Technical Report

Describing
the

Tuscarora Project

Centered on
565568E /4573240N
UTM WGS84 Zone 11N

in

Elko County, Nevada
USA

Prepared for
American Pacific Mining Corp.

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Effective, January 15, 2018

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Tuscarora Project is an epithermal low-sulfidation type gold property, which has had extensive reverse circulation drilling that outlines two target zones. The historic drilling intersected up to 182 g/t gold in quartz-adularia veins at relatively shallow depths. The historic results suggest that a staged exploration program can advance this property towards discovery. It is a Project that is worthy of additional work.

The property consists of 24 claims covering approximately 447 acres within the Tuscarora Mining District in Elko County, Nevada centered on UTM coordinates 565568E /4573240N (Figure 1). The claims are within sections 2 and 3, T39N/R51E and section 35, T40N/R51E, 40 air miles northwest of Elko, Nevada. The Tuscarora District lies at the foot of Mount Blitzen on the eastern slope of the Northern Tuscarora Range.

On November 6, 2017, American Pacific Mining Corp. ("APM") entered into an option agreement with Novo Resources (USA) Corp. ("Novo") to acquire a one hundred (100%) percent interest in the Property. For this option, APM will:

- Make cash payments to Novo of three hundred and seventy-five (CAD$375,000) Canadian dollars
- Deliver shares of American Pacific Mining Corp. stock equivalent to two hundred thousand (CAD$200,00) Canadian dollars
- Complete one hundred thousand (USD$100,000) U.S dollars per year in expenditures on the property

American Pacific Mining Corp may exercise the Option at any time after completing the cash and share payments. Following that the APM obligations will be:

1. Pay a Royalty Interest to Novo of one-half percent (0.5%) of Net Smelter Returns which may be reduced to nil (0%)) by paying five hundred thousand (USD$500,000) US dollars.

2. Pay a Royalty Interest to Nevada Select Royalty, Inc. based on the New York COMEX price of gold per troy ounce, payable as follows:

Less than or equal to $1,500.00	Two percent (2.0%)
Greater than $1,500.00 but less than or equal to $2,000.00	Three percent (3%)
Greater than $2,000.00	Four percent (4.0%)

The Tuscarora Mining District is within a major gold producing region of Nevada. Placer gold was discovered in the district in 1867 and production of silver-gold lode deposits began in 1875 (LaPointe, et al., 1991). Total precious metal production between 1867 and 1990 consists of 244,000 ounces of gold and 7,632,000 ounces of silver from quartz veins and quartz stockwork mineralization

Since 1982, the Tuscarora District has had a sustained, exploration effort. This effort has been almost continuous, with each subsequent operator building on the previous work. Ultimately, this work led to the area covered by the Tuscarora Project.

The Tuscarora Project (this report) lies south and east of the Dexter historic open-pit. Newcrest drilled this area and noted numerous significant gold values for the South Navajo Vein and East Pediment areas. With up to 5 feet, grading 182 g/t Au in drill hole TN38, in the South Navajo Vein area. Their assay values indicated narrow and somewhat discontinuous shoots of high-grade gold. Newcrest also described coarse visible gold that created a metallurgical nugget effect.

In 2015, Novo Resources Corp. took considerable time and effort to evaluate the historic data using a modern GIS data format. They drilled 10 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes to follow-up on the high gold values drilled by Newcrest in the South Navajo Vein area.

Novo reported the following:

