Mineral Resource Estimate NI 43-101 Technical Report

Golden Eagle Project

Ferry County, Washington

Effective Date: March 31, 2020
Revised and Amended Date: September 24, 2021

Prepared for:

Fiore Gold Ltd.

Prepared by

Global Resource Engineering, Ltd

Qualified Persons
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Date and Signature Page

This Revised and Amended Technical Report on the Golden Eagle Project is submitted to Fiore Gold Ltd. and is effective March 31, 2020.

The Qualified Persons and Responsible Report Sections follow:

Qualified Person	Responsible for Report Sections
Dr. Hamid Samari	Sections 1.2, 1.3, 7, 8, and 9
Rick Moritz	Sections 1.4, 2, 3, 4, 5, 24, and 27
Dr. Todd Harvey	Sections 1.5, 13, and 17
Terre Lane	Sections 1, 1.1, 1.6, 1.7, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, and 26

(Signed) "Hamid Samari"______________________ 9/24/2021
Signature Dr. Hamid Samari Date

(Signed) "Rick Moritz"______________________ 9/24/2021
Signature Rick Moritz Date

(Signed) "Todd Harvey"______________________ 9/24/2021
Signature Dr. Todd Harvey Date

(Signed) "Terre Lane"______________________ 9/24/2021
Signature Terre Lane Date

DISCLAIMER

This report was prepared as a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for Fiore Gold Ltd. (the Company) by Global Resource Engineering ("GRE"). The quality of information, conclusions, and estimates contained herein is consistent with the level of effort involved in GRE's services, based on: i) information available at the time of preparation, ii) data supplied by outside sources, and iii) the assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this report. This report is intended for use by the Company subject to the terms and conditions of its contract with GRE and relevant securities legislation. The contract permits the Owner to file this report as a Technical Report with Canadian securities regulatory authorities pursuant to National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities law, any other uses of this report by any third party are at that party's sole risk. The user of this document should ensure that this is the most recent Technical Report for the property as it is not valid if a new Technical Report has been issued

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

µm	micron
Ag	silver
Ai	abrasion index
Au	gold
CESL	Cominco Engineering Services Limited
CFP	cumulative frequency plots
CIL	carbon-in-leach
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
CIMDS	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Council Definitions Standards adopted May 10, 2014
cm	centimeter
EA	Environmental Assessment
Echo Bay	Echo Bay Exploration Inc.

g/cm^3	grams per centimeter cubed
gpt	grams per tonne
GEH	Golden Eagle Holding Inc.
GRE	Global Resource Engineering Ltd.
GRP	GRP Minerals Corp.
ha	hectares
HCI	Howard Consultants, Inc.
Hecla	Hecla Mining Company
IRR	internal rate of return
km	kilometer
KWhr/st	kiloWatt-hour per short ton
Ma	million years ago
Midway	Midway Gold
mm	millimeter
MMSA	Mining & Metallurgical Society of America
NAD	North American Datum
NCV	net carbonate value
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
Newmont	Newmont Mining Company
NI 43-101	Canadian National Instrument 43-101
NPV	Net Present Value
opt	ounces per ton
PAG	potential acid generating
ppm	parts per million
QA/QC	quality control/quality assurance
QP	Qualified Person
RC	reverse circulation
RDI	Resource Development Inc.
RQD	rock quality designator
RMR	rock mass rating
SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act
SFPG	Santa Fe Pacific Gold Corporation
St. Dev.	standard deviation
TF	tonnage factor
tpd	tons per day
USFS	United States Forest Service
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator

1.0 SUMMARY

Global Resource Engineering Ltd (GRE) was commissioned by Fiore Gold Ltd (Fiore), previously GRP Minerals Corp. (GRP), to prepare a Mineral Resource Estimate for the Golden Eagle Project located in Ferry County, Washington. This report has been prepared in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA) NI 43-101, and the Resources have been classified in accordance with standards as defined by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) "CIM Definition Standards – For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves," prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by Canadian Institute of Mining's (CIM) "Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (as adopted by the CIM Council on November 29, 2019).

The Golden Eagle Project is located in Ferry County, approximately three miles (4.8-kilometers [km]) north-northwest of the town of Republic, Washington, and is in the northwestern portion of the Republic/Eureka district about one mile (1.6 km) west of the Knob Hill Mine (active from 1911 to 1995). It includes the former Mountain Lion Mine (active from 1898 to 1947).

The Republic/Eureka Mining District has produced nearly 4 million ounces of gold at an average grade of 0.58 troy ounces per ton (opt) (19.89 grams per tonne [gpt]) gold (Au) over the last 130 years, principally from high grade underground narrow vein deposits (Harris, et al., 2011). The Republic/Eureka Mining Trend covers an area 5.5 miles (8.9 km) long and about one mile (1.6 km) wide.

The Republic/Eureka Mining District is one of several mining districts within the Republic Graben, a Cenozoic-aged, downdropped faulted block formed during a period of regional extension and related volcanism. Other significant historical gold mines in the larger Republic Graben area include Kettle, K-2, Lamefoot, and Key East, which produced gold until the late 1990s.

The last operating gold mine in the district was the Buckhorn/Kettle River operation which was owned by Kinross. The mine and mill closed in 2017.

1.1 History and Ownership

The current project area is located within the very productive Republic/Eureka Mining District. It includes the historical Mountain Lion Mine, portions of the historical Knob Hill Mine, and all of the South Penn Gold Project. The area within and near the Golden Eagle Project site has a long and complex history due to the number of deposits being mined over time and due to projects changing hands as viability waned or waxes or new deposits were developed.

The Mountain Lion underground mine, which lies within the Golden Eagle property, was active between 1898 and 1914, when it was one of the larger producers in the district. The mine exploited small veins down to the 700-foot (213-meter) level. Sporadic underground and open pit operations continued until about the 1940s.

Mining also took place at the Knob Hill Mine and nearby Mud Lake claims, located to the south and east of Golden Eagle, beginning in the 1930s. From 1958 through 1967, Knob Hill Mines and Day Mines drove the lower levels of the Knob Hill mine to the north to exploit the JO#3 vein, part of which lies under the

Golden Eagle Deposit. Hecla acquired the Knob Hill Mine in 1981 and continued to produce from deposits south of Golden Eagle until 1995.

Beginning in the mid-1980s, Crown Resources and Glamis Gold investigated near-surface mineralization on their South Penn property, located just south of the Mountain Lion open pits. Drilling during 1985 and 1986 delineated a near-surface resource, and in 1987 a small open pit was developed. This area now comprises the southeastern portion of the current Golden Eagle Property.

In the early 1980s, Hecla began significant exploration of the hydrothermal breccias of the Golden Eagle deposit that were identified from underground exploration and in 1988 drilled what is now thought of as the discovery hole. Exploration drilling and mine planning studies continued until 1990, when the project was shelved.

In 1995, while completing an earn-in to a 75% interest in a joint venture with Hecla on the Golden Eagle deposit, Santa Fe Pacific Gold (SFPG) acquired the South Penn property from Crown Resources. SFPG was acquired by Newmont Mining in 1997, and the 75% share was traded to Echo Bay in 2000; Echo Bay was acquired by Kinross Gold Corp in 2003. In 2008, Midway Gold (Midway) acquired 75% of the property from Kinross and the remaining 25% from Hecla.

On May 17, 2016, GRP Minerals Corp., formerly GRP Minerals, LLC, and its subsidiaries acquired various mineral properties from the subsidiaries of Midway Gold Corp., including the Golden Eagle Project, pursuant to an asset purchase agreement approved through the Midway bankruptcy proceedings. GRP Minerals Corp. was renamed Fiore Gold Ltd. in September of 2017. Fiore holds the Golden Eagle Project through its wholly owned US subsidiary GRP Golden Eagle, LLC.

1.2 Geology and Mineralization

The Republic/Eureka district deposits can be characterized as steeply dipping high grade epithermal fissure filling veins within a volcanic rock package. The main mineralization zone is found in an area one mile (1.6 km) wide by 5.5 miles (8.9 km) in length north to south and up to 1,800 feet (548.6 meters) vertically. (Umpleby, 1910).

In contrast, the major part of the Golden Eagle deposit is a large body of silicified hydrothermal breccia, but high-grade gold- and silver-rich quartz veins are present in and near the area of hydrothermal breccia. The Golden Eagle deposit is inferred to be the near-surface hot springs portion of a low-sulfidation epithermal system. At depth, the high-grade vein systems may represent the deeper fluid pathways.

The deposit occurs in the Eocene age Sanpoil Formation, which consists of lower series andesite flows and upper series volcaniclastics and pyroclastics. The Sanpoil Formation is overlain by the Klondike Mountain Formation, a post-mineral unit of lower lacustrine siltstones and upper sandstones and conglomerates. Unconsolidated glacial till covers all of the formations to upwards of 300 feet (91.4 meters) thick.

The mineralized zone trends east-west with a north-northeast plunge under the overlying Klondike Formation and glacial till. The known extent of the mineralized zone is approximately 1,000 feet (304.8 meters) wide and 2,500 feet (762 meters) long (east to west).

1.3 Status of Exploration

Drilling and exploration were conducted on the Golden Eagle Project site from 1940 to 2000 by Knob Hill Mining Company, Day Mines, Hecla, and more recently by Crown Resources, SFPG, and Echo Bay.

Historical data is available for a total of 163,901 feet (49,957 meters) of drilling in 292 exploration boreholes drilled between 1940 and 2000 in the Golden Eagle resource area. Sampling from reverse circulation (RC) and core drilling was conducted according to industry standard practices and procedures at the time the holes were drilled and/or assayed. The QP evaluated, analyzed, and grouped the mineral domains with data that exhibit similar characteristics as part of the modeling process to produce better estimates of grade.

Because the discovery was largely made by following underground mined mineralization, there is very little surface exploration work available for the property. Midway did conduct some local mapping and sampling in the Mountain Lion area between 2006 and 2009.

While there has been no recent exploration drilling, Midway collected, compiled, and verified the available data for analysis and modeling.

1.4 Infrastructure

The Golden Eagle property is located approximately 130 miles (209 km) northwest of the City of Spokane, Washington. Local access is provided by the Knob Hill Road, a paved road which originates in Republic, Washington, and is maintained by Ferry County. Knob Hill Road crosses the Golden Eagle property from north to south.

Electric power is available in the area, and power prices in Washington are among the lowest in the nation.

Water for drilling purposes was previously obtained from Hecla mine wells, but those wells are no longer accessible. Golden Eagle Project development would require acquisition of water through purchase of existing, on-site water rights, or from municipal or third-party sources.

Infrastructure relevant to this report was observed on the adjacent mineral properties to the south of Golden Eagle during the site visit. This infrastructure is also clearly observable on aerial imagery. The infrastructure consists of a former tailings pond, an evaporation pond and a lined discharge pond, along with associated piping, which together are reportedly used to contain and evaporate discharge from the former underground mine workings.

1.5 Metallurgy and Processing

The flowsheet employed for the recovery of the gold and silver from the process mineralized materials in the Golden Eagle Project is one that maximizes the economic return of the ore body rather than the recovery of gold and silver. The flowsheet consists of crushing, grinding, and froth flotation to produce a concentrate, an ultra-fine grind of the concentrate, followed by high intensity cyanidation. This flowsheet is very similar to the Haile Mine in South Carolina that is processing a very similar mineralogy.

1.6 Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimates

The Golden Eagle resource database includes both verified and unverified data. Verified data is data for which an assay certificate was found; unverified data (from Crown Resources and a few holes from Hecla) have no available assay certificates. These companies, however, have a strong history in the mining industry and are believed to have practiced good quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures.

The QP completed a review of the assay data. A total of 292 exploration drill holes equaling 163,901 feet (49,957 meters) of drill length have been included in the Golden Eagle database. Of these 292 drill holes, 202 drill holes had verified data totaling 125,353 feet (38,208 meters). The data from the verified holes were used to estimate Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources. In addition, the QP statistically analyzed the drill hole data from Crown Resources and found that data to be statistically similar to the verified data; therefore, the QP included assays from the remaining 90 holes (38,548 feet) for the estimation of Inferred Mineral Resources. An additional 543 holes are blast holes present in the dataset that were not used for resource estimation. The Golden Eagle deposit also has the potential to be mined using bulk underground mining methods while staying within Fiore controlled land.

The mineral resources may be impacted by further infill and exploration drilling that may result in increase or decrease in future resource evaluations. The mineral resources may also be affected by subsequent assessment of mining, environmental, processing, permitting, taxation, socio-economic, and other factors. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. No mineral reserves have been estimated as part of this study. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resources will be converted into a mineral reserve with continued drilling, engineering and metallurgical testing

To determine the quantities of material offering “reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction” by an open pit, the QP constructed open pit scenarios developed from the resource block model estimate using Whittle’s Lerchs-Grossman miner software. For the pit generation, the QP zeroed-out the gold grade in all blocks outside of Fiore’s property boundary. The QP allowed the program to lay back pit slopes outside of Fiore’s property boundary, but any blocks outside of the property boundary are considered waste. Reasonable mining assumptions were applied to evaluate the portions of the block model (Measured, Indicated, and Inferred blocks) that could be “reasonably expected” to be mined from an open pit. the QP considers that the blocks located within the resulting conceptual pit envelope show “reasonable prospects for economic extraction” and can be reported as a mineral resource.

It is estimated that approximately 30% of the mineral resource estimate is dependent on an agreement being obtained with the Adjacent Owner. Delays in, or failure to obtain, an agreement with the Adjacent Owner to conduct mining operations on its mineral titles would affect the development of approximately 30% of the mineral resources of the Golden Eagle Project that are currently included in the Mineral Resource Estimate, by limiting the pit wall lay back to Fiore controlled land. Fiore intends to seek an agreement with the Adjacent Owner to maximize the potential to develop a mine that exploits the full mineral resource. There can be no assurance that Fiore will be able to negotiate such agreement on terms that are satisfactory to Fiore or that there will not be delays in obtaining the necessary agreement.

The Fiore-controlled land in the Golden Eagle Project area would be adequate to construct a heap leach facility and process plant and provide for some waste disposal. Additional land would likely be necessary to accommodate all waste storage required; however, public U.S. Forest Service lands are available nearby.

The reader is cautioned that the results from the pit optimization are used solely for testing the "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" by an open pit and do not represent an attempt to estimate mineral reserves. There are presently no mineral reserves on the project.

The base case cutoff grade of 0.014 opt (0.48 gpt) within the $1,500/oz Au Whittle pit shell results in the following Mineral Resource for the Golden Eagle project shown in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Mineral Resource Statement for the Golden Eagle Project

Classification	Mineralized Material		ID2 Gold Grade		Gold oz (1000s)	ID2 Silver Grade		Silver oz (1000s)
	Tons (1000s)	Tonnes (1000s)	opt	gpt		opt	gpt	
Measured	33,820	30,681	0.043	1.490	1,469.27	0.197	6.768	6,676.24
Indicated	16,253	14,745	0.034	1.158	548.80	0.168	5.743	2,722.59
M&I	50,073	45,426	0.040	1.382	2,018.08	0.188	6.436	9,398.83
Inferred	5,919	5,370	0.026	0.896	154.65	0.129	4.431	764.99

1) The effective date of the Mineral Resource is Mar 31, 2020.
2) The Qualified Person for the estimate is Terre Lane of GRE.
3) Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
4) Numbers in the table have been rounded to reflect the accuracy of the estimate and may not sum due to rounding.
5) The Mineral Resource is based on a gold cutoff grade of 0.014 troy ounces per short ton (0.48 grams per tonne) at an assumed gold price of $1,500/tr oz, assumed mining cost of $1.06/short ton waste, assumed mining cost of $2.02/short ton mineralized material, assumed processing cost of $12.75/short ton mineralized material, assumed G&A cost of $0.74/short ton mineralized material, an assumed metallurgical recovery of 80%, and pit slopes of 45 degrees.
6) The pit layback is not constrained to Fiore controlled land and extends onto land controlled by the Adjacent Owner. Additional land must be acquired or otherwise made available for the pit layback, waste rock dumps, tailings facilities, and other surface infrastructure. Constraining to Fiore controlled land would result in an approximately 30% reduction in resource numbers. Public land is available nearby to accommodate facilities and waste dumps.

1.7 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Golden Eagle mineral resource appears to be of sufficient quality and quantity to support further drilling, metallurgical testing, and study, and is favorably located in a supportive, historical mining region.

Gold mineralization at Golden Eagle is shaped as an oblong pod that trends roughly east-west, with a north to northeast plunge, and is primarily associated with moderately to highly silicified volcanic rocks. Historical underground mining along gold- and silver-rich quartz veins occurred at the Mountain Lion, Knob Hill, and the JO#3 workings, all of which are within or directly proximal to the Golden Eagle deposit.

Golden Eagle is likely a large, silicified body of hydrothermal breccia with associated epithermal quartz veins. The deposit appears to be a well-developed epithermal system with the gold bearing quartz veins being the deeper plumbing to the near surface hots springs environment indicated by the large body of silicified hydrothermal breccia. It appears hot springs fluids emanated up the South Penn Fault and deposited mineralization in the hanging wall of the fault.

Future drill hole logging should more clearly record alteration and brecciation in order to clearly define the mineralized domain from the surrounding volcanic rock units.

The QP used grade shells to mimic the hydrothermally brecciated mineralized domain. Grade shells were generated in Leapfrog 3D® using the raw sample data at 0.008, 0.03, and 0.1 opt Au (0.274, 1.03, and 3.43 gpt, respectively), taking into consideration the major structures (South Penn and Mud Lake Faults) and limited geology, to represent the hydrothermal breccia. The domains were visually checked against drill hole intercepts and 20-foot (6.1-meter) down-hole assay composites. The final model consisted of six lithologic domains representing the glacial till, non-mineralized basalt dikes, country rock (non-mineralized Sanpoil and O'Brien Creek), and the three mineralized grade shells.

Mineral resource estimates are reported for the Golden Eagle Project site in Table 1-2 (and repeated in Table 14-9). Tons and grades are reported above a series of gold opt cut-off values related to a range of gold prices since analysis has not yet been conducted to determine the economic cut-off grade that would ultimately be applied to the Golden Eagle Project. The resource is reported within an economic pit shell to ensure reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. All of the mineralization comprised in the mineral resource estimate for the Golden Eagle Project is contained on mineral titles controlled by Fiore. The mineral resource estimate, however, assumes that the south and north walls of the pit used to demonstrate reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction extends onto lands where mineral title is held by Hecla (the "Adjacent Owner") and that waste would be mined on the Adjacent Owner's mineral titles. Any potential development of the Golden Eagle Project that includes an open pit encompassing the entire mineral resource estimate would be dependent on obtaining an agreement with the Adjacent Owner.

The reported mineral resource may potentially be expanded depending on long term gold prices and the results of future in-fill and expansion drilling.

The QP's recommendations for advancement of the Golden Eagle Project, specifically to improve confidence in the mineral resource estimate, are as follows:

- Conduct a confirmation drill program to
  - Resample areas that were drilled by Crown Resource (churn drill hole data) and support its use in the resource estimate
  - obtain more density measurements and silver assays
  - obtain metallurgical samples
  - obtain additional geotechnical information for open pit mine design
  - add to the environmental geochemistry database.
- Conduct an exploration program to identify underground-minable mineralization below the current resource.
- Re-log/reinterpret archived drill hole logs as compared to core for both lithology and alteration to further refine the extent and shape of the mineralized hydrothermal breccia.
- Conduct metallurgical testing to confirm, refine, and optimize the process flowsheet.

- Undertake cost analysis of various metallurgical treatment options and develop an updated flow sheet and associated costs.
- Evaluate options for additional property and surface rights to accommodate pit laybacks and operation.
- Evaluate a water supply for the project.
- Investigate the potential of acquiring offsite locations for tailings impoundment, tailings storage options, and locations for waste rock disposal.
- Investigate off-site milling options.
- Investigate concentrate sale options.
- Further investigate the permitting climate in the area and in the State of Washington to establish a permitting timeline.
- Complete a pit slope analysis to evaluate the project slope stability

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This Technical Report was revised and amended on September 24, 2021 from the original Report issued on May 19, 2020. The revisions and amendments do not change the resources or the results of the Mineral Resource Estimate.

At the request of Fiore Gold Ltd ("Fiore" or "the Company"), formerly GRP Minerals Corp. ("GRP"), Global Resource Engineering Ltd (GRE) has prepared a Mineral Resource Estimate for the Golden Eagle Project site ("Golden Eagle" or "the Property" or "the Project") in Ferry County, Washington. This report has been prepared in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA) NI 43-101, and the Resources have been classified in accordance with standards as defined by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) "CIM Definition Standards – For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves," prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by Canadian Institute of Mining's (CIM) "Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (as adopted by the CIM Council on November 29, 2019).

Fiore Gold Ltd. was formed on September 25, 2017 pursuant to an Arrangement Agreement (the "Arrangement") dated July 24, 2017, whereby GRP Minerals Corp. ("GRP") acquired Fiore Exploration Ltd. ("Fiore Exploration"), combining their businesses to create Fiore Gold Ltd., a new Nevada based gold production and development company. Fiore is publicly listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the symbol "F" in Canada and on the OTCQB in the United States under the symbol "FIOGF".

GRP was originally formed as a Colorado limited liability company on April 14, 2016 as GRP Minerals, LLC. On June 29, 2016, the Company filed a statement of conversion with the Colorado Secretary of State and incorporated in Nevada as a corporation and changed the name to GRP Minerals Corp. Under the Arrangement, GRP continued into British Columbia, Canada under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on September 25, 2017 and amalgamated with 1125250 B.C. ULC under the name Fiore Gold Ltd. On September 26, 2017, Fiore Gold acquired all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Fiore Exploration Ltd.

The Qualified Persons responsible for this report are:

- Hamid Samari, PhD, QP Geology, Member MMSA #0151QP, Senior Geologist, GRE
- Rick Moritz, QP, MMSA #01256QP, Principal Mining Engineer, GRE
- Todd Harvey, PHD, QP Mineral Processing, SME #04144120, President, GRE
- Terre A. Lane, MMSA 01407QP, SME Registered Member 4053005, Principal Mining Engineer, GRE

Table 2-1 identifies QP responsibility for each section of this report.

Table 2-1: List of Contributing Authors

Section	Section Name	Qualified Person
1	Summary	Terre Lane
1.1	History and Ownership	Terre Lane
1.2	Geology and Mineralization	Hamid Samari
1.3	Status of Exploration	Hamid Samari

Section	Section Name	Qualified Person
1.4	Infrastructure	Rick Moritz
1.5	Metallurgy and Processing	Todd Harvey
1.6	Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimates	Terre Lane
1.7	Conclusions and Recommendations	Terre Lane
2	Introduction	Rick Moritz
3	Reliance on Other Experts	Rick Moritz
4	Property Description and Location	Rick Moritz
5	Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography	Rick Moritz
6	History	Terre Lane
7	Geological Setting and Mineralization	Hamid Samari
8	Deposit Types	Hamid Samari
9	Exploration	Hamid Samari
10	Drilling	Terre Lane
11	Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security	Terre Lane
12	Data Verification	Terre Lane
13	Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing	Todd Harvey
14	Mineral Resource Estimates	Terre Lane
15	Mineral Reserve Estimates	Terre Lane
16	Mining Methods	Terre Lane
17	Recovery Methods	Todd Harvey
18	Project Infrastructure	Terre Lane
19	Market Studies and Contracts	Terre Lane
20	Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact	Terre Lane
21	Capital and Operating Costs	Terre Lane
22	Economic Analysis	Terre Lane
23	Adjacent Properties	Terre Lane
24	Other Relevant Data and Information	Rick Moritz
25	Interpretation and Conclusions	Terre Lane
26	Recommendations	Terre Lane
27	References	Rick Moritz

2.1 Sources of Information

Information provided by Fiore included:

- Drill hole records
- Project history details
- Gold and silver assays from original records and reports
- Data, reports, and opinions from third-party entities

2.2 Personal Inspection

The most recent site visit was conducted by Rick Moritz on March 12 and 13, 2018. The site visit included a tour of the property and an inspection of historical core stored in a secure facility located nearby. There is no infrastructure remaining on the site, no activities were occurring at the time of the site visit, and no material changes were observed from conditions at site during previous visits.

Terre Lane and Rick Moritz carried out a previous site visit on behalf of Fiore on December 12, 2016. This site visit also included a tour of the property and an inspection of historical core.

Fiore has confirmed that no exploration or other activities have occurred, and no new work other than routine claims maintenance has been carried out at the property since acquiring it in 2016. The QPs observed no evidence of any material work having been carried out during their site visits.

The QP reviewed Fiore's public disclosure record and noted that Fiore's public disclosure did not provide any information about further work on the Golden Eagle project. The QP independently considered the company's disclosure obligations as a public company, awareness of the company's other operating properties, and reviewed Fiore's public disclosure. The QP noted that no reference was made to any such exploration work or expenditures on such exploration work on the Golden Eagle project, and accordingly, the QP satisfied themselves that no material work had been conducted on the property since the last site visit.

2.3 Units

All measurements used in the Golden Eagle Project are Imperial units. Tonnages are in short tons, and grade is reported as ounces per short ton unless otherwise noted.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This Technical Report incorporates and has accepted contributions with respect to certain information provided by the Issuer as specified herein below, and as duly reviewed and qualified by the authors of this report for inclusion herein. The authors are not experts in legal matters, such as the assessment of the legal validity of mining claims, private lands, mineral rights, and property agreements in the United States. The authors did not conduct any investigations of the environmental or permitting issues associated with the Golden Eagle project, and the authors are not experts with respect to these issues.

The land position was provided by Fiore as a digital mapping file, and in the form of the Asset Purchase Agreement ("APA") dated April 28th, 2016 and schedules therein, and Fiore confirmed that the land position had not changed as of the effective date of this report. The APA was filed with the Bankruptcy Court and is available online at www.pacer.gov, captioned *In re: Midway Gold US Inc., et al.*, Case No. 15-16835. The APA contains a detailed list of the mineral properties comprising the Golden Eagle project. The information regarding the land position was relied on by the authors specifically in Sections 4.1 and 4.2 of the report, and in all figures where the property boundaries are shown. The authors have checked the positions and other details of the land position in the digital mapping file and verified that it corresponds with the relevant schedules in the APA.

Information was provided by Fiore on obtaining a layback or other agreement to permit the extension of a future open pit into mineral properties controlled by the Adjacent Owner. Fiore noted that such layback agreements are not uncommon in the mining industry, including in the United States, and that productive discussions on this topic continue to be held with the Adjacent Owner. The authors are not experts on legal matters relating to this type of agreement and have relied on the information provided by Fiore regarding a possible agreement in Sections 4.2 and where such agreements are referenced in Sections 14.11 and 25.0.

Information on royalties was provided by Fiore by file transfer on external drive in November 2016 and separately in the relevant schedules in the APA, as referenced above, and as an Assignment and Assumption Agreement dated December 19, 2019 in which the royalty held by a subsidiary of Kinross Gold Corp. was transferred to Maverix Metals (Nevada) Inc. This information was relied upon by the authors in Section 4.3 and as an input into the economic parameters used in calculating the resource estimate as described in Section 14.11.

Fiore staff provided verbal background information in February 2020 for Sections 4.4 referencing the absence of environmental liabilities, and Section 4.5 referencing a list of permits that would be required for future exploration and development. Fiore subsequently provided detailed mark-ups to those draft sections prepared by the authors on May 5, 2020, May 7, 2020, May 15, 2020, and June 17, 2020 prior to filing the report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Location and Description

The Golden Eagle property is situated three miles (4.8 km) northwest of the town of Republic in Ferry County, Washington, at the northern end of the Republic/Eureka Mining District, approximately 130 miles (209 km) northwest of the City of Spokane (Figure 4-1). The geographic center of the property is at approximately 48°40’ 20” N latitude and 118°45’ 21” W longitude. The primary zone of mineralization on the Golden Eagle property is in the northwest corner of Section 27, Township 37 North, Range 32 East (T37N, R32E), Willamette Meridian (W.M.).

Figure 4-1: Project Location

Local access is provided by the Knob Hill Road, a paved road which originates in Republic, Washington, and is maintained by Ferry County. Knob Hill Road crosses the Golden Eagle property from north to south.

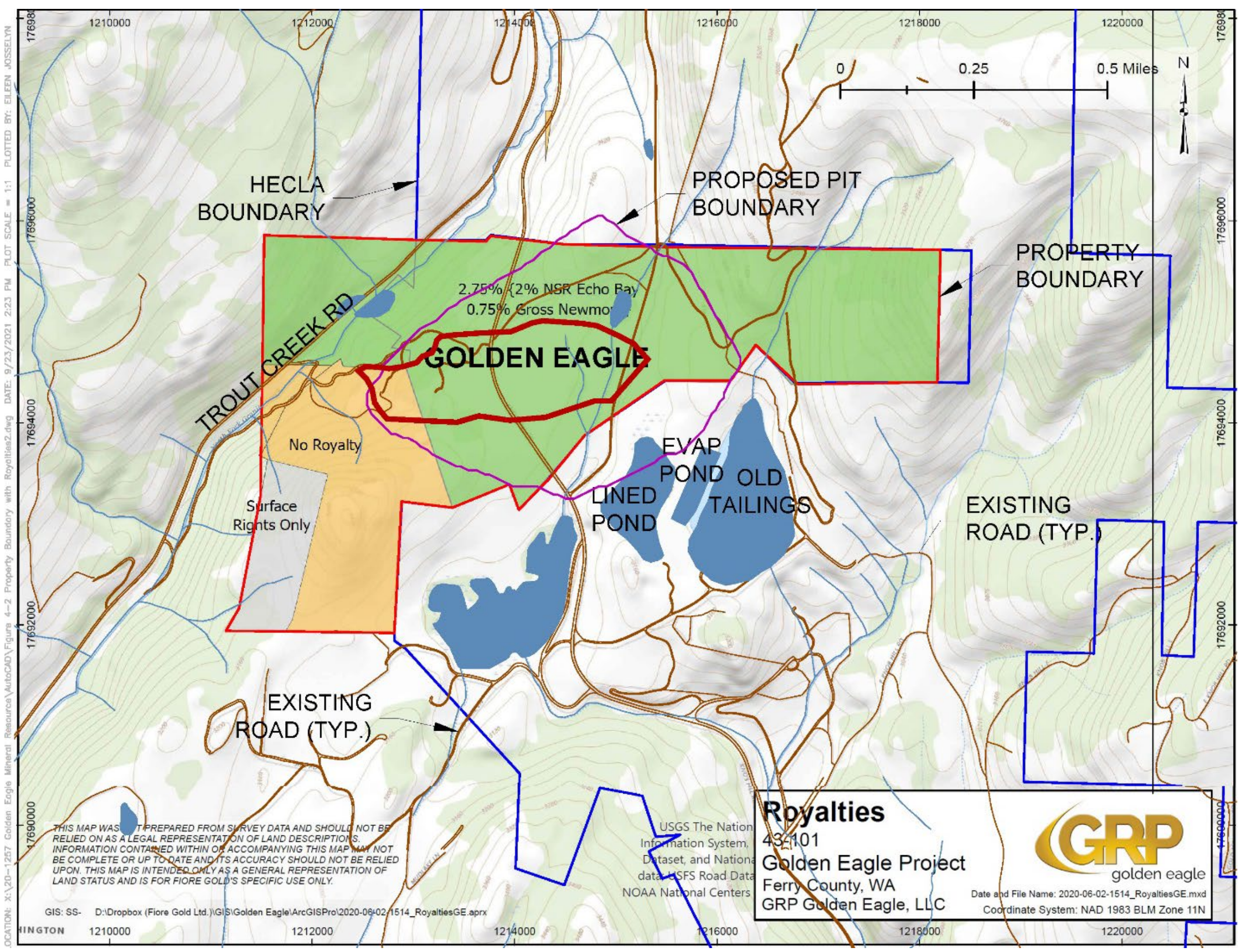
Infrastructure relevant to this report was observed on the adjacent mineral properties to the south of Golden Eagle during the site visit. This infrastructure is also clearly observable on aerial imagery. The infrastructure consists of a former tailings pond, an evaporation pond and a lined discharge pond, along with associated piping, which together are reportedly used to contain and evaporate discharge from the former underground mine workings.

4.2 Mineral Rights Disposition

Golden Eagle Project is owned by Fiore Gold Ltd.'s wholly owned United States subsidiary GRP Golden Eagle, LLC. The Golden Eagle Project site has an approximate area of 340 acres (137 ha). Three unpatented lode mining claims and seven contiguous fee parcels exist on the property (Figure 4-2). Parcel boundaries have been defined using aliquot parts, public mineral surveys, and private property surveys kept on file at the Ferry County Assessor's office.

