Technical Report

on the

TOIYABE GOLD PROPERTY

LANDER COUNTY,NEVADA

for

STARCORE INTERNATIONAL MINES, LTD.

Paul D. Noland, CPG

May 11, 2018

SUMMARY

Starcore International Mines, Ltd. (Starcore) has requested an updated technical report for their Toiyabe Property in Lander County, Nevada (the property, or Toiyabe). The Toiyabe property is currently under option to Golden Oasis Exploration Corp. (Golden Oasis) has the right to earn a 100% interest in the Toiyabe Project from MinQuest Ltd. (MinQuest), a private Nevada based company, subject to certain conditions and obligations. Golden Oasis is in turn fully owned by Starcore. Golden Oasis acquired the property from in 2005. This report represents an updated, or appended report of the 2009 technical report and resource calculation (Noland, 2009). This report does not include an updated resource estimation.

The Toiyabe Project is approximately 78 miles south-southwest of Elko, Nevada and is located only six miles south of Barrick's Cortez Hills gold discovery and approximately 8 miles southwest of Barrick's Goldrush discovery. These projects are currently in production or preproduction development and are similar in geologic setting and host rock to the Toiyabe project.

Toiyabe consists of approximately 3300 acres of public land administered by the U. S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). These 3300 acres are covered by 165 unpatented Mining claims (see Appendix A). These claims lie wholly or in part in Sections 1 and 12, T25N, R46E, Sections 6 and 7, T25N, R47E, Section 36, T26N, R46Eand Section 31, T26N, R47E,of the Mount Diablo Base and Meridian (MDB&M) in Lander County, Nevada.

Golden Oasis completed a drill program in 2016 consisting of two core holes and thirteen reverse circulation (RC) exploration holes. The two core holes targeted the down dip breccia/structurally controlled mineralization first seen in 2009 drilling into the Courtney fault. Significant mineralization was encountered in both holes, which suggest a deeper, structurally controlled, higher grade zone is present and warrants further exploration.

The RC drilling program targeted the near surface resource areas and some of the structures inferred by earlier geophysics. The outlying holes into geophysical targets did not find expected structures or significant mineralization. The holes targeting the existing shallow resource were successful in extending the resource to the southeast, and infilling other portions of the resource.

Nevada ranks as one of the world's premier gold mining regions, with 5 to 8 million ounces produced annually. Recently, the vast majority of gold reserves and production has come from Northern Nevada, along three major gold trends, (Carlin, Battle Mountain and Getchell).

The Battle Mountain – Eureka Trend has identified more than32 million ounces of gold over the past thirty years, making it the second most productive gold belt in Nevada. Much of the recent production is from Barrick's 10 plus million oz Pipeline and 6-million-ounce Cortex Hill deposits Barrick, 2016). New discoveries in the past ten years created a renewed interest in the trend.

Lower plate carbonate rich sediments are exposed below the Roberts Mountain Thrust within an area called the Cortez window. These lower plate sediments host the vast majority of the gold found within the Carlin and Battle Mountain- Eureka trends. Within the Toiyabe project area gold mineralization is hosted within a similar geologic setting. The stratigraphy, structure and alteration are analogous to that found at nearby Cortez, Cortez Hills, Goldrush, Horse Canyon and Pipeline deposits.

Restricted areas of close-spaced drilling of the near surface (less than 400 ft) have been conducted on the property starting in 1979 and extending to the present. Since 2007, deeper diamond core drilling has also been accomplished at Toiyabe. Available records suggest that approximately 339 holes have been completed on the subject property. All of which have collar records and assays available. Down hole surveys are available for only a select few of the deeper and angle holes completed by Golden Oasis. This drilling indicates potential for additional gold mineralization at relatively shallow depths as well as a newly defined, deeper, structurally hosted target. Drilling since 2009 has continued to evaluate and expand near-surface mineralized zones along the Courtney target area as well as deeper, structurally controlled mineralized zones within the Courtney structures.

Toiyabe contains at least two strongly mineralized fault zones with strong gold values on surface and in shallow drilling. This evidence demonstrates the potential for gold-mineralizing fluids to travel from a deeper source through reactive, lower plate, carbonate rocks to the shallow mineralization encountered to date at Toiyabe. Several deeper drill holes have encountered moderate to higher grade gold mineralization erratically distributed through intersected structures and favorable stratigraphy. Over 21 individual drill intercepts within the property exceed 10 ppm Au.

Since 2006, Golden Oasis has conducted an intensive program of geologic mapping, data compilation, and drilling. This work has increased the knowledge of the mineralized system, identified a drill defined resource, and helped define additional targets for further exploration. The author believes that the project has significant potential for both a near surface economic deposit, and a deeper, structurally controlled, likely higher grade ‘feeder zone’.

It is recommended that Golden Oasis continue drill definition and exploration of the deep structural targets as well as delineation drilling to the southeast in the shallow, near surface resource. Two, 2000-foot diamond core holes are recommended to further define and characterize the deeper, structural target in the Courtney Fault area during the next phase of activity. In addition, a water well is recommended to reduce water hauling costs for future exploration. Prior to these exploration activities, it is recommended that a three-dimensional geologic model be constructed of the resource area so that critical structures and target zones may be more precisely located and targeted. The estimated costs for this phase of exploration is $1 million, USD. A detailed budget for this proposed work is shown below in Table 2.

The Author believes the Toiyabe project contains significant mineralization with the potential for discovery of a sediment/structurally hosted gold deposit. The additional exploration recommended by this report is considered justified and pertinent to the further enhancement of the property.

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INTRODUCTION

This report provides an evaluation of the exploration potential for the Toiyabe Project owned by MinQuest and under option to Golden Oasis, which is owned by Starcore. It is the intent of this report to summarize the exploration results since the last technical report of 2009 and make recommendations for further work. As such it is an addended update of the previous Technical Report. An updated resource estimation is not part of the current report.

The author has based his assessment upon a personal examination of the property, reviews of exploration data generated by Homestake, Freeport, Inland Gold and Silver, and Golden Oasis as noted within the text and referenced as appropriate in the Reference section. Published literature has been reviewed and is also referenced. The author is familiar with this general area of Nevada from visiting various mining properties during formal and informal tours since the early 1980's along with specific property visits and the authoring of reports for reporting purposes for other companies in this general area of Nevada.

The author has also become familiar with the project after serving the role of project geologist during the field work and drilling campaigns since 2009. In the course of this work, and in preparation for this role, the author had the opportunity to examine all available core from previous drilling on the property, and many of the chips from rotary drilling.

All references to currency in this report are in US dollars. All units in this report are as stated being a mixture of English and metric as is typical with projects in the United States.

In his role as project geologist, the author has spent considerable time on the property, including daily visits for the entirety of the 2016 drilling campaign.

MinQuest has supplied the author with a title report dated Aug 22, 2005 from Mark Nesbitt, a Colorado attorney. Title to the Toiyabe claims has been reviewed by management of Golden Oasis and who assume responsibility for the accuracy of title.

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has relied on historic data supplied by MinQuest for parts of this report, including historic drilling summaries. Claim ownership is verified by a title report from Mark Nesbitt, a Colorado attorney, and has not been further verified by the author.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Toiyabe Project is located approximately 78 miles south-southwest of Elko, Nevada. The project is located along the western side of Bald Mountain within the Toiyabe

Range(see Figure 1). Toiyabe consists of approximately 3300 acres of public land administered by the U. S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). These 3300 acres are covered by 165 unpatented Mining claims (see Appendix A). These claims lie wholly or in part in Sections 1 and 12, T25N, R46E, Sections 6 and 7, T25N, R47E, Section 36, T26N, R46Eand Section 31, T26N, R47E,of the Mount Diablo Base and Meridian (MDB&M) in Lander County, Nevada.

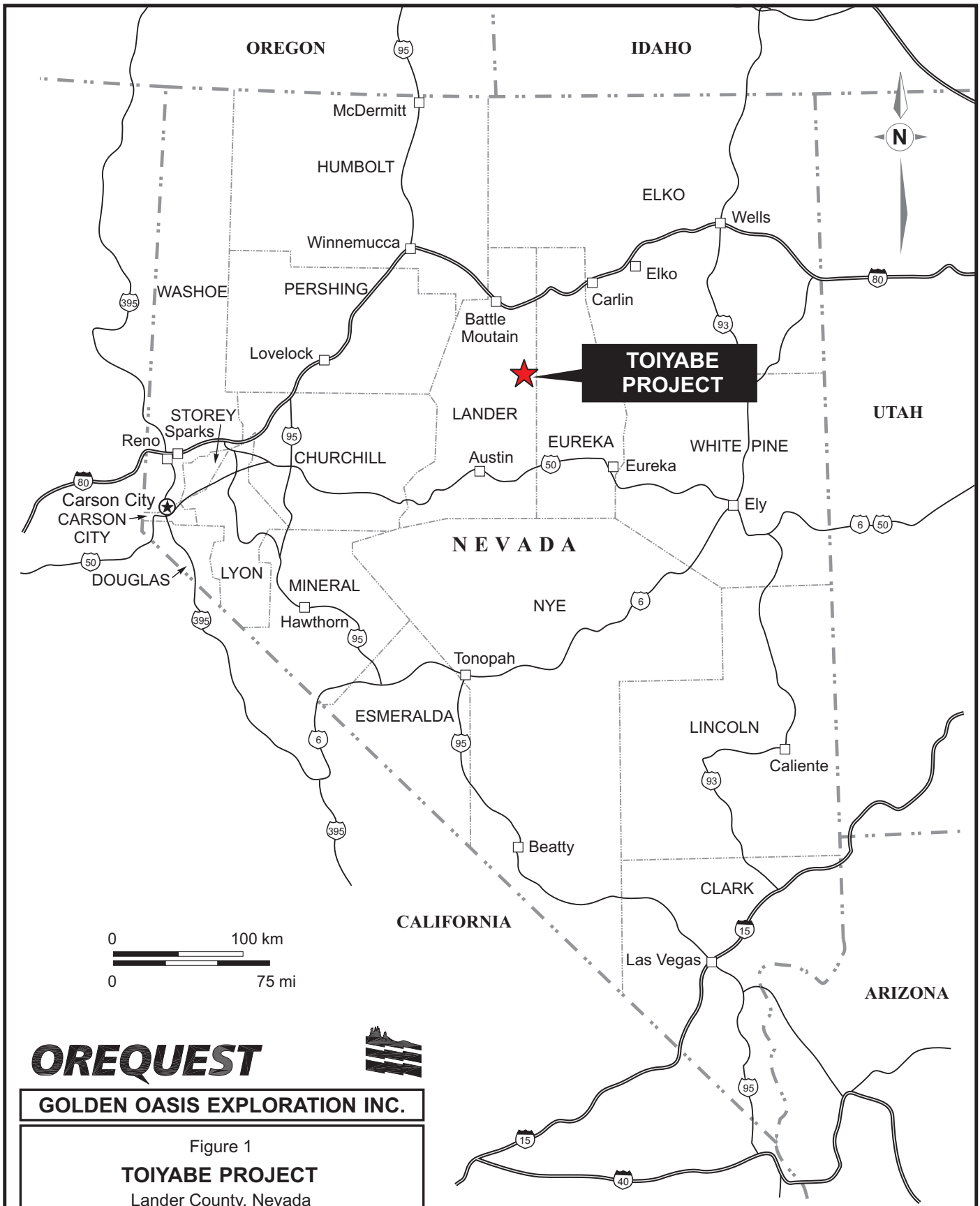
To reach the property from Elko, take Interstate 80 west to the Beowawe Exit 261(approximately 40miles) then follow State Highway 306 south passing through Beowawe, Fire Creek Project (17 miles from the Interstate) to Crescent Valley (20 miles south of the Interstate). Continue along Highway 306 on the pavement passing the eastward turn to Coral Resources (now controlled by Barrick Gold) to Cortez nine miles further south from Crescent Valley and for another mile turning left (eastward) at the Cortez leach pads. From there the route continues three more miles along a gravel road and takes a right turn past the active spraying on the heaps on the right; this heap area is approximately one mile along the gravel road. At five miles along the gravel road, veer left just past the Cortez evaporation ponds follow this unimproved gravel road for two miles turning left (eastwards) at Rocky Gap follow this road five miles and then turn left onto a 2-track trail. Two miles along this trail enters into the project area. At six miles along the 2-track turn left and follow the drill trail upward for an additional 1.2 miles to the drill site of T-01 on the Toiyabe Project(UTM E0521938 N4433065, NAD27).

In Nevada, unpatented claims expire annually on September 1. Therefore, all claims will expire on September 1, 2018 unless the company pays a combined $167/claim in fees to the BLM and Lander County, Nevada prior to Aug 31, 2018. At $167/claim, the company must make annual combined payments to the BLM and county of US$ 27,555 to keep all the claims in good standing. The $167/claim fees for 2017-2018 have been paid.

Starcore has the right to acquire a 100% undivided interest, subject to a 3% NSR, in the Toiyabe property from MinQuest. Consideration to be paid for the interest is US$900,000 and Starcore must incur total exploration expenditures of US$2,500,000 (incurred) on the property, by October 15, 2023, as agreed by MinQuest.

Starcore also has the right to purchase up to one-half of the NSR (or 1.5%) on the basis of $2,000,000 per each 1% of royalty. These terms are the results of the original agreement dating from 2005, and a series of updated agreements and amendments. Payments due and work commitments according to the most recent amendment are as follows:

- US$60,000 by the New Effective Date, (October 15, 2018);
- US$80,000 by October 15, 2019;
- US$100,000 by October 15, 2020;
- US$120,000 by October 15, 2021;
- US$140,000 by October 15, 2022; and
- US$400,000 by October 15, 2023.



OREQUEST

GOLDEN OASIS EXPLORATION INC.

Figure 1

TOIYABE PROJECT

Lander County, Nevada

LOCATION MAP

BY :

DATE : Sept. 2005

SCALE : As shown

Exploration Expenditures:
- US$1,475,000 by August 15, 2011 (incurred);
- US$400,000 by the October 15, 2018 (incurred); and
- US$625,000 October 15, 2019 (incurred).

After the MinQuest-Golden Oasis option, Golden Oasis has entered into a "Right of First Offer" agreement with Newmont Mining Corp. In May of 1997, Newmont merged with Santa Fe Pacific Gold Corp. and as the result of that transaction, acquired all the technical data from the work previously done on the Golden Oasis property. In exchange for the "Right of First Offer", Newmont has agreed to provide Golden Oasis with all their technical data including results from their previous exploration. The "Right of First Offer", dated July 25, 2005, required that Golden Oasis give Newmont the first right to option or joint venture the claims or match any offer that the company receives in conjunction with any future property deal on the current claims. This 'Right of First Offer' was used when Newmont opted to not pursue with Centerra.

Golden Oasis completed a title opinion on the Toiyabe Project claims. In a letter dated Aug 22, 2005, Mark Nesbitt, attorney at law, summarizes the title by stating:

"*the title to the Claims was clearly vested on June 13, 2005 at 7:30 a.m. in MinQuest Ltd. a Nevada corporation that is in good standing on the date of this opinion, ("MinQuest"). Based upon the reviewed documentation, there is no material encumbrance on the Claims reflected in the materials reviewed, except for possible conflicts with senior third party claims*."

