Technical Report on the

Medicine Springs Property, Elko County, Nevada

Prepared on

June 1, 2016

by

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for

Golden Tiger Minerals Inc.

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SUMMARY

The Medicine Springs property of Golden Tiger Minerals Inc. ('Property') consists of 149 unpatented mineral claims (2980 acres) in located in the Ruby Valley / Medicine Range area of Southeastern Elko County in Nevada, USA. The property is located in Township 28 N, Range 60 and 61E in southeastern Elko County. The company holds an option to Lease 100% of the property by an agreement with Mr. Herb Duerr and Mr. Steve Sutherland. The balance have been incorporated through an agreement between these vendors and subsidiaries of Newmont Mining Company. This is important because this program is the first undertaking in which the entire district is consolidated and can be evaluated as one integrated project with the benefit of the accumulated geological, geochemical, drilling and geophysical data.

This Property lies along the contact between the Triassic Park City Group and the Permian Gerster Formation (subdivided into and upper and lower member) in an environment which includes silver and gold in veins, Carlin – style disseminated deposits, Copper and poly-metallic skarns, stratabound breccias and jasperoids. The primary objective of the program in the Medicine Springs Property is oxidized zinc, lead and silver in disseminated and replacement deposits in the Permian sequence and possibly older rocks at depths below the current level of exploration.

The Company has not completed exploration work within the Property but benefits from a heritage of work by three companies including four phases of drilling, geological mapping, rock and soil geochemistry, preliminary metallurgical work, CSAMT geophysical surveying and historic mining. The primary target is silver – zinc – lead oxide mineralized material localized along NW and NNE trending fault and fracture systems and porous/ reactive horizons in the Permian silty/sandy limestones. The mineralized zones are expressed as breccias, jasperoid, decalcification and oxidized barite – bearing rubble. The mineralized material is known to be oxidized to the maximum depth of the data available, approximately 200 meters. The results of these studies justify a systematic exploration and development program with a proposed Phase one budget of approximately $600,000 (USD) dollars and a Phase two budget of an additional 1.2 Million dollars

INTRODUCTION

Preparation of this Technical Report was undertaken at the request of Golden Tiger Minerals Inc. Inc. ('Golden Tiger Minerals Inc.') as a way of documenting the merits of the Property and for compliance reporting and disclosure requirements pursuant to NI 43-101 and its companion Policy NI 43-101C1.

The Medicine Springs property ('Property') of Golden Tiger Minerals Inc. consists of 149 unpatented lode claim units (Ontario Claims), (2980 acres) in southeastern Elko County in the United States of America. The property is centered about 60 km southeast of Elko and is readily accessible by county and local roads. The company holds an option to lease 100% of the property.

This Technical Report includes a summary of historic activity and a review of regional geology and metallogeny of northeastern Nevada with citation of other significant

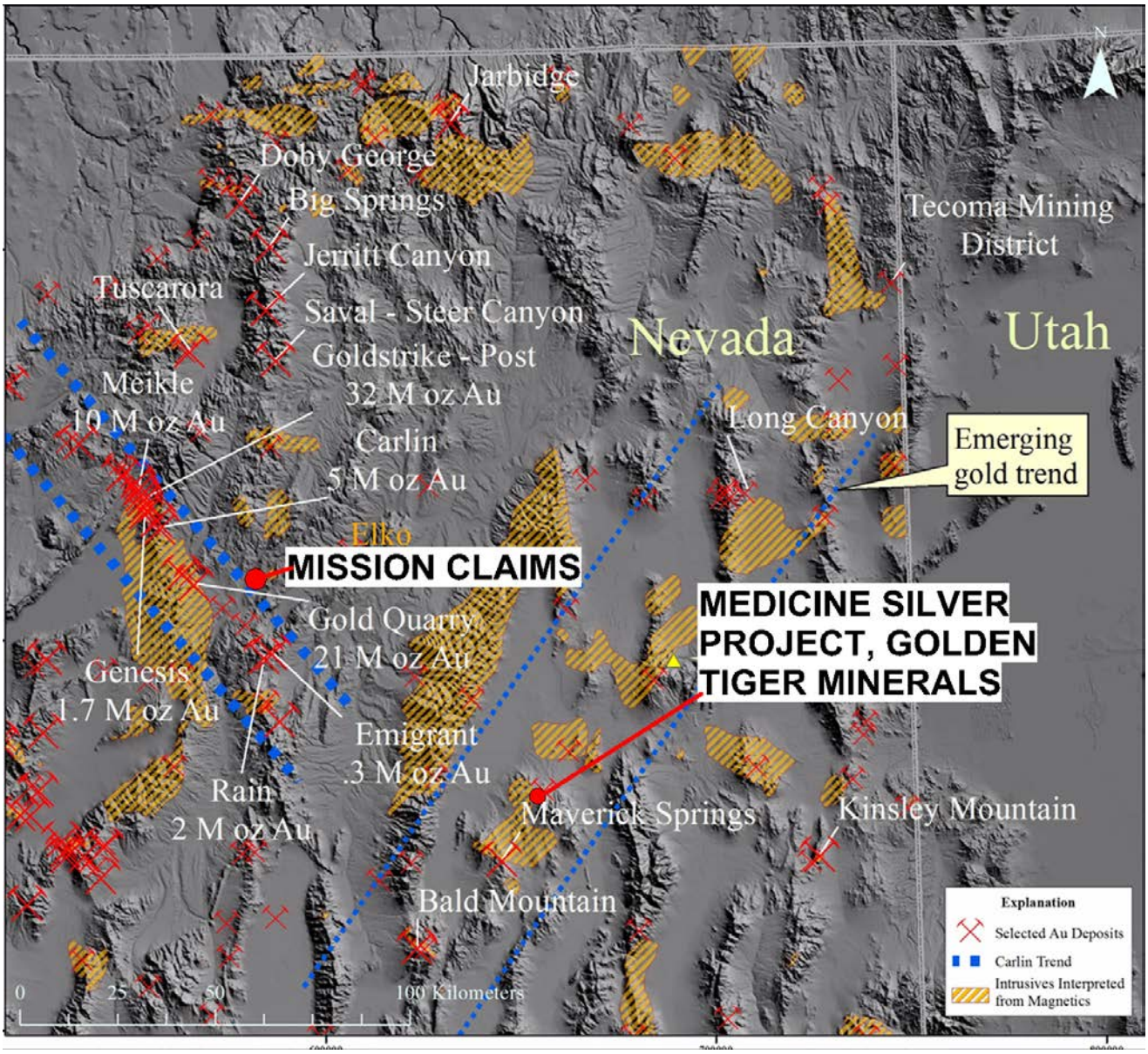


Figure 1. Location Map (From Duerr, 2011)

prospects and mines occurring within similar geological settings as the Medicine Springs Property. This information was provided by published government reports and unpublished work by previous operators, and is all cited where appropriate.

