



NEBU CONSULTING, LLC

"Nebu", Ancient Egyptian Goddess of Gold

- TECHNICAL REPORT -

AMERICAN ANTIMONY PROJECT

Churchill County, Nevada, USA

Prepared For: **Xtra Energy Corp**



Looking west over the historical Hoyt workings, American Antimony Project

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Date: July 8, 2024



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LIST OF TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	American Antimony Project
ac	Acres
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CAW	Clan Alpine Wilderness
C	Celsius
DDH	Diamond drill hole
E	East
F	Fahrenheit
fasl	Feet above sea level
gpt	Grams per tonne
ha	Hectares
Koz	thousand ounces
km	Kilometers
l	Liters
lb	Pounds
m	Meters
Ma	Million years (“mega annum”)
masl	Meters above sea level
mi	Miles
Moz	Million ounces
mt	Metric ton (1,000 kilograms or 2,200 pounds)
Mt	Million metric tons (tonnes)
N	North
N-S-E-W	North, south, east, west, in various combinations (e.g. NE – northeast)
NBM	Nevada Bureau of Mines
opt	Ounces per tonne
ppm	Parts per million
QAQC	Quality assurance, quality control
RC	Reverse circulation
S	South
sq km	Square kilometer(s)
t	Ton (2,000 pounds)
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
W	West
XEC	Xtra Energy Corp
°	Degrees
%	Percent
#	Number



1. SUMMARY

Introduction

This technical report has been prepared by Nebu Consulting, LCC ("Nebu") at the request of Mr. Mac Shamsavar, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Xtra Energy Corp. (the "Company", or "XEC"). It has been prepared in accordance with Canada's National Instrument 43-101, focused on the geology, mineralization, and exploration history of the American Antimony Project ("AAP" or the "Property") located in Churchill County, Nevada, USA. The Property was the recipient of small-scale mining activity dating back to the late 1880s, but aside from reviews completed by the Nevada Bureau of Mines, in 1963 and 1974, the area has not received any serious attention. The Property does not host any Mineral Resources; however, several small historical antimony mines and occurrences have been documented across the Property area and slightly beyond.

Property Description & Ownership

The AAP consists of 214 unpatented lode mining claims covering 4,421ac (1,790.11ha, or 17.89km²), located in northeastern Churchill County, Nevada. The Property occupies federal lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM"); it is contiguous with and surrounded on three sides by the Clan Alpine Wilderness ("CAW"), also managed by the BLM. All 214 claims are 100%-owned by Xtra Energy Corporation ("XEC"), US corporation registered in the State of Wyoming. XEC recently acquired four senior, third party unpatented claims that lie within the AAP. There is one small patented claim and 2 senior, third party unpatented claims one of which lies entirely within the AAP and the other partly, over which XEC has no mineral rights.

Property Location and Access

The Property is located approximately 144km (89mi) road miles from Fallon, Nevada, a small city with a population of roughly 10,000, where accommodations and most goods and services are available. The much larger city of Reno is located 100km (60mi) west of Fallon. The western edge of the Property is accessible year-round via a series of paved roads that become dirt tracks leading east-southeast then north and east from Fallon, leading to the Bernice Canyon Road itself that traverses the property in a southeasterly direction continuing into the wilderness area. Just west of Bernice Canyon there is a fork to the northeast that connects with a southeast-trending dirt track into Hoyt Canyon; it roughly parallels the Bernice Canyon Road and tracks southeast across the Property and on into the wilderness area.

Report Preparation & Property Visit

This technical report has been prepared by a Qualified Person ("QP"), as defined in Canada's National Instrument 43-101 by virtue of his being in possession of the necessary and relevant experience, education, and professional standing. He is responsible for the contents of this technical report. The QP visited the Property on May 12 and 13, 2024; a number of the property's documented historical mines and prospects were visited. Three samples were taken for multi-element analysis including antimony, the results of which may be found in Appendix 3 of this report.



Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Weather conditions in the Property area are typical of the central Great Basin region of Nevada. Winter temperatures range between -25 to +15°C (-20 to 60°F), averaging roughly 2°C (35°F). Summer temperatures vary from 10 to 40°C (50 to 105°F), and average roughly 23°C (75°F). Humidity and precipitation are low. Precipitation ranges from less than 25cm (10in) per year on the valley floors to as much as 50cm (20in) per year in the mountains. Elevations across the Property range from roughly 4,500 to 6,500 feet.

History

Silver was first discovered in the Bernice Canyon area in 1871 followed by that of antimony in 1880, with limited production from a few locations having taken place intermittently since then, particularly during the two world wars and virtually nothing since then aside from a brief period during the mid-1960s. Some of the mines and occurrences were noted for their more significant silver content, occasionally with trace to minor gold and in some cases. A small mining community called Bernice existed in Bernice Canyon for a brief period in the late 1800s, the residents of which were active in prospecting and mining the various mineral locations in the area, including a mill that processed local production. Antimony concentrate was shipped to a smelter in San Francisco. It seems that by the 1930s Bernice was a ghost town, although the area experienced a modest renaissance during World War Two when miners returned to extract antimony for the war effort. Antimony is a key ingredient in the production of tungsten steel and was added as a hardening compound in lead bullets. There are no documented records of any exploration activities carried out across the Property that XEC management or the QP are aware of.

Geological Setting and Mineralization

The oldest rocks found in the region are found, in eastern Churchill County and consist of metavolcanic rocks, bedded chert, and siltstone of probable late Paleozoic age. They are overlain by clastic and volcanic rocks of Permian and/or Early Triassic age. Mesozoic rocks found in Churchill County consist chiefly of Triassic and Early and Middle Jurassic age and occur in sequences that vary from place to place in lithology, thickness, and age. Northeastern Churchill County is widely underlain by thick, fine-grained clastic rocks of Late Triassic age, locally overlain by calcareous Lower Jurassic clastic rocks, and by quartz arenite, limestone, gypsum, and a thick succession of basaltic flows and tuffs of probable Middle Jurassic age. A large gabbro intrudes the Middle Jurassic layered rocks of northeastern Churchill County. Tertiary rocks include various extrusive units of rhyolitic to basaltic composition, shallow intrusive bodies, and lacustrine and fluvial sediments, which usually have a large volcanic component and are more abundant than the pre-Tertiary rocks. Miocene silicic volcanic units are most abundant in the eastern ranges; Pliocene intermediate to basaltic units are more abundant in the western ranges. Sedimentary units are intercalated in both the Miocene and Pliocene volcanic sections and are locally extensive.

The Bernice district is located on the west side of the Clan Alpine Mountains and includes the area from Dyer Canyon on the south to Shoshone Canyon on the north. The principal historical mines and occurrences are located in the northern part of the district in Hoyt Canyon and Bernice Canyon. The district contains



historical small mines and occurrences of silver, mercury and antimony. Silver deposits were first discovered in the late 1870s; antimony deposits were discovered in the 1880s and have been worked intermittently whenever the price of antimony was favorable. The productive history of the antimony mines is poorly known. Some antimony was produced in 1893 and 1906; two mines were active in 1916; several mines were active in the early 1940s; and the Antimony King mine was active for a period during 1967. Total recorded antimony production is roughly 273mt (300t) of antimony metal. The timing of discovery of mercury in Shoshone Canyon is unknown but is believed to be sometime after 1943. Only one property, the Red Bird mine, is known to have produced, reportedly producing a total of 49 flasks (1 flask of mercury weighs 76lb or 34.5kg, and at room temperature occupies a volume of approximately 2.55l).

Metallic minerals in the Bernice district occur as veins in Triassic sedimentary rocks, principally siltstone and slaty shale, but include some interbedded limestone and fine-grained quartzite sandstone. In the Bernice Canyon area, these rocks are cut by at least two northwest-trending felsite dykes that locally parallel bedding. Some of the better antimony occurrences are found in and proximal to these dykes. Tertiary andesite and rhyolite extrusive rocks unconformably overlie the older sedimentary rocks and are locally faulted against them by high-angle faults. Several basalt and andesite dykes cut older rocks.

The principal historical silver mines in the district are the Bernice (also known locally as the Old Williams mine) and Hoyt mines. The principal historical antimony mine is the Antimony King. Lesser amounts of antimony were historically produced from the Drumm, I.H.X., Lofthouse, and Hoyt mines. Several other properties were historically prospected but experienced little or no production. The Red Bird mine in Shoshone Canyon is the only mercury property known to have experienced historical production.

Deposit Types

Antimony occurs in a variety of deposits of various ages, including epithermal veins, pegmatites, and replacement and hot-spring deposits. Economically significant concentrations of antimony are not common, but antimony mines can be divided into the following two broad categories: primary antimony producers and byproduct antimony producers. This distinction also corresponds to the empirical differences between simple stibnite deposits and complex polymetallic deposits. Simple quartz-stibnite vein and replacement deposits account for most of the current and recent mine production. They can form in several different types of hydrothermal systems, including the peripheral parts of orogenic gold deposits, intrusion-related gold deposits, porphyry copper and molybdenum deposits, polymetallic mesothermal vein deposits, and sediment-hosted Carlin-type gold deposits. They can also occur alone with no apparent association with other mineral deposits.

Antimony occurrences seen across the AAP appear to be typical, structurally-controlled, sediment-hosted epithermal antimony deposits that were historically reported to carry variable and mostly minor amounts of accessory silver, gold and/or mercury.

The Company has not carried out any exploration work on the Property.



Mineral Resource Estimates

The Property does not host any mineral resources, neither historical nor compliant.

Project Infrastructure

There is no infrastructure on site aside from a number of delapidated historical mine workings and a few dirt tracks that run along canyon floors; they are washed out in many places, inaccessible to a 4WD vehicle barring major rehabilitation, but accessible to an ATV pursuant to rehabilitation at a number of major washouts.

Environmental Studies, Permitting, Social and Community

There are no communities anywhere near the AAP and no environmental studies required at present given the properties exploration stage status. Proximity of the Property to the Clan Alpine Wilderness may require environmental studies, social and community impact studies etc. if/when the AAP is advanced beyond the early exploration stage, when surface and elated disturbances may become an issue.

Adjacent Properties

There are no properties other than the AAP in the Bernice Canyon area.

Interpretation & Conclusions

Antimony mineralization is known in a cluster of historical antimony occurrences and mine workings on the AAP as documented in the unpublished and published historical reports reviewed and discussed in this report, and as confirmed by the QP during his site visit. Mineralization is spatially and probably metallogenetically related to two parallel fractured and hydrothermally altered latite dykes. These occurrences are typical of epithermal antimony mineralization occurrences and deposits worldwide, in turn typical of epithermal-type mineralization as a whole, in other words, where low temperature, mineral-bearing fluids exploit conduits - be they structurally and/or stratigraphically controlled, and where a combination of declining pressure and/or temperature and/or interaction with reactive rocks and/or fluids results in the precipitation of the mineral-bearing fluid's constituent metals. The relevant question is whether or not there may be one or more location across the Property exposed at surface or possibly occurring at some unknown depth, where there is a sufficient concentration/volume of sufficiently well-mineralized rock to be of potential economic significance given current and forecast antimony prices, buttressed by the fact of antimony being officially listed as a "critical metal" with the US government's stated interest in developing domestic sources of supply for it, as a result. Initial impressions are positive but it will all boil down to tons and grade across mineable widths, things that can only be determined pursuant to completion of the work recommended below.

In order to determine the answer to this question XEC will need to carry out a comprehensive surface mineral exploration program focused not just on locations where antimony mineralization is exposed at surface and in historical underground workings and mines, but by documenting all features that are related to mineralization such as structures, hydrothermally altered rocks, preferential lithological associations etc. so as to be able to develop a three-dimensional geological/deposit model that can be tested by drilling.



Positive Potential (Upside)

- Antimony mineralization has been historically documented at several locations across the Property over a small district-scale area;
- Some of these documented antimony occurrences experienced limited, small-scale production, particularly during the First and then Second world wars;
- The style of mineralization observed at these antimony occurrences is typical of structurally-controlled epithermal systems;
- Silver was historically documented at some of these locations and may indicate that antimony may represent the upper/peripheral zone of a more silver-dominant system at depth;
- Antimony had been designated as a critical mineral, with the pursuit of domestic sources of supply being a stated strategic imperative for the US federal government;
- There has been no exploration for antimony across the AAP in several decades;
- Aside from its proximity to a recently designated wilderness area, the Property lies within a favorable jurisdiction with no known environmental or cultural conflicts and with good, year-round access in a state with a historical and currently well-developed and economically significant mineral resources sector.

Potential Risks (Downside)

- A cluster of historical antimony occurrences and underground workings is no guarantee of a potentially economically significant antimony deposit i.e. it is possible that “what you see is what you get”;
- Most of the Property lies within lands administered by the BLM, however some of its outlying edges lie within the Clan Alpine Wilderness where any kind of surface disturbance would likely not be permitted;
- Metal prices are typically volatile, including antimony, notwithstanding its current status as a critical metal;
- There is no assurance that the current interest in antimony will remain over the years ahead.

Recommendations

As summarized in the previous section of this technical report, antimony mineralization has been confirmed at several locations across the AAP and as described in two historical NBM reports summarized in previous sections of this technical report. What remains to be determined is whether or not there are one or more locations across the Property where there may possibly be a sufficient volume/concentration of antimony-mineralized rock of sufficient grade so as to plausibly comprise potential economic significance at present or in the foreseeable future given current and forecast antimony prices.

The first step in attempting to answer this fundamental question requires the completion of a comprehensive program of geological mapping and sampling with an emphasis on those features determined to be related with mineralization, spatially and/or otherwise, specifically, lithology, structure, hydrothermal alteration and mineralization, with a particular focus on the latite intrusive dykes/sills. This program should include mapping and sampling all historical workings that can be safely accessed. This work should enable the development of a geological/deposit model that can be projected into the third dimension, which access to



the historical underground workings will provide some additional, initial insights into. A two-man geological field crew operating from nearby accommodations – ideally a rented motor home parked near the end of the road vehicle-accessible stretch of road to the Property, should be able to complete this proposed program within a period of roughly one month.

Upon completion of this first phase of work and interpretation of its results, the second phase of work should comprise the delineation of drill targets, selection of prospective and accessible drill site locations along with the delineation of any routes that may need to be developed in order to reach them, followed by application to the BLM for the necessary permits in order that this program can be completed.

Any additional work may be considered pursuant to receipt and interpretation of the results of this second phase of work.

ESTIMATED BUDGET – PHASE ONE – MAPPING & SAMPLING

Geological mapping & sampling program.

PHASE ONE BUDGET (ESTIMATED)	
Personell - 2 geologists	\$31,000
Logistics & equipment	\$12,088
Samples, maps & report	\$7,400
Sundry & contingencies (10%)	\$5,049
TOTAL	\$55,537

PHASE TWO – DRILLING

Core drilling (HQ), 3,000ft.

PHASE TWO BUDGET (ESTIMATED)	
Drilling contract (3,000 ft HQ core)	\$303,888
Personnel, infrastructure, samples	\$47,700
Regulatory - permitting, reclamation	\$40,000
Travel, vehicles, room & board	\$24,075
Sundry & contingencies (10%)	41566
TOTAL	\$457,229



2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Issuer

This Report was prepared by Avrom E. Howard, MSc, PGeo, Principal Geologist at Nebu Consulting, LLC (“Nebu”) at the request of Mr. Mac Shahsavari, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Xtra Energy Corp., a public American company (OTC Pink: XTPT) with offices located at 10900 Research Blvd., Suite 160C, PMB 1211, Austin Texas 78759. The Report focuses on the geology, mineralization, exploration history and mineral potential of the American Antimony Project (“AAP” or the “Property”), located in west-central Nevada, 144 km northeast of the city of Fallon. The property hosts a number of small, historical antimony mines and prospects; there are neither any historical nor current (compliant) mineral resources on the Property. Accordingly, it is classified as an exploration-stage property.

2.2 Terms of Reference

Nebu was commissioned by the Company in April, 2024, to complete a technical report (the “Report”) on the Property in accordance with the requirements of Canada’s National Instrument 43-101 and the standards and guidelines found in accompanying Form 43-101F1.

2.3 Principal Sources of Information

Several sources of information were utilized by the QP writer of this report, including local historical reports, government maps and reports prepared by the Nevada Bureau of Mines (“NBM”) and United States Geological Survey (“USGS”), and mining claim records. The QP has taken reasonable steps to verify all the information provided. The QP has no reason to believe any information that would or could materially affect the contents of this report has been intentionally altered or withheld.

2.4 Qualified Person

Avrom E. Howard, MSc, PGeo is responsible for all sections of this report. He is a Practicing Member in good standing of the Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (member no. 0380), and is deemed a QP as defined in NI 43-101 by virtue of being in possession of the necessary and relevant education, experience, knowledge and professional standing.

He understands that the Company may use this Report for stock exchange listing, corporate- and/or financing-related purposes.

2.5 Site Visit

The QP completed a visit to the Property on May 12 and 13, 2024. Several locations across the property were visited, with observations made of features relevant to the Property’s geology, mineralization, historical mines, and exploration potential. Photographs taken during the site visit may be found on several of the following pages in this report. Three rock samples were taken for analysis. They were submitted to American Assay Laboratories, an ISO-approved analytical laboratory based in Sparks, Nevada. Analytical certificates and results may be seen in Appendix 3 of this report.



3. RELIANCE UPON OTHER EXPERTS

The QP has not relied upon any external expertise in the preparation of this technical report. He assumes that to the best of his knowledge all information supplied by XEC management or obtained independently, reviewed and included for the purpose of preparing this report is correct and complete, allowing for full disclosure of all relevant information pertaining to the Property.



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4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location

The AAP is located in northeastern Churchill County, in the central-west portion of the State of Nevada. It is located roughly 245km (152mi) east-northeast of the city of Reno by road, taking approximately 4 hours to complete; it is 175km (110mi) away in a straight line (by air). Year-round access is available on paved roads to within 30km (20mi) of the property, after which maintained dirt roads then unmaintained dirt tracks continue north then east to the mouth of Bernice Canyon itself, continuing southeast to the southeast corner of the property and beyond; a spur north from this track at the mouth of the canyon heads north then loops east-southeast into Hoyt Canyon 2km (1.25mi) to the north. Both of these tracks are washed out in several places. Significant restoration work would be required before they would be accessible by a 4WD vehicle, less so for an ATV.

The approximate center of the property is located in UTM Zone 11S 433161.47 m E, 4402054.71 m N (lat/long 39.76657°N/117.78048°W).



Figure 1: Location map of the AAP, Churchill County, Nevada

4.2 Description & Ownership

Description

The AAP consists of 214 unpatented lode mining claims covering 4,421ac (1,790.11ha, or 17.89km²), located in northeastern Churchill County, Nevada. A list of the claims may be found in Appendix 1 of this report. A mining claim is measured in imperial units, 600 by 1,500ft, encompassing 20.6ac (8.36ha, or 0.08km²). The majority of the claims are situated within a single contiguous block, with two isolated and much smaller blocks located a few km to the south of the main block, as shown in the claim map, below.

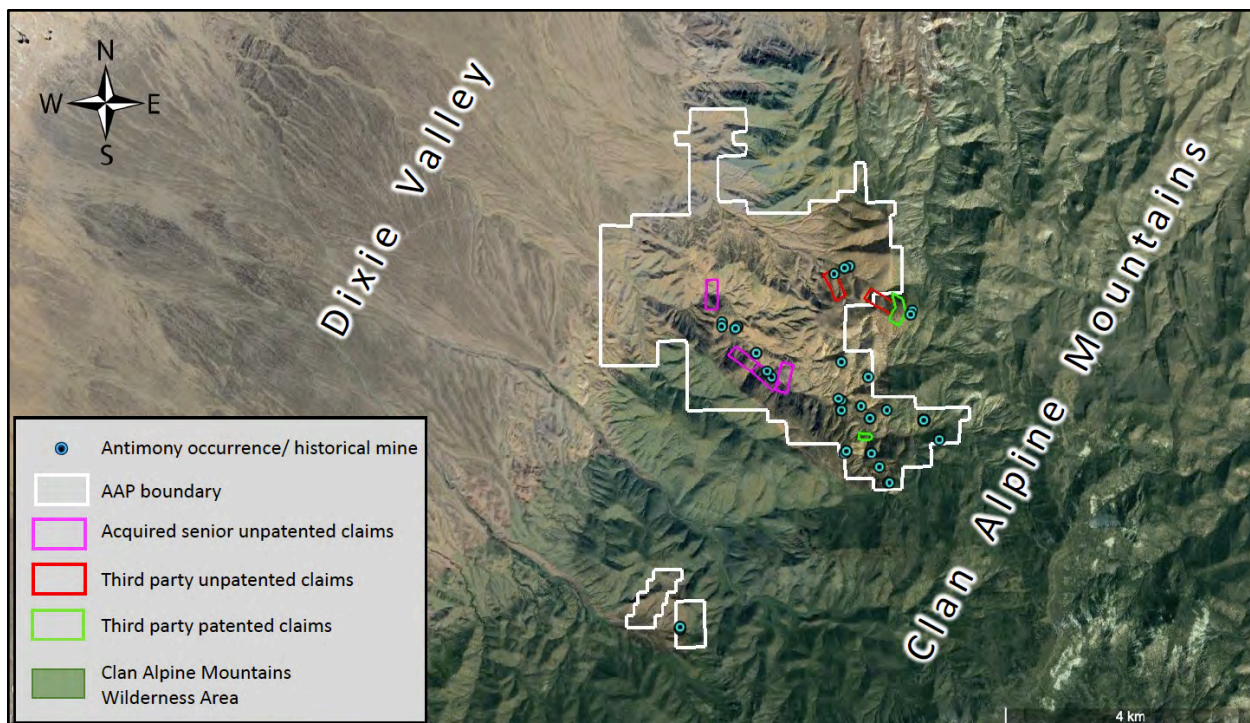


Figure 2: Claim map, AAP

Ownership

All 214 unpatented mining claims that were staked by and on behalf of XEC are 100% owned by XEC. Its mineral rights over this area are exclusive but for the area within the two senior unpatented claims shown in red, and two patented claims shown in green, in the claim map, above, all owned by third parties. Four senior unpatented claims previously owned by another third party, Mrs. Paula Domonoske, were recently acquired by XEC in an agreement dated May 15, 2024. These claims are shown in magenta in the map, above. The acquisition agreement provides XEC 100% ownership of these claims with no royalty or other encumbrance, for payment of a series of “Super Voting Preferred Shares”. Details of this agreement, may be found in Appendix 2 of this report.

An additional 2 senior unpatented mining claims and one patented mining claim lie within the AAP, displayed in Figure 2, above. XEC has no mineral rights over those portions of its claims that overlie these senior, third party unpatented mining claims

Royalties

None of the mining claims comprising the AAP currently held by XEC are subject to any royalty or other encumbrances.

Fees

All annual mining claim “maintenance fees” payments to the BLM are up to date and all claims are in good standing. Annual fees are US\$165 per claim, payable on or before August 31 of each calendar year.

Surface Rights, Permitting

The AAP is located within federal lands controlled and managed by the federal Bureau of Land Management (“BLM”). Exploration activities that do not create a surface disturbance such as geological mapping, gathering hand-size lithological samples for analysis etc., do not require permits from the BLM. Drilling, trenching or other exploration activities that create a surface disturbance do require permits, which are obtained pursuant to submission of either a Notice of Intent or a Plan of Operations to the BLM. A Notice of Intent is required for activities that anticipate a surface disturbance of less than 5.0 acres, and a Plan of Operations for activities that anticipate a surface disturbance of more than 5.0 acres. A permit for the former can usually be obtained within 2-6 months; a permit for the latter can take longer depending upon several factors such as the nature of the intended work, the level of reclamation bonding required, any potential need for specialized surveys – archeological, endangered flora or fauna, etc., and any other special circumstances that may present themselves.