Hole Number	From (ft)	To (ft)	Length (ft)	Au (opt)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (gpt)
16TSRC-001	290	305	15	0.039	88.4	93.0	4.6	1.21
	550	560	10	0.192	167.7	170.7	3.1	5.96
	555	560	5	0.232	169.2	170.7	1.5	7.20
16TSRC-002	500	515	15	0.029	152.4	157.0	4.6	0.90
	520	530	10	2.385	158.5	161.6	3.1	74.18
including	**525**	**530**	**5**	**4.614**	**160.1**	**161.6**	**1.5**	**143.50**
	530	555	25	0.022	161.6	169.2	7.6	0.69
	600	610	10	0.035	182.9	186.0	3.1	1.09
	620	645	25	0.055	189.0	196.7	7.6	1.70
including	**625**	**630**	**5**	**0.145**	**190.6**	**192.1**	**1.5**	**4.51**
16TSRC-003	240	245	5	0.040	73.2	74.7	1.5	1.25
	320	375	55	0.023	97.6	114.3	16.8	0.73
	385	440	55	0.031	117.4	134.1	16.8	0.96
including	**390**	**395**	**5**	**0.100**	**118.9**	**120.4**	**1.5**	**3.11**
16TSRC-004	205	245	40	0.048	62.5	74.7	12.2	1.50
including	**205**	**210**	**5**	**0.167**	**62.5**	**64.0**	**1.5**	**5.20**
16TSRC-005	330	355	25	0.029	100.6	108.2	7.6	0.89
	395	400	5	0.068	120.4	122.0	1.5	2.10
16TSRC-006	505	510	5	0.691	154.0	155.5	1.5	21.50
	655	660	5	0.065	199.7	201.2	1.5	2.03
16TSRC-007	Hole lost due to bad ground conditions							
16TSRC-008	Hole deviated from target							
16TSRC-009	Hole lost due to bad ground conditions							
16TSRC-010	135	160	25	0.038	41.2	48.8	7.6	1.18
	265	380	115	0.055	80.8	115.9	35.1	1.72
including	**280**	**290**	**10**	**0.237**	**85.4**	**88.4**	**3.1**	**7.37**
	425	435	10	0.077	129.6	132.6	3.1	2.40

The Great Basin in Nevada is a westward thickening wedge of carbonate and siliciclastic rocks deposited along a craton margin over hundreds of millions of years. The regional

structural setting is simply portrayed, as older Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks above younger Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks. Multiple global scale tectonic events pushed eastward, developing low-angle thrust faults that juxtaposed siliciclastic and carbonate rocks. In the late Mesozoic and early Cenozoic, extensional tectonic events led to multiple volcanic and intrusive events that continue into modern times.

In this region of the Great Basin, three lithologic domains developed during the Cambrian to Late Devonian. Shallow, platform carbonates and shelf-slope carbonates formed the earliest domain as a westward-thickening wedge along the passive margin edge of the North American craton. A second domain formed in the Ordovician from deep-water ocean basin siliciclastic, volcanic, and volcaniclastic rocks to the west. The third domain is the result of the Antler highland emerging along the leading edge of the Roberts Mountain Thrust with subsequent erosion and deposition of the sediments along the eastern margin of the highland and into the foreland basin.

In the early Tertiary, a period of extensive silicic volcanism occurred throughout a large portion of southwestern North America. The Tuscarora volcanic field developed during this period and is one of the largest examples of Eocene age magmatism in Nevada. The most intense magmatism occurred to the southeast in an area of ~175 miles^2 that encompasses at least five major volcanic centers including the Mount Blitzen volcanic center.

The Tuscarora District clearly displays gold and silver in low sulfidation epithermal quartz-adularia veins and stockwork veins associated with dacitic intrusives and structures formed along the southeast margin of Mount Blitzen. The northern silver-rich portion of the precious metals district occurs immediately north of the Project. The silver-rich area has high Ag:Au ratios (>100), strong base metals, and typically displays narrow alteration selvages around quartz-carbonate veins hosted mostly in intrusive dacite.

In contrast the southern gold rich portion of the district, including the Tuscarora Project, have relatively low Ag:Au ratios (<15), contains almost no base metals, underwent local boiling, and displays widespread silicification and adularization along with quartz-adularia veins, stockwork veining, and vug-fills in tuffs and fine-grained epiclastic rocks.

Historical work has documented gold and silver production throughout the Tuscarora District. Several drilling phases with multiple drill holes intersected gold mineralization in the South Navajo Vein and East Pediment areas.