Mineral properties controlled by the Adjacent Owner abut the Golden Eagle Project to the east and along a portion of the project's northern and southern boundaries. The remainder of the project abuts US public lands. Access to a portion of the mineral properties belonging to the Adjacent Owner would be required in some form to allow for excavation of the full conceptual open pit containing the mineral resource estimate presented in this report. While such agreements, whether in the form of a layback or other arrangement, are not uncommon in the US mining industry, and discussions continue to be held on the topic between Fiore and the Adjacent Owner, there can be no guarantee that such an agreement can be obtained on terms acceptable to Fiore. Failure to obtain such access would have a material negative impact on the Golden Eagle mineral resource estimate, as discussed in more detail in Section 14.11 of this report.

Figure 4-2: Golden Eagle Royalty Boundaries



4.3 Agreements and Royalties

Fiore has a 100% ownership interest in the Golden Eagle Project. As depicted in Figure 4-2, a portion of the Golden Eagle property is subject to a 2.75% royalty consisting of a 0.75% royalty in favour of Newmont Mining Co. and a 2.0% royalty in favour of Maverix Metals Inc. Fiore has represented that the Golden Eagle Project is not subject to any other royalties, back-in rights, payments, agreements, or encumbrances. Land tenure and agreements have been provided by Fiore; the QP has reviewed the information and considers it reliable.

4.4 Environmental Liabilities

There are no known environmental liabilities on the property.

4.5 Permits

New permits will be required for exploration and development of the Golden Eagle Project. The permits required may include but are not limited to:

- Exploration is permitted under Washington Surface Mining Act.
- Reclamation Permit required when exploration results in: three or more acres of disturbed area, more than one acre of disturbed land within an eight-acre area (as the result of mineral prospecting or exploration activities), or surface mined slopes greater than 30 feet (9.1 meters) high and steeper than 1:1.
- Washington Department of Natural Resources: primary jurisdiction over reclamation permits under SEPA.
- NEPA Environmental Assessment (EA) for exploration on federal land, EIS for mine development on federal land.
- Air Quality Permit to Construct and Operating Permit
- US Army Corps of Engineers 404 Permit for any wetland or waterway impacts
- Mercury Permit to Construct and Operating Permit
- Water Rights
- Solid Waste Landfill
- Hazardous Materials Permit
- Ferry County Planning and Building Department: development and earth-moving activities requiring permits must be conducted in consultation with other state agencies.
- Fire and Safety
- Explosives Permit
- Mine Safety and Health Administration Notification of Commencement of Operation

4.6 Other Significant Factors and Risks

To the authors' knowledge, there are no other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

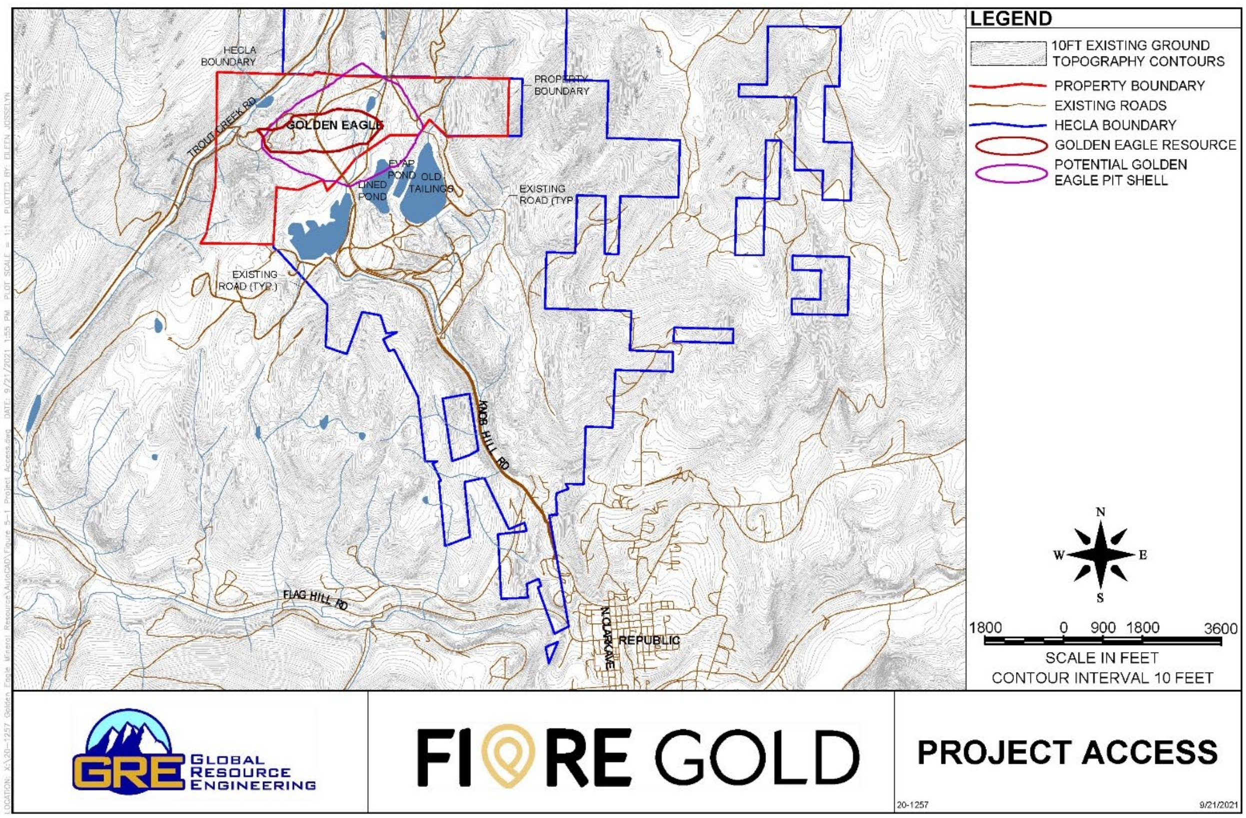
5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

Access to the Golden Eagle Project site is provided by Knob Hill Road, which originates in Republic, Washington, at its intersection with North Clark Avenue (Washington State Highway 20) (Figure 5-1). Knob Hill Road is a paved county road that also served as the main access to Hecla's Knob Hill Mine. The property is accessible year-round, but weather conditions commonly make on-site travel difficult during the winter months. The road is subject to vehicle weight limits in the spring.

Because of the location and extent of the proposed pit shell, approximately 1 mile of Knob Hill Road would need to be relocated on the Property around the pit. Alternative roads are available, so closure of Knob Hill Road could be a viable alternative to relocation.

Figure 5-1: Project Access



5.2 Climate

The climate at the Golden Eagle property is characteristic of northeastern Washington with summer temperatures typically ranging from 57.2°F (14°C) to 81.4°F (27.4°C), and winter temperatures ranging between 15.1°F (-9.4°C) and 30.2°F (-1°C). Rainfall averages 16.5 inches (41.9 centimeters [cm]) per year, and average snowfall is 50.3 inches (128 cm) per year.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Republic, Washington is the town nearest to the project site, with a population of slightly more than 1,000 people. Both the Golden Eagle Property and neighboring town of Republic are in Ferry County, which hosts a population of 7,582 (2015 Census). The City of Spokane, Washington, located in Spokane County, is approximately 130 miles (209 km) southeast of the project site and has an estimated population of about 491,000. Project support in the form of labor, equipment, and vendor services is available from the local community and outlying population centers including Spokane and Wenatchee, Washington and Coeur D'Alene, Idaho.

Fiore controls 339.56 acres (137.41 ha) of land in the Golden Eagle Project area. All of the mineralization comprised in the mineral resource estimate for the Golden Eagle Project is contained on mineral titles controlled by Fiore. The mineral resource estimate, however, assumes that the south and north walls of the pit used to demonstrate reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction extends onto lands where mineral title is held by Hecla (the "Adjacent Owner") and that waste would be mined on the Adjacent Owner's mineral titles. Any potential development of the Golden Eagle Project that includes an open pit encompassing the entire mineral resource estimate would be dependent on obtaining an agreement with the Adjacent Owner. It is estimated that approximately 30% of the mineral resource estimate is dependent on an agreement being obtained with the Adjacent Owner. Delays in, or failure to obtain, an agreement with the Adjacent Owner to conduct mining operations on its mineral titles would affect the development of a significant portion of the mineral resources of the Golden Eagle Project that are not included in the Mineral Resource Estimate, in particular by limiting access to significant mineralized material at depth. Fiore intends to seek an agreement with the Adjacent Owner to maximize the potential to develop a mine that exploits the full mineral resource. There can be no assurance that Fiore will be able to negotiate such agreement on terms that are satisfactory to Fiore or that there will not be delays in obtaining the necessary agreement.

The Fiore-controlled land in the Golden Eagle Project area would be adequate to construct a heap leach facility and process plant and provide for some waste disposal. However, additional land would be necessary to accommodate all waste storage required. Public lands are available nearby to accommodate additional facilities and waste dumps.

A substation power source is available one mile (1.6 km) to the west at the Knob Hill Mine.

The town of Republic, the Silver Valley in Idaho to the southeast, and surrounding communities have a long history of mining. Mining personnel are believed to be available from these communities.

Most of the equipment, parts, and operating supplies will be sourced from Spokane.

Water may potentially be sourced from pit dewatering activities or purchased from municipal sources.

5.4 Physiography

The Golden Eagle Project site is located in the Kettle River Mountain Range in northeastern Washington. The region is characterized by long, rounded ridges, rolling plateaus, wide valleys, and large lakes. Tectonic forces from collision of the North Cascades subcontinent (70-40 million years ago [Ma]) folded the earth's crust into mountain ranges and provoked long periods of volcanic activity, resulting in uplift of the

Cascades and the Okanogan Highlands, including the Kettle River Range. Glaciation is responsible for many other landforms, such as hummocky mountains, drumlin-like features, terraces, esker complexes, and glacial lake deposits. The region is drained by the Columbia River and its tributaries, most importantly the Methow, Okanogan, Sanpoil, Kettle, Colville, and Spokane rivers.

The topography in the area of the Golden Eagle Project consists of moderate hills and ravines for the drainage of the local watershed. The ground around the project descends toward the east in the direction of the Knob Hill Mine and falls away to the west along the drainage of the North Fork Creek. Elevation of the project site ranges from 2,950 feet (900 meters) to 3,930 feet (1200 meters) above mean sea level. Vegetative cover includes Subalpine fir, Engelmann spruce, and Lodge Pole pine at the higher elevations, and Ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, Western Larch, quaking aspen, and a variety of grasses at lower elevations.

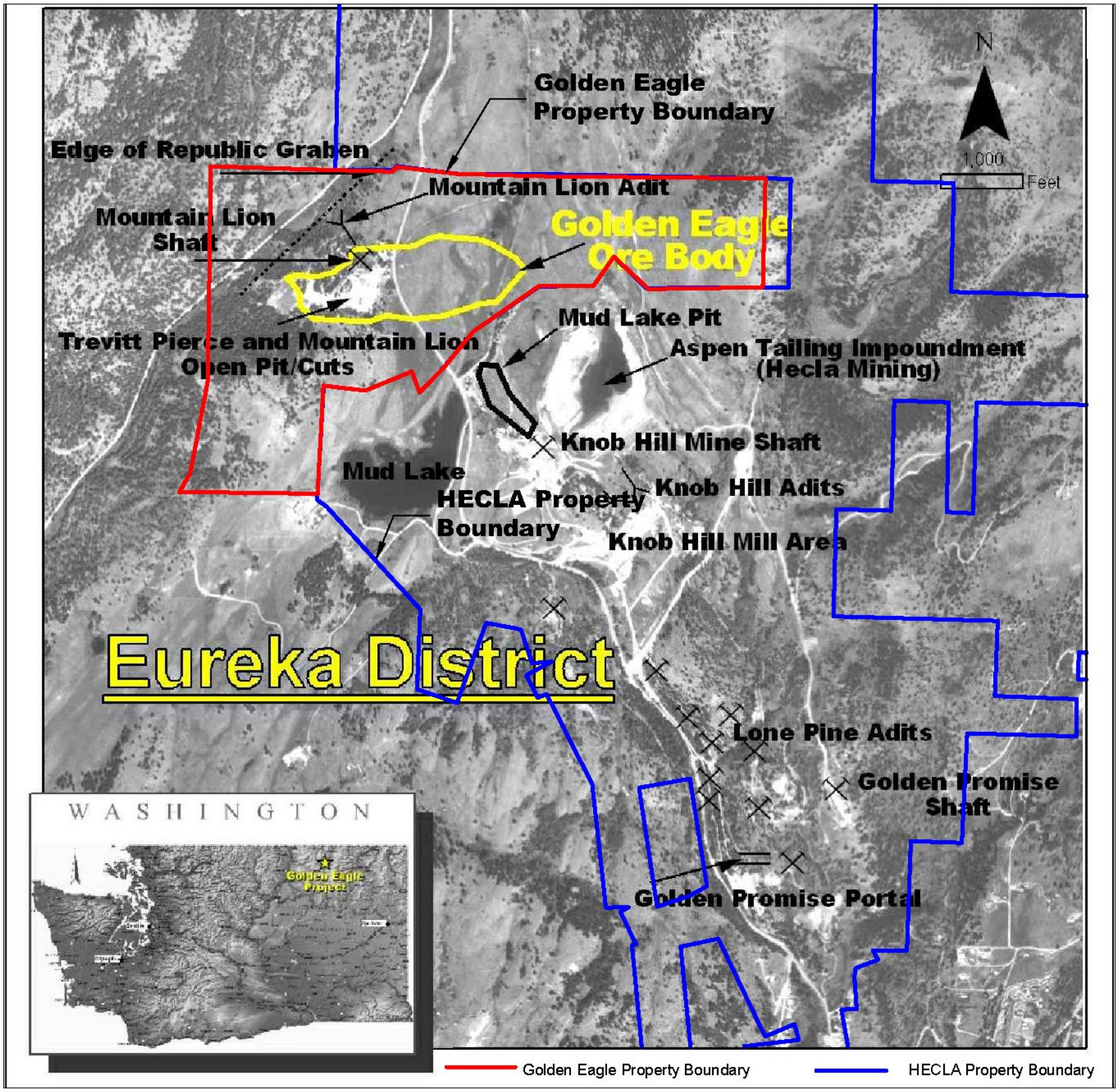
6.0 HISTORY

The historical Republic/Eureka Mining District in northeastern Washington (see Figure 6-1) is said to have produced approximately four million ounces of gold (Au) at an average grade of 0.58 troy ounces per ton (opt) (19.89 grams per tonne [gpt]) Au. Mining began in the district in 1896 following the opening of Colville Indian Reservation to mineral entry. In March of 1896, the Mountain Lion Claim was located on the northwest portion of the present-day Golden Eagle Project site. The Mountain Lion Gold Mining Company was formed shortly after in 1898. Historical reports indicate the site had three parallel surface veins, only one of which had commercial grade mineralization. The company followed the productive vein downward 800 feet (243.8 meters). Development of the Mountain Lion claim included a 1,260-foot (384-meter) tunnel into the mountain and a 700-foot (213.4-meter) sunken shaft. An amalgamation and cyanide mill was also built on the site but closed in 1902 due to unsatisfactory recovery rates. Mountain Lion was one of the top producers in the area from 1910 until underground operations were shut down in 1914.

Thomas Murray purchased and resumed operations at the Mountain Lion claim in 1927. A fire and explosion that same year destroyed surface facilities and flooded the 300 level of the mine. The following spring, Murray pumped out to the 600 level and resumed mine production. The mine was operated by lessees from 1930 until 1936. Historical reports indicate that in 1936, Mountain Lion produced and shipped 3,000 tons of ore monthly, nearly 80% of area production at the time. Operations at the mine were shut down from 1937 to 1938 but resumed in 1939 using open pit methods until 1945. Open pit mining continued on the Trevitt-Pierce property, adjacent to the Mountain Lion mine, until 1947. Production from the Mountain Lion and Trevitt-Pierce is estimated at 9,000 oz Au with an average grade of 0.12 opt (4.11 gpt) Au and 18,750 oz silver (Ag) by open pit methods and 16,300 oz Au with an average grade of 0.21 opt (7.2 gpt) Au and 155,200 oz Ag by underground methods (Hecla, 1985). Ore mined and developed from Mountain Lion open pits between 1937 and 1947 equaled the total district production from 1896 to 1937 (Wright, 1947).

Reports of an unexploited, wide, low-grade quartz deposit at the Mud Lake claim, south and east of Mountain Lion and west of Knob Hill, brought the Mountain Copper Company to the area in 1935. The company discovered a lower grade disseminated gold deposit (100 feet [30.5 meters] by 1,800 to 2,000 feet [549 to 610 meters]) but surrendered their lease options in April 1936. Knob Hill Mines leased the Mud Lake claim in September of 1936 and brought the first power line to the district. The company built a 400 ton per day (tpd) mill, which recovered between 92% and 96% of gold using fine grind and cyanide. Between 1937 and 1939, Knob Hill used open pit mining methods to mine the disseminated Mud Lake deposit. They switched from open pit to shaft mining following the discovery of the high-grade breccia vein in old underground workings at the Knob Hill Mine. At the time of transition, the Mud Lake open pit was 80 feet (24.4 meters) deep at the southern end. It was later covered by tailings from the Knob Hill Mine. Open pit mining produced 48,623 oz Au with an average grade of 0.1 opt (3.43 gpt) Au and 424,738 oz Ag with an average grade of 0.85 opt (29.14 gpt) Ag. In following years, breccia-hosted disseminated gold mineralization, analogous to that found at Mud Lake, was recognized elsewhere in the district. Disseminated mineralization was reported by Kingman (1943) and Wright (1947) at the Mountain Lion Mine.

Figure 6-1: Historical Mining in the Eureka District



Day Mines merged with Aurum Mining Company in 1950 and acquired area properties. Knob Hill Mines leased the Gold Dollar claim from Day Mines in 1953, and this lease served as Day Mines largest source of income for years. From 1958 through 1967, Knob Hill Mines and Day Mines drove the lower levels (7 to 13) of the Knob Hill mine to the north to mine the JO#3 vein (Full, 1960). Exploration drilling completed between 1967 and 1968 identified a wide zone of veinlets and disseminated gold in the hanging wall of the JO#3 vein. Historical production from the JO#3 vein is unknown.

In 1978, Day Mines acquired Knob Hill Mines, consolidating the Eureka District under a single owner. Day Mines drilled 15 holes in the Mountain Lion area between 1978 and 1981, when Hecla, the second largest silver producer at the time, took over the Eureka District operations. Hecla's Republic Unit (the Eureka operations) were Hecla's only significant gold operation at the time, and they continued operation in the area until 1995, supported by the discovery of the high-grade Bailey vein in 1981 and the Golden Promise gold deposit in 1983. On June 24, 1989, then owner Hecla celebrated the production of 2 million ounces of gold from a single shaft.

In 1982, the Mountain Lion area was evaluated by Hecla consultant D. Nielson for near-surface disseminated gold potential. Following the study, 15 vertical holes were drilled revealing intercepts which included 188 feet (57.3 meters) of 0.069 opt (2.37 gpt) Au in one drill hole (ML-8) and 145 feet (44.2 meters) of 0.085 opt (2.91 gpt) Au in another (ML-6). No further exploration was completed at that time.

In early 1988, a hole was drilled as follow-up from underground drilling in the 1960s and for testing of the JO#3 vein hanging wall. Drill hole 88-111, considered the discovery hole of the Golden Eagle resource, encountered 158 feet (48.2 meters) of 0.087 opt (2.98 gpt) Au in black chalcedonic breccia lacking quartz veining. From 1988 through 1989, 37 holes within the Golden Eagle resource were completed using step out drilling.

While Hecla was investigating and defining the Golden Eagle deposit, Crown Resources and Glamis Gold identified a heap leachable gold deposit on their South Penn property, located to the south of the old Trevitt-Pierce/Mountain Lion open pits. This area now comprises the southern portion of the current Golden Eagle Project site. During 1985 and 1986, a total of 73 holes were completed, and 278,000 tons of 0.078 opt (2.67 gpt) Au at a 0.04 opt (1.37 gpt) Au cutoff grade (containing 21,680 oz Au) of oxide mineralization was reported. In 1987, Glamis Gold, through their subsidiary Chemgold, and Crown Resources mined 33,000 tons of 0.03 opt (1.03 gpt) Au from the South Penn pit and processed it on a small test heap leach in 1984 and leached again with a recovery of 53-55%. A recovery of 75% was expected over a two-year mine life.

An additional 30 core holes were drilled in 1990. Hecla shelved the project but recommended exploration for deep vein potential. In October 1994, Hecla announced closure of the Republic unit, though stockpiled ore was processed until January 1995.

In 1995, while completing an earn-in to a 75% interest in a joint venture with Hecla, SFPG acquired the South Penn property from Crown Resources. SFPG was acquired by Newmont Mining in 1997, and no further work was completed on the project. The 75% share was traded to Echo Bay in 2000, and Echo Bay was acquired by Kinross Gold Corp in 2003. In 2008, Midway acquired 75% of the property from Kinross and the remaining 25% from Hecla.

GRP, renamed Fiore in 2017, acquired Midway’s interest in 2016 through Midway bankruptcy proceedings.

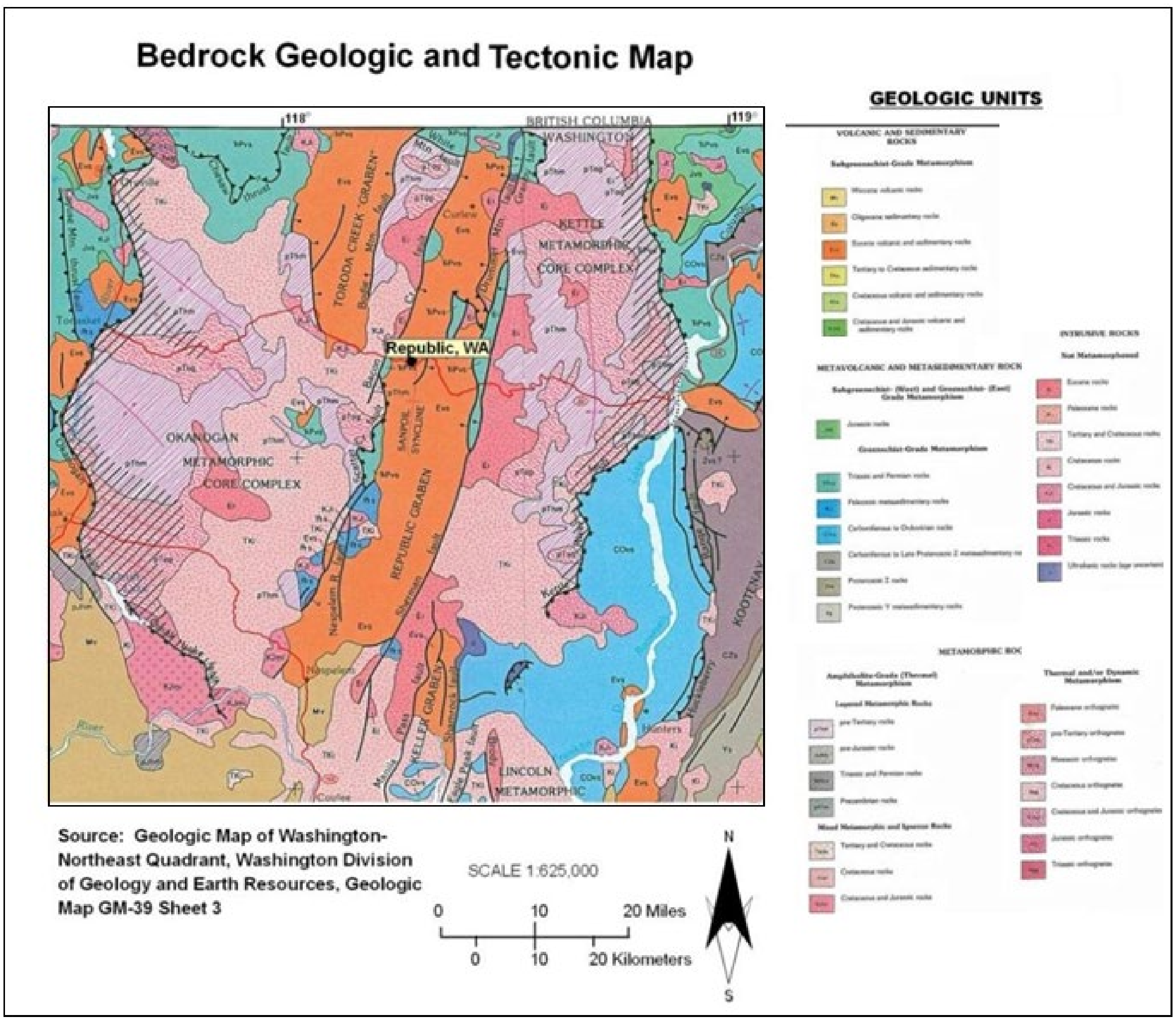
7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geologic Setting

The Golden Eagle deposit is situated along the northwest edge of the Republic Graben, the largest graben in a series of north-northeast trending extensional basins within the Okanogan Highlands. The graben is approximately 12 miles (19.3 meters) wide by 60 miles (96.6 km) long and is bounded by the Bacon Creek and Scatter Creek faults to the west and the Sherman fault to the east. The Republic Graben separates the Okanogan and Kettle metamorphic core complexes, to the west and east, respectively, near the town of Republic.

The Okanogan Highlands, which include the Okanogan and Kettle metamorphic core complexes, are located at the southern extent of the Omineca Crystalline Belt (Figure 7-1), a regional boundary between allochthonous terranes and cratonic North America. Intrusion of the Colville Batholith occurred late in the uplift of the metamorphic core complexes that surround the Republic Graben and was accompanied by crustal extension along detachment faults that now define the eastern and western boundaries of the Okanogan Highlands.

Figure 7-1: Republic Regional Geology



Source: Stoffel, et. al. (1991)

The Republic Graben and the other local basins likely developed as a result of extensional faulting at a time of diminishing volcanism. Hydrothermal activity driven by deep heat sources was likely channeled through the graben's structural conduits, depositing precious metals near the paleosurface. Mineralization during this period was covered by continued interbasin sedimentation and lake bed sediments and subsequently uncovered to varying degrees during Pleistocene glacial scouring.

7.2 Local Geologic Setting

A map of the local geology is shown in Figure 7-2. The Golden Eagle deposit is located near the Bacon Creek Fault that defines the western margin of the Republic Graben (Figure 7-3). Paleozoic- and Mesozoic-age metamorphic rocks from the Okanagan gneiss dome complex are exposed to the west of the Bacon Creek Fault, and the Republic Graben lies immediately to the east.

Eocene volcanics in the Republic Graben are divided into the older tuffs of the O'Brien Creek Formation and the overlying porphyritic andesite lava flows with interbedded flow breccias, epiclastic breccias, and sediments of the Sanpoil Formation. Intrusive feeder dikes of the Scatter Creek Formation intrude the Sanpoil and O'Brien Creek Formations. An angular unconformity separates the Sanpoil from overlying lacustrine sediments of the Klondike Mountain Formation. Klondike Mountain sediments include conglomeratic deltaic sequences and fine grained, layered, lake-bed mud and siltstones with abundant carbon. Post-mineral amygdaloidal basalt dikes and sills intrude both the Sanpoil and Klondike Mountain Formations. Pleistocene-age glacial till is common over much of the region.

The bulk of the district's historical production has come from gold bearing quartz veins that crosscut Sanpoil volcanics. Historical production is associated with the northwest trending Eureka fault zone, with most historical workings along the hanging wall of individual normal faults.

Figure 7-2: Golden Eagle Regional Geology

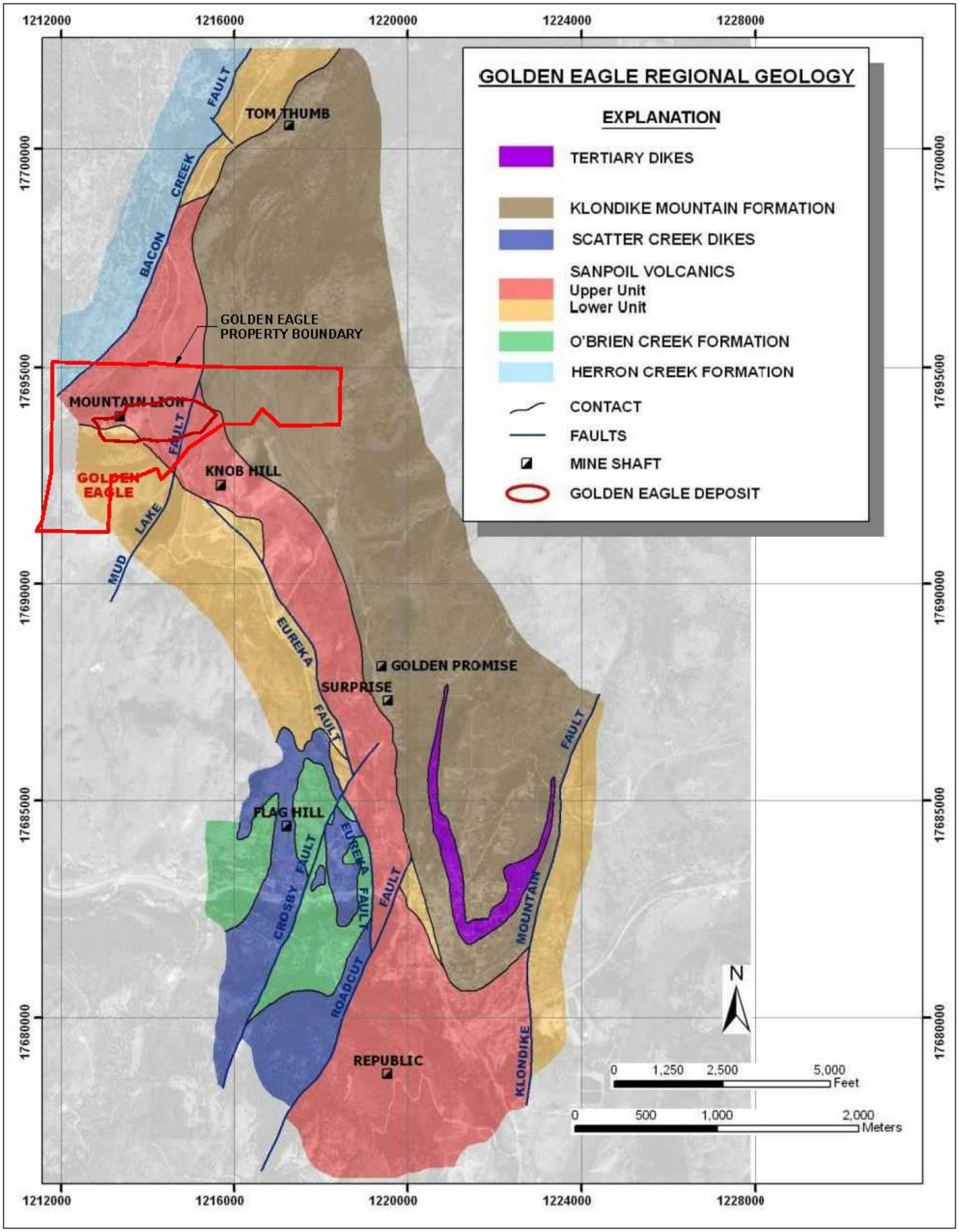
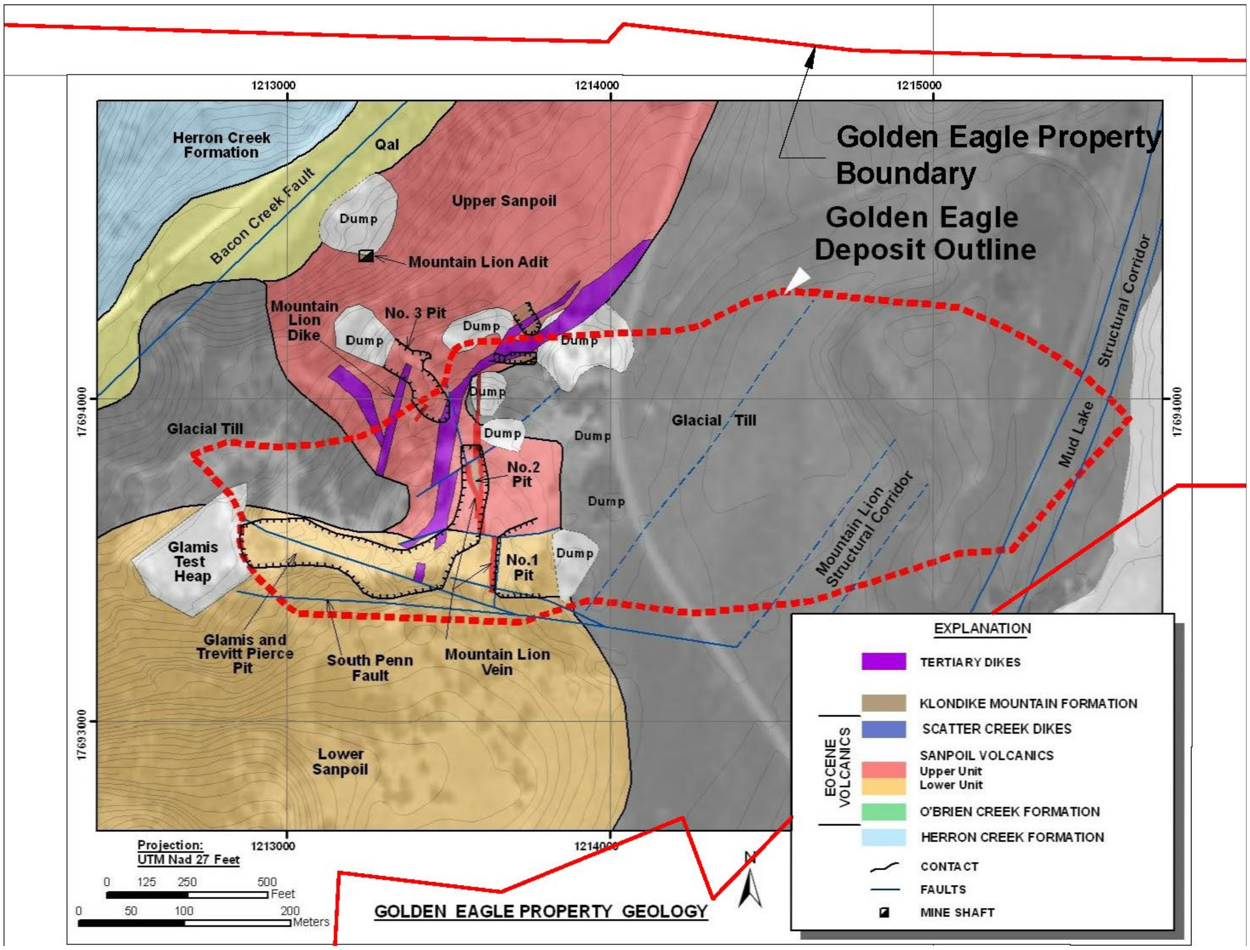


Figure 7-3: Golden Eagle Property Geology



7.3 Lithologic Units

7.3.1 Eocene O'Brien Creek Formation

The O'Brien Creek formation is the lower-most lithologic unit intersected by drilling at the Golden Eagle property. The O'Brien formation underlies the Sanpoil formation and is composed of bedded crystal-lithic tuff and tuffaceous sandstone and shale with volcanic and metasedimentary fragments. Little work has been done on this unit, and it appears to be represented in only a small portion of the drilling at the base of the deposit. The maximum thickness is estimated at 3,900 feet (1,189 meters) (Holder, et al., 1989). Age dates in northeastern Washington yield a K-Ar biotite age of 54.5 Ma (Pearson, et al., 1977).