Mr. Nesbitt further stated that because he did not search the records of the state and Federal courts, including the records of Lander County, it was not known if there were any pending legal action, liens, or bankruptcy actions exist on the claims. Mr. Nesbitt concludes that because the claims are only slightly more than one year old, the likelihood that liens, bankruptcy action or any other legal actions exist is not great. In addition, he states that there are no easements, rights of ways or other encumbrances known to exist regarding the surface of the lands upon which the Claims are located.

There are no known environmental liabilities directly on the Toiyabe Project ground that is the subject of this report. A small abandoned and reclaimed three pit and heap leach gold mining operation (Toiyabe mine of Inland Gold and Silver, 1987- 1991)is adjacent to the project on the southwestern border. An environmental site reconnaissance completed on the old mine property in 1994 concluded, "it appears that the existence of large-scale environmental liabilities at this site are unlikely" (Baker,1994). The past mining project is not expected to greatly impact the subject property. In addition, an archaeological survey was completed on the old Toiyabe mine while the mine was in production in 1989. The survey, which covered a small portion of the present day Golden Oasis property did discover 24 small prehistoric sites. The consultants concluded that none of the sites were significant and also concluded "*it is therefore recommended that no avoidance or further mitigation of the proposed impacts at the Toiyabe Exploration project be required" (Johnson 1989)"*.

For several years, Golden Oasis conducted exploration at Toiyabe under a minimal

0 250 500 1,000 Meters

N

R46E

R47E

T25N

T26N

Toiyabe Claim Boundary

Spigot 93

Pinto 103	Pinto 102	Spigot 92	TY 27	TY 28
Pinto 101	Pinto 100	Spigot 91	TY 29	TY 30
Pinto 99	Pinto 98	Spigot 90	TY 31	TY 32
Pinto 83	Pinto 82	Spigot 40	TY 33	TY 34
Pinto 85	Pinto 84	Spigot 42	TY 35	TY 36
Pinto 32	Pinto 86	Spigot 44	TY 37	TY 38
Pinto 30	Pinto 87	Spigot 46	Spigot 45	Spigot 14
Pinto 28	Pinto 88	Spigot 66	Spigot 65	Spigot 16
Pinto 26	TYE 54	TYE 53	Spigot 67	Spigot 18
Pinto 24	TYE 56	TYE 55	Spigot 69	Spigot 20
Pinto 22	TYE 58	TYE 57	Spigot 71	Spigot 22
TYE 71	TYE 60	TYE 59	Spigot 73	Spigot 24
TYE 72	TYE 62	TYE 61	Spigot 57	Spigot 26
TYE 74	TYE 64	TYE 63	Spigot 58	Spigot 28
TYE 76	TYE 66	TYE 65	Spigot 59	Spigot 30
TYE 78	TYE 68	TYE 67	Spigot 60	Spigot 32
TYE 80	TYE 70	TYE 69	Spigot 61	Spigot 48
TY 4	TY 1			
TY 5	TY 2			
TY 6	TY 3			

Pinto 70	Pinto 50	Pinto 49	Pinto 33	
Panda 71	Panda 52	Panda 51	Pinto 31	
Panda 72	Panda 20	Panda 19	Pinto 29	
Panda 73	Panda 18	Panda 17	Pinto 27	
Panda 74	Panda 16	Panda 15	Pinto 25	
Panda 75	Panda 14	Panda 13	Pinto 23	
Panda 76	Pinto 12	Pinto 11	Pinto 21	
Pinto 77	Pinto 10	Pinto 9	TYE 73	
Pinto 78	Pinto 8	Pinto 7	TYE 75	
TY 20	Pinto 6	Pinto 5	TYE 77	
TY 21	TY 15	TY 10	TYE 79	
TY 22	TY 16	TY 11	TYE 81	
TY 23	TY 17	TY 12	TY 7	
TY 24	TY 18	TY 13	TY 8	
	TY 19	TY 14	TY 9	

TYE 83	TYE 82		
TYE 85	TYE 84		
TYE 87	TYE 86		
TYE 89	TYE 88		
TYE 91	TYE 90		
TY 25			
TY 26			

Toiyabe Project,
Lander County, Nevada

claims

Figure 2

permit issued by the BLM known as a 'Notice of Intent'. This level of permit restricted disturbance to maximum total of 5 acres at any given time. In 2013, Golden Oasis completed a Plan of Operations (POO) which has been approved by the BLM and Nevada Department of Environmental Protection (NDEP). This POO was amended several times, most recently in 2015. Under the current terms of this approved POO, Golden Oasis is permitted for disturbances up to a total of 100 acres. The POO allows flexibility in exact locations of drill roads, trenches, drill pads, etc. for the life of the permit, which is for a minimum of 5 years.

There are no known significant factors or risks which could affect access, title, or the right to perform future work on the property.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

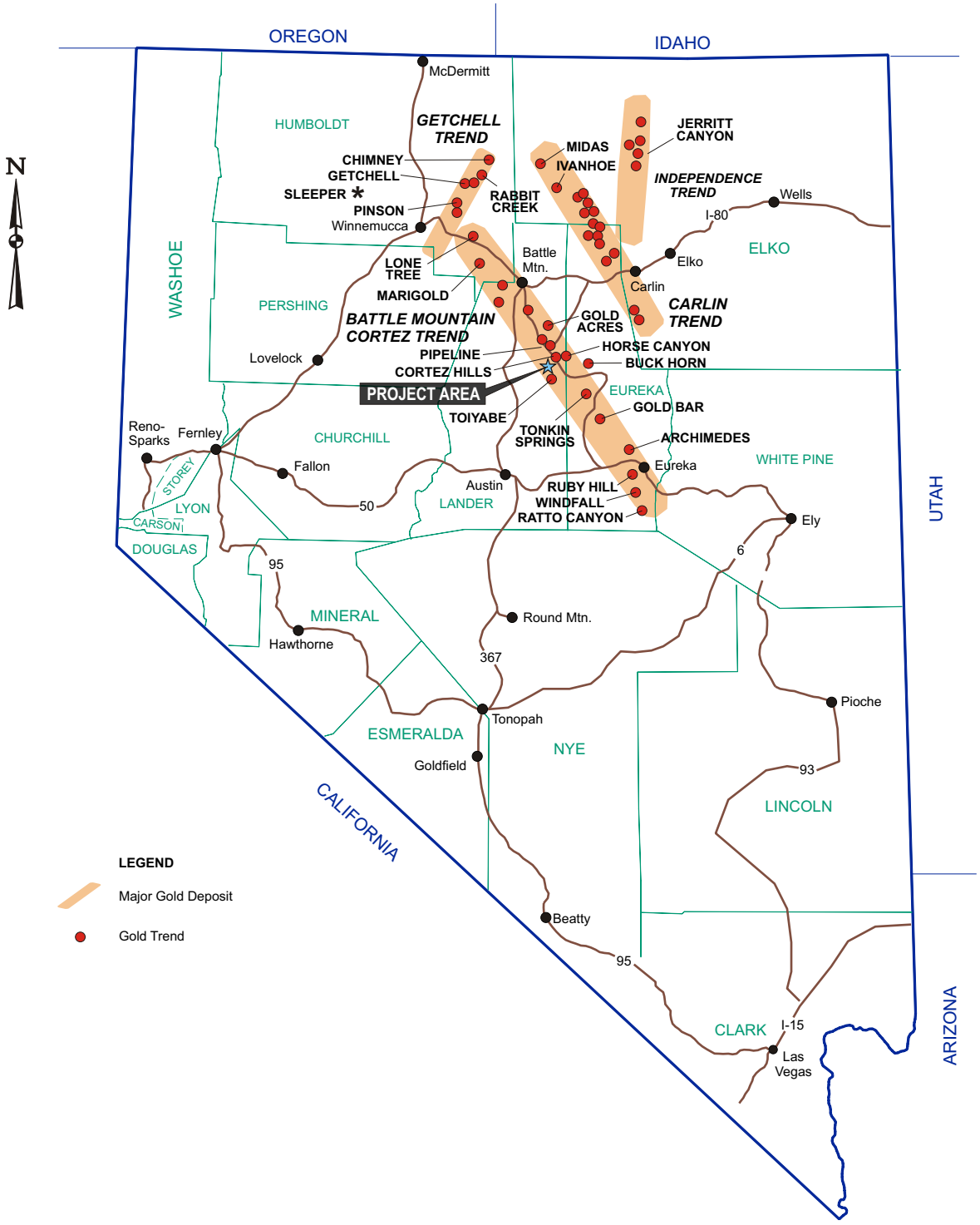
The Toiyabe Project is located approximately six miles southwest of Barrick's Cortez Gold Mine and about 78 miles southwest of Elko, Nevada. The project is in the northern Toiyabe Range, eastern Lander County, Nevada. It covers parts of Sections 1 and 12, T25N, R46E, Sections 6 and 7, T25N, R47E, Section 36, T26N, R46E and Section 31, T26N, R47E, of the Mount Diablo Base and Meridian (MDB&M) in Lander County, Nevada. Elevations range between 6600 and 8000 feet. Accessibility is good and access is described in detail in the PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION section above. Please refer to Figure 1.

The climate of the project is characterized by warm, dry summers and cool, moist winters. There is a large diurnal range for temperature. The temperatures are cool to cold during the winter (to 0 Fahrenheit) in the winter, with an occasional moderate snow cover, and are warm during the summer (to over 100Fahrenheit) with cool nights. The area is dry, with infrequent rains and occasional snowfalls, in the respective seasons.

The vegetation varies depending on elevation and moisture. Sagebrush and sparse grasses thrive on the valley floors while mountain mahogany, juniper and pinion trees grow on the lower slopes of the ranges. The lower slopes of the Toiyabe project area are covered with open pinion and juniper stands on the slopes. The vegetation on the valley floor of the project consists mostly of sagebrush and grasses.

The property is approximately 42 miles south of the Union Pacific Railway that parallels Interstate 80. No utilities were observed on or near the property. All essential services such as fuel, food and lodging are available in Elko or Battle Mountain. The closest regularly scheduled airline services are in Elko.

The property is in the northern central part of Nevada, which has experienced in recent years a revitalized gold exploration and mining boom (Figure 3). There is a highly trained mining-industrial workforce available in Battle Mountain, Carlin and Elko. All needed equipment, supplies and services for mining companies to conduct full exploration and mining development projects are available in Battle Mountain, Carlin or Elko.



NOT TO SCALE

OREQUEST

GOLDEN OASIS EXPLORATION INC.

Figure 3

TOIYABE PROJECT

REGIONAL MINERALIZATION

LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

SEPT 2005 XY3

Exploration and mining could be conducted year-round, as evident from the past Toiyabe gold mining operation adjacent to the project. The hilly nature of the topography at Toiyabe could restrict the ability of a mine operator to place mine site facilities on the project ground depending upon size of the operation. The property has limited area within the claim boundaries for future mining operations including potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas, heap leach pads areas and potential processing plant sites. Most adjacent ground is under claim but the author does not believe that the current land position is a fatal flaw to the project as evidenced by the adjacent historical producing Toiyabe gold mining operation in the same terrain. Exploration on Federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands requires a permit to conduct exploration except for activities that create no land disturbance like sampling of rocks and soils by hand and geophysics. All the Golden Oasis claims lie within BLM lands and are subject to their regulations.

There is no power nearby or adjacent to the property. There is no ground water or producing well on the property.

During the dry season, the threat of forest fires may limit access to the area. All required permits, including a bonded and approved Plan of Operation (POO) are in place for the next phase of exploration.

HISTORY

Nevada ranks as one of the world's premier gold mining regions, with current reserves at approximately 60 million ounces. The vast majority of gold endowment and production occurs in Northern Nevada, along the three major Sediment-hosted gold trends, (Carlin, Battle Mountain and Getchell) with significant additional production from epithermal deposits of the Northern Nevada rift, and Western Nevada rift.

Finely disseminated gold occurrences were first identified in the late 1920’s at Mercur, Utah and at Gold Acres, Nevada. With the discovery of the Carlin mine in 1962, Newmont Mining moved Nevada gold exploration for disseminated gold to the forefront.

In 1966 the United States Geological Survey outlined an extensive gold geochemical anomaly within silicified limestones of the Roberts Mountain Formation, an important host lithology in most of the gold deposits of the Carlin Trend to the east. Further exploration in the area delineated the Cortez gold deposit (located 8 miles to the north). In 1969 Placer Amex commenced further exploration in the Gold Acres area (located 12 miles to the north of the Toiyabe project). By 1973 Placer had outlined additional reserves of 1.6 million tons grading 0.106 ounces per ton gold and the Gold Acres mine was reopened. Production from the mine continued until 1983. (All resource quotes are historic from public domain, and are not intended to be compliant with current NI 43-101 standards.) From 1984 to 1986 drilling was conducted over portions of the mine area. Additional sulfide resources were outlined, and mining activity resumed in 1986 and is still underway.

In 1986-87 Gold Fields Mining Corporation conducted limited exploration and drilling on the Pipeline property (located 10 miles to the north of the Toiyabe project).Sub-economic gold values were intersected in some of the drill holes. The property was sold to Placer Dome and Kennecott (Cortez Joint Venture) as a mill site for the Gold Acres Mine. During condemnation drilling significant gold mineralization was encountered. The discovery hole intersected continuous mineralization grading 0.306 ounces per ton gold over 120 feet. Highlights of the infill drilling included intercepts of 210 feet of 0.489 ounces per ton, 225 feet grading 0.382 ounces per ton and 225 feet of 0.369 ounces per ton gold. Based on the significant results discovered by the Cortez Joint Venture and others, many authors such as Madrid and Roberts in 1991, have grouped the Cortez and Gold Acres deposits with the deposits of the Battle Mountain area into “the Battle Mountain-Eureka Gold Belt”, thereby equating these deposits with those of the linear Carlin Trend.

The Pipeline and South Pipeline deposits are now in production, current reserves and resources are included in published reserve and resource numbers outlined in the Cortez reserve and resource disclosure is located in the DEPOSIT TYPES section of this report. The newest and most significant discovery in the area is the Cortez Hills deposit, which was discovered in 2002. The Cortez Hills deposit is currently being operated by Barrick who took over Placer Dome, then bought Rio Tinto’s 40% interest. The Toiyabe Project is located only six miles south of the Cortez Hills discovery. Current proven and probable reserves are 5.6 million ounces of gold, measured and indicated resources stand at 2.4 million ounces and inferred resources at 4.6 million ounces. A complete discussion of the Cortez Hills discovery is located in the DEPOSIT TYPES section of this report.

The Battle Mountain – Cortez Hills Trend has produced and identified more than 32 million ounces of gold over the past thirty years, making it the second most productive belt in Nevada after the Carlin Trend. Much of the recent production is from Barrick's 10 million oz Pipeline- Pediment deposit. The discovery of the Goldrush deposit in 2014 and the Cortez Hills deposit also owned by Barrick, has boosted interest in the trend.

The proximity of the Golden Oasis-Toiyabe Project to these or other documented gold and silver deposits discussed in this report does not suggest or indicate that the Toiyabe property is similarly mineralized.