The author conducted a field examination of the Property on January 24, 2015 during which 9 samples were collected to confirm and characterize reported mineral occurrences within and near the Property. On the basis of the observations made by the author during this site visit, along with a detailed review of historic data supplied by Golden Tiger, this report recommends a phased exploration program. A summary of the results of that sampling is shown below in Table 1. In the author's opinion, the metal values contained in these samples verifies the mineralization concepts presented by historic accounts which are utilized in preparation of this paper.

Table 1. Verification Sampling at Medicine Springs

Element	Ag	Ba	Cu	Pb	Zn	UTM		
Sample ID	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	East	North	Description
PNMS-001	26	7440	10	4760	40	656000	4462861	Dump grab near head frame, main dump
PNMS-002	46	16000	10	43700	5410	656053	4462888	Dump Select of Jasperoid material
PNMS-003	155	27300	70	50400	7220	655891	4462633	Dump Grab of breccia material
PNMS-004	69	27000	320	14350	11550	655899	4462621	Grab of float below main dump, MnO stained material.
PNMS-005	37	870	10	1050	1040	655860	4462608	Outcrop chip of sandy dolomite, oxidized
PNMS-006	1	530	10	120	310	656174	4462953	Outcrop chip of limonitic quartz pebble breccia
PNMS-007	1	720	10	150	130	656300	4452926	Outcrop chip from parallel structure to east of main working
PNMS-008	74	12400	100	18750	2180	656283	4462922	Dump grab from prospect, jasperoid breccia
PNMS-009	43	27800	70	10850	3100	656227	4462835	Dump select at shaft with massive white barite

All determinations by ICP

The author has worked actively in the Great Basin and worldwide since 1974and is familiar with the mineral occurrences, geological setting and operational concerns in this area.

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This Technical Report is an accurate representation of the status and geologic potential of the Property based on the information available to the author and the field visit conducted January 24, 2015. The author was provided with discussions and a review of previous work in the area by David Bending, M.Sc., P.Geo., a consultant to and shareholder of Golden Tiger Minerals Inc.. Drilling, mapping and geochemical studies completed by past operators including,USMX, Nevada Silver Corporation and others. In addition, geophysical surveys referenced in this report were conducted by former option holderCominco. Mr. Bending served as a guide during the author's site visit. And as aperson most familiar with the property and the district through research, compilation and field work, Mr. Bending has contributed to the author's understanding of regional setting of the Medicine Springs Property

The author has verified the status of the mineral claims listed in Appendix I and has reviewed the lease and purchase agreements with the lessors and Newmont.

A continuing program of exploration work, including but not limited to detailed geologic mapping, systematic rock chip sampling, metallurgical testing, and resampling of the cuttings and rejects from the 2008 RC drilling program may be part of the initial phases undertaken by Golden Tiger. Confirmation of assays from 2008 drilling is particularly significant because the 2008 drilling was generally much deeper than previous programs, and penetrated many of the current conceptual targets. Golden Tiger has access to the coarse rejects from the 2008 drilling.

The proposed Phase One program would consist of detailed geologic mapping followed by approximately 4,000 meters of diamond core drilling and an additional 3,000 to 4,000 meters of reverse circulation-rotary (RCR) drilling on along the Gold Pipe Trend. This drilling would target known mineralized structures for the purpose of confirming modes of mineralization as well as extending known mineralized trends along strike.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Medicine Springs property of Golden Tiger Minerals Inc. (‘Property’) consists of 149 unpatented lode mining claims claims (approximately 2940 acres) located in Township 28N, Range 60E and 61E in southeastern Elko County about 100 miles southeast of the town of Elko (see Figure 1.). A list of mining lode claims is provided in Appendix A.

On October 24, 2013, Golden Tiger entered a lease agreement with Herb Duerr and Steve Sutherland of Reno, Nevada, for the right to explore and operate on the Medicine Property. The lease agreement is for a term of twenty years with the right to renew. The agreement incorporates the cost of consolidating the two internal, unpatented Peru Claims held by subsidiaries of Newmont Mining Company. The October 24, 2013 agreement was subsequently amended by agreements dated October 10, 2014, October 16, 2014, and January 30, 2015. In order to maintain the lease on the property, Golden

make annual cash payments, issue a total of 650,000 common shares, and spend exploration and land maintenance funds totaling $2,250,000 as follows:

Cash consideration to be paid:

- $12,500 (paid) and a further $25,898 (paid) for reimbursement of two years holding fees
  upon execution of the agreement;
- $25,000 to be paid on or before October 24, 2014;
- $55,400 to be paid on or before October 24, 2015;
- $35,000 to be paid on or before October 24, 2016;
- $40,000 to be paid on or before October 24, 2017;
- $45,000 to be paid on or before October 24, 2018;
- $50,000 to be paid on or before October 24, 2019;
- $50,000 to be paid on or before October 24, 2020; and
- Minimum payments of $50,000 per year thereafter, increased according to the standard rate of the Consumer Price Index.

Shares to be issued by Golden Tiger or the Resulting Issuer:

- 225,000 shares to be issued on or before October 24, 2014;
- 225,000 shares to be issued on or before October 24, 2015; and
- 200,000 shares to be issued on or before October 24, 2016.

Work commitment funds to be provided:

- $89,000 to be provided on or before October 24, 2014;
- $261,000 to be provided on or before October 24, 2015;
- $200,000 to be provided on or before October 24, 2016;
- $200,000 to be provided on or before October 24, 2017;
- $300,000 to be provided on or before October 24, 2018;
- $300,000 to be provided on or before October 24, 2019;
- $300,000 to be provided on or before October 24, 2020;
- $300,000 to be provided on or before October 24, 2021; and
- $300,000 to be provided on or before October 24, 2022.

The lease shall be subject to a 3% Net Smelter Royalty of which one half of the royalty (1.5%) can be bought down for $2,000,000 per percentage point.

These terms apply to the entire property including the 23 claims initially held by vendors Duerr and Sutherland and the remaining claims acquired through a purchase transaction involving Duerr and Sutherland and two subsidiaries of Newmont. The Peru Claims acquired from Newmont are subject to an additional 0.5% NSR to Newmont and the cash consideration is integrated in the lease payment schedule cited above. A list of all claims within the property is provided in Appendix 1.

The entire property falls on land administered by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Surface disturbance and exploration activities must be permitted through the BLM. Phase One and Two exploration activities proposed in this report would disturb

less than 5 acres of surface, and therefore could be permitted under the least restrictive permit. A 'notice of intent to conduct surface disturbance' (NOI) is submitted to the local BLM office. Bonding for reclamation of surface disturbances is then required before activities may proceed. These permits have not yet been obtained.

There are no known significant archeological sites on the property to be considered or mitigated in planning surface disturbances. Neither are there any known threatened or endangered species habitat. There are no other known environmental or cultural issues which could negatively impact the issuance of necessary permits for exploration.

