NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Tanacross Project

Prepared for:

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And

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

1.0 SUMMARY

The Tanacross property is located 80 kilometers northeast of Tok, Alaska within the Yukon Tanana Uplands. The property consists of 718 mineral claims that cover 45,900 hectares including the historic Taurus porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum project as well as several other untested porphyry style targets. The project is located in the Yukon-Tanana terrane, a geologically complex block that hosts numerous base-metal, platinum-group-element, and gold-silver-copper deposits, the Casino porphyry Cu-Mo-Au deposit, and the Coffee & Pogo orogenic Au deposits.

Copper-molybdenum mineralization was first discovered in the area in 1970 by International Minerals and Chemicals Corp which led to the discovery of the Taurus Cu-Mo-Au porphyry system. The USGS conducted regional stream sediment sampling for the Tanacross quadrangle in the mid 1970's, stimulating exploration activity within the vicinity of the project area. Subsequent exploration programs focused on additional stream sediment and soil sampling and geologic mapping, identifying several porphyry Cu-Mo and banded Pb-Zn-Ag-Au prospects. From discovery in 1970 to 2011 the Taurus project was drilled by 9 different companies.

In 2010 Edward Harrington reported a historic inferred resource at Taurus to be 75,268,894 million tons grading 0.275% copper, 0.032% molybdenum, and 0.166 g/t gold. The inferred resource was estimated to contain approximately 414 million pounds of copper, 48 million pounds of molybdenum, and 400,000 ounces of gold (Harrington, 2010). *While this resource estimate is considered relevant, it is historical, and does not meet NI 43-101 standards. Kenorland is not treating the historical estimate as a NI 43-101-compliant defined resource or reserve as it has not been verified by a qualified person. Therefore, this historical estimate should not be relied upon.*

In 2017 Kenorland Minerals Ltd. ("Kenorland") acquired the property through physical staking and by entering into an option agreement with Seguro Projects Incorporated for the Taurus Claims, followed by the staking of additional claims in 2018 for a total land package of 45,900 hectares. Claim ownership is under Kenorland Minerals USA Ltd., a company wholly owned by 1118892 BC Ltd. which is a 100% owned subsidiary of Kenorland Minerals Ltd. For the purposes of this report, ownership of the Tanacross Project will be stated as Kenorland Minerals Ltd. ("Kenorland").

In the summer of 2017 Kenorland's exploration team conducted a limited, ridge and spur soil sampling program. In the summer of 2018, Freeport-McMoRan funded a property wide ridge and spur soil survey. The 2019 exploration program was fully funded by Freeport-McMoRan, which included mapping of the Bluff prospect, an airborne ZTEM geophysical survey consisting of 1556 line-kilometres over the Tanacross project area, and 9,056.85 metres of diamond drilling in 15 holes focused on the West Taurus, East Taurus and Bluff prospects**.** Drilling successfully identified previously known mineralisation at the East Taurus and West Taurus targets.

The quality assurance and quality control procedures (QAQC) employed during the 2019 drilling campaign are sufficient for the purposes of making general comments about the nature, width and grade of the mineralisation. However; several sample batches from intervals of significant mineralization

have failed QAQC. These data should not be used for future resource calculations. Reanalysis of the failed batches should be carried out.

Further exploration of the Tanacross property is strongly recommended. Drilling should follow-up targets defined by the 2019 ZTEM survey, the western and northeastern extension of East Taurus and a buried resistivity anomaly at the East Dennison prospect; soil sampling grids should cover the highly prospective Big Creek and South Taurus, and East Denison Targets.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes Kenorland's Tanacross Project located in Alaska, is co-authored by Cyrill N Orssich (PGeo., independent qualified person), and is in compliance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101, "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects" (collectively, "NI 43-101"), for the Tanacross Project ("Tanacross", or the "Project").

The purpose of this Report is to provide a technical summary of the Project in accordance with the requirements of the TSX Venture Exchange in connection with the proposed acquisition of Kenorland Minerals Ltd. by Northway Resources Corp. The transaction will be completed in accordance with the terms of the amalgamation agreement dated September 14, 2020 pursuant to which Kenorland will amalgamate with a wholly-owned subsidiary of Northway and shareholders of Kenorland will receive shares of Northway. The transaction will constitute a reverse takeover transaction under the rules of the TSX Venture Exchange.

Kenorland originally staked the Tanacross project in February, 2017. In June, 2017 Kenorland entered into an earn in option agreement with Seguro Projects Inc. to earn a 100% interest in the 21 claims that cover the East Taurus and West Taurus Cu-Mo-Au porphyry prospects by making annual payments of CDN$50 000 for 5 years. A 1% NSR to Seguro Projects Inc. can be bought back for CDN$1,000,000 with advanced payment of CDN $50,000 each year after earning 100% interest. In 2018 Kenorland increased its land position by staking a peripheral block of claims. The total current area of the 718 claims is 45,900 hectares.

On the 1st of August 2018 Freeport – McMoRan Mineral Properties Inc. ("Freeport") entered into an earn-in option agreement with Kenorland, in which Freeport may earn a 51% of Kenorland's interest by spending a minimum $US 5,000,000, and making anniversary of $US 50,000 per year for three years, and a Joint Venture agreement in which Freeport may earn a further 29% in the Tanacross Claims by sole funding a further $US40 million as summarized in Table 2-1. In June of 2020 Freeport terminated the agreements with Kenorland. Freeport retains a 1% NSR on the property, 0.5% of which may be bought at any time for USD$2,000,000.

Table 2-1: Earn-in agreement between Kenorland and Freeport work expenditure summary.

Period	Minimum Work Expenditure	Aggregate Minimum Work Expenditure	Ownership
Phase 1 Earn in		USD $5,000,000	Freeport (51%), Kenorland (49%)
Phase 2 Joint Venture	USD $40 000 000	USD $45,000,000	Freeport (80%), Kenorland (20%)

Scope of site inspection - Cyrill Orssich logged drill core for the duration of the 2019 program and was interim project manager during the later stages of the project. Cyrill Orssich is the independent qualified person (QP) for the purposes of this report, has reviewed and is in agreement with all sections of this report, and takes responsibility for the information presented in this report. This report has been prepared using public documents acquired by the authors and reports and data provided by Kenorland. Such reports and data are cited as appropriate in the text of this report and a complete bibliography of references cited is listed in section 27.0. While reasonable care has been taken in preparing this report, the author did not attempt to determine the veracity of geochemical data reported by third parties report as historical exploration, nor did the author attempt to conduct duplicate sampling for comparison with the geochemical results provided by other parties.

Currency of site inspection - The QP was present during the 2019 exploration program, has reviewed all technical information collected during the 2019 field program, including assay results that were received subsequent to completion of the field program in late 2019. The author has reviewed press releases and financial statements for Kenorland and can confirm that other than demobilization of drilling equipment and a site visit by a local contractor to check on the condition of the fuel berms, no work was carried out on the project between the time of the site visit in July and August of 2019 and the date of this report. Freeport terminated their earn-in agreement with Kenorland in June of 2020 and there was no budget for a field program in 2020. Therefore, there is no change in material information from August 2019 to the date of this report. Therefore the QP's site inspection carried out in July and August of 2019 remains current.

3.0 RELIANCE ON EXPERTS

The QP has relied on information provided by Thomas Hawkins, Kenorland VP of Exploration, as well as information available on Alaska public web sites regarding the status of the Tanacross Mining claims as reported in Section 4.0., including information on applicable permits, maintenance fees, environmental and social obligations. Following are links to the web sites accessed on 11 Nov. 2020.
http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/mining/min_prop.cfm
http://dnr.alaska.gov/mapper

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location

The property is located approximately 335 km southeast of Fairbanks Alaska and 80 kilometres northeast of the town of Tok, Alaska. The property abuts the Yukon-Alaska border to the east with the main showings located along ridge crests from 12 to 23 kilometres to the west of the border. The Tanacross property is located within the Tanacross (C-1) Quadrangle within the Fairbanks mining recording district.

4.2 Tenure

The Tanacross property consists of 718 mining claims covering an area of 45,900 hectares (Figure 4-2). The 718 claims are registered in the name of Kenorland Minerals USA Inc., a company wholly owned by 1118892 BC Ltd. which is a 100% owned subsidiary of Kenorland Minerals Ltd. In 2017 Kenorland staked 625 claims and in June, 2017 entered into an earn in option agreement with Seguro Projects Inc. to earn a 100% interest in the 21 claims that cover the East Taurus and West Taurus prospects. The agreement calls for annual payments of CDN$50 000 for 5 years. A 1% NSR to Seguro Projects Inc. can be bought back for CDN$1,000,000 with advanced payment of CDN $50,000 each year after earning 100% interest. In 2018 a block of 72 claims were added along the eastern boundary of the property (Figure 4-2). Claims are summarized in Table 4-2. All claims are listed in 29.0 Appendix A. Freeport retains a 1% NSR on the property, 0.5% of which may be bought at any time for USD$2,000,000.

Mineral title in Alaska consists of Mining Claims, Leasehold Locations and Upland Mining Leases. The primary difference between a mining claim and a leasehold location is that a mining claim gives an owner an immediate property right to mine a mineral deposit whereas a leasehold location must be converted into an upland mining lease before mining operations can begin. Alaska mining laws provide for nonexclusive access to State-owned lands for prospecting, an exclusive right to develop a discovery, and security of tenure. (http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/mining/min_prop.cfm).

Northway Resources Corp. ("Northway") has entered into an amalgamation agreement with Kenorland Minerals Ltd. ("Kenorland") dated September 14, 2020 pursuant to which Northway and Kenorland agreed to complete a three cornered amalgamation whereby a wholly owned subsidiary of Northway will amalgamate with Kenorland to form an new amalgamated entity which will become a subsidiary of Northway. On completion of the proposed transaction, Northway through the acquisition of Kenorland via amalgamation will have a 100% interest in the Tanacross Property. Northway will assume responsibility to maintain the option agreement with Seguro and the underlying royalty obligations with Seguro and Freeport.

4.3 Labour Requirements

The performance of annual labour and recording of a statement or affidavit of annual labour are required for all mining claims, leasehold locations and mining leases under state law AS 38.05.210. During the labour year, or within 90 days of the close of the labour year (September 1st), the owner of the mining claim, leasehold location, or mining lease or other person having knowledge of the facts must record an affidavit describing the labour or improvements made during the annual labour year (including any labour in excess of the requirement for that year or cash payments).

Current Labour requirements are based on claim size; $400 USD per year per Quarter Section claim and $100 USD per year per Quarter-Quarter Section claim.

4.4 Annual Maintenance Fees

Alaska Statute 38.05.211, which requires locators and holders of State mining locations to pay an annual cash rental. The Annual Rental requirement applies to mining claims, leasehold locations, upland mining leases, offshore mining leases and prospecting sites on State land. Department regulations 11 AAC 86.215(f), 11 AAC 86.221, 11 AAC 86.260, 11 AAC 86.265, 11 AAC 86.313, and 11 AAC 86.422. The annual maintenance fee on mining claims must be paid in advance for the upcoming assessment year at the BLM-Alaska Office on or before September 1 of each year. The claims expiry date is therefore the first of September of any given year and can be renewed annually by submitting a list of claims and BLM serial numbers with payment on or before the first of September of any given year.

Table 4-1: Annual Maintenance Fees.

below:

Annual Rental for Each Location
(11 AAC 86.221(b))

Number of Years for Location	Quarter-Section Size MTRSC Location (160 Acres)	Quarter-Quarter Section MTRSC Location (40 Acres)	Traditional Mining Claim or Leasehold Location	Date Due
Year 1 *Day 1 - September 1st* of Mining Year Location Is Staked	$165	$40	$40	45 Days From Posting Location
2 - 5	$165	$40	$40	September 1st
6 – 10	$330	$85	$85	September 1st
11 or More	$825	$205	$205	September 1st

4.5 Permits

Exploration was carried out under the following permits:

- Land Use Permit AS 38.05.850- Land Use Permit AS 38.05.850 grants summer off-road travel across state land from the Taylor Highway to state mining claims.
- Hardrock Exploration Application #5893- Kenorland was granted a multi-year Hard Rock Exploration application (#5893) that authorizes exploration drilling and road works on the claims.

The exploration permit Kenorland holds for the Tanacross project is valid until 12/Dec/2023. To maintain a valid exploration permit on the property an annual reclamation statement must be submitted by the operator to the state of Alaska stating the size of the area disturbed during the exploration as well as a completed Reclamation Plan indicating what measures will be undertaken to rehabilitate the disturbed areas.

The access route to the project site uses a right of way through Doyon territory that is principally a winter trail. Permission to cross the Doyon land does not need to be renewed but an annual report on the condition of the trail must be submitted. As part of a request to use a right of way through Doyon territory a report was submitted by Kenorland to the Doyon outlining the condition of the trail. No incidents were reported in 2019.

Construction of an all season road for the purpose of mining across Doyon territory would have to be negotiated. The author is unaware of any other risk and uncertainties.

There are no known environmental liabilities.

Please note that permits required to carry out the proposed 2021 exploration program as presented in Section 26.0, Recommendations, are currently in place.

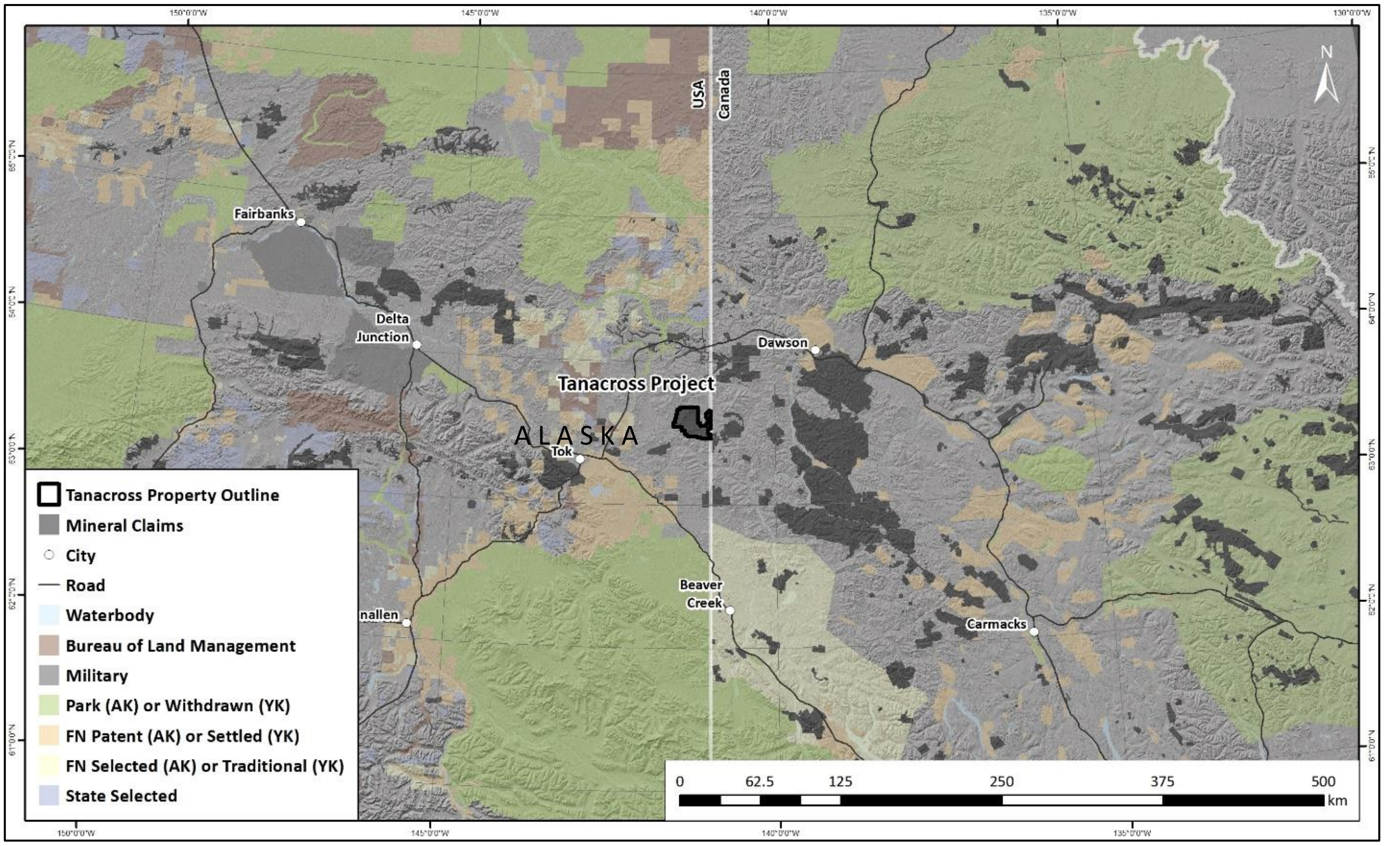


Figure 4-1: Map showing the location of the Tanacross Property.

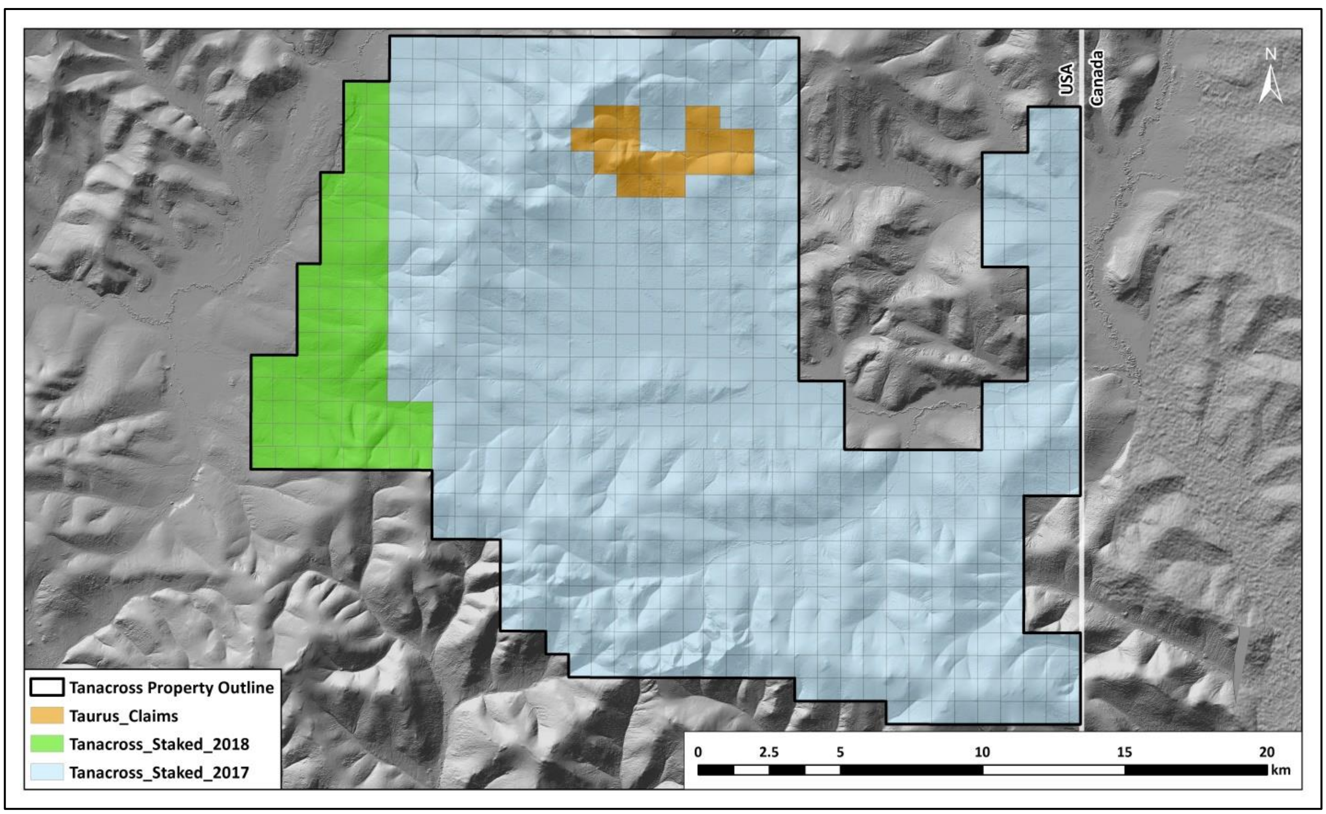


Figure 4-2: Map showing the 718 claims that form the Tanacross property.

Table 4-2: Claims Summary Table

Claim Names	Claim ID	Number of claims	Claim Type	Status	Registered Owner	Expiration Date
T-1	ADL 645895	1	Mining Claim	Active	KENORLAND MINERALS USA INC.	01-Sep-21
T-12	ADL 645906	1	Mining Claim	Active	KENORLAND MINERALS USA INC.	01-Sep-21
T-13	ADL 645907	1	Mining Claim	Active	KENORLAND MINERALS USA INC.	01-Sep-21
T-14	ADL 645908	1	Mining Claim	Active	KENORLAND MINERALS USA INC.	01-Sep-21
T-15	ADL 645909	1	Mining Claim	Active	KENORLAND MINERALS USA INC.	01-Sep-21
T-19	ADL 645913	1	Mining Claim	Active	KENORLAND MINERALS USA INC.	01-Sep-21
T-20	ADL 645914	1	Mining Claim	Active	KENORLAND MINERALS USA INC.	01-Sep-21
T-23	ADL 645917	1	Mining Claim	Active	KENORLAND MINERALS USA INC.	01-Sep-21
T-24	ADL 645918	1	Mining Claim	Active	KENORLAND MINERALS USA INC.	01-Sep-21
T-25	ADL 645919	1	Mining Claim	Active	KENORLAND MINERALS USA INC.	01-Sep-21
T-26	ADL 645920	1	Mining Claim	Active	KENORLAND MINERALS USA INC.	01-Sep-21
T-27	ADL 645921	1	Mining Claim	Active	KENORLAND MINERALS USA INC.	01-Sep-21
T-28	ADL 645922	1	Mining Claim	Active	KENORLAND MINERALS USA INC.	01-Sep-21
T-29	ADL 645923	1	Mining Claim	Active	KENORLAND MINERALS USA INC.	01-Sep-21
T-3	ADL 645897	1	Mining Claim	Active	KENORLAND MINERALS USA INC.	01-Sep-21
T-4	ADL 645898	1	Mining Claim	Active	KENORLAND MINERALS USA INC.	01-Sep-21
T-5	ADL 645899	1	Mining Claim	Active	KENORLAND MINERALS USA INC.	01-Sep-21
T-6	ADL 645900	1	Mining Claim	Active	KENORLAND MINERALS USA INC.	01-Sep-21
T-7	ADL 645901	1	Mining Claim	Active	KENORLAND MINERALS USA INC.	01-Sep-21
T-8	ADL 645902	1	Mining Claim	Active	KENORLAND MINERALS USA INC.	01-Sep-21
T-9	ADL 645903	1	Mining Claim	Active	KENORLAND MINERALS USA INC.	01-Sep-21
Tan 001 to Tan 697	ADL 723383 to ADL 728550	697	Mining Claim	Active	KENORLAND MINERALS USA INC.	01-Sep-21
Total		718				

(http://dnr.alaska.gov/mapper)

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESSIBILITY

There are two usable airstrips on the property suitable for small single engine aircraft such as a Cessna 207, which can be readily chartered from 40 Mile Air based in Tok, Alaska located approximately 90 kilometres to the southwest. There is a third airstrip located in the Bluff prospect which would only provide access to a very small single engine aircraft such as a Super Cub and would require brushing prior to use (Figure 5-1).

Heavy equipment and drill rigs were mobilized during the winter to site via a 100 km overland trail that starts at Mile 9 of the Taylor Highway. Although it is possible to navigate by tracked vehicles or side by side ATV’s during the summer months the trail is best navigated during the winter months when the ground is frozen.

A network of historic exploration roads provided access to personnel and equipment during the 2019 drill program. Historic roads were cleared of vegetation during the 2019 drilling program and could be driven on by 4x4 vehicles. Several short drill roads were developed to service new drill pads in 2019.

5.2 CLIMATE

The local climate is semi-arid with an annual precipitation of less than 50 centimetres and seasonal temperatures ranging from a high of 32 to a low of -45 Celsius, (Blanchflower, 1991). The field season traditionally runs from mid-May to mid-October. The closest weather stations that record data are in Chicken and Tok, Alaska.

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES

Tok is the closest moderate-sized town with a population estimated at 1160 (US Census, 2018). Tourism is the main economic drivers for the town. Primary amenities needed for exploration work can be found in Tok such as a medical clinic, accommodation, groceries and a small airport for chartered flights.

The local towns of Tok and Chicken have been source of exploration personnel for the 2018, 2019 and 2020 exploration program. The city of Fairbanks located 3.25 hours drive from Tok is a ready source of all technical and trained personnel required to maintain a mining operation program.

5.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

In 2019 Kenorland Minerals constructed an exploration camp and cleared an area for a core storage yard. The camp can house 20 people and has 2 drys, with hot and cold running water, a kitchen, office, indoor core logging facility, indoor core cutting room, and core yard (Figure 5-2). Sleeping quarters consist of 4 person canvas wall tents. Electricity is supplied by a diesel generator & potable water is provided using a two stage ultraviolet & particulate filter system.

The Property has a network of historical mineral exploration roads and trails. These trails were cleared of brush and vegetation during the 2019 drill program and used for access to the East Taurus, West Taurus and Bluff prospects. Several short drill roads were developed to service new drill pads in 2019.

Infrastructure requirements for any potential mining operation have not been determined because as of yet there are no current mineral resources on the property. Infrastructure requirements would be determined in any future potential preliminary economic assessment, (PEA). That said, the author does not foresee any issues with the property accommodating infrastructure required to support a mining operation as the property is quite large with valleys that could accommodate tailings facilities and flat areas where the airstrips are now that could accommodate processing plant and camp facilities.

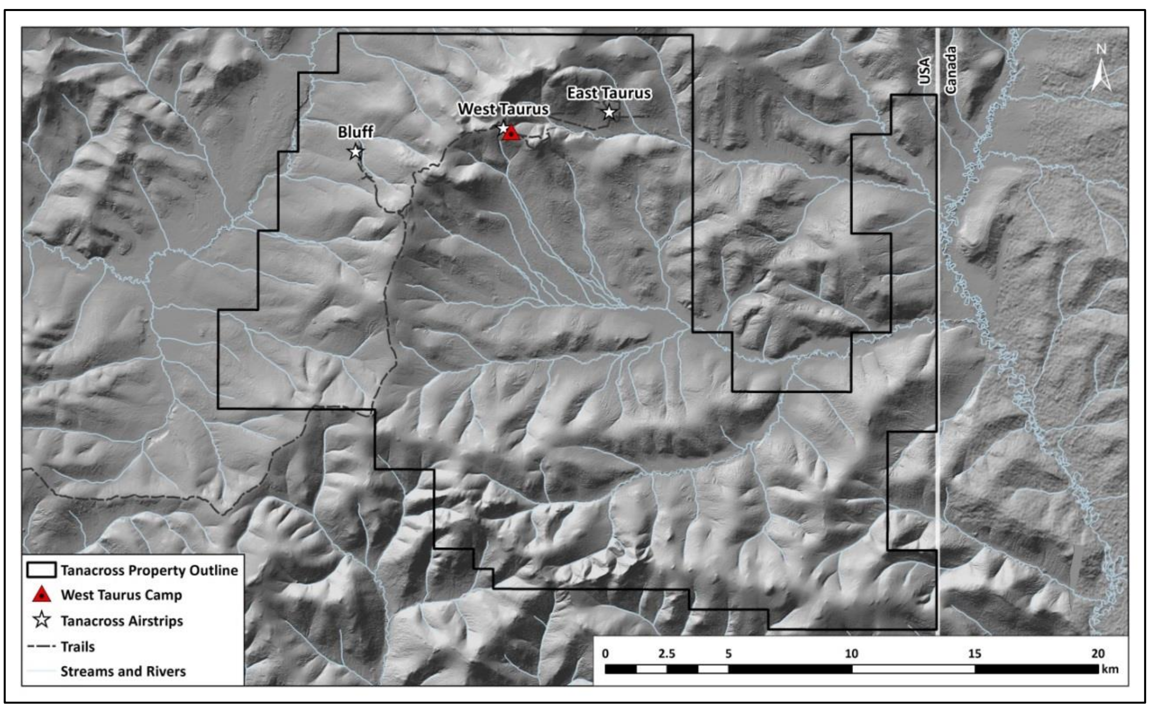


Figure 5-1: Land access and camp locations in the vicinity of the Tanacross land package.

Figure 5-2: Photograph showing the Camp that served the 2019 exploration program on the Tanacross property.

5.5 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is characterized by a series of alpine ridges covered with moss, lichens, willow and birch brush (buckbrush) ranging from over 1,300 to 1,100 metres in elevation with black spruce on moderate to gentle sloping terrain leading to the valleys below at 900 down to 600 metres in elevation (Figure 5-3).

Outcrop and felsenmeer can be found on the ridge crests but not on the slopes or in the valleys where depth to bedrock varies from tens of centimetres to several metres. The area was unglaciated during the last ice age and slopes and valleys are covered by colluvium and loess with a thick organic layer at lower elevations. Permafrost is ubiquitous in areas of colluvial and loess, with permafrost free windows where depth to bedrock is low.

Figure 5-3: Photograph showing typical terrain and vegetation of the Tanacross Project. Lichen and moss-covered scree ridges and rolling hills, and areas of alpine birch brush.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 EXPLORATION 1970-2020

Timeline of Work Completed Between 1970 and 2019

While historical analytical data are considered relevant, they are historical, and do not meet NI 43-101 standards except where clearly presented as such, they therefore should not be relied upon.

1970 Copper-molybdenum mineralization was first discovered at the East and West Taurus prospects by International Minerals and Chemicals Corporation Inc. as a result of a reconnaissance geochemical survey within the Tanacross quadrangle, carried out by Resource Associates of Alaska. Ground covering the prospects was staked and a program of soil geochemical sampling and induced polarization (IP) survey was completed.

1971 Duval Corporation optioned the property in 1971, drilled seventeen diamond drill holes, two at West Taurus and fifteen at East Taurus and completed a ground magnetic survey covering the Taurus prospects. International Minerals and Chemicals Corporation Inc. staked the Bluff copper-molybdenum occurrence 6 km to the west of the West Taurus prospect.

1972 The ground between the Taurus and Bluff prospects was staked by International Minerals and Chemicals Corporation Inc., increasing the overall claim block to a total of 634 unpatented lode mining claims. Resource Associates of Alaska was contracted to complete a rotary drilling program at the Bluff prospect.

1974 Rioamex, a division of Atlas Alloys Inc. optioned the Taurus portion of the Taurus-Bluff property and drilled six rotary holes outside of known areas of mineralization. A drill rig capable of drilling by both rotary and coring methods was used. The intention was to quickly penetrate overburden and the oxidized zone by rotary drilling and core short intervals every 30 to 45 metres downhole depending on lithology. No significant mineralization was encountered.

1975 International Minerals and Chemicals Corporation Inc. drilled two deep diamond drill holes at East Taurus during 1975.