A continuous, integrated exploration program is proposed, with a natural decision point built into the drilling portion, should it be necessary to adjust the core drilling for length of holes, drilling technique (oriented core use or not), and assay methods. Therefore, part 4 is divided into two parts.

1. Evaluate the coarse gold nature of the high-grade analyses from the historic work by Novo Resources and Newcrest using remaining sample material from Novo to

carry out metallurgical screen assays. This will provide a sound basis with which to proceed with future drill sampling and improve on the analytical protocols.

2. Complete Gradient Array IP and Ground-based gravity geophysical surveys to better define the vein locations, to develop a more detailed understanding of the vein orientations, and improve the understanding of fault offsets.

3. Combine the historic GIS and compilation work completed with the geophysical results to delineate drill hole collar locations, azimuths, and inclinations that will best extend previous high-grade gold intercepts.

4a. Drill core holes adjacent to higher grade Novo drill intercepts utilizing oriented core-drilling methodologies for the South Navajo Vein area. Also, drill core holes to test for strike and dip extensions of the veins. Drill RC holes in the South Navajo Vein and East Pediment areas as scout holes to test results of geophysical surveys. Approximately 4,200 feet of core (6 holes) and 2,800 feet of RC (3 holes) is estimated.

4b. Approximately 7,000 feet of core (10 holes) are recommended to extend the veins along their strike and dip in the South Navajo and East Pediment areas. This would utilize the data from 4a. to adjust drilling and sampling methods as required.

Using a staged start for each task the 4 items can be carried on at the same time.

The total budget for this program estimated to be $1,262,000.

Tuscarora Project	***Elko County***	***Nevada***		
Geology	***Estimate***	***Rate ($)***		***Cost ($)***
Geology-Compilation/Evaluation	90	$650.00		$58,500
Travel Expenses (room & board)	90	$140.00		$12,600
Mileage	1998	$0.60		$1,199
			Subtotal	**$72,299**
Drilling				
Drilling-Rig Costs				$614,891
Drill Sample Assaying				$102,200
Drill Supervision/Logging	286	$650		$185,900
Review of Results	0	$650		$0
Travel Expenses (room & board)	286	$140.00		$40,040
Mileage	31746	$0.60		$19,048
Oriented Core Program (use 5% add on form tooling/implementation)				$13,761.53
Core Storage Warehouse (Annual)	1	$18,000.00		$18,000
Core Cutting	112	$160.00		$29,920
Drill Site Preparation & Reclamation				$33,860.00
			Subtotal	**$1,057,620**
Analytical	0			$0
Metalurgical Screen Samples	100	$60		$6,000
Geochemical Sampling (Rocks)	0	$0		$0
Geochemical Sampling (Assays)	0	$52		$0
			Subtotal	**$6,000**
Geophysics				
Geophysics (Gravity)	100	$40		$4,000
Geophysics (Magnetics)	0	$120		$0
Geophysics (IP) ($4000 mob & $2,250 per km)	25	$2,250		$60,250
Geophysics (CSAMT)	0	$0		$0
Geophysics (Interpretation)	1	$2,000		$2,000
			Subtotal	**$66,250**
Contingency		5%		$60,108
		$1,262,277	***Total***	***$1,262,277***

Exploration Program Budget

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Issuer

This report is prepared for American Pacific Mining Corp. (the "Company" or "APM"). American Pacific Mining Corp. is a private corporation preparing for a listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange and the corporate office is located at Suite 910 - 510 Burrard Street in Vancouver, B.C.

2.2 Terms of Reference and Purpose

American Pacific Mining Corp. retained Hunsaker Inc. to prepare an independent technical report for the Tuscarora Project ("Project" or "Property") conforming to the requirements of Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI43-101"). Ernest L. Hunsaker III, CPG-8137 is a Qualified Person ("QP") as defined by NI43-101. He is a Senior Geologist for Hunsaker Inc and its President.

2.3 Sources of Information

American Pacific Mining Corp. provided access to documentation regarding their acquisition of ownership and claim data was determined from the property inspection, Federal public records, and Elko County Nevada public records.