7.3.2 Eocene Sanpoil Volcanics

Volcanic rocks of the Sanpoil formation are primarily composed of andesite and dacite with interbedded fine- to coarse-grained volcanogenic sedimentary rocks. The Sanpoil formation can be divided into a lower series of massive andesite flows and flow breccia textured rocks, a middle fragmental unit of tuff breccias, and an upper volcaniclastic to conglomerate zone. The Sanpoil formation is the primary mineralization host at the Golden Eagle Project. Hydrothermal alteration is dominantly propylitic, argillic, and silicic. The thickness of the Sanpoil exceeds 8,200 feet (2,499 meters) and is greater than 3,000 feet (914 meters) locally (Holder, et al., 1989). K-Ar dates range from 53 Ma to 48 Ma (Pearson, et al., 1977). Within the area of drilling, a lower massively bedded porphyritic andesite flow is overlain by a middle fragmental unit of tuff breccia, conglomerates, and epiclastic sediments. This is topped by an upper transition zone of dark matrix, heterolithic conglomerate up to 200 feet (61 meters) thick. The porphyritic andesite has phenocrysts of plagioclase, biotite, and locally hornblende and becomes more intensely flow banded with depth. Discontinuous, interbedded sediments occur locally.

7.3.3 Eocene Scatter Creek Dikes

Several rhyodacites dikes have been noted in the drill logs and assigned to the Scatter Creek Unit. These dikes and sills cross cut the Sanpoil and O'Brien Creek formations and are thought to be of similar age to the Sanpoil (Holder, et al., 1989), but appear to be older than the Klondike Mountain formation. The timing and genetic relationship of the Scatter Creek dikes to mineralization is unknown.

7.3.4 Eocene Klondike Mountain Formation

The Klondike Mountain formation consists of thinly bedded lacustrine siltstone and mudstone with abundant fossil and organic matter, which grade upward into sandstone and conglomerate. The Klondike Mountain formation overlies the Sanpoil and is post mineralization. At the Golden Eagle Project site, the Klondike Mountain formation includes a lower conglomerate "rubble" unit composed of erosional debris from the Golden Eagle and Knob Hill deposits. Clasts of gold bearing vein material have been observed in the rubble unit. The Klondike Mountain formation ranges in thickness from 0 to 400 feet (0 to 122 meters) across the Golden Eagle Project site and is thickest to the east near the Mud Lake Fault. Total thickness of the Klondike Mountain formation is estimated at 2,900 feet (884 meters), and K-Ar dates fall between 48 and 49 Ma (Stoffel, et al., 1991; Berger, et al., 1992).

7.3.5 Tertiary Un-named Dikes

Four major post-mineral Tertiary dikes have been noted cross cutting both the Sanpoil and Klondike Mountain formations. SFPG classified these based on visual appearance, but no dating or detailed whole rock analysis has been completed. Composition of the dikes ranges from trachyandesite to amygdaloidal basalt, and thicknesses range from inches to 200 feet (61 meters).

7.3.6 Glacial Till

The Golden Eagle deposit is mantled Pleistocene glacial till which ranges from 0 to over 300 feet (91.4 meters) thick. The till consists of an unconsolidated and undifferentiated mixture of clay, sand, gravel, cobbles and boulders.

7.4 Structural Geology

Structural geology in the area surrounding the Golden Eagle Project site is dominated by northeast-trending fault zones related to the western edge of the Republic Graben (Figure 7-4 and Figure 7-5). The Golden Eagle deposit is bounded by the South Penn Fault to the south and by north-northeast trending structures to the east. The majority of the mineralization is found on the hanging wall side of the South Penn Fault. The Mud Lake structural zone strikes north-south, dipping 70° to 80° to the east, and is 50 to 100 feet (15.2 to 30.5 meters) wide. The Golden Eagle deposit and Tertiary dikes are offset by this fault system. Displacement across the fault is normal, with upwards of 300 feet (91.4 meters) of offset.

Figure 7-4: Golden Eagle Bedrock Geology

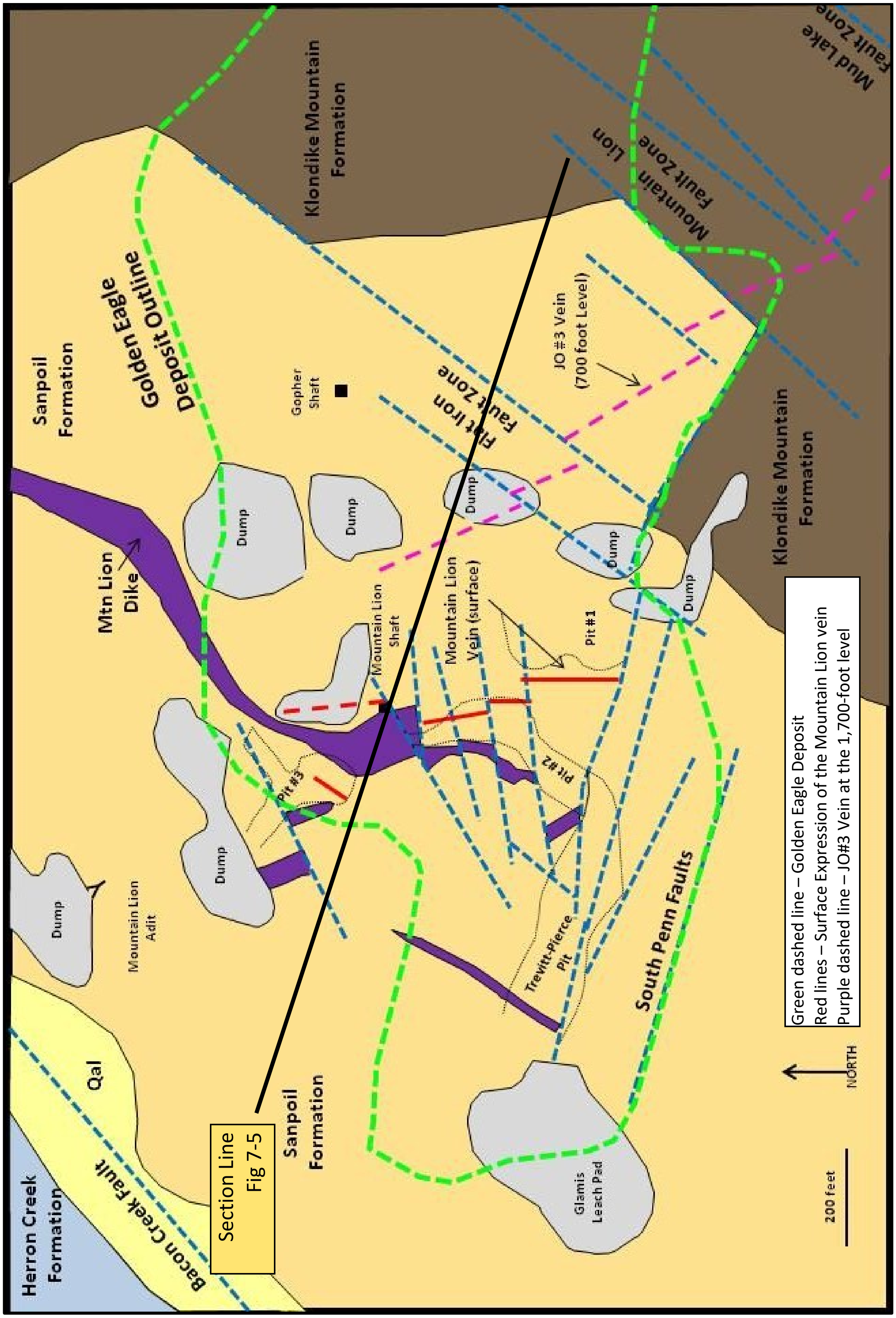
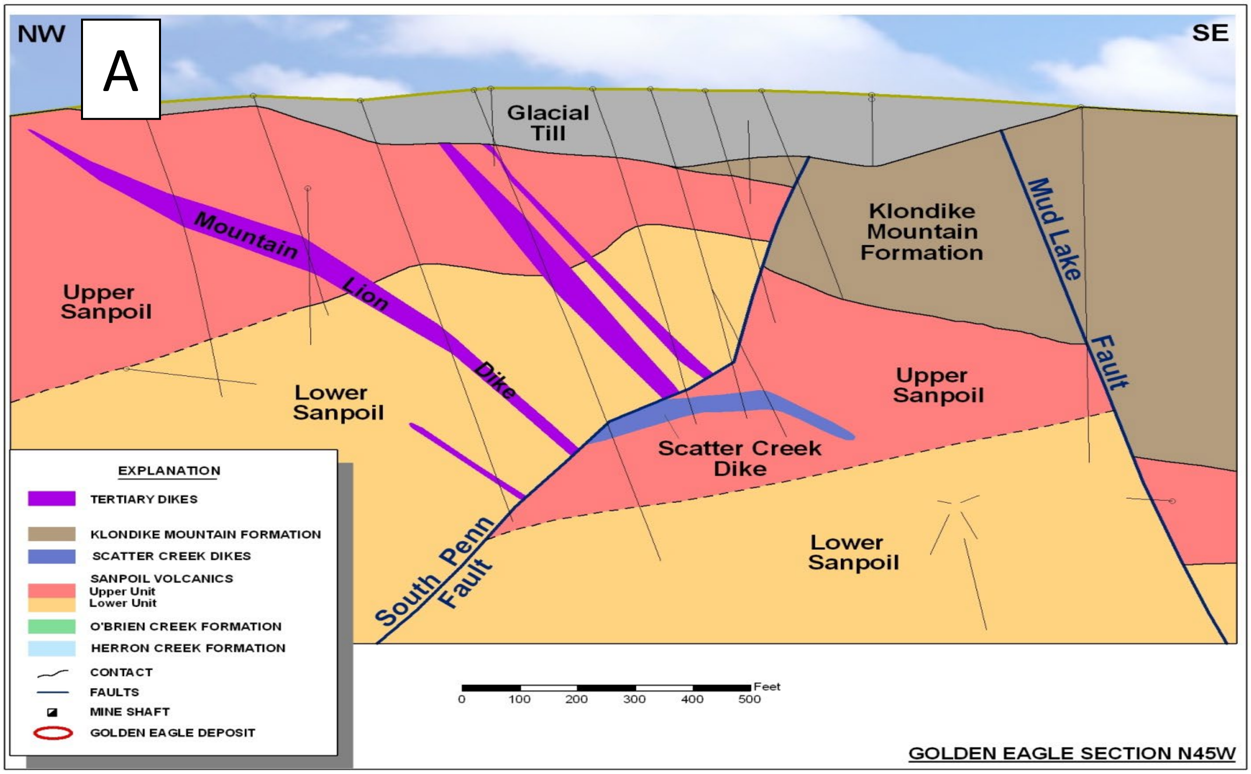
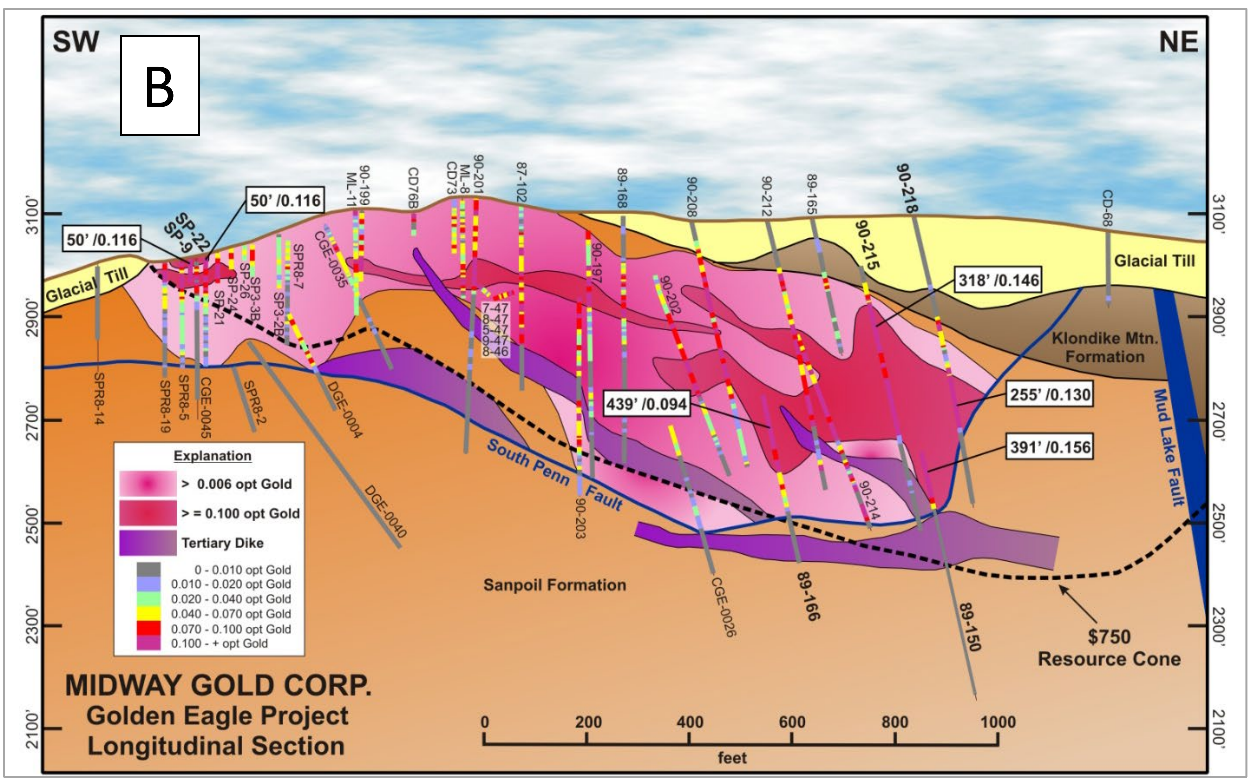


Figure 7-5: Cross Sections through the Golden Eagle Deposit



A) N45W Cross Section through core of Golden Eagle Deposit



B) Typical gold intercepts associated with the Golden Eagle Deposit, N45E Section.

Source: Harris, et al. (2011)

The Bacon Creek Fault forms the western margin of the Republic Graben and is located approximately 1,500 feet (457 meters) to the west of the Golden Eagle deposit. The current Bacon Creek Drainage follows this fault that borders the project site and juxtaposes gneiss dome granites on the west against Sanpoil volcanics to the east. Sub-parallel faults such as the Mud Lake, Mountain Lion, and Flat Iron divide the area into discrete structural blocks. These faults cross cut sets of west-northwest, northwest, and north trending faults and veins. Detailed mapping in the underground workings reveal the Mud Lake and Mountain Lion faults to be wide zones of multiple fractures.

The Mud Lake, Mountain Lion, and Bacon Creek faults (or structural corridor) dip steeply to the southeast. Northeast trending faults consistently offset the other fault and vein sets. Fifarek et al. (1996) report that for most of the northeast trending structures, displacement is right lateral with little dip displacement. Interpretations from mapping the underground workings along the JO#3 vein suggest the displacement of the Mountain Lion Fault to be left lateral.

The South Penn Fault is a northwest and west-northwest trending fault that is cut by the northeast trending faults. The South Penn Fault consists of multiple subparallel structures trending west-northwest at the south end of the Golden Eagle deposit. It was exposed at the surface in the old Trevitt-Pierce open pit and in underground workings of the Mountain Lion mine. The Eureka Fault (associated with gold deposits further to the southeast) has a similar orientation to the South Penn Fault and projects toward the Golden Eagle area similarly but has not been identified west of the Mud Lake structural zone.

The South Penn Fault system strikes S110E to N70E and dips from 30° to 70° northeast. This fault terminates against the Mud Lake Fault and acts as a structural boundary to or offsets the southern portion of the Golden Eagle deposit. Movement appears to be strongly left lateral, with minor reverse motion.

The JO#3 vein is oblique to the South Penn Fault but was only exposed in the underground workings of the Knob Hill mine. Workings in the JO#3 vein lie at considerable depth beneath drilling along and south of the southernmost margins of the Golden Eagle deposit as currently defined. The JO#3 vein has an average width of 4.6 feet (1.4 meters) and dips from 45° to 85° to the northeast. The vein is broken into three main structural blocks by the Mud Lake and Mountain Lion faults and is displaced by numerous cross faults with left lateral offsets of 5 to 50 feet (1.5 to 15 meters). To the northwest, the vein steepens and rotates to a north-northwest strike.

The veins of the Mountain Lion mine may be an upward extension of the western most JO#3 vein. There is a vertical gap of 600 feet (183 meters) between underground development of the JO#3 vein on the Knob Hill 10 level and that on the Mountain Lion vein at the 700 level. The vertical gap has not been tested by drilling.

7.5 MINERALIZATION

7.5.1 General Characteristics

The Golden Eagle deposit is characterized as a low-sulfidation epithermal hot springs related deposit. The major part of the deposit is a large body of silicified hydrothermal breccia, but high-grade gold- and silver-rich quartz veins are present in and near the area of hydrothermal breccia. Black chalcedonic quartz matrix supports silica flooded host rock fragments of the Sanpoil volcanics. Fragments are sub-rounded to angular and from 0.1 to 2 feet (0.03 to 0.6 meters) in diameter. Less than 10% of the deposit is composed of highly bleached and argillized Sanpoil volcanics. Carbon-rich fracture fillings are associated with the mineralized zones. Gold is associated with arsenic-rich bands in pyrite, with total sulfide content averaging 3% to 4%. Gangue minerals consist of chalcedony, white quartz, minor calcite, and green fluorite. The fine-grained texture of the black chalcedony and the pyrite suggest a shallow to near-surface depth of formation.

The Golden Eagle deposit trends N80E, with a strike length of approximately 2,500 feet (762 meters), variable width up to approximately 1,000 feet (305 meters), and depth of approximately 2,000 feet (610 meters). This geometry is defined by three-dimensional modeling of drill hole sample grades above cut-off grades of 0.008 opt (.27 gpt) Au, 0.030 opt (1.03 gpt) Au, and 0.100 opt (3.43 gpt) Au. Mineralization occurs at the surface on the west and southwest of the deposit and plunges between 15° to 20° under post-mineralization cover to the east and north. The deposit has a well-defined shape, possibly as the result of post-mineral faulting along the South Penn, Mountain Lion, and Mud Lake faults.

Quartz veins are defined primarily at the Mountain Lion to the west and the JO#3 workings which underlie the Golden Eagle deposit. The Mountain Lion veins strike N10W-N10E and dip near vertical as recorded from underground mapping and three-dimensional modeling. Veins are offset by low angle faults by 10 feet (3 meters) to 100 feet (30.5 meters) to the east at depth. Production grades averaged 0.210 opt (7.2 gpt) Au. The mined portion of the vein was 550 feet (168 meters) long and 600 feet (183 meters) vertical. The JO#3 vein strikes N50W and dips 80-85NE, as recorded from underground mapping and three-dimensional modeling. The vein has been offset by large north-northwest trending faults and has not been tracked farther west than the South Penn Fault system. Grade was typically greater than 0.50 opt (17.14 gpt) Au, with grades up to 4.3 opt (147.4 gpt) Au noted in the drilling. The mined portion of the vein was 1,500 feet (457 meters) long and 850 feet (259 meters) high.

7.5.2 Mineralized Zones

Larger, discrete mineralized veins within or in close proximity to the Golden Eagle deposit, including the JO#3 and Mountain Lion veins, were mined in the past. There are also numerous veins indicated in the drill hole logs in the Golden Eagle deposit. Veins range from less than 1-inch (2.5 cm) to 10 feet (3 meters) thick and contain gold and silver grades up to 4 opt (137.1 gpt) Au and 20 opt (686 gpt) Ag. Veins appear to have formed prior to the main deposit, as evidenced by vein fragments within the black chalcedonic breccia, and black chalcedonic stringers cross-cutting veins. Lateral and vertical continuity of the larger of these veins has not been established at present.

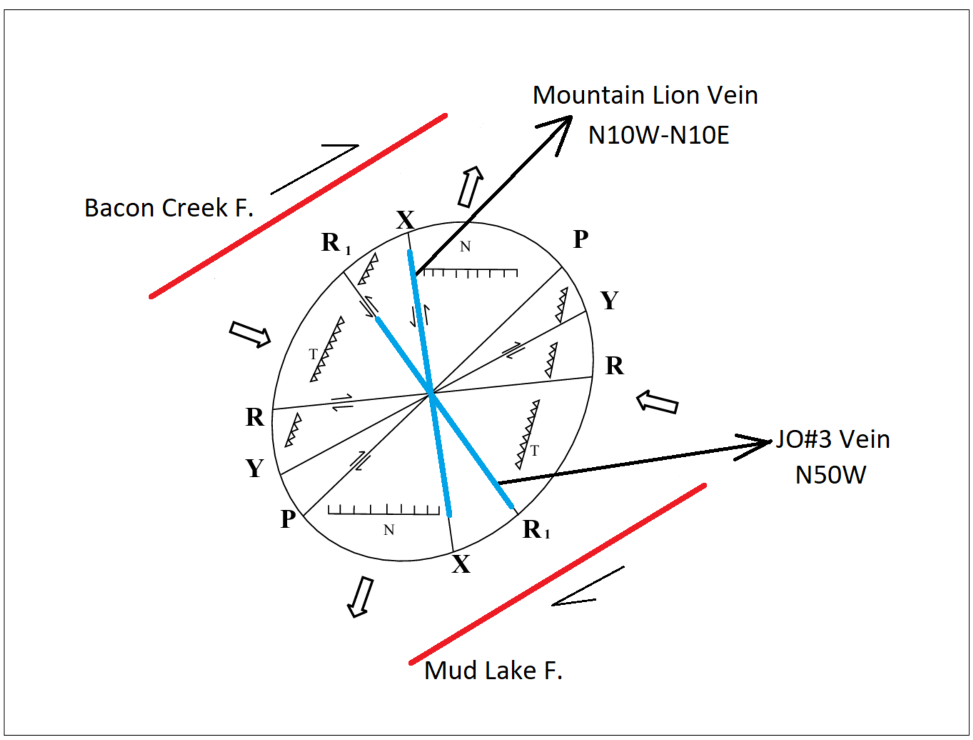
The Golden Eagle deposit is largely hosted in moderate to strongly silicified hydrothermal breccias. Distinct black chalcedony supports silica flooded Sanpoil rock fragments and occasional vein clasts. This unit is high in sulfide (3%), except where shallow surface oxidation has been documented. According to a 1995 SFPG due diligence report, approximately 10% of the deposit is composed of strongly bleached and argillized material, with little or no silica. These mineralized zones also contain carbon, which coats fractures and is spatially associated with the deposit. Mineralized fragments of veins and silicified breccias, eroded from the immediately underlying Golden Eagle deposit, have been identified in the lower conglomeratic units of the Klondike Mountain, and small zones of mineralization have been defined in drilling, representing less than 5% of the deposit.

A recent study by the QP reveals the mineralized quartz veins in the Golden Eagle property to be associated with the faults and the main fractures within an extensive shear zone. Movement along all structural components of this shear zone has prepared an ideal space for hydrothermal fluids and then mineralization.

The right lateral movement along the Bacon Creek and Mud Lake faults has prepared this shear zone. Movement through these two faults has formed a series of right and left lateral second order faults within the area between them. The quartz mineralized veins in the Golden Eagle property are within the shear zone and along the first and second order faults.

Figure 7-6 shows the structural relationship between the right lateral movement of both Bacon Creek and Mud Lake faults with two main quartz mineralized veins: Mountain Lion and JO#3. Based on this model, these two veins are located along the second left-lateral faults of R1 and X. The orientation of the Mountain Lion and JO#3 veins are defined well with this model. This model reveals that other underground mineralized quartz veins parallel to the R1 and X faults in the Golden Eagle deposit are likely to be present. The model also strongly suggests the existence of other mineralized quartz veins parallel to the right lateral faults of P, R, and Y, which are prospective for further underground exploration. Mineralization along the South Penn Fault, which is relatively parallel to the second order fault of R, supports this mineralization model.

Figure 7-6: Simplified Model of Mineralized Quartz Veins of Mountain Lion and JO#3 in Relation to the Right Lateral Movements of Bacon Creek and Mud Lake Faults



7.5.3 Alteration

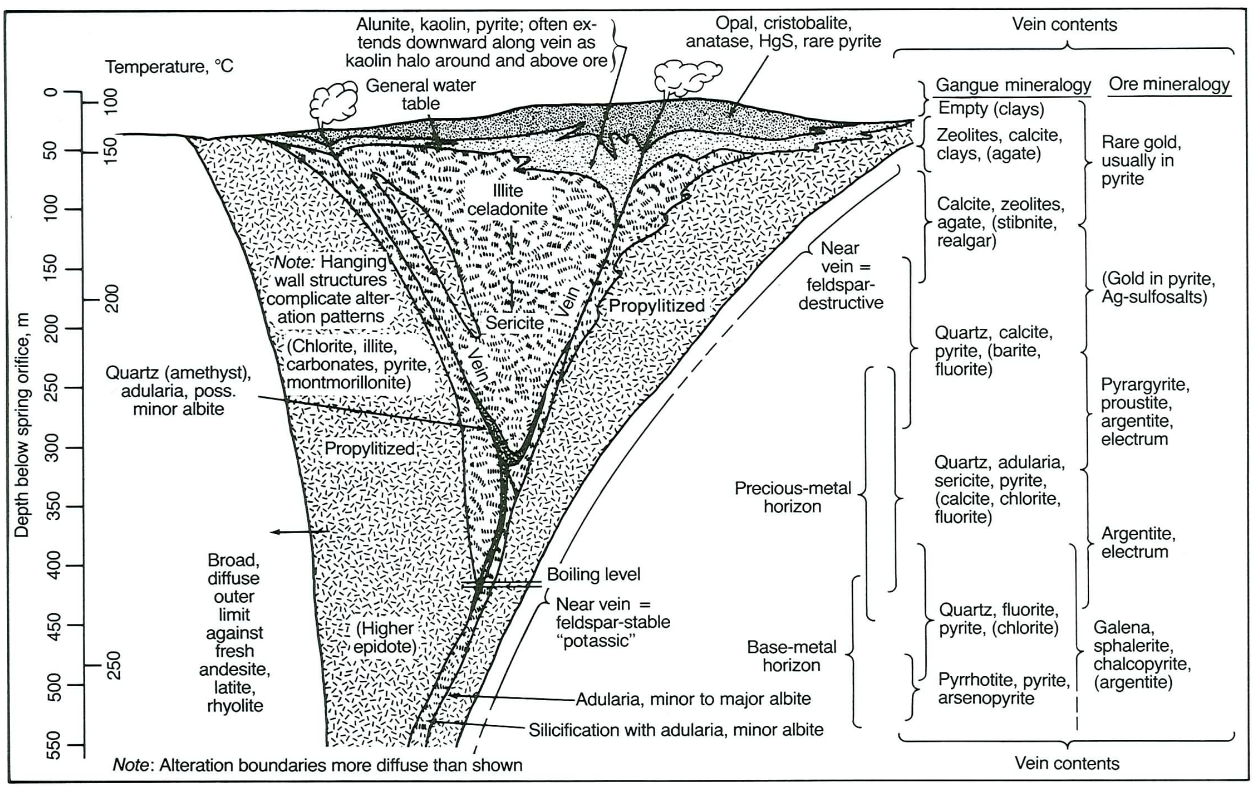
Strong silica flooding is common in the black breccia zones, but the degree of silicification does not correlate with the gold content. Peripheral to the silica-rich zone are strongly bleached and argillized volcanic rocks with little or no silica. These zones have thin, carbon-rich fracture fillings that carry gold both as free gold and in the carbon. Approximately 10% of the deposit is composed of strongly bleached and argillized material. Distal alteration includes propylitic alteration with disseminated pyrite in the andesite and local silicification of fine-grained sediments. Hecla also recognized geochemical depletion haloes in major oxide elements around the mineralized vein systems.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

To date, all exploration drilling completed on the Golden Eagle Project has been performed by Mountain Lion Consolidated, Knob Hill and Day Mines, Crown Resources, Hecla, SFPG, and Echo Bay. All drilling and exploration took place between 1940 and 2000. The individual exploration campaigns, along with the historical mining reports have been reviewed in an attempt to identify the depositional environment for the Golden Eagle deposit.

The QP believes that the hydrothermal fluids responsible for precious metal deposition at the Golden Eagle deposit are typical of low temperature, low-sulfidation epithermal deposits. Sinter and breccias have been identified at or near the paleosurface, indicating that hot springs were venting to the surface. As a result of these hydrothermal fluids, veins, breccias, and alteration zones developed (Figure 8-1). Evidence of alteration zoning related to hydrothermal activity is noted in geology reports and is visible in the available core photographs. The hydrothermal breccias and stockwork vein zones are believed to grade downward into more discrete quartz veins. Pressure was released as rising hydrothermal waters approached the surface and resulted in boiling of the fluids and deposition of gold and silver in quartz veins. Hydro-fracturing and brecciation at and above the boiling horizon resulted in deposition of gold in stockwork quartz veins, hydrothermal breccias, and the argillized Sanpoil volcanics.

