NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

KALIUM CANYON

Goldfield Quadrangle, Esmeralda County

Nevada

United States of America

Property Centre:

NAD 27: 37°45’33” N, 117°51’03” W (UTM WGS84 Zone 11N: 424967E, 4179421N)

prepared for:

Green Light Metals Inc.

report prepared by:

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT
KALIUM CANYON
NEVADA, UNITED STATES of AMERICA

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In November 2021, Green Light Metals Inc. (Green Light) of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada commissioned Aurora Geosciences Ltd. (Aurora) to complete a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Kalium Canyon property located southwest of Tonopah, southwest Nevada, USA.

The Kalium Canyon property comprises the Argentite prospect and the Kalium Canyon prospect. A block of 80 MS claims staked in 2020 and controlled by Orogen Royalties Inc. through its wholly owned subsidiary Renaissance Exploration Inc. (collectively, Orogen) cover the prospective mineralization system at the Kalium Canyon prospect. To the east, the Marty 1-14, Marty 30-35 and the SP 11 claims that comprise the Argentite prospect were acquired by Orogen from Bridgeport Gold Inc. (Bridgeport) on June 8, 2021 (Marketscreener.com news service).

On July 15th, 2021, Orogen announced it had signed an option agreement with Badger Minerals LLC (Badger), a private mineral exploration company, for the Kalium Canyon project. To earn a 100% interest in the Kalium Canyon project, Badger will make cash payments of US$1.75 million and exploration expenditures of US$5.0 million over a five-year period. Orogen will retain a 3% net smelter return (“NSR”) royalty of which 1% can be purchased for US$2.0 million (Green Light). Green Light is in the process of acquiring the interests of Badger through an amalgamation with Can-America Minerals Inc. (Can-America), the owner of Badger (Amalgamation Agreement executed December 14, 2021, provided to the author).

In December 2021, Green Light, through its wholly owned subsidiary Green Light Wisconsin LLC, staked the KC 1-34 claim block adjoining the east boundary of the Marty 1-14, Marty 30-35 and the SP 11 claims. These newly staked claims cover the eastern extension of the Argentite prospect. The property covers a total of approximately 2,758 acres (1,117 ha).

Numerous entities have held and explored the Argentite prospect part of the Kalium Canyon property beginning in the 1920s. In 1947, an 80-foot (24 m) adit was completed. The most significant modern work was accomplished by Camnor Resources Ltd. (Camnor) in the 1990s who defined the mineralization in this area, hereinafter referred to as the Adit Zone. In the opinion of the author, discovery and definition of the Adit Zone is still one of the most important factors in making the Kalium Canyon a Property of Merit.

The property is located 65 km southwest of Tonopah in southwest Nevada, USA. The closest community, with limited infrastructure, is the hamlet of Silver Peak, 19 km to the east. Access to the project area is by four-wheel drive vehicle via gravel road from Silver Peak, which is about 80 km by road from Tonopah. Winter snows may limit vehicle access (Visagie, 1998).

The property is situated in the Silver Peak Range of mountains within the western margin of the Basin and Range Province of Nevada. Property topography is moderate with elevations at the site ranging from approximately 7,380 to 8,280 feet (2,250 to 2,525 metres). Climactic conditions range from hot and semiarid in the summer to below freezing in the winter. Work can commonly be completed year around, but winter snows from mid-November to mid-April may limit access.

There are no known significant environmental liabilities associated with the Kalium Canyon property. There is a small adit on the property that is accessible to the public. In addition, local topographic maps show the symbol for a shaft on the property, but its condition and potential liability are unknown.

Permits may be required for exploration of the Kalium Canyon property depending on the extent of planned surface disturbance. Beyond casual use, if exploration activities propose to disturb less than 5 acres, a notice must be given to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) prior to exploration. If expected land disturbance is greater than 5 acres, a plan of operations must be submitted and approved by the BLM.

A temporary water use permit or waiver is required from the Nevada Division of Water Resources for mineral exploration activities prior to drilling.

1.2 EXPLORATION HISTORY

Gold was discovered in Esmeralda County in southwest Nevada in the 1860s. The peak of gold production was from about 1906 to 1912 from the Goldfield mining district about 50 km NE of Kalium Canyon. Between its discovery and 1965, the Goldfield district produced about 4.2 Moz of gold. The Silver Peak mining district, which includes Kalium Canyon, had the second most valuable mineral production in the county, but this still accounted for a much lower production than from Goldfield; about $16M vs $79M respectively. The Kalium Canyon gold targets are similar to the Goldfield deposits in that they are volcanic-hosted, epithermal gold targets (Albers and Stewart, 1972), but vary by low-sulfidation vs high-sulfidation mineralization genetic models respectively.

Exploration at the Kalium Canyon property has been dominantly focused on the Argentite prospect. At the Kalium Canyon prospect to the west, no drilling has taken place, but surface investigations have confirmed the presence of lithologies prospective for underlying epithermal mineralization.

Numerous entities have held and explored the Argentite prospect beginning in the 1920s. The most significant modern work was accomplished by Camnor Resources Ltd. (Camnor) with partner Twin Star Minerals (Twin Star) in the late 1990s. Camnor drilled 11 holes on the property and defined the central mineralized target, the Adit Zone.

Cordilleran Exploration Co. (Cordex) explored the Argentite property with mapping and sampling and drilled 4 reverse-circulation (RC) holes in 2004. Subsequent holders of property rights, Fronteer Gold (Fronteer) and Bridgeport Gold Inc. (Bridgeport) mapped and sampled the property and interpreted and compiled historic data, but no drilling has been done since 2004.

Orogen completed reconnaissance sampling and spectral analysis on the Kalium structure part of the Kalium Canyon property.

1.3 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

1.3.1 Regional and Property Geology

The Kalium Canyon property lies within the Walker Lane geologic province, which is situated at the western edge of the Great Basin physiographic province and separates the Great Basin from the Sierra Nevada batholith and structural block to the west. The Walker Lane Trend is a northwest trending zone of transtension and discontinuous strike-slip faulting, about 700 km long and 100 to 300 km wide. The Walker Lane Trend is interpreted to be a transition zone between the northwest trending Sierra Nevada

block and the north-northeast trending ranges of the Great Basin. This transition zone has caused crustal scale faulting (Visagie, 1998; John, 2001).

Shallow subduction of the Pacific plate beneath the North American plate has influenced the formation of epithermal mineral deposits of the Walker Lane trend. This tectonic environment has allowed volatile-rich magmas to rise along the crustal faults and to form extensive extrusions of calc-alkalic volcanic rocks. Hydrothermal fluid circulation systems were developed above the shallowly emplaced magmas. The fluids in these systems carried precious and base metals that were deposited at shallow crustal levels. In many cases epithermal mineralization systems are structurally controlled – volcanic calderas with associated faults are a common regional structural setting (John, 2001; White and Hedenquist, 2000; Sillitoe, 2015).

The Kalium Canyon project area comprises interlayered volcanic flows, breccias, and tuffs, and sedimentary rocks all of which are Miocene in age. The volcanic rocks form a continuous differentiation series that is alkali-calcic in composition. Structures in the district are predominantly high angle northeast-trending normal faults that formed in response to subsidence. Many of these faults were mineralized near the end of the Miocene Epoch forming sheeted quartz calcite fissure veins that contain both precious and base metals. The district has produced mainly silver and gold with minor amounts of lead, zinc, and copper (Keith, 1977).

In the vicinity of the property, porphyritic latite, rhyolite and trachyandesite, dated at 5.9 Ma (Robinson et al., 1976), occupy an 8 x 11 km, roughly circular shaped area, that has been interpreted as a collapsed caldera referred to as the Silver Peak Caldera (Robinson et al., 1976; Stewart et al., 1974). The Kalium Canyon project area is situated within the caldera and immediately adjacent to its northeastern wall. Several siliceous sinters, interpreted to potentially overlie epithermal mineralization, are found along the mapped wall of the caldera (Visagie, 1998).

1.3.2 Mineralization

The Kalium Canyon project includes the northeast-trending Kalium and Argenta structural zones that are parallel to mineralized structures to the southeast. Part of the Argenta structural zone includes the historic Argentite prospect in Argentite Canyon. The Kalium structural zone is situated to the west and southwest of the Argentite prospect. This part of the property is characterized by a 1-2 km long zone of alunite-kaolinite alteration interpreted to be a steam-heated cell (Orogen website). Similar argillic alteration and associated siliceous sinters are found overlying epithermal gold mineralization at the Argentite Canyon part of the property. Siliceous sinters provide evidence of underlying hydrothermal fluid flow and are an important exploration tool when searching for low-sulfidation epithermal gold mineralization (White and Hedenquist, 1995; Sillitoe, 2015). Although gold in samples from the prospective lithologies in the Kalium structural zone are not anomalous, the presence of elevated mercury and arsenic in the zone indicate the potential for vectoring toward underlying mineralization.

The character of mineralization at the Argentite prospect is best exemplified by the main mineralized zone historically targeted by exploration, defined initially by Camnor in the late 1990s, called the Adit Zone (Visagie, 1998). The Adit Zone refers to an extensive zone of gold bearing quartz veining, breccia and stockwork located in the footwall of a southward dipping, east-northeast trending fault. The host lithology is a variably silicified and argillically altered latite porphyry. Mapping has traced the Adit Zone for 2,000 feet (610 m). Widths are variable to 270 feet (83 m). Individual quartz veins are up to 6 feet (1.8 m) wide with the majority being less than 5 inches thick. Throughout the zone chip and grab samples returned anomalous gold, mercury and arsenic values (Visagie, 1998).

In 1947, an 80-foot (24 m) adit was completed that tested a part of the Adit Zone. The adit exposes several parallel quartz veins throughout the zone. Continuous chip sampling of a 167-foot (50.9 m) section of the adit by the property owner is reported to have returned an average of 1.97 gpt gold (Au) (Visagie, 1998). Rock chip samples of the silicified zone exposed in the adit were reported by Camnor Resources to yield 20 feet (6.1 m) at 2.46 gpt Au, 20 feet (6.1 m) at 2.09 gpt Au, and 50 feet (15.2 m) at 3.74 gpt Au (Gray, 2010).

Drilling shows the Adit Zone to be composed of at least two, possibly three, distinct mineralized structures composed of quartz veining and stockwork. The grade of each of these structures and of the Adit Zone itself varies considerably along strike and down-dip. The best intersections occur in the vicinity of the historic adit and include a 270-foot (82.3 m) section averaging 0.86 gpt Au. Included in this intersection are four sub-intervals, 30, 5, 35 and 45 feet (9.1, 1.5, 10.7, 13.7 m) long, that respectively average 1.16, 9.85, 1.03 and 1.57 gpt Au. The easternmost hole in the zone intersected a 55-foot (16.8 m) section averaging 0.76 gpt Au (RC 97-11) that included a 30-foot (9.1 m) section averaging 1.11 gpt Au. The westernmost hole intersected a 30-foot (9.1 m) section averaging 0.92 gpt Au including a 15-foot (4.6 m) section averaging 1.64 gpt Au (RC 97-8). These holes test a 700-foot (213 m) extent of the central part of the mineralized zone. Between the higher-grade sections in the drill holes, the rock is generally weakly anomalous in gold (0.05-0.1 gpt Au; Visagie, 1998).

Kalium Canyon includes the northeast-trending Kalium and Argenta structural zones that are parallel to mineralized structures to the southeast. Part of the Argenta structural zone includes the historic Argentite prospect in Argentite Canyon. The Kalium structural zone is situated to the west and southwest of the Argentite prospect. This part of the property is characterised by a 1-2 km long zone of alunite-kaolinite alteration interpreted to be a steam-heated cell (Orogen website). Similar argillic alteration and associated siliceous sinters are found overlying epithermal gold mineralization at the Argentite Canyon part of the property. Siliceous sinters provide evidence of underlying hydrothermal fluid flow and are an important exploration tool when searching for low-sulfidation epithermal gold mineralization (White and Hedenquist, 1995; Sillitoe, 2015). Although gold in samples from the sinters in the Kalium structural zone are not anomalous, the presence of elevated mercury and arsenic in the zone indicate the potential for vectoring toward underlying mineralization.

1.4 DEPOSIT TYPES

Shallow subduction of the Pacific plate beneath the North American plate has influenced the formation of epithermal mineral deposits of the Walker Lane trend in southwest Nevada. This tectonic environment has allowed volatile-rich magmas to rise along crustal scale faults and to form extensive extrusions of calc-alkaline volcanic rocks. Hydrothermal fluid circulation systems formed above the shallowly emplaced magmas. The fluids in these systems carried precious and base metals that were deposited at shallow crustal levels, with deposition mainly due to boiling of the fluids following their ascent to shallower levels in the crust where confining lithologic pressures are lower. Genetic models suggest that high-sulfidation systems comprise hydromagmatic fluids directly related to the underlying magmas, whereas in low-sulfidation systems surface waters are interpreted to be dominant. In many cases epithermal mineralization systems are structurally controlled – volcanic calderas with associated faults are a common regional structural setting (Heald et al., 1987; John, 2001; White and Hedenquist, 2000; Sillitoe, 2015).

The Kalium Canyon property is situated within the Walker Lane trend that defines a belt of volcanic-hosted epithermal mineral deposits that have historically produced a significant amount of gold and silver. The Walker Lane deposits account for about 47 M ounces (Moz) of gold (Sillitoe, 2008).

The deposits in the Walker Lane trend comprise high-, intermediate- and low-sulfidation epithermal gold-silver deposits associated with calc-alkaline volcanic rocks (Sillitoe, 2008). The targets in the Kalium Canyon project area best fit the low-sulfidation epithermal model. The historic silver and gold producing mines to the southeast of Kalium Canyon within the Silver Peak mining district, including the Mohawk, 16-1 and Nivloc mines, are more likely to represent intermediate- or possibly high-sulfidation epithermal deposits. These variations of the volcanic hosted epithermal model tend to be more silver-rich (Sillitoe, 2015).

1.5 2021 Property Visit

The Kalium Canyon project site was visited by the author on the first and second of December 2021. The focus of the author's site visit was on the Argentite Canyon part of the project where most of the mineralization evident on the surface has been found. A total of 7 samples were collected to verify mineral tenors, 6 of which were collected from Argentite Canyon and 1 from the area of the Kalium structure.

Many of the author's site visit sample assays returned non-anomalous gold values. A sample of what the author believes to be the central Adit Zone mineralized target returned 780 ppb gold over 1.7 m. Another sample from the Adit Zone area returned 81 ppb gold, but all the other samples were below 13 ppb gold.

1.6 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Kalium Canyon property is situated within the Walker Lane trend of epithermal precious metal deposits in southwest Nevada. More locally, northeast-trending structures control epithermal mineralization hosted in Tertiary volcanics from which silver and gold have been produced. At Kalium Canyon itself, historic exploration has identified northeast-trending structures in Tertiary volcanics with evidence of low-sulfidation mineralization probably related to the same genetic mineralizing systems as the historically producing mines nearby. The Kalium Canyon geologic setting is conducive for hosting potentially economic precious metal deposits.

The Kalium Canyon property includes the Argentite Canyon prospect on which historic work has been accomplished as well as the recently staked claims that cover the Kalium Canyon structure. The historic exploration results indicate that potentially economic gold grades have been found over intervals that encourage further exploration for both bulk-tonnage and high-grade precious metal deposits. Furthermore, geologic indicators that have been interpreted to vector toward buried epithermal deposits are present on the Argentite prospect and have been reported on the Kalium structure parts of the property. The indicators are present in untested parts of Kalium Canyon, thereby indicating that additional exploration in both parts of the property is justified.

Altered rocks exposed in the Kalium Canyon Structure part of the property fit the model for a low-sulfidation epithermal system at depth. Intense bleaching of the volcanic rocks in the immediate vicinity of the Kalium Canyon structure (fault) is interpreted as a steam heated cell, modeled to overlie a buried epithermal system. Understanding of the structures underlying the steam-heated area is important for efficient exploration and drill targeting. Linear resistivity and/or non-magnetic anomalies may be evidence of fault geometry.

The historic and recent geochemical data for parts of the Kalium Canyon property that have not been drill-tested suggest the area is prospective for hosting buried epithermal precious metal mineralization. In the

Argentite prospect area, the siliceous sinters are prospective; in the Kalium Canyon structure area the interpreted steam-heated cell is prospective even if not anomalous in precious metals on surface.

1.7 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Acquire geophysical information, particularly magnetics via ground-based surveys with particular targets being sinters and steam-heated zone.
- Acquire geophysics over potential extensions of the northeast trending mineralized zones.
- Collect gridded soil samples over property
    - prioritize mineralized zone extensions
    - minimize soil sampling over Kalium structure area
- Drill test the central Adit Zone and extensions to the east and west
    - Employ at least selective core drilling for addition information on mineralized zones
- Establish exploration camp in project area
    - Secure access to water

2 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Green Light Metals Inc. (Green Light) commissioned Aurora Geosciences Ltd. (Aurora) to complete a Technical Report in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) to summarize the geological and mineralogical settings of the Kalium Canyon property located in southwest Nevada, USA. Green Light (formerly known as 1246775 B.C. Ltd.) has signed an amalgamation agreement with Can-America. Upon consummation of the amalgamation, Green Light will hold the rights to the Kalium Canyon property. Can-America is a private, Canadian-based exploration group that is pursuing a number of exploration opportunities in the mid-western part of the USA (Wisconsin and Minnesota) through its subsidiary Badger Minerals LLC (Badger).

This report was prepared based on compilation of data provided by Green Light and Orogen. It is comprised of historic data from the Argentite property and reconnaissance-level data from the Kalium Canyon 80-claim block. A due-diligence visit was made in December 2021 to verify the compiled data.

This is the first Technical Report in accordance with NI 43-101 to cover the Kalium Canyon property as defined here, although a Technical Report in accordance with NI 43-101 was filed on the Argentite Canyon part of the property. The author believes Kalium Canyon to be a “Property of Merit”, based on the gold assay results over significant intervals from the historic Argentite prospect, combined with the local and regional geologic setting.

2.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE

Green Light requires a Technical Report in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 to provide information on a package of mineral rights assembled by Orogen in 2020 and 2021 through mineral claim staking and the acquisition of existing claims. The acquired rights comprise a prospect with historic exploration activity, whereas the claim staking covers a prospective area with no known systematic historic exploration.

A NI 43-101 report was prepared for the Argentite Canyon part of the Kalium Canyon property by Matthew D. Gray in 2010. His technical report for Bridgeport (by Resource Geosciences de Mexico SA de CV; Gray, 2010) conveys information on four properties in Nevada, including Argentite Canyon. Bridgeport acquired the Argentite Canyon property from Fronteer Gold Corp. (Fronteer) in 2010.

2.3 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

This technical report is based on the following sources of information:

- Review of historic and reconnaissance field data provided by Green Light and Orogen;
- Personal inspection of the Kalium Canyon property;
- Discussions with Green Light personnel; and
- Additional information from public domain sources.

Internal and unpublished reports provided by Green Light are listed in Section 19: "References". This technical report is based on information that this author believes to be reliable.

2.4 EXTENT OF INVOLVEMENT BY QUALIFIED PERSON

Mr. Peter Bittenbender, (CPG) and Qualified Person for the Kalium Canyon property, was on site for two days, on December 1 and 2 2021, and is responsible for all sections of this report.

This report integrates information from the technical report by Gray (2010) and the report of Visagie (1998) and other public domain sources.

2.5 TERMS, DEFINITIONS AND UNITS

All costs contained in this report are in USA dollars (US$) unless stated otherwise. Distances are reported in centimetres (cm), metres (m) and kilometres (km). Some historical distances are reported in feet (ft) or miles (mi). The term "GPS" refers to "Global Positioning System" with co-ordinates reported in UTM Zone 11, NAD 83 projection. Some of the historic data were presented in UTM Zone 11N, WGS 84 projection or degrees latitude / longitude, NAD 27 – the author has attempted to correct discrepancies in historic coordinate projections.

A "standard sample" is a reference material sample of known concentration of specific metals (the "Certified Value"), in this case gold, with the listed grades determined from an average of results from several independent laboratories. These are utilized to determine the accuracy of laboratory analysis of the regular sample stream. A "blank sample", of known very low, normally sub-detection grade metal grades, tests for the degree of contamination, if any, occurring through the analytical process.

A "ton" refers to a short ton, or 2,000 lbs. A "tonne" refers to a metric tonne, or 2,204 lbs. The term "ppm" refers to parts per million, which is equivalent to grams per metric tonne (gpt); the term "ppb" refers to parts per billion. Some historic grades are reported in "opt," which is ounces per short ton with a conversion of 0.02917 opt = 1 ppm or gpt. A hectare is represented by the term "ha"; 1 ha = 2.47 acres. "Moz" refers to million troy ounces. "Ma" refers to million years. The symbol "%" refers to weight percent unless otherwise stated. "QA/QC" refers to "Quality Assurance/ Quality Control".

"ICP-AES" stands for "Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy". "ICP-ES" stands for "Inductively coupled plasma emission spectroscopy", "ICP-MS" stands for "Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry" and "AA" stands for "atomic absorption".

"CSA" stands for "Canada Securities Administrators". "NI 43-101" stands for "National Instrument 43-101". "ISO" stands for "International Organization for Standardization". "NSR" stands for "Net Smelter Royalty".

"BLM" stands for the Bureau of Land Management,

"Mag" and "EM" refer to "Magnetic" and "Electromagnetic" methods referencing geophysical surveying.

Elemental abbreviations used in this report are:

Au: Gold
Ag: Silver
Al: Aluminum
As: Arsenic
B: Boron
Ba: Barium
Be: Beryllium
Bi: Bismuth
Ca: Calcium
Cd: Cadmium
Ce: Cerium
Co: Cobalt
Cr: Chromium
Cs: Cesium
Cu: Copper
Fe: Iron
Ga: Gallium
Ge: Germanium
Hf: Hafnium
Hg: Mercury
In: Indium
K: Potassium
La: Lanthanum
Li: Lithium
Mg: Magnesium
Y: Yttrium
Zr: Zirconium
Mn: Manganese
Mo: Molybdenum
Na: Sodium
Nb: Niobium
Ni: Nickel
P: Phosphorous
Pb: Lead
Pd: Palladium
Pt: Platinum
Rb: Rubidium
Re: Rhenium
S: Sulphur
Sb: Antimony
Sc: Scandium
Se: Selenium
Sn: Tin
Sr: Strontium
Ta: Tantalum
Te: Tellurium
Th: Thorium
Ti: Titanium
Tl: Thallium
U: Uranium
V: Vanadium
W: Tungsten
Zn: Zinc

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has relied on the claim status documents provided by Green Light. This applies to sections 4.1 – 4.3: "Location," "Mineral Tenure" and "Description;" and Appendix II.

The author believes the statements contained within this report pertaining to the claim status to be true and complete.

A Technical Report in accordance with NI 43-101 was prepared for the Argentite Canyon part of the Kalium Canyon property by Matthew D. Gray in 2010. Gray's technical report for Bridgeport (by Resource Geosciences de Mexico SA de CV; Gray, 2010) conveys information on four properties in Nevada, including Argentite Canyon.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

The Kalium Canyon property is located in Esmeralda County, southwest Nevada, USA. The closest community to the Kalium Canyon property is the hamlet of Silver Peak (pop 142, elev. 1320 m), 40 to 45 km by gravel road to the west. Silver Peak is located 345 km by road, southeast of Reno, NV, and 345 km by road northwest of Las Vegas, NV. It is 87 km by road, southwest of Tonopah, NV (Figure 1, Figure 2).

The Kalium Canyon project is centered at 424967E, 4179421N UTM WGS84 Zone 11N (Figure 1). The project property comprises 135 20.66-acre Federal mining claims covering a total of approximately 2,056 acres (832 ha) (Appendix II) [Note: The total acreage of less than 20.66 x 101 is due to the overlap of an area of approximately 31 acres in three claims (Figure 2)]. The claims are located in Township 02S, Range 37E, Mt Diablo Meridian in the Goldfield (NJ 11-80), USGS 1:250,000 Quadrangle.

4.2 MINERAL TENURE

The Kalium Canyon project claims comprise 101 active unpatented Federal lode mining claims (Appendix II). All are located on land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM); no other forms of land tenure comprise the property. No claims are known to have undergone a legal survey.

The Kalium Canyon project claims appear to the author to be in good standing based on documents provided by Green Light. Orogen has paid the annual BLM maintenance fees for the 20 Marty claims and SP 11 claim comprising the Argentite part of the project and currently in the name of Bridgeport as well as the 80 claims held in its own name. The BLM fees were paid on August 9, 2021 and are valid through September 1, 2022 (Appendix II). Both the Bridgeport and Orogen claim groups have also had their "Nevada Affidavit/Intent to Hold" documents recorded with the Esmeralda Auditor/Recorder's Office through September 1, 2022 (Appendix II). The author does not have documentation indicating the transfer of the Marty claims and SP 11 claim from Bridgeport to Renaissance/Orogen, however the claims are part of the signed option agreement between the companies and the necessary payments and recording seem to be in order (Appendix II).

The author has been informed by Green Light that in December 2021 an additional 34 Federal lode mining claims, the KC 1-34 claims covering 702.44 ac (284.4 ha), have been staked adjoining the east boundary of the Marty claims, raising the total to 135 claims covering 2,758 ac (1,117 ha) (Figures 3 and 4). These newly staked claims cover the eastern extension of the Argentite prospect and will become part of the Kalium Canyon project. The author does not have documentary confirmation of the official acceptance of the claims by the Nevada mining recorder, although is of the opinion the claims will be officially recorded in due course.

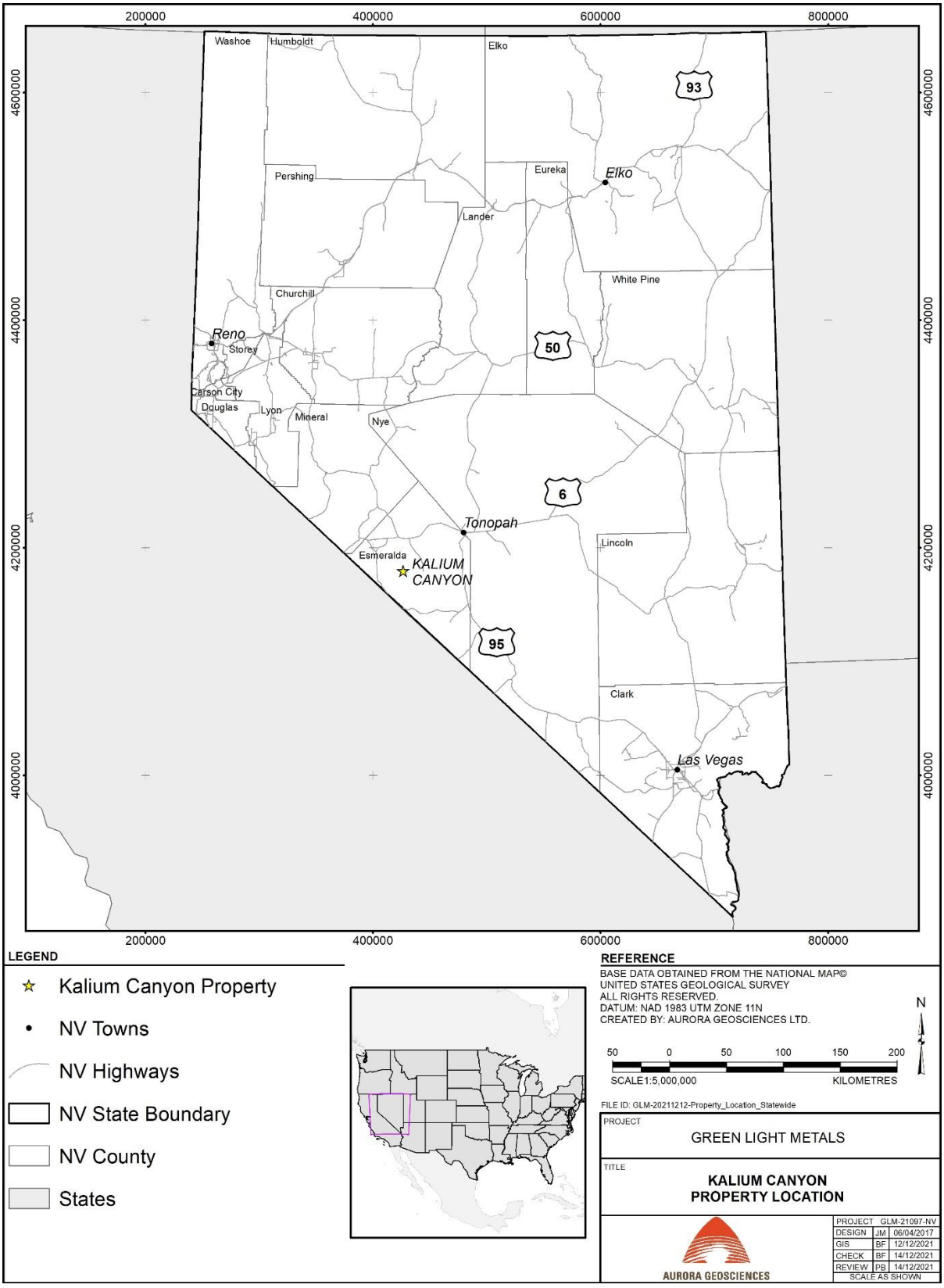

Figure 1. Location map, Kalium Canyon Project

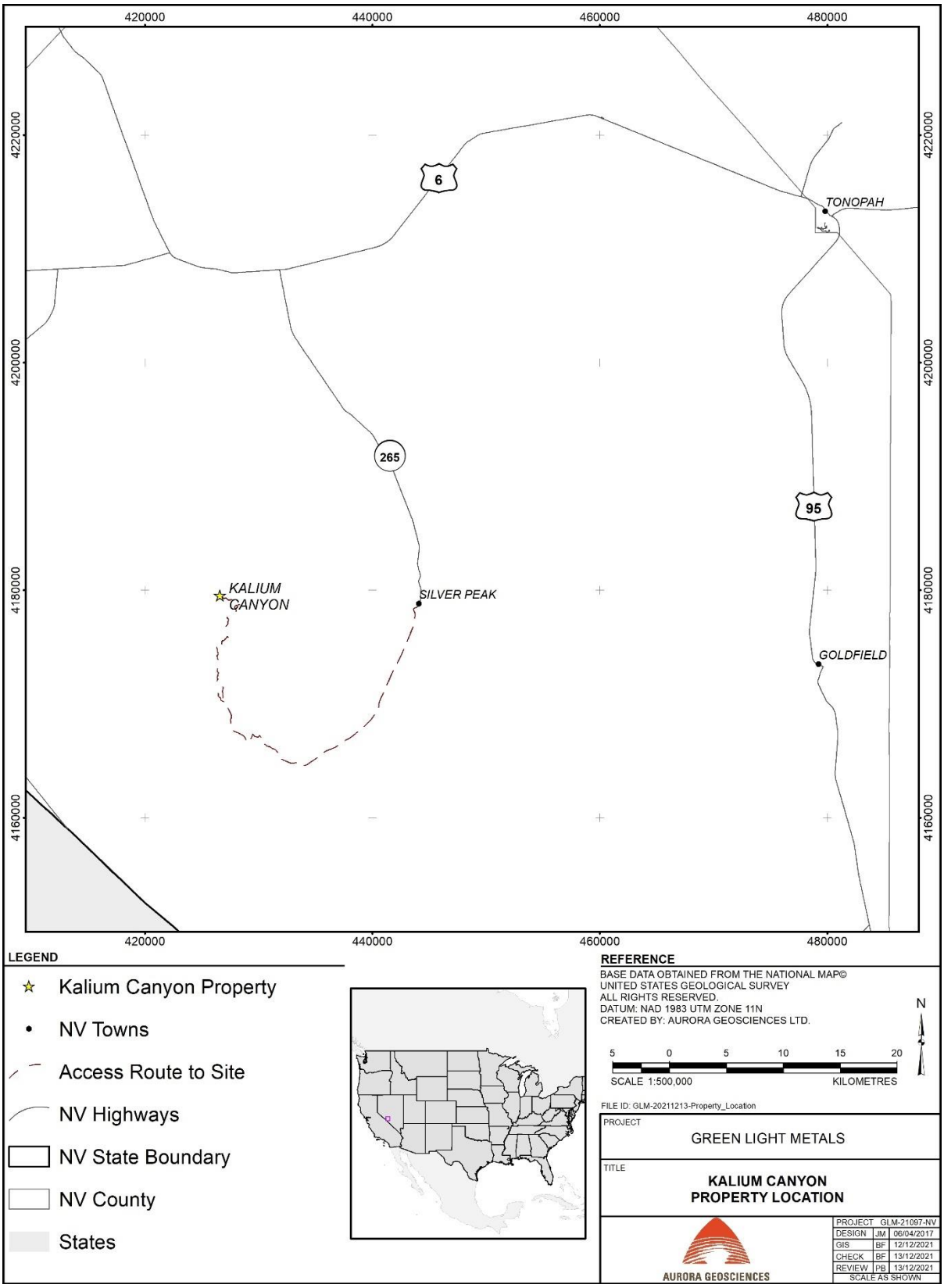

Figure 2. Local location map, Kalium Canyon Project

4.3 DESCRIPTION

The MS-16, MS-18, MS-20, MS-22, MS-33 to MS-44, MS-100 to MS-115, MS-121 to MS-163, Marty 1 to Marty 14, Marty 30 to Marty 35, SP 11 and KC 1-34 claims cover a contiguous block. The Marty claims comprise the 'Argentite Canyon' or 'Argentite' 'prospect' or 'property' part of the Kalium Canyon property (Figure 3). The 34 claims reportedly staked by Green Light in December are shown in Figure 4.