Published and unpublished information and data are the basis for the technical information in this report. Item 27.0 ("References") lists the sources of information. The text cites the references where customary and appropriate.

All units of measurement in this report are English-system unless noted otherwise. Survey and map date are in Universal Transverse Mercator-meter ("UTM") coordinates, World Geodetic System 1984 ("WGS84") Zone 11N. Monetary values are in US dollars ("$"). Geochemical values are reported as ppm, g/t, or "%".

2.4 Property Inspection

The Author made an unaccompanied visit to the property on September 26, 2017 to review the property geology and physiographic setting.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Author observed the maps and records on file with the BLM and Elko County Nevada as well as the option agreement provided by the issuer, to describe the mineral tenure in Item 4.0.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Description and Location

The property claims approximately 447 acres within the Tuscarora Mining District in Elko County, Nevada centered on UTM coordinates 565568E /4573240N (Figure 1). The claims are within sections 2 and 3, T39N/R51E and section 35, T40N/R51E, 40 air miles northwest of Elko, Nevada. The Tuscarora District lies at the foot of Mount Blitzen on the eastern slope of the Northern Tuscarora Range.

4.2 Royalties and Agreements

Tenure consists of 24 Federal unpatented lode claims in the Tuscarora Mining District (Figure 2 and (Table 1). Claims are on lands managed by the U.S. Department of Interior – Bureau of Land Management ("BLM").

Federal unpatented lode claims require an annual maintenance fee payment of $155 per claim due on or before September 1 of each year. The next payment is due by September 1, 2018. Additionally a "Notice of Intent to Hold" must be filed with Elko County on or before November 1 of each year. The filling requires a payment of $12.00 per claim and a document fee of $10.00. The next filing is due by November 1, 2018. All payments and filings are current.

Claim Name	BLM Serial No.
TN 1	NMC1105496
TN 2	NMC1105497
TN 3	NMC1105498
TN 4	NMC1105499
TN 5	NMC1105500
TN 6	NMC1105501
TN 7	NMC1105502
TN 8	NMC1105503
TN 9	NMC1105504
TN 10	NMC1105505
TN 11	NMC1105506
TN12	NMC1105507
TN 13	NMC1105508
TN 14	NMC1105509
TN 19	NMC1105510
TN 20	NMC1105511
TN 21	NMC1105512
TN 22	NMC1105513
TN 23	NMC1105514
TN 24	NMC1105515

TN 25	NMC1105516
TN26	NMC1105517
TN27	NMC1105518
TN28	NMC1105516

Table 1: Tuscarora Project Claims

On November 6, 2017, American Pacific Mining entered into an option agreement with Novo Resources (USA) Corp. ("Novo") to acquire a one hundred (100%) percent right, title and interest in and to the Property. In consideration of the option, APM will make cash payments to Novo of three hundred and seventy-five (CAD$375,000) Canadian dollars, in three equal installments of one hundred and twenty-five thousand Canadian dollars (CAD$125,000) beginning on the APM Listing Date or January 31, 2018, whichever comes first. Subsequent installments are due on the first and second anniversaries of the first payment.

American Pacific Mining has warranted to Nova that it will use all commercially reasonable efforts to list APM securities on the CSE. Subsequent to that listing APM will issue two hundred thousand (CAD$200,000) Canadian dollars in APM Shares to Novo in three equal installments with one-third issued on each of the Listing Date and the first and second anniversaries of the Listing Date.

The number of APM Shares to be issued shall be determined on the Listing Date by dividing the amount of two hundred thousand (CAD$200,000) Canadian dollars by the CAD$ listing price of the APM Shares on the Listing Date. The CAD$ listing price of the APM Shares on the Listing Date shall be deemed to be to equal the price at the which APM Shares are sold in the last equity financing closed on or before the Listing Date. In the event that the APM Shares are consolidated, subdivided, exchanged, reclassified, or in any way substituted for the APM Shares after the Listing Date, the APM Shares issuable will be similarly adjusted.