1976 to 1977 Cities Service Minerals Corp. optioned the property in 1976 and from 1976 to 1977 carried out an integrated program of geological mapping, geochemical sampling, ground magnetics and frequency domain IP on the Taurus-Bluff property.

1978 to 1979 U. S. Borax & Chemical Corporation formed a joint venture with Cities Service Minerals Corp. and over a two year period carried out further geological mapping, rock geochemical sampling, and drilled two diamond drill holes at East Taurus.

1980 Cities Service Minerals Corp. drilled one hole (DDH-24) at East Taurus to a depth of 107m.

1990 At some point between 1980 and 1990 the claims covering the Taurus-Bluff property had lapsed and a fire had destroyed the core facilities. The East Taurus showing was re-staked in 1990 by prospector Barry O'Neill. O'Neill salvaged drill core samples that returned high values in gold assays, (Leriche, 1992).

1991 In 1991 Barry O'Neill staked an additional 138 claims to cover the East and West Taurus prospects. Teck Corporation and Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. visited the property. The property was optioned to Loadstar Explorations Inc. subject to a 2% N.S.R. and Hemlo Gold Mines with the right to earn a 50% interest from Loadstar. In July, 1991 Reliance Geological Services Inc. was contracted to evaluate the mineral potential of the project (Leriche, 1992)

1992 Noranda Exploration Company on behalf of Loadstar and Hemlo Gold Mines completed geological mapping, an airborne magnetic survey, an electromagnetic survey, and a resistivity survey. (Leriche, 1996)

1993 From January to February Noranda Exploration Company completed a winter drilling program using a reverse circulation rig. A total of 403.9 metres was drilled in five holes (93-1 to 93-5) designed to test copper and molybdenum soil anomalies outside of the areas of known mineralization and to confirm the gold content of known mineralization.

1995 The claims were re-staked on behalf of McKinley Mines Limited. Reliance Geological was invited to evaluate the exploration potential and recommend a program of exploration. (Leriche, 1996)

1996 Reliance Geological Services established 80 kilometres of grid line, completed IP and magnetic surveys and 2,454.25 metres of diamond drilling in eight drill-holes at East Taurus. (Harrington, 2010)

1997 Cross Canada international is reported to have carried out exploration work including reverse circulation drilling. No data are available. (Harrington, 2010)

2007 Reported visit by geologists to the property on behalf of Senator Minerals, nine samples of core were collected for reanalysis. (Harrington, 2010).

2008 Senator Minerals completed 969 metres of drilling in 3 vertical holes to test for extensions of East Taurus mineralization, (T08-40, T08-41 and T08-42). (Harrington, 2010)

2010 NI 43101 report authored by Edward Harrington.

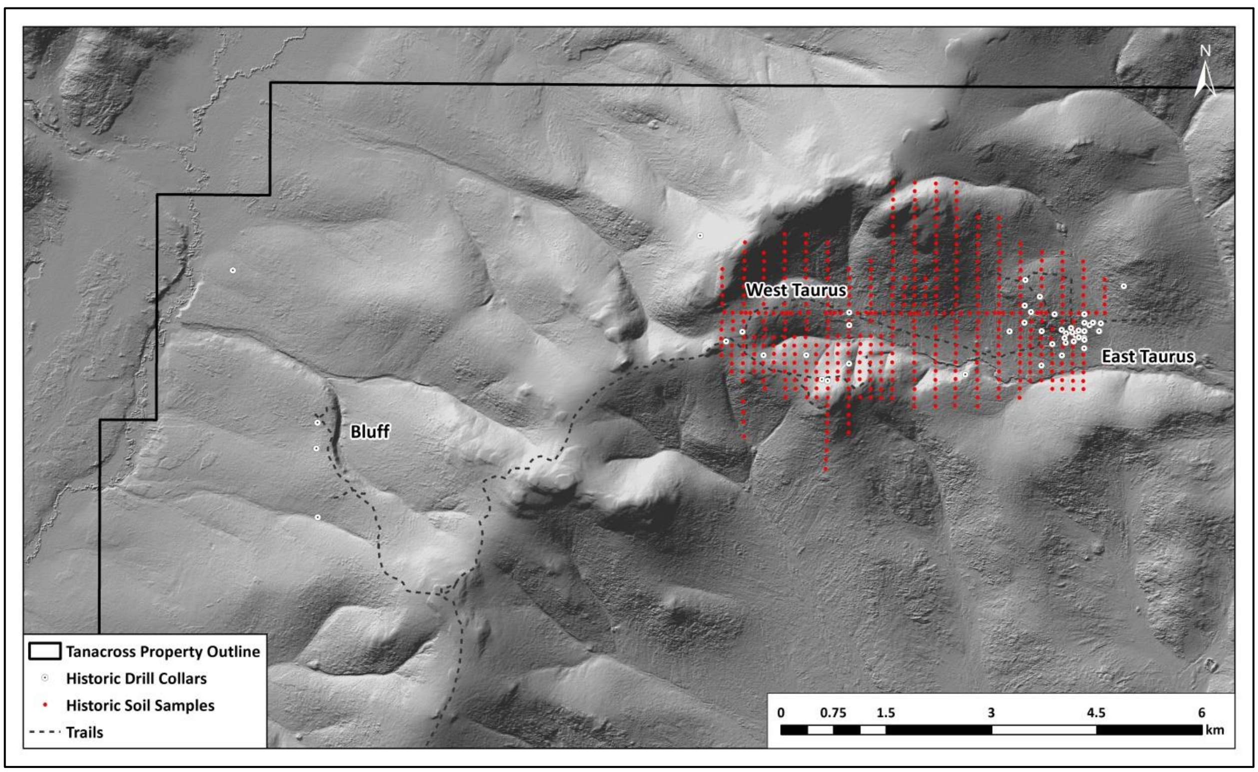


Figure 6-1: Map showing soil samples and drill holes completed between 1970 and 2010 on the Tanacross Property.

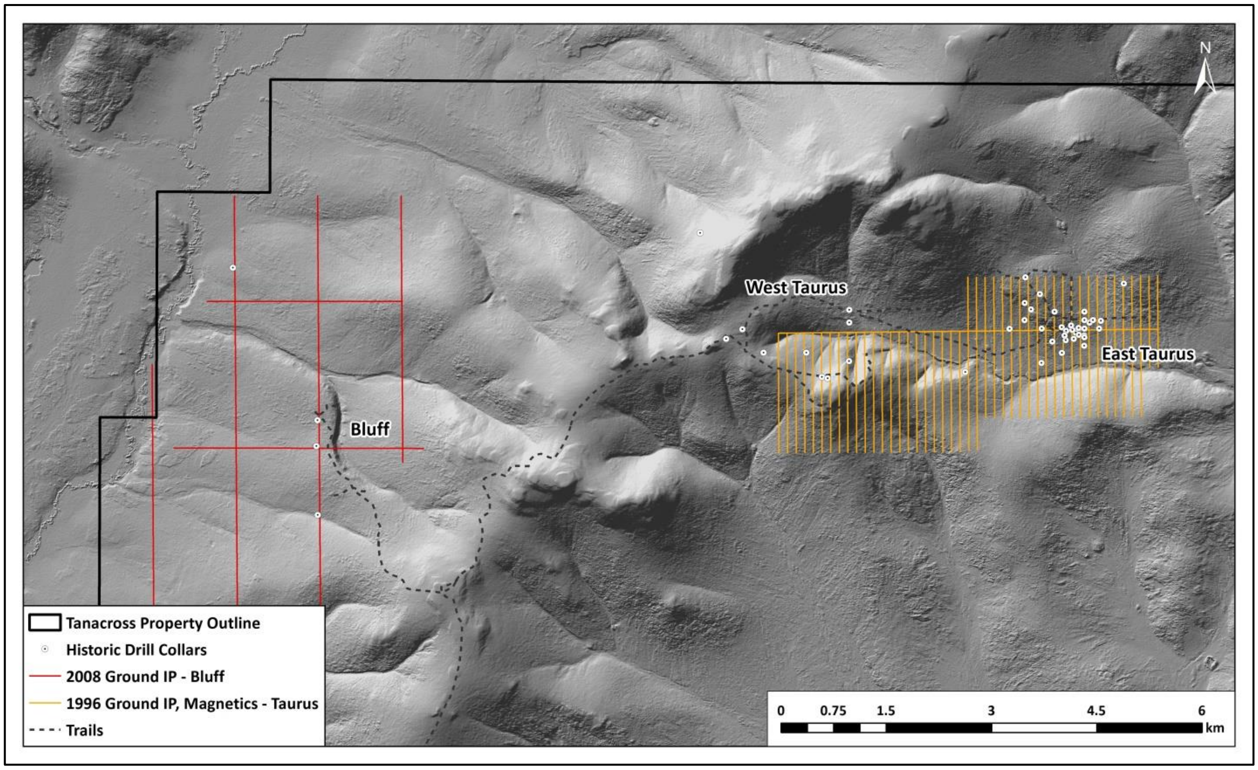


Figure 6-2: Map showing ground geophysical grids and drill holes completed between 1970 and 2010 on the Tanacross Property.

2017 In 2017 Kenorland staked the Tanacross property and optioned the Taurus claims with the right to earn a 100% interest by making annual payments to Senator Minerals. Ridge-and-spur soil sampling was conducted over portions of the property.

2018 Kenorland increased the Tanacross land package by staking a peripheral claim block. Exploration teams conducted a program of ridge-and-spur soil sampling continuing from the 2017 program to acquire property wide soil geochemistry. Samples were collected utilizing a gas-powered auger to a depth of 2 metres or just above bedrock. The additional sampling confirmed existing soil anomalies and identified new target areas of anomalous Cu-Mo and Au in soils at Big Creek, McCord Creek and East Denison.

2019 On August 1st 2018 Kenorland signed an earn in agreement with Freeport whereby Freeport could earn a 51% interest by funding exploration expenditures to $US 5 million. The 2019 exploration program consisted of a total of 9,056.85 m of HQ & NQ diamond drilling in 15 holes carried out by C-N-C drilling LLC of Fairbanks, Alaska. Concurrently to the drill program a helicopter ZTEM survey totalling 1,556 line kilometres was carried out by Geotech Ltd. of Aurora, Ontario. The drilling focused on the West Taurus, East Taurus and Bluff target areas. Freeport terminated the agreement in June of 2020.

6.2 HISTORICAL DRILLING 1970-2011

From 1971 to 2011 9 different companies drilled a total of 8019 meters over 52 drill holes on the Tanacross property. The various drilling campaigns assayed for various elements including Cu, Mo, Au, Ag, Pb and Zn. Most significantly analyses prior to 1979 were not assayed for Au. These holes mainly focussed on porphyry Cu-Mo-Au style mineralisation at East and West Taurus. Drilling completed by Kenorland Minerals in 2019 is presented in the Section 10 of this report.

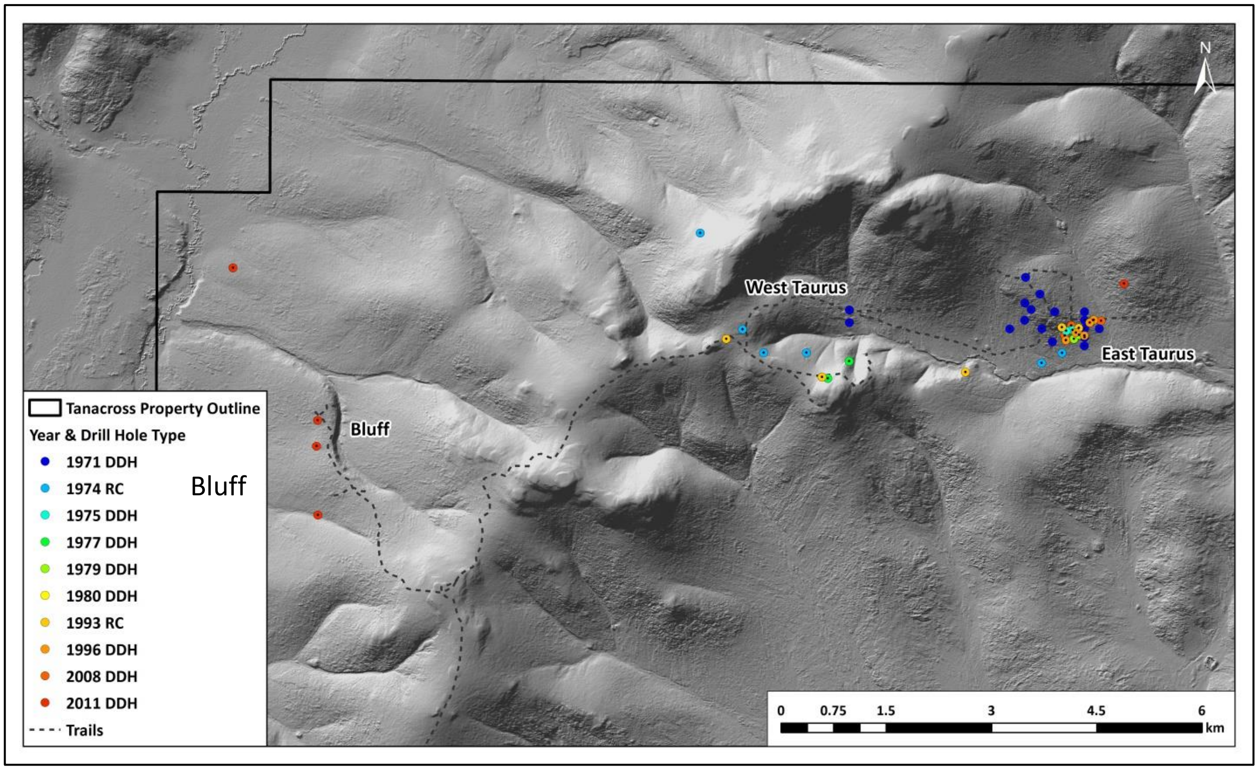


Figure 6-3: Map Showing location of drill holes completed between 1971 and 2010. Collars are coloured by year of drilling campaign.

6.2.1 Timeline of Drilling Completed Between 1970 and 2011

Table 6-1: Table showing the year of drilling and location of collars of drill holes drilled between 1970 and 2011

Company Name	Year	Drill Hole	UTM X	UTM Y	Elev. (metres)	Depth of Hole (metres)
Duval Corp.	1971	71-DDH-01	483863	7058176	919	36.88
		71-DDH-02	483861	7057994	917	31.39
		71-DDH-03	486757	7057722	811	98.15
		71-DDH-04	486604	7057907	843	63.09
		71-DDH-05	486452	7058180	888	99.06
		71-DDH-06	487214	7057907	804	111.25

Company Name	Year	Drill Hole	UTM X	UTM Y	Elev. (metres)	Depth of Hole (metres)
		71-DDH-07	487214	7058029	811	106.68
		71-DDH-08	487213	7057785	791	109.73
		71-DDH-09	487212	7057664	781	106.68
		71-DDH-10	487425	7057908	782	106.68
		71-DDH-11	487215	7058151	811	91.44
		71-DDH-12	486146	7057906	843	77.72
		71-DDH-13	486579	7058400	914	121.32
		71-DDH-14	486788	7058150	875	106.68
		71-DDH-15	486363	7058272	900	120.7
		71-DDH-16	486361	7058028	859	87.78
		71-DDH-17	486373	7058638	936	126.8
Rioamex	1974	74-RC-01	486602	7057419	795	73.15
		74-RC-02	486892	7057562	789	43.89
		74-RC-03	483250	7057566	1033	21.95
		74-RC-04	482640	7057565	1118	43.282
		74-RC-05	482337	7057899	1163	48.77
		74-RC-05-1	482337	7057899	1163	80.16
		74-RC-06	481735	7059271	1125	48.77
International Minerals and Chemicals Corporation Inc.	1975	75-DDH-01	487042	7057888	818	276.76
		75-DDH-02	486954	7057876	823	275.54
Cities Services Corp.	1977	77-DDH-20	483858	7057445	991.1	54.86
		77-DDH-21	483552	7057200	1113	86.87
U. S. Borax & Chemical Corporation / Cities Service Minerals Corp.	1979	79-DDH-ET-1	487061	7057761	799	189.28
	1979	79-DDH-ET-2	487134	7057819	800	289.56
Cities Services Corp.	1980	80-DDH-24	487336	7058029	793	106.98

Company Name	Year	Drill Hole	UTM X	UTM Y	Elev. (metres)	Depth of Hole (metres)
Noranda	1993	93-RC-01	482106	7057763	1136	92.96
		93-RC-02	483470	7057221	1097	56.39
		93-RC-03	485517	7057290	853	71.63
		93-RC-04	486890	7057928	837.7	89.92
		93-RC-05	487131	7057916	817.3	92.96
Reliance Geological Services	1996	96-DDH-30	487345	7058033	793	295.05
		96-DDH-31	487092	7057851	808	441.96
		96-DDH-32	487210	7057809	794	316.08
		96-DDH-33	487210	7057809	794	337.41
		96-DDH-34	486947	7057741	805	291.69
		96-DDH-35	486947	7057741	805	246.28
		96-DDH-36	486947	7057741	805	240.18
		96-DDH-37	487286	7057994	798	285.6
Senator Minerals	2008	08-DDH-40	487024	7057954	829	439.52
		08-DDH-41	486931	7057810	813	228.6
		08-DDH-42	487448	7058019	783	300.84
Full Metals	2011	BL11-001	476280	7056602	835	216.41
		BL11-002	476263	7056236	844	188.98
		BL11-003	476284	7055254	825	176.78
		BL11-004	475073	7058774	714	179.83
		TR11-001	487775	7058550	870	188.98

6.2.2 Notable Results

Note that insufficient drilling has been carried out to determine the true thickness of mineralized drill-hole intercepts. All reported intercepts are down hole intervals and not true width of the mineralized zones.

1975 - International Minerals and Chemicals Corporation Inc.

Diamond drill hole IMC-75-1 drilled to a depth of 276.76m encountered 260 metres grading 0.345% Cu and 0.039% Mo, including 25 metres grading 0.40% Cu and 0.039% Mo at the bottom of the hole. The second hole (IMC-75-2), drilled 150 metres west of the first hole to a depth of 275.5 metres, intersected 217.6m averaging 0.22% Cu and 0.019% Mo from 57.9m down hole. Note that a significant gold intercept (603 ppb (0.018 opt) Au from 27 to 580 feet) for drill hole IMC-75-2 is considered to be erroneous. The intercept is first mentioned in a revised report by Lerich (1992). A prior report by Blanchflower (1991) made no mention of gold in this hole. Confirmatory drilling carried out in 1996 failed to confirm the high gold values.

1979 - U. S. Borax & Chemical Corporation / Cities Service Minerals Corp.

Drill hole ET-1 intersected 51.8 metres grading 0.19% Cu and 0.02% Mo from 137.5 to the end of the hole at 189.3m. Drill hole ET-2 drilled to a depth of 289.6 metres intersected 236.8 metres grading 0.26% Cu and 0.048% Mo.

1980 – Cities Services Corp.

80-DDH-24 hole drilling in 1980 by Cities Services Corp. intersected 39.3 metres grading 0.43% Cu and 222ppm Mo from 67.7 metres to the end of the hole (Blanchflower, 1991).

1993 - Noranda

Hole 93-5 drilled in 1993 by Noranda twinned DDH 75-1 at East Taurus and reportedly intersected 48.8 metres grading 0.47% Cu and 161ppb Au from 35 to 83.8 metres, (Duke, 1993). A report authored by Duke (1993) summarizes Noranda's exploration program and mentions an estimated preliminary reserve on the East Taurus zone of 25 million tonnes grading 0.30% copper and 0.039% molybdenum, (Duke, 1993). The source of the estimate is not referenced. No details are provided on estimation methodology employed. No technical report is available. Note the term reserve quoted in the Duke (1993) report is not considered to conform to CIM's definition of resources or reserves. The term "reserves" is a historical terms used by Duke (1993), and is not comparable to the CIM defined Probable Mineral Reserve and Proven Mineral Reserve. The East Taurus deposit would have to be re-drilled to C.I.M Best Practice Guidelines to define an initial resource.

While this reserve estimate is considered relevant, it is historical, and does not meet NI 43-101 standards. Kenorland is not treating the historical estimate as a NI 43-101-compliant defined resource or reserve as it has not been verified by a qualified person. Therefore, this historical estimate should not be relied upon.

1996 - Reliance Geological Services

Significant copper, molybdenum and gold values intersected in the 1996 drill campaign are summarised below in table 3.

Table 6-2: Summary of significant results from the 1996 diamond drilling program,(Harrington, 2010)

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)	Au (ppm)
T96-30	54.9	67.7	12.8	0.199	0.026	0.087
	67.7	90.2	22.6	0.502	0.024	0.078
	90.2	229.8	139.6	0.293	0.034	0.108
T96-31	49.4	86.0	36.6	0.234	0.027	0.071
	86.0	109.7	23.8	0.144	0.016	0.073
	122.5	422.5	299.9	0.161	0.024	0.075
T96-32	63.1	191.1	128.0	0.146	0.046	0.217
	191.1	299.0	106.1	0.3	0.044	0.188
T96-33	72.8	102.1	29.3	0.139	0.005	0.017
T96-34	61.3	97.8	36.6	0.085	0.001	0.035
T96-36	221.9	229.2	7.3	-	-	0.48
T96-37	79.2	90.2	11.0	0.125	0.018	0.058
	90.2	135.9	45.7	0.324	0.027	0.071
	135.9	264.0	128.0	0.204	0.031	0.077

An inferred historic resource at East Taurus was reported in a technical report authored by Edward Harrington, dated 2010, and filed on SEDAR, consisting of 75,268,894 million tons grading 0.275% copper, 0.032% molybdenum, and 0.166 g/t gold. The inferred resource was estimated to contain approximately 414 million pounds of copper, 48 million pounds of molybdenum, and 400,000 ounces of gold, (Harrington, 2010).
Although the resource was estimated using a polygonal method and the mineralized volumes were not modelled using geological constraints, it is considered relevant as a potential exploration target. While this resource estimate is considered relevant, it is historical, and does not meet NI 43-101 standards. Kenorland is not treating the historical estimate as a NI 43-101-compliant defined resource or reserve as it has not been verified by a qualified person. Therefore, this historical estimate should not be relied upon. Additional work required to verify the historical estimate as a current mineral resource would require re-drilling of the East Taurus deposit to C.I.M Best Practice Guidelines.

The following assumptions, parameters, and methods used to arrive at the estimate were provided by Harrington (2010):

- "results were used from ten "qualified holes" only, being those that were drilled vertically and had three holes within 600 feet. Average distance between holes was 474 feet;
- These ten holes averaged 824 feet in depth;
- An area of influence with a radius of either 250 or 300 feet was centered on the qualified holes in order to best reduce voids;
- Where areas of influence overlapped, the overlaps were subtracted from the total of the individual areas;
- Where there were multiple overlaps, area calculations were carried out using triangle geometry;
- Once an area of influence was calculated for an individual drill hole, tonnage was calculated using drill-indicated intervals. Tonnage is based on 168 pounds per cubic foot of rock".

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The project is located in the Yukon-Tanana uplands which is a region of deformed metamorphic rocks that were intruded by multiple phases of granitoid intrusives during the Mesozoic and Cenozoic. The terrane is bound in the northeast by The Tintina Fault and in the Southwest by the Denali Fault (Figure 7-1). The tectono-stratigraphic framework of the Yukon-Tanana uplands consists of two fundamental components; the allochthonous pericratonic Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT) represented by the Fortymile River and Nasina arc and basinal facies assemblages to the north of the project area, and parautochthonous North American, represented by the Lake George assemblage on the Tanacross project (Wypych et al, 2019).

Sixtymile area porphyry occurrences including those on the Tanacross Property and the Road Metal prospect, are associated with Late Cretaceous alkaline to calc-alkaline porphyry stocks and dyke swarms emplaced into upper crustal, moderately reduced mid Cretaceous granite to monzogranite. These mineralized systems are characterized by porphyry Cu-Mo(-Au) styles of mineralization and are commonly weakly to highly anomalous in arsenic (Kreiner et al. 2019).

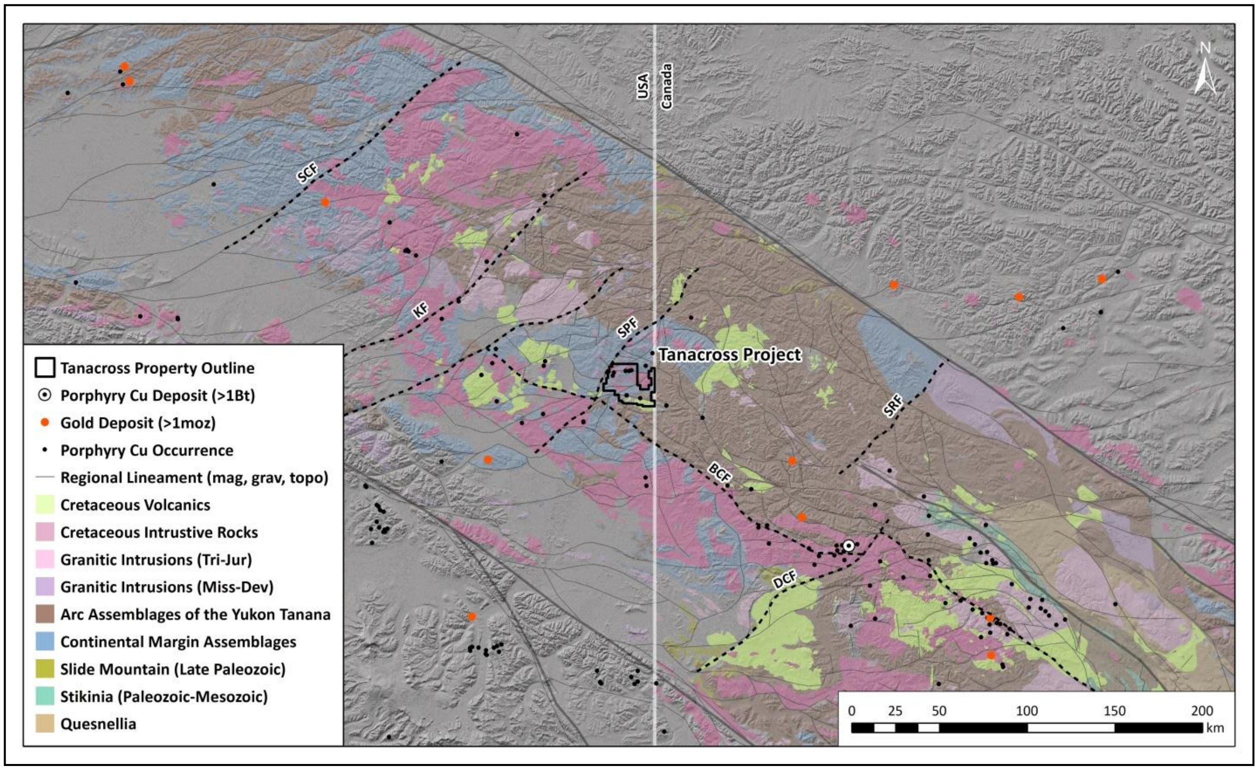
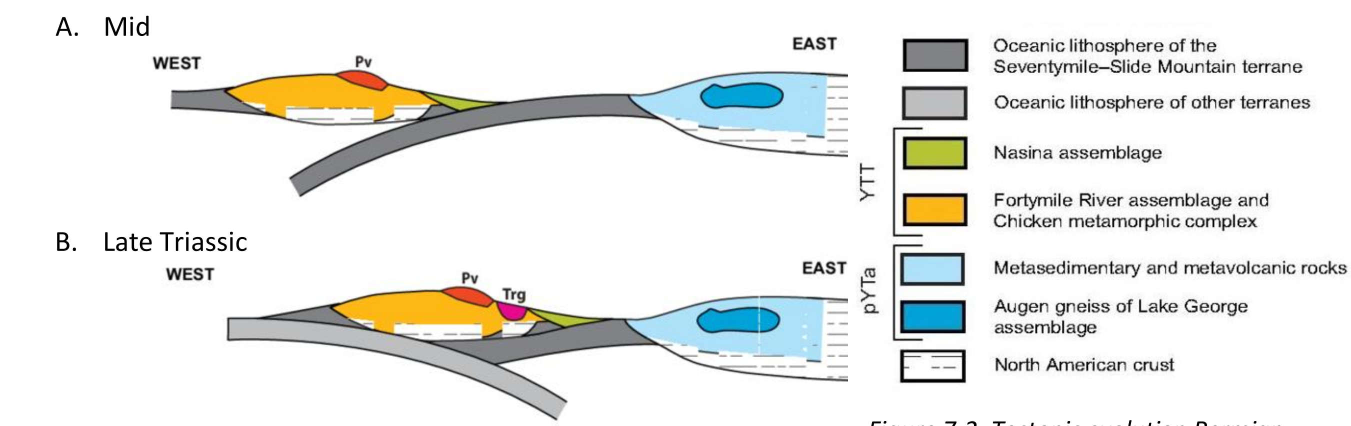


Figure 7-1: Geologic Map Yukon-Tanana Uplands showing project locations and major Cretaceous fault systems. Fault abbreviations: SCF = Shaw Creek Fault, KF = Kechumstuk Fault, SPF = Sixtymile-Pika Fault, SRF = Stewart River Fault, DCF = Dip Creek Fault, and BCF = Big Creek Fault.

7.1.1 Tectonic Evolution of the Yukon Tanana Uplands

Passive-margin sedimentation persisted along the western Laurentian margin beginning with the break-up of Rodinian in the late Neoproterozoic until the onset of plate convergence and initiation of arc magmatism and crustal shortening in the region in Middle to Late Devonian time (Powerman et al. 2020).

A magmatic arc developed along the continental margin beginning about 365Ma. Rifting of YTT away from North American occurred from Early Mississippian to Middle Permian, with the Slide Mountain and Seventymile Ocean opening in the back arc rift basin, (Allan et al, 2013; Colpron, 2006; Mortenson, 1992). Arc magmatism associated with this event occurred from Late Devonian to Early Mississippian (365-342Ma) as the YTT rifted away from North America, i.e. Fortymile River assemblage, Fifty Mile batholith, (Wypych et al, 2019; Allan et al; 2013).