There are no other known risks which could affect access or the ability to perform needed and planned work on the property.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The property lies about 60 air km southeast of Elko Nevada in the south central portion of the Ruby Valley at a mean elevation of about 6500 feet in the north foothills of the Medicine Range. A major divided highway, US IH80, runs through Elko and continues eastward to a point approximately 50 miles north of the property .Access to the property involves network of state, county, and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) roads which lead directly to the Gold Pipe head frame and historic drill sites.

The region has a seasonal arid climate typical for northeastern Nevada including warm, dry summers (20 - 35 degrees Celsuis) and variably cool winters (10 – minus 30 degrees, although the last two winders have been relatively mild). Precipitation is light and falls in the form of sporadic rain and snow during the winter and periodic thunderstorms during the summer. Exploration work can be conducted during all seasons, with some caution appropriate during the spring thaw due to soft and muddy access roads.

Elko had a permanent population of 16,980 based on the 2000 census but has grown by about 20% since that time. Elko supports the major gold mining operations in the Carlin, Cortez and Jerritt Canyon areas and offers a complete range of logistical and technical services and labor. The larger cities of Reno, 280 miles west, and Salt Lake City, 200 miles east, and the mining community of Ely 70 miles southeast can provide any materials and services not available in Elko. The area has a tradition of mining, drilling and exploration. The nearest electrical grid has connections along the east side of the Ruby Valley 10 miles east of the property.

The property is covered by sagebrush and juniper trees as well as seasonal grasses and some willows in low lying areas. Water is readily available from wells within 8 km of the property but no perennial water courses exist within the claims. It is possible that drilling water could be pumped from the deeper parts of the Gold Pipe workings, which reached a depth of 600 feet.

No mining infrastructure exists on or adjacent to the property. Plenty of land, available for mineral location surrounds the property which would be suitable for milling or leaching facilities.

HISTORY

Tingley (1988) reports that the Medicine Springs or Mud Springs lead, zinc, silver, gold, and copper district was discovered in 1910. The earliest written description available for the site now called the Gold Pipe Mine was Malick (1917), who named it the Ball Mountain Lead Mine. The original 'Dead Horse' Claims were staked in 1910 and sold to the Nevada Dividend Mining Company in 1917. Some material was shipped to Eureka and some was processed in a small mill and refinery build at the nearby Medicine Springs Site.

The property has an extensive history of exploration and drilling, with reported significant intercepts of silver, lead and zinc. The zone of silver – zinc – lead mineralization is oxidized to depths in excess of 190 meters. The drilled target is open to expansion along strike of several defined trends. Economic potential exists in the form of silver, zinc, lead, and barite.

Most of the drilling (11,190 feet in 105 short holes) was completed in closely spaced rotary holes along a 1,000 foot long NNE trending area near the south of the Gold Pipe Mine. USMX completed a widely scattered drilling pattern in 1980. USMX holes were generally less than 100 feet deep and many bottomed in mineralized material. They also did some CSAMT and IP which indicated extensions of the targets well north of defined mineralization, including areas under pediment which were not tested. In many cases USMX assayed drill cuttings for Ag, but not a for lead and or zinc, Both lead and zinc are known to occur within mineralized trends as widespread bodies which are typically deeply oxidized.

A private Syndicate USAX completed five more holes in the late 1980's totaling 885 feet (Jucevic (2001) . The results of this work are only partly available. Their report (Taylor 1990) indicate that the alteration and prospects defined a target at least a mile long. Work by USAX also confirmed that the high grade fractures of the Golden Pipe were mined, still in oxide, to depths of 600 feet with silver values 6 to 7 ounces per ton (OPT) and about 6% lead. Some drill collars are evident around the Silver Buttes Mine area but no record of this drilling is available to the author

Cominco did ten lines of CSAMT (Controlled Source Audio Magneto Telluric Survey) and one short line of IP (induced polarization) and mapped extensions of the target in both directions but did no drilling.

Jucevic (2001) prepared a compilation of historic data and technical report on the Medicine property for Prelude Ventures, Inc.

Silver Reserve Corp drilled 15 RC holes in 2008 to extend the USMX target by another 600 feet. Their drilling program served to demonstrate the presence of widespread zinc (all oxidized) averaging approximately 5% in mineralized zones.

The Silver Reserve cuttings, pulps and rejects have been in Reno, Nevada are are available for audit sampling.

Taken together, historic data suggest three to five targets with multiple steep feeder zones and an array of flat or stratiform zones along at least 3 miles strike length, much of which is mapped by geochemistry or geophysics but has not been drilled. The

deepest hole is 540 feet deep and the material is all oxidized and soft to at least that depth.

The historic mining data suggests ongoing exploration drilling should follow the main NNE trends to at least 600 feet in order to test the full potential of the targets.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

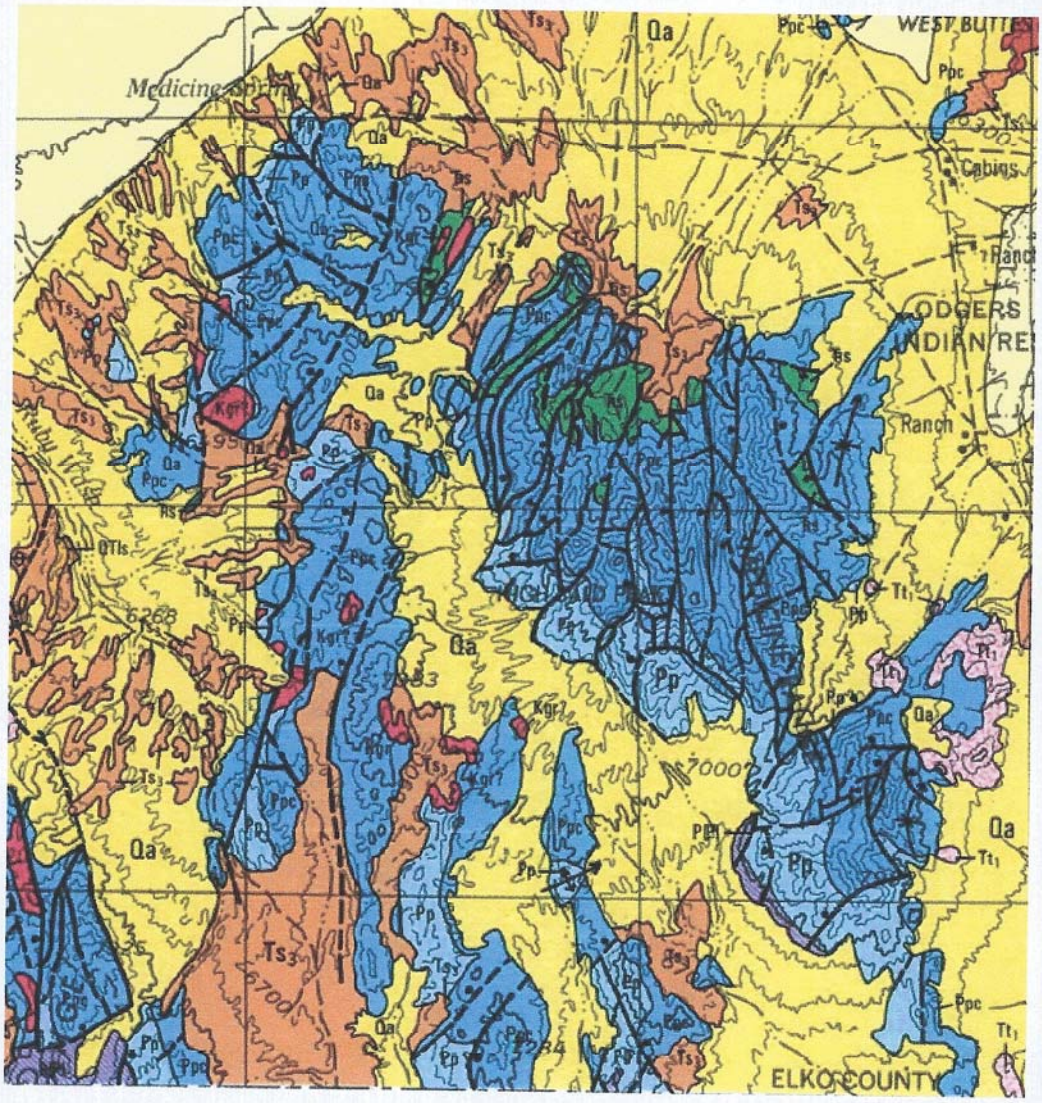
The Property lies within the east central portion of the basin and range province of the western cordillera of North America. The district lies within an area of interaction between Northwest Trending 'Carlin Trend' of northern Nevada, and a complex array of Northeast trending shear and fault structures in the Ruby Valley (Figure 2). The known mineralized material is localized in silty limestone units within the Permian Gerster Formation, which is a part of the Park City Group (Coats, 1987). These rocks are overlain by the Triassic Thaynes Formation, which is subdivided into an upper member (medium bedded limestone with subordinate think bedded limey siltstones) and a lower member of calcareous sandstones, sandy limestone and (notably along the lower contact) lenses of chert pebble conglomerate. The contact between the Gerster Formation and the Thaynes Formation is often made apparent by visible contrast of altered Gerster (jasperoid and decalcification) and unaltered Thaynes.. The overlying Triassic rocks of the Thaynes are not altered or mineralized.

