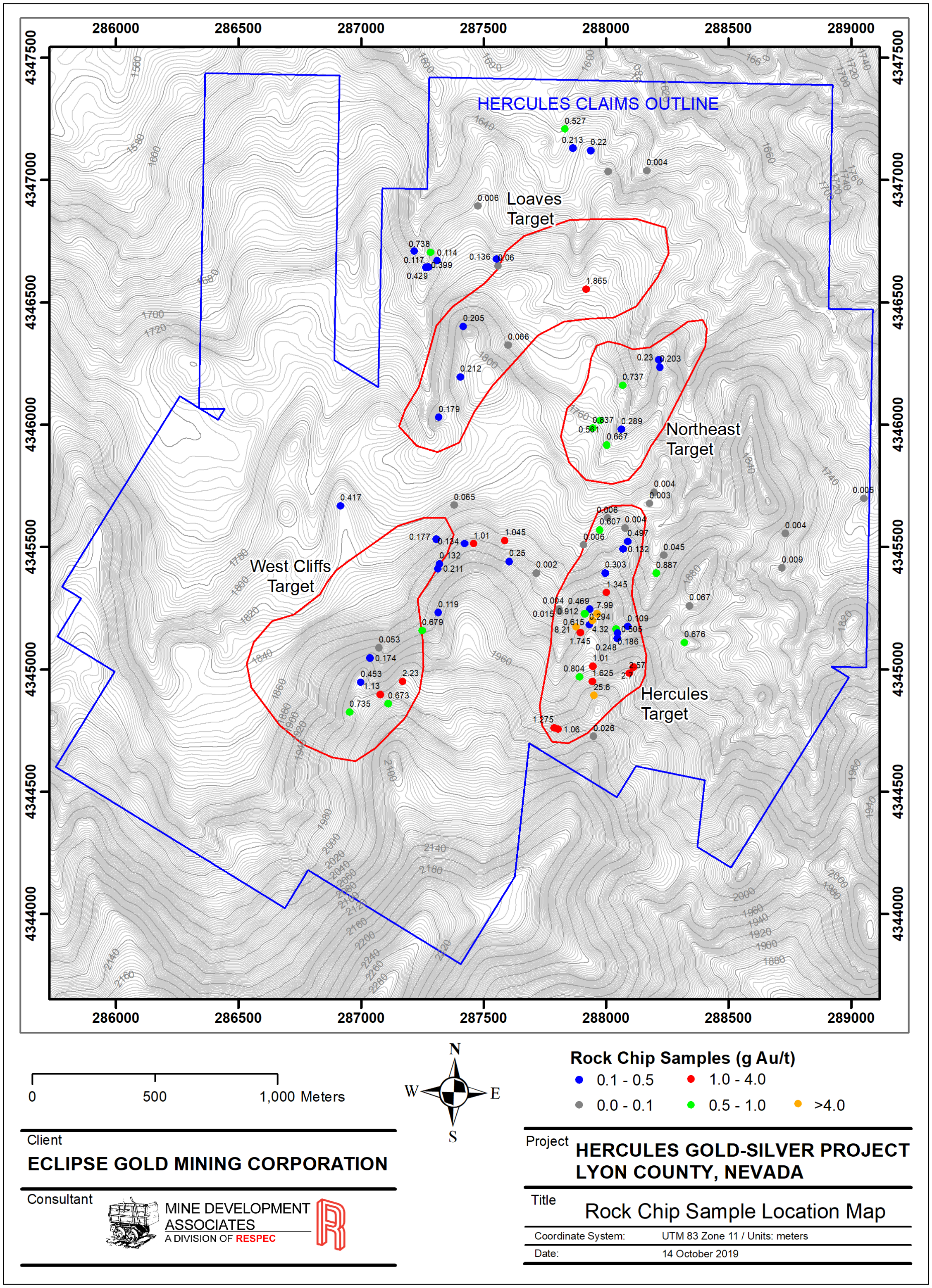
Eclipse commenced geologic mapping of the Hercules property at a scale of 1:5,000 in August 2019. As of the effective date of this report, lithologic and alteration maps covering the majority of the claim block, including the full extent of the four primary target areas, have been produced (see Figure 7.2 and Figure 7.3).

9.2 Rock Geochemical Sampling

Eclipse conducted rock-chip geochemical sampling in the Hercules area concurrent with the geologic mapping. To date, a total of 96 rock-chip samples were collected throughout the Hercules property position, concentrated primarily in the four main target areas. Most of the samples outside of these areas were taken northeast of the Hercules target and on a mineralized trend identified to the northwest of Loaves. The location of Eclipse rock-chip samples, and gold and silver assay results, are shown in Figure 9.1.

Reconnaissance mapping and sampling was conducted in August and September 2019. Detailed geologic mapping and sampling of the Hercules project is ongoing. All samples collected were registered using a GPS and entered into a database with detailed descriptions of lithology, alteration, and structural commentary. Aluminum tags were used to mark the sampled location. Some samples were collected to be representative of both vein and altered wall rock, while others specifically tested vein or wall rock material. Sample types include rock chips, float, soil, and mine dumps. Analysis of gold, silver and trace elements were conducted by ALS in Reno. Fire assays using 30-gram nominal sample weights with an AA finish were applied for gold analyses. Four-acid digestions with an AA finish were done to produce silver and trace element analyses.

Figure 9.1 Eclipse Rock-Chip Sample Locations with Assays from the Hercules Property in 2019



10.0 DRILLING

The drilling performed by historical operators from 1983 through 2012 is described in Section 6.3. Eclipse has not conducted any drilling on the property as of the effective date of this report.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

This section summarizes all information known to the authors relating to sample preparation, analysis, and security, as well as quality assurance and quality control ("QA/QC") procedures and results, that pertain to the Hercules project. The information has been compiled by the authors from historical records as cited.

11.1 Sample Preparation, Analysis, and Security by Operator

11.1.1 Pre-2005 Operators

The authors are not aware of the laboratories, sample preparation procedures, or analytical methods used by the historical operators prior to AGFL's exploration sampling and drilling campaigns that began in 2005, although further detailed reviews of historical documentation may yield such information in the future. Sample security protocols employed by these operators, if any, are also not known.

For the St. Joe drill samples generated in 1985, there are some silver assays for samples with gold assays. Silver assays for 1987-1989 Horizon drill samples are sparse, and silver was inconsistently assayed for samples with significant gold grades. Sample intervals derived from Phelps Dodge's 1995 drilling program with relatively high gold values, as well as some additional unmineralized to weakly mineralized samples above and below these intervals, were assayed for silver. No silver assays were performed for the drilling done in 1996. Lincoln Gold's 2004 drill-sample intervals have silver values for each sample with gold assays.

The following subsections summarize what is known about sample preparation, analysis, and security of the companies that operated from 2005 through 2012. This information is taken from the technical reports compiled by Noland (2011) and McGibbon (2012).

11.1.2 American Goldfields, Inc.

Samples of cuttings produced by AGFL's 2005 to 2007 RC drilling were split on-site into two samples (Noland, 2011), but no further information is known concerning the procedures used. One of the sample splits was transported by truck to the ALS Chemex ("ALS") laboratory in Reno, Nevada on a daily basis, while the other was stored at the drill site for possible future use.

ALS was an independent commercial laboratory with ISO 9001:2000 certification during AGFL's drilling and sampling campaigns. At ALS, the samples were crushed and a one-kilogram split of the crushed material was pulverized. Gold and silver were analyzed with fire assay methods using 60-gram aliquots. Repeat analyses were performed using aliquots from the original pulps on all samples that yielded >1.0 g Au/t in the initial assays. Other "repeat samples" were routinely submitted with drill samples, but Noland (2011) did not specify whether these repeat samples were field duplicates, preparation duplicates, or analyses of a pulp splits. Following the analyses, the remaining pulps were returned to AGFL and stored in a secure facility.

11.1.3 Willow Creek Enterprises

During the 2011 RC campaign, drill cuttings were collected in five-gallon (19-liter) plastic buckets every 1.52 meters after passing through a rotary splitter. The sample was then split (method not specified) into two individually numbered and bar-coded bags. One sample split was sent to the laboratory for assay, whereas the duplicate sample was left on site for possible future use as needed (McGibbon, 2012).

The laboratory used by Willow Creek for assaying, and the sample preparation procedures, analytical methods, and QA/QC protocols are not known to MDA. There are silver assays for each sample with gold assays.

11.1.4 Iconic Minerals Ltd.

MinQuest personnel performed many of the tasks required for sampling, logging, and storage of core produced during Iconic's drilling program in 2012 (McGibbon, 2012). Boxed whole core was transported from the drill sites to a secure storage unit in Dayton, Nevada where it was logged and sampled. Sample intervals were selected based on geology as defined by alteration and mineralization; core recovery was also a consideration. The whole core was cut lengthwise using a diamond saw into quarters. Samples for analysis consisted of one-quarter splits placed in individually numbered and bar-coded sample bags. The remainder was returned to the core box and stored for later use, including metallurgical testwork.

For RC drilling, each 1.52-meter interval of cuttings was collected in tubs. The samples were thoroughly mixed, and two sample splits were extracted, in a manner not known to the authors, and the splits were placed into bar-coded sample bags. One split was sent to the laboratory for assay, and the other was stored for possible later use (McGibbon, 2012).

At least three reference standards were reportedly inserted into each sample batch by MinQuest personnel (McGibbon, 2012). Core and RC samples were then transported by truck to ALS in Reno, Nevada. ALS held ISO 9001:2008 and ISO/IEC 17025:2005 certifications at that time. At ALS, the samples were crushed, then divided to obtain a one-kilogram split that was pulverized. 50-gram aliquots of the pulps were analyzed for gold by fire assay with an atomic adsorption ("AA") finish. Separate aliquots were analyzed for silver using a four-acid digestion followed by AA. Samples that exceeded the maximum limit of the initial analytical methods were re-analyzed. The methods of over-limit re-analyses were not specified by McGibbon (2012), but in the authors' experience, these analyses are usually completed using a gravimetric finish. Samples that initially assayed greater than 1.0 g Au/t were re-assayed, per instructions by the operator. Pulp duplicates, blanks, and standards were inserted and analyzed by ALS as part of their routine internal QA/QC program.

Following analysis, pulps and coarse rejects were returned to Iconic, and placed in a secure storage facility in Reno, Nevada. McGibbon (2012) used the terms "*very good condition*", "*well organized*", "*well-marked*", and, "*clearly labelled*" to summarize his observations of core and core boxes, chip trays, pulps, and rejects, as well as the facilities used for storage of these materials. Although not specified, it is assumed these comments referred to the facilities in Reno.