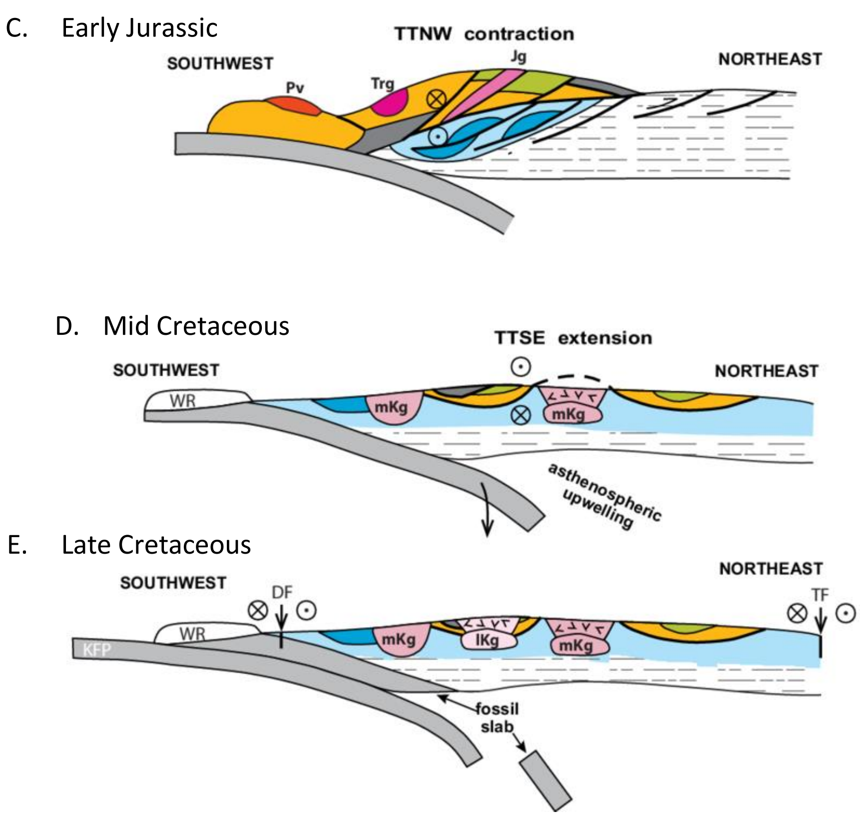


Figure 7-2: Tectonic evolution Permian to Late Cretaceous of east central Alaska (The following caption is abbreviated from Dusel-Bacon, 2015).

A) Mid-Permian. West-dipping subduction beneath the outboard, allochthonous Yukon-Tanana terrane (YTT). B) Late Triassic. Closure of the Seventymile–Slide Mountain ocean, C) Early Jurassic. Continued subduction beneath the continental margin results in orogen-parallel D) Mid-Cretaceous. Northeast-dipping subduction results in collision of the Wrangellia composite terrane E) Late Cretaceous. Formation of outer, northeast-dipping subduction zone; slab breakoff and inactive subduction of the inner mid-Cretaceous subduction zone; formation of the lateral Denali and Tintina fault zones. (DF, TF).

In the late Permian the western margin of Slide Mountain ocean lithosphere began to subduct to the southwest beneath YTT leading to the closure of the Slide Mountain ocean and construction of the Klondike arc assemblage on top of older continental arc assemblages. Following closure of the ocean basin YTT collided with and overrode the Laurentia terrane. A short lived episode of magmatism (269-253Ma) coincides with the closing of the Slide Mountain ocean, followed by an even shorter period of magmatism (253-250Ma) generated by anatexis of over thickened crust, i.e. Jim Creek Pluton, (Allen 2013).

In the Late Triassic to Jurassic east dipping subduction outboard of YTT initiated and a prolonged episode of accretion and thrusting of YTT back onto the continental margin from which it had originally been rifted ensued, (Allan et al, 2013). During this prolonged accretionary period, YTT and parautochthonous N.A. underwent complex deformation and were metamorphosed to amphibolite facies schists and gneisses. Nelson et al, 2006 proposed that YTT was once part of a continuous Stikine-Yukon-Tanana- Quesnel arc that was subject to oroclinal bending whereby Stikinia rotated counter clockwise until the arc closed in on itself and consumed the intervening Cache Creek terrane. YTT is considered to be the hinge zone of oroclinal bending. Seismic surveys show that YTT occurs as a thin thrust sheet above parautochthonous N.A. and it has been suggested that YTT was emplaced by northwest directed contraction as a crustal scale nappe that placed the Fortymile River assemblage onto the Lake George assemblage, (Colpron, 2006; Dusel-Bacon, 2002). Late Triassic to Early Jurassic intrusive rocks with continental arc signatures are related to the period of prolonged accretion and thrusting of YTT onto ancestral N.A., (220-179Ma), i.e. Taylor Mountain, (Allan et al, 2013). This long-lived period of tectonism ended with final oroclinal closure and was followed by a period of relative quiescence from 179 to 115Ma, (Allan, 2013).

During the Middle Cretaceous northeast dipping subduction outboard of YTT and parautochthonous North America was renewed. This coincides with the emplacement of a diverse suite of intrusive rocks into thickened continental crust inboard of the subduction zone from 115 and 98Ma in western Yukon and eastern Alaska, and from 98Ma to 90Ma in the Fairbanks and Selwyn basin areas, (Allan, 2013). The Tintina Gold belt is a diverse group of intrusion related gold systems related to the Middle and Late Cretaceous intrusions. The Middle Cretaceous reduced ilmenite series intrusions of the Fairbanks district in Alaska and the Mayo Plutonic suite in the Yukon, as well as the oxidized magnetite bearing Tombstone plutonic suite in the Yukon, comprise part of the Tintina gold belt, (Hart, 2007). Late Cretaceous reduced intrusion related gold systems in southwestern Alaska such as the Golden Zone (69.3 ± 0.6Ma ^{40}Ar-^{30}Ar, Clautis et al, 2001) and Shotgun (67.3 ±2Ma, K-Ar, Rombach, 2001) are also considered part of the Tintina Gold belt.

Late Cretaceous calc-alkaline high level porphyry stocks, dykes and breccias intruded into YTT and parautochthonous N.A. are spatially associated with prominent northwest trending dextral strike slip faults (79-72 Ma), i.e. Big Creek fault, and slightly younger sinistral oblique extensional strike slip faults (72-67Ma), i.e. Sixtymile-Pika fault and Dip Creek fault. Associated mineralization includes Casino (74.3 ± 0.5Ma) and Taurus (71.4 ± 0.9 Ma) both porphyry Cu-Mo-Au deposits, (Allan, 2013). It has been suggested by some that these intrusions are not arc related. Alternative suggestions include slab break-off (Ciolkiewicz et al, 2012), lithospheric delamination (Mortensen and Hart, 2010) and mantle plum related magmatism, (Johnson et al., 1996b). Using U-Pb zircon geochronology, whole-rock geochemistry and Pb isotopes, Dusel-Bacon et al, (2015) conclude that Mesozoic intrusions have calc-alkaline arc compositions, and that Late Triassic, Early Jurassic, and Late Cretaceous magmas are mantle derived but extensively contaminated by upper crustal components, while the mid-Cretaceous magmas were derived from Upper Crustal sources, probably thickened mid-Paleozoic basement. They propose the Late Cretaceous granitoids reflect asthenospheric upwelling following slab breakoff and sinking of an inactive inner subduction zone after the outer Farallon subduction zone was established, see Figure 7-2.

Paleocene to Eocene, 60-55Ma, topaz bearing rhyolites emplaced into zones of rifting along the Tintina fault coincide with dextral strike slip movement along the fault. Early Tertiary microgabbros-diabase dykes are also preserved along the fault.

7.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY

Geology of the Tanacross property is characterized by a series of Late Cretaceous intrusive stocks, dykes and breccias emplaced into the metamorphic Lake George assemblage basement rock. The metamorphosed basement rocks intersected in drilling include orthogneiss, paragneiss, augen gneiss, schist, amphibolite and heterolithic gneiss breccia. Intrusive phases include granite, gabbro, pegmatite, quartz-latite, monzonite, quartz-monzonite, quartz-monzonite porphyry, feldspar-porphyry, quartz- feldspar porphyry, intrusion breccia, granodiorite and diorite porphyry.

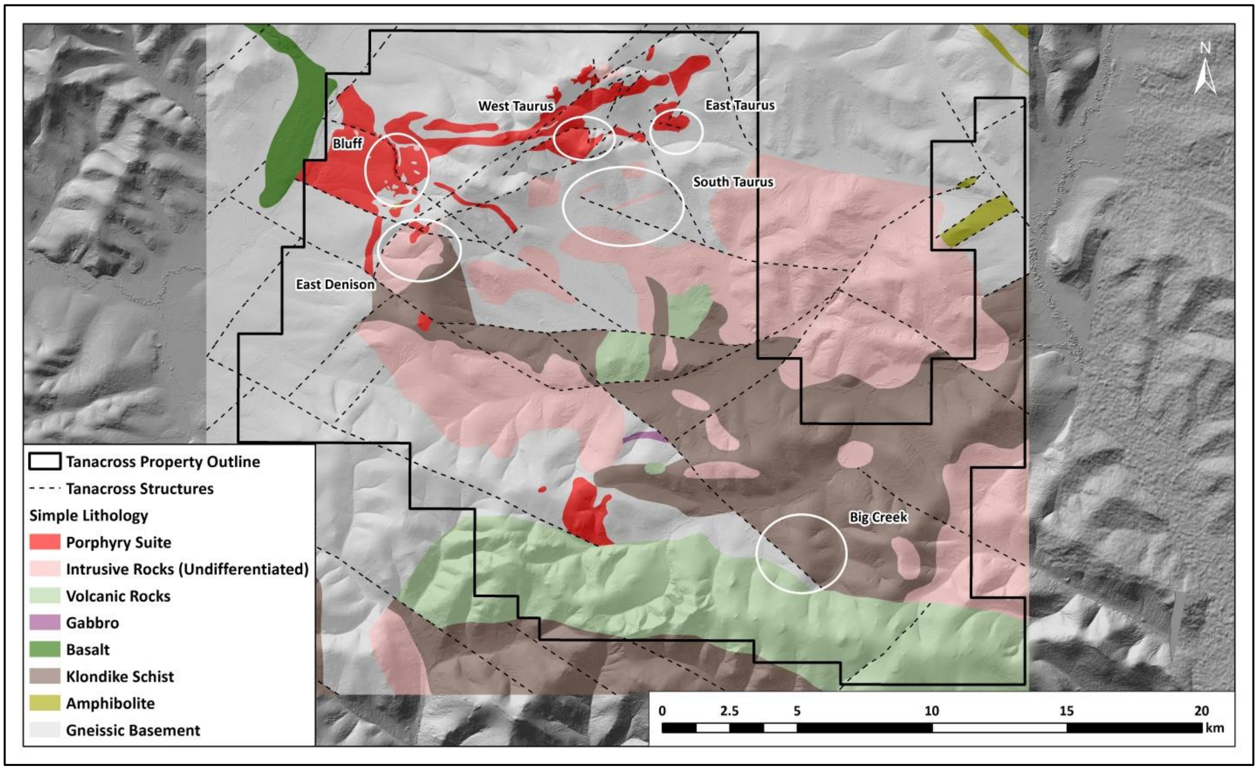


Figure 7-3: Project geology map. 2019 geology re-interpretation incorporated 2018 soil sampling observation data, 2020 Bluff systematic mapping, as well as 2020 ZTEM magnetics and EM data.

The property has at least three discrete, mappable, porphyry systems representative of multiple pulses of mineralization spanning approximately 6 million years. Bluff and Taurus are the oldest, with Taurus emplaced between ca. 69.8-71.5 Ma (U/Pb zircon), and Bluff at (ca. 71.4-71.6 Ma: Allan et al., 2013). East Denison is younger with altered quartz porphyry dykes emplaced at 68.7 Ma (U/Pb zircon) with overprinting hydrothermal sericite-tourmaline-pyrite at ca. 65.8 Ma (40Ar/39Ar, sericite).

Mineralization is associated with porphyritic quartz-monzonite, equigranular quartz-monzonite, and quartz-eye granite porphyry dyke swarms. Tourmaline quartz breccias are present across the prospects. Alteration associations in these systems are dominated by hydrolytic assemblages, local proximal potassic zones, and abundant magnetite-chlorite-albite and chlorite-epidote dominant assemblages. Mineralization assemblages are characterized by pyrite-dominant, pyrrhotite-bearing, chalcopyrite-molybdenite with weak gold. Distally, galena ± sphalerite is present, with associated epidote-chlorite-sericite±magnetite assemblages. Pushbush is located about 14 km south of the Taurus, Bluff, and East Denison occurrences (Kreiner et al. 2019). The prospect is characterized by molybdenum-base metal mineralization hosted in sericitically altered volcanic rocks. Nearby, the volcanic rocks have been dated at ~57 Ma (U/Pb, zircon) (Kreiner et al. 2019).

The metamorphic basement augen gneiss has been mapped by the Alaska State Geological survey (Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys; DGGS) as the Mississippian Divide Mountain formation belonging to the Lake George assemblage (Wypych et al, 2019), and has been dated by Tod et al, (2019) and Dusel-Bacon, (1996 and 2006) by U-Pb at from 342±2.0 to 370.6±9.6Ma.

The faults within the region generally do not crop out and have been interpreted from linear features on air photo and offsets to lithological contacts. The Sixtymile-Pika fault appears on regional scale tectonostratigraphic maps and is a major northeast trending deep seated crustal scale structure with Late Cretaceous left lateral strike slip displacement on the western margin of the project area, (Allan 2013). Other major faults within the project area with significant apparent offsets include the Tourmaline and McCord Creek faults. The Tourmaline fault is parallel to the Sixty-mile fault with apparent left-lateral displacement of up to 6 kilometres (Chipp, 1971). Brecciated float with vuggy quartz fracture fillings and clusters of radiating tourmaline crystals is common along its inferred trace (Blanchard, 1991). The McCord Creek fault trends west-northwest following the McCord Creek valley and separates East Taurus from West Taurus.

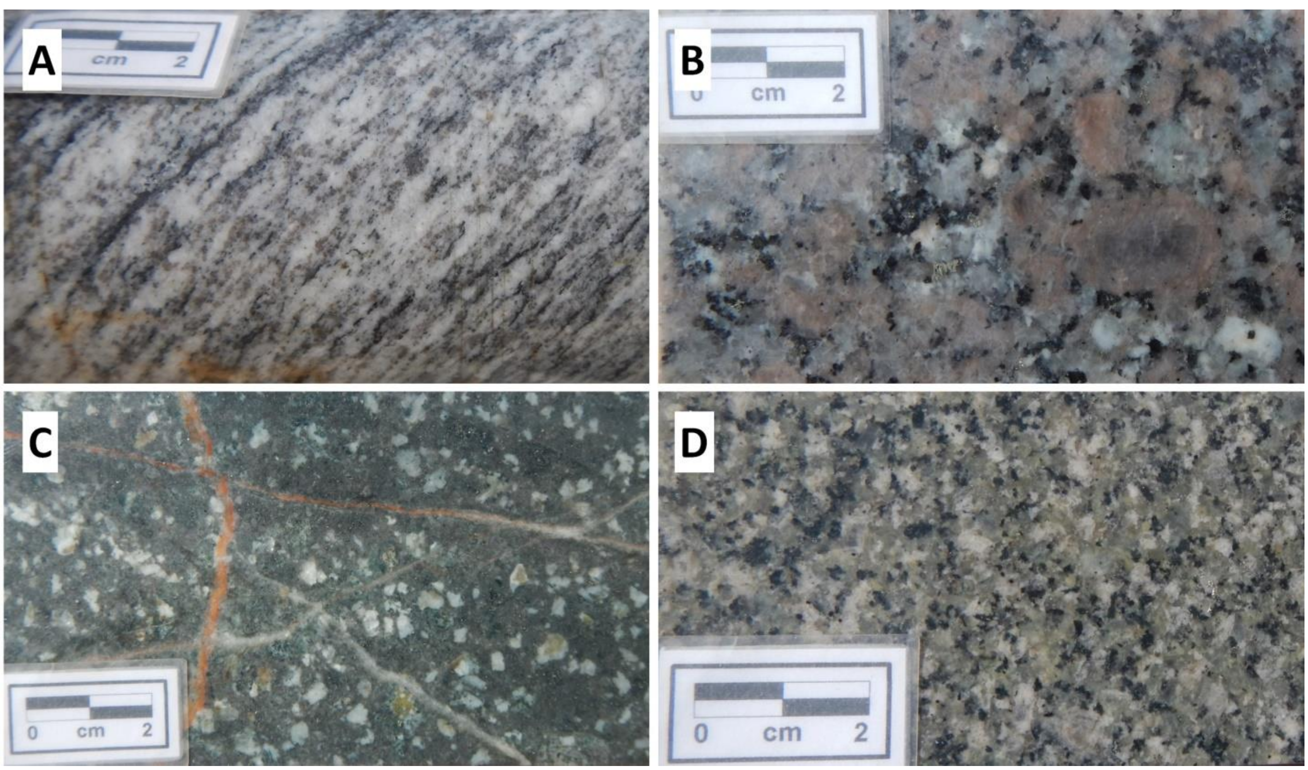


Figure 7-4: Photographs of primary lithologies (A) Basement Orthogneiss from hole 19WTD054, 92.4m (B) Coarse grained equigranular granite, showing large zoned K- feldspar, hole 19WTD048, 669m (C) Feldspar porphyry, hole 19ETD049, 274.5m (D) Quartz Monzonite, hole 19WTD044, 270.6m.

Basement Gneiss, Amphibolite, Schist

Metamorphosed basement rock lithologies include augen gneiss, ortho gneiss, and para gneiss. The augen and ortho gneiss are both thought to be derived from intrusive rocks and composed primarily of feldspars and quartz.

The augen gneiss is comprised of lenticular shaped white to pink feldspar megacrysts up to 1 cm in diameter and several centimetres long. The para gneiss is generally darker in colour and composed of quartz and a higher percentage of biotite.

Biotite-quartz schist and micaceous quartz schist occur in drill holes 19WTD054 and 19WTD055 located 1.6km to the southwest of West Taurus and are believed have been derived from a sedimentary protolith. Chlorite and biotite bearing amphibolite were logged in hole 19WTD055.

Pyroxenite or Gabbro

Intervals of coarse grained fresh unaltered gabbro or pyroxenite were intersected in hole 19ETD049. This rock type has not been recognized in surface exposures and its age relative to other intrusive rocks is unknown. Mineralogy is tentatively large phenocrysts of hornblende and pyroxenes in a white matrix. It was logged as a coarse grained dark green porphyritic rock with clinopyroxene and hornblende phenocrysts comprising from 10 to 80 percent of the rock with a pyroxene to hornblende ratio that varies from 60:40 to 50:50. Pyroxene phenocrysts are dark green to black, anhedral to euhedral and 5mm or less in size. Hornblende is dark green, subhedral to euhedral, with crystals up to 4 cm long. The groundmass is fine grained granular and composed of pyroxene, hornblende, plagioclase (0.2 to 0.5mm) with minor epidote (after olivine), grey interstitial quartz, and pyrite. It has a 2.5m thick chilled margin.

Samples have been provided to the Alaska State geological survey and to the USGS (Kreiner et al. 2019) for age dating.

Granite and granitic pegmatite

There appears to be two separate generations of granite intrusive rocks located within the Tanacross project area. It is currently unclear if the pegmatitic textures observed are genetically linked to both the early and/or later phases. A granite sample from an older granite intrusive rock at the Taurus prospect was dated as being 112.0±1.6Ma (Kreiner, 2019). This age is contemporaneous with the 105 to 110 Ma $^{40}Ar/^{39}Ar$ date of granite and pegmatite from the Tanacross map area (Wypych et al. 2019), and the 110-109Ma estimate for the Whitehorse Plutonic Suite in the Yukon where the Crag Mountain pluton has been dated. The age and composition of the granites at Tanacross are similar to other granites in the Yukon, such as the Dawson Range batholith, the Coffee Creek granite, and the Moosehorn Range granitoids, (Allan et al., 2013).

The younger granite intrusive rocks form dyke swarms, and have been interpreted to generally cross cut most rock types across the property. It is composed of fine to coarse grained equigranular quartz, orthoclase and plagioclase feldspar. It is generally unmineralized and appears to post-date all mineralized phases. Granitic pegmatite is similar in composition to the granite, with up to 5 cm, euhedral orthoclase and microcline crystals in a matrix of about 1 cm quartz and plagioclase and biotite books from 5 and 7 cm long. Pegmatite occurs as narrow dykes and observed to crosscut the basement gneiss, as clasts within intrusive breccia but also as narrow dykes crosscutting intrusion breccia.

Quartz-latite

The quartz latite is white fine grained equigranular to porphyritic with 1 – 2 mm quartz and feldspar phenocrysts set in a white fine-grained quartz and feldspar matrix. At West Taurus it commonly exhibits sericite-chlorite alteration with disseminated magnetite and pyrite alteration.

Monzonite, quartz-monzonite, quartz-monzonite porphyry

Quartz monzonite is the primary host of the mineralisation at East Taurus. The quartz-monzonite is a medium to coarse grained crowded porphyry consisting of plagioclase (40%) K- spar (25%), hornblende (15%), biotite (5%), magnetite (5%), 15% groundmass. Plagioclase phenocrysts ranging from 2 to 5 mm, K-feldspar phenocrysts to 8mm in a fine-grained quartz and feldspar groundmass. Weak chlorite-magnetite-pyrite alteration predominantly replaces the mafic minerals.

Feldspar porphyry

Plagioclase phenocrysts from 2 to 8 mm, 20%, set in a fine-grained biotitic groundmass variably altered to chlorite, sericite or epidote with disseminated pyrite. Weak dark to light grey quartz- pyrite-chalcopyrite-molybdenite veins.

Quartz-feldspar porphyry

The quartz-feldspar porphyry is typically composed of 20% white plagioclase phenocrysts, 3-4mm, with minor (1-5%) rounded quartz eyes, 1-3 mm, and rare K-feldspar phenocrysts to 1 cm, set in a fine-grained quartz and feldspar matrix and minor hornblende. Commonly sericite-pyrite ± chlorite altered with intervals of K-feldspar flooding. This rock unit can be distinguished from the Quartz- Monzonite porphyry by the abundance of quartz eyes and general lack of mafic minerals.

Gneiss breccia, intrusion breccia and hydrothermal breccia

The heterolithic gneiss breccia is a compact breccia with very little to no matrix material consisting of rounded to angular clasts of ortho to augen gneiss varying in size from 1 to 25 cm. Clasts are predominantly augen and ortho gneiss, and include intrusive clasts with pegmatitic veins, and black aphanitic clasts. Locally the breccia matrix appears to have been invaded by quartz-monzonite porphyry intrusive and is gradational downward or laterally to intrusion breccia. The intrusion breccia consists of rounded to angular heterolithic clasts ranging in size from 1 to 35 cm set in an intrusive matrix. Clasts include quartz-feldspar porphyry, feldspar porphyry, quartz-latite, granite, gneiss and quartz vein fragments. The igneous groundmass composition is also highly variable and has been logged as black fine grained biotitic (+pyroxene?), feldspar porphyry, quartz-latite, granite, and rare pegmatite. Hydrothermal breccia logged at Bluff is heterolithic consisting of clasts of augen to orthogneiss and dark grey quartz veins in a quartz and pyrite flooded matrix.

Granodiorite

The granodiorite is medium grained equigranular hornblende, biotite and feldspar. Plagioclase laths to equant, 2 to 5 mm (60%), hornblende (15%), biotite (10 %), magnetite 5%, matrix 10%. Predominantly fresh and unaltered with narrow selvage alteration on veinlets. Includes quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite veinlets with texture destructive phyllic altered selvages, 1-2 cm wide, actinolite-magnetite-pyrite- chalcopyrite veinlets with albite selvages, 2-3 cm wide, and late carbonate veins. Moderate pyrite and magnetite occur disseminated throughout. Intervals have weak chlorite-epidote alteration with trace chalcopyrite.

7.3 MINERALIZATION AND ALTERATION

Historical exploration on the Tanacross property has identified several target areas with known mineralization including East Taurus, West Taurus, Bluff, East Denison and Big Creek.

7.3.1 East Taurus

East Taurus contains a well mineralized multi-phase porphyry Cu-Au-Mo-Ag system with a core of potassic alteration (k-feldspar-biotite-magnetite) and quartz stockwork surrounded and overprinted by later QSP +/- chlorite/illite alteration.

The core zone of potassic alteration is elongated in an east-northeast to west-southwest direction and has been intersected by drilling over an 800m length, varying from 100 to 200m wide. The current known extent of the potassic altered core is flanked on the north side and to depth by a late diorite-granodiorite intrusive phase which geometry is currently unknown and will require additional drilling to determine. Further outward to the northwest and at depth are weakly to unmineralized intrusive phases (quartz-monzonite porphyry, granodiorite and granite), and unmineralized country gneissic and schist rocks. To the south, is a fairly short transition from potassic to high temperature quartz-chlorite-sericite-pyrite alteration within the intrusive phases which grades out to quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration to the south through the intrusive-country rock contact. The well mineralized potassic and quartz-chlorite-sericite-pyrite altered core is open to the west and northeast at depth

Potassic alteration of the feldspar porphyry and crowded quartz-monzonite porphyry is characterised by fine grained pervasive K-spar-biotite-chlorite-magnetite altered groundmass with early dark grey quartz-chlorite-magnetite stockwork and strong quartz-chlorite-magnetite-chalcopyrite-pyrite-molybdenite veins (Figure 7-5, A-C). This gradually transitions at depth towards the south to a quartz-chlorite-sericite dominant alteration with moderate dark grey quartz-magnetite-chlorite-pyrite-chalcopyrite-molybdenite stockwork (Figure 7-5, D) and then further grading outward to quartz-sericite dominant alteration with weak quartz-pyrite veining.

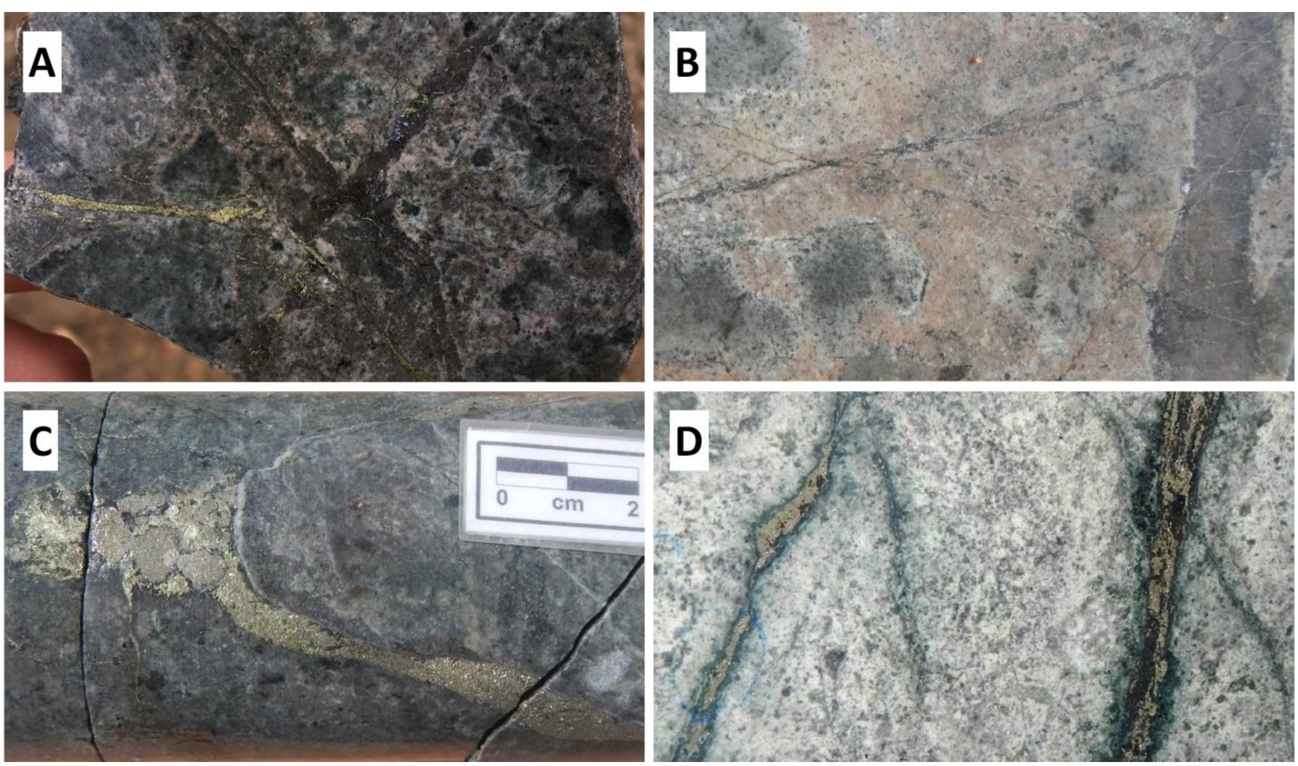


Figure 7-5: Photographs of mineralisation and alteration at East Taurus. (A) Quartz monzonite, kspar-biotite-magnetite alteration, qtz-py-cpy stockwork veining with kspar selvages (19ETD050 @ 227m). (B) Intrusion breccia, sericite-chlorite-magnetite altered quartz-latite clasts within strong k-spar altered matrix, moderate dark grey quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite-molybdenite veins (19ETD50 @ 215m). (C) Pyrite-chalcopyrite vein within kspar-biotite-sericite-chlorite altered quartz latite

(19ETD050 @ 226m). (D) Quartz latite, chlorite-sericite-pyrite alteration containing qtz-py-cpy veining with chlorite selvedges (19ETD051 @ 405m).

Figure 7-6 illustrates a cross section through East Taurus displaying two drill holes completed in 2019; 19ETD049 and 19ETD050. The potassic alteration core is partially defined by drill holes 19ETD050 (285.00m @ 0.225% Cu, 0.159 ppm Au, 0.036% Mo, and 1.08 ppm Ag from 105.00-390.00m) and 08DDH040 (232.56m @ 0.311% Cu, 0.247 ppm Au, 0.036% Mo, and 2.19 ppm Ag from 204.22-436.78m). Drill hole 19ETD049 encountered quartz-sericite-pyrite±chlorite alteration in the top half of the hole and returned a weakly mineralized interval of 120.00m @ 0.075% Cu, 0.068 ppm Au, 0.009% Mo, and 0.95 ppm Ag.