The QP writer of this technical report is not aware of any environmental liabilities attached to the AAP. It is noted that the AAP is contiguous with the western boundary of the CAW. First declared a “Wilderness Study Area” in 1980, 128,362 acres (519.5km²) of the original 196,128 (793.7km²) acres of the study area were designated the CAW in December, 2022. The area comprising the AAP was excluded from this wilderness area, most likely due to its history of exploration and mining for antimony, one of the fifty elements included in the US government’s list of critical minerals. Mining claims that lie within the CAW, in whole or in part, that were staked by XEC prior to the date of it being officially declared a protected “Wilderness” (December, 2022), remain valid although permitting any work within may prove difficult. Any exploration work within mining claims that lie within the CAW, in whole or in part, that were staked after this date, would be prohibited. As can be seen in the map, above, and by referring to location dates shown in the table in Appendix 1, there are several claims that will be affected; fortunately, most are in the periphery of the Property and outside the area hosting known antimony occurrences and historical workings.

The US Energy Act of 2020 defines a “critical mineral” as “a non-fuel mineral or mineral material essential to the economic or national security of the US and which has a supply chain vulnerable to disruption. Critical minerals are also characterized as serving an essential function in the manufacturing of a product, the absence of which would have significant consequences for the economy or national security.” The USA Energy Act of 2020 directed the US Geological Survey (“USGS”) to update its list of critical minerals and in 2022 it was published; it includes antimony (<https://www.usgs.gov/news/national-news-release/us-geological-survey-releases-2022-list-critical-minerals>).



5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access

Access to near the western edge the Property is available year-round by road. Interstate Highway 50 runs east from Reno to Fallon, roughly 100km (60mi) away, then southeast to an intersection at Nevada State Historical Marker No. 201 from where Frontage Rd. 08 heads north for 43.5km (27mi) and then an additional 35.5km (22mi) to the mouth of Bernice Canyon and the west edge of the Property. A final short distance of a few km remains from a dry wash valley track that runs southeasterly into Bernice Canyon and the Property itself. There is a nearly parallel track nearly 2km to the north, accessible from the more southerly one. that similarly heads southeast into the canyon that hosts the Hoyt and Marguerite historical workings. Both of these tracks are in a degraded state being cut by washouts in several locations; they are inaccessible to a four-wheel drive vehicle but passable in an all-terrain vehicle although rehabilitation work would be required at a number locations along both of these tracks.



Figure 3: The road north from Highway 50



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Figure 4: Track into Bernice Canyon - one of the many locations along the track into Bernice Canyon that is washed out, precluding access in a four-wheel drive vehicle but possible in an all-terrain vehicle

5.2 Climate

Weather conditions in the Property area are typical of the central Great Basin region of Nevada. Winter temperatures range between -25 to +15°C (-20 to 60°F), averaging roughly 2°C (35°F). Summer temperatures vary from 10 to 40°C (50 to 105°F), and average roughly 23°C (75°F). Humidity and precipitation are low. Precipitation ranges from less than 25cm (10in) per year on the valley floors to as much as 50cm (20in) per year in the mountains. Elevations across the Property range from roughly 4,500 to 6,500 feet, with snow falling in the higher elevations during the winter months.

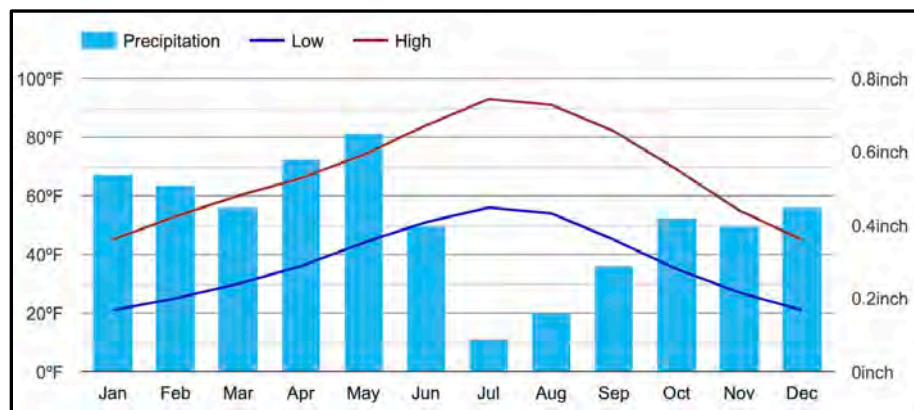


Figure 5: Annual climate data for the Fallon area, Churchill County, NV
 (source: <https://www.usclimatedata.com/climate/fallon/nevada/united-states/usnv0028>)



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Vegetation and forest cover is typical of the central Great Basin. Sagebrush is ubiquitous on the valley floors, with pinion pine, juniper and mountain mahogany growing at higher elevations. All typical exploration activities can normally be carried out throughout the year, with the possible exception of generally brief periods during the winter when heavy snowstorms are possible.

5.3 Infrastructure & Local Resources

Aside from the two main, degraded dirt tracks that traverse the Property from west-northwest to east-southeast, continuing into the CAW, there is no infrastructure within or near the property. The drainages that cut across the property – that the dirt tracks mostly follow, flow water during the spring and following any significant rain event, flowing west from the CAW into Dixie Valley beyond. Whereas historical mining activities in the area utilized this water as did a homesteader who lived with his family in Hoyt canyon for thirty years and whose collapsed cabin may still be seen (see below), this water would not be available for use in exploration drilling, underground development or mining. The nearest power line is more than 20km away.



Figure 6: Historical habitation in Hoyt Canyon - All that remains of a home in Hoyt Canyon, once inhabited by a family of five for 30 years

Mining is a significant component of Nevada's economy. The city of Reno, a three hour drive west from the Property, is a major center for the mining industry where all personnel, services and supplies necessary for mineral exploration, development and mining can be secured.

5.4 Physiography

The AAP is located within the Basin and Range tectonic province that spans a significant portion of the southwestern USA from western Utah across to the eastern edge of California. This region is characterized by alternating roughly north-south trending hill/mountain ranges with basins in between. Churchill County, located in west-central Nevada, hosting varied topography; the western part of the county is dominated by the broad low valley of the Carson Sink, underlain by deposits of Lake Lahontan. The bordering mountain ranges to the west and south are of low relief and underlain largely by Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary units. Pre-Tertiary rocks are extensively exposed east of the Carson Sink in the Stillwater Range, Clan Alpine Mountains, Augusta Mountains, and New Pass Mountains. The eastern valleys are underlain by Quaternary alluvial and lacustrine deposits contemporaneous with the western deposits of Lake Lahontan. The eastern mountain ranges are more rugged than the western ranges and have higher relief; the eastern valleys are generally narrower. The property is located on the western edge of the Clan Alpine Mountains, the easternmost of the two predominate mountain ranges that traverse Churchill County in a slightly north-northeast – south-southwest direction.



Figure 7: Southeast view from west of the AAP to the Clan Alpine Mountains



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6. HISTORY

Silver was discovered in the Bernice Canyon area in the early 1870s, with antimony mineralization discovered in 1880. A small mining community called Bernice existed in Bernice Canyon for a brief period in the late 1800s, the residents of which were active in prospecting and mining at various locations in the area, with one or more local mills processing local production. Antimony concentrate was shipped to a smelter in San Francisco. Antimony was produced from one or more mines in the AAP area during the 1890s, early 1900s, during both World Wars (1 & 2), and during the mid-1960s. Antimony production prior to 1963 reportedly totaled several hundred tons of antimony metal. Some of the mines and occurrences were noted for their more significant silver content, occasionally with trace to minor gold and in some cases mercury.

A USGS unpublished report prepared in 1947 (“Unpublished report on the Carson Sink Area”, by F.C. Schrader); it includes summary descriptions of some of the historical mines in the Bernice Canyon mining district. These notes are included and added to in a 1963 published report by the Nevada Bureau of Mines (Bulletin 61, “Antimony Deposits of Nevada”, by E.F. Lawrence), some of which is recapitulated in a Bulletin 83 of the Nevada Bureau of Mines, “Geology and Mineral Deposits of Churchill County, Nevada” (beneath the title of which is recorded the following: “prepared cooperatively by the United States Geological Survey”). Whereas this information is historical in context it is technical in nature. Accordingly, it has been included in Section 7.3 of this report, “Mineralization”, accompanied by the QP’s observations and notes from his recent visit to the Property.



Figure 8: Ruins of a stone building near Hoyt historical workings, AAP



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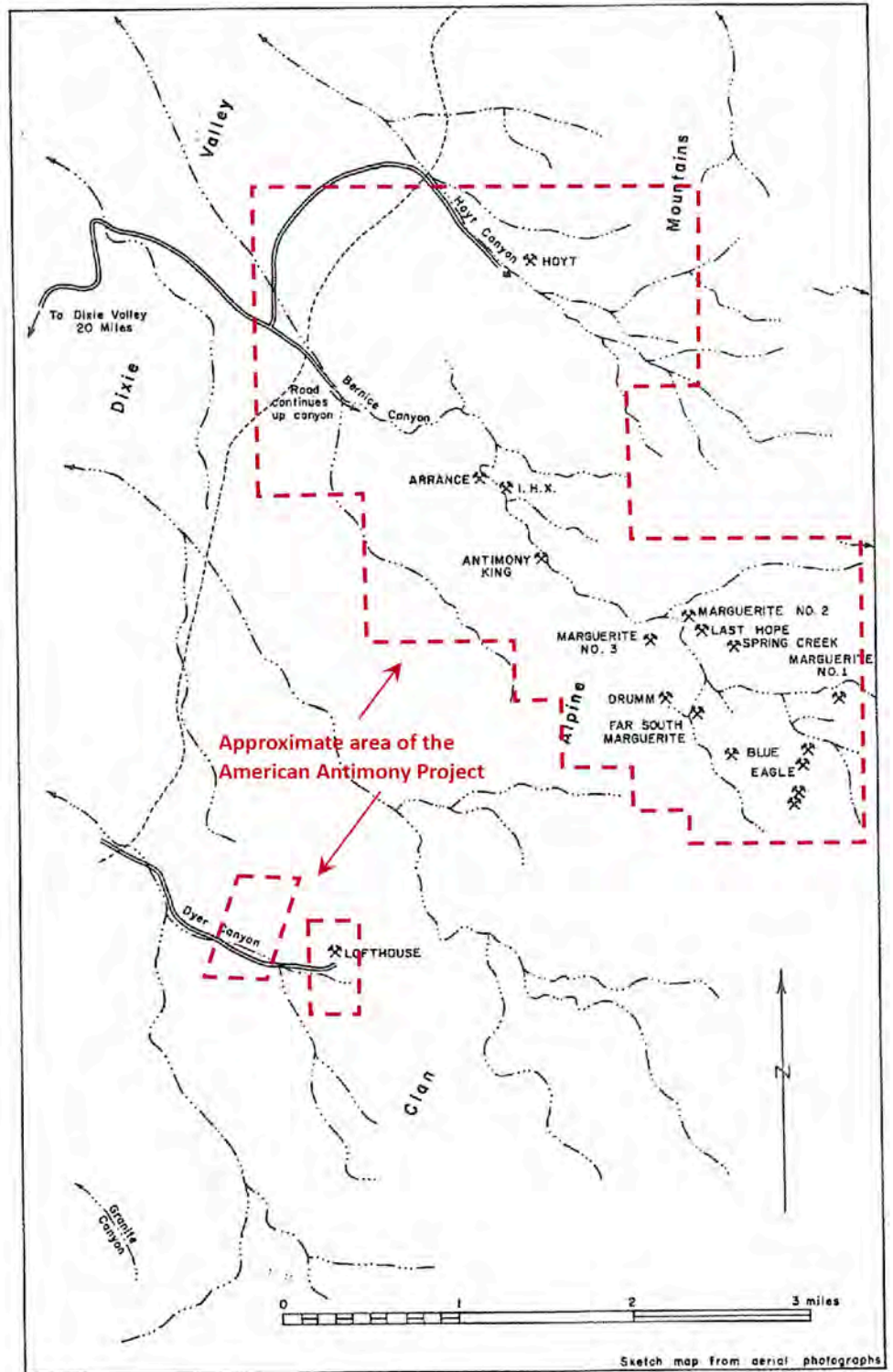


Figure 9: Map of historical mines & prospects, Hoyt, Bernice and Dyer Canyon (source: Lawrence, 1963)

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING & MINERALIZATION

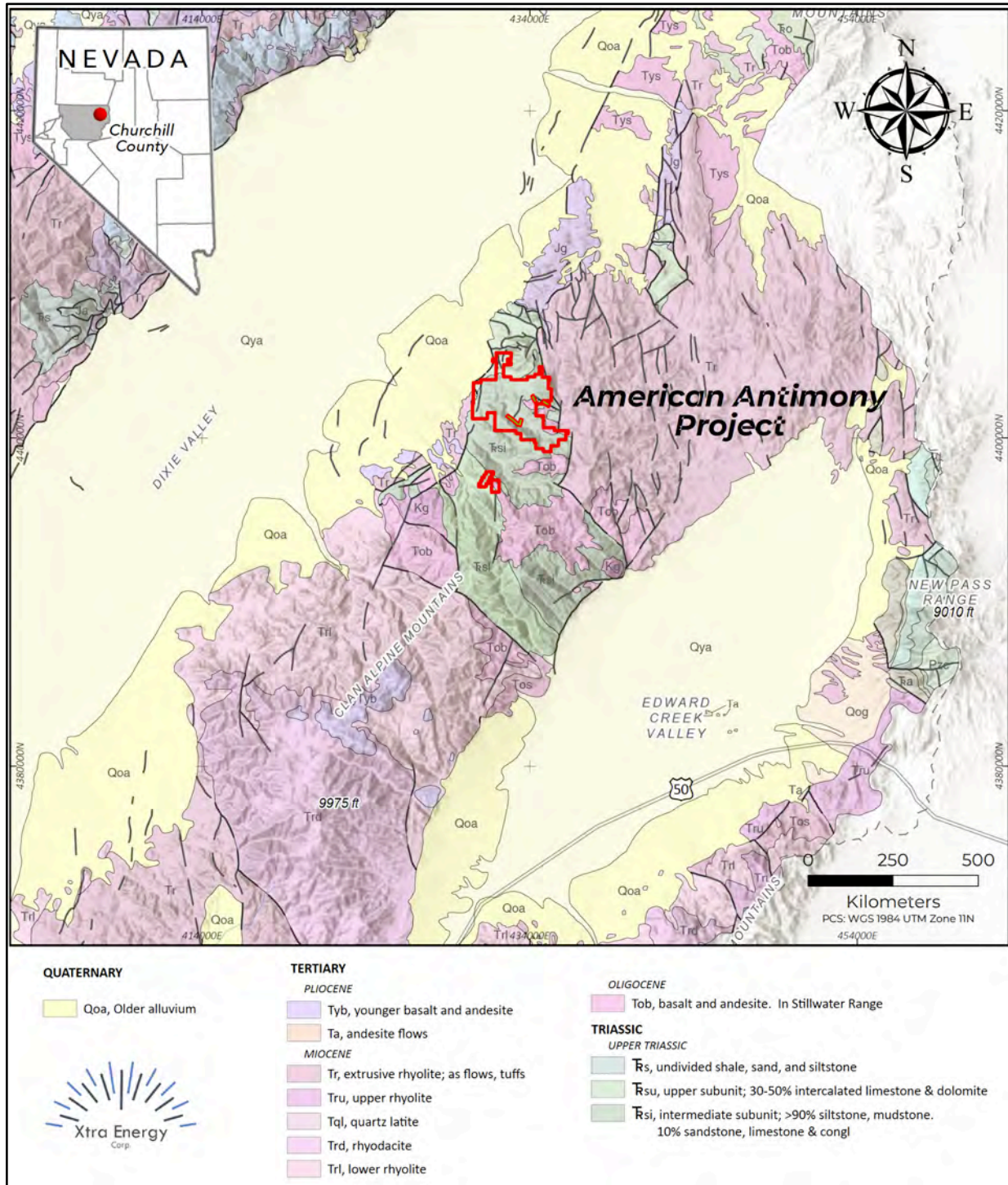


Figure10 : Geology map, AAP and surrounding area



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7.1 Regional Geology

The following sub-section is summarized from Nevada Bureau Of Mines & Geology Bulletin 83, "Geology And Mineral Deposits Of Churchill County, Nevada" (1974).

The oldest rocks found in the region occur in eastern Churchill County and consist of metavolcanic rocks, bedded chert, and siltstone of probable late Paleozoic age. They are overlain by clastic and volcanic rocks of Permian and/or Early Triassic age. Mesozoic rocks found in Churchill County consist chiefly of Triassic and Early and Middle Jurassic age and occur in sequences that vary from place to place in lithology, thickness, and age. Northeastern Churchill County is widely underlain by thick, fine-grained clastic rocks of Late Triassic age, locally overlain by calcareous Lower Jurassic clastic rocks, and by quartz arenite, limestone, gypsum, and a thick succession of basaltic flows and tuffs of probable Middle Jurassic age. A large gabbro intrudes the Middle Jurassic layered rocks of northeastern Churchill County. Tertiary rocks include various extrusive units of rhyolitic to basaltic composition, shallow intrusive bodies, and lacustrine and fluvial sediments, which usually have a large volcanic component and are more abundant than the pre-Tertiary rocks. Miocene felsic volcanic units are most abundant in the eastern ranges; Pliocene intermediate to basaltic units are more abundant in the western ranges. Sedimentary units are intercalated in both the Miocene and Pliocene volcanic sections and are locally extensive.

7.2 District-Scale/Local Geology

7.2a Lithology

Rocks older than Upper Triassic do not occur within or around the Property.

Triassic

A thick shale and siltstone unit of Triassic age is widespread in Churchill County and underlies much of the northern and central Clan Alpine Mountains. The total thickness of the shale and siltstone unit is not certain because the base is not exposed and because the apparent increase in thickness due to repetition by folding. The bulk of this unit is composed of very fine-grained clastic material, chiefly silt-sized quartz, illite, chlorite, albite, and, more variably, K-feldspar. Small quantities of calcite occur in some samples. Siltstones vary somewhat in grain-size distribution, although the mineral assemblage is apparently constant; distributions as fine as mudstone occur at some stratigraphic levels. The siltstones exhibit one or more cleavages at most places. In general, one of the cleavages is an axial-plane cleavage sufficiently penetrative to be called a slaty cleavage. The siltstone is recrystallized near granitic intrusions; in general, the rocks are phyllites in the outer thermal zone and hornfels in the inner aureole.

Upper Triassic siltstone and associated lithologic variants underlie the west flank of the Clan Alpine Mountains from a point 8 km (5 miles) south of Spring Creek; Triassic rocks span the width of the range between Stone Canyon and Crescent Canyon on the east flank. The siltstone unit is progressively younger toward the north, and the stratigraphic thickness is estimated to be at least 6,100 m (20,000 ft). The highest beds are massive dolomite that lacks any age-indicative fossils; they could be Jurassic but are included in the Triassic unit owing to their lithic similarity to nearby Triassic rocks. The siltstone unit contains two directions of folds, intra-unit thrust faults, and abundant later normal faults. The early folding produced



nearly isoclinal folds; their present axial traces are predominantly westerly to northwesterly, and their axial planes are vertical to steeply inclined to the north or south.

Granitic rocks are more or less uniformly distributed over the part of Churchill County that is not covered by Tertiary volcanic rocks. The exposures of granitic rocks are small, averaging a few square miles or less.

A description of the metasedimentary sub-units found in the Clan Alpine Mountains may be found below.

1. Lower Subunit

The lower subunit of the shale and siltstone unit is exposed in the Clan Alpine Mountains, but the base of the subunit lies at an unknown depth; total thickness is estimated at just over 2,000 m (7,000 ft). Fossils obtained from the subunit indicate a Late Triassic age. The upper 1,520 m (5,000 feet) of the lower subunit roughly consist of 70-80% siltstone and 20-30% sandstone. The siltstone consists almost entirely of graded laminae ranging in grain size from very fine-grained sandstone to mudstone. The sandstone occurs in discrete beds ranging from 1 cm to 6+ m (0.5 in to 20 ft) in thickness; the sand clasts are fine- to medium-grained, well-sorted, moderately-rounded, and contain up to 30% feldspar. Load and flute casts occur on the bottoms of the sand beds, and the tops are marked by ripple marks. The lower 600+ m (2,000 ft) of the lower subunit contains less sandstone, but several beds of limestone and chert- and quartzite-pebble conglomerate as thick as 15+ m (50 ft) are interlayered with the siltstone.

2. Intermediate Subunit

The intermediate subunit of the shale and siltstone unit of the Clan Alpine Mountains is estimated to be 2,440 m (8,000 ft) thick. It consists of at least 90% siltstone and mudstone; the rest is sandstone, limestone, and conglomerate. Siltstone and mudstone of the intermediate subunit are homogeneous in most places; they contain intersecting fracture sets, one of which parallels bedding. Less commonly, the siltstone consists of finely graded beds less than 6 mm (0.20 in) thick. Intercalated sandstone is well-sorted and fine-grained; it occurs in beds from roughly 7-90 cm (3 in to 3 ft) thick. Thin to medium beds of dense gray fossiliferous limestone occur sparsely in sets as thick as 15.25 m (50 ft).

Jurassic

Jurassic rocks are not exposed in the Property or surrounding area.

Tertiary

Middle Tertiary (Oligocene, ~37-24 Ma) andesite sampled in southeastern Churchill County is radiometrically dated at 27 Ma. Its thickness is less than 100 m (330 ft) in most places, but in the central Clan Alpine Mountains its thickness locally exceeds 225 m (750 ft). Here it is chiefly andesite tuff breccia, but locally fluviatile interlayers of andesitic debris are seen. Basaltic lavas bearing coarse hornblende xenocrysts are intercalated in the andesite section. In the central Clan Alpine Mountains, basalt and andesite directly overlie deformed Mesozoic sedimentary rocks. Locally, however, these mafic rocks are separated from the underlying Triassic rocks by gravels which occupy channels in the subvolcanic rock surface. The gravels contain clasts of rhyolite indicating that there must have been some felsic volcanism in the vicinity



prior to deposition of the basalt and andesite in the Clan Alpine Mountains. The most likely source is an older rhyolite unit seen in the Stillwater Range, but the age relation between the units remains uncertain.

Rhyolite to rhyodacite comprises a heterogeneous formation of widespread occurrence in Churchill County. It includes flows, welded tuffs, tuffs, and, locally, some intrusive bodies. Lower units of rhyolite and rhyodacite in the Clan Alpine Mountains are mostly densely welded tuffs of early Miocene age (~22-17 Ma). They are pale lavender, comprising quartz, feldspar and biotite; the plagioclase/sanidine ratio varies considerably and lithic fragments are rare. The upper succession of rhyolite and rhyodacite in the Clan Alpine Mountains feature fewer phenocrysts at least half of which are quartz; sanidine content is equal to or greater than that of plagioclase. The rhyolite unit includes rocks of early Miocene age. A thick sequence of welded tuffs with some interlayered tuffs and flow units mainly of rhyodacite composition occur in places in the Clan Alpine Mountains. This unit is distinguished by the persistent abundance of coarse phenocrysts (20-25%) and a greater frequency of lithic clasts. Quartz commonly comprises 25-30% of phenocrysts with plagioclase/sanidine ratio of between 1-4.