During drilling conducted by Iconic, McGibbon (2012) observed that sumps were used to retain water and drilling fluids. He also noted that drill holes were abandoned by capping with concrete surface plugs as required by the Nevada Revised Statutes, and that drilling sites were cleared of excess cuttings and debris.

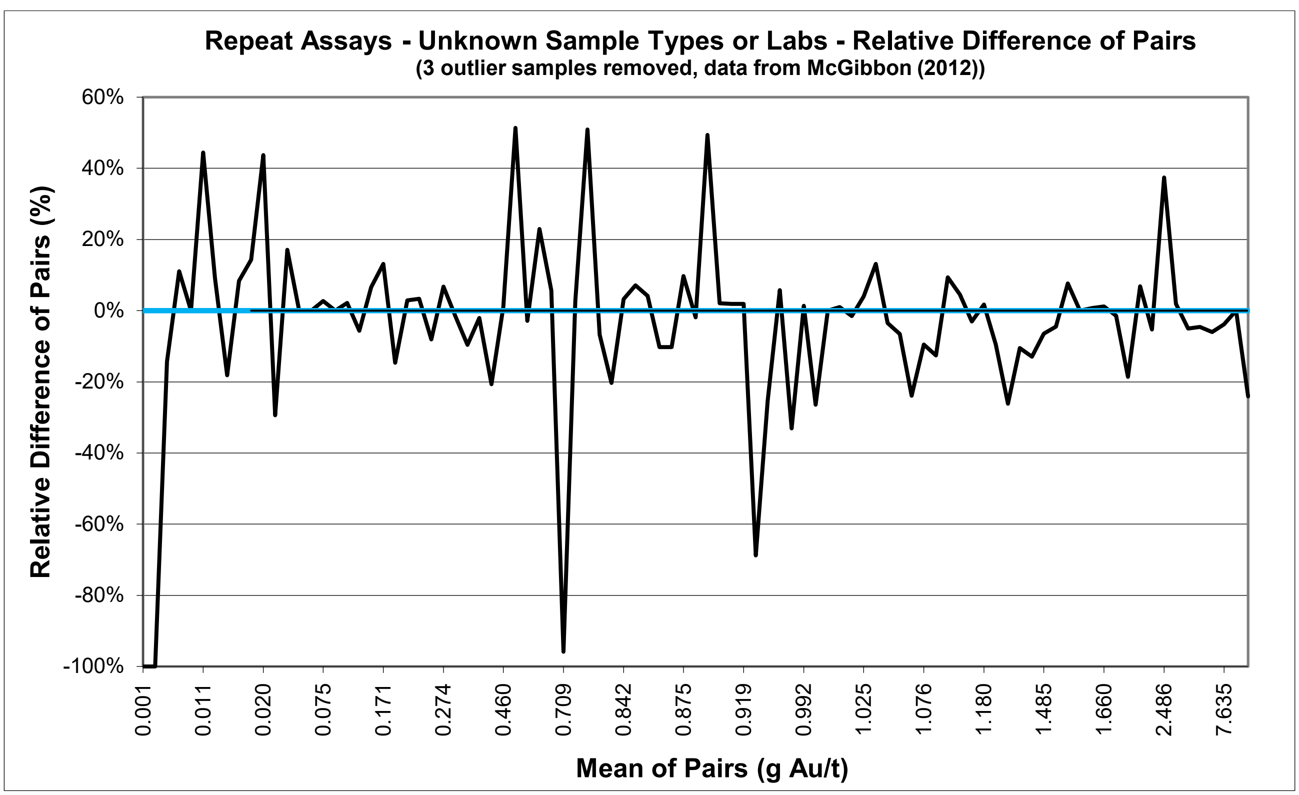
11.2 Quality Assurance/Quality Control Results

There is little QA/QC data currently available from historical drilling and trenching/channel sampling programs undertaken at the Hercules project. According to McGibbon (2012), QA/QC samples were inserted and analyzed as part of ALS's internal QA/QC during analyses of the Iconic samples, and certified reference materials ("standards") were inserted into the drill-sample stream by Iconic. The results of these QA/QC analyses were not available to the authors.

Sixteen gold and silver analyses of standards and one blank are attached to the Lincoln drilling logs. The expected gold assay values of the standards are provided as well, but the standards' certificates are not available, which precludes an evaluation of the results. Based on the number of different expected gold assay values, six different standards were used.

McGibbon (2012) documented the results of 96 duplicate assays of samples from the Horizon, Willow Creek, and Iconic drilling programs. No certificates were given to indicate the laboratory that performed the duplicate analyses, and the type of sample materials (pulps, rejects, etc.) are not specified. The duplicate gold analyses from McGibbon (2012) are compared to those in the current project database in the relative-difference graph in Figure 11.1.

Figure 11.1 Duplicate Gold Assays Relative to Project Database Values



The relative difference in Figure 11.1 is expressed as a percentage for each duplicate pair calculated as follows:

$$100\ x\ \frac{(Duplicate - Original)}{Lesser\ of\ (Duplicate, Original)}$$

Using this formula, the maximum relative difference possible between duplicate and original assays is calculated. Three outlier sample pairs with relative differences in excess of 190% were removed.

The graph indicates no bias up to a mean of the pairs of about 0.9 g Au/t, while a low bias (duplicate analyses are lower grade than original assays) is suggested at higher grades. However, there are insufficient number of pairs at higher grades to support definitive conclusions, and the overall results cannot be adequately assessed without knowledge of the duplicate sample type.

11.3 Sample Quality and Down-Hole Contamination

Down-hole contamination is always a concern with holes drilled by conventional rotary or RC methods, and RC holes presently dominate the Hercules drill-hole database. Contamination occurs when material originating from the walls of the drill hole above the bottom of the hole is inadvertently incorporated into the sample being extracted at the bit face at the bottom of the hole. The potential for down-hole contamination increases substantially if significant water is present during drilling, whether the water is from subsurface formational sources or injected by the drillers.

The authors have not conducted a rigorous examination of the RC data that may or may not identify contamination problems, although no such contamination was recognized by the authors as they worked with the data. The authors also do not indicate if the water table was encountered in any holes, nor if water was injected by drillers during drilling, except for the generalized notations of water injection included in the Willow Creek and Iconic drilling summaries presented above.

11.4 Summary Statement

Gold was assayed for the majority of intervals in drill holes, with the exception of the campaigns conducted by Asamera, Phelps Dodge, and Lincoln, where selective sampling of mineralized intervals took place. Silver was assayed for all intervals assayed for gold in the drilling done by Asamera, St. Joe, Lincoln, AGFL, Willow Creek, and Iconic. Silver data are inconsistent or incomplete relative to gold data in the other programs.

Many details of the sample preparation, analysis, and security of the various operators of the Hercules project are not documented. Sample preparation and analyses for samples generated by AGFL and Iconic were performed at a well-known and certified laboratory (ALS).

Despite the various levels of knowledge of the sample handling and security, sample preparation, and analytical procedures employed by the historical operators of the Hercules project, the authors have no reason to believe that these procedures were undertaken using methods that did not meet industry standards. St. Joe, Horizon, and Phelps Dodge were all well known in the mining and exploration industry, including by the authors, and Mr. Gustin knew senior Lincoln personnel. The authors believe that sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures were adequate to support the project data as used in this report.

Of the 251 holes drilled, about 7% were core and the remainder RC. Sample sizes throughout nearly all drilling campaigns were about 1.52 meters in length, with a few notable exceptions. During Asamera's drill program, sample sizes averaged about eight meters in length, the longest of which was 36 meters. In Phelps Dodge's 1989 program, all samples assayed exceeded three meters in length. Two were greater than 30 meters, with the longest being 82 meters. Sample lengths in excess of approximately three meters may not be optimal for grade characterization in typical epithermal precious-metals systems such as Hercules, where higher grades occur in relatively thin veins compared to lower grades of the enclosing wallrocks.

It is not known if any or all of the historical drill-hole collars were surveyed. With the exception of six holes drilled by Iconic in 2012, down-hole deviation survey data are not available.

All holes drilled by Asamera and some of those drilled by Horizon were selectively sampled based on alteration and the perceived potential for the interval to be mineralized. The cases of selective sampling might need to be addressed in any future mineral resource estimates undertaken at Hercules.

There is a minimal amount of supporting documentation for all surveys of collar coordinates (if any were ever completed), down-hole deviation surveys, and all of the assay data, although there is some support from indirect sources for gold and silver assays. This is not unusual for a project mainly operated in the 1980s and 1990s, prior to the implementation of NI 43-101. While the authors are unaware of any drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could materially impact the use of the project data in possible future estimations of mineral resources, further verification work should be undertaken as part of such a study.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The current drill-hole database for the Hercules property, was created by MDA using digital database files obtained from Eclipse for all of the areas of the project. The Hercules area database is comprised of information derived from 251 historical drill holes and 138 trenches/channel sample lines. Very little original historical information was available for use in data verification, however, some secondary sources (*e.g.* assays recorded on drill logs) were compared to the drill-hole collar coordinates, hole orientations, and analytical information in the database. Data from 72 holes were subjected to some level of auditing. The results of this work, as well as other forms of verification, are summarized in this Section.

QA/QC and sample quality are discussed in Section 11.2 and Section 11.3, respectively.

12.1 Drill-Hole Data Verification

The authors are not aware of documentation from primary sources that could be used to verify the inputs into the current project database, such as copies of laboratory assay certificates or drill-hole collar coordinates from a registered surveyor. Available documentation is limited to digital copies of some drill logs and information provided in historical technical reports, such as check-assay data summarized in McGibbon (2012).

12.1.1 Drill-Hole Assays

A significant number of the silver assay values (and some gold assays) are ‘0’ in holes ascribed to St. Joe, Horizon, Phelps Dodge, Lincoln, Willow Creek, and Iconic as received from Eclipse, and it is unknown whether these indicate assays below laboratory detection limits or intervals with no assays.

Gold assay values provided in the appendix of McGibbon’s (2012) report were compared to the values in the current drill-hole database. Of the 94 sample intervals examined, 27 gold values in the current database differed from those in the appendix of McGibbon (2012). All 23 of the assays in the repeat table from holes drilled by Horizon (HY8743, HY8744, HY87106, HY87107, and HY871081) differed from those in the primary assay column in the database. However, the assays from the repeat table were recorded in a rerun column in the database, although these were in oz Au/T rather than g Au/t. MDA recommends that Eclipse attempt to recover the supporting documentation used by McGibbon (2012) so that these discrepancies can be resolved.