4.4 TITLE AND UNDERLYING AGREEMENTS

The Kalium Canyon project comprises the Argentite Canyon prospect and the Kalium Canyon block of 80 lode mining claims to the west. Orogen staked the block of 80 MS claims in 2020 covering a prospective mineralization system adjacent to the west of the Argentite prospect claims. The Marty 1-14, Marty 30-35 and the SP 11 claims comprise the Argentite prospect and were acquired by Orogen from Bridgeport on June 8, 2021 (Marketscreener.com news service).

On July 15th, 2021, Orogen announced it had signed an option agreement with Badger for the Kalium Canyon project. To earn a 100% interest in the Kalium Canyon project, Badger must make cash payments of US$1.75 million and exploration expenditures of US$5.0 million over a five-year period. Orogen will retain a 3% NSR royalty of which 1% can be purchased for US$2.0 million (Green Light). Green Light is in the process of acquiring the interests of Badger through an amalgamation with Can-America, the owner of Badger. Upon consummation of the amalgamation, Green Light will hold the rights to the Kalium Canyon property.

The author has been informed by Green Light that in December 2021, Green Light, through its wholly owned subsidiary Green Light Wisconsin LLC, staked the KC 1-34 block of claims to the east of the Marty 1-14, Marty 30-35 and the SP 11 claims. These newly staked claims cover the eastern extension of the Argentite prospect. Upon consummation of the amalgamation, these 34 claims will be subject to a 3% NSR royalty payable to Orogen(Source: Green Light).

All claims entitle the holder to the subsurface rights of the area held. The extent of surface rights associated with the subject Federal lode mining claims and permitting for exploration operations on these claims are beyond the scope of this report. Both the USA Federal government and the State of Nevada laws are applicable to activities on lode mining claims in the state. Federal and State laws should be consulted for details regarding exploration and mining activities on Federal lode claims on public lands in Nevada.

Most Federal laws regarding mining on public land can be found in the United States Code (USC) under Title 30 "Mineral Lands and Mining" and Title 43, Chapter 35 "Federal Land Policy and Management" (FLPMA), and in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) under Title 43 "Public Lands." The majority of Nevada state laws regarding mining can be found in the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) under Chapters 512 through 520 and several other chapters and in the Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) under Chapter 517 (Papke et al., 2019).

Past agreements on the Argentite prospect part of the Kalium Canyon property that may be material to present property rights include:

1) Acquisition of Argentite Canyon property by Bridgeport from Fronteer: On October 25, 2010, Bridgeport announced that it had agreed to acquire from Fronteer a 100% interest (with minor exceptions) in 10 mineral properties in Nevada, USA, including 8 unpatented Federal lode mining claims in the Argentite Canyon area. Fronteer became the largest shareholder of Bridgeport with 4.5 million shares as

consideration for the 10 mineral properties. In addition, Fronteer acquired a 2.0% NSR in the properties (www.sec.gov). The retained NSR by Fronteer applies to 8 claims in the Argentite Canyon area, i.e., the Marty 1 to Marty 7 and SP 11 claims. The other Marty claims making up the Argentite Canyon part of the Kalium Canyon property were staked by Bridgeport and are not subject to the retained NSR by Fronteer (Gray, 2010).

2) - Acquisition of Argentite Canyon property by Orogen from Bridgeport.

On June 8, 2021, Orogen entered into an agreement with Bridgeport to acquire 21 claims comprising the Argentite for consideration of 100,000 common shares of Orogen with a deemed value of $0.35 per share or $35,000 and 1.0% NSR royalty. Orogen has assumed the 2.0% NSR royalty payable to Freeport on eight of the 21 claims (Orogen, 2021).

3) Material elements of option agreement between Renaissance (Orogen; “Optionor”) and Badger (“Optionee”), signed June 15, 2021 – provided to the author by Green Light (Renaissance-Badger Option Agreement, 2021):

The author has been informed by Green Light that in Section 1.1 Definitions, item (ee), “Royalty” means the 3% net smelter returns royalty interest on the Property to be paid to the Optionor upon the exercise of the Option to be evidenced by the Royalty Agreement.

Section 4.1 Grant of Option. The Optionor hereby irrevocably grants to the Optionee the sole and exclusive right and option to acquire 100% of the Optionor's interest in the Property and the Other Assets free and clear of all Encumbrances (other than the Underlying Royalties and the Royalty), exercisable in the manner described in Section 4.2 (the “Option”). Upon exercise of the Option, the Optionee’s interest in the Property will be a 100% undivided interest and the Optionor will retain the Royalty.

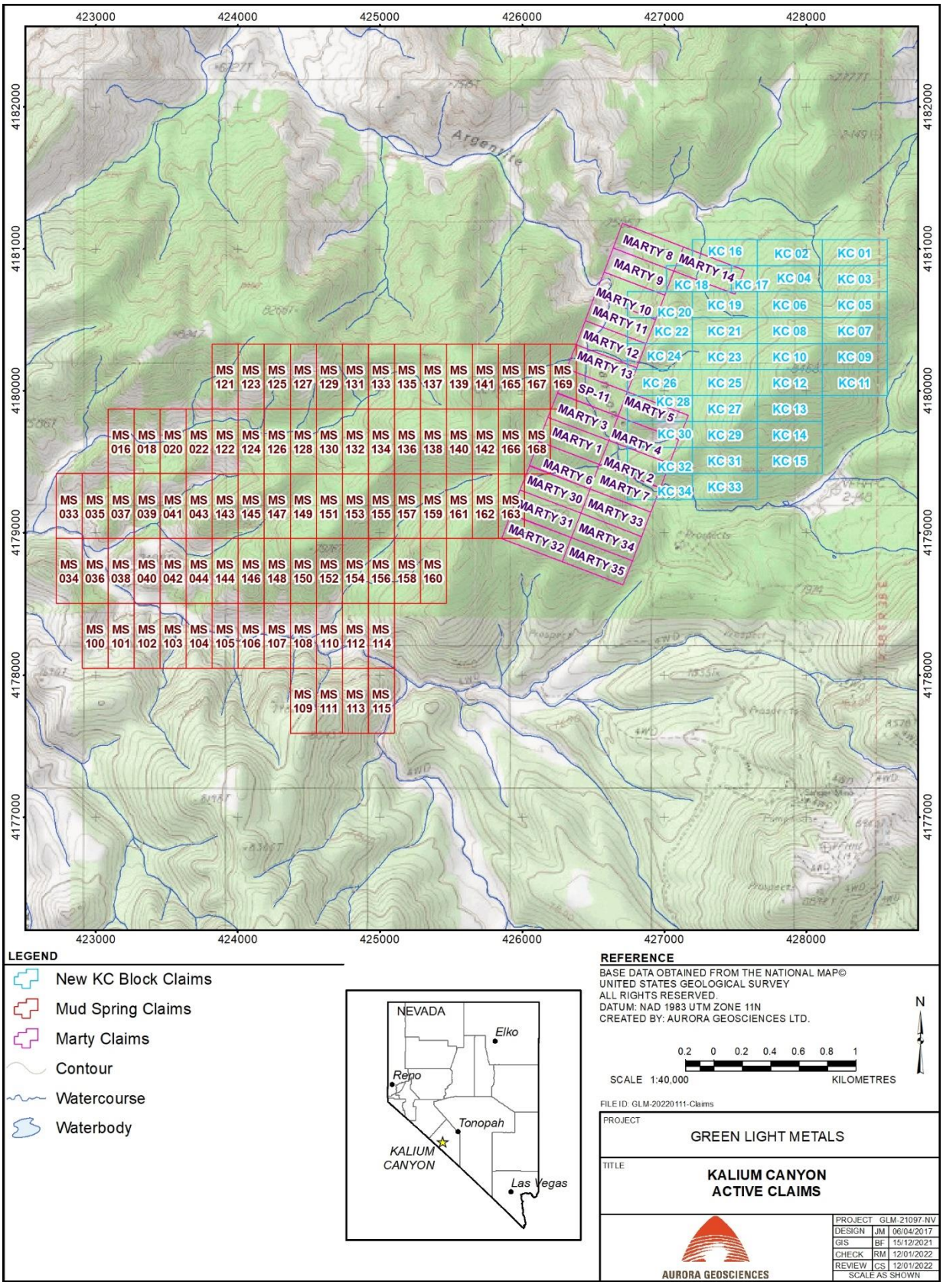

Figure 3. Kalium Canyon property claims.

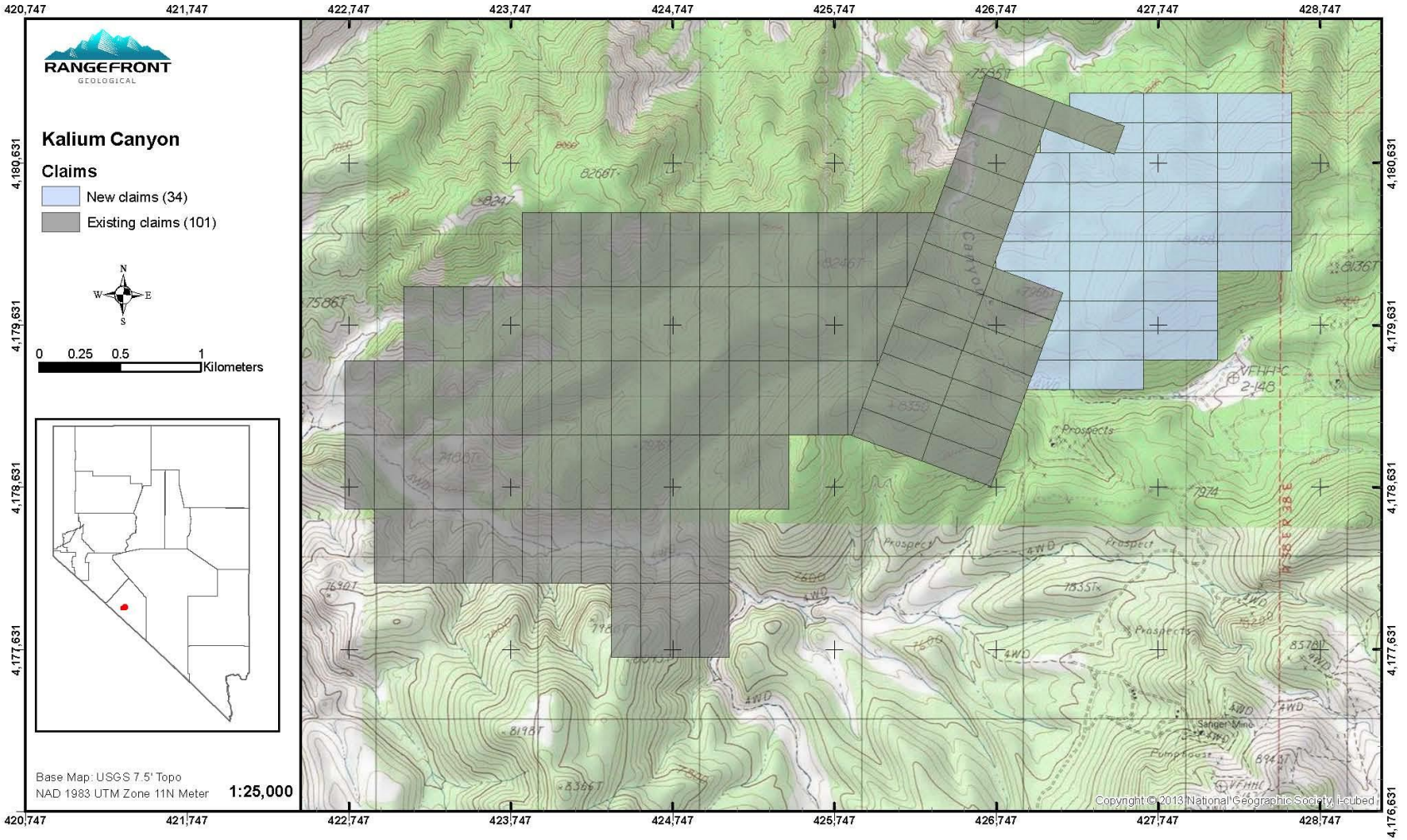

Figure 4. Federal lode claims staked by Green Light in December 2021. New claims shaded light blue; other Kalium project claims shaded gray.

Section 4.2 Conditions to Exercise the Option. To be eligible to exercise the Option, the Optionee must:

(a) pay to the Optionor the following cash payments:

(i) $25,000 on or before the Effective Date;

(ii) $50,000 on or before the first anniversary of the Effective Date;

(iii) $100,000 on or before the second anniversary of the Effective Date;

(iv) $100,000 on or before the third anniversary of the Effective Date;

(v) $250,000 on or before the fourth anniversary of the Effective Date; and

(vi) $1,225,000 on or before the fifth anniversary of the Effective Date;

(b) incur Expenditures of not less than $5,000,000 on or before the 5th anniversary of the

Effective Date as follows:

(i) incur $250,000 of Expenditures on or before the first anniversary of the Effective Date;

(ii) incur an additional $500,000 of Expenditures on or before the second anniversary of the Effective Date;

(iii) incur an additional $1,000,000 of Expenditures on or before the third anniversary of the Effective Date;

(iv) incur an additional $1,500,000 of Expenditures on or before the fourth anniversary of the Effective Date; and

(v) incur an additional $1,750,000 of Expenditures on or before the fifth anniversary of the Effective Date;

Section 5 COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION PAYMENT

Section 5.1 Within 60 days following the Commencement of Commercial Production, the Optionee will pay to the Optionor a one time payment of $5.00 per ounce of Gold Equivalent, on ounces of Gold Equivalent contained in the Property, based on the NI 43-101 mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates set out in the then current Feasibility Study relating to the Property at the time of achievement of the Commencement of Commercial Production (the “Production Payment”) provided that the Production Payment shall be capped at a maximum of $10,000,000.

Schedule C (of Renaissance – Badger agreement) “Underlying Royalty Agreements” is from Renaissance (the “Payor”) and Orogen (the “Guarantor”), with Bridgeport (“Royalty Holder”):

Under Section 1.2 Defined Terms:

(rr) “Royalty” means, subject to Section 2.2, 1.0% of Net Smelter Returns;

4) Signed Amalgamation Agreement between Green Light and Can-America dated December 14, 2021, provided to the author by Green Light.

4.5 ROYALTIES AND ENCUMBRANCES

The author is aware of several royalties associated with the Kalium Canyon property. Potentially material royalties include:

- 2.0% NSR retained by Fronteer and payable by Bridgeport, which applies to 8 claims in the Argentite Canyon area, i.e., the Marty 1 to Marty 7 and SP 11 claims.

- 1.0% NSR held by Bridgeport and payable by Renaissance/Orogen (Underlying Royalty Agreements, Schedule C of Renaissance/Orogen option agreement with Badger) which applies to the 20 Marty claims and SP 11 claim making up the Argentite prospect part of the Kalium Canyon property.

- 3.0% NSR defined as "Royalty" in option agreement between Renaissance/Orogen and payable by Badger, which applies to the 80 MS claims staked by Orogen and which will apply to the 34 KC claims staked by Green Light upon consummation of the amalgamation.

Green Light has the right to require Orogen to transfer a 100% registered interest in the Kalium Canyon property (through its intermediary agreements), free and clear of all encumbrances (other than the underlying royalties and the royalty) at any time during the five-year option period. This transfer has not been completed as of the writing of this report (Renaissance-Badger Option Agreement, 2021).

4.6 ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES

There are no known significant environmental liabilities associated with the Kalium Canyon property. There is an 80-foot (24 m) adit with approximately 100 feet (30.5 m) of drifting and a 30-foot (9.1 m) shaft dating from 1947 (Visagie, 1998) that is accessible to the public in the Argentite Canyon part of the property. The adit includes what appears to be a former stope converted to living quarters with window and stove pipe (Figure 5, Figure 6).

USGS topographic maps of the Argentite Canyon area also show a symbol for a shaft on the property. The condition of this shaft is unknown. No other physical environmental liabilities are known to the author.

Figure 5. Adit in the Argentite Canyon part of the Kalium Canyon property (Photo by J. Gartner).

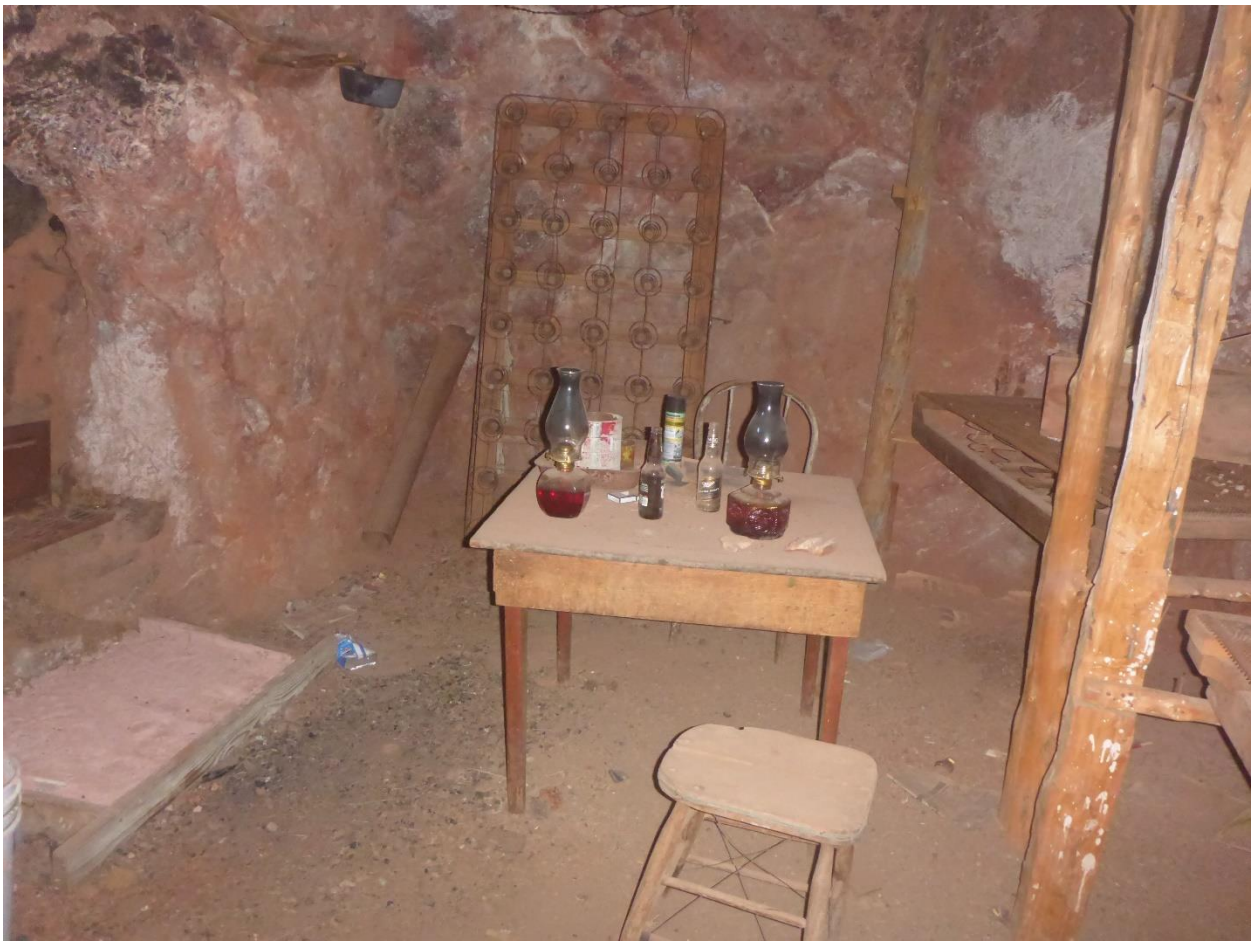

Figure 6. Living quarters near portal of adit in Argentite Canyon.

The Silver Peak Range Wilderness Study Area (33,900 acres) boundary intersects with the southernmost Kalium Canyon claim and lies within 300 m of much of the southern boundary of the claim block. Wilderness Study Areas are defined as:

> "Wilderness study areas are areas that have been identified, either by the Congress or by agency officials, as having certain characteristics, as identified in the 1964 Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131-1136). In a wilderness, according to this act, the forces of nature prevail, the imprint of humans is substantially unnoticeable, and exceptional opportunities for primitive recreation (e.g., hunting, fishing, hiking) abound. Accordingly, motor vehicles and mechanized equipment are generally prohibited in wilderness. Until the Congress decides which study areas to designate as wilderness and which to release from study area status, BLM and the Forest Service are to manage the areas so as not to impair their suitability for preservation as wilderness. Both BLM and the Forest Service have implemented policies designed to protect the wilderness characteristics of their study areas." [General Accounting Office, 1993)

Esmeralda County policy embraces the concept of multiple use for all lands within the county. The policy therefore states that any kind of wilderness designation is incompatible with multiple use, including wilderness study areas.

> "Policy 8-2: All areas of Esmeralda County are considered inappropriate and unsuitable for wilderness (Wilderness, Wilderness Study Area (WSA), Lands with Wilderness Characteristics (LWC), Wild Lands, or any such similar term) designation and do not qualify as wilderness because they are not roadless, meaning these areas contain existing Esmeralda County roads, including all roads identified under the R.S.2477 statutes. Esmeralda County wants all Wilderness Study Areas to be revoked and returned to multiple use status." [2013 Esmeralda County Public Lands Policy Plan]

In 2013 Esmeralda County reported that the BLM recommended that the Silver Peak Range Wilderness Study Area be released for uses other than wilderness (Esmeralda County Public Lands Policy Plan, 2013). The author is unaware if this release has been accomplished as of the date of this report.

4.7 PERMITS

4.7.1 Miscellaneous Land Use Permit (MLUP)

Exploration and mining activities on the Kalium Canyon property are potentially subject to permitting requirements on both the State and Federal levels. The permitting is largely dependent upon the extent of associated land disturbance.

An operator must obtain a Reclamation Permit prior to construction of any exploration, mining or milling activity that proposes to create disturbance over 5 acres. (From NV Div of Enviro Protection's Bureau of Mining Regulation and Reclamation)

The BLM surface management regulations (43 CFR 3809) incorporate three levels of operation:

1) Casual use by operator who does negligible disturbance. No notice or plan required. Need not contact BLM. Does not include use of mechanized earth-moving equipment or explosives

2) Notice - includes exploration activities that propose disturbance of 5 acres or less. A written notice, including a reclamation cost estimate, must be submitted to the appropriate BLM Field Office 15 days prior to starting operations. A sufficient financial guarantee amount must be approved by and submitted to the BLM prior to the commencement of operations. This is effective for 2 years and may be extended for an additional 2 years with the submittal of a revised/updated reclamation cost estimate.

3) Plan of Operations - includes all mining and processing activities and exploration exceeding 5 acres of disturbance. BLM must approve the plan. (BLM info from: https://pdacnv.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/SPL6_StAndFedPermitsRequired_Upd20180730das.pdf

Green Light has not sought nor holds any permits related to exploration of the Kalium Canyon property at the time of report writing.

4.7.2 Temporary Water Use Authorization

The Nevada Division of Water Resources requires a permit or waiver for temporary use of water for mineral exploration prior to drilling. The same agency requires that exploration drill holes be plugged usually within 30 days after data have been collected from the hole (Patterson, 2018).

Green Light has not sought nor holds any permits related to exploration of the Kalium Canyon property at the time of report writing.

4.8 Other Significant Factors and Risks

The author is not aware of any other significant factors and risks potentially affecting access, title, local environmental settings or the right to perform work on the Kalium Canyon property.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Topography, Elevation and Vegetation

The Kalium Canyon property is situated in the Silver Peak Range of mountains within the western margin of the Basin and Range Province of Nevada. Property topography is broadly moderate, but locally rugged. Elevations at the property range from approximately 7,380 to 8,280 feet (2,250 to 2,525 m; Visagie, 1998).

Vegetation at lower elevations consists mainly of sparse sage and greasewood. Higher elevations are thinly covered by pinon pine and juniper. Springs and streams can be lined with willow and small clumps of cottonwood trees (Keith, 1977), but these water sources are rare to absent on the Kalium Canyon property. Cattle graze in the Kalium Canyon area with water supplied by water well.

5.2 Access

The closest community to the Kalium Canyon property is the hamlet of Silver Peak (pop 142, elev. 1,320 m, Wikipedia website, 2021), 19 km to the west and 40 km by gravel road. Silver Peak is located 345 km by road, southeast of Reno, NV, and 345 km by road northwest of Las Vegas (Google Maps website). It is 87 km by paved road, southwest of Tonopah, NV (Figure 1, Figure 7, Figure 8; Google Maps website).

The project area is accessible by four-wheel drive vehicle via gravel road and track from Silver Peak, a driving distance of about 45 km. The road and track from Silver Peak to the Kalium Canyon property is easy to navigate with a full-size vehicle, however, the last 10 km to the site is more suited to ATV access. The drive from Silver Peak to Argentite Canyon requires 1.5 to 2 hours by pick-up truck. The time required to access the property could be reduced by use of ATVs, mostly due to better navigation over the last 10 km of rough, rocky terrain by ATV and the better manoeuverability by a smaller vehicle in the tight parts of the canyon (Figure 9). Winter snow may hamper vehicle access.

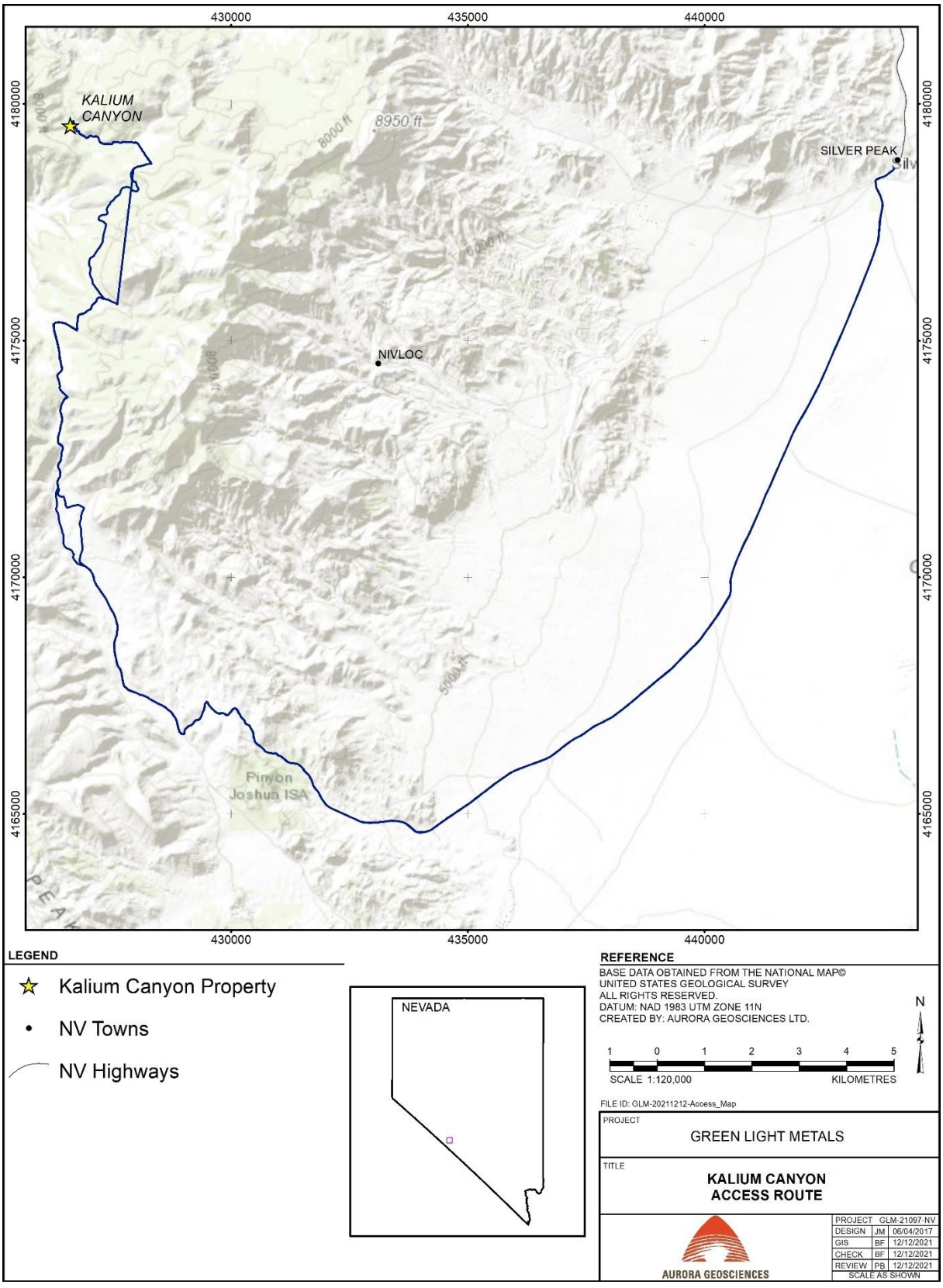

Figure 7: Access road from Silver Peal to Kalium Canyon property

Figure 8: Good access road to Kalium Canyon project area (Photo by J. Gartner)

Figure 9: Narrow, rocky access road to Kalium Canyon near project area

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES

Silver Peak offers very few public services. The only open public facility noted by the author during a December 2021 site visit was the post office. Albemarle Corp. (Albemarle) produces lithium from brine at a plant located in Silver Peak. All basic services, including accommodation, groceries, hardware, fuel, etc. are available in Tonopah (pop. 2,009, elev. 1,845 m; Wikipedia website, 2021).

The project area is unpopulated. An adequate supply of experienced labor for mining operations can be drawn from the region. The nearest commercial airport is located 242 km northwest of the project in Carson City. The Reno, NV airport is served by daily flights from major US cities. A general aviation use airstrip in Tonopah is capable of serving small passenger jets (Gray, 2010).

Electric transmission lines that service Dyer, NV are as close as 24 km to the project (Gray, 2021). Two 3-phase electric transmission lines serve Silver Peak, less than 20 km from the property, however the power from these lines may be consumed in its entirety by the Albemarle lithium plant in Silver Peak.

Work on the Kalium Canyon project would be most efficiently accomplished by establishing a camp near the property to eliminate the long commute. Access to water for a remote camp may provide some logistical problems, possibly necessitating the drilling of a water well. Cattle roam in the project area, so water may be available by making local arrangements. A corral with cattle and water supply is located about 2 km south of the southern part of the Kalium Canyon claim block. A temporary water use permit may be required before water well drilling.

5.4 CLIMATE

Climactic conditions range from arid to semiarid in the area with temperatures exceeding 40 degrees C in the summer and well below freezing in the winter. In Dyer, NV (elev. 1,490 m), the closest site for which data are available, average high and low temperatures range from 34 to 12 degrees C in July and from 8 to -9 degrees C in December and January. Rainfall averages 130 mm per year in Dyer (Wikipedia website, 2021) at 1,400m to more than 300 mm at altitudes above 2,000 m (Keith, 1977). Winter snow is common in the Kalium Canyon area. Visagie (1998) reports that work can commonly be completed from mid-April to mid-November, whereas Gray (2010) states that work can be carried on year-round.