Quaternary deposits consisting mostly of lacustrine sediments, alluvial fan material, and wind-blown sand are the most widespread map units in Churchill County. These deposits are thin in the mountain ranges and on the flanks of the ranges and thick in the valleys, up to 625 feet in the Carson Desert area, in the next range to the west of Dixie Valley (Fallon area).

7.2b Structure

The structural history of the Basin and Range province of Nevada is long and complex; it is manifested in the Clan Alpine Range, Churchill County, within which the AAP is located. Structural features reflecting several different orogenies or periods of pronounced crustal unrest are present in Churchill County. Many tectonic features are difficult to correlate from one mountain range to another because dissimilar rocks are often exposed in adjacent ranges.

Paleozoic

The effects of Paleozoic tectonism are largely unknown in Churchill County. East and northeast of Churchill County structures indicate that two major orogenies occurred over a broad area in western Nevada during the Paleozoic. The Antler orogeny occurred in Late Devonian time (374-360 Ma) and the Sonoma orogeny during the Permian (286-245 Ma). South and east of Churchill County, upper Paleozoic rocks lie unconformably over more deformed Ordovician rocks.

Mesozoic

Structural features of Mesozoic age in Churchill County are chiefly folds and thrusts produced by an orogeny during the Middle Jurassic (208-144 Ma). The first-formed Mesozoic structures are reoriented at many places by folds of a later phase that may have formed in the same orogenic episode or may be younger. The Mesozoic rocks are widely cut by high-angle faults, a few of which are recognized as being of pre-Tertiary age.



Triassic siltstones in the Clan Alpine Mountains indicate folding during the Lower Jurassic (Toarcian, 193-187 Ma). Axial surfaces of the early folds trend westerly to northwesterly. A Jurassic arenite was deposited during the early stages of folding of the underlying Upper Triassic and Lower Jurassic rocks as indicated by the preferential accumulation of its basal conglomerate unit along the hinge of a syncline in the northern Clan Alpine Mountains. Age limits for the arenite are Toarcian-Bathonian (193-176 Ma). A second phase of folding deformed all of the units and structures described above, about axes that generally trend north. The wavelength of the second folds is broad, roughly 2-3 km (1-2 miles), and associated minor structures are sparse. The second generation of folds have dihedral angles as small as 60 degrees as indicated by the plunges of minor folds of the first phase on opposing limbs of the second phase.

The early folds have a wide spread in wavelength. The entire siltstone outcrop in the Clan Alpine Mountains is believed represent the north flank of an anticline whose hinge lies south of the southernmost exposure of the siltstone. Older folds plunge as much as 70 degrees to the northwest and southeast due to later folding. The second phase of folding features a wavelength of at least 1.6 km (1 mile); associated minor folds are sparse. The variation of the axial trace is due to the superimposed second generation of folds whose axes generally plunge to the north.

A number of thrust faults have been recognized in the upper sub-unit of the Triassic siltstone, but because upper and lower plates both contain rocks of the same subunit, displacement is probably small. Thrust faults appear to be more abundant in the upper subunit than in older subunits, possibly because the good marker beds in the upper subunit facilitate recognition of the thrusts. If the thrusts are indeed more abundant in the upper subunit, they may have originated as gravity slides into troughs created by folding early in the orogenic episode when only the upper subunit was exposed at the surface.

Lithic volcanic sandstone, silty tuff, volcanic conglomerate, and some basaltic lava, which may be a part of the Jurassic basalt unit, are thrust over Upper Triassic and Jurassic rocks in the Westgate block and over Triassic dolomite at Chalk Mountain. The upper plate rocks are folded about a horizontal axis that trends 45 degrees southeast. The axial surfaces dip 35 degrees to the southwest. The folds are truncated by the thrust.

Cenozoic

Several pulses of Cenozoic deformation have affected all of Churchill County. The unconformities separating most of the Tertiary units and universally present at the base of the Tertiary section, record repeated uplift. That horizontal shortening locally accompanied this uplift is locally evidenced by folds in the Miocene and Pliocene sedimentary and volcanic units. Normal faults that are later than the folds cut virtually all the rocks in the county; the orientation of net-slip vectors on Holocene faults in the Dixie Valley region is indicative of east-west extension.

Late Tertiary high-angle faults are by far the most common structural features in Churchill County. Most of these are normal faults but at least one reverse fault is present and at least a component of strike-slip displacement is indicated on some. In areas where detailed mapping has been completed, the faults have been found to be as abundant in Pliocene rocks as they are in older rocks, indicating that the faults developed



after the formation of the Pliocene rocks. The faults cut sediments in the Carson Sink area, and the earthquakes that occurred in the area in 1954 demonstrated that faulting continues to the present time. Dip-slip displacement has been the dominant movement on the late Tertiary faults, resulting in the high-standing mountain ranges bounded by faults and separated by broad basins containing thick accumulations of late Cenozoic sediments. Had strike-slip displacement been dominant, these structural relations could scarcely exist; however, strike-slip displacement has taken place on some faults.

7.3 Mineralization

The landmark publication on antimony deposits in Nevada is Antimony Deposits of Nevada, by E.F. Lawrence, published by the Nevada Bureau of Mines in 1963. Much of the information found in this section of the technical report was taken from this historical report, along with an unpublished 1947 USGS report, much information from which was incorporated into the 1963 NBM report.

Antimony deposits in Nevada quite often occur along the fringes of mining districts, and in some areas appear to occur in a zonal pattern. The most productive antimony deposits are clustered in several areas of five counties: around the northern end of the Clan Alpine Range in Churchill County; the Big Creek area in the northern Toiyabe Range in Nye County; the Humboldt Range in Pershing County; the Antler Peak area in southern Lander County; and along the Independence Range in Elko County.

There is a clear relationship between the degree of mineralization and the lithology of the host rock. Most of the producing mines are either in or near limestone or calcareous shale. Two of the four mines with the largest production (more than 500t of antimony metal) are in calcareous shales, one in interbedded shale and volcanic rock, and the other in a sequence of rhyolitic flow rocks near a limestone contact. Of the 11 mines with production of between 100 and 500 tons of antimony, 4 are in limestone, 3 in shale, 2 in rhyolitic flows, and 1 each in sandstone and granodiorite. These 15 mines account for the bulk of Nevada's historical antimony production. Of the 184 occurrences described in the 1963 NBM report, 56 are in or near limestone beds, 39 are associated with shales or shaley rocks, 30 are in sandstones and quartzites, 17 are in intrusive rocks ranging from granite to diorite, 26 are in fine-grained volcanic rocks ranging in composition from rhyolite to andesite, and at least 15 are closely associated with dykes of latitic to diabasic composition. Twelve other occurrences are located near dykes.

Although many antimony-bearing minerals have been found in Nevada, most have been found only in small quantities, commonly as alteration products of the primary sulfides. Others are complex minerals containing antimony in association with lead, copper, silver, and other metals. Stibnite is the most common antimony mineral found in Nevada. Antimony also occurs in tetrahedrite, andorite, stephanite, pyrrargyrite, polybasite, proustite, and other sulfantimonides in many of the mining districts of Nevada, but usually has not been recovered. Pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, argentite, gold, arsenopyrite, scheelite, cinnabar, and barite are spatially or genetically associated with the antimony minerals in Nevada in varying amounts. The stibnite generally is older than these associated minerals. Pyrite is the most common mineral associated with stibnite. In most of the mines that have produced, antimony occurs in fissure veins, with quartz as the



principal gangue mineral, although in several of the deposits stibnite occurs disseminated in the silicified wall rock.

Wall-rock alteration is quite variable from one deposit to the other. In most of the antimony deposits the wall rock is argillized, and in several of the occurrences it has been almost completely sericitized. Silicification of the wall rock, especially limestone, is common. In some deposits wall rocks are altered for only a few inches away from the vein, while in others there is extensive alteration, apparently grading from argillization to sericitization, with some silicification. In a few of the deposits associated with limestone, large areas have been silicified. These usually contain stibnite disseminated throughout the silicified zone. The intensity of alteration appears to be greater in deposits associated with other sulfides.

Churchill County

The principal metallic minerals produced from Churchill County have been silver, gold, and iron; antimony, copper, lead, mercury, nickel-cobalt, tungsten, and zinc have also been produced in varying amounts, as well. Lithium is a metal of current interest in the basin terranes across Nevada where sediment-hosted occurrences are being explored and developed in basin flats between the ranges. Additionally, Churchill County contains deposits of various non-metallic mineral commodities, including sand and gravel, diatomite, pumice and perlite, salt, stone, limestone, fluorspar, and gem stones. Borax and soda have been produced from small deposits in the county, as well; gypsum and zeolite deposits have been explored.

Bernice District

The Bernice district is located on the west side of the Clan Alpine Mountains. The principal historical mines and occurrences are located in the northern part of the district in Hoyt Canyon and Bernice Canyon. The district contains historical small mines and occurrences of silver, mercury and antimony. Silver deposits were first discovered in the late 1870s; antimony deposits were discovered in the 1880s and have been worked intermittently whenever the price of antimony was favorable. The productive history of the antimony mines is poorly known. Some antimony was produced in 1893 and 1906; two mines were active in 1916; several mines were active in the early 1940s; and the Antimony King mine was active for a period during 1967. Total recorded antimony production is roughly 273mt (300t) of antimony metal. The timing of discovery of mercury in Shoshone Canyon is unknown but is believed to be sometime after 1943. Only one property, the Red Bird mine, is known to have produced mercury, reportedly producing a total of 49 flasks (1 flask of mercury weighs 76lb or 34.5kg, and at room temperature occupies a volume of approximately 2.55l).

Metallic minerals in the Bernice district occurs as veins in Triassic sedimentary rocks, principally siltstone but including some interbedded limestone and fine-grained quartzite or sandstone. In the Bernice Canyon area, these rocks are cut by at least two northwest-trending latite dykes that locally parallel bedding of the sedimentary rocks. Some of the better antimony occurrences are found in and proximal to these dykes. Tertiary andesite and rhyolite extrusive rocks unconformably overlie the older sedimentary rocks and are locally faulted against them by high-angle faults. Several basalt and andesite dykes cut older rocks.



The principal historical silver mines in the district are the Bernice (also known locally as the Old Williams mine) and Hoyt mines. The principal antimony mine is the Antimony King. Lesser amounts of antimony were historically produced from the Drumm, I.H.X. (currently referred to as the King Solomon), Lofthouse, and Hoyt mines. Several other properties were historically prospected but experienced little or no production. The Red Bird mine in Shoshone Canyon is the only mercury property known to have experienced historical production.

7.3a Historical Workings

The following sub-section comprises notes about the various historical antimony mines and related workings excerpted from the aforementioned 1963 NBM report, followed by the QP's notes and observations from those locations he was able to access during his recent property visit. These notes have been rearranged to appear in the order in which the QP visited them, followed by those he did not have the opportunity to visit during his two-day visit.

"No Name" Adit - QP'S COMMENTS

Located 3.3km (2mi) east of the western boundary of the AAP, where the Bernice Canyon valley loops from southeast to northeast, this adit is developed on the southeast side of the canyon in a nearly vertical, nearly north-south striking 4m (13.1ft) wide dyke/sill of hydrothermally altered latite that is banded and/or sheared at its contact with the enclosing country rocks. The latite continues across the canyon and up the hill, where a few small pits were developed on it at various intervals. The latite is white and sugary with up to a few percent 1mm subhedral pyrite cubes and specks/flakes of a silvery mineral, possibly stibnite. Occasional white ghosts of altered feldspars are seen, along with an abundance of sericite in a silicified groundmass. Primary and secondary antimony minerals are seen lining and staining an orthogonal set of fractures in the latite intrusive, along the walls and at the terminal face of the adit.

This location is not mentioned in either the 1947 or 1963 reports; it must have been developed during the later, and last, period of activity in Bernice Canyon, during the mid-late 1960s.





Figure 11: Looking south at the No Name adit; note the latite dyke



Figure 12: Looking north at the continuation of the same altered latite dyke up the north side of Bernice Canyon



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Figure 13: Close up of the contact between the latite dyke and brown sandstone, on the north side of the canyon opposite the No Name adit; note banding/shearing at the contact with the adjacent sandstone



Figure 14: Close up of hydrothermally altered latite, AAP; pale blue-green stain in part of the sample may be secondary copper(?)





Figure 15: Latite-hosted, fracture-controlled antimony mineralization in the terminal face of the No Name adit; note yellow antimony oxides bleeding out of some of the mineralized fractures

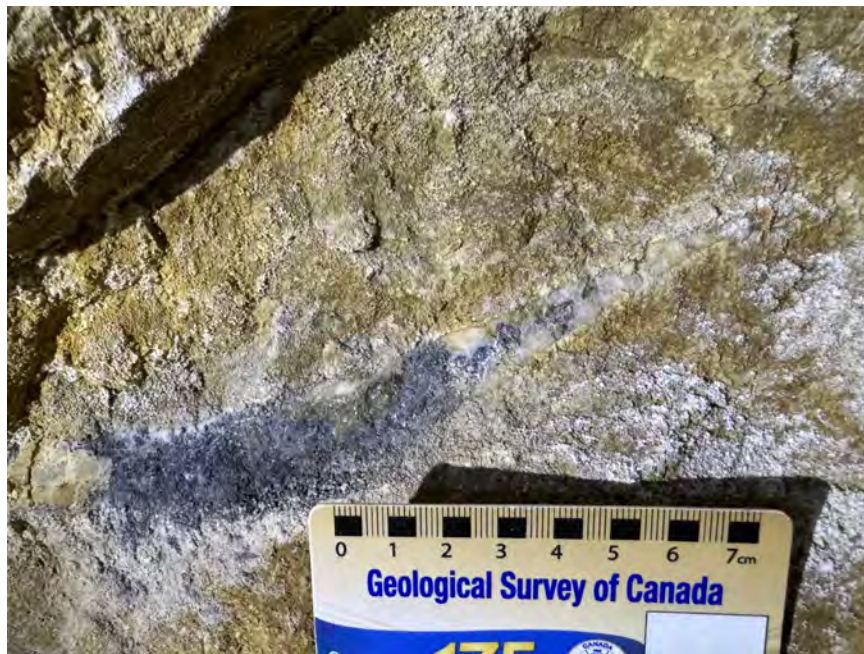


Figure 16: Close up of a lozenge of antimony mineralization in a quartz-rimmed fracture, No Name adit



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Figure 17: More typical mineralized fracture, No Name adit

Arrance Prospect

The Arrance prospect is located on the west-southwest side of Bernice Canyon, 2.74km (1.7mi) south of the west entrance to the canyon, and roughly 12m (40ft) above the canyon floor. Production has totaled less than half a ton of antimony metal. The intrusive sill is exposed in the only working, an open cut. Here the sill is 5.2m (17ft) thick, strikes at 355° and dips steeply west. Its composition is about the same as that found at the IHX and Antimony King mines. Brown to reddish-brown shale is in contact with the sill on the east; reddish sandstone is seen along the west side of the sill. Stibnite occurs as veinlets up to 1.9cm (0.75in) wide along fractures in the sill and as small crystals and halos around pyrite grains disseminated through the sill. Most of the stibnite in the fractures is altered to yellow and minor amounts of white antimony oxides.

QP'S NOTES: The Arrance workings are located on the west-southwest side of Bernice Canyon with adits and an open cast operation that removed fracture-hosted mineralization in an altered latite dyke that ran along the original dip slope of the hill – or close enough to it that it could be mined in this fashion before passing into the hill itself, which is where the adits were developed at three levels with each adit roughly 50m (164ft) above that below it; as these adits are not mentioned in the 1963 report, they must have been developed later in the 1960s (the Arrance workings are not mentioned at all in the 1947 USGS report). The open cast operation is 60+m (200+ft) long and extends vertically for 30m (98.4ft) or more down the steep slope of the dyke, most of which was completely removed along its extent at this location; the lower adit is roughly 60m (197ft) above the canyon floor. The workings follow the strike of the dyke at 315°, in the 4-5m (16.4ft) wide dyke, where an orthogonal set of fractures host mineralization as fracture coatings where thin, and as pinching and swelling veins sometimes rimmed in quartz where thicker; massive stibnite veins

up to ± 3 cm (1.2in) wide and 15-20+cm long were observed in several locations, mostly along the shallow-dipping fracture set. Steeply dipping fractures are often mineralized, as well, as are the steeply-dipping, sheared contacts between the dyke and enclosing country rocks – limestone, sandstone, slaty sandy shale etc.



Figure 18: Looking west at the Arrance historical workings



Figure 19: Entrance to the middle Arrance adit; note the latite dyke



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Figure 20: Middle Arrance adit, developed in the hydrothermally altered latite dyke hosting fracture-controlled mineralization



Figure 21: Mineralized orthogonal fracture set in the wall of the middle Arrance adit, in banded and/or sheared contact of the latite dyke



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Figure 22: Steeply west-dipping hanging wall contact of the fracture-controlled mineralized altered latite dyke and weakly pyritic but otherwise unmineralized black slaty shale, lower Arrance workings



Figure 23: Further along the adit, steeply west-dipping hanging wall contact of the fracture-controlled mineralized altered latite dyke and weakly pyritic limestone, lower Arrance workings



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Figure 24: Close-up of above; fractures in the altered latite dyke are well-developed, some of which are mineralized, but the limestone is neither fractured nor mineralized, lower Arrance workings



Figure 25: Close up of antimony mineralization in fractured, altered latite, lower Arrance adit, with yellow antimony oxides (cervantite?) bleeding out of the fractures, lower Arrance workings



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Figure 26: Subhedral “clots” of pyrite in otherwise unmineralized, moderately silicified limestone, lower Arrance workings

Antimony King Mine

The Antimony King mine is located along the south side of Bernice Canyon, 3.9km (2.4mi) southeast of the west entrance to the canyon. The mine was first worked as a unit of the IHX mine; consequently accurate production records for each were difficult to determine. The mine was developed by three adits, several trenches and open stopes. The main vein at the mine strikes at 10-25°, dipping at 40-55°W. A vein seen in the northwest crosscut strikes at 335°, dipping 55°W; whether this is the same vein or a second vein along a cross fault is not clear. The vein roughly parallels a highly fractured and brecciated sill, in some places following the hanging wall and elsewhere following the footwall. Although the latitic sill is commonly concordant with the sandstone and slate, locally it crosscuts them. The sill is porphyritic, with phenocrysts of orthoclase and plagioclase in a groundmass of feldspar and quartz. It has been completely silicified and sericitized.

The vein varies from a 7.6cm to 1.2m (3-48in) in width, and is composed principally of quartz. Stibnite (Sb_2S_3) occurs as pods, blebs, and veinlets in the quartz vein and in the fractured sill. On the lower level the vein opens into a 1.2m (48in) wide mass of quartz containing pods of stibnite up to 61cm (2ft) across. Some arsenopyrite, pyrite, and sphalerite are associated with the stibnite. Pyrite is also found as small cubes enclosed in shells of stibnite in the sill. Stibnite in the vein is partially oxidized to yellow and white antimony oxides (cervantite – Sb_2O_4). The yellow oxide is especially abundant along joints in the sill where veinlets of stibnite up to 1.9cm (0.75in) thick have been mostly oxidized. The halos of stibnite around the disseminated pyrite cubes commonly are oxidized to brown and black oxides.

Samples taken from the Antimony King mine in 1963 returned the following results:

LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	ANTIMONY (% Sb)	SELENIUM (% Se)	GOLD (opt Au)	SILVER (opt Ag)
Inclined shaft at surface	3-inch vein	12.71	0	0	0.90
Upper adit at 60 ft inside	1-2 in veinlets in dyke	33.42	0	0	0.76

Note: These analytical results are non-compliant and historical in nature, having been taken by unknown persons and analyzed by unknown methods in the absence of standard QAQC protocols, several decades ago. However, given that they were published in an official government report (Nevada Bureau of Mines, 1963), the QP believes them to be representative of the material sampled.

QP'S NOTES: The adit at the Antimony King is on the south side of the canyon and leads southwest at 220° for roughly 50m (164ft). It is hosted in brown-weathering black slaty shale. Further along the adit, at the sheared contact between these shales and a limestone unit, a small stope was developed up the contact for a height of at least 10m (33ft); mineralization was not observed, however the shale portion of the sheared contact itself is somewhat rusty, and argillic-sericite altered. The drift continues to a partly collapsed cavernous stope at least 10m (33ft) wide and deep and unknown height; some cribbing was observed. Unlike the other two workings visited in Bernice Canyon, these being the “No Name” and “Arrance”, the altered and mineralized latite dyke was not observed in that portion of the underground workings that were accessible. However, pale-colored rock was seen at some distance higher up the hill, which is likely the strike extension of the dyke southeast from the Arrance workings, with the drift being a crosscut to it.



Figure 27: Lower Antimony King adit, in brown-weathering slaty black shale



Figure 28: Looking out the lower Antimony King drift at the adit



Figure 29: Uphill and southeast of the Antimony King adit, where an altered latite dyke is seen dipping steeply to the west in contact with slaty black shale

I.H.X. Mine

The I.H.X. mine, also known as the Draken, Solomon, Volks, Blue Bird or Williams mine, is located on the north side of Bernice Canyon, 3.1km (1.9mi) from its mouth, and about 12.2m (40ft) above its floor.

Several shipments of antimony [mineralized material] were made between 1915-1917 and in 1940 5t of [mineralized material] averaging 43.9% antimony were produced. Several hundred feet of drifts and stopes extending from a lower crosscut tunnel were reported; these workings are completely inaccessible. A shaft, inclined 20° northwest, is open to 120 feet. Also, there are two open cuts. Shale, sandstone, and interbedded limestone crop out at the mine. A 2.4-3.7m (8-12ft) wide, blocky, latitic sill striking at 350° has intruded a fracture zone in brown to gray slightly calcareous shale. The hanging wall dips 70-85°W; the footwall dips 60-85°W. At least three sets of joints occur in the sill: one set is essentially horizontal and perpendicular to the sill walls; the other two sets are oblique. This sill is parallel to another of similar texture and composition on the south side of the canyon, approximately 91.4m (300ft) to the south. Stibnite occurs as 5.1-10.2cm (2-4in) pods and single crystals in a 40.1cm (16in) wide gouge zone along the footwall of the sill; as pods up to 20.3 by 45.7cm (8 by 18in) and as veinlets along the joints; and as halos around pyrite grains disseminated through the sill. Much of the stibnite is altered to earthy to powdery, yellow antimony oxides. Production of between 25-50t of antimony metal were recorded for this mine.

QP'S NOTES: This location is currently known as the “King Solomon” mine, one of several names that have been given it over the years. It is located on the northeast side of Bernice Canyon where the canyon runs southeast between the Arrance and Antimony King historical workings. Similar to Arrance, another, parallel hydrothermally altered latite dyke hosting fracture-controlled mineralized was mined by open cast methods along and down its dip slope along the strike of the dyke. There are no adits here and no obvious antimony mineralization was observed; it seems that all mineralized material at this location was extracted.