Figure 8-1: Epithermal Alteration



Source: Guilbert et al. (1986)

9.0 EXPLORATION

Exploration on the Golden Eagle Property has been a comprehensive effort using several different methodologies, including:

- Surface and underground geological mapping
- Drilling within the resource area
- Drilling on vein exploration targets at Mountain Lion and JO#3
- Underground mining at the Mountain Lion and JO#3 Mines that bracket the Golden Eagle deposit
- Small scale open pit mining by Glamis at the Glamis and Trevitt-Pierce pit at the western extremity of the Golden Eagle deposit
- Small scale open pit mining at several locations along the Mountain Lion vein.

9.1 Pre-Fiore Gold Exploration

Exploration work includes primarily exploration drilling, with underground mapping of the Mountain Lion and JO#3 workings that border the Golden Eagle deposit. Surface geological mapping has also been completed. Only limited surface geochemical and rock chip samples have been located at this time.

Between 1940 and 2000, 292 drill holes were drilled on the Golden Eagle Property for a total of 163,901 feet (49,957 meters). An additional 543 blast holes (7,262 feet [2,213 meters]) were completed during surface mining at the Mountain Lion Mine. No drill/geologic logs or assay certificates are available for the Mountain Lion blast holes. Assay certificates are not available for 73 Crown Resources reverse circulation (RC) drill holes totaling 9,817.6 feet (2,992.4 meters). Similarly, 15 Knob Hill and Day Mines drill holes were hand posted in dollar amounts using $35 gold and $0.905 silver prices. the QP used 202 drill holes with assay certificates totaling 125,353 feet (38,207 meters) for estimation of Measured and Indicated Resources. All the exploration drill holes were used to estimate Inferred Resources.

9.2 Midway Gold Exploration

Midway acquired the Golden Eagle Property in 2008. Since that time and up to the date of this report, exploration activities have been restricted to assembling and compiling historical surface and drilling data.

9.3 Knob Hill and Hecla Geological Mapping

Surface mapping was carried out primarily by Knob Hill and Hecla geologists between 1960 and 1990. This mapping was compiled into a surface geological map (Figure 7-3) by Midway using MapInfo software.

Underground mapping at the Mountain Lion and JO#3 workings was completed by Mountain Lion Consolidated, Knob Hill, and Hecla geologists between 1940 and 1990, at 1-inch (2.5 cm) to 25 feet (7.6 meters) and 50 feet (15.2 meters) scales. This mapping has been digitally compiled by Fiore for use in three-dimensional modeling and covers the main drifts but not the stoping areas of the mines.

9.4 Fiore Exploration

Fiore acquired the Golden Eagle project as a package with the Pan Mine and Gold Rock Project, and Fiore have confirmed that they have not conducted additional exploration on Golden Eagle since acquisition.

9.5 Interpretation of Exploration Information

Fiore identified the following as potential exploration targets:

- The Golden Eagle deposit remains open at depth and to the north. Especially on the east side of Mud Lake Fault, the northern part of the deposit is poorly outlined with current drilling.
- Offset portions of the deposit along both the Mud Lake and Mountain Lion Faults. Both faults abruptly terminate higher grade portions of the deposit.
- Vein targets both contained within the Golden Eagle deposit and associated with the defined Mountain Lion Vein (to the north and at depth) are not drilled by previous exploration efforts.
- Vein target connecting the JO#3 to the Mountain Lion vein. Between the ML 700 level and the Knob Hill 900 Level, there is a poorly explored gap of 400 vertical feet (122 meters) in the vein zone.

10.0 DRILLING

Drilling work carried out by previous operators is summarized in Table 10-1. the QP finds this work reliable and accepts that it was conducted according to industry standards and meets current NI 43-101 standards.

Table 10-1: Drilling Campaigns Summary

Operator	Year	Drill hole Type	Number of Holes	Length of Holes	
				feet	meters
Mountain Lion Consolidated	1914 - 1942	Surface blast holes	543	7,262	2,213
Knob Hill Mines	1940	Surface churn holes	3	135	41
Knob Hill Mines	1946 - 1947	Underground core holes	14	1,611	491
Knob Hill Mines	1946 - 1947	Surface churn holes	13	1,661.5	506.4
Knob Hill Mines	1960 - 1964	Underground core holes	19	7,709.3	2,349.8
Knob Hill Mines	1973 - 1974	Surface rotary hole	1	855	260.6
Knob Hill Mines	1973 - 1974	Surface core hole	1	1,037	316.1
Day Mines	1978 - 1979	Surface rotary holes with core tails	13	1,611 rotary 9,769 core tails	491 2,977.6
Day Mines	1978 - 1979	Surface Core Holes	2	1,753	534.3
Crown Resources	1985 - 1986	Churn holes	73	9,817.6	2,992.4
Hecla	1982 - 1994	Surface churn holes	16	3,180	969.3
Hecla	1982 - 1994	Surface rotary/RC holes with core tails	62	9,150 rotary/RC 57,598.5 core tails	2,788.9 17,556
Hecla	1982 - 1994	Surface Core Holes	13	5,692	1,734.9
SFPG	1996 - 1996	Surface RC	9	5,940	1,810.5
SFPG	1996 - 1996	Pre-collars core tails	35	5,020 pre-collars 28,701.8 core tails	1,530.1 8,748.3
SFPG	1996 - 1996	Surface core holes	12	8,687.7	2,648
Echo Bay Mines	2000	Surface RC	4	2,010	612.6
Echo Bay Mines	2000	Surface RC core tails	2	530 RC pre-collar 1,432 core tails	161.5 436.5
Total			835	171,163.4	52,170.6

Between 1940 and 2000, 292 drill holes were drilled on the Golden Eagle Property for a total of 163,901 feet. An additional 543 blast holes (7,262 feet) were completed during surface mining at the Mountain Lion Mine. No drill/geologic logs or assay certificates are available for the Mountain Lion blast holes. Assay certificates are not available for 73 Crown Resources RC drill holes totaling 9,817.6 feet. Similarly, 15 Knob Hill and Day Mines drill holes were hand posted in dollar amounts using $35 gold and $0.905 silver prices. The total verified data consisted of 202 drill holes with assay certificates representing 125,353 feet of drilling was used by the QP in the estimation of Measured and Indicated Resources. All exploration drill data was used to estimate Inferred Resources.

10.1 Drilling Conditions

Surface topography at Golden Eagle is relatively flat to rolling. Historical disturbance from surface mining remains, but all drill sites and exploration roads have been reclaimed. Drilling generally requires precollaring with reverse circulation through glacial till (0 to 400 feet [0 to 122 meters]), with core or reverse circulation completion to depth.

The majority of drilling (72%) at the Golden Eagle Project was conducted using diamond drilling methods. Core drilling was typically carried out using 2.5-inch (6.35-cm) diamond bits, with reduction to 1.875-inch-diameter (4.8-cm) as drilling conditions warranted. Core recovery has been reported at generally between 95% and 100%, with low recovery zones typically associated with hole collaring, old workings, and fault zones. All core holes from surface were generally pre-collared through glacial till using reverse circulation or rotary methods. The bulk of the core drilling was carried out from surface (115,286.9 feet [35,139.4 meters]), with a minor amount (9,214 feet [2,808 meters]) carried out from the underground workings at the Mountain Lion and JO#3 mines.

RC holes were generally drilled using 5¼-inch (13.3-cm) hammers. Most RC drilling was designed as pre-collar for deeper core tails. RC comprises 14% of the drill footage (24,530 feet [7,476.7 meters]).

Based on water level readings in four RC drill holes completed in 1995, the bedrock ground water is between 250 feet (76 meters) and 650 feet (198 meters) below the surface and is associated with the fractured lava flows of the lower Sanpoil formation. For the Santa Fe effort, Golder Engineering estimated that natural inflows to the mine workings (JO#3 and Knob Hill) were on the order of 18 gallons per minute (SFPG, 1997). Very little water data is included in old drill records.

10.1.1 Mountain Lion Consolidated, Knob Hill, and Day Mines (1914 – 1979)

Shallow surface drilling and underground core drilling was completed by Day Mines, Knob Hill Mines, and Mountain Lion Consolidated between 1940 and 1979. Drill records have not been well kept.

Between 1940 and 1942, Mountain Lion Consolidated completed 543 blast holes using a churn drill in support of open pit mining activity.

Between 1940 and 1947, Knob Hill Mines completed a number of surface churn holes and underground core holes from the Mountain Lion workings/area. Drill records, including geology and sample assay values, were provided by Hecla. No further data was located for these drill holes.

Between 1960 and 1964, Knob Hill Mines completed 19 underground core holes from the JO#3 workings targeting extensions of the JO#3 vein and the Mountain Lion vein. These holes were completed using NX (1.875-inch [4.8-cm]) diameter core. Drill logs containing geology and sample assay values were provided by Hecla, but no further data was located for these holes.

In 1973, Knob Hill Mines completed two surface exploration holes north of the Golden Eagle deposit using rotary drilling with HQ (2.5-inch [6.35-cm]) core tails. Drill logs with sample assay values hand posted in opt gold were provided by Hecla, but no further data was located for these holes.

From 1978 to 1979, Day Mines completed ten surface rotary holes with core tails. Drill logs with hand posted sample assay data were provided by Hecla, but no further information was noted.

10.1.2 Crown Resources (1985 – 1986)

Crown Resources joint ventured the South Penn portion of the property to Glamis Gold between 1982 and 1988. During this period, 73 RC holes were drilled by Crown Resources; however, drill hole sample assay certificates have not been located. Glamis produced approximately 1,000 oz. Au from a small-scale heap leach facility, but drill data has not been found.

10.1.3 Hecla Mining Company (1987 – 1994)

Hecla employed Boyles Christiansen for core drilling. NC (2.4-inch [6.1-cm]) diameter rods were primarily used and reduced to NX (1.875-inch [4.8-cm]) diameter when poor drilling conditions were encountered.

10.1.4 Santa Fe Pacific Gold (1994 – 1996)

Newmont employed Boart Longyear for core drilling at Golden Eagle. HQ (2.5-inch [6.35-cm]) diameter rods were used from surface, with pre-collars completed using reverse circulation through overlying glacial till. A limited number (10%) of holes were reduced to NQ diameter (1.875-inch [4.8-cm]) rods when poor drilling conditions or old mine workings were encountered. For reverse circulation work, Newmont employed Eklund Drilling using track mounted rigs with 10-foot (3-meter) rods and 5.25-inch (13.3-cm) drill bits.

10.1.5 Echo Bay Mines (2000)

Echo Bay Mines completed four RC holes for 2,010 feet (613 meters) and two core tail holes with RC collars for 530 feet (161.5 meters) of RC pre-collar and 1,432 feet (436.5 meters) of core tails. There is no further record of these holes.

10.2 Drill Hole Collar Surveys

A digital database of collar locations for the 543 blast holes completed during open pit mining at the Mountain Lion mine was provided to Midway by Newmont. No laboratory assay certificates could be located, and none of the information obtained from these drill holes has been used in the current resource estimation.

Surface churn holes were completed by Knob Hill Mines between 1940 and 1947. Collar locations are noted on drill logs to an accuracy of the nearest 0.1 feet (0.03 meters), although it is unknown how the collars were surveyed.

Underground core holes were completed by Knob Hill Mines from 1946 to 1947 and from 1960 to 1964. Collar locations are noted on drill logs to an accuracy of the nearest 0.1-foot (0.03-meter). Locations were also tied to underground working maps, which show the drill hole location. It is unknown how the locations noted on the drill logs were collected.

Day Mines completed 13 surface holes with core tails between 1978 and 1979, as well as two surface core holes. Collar locations are noted on drill logs to the nearest 0.01-foot (0.003-meter) in the Knob Hill Mines grid coordinates, but it is unknown how this data was collected.

Crown Resources completed 73 holes on the South Penn portion of the property. No documentation of collar locations could be found, so these holes were not used in the current resource estimation.

Hecla completed 91 holes on the property. Drill logs show northing and easting coordinates with accuracy to the nearest foot (0.3 meter) and elevation to the nearest 0.01 foot (0.003 meter). This data was collected by the Knob Hill Mine survey department.

SFPG completed 56 holes on the property. Collar locations are noted on drill logs to the nearest 0.10 foot (0.03 meter). This data was collected by a registered surveyor from Republic, Washington.

Echo Bay completed six holes on the project. Collar locations were noted on a survey sheet to the nearest 0.001 foot (0.0003 meter). This data was collected by a registered surveyor from Republic, Washington.

10.3 Downhole Surveys

Down-hole surveys are available for 75 drill holes completed on the project. Records of Hecla drilling show that single shot surveys were taken between 1987 and 1989 (which remain on file in the Hecla office in Republic). Down-hole surveys were taken by Boyles Brothers between 1988 and 1989, and by Hecla drillers between 1989 and 1994.

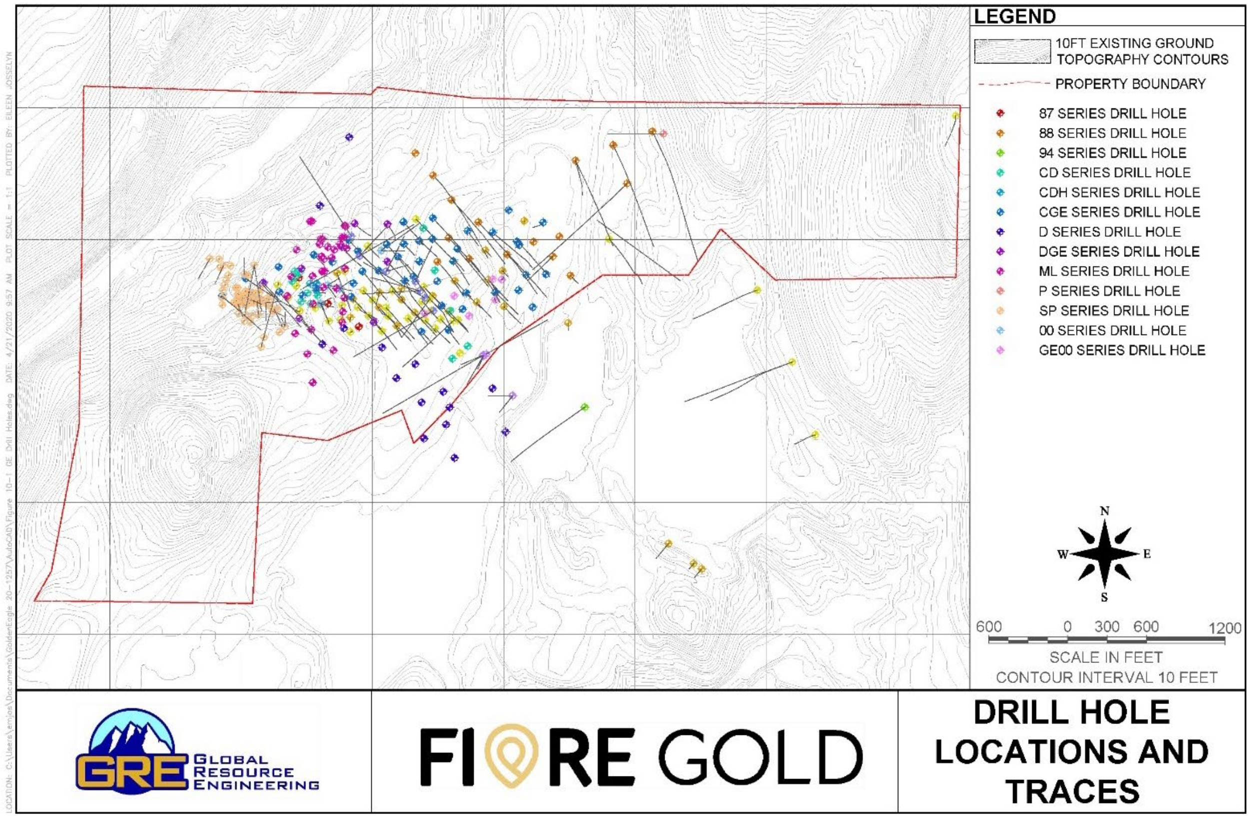
SFPG employed Silver State Surveys between 1995 and 1996 to complete down-hole surveys using borehole tools. Echo Bay used International Directional Services in 2000 for down-hole surveys.

The use of a track mounted rig by SFPG in difficult drilling conditions presents concerns about drill hole deviation. However, the majority of SFPG drilling was down-hole surveyed to accurately locate the hole. Historical deviations in azimuth and dip are low, generally less than ± 2° for successive readings down the hole. Down-hole survey measurements are generally taken at either 50-foot (15.2-meter) or 100-foot (30.5-meter) intervals, in accordance with industry best practice. For un-surveyed holes, Midway entered the azimuth and dip noted on the drill log files into the drill hole database. the QP has assumed there is no down hole deviation in un-surveyed drill holes.

10.4 Extent of Drilling

The surface drill hole spacing ranges from 100 feet (30.5 meters) to over 400 feet (122 meters) but is generally on nominal 100-foot (30.5-meter) centers. The azimuth and inclination of drill holes vary greatly. The majority of the surface drilling is focused in an area with an east-west trend that is approximately 2,500 feet (762 meters) long and 1,000 feet (305 meters) wide. A plan of existing drill holes on the Golden Eagle Property is shown as Figure 10-1.

Figure 10-1: Golden Eagle Property Existing Drill Hole Plan



10.5 Midway Gold Data Compilation and Grid Conversions

The drill hole collar and down-hole survey information were compiled from digital and hardcopy information provided by Kinross, Hecla, and Newmont (Santa Fe Pacific Gold). This information included original drill logs with collar data, survey sheets with collar data, and a digital database compiled by SFPG containing collar and downhole survey information.

Midway verified collar information from the digital database compiled by SFPG against drill logs and/or survey sheets where available. Most of the original drilling was surveyed in the Day Mines or Knob Hill Mines coordinate systems.

These coordinates were converted to Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), North American Datum (NAD) 27 coordinates by a Licensed Surveyor with Granite Creek Survey and Mapping of Republic, Washington, who was retained to provide accurate field survey control. The surveyor located and surveyed three known points (HMC 11, 26, and 28) in the field. These three points are mine grid control points with known mine grid coordinates used by Hecla at Knob Hill. The surveyor also located the Mud Lake GPS survey control point placed by the United States Forest Service (USFS) in 1990. This point was surveyed in both the Mine grid and UTM coordinates using total station methods. The Surveyor also examined elevations related to two different vertical datum (~5 feet [1.5 meters] difference).

With the four points known in both UTM coordinates and mine grid coordinates, Midway developed a grid conversion with translation and rotation using MapInfo software. This collar information, along with older Knob Hill Mine coordinates, is maintained in the Fiore Golden Eagle database.

10.6 Sample Preservation

Hecla has maintained a core storage facility at the Knob Hill Mine where Hecla and SFPG core and some underground core from Mountain Lion are located. The Hecla and SFPG core is kept inside the facility, stored in wax impregnated boxes that are well marked and ordered; however, some of the sulfide-bearing zones have experienced significant oxidation. The Mountain Lion core is stored in wood boxes outside, is not protected from weather, and is in very poor condition. Sample pulps from RC drilling completed by SFPG are stored on pallets inside the warehouse. The pulps appear to be in good order and stored by certificate number from the Chemex Laboratory. Chip trays containing drill cuttings from SFPG RC drilling are also stored inside the warehouse and appear to be in good order.

No other material has been identified or located for re-logging or sampling.

10.7 Density Determinations

A total of 1,171 whole boxes of core were measured and weighed by SFPG laboratory technicians to determine wet tonnage factors (TFs) for various alteration and rock types at the Golden Eagle deposit (SFPG, 1996b). Of these, 353 boxes were oven dried for three days at a temperature of 125° F and re-weighed, yielding a measured dry TF. A wet to dry conversion factor was calculated and applied to the remaining wet data set to establish calculated dry TFs.

The data for the calculated and measured TFs were then divided by three lithological super groups and subdivided by relative degree of clay alteration. The averages for the calculated and measured TFs within these subgroups were used to apply tonnage factor values.

There are a number of potential sources of error when determining tonnage factors using whole box methods. The QP recommends that a significant number of whole core samples are required for tonnage factor determinations from spatially and geologically representative areas of the resource for use in future mineral resource estimations.

10.8 Geological and Geotechnical Logging

Geological logs were completed for each drill hole, both historically and through a re-logging campaign undertaken by SFPG. Approximately 60% of the geological logging database is from SFPG logs, 30% from Hecla logs, and 10% from Knob Hill and Day Mines logs. Both the SFPG and Hecla geological logs were completed using consistent geological codes, although these codes differ between companies. A correlation between lithology and formations between these two companies was possible and used to develop the deposit geology model.

The older Knob Hill and Day Mines logs, however, were completed using a different logging system, and a correlation to lithology and formations to the SFPG and Hecla logs was generally not feasible. Midway digitally captured logging codes for rock formation and lithology from all available drilling logs. Information also exists on the geology logs for alteration and oxidation; however, this remains in hard copy only at this time.

Various geotechnical data has been collected for 81 core holes drilled on the property, including sample recovery, rock quality designation (RQD), fracture frequency, rock mass rating (RMR), discontinuity type, and angle to core axis, descriptions of discontinuity roughness and filling materials, and point load test results.

Hecla engaged Howard Consultants, Inc. (HCI) to complete a geotechnical evaluation at Golden Eagle in 1989 (HCI, 1989). HCI completed the majority of the geotechnical logging and point load testing on the 1989 core. HCI also completed two detailed mapping lines at the old Mountain Lion surface workings to obtain detailed information about rock discontinuities. The report also incorporated geological mapping from the Knob Hill Mine maps of level 12 and 13, which underlie the Golden Eagle deposit. The results of this study were focused primarily on underground ground support recommendations. Midway digitally captured the sample recovery, RQD, and point load test results in an Access database.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

Sampling, primarily of rotary/RC drill cuttings and diamond drill core, has been conducted by six different companies at the Golden Eagle Project, spanning the years 1914 to 2000, with each sampling campaign using different (or undocumented) sample collection and preparation, analytical, and security protocols. Three primary laboratories have been documented as having been used over the later years of this period, including Silver Valley Labs Inc. of Kellogg, Idaho, Silver Valley Labs of Republic, Washington (which later became Custom Analytical Services Inc.), and Chemex Laboratories of Vancouver, Canada and of Sparks, Nevada. No new sampling has occurred since the 2000 campaign of Echo Bay Mines.

Drill hole spacings in these cumulative programs range from 100 feet (30.5 meters) to over 400 feet (122 meters) but are generally on nominal 100-foot (30.5-meter) centers. Numbers of samples by drill type are shown in Table 11-1. The numbers of samples include both missing and un-assayed intervals, which are more common in the RC pre-collar holes.

Table 11-1: Golden Eagle Drilling Methods

Drilling Method	Number of Samples
Churn	3,264
Rotary/RC	2,327
Core	14,001

The extensive use of core drilling has minimized the potential for down-hole sample contamination for this project, given the water table depth (approximately 250 feet [76 meters] to 650 feet [198 meters] below surface). As noted by SFPG, down-hole sample contamination appears to be limited to drilling conducted by Crown Resources in the South Penn area. However, no assay or logging data could be located for these holes, and this data has not been used in the current resource estimate.

11.1 Historical Sample Preparation and Analysis

11.1.1 Mountain Lion Consolidated, Knob Hill, and Day Mines (1914 – 1979)

Mountain Lion Consolidated drilling (543 holes during the period 1940 to 1942) consisted of blast hole drilling using churn drills. The entire length of the blast hole, generally 5 to 10 feet (1.5 to 3 meters), was sampled as a single sample. No additional information has been located documenting sample collection and preparation methods, drill logs, analytical methods, assay certificates, or security of these samples. Results of the blast hole drilling have not been used in generating the mineral resources reported herein. However, the QP has used the blast hole data visually to validate the resource model.

Knob Hill Mines completed a number of surface churn holes (16), a surface rotary hole, a surface core hole, and underground core holes (33) on the project. Drill records, including geology and sample assay values, were located in the Hecla files. Sample assay values, typically on 5-foot (1.5-meter) intervals, were hand posted on drill logs in dollar values, using $35 gold and $0.95 silver prices. Additional information has not been located documenting the laboratory employed, sample collection and preparation methods, analytical techniques, assay certificates, or security protocols for these samples. The QP has not used the assay results from this drilling in generating the mineral resources reported herein.

Day Mines completed surface rotary holes with core tails (13), and surface core holes (2) on the project. Most of the assay information is hand posted on drill logs, with the exception of hole D-2. This drill hole was sampled by SFPG and analyzed at Chemex in 1996, and an assay certificate is on file. No other information has been located documenting the laboratory employed by Day Mines, sample collection and preparation methods, analytical techniques, assay certificates, or security protocols for these samples. The QP has not used the assay results from this drilling in generating any of the mineral resources reported herein.

11.1.2 Crown Resources (1984 – 1988)

Crown Resources completed 73 shallow churn drill holes in the extreme western portion of the Golden Eagle deposit. Crown Resources submitted drill hole samples to Silver Valley Labs Inc. of Kellogg, Idaho for analysis. Samples were analyzed for gold and silver using fire assay methods. The assay database was provided to SFPG, but no sample assay certificates or drill records could be located. There is no documentation of sample collection and preparation methods, drill logs, or security protocols for these samples. The QP has not used the assay results from this drilling in generating the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources estimate.

11.1.3 Hecla Mining Company (1987 – 1994)

During the period 1982 to 1994, Hecla completed 16 surface churn drill holes, 62 surface rotary/RC holes with diamond drill core tails, and 13 surface diamond drill holes. Hecla employed a variety of methods of core sampling, but was focused on veins, and much of the core was only sporadically sampled. Hecla took rock chip samples of drill core intersections showing promising alteration and vein types to determine if more rigorous sampling was justified. Any visually promising zones or chip samples of the core returning good assay results were marked by the Hecla geologist and split in a core splitter. Sludge sampling of cuttings from the drill rig were used for zones of poor core recovery. However, zones of low recovery were very limited, so this poor sampling technique has a minimal impact on the project.

Hecla typically only sampled veins and alteration zones associated with the vein margins. SFPG completed sampling of remaining core during their tenure on the project. Core intervals were generally sampled on less than 5-foot (1.5-meter) intervals. Core samples were split by Hecla using a hydraulic splitter. Observation of the core cut with the hydraulic splitter indicates typically unequal sample splits and loss of fine material.

Hecla submitted split core samples to Silver Valley Labs of Republic, Washington, and Custom Analytical Services Inc. All samples were analyzed for gold and silver using fire assay methods, and selected intervals were later submitted for multi-element analysis methods. Paper copies of most assay certificates for the Hecla work have been located and are currently on file with Fiore. However, due to the age of the samples, no assay certificates could be obtained directly from the laboratory for the Hecla samples. Silver Valley Labs did not keep copies of data dating back to 1987 to 1990, and Custom Analytical Services is no longer in operation. Details of sample preparation methods and security protocols for these samples are not available. However, Hecla successfully conducted mining operations in the district for a number of years and was well-equipped and manned to conduct industry standard practices. Results reported by Hecla have been used in the Mineral Resource Estimate reported herein. Two twinned drill holes were also completed by Hecla on the project. Drill holes 90-196 and 90-197 were completed as twin holes by Hecla and analyzed at Silver Valley Laboratory. The holes were twinned with drill holes ML-4 and ML-6, also completed by Hecla, and were either assayed at the local mine lab or at Silver Valley Laboratories.

11.1.4 Santa Fe Pacific Gold (1994 – 1996)

In 1996, SFPG drilled nine surface RC drill holes, 35 surface pre-collars with diamond drill core tails, and 12 surface diamond drill holes. RC drill holes were sampled continuously from surface to depth on 5-foot (1.5-meter) intervals. Drill holes were drilled with water injection from the surface, and a 1/8th split was collected from a rotary wet splitter into an olefin (polypropylene) bag. Only one SFPG RC drill hole encountered substantial ground water flows while drilling. Drill hole DGE-0004 was abandoned when oxide rock fragments were noted below the redox boundary, suggesting possible downhole contamination.

Diamond drill core sample intervals were based on alteration and lithology, with average sample lengths ranging from 1 foot (0.3 meters) to 10 feet (3 meters) and averaging 5 feet (1.5 meters). Approximately half of the sample intervals were split with a hydraulic splitter, while the remainder were cut with a saw. Observation of remaining core indicates that half core samples cut with the hydraulic splitter typically resulted in unequal sample splits and loss of fines. Samples cut with the saw resulted in a more representative sample for analysis. Samples were bagged for shipment to various assay laboratories. Security protocols for the SFPG program were not specifically reported.

Chemex Laboratories of Vancouver, Canada, and of Sparks, Nevada, and Custom Analytical Services Inc. of Republic, Washington, collected drill core samples taken by SFPG from the project site and prepared and analyzed the samples. Approximately 40% of the core and 80% of the RC samples were submitted to Custom Analytical.

Samples were analyzed for gold and silver using 1 assay ton fire assay methods. Trace element composites of 20 feet (6.1 meters) nominal length for all drill holes were submitted to Chemex for TR-11 multi-element Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) analysis. This element suite includes silver, arsenic, tin, mercury, copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum, cadmium, bismuth, and selenium.

Samples from each SFPG drill hole containing gold values greater than 0.030 opt (1.03 gpt) Au were composited to 10-foot (3-meter) nominal lengths and analyzed for carbon and sulfur by Chemex and American Assay (in Reno, Nevada) using LECO furnace methods. This information generates total sulfide, carbon, and carbonate totals for waste characterization and metallurgical determination.

A limited number of hot cyanide soluble gold analyses were completed on samples containing visible iron oxides, on samples with greater than 0.010 opt (0.34 gpt) Au, and on the next two to five samples below the last drill hole interval coded as oxide.

SFPG geologists re-logged and re-sampled un-split intervals from the Hecla drill core and submitted the samples to the laboratories for gold fire assay and trace element work using the same methodologies described for SFPG's drill core.

Two twinned drill holes were also completed by SFPG on the project. Drill holes CGE-0045 and CGE-0047 were completed as twin holes by SFPG and analyzed at Custom Analytical Laboratories. The holes were twinned with drill holes SPR8-6 and SPR8-8, respectively, completed by Crown Resources, and analyzed at Silver Valley Laboratory. Assay certificates were not available for the Crown Resources drill samples.

Details of the sample security protocols for the Santa Fe drilling are not reported. Assay results and geology interpreted by SFPG from its drilling program and its study and analysis of the Hecla drilling results have been used in the Mineral Resource Estimate reported herein.

11.1.5 Echo Bay Mines (2000)

In 2000, Echo Bay Mines drilled four surface RC drill holes and two RC pre-collars with diamond drill core tails.

RC drill holes were sampled from surface to depth on 5-foot (1.5-meter) intervals. Drill holes were completed with water injection from the surface, and samples were collected using a rotary wet splitter.

Diamond drill core sample intervals were based on alteration and lithology boundaries with sample lengths ranging from 1 foot (0.3 meters) to 10 feet (3 meters), averaging 5 feet (1.5 meters). It is unknown how the core was split for assay, and no core or RC samples have been located from this program.

Custom Analytical Services of Republic, Washington, collected RC and drill core samples taken by Echo Bay Mines from the project site and prepared and analyzed the samples. Samples were analyzed for gold and silver using 1 assay ton fire assay methods. There is no documentation available on sample security protocols. Assay results from the six drill holes completed by Echo Bay Mines have been used in the Mineral Resource Estimate reported herein.

11.2 Quality Assurance and Control Methodology and Procedures

The routine insertion of certified standards, blanks, and field duplicates with sample submissions as part of a sample assay quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) program is current industry best practice but was not the case historically. Analysis of QA/QC data is made to assess the reliability of sample assay data and the confidence in the data used for the resource estimation.

11.2.1 Certified Standard Samples

Certified standard samples are used to measure the accuracy of analytical processes and are composed of material that has been thoroughly analyzed to accurately determine its grade within known error limits. No certified standards have been submitted with the Golden Eagle Project samples, and therefore there is no available measure of the accuracy of the analytical process.

11.2.2 Blank Samples

Blank samples are composed of material that is known to contain grades that are less than the detection limit of the analytical method in use. Analysis of blank samples is useful for determining if cross-contamination of samples is occurring in the sample preparation or analysis process. No blank samples have been submitted with the Golden Eagle Project samples, and therefore there is no available data to determine whether cross-contamination of samples had occurred.

11.2.3 Duplicate Samples

There are several different duplicate sample types which can be used to determine the precision of the entire sampling, sample preparation, and analytical process, or a part of the entire process.