American Pacific Mining has also agreed to complete a total of one hundred thousand (USD$100,000) US dollars in expenditures on the Property starting in the twelve (12) month period commencing on the first anniversary of the Listing Date and per each successive 12 month period thereafter.

Any excess in the amount of Expenditures incurred by APM on the Property during any one of the periods will be applied as a credit against Expenditures required to be incurred by APM during any subsequent period of time with respect to the Property. And, any deficiency in the amount of Expenditures incurred by APM on the Property during any one of the periods referred to may be cured by APM paying to the Seller in cash within 30 days of notice of the deficiency an amount equal to the deficiency in such Expenditures.

American Pacific Mining Corp may exercise the Option at any time after completing the cash and share payments by completing the notice to Novo of such. Following the exercise of the option APM will be obligated to pay the following.

1. Royalty Interest to Novo of one-half percent (0.5%) of Net Smelter Returns. APM may reduce the Royalty Interest to nil (0%)) by paying five hundred thousand (USD$500,000) US dollars to Novo.

2. Royalty Interest to Nevada Select Royalty, Inc. based on the Net Smelter Royalty at a rate based on the New York COMEX price of gold per troy ounce, payable as follows:

Less than or equal to $1,500.00	Two percent (2.0%)
Greater than $1,500.00 but less than or equal to $2,000.00	Three percent (3%)
Greater than $2,000.00	Four percent (4.0%)