The mineralized zones in the Permian are spatially associated with steeply dipping NNE trending structures (Figure 3). Adjacent carbonate beds are typically decalcified, brecciated and variably converted to jasperoid zones. The sequence is further dissected by NW trending fault and fracture zones here interpreted to be related to the Carlin Trend. Both of these structural trends show evidence alteration and mineralization. In a general sense, the largest NW structure, the Gold Pipe Mine, is dominated by lead – silver bearing material and the NNE trending structures are more zinc – rich and poly-metallic. The Mesozoic sequences are overlain by Tertiary Humboldt Formation felsic pyroclastic rocks and intruded by small rhyolite to granite bodies. No significant intrusive bodies are exposed within the subject property but many small dikes and stocks are mapped in the Medicine Range east and south of the claims .

The eastern flank of the Ruby Valley is defined by the Ruby Mountains, a metamorphic core complex. Most other ranges in the area are composed of lower Paleozoic to Permian platform carbonate rocks intruded by diorite to latititc intrusives which range in age from 37 million years to 150 million years. The known prospects within the Medicine Range (Medicine Springs and Maverick Springs) are not clearly associated with the volcanic/ intrusive complexes. The nearby Bald Mountain Mining area and the West Buttes Skarn and epithermal complex however are clearly related to the intrusives and also show structural controls.

DEPOSIT TYPES

There are two readily apparent geological models to guide exploration of the Property. One is the high angle, structurally controlled precious and base metal endowment hosted by and associated with jasperoids, breccia, and decalcification of the Permian carbonate units.



Pgp	GERSTER AND PHOSPHORIA FORMATIONS, UNDIVIDED—Carbonate rock, chert, and phosphorite; includes the Murdock Mountain Formation
Ppc	PARK CITY GROUP—Includes the Kaibab Limestone and the Plympton, Gerster, Murdock Mountain, Grandeur, and Phosphoria Formations [46, 50, 51, 54]
Ppcg	GRANDEUR FORMATION—Carbonate rocks and chert
Pbl	UNNAMED BIOCLASTIC LIMESTONE (Lower Permian)—In the Leach Mountains
Pp	PEQUOP FORMATION (Lower Permian)—Fusulinid limestone. As mapped, locally includes the Loray Formation and part of the Arcturus Formation in southern part of county
PIPl	LIMESTONE AND DOLOMITE—Includes Upper Pennsylvanian rocks mapped by Riva (1970) in the HD Range [17] and the Rib Hill Formation, the Riepe Spring Limestone at Spruce Mountain [46], and the Ferguson Mountain Formation, all Lower Permian, in southeastern part of county
PIPu	UNDIVIDED LIMY ROCKS (Lower Permian to Lower Pennsylvanian)—Includes the Strathearn, Rib Hill, Ferguson Mountain, and Pequop Formations in the Leppy and Pilot Ranges [36, 42]
PMl	LIMESTONE, SHALE, CHERT, ORTHOQUARTZITE, AND QUARTZ SILTITE (Lower Permian to Upper Mississippian)—Includes the Chellis, Storff, Poorman Peak and Hammond Canyon Formations [8, 13, 14]

Figure 2. Regional Geology (From Coats, 1987)

The second mineralization model is that of a replacement style within favorable carbonate beds. It is not yet clear if the two styles of mineralization share a common genesis, or if perhaps, one has been overprinted on the other.

A later overprint of a Carlin or Alligator Ridge type system should also be considered when evaluating exploration results due to proximity and similar structural trends to these mineralization styles.

The mineralization is dominated by oxidized zinc minerals (primarily smithsonite), lead oxides and carbonates, barite and clays. Mineralized material is localized in both steeply dipping structures with relatively minor displacement and in limy siltstone horizons in the lower unit of the Gerster Formation. Both NW trending (broadly related to the Carlin Trend) and NNE trending (the Ruby Valley Trend) structures host and evidently focus mineralized zones. Based on the data available it is suggested that the Carlin – oriented structures localize higher lead concentrations and the Ruby Trend structures and stratiform replacements are characterized by zinc. Both systems host silver and barite.

The target structures are not well exposed. Structural interpretation is based on historic geologic mapping and a review of drilling results. The NNE trending shear and fracture systems are exposed in some historic workings and the NW trending offsets are documented in Gold Pipe Mine and inferred from the distribution and juxtaposition of the associated rock types.

EXPLORATION

Golden Tiger has not yet completed any exploration on the Medicine Springs project. Following is a summary of historic exploration activities which are relevant to current and planned activities on the property.

The Medicine Springs area was initially recognized by the discovery of the lead – silver veining at what has been called the Gold Pipe Mine (the terminology used in this report) or Silver Buttes Mine. The area has also been called Mud Springs and Jack Springs.