Field duplicate samples are duplicate samples taken at the primary sampling point. If half diamond drill hole core is sampled, then a field duplicate is taken by submitting the remaining half of the core. If RC chips are sampled using a rotary splitter or other splitting techniques, then a comparable split of the rejected portion of the sample is selected as the field duplicate. This type of duplicate sample measures the precision of the entire sampling, sample preparation, and analysis process, and provides a measure of the inherent variability of the mineralization (the nugget effect).

Duplicate samples can also be taken of coarse reject or pulp samples from the laboratory. Coarse reject samples provide a measure of the sample precision from the sample crushing, splitting, pulverizing, and analysis stages of the process, while pulp samples provide a measure of the sample preparation from the sample pulverizing and analysis stages of the process.

Midway identified 879 pulp duplicate samples (approximately 6% of the sample population) on the project. Most of these sample pulps were submitted by SFPG and prepared by Custom Analytical Services, who collected a pulp duplicate sample during the sample preparation process, using the protocol described below. Three of the duplicate pulp samples are from high grade vein intervals associated with the Mountain Lion and JO#3 vein mines and returned assays in excess of 0.500 opt (17.14 gpt) Au. They have been excluded from the duplicate sample analysis as they were not considered representative of the Golden Eagle deposit. Of the remaining 876 samples, 403 were duplicate pulps prepared by Custom Analytical, 338 were pulps re-assayed by Custom Analytical during the initial analysis, 88 were re-assayed at different laboratories, and 48 were re-analyzed by Custom Analytical as part of their internal QA/QC protocol but using unknown techniques.

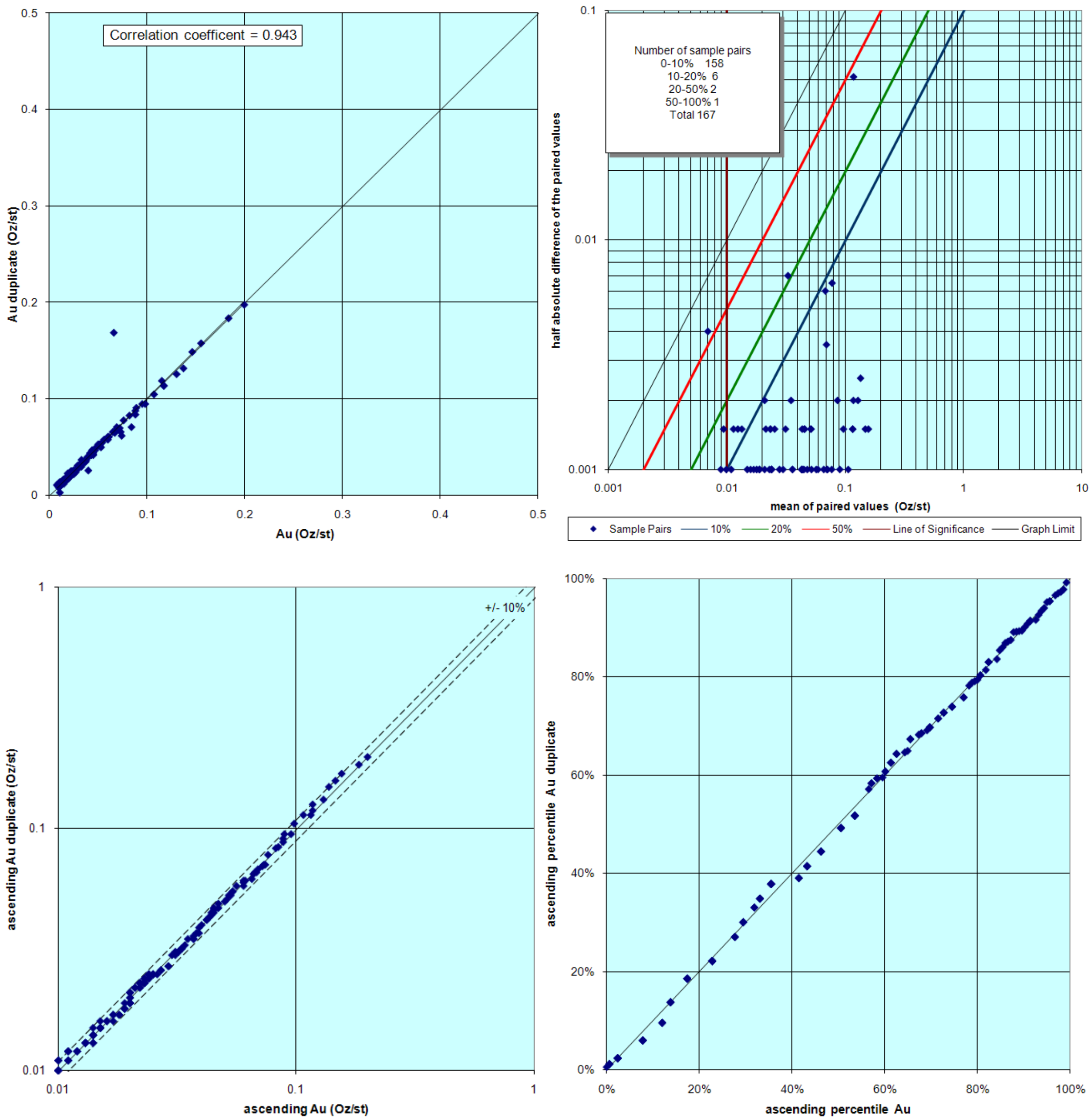
11.2.3.1 Pulp Duplicates

Overall comparison of assay results in the 0.005 opt (0.17 gpt) Au to 0.500 opt (17.14 gpt) Au range indicate a very good correlation between the samples (Figure 11-1). Q-Q and P-P plots indicate a close correlation of sample grades for all grade ranges with minimal bias and acceptable levels of precision in pulp preparation and analysis for these samples.

11.2.3.2 Re-assay Duplicates

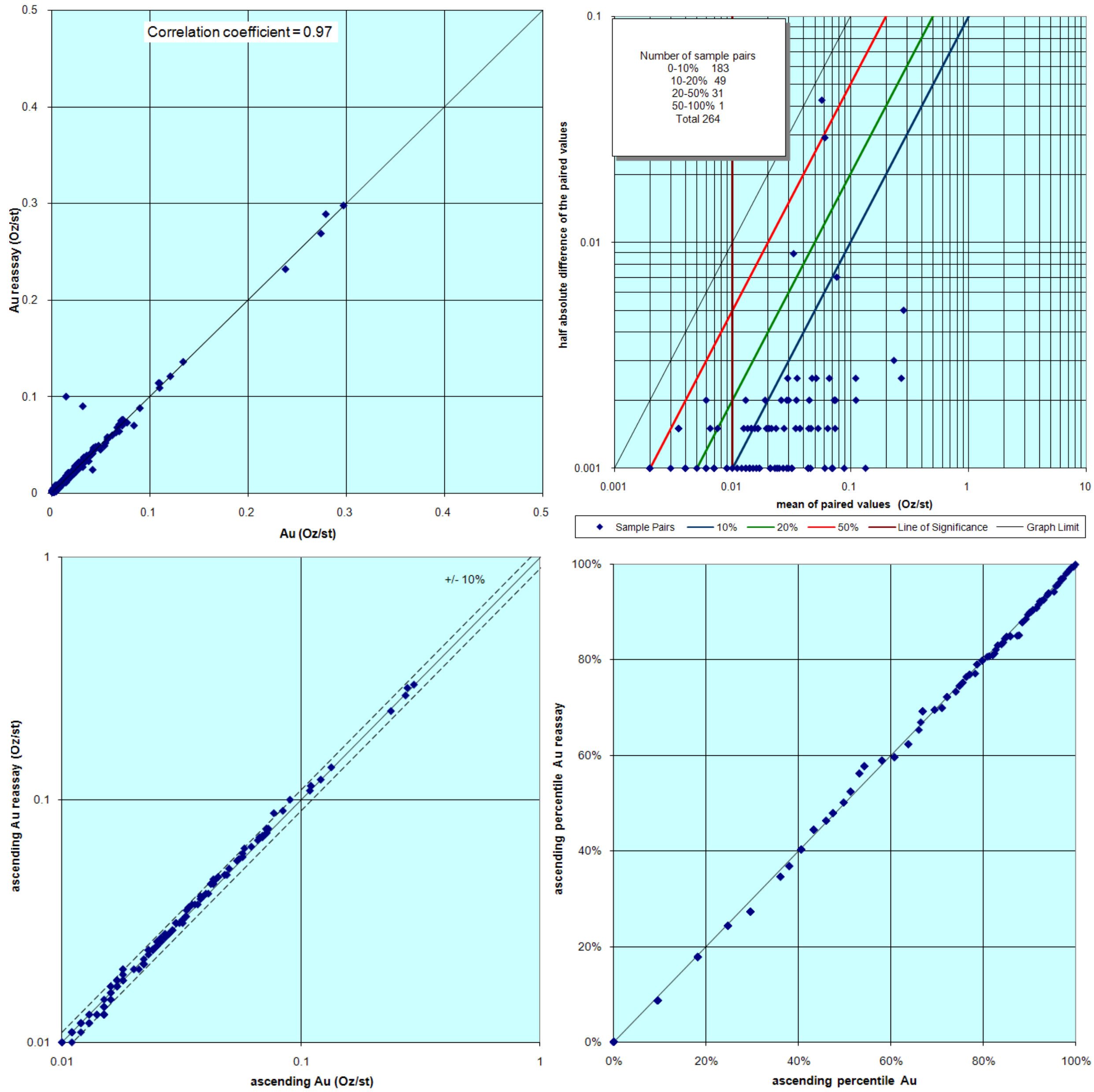
Custom Analytical also completed re-analysis on the alternate duplicate samples and this resulted in 338 sample pairs (Figure 11-2). Overall comparison of assay results in the 0.005 to 0.500 opt (0.17 to 17.14 gpt) range indicate a very good correlation between the samples. The re-assayed pulp duplicates display good precision with no significant bias.

Figure 11-1: Pulp Duplicate Statistical Analysis



Note a) Normal Scatter Plot; b) Precision Pair Plot; c) log Q-Q plot; d) P-P plot

Figure 11-2: Re-Assay Duplicate Statistical Analysis



Note a) Normal Scatter Plot; b) Precision Pair Plot; c) log Q-Q plot; d) P-P plot

11.2.3.3 Umpire Laboratories

Field duplicate samples, coarse reject samples, and pulp samples can also be submitted to an alternative or umpire laboratory to gain a measure of any sample grade bias between laboratories.

Midway identified 88 sample pulps prepared by the original laboratory that have been re-assayed by an umpire laboratory. These pulps were submitted to the umpire laboratory by SFPG during the 1995 to 1996 drilling campaign. Original laboratories included Custom Analytical, Chemex, and Silver Valley Labs with check laboratories including Barringer (Reno, Nevada), Custom Analytical, and Silver Valley Labs (Table 11-2).

Table 11-2: Umpire Laboratory Summary

Original Lab	Check Lab	Sample Numbers	Percentage of Check Samples
Custom Analytical	Barringer	13	14.8
Chemex	Barringer	48	54.5
Chemex	Custom Analytical	22	25.0
Chemex	Silver Valley Labs	3	3.4
Silver Valley Labs	Barringer	2	2.3
Total		88	100

A comparison of the 88 sample pairs did not identify any significant bias between original assays and check assays and indicates an acceptable level of precision. However, the data set comprises less than 100 samples and may not contain enough sample pairs to be statistically valid or to be spatially representative of the deposit. Comparison between Custom Analytical to other labs (Chemex and Barringer), indicate that Custom results maybe slightly elevated by 1% to 4%, while comparison between Chemex and Barringer were within 0.06%.

11.3 Sampling Study Undertaken by Hecla Mining

Pitard (1990), an independent sampling and quality control consultant, completed a study of the heterogeneity of gold in the Golden Eagle Deposit for Hecla. He concluded from tests on a large composite sample that the gold was finely and homogeneously disseminated in the mineralized rock. His recommendations were to simplify the existing sample protocol at Silver Valley Laboratories, and he advised that metallic screen assays were unnecessary and that 15-gram fire assays were appropriate. Pitard also preferred whole core sampling for assay, although this protocol was not followed.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

No new sampling has occurred at the Golden Eagle Project site since 2009.

The QP verified a portion of the historical drilling and sampling data and practices, but some of the historic data was not able to be verified. The QP used verified data to support the estimation of Measured and Indicated resources. Inferred resources included unverified data. See Section 12.4 for more information.

The Hecla and SFPG drill hole core are stored in cardboard boxes with the drill hole number and sample interval clearly marked on the exterior in permanent marker. The core boxes are stored in racks in a secure compound. The core examined by the QP corresponded to the geological descriptions and recoveries reported in the drill hole database, although some of the core is highly oxidized and is likely to be inappropriate for metallurgical testing. Drill core identified as Mountain Lion drill holes are located in wooden boxes outside, under cover. The boxes were in a poor state of repair, and selection of sample intervals for examination was not possible. Samples from Knob Hill Mines, Day Mines, Echo Bay, and Crown Resources drilling campaigns have not been located and were not available for review during the QP's site visit.

Sample availability, conditions of existing core, quality of the sample type, and tonnage factor measurements have been taken into consideration when applying resource classification categories.

12.1 Santa Fe Pacific Gold

According to SFPG's Prefeasibility report (1996a), SFPG did not undertake a typical check assay program of existing samples at the project at the time of their report.

SFPG identified a total of 225 sample intervals assayed by Acme, Silver Valley, and the Republic laboratories which could be directly compared as check assays and noted a good correlation between most of the samples. These samples appear to be pulps (analyzed by Acme and Silver Valley) and/or half core (analyzed by Republic) for use in the check assay. Midway and Fiore have been unable to obtain valid assay certificates from Acme, the primary check laboratory. Acme Labs is based out of Vancouver, BC, while the Republic Lab is in reference to the onsite Hecla Mine Lab, located at the Knob Hill Mine, Republic, Washington. The mine lab did produce signed assay certificates, but no measure of the lab quality is included in report documentation.

12.2 Data Compilation and Verification by Midway Gold

Midway acquired the Golden Eagle Property in 2008 and obtained the SFPG digital database from Newmont Mining Corporation and Kinross Gold in early 2009. This database contained geology codes for rock formation, lithology, and alteration, and sample assays for gold, silver, multi-elements, and LECO data.

Midway was unable to determine a useful correlation between the numeric geology codes in the digital database and the physical paper geology logs. As a result, Midway re-entered all formation and lithology information into the database for all drill holes using drill hole geologic logs.

Midway converted drill hole collar coordinates from local mine coordinates to UTM coordinates using the methodology described in Section 10.5.

Midway validated a proportion of the drill hole samples through checking of assays entered in the database with original assay certificates where they are available; however, assay certificates do not exist for all assays. Table 12-1 details the results of the assay certificate validation.

Table 12-1: Validated Assay Summary

Company	Number of Assays	Gold Assays Absent	Gold Assays Validated	Percentage Validated
Mountain Lion	846	0	0	0
Knob Hill	948	146	496	62
Day Mines	308	93	0	0
Crown Resources	1,538	23	0	0
Hecla	7,465	182	7283	100
SFPG	8,565	73	8492	100
Echo Bay	437	0	437	100

12.3 GRE Data Verification of Fiore Database

The QPs reviewed approximately 20 assay certificates, representing roughly 3,000 assays, proportionately divided among the available drill campaigns by Knob Hill, Hecla, SFPG, and Echo Bay. The QPs compared the certificates with data in the database created by Fiore's geologic team and found no discrepancies. The QPs also reviewed the drill hole log geologic descriptions against the geologic entries in the database. The QPs concluded that the data was correctly entered into electronic format. The available assay certificates matched the assay data within the database, and the geologic logging data within the database matched the drill hole logs. Further, the QP also conducted an analysis of the data that had assay certificates vs. data without assay certificates as described in Section 12.4. The QPs conclude that the assays with assay certificates and assays without assay certificates were from the same statistical population.

12.4 Statistical Analysis of Verified and Unverified Drillhole Data

The historical nature of the preparation, analyses, and security of samples from the Golden Eagle Project makes it difficult to reliably assess whether the sample grades from all drilling campaigns are suitable for use in mineral resource estimates. Table 12-2 shows the drill hole series with the company who drilled the holes, year drilled, and mean gold grade and variance. No bias has been observed in available data, and the QP believes the companies that produced the data used industry standard methods of that time period. The lack of QA/QC samples, other than limited numbers of duplicate pulp sample assays and check re-assays, prevents a comprehensive assessment of the reliability of the sample assays; however, the QP has considered these limitations by not including unverified data in the estimation of Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources.

Table 12-2: Drill Hole Data Series Data

Drill Hole Series	Mining Company	Year	# Holes	# Samples	Mean	Variance
00	Knob Hill Mines	1947	14	308	0.0415	0.0009
87	Hecla	1987	3	113	0.0422	0.0023
88	Hecla	1988	18	2459	0.0257	0.0027
89	Hecla	1989	26	2038	0.0414	0.0125
90	Hecla	1990	38	1982	0.0374	0.0035
94	Hecla	1994	2	114	0.0048	0.0002
CD	SFPG	1995	13	217	0.0515	0.0026
CDH	SFPG	1995	3	27	0.0763	0.0086
CGE	SFPG	1995 - 1996	47	7431	0.0216	0.0040
D	Day Mines	1978	15	281	0.0028	0.0001
DGE	SFPG	1996	9	1150	0.0168	0.0007
DH-11	Knob Hill Mines	1962 - 1964	11	218	0.0403	0.0137
DH-8	Knob Hill Mines	1960 - 1961	8	164	0.0288	0.0073
GE00	Echo Bay	2000	6	439	0.0665	0.0036
ML	Hecla	1982	34	633	0.0266	0.0015
SP	Crown Resources	1984 - 1988	73	1538	0.0252	0.0043

In addition, to determine if all sample sets used in the modeling were from the same population, the QP conducted hypothesis testing of each sample set against all other sample sets using z-Test of two sample sets for means. For each test, the QP specified the following parameters:

- Null Hypothesis: $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$
- $\alpha = 0.05$
- Two-tailed test
- Reject the null hypothesis if P two-tail > α

The results of the tests are summarized in Table 12-3. Most of the sample sets were confirmed as having similar means (i.e., the null hypothesis was accepted). Four sample sets, however, were rejected more often than not: the 89, 90, DH-11, and DH-8 series. the QP tested the impact on the mineral resource using and excluding these data sets.

Table 12-3: Golden Eagle Summary of Sample Set Hypothesis Testing

	87 Drill Holes	88 Drill Holes	89 Drill Holes	90 Drill Holes	94 Drill Holes	CD Drill Holes	CDH Drill Holes	CGE Drill Holes	D Drill Holes	DGE Drill Holes	DH-11 Drill Holes	DH-8 Drill Holes	GE00 Drill Holes	ML Drill Holes	SP Drill Holes
00 Drill Holes	Rejected	Accepted	Rejected	Rejected	Accepted	Accepted	Rejected	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Rejected	Rejected	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted
87 Drill Holes		Accepted	Rejected	Rejected	Accepted	Rejected	Rejected	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Rejected	Rejected	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted

	87 Drill Holes	88 Drill Holes	89 Drill Holes	90 Drill Holes	94 Drill Holes	CD Drill Holes	CDH Drill Holes	CGE Drill Holes	D Drill Holes	DGE Drill Holes	DH-11 Drill Holes	DH-8 Drill Holes	GE00 Drill Holes	ML Drill Holes	SP Drill Holes
88 Drill Holes			Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Rejected	Rejected	Accepted	Rejected	Rejected
89 Drill Holes				Rejected	Accepted	Accepted	Rejected	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Rejected	Rejected	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted
90 Drill Holes					Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Rejected	Rejected	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted
94 Drill Holes						Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Rejected	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted
CD Drill Holes							Rejected	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Rejected	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted
CDH Drill Holes								Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Rejected	Accepted	Rejected	Accepted	Accepted
CGE Drill Holes									Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Rejected	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted
D Drill Holes										Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted
DGE Drill Holes											Accepted	Rejected	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted
DH-11 Drill Holes												Rejected	Accepted	Rejected	Rejected
DH-8 Drill Holes													Accepted	Rejected	Rejected
GE00 Drill Holes														Accepted	Accepted
ML Drill Holes															Rejected

The samples from 73 unverified drill holes were included in the Inferred Mineral Resource estimate. In general, however, the overall comparison of drill hole results (both geologically and analytically) from the programs of seven companies, conducted over a long period of time, are substantially similar. The QP concludes that the drill hole data, apart from that excluded, is sufficiently documented for the purposes of estimation of Measured, Indicated, and Inferred Resources, as reported herein. A verification drilling program is recommended to be included in the next phase of work on the project.

Based on observations and the QP's review and evaluation of seven companies' programs, the QP makes the following recommendations for future drilling activities:

- Formal, written procedures for data collection and handling should be developed and made available to Fiore gold field personnel. These should include procedures and protocols for field work, geological mapping and logging, database construction, sample chain of custody, and documentation trail. These procedures should also include detailed and specific QA/QC procedures for analytical work, including acceptance/rejection criteria for batches of samples.
- A detailed review of field practices and sample collection procedures should be performed on a regular basis to ensure that the correct procedures and protocols are being followed.
- Review and evaluation of laboratory work should be an on-going process, including occasional visits to the laboratories involved.
- In the future RC drilling campaign, the program protocol of one standard, one duplicate, and one blank sample inserted in a 20-sample batch is recommended.

12.5 Metallurgical Composite Sample Assays

SFPG contracted metallurgical studies through Hazen Research in 1996. SFPG developed 11 composite samples from its 1995 core drilling campaign using the following criteria:

- A minimum 10-foot (3-meter) mineralized intercept
- Separation into low grade and high-grade composites using a minimum gold grade of 0.035 opt (1.2 gpt) for low grade, and a cutoff grade between low and high grade of 0.10 opt (3.43 gpt)
- Further subdivision of each composite by gold grade into seven alteration types deemed relevant for metallurgical purposes.

Identical protocols were employed in generating composites for existing drill core from Hecla's 1988 – 1990 core drilling programs, resulting in 14 composites. Table 12-4 outlines the magnitude of the composite program.

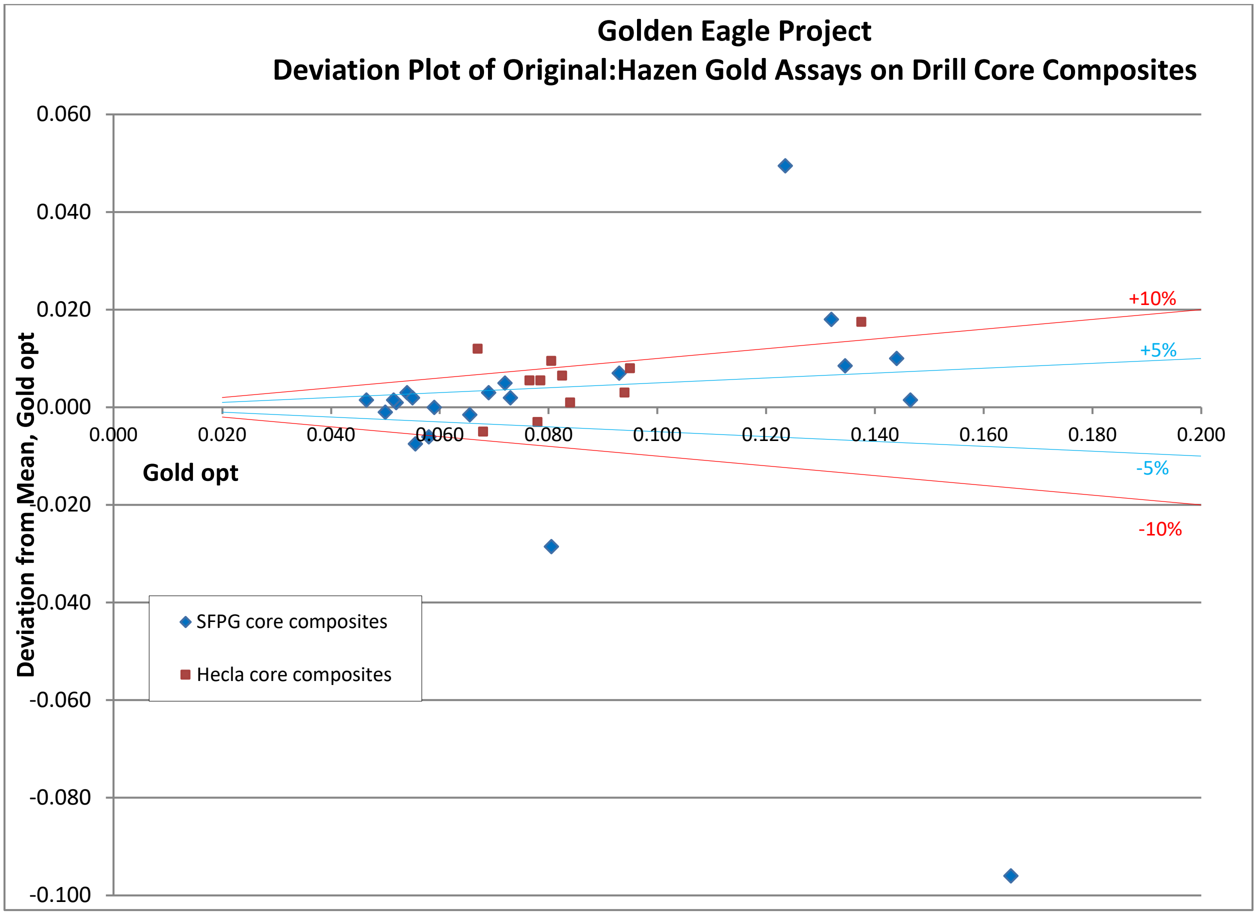
Table 12-4: SFPG Composite Sample Program for Metallurgy Studies

	SFPG Core Samples	Hecla Core Samples
# Holes Sampled	19	44
Total # Core Holes Drilled	47	75
Percentage of Holes Sampled	40.4%	58.7%
Drill Footage in Composites	4,034.8	8,614.1
Total Footage in Holes Drilled*	37,289.5	63,290.5
Percentage of Footage in Composites	10.8%	13.6%
Total Weight of Composites (lbs)	8,868	18,796

* Total footage, including all intervals below the 0.035 opt (1.2 gpt) gold cutoff grade for inclusion in the composite samples

In compiling the composites, SFPG calculated head grades for each composite based on the weight percentage of each included sample interval times the original gold assay. The calculated head assays are compared with those reported by Hazen for each of the composites in Table 12-2. The deviation plot (Figure 12-1) shows the departure of the original assay from the mean between the head grades calculated from the original assays and those reported by Hazen. Deviation lines of +/- 5% and +/-10% are shown for reference.

Figure 12-1: Composite Original Assay Head Grades Compared to Hazen Assays



In analyzing these results, several factors need to be considered:

- The composites were generated using the remaining portions of core, typically half core, following core splitting for the original assay work. SFPG used both hydraulic splitters and diamond saws in generating half core samples for the original assays. Hecla used only hydraulic splitters. In particular, the hydraulic splitters produce irregular splits and potential loss of fine material, likely resulting in half core samples that are not identical.

- SFPG used Chemex Laboratories and Custom Analytical Services for its original assays; and Hecla employed Silver Valley Labs and Custom Analytical Services for its program. Without substantial check assay programs among various laboratories, differences in analytical results among the various labs cannot be determined.

Regarding the latter factor, it appears that the Hazen analytical results tend to report lower gold values compared to the calculated head grades using the original assay data from the various labs (i.e., positive deviations of original assays compared to Hazen results, although the number of samples is too small to be conclusive).

There is no discussion or explanation of the large deviations on three of the composites. However, these samples aside, there is reasonable confirmation of the drill core sampling and assay results for the SFPG and Hecla programs.

Among the data points plotted in Figure 12-1 are master composites for each of the SFPG and Hecla composites (weight weighted composites combining low- and high-grade composites and all alteration types). For the SFPG master composite, the calculated head grade was 0.075 opt (2.57 gpt) Au, compared with the Hazen result of 0.071 opt (2.43 gpt) Au (2.7% deviation from the mean); and for the Hecla master composite, the calculated head grade was 0.089 opt (3.05 gpt) Au compared with the Hazen result of 0.076 opt (2.61 gpt) Au (7.9% deviation from the mean).

12.6 Twin Drill holes

Four shallow twinned core holes have been completed on the Golden Eagle Project to verify the results of the original drill holes. Hecla twinned two Knob Hill Mines drill holes (ML-4 and ML-6) with drill holes 90-196 and 90-197, respectively (Figure 12-2 and Figure 12-3). SFPG twinned two Crown Resources drill holes (SPR8-6 and SPR8-8) with drill holes CGE-0046 and CGE-0047, respectively (Figure 12-4 and Figure 12-5). Samples from the top 30 feet (9.1 meters) of drill hole SPR8-8 were eliminated from the comparison because no samples were collected from 0 to 15 feet (0 to 4.6 meters) in the twin hole CGE-0047, and a vein was intersected from 15 feet (4.6 meters) to 35 feet (10.7 meters) in drill hole SPR8-8 that was not encountered in CGE-0047.