5.5 INFRASTRUCTURE

There is no infrastructure on the Kalium Canyon property, except for a few access tracks. The tracks are most suitable for ATV, but navigation is possible with difficulty by full-size, 4WD vehicle.

Water is scarce on the property. A water well may be necessary to supply water for diamond drilling and for exploration camp use. A temporary water use permit is likely required before water is accessed unless water can be acquired locally via private water rights.

The Kalium Canyon property would have to be expanded to contain mining, milling, leaching, tailings, power generation and residential facilities. Mine development and construction would necessitate permitting on the Federal, State, and possibly the county levels.

6 HISTORY

6.1 EARLY EXPLORATION HISTORY

Gold was discovered in Esmeralda County in SW Nevada in the 1860s. The peak of gold production was from about 1906 to 1912 from the Goldfield mining district about 50 km NE of Kalium Canyon. Between discovery and 1965, the Goldfield district produced about 4.2 Moz of gold. The Silver Peak mining district, which includes Kalium Canyon, had the second most valuable mineral production in the county, but this still accounted for a much lower production than from Goldfield; about $16M vs $79M respectively. The Kalium Canyon gold targets are similar to the Goldfield deposits in that they are volcanic-hosted, epithermal gold targets (Albers and Stewart, 1972), but vary by low-sulfidation vs high-sulfidation mineralization genetic models respectively.

In the Kalium Canyon area, discovery of silver and gold dates from the 1920s. The Nivloc mine in the southern (Red Mountain) part of the Silver Peak mining district was most active from 1937 to 1943 and produced over $2M of product, mainly in silver. It was the chief silver producer in Nevada during its heyday (Albers and Stewart, 1972).

The exploration history of Kalium Canyon property has been focused on the Argentite Canyon part of the property. No drilling or systematic historic exploration is known to have occurred on the Kalium Canyon claims, staked by Orogen in 2020. Recent reconnaissance-style exploration work has been done since 2020.

The earliest reports of exploration at Argentite Canyon are from Gray (2010) who writes that prospecting in the 1920s included “pits, shafts and drifts”. He also mentions that exploration for manganese was

carried on during the World War II years, which is corroborated by Visagie (1998) who writes that the US Government prospected for manganese in 1942.

Visagie (1998) reports that exploration began at Argentite Canyon in the 1940s. He states that an 80-foot (24 m) adit with approximately 100 feet (30.3 m) of drifting and a 30-foot (9.1 m) shaft (winze) dates from 1947 (Visagie, 1998). Whether these are the same workings as reported by Gray as dating from the 1920s is unknown, but likely to be the case.

Forrest (1986) provides information on the later exploration in the Argentite Canyon area. Although he gives few details, he was personally involved in several exploration campaigns in the 1960s to 1980s. Gray (2010) presents Forrest's exploration history at the Argentite Canyon property in table form with little additional information. He states that the source for the information is from a private report prepared for Bridgeport Ventures Inc. 2010. Gray's exploration history table is presented here:

Table 1: Exploration History, Argentite Project (Table 8.2 of Gray, 2010, p. 28)

Company	Year	Target	Type of Work	Comments
Unknown	1920's	Au	Prospecting	Identified mineralization
		Au	Pits, Shafts, Drifts	Several small prospect pits; two 30-foot shafts; Drift on small low grade showing
	WWII	Mn	Prospecting	
Mineral's Exploration Company (Union Oil) & Hecla Mining	1960s	Ag		Briefly investigated the area
Sunshine Mining Company	1970s	?	Geochemical Surveys	No data?
US Government	1980s	--	Geologic Mapping	Government Geology Map (1:63,360)
Amoco Minerals Corp.	1979	Ag, Zn	Rotary Drilling	14 RC dh (5655ft); Ag and Zn intersection
Hunt, Ware, and Proffett (Freeport Exploration)	1981	Ag, Au	Geologic Mapping Geochemistry RC Drilling	10 RC Holes (1855ft)
Camnor	1997	Au	Drilling Surface Mapping	10 RC drill holes

Amoco Minerals investigated the Argentite Canyon area in 1979. They drilled 14 holes for a total of 5,655 feet (1,736 m). They reportedly encountered several mineralized intercepts, with the best sample interval being 0.44 opt Ag and 4.04% Zn over 10 feet (3.0 m) (Forrest, 1986). The location of the Amoco exploration and drill holes is unknown to the author. Forrest (1986) reports that exploration activity was more silver-focused at various times as the silver price fluctuated. That might account for the report of Amoco's results for silver and zinc, but no mention of gold. Alternatively, the silver and zinc focus of the Amoco work might indicate a slightly different area of exploration than the present Argentite Canyon area of present description. Amoco dropped the Argentite property in 1980 (Forrest, 1986).

Scant evidence in the form of assay sheets with handwritten notes indicates that U.S. Borax and Chemical Corp. (US Borax) drilled 6 RC holes totaling 2,230 feet (680 m) in 1988, at what they called their Montezuma project. These holes are named MZ-1 to MZ-6. Their locations are unknown but are presumed to be at Argentite Canyon. Analytical certificates indicate the holes were assayed for Au, Ag, As and Hg.

In 1995, continuous rock chip sampling in the adit at Argentite Canyon by the property owner, Ray Gray, returned an average value of 0.063 opt (2.16 gpt) Au over 167 feet (50.9 m) (Visagie, 1998).

Kennecott Exploration Company carried out an exploration program in 1995 consisting of geological mapping and geochemical sampling (Visagie, 1998). No results of this work are available to the author.

6.2 HISTORY: CAMNOR EXPLORATION

In December 1995, Jay Santos, on behalf of Camnor Resources Ltd (Camnor), examined the Argentite Canyon property and collected 11 soil and 15 rock chip samples. The samples returned encouraging gold values and Camnor optioned the property. Subsequently, Twin Star Minerals (Twin Star) was given an option to earn a 49% interest in the property by spending $1,000,000 in payments and exploration expenditures over three years. Camnor was to remain as operator of the exploration project (Camnor Resources Ltd., 1997 Financial Report).

In 1996, the Twin Star-Camnor exploration program comprised 6 RC drill holes totaling 2,445 feet (745 m), geological mapping, and collection of 161 soil and 40 rock chip samples. The Twin Star-Camnor exploration in 1997 comprised 6 additional RC drill holes totaling 2,690 feet (820 m) and collecting 99 rock chip samples (Visagie, 1998). The focus of the 1996-97 exploration was entirely on Argentite Canyon.

Camnor completed limited soil grid sampling across the central part of the Argentite Canyon prospect (Figure 10). The results plotted for gold indicate that the central part of the Adit Zone mineralized target, where historic drill targeting was sited, is the most anomalous part of the property sampled. Outside the central sampled core of the prospect, no gridded soil sampling was accomplished by Camnor.

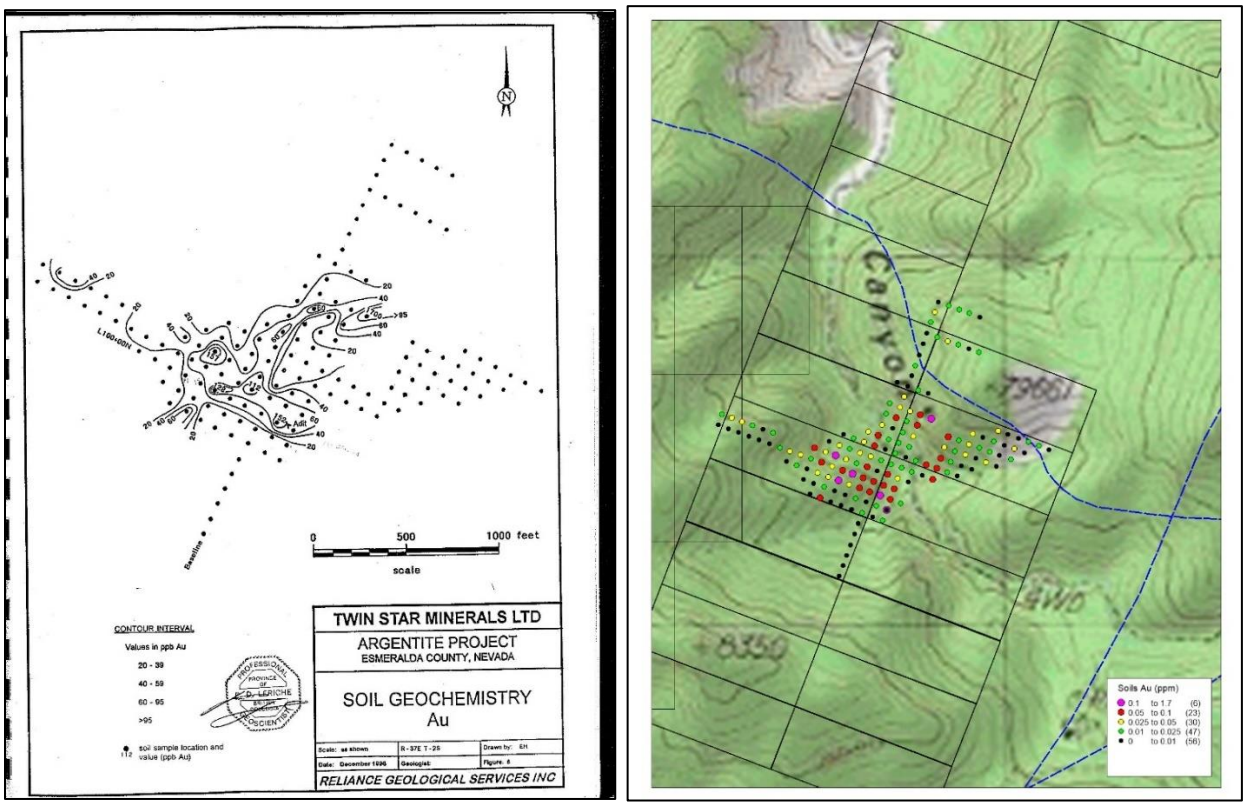

Figure 10: Camnor-Twin Star gridded gold soil results

Work by Camnor at the Argentite prospect found that both the Adit and Baseline zones are overlain along strike to the east by siliceous sinters (Figure 11). Sampling of the overlying sinters found them to be

anomalous in gold, silver and mercury. Results from the sinter overlying the Adit Zone to the east include: 40 feet (12 m) averaging 0.45 gpt Au and 25 feet (7.6 m) averaging 0.20 gpt Au. Low-sulfidation epithermal gold mineralization is commonly associated with overlying siliceous sinters formed by neutral pH waters at the paleosurface (Sillitoe, 2015; White and Hedenquist, 1995). Where the sinters are particularly anomalous in gold, they are more likely to overly buried epithermal mineralization. The presence of elevated arsenic and antimony in overlying sinters is also commonly associated with buried epithermal gold mineralization (Sillitoe, 2015).

Several of the largest sinters mapped in the Argentite Canyon area extend to the northeast of the Kalium Canyon claims held by Green Light (Figure 11). No historic workings or mineralized occurrences within the newly staked RC 1-34 claims are known to this author.

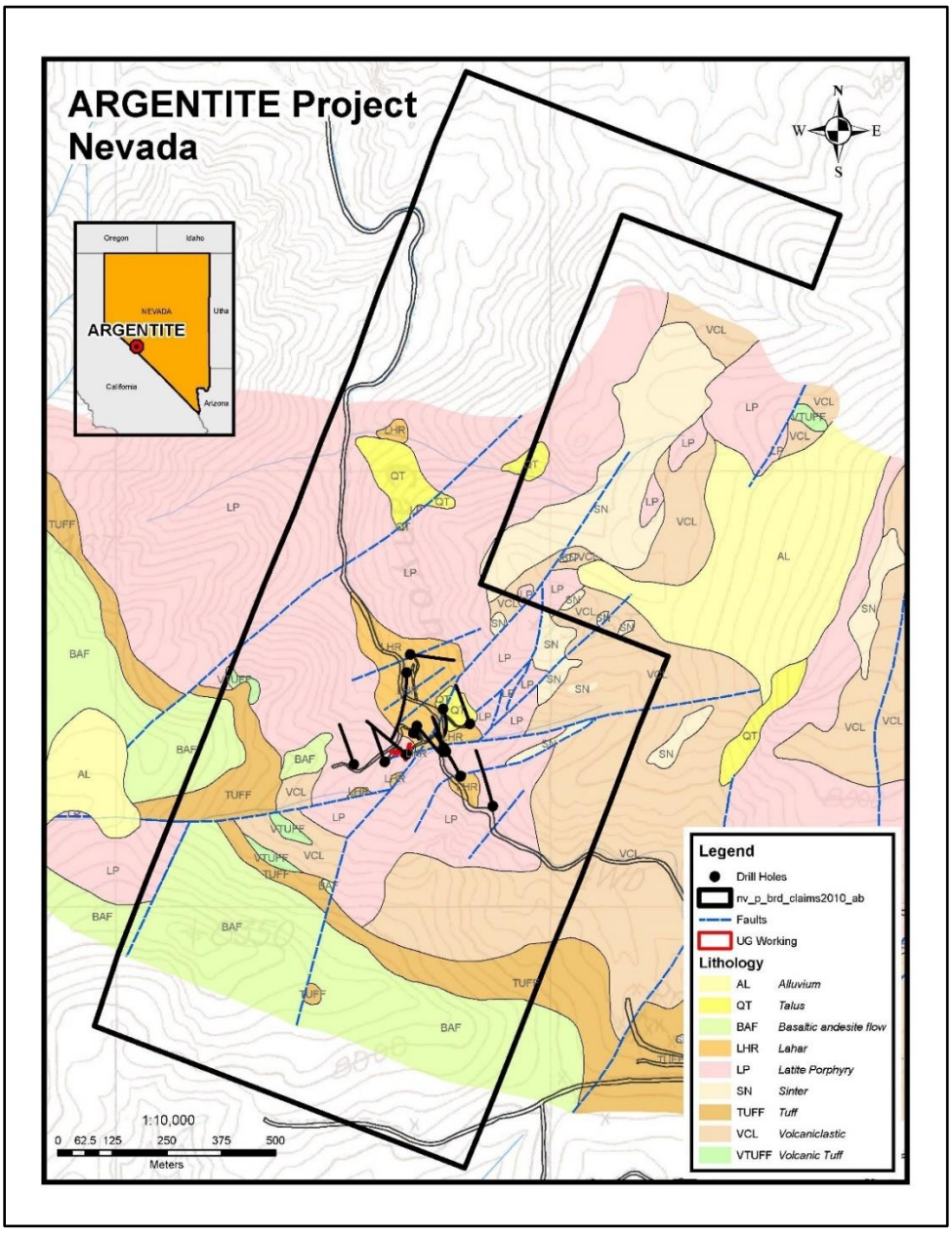

Figure 11: Sinters (Sn unit) extend to the northwest of the Kalium Canyon claims

6.3 HISTORY: CORDEX EXPLORATION

Cordex explored the Argentite Canyon property in 2004. The work comprised drilling of 4 RC holes for a total of 1,355m (Results presented in Section 10, Drilling). No reports are available to the author summarizing the Cordex exploration, however, the author has access to several geologic and alteration maps attributed to Cordex. Importantly, Cordex mapped sinters to the east and northeast of the main Argentite Canyon mineralization (Gray, 2010) that may be vectors to underlying epithermal mineralization, thus potentially extending the exploration targets on the property. Some of the sinters mapped by Cordex extend beyond the northeast boundary of the current claim holdings of the Kalium Canyon property.

6.4 HISTORY: FRONTEER EXPLORATION

Fronteer acquired the rights to the Argentite Canyon property at sometime after 2004. Exploration accomplished by Fronteer is largely unknown to the author. In 2010 Fronteer declared that the minimum dimensions of the main target of mineralization on the Argentite property has an alteration envelope measuring 3,000 feet (915 m) long by 600 feet (183 m) wide by 300 feet (91 m) deep – additional exploration and mapping may have been accomplished to define these larger dimensions compared to previous investigators, e.g., Camnor-Twin Star (Fronteer Gold, 2010). Fronteer sold the property to Bridgeport in November 2010, along with three other properties making up a gold-focussed property portfolio in Nevada.

6.5 HISTORY: BRIDGEPORT EXPLORATION

Bridgeport held the Argentite property from 2010 to 2021. On October, 2010 Bridgeport entered into a "definitive agreement" to acquire a 100% interest in four Nevada-based gold projects, including the Argentite project. At that time the Argentite property comprised the MARTY 1-7 claims and the SP 11 claim (Gray, 2010). Bridgeport subsequently added 22 further claims extending the property to the NNE into an area now covered by part of the KC 1-34 block staked by Green Light in December 2021. By 2012 these 22 claims were allowed to lapse, and the ground was re-staked as the SQ block by Silver Reserve Corp. These claims were also allowed to lapse by November, 2021, and the open ground was staked as the KC 1-34 claims by Green Light. No further historical information on the additional claims or elsewhere on the KC 1-34 block has been made available to this author.

In late 2010, Bridgeport commissioned M. Gray of Resource Geosciences de Mexico SA de CV, to author a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report that included the Argentite property. Bridgeport had purchased the Argentite Canyon property, along with three other similar properties in Nevada, from Fronteer Gold earlier in 2010.

Bridgeport collected 129 soil samples from their Argentite property in 2011. The author does not have access to the sample location data, so the result of this work is difficult to interpret.

From the data made available to the author, it appears that the Bridgeport work resulted primarily in extensive compilations and interpretations of historic exploration data. They constructed cross sections, particularly illustrating the Adit Zone mineralized structure, which represents the most significant mineralization discovered on the property to date.

Bridgeport contracted a ground magnetic survey of the Argentite prospect area in 2011 to Zonge Geosciences, Inc. (Figures 12-15). Products of the survey include total magnetic field intensity, total

magnetic field upward continued to 10 meters and reduced to pole, and calculated first vertical derivative upward continued to 20 meters and reduced to pole. Any interpretation of the ground magnetic data, either by Zonge or Bridgeport is not available to the author.

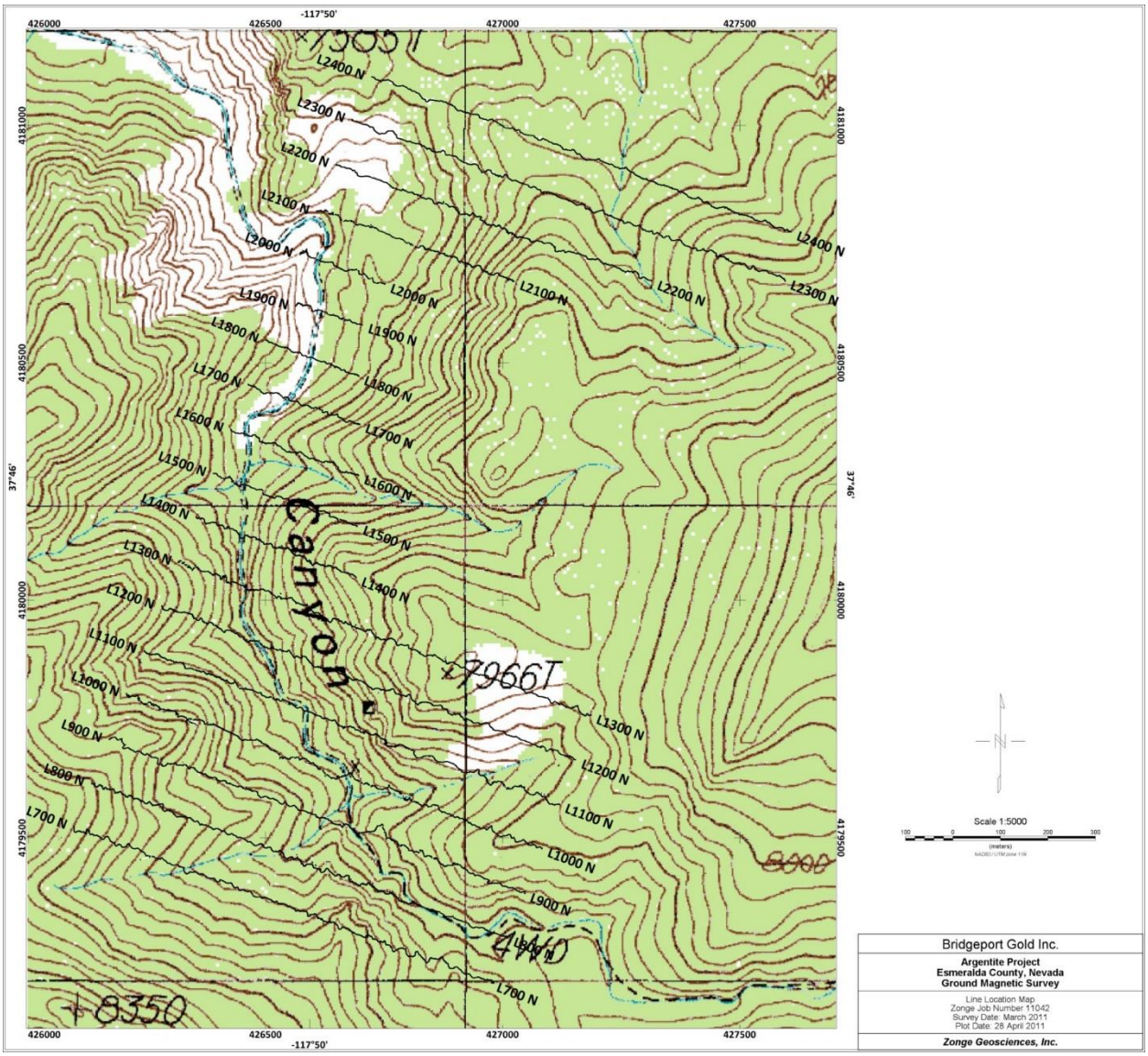

Figure 12: Line location map for ground magnetic survey of Argentite Canyon property for Bridgeport

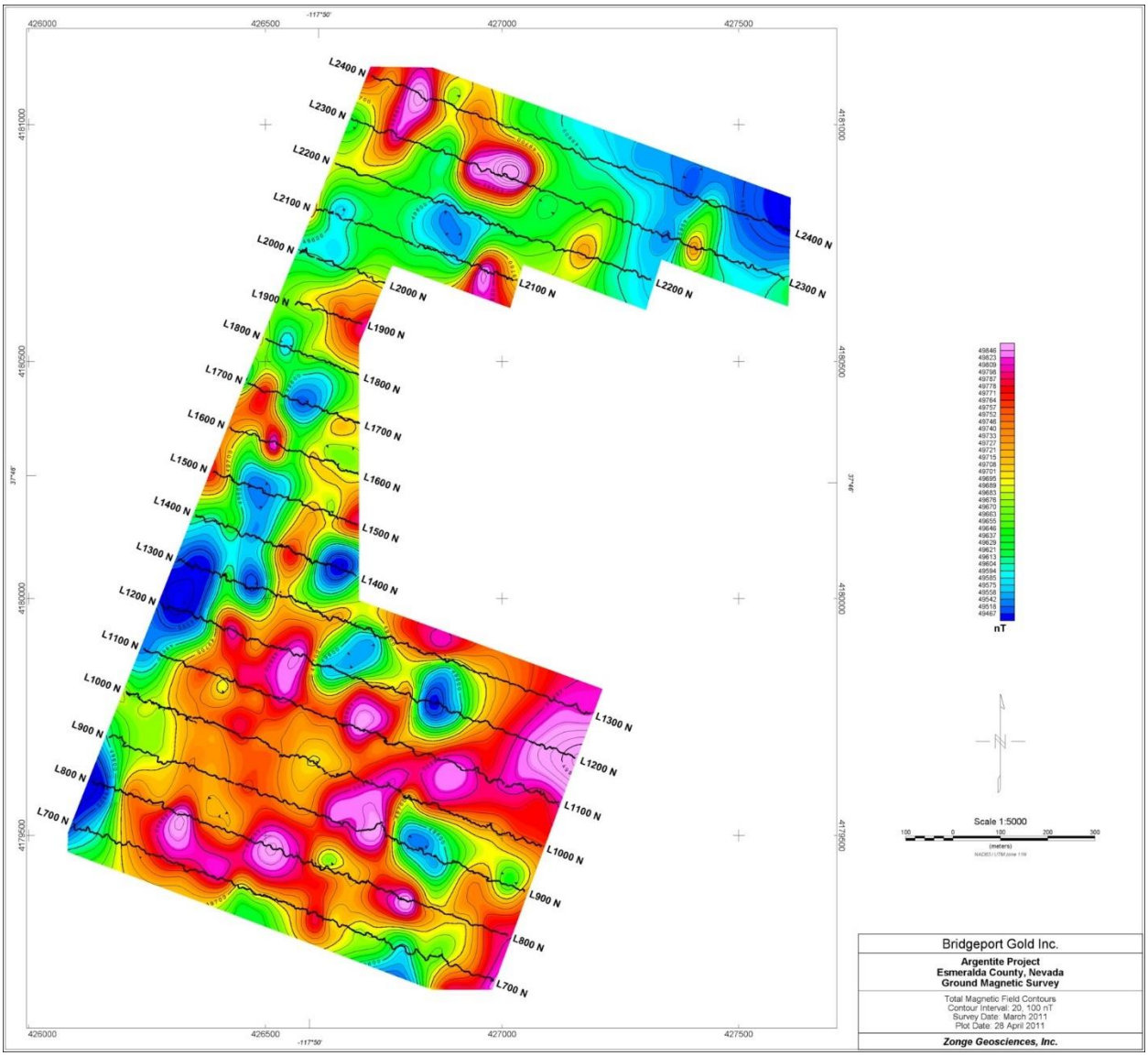

Figure 13: Total magnetic Field Intensity contour map, Argentite Canyon magnetic survey

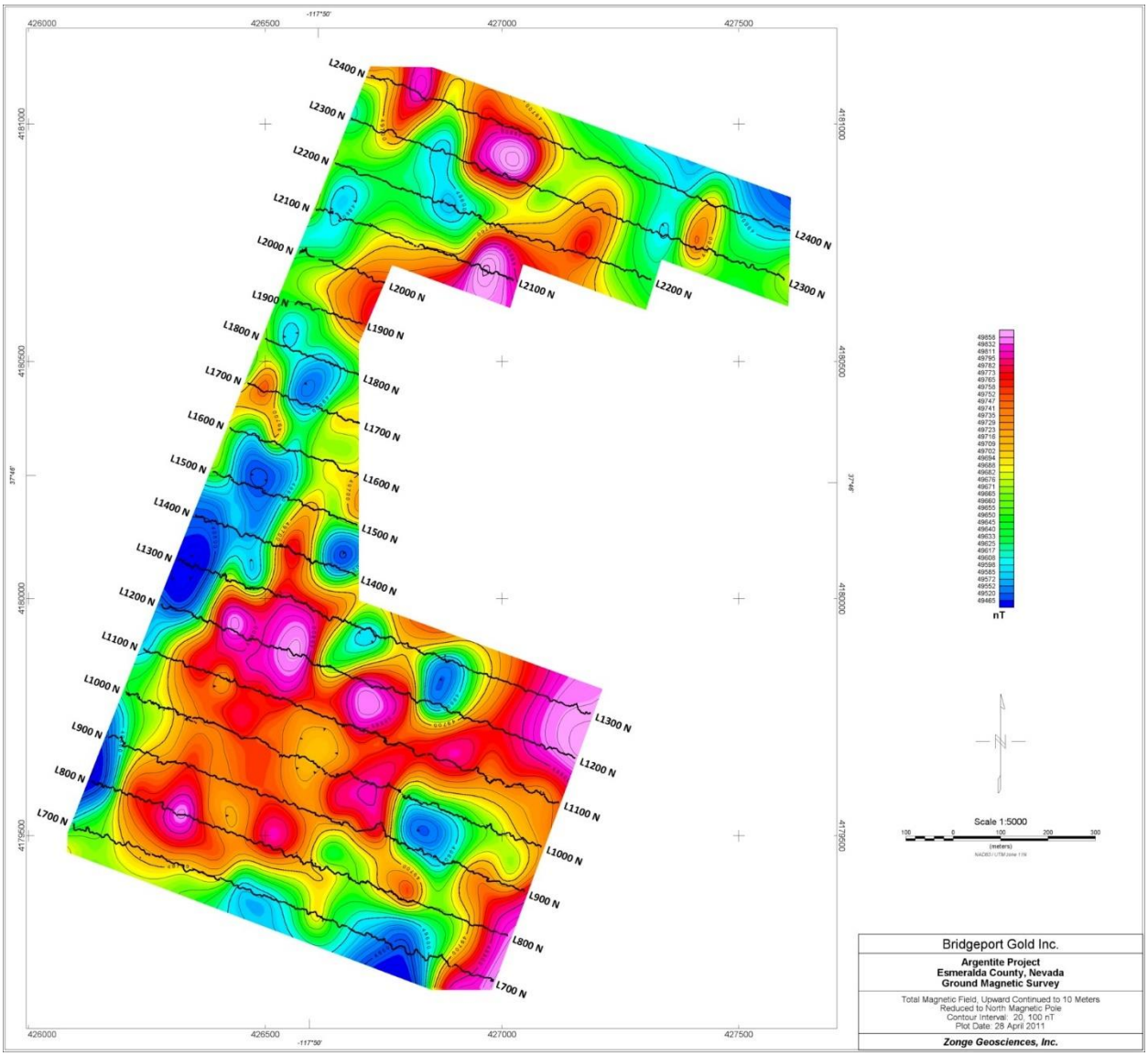

Figure 14: Total Magnetic Field upward continued to 10 meters, RTP, Argentite Canyon magnetic survey

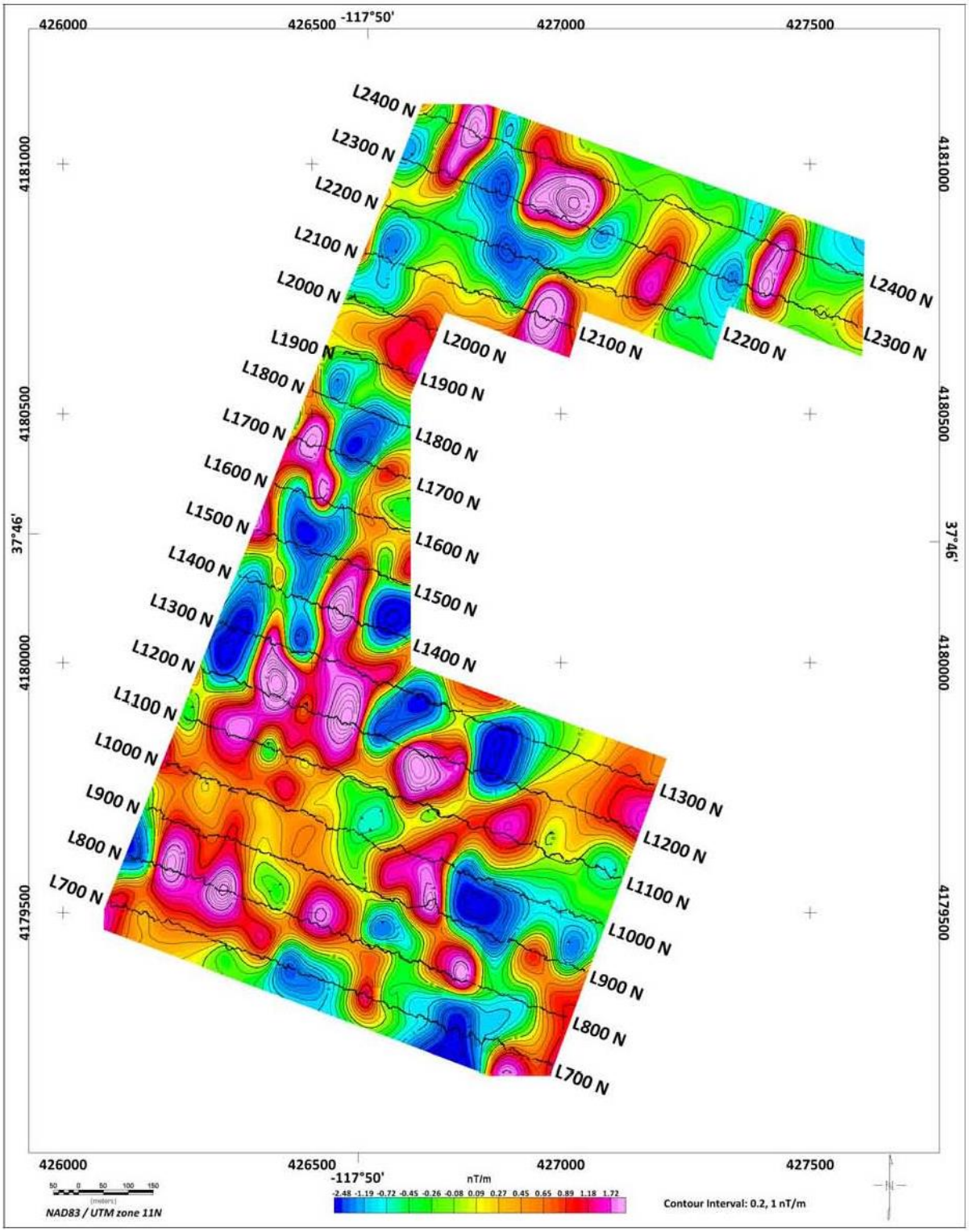

Figure 15: Calculated First Vertical Derivative, RTP, Upward Continued to 20 meters, Argentite Canyon magnetic survey

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Kalium Canyon property lies within the Walker Lane geologic province, which is situated at the western edge of the Basin and Range physiographic province and separates the Great Basin to the east from the Sierra Nevada batholith and structural block to the west. The Walker Lane trend is a northwest trending zone of transtension and discontinuous strike-slip faulting, about 700 km long and 100 to 300 km wide. The Walker Lane trend is interpreted to be a transition zone between the northwest trending Sierra Nevada block and the north-northeast trending ranges of the Great Basin. Crustal stresses in this transition zone have caused crustal scale faulting (Visagie, 1998; John, 2001; Figure 16).