The Gold Pipe target was discovered in 1910 and the Mining district formally recognized in 1917. The early ore shipments were processed in Eureka. The relics of a mill/ processing facility at Medicine Springs suggest that most of the ore was refined locally. According to Taylor (2001) mining continued on a sporadic basis until 1955. Many small mines and prospect pits and some miner's houses remain as relics of this work in the Gold Pipe and the lower part of the Silver Buttes trend

The more recent work is documented by Jucevic (2001) and the accumulated files and maps provided by Steve Sutherland with his drilling results from 2008.

During the period 1982 to 1991 USMX held and explored about 50% of the current property area (the northern and central portions) and USAX held the southern portion including the Silver Buttes Mines. Both companies conducted systematic geological

655750 m

657750 m

4464000 m

4462000 m

4460000 m

4458000 m

N

suggested structural trend

Golden Pipe Trend

Silver Bute Trend

Qa

Th

Tra

Pg

0 500 1000 m

LEGEND

Medicine Claims

Road

4WD Road

River

Contours, 10 m interval

Shaft

Vein

Fault

LITHOLOGY

QUATERNARY

Qa - Alluvium

TERTIARY

Th - Humboldt Formation

White to light brown ash flow tuff

TRIASSIC

Tra (Trb) - Thaynes Formation

Interbedded calcareous sandstone, sandy limestone, cherty pebble conglomerate lenses (Tra-Lower Member); medium bedded limestone, thin bedded siltstone (Trb-Upper Member)

PERMIAN

Pg - Gerster Formation

Medium-thick bedded limestone

GOLDEN TIGER MINERALS INC

MEDICINE SPRINGS PROPERTY

GEOLOGY MAP

BALD MOUNTAIN AREA

ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA

Date: April, 2015 PD No Land Fig no: 3

mapping and prospecting. USMX drilled 105 holes with cumulative depth 11,155 feet between 1983 and 1990. The two holes drilled in 1990 were reverse circulation holes and the last hole, JS -105, was the only non-vertical hole . The criteria for placing this hole are not known but it was the deepest hole completed by USMX and intersected mineralized material to a depth of 600 feet. Hole JS-105 is further significant because it was drilled in an area of tertiary tuff and pediment cover 3000 feet north of the Gold Pipe Trend and it intersected mineralized decalcified limestone including 12.01 OPT Ag, 2.06% Pb and 2.8% Zn across five feet at a depth of 145 feet and has other mineralized (weaker) intercepts to 600 feet. This is significant when viewed in the context of the CSAMT work conducted by Cominco in 1998 because the area corresponds with a weak resistivity low.

This supports Golden Tiger's assertion that geophysical responses in the pediment area warrant further, systematic evaluation. USMX also completed some preliminary metallurgical work including a bottle roll and column test for silver recovery. These results show encouraging results for economic recovery of metals from oxide material. However, Golden Tiger is proposing additional metallurgical testing as part the exploration program detailed later in this report.

USAX (Taylor 1990) held the southern parts of the district with emphasis on the Silver Buttes Trend. Taylor documented mapping and prospecting results and Jucevic (2001) notes that the group drilled five holes with a total depth of 885 feet. A cadastral collar survey provided by Sutherland (pers. Com. 2013) from work by Silver Reserve Corp. documented the location of these holes but neither the logs nor the assays are available to the author or the company at this time.

During the period 1999 – 2002 Golden Phoenix Mining Company (Duerr, pers. Com. 2014) compiled the drilling data and organized a 3D model using the MEDS mining software package. The location and assay data from this work are the only complete record of the USMX drilling available. This work reportedly included some mapping, cross sections and other interpretations but that information is not available to the Company at this time.

In 2008 Silver Reserve Corp. (a private company planning to take the project public) drilled fifteen vertical reverse circulation holes along the Gold Pipe Trend with a cumulative depth of 5890 feet. The results are summarized in Table 2 in this report in the Drilling section. The work succeeded in extending the known mineralized trend, verifying the existence of oxidized mineralized material to depths of at least 600 feet, and has provided a heritage of securely stored samples which may be used for check analyses and metallurgy.

DRILLING

Golden Tiger has not completed any drilling at the Medicine Springs property. Below is a description of significant drill results from historic operations which are available to the author. No significant drilling or recovery issues were reported by past operators which are likely to affect the accuracy or reliability of the results summarized below.

Table 2. 2008 Historic Drill Summary

Hole #		Interval (ft)	Width (ft)	Ag +1.0 opt	Pb + 1.0 %	Zn + 1.0%
RMR-1	730′	10-70′	60′	3.07		
		10-65′	55′		2.94	
		30-65′	35′			6.63
RMR-2	500′	20-70′	50′	2.22	1.90	
		125-165′	40′	3.93		
		80-95′	15′		4.40	
		125-145′	20′		4.07	
		0-45′	45′			2.30
RMR-3	200′	NSV				
RMR-4	500′	NSV				
RMR-5	350′	20-30′	10′	1.39		
		40-60′	20′	1.74	1.59	
		90-125′	35′	1.44		
		240-250′	10′	1.23		
		265-275′	10′	3.83		
		105-125′	20′		2.87	
		240-275′	35′		2.73	
		315-320′	5′		4.75	
		145-170′	25′			3.64
		180-210′	30′			1.35
		220-230′	10′			5.20
		260-300′	40′			2.35
		335-345′	10′			1.93
RMR-6	400′	190-195′	5′		2.12	
		185-205′	20′			2.20
RMR-7	150′	10-20′	10′	4.73	2.43	
RMR-8	300′	55-75′	20′	1.14		
		90-100′	10′	1.78		
		10-20′	10′		1.35	
		60-70′	10′		1.60	
		90-100′	10′		1.67	
		170-190′	20′			3.54
RMR-9	460′	70-85′	15′	2.86	2.61	
		385-405′	20′		3.80	
		75-80′	5′			1.77
		260-270′	10′			2.68
RMR-10	220′	30-45′	15′	4.17		
		30-40′	10′		3.88	
		40-45′	5′		2.80	
		155-170′	15′			3.00
RMR-11	500′	NSV				
RMR-12	200′	0-115′	115′	2.06		
		0-20′	20′		2.41	
		40-45′	5′		1.09	
		100-110′	10′		2.33	
		20-25′	5′			1.37
		55-125′	70′			6.24
		140-145′	5′			1.80
RMR-13	145′	0-115′	115′	2.27		
		0-40′	40′		1.74	
		60-145′	85′+			6.32
RMR-14	520′	5-25′	20′	3.76	3.15	
		165-175′	10′	1.62	1.62	
		35-55′	20′			3.59
		170-195′	25′			4.01
		200-265′	65′			4.19
		275-300′	25′			2.57
RMR-15	300′	0-55′	55′	2.34		
		80-115′	35′	2.42		
		135-165′	30′	1.42		

		40-50′	10′		1.91	
		80-110′	30′		2.99	
		135-155′	20′		2.03	
		20-120′	100′			6.56
		140-155′	15′			2.32
		160-195′	35′			2.50
		205-230′	25′			1.66
TOTAL	5475′					

Table 2: Summary of Drilling Results from 2008 drilling program using 10 g/t Ag cutoff and including base metal intercepts. Digital archives for the historic USMX drilling are available but not included in this report because they are incomplete and lack base metals assays for some drill holes. These intercepts are available for resampling assays with complete digestion and quantitative analyses for silver lead and zinc and for updated metallurgical studies with emphasis on recovery of the oxide zinc and silver.