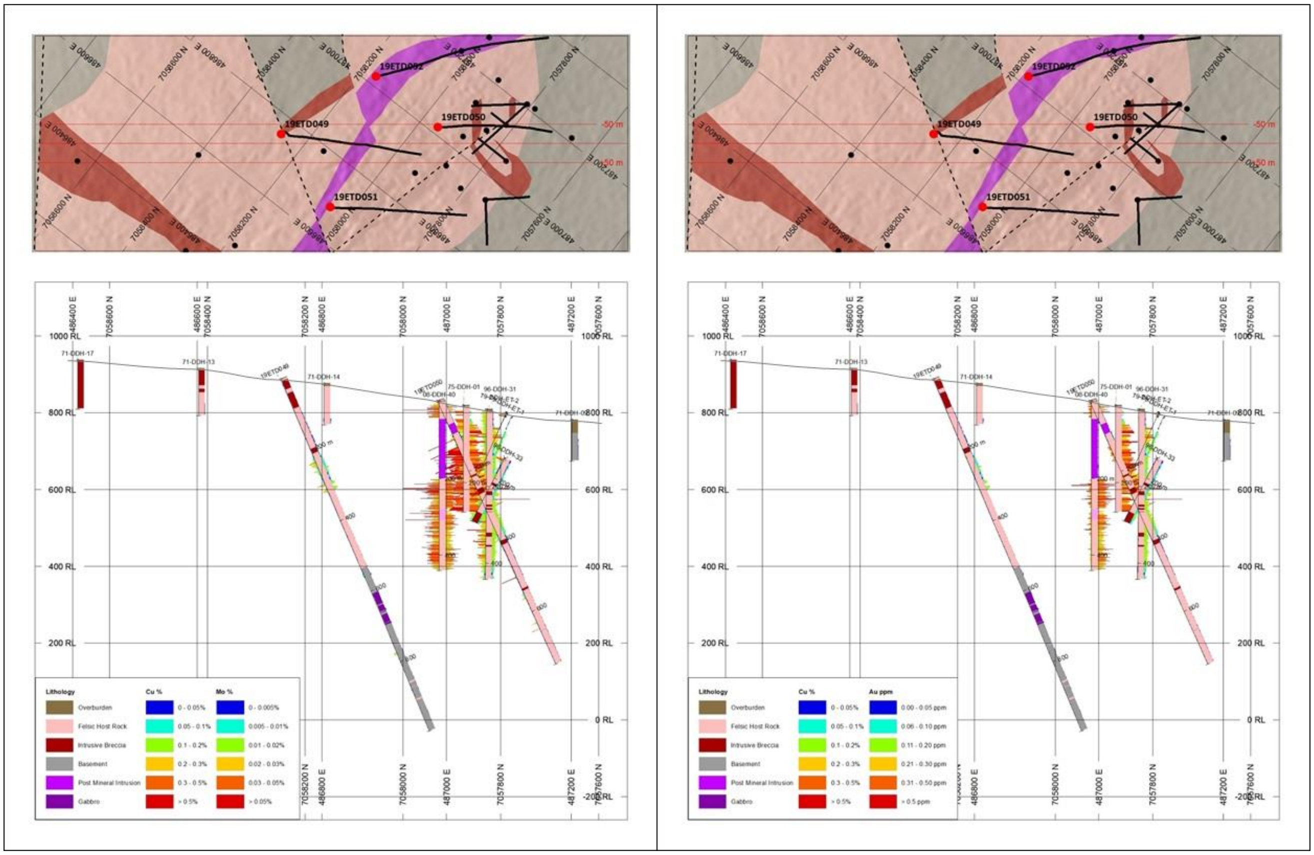


Figure 7-6: Cross Section through the East Taurus showing drill holes 19ETD049 and 19ETD050. (Left image) Values shown along the drill hole trace are left molybdenum (%) and right copper (%). (Right image) Values shown along the drill hole trace are left gold (ppm) and right copper (%).

7.3.2 West Taurus

West Taurus encompasses a significant area of quartz-chlorite-sericite-pyrite-magnetite with local K-feldspar alteration containing quartz-molybdenite±chalcopyrite stockwork veining hosted within intrusion breccias and quartz latite rocks. The system zones outward into widespread quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration.

Mineralisation at West Taurus is associated with chlorite-sericite-magnetite-pyrite±kspar-biotite altered intrusion breccia and quartz latite with grey quartz-pyrite-magnetite "A-type" veins. Molybdenite±pyrite±chalcopyrite is disseminated in the breccia matrix and found in veins (Figure 7-7). Drill hole 19WTD046 was drilled within the center of the magnetic-chargeability feature and returned the best mineralization through the upper part of the hole consisting of a zone of oxidised copper mineralisation where copper oxides (malachite and, neotocite) occur with molybdenite in veins and fractures. Results from the oxidised zone averaged 55.48m at 72ppb Au, 550ppm Cu and 150ppm Mo from 1.52 to 57.00m down hole. Drill holes 19WTD043 and 19WTD045 tested the western and eastern sides of the circular geophysical feature respectively (Figure 9-7), and encountered quartz-sercite-pyrite±chlorite-magnetite alteration. Pyrite mineralization is the dominant sulphide present in these zones occurring as disseminations and within veins, however rare quartz-chalcopyrite-pyrite veins were also observed, (Figure 7-7). Sulphide content is commonly 2% within these areas, locally up to 10% which could explain the circular elevated chargeability anomaly associated with the QSP alteration.

Mineralised zones are crosscut by late granodiorite that is relatively unaltered in comparison, with weak chlorite alteration, weak-moderate disseminated pyrite, and very rare pyrite-chlorite-magnetite±chalcopyrite veinlets.

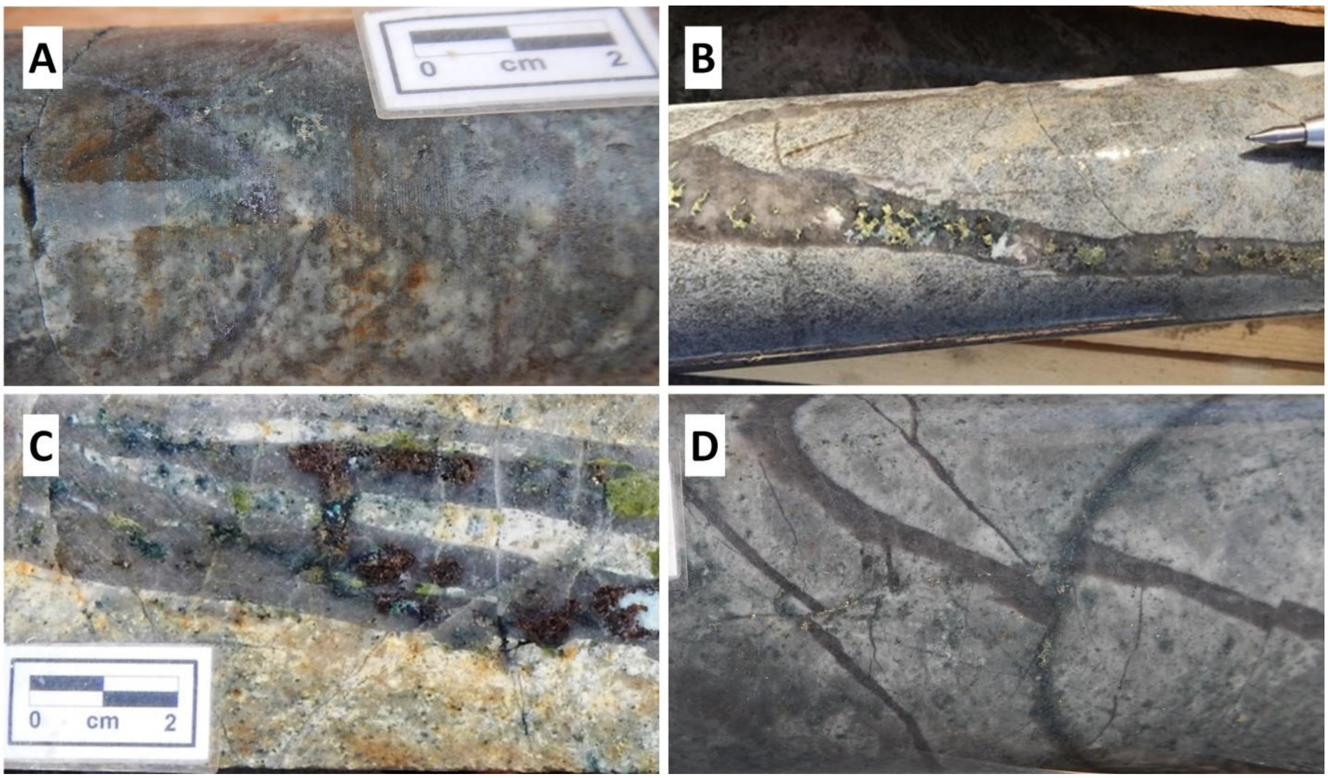


Figure 7-7: Photographs of mineralisation and alteration at West Taurus. (A) Quartz-pyrite-molybdenite vein hosted in Intrusive Breccia (19TWD048 @ 167m). (B) Quartz-chalcopyrite-pyrite vein within quartz-sericite-chlorite-pyrite pervasively altered intrusive breccia with quartz latite matrix (19WTD045 @ 293m). (C) Quartz latite, quartz-garnet-epidote-magnetite-molybdenite vein within chlorite-epidote-K-spar alteration (19WTD046 @ 98m). (D) Dark grey quartz-pyrite veining in chlorite-sericite altered quartz-latite (19WTD043 @ 44m).

7.3.3 Bluff

The Bluff area is underlain by a large alteration system characterised by overprinting zones of quartz-sericite-pyrite, chlorite-sericite, silicification, tourmaline, and rarely identified kspar-biotite alteration.

Drillhole 19BLD053 drilled in the northern part of the Bluff anomaly intersected strong quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration with weak to moderate quartz-pyrite±chalcopyrite veining hosted within quartz- monzonite and intrusion breccia to a depth of 434 metres. The bottom part of the hole intersected quartz-pyrite-tourmaline±magnetite veinlets hosted within highly silicified and altered biotite gneiss-schist (Figure 7-8). Spot XRF analyses indicated anomalous values in Au and Bi associated with the quartz-pyrite-tourmaline veining.

Drill hole 19BLD056 drilled in the southern part of the Bluff anomaly intersected strong chlorite-sericite-epidote-tourmaline and rare intervals of kspar-biotite alteration hosted within ortho-augen gneiss, intrusion and hydrothermal breccias and several porphyritic dykes. Quartz and pyrite occur in the breccia matrix and as veins in clasts within the breccia. Several vein assemblages were noted including dark grey quartz A-type veins, quartz-pyrite, magnetite-chlorite, quartz-pyrite-tourmaline and pyrite-gypsum-carbonate. Trace amounts of chalcopyrite were noted to occur disseminated and in veins throughout the hole.

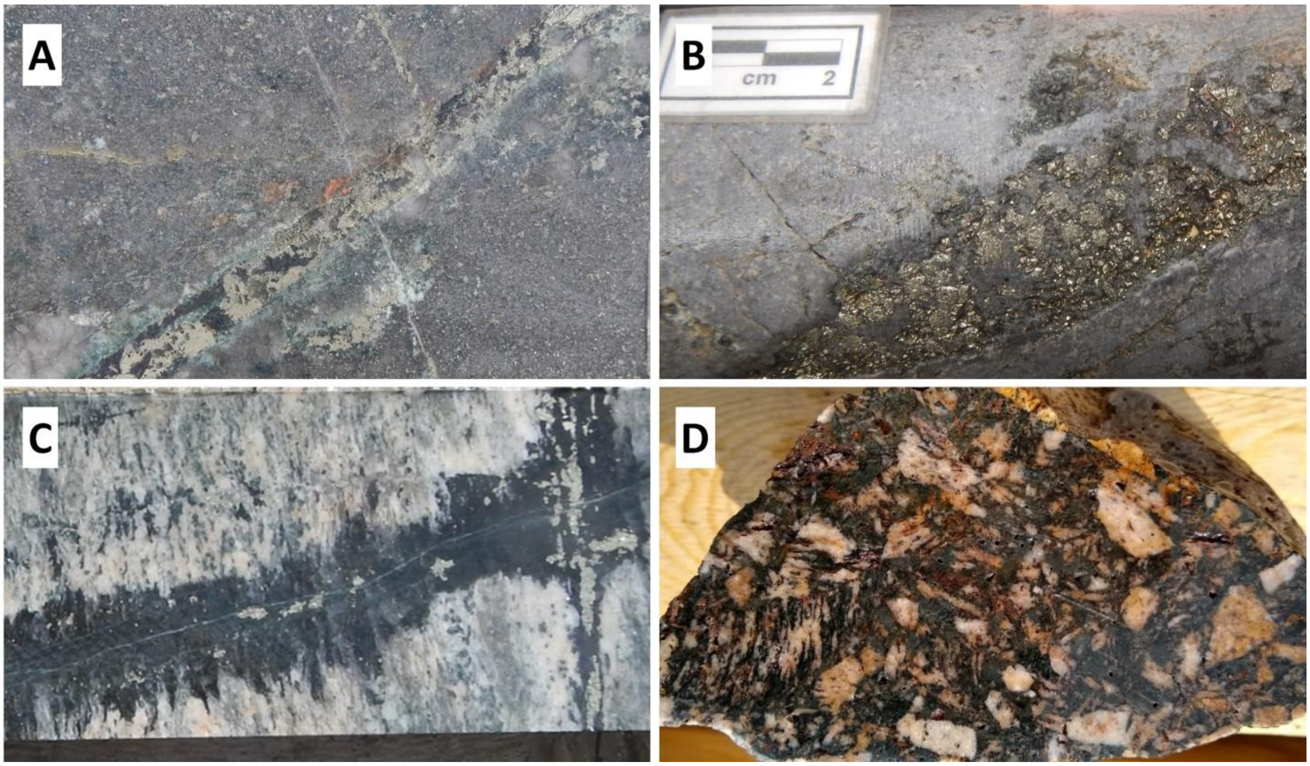


Figure 7-8: Photographs of mineralisation and alteration at Bluff. (A) Pyrite-magnetite-tourmaline vein in strong quartz-sericite-pyrite-tourmaline alteration (19BLD053 @ 630m). (B) 2cm quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite vein in strong quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration (19BLD053 @ 199m). (C) Gneissic rock, tourmaline along fracture with pyrite outward to pink feldspar (19BLD053 @ 889m). (D) Surface grab sample of tourmaline breccia.

7.3.4 South Taurus

The South Taurus target has been untested by drilling to date, and has been identified by soil geochemistry, logged pebbles at soil stations and its geophysical signature. Logged pebbles completed during the soil sampling programs indicate the area is predominantly underlain by gneissic rocks and schist, with locally mapped quartz porphyry and unclassified felsic-intermediate composition intrusive rocks. The southern portion of the target area is underlain by a multi-phase intrusive complex containing quartz porphyry, monzonite, diorite, and undifferentiated felsic-intermediate intrusive rocks. Alteration identified includes weak to intense iron oxide-sericite±clay-silica-pyrite-box work.

7.3.5 Big Creek

The Big Creek target area is characterised by a northwest trending, moderately high magnetic feature associated with low conductivity which can be traced for approximately 6km as imaged by the ZTEM data (Figure 9-3). An interpreted regional fault is located immediately to the southwest, also trending northwest which is associated with low magnetics and high conductivity. Ridge and spur soil sampling has identified strong Cu-Zn-Pb±Au anomalism, similar in scale and tenure of Cu in soils as East and West Taurus. Note that soil samples by nature are not representative of the tenure of any associated bedrock mineralization.

Mapping of pebbles performed by Kenorland has identified the area to be underlain by greenschist mafic volcanics which is consistent with historical reports. Mineralization has been historically documented to be associated with quartz veins to stockwork associated with up to 7% sulphides, predominantly pyrite and lesser amounts of chalcopyrite, within veining and disseminated within the metavolcanic wallrock. The veining is mainly parallel to schistosity and has been noted to appear boudinaged at some locations. Historic grab samples have returned up to 1.7% Cu and 0.68 ppm Au.

7.3.6 East Denison

The East Denison target has been untested by drilling to date, and has been identified by soil geochemistry, logged pebbles at soil stations and its geophysical signature. The surface expression is defined by a circular, magnetic high ring shaped feature that is approximately 3.5 x 3.5km in size, which correlates with weak conductivity imaged by the ZTEM data (Figure 9-3). The center of this feature is cored by lower magnetics and more resistive rocks which have been mapped as granite and undifferentiated felsic-intermediate intrusive rocks.

Soil geochemistry within the core of the geophysical feature is defined as an As-Sb-Pb-Bi±Cu-Zn-Li metal assemblage. The soil anomalism is associated with logged varying weak-intense iron oxide±tourmline-sericite-silica-pyrite-biotite alteration. The surface expression of East Denison is interpreted to represent high level or distal mineralization associated with a porphyry system. Note that soil samples by nature are not representative of the tenure of any associated bedrock mineralization.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

8.1 PORPHYRY COPPER GOLD, MOLYBDENUM DEPOSITS

The grade, style of mineralisation, lithology, paragenetic relationships, morphology, and alteration zonation on the Tanacross property is typical of many calc-alkaline related porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposits. Alteration is described above in Mineralisation section of this report. Kreiner et al. (2019) have suggested that the geology of the Pushbush prospect is more consistent with an epithermal model.

Porphyry deposits are large, low- to medium-grade deposits in which primary (hypogene) ore minerals are dominantly structurally controlled and which are spatially and genetically related to felsic to intermediate porphyritic intrusions (Sinclair, 2007). The large size and structural control (e.g. veins, vein sets, stockworks, fractures, 'crackled zones', and breccias) serve to distinguish porphyry deposits from a variety of deposits that may be peripherally associated, including skarns, high-temperature mantos, peripheral mesothermal veins, and epithermal precious-metal deposits. The metal content of porphyry deposits is diverse. The following subtypes of porphyry deposits were defined by Kirkham and Sinclair (1995) according to the metals that are essential to the economics of the deposit (metals that are by-products or potential by-products are listed in brackets): Cu

(±Au, Mo, Ag, Re, PGE) Cu-Mo (±Au, Ag) Cu-Mo-Au (±Ag) Cu-Au (±Ag, PGE) Au (±Ag, Cu, Mo) Mo (±W, Sn) W-Mo (±Bi, Sn) Sn (±W, Mo, Ag, Bi, Cu, Zn, In) Sn-Ag (±W, Cu, Zn, Mo, Bi) Ag (±Au, Zn, Pb) (Sinclair, 2007).

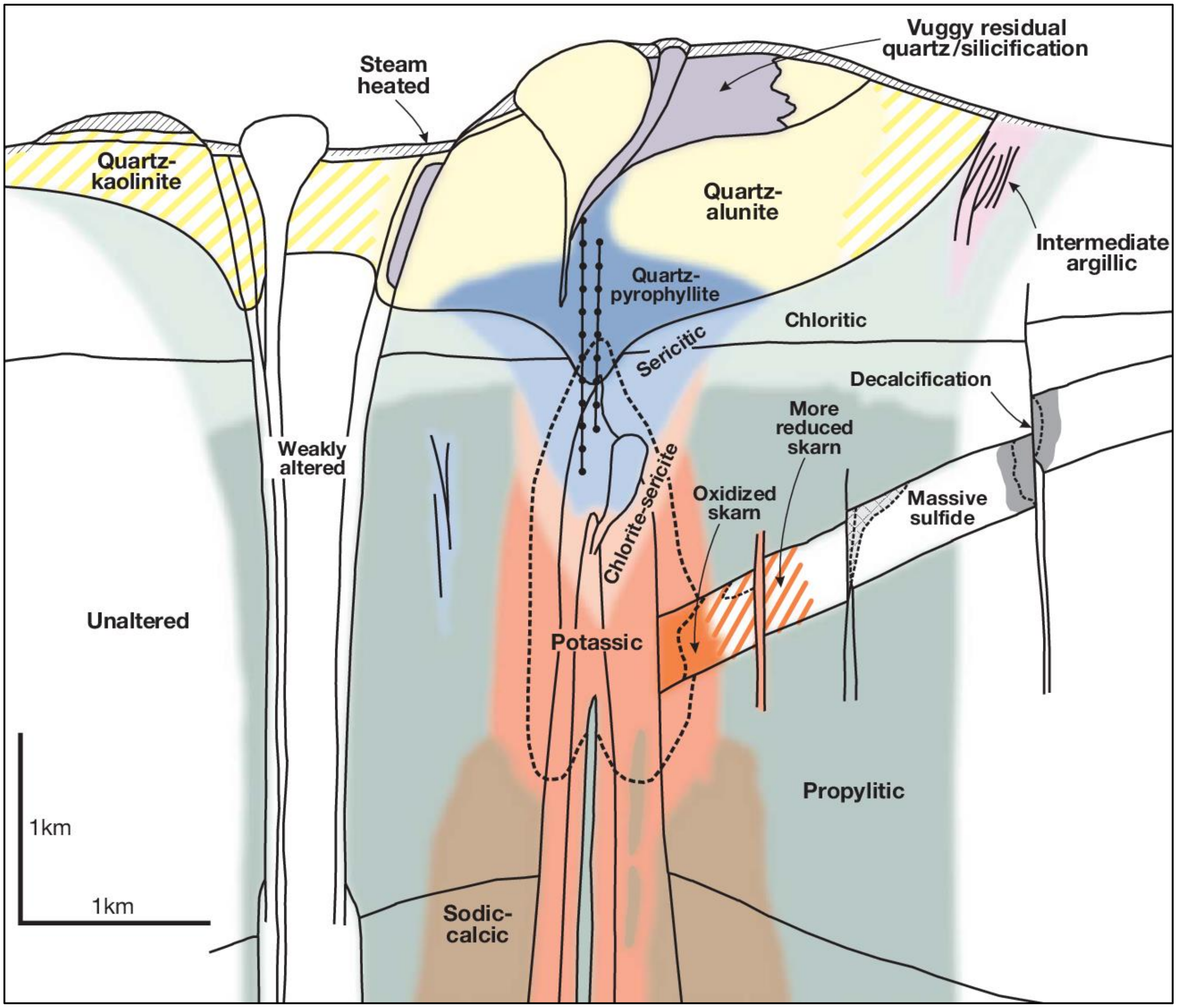


Figure 8-1: Generalized alteration-mineralization zoning pattern for porphyry copper deposit (Holiday and Cooke, 2007) after Sillitoe and Thompson (2006)

Though Porphyry deposits occur in a variety of tectonic settings, porphyry Cu deposits typically occur in the root zones of andesitic stratovolcanoes in subduction-related, continental and island-arc settings (Mitchell and Garson, 1972; Sillitoe, 1973, 1988a; Sillitoe and Bonham, 1984).

Hydrothermal alteration is extensive and typically zoned on a deposit scale (Lowell and Gilbert, 1970) as well as around individual veins and fractures (Fig. 8-1). In many porphyry deposits, alteration zones on a deposit scale consist of an inner potassic zone characterized by K-feldspar and/or biotite (± amphibole ± magnetite ± anhydrite) and an outer zone of propylitic alteration that consists of quartz, chlorite, epidote, calcite and, locally, albite associated with pyrite. Zones of phyllic alteration (quartz + sericite + pyrite and argillic alteration (quartz + illite + pyrite ± kaolinite ± smectite ± montmorillonite ± calcite) may be part of the zonal pattern between the potassic and propylitic zones, or can be irregular or tabular, younger zones superimposed on older alteration and sulphide assemblages (e.g. Moyle et al., 1990; Sillitoe, 1993b).

9.0 EXPLORATION

Since acquiring the Tanacross property in 2017 Kenorland Minerals has actively explored and developed the project.

In 2017 Kenorland Minerals compiled and digitised all data acquired from Senator Minerals Inc. including geological maps, soil and rock chip sampling survey and geophysical surveys. These data were used to plan Kenorland's exploration programs 2017-2019.

In 2017 and 2018 Kenorland conducted program of ridge and spur soil sampling over the Tanacross property. Samples were collected utilizing a gas-powered auger to a depth of 2 metres or to bedrock. The additional sampling confirmed existing soil anomalies and identified new target areas of anomalous Cu-Mo and Au in soils at Big Creek, Push Bush and East Denison.

A 2019 exploration program consisted of a total of 9,056.85 m of drilling over 15 holes carried out by C-N-C drilling LLC of Fairbanks, Alaska, a helicopter ZTEM survey totalling 1,556 line kilometres carried out by Geotech Ltd. of Aurora, Ontario, and surface mapping and sampling of the Bluff prospect completed by Kenorland geologists.

9.1 Historical Data Compilation

9.1.1 Historical Soil Samples

The historic soils database contains 496 samples with analysis for copper and molybdenite only and consists of a soil grid that covers the Taurus East and West prospects. These data were appended to the results of Kenorland's 2017 (645 soil samples) and 2018 (754 soil samples) soil sampling surveys. The results clearly delineate the East and West Taurus Targets (refer to Figure 7-6).

9.1.2 Geophysical Data

Kenorland digitised historical geophysical survey data from a 1992 airborne magnetic, electromagnetic (EM) and resistivity survey, a 1996 induced polarization survey over the East and West Taurus prospects, and a 2008 induced polarization survey that covered the Bluff prospect.

In 1996 Lloyd Geophysics completed a ground magnetic and induced polarization surveys covering the East and West Taurus prospects. The IP survey used a pole dipole configuration with the current electrode located north of the dipole pair at 300 foot spacing. IP and resistivity data are only available for one dipole separation at 300 feet.

9.1.3 Historic drilling

East Taurus

A summary of compiled historic drill results is presented in the Section 6.2 HISTORICAL DRILLING 1970-2011 of this report.

The database includes simple lithology, alteration assemblage, mineral zonation, as well as all available assay data.

9.2 2017 and 2018 Soil sampling programs

Between 2017 and 2018 1399 soil samples were collected along ridges and spurs in a property wide soil survey.

645 soil samples were collected during the 2017 program along ridges and spurs with 100m spacing between sample sites along traverses. All samples were collected using a conventional spade with samples collected from the B and C-horizons at depths of up to 4 feet depending on soil profile development, bedrock depth, permafrost and loess thickness conditions. In some areas, such as local topographic lows and valley bottom and some north facing slopes it was not possible to sample below transported cover or permafrost.

754 soil samples were collected in 2018 project in order to build upon the regional coverage from the 2017 soil program. All samples were collected using power augers with samples collected from the A through C-horizons at depths of up to 7 feet depending on soil profile development, bedrock depth and permafrost conditions.

Location information and data collection at each sample station was collected digitally on a hand-held device. The data collected by Kenorland geologists involved noting the depth to sample, sample colour, the horizon being sampled, moisture content, bedrock or rock chip lithology, any notable alteration and photos of both the sample medium and the sampling area.

Soil samples by nature are not representative of the tenure of any associated bedrock mineralization.

Sampling confirmed existing soil anomalies and identified new target areas of anomalous Cu-Mo and Au in soils at Big Creek, Push Bush and East Denison. The results and interpretation of the results of this work are discussed in section 7.3 and presented in Figure 7 6 and Figure 7 7.

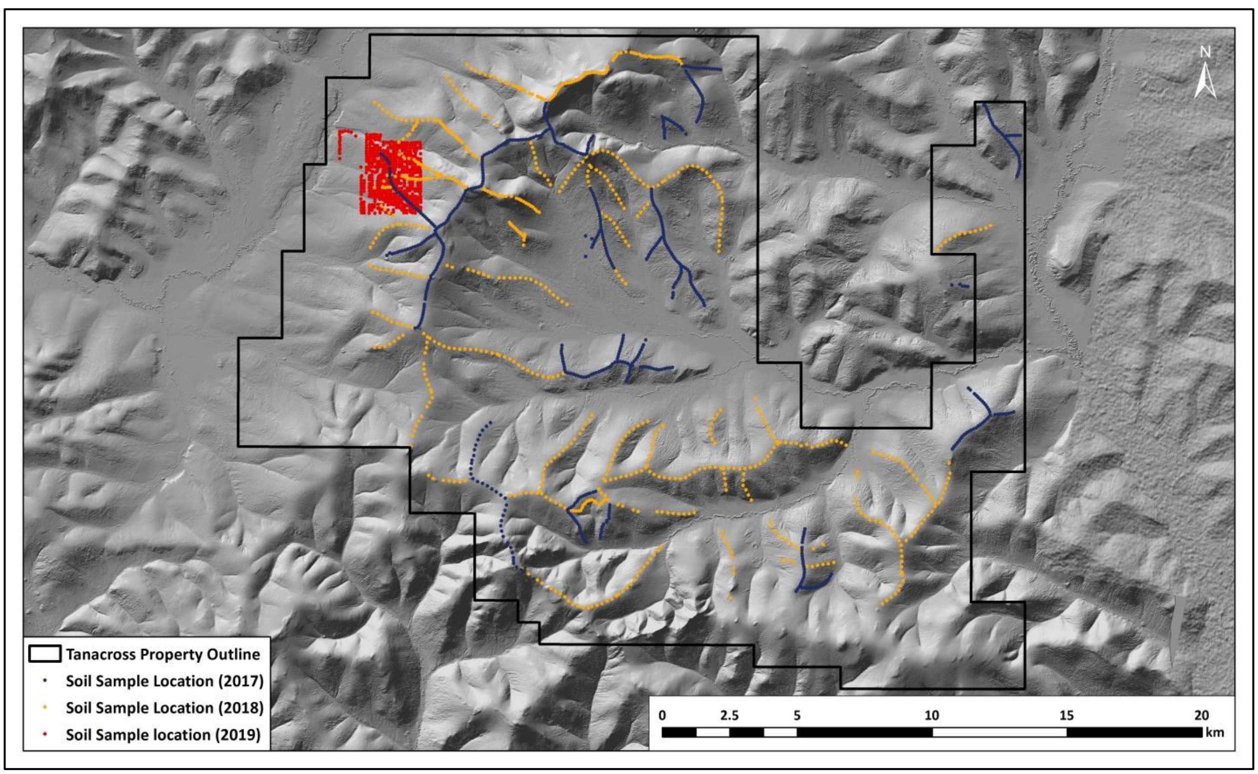


Figure 9-1: Soil sample locations and mapping stations completed by Kenorland 2017-2019.

9.3 2019 Exploration Program

9.3.1 Geologic Mapping of the Bluff prospect

Geologic mapping on the Bluff prospect aimed to create a lithological, alteration, veining and geochemical map, to better constrain geophysical models (ZTEM), and to ultimately guide drill targeting. A team of 3 geologists carried out systematic rock chip and B or C horizon soil sampling over an eight day period from June 15 to 25. Samples of rock chips were collected from shallow pits dug using a spade or geopick, at a 100 by 100 metre spacing on a 2.3 by 2.7 kilometre grid. A total of 764 data points were sampled from which 442 rock samples and 661 C or B horizon soil samples were collected (Figure 9-1). Rock and soil samples collected were mapped, described and photographed in the field. Samples were collected from the top 1 metre and where available. Northward facing slopes were more prone to being covered with permafrost and may be under represented in the sample suite.

Sample collection followed by on site cataloguing, examination and analysis of rock and soil samples. Chemical analysis of rock samples included multi-element geochemistry using a portable X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF). Spectral data including very near infrared (VNIR) & short-wavelength infrared (SWIR) analysis was collected using a TerraSpec Halo. Rock samples were petrophysically measured using a KT-20 magnetic susceptibility & electrical conductivity meter. B and C-horizon soil samples were analysed via pXRF. Additional analysis of data collected on site included the use of aiSIRIS's proprietary algorithms on measured VNIR & SWIR spectra of rock samples to produced additional alteration mineral assemblage maps.

The results and interpretations of this work have been discussed in section 7.3.3 Bluff. shows the location of the samples collected as part of this work.

9.3.2 2019 aerial ZTEM and Magnetic Survey

From November 6th to December 4th, 2018 and June 9th to June 26th, 2019 Geotech Ltd. of North, Aurora, Ontario, Canada (www.geotech.ca) carried out a helicopter-borne geophysical survey for Kenorland Minerals over the Tanacross Project. Principal geophysical sensors included a Z-Axis Tipper electromagnetic (ZTEM) system, and a caesium magnetometer. Ancillary equipment included a GPS navigation system and a radar altimeter. A total of 1556 line-kilometres on 74 lines of geophysical data were acquired during the survey. The survey operations were based out of Tok, Alaska. In-field data quality assurance and preliminary processing were carried out on a daily basis during the acquisition phase. Preliminary and final data processing, including generation of final digital data and map products were undertaken from the office of Geotech Ltd. in Aurora, Ontario.