Figure 30: Looking northwest along Bernice Canyon to the King Solomon historical workings on the right-hand slope of the canyon



Figure 31: View southeast along the historical King Solomon open cast mine workings; note the remnants of the latite dyke in the rock wall to the left

Hoyt Mine

The Hoyt mine, also known as the De Longchamps, or Coplan mine is located in Hoyt Canyon on the west flank of the Clan Alpine Mountains. About \$60,000 worth of silver has been mined. Mined material was treated in the Bernice mill. In 1940-1941, 7t of [mineralized material] averaging 57% antimony were produced. In 1949, 16t of [mineralized material] containing 56% antimony were mined and shipped to Goldsmith Brothers in Chicago, Illinois. The mine is developed by four adits. One is inaccessible because of water, the other three total 152.4m (500ft) in length. At the mine, Jurassic limestone, sandstone, and shale are overlain by rhyolite flows. The main vein strikes 5° dipping $10-60^{\circ}$ WNW to 280° and dipping $10-60^{\circ}$ SW. It is 10.2-25.6cm (4-12in) thick and is composed of quartz and minor calcite. Locally the quartz is crushed and recemented by later quartz. Small pods and single crystals of stibnite and tetrahedrite ((Cu,Fe)₁₂Sb₄S₁₃) are scattered through the quartz. Marcasite (FeS₂), pyrite (FeS₂) and arsenopyrite (FeAsS) are associated with the antimony minerals. Stibnite is partially altered to earthy or powdery, yellow antimony oxides. The upper adit on the south side of the creek is 42.1m (138ft) long, cross-cutting the vein at 6.1m (20ft) where it is 5.1-30.5 cm (2-12 in) wide and consists of quartz with only minor amounts of stibnite and antimony oxides. Mineralized shoots occur at the intersection of the vein and a siliceous limestone bed; however, the present study failed to show any such consistent relationship.

QP'S NOTES: Unlike mineralization observed at historical workings in Bernice Canyon, historical workings seen in Hoyt Canyon are developed in brown slaty (fissile) sandy shale/shaly sandstone. Given these structurally incompetent host rocks, the adits are all partly collapsed and not safely accessible. The adits were developed where for some reason – rheological and/or otherwise, a discrete, planar zone of

hydrothermal alteration developed, within and along the contacts of which mineralization was historically seen to have developed. It was difficult to ascertain any relationships with certainty and it was not possible to observe any clearly mineralized zones. However, the waste dumps at all three levels (there are two adits at the middle level) are sufficiently large to support the observations recorded in the 1963 NBM report.



Figure 32: Looking west-northwest out of Hoyt Canyon



Figure 33: Looking northeast at the main Hoyt historical workings



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Figure 34: At on the south side of Hoyt Canyon opposite the main Hoyt area workings, developed in fissile sandy shale



Figure 35: Inaccessible adit, middle Hoyt workings, in roughly north-south, wide, steeply-dipping, deformed, slaty sandy shale



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Figure 36: Sheared contact between altered and fresh rocks, middle adit, historical Hoyt workings

Blue Eagle Group Mine

The workings of the Blue Eagle group are located on the northeastern slope of a southeast-trending canyon which takes off from Bernice Canyon 6.4km (4mi) from its mouth. There are 4 adits, 2 winzes, and 1 open cut, totaling 98m (322ft). Shale and sandstone crop out in this area. A fine-grained dyke, striking east and dipping 70-80°S, cuts the sedimentary rocks down the canyon from the mine. At adit #1, brown, medium-grained sandstone and brown, thin-bedded shale, strike at 315° and dip at 80°SW. No antimony minerals were noted at this adit.

Adit #2, directly up the hillside and 10.7m (35ft) S of adit #1, exposes a 10.2cm (4in) wide vein of quartz containing pods of stibnite, striking at 40° and dipping 35°NW.

Adit #3 is located 304.8m (1,000ft) S of adit #2. The country rock is reddish brown sandstone. A vein striking at 160° and dipping 30°E, was explored by both vertical and an inclined winzes. The vein consists of 15.2-45.7cm (6-18in) of gouge and 5.1-20.5cm (2-8in) of quartz containing small pods, single crystals, and veinlets of stibnite. In the bottom of the inclined winze, a second vein, striking at 130° and dipping 30-45°NE, intersects the main vein. The second vein consists of 15.2-45.7cm (6-18in) of gouge and 10.2cm (4in) of quartz containing small pods and single crystals of stibnite. A sample of this vein 45.7cm (18in) wide assayed 4.98gpt gold (0.16opt) and 1.24gpt silver (0.04opt), 3.21% antimony, and no selenium.

Adit #4 crosscuts sandstone and shale for 48.8m (160ft) before it cuts a quartz-stibnite vein. The sandstone is reddish brown and medium grained, strikes 140° and varies in dip. It is intercalated with brown fissile

shale. The vein, striking 130° and dipping at 45°NE, comprises 15.2-45.7cm (6-18in) of gouge and 10.2cm (4in) of quartz containing stibnite as small pods and single crystals. A sample of this vein assayed 1.87gpt gold (0.06opt) and 8.1gpt silver (0.26opt), 21.80% antimony, and no selenium. An open cut in brown sandstone and shale exposes a 45.7-61cm (18-24in) gouge zone containing traces of quartz and stibnite. The stibnite is slightly altered to yellow and white antimony oxides.

QP'S NOTES: This cluster of historical antimony workings was not visited during his recent trip to the Property.

Drumm Mine

The Drumm mine, also known as the Larkin, or Marguerite No. 10 mine, is located on the west side of a southeast-trending side canyon, which meets Bernice Canyon 6.1km (3.8mi) from the west mouth of the canyon, 152.4m (500ft) above the canyon floor. The mine was developed by a 6.7m (22ft) long adit, 12.2m (40ft) crosscut, and a 28.9m (95ft) deep inclined winze. In 1940, 28t of [mineralized material] averaging 52% antimony were produced. During 1941-1942, 57t averaging 48.2% antimony were produced. The country rock is brown shale dipping 80°E. A dense, brown sill outcrops below the portal of the adit. It is intensely sericitized, but apparently was composed of at least 10% feldspar phenocrysts in a groundmass of feldspar and quartz. A 15.2cm (6in) wide quartz vein containing numerous pods of stibnite up to 25.4 by 61cm (10 by 24in) in size is exposed in the adit. One limb of the vein strikes 155° and dips 15°E; the other limb dips 35°W. The winze was sunk in the west-dipping limb of the vein. A 15.2cm (6in) wide sample of the east-dipping limb assayed a trace of gold, 1.24gpt (0.04opt) silver, and 16.37% antimony. The width of the vein varies greatly in the winze, but at the bottom a brecciated zone up to 1.22m (48in) wide has been recemented by quartz containing pods and veinlets of stibnite. In both the adit and crosscut, small pods of stibnite are disseminated through the wall rock. The stibnite has been oxidized slightly to yellow antimony oxides. Recorded production at the Drumm mine is over 43t of antimony metal.

QP'S NOTES: This historical antimony mine was not visited during his recent trip to the Property.

Lofthouse Mine

The Lofthouse mine, also known as the Danielson prospect or Dyer Canyon prospect, is situated on the west flank of the Clan Alpine Mountains in Dyer Canyon, 2.3km (1.4mi) from its mouth. A small amount of [mineralized material] reportedly was mined during World War One. In 1940, 2t of [mineralized material] averaging 30% antimony were produced. In 1948, 40t of [mineralized material] averaging 50% antimony were shipped to the Harshaw Chemical Co. in Los Angeles. The mine was developed by two adits each 30.5m (100ft) long and a number of trenches. Jurassic(?) slate, limestone, sandstone, and quartzite, generally striking 300° and dipping 60-80°SW, crop out at the mine. The main vein strikes at 215 and dips 60-75°SE. A second vein, striking 10° and dipping 45°W intersects the main vein. The veins are 5.1-76.2cm (2-30in) wide; the main vein averages 25.4cm (10in) in width. Both veins are composed principally of quartz with minor calcite. Pods, veinlets, and single crystals of stibnite occur in and with the quartz. One pod was 30.5 by 40.6 by 7.6cm (12 by 16 by 3in); individual crystals are up to 5.1 cm (2in) long. Minor amounts of tetrahedrite and rare jamesonite (Pb₄FeSb₆S₁₄) also occur in the veins. The stibnite



is later than most of the quartz, and the jamesonite postdates both stibnite and quartz. The stibnite commonly is partially altered to yellow, white, brown, and green antimony oxides. More rarely the red oxysulfide, kermesite ($\text{Sb}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}$), is seen. The yellow oxide is resinous to earthy; the green and brown oxides are resinous; the white oxide is fibrous. The first stage in the oxidation process is the conversion of the stibnite to the oxysulfide which, in turn, is oxidized to the other oxides. Antimony production of 21t antimony metal was recorded at this location.

QP'S COMMENTS: This isolated historical mine working located in an isolated small block of claims located 6.4km (4mi) south of the main AAP property, was not visited.

Marguerite Group

The mines of the Marguerite group are found along both sides of Bernice Canyon, 4.7-6.9km (2.9-4.3mi) from the west to the canyon.

Marguerite #1 Prospect

The Marguerite #1 Prospect is located along the south side of Bernice Canyon, 6.9km (4.3mi) from the canyon mouth, roughly 244m (800ft) above the canyon floor. An open cut exposes a 35.6-45.7cm (14-18in) wide vein, striking at 185° and dipping 30°E . The vein is composed of 20.3-25.4cm (8-10in) of quartz and 15.2-20.3cm (6-8in) of gouge. Small pods up to 2.5 by 5.1cm (1 by 2in), blebs, and single crystals of stibnite occur in the quartz. The stibnite is almost completely altered to yellow antimony oxides. The vein is exposed in a 5.5m (18ft) deep inclined shaft. Here the vein strikes at 200° and dips 30°SE . It is 25.4-35.6cm (10-14in) wide and composed of gouge with only traces of stibnite and yellow antimony oxides.

Marguerite #2 Prospect

The Marguerite #2 prospect is along the north side of Bernice Canyon, 5.3km (3.3mi) from its mouth. It is developed by two adits, one directly above the other. The country rock comprises brown shale and reddish-brown sandstone, striking 10° and dipping 75°W . 18.3m (60ft) from the portal, the lower adit intersects a vein, striking 345° and dipping 20°SW . This vein was followed for 16.8m (55ft) by a drift. A second vein, striking 345° and dipping 45°SW intersects the other vein. Both veins consist of elongate, pods and streaks of stibnite in quartz. A number of veinlets of quartz, calcite, and stibnite extend between the two veins. The whole zone of stringers probably contains 2% antimony. The stibnite is partially altered to yellow and white antimony oxides. In the upper adit, the vein was encountered 21.3m (70ft) from the portal and followed for 9.1m (30ft) by drifting, but no mineralized material was found.

Marguerite #3 Prospect

The Marguerite #3 prospect is situated in a ravine on the south side of Bernice Canyon 4.7km (2.9mi) from the mouth of the canyon and about 244m (800ft) above the canyon floor. The prospect is developed by a 3.1 by 3.7m (10 by 12ft) open cut. The open cut is in an 5.5m (18ft) wide sill, striking 310° and dipping 85°SW in brown shale. Stibnite occurs as 0.6-2.5cm (0.25-1in) stringers along prominent joints striking 130° and dipping 10°NE . A sample from these stringers assayed a trace of gold and 18.3gpt (0.59opt) silver, and 57.57% antimony. No selenium was detected. A sample taken from the dump assayed 1.2gpt (0.04opt)



silver, no gold, and 5.9%antimony. Stibnite also occurs as tiny blebs and 0.3-0.6cm (0.12-0.25in) pods disseminated in the sill. The stibnite is partially altered to yellow and white antimony oxides.

Last Hope Prospect

The Last Hope (Elvira or Noral) prospect is located along the north side of Bernice Canyon 5.3km (3.3mi) from the mouth of the canyon and just east of and below the Marguerite #2 prospect. An adit cuts reddish-brown sandstone. 6.4m (21ft) from the portal there is a 5.1-7.6cm (2-3in) quartz vein striking 60° and dipping 70°NW. Small pods, veinlets, and single crystals of stibnite occur in the quartz. In the 7.3m (24ft) deep vertical winze the quartz vein widens to 50.8cm (20in) containing stibnite. A sample of this vein assayed 6.2 gpt (0.20opt) silver, no gold, and 11.50% antimony. One pod, 0.51 by 1.22m (20 by 48in), contains approximately 35% antimony. Some small pods are up to 10.2cm (4in) across. The shale and sandstone along the vein have been highly argillized.

Spring Creek Prospect

The Spring Creek prospect is located on the N side of Bernice Canyon, 6.1km (3.8mi) from its mouth, and high on the hillside some 457.2m (1,500ft) above the canyon floor. One open cut and a caved adit were found. No antimony mineralization was seen on the surface, but approximately 90.7kg (200lb) of mineralized material averaging 15% antimony were seen on the dump. A sample grabbed from the dump assayed 6.48% antimony, 2.5gpt (0.08opt) gold, 8.7gpt (0.28opt) silver, and a trace of selenium.

Far South Marguerite Prospect

The Far South Marguerite prospect is located on the east side of a southeast-trending gulch that takes off from Bernice Canyon 6.1km (3.8mi) from its mouth and only a short distance above its floor. The prospect is developed by a trench and two adits, now caved. The 8.5m (28ft) long trench explored a sill striking 130° and dipping 85°NE in brown shale and reddish-brown sandstone. The sill is completely silicified and sericitized. Stibnite occurs as 0.64-1.91cm (0.25-0.75in) wide veinlets along joints in the sill, and as small pods, blebs, and halos around pyrite cubes disseminated through the sill. Considerable amounts of yellow antimony oxides are present, especially along joints.

QP’S COMMENTS: These historical workings were not visited by the QP

7.3b QP’s Samples

Table 1: Analytical results of samples taken by the QP during his field visit

Sample No.	Location	Notes	Results (ppm)				
			Au	Ag	Cu	Sb	Hg
AAP-01	Small dump (45 gallon-size) immediately in front of the lower Arrance adit	Some visible stibnite/sulfosalts in what looks like fault gouge cemented by hard, grey aphanitic material (silica, probbably)	0.192	1.3	17	188,354	2.3
AAP-02	Inside (underground) the lower Arrance workings	fractures and discontinuous veinlets in the altered latite hosting stibnite/sulfosalts, cervantite and related minerals	4.020	47.6	96	73,670	-0.5
AAP-03	Waste dump in front of the and below the lower Arrance workings	Random grabs of the altered (sericite-silica) latite	0.038	1	12	1,980	-0.5
AAP-04	Middle Hoyt adit	Grabs of altered-mineralized(?) slaty shale in front of the adit	0.073	6.7	20	313	1.1



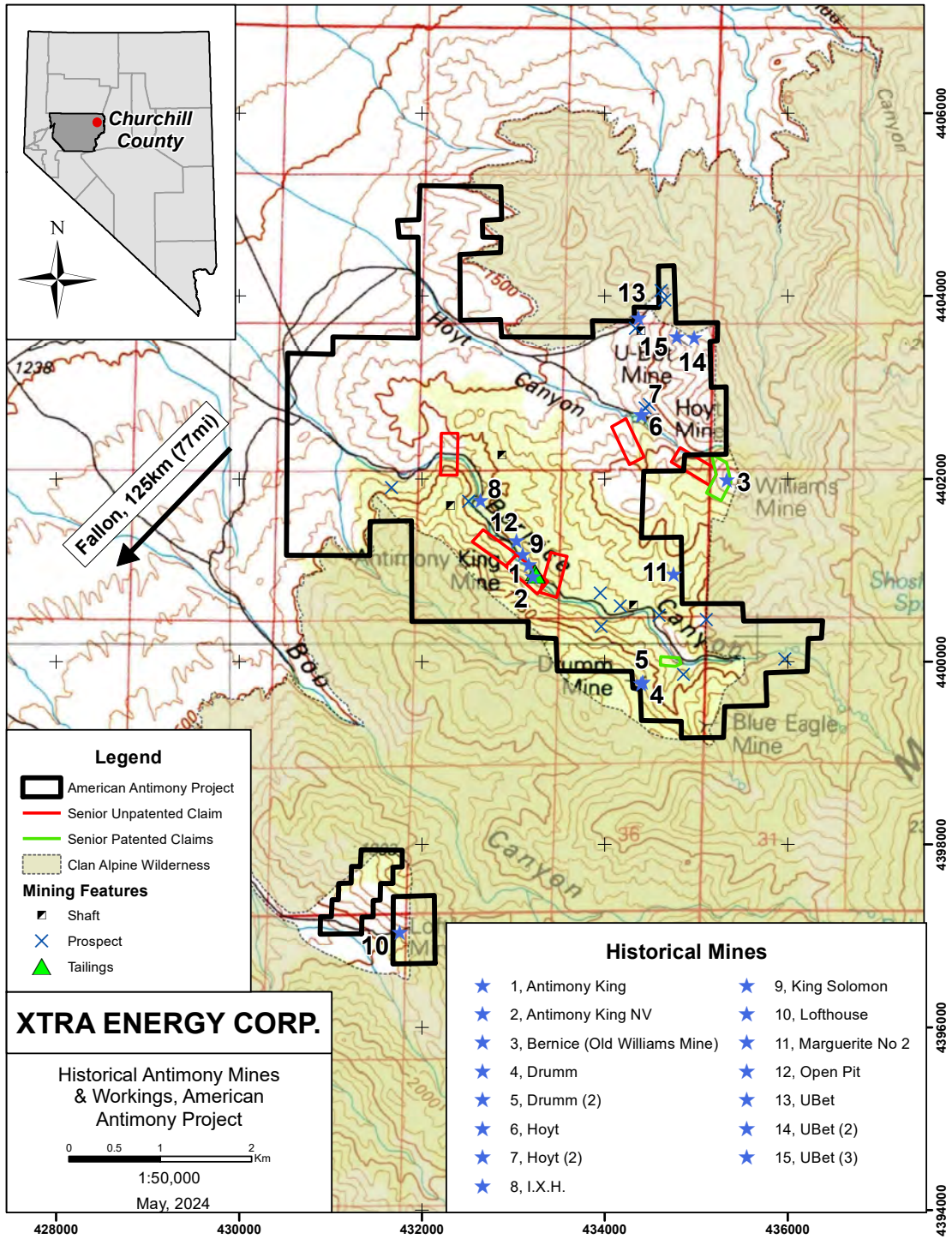


Figure 37: Compilation map, AAP



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8. DEPOSIT TYPES

Antimony occurs in a variety of deposits of various ages, including epithermal veins, pegmatites, and replacement and hot-spring deposits. Antimony is a key ingredient in the production of tungsten steel and is added as a hardening compound in lead shot and bullets. It is used to make flame retardant compounds, to increase mechanical strength and hardness in alloys. It is used to make pigments and to remove bubbles from glass especially in TV and laptop screens, and is used as a catalyst in many industrial processes.

Economically significant concentrations of antimony are not common, but antimony mines can be divided into the following two broad categories: primary antimony producers and byproduct antimony producers. This distinction also corresponds to the empirical differences between simple stibnite deposits and complex polymetallic deposits. Simple quartz-stibnite vein and replacement deposits account for most of the current and recent mine production. They can form in several different types of hydrothermal systems, including the peripheral parts of orogenic gold deposits, intrusion-related gold deposits, porphyry copper and molybdenum deposits, polymetallic mesothermal vein deposits, and sediment-hosted Carlin-type gold deposits. They can also occur alone with no apparent association with other mineral deposits.

The most significant simple quartz-stibnite deposits include those in Bolivia, Canada, China, Russia, and South Africa. Important or representative deposits from these countries include the Kharma (Bolivia), Beaver Brook and Lake George (Canada), Xikuangshan (China), Sarylakh and Sentachan (Russia), and Consolidated Murchison (South Africa) deposits. The Yellow Pine deposit in Idaho and the U.S. Antimony Mine in Montana are the most important deposits that fit within this category in the United States.

Two prime examples of simple stibnite deposits in Canada are the Beaver Brook deposit in central Newfoundland and the Lake George deposit in New Brunswick. These two deposits share many geologic similarities. Both occur in fractures of fault systems hosted by Ordovician to Silurian siliciclastic sedimentary rocks, and they are both located near Siluro-Devonian granitic intrusions. The Beaver Brook deposit contains resources of 2.12Mt at an average grade of 4.41% antimony. Mineralization at both deposits is dominated by quartz-stibnite veins with lesser amounts of carbonate minerals (calcite or dolomite) and minor amounts of pyrite. Arsenopyrite and native antimony are important accessory phases at Lake. At Lake George, the veins range in thickness from 0.5-1.5m. The predominant alteration assemblages at Lake George are siliceous and phyllic; the siliceous alteration typically extends to less than 5cm from the edge of the vein whereas the phyllic alteration can extend to more than 10m from the vein.

Most stibnite deposition occurs at temperatures below 350°C, where antimony solubility shows a precipitous decrease with decreasing temperature, which is consistent with its ubiquitous association with quartz that was predominantly deposited due to cooling. The predominant modes of hydrothermal alteration for the fracture-filling and carbonate replacement in simple antimony deposits are silicification and sericitization

Antimony is found in more than 100 minerals. The most common antimony mineral is stibnite, which may contain traces of other metals including copper, iron, gold, lead, and silver, and may also carry undesirable



elements such as arsenic and mercury. Other antimony-bearing minerals such as boulangerite - a lead-rich mineral), bournonite, gudmundite - and iron-rich mineral, jamesonite, polybasite, pyrargyrite, tetrahedrite - a copper-rich mineral, and valentinite are or have been of minor economic importance as sources of antimony. Aurostibite is common in gold deposits enriched in antimony. Metallic accessory minerals commonly found with primary antimony minerals are arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, gold, pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, and silver; common gangue minerals are quartz (predominantly), calcite, and barite. The most common supergene antimony minerals are bindheimite, kermesite, nadorite, senarmontite, and stibiconite.

Mineral name	Chemical formula	Mineral name	Chemical formula
Andorite	AgPbSb ₃ S ₆	Meneghite	Pb ₄ Sb ₂ S ₇
Annivite	Cu ₁₂ (Sb,Bi,As) ₄ S ₁₃	Nadorite	PbSbO ₂ Cl
Arite	Ni(As,Sb)	Native antimony	Sb
Aurostibite*	AuSb ₂	Polybasite*	(Ag,Cu) ₁₆ Sb ₂ S ₁₁
Berthierite*	FeSb ₂ S ₄	Pyrargyrite*	Ag ₃ SbS ₃
Berthonite	Cu ₇ Pb ₂ Sb ₅ S ₁₃	Ramdohrite	Ag ₂ Pb ₃ Sb ₃ S ₉
Bindheimite*	Pb ₂ Sb ₂ O ₆ (O,OH)	Romeite	(Ca,Fe,Mn,Na) ₂ (Sb,Ti) ₂ O ₆ (O,OH,F)
Bolivianite	Ag ₂ Sb ₁₂ S ₁₉	Senarmontite*	Sb ₂ O ₃
Boulangerite*	Pb ₅ Sb ₄ S ₁₁	Stenhuggarite	CaFeSbAs ₂ O ₇
Bournonite*	PbCuSbS ₃	Stephanite	Ag ₃ SbS ₄
Breithauptite	NiSb	Stibiconite*	Sb ₃ O ₆ (OH)
Cervantite	Sb ₂ O ₄	Stibiobismuthinite	(Bi,Sb) ₄ S ₇
Cylindrite	Pb ₃ Sn ₄ Sb ₂ S ₁₄	Stibiocolumbite	SbNbO ₄
Dyscrasite	Ag ₃ Sb	Stibidomeykite	Cu ₃ (As,Sb)
Falkmanite	Pb ₃ Sb ₂ S ₆	Stibiolumonite	Cu ₃ (Sb,As) ₄ S ₄
Famatinitite	Cu ₃ SbS ₄	Stibiotantalite	SbTaO ₄
Franckeite	Pb ₅ Sn ₃ Sb ₂ S ₁₄	Stibnite*	Sb ₂ S ₃
Freibergite	(Cu,Ag) ₁₂ Sb ₄ S ₁₃	Sulfo-antimonite	Ag ₂ Pb ₇ Sb ₈ S ₂₀
Geocronite	Pb ₅ (As,Sb) ₁₂ S ₈	Tellurobismuthite	(BiSb) ₂ Te ₃
Gudmundite*	FeSbS	Tetrahedrite*	Cu ₁₂ Sb ₄ S ₁₃
Horsfordite	Cu ₆ Sb	Ullmannite	NiSbS
Jamesonite*	Pb ₄ FeSb ₆ S ₁₄	Valentinite*	Sb ₂ O ₃
Kermesite*	Sb ₂ S ₂ O	Zinckenite	PbSb ₂ S ₄
Livingstonite	HgSb ₄ S ₇		

Table 2: List of antimony minerals (source: Seal et al, 2017)

The Basin and Range litho-structural province that spans Nevada and portions of adjacent states is world renowned for its numerous and in many instances economically significant epithermal gold and silver deposits



and in some cases associated porphyry base and precious metal systems, as well. Antimony mineralization seen in the AAP is a product of one or more epithermal systems with roots somewhere beneath the Clan Alpine mountains within and/or near the property boundaries.