Digital copies of 72 drill logs for holes drilled by Lincoln (3 of 3 holes drilled), AGFL (42 of 42), Willow Creek (19 of 20), and Iconic (8 of 20) were available to the authors. Of these, 65 of the logs included gold and silver assay values. MDA compared these recorded assays, which represent 26% of the drill holes in the project database. A total of 752 assays, representing about 7% of the assayed intervals for drill holes in the project database, were compared to the values in the database. Nine discrepancies, or 1.2% of the assays compared, in the gold values in the database were identified. Seven of the discrepancies were from a single continuous series where the assay data was shifted one sample interval relative to the other data set. Without further documentation, it is impossible to determine if the project database or the drill logs are in error. MDA also noted that in the AGFL logs, gold values of ‘0’, presumed to be below detection assays, are recorded, whereas values of ‘0.001’ ppm Au are entered for those samples in the database.

Silver data from the Iconic and Willow Creek holes were also audited using the scanned logs. The last (second) decimal place was not visible on the Lincoln and AGFL logs, and therefore it could not be fully compared. Of the 391 silver values checked, no differences were found.

12.1.2 Drill-Hole Collar Surveys

It is not known if any or all of the drill-hole locations were surveyed.

The collar coordinates and drill-hole orientation data (sources unknown) provided on the 72 drill logs were compared to the current project database. All of the Willow Creek collar data on the 19 logs matched the database. For other operators, nine azimuths and two dips on the logs were different from those in the database, by 5° to 180°, and 6° to 25°, respectively. Nearly all of the eastings, northings, and elevations for the Lincoln, AGFL, and Iconic collar coordinates in the database differed from those documented in the logs. The discrepancies noted were commonly systematic by groups of drill-holes, and they ranged from a few meters (*e.g.* AGFL eastings and northings) to 10s or a few hundred meters (*e.g.* AGFL elevations, all Iconic coordinates), to several kilometers (*e.g.* all Lincoln coordinates). The discrepancies might be attributed data entry errors, conversions between feet and meters, and/or the use of different coordinate systems (*i.e.* NAD 27 and NAD 83 projections, or local grids). MDA recommends that Eclipse attempt to resolve these discrepancies.

12.1.3 Down-Hole and Trench Surveys

All holes, except for two Iconic RC holes and four Iconic core holes, do not appear to have down-hole surveys. No down-hole deviation data are available for 108 of the holes, and the remainder appear to have down-hole azimuth and dip deviations assigned manually (the deviations are constant for each 50-foot (15.2-meter) down-hole interval for these suspect holes) for each of these holes.

MDA has no information on the methods, procedures, or equipment used by Iconic for the few holes that appear to have actual down-hole surveys.

The project database also includes survey data that traces the locations of the trench/channel-sample lines. MDA has no information on the methods and procedures used to survey the locations and orientations along trench lines, or the location of the actual sample intervals that lie within the trenches/channels.

12.1.4 Drill-Hole Geology Data

There is no geology data in the current project database, but graphical representations of lithologies, text descriptions, and some geologic codes and geotechnical data are available on the 72 pdf-format drill logs. This information should be added to the project database.

12.2 Site-Visit Inspections

Mr. Gustin and Mr. Lindholm separately visited the project site on July 19, 2019 and September 9, 2019, respectively. Both authors were accompanied and assisted by Mike Allen, President, CEO and Director of Eclipse, as well as Rich Histed and Mr. Ron Kieckbusch, all Eclipse geologists.

Mr. Gustin visited the Hercules, Loaves, and West Cliffs targets and examined numerous altered and mineralized exposures in these areas. He also collected two select rock-chip samples adjacent to historical mine workings at the Hercules target. Mr. Lindholm visited all four of the principal areas of mineralization, inspected host lithologies and numerous altered and mineralized areas throughout the project, collected additional rock-chip samples, and took GPS measurements of historical drill and trench sites.

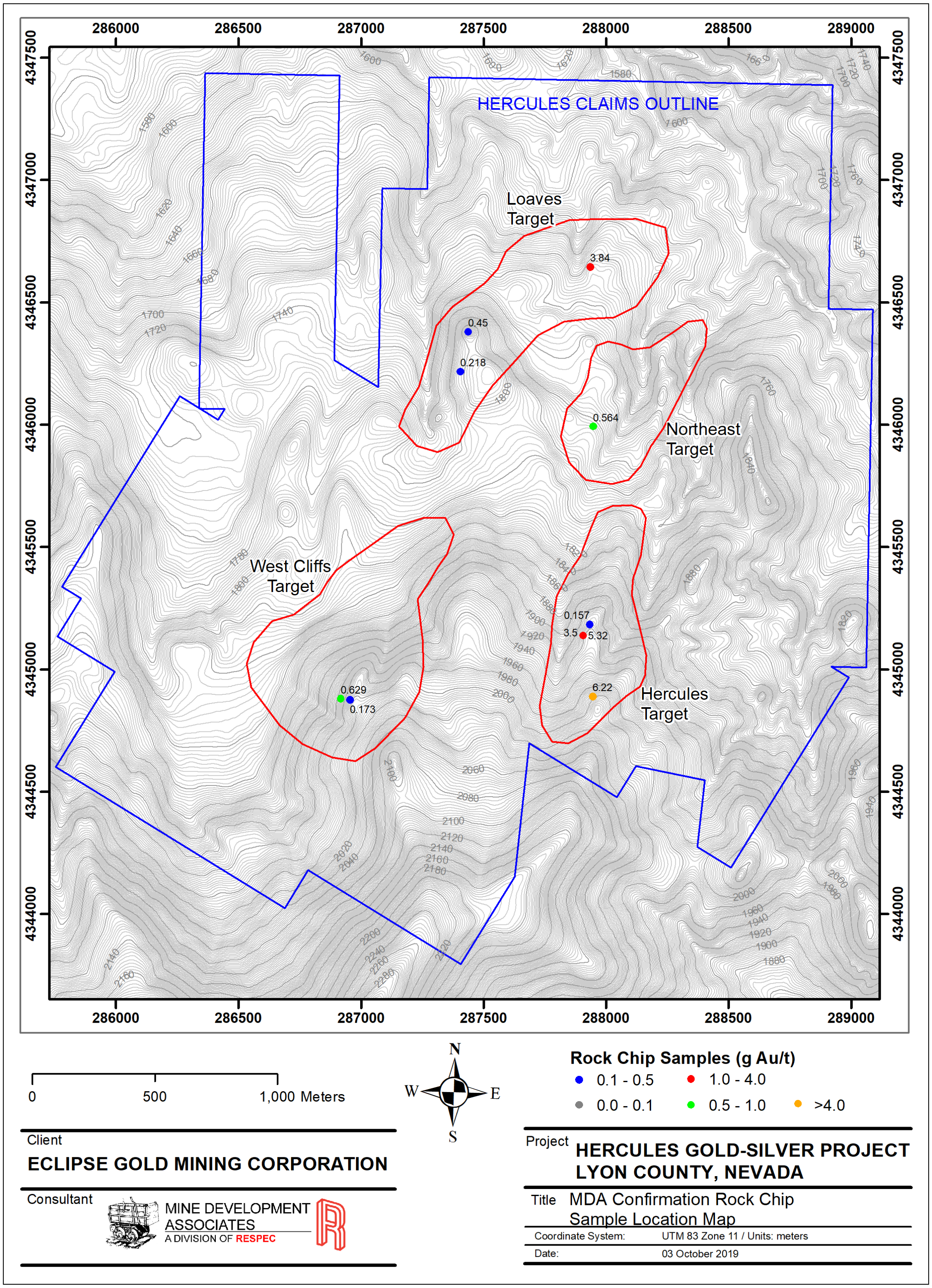
12.3 Independent Verification of Mineralization

Ten samples were collected from the Hercules project for verification purposes by the authors. The authors did not attempt to collect samples that would be representative of mineralization at any given area, rather veins, vein breccias, and silicified materials that were judged to be most likely to contain precious metals were sampled. Verification samples were analyzed for gold and silver at ALS in Reno. An example of a quartz vein/vein breccia outcrop sampled (MDA-H-04) is shown in Figure 12.2, and sample locations with assay results are shown in Figure 12.3. Assay results ranged from 0.157 to 6.22 g Au/t and 0.9 to 77.4 g Ag/t. The authors conclude that precious-metal mineralization in all four of the primary target areas has been confirmed.

McGibbon (2012) also collected and analyzed 18 samples from the project, including 15 rock-chip samples from outcrops, one float sample, and two coarse-rejects from drill samples.

Figure 12.1 Quartz Vein and Vein Breccia Outcrop Sampled for Confirmation Assay from the East Rib of the Hercules Target Area

Figure 12.2 Location of Gold and Silver Assay Results of MDA Independent Verification Samples



12.4 Independent Verification of Drill-Hole Collar Locations

Mr. Lindholm attempted to verify historical drill-hole collar and trench locations. However, nearly all historical trenches, drill pads and access roads have been either reclaimed or exposed to weather for long periods of time, making positive identification of drill pads and exact collar locations difficult. Of the 11 locations of possible drill sites that were examined closely on the property, only four had concrete plugs that appear to identify a collar location. The concrete plugs were decomposed to some degree and had either weathered wooden stakes or metal rings/wire embedded within the cement. Any markings that may have existed on the stakes are no longer legible. Other sites were identified by the presence of drill cuttings, sumps, and/or shallow ditches excavated to control water flow from the drill hole. Rig configurations during drilling could not be ascertained, but the holes would most likely be within a few 10s of meters of the center of the identified pads. Some GPS readings were taken on sites that exhibited no evidence of drilling other than it appeared to have the general characteristics of a drill pad in a likely location to test adjacent alteration.

Mr. Lindholm used, a handheld Garmin GPS 12 XL in UTM NAD83 projection; no post-processing of the GPS readings was undertaken. Because no holes were labeled, the GPS readings were matched to the closest collar coordinates in the project database. The GPS readings and closest matching drill-hole collar or trench are compared in Table 12.1.