Figure 4 shows the location of all known historic drill locations.

SAMPLE PREPARATION ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

The samples collected by the author are rock chip, dump grab, and dump select samples to verify the presence of metals noted in historic accounts at the Property. The samples are sealed in cloth sample bags, kept in the author's vehicle and delivered directly to the ALS Chemex facility in Elko, Nevada for preparation and analysis.

DATA VERIFICATION

Samples were subject to the ALS Chemex internal Quality Controls/Quality Assurance (QA/QC) protocols. It is the author's opinion that adequate procedures have been employed in the preparation, collection, storage, transport, and security of the samples and that analytical procedures employed are adequate to ensure professional and credible results.

QA/QC of sampling and drilling from historic exploration at Medicine Springs is not available. There is no reason to believe that the methods employed by the various workers on the property were not up to professional standards of the day, or that any bias was introduced to any of the results.

The field examination performed for this report was intended to confirm the geological setting and confirm the presence of mineralized material and potential to host mineralized material.

Review and compilation of data, integration of reported previous work, verification of mineral titles and related agreements, field examination and sampling were all planned and executed to validate the date presented herein. On these foundations it is the author's opinion that this report is valid and accurate in providing a basis for further work.

655750 m
657750 m
4464000 m
4462000 m
4460000 m
4458000 m
N
suggested structural trend
Golden Pipe Trend
Silver Bute Trend
Qa
Pg
Tra
Th
0
500
1000 m

LEGEND

- Medicine Claims
- Road
- 4WD Road
- River
- Contours, 10 m interval
- JS drill hole (1983-1990)
- RMR drill hole (2008)
- DHA to L drill holes (2002)
- Shaft
- Vein
- Fault

LITHOLOGY

QUATERNARY

Qa - Alluvium

TERTIARY

Th - Humboldt Formation

White to light brown ash flow tuff

TRIASSIC

Tra (Trb) - Thaynes Formation

Interbedded calcareous sandstone, sandy limestone, cherty pebble conglomerate lenses (Tra-Lower Member); medium bedded limestone, thin bedded siltstone (Trb-Upper Member)

PERMIAN

Pg - Gerster Formation

Medium-thick bedded limestone

GOLDEN TIGER MINERALS INC
MEDICINE SPRINGS PROPERTY
DRILL LOCATION MAP

BALD MOUNTAIN AREA
ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA

Date: April, 2015 P D Noland

Fig no: 4

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Medicine Springs claims package has no adjacent properties. It is significant, however, to note significant metallic mineral properties in the region which occur in similar geologic environments..

Burns (2004)) document the geological setting and disclose the developing resource model for the Maverick Springs silver – gold prospect 15 kmSSE of the Medicine Springs Target. The Maverick Springs property is currently held as a joint venture between Silver Standard (the operator and owner of the silver) and Allied Nevada Mining Corporation (owner of the gold) with an underlying royalty. As described the prospect is hosted by Permian silty limestones characterized by decalcification, jasperoids and breccias with both NNE and NW structural influences. As reviewed by Burns (op.cit.) the host is dominantly the Permian Rib Hill Formation, Limestones of the Permian Pequop Formation, and carbonate units in the Park City Group. The proximity and influence of the Permo – Triassic contact and the location of the main targets directly along the Gold Pipe Trend (intersecting Carlin Trend and Ruby Valley structures) combined with locus of the mineralied bodies within decalcified and bleached silty limestone units is comparable to the Medicine Springs Project. Silver Standard (2015) discloses resources as follow: Indicated: 63.2 million tonnes @ 34.3 g/t Ag and about 0.31 g/t Au and Inferred resources of 77.6 million tonnes @ 34.3 g/t Ag and about 0.31 g/t Au. These resources are not verified by the author, and are not intended to be NI43-101 compliant. The mineralized zone as described by Silver Standard (open in three directions with a high grade core zone) is 2400 meters long (NW trend), 760 m wide and 60 m thick. Silver Standard does not address gold values, although gold is known to be present in economic quatities.. As quoted by Burns (op. cit.) the resource grade of the gold values is 0.01 ounce per ton. The property is held in inventory by the companies and has been inactive since 2006.

The Medicine Springs Property contains no reported gold values altough gold in Jasperoids, breccias and skarn is present in other targets along the Permo – Triassic transition in the area (West Buttes, as reported by GHK Gold (1989).

The Gunman zinc-silver prospect (Marvin (2014) of Cyprus Development Corp. is located in Newark Valley approximately 45 km southwest of Medicine Springs and directly west of the Bald Mountain Gold The Gunman is hosted in rock immediately below the Permo-Triassic contact, just as the Medicine Springs property.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

USMX contracted two metallurgical evaluations of samples from the current Medicine Springs property. Cox (1987) reported an agglomerated column test recovery of 64.8% of silver with ¼ inch material in a 48 day test with ‘modest’ cyanide consumption. Kappes Cassidy (Dix,(1983) showed silver recovery of 64% within 24 hours in a bottle roll test. Further studies are planned with special emphasis on base metal recovery and confirming or enhancing the silver column test recoveries.

Crowell (1987) reported an agitated cyanidation test in a composite sample from Jack Springs with silver recoveries of only 33.8% and relatively high cyanide consumption. As evaluation of the project proceeds, some reconciliation this relatively negative report and the other more favorable studies will be mandatory. Provision has been made for this in the proposed budget.

The Gunman prospect occurs in a similar geologic setting as the Medicine Springs property, with similar mineralogy. Marvin (2014) reports on metallurgical findings by Cominco in 2001. Cominco confirmed using XRD that the majority of the zinc is present as smithsonite (zinc carbonate) with subordinate hemimorphite. Cominco selected a mineralized interval to conduct a bench scale acetic acid leach which showed total zinc values of 16.56% and acetic acid leach recovery of 15.02%, suggesting that this material was amenable to processing and recovery with a vat or heap leach process without the need for more costly milling and flotation. Various recovery methods including this acetic acid leach and alkaline agitated vat leach methods will be considered in the forthcoming metallurgical review for the Medicine Springs project.

Golden Tiger intends to complete additional metallurgical sampling as part of the Phase 1 exploration program detailed in this report.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource or reserve estimates have been completed for the Property. The existing data are insufficient to meet the standards of a NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any other data or relevant information which would substantially influence the findings and conclusions contained in this report.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The economic viability of the Medicine Springs Property depends on successfully expanding known mineralization, and developing an economically viable recovery method.

Potential for expansion of demonstrated mineralization is excellent. Proposed exploration will target and extend known structural trends along strike the initially, then attempt to discover other parallel structures indicated by mapping and geophysics.

