MOUNTAIN GOLD CLAIMS, LLC

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HOLLY GOLD-ANTIMONY PROPERTY

Pershing County, Nevada

By: Thomas Callicrate; Revised 1/1/2019

(Property Submittal: Available for Lease/JV)

SUMMARY

The Holly Gold Property is a large, high level, gold-silver (arsenic-antimony-mercury), epithermal vein and sediment-hosted, disseminated mineralized system located in the eastern portion of the Antelope Springs mining district. This property is situated along a major northwest trending structural gold zone (Willard-Relief Canyon Mineralized Belt) with dimensions exceeding 30-miles long by 5-miles wide. The Spring Valley, Coeur Rochester, Relief Canyon, Lincoln Hill, Willard and I-80 gold deposits are situated within this structural zone and targets developed on the Holly Property include these types of gold-silver systems. Past gold production and favorable geologic work indicates there is excellent potential to discover a plus 1,000,000-ounce gold deposit on the Holly Property. Targets on the property include a high-grade vein-stockwork deposit, disseminated, sediment hosted Carlin-type gold system and hot-spring type gold deposit. A 43-101 Canadian Geologic Report has been completed on the property, which includes surface, underground and drill geochemical sample data. Extensive sampling on the property indicates gold mineralization increases with depth, and untested targets have been delineated in the main mine workings area and to the southeast where shallow alluvium conceals untested buried targets. Several target areas of gold mineralization have been defined and remain untested. Target Area 1 is a gold-antimony vein-stockwork zone at the open-pit mine workings with significant widths of gold mineralization in the .01-.04 opt range from drill hole intercepts. Target Area 2 is where two stratiform zones at the base of the carbonate sections and in the concealed pediment where outcropping gold mineralization are projected under alluvial cover

DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Holly Property consists of 24 unpatented lode-mining claims located on BLM lands in the Antelope Springs mining district on the southern flank of the Humboldt Range, Pershing County, Nevada. The project is approximately 100 miles (155 kilometers) northeast of Reno and situated in an area dominated by low hills and ridges that rise no more than 150 meters above the surrounding valleys. Access to the property is excellent via paved roads to within 1 mile (2 km) of the claims and gravel access roads across the property. There are no environmental and permit barriers to developing a mine. District production included gold, silver, antimony and mercury prior to 1979, when the Relief Canyon gold mine was commissioned. Since then gold has been the focus of exploration and production in the district.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Antelope Springs mining district consist of NW-striking, NE-dipping Triassic carbonates, argillites, phyllites, siltstones, sandstones and conglomerates of the Auld Lang Syne Group, Grass Valley, Dun Glen and Winnemucca Formations. Regionally, the sediments were metamorphosed to low-grade greenschist facies and several gold deposits, including Florida Canyon, Relief Canyon, Willard, Standard and I-80 deposits are hosted in these formations. At the Holly Property, the Grass Valley Formation (host of the Florida Canyon deposit) has undergone several episodes of thrusting, folding and faulting during the Late Jurassic and Cretaceous along a NW and NE trends. The Relief Fault (Fencemaker Thrust), which controls and hosts) gold mineralization at the Relief Canyon Mine is projected to the SE beneath this property and is an attractive untested target. Narrow Jurassic and Tertiary diabasic-basaltic and granodiorite intrusive dikes and sills cut these sediments and appear to be related to the strong alteration and introduction of precious metal mineralization. The eastern and southern portions of the property are covered by shallow alluvium where mineralization is projected as well. Alteration occurs over a broad area as two distinct systems: 1. quartz-sericite-pyrite-carbonate-antimony veins/stockwork zones associated with high-angle NW striking fault and fracture zones; 2. Stratiform, jasperoid replacement bodies of carbonate and siltstone units along the NW strike direction of the stratigraphy and at the intersection of NW and NE faults. Numerous hydrothermal brecciated zones have been identified which host ore grade gold mineralization. The association of gold, silver, arsenic, antimony and mercury in structural zones with these types of alteration occurrences on the Holly claims is similar to the occurrence of gold at several mines within the region.

EXPLORATION TARGETS

The Holly Property contains several untested gold targets that include open-pit, bulk mineable, disseminated deposits and structurally controlled, high-grade underground vein-stockwork ore-bodies. One of the primary targets is the SE projection of the deposit-hosting Relief Fault zone believed to underlie the property. Several zones of gold mineralization have been defined and remain untested which include: the gold-antimony vein-stockwork zone at the main mine workings with values up to 3.8 ppm gold at the surface and significant widths of gold mineralization in the .01-.04 opt range from drill hole intercepts; two stratiform zones at the base of carbonate units; the concealed pediment targets where gold mineralization is projected under alluvial cover**;** saddle reef-horst anticline structural zones where gold mineralization may be hosted along the limbs and hinged-fold locations of the NW folds. The Holly Property has had very little exploration, and with the ready to drill targets identified and delineated, the potential is excellent to discover a world-class gold deposit.