Of the four sites with concrete plugs, the GPS locations of three (H3, H4, and WC3) corresponded well with the those in the project database. The fourth concrete plug (L1) did not compare well with any hole in the database, and it could have been marking the location of a trench (HTL3). The GPS coordinates of three other sites (H4, WC1, and WC2) matched well with drill-hole collars in the database. Aluminum tags indicating trenches HTL4 (L1) and HTL5 (L2) were attached to loose rocks placed at the two sites at Loaves. There was a discrepancy noted between the database and the aluminum tag marking HTL4, as the nearest trench in the database was HTL3, suggesting that the trench identifications were switched either in the field or the database.

Table 12.1 Comparison of Collar Locations in Database to MDA's GPS Measurements on Drilling and Trenching Sites

	MDA GPS Site				Nearest Collar in Database				Difference - MDA vs Database		
Area	**Site ID**	**Easting**	**Northing**	**Elevation**	**Nearest-hole ID**	**Easting**	**Northing**	**Elevation**	**Easting**	**Northing**	**Elevation**
Hercules	H1	287933	4345194	1934*	None	N/A			N/A		
Hercules	H2	287938	4345003	1958*	HY0403	287944	4344995	1953.768	6.0	-8	-4.2
Hercules	H3	287962	4345181	1932*	H1201C	287967	4345175	1926.476	5.0	-6	-5.5
Hercules	H4	287964	4345183	1931*	HR0311	287967	4345178	1926.54	3.0	-5	-4.5
Northeast (Loaves)	NE1	287943	4346629	1709*	7015	Trench			About 0.3 meters southwest of, and perpendicular to trench 7015		
Northeast (Loaves)	NE2	287934	4346597	1710*	TR-4	Trench			About 0.5 meters northeast of, and perpendicular to trench TR-4		
Loaves	L1	287411	4346214	1798*	HTL3	Trench			About 13 meters northeast of, and perpendicular to trench HTL3		
Loaves	L2	287436	4346338	1795	HTL5	Trench			About 15 meters northeast of, and perpendicular to trench HTL5		
West Cliffs	WC1	286841	4345025	1906	H1203C	286842	4345025	1902.845	1.0	0	-3.2
West Cliffs	WC2	286881	4E+06	1900	H1203	286883	4345045	1905.463	2.0	-3	5.5
West Cliffs	WC3	286855	4344984	1916	HR1811	286858	4344981	1914.583	3.0	-3	-1.4

Note - All distances in meters;
*GPS elevations not recorded in field, used topography to assign

12.5 Summary Statement

The authors were limited with respect to data verification due to the minimal amount of appropriated historical documentation, which is not unusual for exploration conducted by a succession of operators in the 1980s and 1990s. In consideration of the information summarized in this and other sections of this report, the authors have concluded that the project data are of sufficient quality to guide further exploration and are adequate to support the authors' conclusions and interpretations summarized in this report.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Eclipse, and therefore the authors, has very little documentation of the metallurgical testwork undertaken at the Hercules project. This section is summarized entirely from information presented in or attached to previous technical reports (Noland, 2011; McGibbon, 2012).

Metallurgical testwork on samples from the Hercules project was undertaken by St. Joe, Horizon, and Iconic, with the work completed by Iconic in 2012 being the best documented. McGibbon (2012) included a summary memo written by Kappes, Cassiday & Associates ("KCA") of Reno, Nevada, with the subject line reading, "*Long duration coarse bottle roll test work on Hercules Project, Nevada*" in the appendix of his report; this testing was done by KCA at the direction of Iconic.

The authors are not expert with respect to mineral processing, metal recoveries, and metallurgical testing, but have reviewed the information summarized in this Section and believe it is a reasonable summary of the known testwork completed using samples from the Hercules project. The authors have no information that would allow for evaluation of the representativity of test samples used in the metallurgical programs described below with respect to types and styles of mineralization and the mineral deposit as a whole. The authors are not aware of any processing factors or deleterious elements that would have a significant effect on potential economic extraction.

13.1 St. Joe Metallurgical Testing

St. Joe performed limited metallurgical testing to determine amenability of extracting gold and silver from Hercules material via cyanidation. Nine samples, taken from the Northeast area, were processed in 1985 by KCA. According to Noland (2011), the samples collected were surface rock chips, however, McGibbon (2012) indicates that bulk samples were used. Bottle-roll tests returned ranges of gold extractions between 66% and 96%, averaging of 88% (Noland, 2011; McGibbon, 2012). Silver extractions ranged from 30% to 99% and averaged 70%.

13.2 Horizon Metallurgical Testing

Horizon commissioned cyanide shake-leach tests on 79 samples from nine holes drilled in the Northeast area. Depths of samples in the holes ranged from 8 to 47 meters. Noland (2011) indicated these samples were pulps, whereas McGibbon (2012) stated that rejects were used. The average extraction in test results was 82% for gold, and greater than 60% for silver.

13.3 Iconic Metallurgical Testing

Iconic completed a metallurgical testing program in 2012. Bottle-roll tests were run by KCA on 11 coarse-reject samples from nine RC holes drilled by Willow Creek. Samples from each of the four target areas were tested. Oxidized material was tested in all but two of the samples, 64108 and 64111, which were unoxidized (sulfide) samples (Table 13.1).

Gold extractions ranged from 66% to 87% in oxidized materials and were 11% and 25% for the two sulfide-bearing samples (McGibbon, 2012). Silver extractions ranged from 22% to 49%, and although the sulfide samples returned relatively low extractions, the lowest silver extraction was from oxidized material. Cyanide consumption was low, and lime consumption was '*average to low*', according to KCA.

Table 13.1 Summary of Bottle Roll Test Work Performed by KCA for Iconic

(KCA test work as summarized in McGibbon, 2012)

KCA Sample No.	KCA Test No.	Description	Crush Size, mm	Calculated Tail p80 Size, mm	Head Average, gms Au/MT	Calculated Head, gms Au/MT	Extracted, gms Au/MT	Avg. Tails, gms Au/MT	Au Extracted, %	Leach Time, hours	Consumption NaCN, kg/MT	Addition $Ca(OH)_2$, kg/MT
64106	64122 A	H01	1.70	1.17	1.186	1.110	0.843	0.267	76%	120	0.81	1.35
64107	64122 B	H02	1.70	1.23	0.533	0.573	0.431	0.142	75%	120	2.09	4.10
64108	64122 C	H03	1.70	1.29	1.197	3.523	0.890	2.633	25%	120	2.46	4.57
64109	64123 A	H03A	1.70	1.27	0.346	0.383	0.310	0.074	81%	120	1.50	4.63
64110	64123 B	H06	1.70	1.15	0.446	0.473	0.413	0.060	87%	120	0.56	4.50
64111	64123 C	H06S	1.70	1.24	0.639	0.622	0.068	0.554	11%	120	0.77	2.20
64112	64123 D	H08	1.70	1.30	0.729	1.016	0.795	0.221	78%	120	0.55	1.83
64113	64124 A	H11	1.70	1.29	1.001	1.220	0.805	0.415	66%	120	0.49	0.95
64114	64124 B	H14	1.70	1.31	0.528	0.546	0.395	0.151	72%	120	0.84	2.39
64115	64124 C	H18	1.70	1.25	0.423	0.440	0.383	0.057	87%	120	0.45	2.05
64116	64124 D	H19	1.70	1.26	0.552	0.541	0.439	0.102	81%	120	0.22	2.05

KCA Sample No.	KCA Test No.	Description	Crush Size, mm	Calculated Tail p80 Size, mm	Head Average, gms Ag/MT	Calculated Head, gms Ag/MT	Extracted, gms Ag/MT	Avg. Tails, gms Ag/MT	Ag Extracted, %	Leach Time, hours	Consumption NaCN, kg/MT	Addition $Ca(OH)_2$, kg/MT
64106	64122 A	H01	1.70	1.17	31.85	30.32	14.77	15.56	49%	120	0.81	1.35
64107	64122 B	H02	1.70	1.23	8.11	7.04	3.13	3.91	44%	120	2.09	4.10
64108	64122 C	H03	1.70	1.29	8.71	7.57	3.37	4.20	44%	120	2.46	4.57
64109	64123 A	H03A	1.70	1.27	5.31	5.36	2.07	3.29	39%	120	1.50	4.63
64110	64123 B	H06	1.70	1.15	5.40	4.39	1.19	3.21	27%	120	0.56	4.50
64111	64123 C	H06S	1.70	1.24	13.70	13.32	3.22	10.10	24%	120	0.77	2.20
64112	64123 D	H08	1.70	1.30	5.90	5.87	2.48	3.39	42%	120	0.55	1.83
64113	64124 A	H11	1.70	1.29	18.99	17.25	6.45	10.80	37%	120	0.49	0.95
64114	64124 B	H14	1.70	1.31	8.50	6.51	2.02	4.49	31%	120	0.84	2.39
64115	64124 C	H18	1.70	1.25	9.15	6.56	3.12	3.45	47%	120	0.45	2.05
64116	64124 D	H19	1.70	1.26	7.51	3.20	0.70	2.50	22%	120	0.22	2.05

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are no current mineral resource estimates for the Hercules project as of the effective date of this report.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Items 15 through 22 are not applicable because the Hercules project is not an advanced property.