Antimony is often found in the peripheries of epithermal systems. In the Bernice Canyon area, the association of antimony with mercury in one location, and with silver in others, may be a reflection of the depth of this location at the time the hydrothermal system was active, and/or telescoping or reactivation of this system over time. It may also suggest that at greater depth below the surface where antimony mineralization is currently found across the AAP, the ratio of silver and/or gold to antimony may increase, although this does not imply that in either case it would necessarily be of any economic significance.

Although the metallogenic association remains to be better elucidated, it is clear that antimony mineralization at the AAP is associated with what is either one dismembered or two parallel, sericite-silica altered latite dykes, something that was recognized early on, as depicted in the historical sketch map, below (the red color indicating the location and orientation of the dykes and associated historical mines).

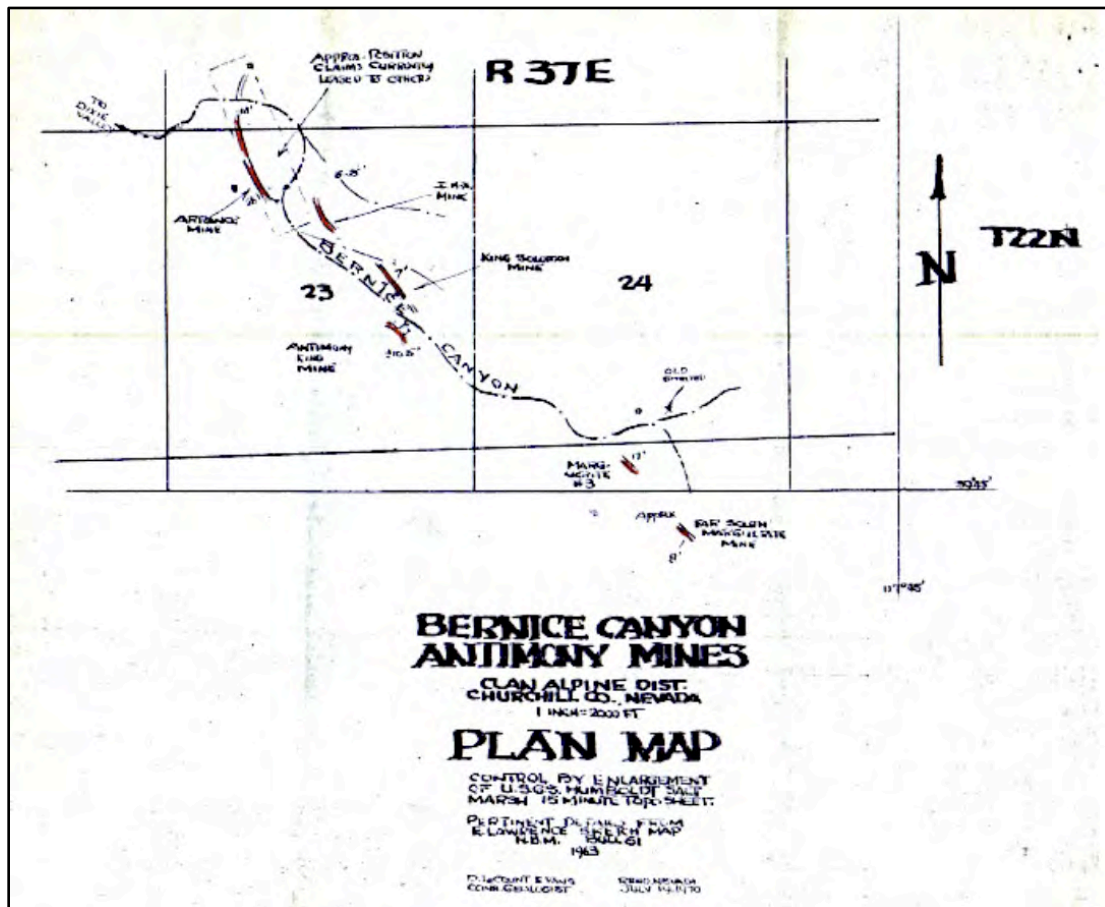


Figure 38: Historical map (1963) showing the association between mines and latite dykes (source: Evans, 1970)



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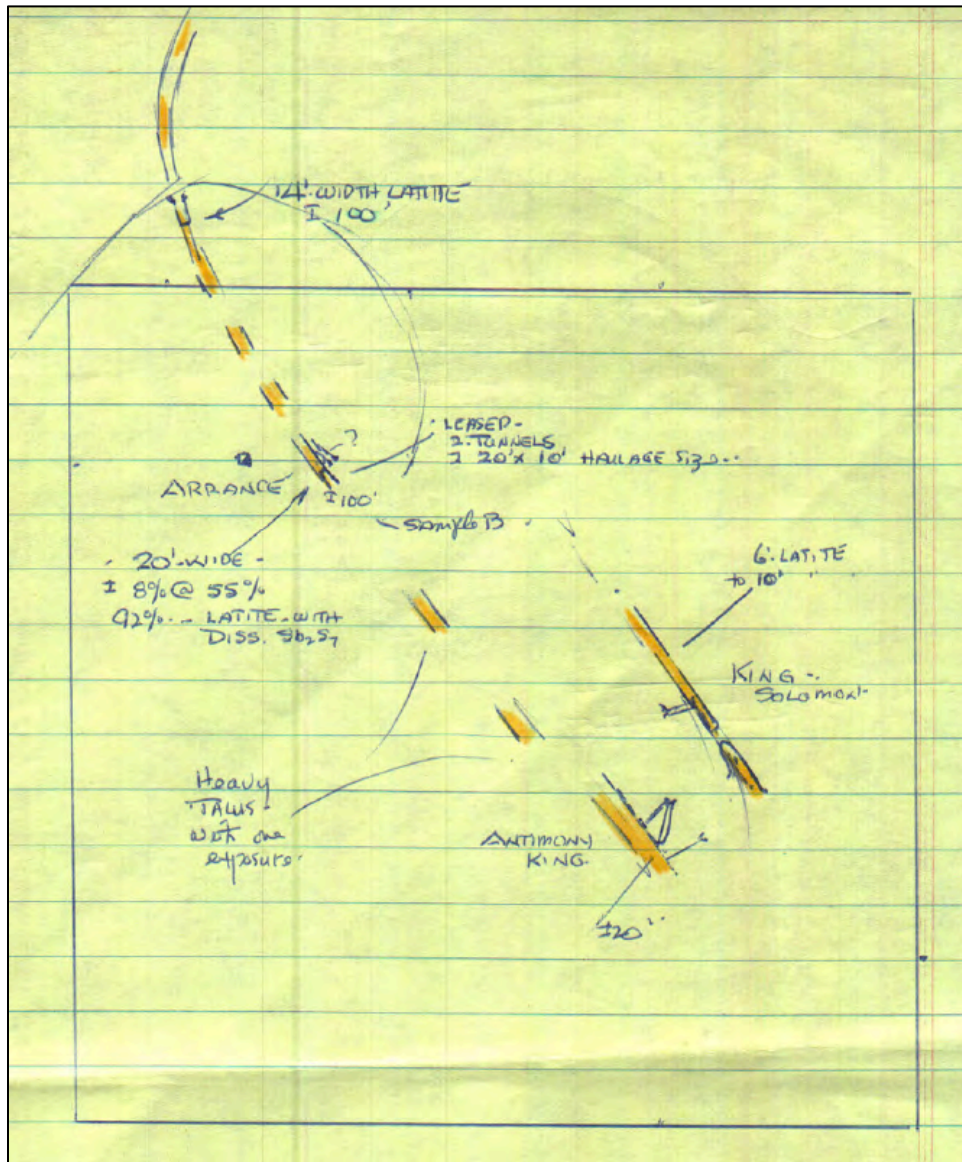


Figure 39: Historical sketch map (1970) highlighting the location and orientation of mineralized latite dykes in Bernice Canyon, AAP (source: Evans, 1970)



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9. EXPLORATION

The Company has not undertaken or completed any exploration work on the Property.

10. DRILLING

The Company has not undertaken or completed any exploration work on the Property.

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The Company has not undertaken or completed any sampling on the Property.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

Given the contents of Section 11, above, this section does not apply.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This section does not apply.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are no Mineral Resources on the Property, Historical or otherwise.

15. MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no Mineral Reserves on the Property, Historical or otherwise.

16. MINING METHODS

This section does not apply.

17. RECOVERY METHODS

This section does not apply.

18. PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

There is no “project infrastructure” on the Property as it is an early-stage exploration project.

19. MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section does not apply.

20. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, SOCIAL & COMMUNITY IMPACT

There are no communities anywhere near the AAP and no environmental studies required at present given the properties exploration stage status. Proximity of the Property to the Clan Alpine Wilderness may require environmental studies, social and community impact studies etc. if/when the AAP is advanced beyond the early exploration stage.



21. CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section does not apply.

22. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section does not apply.

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no properties other than the AAP in the Bernice Canyon area.

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There are no other known relevant data or information not covered elsewhere in this report.



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25. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Antimony mineralization has been documented in a cluster of historical antimony mine workings on the AAP in the unpublished and published reports reviewed and discussed in previous sections of this report, and confirmed by the QP during his site visit. These occurrences are typical of epithermal antimony mineralization occurrences and deposits worldwide, in turn typical of epithermal-type mineralization as a whole, in other words, where low temperature, mineral-bearing fluids exploit conduits - be they structurally and/or stratigraphically controlled, and where a combination of declining pressure and/or temperature and/or interaction with reactive rocks and/or fluids results in the precipitation of the mineral-bearing fluid's constituent metals.. The relevant question is whether or not there may be one or more locations across the Property wither exposed at surface or possibly occurring at some unknown depth, where there is a sufficient concentration/volume of sufficiently well-mineralized rock to be of potential economic significance given current and forecast antimony prices, buttressed by the fact of antimony being officially listed as a "critical metal" with the US government's stated interest in developing domestic sources of supply for it, as a result. Initial impressions are positive but it will all boil down to tons and grade across mineable widths, things that can only be determined pursuant to completion of the work recommended below.

In order to determine the answer to this question XEC will need to carry out a comprehensive surface mineral exploration program focused not just on locations where antimony mineralization is exposed at surface and in historical underground workings, but by documenting all features that are seen to be related to mineralization such as structures, hydrothermally altered rocks, preferential lithological associations etc. so as to be able to develop a comprehensive three-dimensional geological/deposit model that can be tested by drilling. This will be discussed in greater detail in the following section of this report, below.

Positive Potential (Upside)

- Antimony mineralization has been historically documented at several locations across the Property over a small district-scale area;
- Some of these documented antimony occurrences experienced limited, small-scale production, particularly during the First and then Second world wars;
- The style of mineralization observed at these antimony occurrences is typical of structurally-controlled epithermal systems;
- Silver was historically documented at some of these locations and may indicate that antimony may represent the upper/peripheral zone of a more silver-dominant system at depth;
- Antimony had been designated as a critical mineral, with the pursuit of domestic sources of supply being a stated strategic imperative for the US federal government;
- There has been no exploration for antimony across the AAP in several decades;
- Aside from its proximity to a recently designated wilderness area, the Property lies within a favorable jurisdiction with no known environmental or cultural conflicts and with good, year-round access in a state with a historical and currently well-developed and economically significant mining sector.

Potential Risks (Downside)



- A cluster of historical antimony occurrences and underground workings is no guarantee of a potentially economically significant antimony deposit i.e. it is possible that “what you see is what you get”;
- Most of the Property lies within lands administered by the BLM, however some of its outlying edges lie within the Clan Alpine Wilderness where any kind of surface disturbance would likely not be permitted;
- Metal prices are typically volatile, including antimony, notwithstanding its current status as a critical metal;
- There is no assurance that the current interest in antimony will remain over the years ahead.



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26. RECOMMENDATIONS

As summarized in the previous section of this technical report, there is no doubt as to the presence of antimony mineralization at several historically documented locations across the AAP and as described in two historical NBM reports summarized in previous sections of this technical report. What remains to be determined, as similarly summarized in the previous section of this report, is whether or not there are one or more locations across the Property where there may possibly be a sufficient volume/concentration of antimony-mineralized rock of sufficient grade so as to plausibly comprise potential economic significance at present or in the foreseeable future given current and forecast antimony prices.

The first step in attempting to answer this fundamental question requires the completion of a comprehensive program of geological mapping and sampling with an emphasis on those features determined to be related with mineralization, specifically, lithology, structure, hydrothermal alteration and mineralization, with a particular focus on the latite intrusive dykes/sills. This program should include mapping and sampling all historical workings that can be safely accessed. This work should enable the development of a geological/deposit model that can be projected into the third dimension, which access to the historical underground workings – those that can be safely accessed, will provide some additional, initial insights into. A two-man geological field crew operating from nearby accommodations – ideally a rented motor home parked near the end of the road vehicle-accessible stretch of road to the Property, should be able to complete this proposed program within a period of roughly one month.

Upon completion of this first phase of work and interpretation of its results, the second phase of work should comprise the delineation of drill targets, selection of prospective and accessible drill site locations along with the delineation of any routes that may need to be developed in order to reach them, followed by application to the BLM for the necessary permits in order that this program can be completed.

Any additional work may be considered pursuant to receipt and interpretation of the results of this second phase of work.

ESTIMATED BUDGET – PHASE ONE – MAPPING & SAMPLING

Geological mapping & sampling program.

PHASE ONE BUDGET (ESTIMATED)	
Personell - 2 geologists	\$31,000
Logistics & equipment	\$12,088
Samples, maps & report	\$7,400
Sundry & contingencies (10%)	\$5,049
TOTAL	\$55,537



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PHASE TWO – DRILLING

Core drilling (HQ), 3,000ft.

PHASE TWO BUDGET (ESTIMATED)	
Drilling contract (3,000 ft HQ core)	\$303,888
Personnel, infrastructure, samples	\$47,700
Regulatory - permitting, reclamation	\$40,000
Travel, vehicles, room & board	\$24,075
Sundry & contingencies (10%)	41566
TOTAL	\$457,229



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27. REFERENCES

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- Domonoske, ME, & Pieplow, J, 1995: BERNICE, NEVADA, ONCE THE LARGEST TOWN IN CHURCHILL COUNTY, Compiled from family sources, article
- Evans, D. Le Count, 1970: MEMORANDUM REPORT, HOWARD TURLEY ANTIMONY PROPERTIES, BERNICE CANYON, private unpublished report and accompanying notes
- Forest, RT, 1986: REPORT ON THE MUD SPRING PROSPECT, CHURCHILL COUNTY, NEVADA, unpublished company report
- Lawrence, EF, 1963: ANTIMONY DEPOSITS OF NEVADA, Bulletin 61, Nevada Bureau of Mines
- Mallery, W, 1916: ANTIMONY VEINS AT BERNICE, NEVADA, Mining and Scientific Press, article
- Pendock, N, 2024: Sb EXPLORATION AT BERNICE CANYON, NEVADA, USING SENTINEL-2 VISIBLE NEAR INFRARED [VNIR] AND SHORTWAVE INFRARED [SWIR] SATELLITE IMAGERY, unpublished report prepared for Xtra Energy Corp.
- Schrader, FC, 1947: UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON THE CARSON SINK AREA, NEVADA, US Geological Survey
- Seal, RR, 2021: ECONOMIC GEOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ANTIMONY DEPOSITS, Chapter 3 of Antimony, book published by De Gruyter
- Seal, RR et al: 2017: ANTIMONY: CHAPTER C OF CRITICAL MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES—ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL GEOLOGY AND PROSPECTS FOR FUTURE SUPPLY, Professional Paper 1802-C, US Geological Survey
- Willden, R & Speed, RC, 1974: GEOLOGY AND MINERAL DEPOSITS OF CHURCHILL COUNTY, NEVADA, Bulletin 83, Nevada Bureau of Mines



28. CERTIFICATE OF THE WRITER (DATE & SIGNATURE PAGE)

As author of this report entitled **AMERICAN ANTIMONY PROJECT** with an effective date of July 8, 2024, (the “**Technical Report**”), I, Avrom E. Howard, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Professional Geoscientist and Principal of NEBU CONSULTING LLC, on whose behalf I carried out this assignment. Nebu’s address is as follows: 72 Brandywine Drive, Williamsville, NY 14221, USA; Tel: 970-234-9757, Email: aeh@nebuconsulting.com
2. I hold the following academic qualifications:
 - University of Toronto, B.Sc., Geology, 1979;
 - University of Colorado at Boulder, M.Sc., Geology, 1992.
3. I am a registered with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Membership # 0380).
4. I have worked as a geologist in the mining industry since 1979.
5. I am familiar with National Instrument (“NI”) 43-101 and, by reason of education, experience and professional registration fulfill the requirements of a “Qualified Person” as defined in NI 43-101. My work experience includes several mineral commodities in a variety of geological settings and deposit types around the world, including gold, silver, copper, zinc, lead, antimony, nickel, tin, tungsten, rare earths, cobalt, manganese, vanadium, uranium, as well as diamonds and colored gemstones.
6. I visited the American Antimony Project property on May 12 and 13, 2024.
7. I am responsible for the entire contents of this report.
8. I am independent of Xtra Energy Corp., as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101;
9. I have had no previous involvement with the Property.
10. I have read NI 43-101 and have prepared this report in accordance with its requirements.
11. To the best of my knowledge, this Technical Report contains all the relevant technical and related information necessary so is to ensure that it is complete, accurate and up to date as of the date of this certificate, in accordance with the disclosure requirements and related guidelines of NI 43-10.

Dated July 8, 2024



Avrom E. Howard, MSc, PGeo
Principal Geologist, NEBU CONSULTING, LLC



Appendix One: Table of claims

Date and Time Run:
8/30/2024 10:23:02 AM

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MINING CLAIMS

MINING CLAIM CUSTOMER INFORMATION

Admin State: NV
Geo State: NV
Claimant: XTRA ENERGY CORPORATION
Street: 6615 GRAND AVENUE, #428
City: GURNEE State: IL Postal Code: 60031 Int Rel: CLAIMA
NT

Serial Number	Lead File Number	Legacy Serial Number	Legacy Lead File Number	Claim Name	County	Case Disposition	Claim Type	Date Of Location	Meridian Township Range Section	Quadrant
NV105783519	NV105783513			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #01	CHURCHILL	ACTIVE	LODE CLAIM	8/2/2022	21 0220N 0370E 023	NW
NV105783513	NV105783513			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #02	CHURCHILL	ACTIVE	LODE CLAIM	8/2/2022	21 0220N 0370E 022 21 0220N 0370E 023	NE NW
NV105783520	NV105783513			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #03	CHURCHILL	ACTIVE	LODE CLAIM	8/2/2022	21 0220N 0370E 023	NW
NV105783521	NV105783513			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #04	CHURCHILL	ACTIVE	LODE CLAIM	8/2/2022	21 0220N 0370E 022 21 0220N 0370E 023	NE NW
NV105783515	NV105783513			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #05	CHURCHILL	ACTIVE	LODE CLAIM	8/2/2022	21 0220N 0370E 023	NW
						ACTIVE	LODE CLAIM	8/2/2022	21 0220N 0370E 023	NE SE SW
NV105783517	NV105783513			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #06	CHURCHILL	ACTIVE	LODE CLAIM	8/2/2022	21 0220N 0370E 022 21 0220N 0370E 023	NE NW
NV105783514	NV105783513			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #07	CHURCHILL	ACTIVE	LODE CLAIM	8/2/2022	21 0220N 0370E 023	NW
NV105783516	NV105783513			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #08	CHURCHILL	ACTIVE	LODE CLAIM	8/2/2022	21 0220N 0370E 022 21 0220N 0370E 023	NE NW
NV105783518	NV105783513			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #09	CHURCHILL	ACTIVE	LODE CLAIM	8/2/2022	21 0220N 0370E 023	NW SW
NV105785030	NV105785020			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #10		UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	8/2/2022	21 0220N 0370E 022 21 0220N 0370E 023	NE SE NW SW

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MINING CLAIMS

Serial Number	Lead File Number	Legacy Serial Number	Legacy Lead File Number	Claim Name	County	Case Disposition	Claim Type	Date Of Location	Meridian Township Range Section	Quadrant
NV105820981	NV105820979			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #101		UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	1/4/2023	21 0220N 0370E 034	SE
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NV105820979	NV105820979			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #102		UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	1/4/2023	21 0210N 0370E 002	NW
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NV105820980	NV105820979			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #103		UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	1/4/2023	21 0210N 0370E 002	NW
									21 0210N 0370E 003	NE
NV105820982	NV105820979			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #104		UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	1/4/2023	21 0210N 0370E 002	NW
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NV105785023	NV105785020			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #11	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/2/2022	21 0220N 0370E 023	SW
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NV105785032	NV105785020			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #12	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/2/2022	21 0220N 0370E 022	SE
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NV105785031	NV105785020			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #13	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/3/2022	21 0220N 0370E 023	SW
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NV105785022	NV105785020			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #14	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/3/2022	21 0220N 0370E 022	SE
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						UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/3/2022	21 0220N 0370E 022	SE
									21 0220N 0370E 023	SW

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Serial Number	Lead File Number	Legacy Serial Number	Legacy Lead File Number	Claim Name	County	Case Disposition	Claim Type	Date Of Location	Meridian Township Range Section	Quadrant
NV105785025	NV105785020			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #15	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/3/2022	21 0220N 0370E 023	SW
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NV105785033	NV105785020			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #16	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/3/2022	21 0220N 0370E 022	SE
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NV105785024	NV105785020			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #17	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/3/2022	21 0220N 0370E 024	NW
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NV105785027	NV105785020			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #18	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/3/2022	21 0220N 0370E 023	NE
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NV105785020	NV105785020			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #19	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/3/2022	21 0220N 0370E 024	NW
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NV105785034	NV105785020			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #20	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/3/2022	21 0220N 0370E 023	NE
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NV105825291	NV105825291			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #201		FILED	LODE CLAIM	1/16/2023	21 0220N 0370E 025	NE NW
NV105785028	NV105785020			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #21	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/3/2022	21 0220N 0370E 024	NW