The Toiyabe mine, which lies on a claim block adjacent to the south of the Toiyabe project, was a small gold mining and heap leaching operation that was in production from 1987-1991 by Inland Gold & Silver Corporation. The mine processed approximately 2,300,000 tons of rock and produced approximately 89,000 oz of gold from three small pits. The three pits and reclaimed leach facilities are owned by Barrick. The Saddle deposit of the Toiyabe mine, is a sediment-hosted, structurally controlled gold deposit primarily hosted by the Roberts Mountain formation but with the Roberts Mountain Thrust zone as the major control on the gold mineralization. The three pits are adjacent to the south and west boundaries of the Toiyabe Project.

This section presents recent history of exploration activities on the total of the Toiyabe area. Work was conducted across the total area which included the adjacent but off-property Toiyabe Mine of N.A. Degerstrom, Inc and Inland Gold and Silver. Much of the

history comes from summary documents that are reviews of submittals presented to Newmont in various reports over the years. Geochemical data predates NI43-101QA/QC protocols.

Exploration work was completed by Homestake (now Barrick), Getty Oil (now Energold Mining), Freeport Exploration (now Freeport-McMoran Copper & Gold Inc), Degerstrom Inc, Santa Fe Pacific Mining (now Newmont), and Golden Oasis during the period 1964-2008. Since much of the work consisted of drilling, further details will be discussed in the DRILLING section of this report. Other work completed by the various companies is summarized in various documents that may or may not contain maps that would aid in locating the various targets developed by the survey. In addition, and more importantly, it is often difficult to determine how much of the old work was completed within the current Golden Oasis property boundary as the claims were much different in 1964-1991. Therefore, in many cases brief summaries are all that remain of the exploration programs. Some of the work includes:

- ~10,000 regional and local collected stream silt samples by Homestake in 1979
- ~9,500 regional and local collected stream sediment samples by Inland in 1988
- Airphoto and landsat studies
- Geological mapping
- Rock sampling by Inland and Freeport in the lower plate rock exposures
- 6 mi2 of soil surveys on 200ftX200 ft grid, 3 mi2 of soil surveys on 400feet X400feet grid completed by Santa Fe in 1990
- Airborne magnetometer surveys in 1990 completed by Homestake
- 4,165 rock chip samples completed by Santa Fe in 1991
- Bouguer gravity surveys were completed by Newmont in 1993 over parts of the property although no interpretation of the data was available to the authors.
- 265 rock chip samples completed by Teck from 1995-97
- 2 mi2 of soil surveys on 400ftX400ft grid completed by Teck in 1995
- Reverse Circulation drilling of 242 holes from 1979-2008 on the current Golden Oasis property as part of more than 1,000 holes drilled in the area including the holes drilled to develop the near-by Toiyabe mine.

In 2009, a technical report was prepared for the Toiyabe Property which included a NI43-101 compliant resource estimate. That report in its entirety, as well as the resource, may be found on the Starcore website (https://starcore.com/en/operations/exploration-for-joint-venture/toiyabe/)

No resource update is included in this report, although subsequent drilling has continued to expand known mineralized zones, and a deeper, structurally controlled zone has been identified.

There has been no production from the Toiyabe project to date.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

North-Central Nevada is underlain by Paleozoic, Mesozoic and Cenozoic sedimentary and igneous rocks (Figure 4). Two distinct depositional environments are evident in the Paleozoic units. These are known as the upper and lower plate assemblages that represent the upper and lower plates of the Roberts Mountain Thrust, a major structural feature. In Nevada, the Upper Plate assemblage consists of deep water siliceous sedimentary and minor volcanic rocks. The lower plate of the Roberts Mountain Thrust is almost entirely composed of shallow marine carbonates.

During the Antler orogeny the Upper Plate assemblage was transported over the lower plate units along the Roberts Mountain Thrust. The thrust was also folded and upwarped during this time. Intrusion of granitic rocks during the Mesozoic caused localized doming throughout the region. This doming accentuated the Shoshone Fold Belt, a series of northeast trending broad amplitude folds with widths up to seven miles. Tertiary events included the intrusion of quartz porphyry dykes, quartz latite, and rhyolite tuffs (Caetano tuffs), extensive basaltic volcanism, and subsequent deep erosion which favored paleo-highs along the apex of regional fold structures. This resulted in structural "windows" in the upper plate units through which lower plate rocks are exposed. A later extensional tectonic period resulted in extensive north-west trending normal faults throughout Central Nevada. The Cortez fault which can be traced southeast from the Cortez mine is one of the most prominent of these features in the basin and range province.

The gold deposits and other mineral occurrences in North-Central Nevada are aligned along distinct trends first recognized by Roberts (1960). The three principal trends are the Getchell Trend, the Battle Mountain-Cortez Trend and the Carlin Trend. The lateral extent of the gold belts and the abundance of deposits coupled with the large vertical range of gold deposition suggest that extremely large mineralizing hydrothermal systems were active in the Great Basin.

Thinning of the continental crust over the Great Basin during Tertiary time led to extensive and long-lived igneous activity. Intrusive activity was instrumental in providing a heat source to generate mineralizing systems. The alignment of gold deposits along linear trends reflected by geophysical discontinuities implies that deep seated, long acting structures and major crustal breaks localized hydrothermal activity and mineralization. Other primary mineralizing controls include permeability and porosity, fold fabric, fracture density and reactive host rocks.

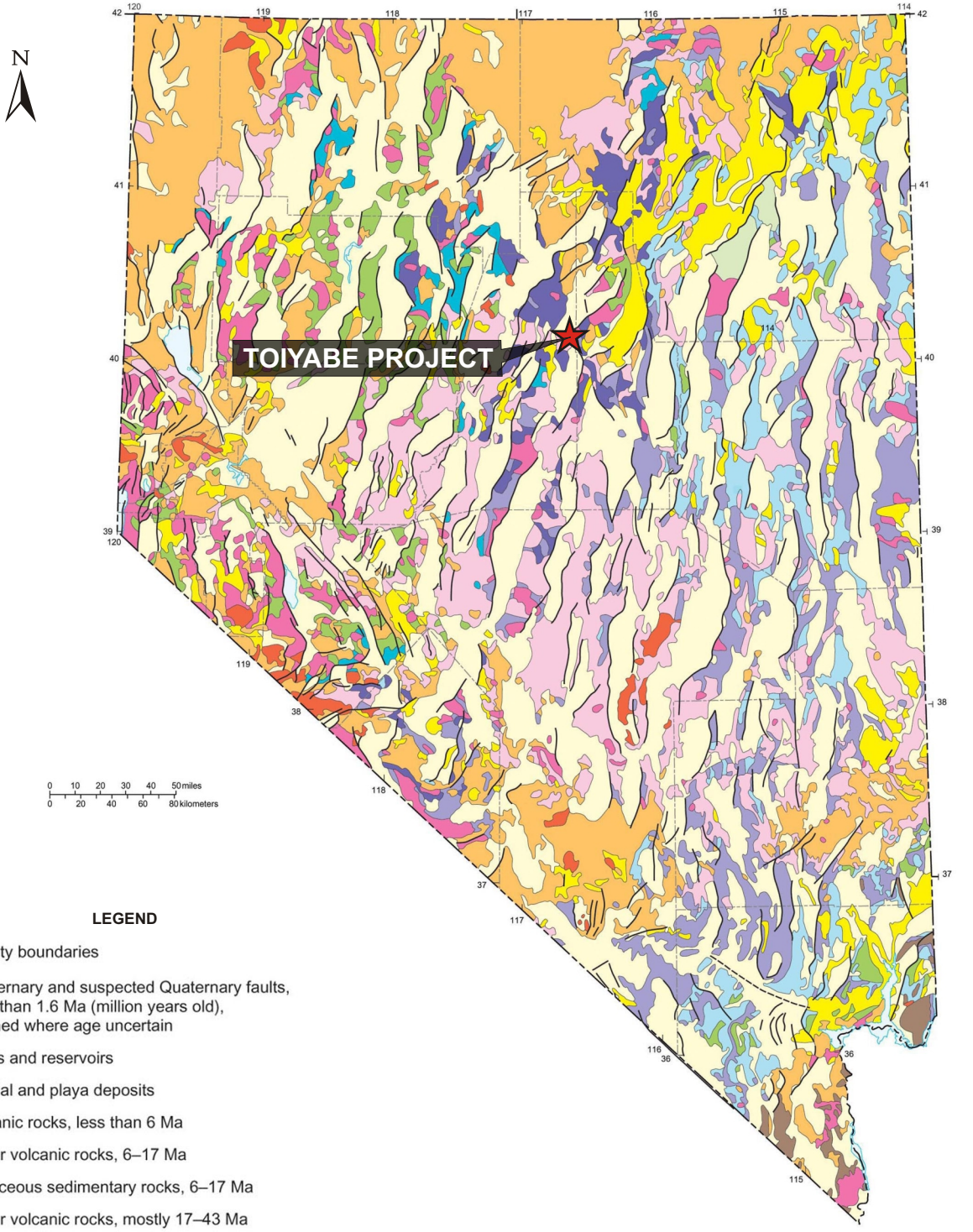
Formations in the Cortez Hills-Toiyabe area which belong to the upper plate assemblage include the following:

1. Elder Creek Formation (Silurian). A unit comprised of feldspathic sandstones, chert and some limestone beds.

2. Slaven Chert (Devonian). Primarily thin to thick bedded black chert with some argillites and thick bedded carbonaceous quartzites.

NEVADA BUREAU OF MINES AND GEOLOGY

EDUCATIONAL SERIES E-30 GENERALIZED GEOLOGIC MAP OF NEVADA



LEGEND

- County boundaries
- Quaternary and suspected Quaternary faults, less than 1.6 Ma (million years old), dashed where age uncertain
- Lakes and reservoirs
- Alluvial and playa deposits
- Volcanic rocks, less than 6 Ma
- Upper volcanic rocks, 6–17 Ma
- Tuffaceous sedimentary rocks, 6–17 Ma
- Lower volcanic rocks, mostly 17–43 Ma
- Intrusive rocks, Mesozoic and Tertiary
- Igneous and metamorphic complex, Jurassic or Cretaceous
- Sedimentary, volcanic, and intrusive rocks, Mesozoic
- Sedimentary and volcanic assemblage, upper Paleozoic
- Carbonate and other sedimentary rocks, upper Paleozoic
- Sedimentary and volcanic assemblage, lower Paleozoic
- Carbonate and other sedimentary rocks, lower Paleozoic and Late Proterozoic
- Metamorphic and intrusive rocks, Early and Middle Proterozoic

Modified from Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Map 57, Million-Scale Geologic Map of Nevada, by John H. Stewart and John E. Carlson, 1977; and fault maps by Craig. M. DePolo, 1998.

OREQUEST

GOLDEN OASIS EXPLORATION INC.

Figure 4

TOIYABE PROJECT

REGIONAL GEOLOGY OF NEVADA

LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA

SEPT 2005 XY3

3. Valmy Formation (Ordovician). Mainly dolomitic sandstone, quartzite and chert with minor amounts of siltstone, shale limestone and mafic volcanics.

4. Vinini Formation (Ordovician). Mainly carbonaceous argillites and thin-bedded limestones, with some chert with minor amounts of quartzite, greenstones andlimestones. The upper plate assemblage hosts a number of significant vein and vein stockwork/breccia type gold deposits in the Cortez Hills-Toiyabe area. These include, the Tenabo, Buckhorn, Elder and Hilltop deposits.

The lower plate rocks present in the Toiyabe area are dominantly shallow marine carbonate units with some shale beds. Four formations belonging to the lower plate are present in the project area:

1.HorseCanyon Formation (Uppermost Devonian). Limestone, mudstone, siltstones and cherts. Until recently, this unit had been lumped with upper plate rocks due to the interbedded cherts. It is now recognized as a separate formation due to a deposition hiatus between the Horse Canyon and Wenban formations.

2. Wenban Limestones (Devonian). Dolomite, limestone and minor amounts of sandstone and quartzite.

3. Roberts Mountain Formation (Silurian/Devonian). Laminated, calcareous to dolomitic siltstones and thick-bedded carbonaceous limestones.

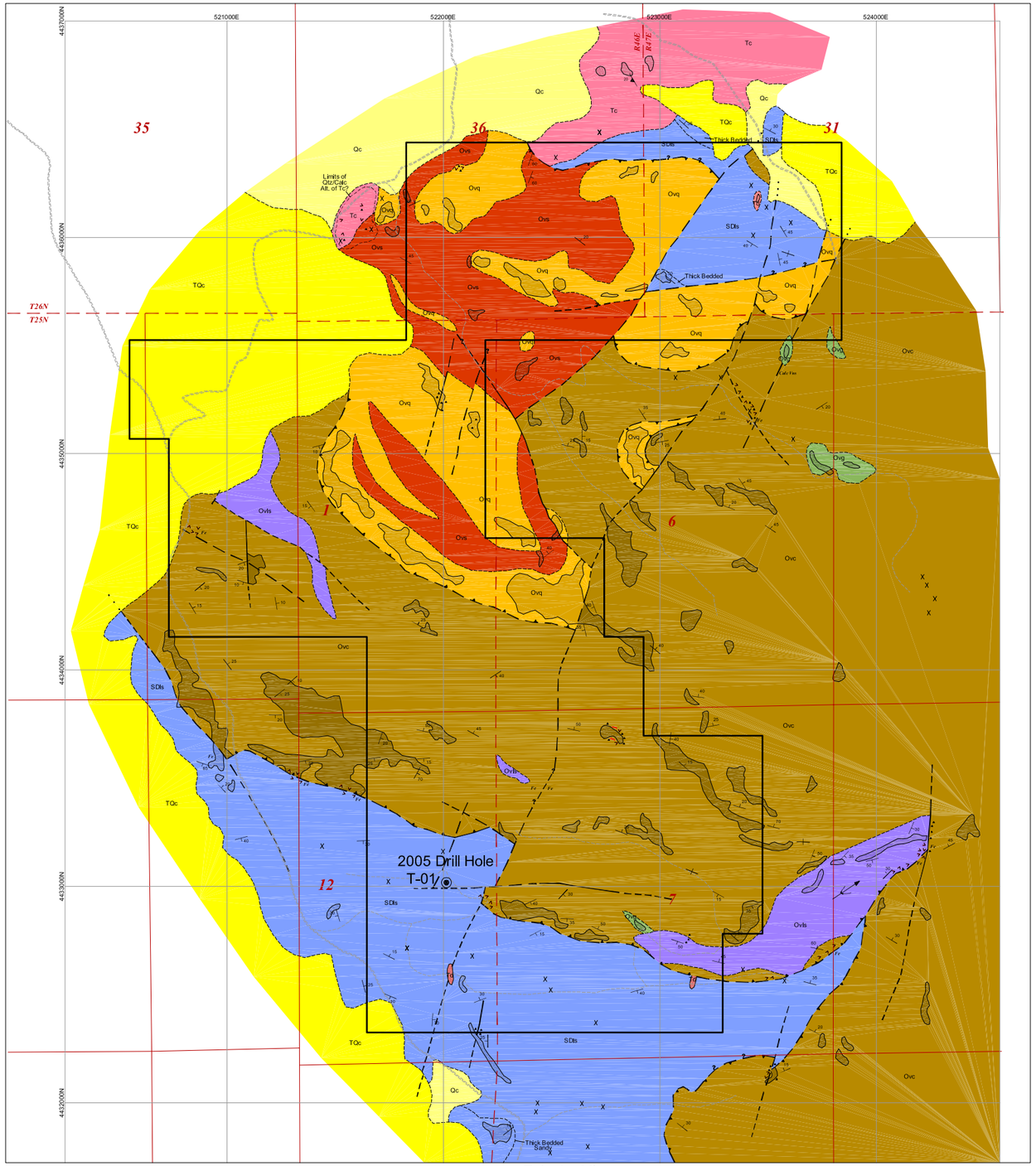
4. Hanson Creek Formation (Ordovician/Silurian). Dolomites, limestones and clastic dolomites.