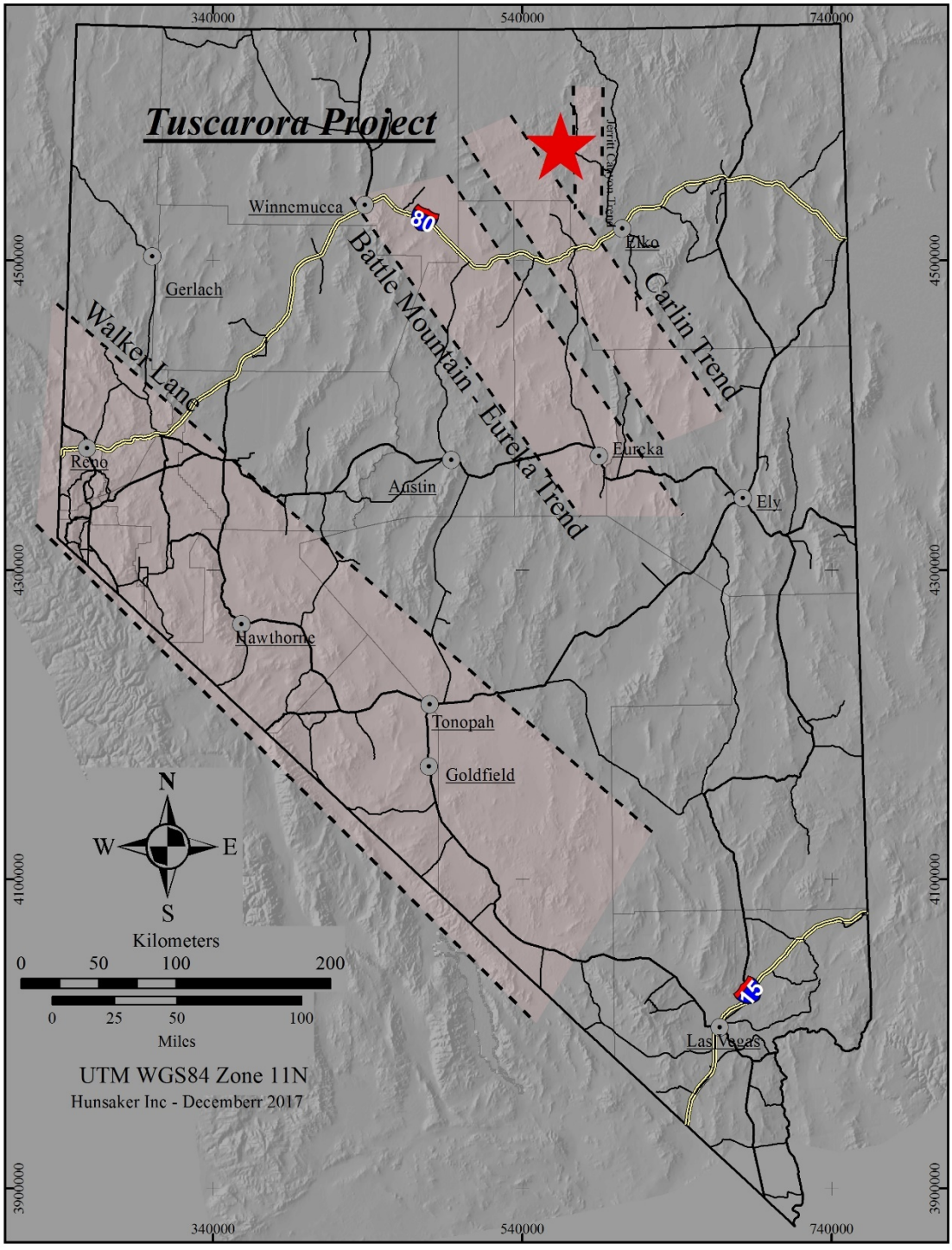


Figure 1: Tuscarora Project - Location Map

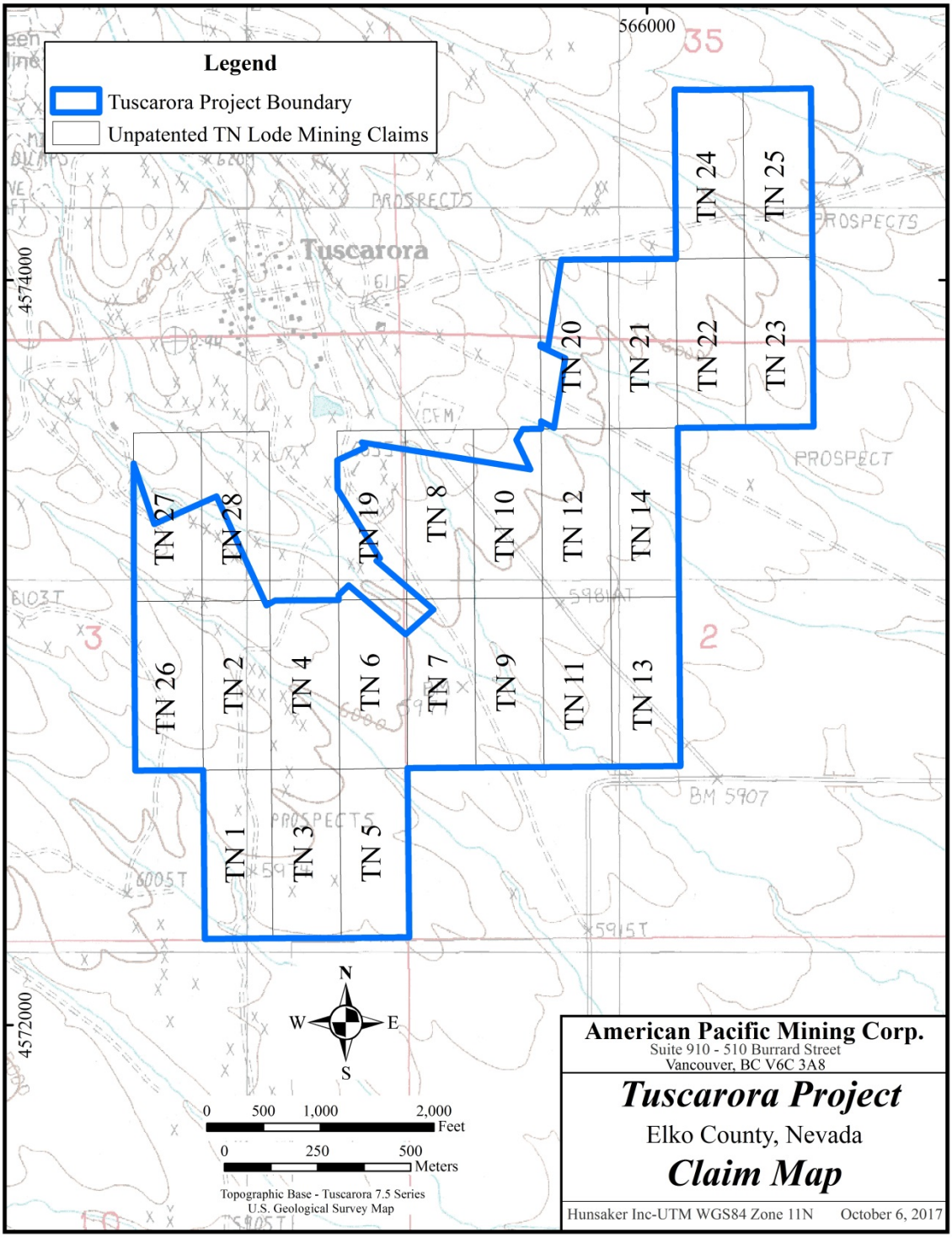


Figure 2: Tuscarora Project - Land Map

4.3 Environmental Liabilities and Permits

The Mining Law of 1872 for unpatented mining claims confers non-exclusive rights to use the surface for mining purposes. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 ("FLPMA") requires that notification ("Permit") be filed and accepted with the BLM prior to non-casual disturbance (drilling, trenching, etc.). This includes establishing an appropriate reclamation bond obligation ("Bond") acceptable to the BLM.

Mining immediately adjacent to the TN claims in the 1970's and 1980's ended abruptly without the operators at the time completing their environmental obligations per the permitting and bonding procedures with the regulatory agencies. Subsequent operators, lessors, and lessees completed these obligations as can best be determined by the author from the available documents.

However, Casaceli (2016) noted:

> "*No extensive environmental study of the property was carried-out in this study, but in the course of review of the Novo Resources data room and other outside sources, a few pertinent issues were encountered that all concerned parties should be aware of. First, in conducting a general environmental science search for studies carried-out in the Tuscarora district, an MS Thesis on the Geochemistry of Arsenic, Manganese, and Iron in the Dexter Pit Lake, Tuscarora, Nevada (C.P. Newman, 2014) was found. This study concludes that the Dexter pit lake is leaching As, Mn, and Fe from the wall rocks and lake