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Serial Number	Lead File Number	Legacy Serial Number	Legacy Lead File Number	Claim Name	County	Case Disposition	Claim Type	Date Of Location	Meridian Township Range Section	Quadrant
NV105785028	NV105785020			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #21		UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	8/3/2022	21 0220N 0370E 024	NW
NV105785021	NV105785020			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #22	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	8/3/2022	21 0220N 0370E 023	NE
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						UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	8/3/2022	21 0220N 0370E 023	NE
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NV105785029	NV105785020			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #23	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	8/3/2022	21 0220N 0370E 024	NW
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NV105785026	NV105785020			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #24	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	8/3/2022	21 0220N 0370E 023	NE
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NV105785081	NV105785081			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #25	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	8/4/2022	21 0220N 0370E 023	NE
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						UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	8/4/2022	21 0220N 0370E 023	NE
									21 0220N 0370E 024	SW
NV105785090	NV105785081			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #26	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	8/4/2022	21 0220N 0370E 024	NW SW
NV105785094	NV105785081			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #27	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	8/4/2022	21 0220N 0370E 024	NE SE
NV105785088	NV105785081			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #28	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	8/4/2022	21 0220N 0370E 024	SE
NV105785083	NV105785081			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #29	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	8/4/2022	21 0220N 0370E 024	SW
NV105785096	NV105785081			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #30	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	8/4/2022	21 0220N 0370E 023	SE

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NV105785096	NV105785061			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #30	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/4/2022	21 0220N 0370E 024	SW
NV105835376	NV105835369			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #301	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	3/4/2023	21 0220N 0370E 013	NE
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NV105835375	NV105835369			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #302	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	3/4/2023	21 0220N 0370E 013	NE NW
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NV105835373	NV105835369			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #303	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	3/4/2023	21 0220N 0370E 012	SE SW
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NV105835372	NV105835369			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #304	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	3/4/2023	21 0220N 0370E 012	SE
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NV105835378	NV105835369			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #305	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	3/4/2023	21 0220N 0370E 013	SW
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NV105835371	NV105835369			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #306	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	3/4/2023	21 0220N 0370E 013	NW SW
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NV105835374	NV105835369			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #307	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	3/4/2023	21 0220N 0370E 014	SE
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NV105835369	NV105835369			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #308	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	3/4/2023	21 0220N 0370E 013	SW
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NV105835377	NV105835369			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #309	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	3/4/2023	21 0220N 0370E 013	SW
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						UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	3/4/2023	21 0220N 0370E 013	SW

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MINING CLAIMS

Serial Number	Lead File Number	Legacy Serial Number	Legacy Lead File Number	Claim Name	County	Case Disposition	Claim Type	Date Of Location	Meridian Township Range Section	Quadrant
NV105835377	NV105835389			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #309		UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	3/4/2023	21 0220N 0370E 014	SE
NV105785091	NV105785081			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #31	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/4/2022	21 0220N 0370E 024	SE
NV105835370	NV105835389			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #310	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	3/4/2023	21 0220N 0370E 014	SE
						UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	3/4/2023	21 0220N 0370E 014	SE
NV105785089	NV105785081			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #32	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/4/2022	21 0220N 0370E 024	SW
NV105785095	NV105785081			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #33	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/4/2022	21 0220N 0370E 023	SE
									21 0220N 0370E 024	SW
NV105785085	NV105785081			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #34	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/4/2022	21 0220N 0370E 024	SE
NV105785092	NV105785081			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #35	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/4/2022	21 0220N 0370E 024	SW
NV105785086	NV105785081			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #36	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/5/2022	21 0220N 0370E 023	SE
									21 0220N 0370E 024	SW
NV105785093	NV105785081			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #37	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/5/2022	21 0220N 0370E 022	SE
									21 0220N 0370E 023	SW
									21 0220N 0370E 026	NW
									21 0220N 0370E 027	NE
									21 0220N 0370E 022	SE
									21 0220N 0370E 023	SW
									21 0220N 0370E 026	NW
21 0220N 0370E 027	NE									
NV105785084	NV105785081			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #38	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/5/2022	21 0220N 0370E 023	SW

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NEBU CONSULTING, LLC
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NV105785084	NV105785081			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #38	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/5/2022	21 0220N 0370E 026	NW
NV105785082	NV105785081			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #39	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/5/2022	21 0220N 0370E 023	SE
									21 0220N 0370E 026	SW
						UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/5/2022	21 0220N 0370E 026	NE
NV105785087	NV105785081			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #40	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/5/2022	21 0220N 0370E 023	SE
									21 0220N 0370E 024	SW
									21 0220N 0370E 025	NW
									21 0220N 0370E 026	NE
						UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/5/2022	21 0220N 0370E 023	SE
									21 0220N 0370E 024	SW
									21 0220N 0370E 025	NW
									21 0220N 0370E 026	NE
NV106357681	NV106357674			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #401	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/7/2023	21 0220N 0370E 025	SE
NV106357675	NV106357674			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #402	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/7/2023	21 0220N 0370E 025	NE SE
NV106357677	NV106357674			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #403	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/7/2023	21 0220N 0370E 025	NE
NV106357676	NV106357674			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #404	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/7/2023	21 0220N 0370E 025	NW
						FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/7/2023	21 0220N 0370E 025	NE
NV106358135	NV106358133			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #405	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/8/2023	21 0220N 0370E 025	NW
									21 0220N 0370E 026	NE
NV106358146	NV106358133			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #406	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/8/2023	21 0220N 0370E 025	NE NW

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Serial Number	Lead File Number	Legacy Serial Number	Legacy Lead File Number	Claim Name	County	Case Disposition	Claim Type	Date Of Location	Meridian Township Range Section	Quadrant
NV106358144	NV106358133			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #407	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/8/2023	21 0220N 0370E 025	NW
									21 0220N 0370E 026	NE
NV105785176	NV105785172			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #41	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/5/2022	21 0220N 0370E 024	SW
									21 0220N 0370E 025	NW
						UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/5/2022	21 0220N 0370E 024	SW
									21 0220N 0370E 025	NW
NV105785172	NV105785172			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #42	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/5/2022	21 0220N 0370E 024	SE
									21 0220N 0370E 025	SW
						UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/5/2022	21 0220N 0370E 024	NE
									21 0220N 0370E 025	NW
NV106358133	NV106358133			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #420	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/8/2023	21 0220N 0370E 022	NE
									21 0220N 0370E 022	NW
									21 0220N 0370E 022	SE
									21 0220N 0370E 022	SW
NV106358134	NV106358133			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #421	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/8/2023	21 0220N 0370E 022	NW
NV106358138	NV106358133			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #423	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/8/2023	21 0220N 0370E 022	NE
NV106358147	NV106358133			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #424		FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/8/2023	21 0220N 0370E 022	NW
NV106358141	NV106358133			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #426		FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/10/2023	21 0220N 0370E 022	NE
NV106358148	NV106358133			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #427		FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/10/2023	21 0220N 0370E 022	NE
NV106358142	NV106358133			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #428		FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/10/2023	21 0220N 0370E 022	NW
NV105785173	NV105785172			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #43	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/5/2022	21 0220N 0370E 024	SE
									21 0220N 0370E 025	NE
						UNDER	LODE	9/5/2022	21 0220N	SE

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NV105785173	NV105785172			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #43		UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/5/2022	0370E 024 21 0220N 0370E 025	NE
NV106358139	NV106358133			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #430		FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/10/2023	21 0220N 0370E 022	NE
NV106358137	NV106358133			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #431		FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/10/2023	21 0220N 0370E 022	NE NW
NV106358140	NV106358133			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #432		FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/10/2023	21 0220N 0370E 022	NW
NV106358143	NV106358133			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #434		FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/10/2023	21 0220N 0370E 022	NE
NV106358136	NV106358133			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #435		FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/10/2023	21 0220N 0370E 022	NE NW
NV106358145	NV106358133			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #436		FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/10/2023	21 0220N 0370E 022	NW
NV106354832	NV106354829			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #438		FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/20/2023	21 0220N 0370E 014	SE SW
NV106354830	NV106354829			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #439		FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/20/2023	21 0220N 0370E 014 21 0220N 0370E 015	SW SE
NV105785174	NV105785172			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #44		UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/5/2022	21 0220N 0370E 024 21 0220N 0370E 025 21 0220N 0370E 030 21 0220N 0380E 019 21 0220N 0380E 030	SE NE NW SW NW
NV106354829	NV106354829			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #440	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/20/2023	21 0220N 0370E 015	SE
NV106354833	NV106354829			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #441	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/20/2023	21 0220N 0370E 015	SE SW
NV106354831	NV106354829			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #442	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/22/2023	21 0220N 0370E 015	SW
NV106354846	NV106354840			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #444	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/22/2023	21 0220N 0370E 014	SE
NV106354847	NV106354840			AMERICAN	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE	11/22/2023	21 0220N	SE

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NV106354847	NV106354840			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #445	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/22/2023	21 0220N 0370E 014	SW
NV106354850	NV106354840			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #446	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/22/2023	21 0220N 0370E 014	SE SW
NV106354843	NV106354840			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #447	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/22/2023	21 0220N 0370E 015	SE
NV106354851	NV106354840			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #448	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/23/2023	21 0220N 0370E 015	SE SW
NV106354854	NV106354840			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #449	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/23/2023	21 0220N 0370E 015	SW
NV105785177	NV105785172			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #45		UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/5/2022	21 0220N 0370E 025	NW
									21 0220N 0370E 026	NE
NV106354845	NV106354840			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #450	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/23/2023	21 0220N 0370E 014	SE
NV106354840	NV106354840			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #451	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/23/2023	21 0220N 0370E 014	SW
						FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/23/2023	21 0220N 0370E 014	SE
NV106354841	NV106354840			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #452	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/23/2023	21 0220N 0370E 014	SW
									21 0220N 0370E 015	SE
NV106354853	NV106354840			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #453	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/23/2023	21 0220N 0370E 015	SE
NV106354852	NV106354840			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #454	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/23/2023	21 0220N 0370E 015	SE SW
NV106354848	NV106354840			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #455	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/23/2023	21 0220N 0370E 015	SW
NV106354842	NV106354840			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #456	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/24/2023	21 0220N 0370E 015	SE SW
NV106354844	NV106354840			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #457	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/24/2023	21 0220N 0370E 015	SW
NV106354855	NV106354840			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #458	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/24/2023	21 0220N 0370E 015	NW SW
NV106354849	NV106354840			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #459	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/24/2023	21 0220N 0370E 015	NE NW SE SW
NV105785175	NV105785172			AMERICAN		UNDER	LODE	9/5/2022	21 0220N	NW

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Serial Number	Lead File Number	Legacy Serial Number	Legacy Lead File Number	Claim Name	County	Case Disposition	Claim Type	Date Of Location	Meridian Township Range Section	Quadrant
				ANTIMONY #46		REVIEW	CLAIM		0370E 025	
NV106355848	NV106355848			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #460	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/24/2023	21 0220N 0370E 015	NE SE
NV106354860	NV106354859			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #461	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/25/2023	21 0220N 0370E 014	NW SW
									21 0220N 0370E 015	NE SE
NV106354868	NV106354859			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #462	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/25/2023	21 0220N 0370E 014	NW SW
						FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/25/2023	21 0220N 0370E 014	NE SE
NV106354864	NV106354859			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #463	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/25/2023	21 0220N 0370E 014	NE SE
NV106354869	NV106354859			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #464	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/25/2023	21 0220N 0370E 015	NW
NV106354859	NV106354859			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #465	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/25/2023	21 0220N 0370E 015	NE NW
NV106354865	NV106354859			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #466	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/25/2023	21 0220N 0370E 015	NE
NV106354866	NV106354859			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #467	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/25/2023	21 0220N 0370E 014	NW
									21 0220N 0370E 015	NE
NV106354862	NV106354859			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #468	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/27/2023	21 0220N 0370E 014	NE NW
NV106354867	NV106354859			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #469	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/27/2023	21 0220N 0370E 014	NE
NV105785178	NV105785172			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #47	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/5/2022	21 0220N 0370E 025	NE NW
						UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/5/2022	21 0220N 0370E 025	NE NW
NV106354863	NV106354859			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #470	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/27/2023	21 0220N 0370E 015	NW
NV106354861	NV106354859			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #471	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/27/2023	21 0220N 0370E 015	NE NW
NV106355850	NV106355848			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #472		FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/28/2023	21 0220N 0370E 015	NE
NV106355851	NV106355848			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #473	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/28/2023	21 0220N 0370E 014	NW

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NV106355851	NV106355848			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #473	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/28/2023	21 0220N 0370E 015	NE
NV106355852	NV106355848			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #474	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/28/2023	21 0220N 0370E 014	NW
						FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/28/2023	21 0220N 0370E 014	NE
NV106355849	NV106355848			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #475	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/28/2023	21 0220N 0370E 014	NE
NV106355853	NV106355848			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #476		FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/28/2023	21 0220N 0370E 013	NW
									21 0220N 0370E 014	NE
NV106356860	NV106356860			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #477		FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/29/2023	21 0220N 0370E 013	NW
NV106356861	NV106356860			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #478		FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/29/2023	21 0220N 0370E 013	NW
NV106356863	NV106356860			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #479		FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/29/2023	21 0220N 0370E 013	NE
									21 0220N 0370E 013	NW
NV105785295	NV105785285			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #48	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/6/2022	21 0220N 0370E 025	NE
						UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/6/2022	21 0220N 0370E 025	NE
NV106356867	NV106356860			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #480		FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/29/2023	21 0220N 0370E 013	NE SE
NV106356870	NV106356860			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #481		FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/29/2023	21 0220N 0370E 013	SE
NV106356864	NV106356860			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #482		FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/29/2023	21 0220N 0370E 013	SE
NV106356868	NV106356860			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #483		FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/29/2023	21 0220N 0370E 013	SE
NV106356865	NV106356860			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #484		FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/30/2023	21 0220N 0370E 013	SE
NV106356866	NV106356860			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #485		FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/30/2023	21 0220N 0370E 013	SE
									21 0220N 0380E 018	SW
NV106356869	NV106356860			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #486		FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/30/2023	21 0220N 0370E 013	SE
									21 0220N 0380E 018	SW

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NV106356862	NV106356860			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #487		FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/30/2023	21 0220N 0370E 013	SE
									21 0220N 0380E 018	SW
NV106356871	NV106356860			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #488		FILED	LODE CLAIM	11/30/2023	21 0220N 0370E 013	NE
									21 0220N 0380E 018	SE
										NW
										SW
NV106356881	NV106356873			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #489		FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/2/2023	21 0220N 0370E 013	NE
NV105785293	NV105785285			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #49	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/6/2022	21 0220N 0370E 025	NE
									21 0220N 0380E 030	NW
						UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/6/2022	21 0220N 0370E 025	NE
									21 0220N 0380E 030	NW
NV106356883	NV106356873			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #490		FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/2/2023	21 0220N 0370E 013	NE
										NW
NV106356878	NV106356873			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #491		FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/2/2023	21 0220N 0370E 013	NE
NV106356882	NV106356873			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #492		FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/2/2023	21 0220N 0370E 013	NE
NV106356879	NV106356873			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #493		FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/2/2023	21 0220N 0370E 013	NE
										NW
NV106356874	NV106356873			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #494		FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/2/2023	21 0220N 0370E 013	NW
NV106356884	NV106356873			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #495		FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/2/2023	21 0220N 0370E 012	SW
									21 0220N 0370E 013	NW
NV106356875	NV106356873			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #496		FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/2/2023	21 0220N 0370E 013	NW
									21 0220N 0370E 014	NE
NV106356878	NV106356873			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #497		FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/2/2023	21 0220N 0370E 014	NE
NV106356873	NV106356873			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #498		FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/3/2023	21 0220N 0370E 014	NE
										NW

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NV106356880	NV106356873			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #499		FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/3/2023	21 0220N 0370E 014	NW
									21 0220N 0370E 015	NE
NV105785287	NV105785285			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #50	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/6/2022	21 0220N 0380E 030	NW
						UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/6/2022	21 0220N 0380E 030	NE
										NW
										SE
									SW	
NV106356877	NV106356873			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #500		FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/3/2023	21 0220N 0370E 015	NE
NV106356885	NV106356873			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #501		FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/3/2023	21 0220N 0370E 015	NE
NV106356888	NV106356873			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #502		FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/3/2023	21 0220N 0370E 010	SE
									21 0220N 0370E 011	SW
									21 0220N 0370E 014	NW
									21 0220N 0370E 015	NE
NV106356896	NV106356891			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #503	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/4/2023	21 0220N 0370E 011	SW
									21 0220N 0370E 014	NE
						FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/4/2023	21 0220N 0370E 011	SE
									SW	
NV106356895	NV106356891			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #504	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/4/2023	21 0220N 0370E 010	SE
NV106356893	NV106356891			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #505	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/4/2023	21 0220N 0370E 010	SE
									21 0220N 0370E 011	SE
NV106356901	NV106356891			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #508	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/4/2023	21 0220N 0370E 010	SE
									21 0220N 0370E 011	SW
NV106356891	NV106356891			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #509	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/4/2023	21 0220N 0370E 010	SE

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MINING CLAIMS

Serial Number	Lead File Number	Legacy Serial Number	Legacy Lead File Number	Claim Name	County	Case Disposition	Claim Type	Date Of Location	Meridian Township Range Section	Quadrant
NV106356891	NV106356891			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #509	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/4/2023	21 0220N 0370E 011	SW
NV105785296	NV105785295			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #51	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/6/2022	21 0220N 0380E 030	NE
						UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/6/2022	21 0220N 0380E 030	NW
						UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/6/2022	21 0220N 0380E 030	SE
						UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/6/2022	21 0220N 0380E 030	SW
NV106356898	NV106356891			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #513	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/5/2023	21 0220N 0370E 010	NE
									21 0220N 0370E 011	SW
NV106356903	NV106356891			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #514	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/5/2023	21 0220N 0370E 011	NE
									21 0220N 0370E 011	NW
									21 0220N 0370E 011	SW
NV106356902	NV106356891			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #517	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/5/2023	21 0220N 0370E 010	NE
									21 0220N 0370E 011	NW
NV106356892	NV106356891			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #518	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/5/2023	21 0220N 0370E 011	NW
NV106356899	NV106356891			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #519	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/5/2023	21 0220N 0370E 011	NW
						FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/5/2023	21 0220N 0370E 011	NE
NV105785288	NV105785295			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #52	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/6/2022	21 0220N 0370E 025	NE
						UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/6/2022	21 0220N 0370E 025	NE
NV106356897	NV106356891			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #520	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/5/2023	21 0220N 0370E 010	NE
									21 0220N 0370E 011	NW
NV106356900	NV106356891			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #527	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/5/2023	21 0220N 0370E 010	NE
									21 0220N 0370E 011	NW
NV106356894	NV106356891			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #528	CHURCHILL	FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/5/2023	21 0220N 0370E 011	NE
									21 0220N 0370E 011	NW
NV106345797	NV106345791			AMERICAN	CHURCHILL	UNDER	LODE	10/11/2023	21 0220N	NE

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MINING CLAIMS

Serial Number	Lead File Number	Legacy Serial Number	Legacy Lead File Number	Claim Name	County	Case Disposition	Claim Type	Date Of Location	Meridian Township Range Section	Quadrant
				ANTIMONY #529		REVIEW	CLAIM		0370E 023	
NV105785297	NV105785285			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #53	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/6/2022	21 0220N 0370E 025	NE
									21 0220N 0380E 030	NW
						UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/6/2022	21 0220N 0370E 025	NE
									21 0220N 0380E 030	NW
NV106345793	NV106345791			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #530	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	10/11/2023	21 0220N 0370E 023	NE
NV106345798	NV106345791			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #531	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	10/11/2023	21 0220N 0370E 023	NE
NV106345795	NV106345791			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #532	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	10/11/2023	21 0220N 0370E 023	NE
NV106345796	NV106345791			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #533	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	10/11/2023	21 0220N 0370E 023	NE SE
NV106345799	NV106345791			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #534	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	10/11/2023	21 0220N 0370E 023	SE
NV106345791	NV106345791			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #535	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	10/11/2023	21 0220N 0370E 023	SE
NV106345800	NV106345791			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #536	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	10/11/2023	21 0220N 0370E 023	SE
NV106345801	NV106345791			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #537	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	10/11/2023	21 0220N 0370E 023	SE
NV106345792	NV106345791			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #538	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	10/11/2023	21 0220N 0370E 023	NE SE
NV106345794	NV106345791			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #539	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	10/11/2023	21 0220N 0370E 023	NE
NV105785294	NV105785285			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #54	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/6/2022	21 0220N 0380E 030	NW
						UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/6/2022	21 0220N 0380E 030	NE NW SE SW
NV106357678	NV106357674			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #540		FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/6/2023	21 0220N 0370E 034	SE
NV106357679	NV106357674			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #541		FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/6/2023	21 0220N 0370E 034	SE
NV106357680	NV106357674			AMERICAN		FILED	LODE	12/6/2023	21 0220N	SE

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MINING CLAIMS

Serial Number	Lead File Number	Legacy Serial Number	Legacy Lead File Number	Claim Name	County	Case Disposition	Claim Type	Date Of Location	Meridian Township Range Section	Quadrant
NV106357880	NV106357874			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #542		FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/6/2023	21 0220N 0370E 034	SW
NV106357874	NV106357874			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #543		FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/6/2023	21 0210N 0370E 003	NE NW
									21 0220N 0370E 034	SE SW
NV106357882	NV106357874			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #544		FILED	LODE CLAIM	12/6/2023	21 0210N 0370E 003	NE NW
NV105785285	NV105785285			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #55		UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/8/2022	21 0220N 0380E 030	NE NW SE SW
NV105785286	NV105785285			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #56	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/8/2022	21 0220N 0370E 025	NE
									21 0220N 0380E 030	NW
						UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/8/2022	21 0220N 0370E 025	NE
									21 0220N 0380E 030	NW
NV105785298	NV105785285			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #57	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/8/2022	21 0220N 0380E 030	NW
						UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/8/2022	21 0220N 0380E 030	NE NW SE SW
NV105785289	NV105785285			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #58	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/8/2022	21 0220N 0380E 030	NE NW
						UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/8/2022	21 0220N 0380E 030	NE NW SE SW
NV105785299	NV105785285			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #59	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/8/2022	21 0220N 0370E 025	NE
									21 0220N 0380E 030	NW
						UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/8/2022	21 0220N 0370E 025	NE
									21 0220N 0380E 030	NW

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MINING CLAIMS

Serial Number	Lead File Number	Legacy Serial Number	Legacy Lead File Number	Claim Name	County	Case Disposition	Claim Type	Date Of Location	Meridian Township Range Section	Quadrant
NV105785292	NV105785295			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #60	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/7/2022	21 0220N 0380E 030	NW
						UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/7/2022	21 0220N 0380E 030	NE
										SW
										SE
NV106380525	NV106380525			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #600		FILED	LODE CLAIM	6/20/2024	21 0220N 0370E 013	NW
									21 0220N 0370E 014	NE
NV106380526	NV106380525			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #601		FILED	LODE CLAIM	6/20/2024	21 0220N 0370E 013	NW
									21 0220N 0370E 014	SE
NV106380527	NV106380525			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #602		FILED	LODE CLAIM	6/20/2024	21 0220N 0370E 013	NW
										SW
NV106380528	NV106380525			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #603		FILED	LODE CLAIM	6/20/2024	21 0220N 0370E 013	SW
									21 0220N 0370E 014	SE
NV106380529	NV106380525			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #604		FILED	LODE CLAIM	6/20/2024	21 0220N 0370E 013	SW
NV106380530	NV106380525			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #605		FILED	LODE CLAIM	6/20/2024	21 0220N 0370E 013	SW
									21 0220N 0370E 014	SE
NV106380531	NV106380525			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #606		FILED	LODE CLAIM	6/20/2024	21 0220N 0370E 013	SW
									21 0220N 0370E 014	SE
NV105785300	NV105785295			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #61	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/7/2022	21 0220N 0370E 025	NE
										SE
										SW
										NW
NV105785301	NV105785295			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #62	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/7/2022	21 0220N 0380E 030	NW
										SW

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MINING CLAIMS

Serial Number	Lead File Number	Legacy Serial Number	Legacy Lead File Number	Claim Name	County	Case Disposition	Claim Type	Date Of Location	Meridian Township Range Section	Quadrant
NV105785301	NV105785285			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #62		UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/7/2022	21 0220N 0380E 030	NE NW SE SW
NV105785290	NV105785285			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #63	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/7/2022	21 0220N 0370E 025	SE
									21 0220N 0380E 030	SW
						UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/7/2022	21 0220N 0370E 025	SE
								21 0220N 0380E 030	SW	
NV105785291	NV105785285			AMERICAN ANTIMONY #64	CHURCHILL	UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/7/2022	21 0220N 0370E 025	SE
									21 0220N 0380E 030	SW
						UNDER REVIEW	LODE CLAIM	9/7/2022	21 0220N 0370E 025	SE
								21 0220N 0380E 030	SW	



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Appendix Two: Acquisition Agreement for Four Senior Third Party Unpatented Claims

PROPERTY PURCHASE AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT made and entered into as of the 15th day of May, 2024.