The Walker Lane is underlain by Precambrian to Cenozoic metamorphic, intrusive, and sedimentary basement rocks. Volcanism related to shallow eastward subduction of the Pacific plate beneath the North American plate began to affect the Walker Lane region by 34 Ma, resulting in deposition of extensive volumes of calc-alkalic Tertiary volcanic units and emplacement of associated intrusive bodies (Figure 17 and 13). Where the subduction-related volcanism affected the intensely faulted crust in the Walker Lane trend, mineral deposits related to the igneous activity are common (Gray, 2010). The prolific distribution of deposits in Walker Lane are commonly volcanic-hosted, epithermal precious metal deposits. The Walker Lane deposits host about 47 Moz of gold (Sillitoe, 2008) making this a significant area of gold mineralization.

Walker Lane hosts high-, intermediate- and low-sulfidation epithermal Au-Ag deposits associated with the calc-alkaline volcanic rocks that date from 21 to 4 Ma (Sillitoe, 2008). Hydrothermal fluid circulation systems formed above the shallowly emplaced magmas. The fluids in these systems carried precious and base metals that were deposited at shallow crustal levels. In many cases these epithermal mineralization systems are structurally controlled; volcanic calderas with associated faults are a common regional structural setting (John, 2001; White and Hedenquist, 2000; Sillitoe, 2015). The volcanism and associated mineralization at Kalium Canyon dates at the later extent of the Miocene calc-alkalic volcanism (5.9 Ma – Robinson et al., 1976).

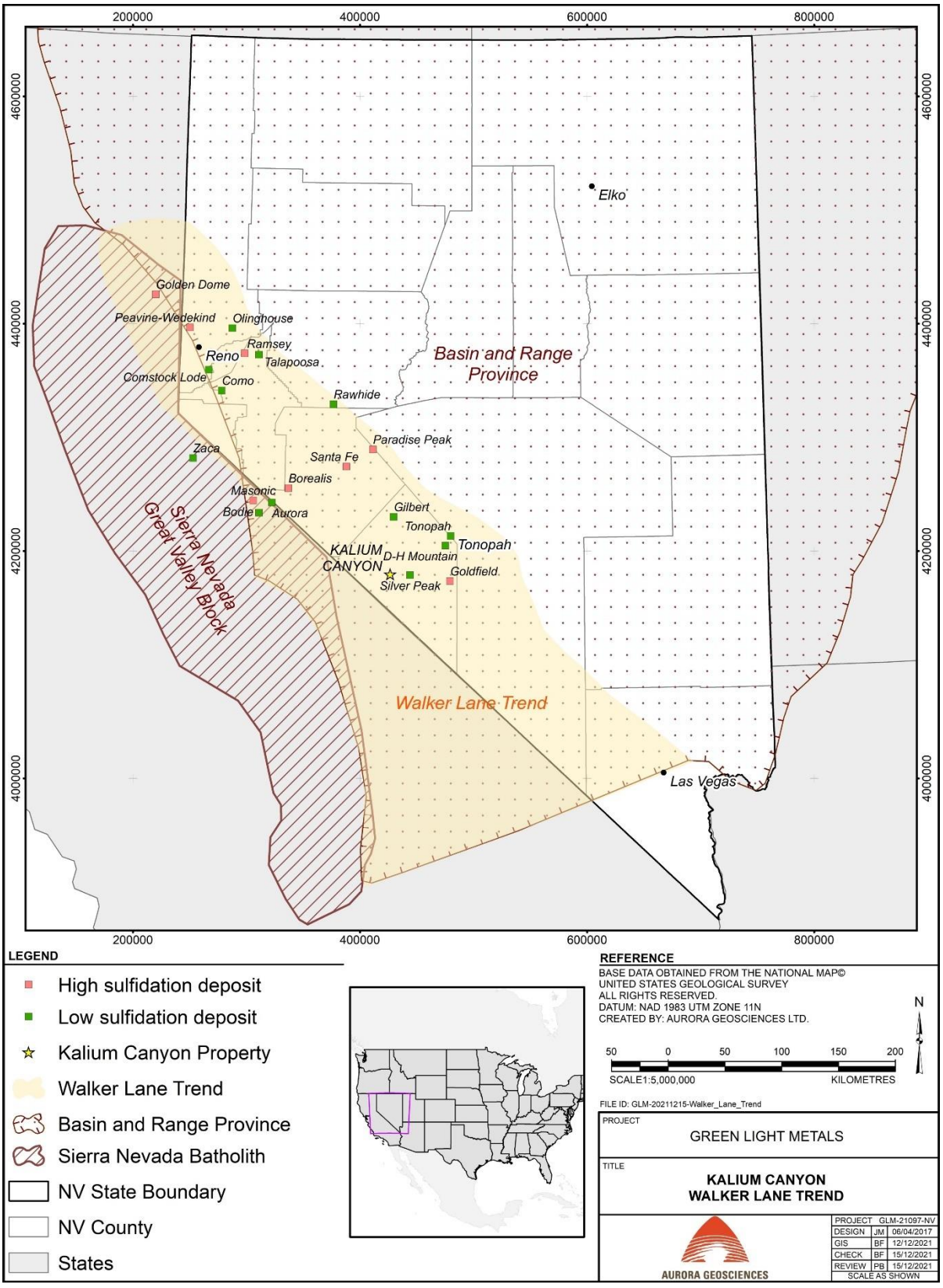

Figure 16. Epithermal mineral deposits in the Walker Lane trend in southwest Nevada.

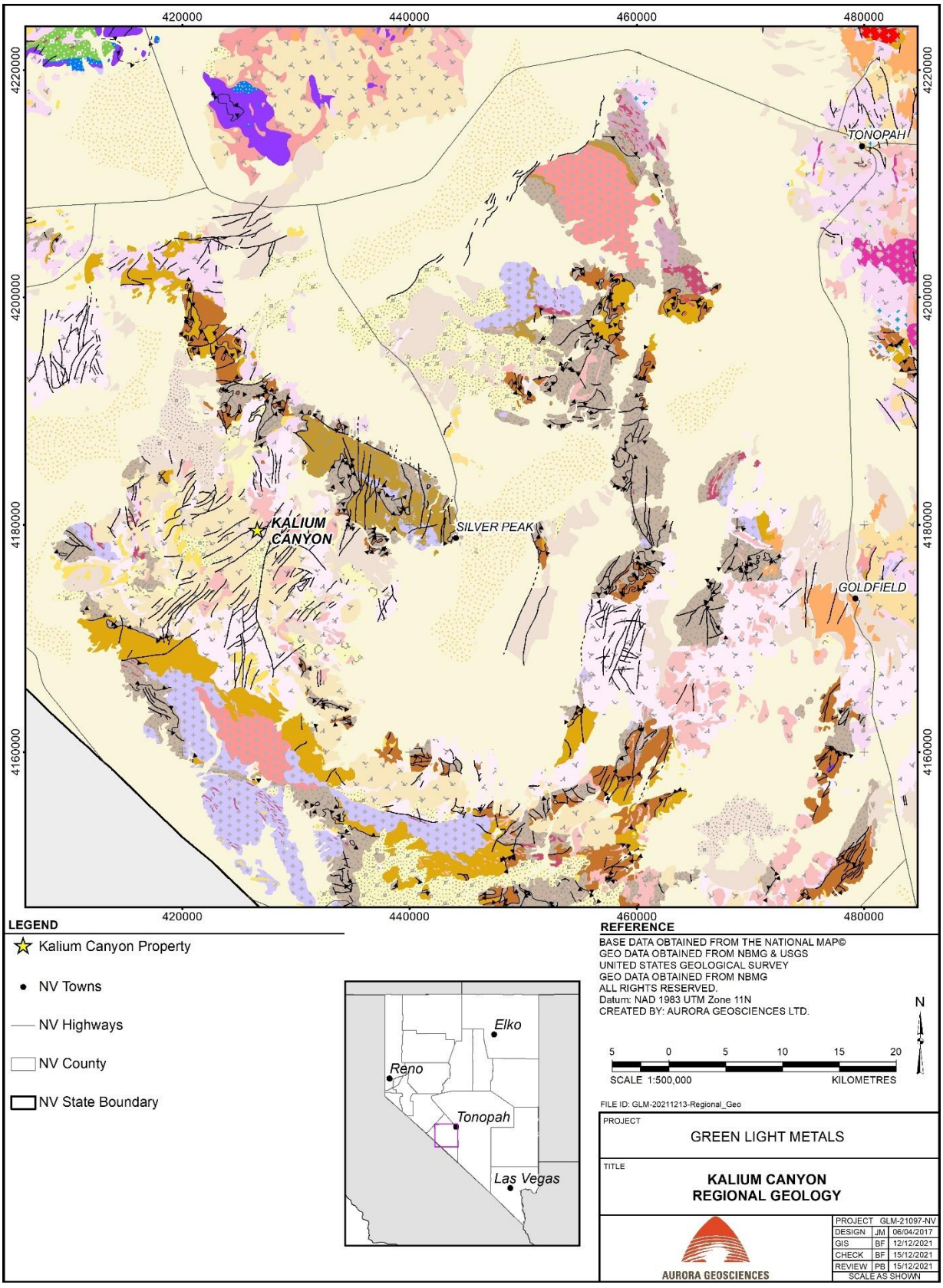

Figure 17. Regional geology in the Kalium Canyon area.

Figure 18. Legend for regional geologic map of the Kalium Canyon area.

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Kalium Canyon is situated in the Silver Peak Range of mountains in southwest Nevada within the Silver Peak Mining District (Gray, 2010). The area is situated in what is called the Silver Peak volcanic center and characterized by a thick sequence of Miocene volcanic rocks (Keith, 1977). The volcanic rocks form a continuous differentiation series that is alkali-calcic in composition (Keith, 1977).

The Miocene Silver Peak volcanic center is presumably underlain by rocks of Paleozoic age as the center is bounded on all sides by Cambrian to Ordovician rocks (Albers and Stewart, 1972) and sedimentary rocks of probable Paleozoic age have been found at depth in the Nivloc mine within the center (Keith, 1977). Granitic rocks of Jurassic age were intruded into the Paleozoic rocks all around the volcanic center (Albers and Stewart, 1972; Figure 17 and 13).

Dominant lithologic units (lower to upper) in Kalium Canyon area include: rhyolite flows, latite flows, porphyritic latite, trachyandesite (basaltic andesite) and post-caldera sedimentary rocks, predominantly pebble to boulder conglomerates containing clasts of the underlying units (Stewart et al., 1974; Robinson et al., 1976; Figure 19, Figure 20). In the Kalium Canyon vicinity, the latite flows, porphyritic latite and trachyandesite, occupy an 8 x 11 km, roughly circular shaped area that has been interpreted as a collapsed caldera, called the Silver Peak Caldera. The rhyolite flows generally crop out outside the Silver Peak caldera (Robinson et al., 1976).

The Argentite property is situated within the caldera, immediately adjacent to the northeastern wall. Several siliceous sinters, interpreted to potentially overlie epithermal mineralization, are found along the mapped wall of the caldera (Visagie, 1998). At the Argentite prospect, volcaniclastic sedimentary strata and interbedded silica sinters crop out at higher elevations on the side of the canyon and thus appear to depositionally overlie the porphyritic latite, which commonly hosts mineralized rock in the area (Gray, 2010).

Faults in the Kalium Canyon area dominantly trend to the NE. The general trend of faults in the broader Silver Peak block is N20°E. to N40°E., which is nearly perpendicular to the trend of the Walker Lane province. Although the Silver Peak structural block is situated between the NW trending Walker Lane fault zone to the NE and the Death Valley-Furnace Creek Fault zone to the SW, the NE trending faults in the block are probably not related to right-lateral movement on these faults. Instead, the faults are high-angle normal faults that formed in response to crustal extension and subsidence (Keith, 1977), possibly related to collapse of the Silver Peak caldera.

The high angle, northeast trending normal faults in the Kalium Canyon property have both dip-slip and strike-slip offsets (Visagie, 1988). Visagie (1998) reports dip-slip movement to be dominant with up to 200 to 300 feet (61 to 91 m) of down drop between two prominent faults cutting through the Argentite Canyon property. The faults may also show up to 300 to 500 feet (91 to 152 m) of right-lateral offset (Gray, 2010).

Extrusion of the lavas in the Silver Peak volcanic centre caused subsidence that produced the high-angle normal faults. The eruptions lasted almost until the end of the Miocene Epoch, about 5.9 Ma (Robinson et al., 1976), at which time some of the fault zones were mineralized by fluids probably related to the same igneous source that produced the lavas (Keith, 1977).

Many of the faults were mineralized to form sheeted quartz calcite fissure veins that contain predominantly precious metals in the Kalium Canyon area (Keith, 1977). The northeast trending faults control gold-silver mineralization in the Silver Peak area including the Mohawk, Nivloc and 16-to-1

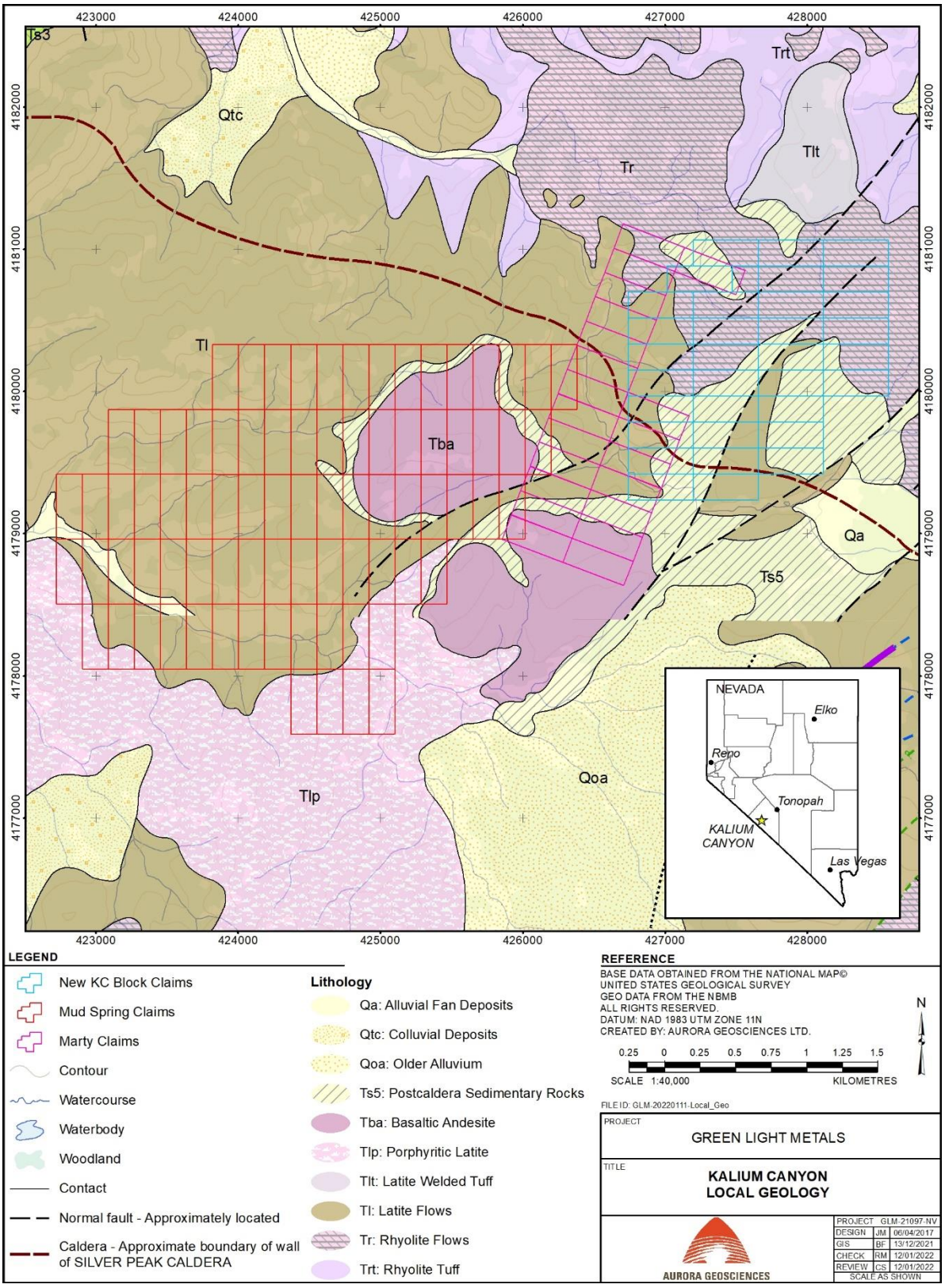

Figure 19. Property geology map of the Kalium Canyon project area.

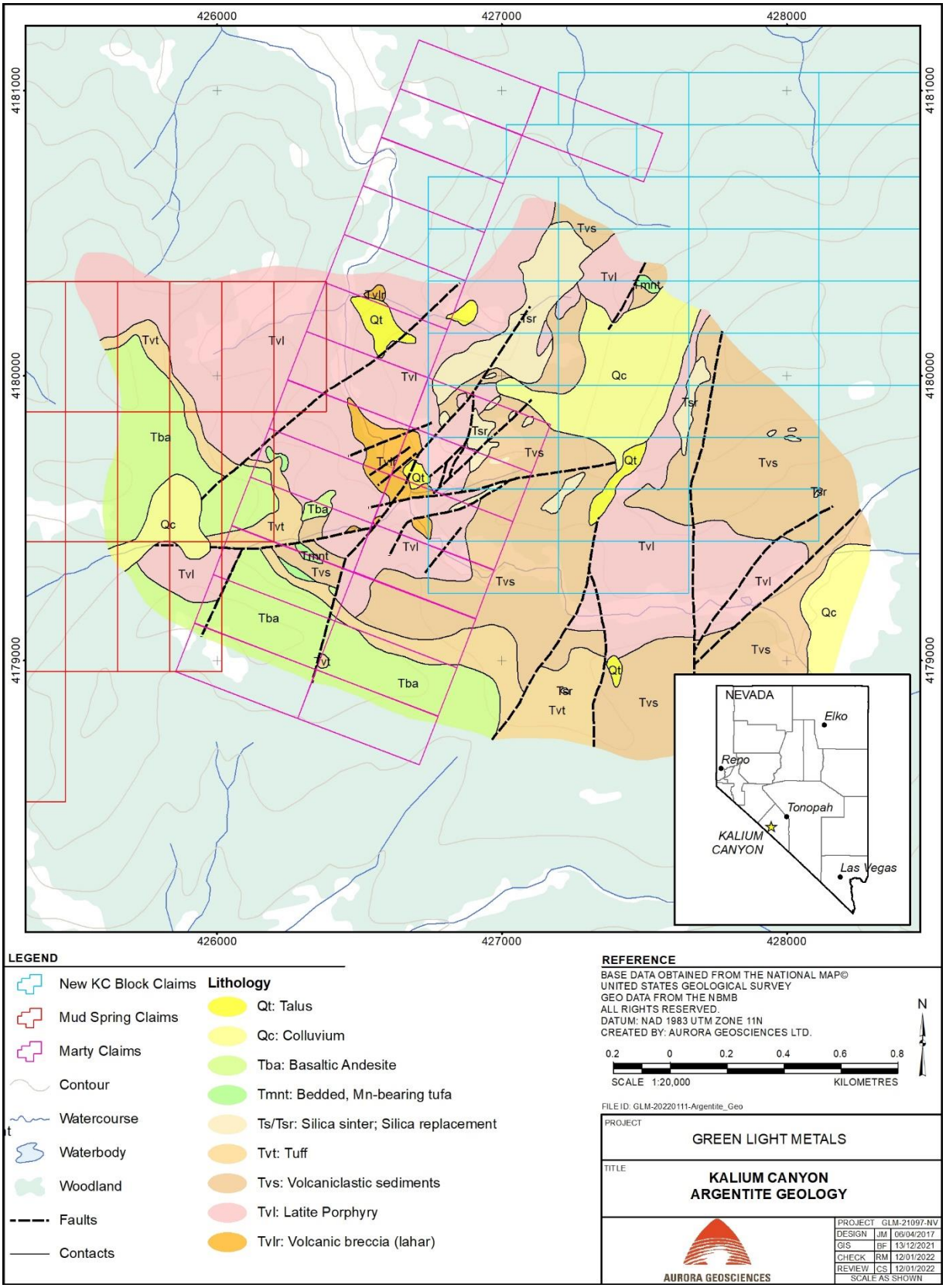

Figure 20. Detailed geologic map of the Argentite prospect area. Compilation of geology from Bridgeport.

deposits (Albers and Stewart, 1972; Keith, 1977; Figure 21) as well as at Kalium Canyon. The district has produced silver and gold with minor amounts of lead, zinc, and copper, but there is no known production from the Kalium Canyon project area.

One of the prominent faults in the Argentite Canyon part of the project area is the Twin Creek Fault. It strikes 075 to 090 degrees with steep dips to the south. A splay off this fault has been named the "Adit Fault" and has been interpreted by Camnor to control the most significant mineralization on the property, called the "Adit zone". Here the mineralized zone is 250 feet (76 m) wide, is situated in the footwall of the Adit Fault, and extends for about 2,000 feet (610 m) in a NE-SW direction (Visagie, 1998).

The KC 1-34 claims cover the northern Caldera Margin (Figure 16), as well as the eastward continuation of the assemblage of Miocene volcanic rocks, including basaltic andesites (Tba), latite porphyry (Tvl) and volcaniclastic rocks (Tvt, Figure 15). The KC 1-34 claims, directly east of the MARTY 9-13 claims, cover a NNE-trending sinter zone (Tsr, Figure 15), as well portion of the NE-SW trending Argenta fault. The eastern portion of the KC 1-34 block covers the west limb of a bifurcating fault to the east (Figure 16).

Kalium Canyon includes the Kalium and Argenta northeast-trending structural zones that are parallel to mineralized structures to the southeast (Figure 21). Part of the Argenta structural zone includes the historic Argentite prospect in Argentite Canyon (Marty Claims). The Kalium structural zone is situated to the west of the Argentite prospect (west side of "Orogen Claims" on 16). This part of the property is characterised by a 1-2 km long zone of alunite-kaolinite alteration interpreted to be a steam-heated cell (Orogen website). Steam-heated zones and siliceous sinters, as found at the Argentite prospect, provide evidence of underlying hydrothermal fluid flow and are an important exploration tool when searching for low-sulfidation epithermal gold mineralization (White and Hedenquist, 1995; Sillitoe, 2015). Although gold values in samples from the alteration zone in the Kalium structural area are not anomalous, the presence of elevated mercury and arsenic in the zone indicate the potential for vectoring toward underlying mineralization.

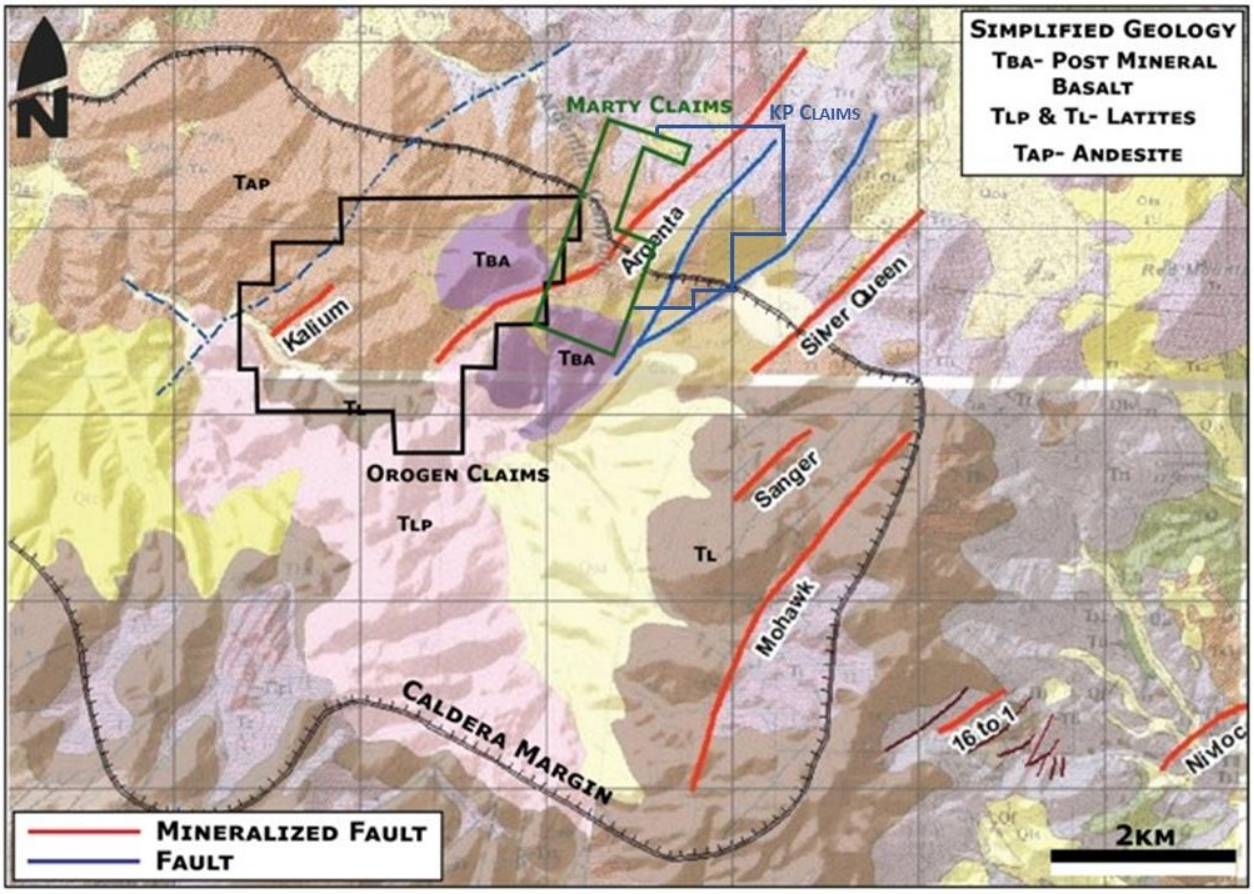

Figure 21. Project scale geologic map of Kalium Canyon area including historic mines to the southeast (Orogen website).

A detailed depiction of the local geology in the Kalium Canyon area is provided by two U. S. Geological Survey maps of quadrangles mapped in the 1970s at a scale of 1:62,500. Most of the project area lies within the Rhyolite Ridge Quadrangle (Robinson et al., 1976). The southwestern part of the project area is within the Piper Peak Quadrangle (Stewart et al., 1974).

7.3 ALTERATION

Hydrothermal alteration in the Argentite Canyon part of the Kalium Canyon property consists of argillization and silicification. Silicification may be pervasive or take the form of chalcedonic stockwork. In outcrop, the distribution of alteration is irregular and discontinuous (Visagie, 1998).

The volcanic breccia and porphyritic latite units are locally, variably to moderately argillized with the strongest alteration being associated with quartz veining and silicification at the Adit, Baseline and West Ridge Zones. Argillically altered rocks are oxidized. Joint and body staining by goethite, hematite and other oxide minerals locally gives the rock a yellow, orange, red or brown color or cast (Visagie, 1998).

Pervasive silicification affects parts of the latite, volcanic breccia, conglomerate and tuffaceous sedimentary units, particularly in the structurally broken zones. In the volcanics, silicification is spatially related to quartz veins and likely indicates proximity to the feeder "plumbing system". In the sediments

the relationship is less certain. Areas of thick sinter development and intense silicification require nearby or subjacent vent areas for the hydrothermal fluids to pass (Visagie, 1998).

Alteration in the Kalium structure area to the west comprises a broad area of argillization, sericitization and alunite-kaolinite alteration interpreted as a steam-heated cell. These alteration zones can be areally extensive and so less diagnostic of specific underlying hydrothermal systems. An understanding of the structural setting beneath the broad alteration zones can help vector toward hydrothermal systems that are commonly structurally controlled (Sillitoe, 2015).

7.4 MINERALIZATION

Historic exploration at Kalium Canyon has been focused on the Argentite prospect part of the property where precious metals mineralization has been discovered. The rest of the property, including the Kalium structural trend to the west, lies within the collapsed Silver Peak Caldera and in places exhibits alteration and structures making it prospective for buried epithermal precious metal mineralization.

The work by Camnor in the late 1990s represents the most thorough exploration of the Argentite prospect for which the author has data. Camnor completed mapping, rock sampling and soil sampling, and drilled 11 holes for a total of 1,567 m over two years. The following discussion is based primarily on that work as reported by Visagie (1998).

Two zones of mineralization have been defined on the Argentite property by Camnor, the Adit and Baseline zones. Two prospective areas have also been outlined, named the West Ridge and Sinter areas (Visagie, 1998).

7.4.1 Adit Zone

The Adit Zone refers to an extensive zone of gold bearing quartz veining, breccia and stockwork located in the footwall of a splay off the Twin Creek Fault. Host lithology is a variably silicified and argillically altered latite porphyry that has been moderately to strongly oxidized (hematite, limonite, goethite, manganese). Mapping has traced the Adit Zone for 2,000 feet (610 m). Widths are variable to 270 feet 82 m). Overall, the zone strikes east to northeast with a steep dip to the south. Along strike to the west, it is overlain by fresh basalt whereas to the east it is overlain by sinter. Individual veins are up to 6 feet (1.8 m) wide with the majority being less than 5 inches (13 cm) thick. Throughout the zone chip and grab samples returned anomalous gold, mercury and arsenic values. Samples of the overlying sinter returned anomalous gold, silver and mercury values with results including 40 feet (12.2 m) averaging 0.45 gpt and a 25-foot (7.6 m) section averaging 0.20 gpt gold (Visagie, 1998).

Soil sampling was completed over the zone with a >25 ppb Au contour outlining the zone. Within the zone values of up to 157 ppb Au have been recorded. The anomaly is open to the east while to the west it terminates at the contact between the host latite porphyry and the overlying post-mineral basalt (Visagie, 1998).

In 1947, an 80-foot (24 m) adit with approximately 100 feet (30.5 m) of drifting and a 30-foot (9.1 m) shaft that tested a part of the zone was completed. Mapping of the workings shows several parallel quartz veins throughout the zone (Figure 22). Chip sample values are highly anomalous. Results include a 20-foot (6.1 m) section averaging 2.11 gpt Au. In 1995 continuous chip sampling of a 167-foot (50.9 m) section of the adit by the property owner is reported to have returned an average of 1.97 gpt Au (Visagie, 1998). Rock chip samples of the silicified zone exposed in the adit were reported by Camnor Resources to yield 20 feet (6.1 m) at 2.46 gpt Au, 20 feet (6.1 m) at 2.09 gpt Au, and 50 feet (15.2 m) at 3.74 gpt Au (Gray, 2010).