Past work and positive drill results indicate significant mineralization at shallow depths, with deep zones of oxidation. It is the author's opinion that the potential for discovering and defining additional mineralized trends warrants the expenditure and activities suggested below. It is further concluded that continued evaluation and exploration at Medicine Springs has a viable chance to enhance known mineralization to a measured resource.

Proposed exploration programs rely on the projection of mineralized zones along strike and down dip. There is some risk that either of these projections may not be realized due to geologic conditions which have not been observed, or have not been anticipated.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The author is recommending a phased exploration approach to advance the understanding and mineral potential of the Medicine Springs Property. Phase 1 is budgeted at approximately $600,000 (see Table 3).

This program is dedicated to expanding and detailed geological and geochemical studies, permitting, and drilling. The initial drilling program will be designed to confirm the genesis of mineralization (shear, replacement, or both), enhance the understanding of the Gold Pipe Trend, and expand the extent of known oxidized mineralized material. Phase 1 work will include resampling of the mineralized intercepts from the 2008 cuttings and metallurgical work on the same materials. The entire drilling program for Phase 1 is to be done by RCR in order to keep costs as low as possible.

Phase 2 is budget for an estimated $1.2 Million USD, and will be contingent on successful delineation and definition of mineral trends from Phase 1. Phase 2 drilling will include diamond core drilling.

Table 3. Medicine Springs Proposed Phase 1 Budget

Geological Supervision and field work	$ 50,000
RCR drilling (approx. 6,200 feet)	$ 500,000
Assays and QA/QC	$ 10,000
Metallurgical Testing	$ 15,000
Permitting	$ 25,000
Total Estimated Budget	**$ 600,000**

Phase 2: Step – out and expansion Drilling 1500 m Core 5000 m RC.
Approximate Cost $1,200,000

REFERENCES

Burns, Neil, 2004, Technical Report Maverick Springs Project, Nevada USA for Vista Gold and Silver Standard Resources

Coates, R.R., 1987, Geology of Elko County, Nevada, NBMG Bulletin 101.

Cox, John, 1987, Report on Column Leach Test of Jack Springs Project, Nevada, Bateman Metallurgical Labs, Reno, Nevada, Internal report

Crowell, Richard M. (1987): "Report on Agitated Cyanidation Test Work Performed on USMX Jack Springs Composite Sample" Bateman Laboratories Consulting Report for USMX, 5 pp.

Davis, David A., Tingley, Joseph V., and Munteau, John C. (2006): Map "Gold and Silver Resources in Nevada", Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology.

Dix, Russel B (1983: "USMX Cyanide Bottle Roll Test, Jack Springs Project, Nevada" Consulting report, letter format from Kappes Cassidy Laboratories to USMX, 4 pp.

Duerr, H., 2011: Personal communication and internal company memos.

GHK Gold (1988): "West Buttes Project Elko County Nevada Summary Report"; Internal report file with Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, 15 pp plus associated maps and logs.

Golden Phoenix (2002): Printed output of drilling database with all USMX drilling. All results have been incorporated into Golden Tiger's database and excel files. Note that assays are incomplete or missing for some drillholes, particularly zinc and lead values which were not considered a priority at that time.

Jucevic, Edward P (2001): "Medicine Project, Elko County, Nevada": Technical Report for Prelude Ventures, Vancouver, B.C., 18 pp

LaPointe, D.D., Tingley, J.V., and Jones, R.B. (1991) Mineral Resources of Elko County, Nevada: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin 106, 236 pp.

Marvin, Robert D. (2014): “Gunman Zinc – Silver Project National Instrument 43-101 Compliant Technical Report” Qualifying report released March 2014 which includes Cominco Acetic Acid Leach Test Results for Zinc.

Scartozzi (1998): ‘CSAMT and IP Surveys, Medicine Man Property, Elko County, Nevada’; unpublished internal correspondence by Cominco American to Teck Corporation and Golden Phoenix Mining Corp., transmitted to Steve Sutherland in 2000. 4 pp plus 22 sections.

Silver Standard , 2014, http://www.silverstandard.com/operations/exploration/maverick_springs/

Sutherland, Steve (2008): Diamond Drill Logs with Assays and Summary of Drilling Results.

Taylor, Mack (1990): “The Mud Springs Mining District, Elko County, Nevada”; Unpublished internal report for ASX, a private Company, 10 pp.

Taylor, Mathew A. (1987): “Agglomerate Column Leach Test of Composite Cuttings Sample, Jack Springs” Consulting report from Bateman Laboratories, 7 pp.

Tingley, 1988, Mining Districts of Nevada, Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Report 47.

USMX: Hand written drill logs and assay files from drilling from 1994 to 2002. For reference the data have been incorporated into Golden Tiger’s database and excel files.

Author's Statement of Qualifications and Consent

I, Paul D. Noland, 2044 Sierra Drive., Elko, Nevada, U.S.A., hereby certify:

1. I am a graduate of Lamar University (1971) with a B.Sc. degree in geology, and am a Certified Professional Geologist with certification through AIPG (#11293).

2. I am presently employed as a consulting geologist, independent of Golden Tiger Minerals, Inc. , ALMO Capital Corp., or any of their subsidiaries.

3. I have been employed in my profession by various mining companies since 1974, and an independent consultant for over 20 years in total Employment with exploration and mining companies has involved positions of Senior Geologist with Inspiration, Noranda, Independence Mining (Jerritt Canyon mine), Barrick Gold (Cortez, NV mine) and Chief Geologist for Yukon-Nevada at their Jerritt Canyon mine. I have been intimately involved with several precious and base metal discoveries, and at least partly responsible for several others. My consulting practice specializes in project management, project evaluation, exploration planning and targeting, and resource estimation. The majority of my work has involved precious metals deposits, both vein and bulk tonnage types.

4. I have read the definitions of "Qualified Person" set out in NI 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101), (Certified Professional Geologist, #11293 from AIPG, member of Geological Society of Nevada) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

5. I am responsible for all sections of this report, utilizing in part the data summarized from historic reports and cited in the References section of this report.

6. This certificate applies to the technical report titled *Technical Report on the Medicine Springs Property, Elko County, Nevada, dated June 1, 2016.*

7. I have visited the Medicine Springs property on January 24, 2015. I had no prior involvement with the Medicine Springs property before this date.

8. I hold no office with Golden Tiger Minerals, and am therefore independent of all ownership in the Medicine Springs property and all its subsidiaries as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and in Section 3.5 of the Companion Policy to NI43-101. I am in no position to receive any financial gain nor any other benefit from any success of Golden Tiger or the underlying property owners, and am employed only as an independent consultant.

9. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this technical report not misleading.