Lower plate rocks (Horse Canyon, Wenban and Roberts Mountain Formations) outcrop on the northwest and the southeast of the Cortez Hills-Toiyabe area. Geological extrapolation and review of magnetic data indicates the favorable lower plate lithologies projectbeneath the valley fill and alluvial cover in the Cortez window.

The Popovich, Rodeo Creek and Roberts Mountain Formation sare the primary hosts to the gold deposits of the Carlin Trend. The Popovich is the time-stratigraphic equivalent of the Wenban formation. The Rodeo Creek is the time-stratigraphic equivalent of the Horse Canyon formation.

The Horse Canyon, Wenban, and Roberts Mountain Formations all host gold mineralization at the Pipeline, Gold Acres, Cortez and Cortez Hills deposits. Parts of the Pipeline deposit occur beneath valley fill and alluvial cover.

The Horse Canyon deposit lies within both the upper plate Vinini Formation and the lower plate Horse Canyon and Wenban limestones. The Toiyabe Project is hosted within a comparable geological environment to the Cortez, Cortez Hills, Pediment, Horse Canyon and Pipeline deposits. A large window of lower plate Carbonate stratigraphies occurs in the southern portion of the property.



EXPLANATION

QUATERNARY

Qc — Unconsolidated alluvium, colluvium

QUATERNARY/TERTIARY

TQc — Older alluvium, colluvium and gravel with coarse blocks of quartzite

TERTIARY

Tc — Teritiary Caetano tuff: felsic tuff

Td — Felsic dike: fine grain, porphyritic

SILURIAN/DEVONIAN AUTOCHTHOUS LOWER PLATE CARBONATE

SDls — Dominantly limestone: thin-bedded often silty: gray, tan, bone to brown: erodes to plates or flssile, irregular slabs: slope-former: local thick-bedded sandy to fine-grain lenses: mapped by various workers Devonian Wenban limestone, Silurian Roberts Mountain formation or as a thick carbonate lens in upper-plate rocks (Vinini fm.): Host rock at Saddel Deposit to south

ORDOVICIAN/DEVONIAN ALLOCHTHONOUS UPPER-PLATE CHERT AND CLASTIC

Ovq — Quatzitic Sandstone: medium to fine sandy: moderate to well sorted: dominant constituent is quartz, very minor chert: forms bold, massive outcrops: Ordovician Valmy formation

Ovs — Thin-bedded clastic rock: siliceous to argillaceous siltstone, shale with minor clean quartzitic sandstone beds: slope former: Valmy formation

Ovls — Limestone: medium gray: weathers with brownish rinds on fractures and bedding: fine grain to locally sandy: somewhat siliceous: forms low, erratic outcrops: occurs in relatively thin lenses: Vinini formation(?)

Ovg — Greenstone: Porphyritic, mafic(?) dikes or flows: strongly chloritized: rare low outcrops

Ovc — Chert: medium gray to black: beds from 1/2 to 8 inches with very thin, shally partings: often contorted: prominent outcrops: Interbedded with slope forming argillaceous to siliceous siltstone and shale and very minor medium-grain, heterolithic sandstone: previously mapped as Devonian Slaven chert

SYMBOLS

- Outcrop pattern: only prominent outcrops shown
- Contact, short dashed where uncertain, dotted under cover
- Strike and dip of bedding, layering In volcanic rocks
- Fault: short dashed where uncertain, dotted under cover
- Thrust fault: teeth on upper plate: short dashed and questioned where uncertain
- Breccia
- Synform
- Silicification, local
- *Fe* — Fe, anomalous iron-oxide staining
- Quartz veins
- Adit, shaft, prospect, trench
- Existing roads
- Outline of Claim Block

N

0 2000 4000 ft

0 400 800 1200 m

OREQUEST

GOLDEN OASIS EXPLORATION INC.

Figure 5

TOIYABE PROJECT

Lander County, Nevada

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

GEOLOGY BY: F.H.

SCALE : As shown DATE : Sept. 2005

The proximity of the Golden Oasis-Toiyabe Project to the Cortez JV or Cortez Hills deposits discussed in this section does not suggest or indicate that the Toiyabe property is similarly mineralized.

Gold mineralization in the Toiyabe mine area primarily occurs in the lower plate carbonate rocks of the Horse Canyon and Wenban formations. Much of the information in this section is derived from the historical discussion of the gold occurrences at the Toiyabe mine. The proximity of the Golden Oasis-Toiyabe Project to the old Toiyabe mine does not suggest or indicate that the Golden Oasis property is similarly mineralized. Despite the presence of numerous old prospect pits, there has been no recorded historic production from within the Golden Oasis Toiyabe property.

At the historic Toiyabe mine, gold is fine grained and in a free state so is commonly liberated by heap leaching.

Crushed rock was placed on the pads, dilute cyanide solution was sprinkled on the heaps. The pregnant solution was collected and the gold (+ silver) was recovered by a series of carbon columns followed by stripping and electrowinning, overall gold recoveries averaged 65%.

Mineralized rock is commonly indistinguishable from the unmineralized rocks. Alteration in the mine area includes; silicification, decalcification, minor oxidization and remobilization of carbon. Gold is dominantly associated with silicification, either as quartz veins, quartz veinlets and/or replacement flooding. The gold is commonly associated with elevated arsenic, mercury, antimony and silver geochemistry which aids in the search for these deposits. Gold commonly occurs where narrow fracture systems intersect only certain sheared, permeable and reactive carbonates. The fault preparation results in larger, shear-breccia hosted gold systems. Gold on the Golden Oasis property is dominantly associated with silicification, either as quartz veins, quartz veinlets and/or replacement flooding generally hosted in the Roberts Mountain formation.

Gold in the historic Toiyabe mine is also associated with rhyolitic-latitic dykes of questionable age. In several areas of the mine, gold is found in quartz veins or siliceous flooding of igneous dykes, a common phenomenon in other mines in the Battle Mountain and Carlin gold belts. Mapping within Golden Oasis property boundary has identified similar dykes to the adjacent Toiyabe mine. However, the dykes have been thoroughly argillized by hydrothermal fluids, so a definitive determination of composition has not been made. The age of these dikes also is undetermined.

DEPOSIT TYPES

The exploration model at Toiyabe is that of a Carlin Type deposit, and more specifically modeled after that of the nearby Cortez Hills mines. That is of a carbonate hosted, bulk mineable deposit with secondary structural controls. Mineralized zones are typified by decalcified carbonate hosts, with variable levels of silification and argillic alteration within or peripheral to gold mineralization.

Structures (faults and shear zones) within mineralized areas are evaluated for their potential to act as 'feeders' for deeper, higher grade mineralization. The Courtney faults are at Toiyabe are currently considered as 'feeders' and are being targeted and evaluated accordingly.

EXPLORATION

Teck completed a Controlled Source Magneto Telluric survey (CSMT) on the north end of the property and drilled three vertical RC holes to test interpreted anomalies. This program ran from 1994 to 2000. The data was obtained by MinQuest and Frank Fritz interpreted the results. The CSMT lines were oriented east-west along the north end of the claim block. Fritz interpreted the results to be representative of a survey run parallel to an easterly trending fault system. The drill holes confirmed this interpretation. Two holes were drilled within the basin north of the range front and continued to depths of 1200 to 1500 feet in Tertiary age Caetano tuffs.

Golden Oasis completed two exploration programs in 2005, a new airborne geophysical interpretation and a single hole drill program (DRILL Section below) (Figures 4 and 5). Fritz Geophysics completed interpretation of a Speculative Aeromagnetic Data set and a Tensor IP, (TIP) Survey in June. The objective of the new interpretation was to locate possible structures, including resistivity and IP contrasts in the project area. This interpretation allowed the company to determine if any new map responses may be associated with mineralization at depth. The database for the new interpretation consisted of aeromagnetic data previously flown and recently acquired from Pearson, deRritter and Johnson of Denver as well as the TIP data collected by Zonge of Reno. The authors are not aware of the date the geophysical data was originally collected, but believe it to be part of the work done by Homestake in 1990. The target is structurally controlled alteration and mineralization that could be associated with nearby auriferous mineralization.

The following is the summary from the Fritz report:

"*The host rocks in the area are expected to be low resistivity and high IP effect graphitic Valmy fm. and a cover of high resistivity low IP effect Slaven Fm. There are some volcanics known to the north. Structures indicated by both data sets are a series of northerly and easterly directions that define a set of horsts and grabens. The magnetic structures are probably only reflected in the volcanics to the north while the TIP structures are likely in the sediments. The TIP resistivities and IP effects appear to be reflecting the lower Valmy fm. particularly to the south, away from the transmitter locations. The interpretation is that the low resistivities and high IP effects are caused by current channeling in the Valmy fm. with only limited responses from the overlying Slaven. Terrain effects may be a problem but are not well understood. One Target was interpreted from the combined data sets. Target I is a very high resistivity and complex IP effect area to the southern end of the survey. The target appears to be a structurally bounded graben with the higher IP effects concentrated along the eastern side of the graben. The coarse TIP response should be detailed with a line of dipole-dipole IP-Resistivity data, in particular to define possible depths to target. Should a crew not be available in a reasonable time frame drilling should be a fence of holes along the northern ridge in the target area, concentrating on the eastern structure. There should be*

reasonable outcrop in a valley within the Target area that could indicate possible alteration, etc. to enhance the target."

Based on this interpretation, Fritz concluded:

"The TIP survey showed complex layered responses over the survey area, probably associated with the low resistivity Valmy fm. and a thin cover of the high resistivity Slaven fm. Within this area there are a series of northerly and easterly structures that appear to define sets of horsts and grabens. On one of the southern grabens there is a high resistivity response that is inconsistent with the typical section. This possible graben also has a complex IP response more associated with the east side structure. These responses are interpreted to be a possible economic target. This Target is not well defined due to the coarse nature of the TIP electrode locations.

There should be reasonable outcrop in the valley within this target area. Mapping the geology here should indicate possible alteration, etc., in this area. Ideally this TIP target should be covered with a dipole-dipole IP-Resistivity line to better define the location and depth to the target. Should this area be considered for drilling, there should be a fence of holes planned with emphasis on the eastern side interpreted structure. Note that this structure may only be located as well as something less than the station spacing of about 400m."

The company will consider including these recommendations in future exploration programs.

In 2006 Golden Oasis completed six lines of Controlled Source Magneto Telluric data (CSMT) over the most promising responses detected by the previous Tensor IP, TIP, survey from the previous year. The survey included all the Courtney target. The survey identified two large north-northwest trending down-dropped features interpreted as grabens. The interpretation was by Frank Fritz, the geophysical consultant for the project, who also interpreted a set of east-west structures cross-cutting the grabens. Fritz concluded the following:

"The 2D model resistivities suggest a two-layer case broken by several structures into a complex set of horsts and grabens but dominated by the grabens. The typical first layer from the surface is a very high resistivity unit while the second layer is a very low resistivity unit. The low resistivity second layer is not unusual for some of the rock types seen in Nevada but the very high resistivities are unusual for all of Nevada. The very low resistivities in the second layer limited the depth of penetration of the survey to less than 100m in some areas and probably less than 300m for most of the survey. Correlation between these resistivity layers and specific geologic rock types is not possible at this time.

The interpreted structures appear to be a set of very northerly and ENE directions. Over most of the survey area there is a thin layer, <100m, of higher resistivities over the low resistivity but in the interpreted graben areas the high resistivities dominate and could suggest a thicker section of the high resistivity unit, the grabens, or an increase in resistivity locally possibly caused by alteration."

Appendix E of this report shows the Fritz memo in its entirety and includes a plan map of his interpretation.

All available geochemical sampling on the Toiyabe project was reviewed and evaluated by John Zimmerman in 2010 (Zimmerman, 2010). Zimmerman noted that soil

geochemistry collected on a 200 foot by 200-foot grid on the property exhibited anomalies in both arsenic and gold, with gold in soils reaching a maximum of 0.700 ppm and arsenic in soils reaching 1000 ppm. Figure 8 shows the anomalous areas from gold values in soils, and Figure 9 shows the arsenic in soils anomalies.

Stream sediment geochemistry is available from 629 samples collected across the project area. A graphic representation of this sediment sampling is provided in figure 10. There are strong stream sediment anomalies in the southern region of the project, as well as isolated anomalous samples in the north and northwest.

Zimmerman (2010) concluded that 'overall, the geochemical values are very encouraging for Carlin-type gold mineralization, with well elevated levels of indicative metals over a strike length of at least 2.5 miles. Although most rock chip samples were collected from lower plate rocks, upper plate rock chips contain the highest gold value on the property.'

The targeted NW structures are apparent in geochemical patterns, as well as some NNE structures, which may also act as mineralizing features, and warrant future consideration as exploration targets.

DRILLING

Homestake, Getty Oil, Freeport Exploration, Degerstrom Inc, and Santa Fe Pacific and Golden Oasis completed exploration work on portions of the Golden Oasis property during the period 1964-2008. All that drilling has been summarized in detail and described in previous technical reports from the Toiyabe Property (Noland, 2009) and will not be repeated here. Summaries of historic drilling highlights are included in Appendices B, C and D. Figure 6 shows locations of historic drill holes.

Figure 7 shows locations of all holes drilled by Golden Oasis. Table1 is a summary of Golden Oasis drilling accomplished since the previous report on Toiyabe in early 2009.