Figure 12-2: Comparison of ML-4 and 90-196 at Golden Eagle

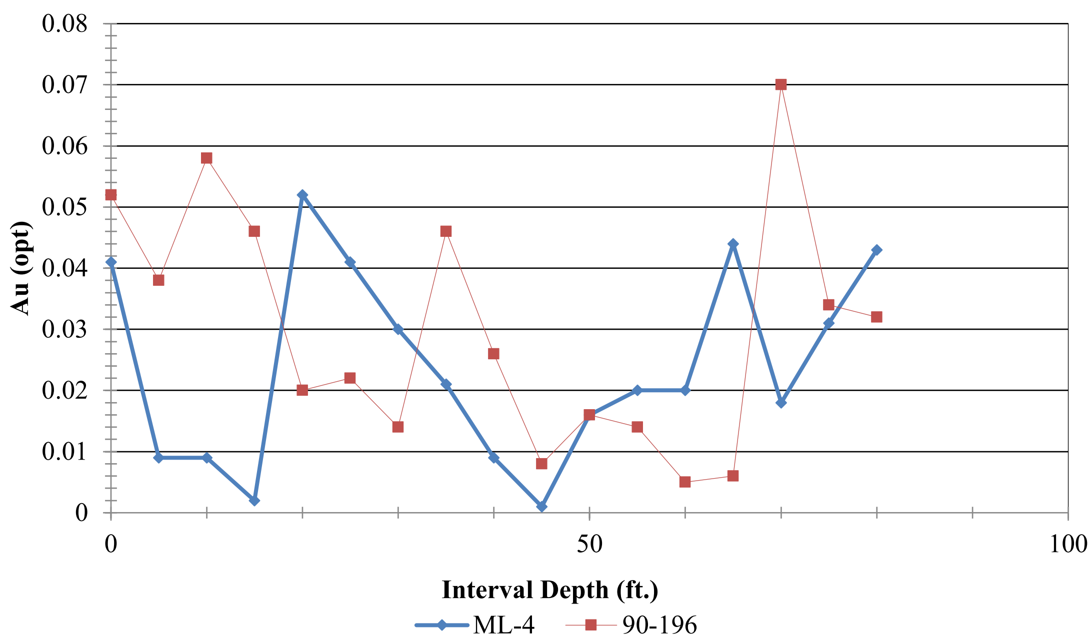


Figure 12-3: Comparison of ML-6 and 90-197 at Golden Eagle

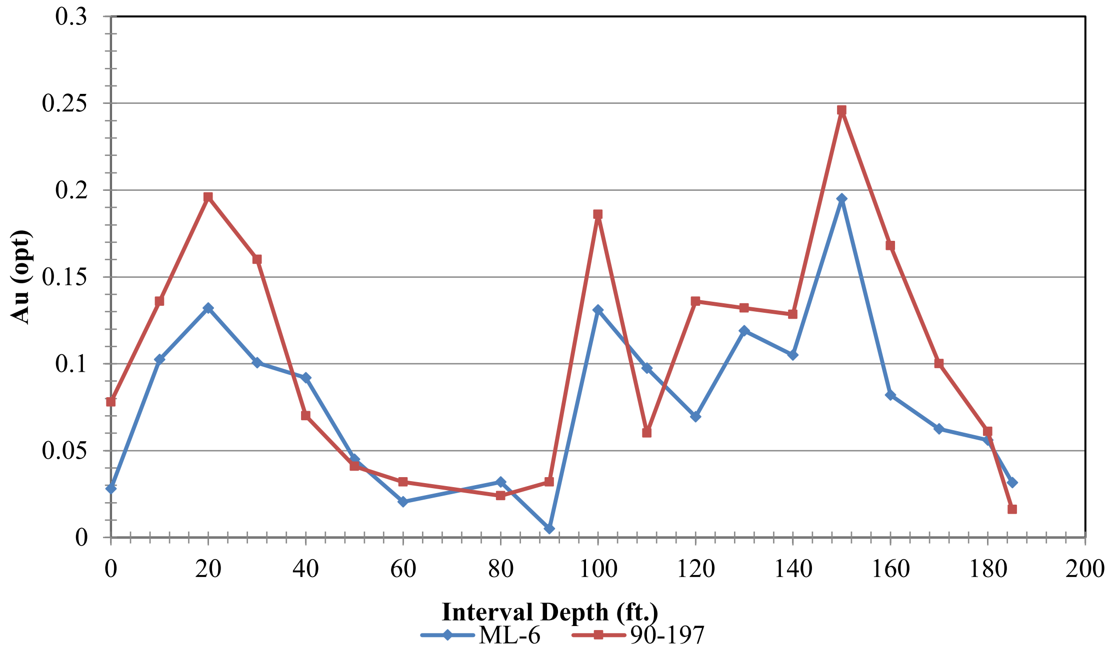


Figure 12-4: Comparison of SPR8-8 and CGE-047 at Golden Eagle

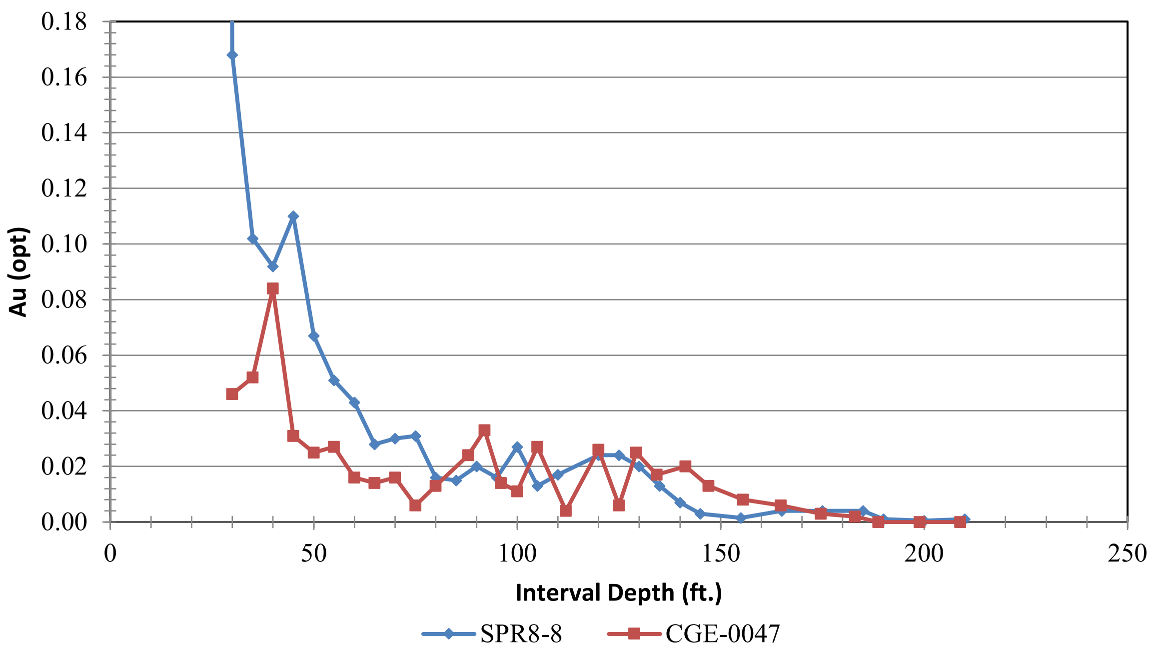
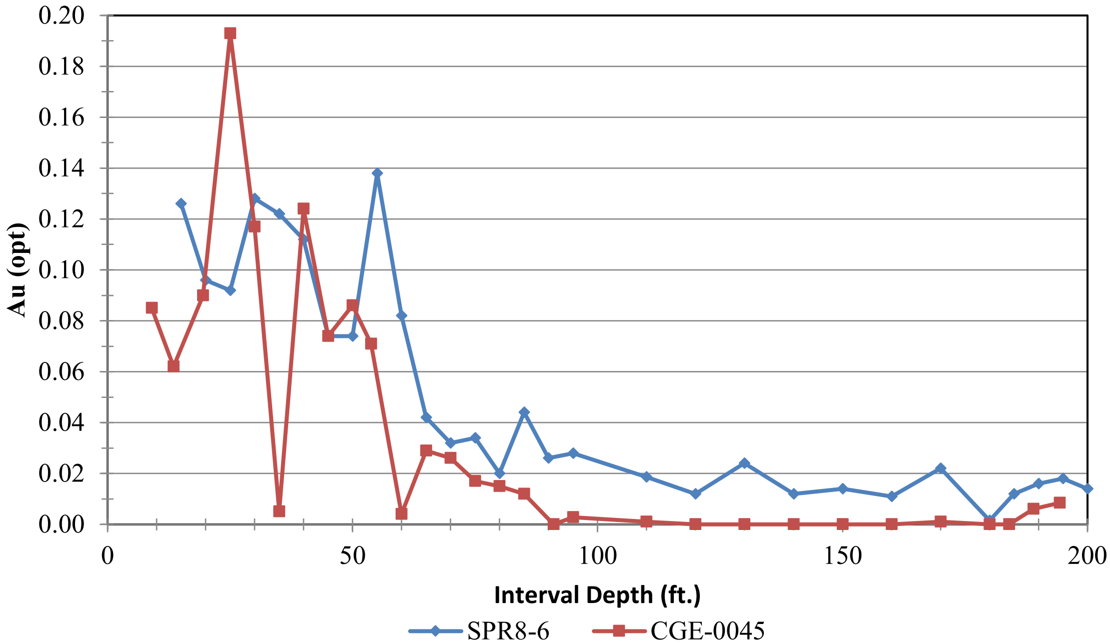


Figure 12-5: Comparison of SPR8-6 AND CGE-0045 at Golden Eagle



The gold grades display a good general correlation between all drill hole twins (with the exception of ML-4 to 90-196) with similar high and low grades observed in twin pairs down the hole. However, the ML assay data tends to be consistently lower in grade than the twin sample assays, whereas the SPR assays tend to be consistently higher in grade than the twin CGE assays. Midway attributed the difference to the alternative sample preparation and analyses techniques. The QP recommends additional twin hole drilling to provide sufficient samples for a meaningful comparison.

12.7 Review of Drill Hole Collar Coordinates

There are numerous topographic files related to the Golden Eagle Project. The individual files appear to represent multiple local mining grids and differing coordinate systems. The QP used the file named 2009 flight_nad27 for block modeling. A comparison of the surveyed topographic surface and the drill hole collar coordinates entered into the database was completed, and numerous elevation discrepancies were noted. The level of error is generally less than two feet (0.6 meters), but as many as eight drill holes had differences greater than 20 feet (6.1 meters). It was not possible to identify whether the error is in the topographic survey or the collar coordinate. A review of these holes relative to the topography used at the time would help resolve these discrepancies.

12.8 Opinion on the Adequacy of the Data for the Purposes Used in this Report

The long-duration nature of exploration on the Golden Eagle project by a number of companies has produced a variety of geologic and drilling information derived by different methods and assayed by a variety of laboratories. QA/QC data, assay certificates, and check assay programs are limited, or in the case of some programs, totally lacking. The more recent exploration by Hecla, SFPG, and Echo Bay are better documented, but not thorough. However, the data available from company to company are supportive and serve to verify the data, especially of these programs. The QP confirmed this by conducting hypothesis testing of the sampling data, comparing means of each sample series to all other sample series. The results (see Section 12.3) indicate that all but four of the sampling series have similar means. The QP is of the opinion that the geologic and drill hole data of Hecla, SFPG, and Echo Bay can reliably be used to generate Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources as reported herein. Drill hole data from programs lacking QA/QC, assay certificates and other validating information are only adequate for the generation of Inferred Resources.

For future programs, the QP recommends that Fiore Gold establish a routine, internal mechanical audit procedure to check for overlaps, gaps, total drill hole length inconsistencies, and non-numeric assay values or any missing information in the database. The internal mechanical audit should be carried out after any significant update to the database. The results of each audit, including any corrective actions taken, should be documented to provide a running log of the database validation.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Differential Engineering Inc. reviewed reports and data detailing the metallurgical test work conducted by several unverified laboratories and consultants on mineralized samples from the Golden Eagle deposit (Differential Engineering, 2009). The test work described in these reports have not yet been verified through independent test work. The volume of the historical metallurgical test data examined in this report is large and generally in agreement from test to test, report to report. Hecla conducted various metallurgical tests in the 1980s, and SFPG core drilled for metallurgical samples in the Golden Eagle deposit during the fall and winter of 1995 to 1996.

A heterogeneity test performed on a large composite sample is reported to clearly demonstrate that gold is finely and homogeneously disseminated in the sample. A significant portion of the gold was considered by Mather (1990) to be refractory. Refractory gold refers to a mineralized material naturally resistant to recovery of gold by direct standard cyanidation and activated carbon adsorption processes. Calculations based on estimated abundances of different types of pyrite in the Golden Eagle sample suggest that about 66% of the gold could be present in solid solution in arsenic-bearing, fine to medium grained pyrite. Gold extraction by direct cyanidation was limited to 11.8% to 27.8%, except in one composite which exhibited gold extraction up to 59.2% by direct cyanidation, for a composite weighted average of 22.4%. Whole ore cyanide extraction does not appear to be a viable extraction process for the bulk of the deposit.

Phase 2 metallurgical test work was undertaken in 1996 at Hazen Metallurgical Inc. (Hazen) on metallurgical composite sample types from drill hole MC 0-6 to confirm the refractory nature of the rock and to test other extraction alternatives. Gold recoveries were 27.4% from direct standard cyanide leaching in a carbon-in-leach (CIL) on ground mineralized rock (P80 of ≈ 80 microns [µm]). This preliminary scoping metallurgical test work at Hazen showed that direct cyanidation is not a feasible process option for most of the samples, thus the mineralized rock is generally refractory for gold extraction (Oberg, et al., 1996).

The SFPG composites from the 1995 to 1996 drill campaign have been reported to contain significant quantities of arsenic, iron, mercury, selenium, and sulfides. The main constituents of the Golden Eagle samples are silicate gangue (largely quartz) and pyrite. A small amount of clay minerals and possibly some organic material also was present. Other minerals that are present in small amounts include arsenopyrite, stibnite, sphalerite, galena, pyrargyrite, barite, and native gold. Pyrite was observed in two distinct size populations, 0.25 µm to 10 µm and 1 millimeter (mm) to 2 centimeters (cm). Most of the pyrite occurred in the fine fraction as framboidal particles in sericite or quartz. Both pyrite populations are arsenical, with higher concentrations of arsenic in the finer fraction. The arsenic was stated to be concentrated in the grain rims, the rims ranging up to 4 µm in thickness. Gold was detected in the arsenical rims of the fine-grained pyrite, the gold/silver association was observed in every grain studied in detail, and the gold was stated to occur either as colloidal material or in solid solution (Jenkins, 1990). In addition, samples of the Golden Eagle deposit have been noted to be potentially acid generating (PAG) material, with a negative net carbonate value (NCV) of -5.41.

Extensive grinding test work was performed by McPherson Consultants for semi-autogenous grinding (SAG) and rod/ball setups. The average SAG mill, rod mill, and ball work indices were determined to be

15.6 KWh/st, 13.6 KWhr/st and 18.5 KWh/st, respectively, with an average Abrasion Index of 0.25 Ai. The density of the composite SFPG samples determined by Hazen ranged from 2.62 grams per centimeter cubed (g/cm^3) to 2.67 g/cm^3. It was reported that ground slurry pulps of the Golden Eagle material may exhibit high viscosity and potentially result in difficult filtration. Due to the refractory properties of most of the Golden Eagle mineralized material, which does not exhibit any preg-rob tendencies, sulfide oxidation may improve gold extraction and recovery. Standard pre-treatment options for sulfide refractory ores include chemical pre-treatment, roasting, bio-oxidation, pressure oxidation, ultra-fine grinding and concentration by gravity or flotation. The gold in the Golden Eagle mineralized material mostly occurs as solid solution within the pyrite matrix, which is generally impermeable to direct cyanidation; thus, the gold must be liberated by oxidation of the sulfides to yield permeable sulfates and oxides that are more readily leached. The degree of sulfide oxidation generally correlates with the success of recovering the gold via cyanidation; however, several composites from the Golden Eagle deposit have also shown high gold extractions with moderate sulfide oxidation, indicating that gold may be primarily associated with arsenopyrite materials in these cases. Arsenopyrite tends to oxidize more quickly than pyrite in biological and hydrometallurgical processes.

Samples of the Golden Eagle deposit have been noted to be potentially acid generating (PAG) material, with a negative net carbonate value (NCV) of -5.41. The Golden Eagle Property is a sulfidic deposit in a "net precipitation area," indicating that waste rock, dumps, or storage of material should be mined and stacked in a manner that separates the material from the environment as much as feasible to minimize the acid generation potential for the material. In addition to acid, the ore and waste rock contain other deleterious elements that could have a potentially negative environmental impact.

The following process options were addressed by the metallurgical test work on the Golden Eagle material conducted by Hecla and SFPG:

- Most of the metallurgical test work centered on three process options, including: float concentrate production followed by cyanidation, cyanidation of the flotation tails, concentrate oxidation followed by cyanidation.
- Diagnostic leaching by Lakefield (now SGS Lakefield) and Dawson indicate that 34.6% to 47.2% of the gold is associated with sulfides and that 8% to 13.4% is associated with silicates.
- Previous flotation test work showed promise, but gold recoveries did vary extensively. The current best case supported by test work is a 12% mass pull with 86% gold recovery. There is certainly evidence that suggests that fresh samples, the use of nitrogen, and a regrind may improve the overall gold yield. Further, the use of flash flotation on the grinding circuit could have value. Improving the flotation recovery is critical to the success of this flowsheet option.
- Hazen test work showed cyanide gold recoveries of 71.2%, 72.8% and 74.3% for P_{80} grind sizes of 25 µm, 15 µm, and 10 µm, respectively, indicating that fine grinding may be used to improve the gold extraction from the flotation concentrates.
- Hecla's metallurgical tests on the mineralized material by atmospheric chemical pre-treatment of the mineralized rock only marginally improved the gold extractability compared to direct cyanidation.

- Early work showed good bio-oxidation potential for concentrates ranging from 69.7% to 95.5% gold extraction with the respective sulfide oxidations of 25% to 92%. There is also some indication that only partial oxidation may be necessary to achieve reasonable gold recoveries (this is a result of the arsenical nature of the gold-sulfide association).
- Pressure oxidation work conducted by Lakefield (now SGS Lakefield) showed that near complete sulfides oxidation (>99.6%) yielded gold extractions ranging from 94.2% to 98.2%. Dawson achieved 89.1% gold extraction with a sulfide oxidation of 92.4%.
- Limited gravity concentration test work was conducted by Hecla and needs to be revisited in future test work. Dawson Met Lab obtained a gravity concentrate containing 7.0% of the ore weight and 19% of the gold, assaying 3 oz/ton Au. The concentrate consisted mainly of pyrite, and no visible gold was observed using the binocular microscope. Modern mills tend to use gravity circuits not just for free gold but also to capture heavy gold bearing minerals. After concentration, these are typically reground and subjected to intensive cyanidation. This type of circuit could increase the overall gold recovery by several percent as it reduces loses of oxidized materials to the flotation tailings and prevents over grinding of coarse sulfides.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

14.1 Summary of Assay Data

As discussed previously, the Golden Eagle Project has been the subject of multiple exploration campaigns by various mining and exploration companies. As a result of the numerous sample collection and reporting methodologies, multiple Microsoft Access databases representing district and regional mining and project drilling results were created. The QP reviewed each dataset for relative information and duplicate drill holes.

The QP believes that the quality and quantity of data meets the CIM definition standards for classification of Measured and Indicated resources.

14.1.1 Data Set

The QP selected a dataset within the project boundary that includes the following information:

- Drill collar locations (UTM NAD 27 Feet)
- Downhole survey measurements
- Gold assays
- Verified gold assays
- Silver assays
- Geologic formation
- Hydrothermal breccia scale (0-5)
- Propylitic alteration scale (0-5)
- Silicification scale (0-5)
- Argillic alteration (0-5)

14.1.2 Data Validation

Various access databases have been compiled for Golden Eagle. Some of these databases have drill hole data for holes not part of the Golden Eagle deposit. For this technical report, the QP completed a review of the assay data. It was decided that all data would be used to interpret the geologic model, and that drill holes without an assay certificate would not be used to estimate grade for Measured and Indicated blocks. The QP determined that unverified data would be acceptable for use in estimating Inferred grades based on the results of the statistical analysis described in Section 12.4.

The previously mentioned 292 holes totaling 163,901 feet (49,957 meters) were deemed part of Golden Eagle. A total of 202 drill holes equaling 125,353 feet (38,207 meters) of drill length were used to estimate Measured and Indicated Resources. All exploration drill hole data (excluding blast holes) in the Golden Eagle area were used to estimate Inferred Resources.

Database validation checks for gaps and overlaps within the assay and geology sample intervals were run using MicroMODEL mining software. The data was also examined for missing samples and inconsistent drill hole identifiers. While there were no errors between the certificates and database, the errors in assay gaps and overlaps were corrected prior to further analysis.

The QPs noted that some of the historical underground drilling had assays only where available vein material existed in the core; the QPs assigned a zero value to zones outside the assayed interval to prevent smearing of higher-grade mineralization into areas that were not assayed.

14.2 Modeling

The QP created a partial geologic model of the glacial till and Tertiary Basalt dikes and a grade model using all of the available assay data within the property boundary with limitations described hereafter.

14.2.1 Lithology from Drill Logs

The drill holes were logged by geologists during each drilling campaign, but lithologic descriptions and interpretations and identification of formation contacts vary widely between field geologists and/or project owners. Midway geologists correlated and standardized the formation names and lithology codes used in the past, and the QP identified the following eight formation codes within the database geology:

- Till
- Sanpoil
- O'Brien Creek
- Basalt Dike
- Hydrothermal Breccia
- Tectonic Breccia
- Vein
- Turkey Track Dike

Notably missing is the Klondike Formation, believed to be a post mineralization depositional domain which delineates the upper boundary of the Sanpoil mineralization.

14.2.2 Lithology Interpretation from Cross-Sections

The QP first attempted to create a geologic model by outlining each lithologic unit in cross-section based on the existing drill hole logs. This revealed that the formations, as logged, do not agree with the current understanding of local geology. According to the existing logs, the Sanpoil and O'Brien Creek formations were indistinguishable from one another in section. As reported in the geology section, the O'Brien Creek Formation is the oldest defined unit on the property, and the Sanpoil Formation typically rests directly above it. The geologic logs suggest that the two are increasingly interblended with depth. Additional work during future estimates should include relogging and or reinterpreting the geology of the deposit to identify the importance of lithology as a mineralized host.

The QP created geological domains representing the glacial till and the basalt dikes using Leapfrog 3D® software.

14.2.3 Mineral Domains

The QP analyzed and grouped the mineral domains with data that exhibit similar characteristics as part of the modeling process to produce better estimates of grade.

The QP completed a statistical analysis of the gold grades for each of the formations (Table 14-1). The statistics provided below demonstrate that represented gold enrichment at the Golden Eagle deposit was not solely controlled by lithology as represented by the current drill hole logs. The hydrothermal breccia and veins are much higher grade than the other formations and should be modeled separately in future estimates. This is typical of a structurally controlled epithermal system.

Table 14-1: Golden Eagle Statistical Analysis by Formation

Descriptive Sample Statistics (Limits Au opt ≥ 0.001 [gpt ≥ 0.034])						
Formation	Sample Count	Minimum	Maximum	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.
Basalt Dike	206	0.001	0.068	0.003	0.0061	0.0096
Hydrothermal Breccia	1,107	0.001	0.652	0.070	0.0887	0.0737
O'Brien Creek	1,929	0.001	0.803	0.006	0.0169	0.0337
Sanpoil	6,923	0.001	0.760	0.017	0.0330	0.0456
Tectonic Breccia	374	0.001	0.444	0.011	0.0271	0.0423
Till	128	0.001	0.078	0.004	0.0071	0.0104
Turkey Track Dike	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vein	149	0.001	4.318	0.068	0.1186	0.3598
No Formation Logged	3,485	0.001	2.800	0.022	0.0395	0.0791
Total	14,301	0.001	4.318	0.017	0.0368	0.0697

The QP used grade shells to model the hydrothermal brecciated alteration area. Grade shells were generated in Leapfrog 3D® using the raw sample data at 0.008, 0.03, and 0.1 opt (0.274, 1.03, and 3.43 gpt, respectively) Au, taking into consideration the major structures (South Penn and Mud Lake) and limited geology, to represent the mineralized portion of the deposit (Figure 14-1). The domains were visually checked against drill hole intercepts and 20-foot (6.1-meter) down-hole assay composites. The final model consisted of six lithologic domains representing the glacial till, non-mineralized basalt dikes, country rock (non-mineralized Sanpoil and O'Brien Creek), and the three mineralized grade shells. The integer codes used within the model are outlined below:

- 5 Country rock outside of the grade shells
- 16 Basalt Dikes
- 33 Glacial Till
- 100 Low-grade shell (0.008 opt [0.274 gpt] Au)
- 200 Mid-grade shell (0.03 opt [1.03 gpt] Au)
- 300 High-grade shell (0.1 opt [3.43 gpt] Au)

14.2.4 Grade Domain Validation

The QP validated the grade shell shapes by comparing the grade shells to a nearest neighbor estimate and found the shapes to be very similar.

14.3 Assay Validation

The statistics of the verified and unverified assays were compared to each other. The QP determined that the unverified assays are reliable for interpolation of inferred mineral resources. As can be seen in Table 14-2 and Figure 14-2, the unverified assays are of a slightly higher grade (black points), but do not influence the overall probability distribution (blue points). The red points are the verified assay data. The QP believes that the distribution of the unverified assays is a function of the sampling, drilling, and relevant gold grades of the era they were compiled in, rather than a representation of the assay values.

Figure 14-1: Golden Eagle View of Grade Shells Looking Along Strike from the Southwest

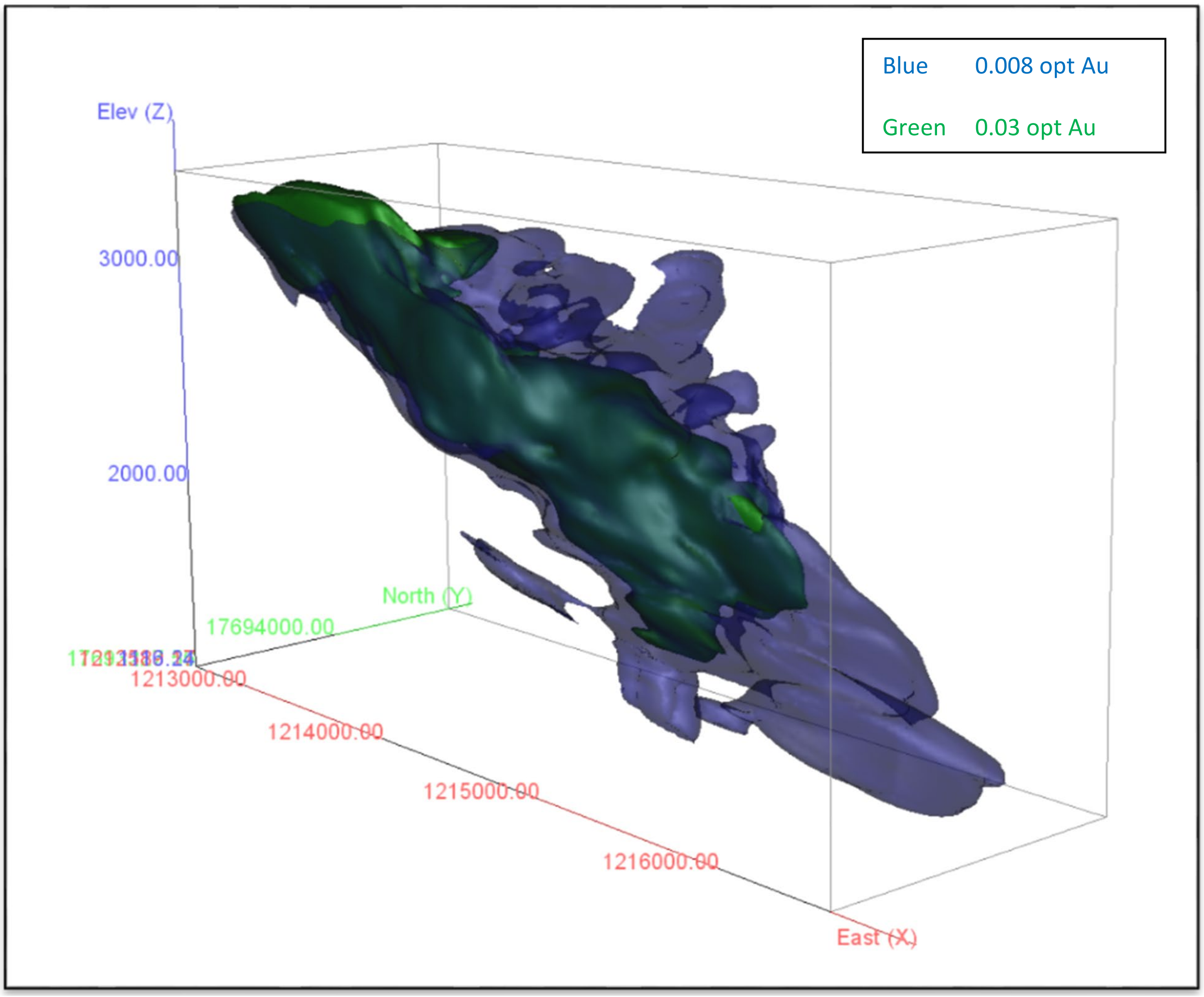
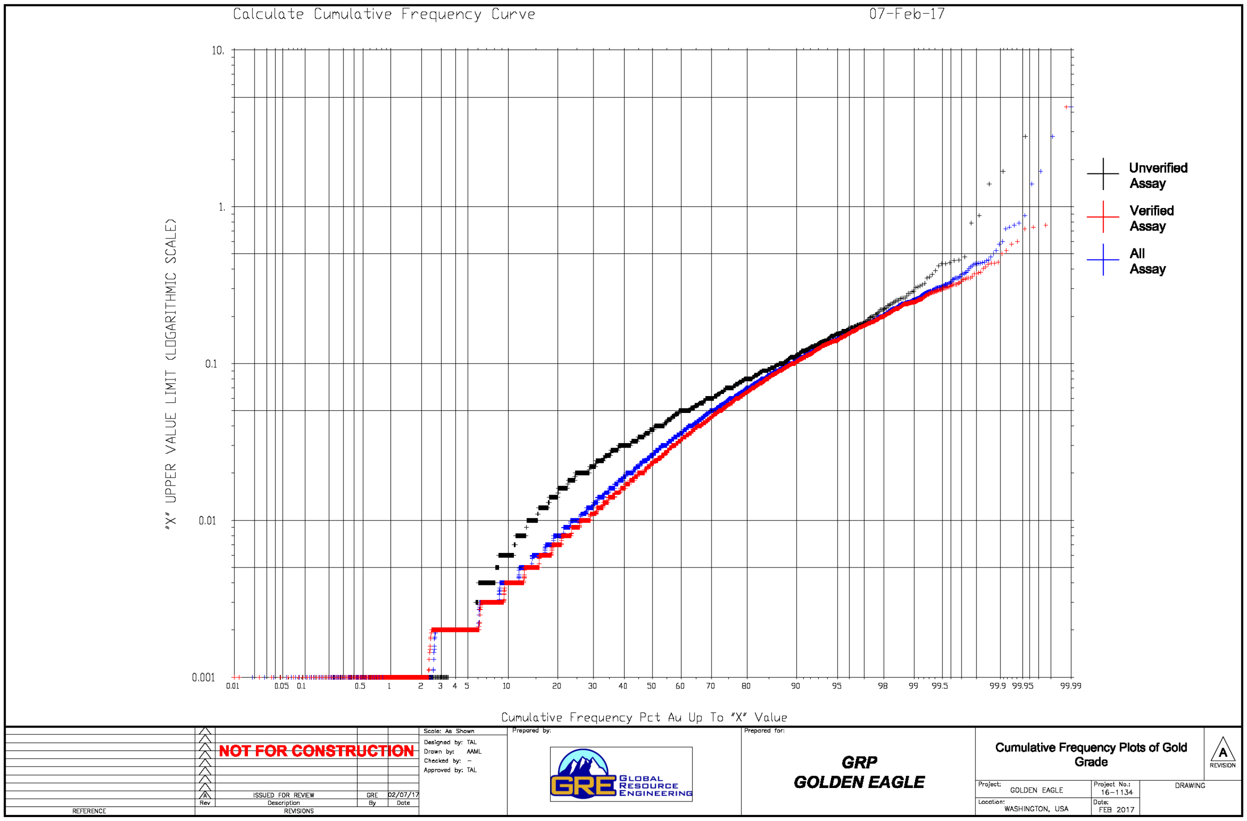


Table 14-2: Golden Eagle Gold Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Sample Statistics (Limits Au opt ≥ 0.001 [gpt ≥ 0.034)						
Domain	**Sample Count**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Dev.**
No Certificate	3,802	0.001	2.800	0.028	0.0451	0.0828
Verified	15,767	0.001	4.318	0.016	0.0369	0.0670
ALL	19,569	0.001	4.318	0.019	0.0388	0.0711

Figure 14-2: Golden Eagle Cumulative Frequency Plot



14.4 Statistical Analysis

Cumulative probability plots for gold (Figure 14-3) and silver (Figure 14-4) were completed for all of the samples within the grade shells, with the gold summary statistics of all zones shown in Table 14-3. Based on this analysis, the QP applied a maximum allowable value for the gold (0.5 opt [17.14 gpt]) and silver (2.0 opt [68.6 gpt]) sample prior to compositing of the data. This resulted in the capping of 15 gold samples and 19 silver samples, representing less than 1% of the total assay data.

14.5 Compositing

Sample data is composited to intervals of equal length to ensure that the samples used in statistical analysis and estimations are equally weighted. The sample interval lengths at the Golden Eagle Project vary depending on the length of intersected geological features and whether the sample was believed to be mineralized or non-mineralized. The majority of samples were taken at 5-foot (1.5-meter) intervals, with various campaigns using 10-foot (3-meter) intervals. Twenty-foot (6.1-meter) down-the-hole composites were created from the gold and silver assays and confined to each of the domain solids, allowing for minor adjustments in length to minimize sample loss at domain boundaries.