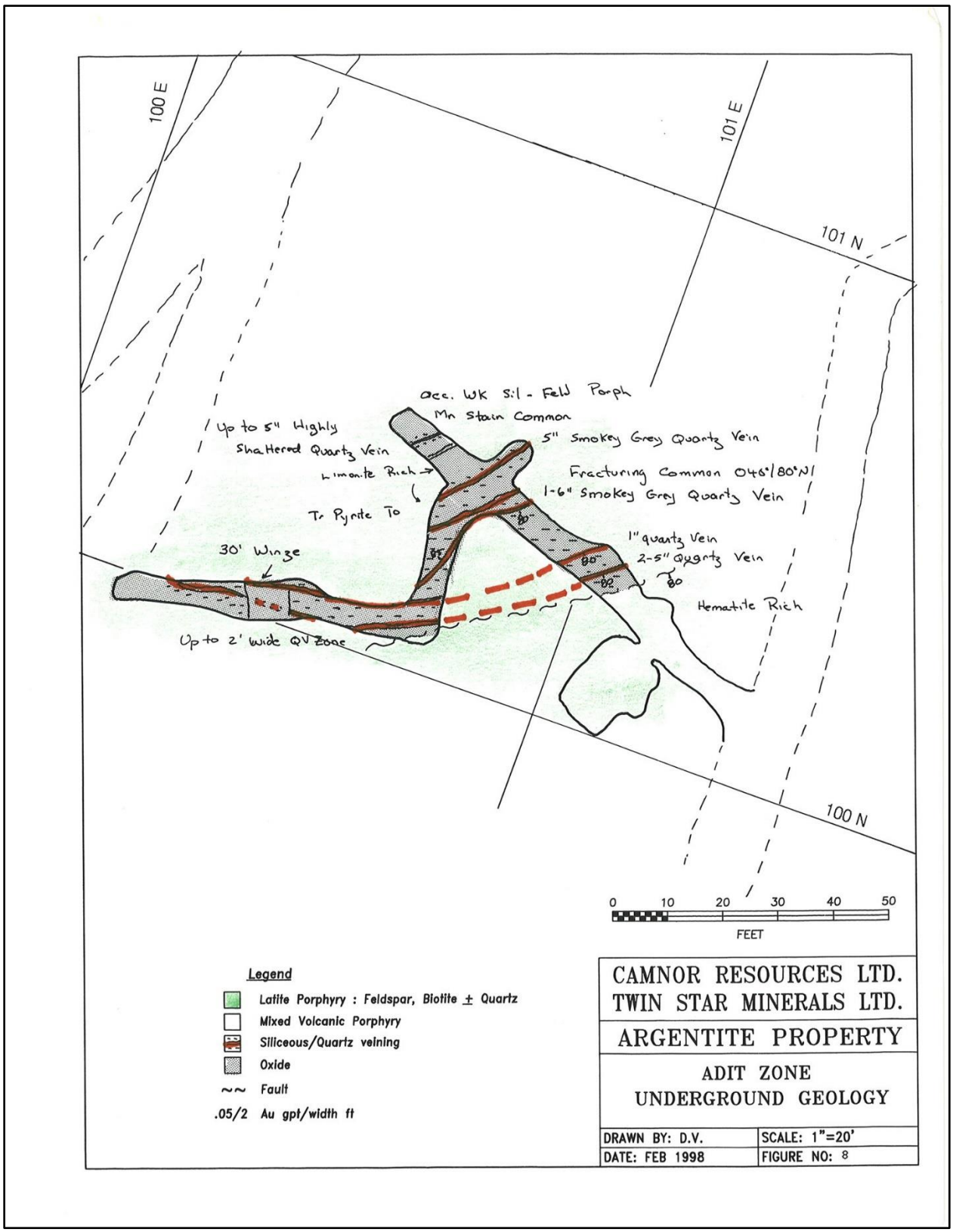

Figure 22. Underground map of the Argentite Canyon adit.

7.4.2 Baseline Zone

The Baseline Zone is located approximately 400 feet (120 m) north of the Adit Zone and partly parallel to it. Like the Adit Zone the Baseline Zone occurs within the footwall of an east-northeast trending fault. Host lithology comprises a latite porphyry and latitic volcanic breccias and tuffs. Within the zone, the host rocks are variably argillized and silicified. Variable oxidation occurs throughout. Minor narrow quartz veins, up to 8 inches (20 cm) thick, occur throughout. The veins trend north-easterly with sub-vertical dips to the north and south (Visagie, 1998).

The Baseline Zone has been traced in outcrop for 700 feet (210 m) over variable widths up to 250 feet (75 m). Along strike to the east, the zone is overlain by sinter, whereas to the west it is talus covered. In 1996, soil sampling was completed over a part of the zone. The results showed the zone coincides with a large (>25 ppb) Au soil geochemical anomaly. Within the anomaly, soil sample values of up to 1,700 ppb Au have been returned. Chip and grab samples, taken from within the zone, returned values including:

60 feet (18.3 m) averaging 0.33 gpt Au

10 (3.0 m) feet averaging 0.45 gpt Au

16 (4.8 m) feet averaging 0.33 gpt Au

5 (1.5 m) feet averaging 0.77 gpt Au (Visagie, 1998).

Samples of the overlying sinter returned weakly anomalous gold and silver values (up to 43 ppb Au, 2.4 ppm Ag).

7.4.3 West Ridge

The West Ridge Zone is located approximately a thousand feet (300 m) to the west-northwest of the Adit Zone. At West Ridge strongly silicified clastic sediments and brecciated, argillically altered and silicified porphyritic latite are exposed in a 130-foot (40 m) wide 350-foot-long (107 m) west-northwest trending oxidized zone. Within the zone quartz veining occurs with veins up to 4 inches (10 cm) thick. Vein orientation varies from west-northwest to east-northeast with the dips being steep. The veins commonly contain up to 5% disseminated pyrite. Assaying of the veins has returned weak to moderately anomalous precious metal values with the highest values obtained from a grab sample of a quartz vein assaying 0.12 gpt Au with 7.7 gpt Ag, and from a 10-foot (3.0 m) chip of silicified host rock with minor quartz veining assaying 0.14 gpt Au. Limited soil sampling was completed in the area. The 25 ppb Au soil contour outlined a 100 ft x 100 ft (30 m x 30 m) open anomaly. Soil values of up to 46 ppb Au are found within the anomaly.

7.4.4 Sinter Gully

Sinter Gully is a zone of argillically altered and oxidized latite porphyry and sinter float boulders located approximately 500 feet (152 m) to the north of the Baseline Zone with which it is parallel. Within the zone, float boulders have been traced for 900 feet (274 m) before passing to the east into an area of sinter outcrop whereas to the west it is overburden covered. The sinter is cut by breccias minimally cemented by red "earthy" hematite, hematitic saccharoidal quartz or colourless chalcedonic veinlets. Limited work, consisting of mapping and rock chip sampling, has been completed at the zone. In addition, minor soil sampling was completed. The maximum soil value is 31 ppb Au whereas the best rock chip assayed 38 ppb Au.

7.4.5 Bridgeport data compilations

Bridgeport (a subsidiary of Sandstorm) held the Argentite prospect part of the Kalium Canyon property from 2010 to 2021. The only primary exploration work by Bridgeport of which the author is aware is the commissioning of ground geophysics on the prospect, the results of which are presented above. Bridgeport also compiled historic exploration data in the form of maps that portray the extent of exploration information available for the prospect, as well as the mineralization and exploration targets in the Argentite prospect area. One of the Bridgeport compilation maps associated with their ground magnetic survey results is presented below (Figure 23).

The Bridgeport compilation shows where the historic Argentite Canyon prospect exploration has been concentrated compared to the magnetic survey results (Figure 23). In the Adit Zone area, the central part of the prospect, the magnetics may be interpreted to show an east-northeast trending lineament that may correspond to the Adit Zone fault. It is in the footwall of this south-dipping fault that the main prospect mineralization has been targeted. This mineralized zone of silicified, brecciated latite porphyry may correspond to a lower magnetic response.

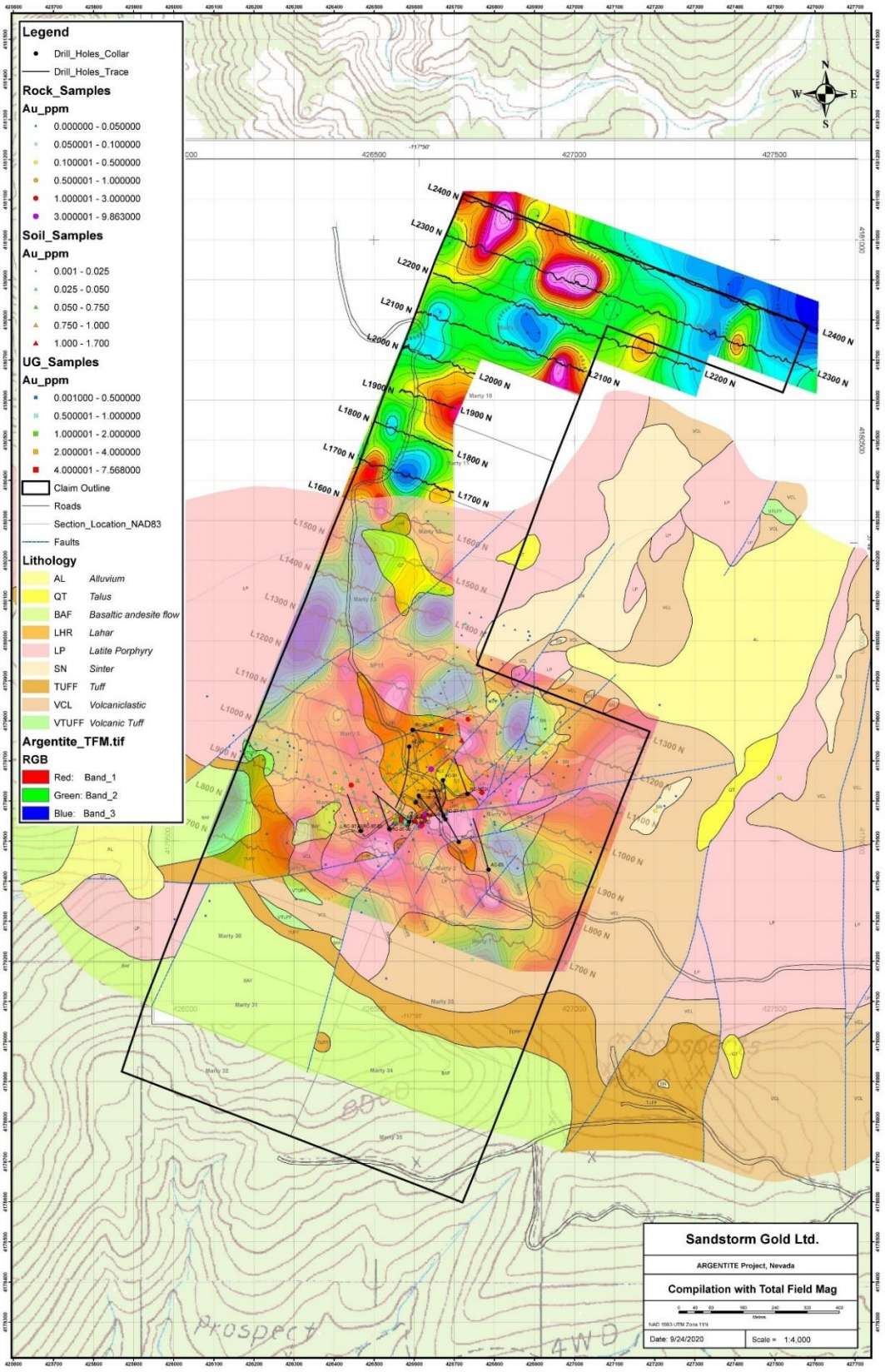

Figure 23. Bridgeport compilation of historic Argentite prospect data with ground magnetic survey results.

7.4.6 Additional mineralization – Kalium structure area

Alunite-kaolinite alteration interpreted as a steam-heated zone has been reported from the Kalium structure area west of Argentite Canyon and the mineralized zones described above (Orogen website). As at the Argentite Canyon part of the property, these fit the model for a buried hydrothermal system potentially associated with low-sulfidation epithermal mineralization.

Rock chip samples from the steam-heated zone collected by Orogen in the Kalium structure part of the property are not anomalous in gold. The samples do indicate elevated mercury and arsenic, potential pathfinders to underlying epithermal mineralization (Sillitoe, 2015).

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Kalium Canyon property is located within the Walker Lane trend of volcanic hosted, epithermal deposits that has historically produced a significant amount of gold and silver. The Walker Lane deposits account for about 47 Moz of gold (Sillitoe, 2008).

Shallow subduction of the Pacific plate beneath the North American plate has influenced the formation of epithermal mineral deposits of the Walker Lane trend in southwest Nevada. This tectonic environment has allowed volatile-rich magmas to rise along crustal scale faults and to form extensive calc-alkaline volcanic rock formations. Hydrothermal and geothermal fluid circulation systems formed above the shallowly emplaced magmas. The fluids in these systems carried precious and base metals that were deposited at shallow crustal levels, probably due mostly to boiling of the fluids following their ascent to shallower levels in the crust where confining lithologic pressures are lower. Genetic models suggest that high-sulfidation systems involved magmatic fluids directly related to the underlying magmas, whereas in low-sulfidation systems surface waters are interpreted to be dominant. In many cases epithermal mineralization systems are structurally controlled – volcanic calderas with associated faults are a common regional structural setting (Heald et al., 1987; John, 2001; White and Hedenquist, 2000; Sillitoe, 2015).

The deposits in the Walker Lane trend comprise high-, intermediate- and low-sulfidation epithermal gold-silver deposits associated with calc-alkaline volcanic rocks (Sillitoe, 2008). The targets in the Kalium Canyon project area best fit the low-sulfidation epithermal model. The historic silver and gold producing mines to the southeast of Kalium Canyon within the Silver Peak mining district, including the Mohawk, 16-1 and Nivloc mines, are more likely to represent intermediate- or possibly high-sulfidation epithermal deposits. These variations of the volcanic hosted epithermal model tend to be more silver-rich (Sillitoe, 2015).

Low sulfidation deposits may be present as veins and/or disseminated deposits and hosted by intrusive, volcanic, and sedimentary rocks. Features common to such deposits (Heald et al., 1987; White and Hedenquist, 2000; Sillitoe, 2008; Sillitoe, 2015; Gray, 2010) include:

- Intermediate to felsic, calc-alkaline volcanic host rocks.
- Vertical geochemical zoning, with well defined upper and lower elevation limits to economic mineralization, over vertical ranges of 200 to 700m.
- Ore and gangue mineral textures indicative of low temperature environments; fluids <220°C (shallow) to <280°C (deep) [shallow = 0-300 m; deep = 300-800 m].
- Vein textures: open space filling, banded, combs, crustiform, silicified breccia.
- Variable Au:Ag ratios – shallow deposits may have very high Au:Ag; deep deposits lower Au:Ag.

- Low sulfide abundance (1-5 vol%) – deeper deposits may have higher sulfide abundances.
- Ore mineralogy characterized by argentite, tetrahedrite, tennantite, native silver, native gold and variable base metal sulfide.
- Quartz and carbonate gangue minerals, adularia, chalcedony.
- Vein, vein swarm, stockwork – less likely to be disseminated than high-sulfidation deposits.
- Alteration mineral assemblages dominated by sericite, quartz, adularia, and chlorite.
- Sinter and/or chalcedony blanket may overlie mineralization.
- Pathfinder elements commonly include arsenic, antimony, mercury, manganese.

Economically important low-sulfidation epithermal gold systems in the Walker Lane include Aurora, Bullfrog, Comstock, Rawhide, Round Mountain and Tonopah in Nevada, and Bodie in California. Some of the large deposits in the Walker Lane are intermediate- (Comstock) and high-sulfidation (Goldfield, Paradise Peak) deposits. However, the Round Mountain and Bodie low-sulfidation deposits have also been significant producers (Sillitoe, 2008).

9 EXPLORATION

The current issuer, Green Light, has not completed any exploration on the Kalium Canyon property, except for the brief due diligence site visit and sampling conducted by the author. All of the information presented in this report predates the involvement of Green Light.

The author understands that little primary exploration work has been accomplished on the property since the last NI 43-101 technical report written for the Argentite Canyon prospect part of the Kalium Canyon property in 2010 (Gray, 2010). Data available to the author from property rights holders post-2010 comprises mainly compilations of exploration data dating prior to the 2010 technical report.

Orogen completed reconnaissance sampling and spectral analyses on their newly staked 80-claim block west of Argentite Canyon in 2020. This is the only investigation of this part of the Kalium Canyon property for which the author has information. A brief description and evaluation of these reconnaissance data are presented below.

9.1 2020 EXPLORATION WORK

In 2020 Orogen staked the block of 80 claims to the west of Argentite Canyon covering the Kalium Canyon structure. This area is interpreted to exhibit extensive argillic and sericitic alteration potentially related to a shallow underlying hydrothermal system. The area also exhibits what has been interpreted as a steam heated zone also suggestive of a shallow hydrothermal circulation below.

Orogen collected 64 rock samples from across the Kalium structure area as well as to the west of the claim block. The Orogen field reconnaissance also included spectral analyses of alteration minerals in the area.

Plots of the Orogen sample assay results from the Kalium structure area compared to historic results for rock samples from the Argentite Canyon area suggest a strong mercury anomaly in the Kalium structure area (Figure 24). Results also indicate a moderate to strong arsenic anomaly and a weak antimony anomaly in the area compared to the results at Argentite Canyon (Figure 25, Figure 26). Gold and silver values are not anomalous (Figure 27, Figure 28).

[The number of historic rock samples from the Argentite Canyon prospect area that were analyzed for mercury are small (n=15) and may be statistically insignificant. Therefore, the conclusion that a strong mercury anomaly exists in the Kalium structure area must not be considered definitive simply by comparing the results to Argentite Canyon. An additional cautionary factor in this comparison is the different laboratories and analytical techniques being compared. Nonetheless, a comparison of results for samples from where there is known precious metal mineralization (Argentite prospect) and from where mineralization is prospective (Kalium structure) should be investigated.]

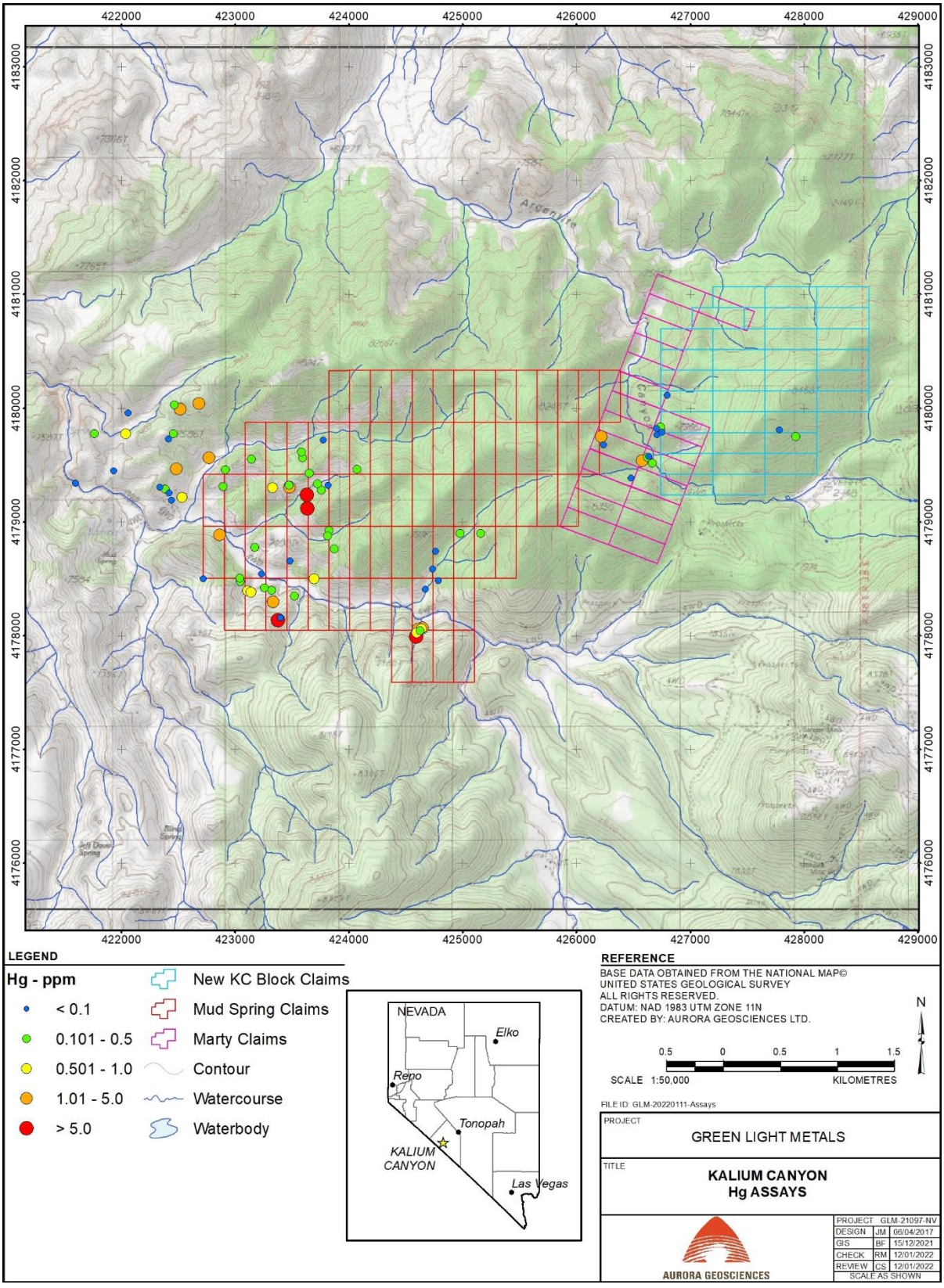

Figure 24. Rock sample assay results for mercury, Kalium structure area vs Argentite prospect. N=15 for Hg in Argentite Canyon; N=64 for Kalium structure area.

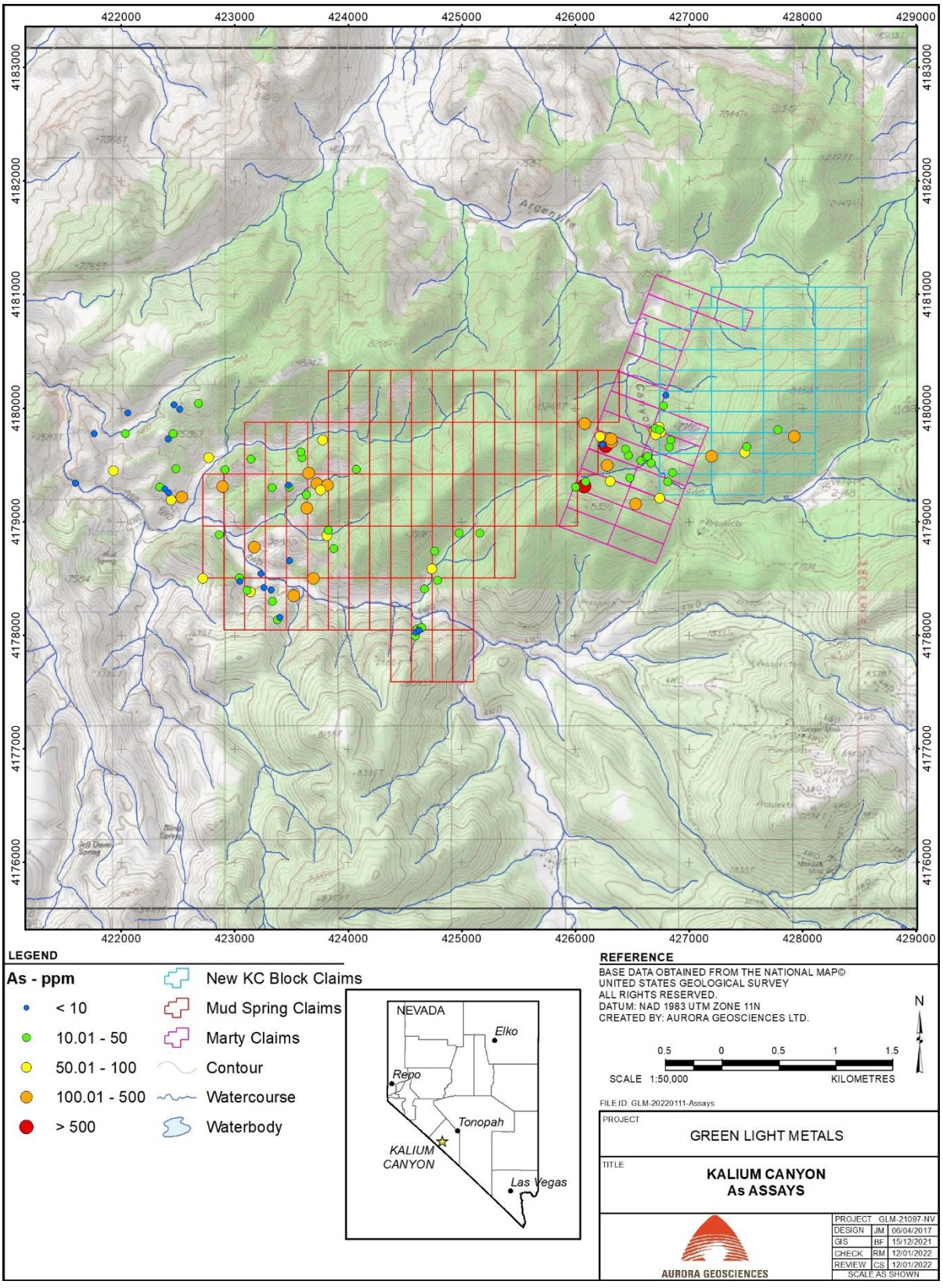

Figure 25. Rock sample assay results for arsenic, Kalium structure area vs Argentite prospect. N=38 for Argentite Canyon.

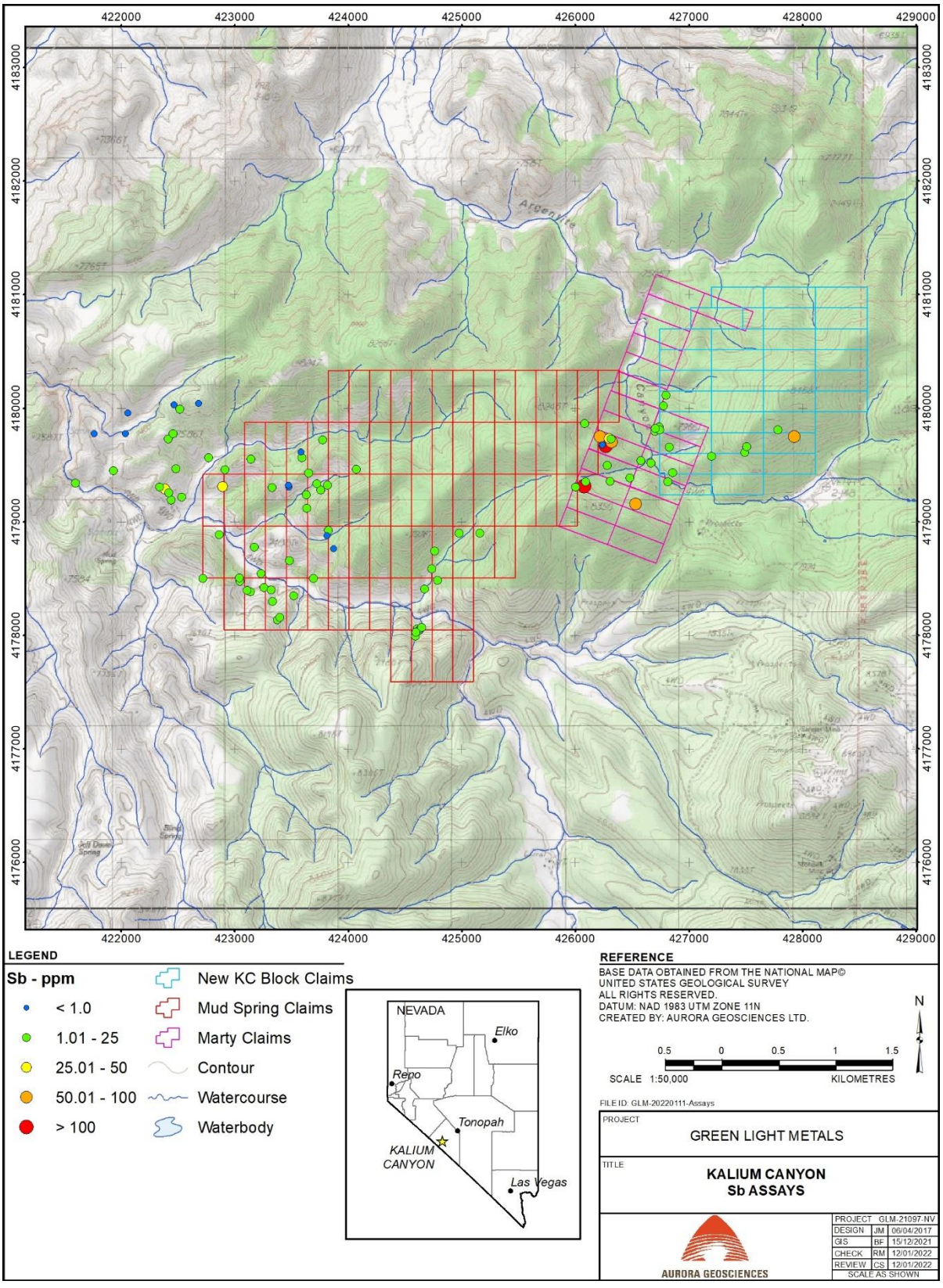

Figure 26. Rock sample assay results for antimony, Kalium structure area vs Argentite prospect. N=36 for Argentite Canyon.

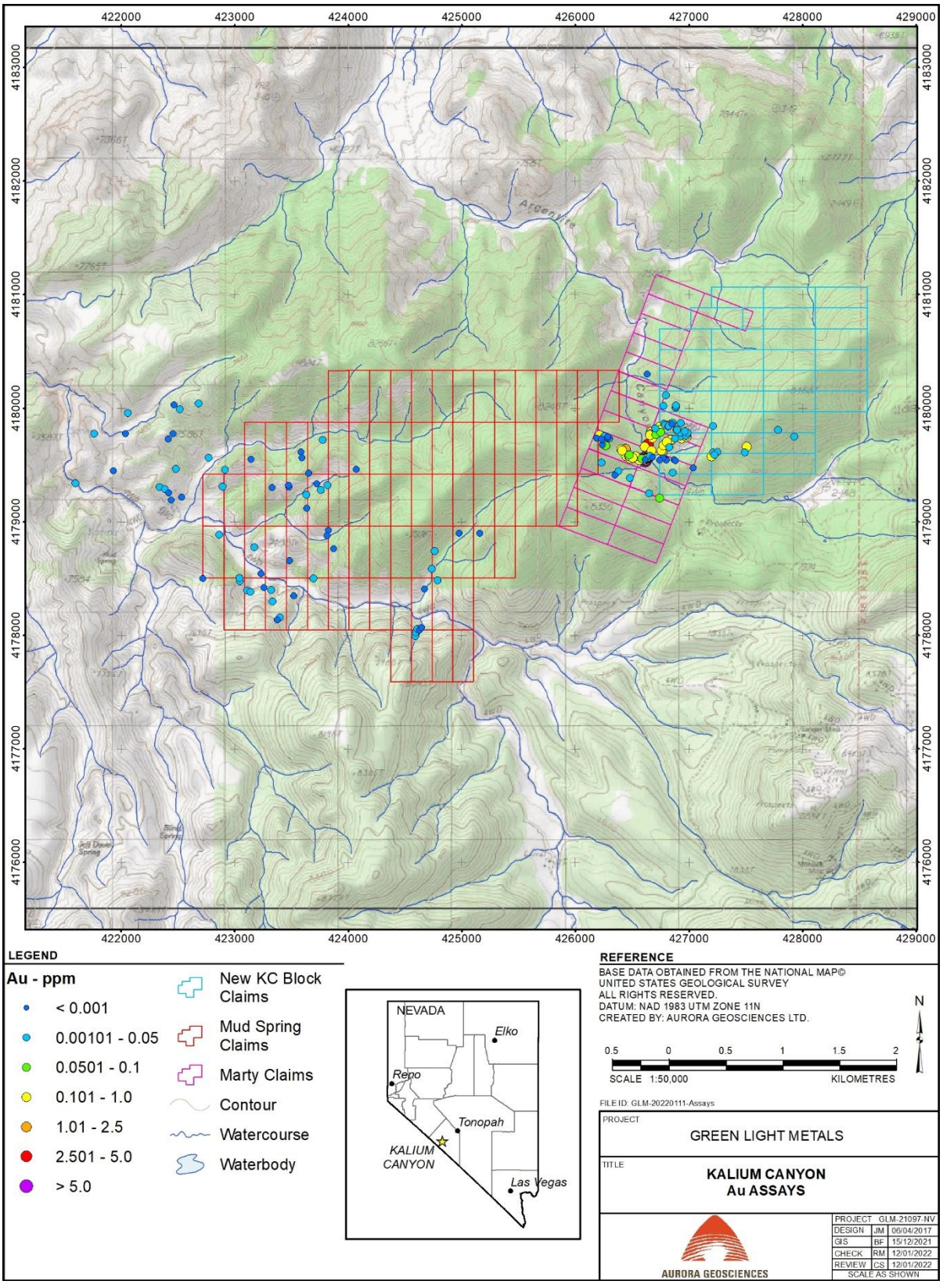

Figure 27. Rock sample assay results for gold, Kalium structure area vs Argentite prospect. N=146 for Argentite Canyon.