2009 Drilling

Golden Oasis completed two core holes in 2009, for total footage of 2568 feet. Hole T901C targeted the down dip extension of the Courtney A fault zone. Hole T902C targeted an anomalous gold zone to the southwest of the Courtney zone, and a potential feeder structure identified from earlier drilling. Both holes encountered, confirmed and enhanced the shallow, near surface mineralization at Toiyabe. In addition, hole T902C encountered a structurally disturbed zone deeper in the hole which had an average grade of 4 ppm Au over a 43 foot width. This appeared to confirm the existence of a 'feeder' structure at depth. This zone was targeted again in 2010 by Golden Oasis

2009

DH ID	Azim	Angle	TD (ft)
T-0901C	45	-67	1497
T-0902C	45	-82	1089

2010

T-1001C	0	90	1460
T-1001BC	0	90	2187.1
T-1002	225	-80	700
T-1002BC	225	-85	1560
T-1003	315	-45	260
T-1003B	315	-45	240
T-1004	315	-45	700
T-1005	325	-45	240
T-1006	335	-45	315

2016

T-1601C	345.5	-88.9	1281
T-1602C	0	-89.54	1174
T-1607	0	-90	545
T-1608	10.3	-87	685
T-1609	45	-60	300
T-1611	41.7	-87	700
T-1612	0	-90	1125
T-1613	308	-89	1030
T-1615	44.4	-44.62	535
T-1616	45.4	-44.6	500
T-1618	45	-45	275
T-1619	45	-45	400
T-1620	45	-45	405
T-1621	45	-45	400
T-1622	45	-45	400

DH ID	From	To	Interval (ft)	Grade ppm Au
901C	170	210	40	0.997
902C	198	211	13	0.961
902C	875	918	43	4.095
T1002	545	585	40	0.776
T1002	610	650	40	1.849
T1002BC	625	645	20	1.572
T1002BC	973	1033	60	2.027
T1601C	742	748.5	6.5	1.086
T1601C	755	759	4	1.159
T1601C	833	863	30	3.020
T1601C	878	891	13	0.901
T1601C	913	983	70	0.960
T1602C	763	793	30	0.412
T1602C	896	908	12	0.369
T-1607	45	55	10	1.900
T-1608	480	540	60	0.460
T-1609	105	110	5	0.880
T-1611	NSV		0	
T-1612	635	660	25	0.110
T-1613	290	295	5	0.270
T-1615	270	295	25	0.230
T1615	325	340	15	0.240
T1616	120	250	130	0.150
T-1618	270	275	5	0.820
T-1619	125	145	20	1.070
T-1620	355	375	20	0.160
T-1621	225	245	20	1.080
T-1622	165	175	10	3.100

2010 Drilling

Six holes were completed in 2010 by Golden Oasis for a total of 7557 feet of drilling. This consisted of two Reverse Circulation (RC) pre-collars, two core tails, and four RC exploration holes. The RC exploration holes targeted infill drilling within the shallow Courtney resource area and potential structures suggested by earlier geophysical surveys. No evidence of the interpreted structures was encountered.

The core tails encountered difficulty and were wedged into new holes in several attempts to reach target depths. T1001C did not encounter any mineralization greater than 1ppm

522000E

4435000N

N

6600'

7000'

7400'

BLIND AREA

CALIFORNIA AREA

COURTNEY AREA

T-01

Inset

See inset

0 2000 ft

0 500 m

LEGEND

- ○45 Drill hole with prefix TY-DTY-
- ⌑4 Drill hole with prefix DH90-
- +83 Drill hole with prefix DH89-
- +196 Drill hole with prefix DH88-
- ⊞15 Drill hole with prefix B-
- Road
- Stream

OREQUEST

STARCORE INTERNATIONAL MINES

Figure 6

TOIYABE PROJECT

Lander County, Nevada

Historic Drill Location Map

BY : DATE : 05/17

SCALE : As shown

Au. Hole T1002C, and T1002BC (a wedge extension of the initial hole) did encounter both shallow and deep Au mineralization (see Table 1). This hole also confirmed and expanded the structurally disturbed, potential 'feeder' zone encountered in T902C.

This 'feeder structure' is interpreted to be NNW striking with a steep dip, perhaps parallel or sub-parallel to the Courtney A and B zones. If so, it represents an additional target area to the southwest and deeper than previously defined mineralized zones at Toiyabe.

No further drilling was done at Toiyabe until 2016.

2016 Drilling

During the 2016 drilling season, fifteen drill holes were completed at Toiyabe. Two of the fifteen were RC pre-collars with core tails. The remaining thirteen holes were RC. The two core holes, T1601C and T1602C, targeted the NNW trending, high angle feeder structure interpreted from drilling in 2009 and 2010. Please refer to Figure 7 for the Golden Oasis drill hole locations.

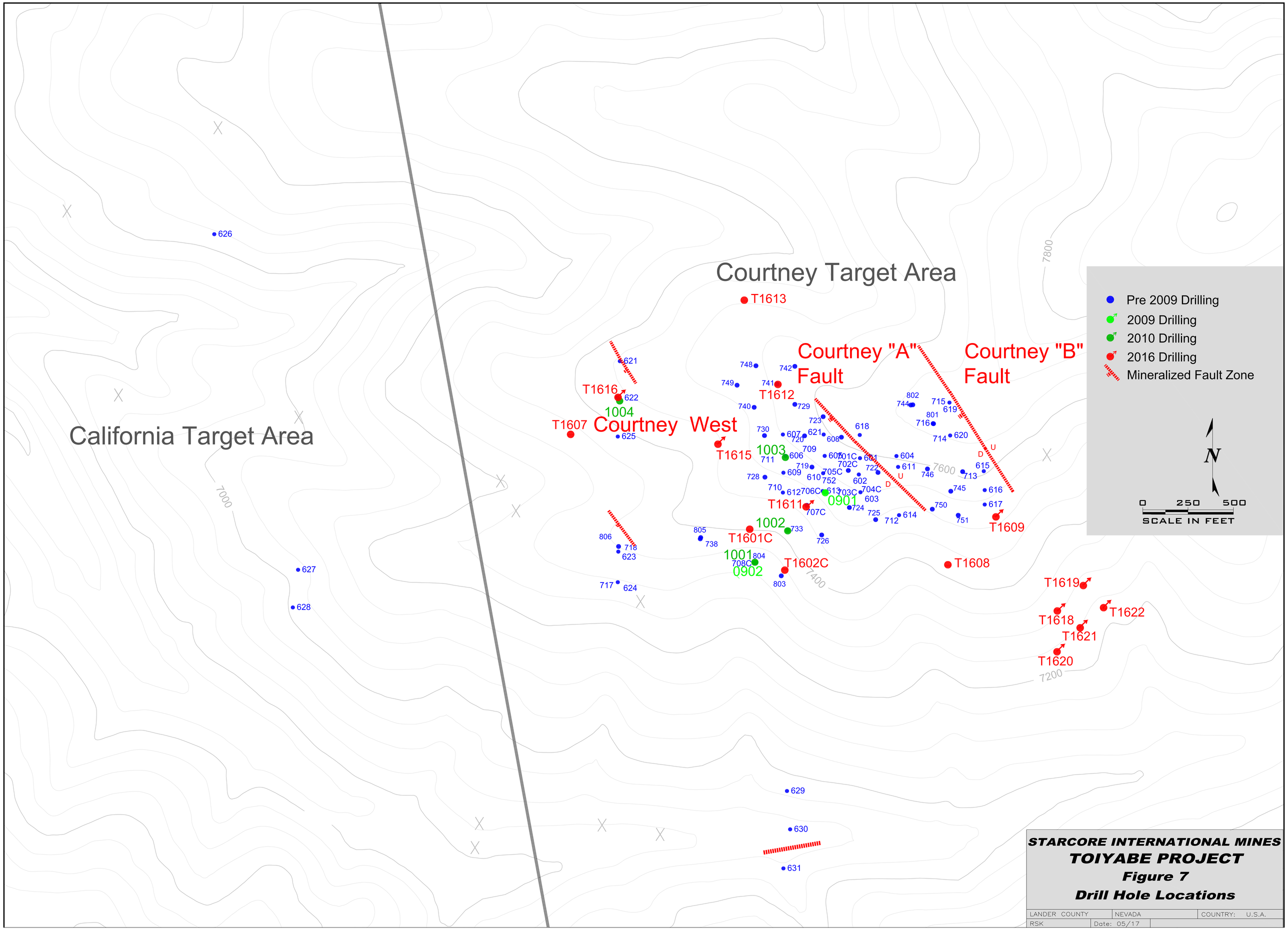
The RC drilling in 2016 attempted to expand and infill the shallow, near-surface resource area to the east and southeast, and find/define structures interpreted from earlier geophysics, but not found in surface mapping. None of the structures interpreted from geophysics were encountered, nor was any significant mineralization in these areas (T1607,T1611, T1612, T1613, T1615, and T1616). However, the upper plate/lower plate contact was encountered significantly deeper than anticipated in holes T1606, T1612, T1613 and T1615. This suggests an as yet undetected and unidentified E-W, high angle structure which offsets the plate boundary downward to the north. This structure is presumed to be post mineral.

The RC drilling to the southeast of the old shallow resource area was successful in expanding and delineating the known resource. This includes holes T1618, T1619, T1620, T1621 and T1622. Please refer to Figure 7 and Table 1.
Core holes T1601C and T1602C both encountered the targeted shear and breccia zones indicative of a fault or feeder structure. In both holes, the structural zone appeared to repeat stratigraphic section, placing Horse Canyon formation below Wenban. Both holes were terminated within or near the targeted structure due to drilling conditions. It now is open to interpretation whether the mineralizing structure is a high angle, NNW trending fault or a lower angle shear/thrust zone. Additional drilling will be required to delineate and define this structure as well as any associated mineralization.

There are currently reliable data for 339 drill holes on the property. These range from depths of 60 feet to 2187 feet, and average 427 feet in depth.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

No attempt was made to duplicate the extensive historic sampling data. Geological employees of large, professional Canadian and American mining companies, who ostensibly used professional sampling techniques, completed the previous sampling done from 1964-1991. Geochemical data predates NI43-101 QA/QC protocols. The historic


Courtney Target Area
California Target Area
Courtney "A" Fault
Courtney "B" Fault
Courtney West
T1613
T1612
T1616
T1607
T1615
T1611
T1601C
T1602C
T1608
T1609
T1619
T1618
T1621
T1620
T1622
1004
1003
0901
1002
1001
0902
626
627
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741
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729
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730
607
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720
608
709
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605
601C
601
604
711
719
609
705C
702C
722
611
615
728
610
752
602
746
713
710
612
706C
613
703C
704C
745
616
603
724
750
617
707C
725
712
614
751
805
806
718
623
738
733
726
804
708C
717
624
803
802
744
715
619
801
716
714
620
7800
7600
7400
7200
7000
Pre 2009 Drilling
2009 Drilling
2010 Drilling
2016 Drilling
Mineralized Fault Zone
N
0 250 500
SCALE IN FEET
STARCORE INTERNATIONAL MINES
TOIYABE PROJECT
Figure 7
Drill Hole Locations
LANDER COUNTY
NEVADA
COUNTRY: U.S.A.
RSK
Date: 05/17

database was cursory examined for content and industry standard procedures by the author and was found to be acceptable. Numerous site visits indicated that many of the past sampling locations and the grids were readily recoverable and the author deemed that sampling results obtained by the various professionals and mineral resource companies were of sufficient quality to support the interpretations and conclusions presented in this report.

The sample preparations and analyses conducted by previous to that of the writers were made by large, professional American mining companies, who ostensibly used professional assaying laboratories for their samples taken in the Golden Oasis –Toiyabe Project area. No reports or data detailing the methods of sample preparation, or security procedures used by the previous lessee companies was available to the writers for review and verification. Most of the certificates of analysis contain reference to standard sample preparation methods but these were not researched for this report.

Golden Oasis has completed both core and RC drilling programs between 2006 and 2016 The RC chips were split into two samples, one removed daily and shipped to lab, one backup left on site for future cross reference or rechecks. Core was removed daily to secure storage, sawed in half and one half sent to the lab. The samples were shipped by truck to ALS Chemex in Elko Nevada. The samples were crushed and 1000 gm splits pulverized at the lab, and then subjected to 60 gm fire assays for gold and silver only. Repeat analyses were done on all samples containing +1.0 g/t. Additional repeat samples, blanks and standards were used also. The pulps were returned to Golden Oasis for potential future analysis such as a possible desire to check for associated path finder elements. They are held in a secure storage facility.

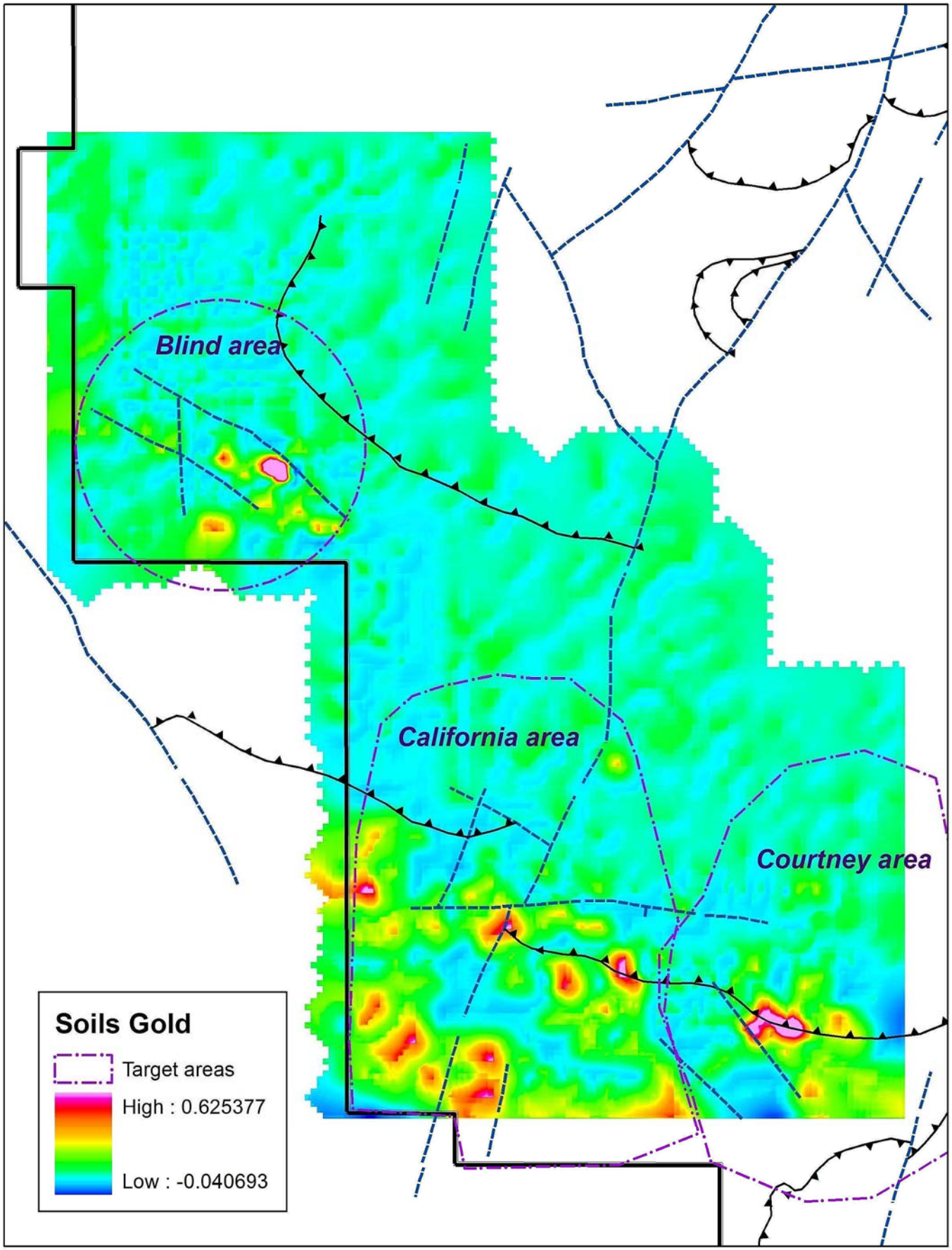
DATA VERIFICATION

The author has verified the approximate locations of most of the reported drill holes on the Property. Many of the historic pads and roads have been reclaimed as required by regulations, leaving exact location and confirmation impossible. Assay values that were obtained by previous mining companies, for samples taken from the Toiyabe Project, were reviewed and appeared to correlate with appropriate geological materials and maintain a reasonable continuity with the expected results. The author has not reviewed any digital data for geophysical surveys. It is believed that the present data verification by the author allows for a reliable picture of the Toiyabe property geology and database, from which to conduct further work.