16.0 MINING METHODS

Item 16 is not applicable because the Hercules project is not an advanced property.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

Item 17 is not applicable because the Hercules project is not an advanced property.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Item 18 is not applicable because the Hercules project is not an advanced property.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

Item 19 is not applicable because the Hercules project is not an advanced property.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

Item 20 is not applicable because the Hercules project is not an advanced property.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

Item 21 is not applicable because the Hercules project is not an advanced property.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item 22 is not applicable because the Hercules project is not an advanced property.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The authors are not aware of any information regarding properties adjacent to the Hercules project that is relevant to the technical information summarized in this report.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The authors are not aware of any other materially relevant data or information necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

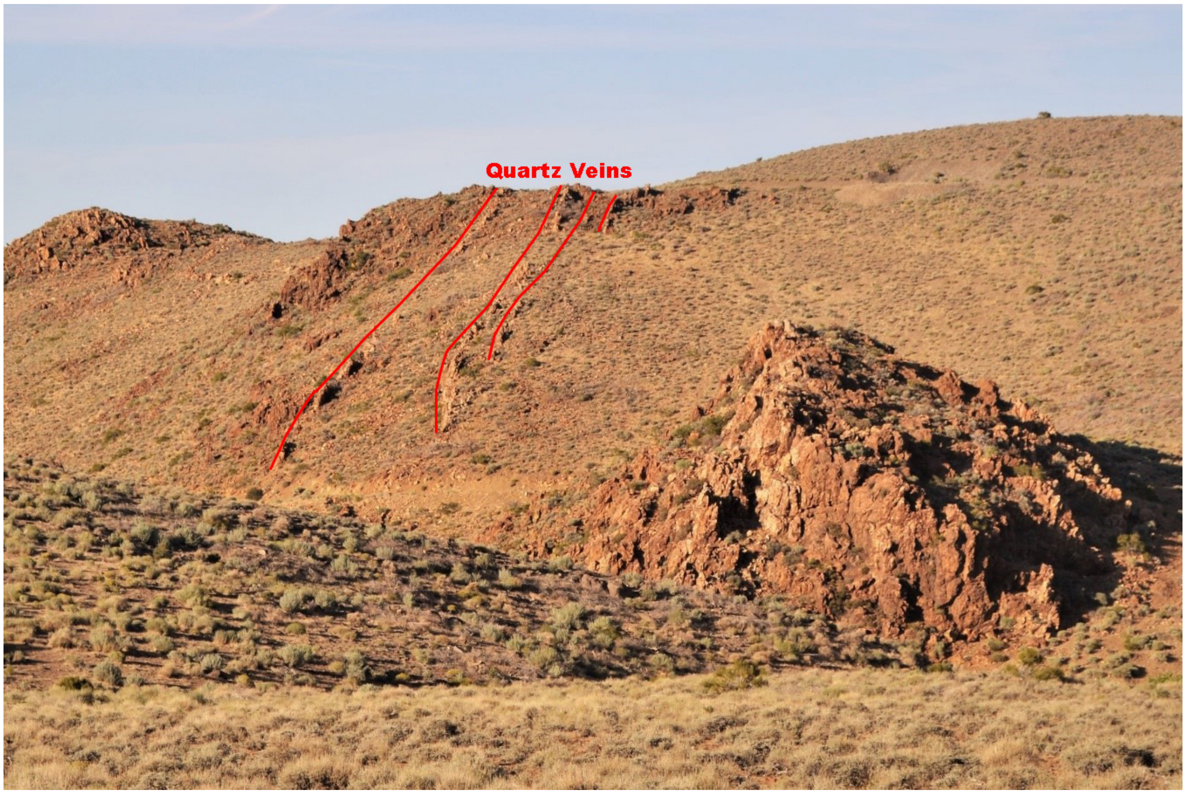
25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The authors have reviewed the project data, constructed a drill-hole database, and carried out data verification procedures that included visits to the Hercules project site. Very little original supporting documentation of the drill-hole data was available as of the effective date of this technical report. In addition, a relatively minor number of drill holes are characterized by long sample intervals and/or selective sampling of the drilled intervals, both of which are not optimal and may preclude the use of these data in any future resource estimations. However, it is the opinion of the authors that the project data are of sufficient quality to guide further exploration and are adequate to support the authors' conclusions and interpretations summarized in this report. The authors are unaware of any further significant risks or uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability of the project data as used in this report.

The Hercules property lies within the northern portion of the Como mining district, which was worked as early as the late 1850s. In the late 1880s, the Hercules Mining Company explored the property with underground workings, and reportedly mined and shipped a small quantity of ore. Several decades later, additional underground development took place, possibly in the mid-1920s to late-1930s. No production records are available for any of the historical mining at Hercules, although some authors (*e.g.* McGibbon, 2012) have estimated that as much as 5,000 ounces of gold and 20,000 ounces of silver were extracted from the property.

Modern historical operators at Hercules have defined four areas of silicification and mineralization: the Loaves, Northeast, Hercules, and West Cliff targets. These targets include exposures of sets of northerly to northeast-trending and steeply dipping veins and vein breccias, along with associated alteration haloes. Gold-silver mineralization occurs within the relatively thin fissure veins and breccias, as well as the much broader and generally lower-grade silicified zones that envelop the veins and breccias. Figure 25.1, from the Loaves target, shows a swarm of these linear fissure veins within a broad zone of strongly silicified rock. This geologic setting leads to the potential for the project to host both bulk-mineable open-pit and high-grade underground targets.

Figure 25.1 Prominent Hills Cored by Strong Silicification and Quartz Veins in the Loaves Target
(looking east-northeast)



Surface expressions of silicified and mineralized trends in each of the West Cliffs, Hercules, and Loaves target areas each extend for over one kilometer along a northeasterly strike direction, and over widths of 250 to 350 meters. The footprint of the Northeast area drilled to date is somewhat smaller. The overall strike length of the currently defined mineralization, including intervening areas covered by post-mineral deposits that have only limited drill testing, is about 2.6 kilometers.

The project database includes the data from 251 generally shallow, historical RC and core holes drilled between 1983 and 2012 by various operators, for a total of 19,472 meters of drilling. These holes have an average down-hole depth of less than 200 meters; only seven holes exceeded 200 meters in down-hole depth, and the deepest vertical depth below the surface reached in drilling is 264 meters.

Results from the historical metallurgical testing indicate that oxidized materials at Hercules may be amenable to processing by heap-leach cyanidation. However, the testwork is preliminary in nature, as only 20 bottle-roll tests and 79 cyanide-shaker tests have been completed. The depths of oxidation throughout the project deposit are not defined.

There is presently not enough drilling in most areas of the project, and the drill-hole data are not adequately verified, to allow for the estimation of project gold and silver resources. However, there is sufficient drill, rock-chip, channel-sample, and trench data to indicate there are significant areas of the Hercules property that have the potential to develop resources with additional drilling. Although the geologic controls to the orientation and extent of mineralization are not yet fully understood, it is apparent that there is continuity inherent in some of the gold-silver zones drilled to date, and all of the altered and mineralized zones are open-ended along strike and down-dip.

There is an opportunity to extend exposed alteration and vein zones into areas hidden by post-mineral cover that typically lack drilling. With success, this could lead to the joining of presently isolated target areas. An example is the gap in mineralized zones between the Hercules and Northeast targets, and then possibly further northward to the northeastern most portion of the Loaves targets. Potential for joining currently separate mineralized zones also includes the area of colluvial debris between West Cliffs and the main portion of the Loaves target. Of interest in this respect are the results from one of the only two holes drilled between the West Cliffs and Loaves targets, which returned 70 meters at 0.08 g Au/t, including a 7.6-meter interval that averages 0.17 g Au/t. The drill hole demonstrates that alteration and mineralization extend into colluvial cover. In addition, areas of obvious potential exist that are largely untested; the eastern silicified ribs at both the West Cliffs and Hercules targets are prime examples.

Past operators have focused primarily on the shallow mineralization on the property that is potentially amenable to open-pit mining. While this remains a priority target, the potential for high-grade veins that may be mineable by underground methods presents an additional target that is virtually untested. Vein and vein-breccia textures in surface exposures provide evidence of a dynamic, multi-stage hydrothermal system, which is a favorable characteristic for this target type. The level(s) of boiling, and potentially associated high-grade precious metals deposition, may lie below the present erosional surface. This concept is supported by the local presence of opaline silica and calcite which may be suggestive of a lower-temperature, higher-level environment of deposition. As some indication of the strength of the system at the surface, and the potential below, there are six samples in the historical database with values in excess of 10 g Au/t. Three are from a single hole drilled by Iconic at the West Cliffs target, including the highest-grade sample (59.4 g Au/t), and one sample each from three Iconic channel-sample lines at the Hercules target. The four highest-grade rock-chip samples collected by Eclipse are from the Hercules target and range from 4.32 to 25.6 g Au/t.

Finally, there is also a significant opportunity to discover new epithermal-style, bulk-tonnage and underground-mineable deposits at the Hercules property, outside of the currently established target areas, as the extents of the altered and mineralized exposures at the project have yet to be defined.

The potential to define deposits that are potentially minable by open-pit and/or underground methods is clear. The authors conclude the Hercules project is a project of merit and justifies further exploration, including wildcat, step-out, and eventually delineation drilling.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Hercules property is a property of merit that warrants a comprehensive exploration approach. Detailed geologic mapping (lithology, structure, and alteration), rock and soil geochemistry, geophysics, and additional drilling are clearly justified. A proposed budget for the recommended work is given in Table 26.1 and the work is summarized as follows.

Drilling should be a significant component of future expenditures and should include infill drilling to confirm existing mineralization encountered in historical exploration campaigns. Also important is step-out drilling, with the goal of extending the limits of the existing target areas along strike and down-dip, and testing targets between areas of known mineralization. Some drilling should also be done to test areas outside of the footprint defined by the four primary target areas.

A total of 2,000 meters of infill, expansion, and exploration drilling within the Hercules property is recommended. Most drilling should be RC, although core would be preferable for at least some confirmatory infill drilling. The infill and expansion drilling could take place within or adjacent to almost any of the mineralized trends that have been identified with historical drilling, surface trenching, and sampling. Step-out targets include extensions of vein zones in the Northeast and Hercules target areas, where some of the higher-grade mineralization has been consistently intersected in drilling and trenching. Exploration targets should include the east ribs at both West Cliffs and Hercules, for which there is limited drilling, but where some of the highest-grade gold and silver in rock-chip samples have been found.

As a complement to the drilling program, a surface exploration program in and around the four major target areas should be conducted that includes rock-chip sampling, geological mapping, and ground-IP geophysical survey(s) to assist in developing targets. With respect to geophysics, AGFL's evaluation of prior geophysical surveys concluded that mudstone units present on the property limit the use of IP-Resistivity for detection of deep mineralization. This possibility should be considered before finalizing the geophysical method(s) to be applied.

Estimated costs for the recommended work program outlined above are $750,000 (Table 26.1). The estimated drilling costs are all-inclusive, as they consider Eclipse's labor costs, access and drill-pad construction costs, assaying, etc., in addition to the drilling contractor costs. Costs for land holding, environmental permitting, a topographic survey, and general and administrative costs ("G&A") are included through December 2020.

Table 26.1 Eclipse Cost Estimate for Recommended Exploration Program for the Hercules Project

Item	Estimated Cost US$
Surface Mapping and Sampling	75,000
IP Geophysics, Including Interpretation (~4.3km^2 @ 100m-line spacing, @ ~$1.00/linear meter)	50,000
Road & Pad Construction	10,000
RC Drilling, including assays, QA/QC, collar and down-hole surveying (1,800m @ ~$167/m)	300,000
Core Drilling, including assays, QA/QC, collar and down-hole surveying (200m @ ~$250/m)	50,000
Exploration Outside Four Primary Target Areas, including Mapping, Sampling, and Vehicles (150 man days @ ~$830/day)	125,000
Relogging, Data Compilation (90 man days @ ~$830/day)	75,000
Permitting and Environmental	5,000
Project Administrative / Office Expenses / Wages / Supplies	60,000
Total	***750,000***

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28.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

Effective Date of report:	September 1, 2019
Completion Date of report:	January 20, 2020

"Michael M. Gustin"	Date Signed:
Michael M. Gustin, C.P.G.	January 20, 2020
"Michael S. Lindholm"	Date Signed:
Michael S. Lindholm, C.P.G.	January 20, 2020

29.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSONS

MICHAEL M. GUSTIN, C.P.G.