The processed survey results:

- Total Magnetic Intensity
- 3D View of In-Phase Total Divergence versus Skin Depth
- In-Phase Total Divergence (30Hz, 90Hz and 360Hz)
- Tzx In-line In-Phase & Quadrature Profiles over 90Hz Phase Rotated Grid
- Tzy Cross-line In-Phase & Quadrature Profiles over 90Hz Phase Rotated Grid

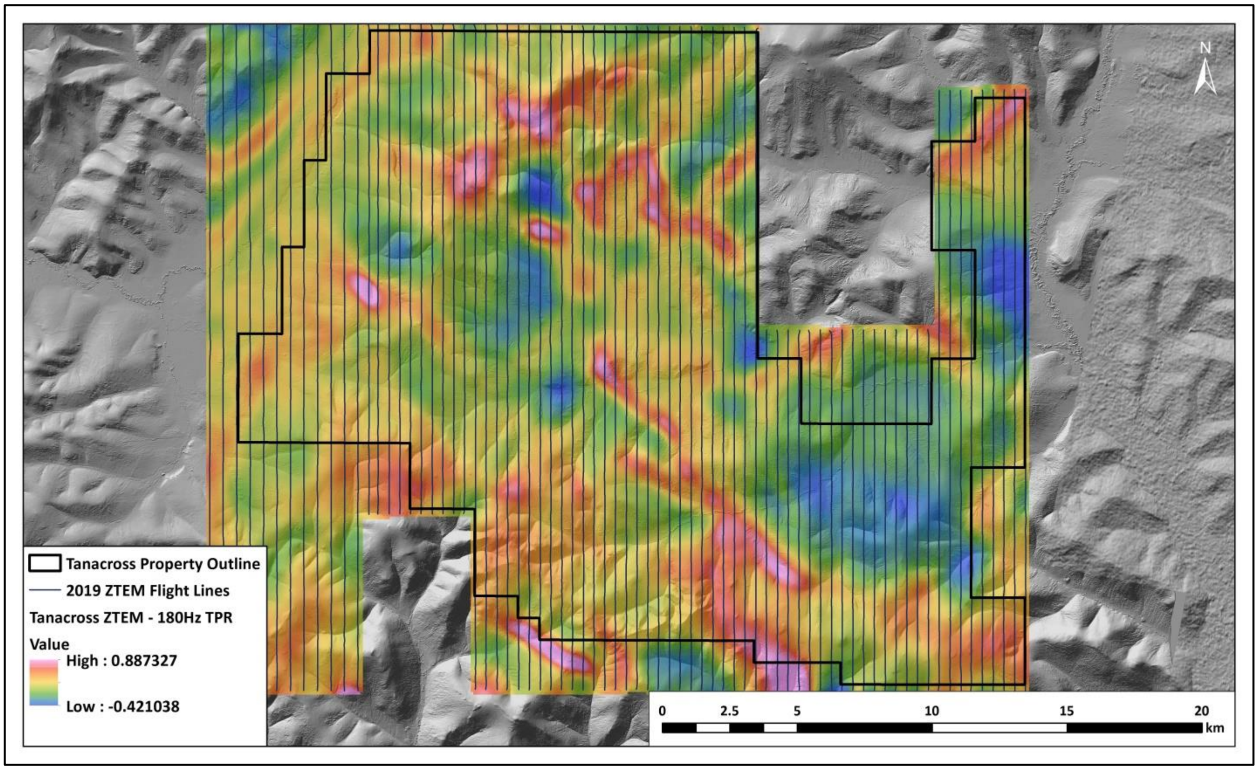


Figure 9-2: Map showing flight lines from the 2019 ZTEM survey with survey results presented as 45Hz TPR.

9.4 Integrated Interpretation of Results of Exploration

Drill results have defined East Taurus as the most significant Cu-Mo-Au-Ag porphyry mineralized system known to date. In addition, anomalous soil geochemistry and metal associations between the regional target areas combined with geophysical signatures has allowed for characterization and prioritization of further targets within the Tanacross property.

The porphyry deposit model is fairly consistent between the target areas, however differences in the preserved level and surface expressions of the systems can be inferred from mapped geology (outcrop, soil stations, and drilling), and the presence of various metal associations in soil geochemistry. Figure 9-3 illustrates the geology, hydrothermal alteration intensity and geophysical signatures of the various target areas which will be individually discussed in Sections 9.4.1 through 9.4.6 of this report.

The geology of the Tanacross property has been previously described in detail in Section 7.2 of this report, Figure 7-3 illustrates the simplified surface bedrock geology of the target areas. The data has been compiled from outcrop mapping, soil station pebble logging, and drilling, using geophysics to aid in the interpretation for areas with no data. The property wide alteration intensity presented in Figure 9-3 was derived by completing a sericite index analysis (ratios of sodium and potassium) from the 2017 and 2018 levelled soil geochemical data (P. Geffen, 2018).

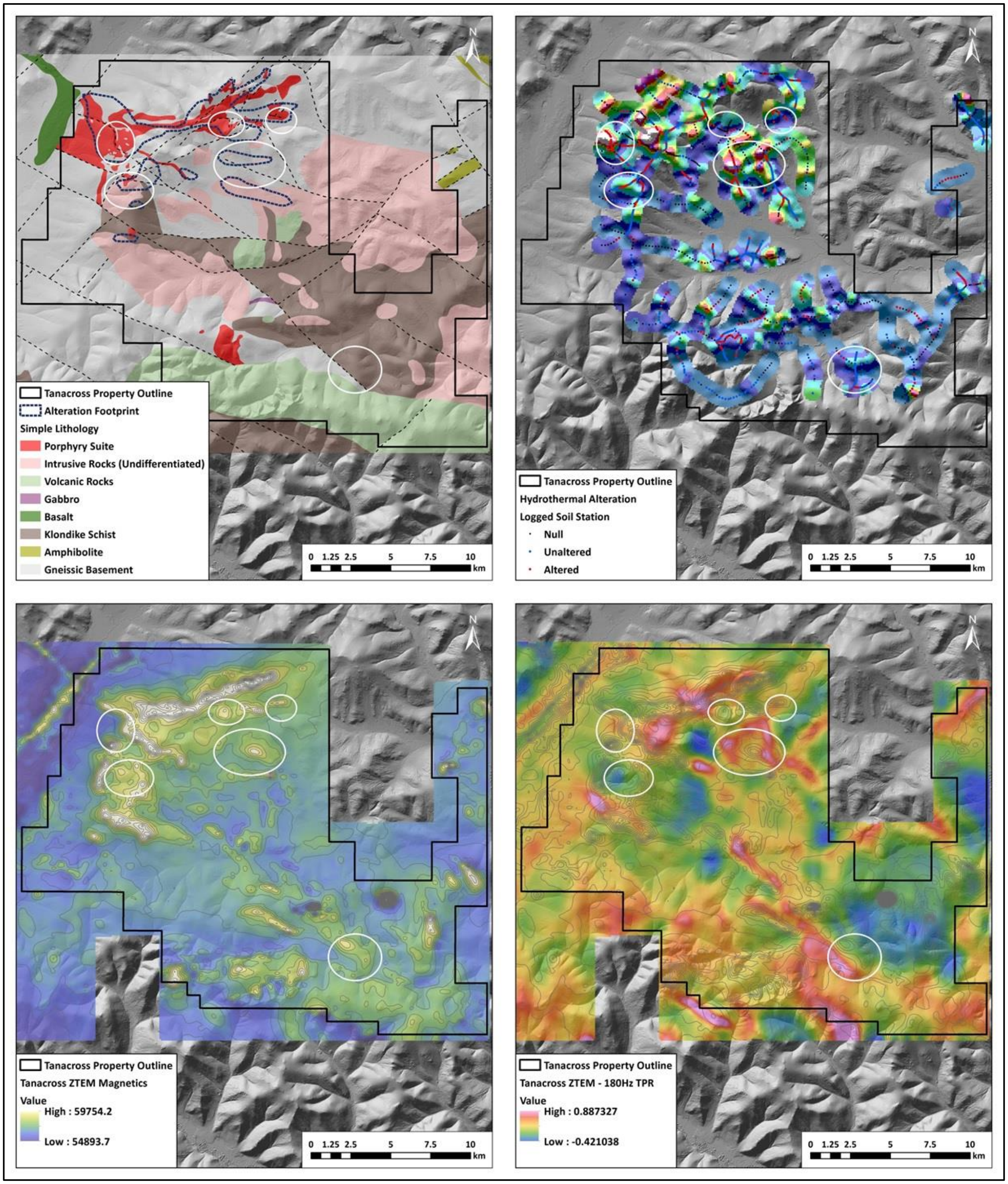


Figure 9-3: Mineralized target areas within the Tanacross property illustrating geology (upper left), hydrothermal alteration (upper right), 2019 airborne magnetic survey (lower left), and 2019 ZTEM (180Hz TPR) with magnetic contours (lower right).

Figure 9-4 presents the soil geochemistry data for Cu, Mo, and Au across the Tanacross property. Copper data for the Bluff soil grid was obtained from pXRF analysis, but visual comparison between the pXRF and ICP-MS data showed good correlation and is therefore presented here. A tertiary analysis was completed for Cu-Mo-Au (P. Geffen, 2018) and is presented in Figure 9-4 (lower right). The Cu-Mo-Au tertiary analysis correlates well with the known mineralized target areas East Taurus, West Taurus and Bluff. The metal associations will be further discussed in Sections 9.4.1 through 9.4.6.

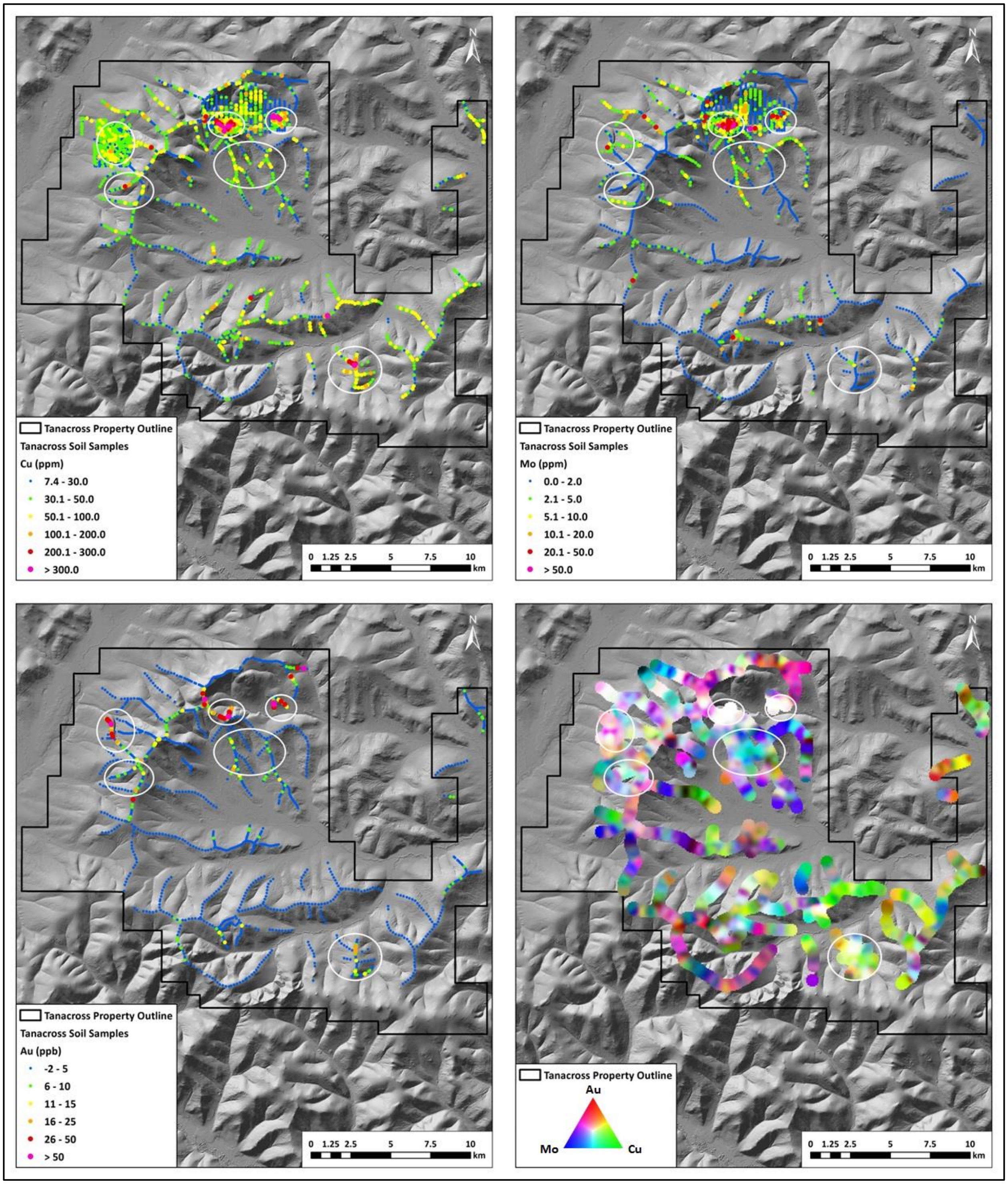


Figure 9-4: Soil geochemistry for the mineralized target areas; Cu (upper left), Mo (upper right), Au (lower left), Cu-Mo-Au tertiary analysis (lower right) (P. Geffen, 2018).

Figure 9-5 presents soil geochemical data for metals which are commonly associated with porphyry deposits, which aid in determining the preserved level and surface expression within the porphyry systems.

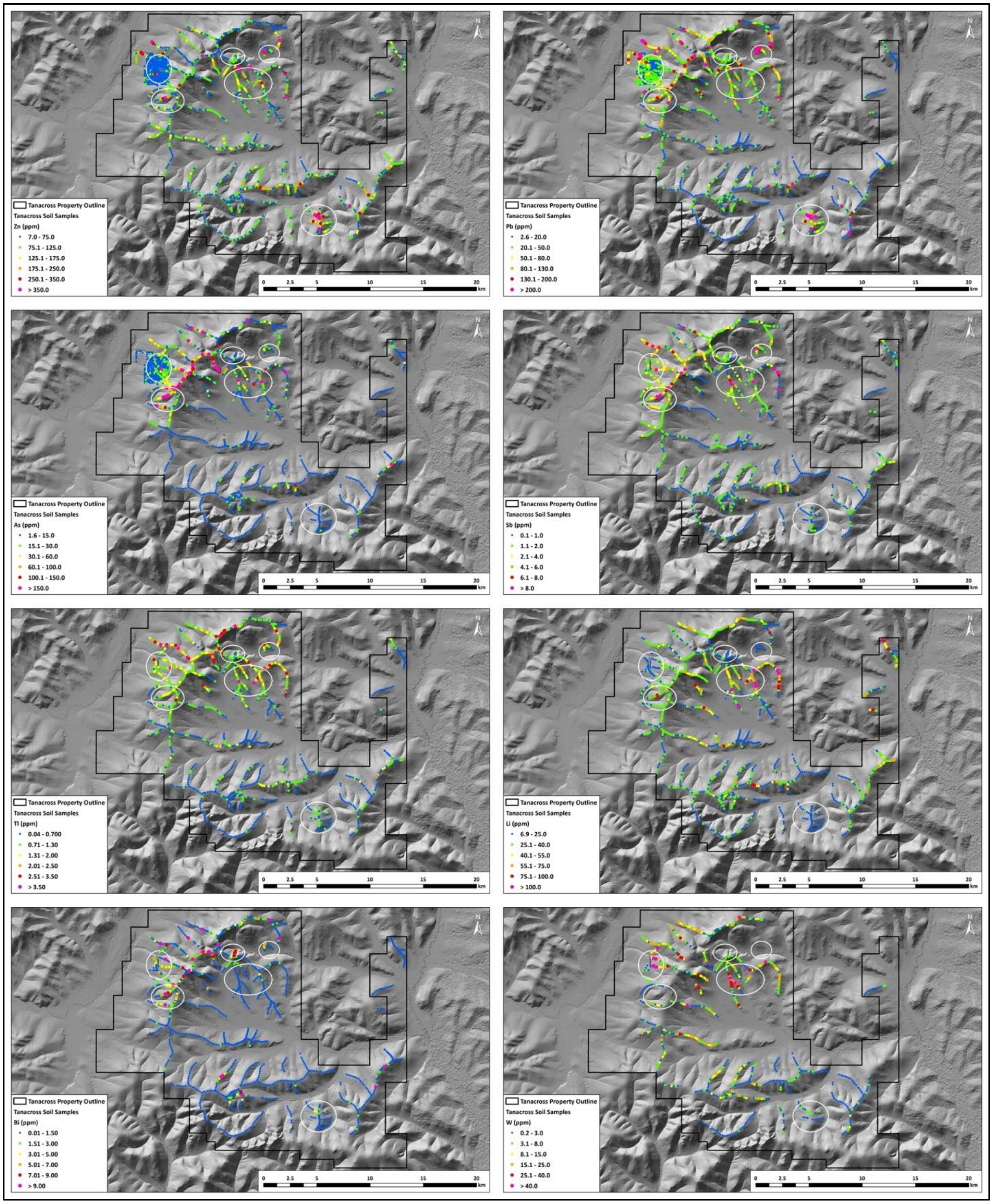


Figure 9-5: Soil geochemical data for the Tanacross property showing target areas.

9.4.1 East Taurus

The surface expression of East Taurus is defined by an elongated magnetic high feature and weak-moderate chargeability defined by the 2019 ZTEM survey (Figure 9-3) associated with soil metal associations of Cu-Mo-Au-Ag±Zn-Pb-Sb-Tl (refer to Figure 9-5 and Figure 9-5). The soil anomalism of Cu (> 50 ppm) and Mo (> 5 ppm) correlate well, and define a footprint approximately 1.1 x 1.0 km, with the greatest anomalism showing an east-west trend (Figure 9-6). Note that soil samples by nature are not representative of the tenure of any associated bedrock mineralization.

Ground geophysics (magnetics and IP) completed in 1996 illustrates that a magnetic high strongly correlates with the strongest Cu-Mo in soils, and the most significant mineralization encountered in drilling to date occurs beneath the eastern end of the magnetic feature within chargeability ranges of 20-30 msec (Figure 9-6). Quartz-sericite-pyrite-clay (QSP) and clay (kaolinite/illite) alteration has been observed at surface to cover an area approximately 1.5 x 1.5 km over East Taurus, which may be related to the strong (up to 40 msec) chargeability anomaly located to the south of the drilled zone (Figure 9-6).

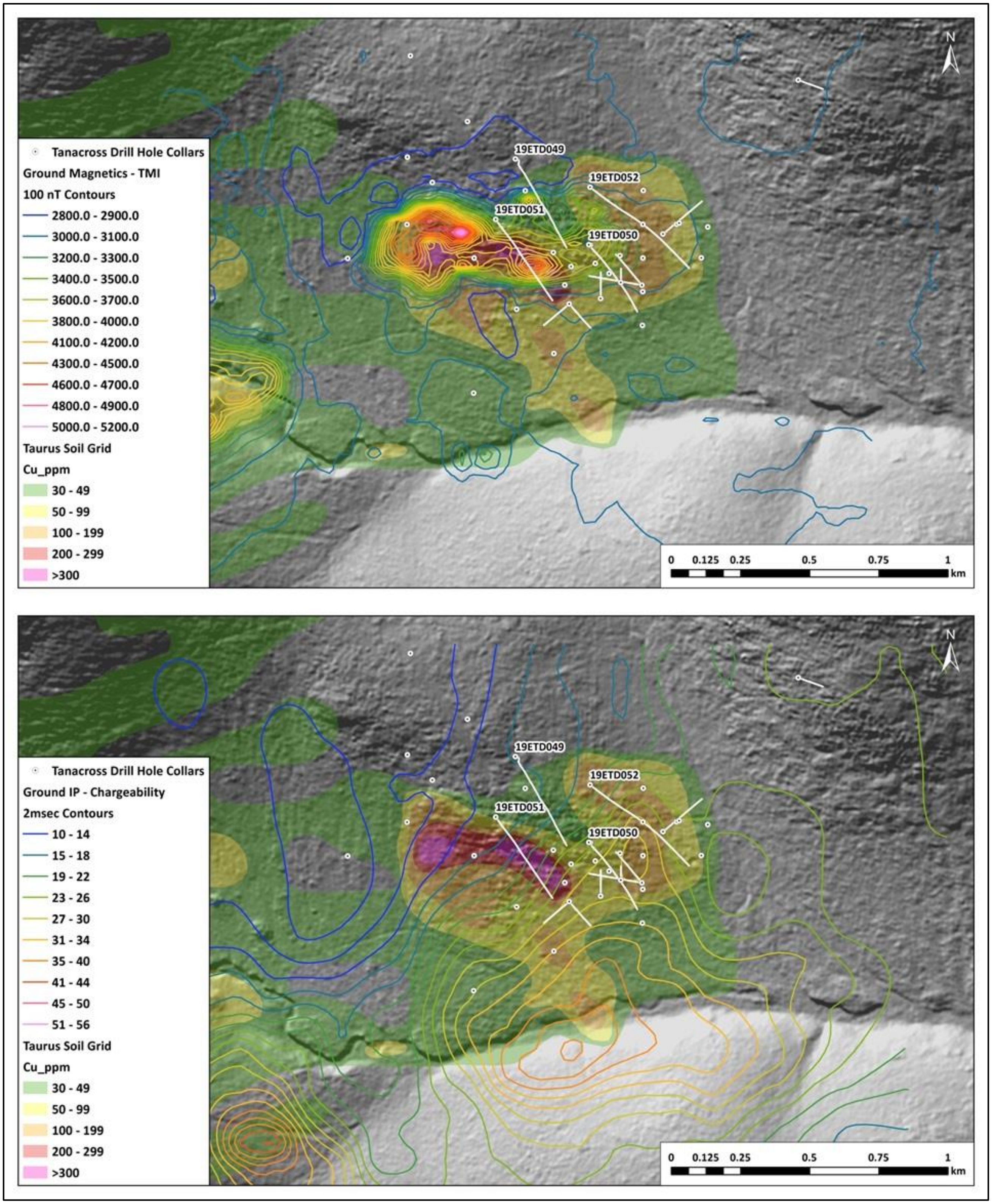


Figure 9-6: Plan map of East Taurus showing gridded Cu in soil anomalism and drilling, with contours of the ground magnetic survey (upper image), and ground IP survey illustrating chargeability (lower image).

9.4.2 West Taurus

The surface expression of West Taurus is defined by a circular magnetic high feature correlating with a chargeability low defined by the 2019 ZTEM survey (Figure 9-3) associated with the metal assemblages of Cu-Mo-Au-Ag±Bi (refer to Figure 9-4 and Figure 9-5). The soil anomalism of Cu (> 50 ppm) and Mo (> 5 ppm) correlate well, and define an east-west trending oval shaped footprint approximately 2.0 x 1.0 km (Figure 9-7). Note that soil samples by nature are not representative of the tenure of any associated bedrock mineralization.

Ground geophysics (magnetics and IP) indicates a magnetic feature forming a crude ring (moderate magnetic ring with lower magnetics in the center) approximately 1km in diameter centered within the strongest Cu-Mo soil anomalism (Figure 9-7). This magnetic feature corresponds to and is also centered on a lower chargeability (12-16 msec) surrounded by elevated chargeability (20-26 msec). Drilling completed in 2019 tested both the central portion of lower magnetics and chargeability, and the outer ring of increased magnetics and chargeability under areas of strong soil anomalism (Figure 9-7).

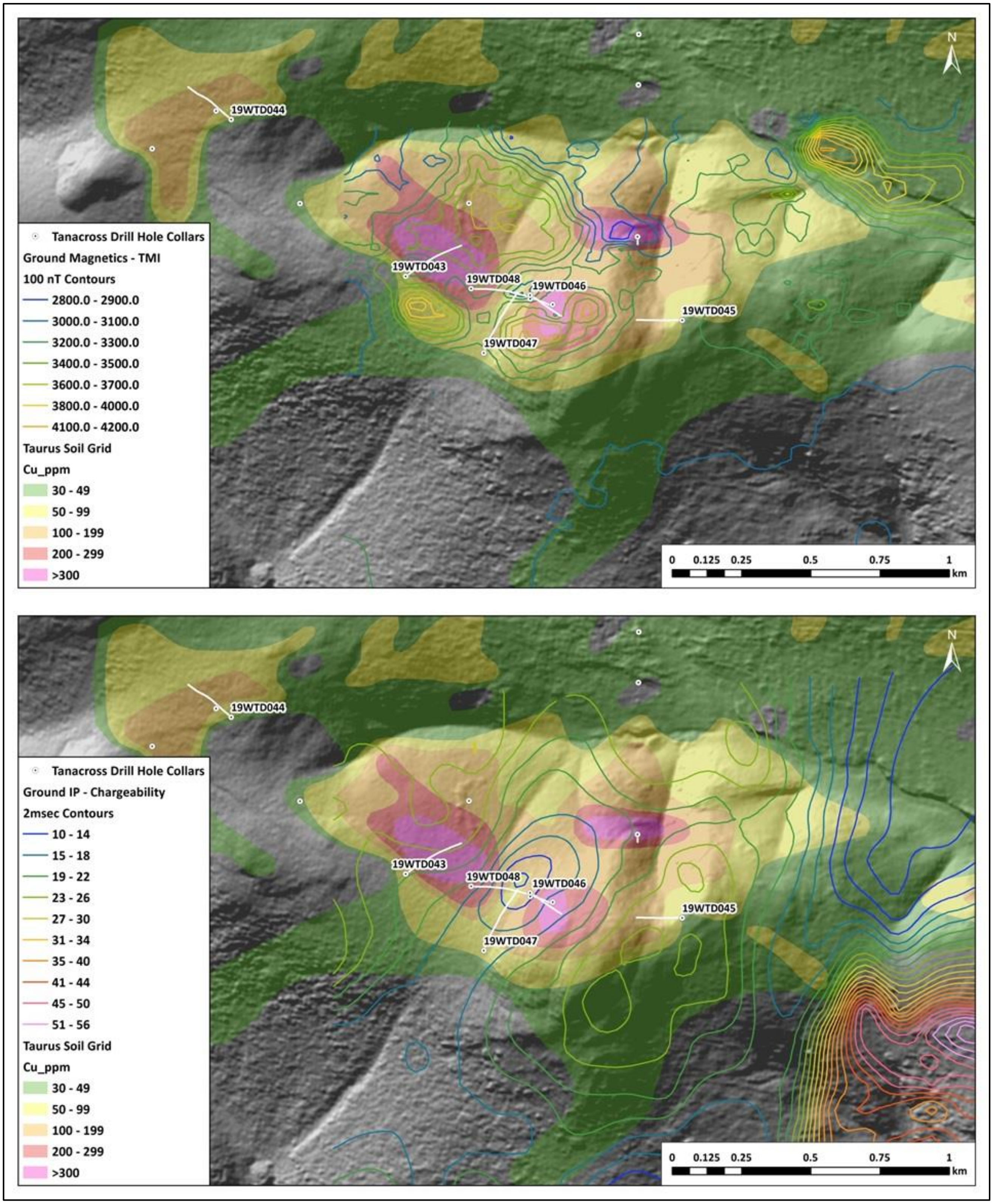


Figure 9-7: Plan map of West Taurus showing gridded Cu in soil anomalism and drilling, with contours of the ground magnetic survey (upper image), and ground IP survey illustrating chargeability (lower image).

9.4.3 Bluff

The surface expression of Bluff is defined by low magnetics and moderate chargeability defined by the 2019 ZTEM survey (Figure 9-3). Soil geochemistry is characterised by weakly anomalous Cu-Mo-Tl with localized zones of strong Au-Sb-W anomalism (Figure 9-4 and Figure 9-5). The alteration footprint is widespread covering an area 2.5 x 2.0 km, dominated by quartz-sericite-pyrite±clay alteration and several centers of intense tourmaline alteration (which may be interpreted as tourmaline breccia pipes) (Figure 9-8). The anomalous metal associations in soil geochemistry, and widespread QSP±clay and tourmaline alteration could suggest that the surface preservation level is high within a porphyry hydrothermal system. Note that soil samples by nature are not representative of the tenure of any associated bedrock mineralization.

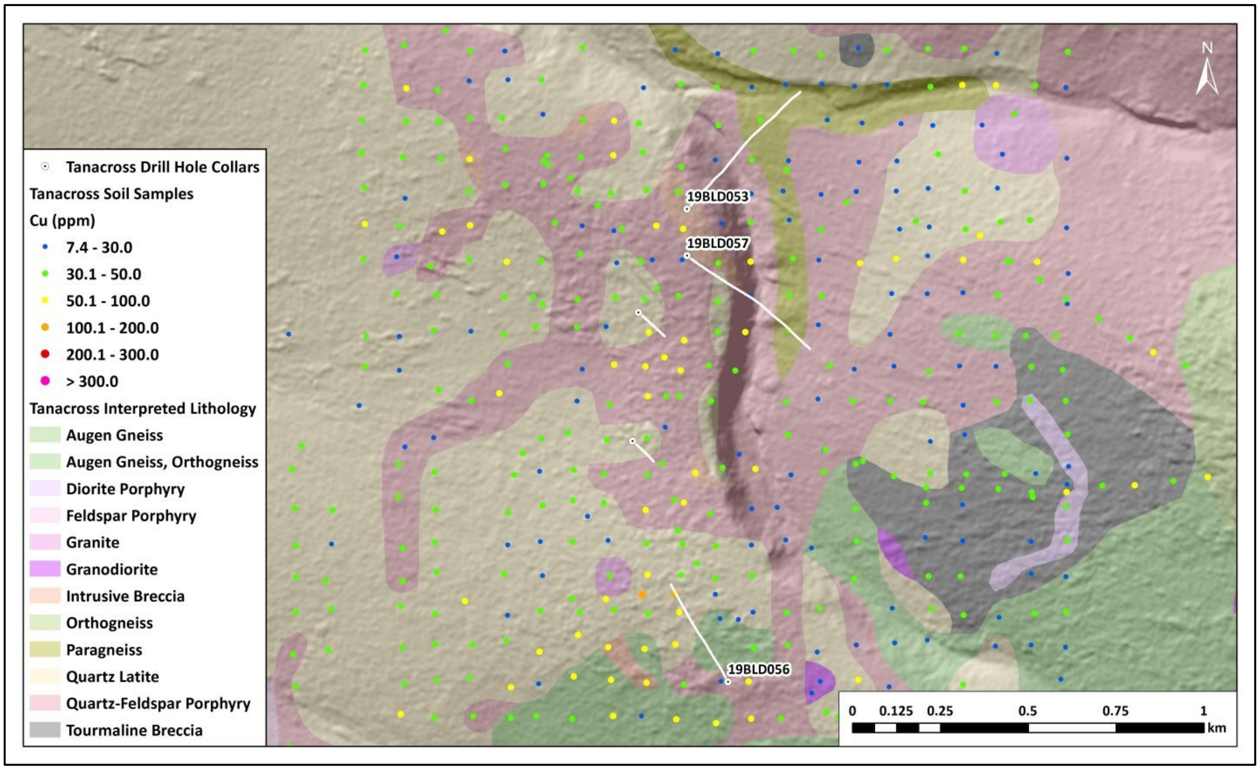


Figure 9-8: Plan map of Bluff showing Cu in soil, and drilling over local geology.