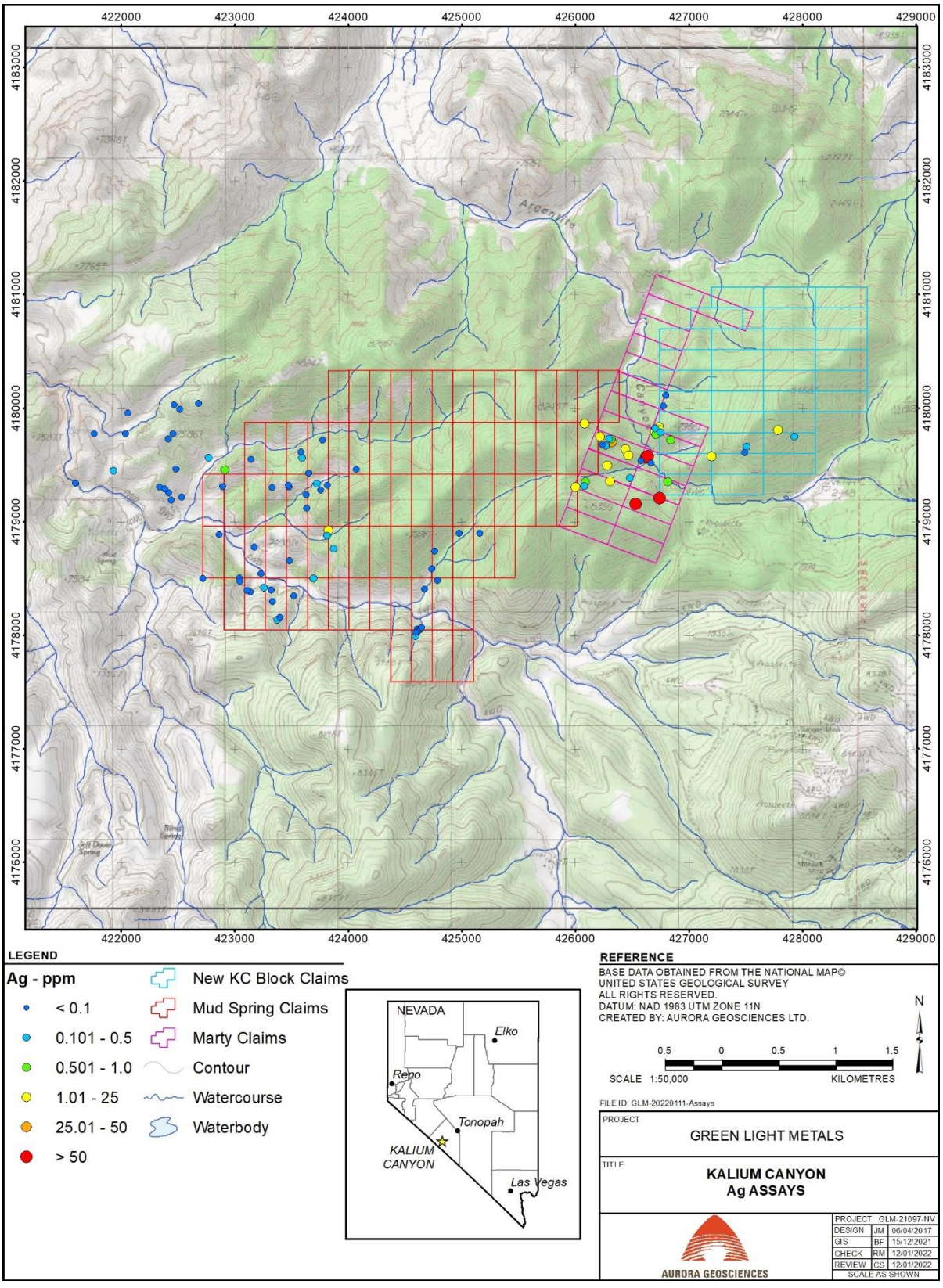

Figure 28. Rock sample assay results for silver, Kalium structure area vs Argentite prospect. N=37 for Argentite Canyon.

10 DRILLING

All of the drilling on the Kalium Canyon property is historic. The issuer, Green Light, has not done any drilling on the property. No drilling has been done by any property holder since Cordex in 2004.

A 700-foot (213 m) section of the Adit Zone, centred on the historic adit, has been tested by 9 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes (Figure 2929) totaling 4,145 feet (1,263 m) in length (Figures 30 - 36). The drilling tested the zone at down dip depths of up to 250 feet (76 m) below surface. A tenth hole, RC 96-1, located on the east side of Argentite Canyon, was drilled too far to the north of the projection of the zone to have tested it (Figure 300; Visagie, 1998).

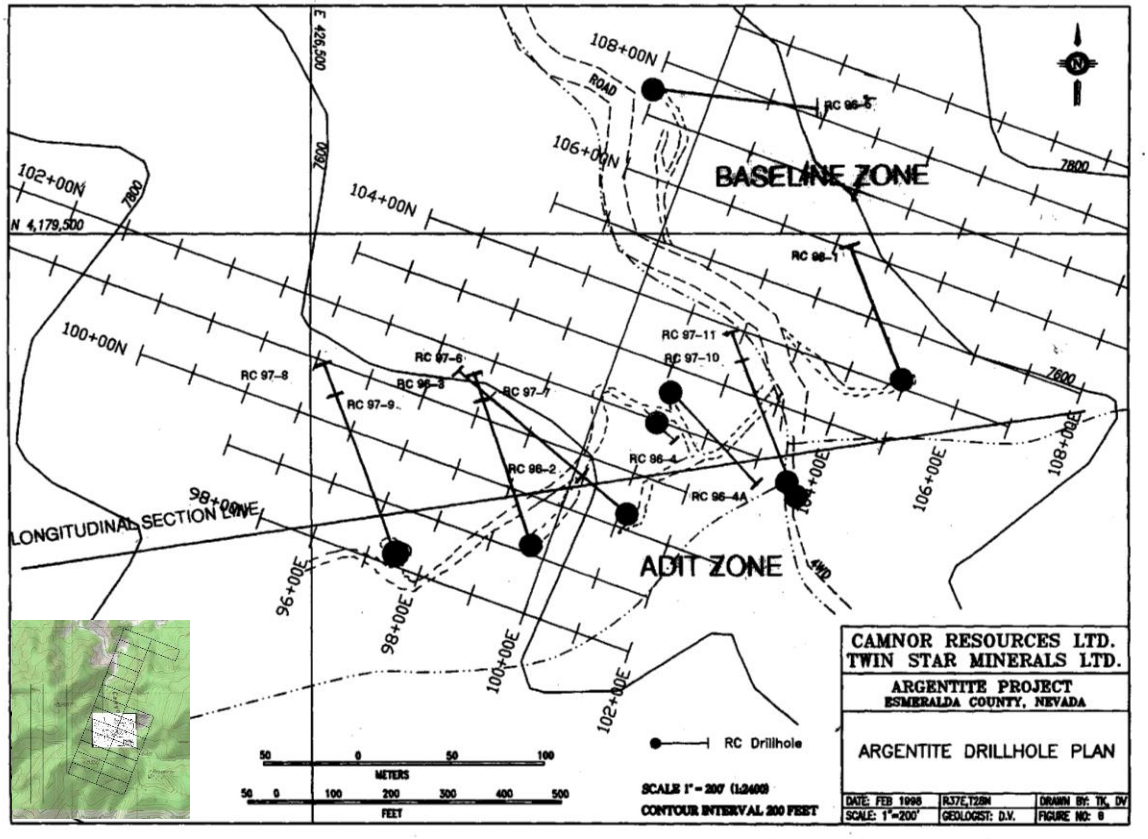

Figure 29. Camnor-Twin Star drill hole map showing Argentite mineralized zones (Visagie, 1998). Inset: Location in relation to Kalium Canyon claims.

All the holes intersected similar geology. Host lithology is predominantly latite porphyry with latitic volcanic breccia and tuffs. The zone is situated in the footwall adjacent to the Adit Zone Fault. Immediately above the fault in the hanging wall the latite porphyry is highly hematitic and is mercury enriched, but gold values are uniformly non-anomalous. Within the zone itself the latite porphyry is typically oxidized with various combinations of limonite, hematite, manganese and goethite. Gold values are variable with anomalous mercury, arsenic and molybdenum values corresponding to the zone (Visagie, 1998).

The drilling shows the Adit Zone to be composed of at least two, possibly three, distinct mineralized structures composed of quartz veining and stockwork. The grade of each of these structures and of the Adit Zone itself varies considerably along strike and down-dip. The highest-grade intersections occur in

the vicinity of the historic adit and include a 270-foot (82 m) section averaging 0.86 gpt Au. Included in this intersection are four sub-sections that are 30, 5, 35 and 45 feet (9.1, 1.5, 10.7 13.7 m) long, that respectively average 1.16, 9.85, 1.03 and 1.57 gpt Au. The easternmost hole in the zone intersected a 55-foot (16.8 m) section averaging 0.76 gpt Au that included a 30-foot (9.1 m) section averaging 1.11 gpt Au. The westernmost hole intersected a 30-foot (9.1 m) section averaging 0.92 gpt Au that includes a 15-foot (4.6 m) section averaging 1.64 gpt Au. These holes tested the 700-foot (213 m) extent of the central part of the mineralized zone. Between the higher-grade sections in the drill holes, the rock is generally weakly anomalous in gold (0.05-0.1 gpt; Visagie, 1998).

Gray (2010) emphasizes the structural control of mineralization in the Adit Zone. He reports that brecciation and silicification of the structural zones is intense with pervasive silicification and quartz veining, and in places comprises a quartz-cemented silicified breccia. He also notes that alteration and mineralization are confined to the structurally broken parts of the zone and that the host rock latites are not visibly altered or mineralized peripheral to the structural zones.

One hole, RC 96-5, was drilled from the footwall and obliquely tested part of the Baseline zone (Figure 3636). The hole intersected an extensive section of weakly argillically altered and oxidized latite porphyry in which minor silicification occurs. Short sections, 15 to 20 feet (4.6 to 6.1 m) long, of low-grade gold, from 0.1-0.2 gpt Au, are found throughout the hole (Visagie, 1998).

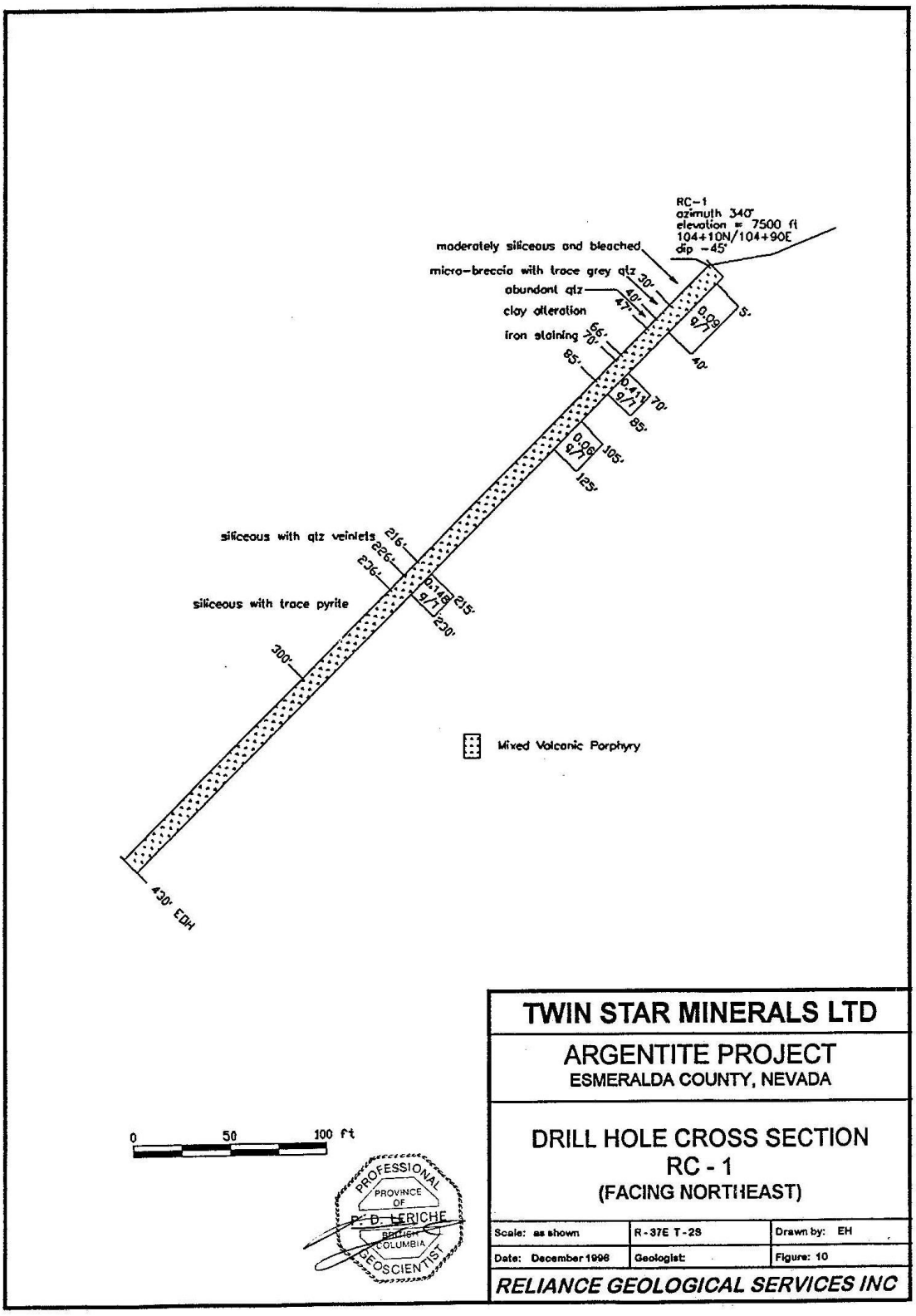

Figure 30. RC drill hole cross section for RC-1 drilled by Camnor – Twin Star (from Leriche, 1996).

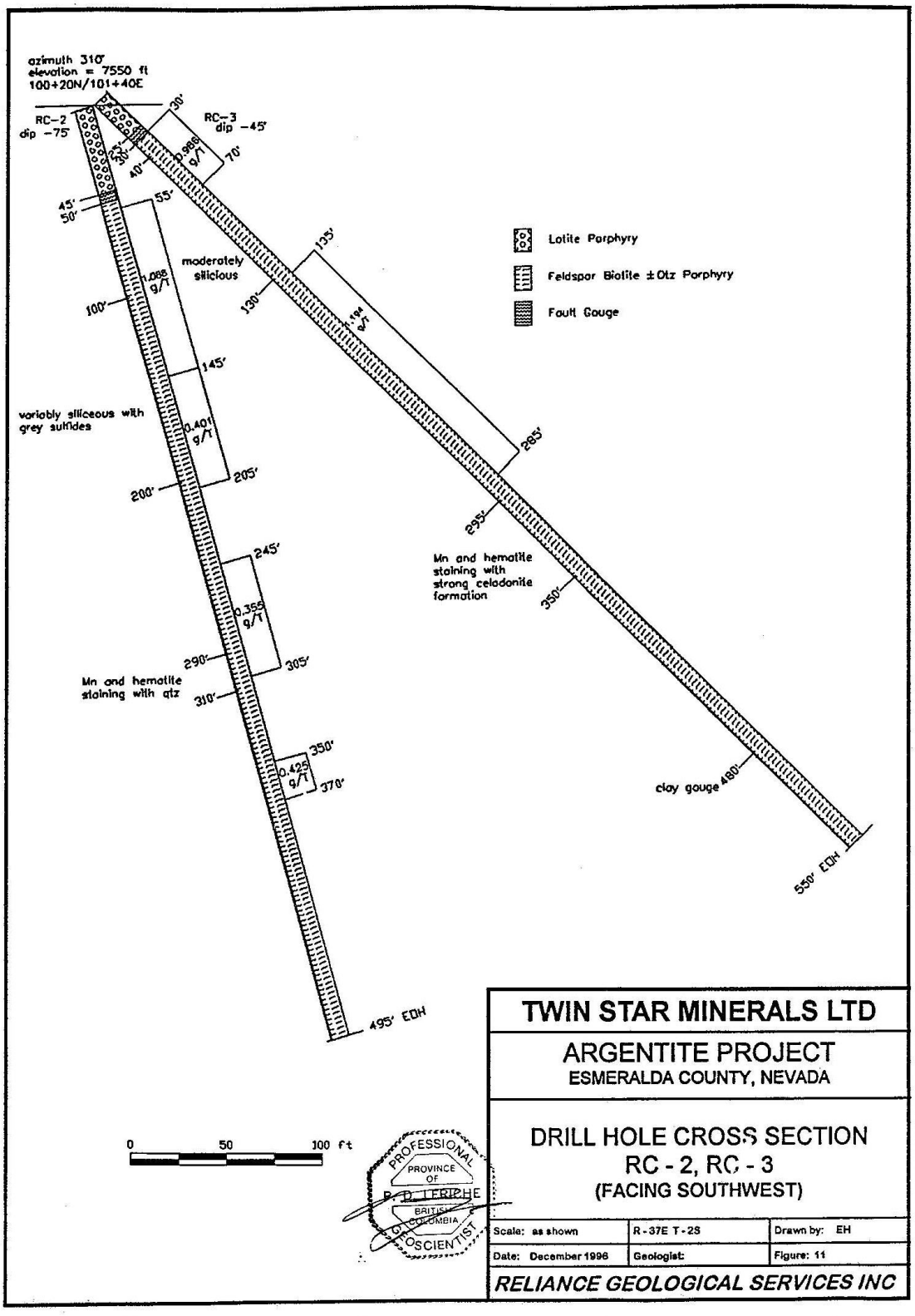

Figure 31. Camnor – Twin Star RC drill hole cross section for RC-2 and RC-3 (from Leriche, 1996)

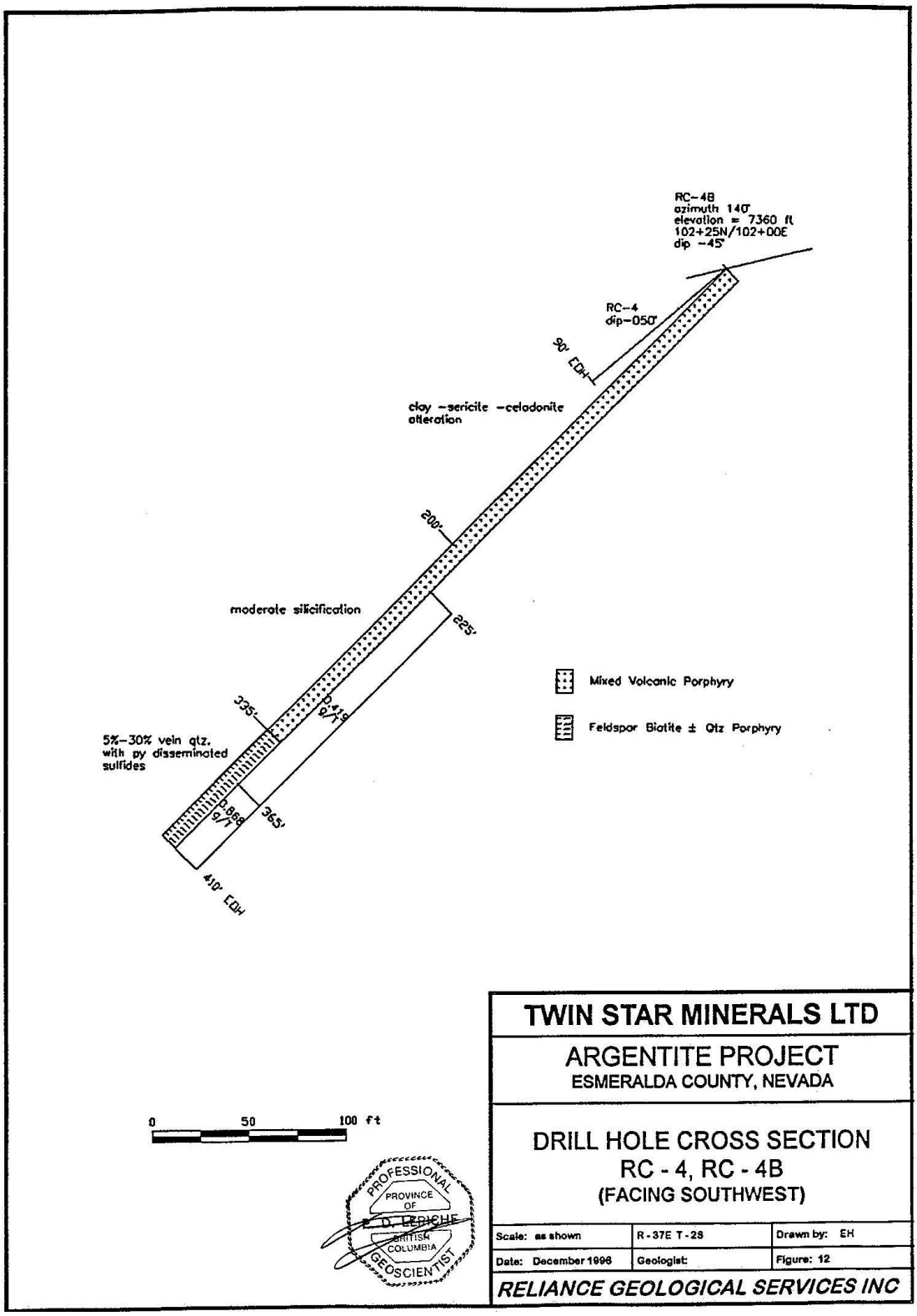

Figure 32. Camnor – Twin Star RC drill hole cross section for RC-4B (from Leriche, 1996).

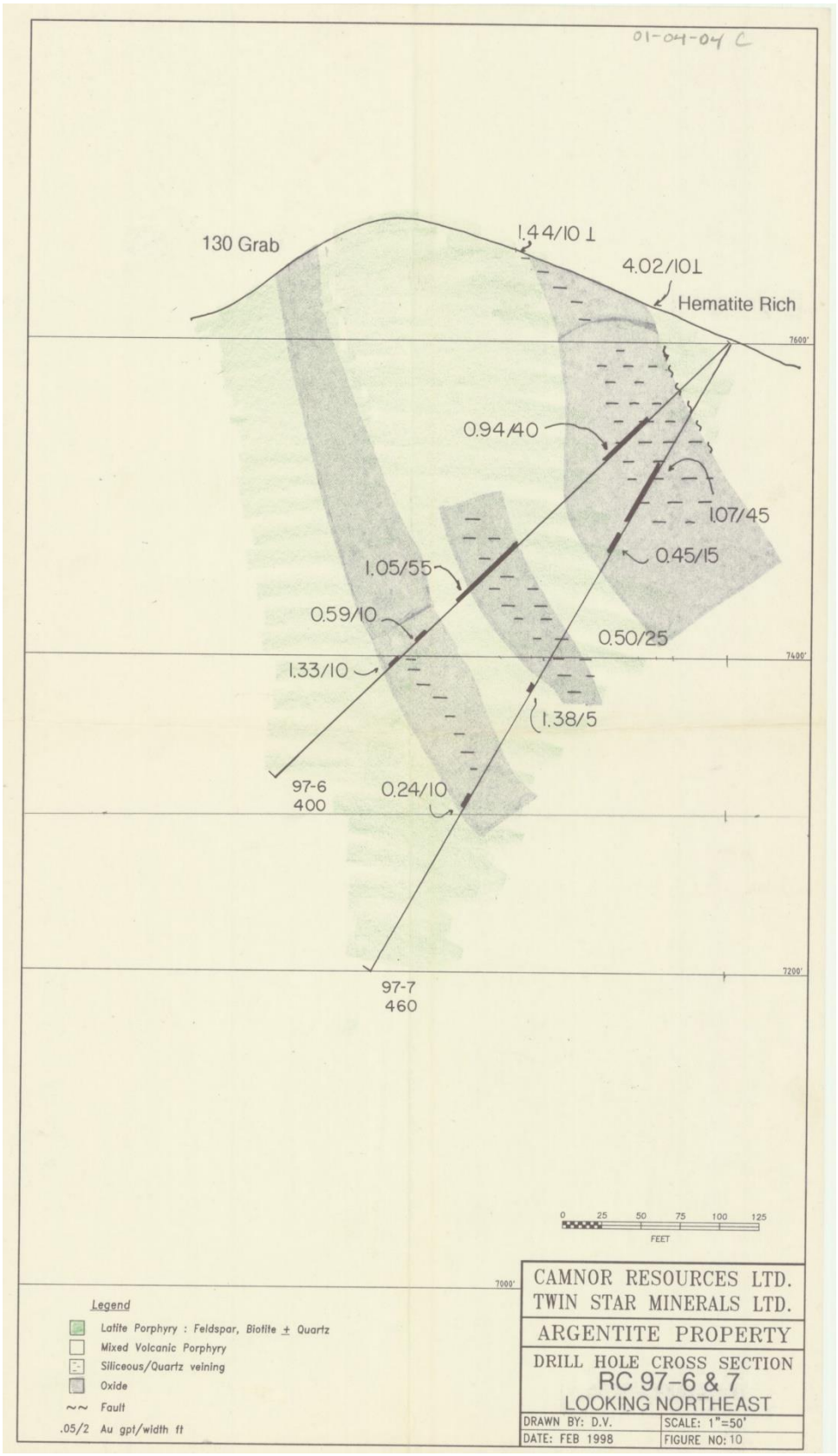

Figure 33. Camnor – Twin Star RC drill hole cross section for RC 97-6 & RC 97-7.

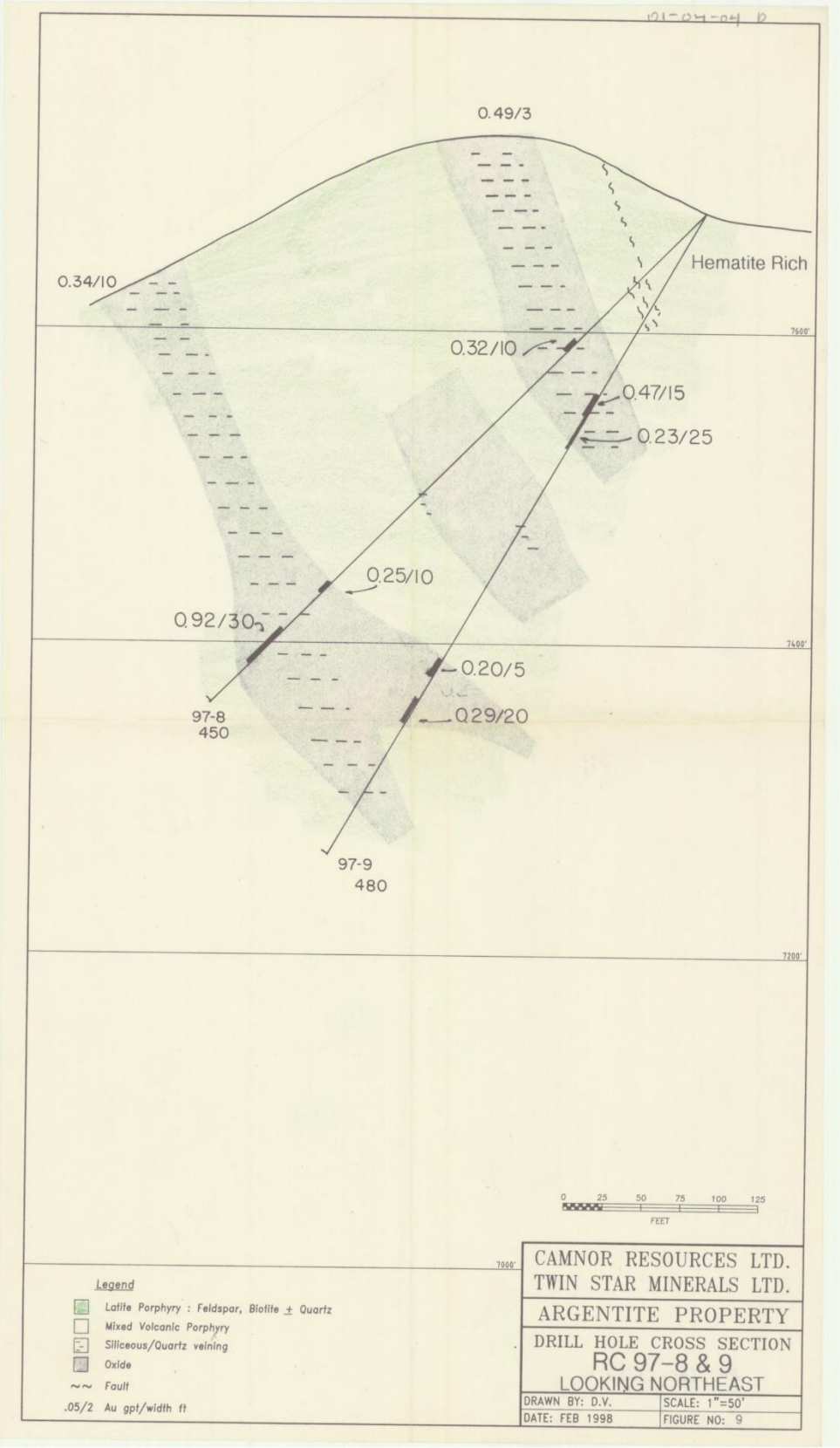

Figure 34. Camnor – Twin Star RC drill hole cross section for RC 97-8 & RC 97-9.

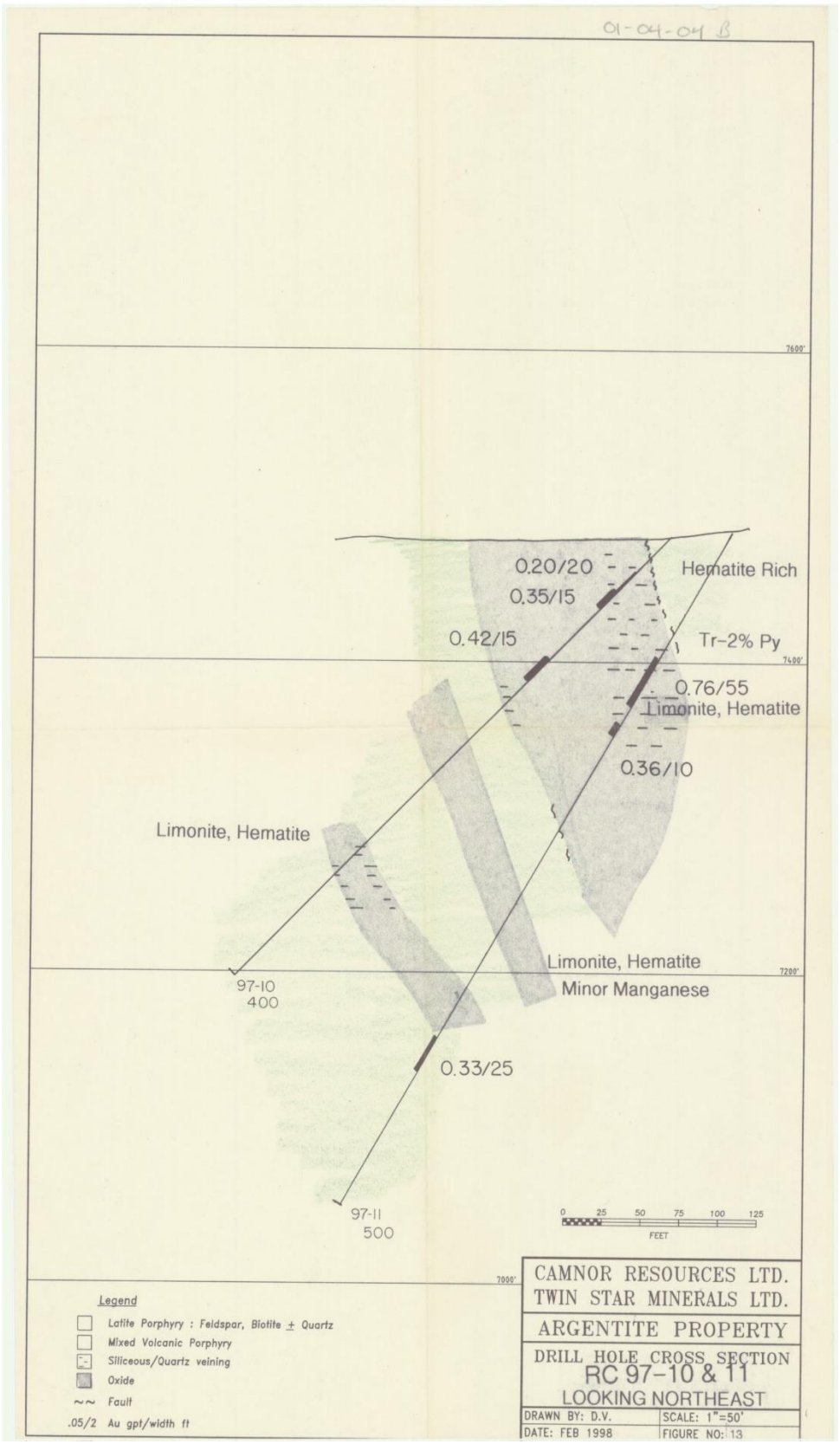

Figure 35. Camnor – Twin Star RC drill hole cross section for RC 97-10 & RC 97-11.