BETWEEN:

Paula Domonoske
(herein called the "Vendor")

OF THE FIRST PART

AND:

Xtra Energy Corporation, a Wyoming Corporation

(herein called the "Purchaser")

OF THE SECOND PART

WHEREAS the Vendor has represented that it is the sole recorded and beneficial owner in and to the property called the **Antimony King Mine also known as the Bernice 4-7 Claims** (the "Property") described in Schedule "A" attached hereto;

AND WHEREAS the Vendor, now wishes to grant to the Purchaser the exclusive right and Purchase to acquire an undivided 100% right, title and interest in and to the Property on the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth;

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH THAT in consideration of the premises, the mutual covenants herein set forth and other consideration (the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged), the Parties hereto do hereby mutually covenant and agree as follows:

1. Definitions

The following words, phrases and expressions shall have the following meanings:

(a) "**Facilities**" means all mines and plants, including without limitation, all pits, shafts, adits, haulage ways, raises and other underground workings, and all buildings, plants, facilities and other structures, fixtures and improvements, and all other property, whether fixed or moveable, as the same may exist at any time in, or on the Property and relating to the operator of the Property as a mine or outside the Property if for the exclusive benefit of the Property only;

(b) "**Filing Fees**" means all fees, payments and expenses necessary to keep the mineral claims in good standing with federal, state and local government entities;



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(c) **“Force Majeure”** means an event beyond the reasonable control of the Purchaser that prevents or delays it from conducting the activities contemplated by this Agreement other than the making of payments referred to in Section 4 herein. Such events shall include but not be limited to acts of God, war, insurrection, action of governmental agencies reflecting an instability in government procedures, or delay in permitting unacceptable to both Vendor and Purchaser;

(d) **“Mineral Products”** means the commercial end products derived from operating the Property as a mine:

(e) **“Mining Operations”** includes:

(i) every kind of work done on or with respect to the Property by or under the direction of the Purchaser during the Purchase Period or pursuant to an approved Work Program; and

(ii) without limiting the generality of the foregoing, including all work capable of receiving assessment credits pursuant to the Mines and Minerals act of Nevada and the work of assessment, geophysical, geochemical and geological surveys, studies and mapping, investigating, drilling, designing, examining equipping, improving, surveying, shaft sinking, raising, cross-cutting and drifting, searching for, digging, trucking, sampling, working and procuring minerals, ores and metals, in surveying and bringing any mineral claims to lease or patent, in doing all other work usually considered to be prospecting, exploration, development, a feasibility study, mining work, milling concentration, beneficiation or ores and concentrates, as well as the separation and extraction of Mineral Products and all reclamation, restoration and permitting activities;

(f) **“Purchase”** means the Purchase granted by the Vendor to the Purchaser to acquire an undivided 100% right, title and interest in and to the Property.

(g) **“Property”** means the mineral claims described in Schedule “A”;

2. Purchase

The Vendor hereby grants to the Purchaser the sole and exclusive right and Purchase (the “Purchase”) to earn a 100% interest in the Property exercisable as follows:

- (a) The Purchaser paying the sum of 2,500 Class A Preferred Shares of Xtra Energy Corporation to the Vendor, with all conversion rights and other privileges outlined and as described in Schedule “B”.
- (b) The Class A Preferred Stock would be considered Anti-Dilutive, meaning, in the event of a reverse split of the Company’s issued and outstanding common stock, the Class A Preferred Stock would not be effected and would maintain the same rights and privileges as before a reverse split was initiated.



- (c) In the event of a forward split of the Company's issued and outstanding common Stock, the Class A Preferred Stock would not be effected and would maintain the same rights and privileges. If the Class A Preferred Stockholder is still a Preferred Stockholder as of the record date of a proposed forward split, then the Class A Preferred Stockholder would not be able to participate in the forward split.
- (d) If Vendor or any of its participating shareholders converts Class A Preferred shares to Common shares, then Clause 2 in its entirety will become null and void.

3. Transfer of Title

Upon Purchaser's payment to earn a 100 percent interest in the Property, the Vendor will deliver or cause to be delivered to the Purchaser a duly executed transfer of Property in favor of the Purchaser (the "Purchaser Transfer"). The Purchaser shall be entitled to record the Purchaser Transfer with the appropriate government offices to effect transfer of legal title of the Property into its own name upon the full and complete exercise of the Purchase by the Purchaser.

4. Assignment

Upon payment of the purchase price, the Purchaser shall have the right to sell, transfer, assign, pledge its interest in this Agreement or its right or interest in the Property.

5. Exploration Expenditures or Improvements

The Purchaser agrees and is required to perform either exploration activity or other activities. With any singular activity deemed as in compliance of the agreement. The activities include, but are not limited to (eg. any sampling, drilling, geophysical and geochemical surveys or any other mining, or exploration related actions singularly, etc.) on the Property; or make improvements to the Property (eg. road building, site preparation, leveling etc.); or any corporate actions including, any and all reporting requirements, including, SEC, OTC Markets, State of Wyoming, State of Nevada, Churchill County and the BLM, reporting either singularly or collectively within a thirty-six (36) month period from the execution date of this agreement. In the event that the Purchaser does not perform the required corporate reporting or exploration activities or improvements to the property, then the property would revert back to the Vendor; and the all the Class A Preferred Shares or Common Shares if converted, would be returned to the Purchaser for cancelation in their entirety. In the event that the Vendor converts their Class A Preferred Share to Common shares and were to sell any of the common shares in whole or in part in the open market, through a private sale, assignment or hypothecation, then the Purchaser will retain one hundred percent (100%) ownership of the property. With no further actions by either party or parties.

6. Representations, and Warranties of the Vendor

The Vendor represents, and warrants to and with the Purchaser as follows:

- (a) The Vendor has full power and authority to carry on its business and to enter into this Agreement and any agreement or instrument referred to or contemplated by this Agreement;



(b) Neither the execution and delivery of this Agreement, nor any of the agreements referred to herein or contemplated hereby, nor the consummation of the transactions hereby contemplated hereby, nor the consummation of the transactions hereby contemplated conflict with, result in the breach of or accelerate the performance required by, any agreement to which it is a party;

(c) The execution and delivery of this Agreement and the agreements contemplated hereby will not violate or result in the breach of the laws of any jurisdiction applicable or pertaining thereto or of its constating documents;

(d) The Agreement constitutes a legal, valid and binding obligation of the Vendor;

(e) The Property is accurately described in Schedule "A", is in good standing under the laws of the jurisdiction in which it is located and is free and clear of all liens, charges and encumbrances;

(f) The Vendor is the sole recorded and beneficial owner of the Property and has the exclusive right to enter into this Agreement and all necessary authority to transfer its interest in the Property in accordance with the terms of this Agreement;

(g) No Person, firm or corporation has any proprietary interest in the Property other than the Vendor, and no person, firm or corporation is entitled to any royalty or other payment in the nature of rent or royalty on any minerals, ores, metals or concentrates or any other such products removed from the Property other than the government of the state of Nevada pursuant to statute; notwithstanding any Federal, State or County royalties or net proceeds tax derived from mining operations.

(h) Upon request by the Purchaser, and at the sole cost of the Purchaser, the Vendor shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the Purchaser copies of all available maps and other documents and data in its possession, with respect to the Property. Nothing will be withheld, hidden, or kept from the Purchaser, that resides with the Vendor;

7. Representations, and Warranties of the Purchaser

The Purchaser represents, and warrants to and with the Vendor that:

(a) The Purchaser is a company duly organized validly existing and in good standing under the laws of Nevada;

(b) The Purchaser has full power and authority to carry on its business and to enter into this Agreement and any agreement or instrument referred to or contemplated by this Agreement;

(c) Neither the execution and delivery of this Agreement, nor any of the agreements referred to herein or contemplated hereby, nor the consummation of the transactions hereby contemplated conflict with, result in the breach of or accelerate the performance required by, any agreement to which it is a party;

(e) The execution and delivery of this Agreement and the agreements contemplated hereby will not violate or result in the breach of the laws of any jurisdiction applicable or pertaining thereto or of its constating documents; and



(e) This Agreement constitutes a legal, valid and binding obligation of the Purchaser.

8. Indemnity and Survival of Representation

The representation and warranties set out are conditions on which the parties have relied in entering into this Agreement and shall survive the acquisition of any interest in the Property by the Purchaser and each of the parties will indemnify and save the other harmless from all loss, damage, costs, actions and suits arising out of or in connection with any breach of any representation, Purchase, covenant, agreement or condition made by them and contained in this Agreement.

The Vendor agrees to indemnify and save harmless the Purchaser from any liability to which it may be subject arising from any Mining Operations carried out by the Vendor or at its direction on the Property. The Purchaser agrees to indemnify and save harmless the Vendor from any liability to which it may be subject arising from any Mining Operations carried out by the Purchaser or at its direction on the Property.

The Vendor agrees to indemnify and save harmless the Purchaser from any liability arising from any and every kind of work done on or with respect to the Property prior to the signing of this Agreement (the "Prior Operations"). Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, Prior Operations includes all work capable of receiving assessment credits pursuant to The Mines and Minerals Act of Nevada and the work of assessment, geophysical, geochemical and geological surveys, studies and mapping, investigating, drilling, designing, examining equipping, improving, surveying, shaft sinking, raising, cross-cutting and drifting, searching for, digging, trucking, sampling, working and procuring minerals, ores and metals, in surveying and bringing any mineral claims to lease or patent, in doing all other work usually considered to be prospecting, exploration, development, a feasibility study, mining work, milling, concentration, beneficiation of ores and concentrates, as well as the separation and extraction of Mineral Products and all reclamation, restoration and permitting activities.

9. Legal Fees

The Purchaser agrees to pay associated legal fees upon receipt and approval of invoices with respect to this agreement, including but not limited to the transfer of ownership in the Property, to a maximum amount of \$5,000 USD.

10. Confidentiality

The parties hereto agree to hold in confidence all information obtained in confidence in respect of the Property or otherwise in connection with this Agreement other than in circumstances where a party has an obligation to disclose such information in accordance with applicable securities legislation, in which case such disclosure shall only be made after consultation with the other party.

11. Notice

Each notice, demand or other communication required or permitted to be given under this Agreement shall be in writing and shall be delivered, telegraphed or telecopied to such party at the address for such party specified above. The date of receipt of such notice, demand or other communication shall be the date of delivery thereof if delivered or telegraphed or, if given by telecopier, shall be deemed conclusively to be the next business day. Either party may at any time and from time to time notify the other party in writing of a change of address and the new address to which notice shall be given to it thereafter until further change.



12. Further Assurances

Each of the parties to this Agreement shall from time to time and at all times do all such further acts and execute and deliver all further deeds and documents as shall be reasonably required in order to fully perform and carry out the terms of this Agreement.

13. Entire Agreement

The parties hereto acknowledge that they have expressed herein the entire understanding and obligation of this Agreement and it is expressly understood and agreed that no implied covenant, condition, term or reservation, shall be read into this Agreement relating to or concerning any matter or operation provided for herein.

14. Proper Law and Arbitration

This Agreement will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Nevada and the laws of the United States of America. The parties hereto hereby irrevocably agree to the jurisdiction of the Courts of Nevada. All disputes arising out of or in connection with this Agreement, or in respect of any defined legal relationship associated therewith or derived therefrom, shall be referred to and finally resolved by a sole arbitrator by arbitration under the rules of The Arbitration Act of Nevada.

15. Enurement

This Agreement will ensure to the benefit of and be binding upon the parties hereto and their respective successors and permitted assigns.

16. Payment

All references to monies or equivalents herein shall be in US funds unless otherwise specified. The Purchaser, upon execution of this agreement and the payment of the purchase price is not required to do any acts or make any other payments hereunder, other than annual claim renewal fees. Any exploration activities shall not be construed as obligating the Purchaser to do any further act or make any further payment or payments.

17. Supersedes Previous Agreements

This Agreement supersedes and replaces all previous oral or written agreements, memoranda, correspondence or other communications between the parties hereto relating to the subject matter hereof.




IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Parties hereto have duly executed this Agreement effective as of the 15th day of May 2024

by its authorized signatory:



Xtra Energy Corporation

by its authorized signatory:


Mac J. Shamsavar, Chairman, CEO and Director

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**SCHEDULE "A"
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY**

The following claims are known as the Bernice 4 NMC1029150, Bernice 5 NMC 1071937, Bernice 6 NMC1071938, Bernice 7 NMC1071939 and this claim group also includes the Antimony King Mine.

Below is the BLM report dated April 30, 2024 and associated claim maps.

Please note the Bernice 2 and Bernice 3 are not included in this Purchase.

Date and Time Run:
4/30/2024 10:15:48 AM

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MINING CLAIMS

MINING CLAIM CUSTOMER INFORMATION

Admin State: NV		Geo State: NV		Claimant: DOMONOSKE MERTON E		Street: 336 HOLLYHOCK CIR		City: FALLON		State: NV	Postal Code: 89406-8423	Int Rel: CLAIM ANT	Customer ID: 546425
Serial Number	Lead File Number	Legacy Serial Number	Legacy Lead File Number	Claim Name	County	Case Disposition	Claim Type	Date Of Location	Meridian Township Range Section	Quadrant			
NV101563238	NV101563238	NMC1025741	NMC1025741	BERNICE NO. 3	CHURCHILL	ACTIVE	LODE CLAIM	6/13/2010	21 0220N 0370E 013	SE			
									21 0220N 0370E 024	NE			
									21 0220N 0380E 018	SW			
									21 0220N 0380E 019	NW			
NV101754449	NV101754449	NMC1071937	NMC1071937	BERNICE NO. 5	CHURCHILL	ACTIVE	LODE CLAIM	3/31/2012	21 0220N 0370E 014	SW			
NV101754450	NV101754450	NMC1071938	NMC1071937	BERNICE NO. 6	CHURCHILL	ACTIVE	LODE CLAIM	5/4/2012	21 0220N 0370E 023	NE			
									21 0220N 0370E 023	SE			
NV101754451	NV101754451	NMC1071939	NMC1071937	BERNICE NO. 7	CHURCHILL	ACTIVE	LODE CLAIM	5/4/2012	21 0220N 0370E 023	NE			
									21 0220N 0370E 023	SE			
NV101883864	NV101883864	NMC1012384	NMC1012384	BERNICE NO. 2	CHURCHILL	ACTIVE	LODE CLAIM	10/4/2009	21 0220N 0370E 013	SE			
NV101886314	NV101886314	NMC1029150	NMC1029150	BERNICE NO. 4	CHURCHILL	ACTIVE	LODE CLAIM	9/11/2010	21 0220N 0370E 023	SE			



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418777

02/03/2011
002 of 2

EXP. **AMENDED MAP**

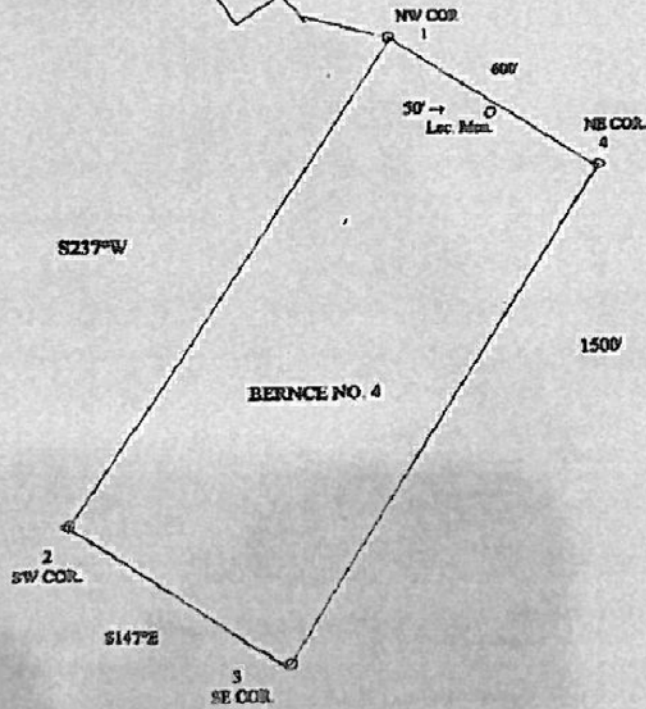
DOCUMENT #41728 CHURCHILL COUNTY RECORDS. BEARING AND DISTANCE TO COMMON SECTION CORNERS AND BEARING FOR ENDS AND SIDE OF CLAIM CORRECTED.

TRUE NORTH



SCALE: 1"=500'

N29°0'W 2031' TO COMMON
CORNER SECTIONS 14,15,
22 & 23, T22N, R37E, MDBM

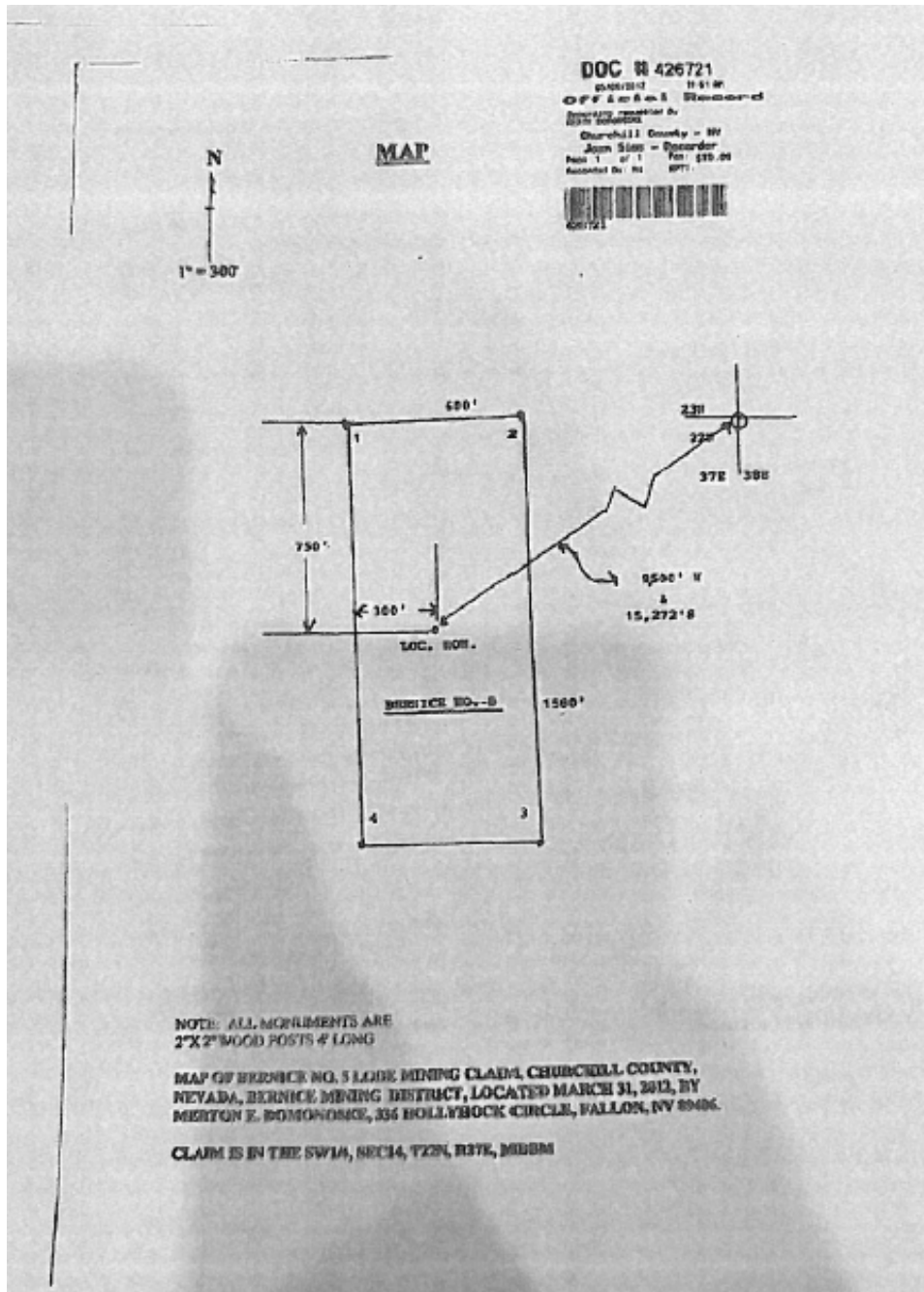


NOTE: ALL MONUMENTS ARE
7"X 2" POSTS 4" LONG

MAP OF BERNICE NO. 4 LOBE MINING CLAIM, CHURCHILL COUNTY, BERNICE MINING DISTRICT, LOCATED SEPTEMBER 11, 2010, BY MERTON B. DOMONOSKE, 376 W. WILLIAMS AVENUE, FALLON, NV 89405. CLAIM IS IN THE NW1/4, SEC. 23, T22N, R37E, MDBM



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DOC # 426721
05/08/2012 10:51 AM
Official Record

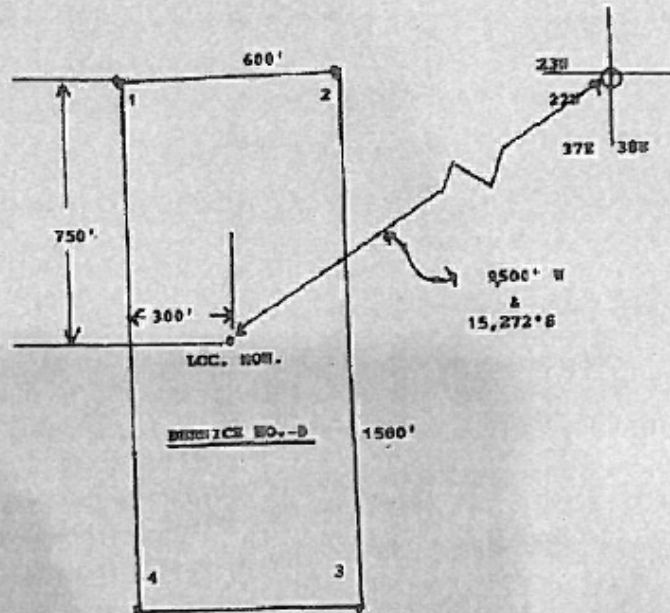
Surveying registered by
NATH Schindler
Churchill County - NV
John Sims - Recorder
Page: 1 of 1 Fee: \$10.00
Submitted by: MPT



426721

MAP

N
1" = 300'



NOTE: ALL MONUMENTS ARE
2"X 2" WOOD POSTS 4' LONG

MAP OF BERNICE NO. 5 LODE MINING CLAIM, CHURCHILL COUNTY,
NEVADA, BERNICE MINING DISTRICT, LOCATED MARCH 31, 2012, BY
MERTON E. DOMONOSKE, 234 HOLLYHOCK CIRCLE, FALLON, NV 89406.