Figure 14-3: Golden Eagle Gold Cumulative Frequency Plot

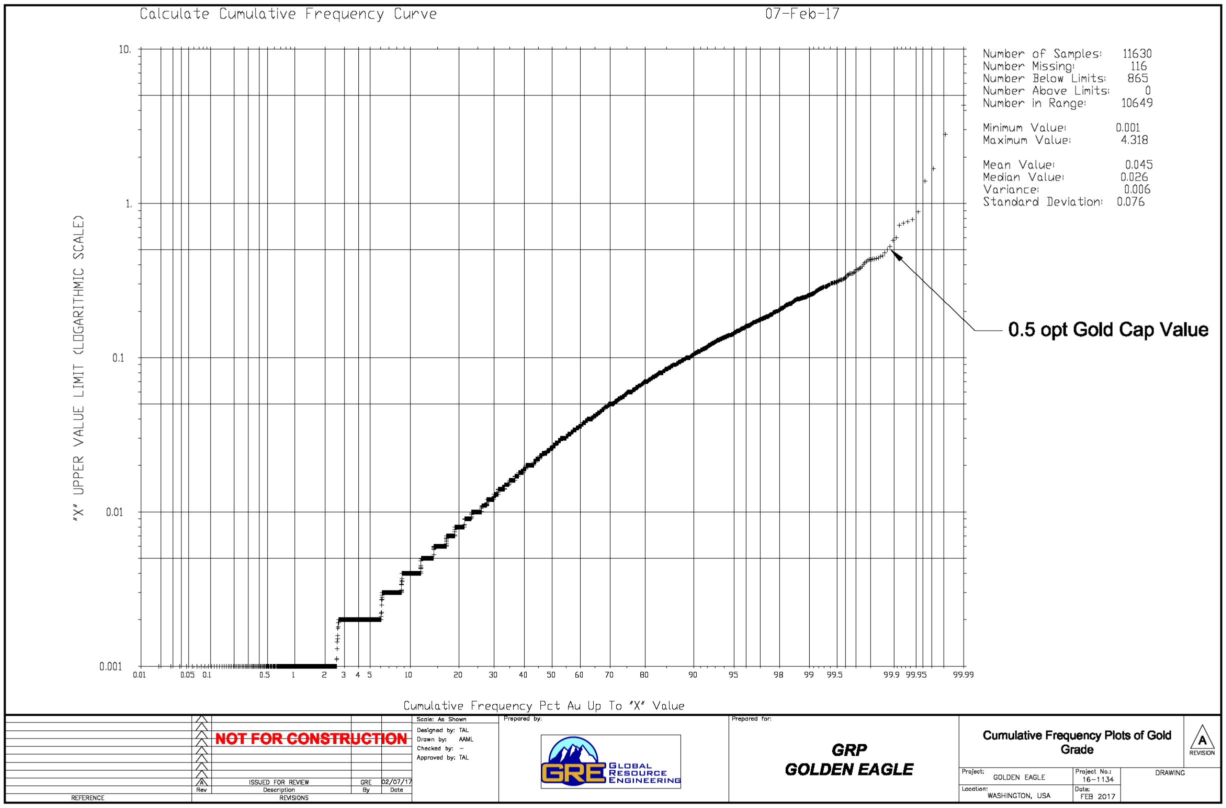


Figure 14-4: Golden Eagle Silver Cumulative Frequency Plot

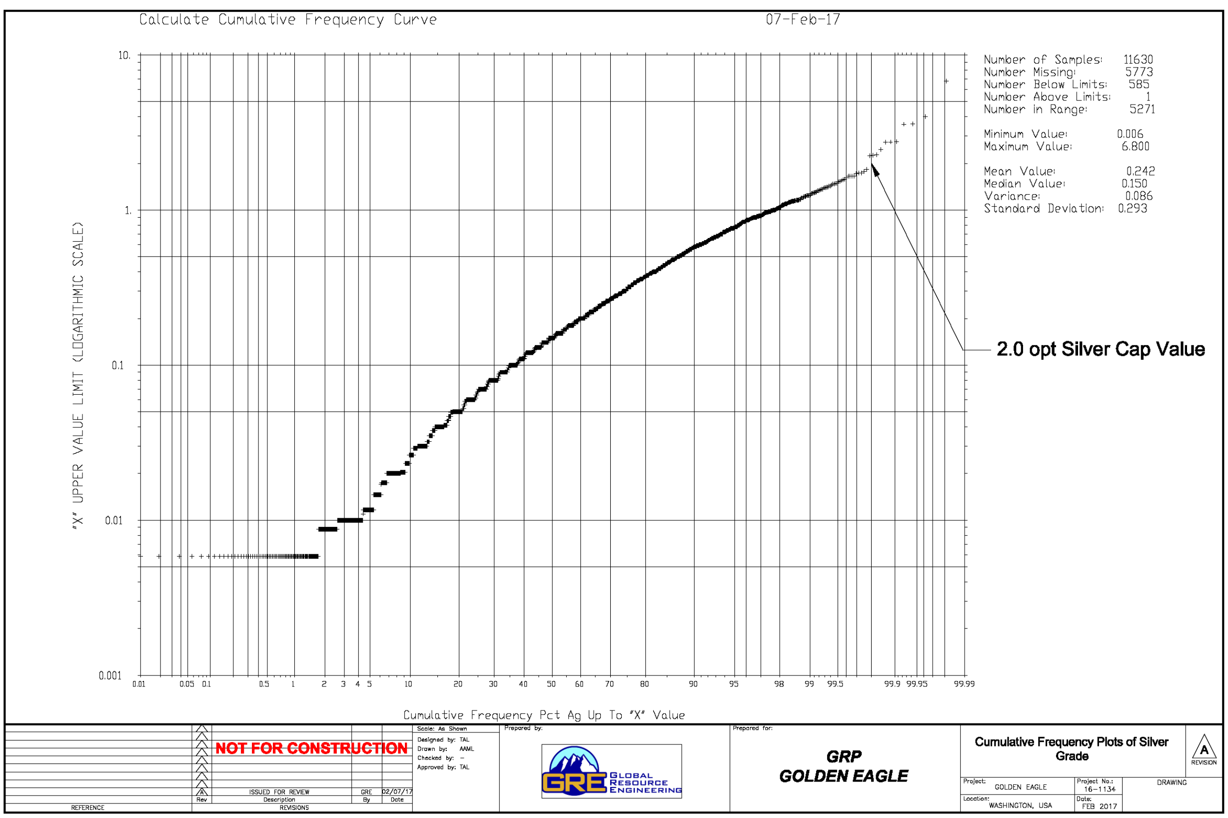


Table 14-3: Golden Eagle Descriptive Statistics by Domain

Descriptive Sample Statistics (Limits Au opt ≥ 0.001 [gpt ≥ 0.034)						
Formation	**Sample Count**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Median**	**Mean**	**Std. Dev.**
Country Rock	2,831	0.001	1.2200	0.0030	0.0091	0.0401
Basalt Dike	240	0.001	0.4880	0.0075	0.0194	0.0391
Till	700	0.001	0.8220	0.0300	0.0473	0.0675
0.008 opt Shell	5,082	0.001	0.5000	0.0120	0.0187	0.02583
0.03 opt Shell	5,090	0.001	4.3180	0.0480	0.0620	0.0947
0.1 opt Shell	477	0.009	0.0760	0.0136	0.0149	0.0798
Total Grade Shell	10,649	0.001	4.3180	0.0260	0.0452	0.0764
ALL	14,220	0.001	4.3180	0.0180	0.0338	0.0713

14.6 Variography

Pairwise relative variograms were created in Sage® for analysis of both gold and silver. The pairwise relative variogram helps to smooth the variogram by scaling γ(h) using the square of the mean of each sample pair of the data from calculating γ(h). This makes the interpretation of the variogram model easier, and all variances calculated this way are relative to the mean of the sample pairs within the distribution.

Variogram analysis was completed on the samples within each of the grade shell domains to establish the direction of maximum continuity between sample pairs. Since the hydrothermal fluids responsible for the gold and silver enrichment are represented by the three grade shells combined, the QP completed the variogram analysis on all of the assay data contained within the 0.008 opt (0.274 gpt) Au grade shell.

Omnidirectional variograms were generated to infer the sill of the anisotropic variograms. The total sill of an omnidirectional variogram approximates the sill of the directional variograms. The nugget values were taken from the down-the-hole variograms where the short-range variability is best observed. Variograms were created for both horizontal and vertical orientations at 22.5° increments between orientations. The ellipsoid axis orientations were based on these. The resultant gold variogram is shown in Figure 14-5, and the gold and silver variograms are summarized in Table 14-4.

Figure 14-5: Golden Eagle Gold Variogram

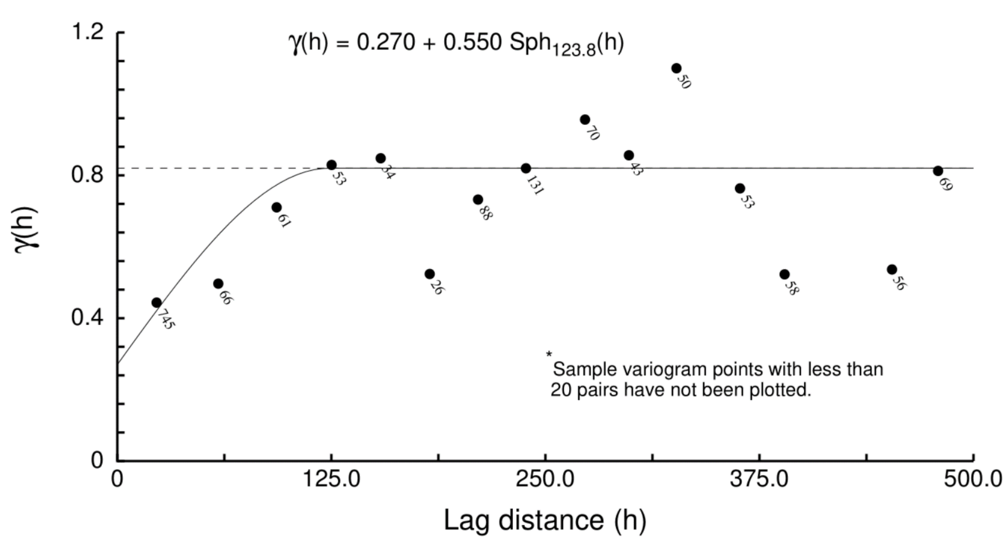


Table 14-4: Golden Eagle Variogram Summary

Domain	Model Type	Nugget	Sill	Maximum Range	Bearing	Plunge	Dip
Gold	Spherical	0.27	0.55	125	85	-25	65
Silver	Spherical	0.27	0.47	175	85	-25	65

*Nugget and sill values normalized to 1

14.7 Estimation Methodology

A three-dimensional block model covering the Golden Eagle deposit area was built in the NAD 27 UTM feet coordinate system, using GEMS® mining software.

14.7.1 Block Model Parameters

The block model was defined in previous studies to cover the entire known drilling within the Fiore property boundary. The block size selected was 40 x 40 x 20 feet (12.2 x 12.2 x 6.1 meters) as shown in Table 14-5.

Table 14-5: Golden Eagle Block Model Parameters

Direction	Block Size		Start	End	Number
	feet	meters			
Easting	40	12.2	1212000	1217520	138
Northing	40	12.2	17691500	17695500	100
Elevation (AMSL)	20	6.1	8000	11200	160

A block height of 20 feet (6.1 meters) was defined based on mining equipment expected to be used in an open pit scenario. It is common to select a horizontal block size of one third to one half of the exploration drill spacing. The Golden Eagle deposit is drilled at a variable density with an approximate spacing of 100 feet (30.5 meters) between drill holes. The 40-foot (12.2-meter) square block is thus supported by the drilling density and is representative of bulk mining methods.

14.7.2 Topography

Topography is based on 2009 aerial survey data. The topography files were provided to GRE in AutoCAD format with 10-foot (3-meter) contour intervals. The topographic data was loaded into GEMS®, and a triangular TIN was constructed. The topo did not include previously mined out areas, therefore, all previously mined out material was excluded from the resource estimation.

14.7.3 Acid Generating Rock

LECO testing was completed by SFPG to characterize the sulfur content of the Golden Eagle mineralized rock. The data has been reviewed by the QP, and all mineralized rock is assumed to be PAG rock. No environmental geochemistry data has been collected outside of the mineralized portion of the deposit. A complete study of the site-wide acid generating potential and metal leaching potential should be completed.

14.7.4 Block Domain Coding

The solids of the glacial till, Basalt dikes, and the grade shells that were developed in Leapfrog 3D® were used to assign codes to the blocks within the block model as outlined in Section 14.2.3. Each block was classified by using a majority code.

14.7.5 Bulk Density

Density was assigned to each domain in the block model as shown in Table 14-6. 1,171 whole core samples were measured and weighed by Santa Fe and 353 were oven dried for three days and reweighed. The resulting conversion of wet to dry weight was applied to all samples. The results for each domain fit well with the QP's experience with similar rock types.

Table 14-6: Golden Eagle Domain Density Summary

Domain	Domain Code	Tonnage Factor (ft^3/ton)	Density (ton/ft^3)
Country Rock	5	14.3	0.0699
Basalt Dike	16	13.5	0.0741
Till	33	15.1	0.0662
0.008 opt (0.274 gpt) Shell	100	13.7	0.0730
0.03 opt (1.03 gpt) Shell	200	13.7	0.0730
0.1 opt (3.43 gpt) Shell	300	13.7	0.0730

14.7.6 Sample Search Parameters

A search ellipse of 300 feet (91.4 meters) was used to find composite data for block estimation using the anisotropic ratios identified in the variogram analysis. This resulted in a gold search ellipsoid roughly 300 feet x 300 feet x 170 feet (91.4 x 91.4 x 51.8 meters), maintaining a 1:1:1.76 anisotropic ratio, and a silver search ellipsoid of 300 feet x 210 feet x 155 feet (91.4 x 64.0 x 47.2 meters), maintaining a 1:1.42:1.94 anisotropic ratio. This enables blocks within the grade shell, but outside of the variogram ranges, to be estimated as inferred. A minimum of three samples was used, with no more than two samples coming from a single drill hole, with a maximum of six samples for the estimate. The sample restrictions help maintain the local variability in areas of denser sample spacing when using a large search ellipsoid.

14.7.7 Domain Boundary Conditions

The grade shell and domain boundaries were treated as either hard or soft boundaries in the estimate. A hard boundary is defined as a boundary where samples coded as one domain are not used to interpolate the grade of blocks in other domains. At Golden Eagle, a hard boundary was used to separate mineralized rock from the country rock, for basalt dikes, and for glacial till. Soft boundaries were used when two domains are in contact with each other and are related but represent subpopulations within a larger population of data. In this case, the grade shells are related in that they are representative of the hydrothermal alteration zone responsible for the mineralizing event; however, within the overall population, subpopulations representing higher grades exist (veins and hydrothermal breccia). the QP chose to use a modeling method that would mimic the gradational changes in alteration noted in a structurally controlled epithermal system (Figure 8-1). The boundary relationships are shown in Table 14-7.

Table 14-7: Golden Eagle Domain Boundary Condition

Domain	Domain Code	Boundary	Assay Domain Data Used
Country Rock	5	Hard	-
Basalt Dike	16	Hard	-
Till	33	Hard	-
0.008 opt (0.274 gpt) Shell	100	Soft	100, 200
0.03 opt (1.03 gpt) Shell	200	Soft	100, 200, 300
0.1 opt (3.43 gpt) Shell	300	Soft	200, 300

14.8 Grade Estimation

The QP estimated grade from the verified assays to estimate Measured and Indicated Resources and then used all of the assay data in a separate estimate of Inferred Resources. All assay data sets were used for block grade estimation using three algorithms: ordinary kriging, inverse distance squared (ID2), and nearest neighbor interpolation methods. Silver was estimated using the same techniques, using all of the available data as there is no record of validated silver assays in the database. In addition, based on historical mine plans of workings in the Mountain Lion area, the QP removed 50% of the rock within those workings to account for mined out stopes. The QP selected ID2 for the mineral resource statement because the ordinary kriging appeared to result in over smoothing.

14.9 Resource Classification

The resource was classified based on the average anisotropic distance of samples used to estimate the block grade and whether the samples used were verified. The distances used are based on the ranges from the variogram analysis as shown in Table 14-8.

Table 14-8: Golden Eagle Resource Classification Summary

Search	Length	Number of Holes	Assay Data	Classification
1	0.6 x Variogram Range (75 ft)	2	Verified	Measured
2	1 x Variogram Range (125 ft)	2	Verified	Indicated
3	300 ft	2	All Available	Inferred

The criterion for the Measured Resource classification occurs when the sampling is sufficiently close that the continuity of grade and thickness between samples can be assumed. Indicated resources have samples close enough that the sample can be reasonably assumed to be related to the block being estimated. Based on the inspection of the drilling density, the QP determined that the criteria in Table 14-8 were reasonable for definition of the Mineral Resource as classified below.

14.10 Model Validation

14.10.1 Comparison of Block Model and Assay Grades

The model was plotted on plan and section views to compare to drill hole locations and grades. A long section, cross section, and plan view are shown in Figure 14-6, Figure 14-7, and Figure 14-8, respectively. Comparison of the model grade from the verified and all assay estimates did not reveal any major

Figure 14-6: Golden Eagle Long Section Looking North at 17,693,560 N

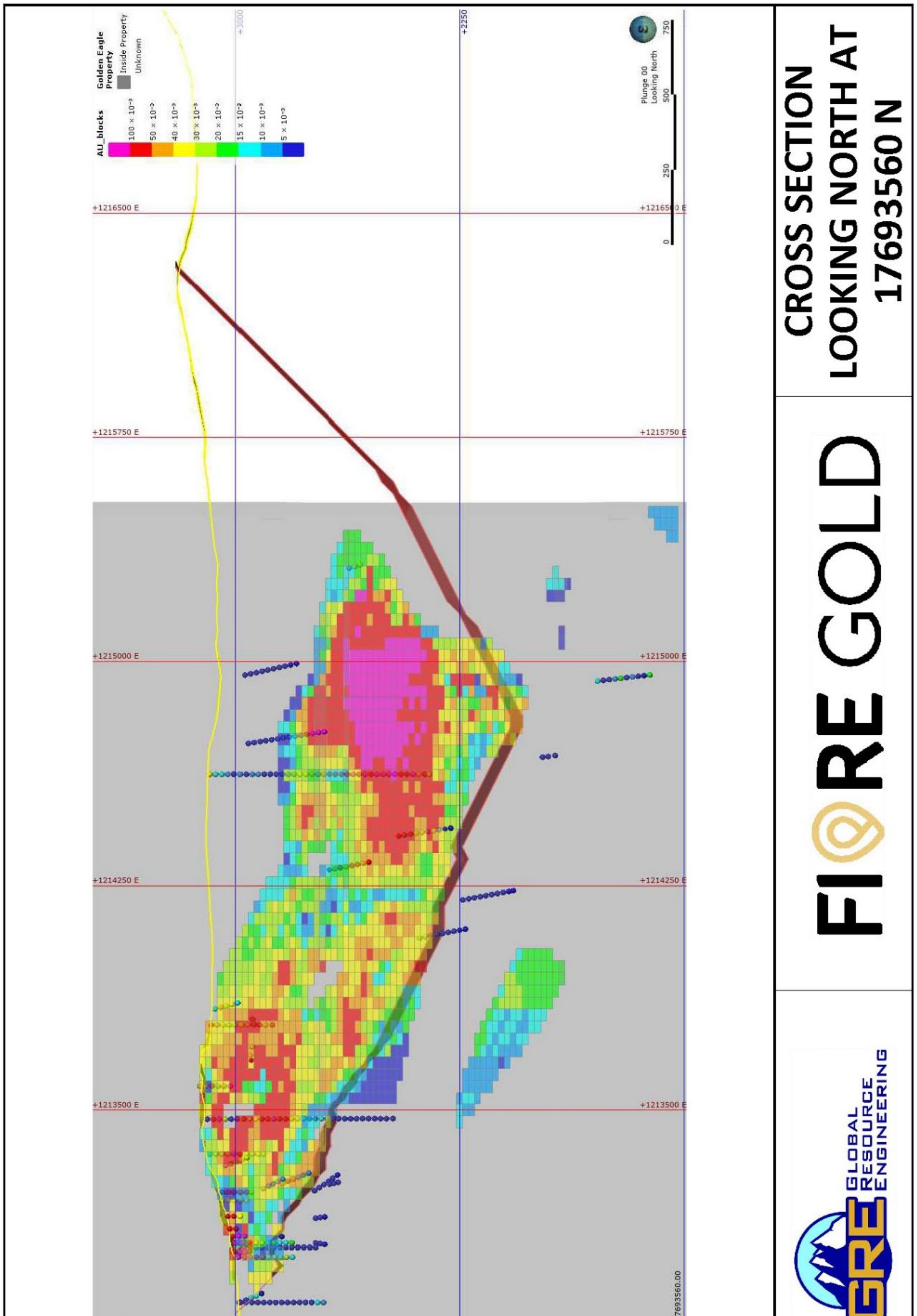


Figure 14-7: Golden Eagle Cross Section Looking West at 1,214,700 E

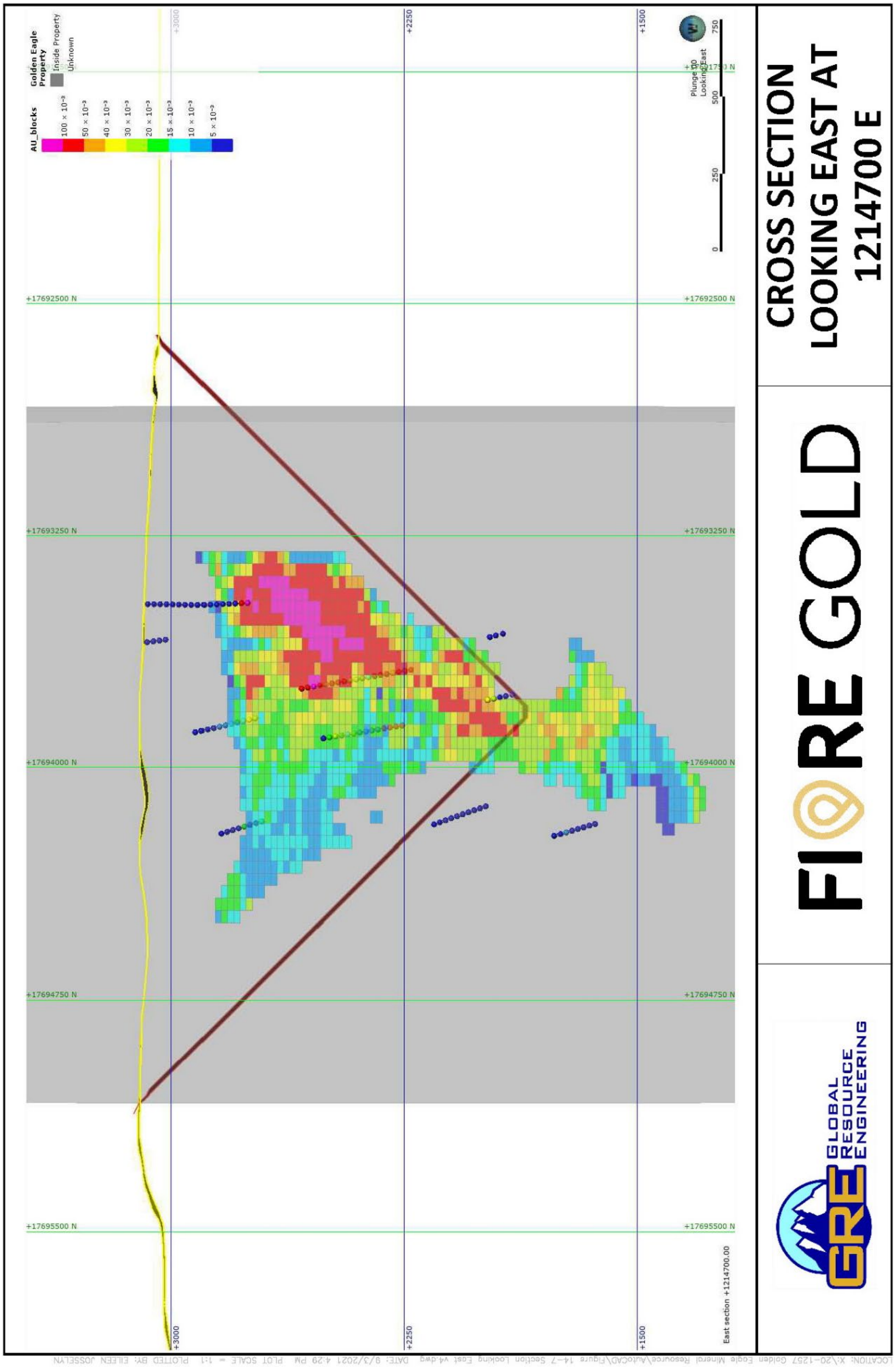


Figure 14-8: Golden Eagle Plan View at Elevation 2840

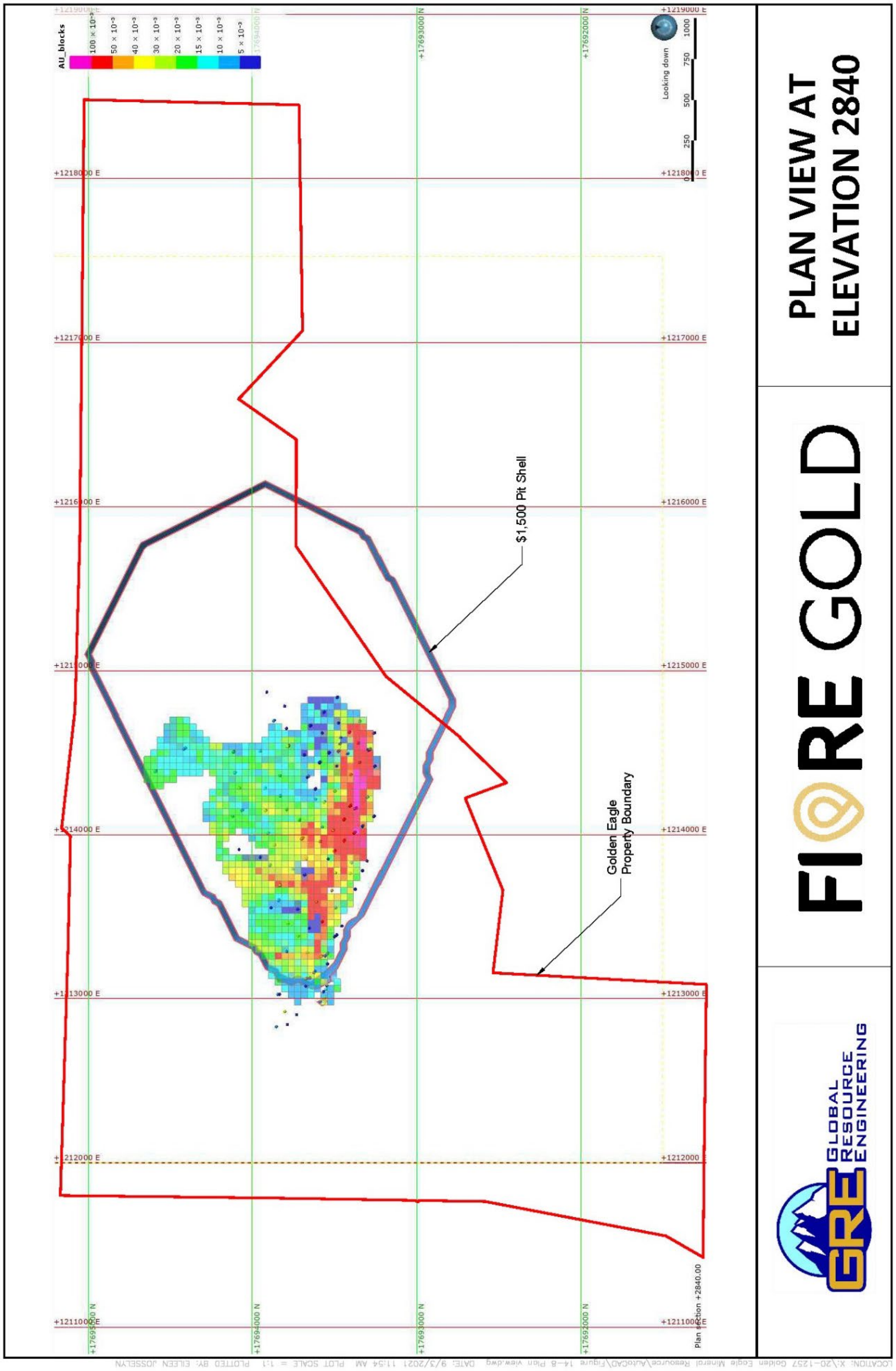
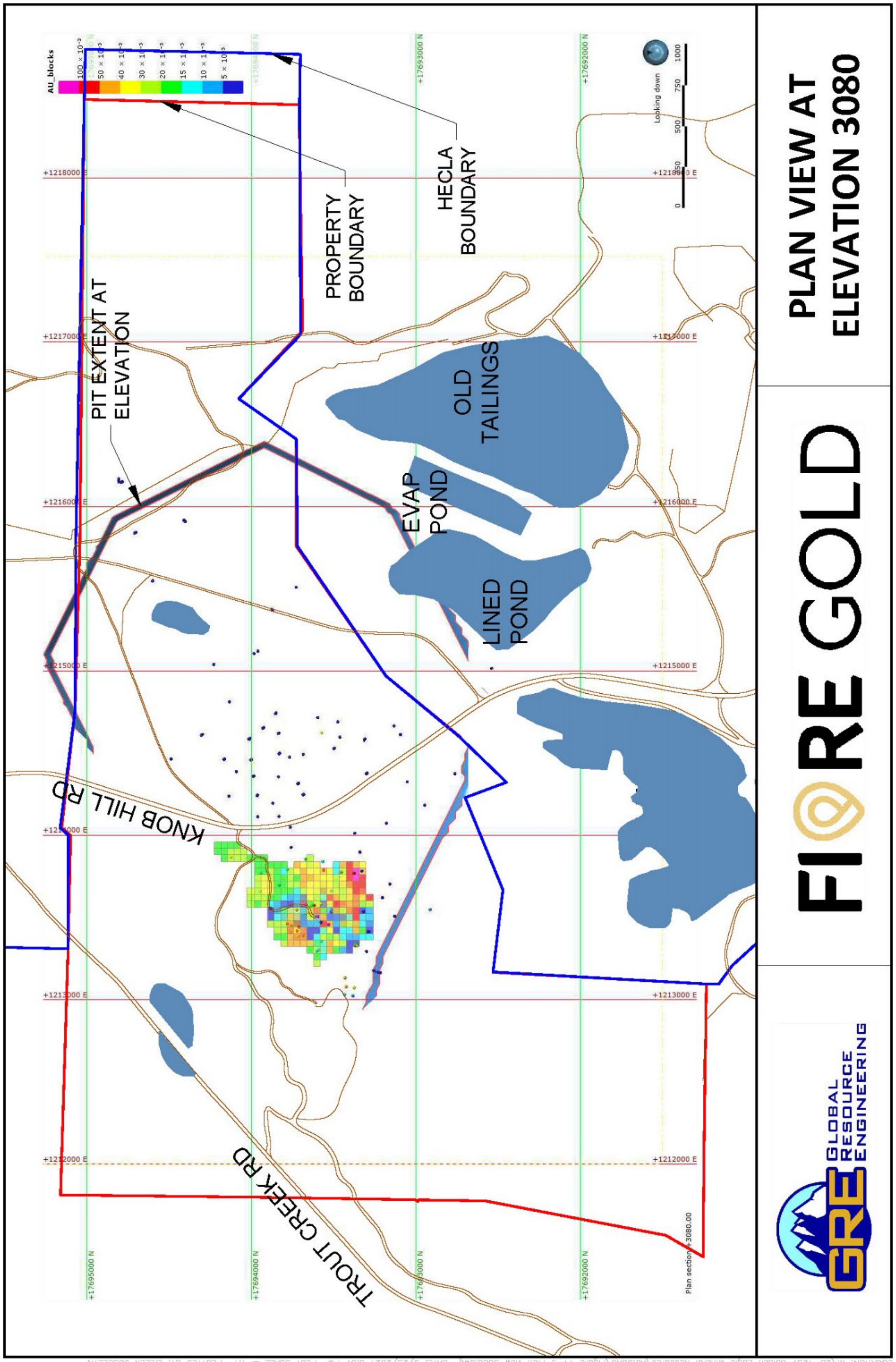


Figure 14-9: Golden Eagle Plan View at Elevation 3080



discrepancies. The inclusion of the unverified assays acted like infill drilling rather than to extend or expand the mineralization, which also validated the methodology being used.

14.10.2 Alternate Block Model Analysis

As described in Section 12.3, the QP conducted hypothesis testing of the various sampling series and concluded that four of the series were not representative of the ore body: the 88, 89, DH-11, and DH-8 series. The QP created a separate drill hole data set from the remaining drill holes, imported the alternate data set into Leapfrog3d software, and modeled Measured and Indicated block grades using the same parameters as were used for the primary modeling described above. Inferred grades were not modeled using the alternate data set. The results of the alternate modeling were within 10% of the original modeling, so the QP determined that the original modeling was valid.