Drilling completed in 2019 encountered widespread strong to intense quartz-sericite-pyrite±tourmaline-magnetite alteration within quartz-monzonite, monzonite, intrusion breccias, and country gneissic rocks. Hydrothermal breccia textures were encountered within intervals of strongest alteration intensity. Pyrite was the dominant sulphide encountered, commonly present as 2-3% but also up to 5-7% over large intervals. The large moderate conductivity anomaly imaged by the ZTEM appears to be explained by the alteration assemblages and sulphide content encountered in drilling.

9.4.4 South Taurus

The South Taurus target has been untested by drilling to date, and has been identified by soil geochemistry, logged pebbles at soil stations and its geophysical signature. The surface expression is defined by a circular, strongly conductive ring shaped feature in the ZTEM data that is approximately 3.5 x 3.5km in size, with a stronger tenure of conductivity than the alteration-sulphide identified at East Taurus, West Taurus or Bluff within the ZTEM dataset (Figure 9-9). The strong conductivity anomaly extends to the depth of the survey (~2km). The conductive halo is cored by more resistive rocks which correlates with a magnetic high similar in signature seen at East and West Taurus, and may represent a magnetite bearing intrusion at depth. Metal associations overlying the target area consist of Tl-Li-W±As-Sb-Zn, and is widely weakly anomalous in Cu and Mo (Figure 9-4 and Figure 9-5). There is a strong correlation between As-Sb-Zn±Pb which may represent structurally controlled mineralization distal to a porphyry center.

Logged pebbles completed during the soil sampling programs indicate the area is predominantly underlain by gneissic rocks and schist, with locally mapped quartz porphyry and unclassified felsic-intermediate composition intrusive rocks. The southern portion of the target area is underlain by a multi-phase intrusive complex containing quartz porphyry, monzonite, diorite, and undifferentiated felsic-intermediate intrusive rocks. Alteration identified includes weak to intense iron oxide-sericite±clay-silica-pyrite-box work.

The geochemical signature and mapped alteration at South Taurus suggests high level hydrothermal alteration above a porphyry system at depth. Figure 9-9 illustrates the ZTEM data acquired in 2019 for the target area. The magnetic high feature can be seen at depth in the cross section which supports the possibility that a buried intrusive center may be present under the mapped gneiss and schists at surface. The magnetic high is seen to be surrounded by high conductivity defined by the ZTEM cross section, which extends to depth and may represent hydrothermal alteration system with great vertical extent. Similar magnetic and conductivity signatures can be seen for East Taurus, but the scale and tenure of the geophysical signature at South Taurus is much larger and extends to depth.

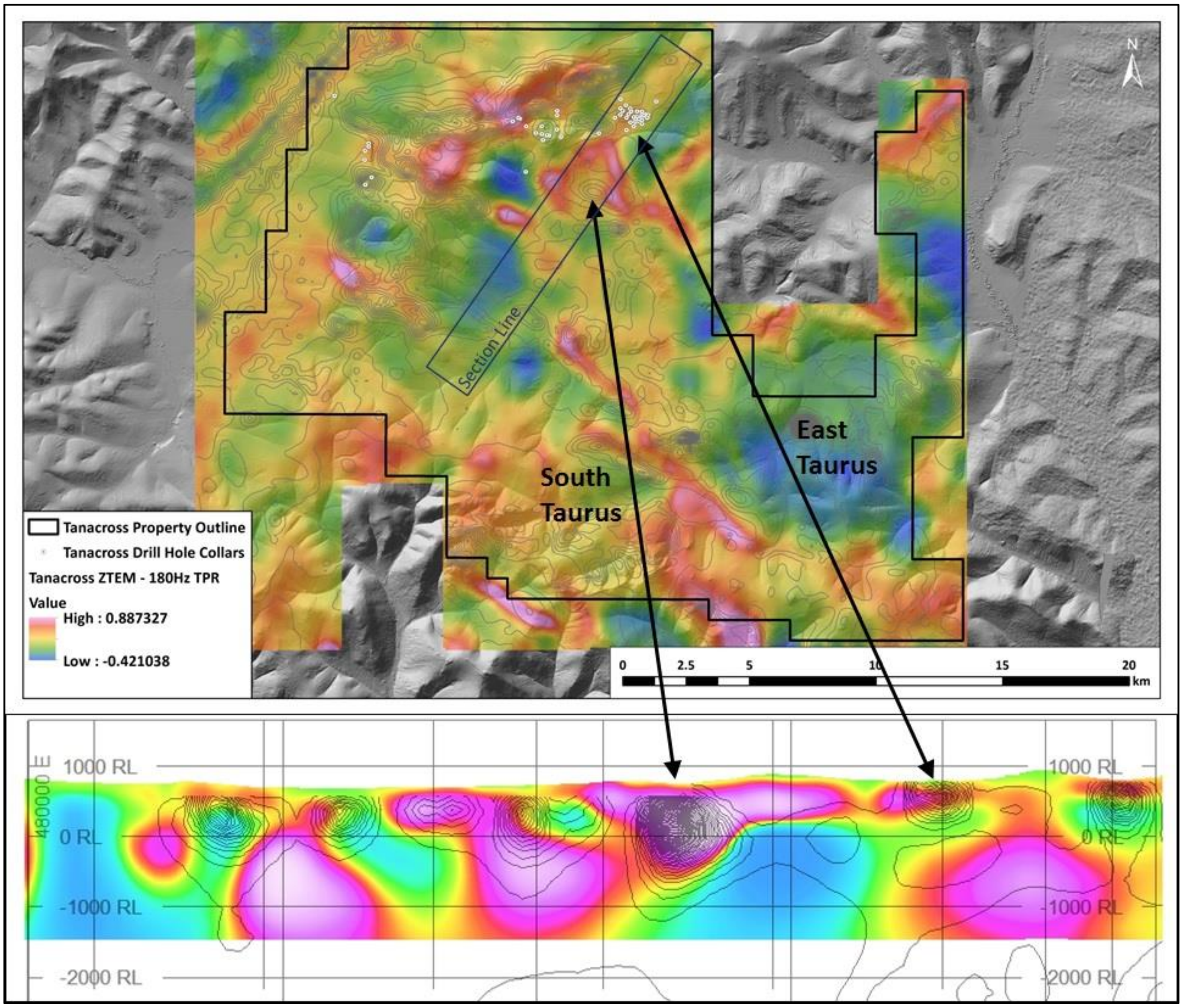


Figure 9-9: ZTEM data displaying 180Hz TPR in plan view, and section view of 3D inverted data through the South Taurus target area and East Taurus deposit.

9.4.5 Big Creek

The Big Creek target area is characterised by a northwest trending, moderately high magnetic feature associated with low conductivity which can be traced for approximately 6km as imaged by the ZTEM data (Figure 9-3). An interpreted regional fault is located immediately to the southwest, also trending northwest which is associated with low magnetics and high conductivity. Ridge and spur soil sampling has identified strong Cu-Zn-Pb±Au anomalism, similar in scale and tenure of Cu in soils as East and West Taurus. Note that soil samples by nature are not representative of the tenure of any associated bedrock mineralization.

Mapping of pebbles performed by Kenorland has identified the area to be underlain by greenschist mafic volcanics which is consistent with historical reports. Mineralization has been historically documented to be associated with quartz veins to stockwork associated with up to 7% sulphides, predominantly pyrite and lesser amounts of chalcopyrite, within veining and disseminated within the metavolcanic wallrock. The veining is mainly parallel to schistosity and has been noted to appear boudinaged at some locations. Historic grab samples have returned up to 1.7% Cu and 0.68 ppm Au.

9.4.6 East Denison

The East Denison target has been untested by drilling to date, and has been identified by soil geochemistry, logged pebbles at soil stations and its geophysical signature. The surface expression is defined by a circular, magnetic high ring shaped feature that is approximately 3.5 x 3.5km in size, which correlates with weak conductivity imaged by the ZTEM data (Figure 9-3). The center of this feature is cored by lower magnetics and more resistive rocks which have been mapped as granite and undifferentiated felsic-intermediate intrusive rocks.

Soil geochemistry within the core of the geophysical feature is defined as an As-Sb-Pb-Bi±Cu-Zn-Li metal assemblage. The soil anomalism is associated with logged varying weak-intense iron oxide±tourmline-sericite-silica-pyrite-biotite alteration. The surface expression of East Denison is interpreted to represent high level or distal mineralization associated with a porphyry system. Note that soil samples by nature are not representative of the tenure of any associated bedrock mineralization.

10.0 DRILLING

10.1 Historical Drilling 1970 to 2010

Drilling completed between 1970 and 2010 is summarized in the "Historical Drilling" Section of this report.

10.2 2019 DRILLING

A total of 9,056.85 metres of drilling was completed in 15 holes by A.C.A. drilling of Fairbanks, Alaska, using two CS14 surface core drilling rigs manufactured by Atlas Copco. Drilling was completed over a 63 day period from the 31st of May to the 1st of August 2019.

There has been insufficient work completed on the property to accurately determine orientation of mineralisation. All intercepts should be considered to be length of core.

Drill holes on the East and West Taurus prospects targeted under historic coincident Cu, Mo and Au soil geochemical anomalies, utilizing historic drill data and the 1996 Ground IP and magnetic surveys data to aid in the final drill targeting.

The purpose of the East Taurus drilling was mainly to step out to the north, west and east from known mineralization (19ETD049, 19ETD051 and 19ETD052) and to confirm the historic results of high grade mineralization associated with potassic alteration (19ETD050). Refer to Figure 7-8 and 10-1.

At West Taurus an irregular east-west fence of holes was completed across the up-slope extent of the strong Cu-Mo soil anomalism. IP chargeability consists of a subdued circular chargeability high centered with a chargeability low and was interpreted to represent a chargeable pyrite halo centered on a possible potassic altered chargeability low which had not been historically tested by drilling. Drill holes 19WTD043 and 19WTD045 tested the western and eastern chargeability highs respectively, and drill holes 19WTD046, 19WTD047, and 19WTD048 tested the central lower chargeability.

An additional ZTEM target located 1.5 km to the southwest of West Taurus consisting of a coincident resistivity low and magnetic high was tested by drill holes 19WTD054 and 19WTD055.

Drilling at Bluff aimed to test the large moderate chargeability imaged by the ZTEM survey, targeting zones of strongest alteration and veining mapped at surface. Drill holes 19BLD053 and 19BLD057 drilled under mapped moderate veining and oxidized sulphide and high chargeability anomalies defined by the 2008 ground IP survey. Drill hole 19BLD056 targeted a coincident high resistivity and moderate chargeability feature flanked by high chargeability imaged by the ground IP underneath the some of the strongest Cu in soils within the Bluff area.

Drill hole location data are presented in Figure 10-1 and Table 10-1, and notable assay results are presented in Table 10-2.

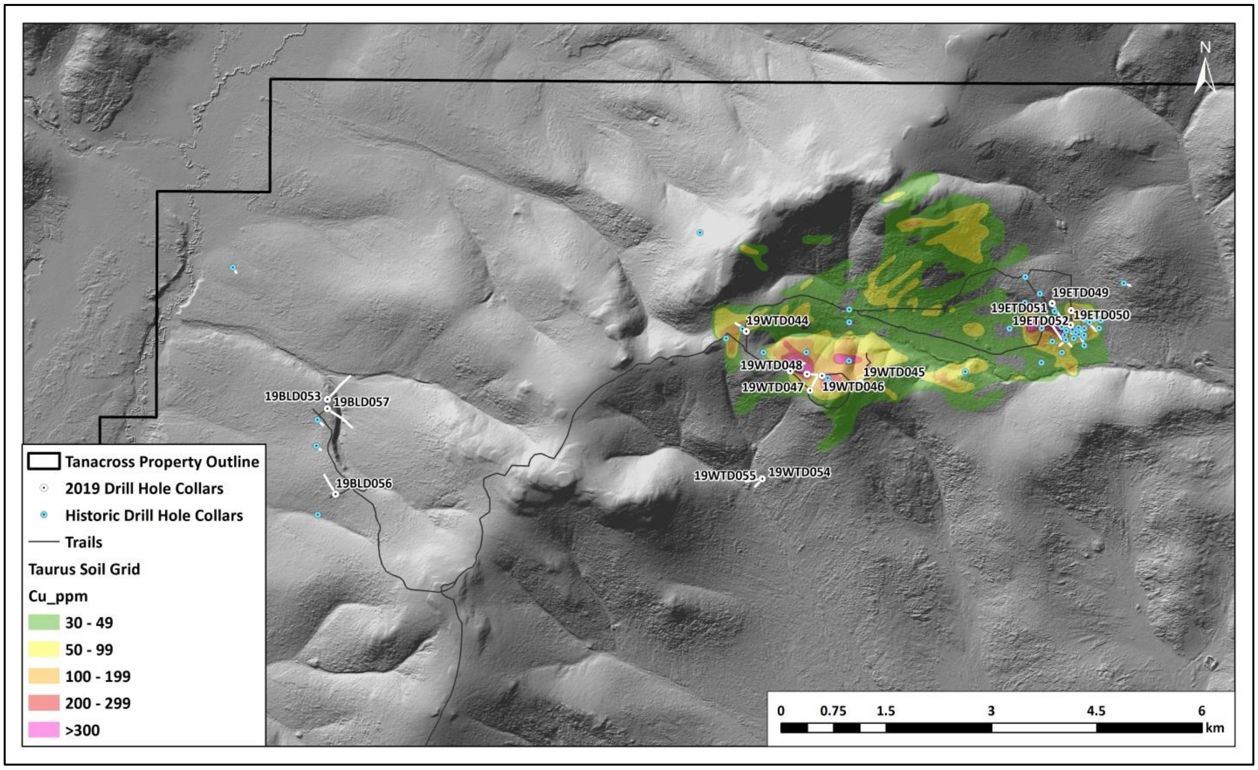


Figure 10-1: Map showing the location of drill holes and traces that were drilled in 2019.

Drill hole collars were located using hand held GPS with a stated accuracy of ± 3 metres. Coordinates are recorded in NAD83 / UTM zone 7N. Downhole surveys were taken at approximate 100 foot intervals using a magnetic survey tool. Surveys were entered into an Excel spreadsheet and then imported to web based MX deposit software.

Table 10-1: Location and orientation of drill collars from the 2019 drill program.

HOLE ID	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (metres)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	EOH (metres)
19BLD053	476418	7056897	830	45	-55	900.99
19BLD056	476535	7055550	885	330	-55	595.43
19BLD057	476418	7056764	840	130	-55	842.16
19ETD049	486753	7058265	887	151	-67	995.48
19ETD050	487018	7057955	830	139	-66	751.03

19ETD051	486682	7058047	869	146	-56	617.38
19ETD052	487023	7058163	844	130	-54	736.4
19WTD043	483021	7057302	1103	55	-62	490.73
19WTD044	482391	7057868	1161	312	-58	401.12
19WTD045	484019	7057143	1095	271	-65	428.85
19WTD046	483470	7057234	1088	122	-65	342.29
19WTD047	483303	7057025	1102	18	-61	529.44
19WTD048	483257	7057257	1085	92	-65	699.52
19WTD054	482622	7055767	860	226	-55	276.15
19WTD055	482621	7055769	860	260	-55	449.88

Table 10-2: A summary of notable results from the 2019 drill program

Prospect Name	HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)	Ag (ppm)
East Taurus	19ETD049	200.00	320.00	120.00	0.068	0.075	0.009	0.95
	Including	233.00	261.50	28.50	0.084	0.098	0.016	0.77
	19ETD050	105.00	390.00	285.00	0.159 *	0.225	0.036	1.08
	Including	130.50	285.00	154.50	0.234 *	0.309	0.049	1.34
	19ETD051	2.13	414.50	412.37	0.115 *	0.107 *	0.015	1.17
	Including	96.50	198.50	102.00	0.171 *	0.125	0.023	1.41
	And							
	Including	269.00	342.50	73.50	0.130 *	0.167	0.015	1.20
	19ETD052	3.50	26.00	22.50	0.099	0.064	0.012	0.71
	And	635.00	657.50	22.50	0.065	0.119	0.020	0.65
West Taurus	19WTD043	1.52	94.50	92.98	0.076	0.030	0.007	1.33
	Including	91.50	94.50	3.00	0.961	0.122	0.012	3.69
	19WTD044	NSV						
	19WTD045	122.00	164.00	42.00	0.030	0.046	NSV	2.83
	And	281.00	296.00	15.00	0.096	0.065	0.001	2.08
	19WTD046	1.52	197.50	195.98	0.047	0.047	0.013 *	0.99
	Including	1.52	57.00	55.48	0.072	0.055	0.015	1.20
	19WTD047	NSV						
	19WTD048	69.00	105.00	36.00	0.016	0.026	0.019	0.69
	And	369.00	397.50	28.50	0.012	0.062	0.005	1.32
	And	484.50	516.00	31.50	0.009	0.045	0.003	0.83
	19WTD054	NSV						
	19WTD055	NSV						
Bluff	19BLD053	214.50	240.00	25.50	0.021	0.019	0.002	0.12
	19BLD056	84.00	178.50	94.50	0.033	0.042	0.002	0.35
	Including	94.50	106.50	12.00	0.052	0.071	0.002	0.35
	And	189.00	216.00	27.00	0.015	0.029	0.002	0.40
	19BLD057	543.50	567.50	24.00	0.013 *	0.029	0.001	0.16
	And	588.50	621.50	33.00	0.010	0.026	0.002	0.26

	And	674.00	713.00	39.00	0.009	0.025	0.001	0.12

* The red asterisk in the table denotes intervals that have not passed QAQC. It is the author's opinion that analytical data contained within this report can be considered sufficient for an exploratory drilling program and can be used to broadly illustrate thickness and grade of mineralisation in this context. Samples from batches containing failed reference values should not be used to calculate a resource for this prospect in the future. See section 12.0 for further details.

10.2.1 East Taurus

Drilling at East Taurus intersected significant porphyry Cu-Mo-Au mineralization and improved the understanding and distribution of alteration and mineralization, and partially defined the spatial extent of the unmineralized or late granodiorite-diorite-quartz monzonite intrusive phases.

Diamond drill hole 19ETD050, collared in the centre of the prospect, confirmed the high grade potassic alteration and mineralization encountered in historic drilling and defined the southern limit of mineralization grading to a lower grade quartz-sericite-pyrite halo. Drill hole 19ETD051 extended the mineralized zone 200m further to the northwest with potassic alteration in the upper part of the hole grading to quartz-sericite-pyrite down hole and to the south. 19ETD049 and 19ETD052 were a large step outs to the northwest and north from the historic drilling and encountered low grade mineralisation before intersecting the northern contact of the unmineralized granodiorite-diorite-quartz monzonite intrusive phases. Drill hole 19ETD52 pierced through the southern contact of the late phase intrusions and encountered a short interval of weak mineralization, additional drilling is required to determine the geometric extent of these late phase intrusions.

10.2.2 West Taurus

Mineralization identified to date at West Taurus is anomalous in molybdenum and weakly anomalous in copper and gold Table 10-1). Drill hole 19WTD046 encountered low grade oxide mineralization before entering an unmineralized fault zone. Drill holes 19WTD047 and 19WTD048 designed to test below the mineralization encountered in 19WTD046 failed to intersect any notable mineralization, partly due to intersecting significant intervals of unmineralized, late granodiorite intrusions. Mineralization remains open and untested to the north of 19WTD046.

10.2.3 Bluff

Drilling at Bluff failed to encounter significant mineralization underneath the large footprint of mapped alteration at surface. Based on the presence of clay, jarosite and vuggy quartz textures on surface the presence of a residual vuggy silica lithocap representing the upper levels of a porphyry system was interpreted, however strong to intense quartz-sericite-pyrite extends down 750m vertically to the limits of the current drilling. Additional surface work (possibly detailed geophysical surveys) will have to be completed to determine if additional drill targets are present at Bluff.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, SECURITY

11.1 SAMPLE PREPARATION

11.1.1 Soil Samples

The soil samples were mostly collected in the B-horizon at depth of 30-200 cm using shovels (2017) or soil augers (2018) depending on year of acquisition. About 1kg of soil material was placed in pre-numbered cotton bags. Locations were obtained from handheld Garmin GPS and Motorola Android cellphones with the application Fulcrum were used to register descriptions of the sample deposits, local field conditions, coordinates and pictures of said samples and its environment.

11.1.2 Drill Core

Drill core was placed in core boxes at the rig by the drillers and wooden blocks were marked with downhole depth in feet at the end of every run. Core was transported to the core logging area by the drillers or Kenorland contractors where it was processed and sampled. Geotechnical staff fitted core back together as best as possible, converted footages on blocks to metres, and marked metres for each box on the ends and top rung of the core boxes. Measurements for core recovery and rock quality designation (RQD) were collected and recorded on tablets linked to MX Deposit, a cloud-based drill hole logging software.

Magnetic susceptibility and conductivity measurements were taken at 2 metre downhole intervals using a KT-20 instrument. Measurements were entered into tablets linked to cloud-based MX Deposit software.

Mineral reflectance data of Very Near Infrared (VNIR) and Short-Wavelength Infrared (SWIR) spectra were collected at two metre downhole intervals using a TerraSpec Halo instrument. Two measurements five centimetres apart were collected every two metres down hole. The instrument automatically provided a list of minerals that best match the measured spectra. The list of best matched minerals were uploaded to MX Deposit and the measured spectra are backed up to Dropbox at the end of every day. Note that the list of minerals provided by the TerraSpec Halo instrument is subject to error. Typically the spectra are interpreted by an experience mineralogist.

The drill core was logged by experienced geologists for lithology, alteration, mineralization, vein type and vein density.

The drill core was marked for sampling at 1.5 metre sample intervals from the top of the hole where bedrock starts, to the end of the hole. Sample tag booklets were filled out and one tab from the sample book was stapled to the core box to indicting the sample number corresponding to that interval. Every tenth sample tag/number ending in a zero was reserved for the insertion of alternating sample blanks or a standard reference material. The geologist selected the appropriate standard from a list of available standards that best matched the interval in which it was inserted. Sample data including sample number, depth from, depth to, and reference materials were entered into the MX Deposit cloud. Available standards are listed in . After being marked for sampling the core was photographed using a Nikon digital SLR camera. Photographs were backed up to Dropbox.

The core was cut in half using a core saw and both halves placed back in the box. Samples were subsequently collected from half core and placed in pre-numbered calico bags with the corresponding assay tag placed in the bag.

Rocks were prepared for analysis at Bureau Veritas (BV) labs in Whitehorse by first crushing to a where more than 70% of the 1kg of sample passes through a 2mm mesh, a 250 gram split was then pulverized until 80% of the sample passes through a 75µm mesh (code PRP70-250).

11.2 ANALYSES

11.2.1 Soil Samples

Soil samples collected in 2017 were analysed at Actlabs in Ancaster, Ontario, Canada, completed with sample preparation S1 (drying at 60°C and sieving to -177µm) and INAA+ICP analysis defined by Actlabs analysis package UT-5 INAA(INAAGEO). An aliquot was encapsulated in a polyethylene vial and irradiated along with flux wires at a thermal neutron flux of 7 x 10 12 ncm-2 s-1. After a 7-day period to allow Na-24 to decay the samples were counted on a high purity Ge detector with resolution of better than 1.7 KeV for the 1332 KeV Co-60 photopeak. Using the flux wires and control standards, the decay-corrected activities were compared to a calibration developed from multiple certified international reference materials. A 0.25 g sample aliquot was digested with a mixture of HClO4, HNO3, HCl, and HF at 200 ° C to fuming and was then diluted with aqua regia. The solution was analysed by ICP-MS (Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry). Actlabs are independent of Northway Resources Corp. and Kenorland Minerals Ltd.. Actlabs in Ancaster is accredited by the following standards:

- FDA Registered and Inspected
- Health Canada License
- ISO/IEC 17025 Certification
- Standards Council of Canada
- OMAFRA Accredited Soil Testing Laboratory
- SCC GLP Compliant Facility

2018 soil samples were analysed at ALS labs in Vancouver, BC, Canada, completed with sample preparation PREP-41 (drying at 60°C and sieving to -180µm) and analyzed by fire assay (ALS LAB CODE: AU-ICP21) for Au and ICP-MS (ALS LAB CODE: ME-MS61) for multi-element geochemistry. Following preparation of the soil sample a 30g subsample pulp was split and fused in an assay furnace to form a lead bead, and then analyzed for gold by Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (AES). A 0.25 g sample aliquot was digested with a mixture of HClO4, HNO3, HCl, and HF at 200 °C to fuming and was then diluted with aqua regia. The solution was analysed by ICP-MS (Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry). ALS Labs are independent of Northway Resources Corp. and Kenorland Minerals Ltd.. ALS labs Vancouver is accredited by the Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation Inc. (CALA) with recognized International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2017. This accreditation demonstrates technical competence for a defined scope and the operation of a laboratory quality management system

11.2.2 Drill Core

Analysis on the drill core samples was completed at Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Vancouver, Canada. Following preparation of the sample (PRP70-250: crush core to ≥70% passing 2mm – pulverize 250g ≥85% passing 75µm) a 30g subsample pulp was split from the 250g sample for fire assay (LAB CODE: FA430). This was fused in an assay furnace to form a lead bead, and then analyzed for gold by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS). The detection limit is 0.005 ppm with an upper limit of 10 ppm Au.

Following preparation of the sample (PRP70-250) a 0.25g subsample pulp was analyzed for multi-element geochemistry (LAB CODE: MA350); heated in HNO3, HClO4 and HF to fuming and taken to dryness, the residue was dissolved in HCl. The resultant liquid was analysed for the 59 elements using inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). The following elements are reported Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr (MA250).
Bureau Veritas Laboratories are independent of Northway Resources Corp. and Kenorland Minerals Ltd.. Bureau Veritas Laboratories Vancouver is accredited by the Standards Council of Canada with recognized International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2017, RG-Mineral.

11.3 SECURITY

Samples were processed in secured areas at all times during the 2019 exploration program; at remote field camp during active drilling, logging of core, and core splitting, and under the supervision of select personnel in closed mega bags during transportation.

11.3.1 Sample Storage

Drill core was cut in half using a core saw and both halves placed back in the box. Samples were subsequently collected from half core and placed in pre-numbered calico bags with the corresponding assay tag placed in the bag. The other half core (not sampled) remained in the core boxes that were stacked on pallets, strapped, and placed in the core storage yard. Before transport samples were counted and reconciled with the database to ensure the number of physical bags matched with the drillhole database.

Samples were stored onsite at a remote exploration camp located on the property and were only handled by approved project personnel.

11.3.2 Sample Transportation

Samples were bagged into rice sacs and then into larger Mega Bags for short term storage and subsequent transportation. Twenty selected high priority samples from West Taurus were flown from site to Tok and then delivered to the Bureau Veritas lab in Fairbanks, Alaska by Horst expediting based in Fairbanks, Alaska. Seven Mega Bags were loaded onto a wheeled trailer and hauled overland to the Taylor highway behind a bulldozer. The remaining 24 mega bags were slung out to the Taylor highway by A-Star B3 helicopter to an awaiting transport truck operated by Horst Expediting, samples were directly transported to Bureau Veritas in Fairbanks for sample preparation and the prepared samples subsequently sent to BV laboratories in Whitehorse for analysis.

11.4 Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC)

As part of a program of quality control a series of certified reference materials was inserted in the sample runs at regular intervals to test analytical batches at the laboratory. One coarse silica blank and one standard reference material was inserted in every sample batch of 20 samples. An attempt was made to match the certified grade of the standards to the estimated grade of the core interval in which the standards were inserted. The number and spread of the reference materials is consistent with industry practice for an exploratory drilling program and is considered sufficient for the purposes of this report. Reference materials were OREAS manufactured standards and are widely considered to be excellent quality.

Table 11-1: Standard reference materials.

Referrence Code	Type	Weight (grams)	State	Matrix	Mineralization	Mean Au (ppm)	1SD Au (ppm)	Mean Cu (ppm)	1SD Cu (ppm)	Mean Mo (ppm)	1SD Mo (ppm)
Oreas 151b	Standard	60	primary	quartz monzonite	porphyry Cu-Au	0.065	0.006	1820	50	55	2.2
Oreas 502c	Standard	10	primary	quartz monzonite	porphyry Cu-Au	0.488	0.015	7830	220	226	12
Oreas 503c	Standard	60	primary	quartz monzonite	porphyry Cu-Au	0.698	0.015	5380	150	318	11
Oreas 501c	Standard	60	primary	quartz monzonite	porphyry Cu-Au	0.221	0.007	2760	80	97	3.0
Coarse Silica Blank	Blank	100		silica							
	SD = Standard Deviation										
	Source = https://www.ore.com.au/crm/oreas-151b/										

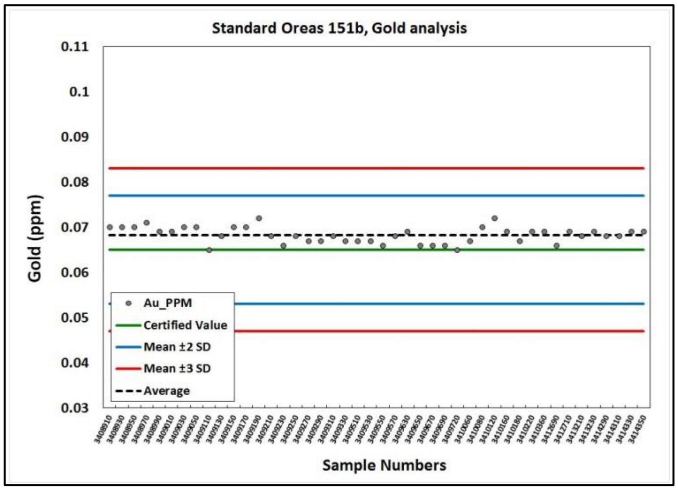
Results of standards analysis were plotted on tables showing the certified value of the standards, along with plus and minus 2 and 3 standard deviation thresholds provided by OREAS, as determined by round robin standard analysis by a number of labs, . Failure criteria were determined as two consecutive standards with deviations of greater than 2 standard deviations on the same side of the mean, or a deviation of 3 standard deviations.