I, Michael M. Gustin, C.P.G., do hereby certify that I am currently employed as Senior Geologist by Mine Development Associates, Inc., 210 South Rock Blvd., Reno, Nevada 89502 and:

1. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from Northeastern University in 1979 and a Doctor of Philosophy degree in Economic Geology from the University of Arizona in 1990. I have worked as a geologist in the mining industry for more than 30 years. I am a Licensed Professional Geologist in the state of Utah (#5541396-2250), a Licensed Geologist in the state of Washington (# 2297), a Registered Member of the Society of Mining Engineers (#4037854RM), and a Certified Professional Geologist of the American Institute of Professional Geologists (#CPG-11462).
2. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). I have previously explored, drilled, evaluated and modeled similar volcanic-hosted epithermal gold-silver deposits in the western US and Mexico. I certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with certified professional associations, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
3. I visited the Hercules project site on July 19, 2019.
4. I am responsible for all Sections of this report titled, "*Amended Technical Report for the Hercules Gold-Silver Project, Lyon County, Nevada, USA*", with an effective date of September 1, 2019 (the "Technical Report").
5. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this Technical Report. I am independent of Eclipse Gold Mining Corporation, and all of their respective subsidiaries, as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and in Section 1.5 of the Companion Policy to NI 43-101.
6. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, this Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make those parts of this Technical Report for which I am responsible for not misleading.
7. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

Dated this 20th day of January, 2020

"Michael M. Gustin"
Michael M. Gustin

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

MICHAEL S. LINDHOLM, C.P.G.

I, Michael S. Lindholm, C.P.G., do hereby certify that I am currently employed as a Senior Geologist for Mine Development Associates, Inc., 210 South Rock Blvd., Reno, Nevada, 89502; and:

- I graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Geology from Stephen F. Austin State University in 1984 and with a Master of Science degree in Geology from Northern Arizona University in 1989. I have worked as a geologist in the mining industry for more than 30 years. I am a Certified Professional Geologist (#11477) with the American Institute of Professional Geologists, I am a Professional Geologist in the state of California (#8152)
- I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). I have previously explored, drilled, evaluated and modeled similar volcanic-hosted epithermal gold-silver deposits in the western US. I certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with certified professional associations, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- I visited the Hercules project site on September 9, 2019.
- I am co-author and co-responsible for all Sections of this Technical Report titled *"Amended Technical Report for the Hercules Gold-Silver Project, Lyon County, Nevada, USA"* prepared for Eclipse Gold Mining Corporation., and with an effective date of September 1, 2019.
- I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this Technical Report. I am independent of Eclipse Gold Mining Corporation, and all of their respective subsidiaries, as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and in Section 1.5 of the Companion Policy to NI 43-101.
- As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, this Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make those parts of this Technical Report for which I am responsible for not misleading.
- I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of that instrument and form.

Dated this 20th day of January, 2020

"Michael S. Lindholm"
Signature of Qualified Person

APPENDIX A

LISTING OF PATENTED AND UNPATENTED FEDERAL MINING CLAIMS FOR HERCULES PROPERTY, LYON COUNTY, NEVADA

Claim Number	Claim Name	NMC Number
1	Hercules 2	804978
2	Hercules 3	804979
3	Hercules 48	804984
4	Hercules 49	804985
5	Hercules 52	804987
6	Hercules 53	804988
7	Hercules 1	832290
8	Hercules 4	832291
9	Hercules 5	832292
10	Hercules 6	832293
11	Hercules 7	832294
12	Hercules 8	832295
13	Hercules 12	832296
14	Hercules 13	832297
15	Hercules 14	832298
16	Hercules 19	832299
17	Hercules 44	832300
18	Hercules 45	832301
19	Hercules 46	832302
20	Hercules 47	832303
21	Hercules 50	832304
22	Hercules 51	832305
23	Hercules 54	832306
24	Hercules 55	832307
25	Apollo 24	905401
26	Apollo 7	905402
27	Apollo 16	905403
28	Apollo 17	905404
29	Apollo 19	905405
30	Apollo 21	905406
31	Apollo 1	832280
32	Apollo 3	832281
33	Apollo 5	832282
34	Apollo 9	832283
35	Apollo 11	832284
36	Apollo 18	832285
37	Apollo 20	832286
38	Apollo 22	832287
39	Apollo 23	832288
40	Apollo 25	832289
41	Apollo 4	1003135
42	Apollo 6	1003136

Claim Number	Claim Name	NMC Number
43	Apollo 8	1003137
44	Apollo 10	1003138
45	Apollo 12	1003139
46	Apollo 50	1003140
47	Apollo 51	1003141
48	Apollo 52	1003142
49	Apollo 53	1003143
50	Apollo 54	1003144
51	Apollo 55	1003145
52	Apollo 56	1003146
53	Apollo 23	1003147
54	Hercules 47	1003148
55	Hercules 51	1003150
56	Hercules 54	1003151
57	Hercules 55	1003152
58	Apollo 57	1038721
59	Apollo 58	1038722
60	Apollo 59	1038723
61	Apollo 60	1038724
62	Apollo 61	1038725
63	Apollo 62	1038726
64	Apollo 63	1038727
65	Apollo 64	1038728
66	Apollo 65	1038729
67	Apollo 66	1038730
68	Apollo 67	1038731
69	Apollo 68	1038732
70	Apollo 69	1038733
71	Apollo 70	1038734
72	Apollo 71	1038735
73	Apollo 72	1038736
74	Apollo 73	1038737
75	Apollo 74	1038738
76	Hercules 56	1038739
77	Hercules 101	1038740
78	Hercules 102	1038741
79	Hercules 103	1038742
80	Hercules 104	1038743
81	Hercules 105	1038744
82	Hercules 106	1038745
83	Hercules 107	1038746

Claim Number	Claim Name	NMC Number
84	Hercules 108	1038747
85	Hercules 109	1038748
86	Hercules 110	1038749
87	Sampson 1	27290
88	Sampson 2	27287
89	Apollo 13	1089785
90	Apollo 15	1089786
91	Apollo 27	1089787
92	Apollo 28	1089788
93	Apollo 29	1089789
94	Apollo 30	1089790
95	Apollo 32	1089791
96	Hercules 100	1089792
97	Hercules 9	1089793
98	Hercules 10	1089794
99	Hercules 17	1089795
100	Hercules 22	1089796
101	Hercules 111	1089797
102	Hercules 112	1089798
104	Hercules 15	1089800
105	Hercules 16	1089801
107	Hercules 20	1089803
108	Hercules 21	1089804
111	Hercules 113	1089807
112	Hercules 114	1089808
113	Hercules 115	1089809
114	Hercules 116	1089810
115	Hercules 117	1089811
116	Hercules 118	1089812
	Total claims	**112**

APPENDIX B

LISTING OF DRILL-HOLE COLLAR DATA FOR THE HERCULES PROPERTY, LYON COUNTY, NEVADA

Operator	Hole Number	Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Depth Drilled (m)	Azimuth	Dip
Asamera	H831A	Core	287890.221	4344873.785	1979.679	160.02	302	-45
Asamera	H831B	Core	287890.221	4344873.785	1979.679	121.92	96	-45
Asamera	H831C	Core	287890.221	4344873.785	1979.679	96.012	140	-45
Asamera	H832A	Core	287843.638	4344742.552	2010.723	108.204	305	-45
Asamera	H834A	Core	287820.170	4345046.684	1925.138	111.252	120	-45
Asamera	H835A	Core	288022.164	4345187.678	1907.304	152.4	335	-45
Asamera	H835C	Core	288022.164	4345187.678	1907.304	152.4	300	-45
Asamera	H835D	Core	288022.164	4345187.678	1907.304	91.44	120	-45
Asamera	H836A	Core	287806.373	4345246.440	1877.958	216.408	120	-45
St. Joe	HY8502	RC	288183.195	4345998.952	1742.572	103.632	0	-45
St. Joe	HY8503	RC	288203.418	4346005.688	1740.960	91.44	0	-45
St. Joe	HY8504	RC	288234.117	4346295.402	1706.383	19.812	0	-45
St. Joe	HY8505	RC	287702.908	4346577.506	1724.976	91.44	155	-45
St. Joe	HY8506	RC	287708.725	4346582.931	1723.748	106.680	300	-45
St. Joe	HY8507	RC	287612.651	4346595.852	1724.522	152.4	155	-45
St. Joe	HY8508	RC	288017.351	4346704.392	1696.453	91.44	0	-45
St. Joe	HY8509	RC	287916.515	4345985.162	1766.179	79.248	85	-45
St. Joe	HY8510	RC	287943.777	4345974.962	1765.588	54.864	270	-45
St. Joe	HY8511	RC	287988.816	4346253.678	1741.115	60.96	120	-45
Horizon	HY8701	RC	287972.764	4346707.877	1696.986	36.576	0	-90
Horizon	HY8702	RC	287973.951	4346678.126	1701.503	39.624	0	-90
Horizon	HY8703	RC	288018.840	4346724.453	1693.646	18.288	0	-90
Horizon	HY8704	RC	287987.655	4346664.051	1702.692	76.2	0	-90
Horizon	HY8705	RC	287957.579	4346634.122	1705.740	30.48	0	-90
Horizon	HY8706	RC	288015.216	4346750.778	1690.460	24.384	0	-90
Horizon	HY8707	RC	288023.182	4346695.066	1697.318	24.384	0	-90
Horizon	HY8709	RC	287975.946	4346544.572	1711.912	54.864	0	-90
Horizon	HY8710	RC	288029.558	4346596.579	1704.890	10.668	0	-90
Horizon	HY87100	RC	287974.339	4346649.075	1704.695	57.912	0	-90
Horizon	HY87101	RC	287996.703	4346654.479	1703.591	51.816	0	-90
Horizon	HY87102	RC	287940.529	4346602.859	1706.395	48.768	0	-90
Horizon	HY87103	RC	287914.491	4346574.155	1708.495	21.336	0	-90
Horizon	HY87104	RC	287934.056	4346635.676	1703.765	47.244	0	-90
Horizon	HY87105	RC	287899.914	4346600.519	1704.237	27.432	0	-90
Horizon	HY87106	RC	288076.839	4346177.779	1725.348	33.528	0	-90
Horizon	HY87107	RC	288070.165	4346145.382	1729.274	39.624	0	-90
Horizon	HY87108	RC	288020.948	4345806.098	1766.249	24.384	0	-90
Horizon	HY871081	RC	288024.217	4346187.731	1743.276	70.104	0	-90
Horizon	HY87109	RC	288055.800	4345827.368	1763.076	24.384	0	-90
Horizon	HY8711	RC	287943.763	4346558.284	1712.281	51.816	0	-90
Horizon	HY87110	RC	288074.588	4345881.546	1755.642	24.384	0	-90
Horizon	HY8712	RC	288179.152	4346765.564	1672.023	42.672	0	-90
Horizon	HY8713	RC	288062.397	4346758.607	1685.629	42.672	0	-90
Horizon	HY8714	RC	287897.437	4346510.686	1717.405	41.148	0	-90
Horizon	HY8715	RC	287934.056	4346510.686	1717.316	42.672	0	-90
Horizon	HY8716	RC	288027.324	4346771.607	1686.928	12.192	0	-90
Horizon	HY8717	RC	287959.480	4346480.712	1720.130	48.92	0	-90
Horizon	HY8718	RC	287810.222	4346665.623	1704.408	24.384	0	-90
Horizon	HY8720	RC	287747.734	4346606.263	1720.175	18.288	0	-90