10. I consent to the filing of this 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.

Paul D. Noland
Dated at Elko, Nevada this 1st day of June, 2016

APPENDIX 1
List of Unpatented Mineral Claims
Segregated by Source / Underlying Vendor

Medicine Claims – 23 Total, Duerr – Sutherland Claims
Elko County, Nevada

MEDICINE CLAIMS

Claim number	County Document #	NMC number
9	589680	979237
10	589681	979238
11	589682	979239
12	589683	979240
13	589684	979241
14	589685	979242
37	589686	979243
38	589687	979244
39	589688	979245
40	589689	979246
41	589690	979247
42	589691	979248
43	589692	979249
44	589693	979250
45	589694	979251
46	589695	979252
63	589696	979253
64	589697	979254
65	589698	979255
66	589699	979256
67	589700	979257
125	589701	979258
126	589702	979259

Claims Acquired by Lessors from Newmont and Included in this Agreement

Medicine Project – Elko County, Nevada

CLAIM NAME	NMC NUMBER	CLAIMANT'S NAME
PERU 1	NMC781252	NEVADA EAGLE RESOURCES LLC
PERU 2	NMC781253	NEVADA EAGLE RESOURCES LLC
M 1	NMC987285	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 2	NMC987286	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 3	NMC987287	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 4	NMC987288	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 5	NMC987289	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 6	NMC987290	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 7	NMC987291	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 8	NMC987292	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 9	NMC987293	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 10	NMC987294	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 11	NMC987295	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 12	NMC987296	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 13	NMC987297	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 14	NMC987298	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 15	NMC987299	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 15	NMC987299	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 16	NMC987300	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 17	NMC987301	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 18	NMC987302	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 19	NMC987303	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 20	NMC987304	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 21	NMC987305	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 22	NMC987306	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 23	NMC987307	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 24	NMC987308	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 25	NMC987309	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 26	NMC987310	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 27	NMC987311	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 28	NMC987312	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 29	NMC987313	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 30	NMC987314	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 31	NMC987315	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 32	NMC987316	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 33	NMC987317	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 34	NMC987318	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 35	NMC987319	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 36	NMC987320	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 37	NMC987321	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 38	NMC987322	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP

Claim Name	NMC Number	Claimants Name
M 39	NMC987323	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 40	NMC987324	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 41	NMC987325	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 42	NMC987326	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 43	NMC987327	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 44	NMC987328	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 45	NMC987329	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 46	NMC987330	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 47	NMC987331	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 48	NMC987332	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 49	NMC987333	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 50	NMC987334	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 51	NMC987335	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 52	NMC987336	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 53	NMC987337	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 54	NMC987338	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 55	NMC987339	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 56	NMC987340	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 57	NMC987341	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 58	NMC987342	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 59	NMC987343	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 60	NMC987344	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 61	NMC987345	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 62	NMC987346	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 63	NMC987347	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 64	NMC987348	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 65	NMC987349	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 66	NMC987350	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 67	NMC987351	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 68	NMC987352	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 69	NMC987353	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 70	NMC987354	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 71	NMC987355	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 72	NMC987356	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 73	NMC987357	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 74	NMC987358	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 75	NMC987359	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 76	NMC987360	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 77	NMC987361	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 78	NMC987362	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 79	NMC987363	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 80	NMC987364	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 81	NMC987365	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 82	NMC987366	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 83	NMC987367	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 84	NMC987368	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 85	NMC987369	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP

Claim Name	NMC Number	Claimants Name
M 86	NMC987370	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 87	NMC987371	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 88	NMC987372	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
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M 91	NMC987375	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 92	NMC987376	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 93	NMC987377	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 94	NMC987378	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
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M 96	NMC987380	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 97	NMC987381	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
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M 118	NMC987402	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 119	NMC987403	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 120	NMC987404	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 121	NMC987405	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 122	NMC987406	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 123	NMC987407	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP
M 124	NMC987408	INFRASTRUCTURE MATERIALS CORP

Appendix 2
Geochemical Results from Verification Samplng

SAMPLE	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi
unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
PNMS-001	<0.005	26	0.66	<50	7440	<10	<20
PNMS-002	0.019	46	0.98	<50	16000	<10	<20
PNMS-003	<0.005	155	0.52	260	27300	<10	<20
PNMS-004	<0.005	69	0.63	70	27000	<10	<20
PNMS-005	<0.005	37	0.77	250	870	<10	<20
PNMS-006	<0.005	1	0.9	<50	530	<10	<20
PNMS-007	<0.005	1	0.61	280	720	<10	<20
PNMS-008	0.022	74	0.97	930	12400	<10	<20
PNMS-009	<0.005	43	0.33	650	27800	<10	<20

SAMPLE	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga
unit	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
PNMS-001	0.62	<10	<10	40	10	0.44	<50
PNMS-002	3.12	20	<10	20	10	2.59	<50
PNMS-003	0.74	20	<10	50	70	4.01	<50
PNMS-004	0.1	30	<10	30	320	26.9	<50
PNMS-005	0.86	<10	<10	40	10	3.56	<50
PNMS-006	8.13	10	<10	40	10	0.57	<50
PNMS-007	3.35	<10	<10	60	10	2.14	<50
PNMS-008	0.18	20	<10	60	100	7.84	<50
PNMS-009	13	50	<10	30	70	3.91	<50

SAMPLE	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni
unit	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
PNMS-001	0.1	<50	0.13	70	<10	<0.05	10
PNMS-002	1.4	<50	0.3	570	50	<0.05	10
PNMS-003	0.1	<50	0.11	140	<10	<0.05	10
PNMS-004	0.1	<50	<0.05	1840	<10	0.05	10
PNMS-005	0.2	<50	0.1	350	10	<0.05	10
PNMS-006	0.3	<50	0.11	450	<10	<0.05	<10
PNMS-007	0.3	<50	0.1	80	<10	0.06	<10
PNMS-008	0.7	<50	0.07	20	60	<0.05	20
PNMS-009	<0.1	<50	0.1	3250	10	<0.05	20

SAMPLE	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th
unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
PNMS-001	350	4760	0.22	70	<10	140	<50
PNMS-002	1410	43700	0.76	50	<10	1670	<50
PNMS-003	1050	50400	0.93	300	<10	990	<50
PNMS-004	590	14350	0.79	120	<10	380	<50
PNMS-005	1340	1050	<0.05	60	<10	50	<50
PNMS-006	1030	120	<0.05	<50	<10	70	<50
PNMS-007	5010	150	0.44	50	<10	190	<50
PNMS-008	4110	18750	1.87	330	<10	1440	<50
PNMS-009	890	10850	0.84	190	<10	1650	<50

SAMPLE	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
unit	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
PNMS-001	0.05	<50	<50	30	<50	40
PNMS-002	0.07	<50	<50	30	<50	5410
PNMS-003	<0.05	<50	<50	30	<50	7220
PNMS-004	<0.05	<50	<50	10	<50	11550
PNMS-005	<0.05	<50	<50	40	60	1040
PNMS-006	0.05	<50	<50	30	<50	310
PNMS-007	0.05	<50	<50	30	<50	130
PNMS-008	<0.05	<50	<50	40	<50	2180
PNMS-009	<0.05	<50	<50	30	120	3100