The author was on the property during the 2009, 2010 and 2016 drilling programs. The author confirm that the company followed normal industry procedures for this type of work. Since the target sought is likely buried, no independent surface sampling was completed during the early site visits.

Current author Noland inspected original drill data in the Newmont exploration facility (Elko, Nevada) in January 2009. Spot checks of assays, drill logs and drill locations revealed no inconsistency with data sources utilized for this report.

Figure 8. Gold in Soils (Zimmer, 2010)



It is the author's opinion that all data utilized for the preparation of this report are adequate and reliable.

MINERAL RESOURCE

No NI 43-101 resource has been calculated for the property since that included in the 2009 Technical Report.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The only property that is directly adjacent to Golden Oasis' Toiyabe claim block with known mineral resources and/or past production is Barrick's Toiyabe Mine. This mine had past production by Inland Gold and Silver Corporation who processed approximately 2.3 million tons grading 0.056 oz/ton gold. This processing resulted in an estimated 89,000 oz of gold recovered (after dilution and recovery) from heap leaching (Tapper 1992). The Saddle deposit of the Toiyabe mine is reported as a sediment-hosted, structurally controlled gold deposit primarily hosted by the Roberts Mountain formation but with the Roberts Mountain Thrust as the major control on the gold mineralization. The old Toiyabe mine is adjacent to the south and west sides of the Golden Oasis Project and has been abandoned and reclaimed. Other mines in the area include the Pipeline/South Pipeline (10 miles to the north), the Cortez Hills (5 miles) and past producers such as Cortez (8 miles to the north), Gold Acres (12 miles to the north), Gold Rush (9 miles to the east) and Horse Canyon (8 miles to the northeast). As these past and present mines are not directly adjacent to the Toiyabe Project, they are not discussed in this section but rather in the HISTORY,GEOLOGICAL SETTING and the DEPOSIT TYPES sections of this report.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA

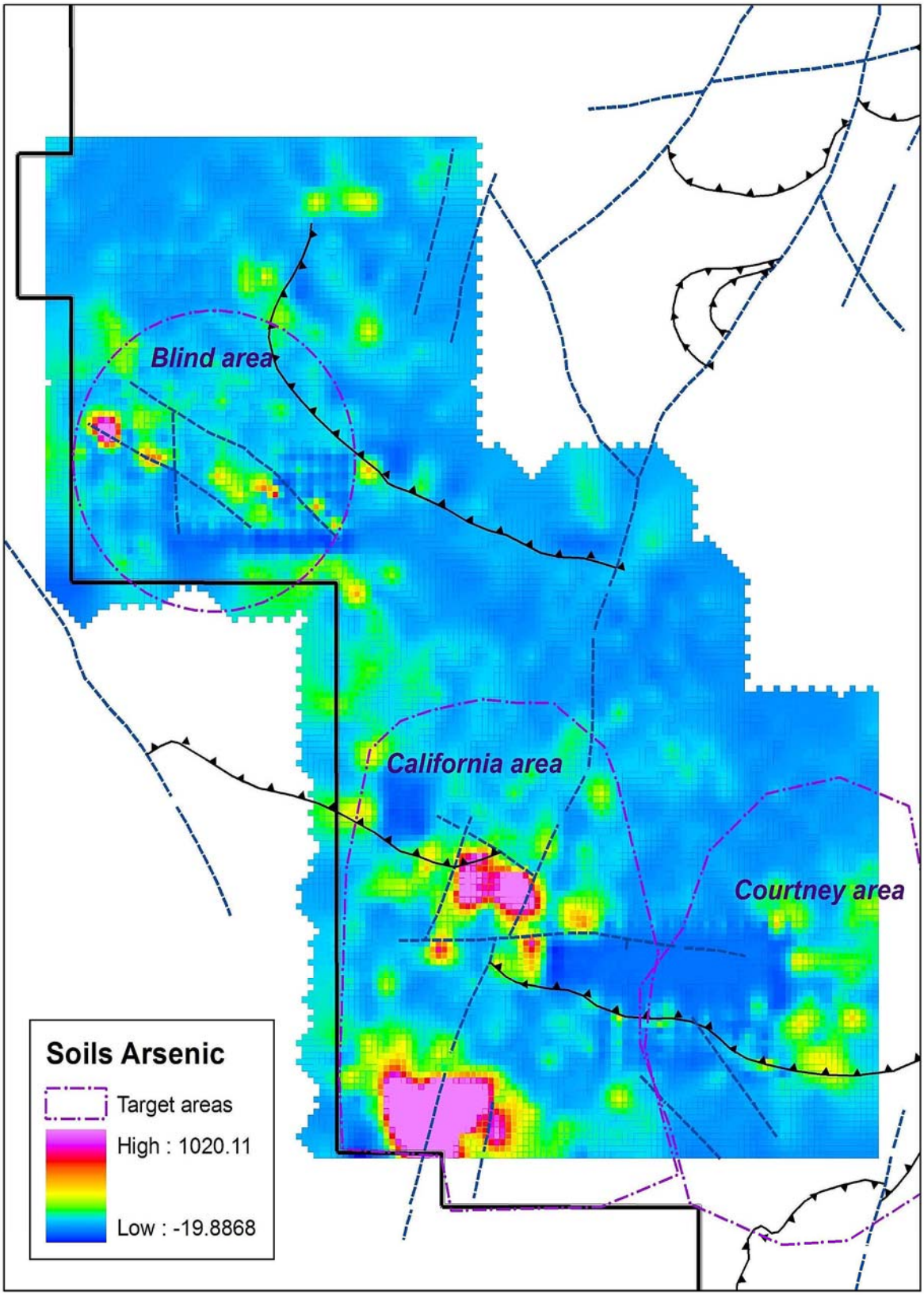
There is no additional information or explanation necessary to make the technical report understandable.

INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Gold is often associated with decalcified carbonates of the Horse Canyon and Wenban formations. Additionally, significant zones of gold mineralization on the subject property are associated with silicification or argillic alteration. Core drilling from 2009, 2010 and 2016 indicate the presence of a deeper, structurally controlled mineralization style. It is not certain whether the primary mineralizing structure is a high angle, NNW trending fault of the Courtney system, or a low angle thrust/breccia as seen at Cortez Hills and Gold Rush. Additional drilling into this newly discovered zone will be required to expand and define this structure.

Prior to 2009, moderately extensive drilling was restricted to the near surface and relegated to two of five main target areas defined by early workers. Available records suggest that approximately 339 drill holes have been completed on the subject property with a total of 144,463 feet of drilling.

Figure 9. Arsenic in Soils (Zimmerman, 2010)



A strongly altered fault zone with strong gold values in surface sampling and down-hole drill intercepts demonstrate the potential of gold mineralizing fluids traveling from a deeper-seated source to the recognized shallow mineralization. In conjunction with the shallow mineralization are numerous deeper drill intercepts showing low to moderate gold values in erratic occurrences within lower plate lithologies on the subject property. The lower plate is confirmed by Inland, Santa Fe and Golden Oasis drilling.

Results of drilling in the various geological and geochemical targets are encouraging with significant gold mineralization identified throughout the subject property. The historic holes are of limited depth typically in the 150-foot range with some drilled to 400 feet. This close-spaced drilling is encouraging, providing evidence for leakage of gold mineralization in the near surface upper plate from sources at depth. Limited intercepts from deeper drilling along known structures support the potential for deeper gold mineralization within more favorable stratigraphy and structure. In addition, the potential of a low angle breccia/thrust zone conduit of mineralization has now been recognized from 2010 and 2016 core drilling.

The above observations and interpretations support the conclusion that reasonably good potential exists for a higher-grade gold mineralizing system at depth. The higher-grade system is likely to be controlled by fracture and permeability pathways that have been identified by the low grade-gold occurrences observed in surface sampling and shallow drilling to date. Additional near-surface gold mineralization may also be defined within the various targets that have had little or no recent testing (within the last 20 years). Therefore, the author believes the property is worthy of further exploration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that Golden Oasis continue exploration of the deeper zones identified in core drilling from 2009, 2010 and 2016.Potential feeder structures within favorable stratigraphy have been intersected several times. Careful planning and targeting, coupled with down hole surveys and three-dimensional (3D) modeling is recommended to better define and explore these deeper zones.

In addition, it is recommended that a water well be permitted and drilled on the property before any additional exploration drilling. Costs for providing drill water during the 2009, 2010 and 2016 drilling programs amounted to 30% to 40% of the drill budget. A onetime cost of an estimated $250,000 is proposed to provide a sufficient quantity of water for drilling and road maintenance for future exploration.

A two-hole deep core drilling program is recommended for 2018. These holes should target the breccia/thrust zone encountered in holes T1601C and T1602C. The next phase of drilling should be prepared to go at least to depths of 2000 feet. The proposed core holes could have RC precollars as deep as 800 feet to keep costs lower.

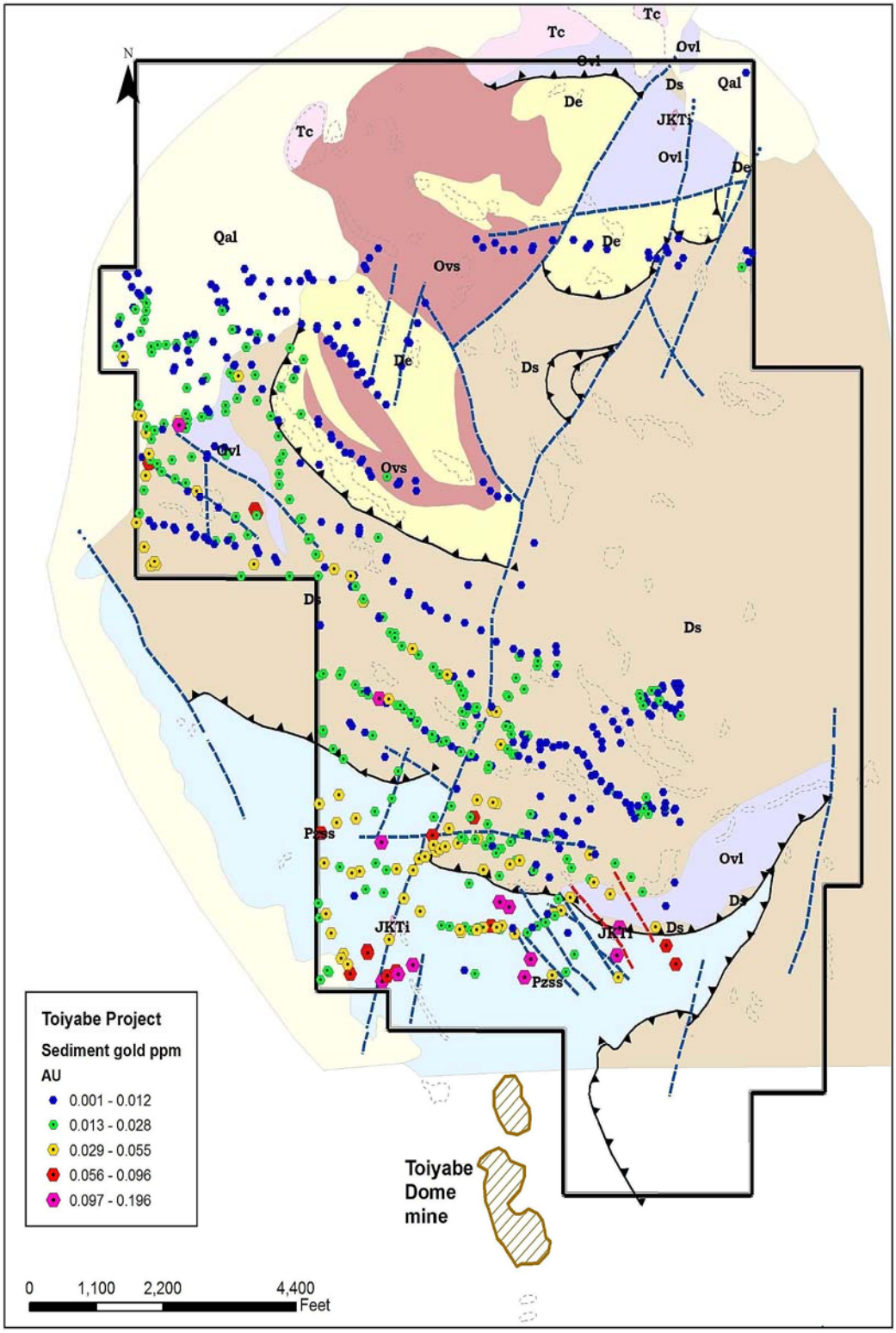


Figure 10. Gold in Sediments (Zimmerman, 2010)

Table 2. Recommended Budget

Recommended Budget				
3D Geologic Model			$	15,000
Water Well Permit			$	5,000
Water Well			$	300,000
Pad Preparation			$	45,000
Pre collar RC	1600	80	$	128,000
Core Tails	2400	160	$	384,000
Geology and supervision			$	70,000
Assays			$	50,000
Total Proposed Budget			$	997,000

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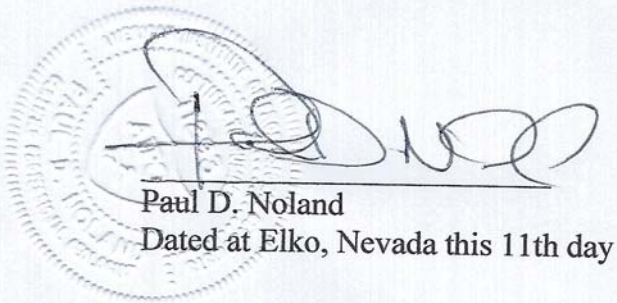
DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

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

1. I am a graduate of Lamar University (1971) with a B.Sc. degree in geology and am aCertified Professional Geologist with certification through AIPG (#11293).
2. I am presently employed as a consulting geologist, independent of Starcore, Golden Oasis, MinQuest, or any of their subsidiaries.
3. I have been employed in my profession by various mining companies since 1974, and an independent consultant for over 20 years in total. Employment with exploration and mining companies has involved positions of Senior Geologist with Inspiration, Noranda, Independence Mining (Jerritt Canyon mine), Barrick Gold (Cortez, NV mine) and Chief Geologist for Yukon-Nevada at their Jerritt Canyon mine.
4. I have read the definitions of "Qualified Person" set out in NI 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101), (Certified Professional Geologist, #11293 from AIPG, member of Geological Society of Nevada) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
5. I am responsible for all sections of this report, utilizing in part the data summarized from historic reports and cited in the References section of this report.
6. This certificate applies to the technical report titled *Technical Report on the Toiyabe Gold Property, Lander County, Nevada, dated May 11, 2018.*
7. I have visited the Toiyabe property on numerous occasions from 2009 through 2016. I had no prior involvement with the Toiyabe property before these dates.
8. I hold no office with Starcore, Golden Oasis, or MinQuest, and am therefore independent of all ownership in the Toiyabe property and all its subsidiaries as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and in Section 3.5 of the Companion Policy to NI43-101. I am in no position to receive any financial gain nor any other benefit from any success of Starcore or the underlying property owners and am employed only as an independent consultant.
9. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this technical report not misleading.
10. I consent to the filing of this technical report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.