Operator	Hole Number	Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Depth Drilled (m)	Azimuth	Dip
Horizon	HY8721	RC	288023.182	4346484.000	1713.985	36.576	0	-90
Horizon	HY8722	RC	287684.641	4346501.098	1727.539	67.056	0	-90
Horizon	HY8723	RC	287671.050	4346517.305	1729.219	33.528	0	-90
Horizon	HY8724	RC	287250.738	4346624.695	1687.479	47.244	0	-90
Horizon	HY8725	RC	287323.655	4346678.843	1695.292	15.392	0	-90
Horizon	HY8726	RC	287324.132	4346719.470	1694.097	9.144	0	-90
Horizon	HY8727	RC	287927.757	4345886.167	1770.038	42.672	0	-90
Horizon	HY8728	RC	288010.911	4346205.229	1744.428	30.48	0	-90
Horizon	HY8729	RC	288085.589	4345945.388	1743.916	24.384	0	-90
Horizon	HY8730	RC	288023.966	4345833.794	1760.756	36.576	0	-90
Horizon	HY8731	RC	288096.099	4345846.828	1758.650	24.384	0	-90
Horizon	HY8732	RC	288129.099	4345945.388	1748.129	6.096	0	-90
Horizon	HY8733	RC	288156.702	4345925.966	1754.728	17.526	0	-90
Horizon	HY8734	RC	288155.886	4345953.728	1750.031	18.288	0	-90
Horizon	HY8735	RC	287360.424	4346035.611	1776.265	12.192	0	-90
Horizon	HY8736	RC	288231.312	4346265.416	1714.960	24.384	0	-90
Horizon	HY8737	RC	288218.361	4346033.633	1738.189	12.192	0	-90
Horizon	HY8738	RC	287357.158	4346034.372	1775.768	73.152	0	-90
Horizon	HY8739	RC	287470.852	4345953.603	1785.726	42.672	0	-90
Horizon	HY8740	RC	287601.275	4345900.062	1793.888	18.288	0	-90
Horizon	HY8741	RC	287944.804	4346085.671	1753.389	12.192	0	-90
Horizon	HY8742	RC	288071.970	4346234.618	1719.465	36.576	0	-90
Horizon	HY8743	RC	288075.866	4346194.414	1724.760	36.576	0	-90
Horizon	HY8744	RC	288074.169	4346156.671	1727.308	23.774	0	-90
Horizon	HY8745	RC	288065.105	4346088.298	1732.953	24.384	0	-90
Horizon	HY8746	RC	288015.901	4345990.208	1749.564	12.192	0	-90
Horizon	HY8747	RC	287919.041	4345853.540	1772.842	30.48	0	-90
Horizon	HY8748	RC	287954.669	4345883.029	1765.892	24.384	0	-90
Horizon	HY8749	RC	287947.840	4345823.688	1767.383	18.288	0	-90
Horizon	HY8753	RC	288010.932	4346206.448	1744.349	54.864	0	-90
Horizon	HY8754	RC	288011.358	4346221.573	1741.892	62.484	0	-90
Horizon	HY8755	RC	288026.583	4346219.783	1738.448	54.864	0	-90
Horizon	HY8756	RC	288026.316	4346205.570	1741.591	48.768	0	-90
Horizon	HY8757	RC	288025.593	4346175.357	1742.252	57.912	0	-90
Horizon	HY8758	RC	288025.398	4346160.076	1741.341	54.864	0	-90
Horizon	HY8759	RC	288024.773	4346142.859	1740.646	33.528	0	-90
Horizon	HY8759A	RC	288027.062	4346135.577	1740.277	54.864	0	-90
Horizon	HY8760	RC	288100.564	4346161.318	1716.396	24.384	0	-90
Horizon	HY8761	RC	288098.992	4346174.953	1716.003	18.288	0	-90
Horizon	HY8762	RC	288038.926	4346144.898	1737.936	51.816	0	-90
Horizon	HY8763	RC	288040.750	4346158.512	1738.317	48.768	0	-90
Horizon	HY8764	RC	288041.531	4346173.516	1738.232	48.768	0	-90
Horizon	HY8765	RC	288040.854	4346189.575	1737.759	51.816	0	-90
Horizon	HY8766	RC	288041.889	4346204.384	1736.126	3.048	0	-90
Horizon	HY8767	RC	288041.497	4346220.437	1734.077	54.864	0	-90
Horizon	HY8768	RC	288095.770	4346189.378	1716.265	18.288	0	-90
Horizon	HY8769	RC	288074.435	4346203.015	1724.162	30.48	0	-90
Horizon	HY8770	RC	288088.316	4346174.491	1720.809	18.288	0	-90
Horizon	HY8771	RC	288086.023	4346158.599	1723.022	18.288	0	-90

Operator	Hole Number	Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Depth Drilled (m)	Azimuth	Dip
Horizon	HY8772	RC	288070.099	4346127.698	1730.472	45.72	0	-90
Horizon	HY8773	RC	288057.458	4346188.485	1731.794	39.624	0	-90
Horizon	HY8774	RC	288056.002	4346175.245	1732.913	42.672	0	-90
Horizon	HY8775	RC	288053.536	4346157.870	1734.583	48.768	0	-90
Horizon	HY8776	RC	288097.593	4346138.500	1719.773	19.812	0	-90
Horizon	HY8777	RC	288008.712	4346146.417	1743.682	67.056	0	-90
Horizon	HY8778	RC	288010.199	4346159.808	1744.224	67.056	0	-90
Horizon	HY8779	RC	288015.222	4346125.493	1742.612	54.864	0	-90
Horizon	HY8780	RC	287998.898	4346119.145	1745.587	70.104	0	-90
Horizon	HY8781	RC	287993.838	4346177.551	1746.516	57.912	0	-90
Horizon	HY8782	RC	287995.024	4346220.676	1744.047	33.528	0	-90
Horizon	HY8783	RC	287986.824	4346285.349	1736.903	24.384	0	-90
Horizon	HY8784	RC	288055.526	4346203.650	1731.279	30.48	0	-90
Horizon	HY8785	RC	287990.232	4346711.498	1697.434	36.576	0	-90
Horizon	HY8786	RC	287991.834	4346683.989	1700.519	45.72	0	-90
Horizon	HY8787	RC	287980.668	4346670.195	1702.198	54.864	0	-90
Horizon	HY8788	RC	287954.986	4346675.256	1702.150	33.528	0	-90
Horizon	HY8789	RC	287951.264	4346653.938	1704.311	33.528	0	-90
Horizon	HY8790	RC	287925.537	4346554.371	1711.940	36.576	0	-90
Horizon	HY8791	RC	287809.259	4346566.540	1713.765	15.24	0	-90
Horizon	HY8792	RC	287959.565	4346047.489	1754.889	45.72	0	-90
Horizon	HY8793	RC	287978.758	4345993.563	1757.489	24.384	0	-90
Horizon	HY8901	RC	287241.100	4347059.100	1645.883	45.72	270	-45
Horizon	HY8909	RC	287398.175	4346431.000	1772.506	76.2	130	-45
Horizon	HY8910	RC	287544.000	4346499.000	1742.889	54.864	180	-45
Horizon	HY8911	RC	287579.313	4346563.015	1729.103	45.72	150	-45
Horizon	HY8912	RC	287979.000	4346669.000	1702.357	60.96	300	-45
Horizon	HY8913	RC	287953.000	4346564.000	1711.973	45.72	300	-45
Horizon	HY8914	RC	288366.313	4346396.015	1670.094	45.72	150	-45
Horizon	HY8915	RC	288369.313	4346340.015	1672.489	45.72	150	-45
Horizon	HY8916	RC	288344.313	4346296.015	1676.391	45.72	150	-45
Horizon	HY8917	RC	287954.431	4346081.325	1752.832	131.5	185	-45
Horizon	HY8918	RC	288073.000	4346241.000	1717.853	42.672	271.5	-45
Horizon	HY8919	RC	288069.000	4346177.000	1728.167	54.864	180	-45
Horizon	HY8920	RC	288088.000	4346173.000	1721.065	48.768	270	-45
Horizon	HY8921	RC	288039.000	4345819.000	1764.475	45.72	150	-45
Horizon	HY8922	RC	287925.167	4345112.681	1941.460	97.536	300	-45
Horizon	HY8923	RC	287895.167	4345067.682	1941.418	91.44	300	-45
Horizon	HY8924	RC	287863.168	4345024.684	1940.177	80.772	300	-45
Horizon	HY8925	RC	287990.165	4345244.676	1912.352	51.816	300	-45
Horizon	HY8926	RC	287936.000	4345034.000	1948.461	73.152	300	-45
Horizon	HY8927	RC	288088.000	4344953.000	1965.926	54.864	330	-45
Horizon	HY8928	RC	288086.000	4344959.000	1964.640	36.576	160	-45
Horizon	HY8929	RC	287796.170	4344975.686	1935.431	91.44	300	-45
Horizon	HY8930	RC	287435.000	4346280.000	1797.646	91.44	300	-45
Horizon	HY8931	RC	287442.000	4346250.386	1801.758	79.248	300	-45
Horizon	HY8932	RC	287436.000	4346191.000	1801.170	79.248	300	-45
Horizon	HY8933	RC	287466.000	4346330.000	1799.131	76.2	310	-45
Horizon	HY8934	RC	287590.000	4346323.000	1763.119	25.908	90	-45