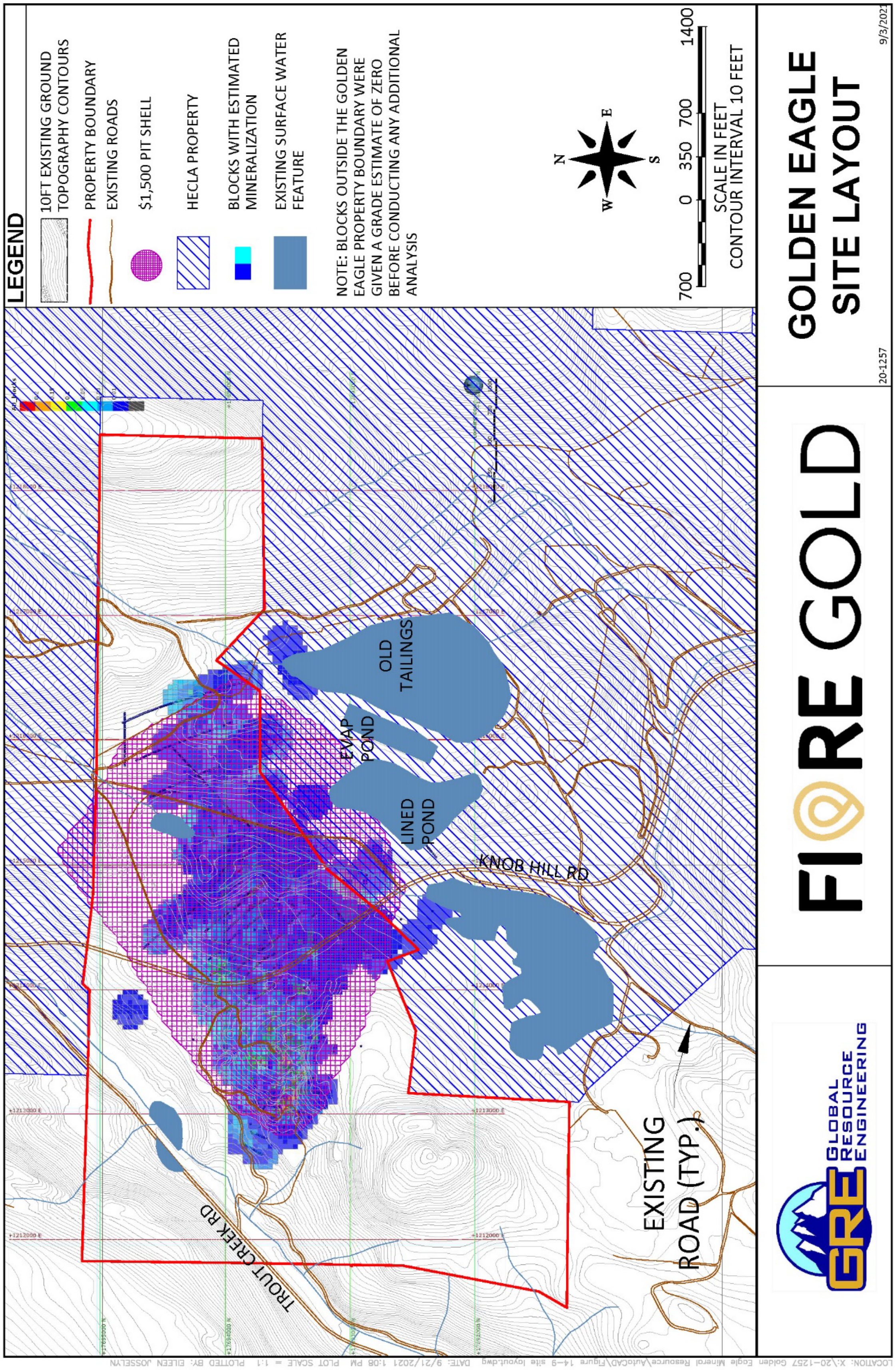
14.11 Statement of Mineral Resources

The mineral resources may be impacted by further infill and exploration drilling that may result in increase or decrease in future resource evaluations. The mineral resources may also be affected by subsequent assessment of mining, environmental, processing, permitting, taxation, socio-economic, and other factors. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. Mineral reserves can only be estimated based on the results of an economic evaluation as part of a Preliminary Feasibility Study or Feasibility Study. As a result, no mineral reserves have been estimated as part of this study. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resources will be converted into a mineral reserve.

The requirement, “reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction,” generally implies that the quantity and grade estimates meet certain economic thresholds and that the mineral resources are reported at a cutoff grade considering appropriate extraction scenarios and processing recoveries. To meet this requirement, the QP considered that major portions of the Golden Eagle deposit are amenable for open pit extraction if additional land is acquired for the required pit wall laybacks. The QP considered relocation of approximately 1 mile of Knob Hill Road and relocation of the existing lined pond on the adjacent mineral lands and determined that the costs should not impact the reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. With respect to the relocation of the existing lined pond, a variety of alternatives for relocation could be considered at PEA state, including areas on Hecla or Fiore land. The Golden Eagle deposit also has the potential to be mined using bulk underground mining methods while staying within Fiore controlled land.

To determine the quantities of material offering “reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction” by an open pit, the QP constructed open pit scenarios developed from the resource block model estimate using Whittle’s Lerchs-Grossman miner software. For the pit generation, the QP zeroed-out the gold grade in all blocks outside of Fiore’s property boundary. The QP allowed the program to lay back pit slopes outside of the property boundary, but any blocks outside of the property boundary were considered waste. Figure 14-10 shows the property boundary, the Whittle pit shell, and the blocks with mineralization. Reasonable mining assumptions were applied to evaluate the portions of the block model (Measured, Indicated, and Inferred blocks) that could be “reasonably expected” to be mined from an open pit. The optimization parameters presented in Table 14-9 were selected based on experience and benchmarking against similar projects. The results are used as a guide to assist in the preparation of a mineral resource statement and to select an appropriate resource reporting cutoff grade.

Figure 14-10: Golden Eagle Site Plan



The QP considers that the blocks located within the resulting conceptual pit envelope show “reasonable prospects for economic extraction” and can be reported as a mineral resource. Pit shells were created at revenue factors from 0.3 to 1.6 in increments of 0.1. The pit shell generated at a gold price of $1,500/oz was selected for reporting the mineral resource. The resulting pit shell extends onto lands where mineral title is held by Hecla Mining Company (the “Adjacent Owner”).

Fiore controls 339.56 acres (137.41 ha) of land in the Golden Eagle Project area. All of the mineralization comprised in the mineral resource estimate for the Golden Eagle Project is contained on mineral titles controlled by Fiore. The mineral resource estimate, however, assumes that the south and north walls of the pit used to demonstrate reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction extends onto lands where mineral title is held by Hecla (the “Adjacent Owner”) and that waste would be mined on the Adjacent Owner’s mineral titles. Any potential development of the Golden Eagle Project that includes an open pit encompassing the entire mineral resource estimate would be dependent on obtaining an agreement with the Adjacent Owner. It is estimated that approximately 30% of the mineral resource estimate is dependent on an agreement being obtained with the Adjacent Owner. Delays in, or failure to obtain, an agreement with the Adjacent Owner to conduct mining operations on its mineral titles would affect the development of a significant portion of the mineral resources of the Golden Eagle Project that are not included in the Mineral Resource Estimate, in particular by limiting access to significant mineralized material at depth. Fiore intends to seek an agreement with the Adjacent Owner to maximize the potential to develop a mine that exploits the full mineral resource. There can be no assurance that Fiore will be able to negotiate such agreement on terms that are satisfactory to Fiore or that there will not be delays in obtaining the necessary agreement.

The Fiore-controlled land in the Golden Eagle Project area would be adequate to construct a heap leach facility and process plant and provide for some waste disposal. However, additional land would likely be necessary to accommodate all waste storage required. Public lands are available nearby to accommodate additional facilities and waste dumps.

The generated $1,500 pit shell extends onto a lined pond on Hecla property. The pit as shown would require relocation of approximately 1 mile of Knob Hill road and relocation of the existing lined pond on Hecla land. This pond is currently being used for effluent from one of the historic adits. The QP estimates that relocation of Knob Hill Rd would cost approximately $2 to $3 million and that the cost of relocating the lined pond would be less than $1 million.

Table 14-9: Golden Eagle Whittle Pit Shell Parameters

Parameter	Unit	Values
Metal Price	US$/oz gold	$1,500.00
Gold Recovery	%	80.00%
Waste Mining cost	US$/short ton	$1.60
Ore Mining cost	US$/short ton	$2.02
Process cost	US$/short ton includes $0.74 G&A	$13.91
Royalty	%	Included as a reduction in metal price
Pit slope	degrees	45

The reader is cautioned that the results from the pit optimization are used solely for testing the "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" by an open pit and do not represent an attempt to estimate mineral reserves. There are presently no mineral reserves on the project.

The calculated economic cutoff using the parameters in Table 14-9 is approximately 0.013 opt (0.45 gpt), so the QP selected the base case cutoff grade of 0.014 opt (0.48 gpt). The base case cutoff grade of 0.014 opt (0.48 gpt) within the $1,500/oz Au Whittle pit shell results in the following Mineral Resource for the Golden Eagle project shown in Table 14-10.

Table 14-10: Mineral Resource Statement for the Golden Eagle Project

Classification	Mineralized Material		ID2Gold Grade		Gold oz (1000s)	ID2 Silver Grade		Silver oz (1000s)
	Tons (1000s)	Tonnes (1000s)	opt	gpt		opt	gpt	
Measured	33,820	30,681	0.043	1.490	1,469.27	0.197	6.768	6,676.24
Indicated	16,253	14,745	0.034	1.158	548.80	0.168	5.743	2,722.59
M&I	50,073	45,426	0.040	1.382	2,018.08	0.188	6.436	9,398.83
Inferred	5,919	5,370	0.026	0.896	154.65	0.129	4.431	764.99

1) The effective date of the Mineral Resource is Mar 31, 2020.
2) The Qualified Person for the estimate is Terre Lane of GRE.
3) Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
4) Numbers in the table have been rounded to reflect the accuracy of the estimate and may not sum due to rounding.
5) The Mineral Resource is based on a gold cutoff grade of 0.014 troy ounces per short ton (0.48 grams per tonne) at an assumed gold price of $1,500/tr oz, assumed mining cost of $1.60/short ton waste, assumed mining cost of $2.02/short ton mineralized material, assumed processing cost of $12.75/short ton mineralized material, assumed G&A cost of $0.74/short ton mineralized material, an assumed metallurgical recovery of 80%, and pit slopes of 45 degrees.
6) The pit layback is not constrained to Fiore controlled land and extends onto land controlled by the Adjacent Owner. Additional land must be acquired or otherwise made available for the pit layback, waste rock dumps, tailings facilities, and other surface infrastructure. Constraining to Fiore controlled land would result in an approximately 30% reduction in resource numbers. Public land is available nearby to accommodate facilities and waste dumps.

14.12 Grade Sensitivity to Gold Cutoff

The mineral resources reported for the Golden Eagle project are sensitive to the selection of the reporting gold cutoff grade. To illustrate this sensitivity, the block model gold quantities and grade estimates are presented at different cutoff grades within the conceptual pit used to constrain the mineral resources (Table 14-11). The reader is cautioned that the information presented in the table should not be misconstrued as a Mineral Resource Statement.

Table 14-11: Sensitivity to Gold Cutoff Grades

Classification	Mineralized Material		Gold Grade		Gold oz (1000s)	Silver Grade		Silver oz (1000s)
	Tons (1000s)	Tonnes (1000s)	opt	gpt		opt	gpt	
0.01 opt (0.34 gpt) cutoff								
Measured	38,341	34,782	0.040	1.361	1,521.80	0.185	6.336	7,085.14
Indicated	19,409	17,608	0.030	1.034	585.24	0.154	5.297	2,998.55
M&I	57,750	52,390	0.036	1.251	2,107.04	0.175	5.987	10,083.69
Inferred	7,475	6,781	0.023	0.791	172.47	0.119	4.063	885.93
0.014 opt (0.48 gpt) cutoff								
Measured	**33,820**	**30,681**	**0.043**	**1.490**	**1,469.27**	**0.197**	**6.768**	**6,676.24**

Classification	Mineralized Material		Gold Grade		Gold oz (1000s)	Silver Grade		Silver oz (1000s)
	Tons (1000s)	Tonnes (1000s)	opt	gpt		opt	gpt	
Indicated	**16,253**	**14,745**	**0.034**	**1.158**	**548.80**	**0.168**	**5.743**	**2,722.59**
M&I	**50,073**	**45,426**	**0.040**	**1.382**	**2,018.08**	**0.188**	**6.436**	**9,398.83**
Inferred	**5,919**	**5,370**	**0.026**	**0.896**	**154.65**	**0.129**	**4.431**	**764.99**
0.018 opt (0.62 gpt) cutoff								
Measured	28,731	26,064	0.048	1.659	1,390.43	0.215	7.362	6,168.96
Indicated	12,823	11,633	0.039	1.326	495.96	0.186	6.373	2,383.43
M&I	41,554	37,697	0.045	1.556	1,886.39	0.206	7.057	8,552.39
Inferred	3,968	3,599	0.031	1.075	124.41	0.155	5.301	613.41
0.022 opt (0.75 gpt) cutoff								
Measured	24,414	22,148	0.054	1.835	1,306.55	0.233	8.005	5,700.03
Indicated	10,388	9,423	0.043	1.482	448.95	0.203	6.956	2,107.44
M&I	34,802	31,572	0.050	1.729	1,755.50	0.224	7.692	7,807.47
Inferred	2,865	2,599	0.036	1.236	103.25	0.178	6.096	509.44
0.026 opt (0.89 gpt) cutoff								
Measured	21,258	19,285	0.058	1.988	1,232.60	0.249	8.535	5,291.79
Indicated	8,521	7,730	0.048	1.630	405.08	0.218	7.470	1,856.62
M&I	29,779	27,015	0.055	1.886	1,637.68	0.240	8.230	7,148.41
Inferred	2,208	2,003	0.040	1.364	87.81	0.194	6.654	428.43
0.03 opt (1.03 gpt) cutoff								
Measured	18,554	16,832	0.062	2.140	1,158.29	0.264	9.043	4,893.55
Indicated	7,048	6,394	0.052	1.774	364.70	0.230	7.883	1,620.43
M&I	25,602	23,226	0.059	2.040	1,523.00	0.254	8.723	6,513.98
Inferred	1,725	1,565	0.043	1.482	74.56	0.202	6.927	348.56

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no Mineral Reserves for the Golden Eagle project.

16.0 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable to a Mineral Resource Estimate report.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable to a Mineral Resource Estimate report.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable to a Mineral Resource Estimate report.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable to a Mineral Resource Estimate report.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section is not applicable to a Mineral Resource Estimate report.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable to a Mineral Resource Estimate report.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable to a Mineral Resource Estimate report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Historical underground mining along gold-silver rich quartz veins occurred at the Mountain Lion, Knob Hill, and the JO#3 workings, which are proximal to Golden Eagle. Small scale underground and surface production from the Mountain Lion Mine occurred from 1900 to 1947 to the west of the Golden Eagle deposit. Additional mining by Knob Hill Mines occurred to the east and below the mineralization on the JO#3 vein set. Limited historical vein mining has occurred within the Golden Eagle deposit. The QP has been unable to verify the information for the Mountain Lion Mine and Knob Hill Mines; the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Golden Eagle property.

23.1 Republic Mine

From 1904, when systematic compilation of production data began, to 1938, Ferry County was the leading gold producer in Washington State. After 1938, the productive Holden mine boosted Chelan County into the lead, but in the late 1950s accelerated activity in the Republic district probably restored Ferry County to its former status.

From 1896 to 1958, an estimated 839,000 ounces of gold was mined in Ferry County. More than 99 percent of that gold came from the Republic district, and the remainder, a recorded aggregate of 6,000 ounces, came from the Danville district and the Columbia River placers.

The Republic district has the most consistent record of large gold production of any district in the State. Prospecting began in this area when the northern part of the Colville Indian Reservation was opened in 1896. Deposits assaying high gold content were soon found, and many shipments were made until the district closed in 1901. By 1903 railroads linked the district with large smelters on the Pacific coast, and small-scale activity was resumed. In 1909 the discovery of substantial amounts of high-grade ore at the Republic mine and of new ore bodies on other properties resulted in a revival of the district; later large-scale production from the Lone Pine and Knob Hill mines sustained activity through 1928. Mining fluctuated from 1928 until after World War II, when the Knob Hill mine emerged as the largest and most consistent producer. In 1960, Knob Hill was the third most productive lode-gold mine in the United States.

The QP has been unable to verify the information for the Republic Mine; the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Golden Eagle property.

23.2 Buckhorn Mine

In August 2006, Kinross acquired the Buckhorn gold deposit, located approximately 76 kilometers by road from Kinross' Kettle River gold milling facility. Originally conceived as an open pit mine, Buckhorn was redesigned and developed as an underground mine, and the Kettle River mill was refurbished to process the ore.

The primary mining method employed is cut and fill, with a target production rate of 1,000 tons (900 tonnes) per day. The Buckhorn mine ore is trucked 45 miles (75 kilometers) to the Kettle River Mill, which has a 2,000 ton (1,800 tonne) per day capacity. The Kettle River mill is located about 10 miles (16 km) by road east of Golden Eagle.

The Buckhorn mine began production in October 2008 and produced 27,036 gold equivalent ounces at an average cost per ounce of $344 in 2008. In December 2014 Buckhorn/Kettle River poured its millionth ounce of gold. The operation closed in 2017.

The QP has been unable to verify the information for the Buckhorn Mine; the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Golden Eagle property.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

Section 27, References, provides a list of documents that were consulted in support of this report. No further data or information is necessary, in the opinion of the authors, to make the Report understandable and not misleading.

25.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Golden Eagle deposit's mineralization is hosted in the Eocene age Sanpoil Formation. The Sanpoil Formation is overlain by the Klondike Formation, also Eocene in age, and up to 300 feet (91.4 meters) of Pleistocene glacial drift. Gold mineralization trends roughly east-west, with a north to northeast plunge. The Golden Eagle deposit appears to be a mineralized, silicified, hydrothermal breccia formed within the Sanpoil volcanic Formation. Some quartz veining is present within the breccia but may been present prior to the brecciation and mineralization.

Historical underground mining took place along gold- and silver- rich quartz vein systems at the Mountain Lion, Knob Hill, and the JO#3 workings, all of which are within or proximal to the Golden Eagle deposit. The Golden Eagle deposit likely formed as a portion of an epithermal system that brought hot, metal-laden fluids from depth through the fracture systems of the Republic graben. The discrete veins of the Knob Hill, Mountain Lion and JO#3 systems may represent fluids moving upwards in deeper fractures, while the larger volume, lower grade breccias of the Golden Eagle deposit may represent the near surface portion of a hot springs system.

Drilling and exploration were conducted on the Golden Eagle Project site from 1940 to 2000 by Knob Hill Mining Company, Day Mines, Hecla, Santa Fe Pacific Gold, and Echo Bay. Small-scale underground and surface mining of the Mountain Lion Mine, located just west of the Golden Eagle property, resulted in production from 1900 to 1947. Additional mining took place at the Knob Hill Mine, to the south and east of Golden Eagle, on the JO#3 vein set. Gold volumes and grades associated with (very limited) vein mining at the Golden Eagle site are not included in the Mineral Resource estimate.

A total of 163,901 feet (49,957 meters0 was drilled in 292 drill holes between 1940 and 2000 in the Golden Eagle resource area. Sampling from RC and core drilling was conducted according to industry standard practices and procedures at the time the holes were drilled and/or assayed. For the 2017 technical report, The QP completed a review of the assay data. It was decided that all data would be used to interpret the geologic model, and that drill holes with an assay certificate would be used to estimate grade for Measured and Indicated blocks. A total of 202 drill holes equaling 125,353 feet (38,208 meters) of drill length were used by the QP for Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources. All of the exploration drill data, excluding blast holes, was used to estimate inferred resources.

The QP completed a statistical analysis of the gold grades for each of the formations (Table 14-1). The statistics demonstrate that represented gold enrichment at the Golden Eagle deposit was not solely controlled by lithology as represented by the current drill hole logs but is related to hydrothermal breccia and veins.

The QP used grade shells to model the hydrothermal brecciated alteration area. Grade shells were generated in Leapfrog 3D® using the raw sample data at 0.008, 0.03, and 0.1 opt (0.274, 1.03, and 3.43 gpt, respectively) gold, taking into consideration the major structures (South Penn and Mud Lake) and limited geology, to represent the mineralized portion of the deposit (Figure 14-1). The domains were visually checked against drill hole intercepts and 20-foot (6.1-meter) down-hole assay composites. The final model consisted of six lithologic domains representing the glacial till, non-mineralized basalt dikes, country rock (non-mineralized Sanpoil and O'Brien Creek), and the three mineralized grade shells.

The mineral resource shown in Table 25-1 is reported within a pit shell that has a pit wall layback into land that is not controlled by Fiore. Any potential development of the Golden Eagle Project that includes an open pit encompassing the entire mineral resource estimate would be dependent on obtaining an agreement with the Adjacent Owner. It is estimated that approximately 30% of the mineral resource estimate is dependent on an agreement being obtained with the Adjacent Owner. Delays in, or failure to obtain, an agreement with the Adjacent Owner to conduct mining operations on its mineral titles would affect the development of a significant portion of the mineral resources of the Golden Eagle Project that are not included in the Mineral Resource Estimate, in particular by limiting access to significant mineralized material at depth. Fiore intends to seek an agreement with the Adjacent Owner to maximize the potential to develop a mine that exploits the full mineral resource. There can be no assurance that Fiore will be able to negotiate such agreement on terms that are satisfactory to Fiore or that there will not be delays in obtaining the necessary agreement.

The reported mineral resource may potentially be expanded depending on long term gold prices and the results of future in-fill and expansion drilling. Using reasonable quality information developed during previous ownership of the Golden Eagle property, economic pit analysis shows the potential for an economic mining operation even at relatively conservative gold prices.

Table 25-1: Mineral Resource Statement for the Golden Eagle Project

	Mineralized Material		ID2 Gold Grade			ID2 Silver Grade		
Classification	Tons (1000s)	Tonnes (1000s)	opt	gpt	Gold oz (1000s)	opt	gpt	Silver oz (1000s)
Measured	33,820	30,681	0.043	1.490	1,469.27	0.197	6.768	6,676.24
Indicated	16,253	14,745	0.034	1.158	548.80	0.168	5.743	2,722.59
M&I	50,073	45,426	0.040	1.382	2,018.08	0.188	6.436	9,398.83
Inferred	5,919	5,370	0.026	0.896	154.65	0.129	4.431	764.99

1) The effective date of the Mineral Resource is Mar 31, 2020.
2) The Qualified Person for the estimate is Terre Lane of GRE.
3) Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
4) Numbers in the table have been rounded to reflect the accuracy of the estimate and may not sum due to rounding.
5) The Mineral Resource is based on a gold cutoff grade of 0.014 troy ounces per short ton (0.48 grams per tonne) at an assumed gold price of $1,500/tr oz, assumed mining cost of $1.60/short ton waste, assumed mining cost of $2.02/short ton mineralized material, assumed processing cost of $12.75/short ton mineralized material, assumed G&A cost of $0.74/short ton mineralized material, an assumed metallurgical recovery of 80%, and pit slopes of 45 degrees.
6) The pit layback is not constrained to Fiore controlled land and extends onto land controlled by the Adjacent Owner. Additional land must be acquired or otherwise made available for the pit layback, waste rock dumps, tailings facilities, and other surface infrastructure. Constraining to Fiore controlled land would result in an approximately 30% reduction in resource numbers. Public land is available nearby to accommodate facilities and waste dumps.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The QP's recommendations for advancement of the Golden Eagle Project are as follows:

- Conduct a confirmation drill program to:
  - Redrill areas that were drilled by Crown Resource churn drill holes
  - obtain more density measurements and silver assays
  - obtain metallurgical samples
  - obtain additional geotechnical information for open pit and underground mine design
  - add to the total environmental geochemistry database.
- Conduct an exploration program to identify underground-minable mineralization below the current resource.
- Conduct large scale structural geology mapping from all faults and veins
- Conduct geophysical studies like one of the methods of RS, ZETM, or CSAMT land survey with perpendicular geophysical lines to faults' strikes
- Re-log/reinterpret archived drill hole logs as compared to core for both lithology and alteration to further refine the extent and shape of the mineralized hydrothermal breccia.
- Conduct metallurgical testing to confirm, refine, and optimize the process flow sheet.
- Undertake cost analysis of various metallurgical treatment options and develop an updated flow sheet and associated costs.
- Evaluate options for additional property and surface rights to expand the size of the operation.
- Investigate the potential of acquiring offsite locations for tailings impoundment, tailings storage options, and locations for waste rock disposal.
- Investigate off-site milling options.
- Further investigate the permitting climate in the area and in the State of Washington to establish a permitting timeline.
- Complete a pit slope analysis to evaluate the pit slope stability

Fiore has estimated the budget for future work on the project as follows:

	Number	Depth	Total	cost/ft	Total
Confirmation Drilling	30	500	15,000	$150	$2,250,000
Exploration Drilling	10	1,500	15,000	$100	$1,500,000
Metallurgical Testing	1	Allowance	$250,000		$250,000
Geologic relog/interpretation	1	Allowance	$200,000		$200,000
Investigate/Acquire land	1	Allowance	$1,000,000		$1,000,000
Metallurgical Study	1	Allowance	$100,000		$100,000
Acid Base Accounting	1	Allowance	$500,000		$500,000
Total					$5,800,000

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Hamid Samari, PhD, of 600 Grant St., Suite 975, Denver, Colorado, 80203, the co-author of the report entitled "Mineral Resource Estimate NI 43-101 Technical Report, Golden Eagle Project" with an effective March 31, 2020 and a Revised and Amended date of September 24, 2021 (the "MRE"), DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a graduate of Azad University, Sciences and Research Branch, Tehran and received a PhD in Geology-Tectonics in 2000 and I am a graduate of Beheshti University, Tehran and received a MS in Geology-Tectonics in 1995 MS and I am a graduate of Beheshti University, Tehran and received a BS in Geology in 1991
2. I am a Qualified Professional in the United States from the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America (MMSA) with special expertise in Geology with membership number 0151QP
3. I have practiced area of geology, mining, and civil industry for over 20 years. I have worked for Azad University, Mahallat branch as assistant professor and head of geology department for 19 years, for Tamavan consulting engineers as senior geologist for 12 years, and for Global Resource Engineering for nearly three years.
4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
5. I have not visited the Golden Eagle Project.
6. I am responsible for Sections 1.2, 1.3, 7, 8, 9 of the report.
7. I have not previously worked on the Golden Eagle project.
8. I am independent of Fiore Gold as described in section 1.5 by National Instrument 43-101.
9. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and confirm the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible (as listed above) have been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
10. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information required to be disclosed to make the report not misleading.
11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Hamid Samari, PhD

"Hamid Samari"

Director of Geology

Global Resource Engineering, Ltd.

Denver, Colorado

Date of Signing: September 24, 2021

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Richard D. Moritz, of 600 Grant St., Suite 975, Denver, Colorado, 80203, the co-author of the report entitled "Mineral Resource Estimate NI 43-101 Technical Report, Golden Eagle Project" with an March 31, 2020 and a Revised and Amended date of September 24, 2021 (the "MRE"), DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a MMSA Qualified Professional in Processing, #01256QP
2. I hold a degree of Bachelor of Science (1979) in Mining Engineering from University of Nevada, Reno and a Master's in Business Administration (1987) from the University of Nevada, Reno.
3. I have practiced my profession since 1979 in capacities including mining engineer, mine superintendent, mine manager, processing superintendent, processing manager, and senior management positions for engineering, and mining companies. My relevant experience for the purpose of this PEA is as the mineral processing engineer with 35 or more years of experience.
4. I have taken classes in mining, mine economics, mineralogy, and mineral processing.
5. I have worked at producing operations utilizing heap leaching and milling for processing, designed precious metals recovery plants for an international engineering company, completed new mineral processing plant construction and commissioning. I have worked at locations in North America, Central America, South America, Africa, Australian, and former Russia.
6. I have been on multiple teams developing new mines from initial design through to construction and operation.
7. I have been involved in numerous studies including scoping studies, prefeasibility studies, and feasibility studies.
8. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional organization (as defined in National Instrument 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101.
9. I most recently visited the Golden Eagle property in December 2016 and March 2018 and have reviewed previous metallurgical data and lab reports, and prior technical reports on the subject property.
10. I am responsible for Sections 1.4, 2, 3, 4, 5, 24, and 27 of the Technical Report.
11. I am independent of Fiore Gold as described in section 1.5 by National Instrument 43-101.
12. I have not previously worked on the Golden Eagle Project.
13. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. The Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
14. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Richard D. Moritz

"Richard D. Moritz"

Principal Mining and Mineral Processing Engineer

Global Resource Engineering, Ltd.

Denver, Colorado

Date of Signing: September 24, 2021

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Jeffrey Todd Harvey, PhD, of 600 Grant St., Suite 975, Denver, Colorado, 80203, the co-author of the report entitled "Mineral Resource Estimate NI 43-101 Technical Report, Golden Eagle Project" with an March 31, 2020 and a Revised and Amended date of September 24, 2021 (the "MRE"), DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a Society of Mining Engineers (SME) Registered Member Qualified Professional in Mining/Metallurgy/Mineral Processing, #04144120.
2. I hold a degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) (1994) in Mining and Mineral Process Engineering from Queen's University at Kingston. As well as an MSc (1990) and BSc (1988) in Mining and Mineral Process Engineering from Queen's University at Kingston.
3. I have practiced my profession since 1988 in capacities from metallurgical engineer to senior management positions for production, engineering, mill design and construction, research and development, and mining companies. My relevant experience for the purpose of this IA is as the test work reviewer, process designer, process cost estimator, and economic modeler with 25 or more years of experience in each area.
4. I have taken classes in mineral processing, heap leach design, cost estimation and mineral economics in university, and have taken several short courses in process development subsequently.
5. I have worked in mineral processing, managed production and worked in process optimization, and I have been involved in or conducted the test work analysis and flowsheet design for many projects at locations in North America, South America, Africa, Australia, India, Russia and Europe for a wide variety of minerals and processes.
6. I have supervised and analyzed test work, developed flowsheets and estimated costs for many projects including International Gold Resources Bibiani Mine, Ashanti Goldfields Obuasi Mine, Equinox Gold Castle Mountain Mine, Cluff Resources Agnes Mine, and others, and have overseen the design and cost estimation of many other similar projects.
7. I have worked or overseen the development or optimization of mineral processing flowsheets for close to one hundred projects and operating mines, including gold heap leach and stirred tank gold leaching processes.
8. I have been involved in or managed many studies including scoping studies, prefeasibility studies, and feasibility studies.
9. I have been involved with the mine development, construction, startup, and operation of several mines.
10. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional organization (as defined in National Instrument 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101.
11. I have not visited the project.
12. I have not previously worked on the Golden Eagle project.
13. I am responsible for Sections 1.5, 13, and 17 of the report.
14. I am independent of Fiore Gold as described in section 1.5 by National Instrument 43-101.
15. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. The Mineral Resource Estimate has

been prepared in compliance with the National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

16. As of the effective date of the MRE, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the MRE contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the MRE not misleading.

Jeffrey Todd Harvey, PhD

"Todd Harvey"

President and Director of Process Engineering

Global Resource Engineering, Ltd.

Denver, Colorado

Date of Signing: September 24, 2021

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Terre A Lane, of 600 Grant St., Suite 975, Denver, Colorado, 80203, the co-author of the report entitled "Mineral Resource Estimate NI 43-101 Technical Report, Golden Eagle Project" with an effective date of March 31, 2020 and a Revised and Amended date of September 24, 2021 (the "MRE"), DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a MMSA Qualified Professional in Ore Reserves and Mining, #01407QP and a Registered member of SME - 4053005.
2. I hold a degree of Bachelor of Science (1982) in Mining Engineering from Michigan Technological University.
3. I have practiced my profession since 1982 in capacities from mining engineer to senior management positions for engineering, mine development, exploration, and mining companies. My relevant experience for the purpose of this MRE is project management, mineral resource estimation, mine capital and operating costs estimation, and economic analysis with 25 or more years of experience in each area.
4. I have created or overseen the resource estimation, mine design, capital and operating cost estimation, and economic analysis of well over a hundred open pit projects.
5. I have been involved in or managed several hundred studies including scoping studies, prefeasibility studies, and feasibility studies.
6. I have been involved with the mine development, construction, startup, and operation of several mines.
7. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional organization (as defined in National Instrument 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101.
8. I visited the property on December 12, 2016. No drill exploration has occurred since that visit.
9. I have not previously worked on the Golden Eagle project.
10. I am responsible for Sections 1, 1.1, 1.6, 1.7, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, and 26 of the report.
11. I am independent of Fiore Gold as described in section 1.5 by National Instrument 43-101.
12. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. The Mineral Resource has been prepared in compliance with the National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
13. As of the effective date of the MRE, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the MRE contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Resource Estimate not misleading.

Terre A. Lane

"Terre A. Lane"

Principal Mining Mining Engineer

Date of Signing: September 24, 2021