Paul D. Noland
Dated at Elko, Nevada this 11th day of May 2018 (Effective Date)

APPENDIX A
CLAIM INFORMATION

Claim Name	Location Date			NMC Number	Expiry Date
Pinto 5	27-Jul-04			1879982	01-Sept.-2018
Pinto 6	27-Jul-04			1879983	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 7	27-Jul-04			1879984	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 8	27-Jul-04			1879985	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 9	27-Jul-04			1879986	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 10	27-Jul-04			1879987	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 11	27-Jul-04			1879988	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 12	27-Jul-04			1879989	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 21	31-Jul-04			1879990	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 22	31-Jul-04			1879991	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 23	31-Jul-04			1879992	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 24	31-Jul-04			1879993	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 25	31-Jul-04			1879994	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 26	31-Jul-04			1879995	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 27	31-Jul-04			1879996	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 28	31-Jul-04			1879997	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 29	31-Jul-04			1879998	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 30	31-Jul-04			1879999	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 31	31-Jul-04			1880000	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 32	31-Jul-04			1880001	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 33	31-Jul-04			1880002	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 49	28-Jul-04			1880003	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 50	28-Jul-04			1880004	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 70	28-Jul-04			1880005	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 77	28-Jul-04			1880006	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 78	28-Jul-04			1880007	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 82	02-Aug-04			1880008	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 83	02-Aug-04			1880009	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 84	02-Aug-04			1880010	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 85	02-Aug-04			1880011	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 86	02-Aug-04			1880012	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 87	02-Aug-04			1880013	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 88	02-Aug-04			1880014	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 98	02-Aug-04			1880015	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 99	02-Aug-04			1880016	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 100	02-Aug-04			1880017	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 101	02-Aug-04			1880018	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 102	02-Aug-04			1880019	01-Sept.- 2018
Pinto 103	02-Aug-04			1880020	01-Sept.- 2018
Claim Name	Location Date			NMC Number	Expiry Date

Panda 13	21-Jul-04			1880021	01-Sept.- 2018
Panda 14	21-Jul-04			1880022	01-Sept.- 2018
Panda 15	21-Jul-04			1880023	01-Sept.- 2018
Panda 16	21-Jul-04			1880024	01-Sept.- 2018
Panda 17	21-Jul-04			1880025	01-Sept.- 2018
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Spigot 32	15-Aug-04			1880046	01-Sept.- 2018
Spigot 40	11-Aug-04			1880047	01-Sept.- 2018
Spigot 42	11-Aug-04			1880048	01-Sept.- 2018
Spigot 44	4-Oct-05			911747	01-Sept.- 2018
Spigot 45	12-Aug-04			1880050	01-Sept.- 2018
Spigot 46	12-Aug-04			1880051	01-Sept.- 2018
Spigot 48	15-Aug-04			1880052	01-Sept.- 2018
Spigot 57	15-Aug-04			1880053	01-Sept.- 2018
Spigot 58	15-Aug-04			1880054	01-Sept.- 2018
Spigot 59	15-Aug-04			1880055	01-Sept.- 2018
Spigot 60	15-Aug-04			1880056	01-Sept.- 2018
Spigot 61	15-Aug-04			1880057	01-Sept.- 2018
Spigot 65	12-Aug-04			1880058	01-Sept.- 2018
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Spigot 67	12-Aug-04			1880060	01-Sept.- 2018
Spigot 69	12-Aug-04			1880061	01-Sept.- 2018
Claim Name	Location Date			NMC Number	Expiry Date
Spigot 71	12-Aug-04			1880062	01-Sept.- 2018

Spigot 73	12-Aug-04			1880063	01-Sept.- 2018
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Spigot 91	11-Aug-04			1880065	01-Sept.- 2018
Spigot 92	11-Aug-04			1880066	01-Sept.- 2018
Spigot 93	11-Aug-04			1880067	01-Sept.- 2018
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TYE 57	5-Sept-05			911752	01-Sept.- 2018
TYE 73	3-Sept-05			911753	01-Sept.- 2018
TYE 74	5-Sept-05			911754	01-Sept.- 2018
TYE 75	4-Sept-05			911755	01-Sept.- 2018
TYE 76	4-Sept-05			911756	01-Sept.- 2018
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TYE 81	4-Sept-05			911761	01-Sept.- 2018
TYE 82	4-Sept-05			911762	01-Sept.- 2018
TYE 83	4-Sept-05			911763	01-Sept.- 2018
TYE 84	4-Sept-05			911764	01-Sept.- 2018
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TYE 86	4-Sept-05			911766	01-Sept.- 2018
TYE 87	4-Sept-05			911767	01-Sept.- 2018
TYE 88	4-Sept-05			911768	01-Sept.- 2018
TYE 89	4-Sept-05			911769	01-Sept.- 2018
TYE 90	4-Sept-05			911770	01-Sept.- 2018
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TYE 92	5-Sept-05			911772	01-Sept.- 2018
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TYE 62	5-Sept-05			911778	01-Sept.- 2018
TYE 63	5-Sept-05			911779	01-Sept.- 2018
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TYE 66	5-Sept-05			911782	01-Sept.- 2018

TYE 67	5-Sept-05			911783	01-Sept.- 2018
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TYE 69	5-Sept-05			911785	01-Sept.- 2018
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TY 22	20-April-06			930581	01-Sept.- 2018
TY 23	20-April-06			930582	01-Sept.- 2018
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Claim Name	Location Date			NMC Number	Expiry Date
TY 32	18-April-06			930591	01-Sept.- 2018
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TY 34	18-April-06			930593	01-Sept.- 2018

TY 35	18-April-06			930594	01-Sept.- 2018
TY 36	18-April-06			930595	01-Sept.- 2018
TY 37	18-April-06			930596	01-Sept.- 2018
TY 38	18-April-06			930597	01-Sept.- 2018

APPENDIX B

HISTORIC California Area Drill results - Santa Fe Pacific Mining Corp.

Drill Hole Number	TD (feet)	Interval (ft)	Thickness (ft)	Grade (oz/ton Au)	Grade (g/t Au)
DTY001	980			trace	
DTY002	1000			trace	
DTY003	1000	645-675	30	0.024	0.82
DTY004	260	235-255	20	0.023	0.79
DTY005	1040	270-280	10	0.028	0.96
		510-530	20	0.028	0.96
		685-720	35	0.017	0.58
DTY014				trace	
DTY020	860	10-25	15	0.033	1.13
		40-50	10	0.045	1.54
		85-110	25	0.036	1.23
		145-180	35	0.075	2.57
		525-550	25	0.031	1.06
DTY029	845	5-15	10	0.021	0.72
		45-50	5	0.011	0.38
		65-80	15	0.023	0.79
		325-340	15	0.021	0.72
		675-680	5	0.021	0.72
		690-695	5	0.012	0.41
DTY040	545			trace	
DTY043	555	35-50	15	0.012	0.41
DTY045	745			trace	

Inland Gold & Silver, California Area Drill results

Drill Hole Number	Total Depth (ft)	Interval (ft)	Thickness (ft)	Grade (oz/ton Au)	Grade (g/t Au)
89-86	120	0-120	120	0.020	0.69
89-92	210	180-205	25	0.018	0.62
89-112	160	115-130	15	0.047	1.61
89-113	120	90-120	30	0.042	1.44
88-614	400	10-30	20	0.018	0.62
88-615	400	10-35	25	0.016	0.55

APPENDIX C - HISTORIC Courtney Area Drill results - Inland Gold & Silver:
Inland Gold & Silver, Courtney Area Drill results

Drill Hole Number	Total Depth (ft)	Interval (ft)	Thickness (ft)	Grade (oz/ton Au)	Grade (g/t Au)
B-11	140	90-105	15	0.025	0.86
B-11		135-140	5	0.033	0.96
B-14	275	200-215	15	0.055	1.62
88-197	400	20-25	5	0.164	4.80
88-242	300	0-60	60	0.021	0.60
88-262	335	0-20	20	0.045	1.32
88-262		60-100	40	0.037	1.08
88-270	230	120-160	40	0.034	1.00
88-270		135-145	10	0.067	2.30
88-272	285	40-45	10	0.068	2.33
88-273	265	30-35	5	0.136	4.66
88-275	350	220-235	15	0.030	0.88
88-277	340	245-255	10	0.029	0.84
88-277		325-335	10	0.035	1.01
88-280	400	15-25	10	0.093	2.73
88-280		55-80	25	0.212	7.27
88-280		375-385	10	0.024	0.81
88-281	400	20-25	10	0.090	3.09
88-292	400	85-100	15	0.069	2.37
88-293	400	300-310	10	0.030	1.03
88-294	400	280-305	25	0.125	4.29
88-294	incl.	280-285	5	0.361	12.38
88-296	400	0-65	65	0.107	3.67
88-296	incl.	15-60	45	0.162	5.55
88-296	incl.	15-25	10	0.522	15.23
88-297	400	70-75	5	0.216	7.41
88-297		145-155	10	0.253	8.67
88-298	400	120-125	5	0.132	4.53
88-298		175-240	65	0.068	2.00
88-298	incl.	180-195	15	0.191	6.55
88-299	400	290-305	15	0.061	2.09

Drill Hole Number	Total Depth (ft)	Interval (ft)	Thickness (ft)	Grade (oz/ton Au)	Grade (g/t Au)
88-300	400	360-375	15	0.043	1.25
88-336	320	15-35	20	0.103	3.00
88-346	405	65-80	15	0.036	1.05
88-365	340	310-320	10	0.057	1.95
88-368	300	230-245	15	0.065	2.23
88-369	300	160-200	40	0.193	5.64
88-369	incl.	165-190	25	0.249	8.54
88-369		270-280	10	0.042	1.22
88-370	300	15-20	5	0.231	7.92
88-370		50-90	40	0.031	0.90
88-372	300	295-300	5	0.033	1.10
88-373	300	40-120	80	0.059	1.94
88-373	incl.	40-65	25	0.077	2.64
88-375	400	230-240	10	0.044	1.46
88-376	400	0-10	10	0.085	2.91
88-377	400	60-75	15	0.026	0.86
88-378	400	65-70	5	0.052	1.78
88-440	400	330-340	10	0.041	1.41
88-443	540	465-485	20	0.061	2.09
88-444	400	385-400	15	0.050	1.71
88-445	400	75-100	25	0.026	0.89
88-451	400	180-190	10	0.054	1.85
88-451		225-235	10	0.057	1.95
88-454	400	295-315	20	0.045	1.54

Inland Gold & Silver, Courtney Area Drill results (cont'd)

Drill Hole Number	Total Depth (ft)	Interval (ft)	Thickness (ft)	Grade (oz/ton Au)	Grade (g/t Au)
88-618	400	0-10	10	0.097	3.33
88-618		55-85	30	0.091	3.12
88-619	400	0-15	15	0.094	3.22
89-041	400	20-40	20	0.034	1.17
90-08	400	170-195	25	0.084	2.88

90-19	400	40-75	35	0.038	1.30
90-20	240	160-195	35	0.037	1.27
90-21	400	125-140	15	0.025	0.86
90-27	400	185-225	40	0.042	1.44

Santa Fe Pacific Mining Corp, Courtney Area Drill results

Drill Hole Number	TD (feet)	Interval (ft)	Thickness (ft)	Grade (oz/ton Au)	Grade (g/t Au)
DTY006				trace	
DTY007				trace	
DTY008	1000	345-410	65	0.053	1.82
		545-555	10	0.026	0.89
		590-615	25	0.020	0.69
		640-650	10	0.016	0.55
DTY021	1085	25-40	15	0.011	0.38
		115-135	20	0.017	0.58
		175-205	30	0.023	0.79
DTY025	890	455	460	0.015	0.51
		600	605	0.013	0.45
		870	875	0.015	0.51
DTY037		505		trace	

APPENDIX D

GOLDEN OASIS Courtney Area Drill results:
GOLDEN OASIS 2006 RCDRILLING

TOIYABE SUMMARY DRILLING RESULTS (+1 g/t gold intercepts only)

HOLE #	Azimuth (Degrees)	Dip (Degrees)	TotalDepth (Feet)	From (Feet)	To (Feet)	Interval (Feet)	Gold Value (g/t)	Gold Value (oz/ton)
T-601	0	-45	400	30	35	5	3.55	0.104
				40	55	15	7.88	0.230
			including	45	50	5	14.50	0.423
				335	350	15	6.36	0.186
			including	350	355	5	15.60	0.456
T-602	0	-45	400	60	65	5	1.02	0.030
				95	105	10	2.77	0.081
T-603	0	-45	450	140	160	20	12.85	0.375
			including	145	155	10	18.85	0.550
T-604*	0	-45	300				No +1.0 values	
T-605	0	-45	400	145	150	5	1.37	0.040
				160	165	5	1.95	0.057
T-606*	0	-45	420				No +1.0 values	
T-607*	0	-45	300				No +1.0 values	
T-608	0	-45	300	35	45	10	2.51	0.073
				75	80	5	5.79	0.169
T-609	0	-45	450	185	190	5	1.54	0.045
T-610	0	-45	450	180	185	5	1.56	0.046
				205	210	5	4.65	0.136
				310	320	10	1.41	0.041
				405	410	5	1.62	0.047
T-611*	0	-45	350				No +1.0 values	
T-612	0	-45	550	355	375	20	1.92	0.056
T-613	0	-45	550	475	480	5	1.60	0.047
T-614*	0	-45	500				No +1.0 values	
T-615	0	-45	250	115	125	10	1.20	0.035
T-616*	0	-45	300				No +1.0 values	
T-617	0	-45	350	190	195	5	1.02	0.030
T-618	180	-45	410	80	85	5	1.68	0.049
				125	130	5	1.06	0.031
T-619	0	-45	400	25	35	10	1.31	0.038
				80	85	5	1.53	0.045
T-620	0	-45	400	80	85	5	1.67	0.049
				110	120	10	1.08	0.032
T-621	0	-45	300	0	5	5	1.68	0.049
T-622	0	-45	300	215	220	5	1.08	0.032
T-623	0	-45	300	80	85	5	1.70	0.050
T-624	0	-45	300	200	205	5	2.94	0.086
T-625*	0	-45	250				No +1.0 values	
T-626*	0	-45	270				No +1.0 values	
T-627*	90	-45	270				No +1.0 values	
T-628*	90	-45	300				No +1.0 values	
T-629*	0	-45	300				No +1.0 values	
T-630*	0	-45	300				No +1.0 values	
T-631	0	-45	300	115	125	10	1.00	0.029