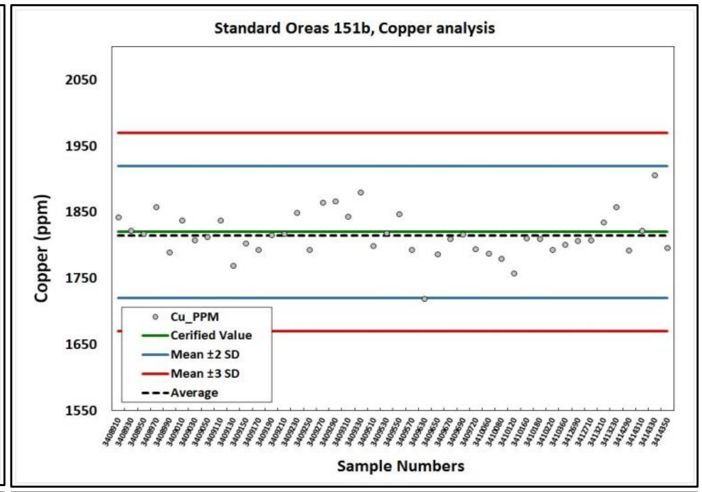
Overall the standard analyses are considered to be of high quality with a low incident of failure. Three failures reside in the intervals reported in *Table 10-2: A summary of notable results from the 2019 drill program.* These batches should be submitted for reanalysed. The remaining standard analysis failures represent sample batches that consist of geochemically anomalous to barren core intervals and are therefore inconsequential. The 10g quantity of OREAS 502c was insufficient to be analysed for gold by fire assay (BV code FA430) which requires at least 30g of material. Unfortunately this standard was inserted into the best mineralized intervals of the drill program i.e. drill holes 19ETD050 and 19ETD051. The lack of gold analysis for the OREAS 502c constitutes a failure. Reanalysis for gold of the failed intervals reported in *Table 10-2: A summary of notable results from the 2019 drill program* should be carried out with new standards of sufficient mass inserted into the sample sequence. Standard reference OREAS502c should not be used in the future as this standard contains insufficient material to complete a 30 gram fire assay for gold.

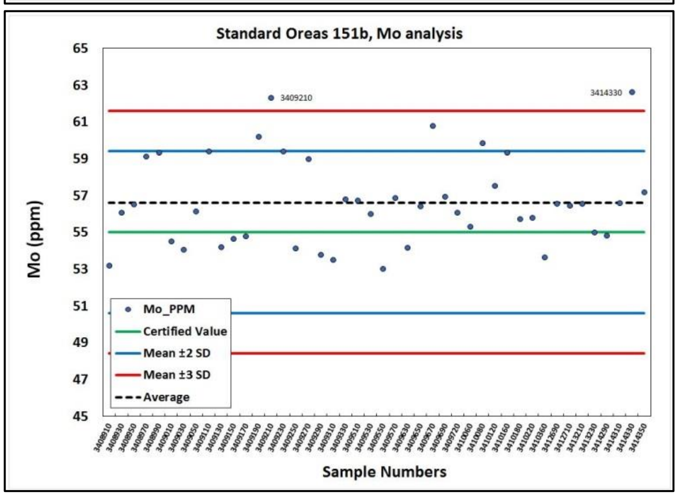
Several analyses of the silica blanks returned values that were above 10 times the detection limit for the analytical method for copper and molybdenum analysis. Note that the detection limit of the analysis, MA250, is much lower for copper and molybdenum than is required to accurately report the mineralised zones. Examination of the data reveals that the failed blanks reside within higher grade sequences from holes 19WTD046, 19ETD050 and 19ETD051. This would suggest contamination of the samples at the sample preparation stage by insufficient cleaning of the sample preparation equipment between samples. To put the issue into perspective, the maximum copper value reported for the blanks shown in , sample number 3414340, is 34.3 ppm Cu or 0.0034 percent copper. The drill hole intercepts summarized in Table 10-2 are provided in percent to three decimal points.

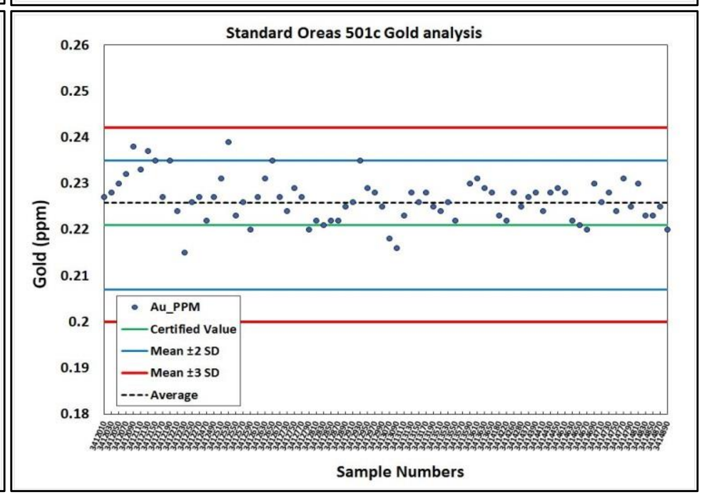
It is the author's opinion that analytical data contained within this report can be considered sufficient for an exploratory drilling program and can be used to broadly illustrate thickness and grade of mineralisation in this context. Samples from batches containing failed reference values should not be used to calculate a resource for this prospect.

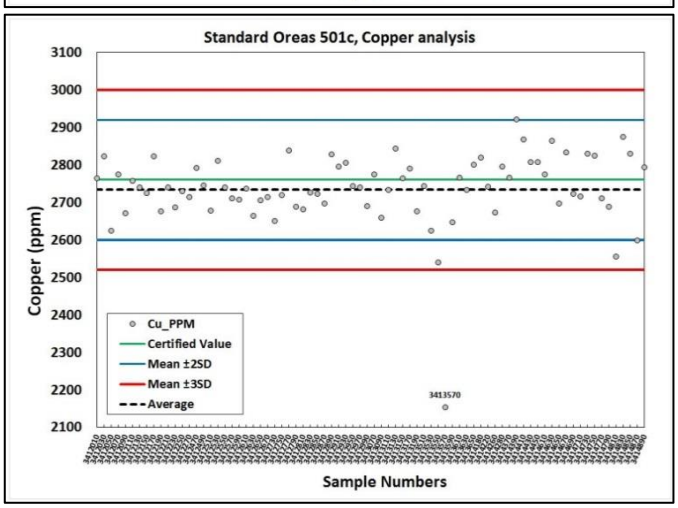
The failed intervals reported in Table 10-2: A summary of notable results from the 2019 drill program from holes 19ETD050 and 19ETD051 should be reanalysed with new standards inserted into the sample sequence to replace standard OREAS 502c.

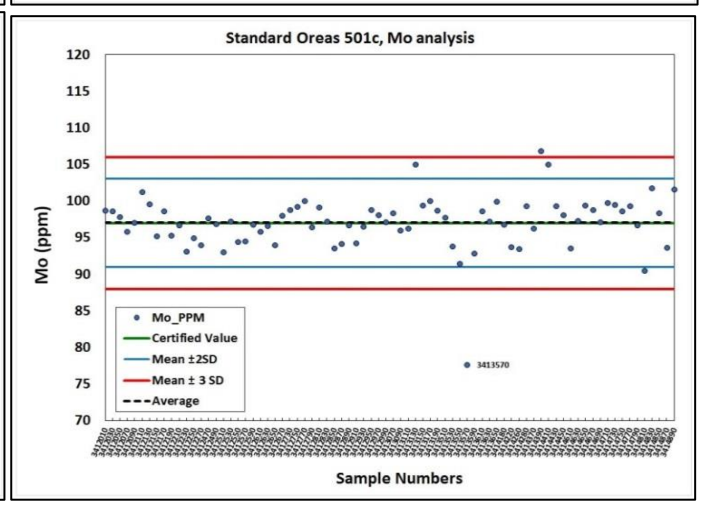












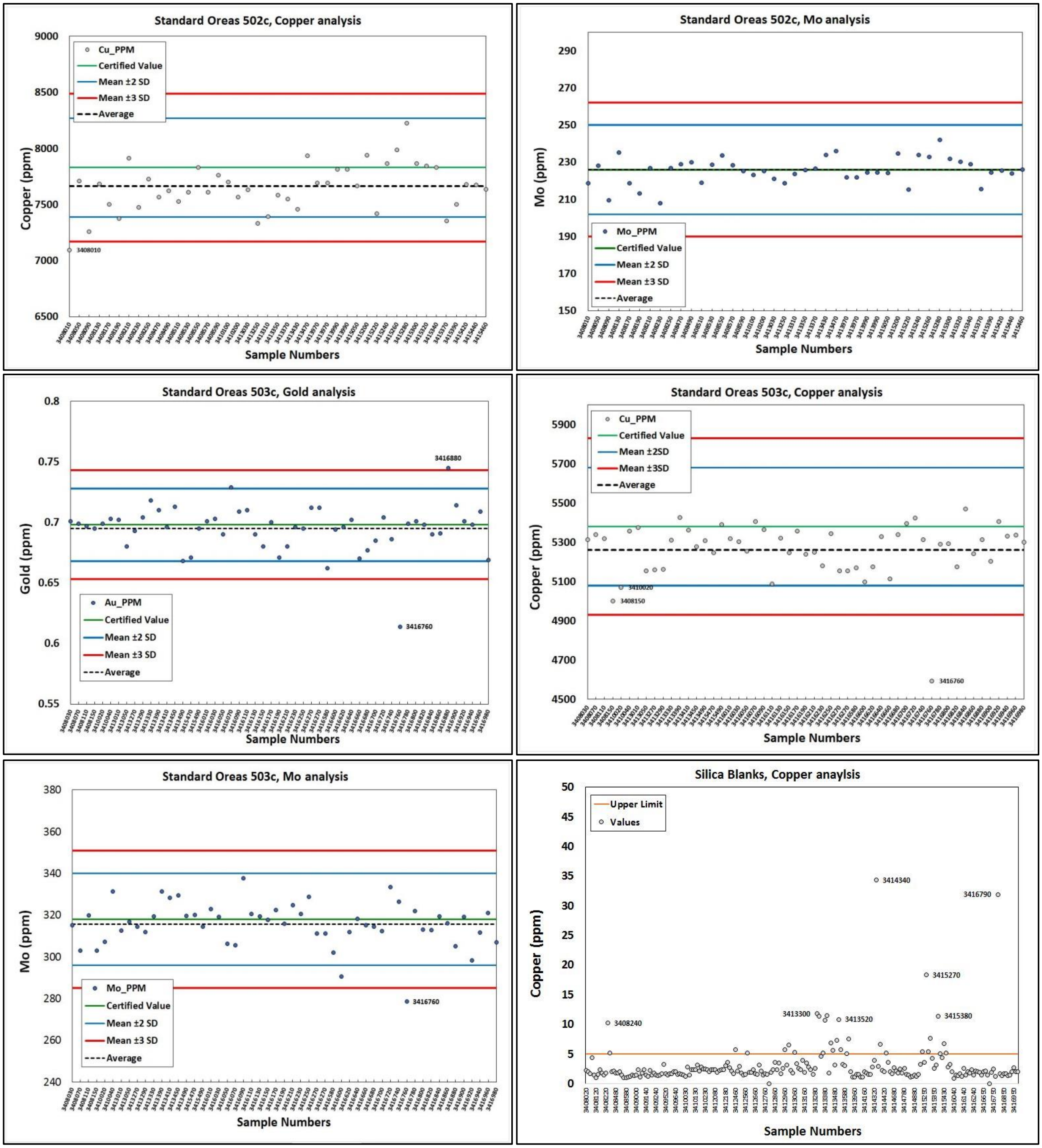


Figure 11-1*:* Graphs of gold, copper and molybdenum analysis of Oreas standards 151b, 501c, 502c, 503c and copper analysis for silica blanks.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author was on site for most of the field program and logged a large majority of the drill core, either in detail or quick log format. Visual estimates were made of the copper bearing sulfide content and subsequently compared to results of analysis as the certificates of analysis were received. The author personally carried out the QA/QC analysis and made recommendations described in the preceding section. The author confirmed several drill hole collar locations using a hand held GPS unit. Assay results were provided from the laboratory in a number of formats including PDF, text and Excel spreadsheets. Data from the lab was imported into a database from the files provided by the lab. In this case transcription errors are unlikely. Note that the author did not check for transcription errors by comparing certificates of analysis to the database. Note that the author imported all available data into Surpac software that allows viewing and modelling of data in three dimensions. This included all soil, drill, and various geophysical products. Viewing data in this manor is a good check on obvious data input errors and issues and provides a good sense of the overall project.

It is the author's opinion that the data is adequate for the purposes of this technical report.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING and METALLURGICAL TESTING

To the best of the author's knowledge, there have been no metallurgical studies conducted on the Tanacross project.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

To the best of the author's knowledge, there currently are no mineral resources on the Tanacross project that comply with the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves Definitions and Guidelines adopted by CIM Council.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

To the best of the author's knowledge, there currently are no mineral reserves on the Tanacross project that comply with the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves Definitions and Guidelines adopted by CIM Council.

16.0 MINING METHODS

This category of Canadian National Instrument Form 43-101 is not applicable because the Tanacross project is not presently a development or production property.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

This category of Canadian National Instrument Form 43-101 is not applicable because the Tanacross project is not presently a development or production property.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This category of Canadian National Instrument Form 43-101 is not applicable because the Tanacross project is not presently a development or production property.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This category of Canadian National Instrument Form 43-101 is not applicable because the Tanacross project is not presently a development or production property.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACTS

To the best of the author's knowledge no environmental studies have been carried out on the project. To the best of the author's knowledge no social or community impact studies have been done to date.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This category of Canadian National Instrument Form 43-101 is not applicable because the Tanacross project is not presently a development or production property.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This category of Canadian National Instrument Form 43-101 is not applicable because the Tanacross project is not presently a development or production property.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no adjacent properties.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the best of the author's knowledge all relevant data and information relating to the Tanacross project and available to the author has been presented in this report.

25.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Geology

- The project is located in the Yukon-Tanana uplands, part of the regionally deformed metamorphic rocks of the allochthonous pericratonic Yukon-Tanana Terrane and the parautochthonous North American, represented by the Lake George assemblage on the Tanacross project (Wypych et al, 2019). Several major magmatic events occurred through the Mesozoic; including the Triassic-Jurassic and Cretaceous, with many porphyry occurrences in the region associated with Late Cretaceous alkaline to calc-alkaline magmatism.

- Significant Late Cretaceous porphyry Cu-Mo-Au mineralization is spatially associated at the intersection of prominent northwest trending dextral strike slip faults (79-72 Ma), i.e. Big Creek fault, and slightly younger sinistral northeast extensional strike slip faults (72-67Ma), i.e. Sixtymile-Pika fault and Dip Creek faults. Associated mineralization includes the Tanacross project and the Casino deposit respectively.

- The porphyritic intrusive stocks associated with porphyry Cu-Mo-Au mineralization and hydrothermal alteration which encompasses the East Taurus, West Taurus, Bluff and East Denison target areas were emplaced 68.7-71.6 Ma (U/Pb zircon) (Allan et al., 2013 and Kreiner et al. 2019). These Late Cretaceous ages correlate to rocks with similar ages of 72-74 Ma which host the Casino deposit.

- Geology of the Tanacross property is characterized by a series of mineralized intrusive stocks, dykes and breccias with compositions ranging from quartz-latite, monzonite, quartz-monzonite, quartz-monzonite porphyry, feldspar-porphyry, and quartz-feldspar porphyry, and late stage unmineralized intrusive rocks identified to be diorite-granodiorite in composition.

Mineralization

- Completed soil geochemical surveys have confirmed historical areas of mineralization including East Taurus, West Taurus, Bluff, East Denison, Pushbush, and Big Creek. Metal associations identified at the various target areas suggest different preserved levels and surface expressions within the porphyry hydrothermal alteration systems including high level alteration at Bluff and East Denison, and the newly identified South Taurus target area.

- To date the best mineralization has been encountered at East Taurus which contains a well mineralized, multi-phase porphyry Cu-Au-Mo-Ag system with a core of potassic alteration (K-spar-biotite-chlorite-magnetite) and quartz stockwork surrounded and overprinted by later quartz-sericite-pyrite±chlorite-illite alteration. Drilling has confirmed significant mineralization extends for a strike length over 800m east-west, 200-300m wide, and is open along strike and to the northeast.

- West Taurus hosts a significant alteration system centered on a zone of quartz-molybdenite±pyrite±chalcopyrite stockwork veining within chlorite-sericite-pyrite-magnetite with local K-spar-biotite altered intrusion breccia. The system zones outward into widespread quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration. Known mineralization at West Taurus is generally stronger in Mo and weak in Cu-Au, which does not sufficiently explain the strong Cu soil anomalism to date.

- The Bluff target area was mapped as extensive advanced argillic and quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration, containing local zones of vuggy quartz textures at surface representing the upper levels of a porphyry hydrothermal system. Drilling encountered extensive strong to intense quartz-sericite-pyrite±tourmaline±magnetite-K-spar alteration from surface to over 800m depth which explains the large moderate-high conductivity anomaly identified from the 2019 ZTEM survey. Current drilling has only encountered weakly anomalous Cu and Au values associated with the QSP alteration, and further work is required to identify any possible zones of increased potassic alteration associated with stronger Cu-Au-Mo mineralization.

Exploration

- Copper-molybdenum mineralization was first discovered in the area in 1970 by International Minerals and Chemicals Corp which led to the discovery of the Taurus Cu-Mo-Au porphyry system. From 1971 to 2011 9 different companies drilled a total of 8019 meters over 52 drill holes on the Tanacross property.

- Since acquiring the Tanacross property in 2017 Kenorland Minerals has been active in exploring the project completing property wide ridge-and-spur soil surveys, a ZTEM geophysical survey, geologic mapping of the Bluff target area, and diamond drilling (9,056.85 metres of drilling in 15 holes) at the East Taurus, West Taurus and Bluff target areas.

- The 2019 diamond drill program confirmed significant Cu-Mo-Au mineralization at East Taurus associated within the higher grade potassic (K-spar-biotite-chlorite-magnetite) altered core flanked by quartz-chlorite-sericite-pyrite and quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration. Widespread quartz-sericite-pyrite±chlorite was intersected at West Taurus and Bluff, and requires additional drilling to identify more favorable zones of increased potassic alteration and possible mineralization.

- The ZTEM 3D inversions image the extensive near surface QS and QSP alteration associated with East Taurus, West Taurus and Bluff (conductivity highs related to strong pervasive alteration and sulphide mineralization). A significant conductivity anomaly has been delineated at South Taurus which extends to a depth greater than 2km.

- Several of the priority regional exploration targets have not been drill tested to date including South Taurus, East Denison and Big Creek. These targets are considered very early stage, and would require additional surface exploration to define possible drill targets.

Quality Control/ Quality Assurance (QA/QC)

- The QA/QC programs employed during exploration on this project were overseen by appropriately qualified professional geologists using adequate quality control procedures that generally meet or exceed industry best practices for an exploration stage project.

- Several batches of samples from intervals of significant mineralization have failed QAQC. Reanalysis of the failed batches should be carried out.

- The program of QAQC using certified reference materials has shown that the analytical data presented from the 2019 drilling program are sufficient for the purposes of this report, to make general statements about the thickness and grade of copper gold and molybdenum mineralisation in the context of an exploratory drilling program but should not be used in a future resource calculation. If reanalysis of the samples batches that failed QAQC is carried out, then these results could be used in future resource calculations.

Potential Risks and Uncertainties

The access route to the project site uses a right of way through Doyon territory that is principally a winter trail. Construction of an all season road across Doyon territory would have to be negotiated. The author is unaware of any other risk and uncertainties.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The failed sample batches from holes 19ETD050 and 19ETD051 should be submitted for reanalysis with new standards inserted into the sample sequence to replace standard OREAS 502c.

Based on the encouraging results obtained to date, including the significant Cu-Mo-Au mineralization at East Taurus, large alteration systems at West Taurus and Bluff, and addition regional targets untested by drilling to date, the author is of the opinion that continued exploration is warranted. The author's specific recommendation is to complete soil grid geochemical surveys and mapping over the regional target areas (South Taurus, East Denison and Big Creek) to develop drill targets, and diamond drilling including step-out drill holes at East Taurus and initial drill testing at the regional areas where prospective drill targets have been identified (Figure 26-1). A budget of $2.0M is recommended for this program, including annual claim rental fees. A summary of the cost breakdown is resented in Table 26-1.

26.1 PROPOSED SOIL SAMPLING

Surveys totaling 4,000 soil samples are proposed to cover the regional target areas identified from the ridge-and-spur soil sampling and geophysical anomalies imaged by the ZTEM survey. Three soil grids are proposed at a spacing of 100m x 100m samples on the South Taurus, East Denison and Big Creek grids. The East Denison and the majority of the South Taurus grid are road accessible, whereas helicopter support will be required for the remainder. Please note that permits required to carry out the proposed 2021 exploration program are currently in place.

26.2 Proposed Drilling

The 2021 proposed drill program (total 2,200m) would be designed to step-out from known mineralization at East Taurus testing the western and northeastern extensions. Regional drill targets would be defined and prioritized based on data collected during the soil sampling and mapping programs.

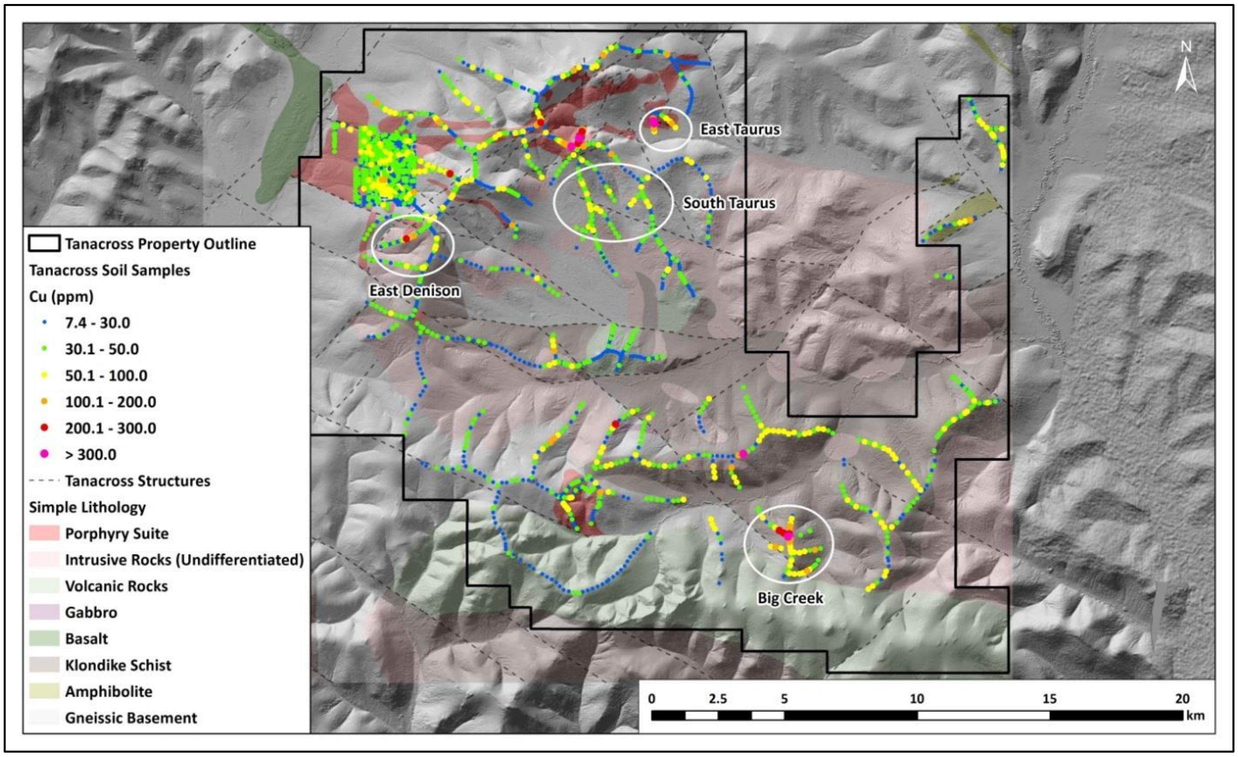


Figure 26-1: Location of target areas for recommended exploration programs.

Table 26-1: Estimated costs for the proposed soil survey and drill program

Recommended Tanacross Program Budget Diamond Drill Program (2200m) Soil Sampling Program (4000 Samples)	
Camp	$61,721
Claim Maintenance and Renewal	$170,932
Drilling	$767,170
Geochemistry	$307,845
Operations	$175,104
Personnel	$256,358
Sub-Total	$1,739,1390
Contingency (15%)	$260,870
Total	Can $2,000,000

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28.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

To accompany the report entitled: NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Tanacross dated the 16th of December 2020, with an effective date of 22nd of August, 2020 (the "Report")

I, Cyrill Orssich, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Consulting Geologist residing at 1015 Finch Drive, Squamish, BC, Canada, V8B 0A1.

2) I graduated with an Honours BSc degree in Geology from the Carleton University, Ottawa in 1981.

3) I am a Professional Geoscientist registered in good standing with The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (Engineers and Geoscientist BC – EGBC), license no 19800, and a Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists.

4) I have worked in Mining and Exploration for 37 years and have diverse experience involving surface exploration, underground and open pit mining. I have managed exploration programs at various stages from grass roots to drilling. My experience includes geological mapping, geochemical surveys, drilling programs, resource estimation, desk top studies of mineral districts and countries, project evaluations and due diligence reviews.

5) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in the National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6) As of the effective date to the best of my knowledge the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

7) I was personally onsite from May 29th to June 28th and July 9th to August 9t h, 2019 where I worked logging drill core during the 2019 exploration program and was interim project manager in the later stages of the project.

8) I am independent of the Issuer (Northway Resources Corp), the Vendor (Kenorland Minerals) and the Property.

9) I am co-author of this report, have read and agree with the entire report, and as independent QP am responsible for the entire report.

10) I have read the National Instrument 43101 and I certify that this report has been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.

Signed

Cyrill Orssich

Date:

16 Dec. 2020

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF C. N. ORSSICH BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOSCIENTIST

29.0 APPENDIX A – CLAIM LIST

Claim	ADL	RecDistrict	Meridian	Township	Range	Sec	Q sec	QQ Sec	Comment
T-1	645895	Fairbanks	Copper River	22 N	021E	33	NW		Taurus
T-12	645906	Fairbanks	Copper River	21 N	021E	3	NE		Taurus
T-13	645907	Fairbanks	Copper River	22 N	021E	34	SE		Taurus
T-14	645908	Fairbanks	Copper River	22 N	021E	35	SW		Taurus
T-15	645909	Fairbanks	Copper River	21 N	021E	2	NW		Taurus
T-19	645913	Fairbanks	Copper River	22 N	021E	35	SE		Taurus
T-20	645914	Fairbanks	Copper River	22 N	021E	36	SW		Taurus
T-23	645917	Fairbanks	Copper River	22 N	021E	36	SE		Taurus
T-24	645918	Fairbanks	Copper River	22 N	021E	36	NE		Taurus
T-25	645919	Fairbanks	Copper River	22 N	021E	36	NW		Taurus
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T-8	645902	Fairbanks	Copper River	22 N	021E	34	SW		Taurus
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TAN 009	723391	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	24	NW		TAN
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TAN 015	723397	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	21	SW		TAN
TAN 016	723398	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	21	SE		TAN
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TAN 018	723400	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	22	SE		TAN
TAN 019	723401	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	23	SW		TAN
TAN 020	723402	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	23	SE		TAN

Claim	ADL	RecDistrict	Meridian	Township	Range	Sec	Q sec	QQ Sec	Comment
TAN 021	723403	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	24	SW		TAN
TAN 022	723404	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	24	SE		TAN
TAN 023	723405	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	22E	19	SW		TAN
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TAN 025	723407	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	29	NW		TAN
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TAN 027	723409	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	28	NW		TAN
TAN 028	723410	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	28	NE		TAN
TAN 029	723411	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	27	NW		TAN
TAN 030	723412	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	27	NE		TAN
TAN 031	723413	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	26	NW		TAN
TAN 032	723414	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	26	NE		TAN
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TAN 038	723420	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	30	SE		TAN
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TAN 040	723422	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	29	SE		TAN
TAN 041	723423	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	28	SW		TAN
TAN 042	723424	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	27	SE		TAN
TAN 043	723425	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	26	SW		TAN
TAN 044	723426	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	25	SW	NE	TAN
TAN 045	723427	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	25	SW	SE	TAN
TAN 046	723428	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	25	SE		TAN
TAN 047	723429	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	22E	30	SW		TAN
TAN 048	723430	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	22E	30	SE		TAN
TAN 049	723431	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	23E	30	SW		TAN
TAN 050	723432	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	23E	30	SE		TAN
TAN 051	723433	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	31	NW		TAN
TAN 052	723434	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	31	NE		TAN
TAN 053	723435	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	32	NW		TAN
TAN 054	723436	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	32	NE		TAN
TAN 055	723437	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	34	NE		TAN
TAN 056	723438	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	35	NW		TAN
TAN 057	723439	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	22E	31	NW		TAN
TAN 058	723440	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	22E	31	NE		TAN
TAN 059	723441	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	23E	31	NW		TAN
TAN 060	723442	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	23E	31	NE		TAN
TAN 061	723443	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	20E	36	SW		TAN
TAN 062	723444	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	20E	36	SE		TAN
TAN 063	723445	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	31	SW		TAN

Claim	ADL	RecDistrict	Meridian	Township	Range	Sec	Q sec	QQ Sec	Comment
TAN 064	723446	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	31	SE		TAN
TAN 065	723447	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	32	SW		TAN
TAN 066	723448	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	32	SE		TAN
TAN 067	723449	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	33	SW		TAN
TAN 068	723450	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	22E	31	SW		TAN
TAN 069	723451	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	22E	31	SE		TAN
TAN 070	723452	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	22E	36	SW		TAN
TAN 071	723453	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	22E	36	SE		TAN
TAN 072	723454	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	23E	31	SW		TAN
TAN 073	723455	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	23E	31	SE		TAN
TAN 074	723456	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	1	NW		TAN
TAN 075	723457	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	1	NE		TAN
TAN 076	723458	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	6	NW		TAN
TAN 077	723459	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	6	NE		TAN
TAN 078	723460	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	5	NW		TAN
TAN 079	723461	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	5	NE		TAN
TAN 080	723462	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	4	NW		TAN
TAN 081	723463	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	4	NE		TAN
TAN 082	723464	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	2	NE		TAN
TAN 083	723465	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	1	NW		TAN
TAN 084	723466	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	1	NE		TAN
TAN 085	723467	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	6	NW		TAN
TAN 086	723468	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	6	NE		TAN
TAN 087	723469	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	1	NW		TAN
TAN 088	723470	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	1	NE		TAN
TAN 089	723471	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	23E	6	NW		TAN
TAN 090	723472	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	23E	6	NE		TAN
TAN 091	723473	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	2	SW		TAN
TAN 092	723474	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	2	SE		TAN
TAN 093	723475	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	1	SW		TAN
TAN 094	723476	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	1	SE		TAN
TAN 095	723477	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	6	SW		TAN
TAN 096	723478	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	6	SE		TAN
TAN 097	723479	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	5	SW		TAN
TAN 098	723480	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	5	SE		TAN
TAN 099	723481	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	4	SW		TAN
TAN 100	723482	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	4	SE		TAN
TAN 101	723483	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	3	SW		TAN
TAN 102	723484	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	3	SE		TAN
TAN 103	723485	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	2	SW		TAN
TAN 104	723486	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	2	SE		TAN
TAN 105	723487	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	1	SW		TAN
TAN 106	723488	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	1	SE		TAN