sediments and may influence the dissolved As concentrations in down-gradient groundwater. The presence of either of these elements in nearby groundwater may be linked to periodic chemical changes in the pit lake that are linked to the physical limnology of the lake, and although adsorption of As if occurring, this process is not likely a major factor in this lake, or others like it throughout the Great Basin. The situation is mitigated at the Dexter pit lake owing to the significant carbonate component of wall rock there. Note that the pit lake is close to, but not on, the Novo Resources property in question, but the lake would need to be monitored regularly should an extended project be carried-out here to be able to point to an exterior source should pit lake conditions create a measurable discharge of As into groundwater on the Novo Resources property.* "

American Pacific Mining Corp. has no notification and bonding for surface disturbance in place. Prior to initiation of drilling (Item 26.1), that notification needs to be completed. Novo has an active Notice Level Permit and Bond in place for drilling from six pads; total disturbance of 0.58 acres with a bond for $10,373. Future non-causal disturbance-type exploration work by American Pacific Mining Corp. could also continue from those pads, if APM assumes responsibility for the Novo Notice Level Permit and the Bond obligation

4.4 Other Significant Factors and Risks

Tuscarora is a district with recent mining (1970-1980's) that generated unfavorable public scrutiny. Exploration has been ongoing since the mid-2000's without any significant unfavorable public reaction.