CLAIM IS IN THE SW1/4, SEC14, T22N, R37E, M30M

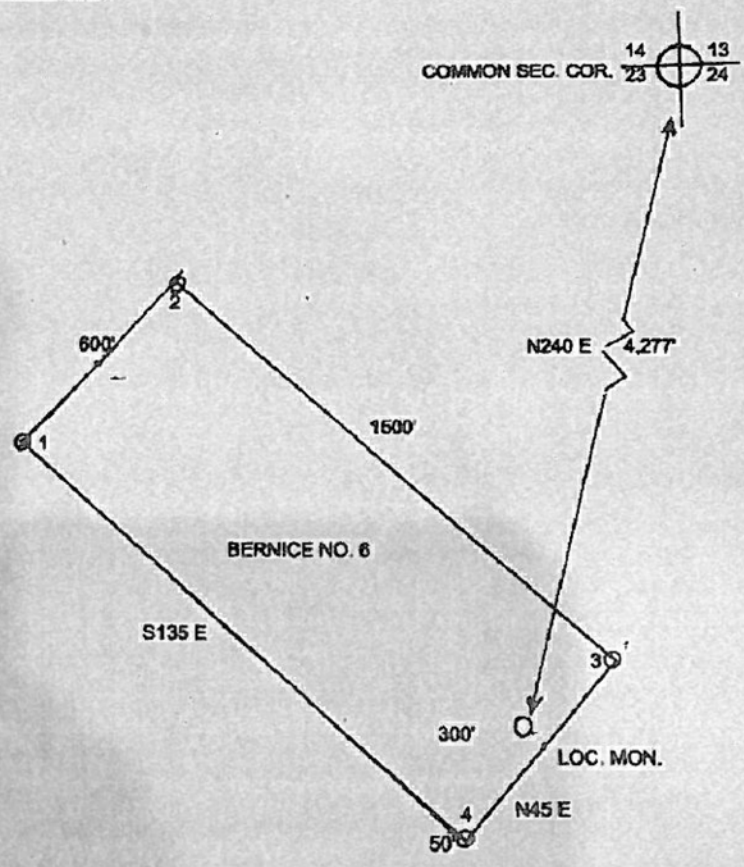
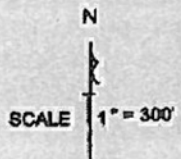


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DOC # 426723
 05/05/2012 11:52 AM
Official Record
 Recording requested by
 MERTON DOMONOSKE
 Churchill County - NV
 Joan Sims - Recorder
 Page 1 of 1 Fee: \$10.00
 Recorded By: TH RPT1



MAP



NOTE: ALL MONUMENTS ARE 2" X 2" WOOD POSTS.
 MAP OF BENICE NO. 6 LODE MINING CLAIM, CHURCHILL COUNTY,
 NEVADA, BERNICE MINING DISTRICT, LOCATED MAY, 4, 2012, BY
 MERTON E. DOMONOSKE, 336 HOLLYHOCK CIRCLE, FALLON,
 NEVADA 89408. CLAIM IS IN THE SECTION 23, T22N, R37E, MDB&M.
 E 1/2



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**SCHEDULE B
RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF THE CLASS A PREFERRED STOCK**

**CERTIFICATE OF DESIGNATION,
PREFERENCES AND RIGHTS OF
SERIES A SUPER VOTING PREFERRED STOCK,
\$0.0001 PAR VALUE PER SHARE**

Xtra Energy Corporation, a Corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Wyoming (the "Corporation"), hereby certifies that the following resolution was adopted by the Board of Directors of the Corporation (the "Board") on November 4, 2020, in accordance with the provisions of its Articles of Incorporation (as may be amended and restated through the date hereof, the "Certificate of Incorporation") and Bylaws. The authorized series of the Corporation's previously-authorized preferred stock shall have the following preferences, privileges, powers and restrictions thereof, as follows:

RESOLVED, that pursuant to the authority granted to and vested in the Board in accordance with the provisions of the Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws of the Corporation, each as amended or amended and restated through the date hereof, the Board hereby designates a series of the Corporation's previously authorized Preferred stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (the "Preferred Stock") as its Series A Super Voting Preferred Stock, and hereby states the number of authorized shares, and the relative rights, preferences, limitations, privileges, powers and restrictions thereof are and shall be as set forth on the attached Annex A.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Corporation has caused this Certificate of Designations, Preferences and Rights to be signed by its duly authorized officers as of the 4th day of November 2020.

XTRA ENERGY CORPORATION

/s/Mac Shahsavari
Name: Mac J. Shahsavari
Title: CEO and Director

**ANNEX A
SERIES A SUPER VOTING PREFERRED STOCK**

1. AUTHORIZED SHARE CAPITAL:

The Authorized Share capital of the Series A Super Voting Preferred Stock is 5,000,000 (Five Million) Shares Par Value \$0.0001.

2. DESIGNATION AND DIVIDENDS

- A. **Designation.** The designation of said series of preferred stock shall be Series A Super Voting Preferred Stock, \$0.0001 par value per share (the "Series A Super Voting Preferred Stock").
- B. **Dividends.** Initially, there will be no dividends due or payable on the Series A Super Voting Preferred Stock. Any future terms with respect to dividends shall be determined by the Board consistent with the Corporation's Certificate of Incorporation. Any and all such future term concerning dividends shall be reflected in an amendment to this Certificate, which the Board shall promptly file or cause to be filed.



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3. LIQUIDATION

Upon the occurrence of a Liquidation Event (as defined below), the holders of Series A Super Voting Preferred Stock are entitled to receive net assets on a pro-rata basis. Each holder of Series A Super Voting Preferred Stock is entitled to receive pro rata any dividends declared by the Board, if any, out of funds legally available for the payment of dividends. As used herein, "Liquidation Event" means (i) the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up, whether voluntary or involuntary, of the Corporation, (ii) the merger or consolidation of the Corporation with or into any other corporation or corporations, unless (a) the holders of the Series A Super Voting Preferred Stock receive securities of the surviving Corporation having substantially similar rights as the Series A Super Voting Preferred Stock and the stockholders of the Corporation immediately prior to such transaction are holders of at least a majority of the voting securities of the successor Corporation immediately thereafter (the "Permitted Merger"), unless the holders of the shares of Series A Super Voting Preferred Stock elect otherwise or (b) the sale, license or lease of all or substantially all, or any material part of, the Corporation's assets, unless the holders of Series A Super Voting Preferred Stock elect otherwise.

4. CONVERSION

Conversion of the Series A Super Voting Preferred Stock is permitted; For every Series A Super Voting Preferred Share held can be converted into 2,000 Common Shares.

5. RANK

All shares of the Series A Super Voting Preferred Stock shall rank (i) senior to the Corporation's (A) Common Stock, par value \$0.0001 per share ("Common Stock"), and any other class or series of capital stock of the Corporation hereafter created, except as otherwise provided in clauses (ii) and (iii) of this Section 4, (ii) *pari passu* with any class or series of capital stock of the Corporation hereafter created and specifically ranking, by its terms, on par with the Series A Super Voting Preferred-Stock and (iii) junior to any class or series of capital stock of the Corporation hereafter created specifically ranking, by its terms, senior to the Series A Preferred Stock, in each case as to distribution of assets upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Corporation, whether voluntarily or involuntary.

6. VOTING RIGHTS

- A. For every share held of the Series A Super Voting Preferred Stock, is entitled to 20,000 (One Million) votes per share.

With respect to all matters upon which stockholders are entitled to vote or to which stockholders are entitled to give consent, the holders of the outstanding shares of Series A Super Voting Preferred Stock may vote singularly or vote together with the holders of Common Stock without regard to class, except as to those matters on which separate class voting is required by applicable law or the Certificate of Incorporation or By-laws.

7. PROTECTION PROVISIONS

So long as any shares of Series A Super Voting Preferred Stock are outstanding, the Corporation shall not, without first obtaining the unanimous written consent of the holders of Series A Super Voting Preferred Stock, alter or change the rights, preferences or privileges of the Series A Super Voting Preferred so as to affect adversely the holders of Series A Super Voting Preferred Stock.

8. MISCELLANEOUS

- A. **Redemption.** The Series A Super Voting Preferred Stock is Non-Redeemable and Non-Callable.

B. **Lost or Stolen Certificates.** Upon receipt by the Corporation of (i) evidence of the loss, theft, destruction or mutilation of any Preferred Stock Certificate(s) and (ii) in the case of loss, theft or destruction, indemnity (with a bond or other security) reasonably satisfactory to the Corporation, or in the case of mutilation, the Preferred Stock Certificate(s) (surrendered for cancellation), the Corporation shall execute and deliver new Preferred Stock Certificates.



C. Waiver. Notwithstanding any provision in this Certificate of Designation to the contrary, any provision contained herein and any right of the holders of Series A Super Voting Preferred Stock granted hereunder may be waived as to all shares of Series A Super Voting Preferred Stock (and the holders thereof) upon the unanimous written consent of the holders of the Series A Super Voting Preferred Stock.

D. Notices. Any notices required or permitted to be given under the terms hereof shall be sent by certified or registered mail (return receipt requested) or delivered personally, by nationally recognized overnight carrier or by confirmed facsimile transmission, and shall be effective five (5) days after being placed in the mail, if mailed, or upon receipt or refusal of receipt, if delivered personally or by nationally recognized overnight carrier or confirmed facsimile transmission, in each case addressed to a party as set forth below, or such other address and telephone and fax number as may be designated in writing hereafter in the same manner its set forth in this Section.

If to the Corporation:

XTRA Energy Corporation
10900 Research Blvd Ste. 160C
Austin TX 78759

If to the holders of the Series A Super Voting Preferred Stock, to the address listed in the Corporation's books and records.

The foregoing Amendment was adopted by the Board of Directors of the Company pursuant to the Wyoming Business Corporations Act, on November 4, 2020. Therefore, the number of votes cast for the Amendment to the Company's Articles of Incorporation was sufficient for approval.

IN WITNESS HEREOF, the undersigned has executed this Certificate of Designation as of the date first above written.

/s/Mac Shahsavari
Mac J. Shahsavari
CEO and Director



XTPT Stock Disbursement

Paula Domonoske, 336 Hollyhock Cir. Fallon, NV 89406 - 500 Shares

Kendi M Yates, 2750 Dallas Dr. Fallon, NV 89406 - 500 Shares

Chad Coverston , 1057 Andrew Ln. Fallon, NV 89406 - 500 Shares

Kendra Acquistapace , 4816 Soda Lake Rd. Fallon NV 89406 - 500 Shares

Kenten Yates , 654 N Dunbarton Pl. Star ID 83669 - 500 Shares

Paula Domonoske
Paula Domonoske

May 15, 2024
Date

State of Nevada)

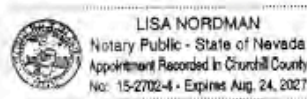
County of Churchill)

Subscribed and sworn (or affirmed) before me on this 15 day of MAY, 2024, by Paula Domonoske (name of signer).

Lisa Nordman
Notary Public Signature

Notary
Title

15-2702-4
Serial Number, if any



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Appendix Three: Sample Analyses & Certificate

SP01501559_R
FINAL REPORT
 Multi Element Package

AMERICAN ASSAY LABORATORIES
 1505 GLENDALE AVE.
 SPANOS, NY USA 14111-3902
 Tel: (716) 336-0856
 Fax: (716) 336-1413
 EMAIL: info@aalusa.com

Xtra Energy Corp

CLIENT REFERENCE No: AXP-01 to -04
 No. SAMPLES: 1
 MAIN SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK

RECEIVED: 14-May-2024
 REPORTED: 6-Jun-2024

All Laboratory Analyses were performed between the above Received and Reported dates

COMPANY DISCLAIMERS :-
 When small samples are submitted, AAL may process the sample at smaller than specified weights to retain some pulp for quality control re-assay. When Values exceed upper limits, AAL will run an Over Range analysis, to establish an accurate value. Additional cost will apply. Due to USDA Soil Quarantine programs - all foreign and some domestic soil material must be decontaminated by drying @ 125c for 48 hours.

NEVADA LABORATIVE DISCLAIMER :-
 The results of this assay were based solely upon the content of the sample submitted. Any decision to invest should be made only after the potential investment value of the claim or deposit has been determined based on the results of assays of multiple samples of geological materials collected by the prospective investor or by a qualified person selected by him and based on an evaluation of all engineering data which is available concerning any proposed project. Nevada State Law 685 §15-130.

ANALYSIS	WL	Au	Ag	Al	As	Bi	C4	Ce	Co	Cu	Fe	GA	Zn	K	La	Li	Mg	Ni	Nb	RE	S	Se	Si	Tl
METHOD	P-CU3 FRACTION-(AES2)-(AES3)-(AES4)-(AES5)-(AES6)-(AES7)-(AES8)-(AES9)-(AES10)-(AES11)-(AES12)-(AES13)-(AES14)-(AES15)-(AES16)-(AES17)-(AES18)-(AES19)-(AES20)-(AES21)-(AES22)-(AES23)-(AES24)-(AES25)-(AES26)-(AES27)-(AES28)-(AES29)-(AES30)-(AES31)-(AES32)-(AES33)-(AES34)-(AES35)-(AES36)-(AES37)-(AES38)-(AES39)-(AES40)-(AES41)-(AES42)-(AES43)-(AES44)-(AES45)-(AES46)-(AES47)-(AES48)-(AES49)-(AES50)-(AES51)-(AES52)-(AES53)-(AES54)-(AES55)-(AES56)-(AES57)-(AES58)-(AES59)-(AES60)-(AES61)-(AES62)-(AES63)-(AES64)-(AES65)-(AES66)-(AES67)-(AES68)-(AES69)-(AES70)-(AES71)-(AES72)-(AES73)-(AES74)-(AES75)-(AES76)-(AES77)-(AES78)-(AES79)-(AES80)-(AES81)-(AES82)-(AES83)-(AES84)-(AES85)-(AES86)-(AES87)-(AES88)-(AES89)-(AES90)-(AES91)-(AES92)-(AES93)-(AES94)-(AES95)-(AES96)-(AES97)-(AES98)-(AES99)-(AES100)																							
UNIT	ppm																							
LOWER LIMIT	0.01	0.003	0.3	300	2	4	300	1	1	1	300	3	0.5	300	1	2	100	3	100	2	30	2	1	30

ANALYSIS	V	Zn	Sb
METHOD	IC-(AES2)-(AES3)-(AES4)-(AES5)-(AES6)-(AES7)-(AES8)-(AES9)-(AES10)-(AES11)-(AES12)-(AES13)-(AES14)-(AES15)-(AES16)-(AES17)-(AES18)-(AES19)-(AES20)-(AES21)-(AES22)-(AES23)-(AES24)-(AES25)-(AES26)-(AES27)-(AES28)-(AES29)-(AES30)-(AES31)-(AES32)-(AES33)-(AES34)-(AES35)-(AES36)-(AES37)-(AES38)-(AES39)-(AES40)-(AES41)-(AES42)-(AES43)-(AES44)-(AES45)-(AES46)-(AES47)-(AES48)-(AES49)-(AES50)-(AES51)-(AES52)-(AES53)-(AES54)-(AES55)-(AES56)-(AES57)-(AES58)-(AES59)-(AES60)-(AES61)-(AES62)-(AES63)-(AES64)-(AES65)-(AES66)-(AES67)-(AES68)-(AES69)-(AES70)-(AES71)-(AES72)-(AES73)-(AES74)-(AES75)-(AES76)-(AES77)-(AES78)-(AES79)-(AES80)-(AES81)-(AES82)-(AES83)-(AES84)-(AES85)-(AES86)-(AES87)-(AES88)-(AES89)-(AES90)-(AES91)-(AES92)-(AES93)-(AES94)-(AES95)-(AES96)-(AES97)-(AES98)-(AES99)-(AES100)		
UNIT	ppm		
LOWER LIMIT	10	3	3

ANALYSIS
FA
ICP

Rebecca Gonzalez

Digital signed by
 Rebecca Gonzalez
 Date: 2024.06.06
 14:28:07-0700

Preparation	Abbreviation	Definition
	DIP	Sample Destroyed in Preparation
	DIS	Sample Destroyed in Shipment
	ISS	Insufficient Sample Submitted
	SDI	Sample Diesel Impregnated
	SHI	Sample Hydraulic Impregnated
	SNR	Sample Not Received
Analysis	STD - 77	International Reference Material Standard
	STD - AAL#H	AAL generated standard material
	BLANK	ML Laboratory Silica Blank
	D7F	Data to Follow
	DL	Detection Limit of Method
	< or =	Less Than Lower Detection Limit of Method
	>	Greater Than Upper Limit of Method
	N/A	Not Analyzed
	NR	Not Reported
	(R) column	Laboratory repeat weigh, digestion, analysis from original pulp or reject respilt
	D or -D after Sample ID	Client submitted duplicate rig split sample
	-R after Sample ID	Repeat analysis from original pulp weigh, digestion and analysis
	-X after Sample ID	Repeat analysis from reject respilt, preparation, weigh, digestion and analysis
	ppb	Parts per Billion 0.001 ppm = 1 ppb
	ppm	Parts per Million 1 ppm = 1 mg/kg
	OPT	Trace Amount per Short Ton(2,000 lbs) (1 ppm= 0.02917 OPT)
	Oz	Troy Ounces = 31.103 grams
	g	1g=10,000 ppm
	kg	1kg=1,000,000 ppm
	Kg	1kg=1,000grams
	Miligrams	1Kg=1000grams
	lbs	1lb=0.454kilogram
Method	FA-PHH	Fire Assay Lead Collection - PH sample weight in grams
	GRAV	Gravimetric (Weighed) Finish
	SF	Screen Fire Assay reporting a plus, 2 minus fractions and a head Calc
	+ PHH	Plus Fraction (Retained on top of Mesh) ##HScreen Size
	- PHH	Minus Fraction (Passed through Mesh) ##HScreen Size
	CV	Cyanide Extraction 10.0ml volumetric for results > upper limit of method
	ORE GRAB	2g sample sent to for oxide fraction in copper antimony analysis
	OLA	Dilute 10M2004/0.34F2(204) 30C leach for acid soluble copper
	QIT	Dilute 10M2004 30C leach for acid soluble copper
	SAP	Dilute 5M2004/0.54F2(204) 3 85C leach for acid soluble + chalcocite copper
	DHA	Digestion H=2, 3 or 4 Acids
	HCl	2M-HCl/HNO3 3M-HCl/HNO3/HClO4 4M-HCl/HNO3/HF/HClO4
	HF	Hydrochloric Acid(374w/v) Boiling Point 109C
	HClO4	Perchloric Acid(694w/v) Boiling Point 109C Extreme Health Hazard
	HNO3	Nitric Acid(694w/v) Boiling Point 203C Extreme Fire/Explosion Hazard
	H2SO4	Sulfuric Acid(984 w/v) Boiling Point 121C
	ICP-MS or -X	ICP-AES and/or ICP-MS analysis using X=2, 3 or 4 acid digestion
	LIBO2-C	Lithium Metaborate fusion in Carbon crucible
	Na2O2-C	Sodium Peroxide Fusion in Carbon crucible
	Na2O2-Sr	Sodium Peroxide Fusion in Zirconium crucible
Technique	AAS	Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy
	ICP-AES	Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy
	ICP-MS	Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectroscopy
	RG	Research Grade (Low detection limit ICP-AES)
	UT	Ultra Tracs (ICP-AES+ICP-MS analyses)
	XRF-ED or -WD	X-Ray Fluorescence (-ED = Energy Dispersive) (-WD = Wavelength Dispersive)
	XRD	X-Ray Diffraction
	ELTRA-I	Carbon & Sulfur infrared detection analyzer Inductive heating
	ELTRA-R	Carbon, Hydrogen & Sulfur infrared detection analyzer resistance furnace
	LECO-I	Nitrogen & Oxygen infra red detection analyzer inductive heating
	NW	Microwave Digestion (-PT is at 1500psi and 300C)
	SG-WD or -HF	Specific Gravity-WD=Water Displacement -HF=Helium Pycnometer 1g/cm3=62.4lbs/ft3



SP0150569_R

FINAL REPORT

CLIENT : Yura Energy Corp
 PROJECT : American Antimony Project
 REFERENCE : AAP-0110_04
 REPORTED : 6-Jan-2024

SAMPLES	Wt Kg	Au IO-FAMu30 ppm	Ag IO-4AB28 ppm	Al IO-4AB28 ppm	As IO-4AB28 ppm	Bi IO-4AB28 ppm	Ca IO-4AB28 ppm	Ce IO-4AB28 ppm	Co IO-4AB28 ppm	Cu IO-4AB28 ppm	Fe IO-4AB28 ppm	Ga IO-4AB28 ppm	Hg IO-4AB28 ppm	K IO-4AB28 ppm	La IO-4AB28 ppm	Li IO-4AB28 ppm
AAP-01	0.89	0.192	1.3	20344	106	-5	105230	6	3	17	10486	-5	2.3	4118	3	25
AAP-02	0.61	4.020	47.6	61133	499	-5	5345	17	-1	96	17201	18	-0.5	13784	9	113
STD - CINO-CN-47		1.190			22	9	5755	83	24	3137	54577	28	-0.5	27625	41	18
AAP-03	0.85	0.038	1.0	69524	650	-5	6013	23	-1	12	7106	20	-0.5	14326	12	52
AAP-03-X		0.041	1.1	66262	751	-5	5913	23	-1	10	7407	20	-0.5	14342	12	52
BLANK		-0.003	-0.3	1594	-2	-5	-300	3	-1	-1	-300	-5	-0.5	604	2	-2
AAP-04	0.79	0.073	6.7	23955	1667	-5	10928	20	2	44	24350	5	1.1	9065	11	17



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SP0150569_JR
 FINAL REPORT
 CLIENT : Yara Energy Corp
 PROJECT : American Antimony
 REFERENCE : AAP-0110_04
 REPORTED : 6-Jun-2024

SAMPLES	Mg		Mn		Na		Ni		Pb		S		Sb		Sc		Sr		Ti		Tl		V		Y		Zn		ΣΣ	
	IO-4AB2B	ppm	IO-4AB2B	ppm	IO-4AB2B	ppm	IO-4AB2B	ppm	IO-4AB2B	ppm	IO-4AB2B	ppm	IO-4AB2B	ppm	IO-4AB2B	ppm	IO-4AB2B	ppm	IO-4AB2B	ppm	IO-4AB2B	ppm	IO-4AB2B	ppm	IO-4AB2B	ppm	IO-4AB2B	ppm	IO-4AB2B	ppm
AAP-01	7661	209	1119	14	14	74156	>10000	3	270	376	-10	26	4	37	188354															
AAP-02	1493	327	26419	5	985	40620	>10000	-1	124	231	-10	4	3	110	73670															
STD - CON-CM-47	2891	363	28896	5	35	423	42	4	181	661	-10	5	15	158																
AAP-03	2245	367	34594	2	19	3964	1980	1	176	216	-10	3	4	209																
AAP-03-X	2246	351	34314	2	19	4150	1864	1	175	209	-10	3	4	218																
BLANK	-100	-5	-100	-2	4	-30	4	-1	-5	54	-10	-3	-1	-3																
AAP-04	1155	218	929	11	88	2378	313	3	139	356	-10	24	4	241																