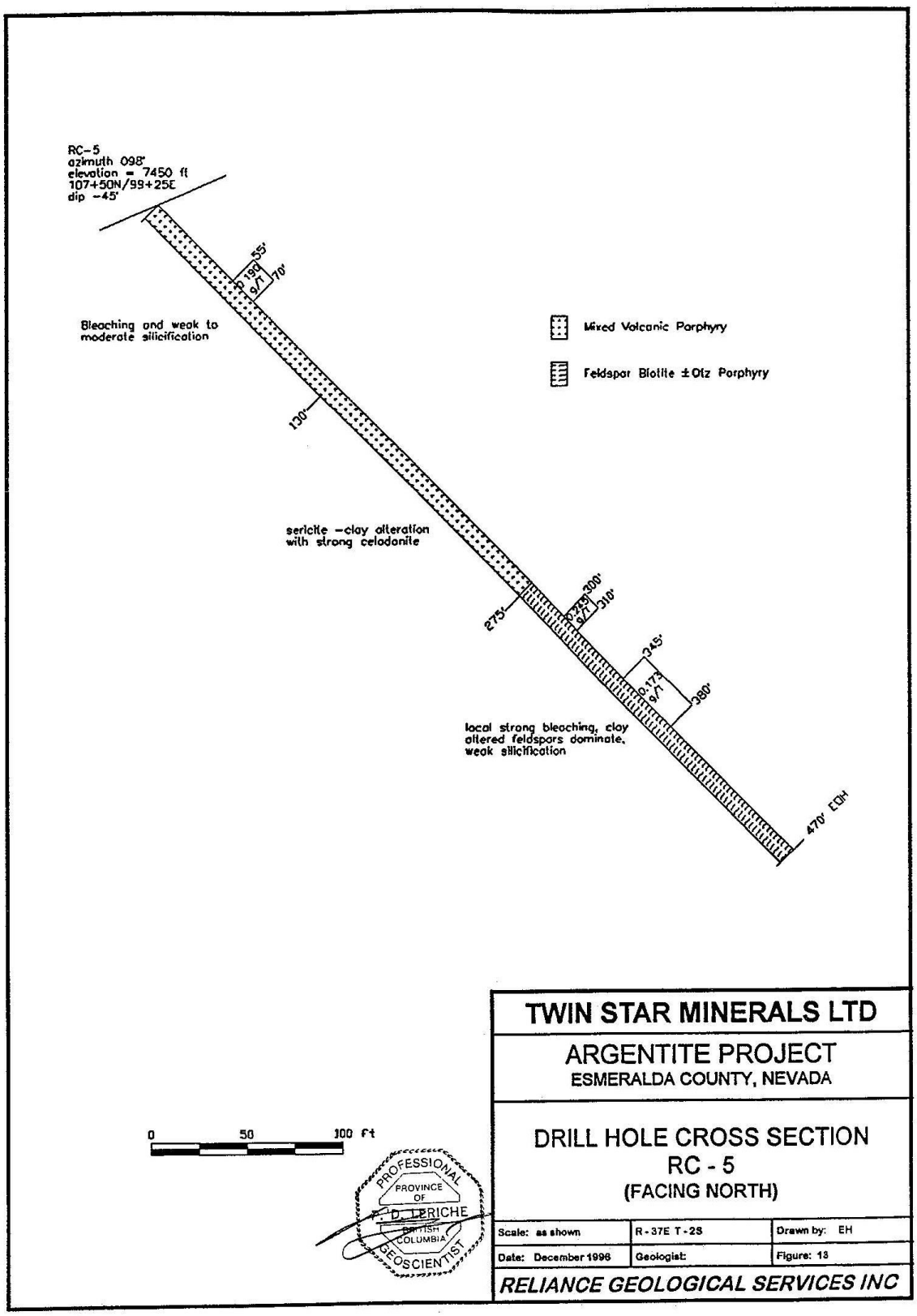

Figure 36. Camnor-Twin Star RC drill hole cross section for RC-5 (from Leriche, 1996)

Visagie (1998) reports important intercepts from the 1996-97 Camnor-Twin Star drill holes in his table summarizing the Argentite drilling (Table 2, below).

Table 2. Camnor-Twin Star drill hole summary table (Visagie, 1998).

ZONE	HOLE	NORTHING	EASTING	BEARING	ELEV. (Feet)	DIP	LENGTH (Feet)	FROM	TO	INT. (Feet)	Au (gpt)
Adit	RC 97-6	99+00	99+80	340	7600	-45	400	70	300	230	0.58
							incl	70	110	40	0.94
								185	240	55	1.05
								265	275	10	0.59
								290	300	10	1.33
	RC 97-7	99+00	99+80	340	7600	-62	460	85	255	170	0.59
							incl	85	130	45	1.07
								140	155	15	0.45
								205	230	25	0.50
								250	255	5	1.38
	RC 97-8	98+33	97+45	340	7680	-45	450	125	135	10	0.32
								340	350	10	0.25
								385	415	30	0.92
	RC 97-9	98+33	97+45	340	7680	-60	480	140	155	15	0.47
								155	180	25	0.23
								340	355	15	0.20
								365	385	20	0.29
	RC 97-10	101+60	103+33	340	7480	-50	400	30	50	20	0.20
								50	65	15	0.35
								115	130	15	0.42
	RC 97-11	101+27	103+60	340	7485	-60	500	95	150	55	0.76
							incl	95	110	15	0.33
								110	140	30	1.11
								140	150	10	0.36
								375	400	25	0.33
	RC 96-1	104+00	105+00	340	7510	-45	430	70	80	10	0.56
								Hole did not test target			
	RC 96-2	100+16	101+33	310	7540	-75	495	55	365	310	0.51
							incl	55	145	90	1.09
								160	195	35	0.55
								280	305	25	0.60
								350	365	15	0.50
	RC 96-3	100+16	101+33	310	7540	-45	550	30	300	270	0.86
							incl	30	60	30	1.16
								135	285	150	1.18
	RC 96-4	101+70	100+70	140	7570	-50	90	Hole not completed			
	RC 96-4B	102+60	101+13	140	7560	-45	410	225	410	185	0.53
							incl	225	280	55	0.63
								360	410	50	0.83
Baseline	RC 96-5	108+00	99+00	98	7450	-45	470	55	65	10	0.23
								300	310	10	0.25
								350	365	15	0.24

Cordex explored the Argentite Canyon property in 2004. In addition to other work presented in Section 7, History, Cordex drilled 4 RC holes for a total of 1,355m (Table 3, Figure 37). The author has access to

logs and assay sheets from the Cordex drilling, but no reports or interpretations by the company. The logs indicate that the predominant lithology intercepted by the Cordex drilling was latite, but also included lahar and minor volcaniclastics and sediments.

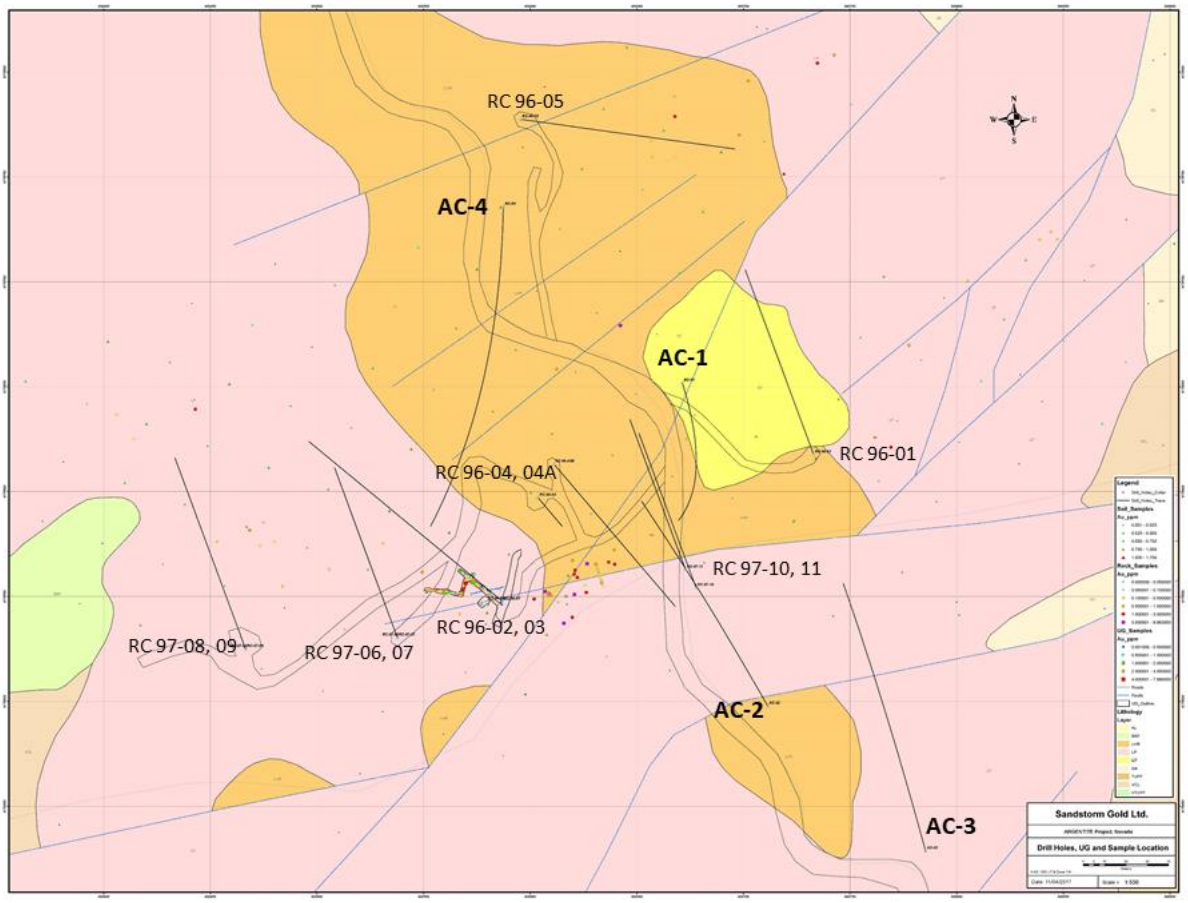

Figure 37. Argentite prospect drill hole location map. Base map from Bridgeport/Sandstorm.

Table 3: Significant intercepts from the Cordex RC drilling in 2004 (from assay sheets)

Lithology at intercept	Drill Hole	From (ft)	To (ft)	Width (ft) *	Weighted Average grade (ppb Au)	
					ppb Au	ppm Ag
Lahar	AC-1	45	170	125	277	0.36
	including	75	90	15	1259	0.8
Latite	AC-2	390	490	100	451	0.85
	including	440	455	15	971	1.13
Latite ± lahar	AC-3	585	685	100	301	0.32
	including	585	600	15	347	0.37
	including	655	675	20	942	0.43
Lahar	AC-4	200	205	5	426	0.9

This author, as well as Gray (2010) while in service to Bridgeport, had access to available digital databases and copies of project exploration files. However, drill core, drill cuttings, original assay certificates and drillhole logs were not available to this author and Green Light, nor to Gray and Bridgeport. The author is

unable to comment on the accuracy of the drillhole data reported. Although the data were obtained from sources considered to be reliable, the author cannot verify or independently confirm the data. The author is also unaware of any factors affecting drilling, sampling or recovery that could materially affect the accuracy and reliability of the results.

The author is also unable to confirm the relationship between the sample length and true thickness of mineralized zones; therefore, these remain unknown. The orientation of mineralized zones compared with drill hole traces is indicated in Figures 33 through 35 produced by Camnor, indicating a fairly high angle of orientation, although not at right angles. The figures are considered by this author to be sketches, rather than exact representations; therefore, the author cannot confirm the relationship between the drill trace and mineralized horizons from these figures.

11 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

The analytical data presented in this report are historic. Other than the sampling associated with the site visit by the author, Green Light has accomplished no exploration or sampling. The site visit sampling details regarding preparation, analysis and security are presented below.

Important historic analytical data presented in this report, particularly the analyses of drill samples by Camnor-Twin Star, which represent the most significant exploration on the Kalium Canyon property, pre-date 2000. As such, these analytical results pre-date the ISO certification of analytical laboratories.

11.1 OROGEN SAMPLING 2020

The author has very limited information on the sampling performed by Renaissance and presented in Section 9. Samples were analyzed by ALS Global. The analytical techniques employed to test the samples comprised fire assay for gold with Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP). finish of a 30 g sample (ALS code: Au-ICP22); multi-element analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectroscopy (ICP-MS) following a near-total, 4-acid digestion of a 0.25 g sample (ME-MS61); mercury analysis by MS following aqua regia partial digestion of 0.5 g sample (HG-MS42).

11.2 PROPERTY VISIT SAMPLES

The author collected seven rock samples during the property site visit to verify the tenors of the reported mineralization. The samples were placed in heavy poly sample bags, labelled with a unique sample ID and assay tag, and secured with a zip-tie. Samples generally comprised rock fragments less than 4 cm in length and weights of 0.5 to 1 kg. The author recorded sample details in a sample tag book, including provenance, lithology, alteration and mineralization as evident. Sample dimensions and sampling methodology were also recorded, as well as whether it was a composite grab sample (from multiple pieces of rock), representative chip sample (from multiple locations on an outcrop) or continuous chip sample (adjacent chips from across an outcrop). The sampling methodology was aimed at eliminating bias and better representing the recorded target sample material.

The author used a handheld GPS with approximately $\pm$3 m accuracy to record the sample location coordinates in UTM, NAD 83, Zone 11.

The samples were stored in a large rice bag and remained in the possession of the author until delivery directly by the author to the ALS Global - Geochemistry Analytical Lab (ALS) in Reno, Nevada, USA on the

morning of December 3, 2021. ALS Reno is an ISO 17025 Accredited Testing Laboratory. ALS is independent of Green Light Metals Inc., Aurora Geosciences Ltd., and the author.

The seven samples underwent typical rock sample preparation (ALS code: PREP 31), detailed as: "Crush to 70% less than 2 mm, riffle split off 250 g, pulverise split to better than 85% passing 75 microns" (From ALS Schedule of Services and Fees, Geochemistry, 2021). Analyses requested are gold by 50g fire assay fusion with atomic absorption finish giving a 0.005 ppm lower detection limit (ALS code: Au-AA24), and four-acid digestion Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES) analysis for 33 elements plus mercury (ALS code: ME-ICP61m). The ICP analysis includes the elements: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn + Hg, giving various lower detection limits for individual elements.

11.3 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

Following the first phase of drilling at the Argentite prospect by Camnor-Twin Star in 1996, a consultant independent of the companies reviewed the drilling results. As part of this process, he completed check assays of 21 duplicate samples of RC drill chips. He found that the check assays returned an average of 22.8% lower grades than the Camnor assays. This result is significantly less than the grades reported by Camnor-Twin Star. In the consultant's opinion, however, even at 23% lower grades, the drill results still represent intercepts at grades economically significant enough to warrant further exploration of the property (Leriche, 1996).

Quality assurance and quality control related to the author's due diligence sampling comprised insertion of a standard reference sample (CDN-CM-37), specifically for gold and silver, and a blank sample (CDN-BL-10) to the batch of samples submitted to the laboratory. The standard and blank samples are from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. The assay results for gold, silver, copper and molybdenum received from the laboratory for the reference sample fall within two standard deviation accuracy limits for all the elements provided by CDN for the sample. The ALS laboratory returned below detection limit results for both gold and silver for the blank sample submitted by the author.

11.4 Statement of Opinion

Although the author does not have access to many details of the historic sample preparation, security and analytical procedures related to analytical results conveyed in this Technical Report, particularly for the Canmore-Twin Star work in the late 1990s, the Cordex drill results in 2004 and the Renaissance sampling in 2020. Nonetheless, it is the author's opinion that the procedures used were adequate to ensure the integrity and reliability of the sample data base. The author's opinion relies on the multiple sources of analytical data conveyed that report materially similar results and where available, corroborating information in the form of certified assay sheets that provide primary analytical data.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The author has reviewed the significant historical exploration data provided by the client, and although not possible to verify directly, finds no cause to believe the data is not adequate for the purposes of this report.

An extensive amount of exploration work has been completed on the Argentite Canyon part of the Kalium Canyon property, as discussed in sections 6 and 7 of this report. Nearly all this work is historic in nature, and as such the reported results predate the CSA NI43-101 compliant reporting standards.

Digital copies of data files from exploration programs conducted prior to Green Light's involvement with the project were reviewed by the author. Data includes geologic maps, drillhole logs, drill sample assays, surface rock chip assays, and minor geophysical studies. Original documents are not available, nor were drill core or samples from reverse circulation drilling. Much of the exploration work was completed more than two decades ago, and reclamation of drill sites and the effects of time and weathering have combined to destroy monuments and physical evidence of drillhole and surface sample locations. Therefore, this author is unable to directly verify historic assay results.

12.1 2021 Property Visit

The Kalium Canyon project site was visited by the author on 1-2 December 2021. No snow was present.

The focus of the author's site visit was on the Argentite Canyon part of the project where most of the mineralization evident on the surface has been found. A total of seven samples were collected to verify mineral tenors (Figure 38), six of which were collected from Argentite Canyon and one from the area of the Kalium structure.

Of the six samples from Argentite, the author collected three from the area of the adit where historic exploration has found the most significant gold mineralization. One additional sample from the Adit Zone was collected from where this mineralized zone is interpreted to outcrop, above the adit area itself.

The first of the Adit Zone samples (V943751) was collected from the portal area of the adit and comprised iron-oxide rich, moderately silicified volcaniclastic rock (Figure 39). The clasts include mostly latite porphyry, but also some siliceous fragments. The sample is a continuous chip sample over 0.6 m. Assay results of the sample indicate non-anomalous gold of only 6 ppb, but the highest mercury value of 12.3 ppm (Table 4).

Table 4: Select assay results for author's samples collected during Kalium Canyon Property site visit. All results in ppm

SAMPLE	Au	Ag	As	Ba	Be	Cu	Hg	Mn	Mo	Pb	Sb	Zn	Remarks
V943751	0.007	0.5	54	1220	4.6	10	12.3	117	1	28	69	26	0.6 m
V943752	0.780	1.9	124	1120	2.9	6	0.157	245	24	28	18	42	1.7m
V943753	0.013	7.4	162	2930	10.9	22	2.88	2400	7	90	272	196	Adit dump
V943754	0.081	0.6	88	1470	2.4	5	0.287	533	3	15	7	31	Adit Zone
V943755	0.006	0.9	22	1690	2.8	5	0.129	915	<1	22	7	76	Baseline Zone
V943756	0.006	0.5	27	210	7.9	2	1.09	141	6	11	296	61	Sinter Gully
V943757	<0.005	<0.5	16	1670	2	5	0.131	21	4	16	<5	<2	Kalium Canyon
V943758	<0.005	<0.5	<5	850	1	26	0.005	589	3	<2	<5	24	Blank: CDN-10
V943759	0.171	1.2	47	450	1	2200	0.025	935	247	37	<5	241	CDN-CM-37

A second sample (V943752) from near the adit came from the apparent target for driving the adit (Figure 40). The target is a unit of east-northeast trending, strongly silicified volcaniclastics that stand out in relief relative to the surrounding host rocks and trend. The sample is a representative chip sample across 1.7 m of the outcrop. The gold assay returned 780 ppb. This sample also returned the highest molybdenum value (24 ppm).

A third sample (V943753) from the adit area came from the adit dump. The sampled rock is strongly silicified, showing multiple pulses of fluid movement, botryoidal open-space filling of quartz, with banded gray quartz veining and minor visible pyrite (Figure 41). The material sampled was selected based on the potential higher gold content, however, the assay returned only 13 ppb gold. This sample returned the highest silver assay of 7.8 ppm, as well as the highest assays for As, Ba, Be, Cu, Mn, Pb and Zn. It also included the second highest assays for antimony and mercury (Table 4).

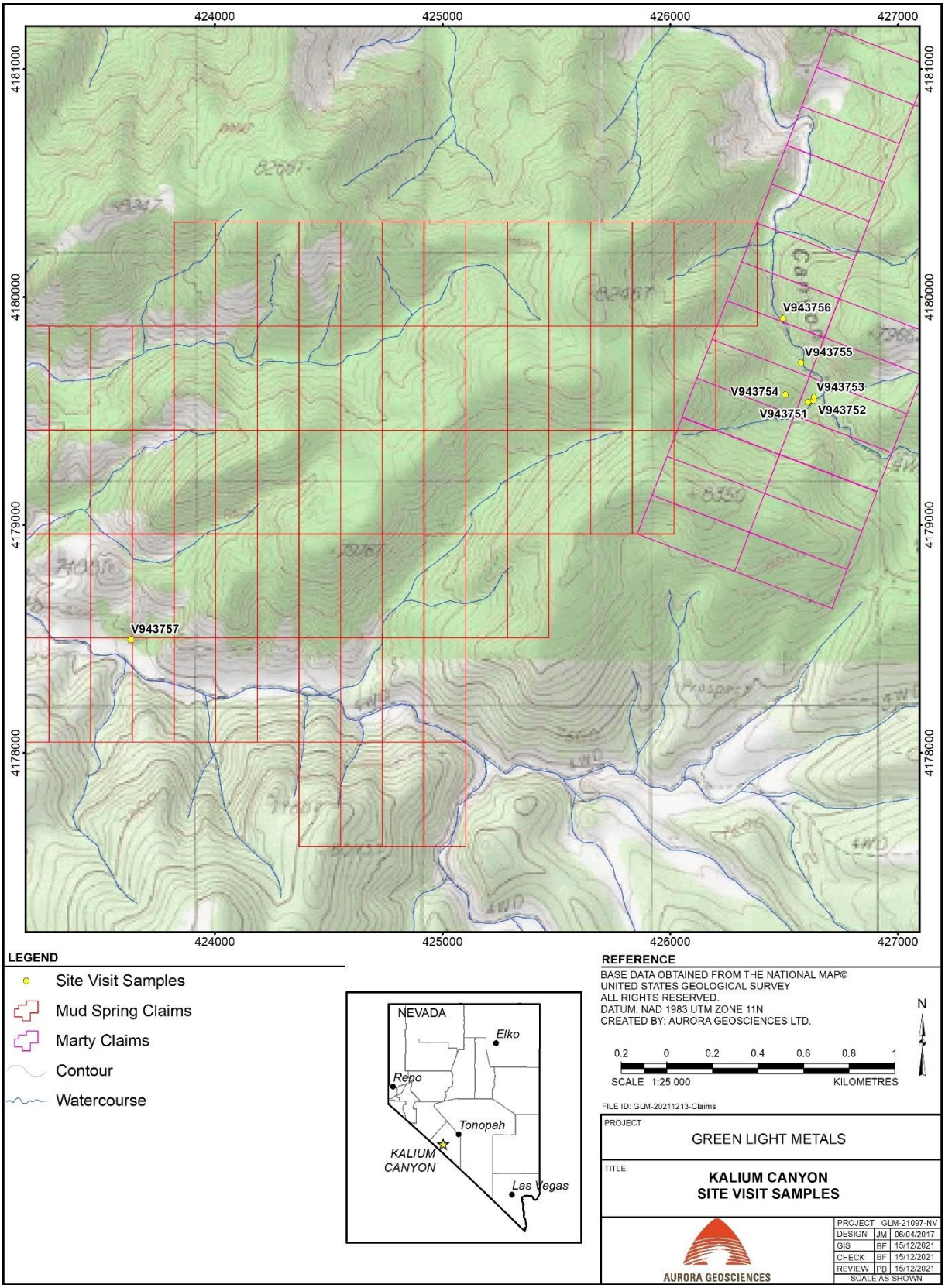

Figure 38: Property visit Sample Location map

Figure 39: Sample of oxidized volcanic breccia at portal of adit (V943751)

Figure 40: Sample of silicified breccia below adit portal in central Adit Zone (V943752)

Figure 41: Sample of gray quartz veining and silicification from adit dump (V943753)

A fourth sample from the Adit Zone was taken to the southwest, above the adit portal. The author understands this to be the surface exposure of the structurally controlled alteration and potential mineralization in the footwall of the Adit Zone fault. The sampled rock (V943754) comprises argillically altered and moderately silicified latite porphyry with minor manganese and iron oxide staining (Figure 42). The sample comprised broken pieces of rock from six to eight locations along the outcrop across five meters. The sample assay returned 81 ppb gold.

The author collected one sample from the Baseline Zone and one from boulders of apparent rubble from the area referred to as the Sinter Gully Zone. The Baseline Zone sample (V943755) came from an exposure of argillic altered latite porphyry exposed along the road at the base of the canyon (Figure 43). The sample assay returned 6 ppb gold. The author collected the Sinter Gully Zone sample (V943756) from five to seven boulders of rubble or float of apparent siliceous sinter (Figure 44). This sample also assayed 6 ppb gold.

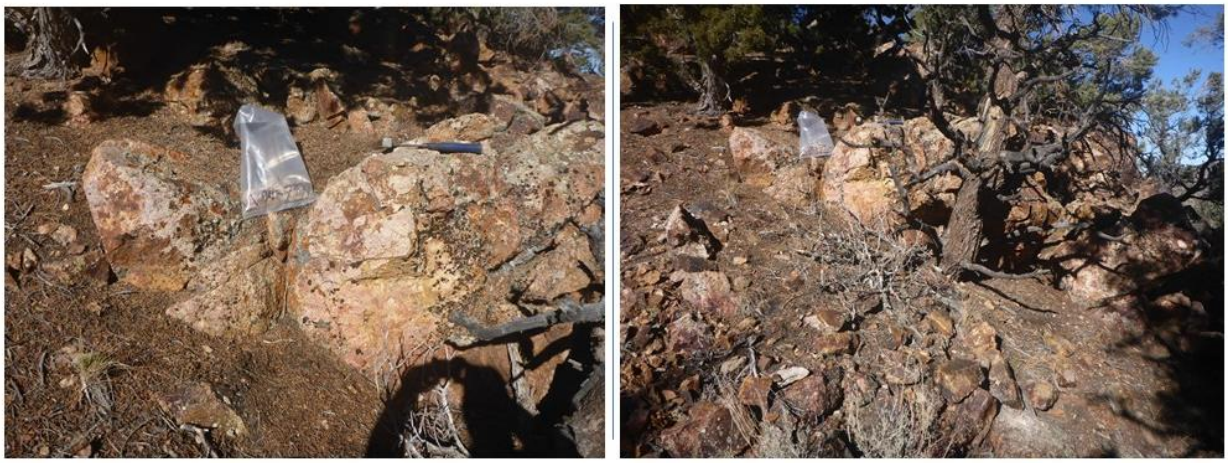

Figure 42: Sample of altered, moderately silicified latite porphyry from Adit Zone, above and east of adit (V943754)

Figure 43: Sample of altered volcanic rocks from Baseline Zone (V943755)

Figure 44: Sample of siliceous sinter rubble/float from Sinter Gully area (V943756)

The author made a brief visit to the valley that includes the Kalium structure and collected one sample (V943757) of argillically altered latite porphyry (Figure 45). The sample assay returned below detection limit gold (< 5 ppb).

Figure 45: Sample of altered latite porphyry from Kalium structure valley (V943757)

Although the number of samples collected during the author's property visit are too few to be statistically significant, they broadly correlate with the historic data. The author conducted no sampling underground in the Argentite Canyon adit.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No processing or metallurgical test work has been undertaken on any of the lithologies found at Kalium Canyon to the best of the author's knowledge.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

The author is unaware of any mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates that have been done on any parts of the Kalium Canyon property.

15 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

No other mineral rights holdings adjacent to the property are known to the author.

16 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the best of this author's knowledge, there are no other data and information not contained in this report which are relevant to the project, nor are there any data or information that would render this report false or misleading.

17 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

17.1 INTERPRETATIONS

The Kalium Canyon property is situated within the Walker Lane trend of epithermal precious metal deposits in southwest Nevada. More locally, northeast-trending structures control epithermal mineralization hosted in Tertiary volcanics from which silver and gold have been produced. At Kalium Canyon itself, historic exploration indicates northeast-trending structures in Tertiary volcanics with evidence of low-sulfidation mineralization are likely related to the same genetic mineralizing systems as the historically producing mines nearby. The Kalium Canyon geologic setting is conducive for hosting potentially economic precious metal deposits.

The Kalium Canyon property includes the Argentite Canyon prospect on which historic work has been accomplished since the 1920s as well as the recently staked claims to the west that cover the Kalium Canyon structure where information from reconnaissance exploration only is available to the author. The historic exploration results indicate that potentially economic gold grades are found over lengths that warrant further exploration for both bulk-tonnage and high-grade precious metal deposits. Furthermore, geologic indicators interpreted to vector toward buried epithermal deposits are present at Argentite Canyon and reported at the Kalium Canyon structure area. These indicators include host rock alteration and paleosurface features, such as siliceous sinters, commonly interpreted to overlie hydrothermal systems related to epithermal precious metal deposits. The indicators are present in untested areas of the Argentite Canyon prospect as well as in the Kalium Canyon Structure area, thereby indicating that additional exploration in both parts of the property is justified.

Altered rocks exposed in the Kalium Canyon Structure part of the property fit the model for a low-sulfidation epithermal system at depth. The sericitic, silicic and argillic alteration is interpreted to be widespread. Intense bleaching of the volcanic rocks in the immediate vicinity of the Kalium Canyon structure (fault) is interpreted as a steam heated cell, again modeled to overlie a buried epithermal system.

Sillitoe (2015) models the paleosurfaces that are commonly associated with low- and high-sulfidation epithermal systems. Steam-heated zones have been found overlying important epithermal deposits in the Americas, particularly when hydrothermal systems have not been deeply eroded. These zones can be areally extensive, locally >10 km^2, and can mask the precise location of the underlying epithermal plumbing systems (Sillitoe, 2015). Understanding of the structures, particularly potentially mineralization-controlling faults, underlying the steam-heated area, would be important for efficient exploration and drill targeting. Sillitoe (2015) suggests that linear, resistivity and/or non-magnetic anomalies may be instructive evidence to determine fault geometry.

Steam-heated zones also typically lack geochemical anomalies for precious metals and associated pathfinder elements, other than mercury. Precious and base metals are preferentially precipitated at lower temperatures compared to mercury and are less mobile in lower temperature fluids than arsenic and antimony (Sillitoe, 2015). This may be the case in the Kalium Canyon area where comparisons of rock sample assays of the steam-heated zone with the area of known mineralization at Argentite Canyon show a mercury anomaly associated with the steam-heated area. The steam-heated zone also exhibits moderate to weak arsenic and antimony anomalies, but non-anomalous precious metal values when compared to Argentite Canyon (see discussion in Section 7). Since steam-heated zones can mask the precise location of underlying mineralization, any understanding of the hydrothermal system that produced the steam-heated zone, such as controlling structures or even the vents themselves, would be important exploration aids, as mineralized zones are commonly associated directly with the concentrated hydrothermal fluid flows.