Claim	ADL	RecDistrict	Meridian	Township	Range	Sec	Q sec	QQ Sec	Comment
TAN 107	723489	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	6	SW		TAN
TAN 108	723490	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	6	SE		TAN
TAN 109	723491	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	1	SW		TAN
TAN 110	723492	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	1	SE		TAN
TAN 111	723493	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	23E	6	SW		TAN
TAN 112	723494	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	23E	6	SE		TAN
TAN 113	723495	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	11	NW		TAN
TAN 114	723496	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	11	NE		TAN
TAN 115	723497	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	12	NW		TAN
TAN 116	723498	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	12	NE		TAN
TAN 117	723499	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	7	NW		TAN
TAN 118	723500	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	7	NE		TAN
TAN 119	723501	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	8	NW		TAN
TAN 120	723502	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	8	NE		TAN
TAN 121	723503	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	9	NW		TAN
TAN 122	723504	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	9	NE		TAN
TAN 123	723505	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	10	NW		TAN
TAN 124	723506	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	10	NE		TAN
TAN 125	723507	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	11	NW		TAN
TAN 126	723508	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	11	NE		TAN
TAN 127	723509	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	12	NW		TAN
TAN 128	723510	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	12	NE		TAN
TAN 129	723511	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	7	NW		TAN
TAN 130	723512	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	7	NE		TAN
TAN 131	723513	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	12	NW		TAN
TAN 132	723514	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	12	NE		TAN
TAN 133	723515	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	23E	7	NW		TAN
TAN 134	723516	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	23E	7	NE		TAN
TAN 135	723517	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	11	SW		TAN
TAN 136	723518	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	11	SE		TAN
TAN 137	723519	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	12	SW		TAN
TAN 138	723520	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	12	SE		TAN
TAN 139	723521	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	7	SW		TAN
TAN 140	723522	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	7	SE		TAN
TAN 141	723523	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	8	SW		TAN
TAN 142	723524	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	8	SE		TAN
TAN 143	723525	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	9	SW		TAN
TAN 144	723526	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	9	SE		TAN
TAN 145	723527	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	10	SW		TAN
TAN 146	723528	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	10	SE		TAN
TAN 147	723529	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	11	SW		TAN
TAN 148	723530	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	11	SE		TAN
TAN 149	723531	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	12	SW		TAN

Claim	ADL	RecDistrict	Meridian	Township	Range	Sec	Q sec	QQ Sec	Comment
TAN 150	723532	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	12	SE		TAN
TAN 151	723533	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	7	SW		TAN
TAN 152	723534	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	7	SE		TAN
TAN 153	723535	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	12	SW		TAN
TAN 154	723536	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	12	SE		TAN
TAN 155	723537	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	23E	7	SW		TAN
TAN 156	723538	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	23E	7	SE		TAN
TAN 157	723539	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	14	NW		TAN
TAN 158	723540	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	14	NE		TAN
TAN 159	723541	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	13	NW		TAN
TAN 160	723542	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	13	NE		TAN
TAN 161	723543	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	18	NW		TAN
TAN 162	723544	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	18	NE		TAN
TAN 163	723545	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	17	NW		TAN
TAN 164	723546	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	17	NE		TAN
TAN 165	723547	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	16	NW		TAN
TAN 166	723548	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	16	NE		TAN
TAN 167	723549	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	15	NW		TAN
TAN 168	723550	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	15	NE		TAN
TAN 169	723551	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	14	NW		TAN
TAN 170	723552	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	14	NE		TAN
TAN 171	723553	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	13	NW		TAN
TAN 172	723554	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	13	NE		TAN
TAN 173	723555	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	18	NW		TAN
TAN 174	723556	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	18	NE		TAN
TAN 175	723557	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	23E	18	NW		TAN
TAN 176	723558	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	23E	18	NE		TAN
TAN 177	723559	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	14	SW		TAN
TAN 178	723560	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	14	SE		TAN
TAN 179	723561	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	13	SW		TAN
TAN 180	723562	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	13	SE		TAN
TAN 181	723563	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	18	SW		TAN
TAN 182	723564	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	18	SE		TAN
TAN 183	723565	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	17	SW		TAN
TAN 184	723566	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	17	SE		TAN
TAN 185	723567	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	16	SW		TAN
TAN 186	723568	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	16	SE		TAN
TAN 187	723569	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	15	SW		TAN
TAN 188	723570	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	15	SE		TAN
TAN 189	723571	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	14	SW		TAN
TAN 190	723572	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	14	SE		TAN
TAN 191	723573	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	13	SW		TAN
TAN 192	723574	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	13	SE		TAN

Claim	ADL	RecDistrict	Meridian	Township	Range	Sec	Q sec	QQ Sec	Comment
TAN 193	723575	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	18	SW		TAN
TAN 194	723576	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	18	SE		TAN
TAN 195	723577	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	23E	18	SW		TAN
TAN 196	723578	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	23E	18	SE		TAN
TAN 197	723579	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	23	NW		TAN
TAN 198	723580	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	23	NE		TAN
TAN 199	723581	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	24	NW		TAN
TAN 200	723582	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	24	NE		TAN
TAN 201	723583	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	19	NW		TAN
TAN 202	723584	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	19	NE		TAN
TAN 203	723585	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	20	NW		TAN
TAN 204	723586	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	20	NE		TAN
TAN 205	723587	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	21	NW		TAN
TAN 206	723588	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	21	NE		TAN
TAN 207	723589	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	22	NW		TAN
TAN 208	723590	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	22	NE		TAN
TAN 209	723591	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	23	NW		TAN
TAN 210	723592	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	23	NE		TAN
TAN 211	723593	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	24	NW		TAN
TAN 212	723594	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	24	NE		TAN
TAN 213	723595	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	19	NW		TAN
TAN 214	723596	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	19	NE		TAN
TAN 215	723597	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	23E	19	NW		TAN
TAN 216	723598	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	23E	19	NE		TAN
TAN 217	723599	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	23	SW		TAN
TAN 218	723600	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	23	SE		TAN
TAN 219	723601	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	24	SW		TAN
TAN 220	723602	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	24	SE		TAN
TAN 221	723603	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	19	SW		TAN
TAN 222	723604	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	19	SE		TAN
TAN 223	723605	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	20	SW		TAN
TAN 224	723606	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	20	SE		TAN
TAN 225	723607	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	21	SW		TAN
TAN 226	723608	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	21	SE		TAN
TAN 227	723609	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	22	SW		TAN
TAN 228	723610	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	22	SE		TAN
TAN 229	723611	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	23	SW		TAN
TAN 230	723612	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	23	SE		TAN
TAN 231	723613	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	24	SW		TAN
TAN 232	723614	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	24	SE		TAN
TAN 233	723615	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	19	SW		TAN
TAN 234	723616	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	19	SE		TAN
TAN 235	723617	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	23E	19	SW		TAN

Claim	ADL	RecDistrict	Meridian	Township	Range	Sec	Q sec	QQ Sec	Comment
TAN 236	723618	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	23E	19	SE		TAN
TAN 237	723619	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	26	NW		TAN
TAN 238	723620	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	26	NE		TAN
TAN 239	723621	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	25	NW		TAN
TAN 240	723622	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	25	NE		TAN
TAN 241	723623	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	30	NW		TAN
TAN 242	723624	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	30	NE		TAN
TAN 243	723625	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	29	NW		TAN
TAN 244	723626	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	29	NE		TAN
TAN 245	723627	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	28	NW		TAN
TAN 246	723628	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	28	NE		TAN
TAN 247	723629	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	27	NW		TAN
TAN 248	723630	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	27	NE		TAN
TAN 249	723631	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	26	NW		TAN
TAN 250	723632	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	26	NE		TAN
TAN 251	723633	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	25	NW		TAN
TAN 252	723634	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	25	NE		TAN
TAN 253	723635	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	30	NW		TAN
TAN 254	723636	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	30	NE		TAN
TAN 255	723637	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	23E	30	NW		TAN
TAN 256	723638	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	23E	30	NE		TAN
TAN 257	723639	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	26	SW		TAN
TAN 258	723640	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	26	SE		TAN
TAN 259	723641	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	25	SW		TAN
TAN 260	723642	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	25	SE		TAN
TAN 261	723643	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	30	SW		TAN
TAN 262	723644	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	30	SE		TAN
TAN 263	723645	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	29	SW		TAN
TAN 264	723646	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	29	SE		TAN
TAN 265	723647	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	28	SW		TAN
TAN 266	723648	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	28	SE		TAN
TAN 267	723649	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	27	SW		TAN
TAN 268	723650	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	27	SE		TAN
TAN 269	723651	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	26	SW		TAN
TAN 270	723652	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	26	SE		TAN
TAN 271	723653	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	25	SW		TAN
TAN 272	723654	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	25	SE		TAN
TAN 273	723655	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	30	SW		TAN
TAN 274	723656	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	30	SE		TAN
TAN 275	723657	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	29	SW		TAN
TAN 276	723658	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	29	SE		TAN
TAN 277	723659	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	25	SW		TAN
TAN 278	723660	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	25	SE		TAN

Claim	ADL	RecDistrict	Meridian	Township	Range	Sec	Q sec	QQ Sec	Comment
TAN 279	723661	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	23E	30	SW		TAN
TAN 280	723662	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	23E	30	SE		TAN
TAN 281	723663	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	36	NW		TAN
TAN 282	723664	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	36	NE		TAN
TAN 283	723665	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	31	NW		TAN
TAN 284	723666	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	31	NE		TAN
TAN 285	723667	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	32	NW		TAN
TAN 286	723668	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	32	NE		TAN
TAN 287	723669	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	33	NW		TAN
TAN 288	723670	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	33	NE		TAN
TAN 289	723671	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	34	NW		TAN
TAN 290	723672	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	34	NE		TAN
TAN 291	723673	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	35	NW		TAN
TAN 292	723674	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	35	NE		TAN
TAN 293	723675	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	36	NW		TAN
TAN 294	723676	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	36	NE		TAN
TAN 295	723677	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	31	NW		TAN
TAN 296	723678	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	31	NE		TAN
TAN 297	723679	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	32	NW		TAN
TAN 298	723680	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	32	NE		TAN
TAN 299	723681	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	36	NW		TAN
TAN 300	723682	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	36	NE		TAN
TAN 301	723683	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	23E	31	NW		TAN
TAN 302	723684	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	23E	31	NE		TAN
TAN 303	723685	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	36	SW		TAN
TAN 304	723686	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	36	SE		TAN
TAN 305	723687	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	31	SW		TAN
TAN 306	723688	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	31	SE		TAN
TAN 307	723689	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	32	SW		TAN
TAN 308	723690	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	32	SE		TAN
TAN 309	723691	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	33	SW		TAN
TAN 310	723692	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	33	SE		TAN
TAN 311	723693	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	34	SW		TAN
TAN 312	723694	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	34	SE		TAN
TAN 313	723695	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	35	SW		TAN
TAN 314	723696	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	35	SE		TAN
TAN 315	723697	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	36	SW		TAN
TAN 316	723698	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	21E	36	SE		TAN
TAN 317	723699	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	31	SW		TAN
TAN 318	723700	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	31	SE		TAN
TAN 319	723701	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	32	SW		TAN
TAN 320	723702	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	32	SE		TAN
TAN 321	723703	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	36	SW		TAN

Claim	ADL	RecDistrict	Meridian	Township	Range	Sec	Q sec	QQ Sec	Comment
TAN 322	723704	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	22E	36	SE		TAN
TAN 323	723705	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	23E	31	SW		TAN
TAN 324	723706	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	23E	31	SE		TAN
TAN 325	723707	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	6	NE		TAN
TAN 326	723708	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	5	NW		TAN
TAN 327	723709	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	5	NE		TAN
TAN 328	723710	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	4	NW		TAN
TAN 329	723711	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	4	NE		TAN
TAN 330	723712	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	3	NW		TAN
TAN 331	723713	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	3	NE		TAN
TAN 332	723714	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	2	NW		TAN
TAN 333	723715	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	2	NE		TAN
TAN 334	723716	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	1	NW		TAN
TAN 335	723717	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	1	NE		TAN
TAN 336	723718	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	6	NW		TAN
TAN 337	723719	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	6	NE		TAN
TAN 338	723720	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	5	NW		TAN
TAN 339	723721	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	5	NE		TAN
TAN 340	723722	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	4	NW		TAN
TAN 341	723723	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	4	NE		TAN
TAN 342	723724	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	3	NW		TAN
TAN 343	723725	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	3	NE		TAN
TAN 344	723726	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	2	NW		TAN
TAN 345	723727	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	2	NE		TAN
TAN 346	723728	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	1	NW		TAN
TAN 347	723729	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	1	NE		TAN
TAN 348	723730	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	6	NW		TAN
TAN 349	723731	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	6	NE		TAN
TAN 350	723732	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	5	NW		TAN
TAN 351	723733	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	5	NE		TAN
TAN 352	723734	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	4	NW		TAN
TAN 353	723735	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	4	NE		TAN
TAN 354	723736	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	6	SE		TAN
TAN 355	723737	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	5	SW		TAN
TAN 356	723738	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	5	SE		TAN
TAN 357	723739	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	4	SW		TAN
TAN 358	723740	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	4	SE		TAN
TAN 359	723741	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	3	SW		TAN
TAN 360	723742	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	3	SE		TAN
TAN 361	723743	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	2	SW		TAN
TAN 362	723744	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	2	SE		TAN
TAN 363	723745	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	1	SW		TAN
TAN 364	723746	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	1	SE		TAN

Claim	ADL	RecDistrict	Meridian	Township	Range	Sec	Q sec	QQ Sec	Comment
TAN 365	723747	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	6	SW		TAN
TAN 366	723748	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	6	SE		TAN
TAN 367	723749	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	5	SW		TAN
TAN 368	723750	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	5	SE		TAN
TAN 369	723751	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	4	SW		TAN
TAN 370	723752	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	4	SE		TAN
TAN 371	723753	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	3	SW		TAN
TAN 372	723754	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	3	SE		TAN
TAN 373	723755	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	2	SW		TAN
TAN 374	723756	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	2	SE		TAN
TAN 375	723757	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	1	SW		TAN
TAN 376	723758	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	1	SE		TAN
TAN 377	723759	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	6	SW		TAN
TAN 378	723760	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	6	SE		TAN
TAN 379	723761	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	5	SW		TAN
TAN 380	723762	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	5	SE		TAN
TAN 381	723763	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	4	SW		TAN
TAN 382	723764	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	4	SE		TAN
TAN 383	723765	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	7	NE		TAN
TAN 384	723766	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	8	NW		TAN
TAN 385	723767	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	8	NE		TAN
TAN 386	723768	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	9	NW		TAN
TAN 387	723769	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	9	NE		TAN
TAN 388	723770	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	10	NW		TAN
TAN 389	723771	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	10	NE		TAN
TAN 390	723772	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	11	NW		TAN
TAN 391	723773	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	11	NE		TAN
TAN 392	723774	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	12	NW		TAN
TAN 393	723775	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	12	NE		TAN
TAN 394	723776	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	7	NW		TAN
TAN 395	723777	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	7	NE		TAN
TAN 396	723778	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	8	NW		TAN
TAN 397	723779	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	8	NE		TAN
TAN 398	723780	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	9	NW		TAN
TAN 399	723781	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	9	NE		TAN
TAN 400	723782	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	10	NW		TAN
TAN 401	723783	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	10	NE		TAN
TAN 402	723784	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	11	NW		TAN
TAN 403	723785	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	11	NE		TAN
TAN 404	723786	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	12	NW		TAN
TAN 405	723787	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	12	NE		TAN
TAN 406	723788	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	7	NW		TAN
TAN 407	723789	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	7	NE		TAN

Claim	ADL	RecDistrict	Meridian	Township	Range	Sec	Q sec	QQ Sec	Comment
TAN 408	723790	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	8	NW		TAN
TAN 409	723791	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	7	SE		TAN
TAN 410	723792	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	8	SW		TAN
TAN 411	723793	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	8	SE		TAN
TAN 412	723794	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	9	SW		TAN
TAN 413	723795	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	9	SE		TAN
TAN 414	723796	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	10	SW		TAN
TAN 415	723797	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	10	SE		TAN
TAN 416	723798	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	11	SW		TAN
TAN 417	723799	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	11	SE		TAN
TAN 418	723800	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	12	SW		TAN
TAN 419	723801	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	12	SE		TAN
TAN 420	723802	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	7	SW		TAN
TAN 421	723803	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	7	SE		TAN
TAN 422	723804	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	8	SW		TAN
TAN 423	723805	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	8	SE		TAN
TAN 424	723806	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	9	SW		TAN
TAN 425	723807	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	9	SE		TAN
TAN 426	723808	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	10	SW		TAN
TAN 427	723809	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	10	SE		TAN
TAN 428	723810	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	11	SW		TAN
TAN 429	723811	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	11	SE		TAN
TAN 430	723812	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	12	SW		TAN
TAN 431	723813	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	12	SE		TAN
TAN 432	723814	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	7	SW		TAN
TAN 433	723815	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	7	SE		TAN
TAN 434	723816	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	8	SW		TAN
TAN 435	723817	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	16	NW		TAN
TAN 436	723818	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	16	NE		TAN
TAN 437	723819	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	15	NW		TAN
TAN 438	723820	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	15	NE		TAN
TAN 439	723821	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	14	NW		TAN
TAN 440	723822	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	14	NE		TAN
TAN 441	723823	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	13	NW		TAN
TAN 442	723824	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	13	NE		TAN
TAN 443	723825	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	18	NW		TAN
TAN 444	723826	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	18	NE		TAN
TAN 445	723827	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	17	NW		TAN
TAN 446	723828	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	17	NE		TAN
TAN 447	723829	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	16	NW		TAN
TAN 448	723830	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	16	NE		TAN
TAN 449	723831	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	15	NW		TAN
TAN 450	723832	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	15	NE		TAN

Claim	ADL	RecDistrict	Meridian	Township	Range	Sec	Q sec	QQ Sec	Comment
TAN 451	723833	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	14	NW		TAN
TAN 452	723834	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	14	NE		TAN
TAN 453	723835	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	13	NW		TAN
TAN 454	723836	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	13	NE		TAN
TAN 455	723837	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	18	NW		TAN
TAN 456	723838	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	18	NE		TAN
TAN 457	723839	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	17	NW		TAN
TAN 458	723840	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	16	SW		TAN
TAN 459	723841	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	16	SE		TAN
TAN 460	723842	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	15	SW		TAN
TAN 461	723843	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	15	SE		TAN
TAN 462	723844	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	14	SW		TAN
TAN 463	723845	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	14	SE		TAN
TAN 464	723846	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	13	SW		TAN
TAN 465	723847	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	13	SE		TAN
TAN 466	723848	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	18	SW		TAN
TAN 467	723849	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	18	SE		TAN
TAN 468	723850	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	17	SW		TAN
TAN 469	723851	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	17	SE		TAN
TAN 470	723852	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	16	SW		TAN
TAN 471	723853	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	16	SE		TAN
TAN 472	723854	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	15	SW		TAN
TAN 473	723855	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	15	SE		TAN
TAN 474	723856	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	14	SW		TAN
TAN 475	723857	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	14	SE		TAN
TAN 476	723858	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	13	SW		TAN
TAN 477	723859	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	13	SE		TAN
TAN 478	723860	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	18	SW		TAN
TAN 479	723861	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	18	SE		TAN
TAN 480	723862	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	17	SW		TAN
TAN 481	723863	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	21	NW		TAN
TAN 482	723864	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	21	NE		TAN
TAN 483	723865	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	22	NW		TAN
TAN 484	723866	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	22	NE		TAN
TAN 485	723867	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	23	NW		TAN
TAN 486	723868	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	23	NE		TAN
TAN 487	723869	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	24	NW		TAN
TAN 488	723870	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	24	NE		TAN
TAN 489	723871	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	19	NW		TAN
TAN 490	723872	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	19	NE		TAN
TAN 491	723873	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	20	NW		TAN
TAN 492	723874	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	20	NE		TAN
TAN 493	723875	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	21	NW		TAN

Claim	ADL	RecDistrict	Meridian	Township	Range	Sec	Q sec	QQ Sec	Comment
TAN 494	723876	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	21	NE		TAN
TAN 495	723877	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	22	NW		TAN
TAN 496	723878	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	22	NE		TAN
TAN 497	723879	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	23	NW		TAN
TAN 498	723880	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	23	NE		TAN
TAN 499	723881	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	24	NW		TAN
TAN 500	723882	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	24	NE		TAN
TAN 501	723883	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	19	NW		TAN
TAN 502	723884	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	19	NE		TAN
TAN 503	723885	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	20	NW		TAN
TAN 504	723886	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	21	SW		TAN
TAN 505	723887	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	21	SE		TAN
TAN 506	723888	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	22	SW		TAN
TAN 507	723889	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	22	SE		TAN
TAN 508	723890	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	23	SW		TAN
TAN 509	723891	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	23	SE		TAN
TAN 510	723892	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	24	SW		TAN
TAN 511	723893	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	24	SE		TAN
TAN 512	723894	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	19	SW		TAN
TAN 513	723895	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	19	SE		TAN
TAN 514	723896	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	20	SW		TAN
TAN 515	723897	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	20	SE		TAN
TAN 516	723898	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	21	SW		TAN
TAN 517	723899	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	21	SE		TAN
TAN 518	723900	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	22	SW		TAN
TAN 519	723901	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	22	SE		TAN
TAN 520	723902	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	23	SW		TAN
TAN 521	723903	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	23	SE		TAN
TAN 522	723904	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	24	SW		TAN
TAN 523	723905	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	24	SE		TAN
TAN 524	723906	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	19	SW		TAN
TAN 525	723907	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	19	SE		TAN
TAN 526	723908	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	20	SW		TAN
TAN 527	723909	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	27	NW		TAN
TAN 528	723910	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	27	NE		TAN
TAN 529	723911	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	26	NW		TAN
TAN 530	723912	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	26	NE		TAN
TAN 531	723913	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	25	NW		TAN
TAN 532	723914	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	25	NE		TAN
TAN 533	723915	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	30	NW		TAN
TAN 534	723916	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	30	NE		TAN
TAN 535	723917	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	29	NW		TAN
TAN 536	723918	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	29	NE		TAN

Claim	ADL	RecDistrict	Meridian	Township	Range	Sec	Q sec	QQ Sec	Comment
TAN 537	723919	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	28	NW		TAN
TAN 538	723920	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	28	NE		TAN
TAN 539	723921	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	27	NW		TAN
TAN 540	723922	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	27	NE		TAN
TAN 541	723923	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	26	NW		TAN
TAN 542	723924	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	26	NE		TAN
TAN 543	723925	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	25	NW		TAN
TAN 544	723926	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	25	NE		TAN
TAN 545	723927	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	30	NW		TAN
TAN 546	723928	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	30	NE		TAN
TAN 547	723929	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	29	NW		TAN
TAN 548	723930	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	29	NE		TAN
TAN 549	723931	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	28	NW		TAN
TAN 550	723932	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	28	NE		TAN
TAN 551	723933	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	27	SE		TAN
TAN 552	723934	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	26	SW		TAN
TAN 553	723935	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	26	SE		TAN
TAN 554	723936	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	25	SW		TAN
TAN 555	723937	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	21E	25	SE		TAN
TAN 556	723938	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	30	SW		TAN
TAN 557	723939	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	30	SE		TAN
TAN 558	723940	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	29	SW		TAN
TAN 559	723941	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	29	SE		TAN
TAN 560	723942	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	28	SW		TAN
TAN 561	723943	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	28	SE		TAN
TAN 562	723944	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	27	SW		TAN
TAN 563	723945	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	27	SE		TAN
TAN 564	723946	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	26	SW		TAN
TAN 565	723947	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	26	SE		TAN
TAN 566	723948	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	25	SW		TAN
TAN 567	723949	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	25	SE		TAN
TAN 568	723950	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	30	SW		TAN
TAN 569	723951	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	30	SE		TAN
TAN 570	723952	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	29	SW		TAN
TAN 571	723953	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	29	SE		TAN
TAN 572	723954	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	28	SW		TAN
TAN 573	723955	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	28	SE		TAN
TAN 574	723956	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	33	NE		TAN
TAN 575	723957	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	34	NW		TAN
TAN 576	723958	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	34	NE		TAN
TAN 577	723959	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	35	NW		TAN
TAN 578	723960	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	35	NE		TAN
TAN 579	723961	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	36	NW		TAN

Claim	ADL	RecDistrict	Meridian	Township	Range	Sec	Q sec	QQ Sec	Comment
TAN 580	723962	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	36	NE		TAN
TAN 581	723963	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	31	NW		TAN
TAN 582	723964	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	31	NE		TAN
TAN 583	723965	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	32	NW		TAN
TAN 584	723966	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	32	NE		TAN
TAN 585	723967	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	33	NW		TAN
TAN 586	723968	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	33	NE		TAN
TAN 587	723969	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	35	SE		TAN
TAN 588	723970	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	36	SW		TAN
TAN 589	723971	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	22E	36	SE		TAN
TAN 590	723972	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	31	SW		TAN
TAN 591	723973	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	31	SE		TAN
TAN 592	723974	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	32	SW		TAN
TAN 593	723975	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	32	SE		TAN
TAN 594	723976	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	33	SW		TAN
TAN 595	723977	Fairbanks	Copper River	20N	23E	33	SE		TAN
TAN 596	723978	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	20E	23	NW		TAN
TAN 597	723979	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	20E	23	NE		TAN
TAN 598	723980	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	20E	24	NW		TAN
TAN 599	723981	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	20E	24	NE		TAN
TAN 600	723982	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	19	NW		TAN
TAN 601	723983	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	19	NE		TAN
TAN 602	723984	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	20E	23	SW		TAN
TAN 603	723985	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	20E	23	SE		TAN
TAN 604	723986	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	20E	24	SW		TAN
TAN 605	723987	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	20E	24	SE		TAN
TAN 606	723988	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	19	SW		TAN
TAN 607	723989	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	19	SE		TAN
TAN 608	723990	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	20E	26	NW		TAN
TAN 609	723991	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	20E	26	NE		TAN
TAN 610	723992	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	20E	25	NW		TAN
TAN 611	723993	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	20E	25	NE		TAN
TAN 612	723994	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	30	NW		TAN
TAN 613	723995	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	21E	30	NE		TAN
TAN 614	723996	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	20E	26	SW		TAN
TAN 615	723997	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	20E	26	SE		TAN
TAN 616	723998	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	20E	25	SW		TAN
TAN 617	723999	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	20E	25	SE		TAN
TAN 618	724000	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	20E	35	NW		TAN
TAN 619	724001	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	20E	35	NE		TAN
TAN 620	724002	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	20E	36	NW		TAN
TAN 621	724003	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	20E	36	NE		TAN
TAN 622	724004	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	20E	35	SW		TAN

Claim	ADL	RecDistrict	Meridian	Towns hip	Range	Sec	Q sec	QQ Sec	Comment
TAN 623	724005	Fairbanks	Copper River	22N	20E	35	SE		TAN
TAN 624	724006	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	2	NW		TAN
TAN 625	724007	Fairbanks	Copper River	21N	20E	2	NE		TAN
TAN 626	728479	Fairbanks	Copper River	022N	020E	27	NW		Bluff
TAN 627	728480	Fairbanks	Copper River	022N	020E	27	NE		Bluff
TAN 628	728481	Fairbanks	Copper River	022N	020E	27	SW		Bluff
TAN 629	728482	Fairbanks	Copper River	022N	020E	27	SE		Bluff
TAN 630	728483	Fairbanks	Copper River	022N	020E	34	NW		Bluff
TAN 631	728484	Fairbanks	Copper River	022N	020E	34	NE		Bluff
TAN 632	728485	Fairbanks	Copper River	022N	020E	34	SW		Bluff
TAN 633	728486	Fairbanks	Copper River	022N	020E	34	SE		Bluff
TAN 634	728487	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	4	NE		Bluff
TAN 635	728488	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	3	NW		Bluff
TAN 636	728489	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	3	NE		Bluff
TAN 637	728490	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	4	SE		Bluff
TAN 638	728491	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	3	SW		Bluff
TAN 639	728492	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	3	SE		Bluff
TAN 640	728493	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	9	NE		Bluff
TAN 641	728494	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	10	NW		Bluff
TAN 642	728495	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	10	NE		Bluff
TAN 643	728496	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	9	SE		Bluff
TAN 644	728497	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	10	SW		Bluff
TAN 645	728498	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	10	SE		Bluff
TAN 646	728499	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	16	NW		Bluff
TAN 647	728500	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	16	NE		Bluff
TAN 648	728501	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	15	NW		Bluff
TAN 649	728502	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	15	NE		Bluff
TAN 650	728503	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	16	SW		Bluff
TAN 651	728504	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	16	SE		Bluff
TAN 652	728505	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	15	SW		Bluff
TAN 653	728506	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	15	SE		Bluff
TAN 654	728507	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	21	NW		Bluff
TAN 655	728508	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	21	NE		Bluff
TAN 656	728509	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	22	NW		Bluff
TAN 657	728510	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	22	NE		Bluff
TAN 658	728511	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	21	SW		Bluff
TAN 659	728512	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	21	SE		Bluff
TAN 660	728513	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	22	SW		Bluff
TAN 661	728514	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	22	SE		Bluff
TAN 662	728515	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	29	NW		Bluff
TAN 663	728516	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	29	NE		Bluff
TAN 664	728517	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	28	NW		Bluff
TAN 665	728518	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	28	NE		Bluff

Claim	ADL	RecDistrict	Meridian	Township	Range	Sec	Q sec	QQ Sec	Comment
TAN 666	728519	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	27	NW		Bluff
TAN 667	728520	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	27	NE		Bluff
TAN 668	728521	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	29	SW		Bluff
TAN 669	728522	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	29	SE		Bluff
TAN 670	728523	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	28	SW		Bluff
TAN 671	728524	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	28	SE		Bluff
TAN 672	728525	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	27	SW		Bluff
TAN 673	728526	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	27	SE		Bluff
TAN 674	728527	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	32	NW		Bluff
TAN 675	728528	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	32	NE		Bluff
TAN 676	728529	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	33	NW		Bluff
TAN 677	728530	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	33	NE		Bluff
TAN 678	728531	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	34	NW		Bluff
TAN 679	728532	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	34	NE		Bluff
TAN 680	728533	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	35	NW		Bluff
TAN 681	728534	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	35	NE		Bluff
TAN 682	728535	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	32	SW		Bluff
TAN 683	728536	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	32	SE		Bluff
TAN 684	728537	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	33	SW		Bluff
TAN 685	728538	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	33	SE		Bluff
TAN 686	728539	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	34	SW		Bluff
TAN 687	728540	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	34	SE		Bluff
TAN 688	728541	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	35	SW		Bluff
TAN 689	728542	Fairbanks	Copper River	021N	020E	35	SE		Bluff
TAN 690	728543	Fairbanks	Copper River	020N	020E	4	NE		Bluff
TAN 691	728544	Fairbanks	Copper River	020N	020E	3	NW		Bluff
TAN 692	728545	Fairbanks	Copper River	020N	020E	3	NE		Bluff
TAN 693	728546	Fairbanks	Copper River	020N	020E	2	NW		Bluff
TAN 694	728547	Fairbanks	Copper River	020N	020E	2	NE		Bluff
TAN 695	728548	Fairbanks	Copper River	020N	020E	1	NW		Bluff
TAN 696	728549	Fairbanks	Copper River	020N	020E	1	NE		Bluff
TAN 697	728550	Fairbanks	Copper River	020N	021E	6	NW		Bluff