Operator	Hole Number	Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Depth Drilled (m)	Azimuth	Dip
Horizon	HY8935	RC	287374.000	4346035.000	1777.874	56.388	270	-45
Horizon	HY8936	RC	287275.595	4346036.547	1758.035	102.108	90	-45
Phelps Dodge	HY9501	RC	286867.419	4344943.775	1929.853	152.4	130	-45
Phelps Dodge	HY9502	RC	286941.065	4345043.640	1923.446	150.876	130	-60
Phelps Dodge	HY9503	RC	287120.937	4345092.403	1913.300	190.5	160	-45
Phelps Dodge	HY9504	RC	287246.897	4345412.282	1852.629	152.4	130	-60
Phelps Dodge	HY9505	RC	287191.000	4344940.000	1999.909	182.88	330	-50
Phelps Dodge	HY9506	RC	287956.732	4346050.822	1754.883	190.5	0	-90
Phelps Dodge	HY9507	RC	286852.870	4345021.242	1906.984	228.6	130	-60
Phelps Dodge	HY9508	RC	286926.132	4345120.169	1884.298	243.84	130	-60
Phelps Dodge	HY9509	RC	286962.685	4345174.523	1864.800	225.552	130	-60
Phelps Dodge	HY9610	RC	286776.670	4345069.232	1871.295	152.4	130	-60
Phelps Dodge	HY9611	RC	286639.002	4344829.930	1864.297	152.4	130	-60
Phelps Dodge	HY9612	RC	286777.670	4345067.232	1872.219	60.96	0	-90
Phelps Dodge	HY9613	RC	286720.571	4345097.875	1847.503	106.68	130	-60
Phelps Dodge	HY9614	RC	286873.687	4345228.643	1835.774	198.12	130	-60
Phelps Dodge	HY9615	RC	286731.289	4345000.794	1870.000	106.68	130	-60
Phelps Dodge	HY9616	RC	286672.659	4345025.264	1850.904	99.06	130	-60
Phelps Dodge	HY9617	RC	287197.374	4345539.886	1810.262	91.44	130	-60
Lincoln	HY0401	RC	288084.000	4345201.000	1880.122	304.8	300	-60
Lincoln	HY0402	RC	288039.944	4345145.927	1905.985	274.32	300	-60
Lincoln	HY0403	RC	287944.000	4344995.000	1953.768	274.32	300	-60
AGFL	HY0501	RC	288028.166	4346718.640	1693.734	103.632	270	-45
AGFL	HY0502	RC	287967.000	4346549.000	1712.394	118.872	270	-45
AGFL	HY0503	RC	287967.000	4346549.000	1712.208	100.584	270	-45
AGFL	HY0504	RC	288004.211	4346215.816	1743.999	91.44	90	-60
AGFL	HY0505	RC	287073.578	4345337.853	1836.036	121.92	120	-50
AGFL	HY0506	RC	287244.016	4346003.350	1764.298	106.68	90	-55
AGFL	HY0507	RC	287155.000	4346476.000	1744.398	106.68	100	-55
AGFL	H0601	RC	287223.090	4346526.863	1700.229	152.4	25	-45
AGFL	H0602	RC	288027.106	4346686.328	1698.239	38.1	270	-70
AGFL	H0602A	RC	288028.214	4346687.050	1698.062	182.88	270	-70
AGFL	H0603	RC	288097.369	4346774.191	1680.795	152.4	270	-60
AGFL	H0604	RC	287917.845	4345919.043	1770.760	97.536	90	-45
AGFL	H0605	RC	287896.062	4345994.039	1765.822	137.16	100	-45
AGFL	H0606	RC	286697.652	4345162.495	1830.693	152.4	140	-45
AGFL	H0607	RC	286916.402	4345273.973	1832.543	160.02	130	-45
AGFL	H0608	RC	287014.979	4345245.668	1847.695	152.4	130	-45
AGFL	H0609	RC	287603.083	4346529.370	1732.815	121.92	90	-60
AGFL	H0610	RC	287675.360	4346505.144	1728.469	121.92	105	-45
AGFL	H0701	RC	286696.348	4345164.689	1830.345	112.776	120	-60
AGFL	H0702	RC	286607.000	4345121.000	1834.164	91.44	120	-45
AGFL	H0702A	RC	286588.000	4345128.000	1833.329	100.584	120	-45
AGFL	H0703	RC	286588.233	4345044.313	1840.111	112.776	120	-45
AGFL	H0704	RC	286564.950	4344982.642	1843.485	91.44	120	-45
AGFL	H0705	RC	287257.926	4345703.195	1787.326	91.44	90	-45
AGFL	H0706	RC	287387.000	4346177.000	1786.296	94.488	270	-45
AGFL	H0707	RC	287914.000	4345922.000	1771.321	91.44	90	-45
AGFL	H0708	RC	287918.080	4345960.860	1768.757	91.44	90	-60

Operator	Hole Number	Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Depth Drilled (m)	Azimuth	Dip
AGFL	H0709	RC	287908.000	4345892.000	1774.375	76.2	90	-45
AGFL	H0710	RC	287918.000	4346018.000	1762.076	82.296	90	-45
AGFL	H0711	RC	287867.000	4345952.000	1770.275	106.68	90	-45
AGFL	H0712	RC	287883.279	4345994.624	1766.161	76.2	90	-60
AGFL	H0713	RC	287829.000	4346520.000	1716.609	121.92	270	-45
AGFL	H0714	RC	287705.000	4346526.000	1725.836	121.92	90	-45
AGFL	H0715	RC	287644.573	4346448.552	1732.977	121.92	80	-47
AGFL	H0716	RC	287929.000	4346497.000	1721.468	76.2	270	-45
AGFL	H0717	RC	286816.367	4345243.026	1823.628	97.536	130	-45
AGFL	H0718	RC	287698.000	4346418.000	1732.035	18.288	90	-45
AGFL	H0719	RC	286915.000	4345359.000	1823.573	131.064	110	-45
AGFL	H0722	RC	287378.994	4345755.243	1790.264	106.68	268	-46
AGFL	H0723	RC	287903.000	4345859.000	1779.947	85.344	90	-45
AGFL	H0724	RC	287929.176	4345980.675	1766.261	76.2	90	-45
AGFL	H0725	RC	287941.995	4346066.903	1754.956	94.488	81	-45
Willow Creek	HR0111	RC	287982.000	4345265.000	1913.574	91.44	270	-60
Willow Creek	HR0211	RC	287984.000	4345223.000	1915.842	85.344	270	-60
Willow Creek	HR0311	RC	287967.000	4345178.000	1926.540	91.44	270	-45
Willow Creek	HR0411	RC	287943.000	4345112.000	1940.716	91.44	270	-45
Willow Creek	HR0511	RC	287947.000	4345108.000	1940.467	94.488	130	-45
Willow Creek	HR0611	RC	287828.000	4345106.000	1915.485	97.536	90	-45
Willow Creek	HR0711	RC	287968.000	4345569.000	1810.424	91.44	90	-45
Willow Creek	HR0811	RC	287937.000	4346083.000	1754.069	134.112	90	-45
Willow Creek	HR0911	RC	287920.000	4345951.000	1769.501	91.44	90	-45
Willow Creek	HR1011	RC	286990.000	4345153.000	1877.108	94.488	80	-45
Willow Creek	HR1111	RC	286900.000	4344902.000	1954.582	137.16	120	-45
Willow Creek	HR1211	RC	286877.000	4344826.000	1950.080	109.728	120	-45
Willow Creek	HR1311	RC	286918.000	4345007.000	1931.383	91.44	120	-45
Willow Creek	HR1411	RC	286951.000	4345049.000	1923.507	115.824	120	-45
Willow Creek	HR1511	RC	286724.000	4345174.000	1827.968	91.44	120	-45
Willow Creek	HR1611	RC	286608.000	4345026.000	1842.443	21.336	120	-45
Willow Creek	HR1711	RC	286993.000	4345223.000	1850.947	106.68	120	-45
Willow Creek	HR1811	RC	286858.000	4344981.000	1914.583	143.256	120	-45
Willow Creek	HR1911	RC	287442.000	4346284.000	1797.985	96.012	300	-45
Willow Creek	HR2011	RC	287807.000	4345004.000	1928.375	4.572	90	-45
Iconic	H1201	RC	286864.000	4344919.000	1933.389	48.768	120	-45
Iconic	H1201C	Core	287967.000	4345175.000	1926.476	103.327	269	-45
Iconic	H1202	RC	286849.000	4344920.000	1926.757	152.4	120	-45
Iconic	H1202C	Core	287826.000	4345101.000	1915.086	97.536	95	-45
Iconic	H1203	RC	286883.000	4345045.000	1905.463	115.824	120	-45
Iconic	H1203C	Core	286842.000	4345025.000	1902.845	127.406	125	-51
Iconic	H1204	RC	286842.000	4345020.000	1903.985	121.92	120	-45
Iconic	H1204C	Core	286878.000	4344828.000	1949.019	110.947	120	-45
Iconic	H1205	RC	286935.000	4345156.000	1867.699	137.16	120	-45
Iconic	H1205C	Core	287937.000	4346081.000	1753.837	85.344	90	-45
Iconic	H1206	RC	286608.000	4345026.000	1842.443	15.24	120	-45
Iconic	H1206C	Core	287444.000	4346284.000	1797.866	97.536	300	-45
conic	H1207	RC	287453.000	4346349.000	1800.783	121.92	300	-45
Iconic	H1207C	Core	287447.000	4346173.000	1803.047	121.006	300	-45

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Iconic	H1208	RC	287446.000	4346178.000	1803.047	57.912	300	-45
Iconic	H1208C	Core	287949.000	4346643.000	1704.634	78.638	270	-45
Iconic	H1209	RC	287818.000	4345059.000	1925.461	100.584	120	-45
Iconic	H1210	RC	287354.000	4346065.000	1774.396	135.636	220	-45
Iconic	H1211	RC	288066.000	4344949.000	1966.533	85.344	300	-45
Iconic	H1212	RC	287977.000	4344958.000	1966.399	106.68	300	-45