*Note: Drill holes T-604,606,607,611,614,616,625-630 contained no +1.0 g/t gold values

GOLDEN OASIS 2007 CORE DRILLING
TOIYABE SUMMARY DRILLING RESULTS (+1 g/t gold intercepts only)

HOLE #	Azimuth (Degrees)	Dip (Degrees)	TotalDepth (Feet)	From (Feet)	To (Feet)	Interval (Feet)	Gold Value (g/t)	Gold Value (oz/ton)
T-701C	0	-45	155	15.0	25.0	10.0	8.84	0.258
			including	15.0	20.0	5.0	13.05	0.381
				35.0	47.5	12.5	1.35	0.039
				47.5	53.0	5.5	14.83	0.433
			including	47.5	50.0	2.5	26.20	0.765
T-702C	45	-45	395	35.0	40.0	5.0	10.39	0.303
				40.0	45.0	5.0	1.32	0.039
T-703C	0	-45	372	150.0	160.0	10.0	2.22	0.065
				160.0	165.0	5.0	6.59	0.192
				165.0	170.0	5.0	1.39	0.041
				190.0	195.0	5.0	1.06	0.031
				225.0	230.0	5.0	1.08	0.032
T-704C	45	-45	200	6.0	6.8	0.8	1.03	0.030
T-705C	45	-45	150	100.0	110.0	10.0	11.48	0.335
			including	105.0	110.0	5.0	16.20	0.473
T-706C	45	-45	300	170.0	180.0	10.0	1.75	0.051
				180.0	195.0	15.0	10.92	0.319
			including	180.0	190.0	10.0	13.68	0.399
				200.0	205.0	5.0	1.17	0.034
				235.0	245.0	10.0	26.60	0.777
			including	240.0	245.0	5.0	33.45	0.977
				245.0	250.0	5.0	1.63	0.048
T-707C	45	-45	400	230.0	232.0	2.0	2.11	0.062
				232.0	235.0	3.0	7.77	0.227
T-708C	45	-60	960	40	45	5	1.00	0.029
				390	400	5	1.45	0.042
				595	600	5	1.15	0.034

Note: True thickness 85-95% of interval shown

GOLDEN OASIS 2007 RCDRILLING
TOIYABE SUMMARY DRILLING RESULTS (+1 g/t gold intercepts only)

HOLE #	Azimuth (Degrees)	Dip (Degrees)	TotalDepth (Feet)	From (Feet)	To (Feet)	Interval (Feet)	Gold Value (g/t)	Gold Value (oz/ton)
T-709	45	-45	400	115 330	120 345	10 15	3.16 2.87	0.092 0.084
T-710	45	-45	500	285 295 340 465	290 300 345 370	5 5 5 5	1.15 1.12 1.00 1.26	0.034 0.033 0.029 0.037
T-711	45	-45	450	230 350	250 355	20 5	1.48 1.87	0.043 0.055
T-712	45	-45	300	190 210	195 215	5 5	1.35 1.33	0.039 0.039
T-713	45	-45	300	135 150	140 165	5 15	1.20 1.08	0.035 0.032
T-714	45	-45	200	55	60	5	1.19	0.035
T-715	45	-45	150	30	35	5	1.13	0.033
T-716	45	-45	200	65	110	45	1.56	0.046
T-717	45	-45	400	155	160	5	1.16	0.034
T-718	45	-45	400	poor	recovery		no +1.0 g/t	
T-719	45	-45	450 incl	165 175 270	220 185 285	55 10 15	3.51 10.59 1.69	0.103 0.309 0.049
T-720	45	-45	450	110 120	115 125	5 5	2.91 2.58	0.085 0.075
T-721	45	-45	350	10 25 45 315 345	15 30 60 320 350	5 5 15 10 5	1.30 3.40 1.85 1.31 1.74	0.038 0.099 0.054 0.038 0.051
T-722	45	-45	200 incl.	0 5 30	15 10 35	15 5 5	7.91 21.80 1.69	0.231 0.637 0.049
T-723	45	-45	350				no +1.0 g/t	
T-724	45	-45	300	65 165	70 170	5 5	1.28 3.74	0.037 0.109
T-725	45	-45	200				no +1.0 g/t	
T-726	45	-45	450				no +1.0 g/t	
T-727	not drilled							

T-728	45	-45	500				no +1.0 g/t	
T-729	45	-45	400				no +0.5 g/t	
T-730	45	-45	550	115 515	120 525	5 10	0.65 1.62	0.019 0.047
T-731,732	not drilled							
T-733	45	-45	665	no	recovery	below 470	no +0.5 g/t	
T-734 to 737	not drilled							
T-738	45 poor poor	-45 recovery recovery	970	375 395 775	385 400 800	10 5 25	0.60 0.60 0.57	0.018 0.018 0.017
T-739	not drilled							
T-740							no +0.5 g/t	
T-741	45	-45	400	275	290	15	0.92	0.027
T-742	45	-45	300				no +0.5 g/t	
T-743	not drilled							
T-744	45	-45	200	40 90	45 100	5 10	0.60 0.82	0.018 0.024
T-745	45	-45	450				no +0.5 g/t	
T-746	45	-45	350	235	260	25	0.97	0.028
T-747	not drilled							
T-748	45	-45	180	hole	lost		no +1.0 g/t	
T-749	45	-45	350	30	60	30	0.75	0.022
T-750	45	-45	570			10	no +1.0 g/t	
T-751	45	-45	300				no +1.0 g/t	
T-752	45	-45	750 incl.	215 220	230 225	15 5	4.15 11.70	0.121 0.342

Note: True thickness 85-95% of interval shown

GOLDEN OASIS 2008RCDRILLING

Toiyabe Summary Drilling Results (≥ 5 feet @ ≥ 0.01 oz/ton Gold)										
Hole No.	From (feet)	To (feet)	Interval (feet)	True Width	Gold (oz/ton)	Silver (oz/ton)	True Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Target Area
T-801	10	25	15	12.0	0.150	<0.01	3.7	5.15	<0.5	Courtney B Fault
Including	10	15	5	4.0	0.427	0.03	1.2	14.63	1.1	Courtney B Fault
T-802	25	45	20	4.0	0.146	<0.01	1.2	5.00	<0.5	Courtney B Fault
Including	35	40	5	4.0	0.268	<0.01	1.2	9.17	<0.5	Courtney B Fault
	55	60	5	4.0	0.034	<0.01	1.2	1.15	<0.5	Courtney B Fault
	75	80	5	4.0	0.018	<0.01	1.2	0.61	<0.5	Courtney B Fault
	90	120	30	24.0	0.034	0.03	7.3	1.17	1.1	Courtney B Fault
T-803	240	245	5	5.0	0.010	0.04	1.5	0.36	1.2	Courtney West
	455	480	25	15.0	0.037	0.03	4.6	1.28	0.9	Courtney West
	595	600	5	5.0	0.014	<0.01	1.5	0.48	<0.5	Courtney West
T-804	195	200	5	5.0	0.033	0.02	1.5	1.12	0.6	Courtney West
T-805	205	220	15	9.0	0.023	0.04	2.7	0.78	1.4	Courtney West
	225	245	20	12.0	0.016	0.02	3.7	0.56	0.8	Courtney West
T-806	45	65	20	18.0	0.017	0.02	5.5	0.59	0.7	Courtney West
	195	210	15	13.5	0.040	0.02	0.4	1.38	0.7	Courtney West
Including	205	210	5	4.5	0.088	0.03	0.9	3.02	0.9	Courtney West
	415	420	5	4.5	0.010	0.03	0.2	0.36	0.9	Courtney West

Note: All holes vertical except T-801@ -85, T-802 @ -70, and T-806 @ -60

APPENDIX E

CSMT Geophysics Interpretation Memo:

fritz@fritzgeoph.com

Memo

To: Richard Kern, Golden Oasis Exploration Corp.

From: Frank P. Fritz, Fritz Geophysics

Date: 3 November 2006

Re: Toiyabe CSMT preliminary Interpretation

The following is a brief review of the preliminary interpretation of the CSMT survey completed over a southern portion of the Toiyabe Project properties in central Nevada. This review is based on only the CSMT data and the anticipated geologic sections need to be added for a more complete interpretation.

Six lines of Controlled Source MagnetoTelluric data, CSMT, were collected on the southern end of the property over part of the current drilling program and over the most promising responses detected by the previous Tensor IP, TIP, survey from last year. The TIP data suggested a complex structural environment with large resistivity contrasts that may be associated with economic mineralization.

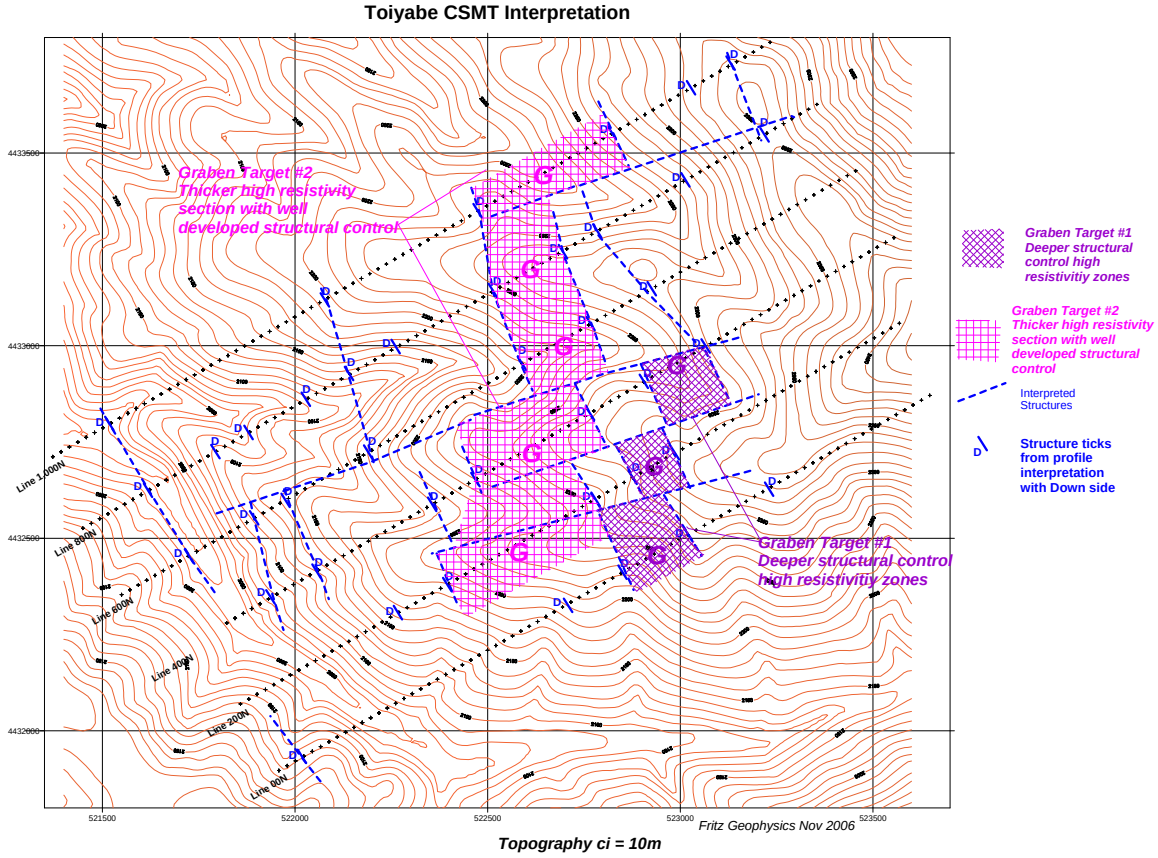
An ENE general cross section through the CSMT survey on Line 200N, included below, shows the typical vertical section interpreted from the CSMT data. The 2D model resistivities suggest a two layer case broken by several structures into a complex set of horsts and grabens but dominated by the grabens. The typical first layer from the surface is a very high resistivity unit while the second layer is a very low resistivity unit. The low resistivity second layer is not unusual for some of the rock types seen in Nevada but the very high resistivities are unusual for all of Nevada. The very low resistivities in the second layer limited the depth of penetration of the survey to less than 100m is some areas and probably less than 300m for most of the survey. Correlation between these resistivity layers and specific geologic rock types is not possible at this time.

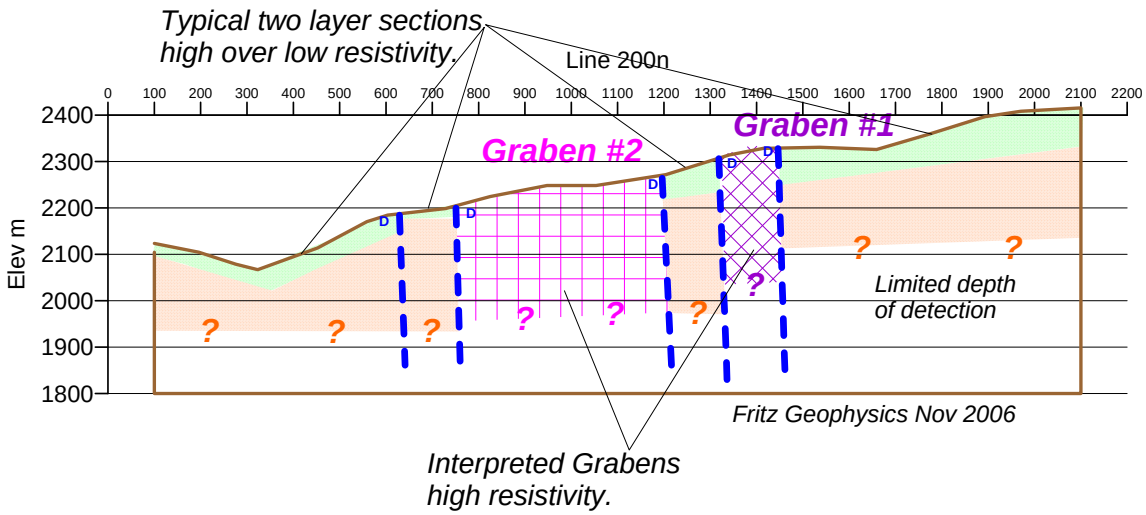
The interpreted structures appear to be a set of very northerly and ENE directions. A plan view of the interpretation of the possible structures is included below. Over most of the survey area there is a thin layer, <100m, of higher resistivities over the low resistivity but in the interpreted graben areas the high resistivities dominate and could suggest a thicker section of the high resistivity unit, the grabens, or an increase in resistivity locally possibly caused by alteration.

Prioritizing exploration targets based on the resistivity data alone is not possible. The addition of any geological or geochemical data will be necessary to suggest drill targets. If the higher resistivities in the upper unit may caused by alteration then the highest resistivities are a priority target.

Frank P. Fritz

Fritz Geophysics




Typical two layer sections
high over low resistivity.
Line 200n
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600 1700 1800 1900 2000 2100 2200
2400
2300
2200
2100
2000
1900
1800
Elev m
Graben #1
Graben #2
D
?
Limited depth
of detection
Fritz Geophysics Nov 2006
Interpreted Grabens
high resistivity.