Despite the relative immobility of gold in low temperature fluids, empirical evidence from siliceous sinters overlying known gold mineralization indicates that anomalous gold is more common in these sinters than in the sinters that do not overly gold mineralization (Sillitoe, 2015). The sinters described in the Argentite Canyon area to the northeast of the known gold mineralization are anomalous in gold with some samples returning up to 40 feet (12.2 m) averaging 0.45 ppm (gpt) gold (Visagie, 1998). They are also anomalous in arsenic, antimony and mercury (Gray, 2010). These results have not been independently confirmed by the author. Sampling of these sinters by other investigators did confirm anomalous gold and antimony concentrations (Gray, 2010). No siliceous sinters are known to have been found in the Kalium Canyon structure part of the property. If siliceous sinters are found in this area, they may be compared to the Argentite Canyon sinters and a better understanding may be available for vectoring toward potential underlying mineralization.

The Camnor-Twin Star drilling intercepts indicate that the Adit Zone is the most significant mineralized zone on the Argentite property. However, the operators likely anticipated this result and sited most of the drill holes on the Adit Zone. The Baseline Zone has not been tested to the same extent as the Adit Zone (12 out of a total of 14 holes essentially targeted the Adit Zone). The Adit Zone is more visibly mineralized on surface, as evidenced by Camnor-Twin Star surface rock and soil sampling as well (Visagie, 1998) and may be the most prospective shallow mineralized zone on the property. However, the rugged topography in the Argentite Canyon vicinity has likely had some control on the drill hole siting. As an example, the four Cordex RC holes in 2004 were all sited along the road at the bottom of the Argentite Canyon.

The Argentite prospect represents a structurally controlled, low-sulfidation, epithermal precious metal target. Historic exploration has defined a northeast-trending zone of elevated gold ± silver mineralization associated with a stockwork vein and silicified breccia system hosted mainly in altered, porphyritic latite. RC drill intercepts of 90 feet (27.5 m) of 1.09 ppm gold (RC 96-2) and 270 feet (82.3 m) of 0.86 ppm gold (RC 96-3) indicate that a bulk-tonnage, open pit deposit may be a viable exploration target. Higher-grade intervals within the broader drill intercepts also suggest a lower-tonnage, higher-grade, underground target may be viable as well.

Many of the author's site visit sample assays returned non-anomalous gold values. A sample of what the author believes to be the central Adit Zone mineralized target returned 780 ppb gold over 1.7 m. Another sample from the Adit Zone area returned 81 ppb gold, but all the other sample results were at or below 13 ppb gold.

One sample from the adit dump was interpreted to be strongly mineralized and exhibited multiple pulses of fluids. These pulses of fluids were not associated with gold as the sample assay returned only 13 ppb gold (V943753). However, the sample assay returned 7.8 ppm silver and was anomalous in several other elements including As, Sb, Hg, Mn, Pb, Zn and Be. Although many of these elements are considered pathfinders for gold in epithermal systems, the association is not 100%. A study of the paragenetic sequence for the gold mineralization would be beneficial.

The highest antimony assay came from the sample from Sinter Gully (295 ppm; V943756). This sample assay also showed a noteworthy mercury value (1.09 ppm), but little arsenic (27 ppm). Several authors model antimony anomalies in sinters overlying low-sulfidation epithermal mineralization because the antimony is more soluble at lower temperatures (e.g., Hedenquist et al., 2000; Sillitoe, 2015).

17.2 CONCLUSIONS

The Kalium Canyon property is a property of merit. This determination by the author is based on:

- The geologic setting of the property within the Walker Lane trend, a region of past-producing and actively explored precious metal systems.
- The geologic setting of the property locally within Tertiary calc-alkaline host rocks related to a collapsed caldera structure.
- The geologic setting of the property along northeast-trending faults that are parallel to nearby faults to the southeast that control mineralization for several past-producing mines – even though mineralization characteristics are different between Kalium Canyon (low-sulfidation model) and the Mohawk, 16-to-1, and Nivloc mines (intermediate- or high-sulfidation models).
- Historic exploration resulting in discovery of potentially economic grade gold intercepts over significant widths.
- Lithologic characteristics that fit accepted models for low-sulfidation epithermal mineral deposits, including paleosurface features that are interpreted to vector toward underlying mineralization.
- Determination of a northeast trending structural control to known mineralization, specifically the Adit and Baseline zones.
- The Adit Zone central mineralized target that is projected to have dimensions of 2,000 feet by 270 feet (610 m by 83 m; Visagie, 1998) – subsequent investigators suggest the zone is even wider and extends farther (Fronteer Gold, 2010)
- Untested sinters with anomalous precious metal and pathfinder geochemical signatures that might overlie mineralization.

- Broad areas of alteration potentially associated with volcanic-hosted epithermal mineralization that are yet to be tested.

18 RECOMMENDATIONS

18.1 PHASE 1 EXPLORATION

- Complete geophysical (magnetometer) surveys to assist in the mapping of the geological setting (units and structure), with priority in potential extensions of the mineralized zones and the interpreted steam-heated zone.
- Collect soil geochemical samples across the Argentite Canyon targets, particularly along strike with the mineralized zones. All samples should be analyzed with a multi-element analytical package that includes low detection limits for mercury.
- Complete follow up geological mapping of anomalous geochemical signatures with particular attention to geophysical survey interpretation.
- The adit should be remapped and resampled.
- Core drill (up to approximately 300 m in two holes) the Adit Zone mineralized area where the most prominent gold mineralization has been reported. Collect oriented core for structural interpretations.
- To facilitate effective field work at the Kalium Canyon project area, an exploration camp should be established on site. This would preclude a lengthy daily commute to reach the site from the closest community to the property. Water for camp use and drilling must be acquired.

The decision point for progressing from Phase 1 to Phase 2 will occur at the culmination of the above activities. Phase 2 work will be contingent on positive results from Phase 1.

18.2 PHASE 2 EXPLORATION

- Remote Sensing study to identify hydrothermal alteration in the Kalium Canyon project area.
- Geologic mapping of the Kalium Canyon structure area should be completed in similar detail (at a scale of approximately 1:500) as the mapping at Argentite Canyon, particularly in the area of the Kalium fault. Geologic units should be consistent in the mapping of both parts of the property.
- Collect soil samples (on a grid) in the Kalium Canyon area to identify mineralized targets. First pass sampling in the argillically altered parts of the area should be spaced at 50 m stations along 200 m spaced lines. The steam-heated zone is unlikely to show anomalies due to the intense alteration related to formation of the steam-heated cell itself, so limited or wider-spaced sampling may be accomplished in this area. A grid of 100 m stations along 200 m spaced lines would provide sufficient preliminary geochemical information.
- Drill anomalous geochemical and geophysical target areas based on Phase 1 results. Estimate 4,000 m in 10 holes.

Drill targets should be tested based on the results of the first phase of exploration. Expected target areas would include extensions of the known mineralization, particularly the eastward extension of the Adit Zone. Access roads for drill siting would be necessary and may limit the flexibility in drill station positioning.

Drilling used to test the mineralized zones should include some acquisition of oriented core for better geologic interpretation of the mineralization and its potential structural controls.

Drill samples should be tested for a broad suite of elements associated with low- and intermediate-sulfidation epithermal deposits, e.g., Au, Ag, Sb, As, Hg, Se, Mo, Zn, Pb, Mn, Ba, Cu, Bi, Te, Sn, Tl (White and Hedenquist, 1995; Sillitoe, 2015). If shallow drill results fit modeled low- to intermediate-sulfidation, vertical zonation patterns, (i.e., anomalous elements mobile at lower hydrothermal temperatures, e.g., As, Sb, Hg, Tl; and alteration characteristics, e.g., type and form of silicification (see Hedenquist et al., 2000) deeper drilling should be considered to test for more deeply emplaced mineralization. Maximum depths of about 800 m are likely to be sufficient.

Total meters to be drilled would depend on Phase 1 results as well as early Phase 2 drilling. A total meterage estimate is 4,000 m in 10 holes. This estimate may be increased as additional mineral rights have been acquired to the northeast of the present Kalium claims where more extensive sinter targets are situated.

Completion of these activities would represent the decision point for any future exploration. Further work would be contingent on positive results from Phase 2.

18.3 RECOMMENDED BUDGETS

Table 5: Estimated Budget, Phase 1 Exploration Program

Expense Type	Cost/unit	Units	Days	Explanation	Cost $US
Geophysics (Mag, per km)	$1,000	50		50 line km	$ 50,000
Soil Sampling	$60	500			$ 30,000
Assaying (per sample)	$50	550			$ 27,500
Geologic mapping	$750	10	10	1 person	$ 7,500
Drilling (per m)	$200	300			$ 60,000
Mob/demob	$10,000	1			$ 10,000
Consumables (per metre)	$10	300			$ 3,000
Assaying (per sample)	$50	330			$ 16,500
Field Camp	$30,000	1			$ 30,000
Personnel (per day)	$2,400	20	20	4 people at $600/day	$ 48,000
Food (person-day)	$50	160	20	8 people	$ 8,000
				Sub Total	$ 290,500
				10% contingency	$ 29,050
				Total	$ 319,550

Table 6: Estimated Budget, Phase 2 Diamond Drilling program

Expense Type	Cost/unit	Units	Days		Cost $US
Spectral Geology (per km^2)					$ 60,000
Geologic mapping	$750	20	20		$ 15,000
Soil sampling	$50	1,000			$ 50,000
Assaying (per sample)	$50	1,100			$ 55,000
Drilling (per metre)	$200	4,000			$ 800,000
Mob/demob	$10,000	1			$ 10,000
Consumables (per metre)	$10	4,000			$ 40,000
Assaying (per sample)	$50	4,440			$ 222,000
Personnel (per day)	$2,400	40		4 people at $600/day/40 days	$ 96,000
Food (person-day)	$50	40		10 people	$ 20,000
Freight	$10,000	1			$ 10,000
Report Writing	$12,000	1			$ 12,000
				Sub Total	$1,390,000
				5% contingency	$69,500
				Total	**$1,459,500**

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Effective Date: January 12, 2022

Resubmitted March 3, 2022

Respectfully submitted,
Aurora Geosciences Ltd.

P.E. Bittenbender

_____
Peter E. Bittenbender, MA, CPG
Senior Geologist, Aurora Geosciences Ltd.

Reviewed by

Carl Schulze

_____
Carl Schulze, BSc, PGeo
Senior Project Manager, Aurora Geosciences Ltd.

APPENDIX 1

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Peter Bittenbender, with a business address at 34A Laberge Rd, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5Y9, hereby certify that:

a) I am a Senior Geologist employed by:

Aurora Geosciences Ltd.
34A Laberge Rd, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5Y9

b) This certificate applies to the technical report entitled: "NI 43-101 Technical Report, Kalium Canyon, Goldfield Quadrangle, Esmeralda County, Nevada, United States of America." dated January 12, 2022 (the "Technical Report").

c) I am a graduate of the University of Wyoming, Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology, 1986 and The University of Texas, Master of Arts Degree in Geology, 1991. I am a member in good standing of the American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG), CPG No. 11092. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 30 years since my graduation from The University of Texas.

d) I was present for two days on December 1 and December 2, 2021, on the Kalium Canyon property that is the subject of this report;

e) I am responsible for all sections of the technical report;

f) I have had no involvement with Green Light Metals Inc., its predecessors or subsidiaries. nor in the Kalium Canyon Property, and I am independent of the issuer applying the test in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101;

g) I have not received nor expect to receive any interest, direct or indirect, in Green Light Metals Inc., its subsidiaries, affiliates and associates;

h) I have read "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects", National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Report has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument and that Form;

i) As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Report that is not reflected in the Report, the omission or addition of which would make the Report misleading, and;

j) This certificate applies to the NI 43-101 compliant technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report, Kalium Canyon, Goldfield Quadrangle, Esmeralda County, Nevada, United States of America." dated January 12, 2022.

Dated at South Haven, MI, USA this 3rd day of March, 2022.

P. E. Bittenbender

Peter E. Bittenbender, MA, CPG
Address: Aurora Geosciences Ltd.
34A Laberge Rd
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5Y9
peter.bittenbender@auroraeosciences.com

APPENDIX II

CLAIM STATUS, KALIUM CANYON PROJECT, DECEMBER 2021

ESMERALDA COUNTY, NV 2021-226053
Rec:$972.00
Total:$972.00 08/16/2021 03:38 PM
RENAISSANCE EXPLORATION, INC Pgs=4

00017764202102260530040043

VERA BOYER, RECORDER

The following Document contains no Personal Information as defined by NRS 603A.040

AFFIDAVIT AND NOTICE OF INTENT TO HOLD MINING CLAIM(S) AND SITE(S)

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The undersigned certifies that the owner or claimant intends to hold the mining claim(s) for the assessment year ending September 1, **2022** (insert assessment year).

RECORDER'S STAMP

The claim map showing said claim(s) is filed in the **Esmeralda** County records. Claims are generally located in Section(s): **various** Township: **T2S** Range: **R37E**

Name of claim(s) or site(s):	BLM Serial No(s):
See attached sheets	

A total number of 80 claims is being filed with this document.

Name and mailing address of owner or claimant:

Renaissance Exploration, Inc.
4750 Longley Lane, Suite 106
Reno, NV 89502

Dated this 5th day of August, 2021.

By _____
Owner, Claimant, Agent, or Lessee Signature
(circle one)

LAURENCE W. PRYER
Owner, Claimant, Agent, or Lessee Name
(printed)

STATE OF Nevada
COUNTY OF Washoe

Subscribed and sworn to by
Laurence W. Pryer
(Owner, Claimant, Agent, or Lessee)
before me this
5th day of August, 2021

MARILYN SUE MILLER
Notary Public - State of Nevada
Appointment Recorded in Washoe County
No: 14-13953-2 - Expires June 12, 2022

Marilyn Sue Miller
NOTARY PUBLIC *(Signature)*

Suggested Form - Nevada Division of Minerals (REV. 8-27-2015)
Nevada Affidavit/Notice of Intent to Hold, NRS 517.230

Annual Recording Information - Unpatented Lode Mining Claims

Claim General Information			County Information		BLM info
Claim Name	Claim Owner	Date Located	County Name	Document Number	BLM Number
MS-016	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	6/6/2020	Esmeralda	2020-221373	NV101958866
MS-018	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	6/6/2020	Esmeralda	2020-221374	NV101958867
MS-020	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	6/6/2020	Esmeralda	2020-221375	NV101958868
MS-022	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	6/6/2020	Esmeralda	2020-221376	NV101958869
MS-033	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	6/6/2020	Esmeralda	2020-221377	NV101958870
MS-034	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	6/6/2020	Esmeralda	2020-221378	NV101958871
MS-035	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	6/6/2020	Esmeralda	2020-221379	NV101958872
MS-036	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	6/6/2020	Esmeralda	2020-221380	NV101958873
MS-037	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	6/6/2020	Esmeralda	2020-221381	NV101958874
MS-038	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	6/6/2020	Esmeralda	2020-221382	NV101958875
MS-039	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	6/6/2020	Esmeralda	2020-221383	NV101958876
MS-040	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	6/6/2020	Esmeralda	2020-221384	NV101958877
MS-041	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	6/6/2020	Esmeralda	2020-221385	NV101959001
MS-042	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	6/6/2020	Esmeralda	2020-221386	NV101959002
MS-043	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	6/6/2020	Esmeralda	2020-221387	NV101959003
MS-044	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	6/6/2020	Esmeralda	2020-221388	NV101959004
MS-100	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222456	NV101614631
MS-101	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222457	NV101614632
MS-102	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222458	NV101614633
MS-103	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222459	NV101615420
MS-104	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222460	NV101615421
MS-105	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222461	NV101615422
MS-106	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222462	NV101615423
MS-107	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222463	NV101615424
MS-108	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222464	NV101615425
MS-109	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222465	NV101615426
MS-110	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222466	NV101615427
MS-111	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222467	NV101615428
MS-112	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222468	NV101615429
MS-113	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222469	NV101615430
MS-114	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222470	NV101615431
MS-115	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222471	NV101615432
MS-121	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/4/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222472	NV101615433
MS-122	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/4/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222473	NV101615434

Kalium claims 2021-2022 Filing 1 of 3

Annual Recording Information - Unpatented Lode Mining Claims

MS-123	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/4/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222474	NV101615435
MS-124	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/4/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222475	NV101615436
MS-125	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/4/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222476	NV101615437
MS-126	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/4/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222477	NV101615438
MS-127	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/4/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222478	NV101615439
MS-128	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/4/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222479	NV101615440
MS-129	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/4/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222480	NV101616166
MS-130	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/4/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222481	NV101616167
MS-131	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/4/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222482	NV101616168
MS-132	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/4/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222483	NV101616169
MS-133	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/4/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222484	NV101616170
MS-134	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/4/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222485	NV101616171
MS-135	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/4/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222486	NV101616172
MS-136	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/4/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222487	NV101616173
MS-137	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/4/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222488	NV101616174
MS-138	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/4/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222489	NV101616175
MS-139	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/4/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222490	NV101616176
MS-140	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/4/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222491	NV101616177
MS-141	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/4/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222492	NV101616178
MS-142	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/4/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222493	NV101616179
MS-143	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222494	NV101616180
MS-144	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222495	NV101616181
MS-145	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222496	NV101616182
MS-146	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222497	NV101616183
MS-147	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222498	NV101616184
MS-148	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222499	NV101616185
MS-149	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222500	NV101616186
MS-150	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222501	NV101616899
MS-151	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222502	NV101616900
MS-152	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222503	NV101616901
MS-153	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222504	NV101616902
MS-154	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222505	NV101616903
MS-155	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222506	NV101616904
MS-156	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222507	NV101616905
MS-157	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222508	NV101616906
MS-158	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222509	NV101616907

Kalium claims 2021-2022 Filing 2 of 3

Annual Recording Information - Unpatented Lode Mining Claims

MS-159	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222510	NV101616908
MS-160	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222511	NV101616909
MS-161	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222512	NV101616910
MS-162	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/3/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222513	NV101616911
MS-163	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/4/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222514	NV101616912
MS-165	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/4/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222515	NV101616913
MS-166	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/4/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222516	NV101616914
MS-167	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/4/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222517	NV101616915
MS-168	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/4/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222518	NV101616916
MS-169	Renaissance Exploration, Inc.	9/4/2020	Esmeralda	2020-222519	NV101616917

Kalium claims 2021-2022 Filing 3 of 3

ESMERALDA COUNTY, NV
Rec:$264.00
Total:$264.00
RENAISSANCE EXPLORATION, INC

2021-226054
08/16/2021 03:38 PM
Pgs=1

00017765202102260540010019

VERA BOYER, RECORDER

The following Document contains no Personal Information as defined by NRS 603A.040

AFFIDAVIT AND NOTICE OF INTENT TO HOLD MINING CLAIM(S) AND SITE(S)

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The undersigned certifies that the owner or claimant intends to hold the mining claim(s) for the assessment year ending September 1, **2022** (insert assessment year).

RECORDER'S STAMP

The claim map showing said claim(s) is filed in the **Esmeralda** County records. Claims are generally located in Section(s): **various** Township: **T2S** Range: **R37E**

Name of claim(s) or site(s):	BLM Serial No(s):
MARTY 1 thru MARTY 7	**NV101368220 thru NV101368226**
MARTY 8 thru MARTY 11	**NV101679428 thru NV101679431**
MARTY 12 thru MARTY 14	**NV101650412 thru NV101650414**
MARTY 30 thru MARTY 35	**NV101428462 thru NV101428467**
SP 11	**NV101368219**

A total number of 21 claims is being filed with this document.

Name and mailing address of owner or claimant:

Bridgeport Gold
241 Ridge St, Suite 210
Reno, NV 89501-2069

Dated this 5th day of August, 2021.

By L.W.P.
Owner, Claimant, Agent, or Lessee Signature
(circle one)

LAURENCE W. PRYER
Owner, Claimant, Agent, or Lessee Name
(printed)

STATE OF Nevada
COUNTY OF Washoe

Subscribed and sworn to by
Laurence W. Pryer
(Owner, Claimant, Agent, or Lessee)
before me this
5th day of August, 2021.

MARILYN SUE MILLER
Notary Public - State of Nevada
Appointment Recorded in Washoe County
No: 14-13953-2 - Expires June 12, 2022

Marilyn Sue Miller
NOTARY PUBLIC *(Signature)*

Suggested Form - Nevada Division of Minerals (REV. 8-27-2015)
Nevada Affidavit/Notice of Intent to Hold, NRS 517.230

8/9/2021 Receipt

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
DIV OF SUPPORT SERVICES
1340 FINANCIAL BLVD
RENO, NV 89502
Phone: (775) 861-6400

Receipt

No: 4936039

Transaction #: 5069134
Date of Transaction: 08/09/2021 Kalium Canyon

CUSTOMER:

RENAISSANCE EXPLORATION INC.
4750 LONGLEY LN STE 106
RENO,NV 89502-5981 US

LINE #	QTY	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
001	80.00	MLRS MINING CLAIMS / MINING CLAIMS-EXISTING-MLRS ONLY / MAINTENANCE FEE **CASES:** NV101614631/$165.00, NV101614632/$165.00, NV101614633/$165.00, NV101615420/$165.00, NV101615421/$165.00, NV101615422/$165.00, NV101615423/$165.00, NV101615424/$165.00, NV101615425/$165.00, NV101615426/$165.00, NV101615427/$165.00, NV101615428/$165.00, NV101615429/$165.00, NV101615430/$165.00, NV101615431/$165.00, NV101615432/$165.00, NV101615433/$165.00, NV101615434/$165.00, NV101615435/$165.00, NV101615436/$165.00, NV101615437/$165.00, NV101615438/$165.00, NV101615439/$165.00, NV101615440/$165.00, NV101616166/$165.00, NV101616167/$165.00, NV101616168/$165.00, NV101616169/$165.00, NV101616170/$165.00, NV101616171/$165.00, NV101616172/$165.00, NV101616173/$165.00, NV101616174/$165.00, NV101616175/$165.00, NV101616176/$165.00, NV101616177/$165.00, NV101616178/$165.00, NV101616179/$165.00, NV101616180/$165.00, NV101616181/$165.00, NV101616182/$165.00, NV101616183/$165.00, NV101616184/$165.00, NV101616185/$165.00, NV101616186/$165.00, NV101616899/$165.00, NV101616900/$165.00, NV101616901/$165.00, NV101616902/$165.00, NV101616903/$165.00, NV101616904/$165.00, NV101616905/$165.00, NV101616906/$165.00, NV101616907/$165.00, NV101616908/$165.00, NV101616909/$165.00, NV101616910/$165.00, NV101616911/$165.00, NV101616912/$165.00, NV101616913/$165.00, NV101616914/$165.00, NV101616915/$165.00, NV101616916/$165.00, NV101616917/$165.00,		- n/a -	13200.00

https://ilmocop0ap933.blm.doi.net/cgibin/cbsp/cbs_start2 1/2

		NV101958866/$165.00, NV101958867/$165.00, NV101958868/$165.00, NV101958869/$165.00, NV101958870/$165.00, NV101958871/$165.00, NV101958872/$165.00, NV101958873/$165.00, NV101958874/$165.00, NV101958875/$165.00, NV101958876/$165.00, NV101958877/$165.00, NV101959001/$165.00, NV101959002/$165.00, NV101959003/$165.00, NV101959004/$165.00			
				TOTAL:	**$13,200.00**

PAYMENT INFORMATION				
1	AMOUNT:	13200.00	POSTMARKED:	N/A
	TYPE:	CHECK	RECEIVED:	08/09/2021
	CHECK NO:	017		
	NAME:	RENAISSANCE EXPLORATION INC. 510 WEST HASTINGS ST STE 1201 VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8 CA		

REMARKS
FY22 MAINT FEES NV101614631, ET AL

This receipt was generated by the automated BLM Collections and Billing System and is a paper representation of a portion of the official electronic record contained therein.

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
DIV OF SUPPORT SERVICES
1340 FINANCIAL BLVD
RENO, NV 89502
Phone: (775) 861-6400

Receipt

No: 4935815

Transaction #: 5068886
Date of Transaction: 08/09/2021 Kalium Canyon

CUSTOMER:

BRIDGEPORT GOLD INC
241 RIDGE ST STE 241
RENO,NV 89501-2069 US

LINE #	QTY	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	21.00	MLRS MINING CLAIMS / MINING CLAIMS-EXISTING-MLRS ONLY / MAINTENANCE FEE **CASES:** NV101368219/$165.00, NV101368220/$165.00, NV101368221/$165.00, NV101368222/$165.00, NV101368223/$165.00, NV101368224/$165.00, NV101368225/$165.00, NV101368226/$165.00, NV101428462/$165.00, NV101428463/$165.00, NV101428464/$165.00, NV101428465/$165.00, NV101428466/$165.00, NV101428467/$165.00, NV101650412/$165.00, NV101650413/$165.00, NV101650414/$165.00, NV101679428/$165.00, NV101679429/$165.00, NV101679430/$165.00, NV101679431/$165.00		- n/a -	3465.00
				TOTAL:	**$3,465.00**

PAYMENT INFORMATION

1	AMOUNT:	3465.00	POSTMARKED:	N/A
	TYPE:	CHECK	RECEIVED:	08/09/2021
	CHECK NO:	018		
	NAME:	RENAISSANCE EXPLORATION INC 510 WEST HASTINGS ST STE 1201 VANCOUVER BC V6B 1LB CA		

REMARKS

FY 22 MAINT FEES NV101368219, ET AL

This receipt was generated by the automated BLM Collections and Billing System and is a paper representation of a portion of the official electronic record contained therein.

Claim Name	Acreage	Township	Range	Section	BLM No.	NMC_ Num	Date Staked	Locator
MS-016	20.66	002S	037E		NV101958866	1207246	2020-06-06	Renaissance
MS-018	20.66	002S	037E		NV101958867	1207247	2020-06-06	Renaissance
MS-020	20.66	002S	037E		NV101958868	1207248	2020-06-06	Renaissance
MS-022	20.66	002S	037E		NV101958869	1207249	2020-06-06	Renaissance
MS-033	20.66	002S	037E		NV101958870	1207250	2020-06-06	Renaissance
MS-034	20.66	002S	037E		NV101958871	1207251	2020-06-06	Renaissance
MS-035	20.66	002S	037E		NV101958872	1207252	2020-06-06	Renaissance
MS-036	20.66	002S	037E		NV101958873	1207253	2020-06-06	Renaissance
MS-037	20.66	002S	037E		NV101958874	1207254	2020-06-06	Renaissance
MS-038	20.66	002S	037E		NV101958875	1207255	2020-06-06	Renaissance
MS-039	20.66	002S	037E		NV101958876	1207256	2020-06-06	Renaissance
MS-040	20.66	002S	037E		NV101958877	1207257	2020-06-06	Renaissance
MS-041	20.66	002S	037E		NV101959001	1207258	2020-06-06	Renaissance
MS-042	20.66	002S	037E	21	NV101959002	1207259	2020-06-06	Renaissance
MS-043	20.66	002S	037E		NV101959003	1207260	2020-06-06	Renaissance
MS-044	20.66	002S	037E	21	NV101959004	1207261	2020-06-06	Renaissance
MS-100	20.66	002S	037E	21	NV101614631	1213119	2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-101	20.66	002S	037E	21	NV101614632		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-102	20.66	002S	037E		NV101614633		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-103	20.66	002S	037E		NV101615420		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-104	20.66	002S	037E		NV101615421		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-105	20.66	002S	037E		NV101615422		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-106	20.66	002S	037E		NV101615423		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-107	20.66	002S	037E		NV101615424		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-108	20.66	002S	037E		NV101615425		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-109	20.66	002S	037E		NV101615426		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-110	20.66	002S	037E		NV101615427		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-111	20.66	002S	037E		NV101615428		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-112	20.66	002S	037E		NV101615429		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance

Claim Name	Acreage	Township	Range	Section	BLM No.	NMC_ Num	Date Staked	Locator
MS-113	20.66	002S	037E		NV101615430		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-114	20.66	002S	037E		NV101615431		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-115	20.66	002S	037E		NV101615432		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-121	20.66	002S	037E		NV101615433		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-122	20.66	002S	037E		NV101615434		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-123	20.66	002S	037E		NV101615435		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-124	20.66	002S	037E		NV101615436		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-125	20.66	002S	037E		NV101615437		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-126	20.66	002S	037E		NV101615438		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-127	20.66	002S	037E		NV101615439		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-128	20.66	002S	037E		NV101615440		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-129	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616166		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-130	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616167		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-131	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616168		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-132	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616169		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-133	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616170		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-134	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616171		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-135	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616172		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-136	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616173		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-137	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616174		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-138	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616175		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-139	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616176		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-140	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616177		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance

Claim Name	Acreage	Township	Range	Section	BLM No.	NMC_ Num	Date Staked	Locator
MS-141	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616178		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-142	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616179		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-143	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616180		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-144	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616181		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-145	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616182		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-146	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616183		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-147	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616184		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-148	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616185		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-149	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616186		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-150	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616899		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-151	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616900		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-152	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616901		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-153	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616902		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-154	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616903		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-155	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616904		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-156	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616905		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-157	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616906		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-158	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616907		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-159	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616908		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-160	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616909		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-161	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616910		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-162	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616911		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance
MS-163	20.66	002S	037E		NV101616912		2020-09-04 to 09-07	Renaissance

Claim Name	*Acreage*	*Township*	*Range*	*Section*	*BLM No.*	*NMC_ Num*	*Date Staked*	*Locator*
MS-165	*20.66*	*002S*	*037E*		*NV101616913*		*2020-09-04 to 09-07*	*Renaissance*
MS-166	*20.66*	*002S*	*037E*		*NV101616914*		*2020-09-04 to 09-07*	*Renaissance*
MS-167	*20.66*	*002S*	*037E*		*NV101616915*		*2020-09-04 to 09-07*	*Renaissance*
MS-168	*20.66*	*002S*	*037E*		*NV101616916*		*2020-09-04 to 09-07*	*Renaissance*
MS-169	*20.66*	*002S*	*037E*		*NV101616917*		*2020-09-04 to 09-07*	*Renaissance*

Claim Name	Acreage	Township	Range	Section	Sect Quart	NMC_Num	Date Staked	Locator
MARTY 1	20.66	002S	037E	014	SE	970596	2007-09-01	Bridgeport
MARTY 2	20.66	002S	037E	013	SW	970597	2007-09-01	Bridgeport
MARTY 3	20.66	002S	037E	014	SE	970598	2007-09-01	Bridgeport
MARTY 4	20.66	002S	037E	013	SW	970599	2007-09-01	Bridgeport
MARTY 5	20.66	002S	037E	013	SW	970600	2007-09-01	Bridgeport
MARTY 6	20.66	002S	037E	014	SE	970601	2007-09-01	Bridgeport
MARTY 7	20.66	002S	037E	013	SW	970602	2007-09-01	Bridgeport
MARTY8	20.66	002S	037E	013	NW	1036021	2010-10-29	Bridgeport
MARTY 9	20.66	002S	037E	013	NW	1036022	2010-10-29	Bridgeport
MARTY 10	20.66	002S	037E	014	NE,SE	1036023	2010-10-29	Bridgeport
MARTY 11	20.66	002S	037E	014	NE,SE	1036024	2010-10-29	Bridgeport
MARTY 12	20.66	002S	037E	012	SW	1036025	2010-10-29	Bridgeport
MARTY 13	20.66	002S	037E	014	SW,SE	1036026	2010-10-29	Bridgeport
MARTY 14	20.66	002S	037E	023	NE,NW	1036027	2010-10-29	Bridgeport
MARTY 30	20.66	002S	037E	023	NE,NW	1045512	2011-05-01	Bridgeport
MARTY 31	20.66	002S	037E	023	NE	1045513	2011-05-01	Bridgeport
MARTY 32	20.66	002S	037E	023	NE	1045514	2011-05-01	Bridgeport
MARTY 33	20.66	002S	037E	023	NE	1045515	2011-05-01	Bridgeport
MARTY 34	20.66	002S	037E	011	SE	1045516	2011-05-01	Bridgeport
MARTY 35	20.66	002S	037E	011	SE	1045517	2011-05-01	Bridgeport
SP 11	20.66	002S	037E	014	SE	970595	2007-09-01	Bridgeport