Nonetheless, Casaceli (2016) also expressed the following opinion:

> "*In the past, and I expect that it continues today, certain numbers of local townspeople in Tuscarora are very sensitive to any mining operations in and around the district and their homes. This is a common issue in old Nevada mining towns, where people have been attracted to buy homes in quiet rural areas, only to find that mining companies with valid mineral rights may decide to establish exploration and/or mining programs that may disturb the tranquil atmosphere that they bought into. Sometimes these people are very aggressive in their efforts to stop such operations. Any due diligence on this property should include an update on the current attitudes of local residents toward exploration and mining.*"

Novo drilled in 2016 without any public issues known to the author. The public perception issues common to the mining industry are important for any project and public relationship. During the past 20 years, the mining industry in Nevada has greatly improved the skills and techniques needed to engage the public and mitigate local concerns. No significant risk is expected for APM.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Topography, Elevation, and Vegetation

The Project claims cover a gentle southeast slope along the south and eastern edge of the historic town of Tuscarora. Elevation ranges from ranges from 5,900 to 6,120 feet.

Vegetation is typical of high desert in the Basin and Range terrane, consisting primarily of sagebrush and grasses.

5.2 Means of Access

Surface transportation in the region is good via U.S. Interstate Highway 80 with numerous paved state roads and well-maintained dirt roads reaching into the countryside. Elko is a stop along the transcontinental railroad and has a regional airport with daily commercial flights from Salt Lake City, Utah. There are also local and regional helicopter and fixed wing air services.

Tuscarora is easily reached by vehicle traveling north from Elko, Nevada on paved Nevada State Highway 225 for about 26 miles, then 27 miles northwest on Nevada State Highway 226 to the Midas-Tuscarora Road and proceeding approximately 5 miles to the town of Project area.

5.3 Local Resources

Elko is the nearest population center with food, lodging, and supplies. Elko is a major mining service center for northern Nevada and the western United States. All necessary equipment, contractor, and personnel needed for exploration are available in Elko.

5.4 Climate

Climate is typical of the semi-arid, high desert portion of the Basin and Range in Nevada. Temperatures range from highs of 108° F in the summer to -40° F in the winter. Average highs are 16° F in winter and 84° F during the summer. Average annual precipitation is 12.5 inches.

Under typical climate conditions, the operating season is 12 months per year. Heavy snowfall occurs in the higher portions of the mountains. Generally, exploration and mining is possible throughout the year with the exception of wet springtime conditions and heavy winter snowfall, which can make roads impassable for 2-3 days.

5.5 Infrastructure

The local setting is sufficient to support a mining operation. The town of Tuscarora has power from the regional power grid immediately adjacent to the Project. Active underground mining operations at the Jerritt Canyon Operations are 9 miles east of the project and complex surface and underground gold mining operations are active in the Northern Carlin Trend (Betze-Post, Carlin, and Gold Quarry mines among others) 25 miles to the south. Elko and the surrounding region host sufficient experienced mining people, contractors, and equipment to carry out mining and exploration activities.

Ranching with local hay production are the primary activities immediately adjacent to the project.

6.0 HISTORY

The Tuscarora Mining District is in a modern day major gold producing region of Nevada. During the District's early history (1867-1900) over half of the gold produced in Elko County came from Tuscarora (Paher, 1970). Placer gold was discovered in the district in 1867 and production of silver-gold lode deposits began in 1875 (LaPointe, et al., 1991). Total precious metal production between 1867 and 1990 consists of 244,000 ounces of gold and 7,632,000 ounces of silver from quartz veins and quartz stockwork mineralization (Castor, et al., 2003). This includes up to 34,000 ounces of placer gold estimated by Nolan in 1936 (Johnson, 1973).

A great deal of information exists regarding the 150 years of historic exploration and production. There are three distinct periods of historical gold and silver production and exploration.

For the purposes of this report, the last round of drilling by Novo Resources, (Item 6.3) is most pertinent to the purposes of this report.

6.1 History - 1867 to 1930

In 1867, early gold production came from placer deposits that a Shoshone Indian identified for a trader. The trader convinced six Austin Nevada prospectors to join him on a prospecting expedition. They started on McCann Creek two miles southwest of the future townsite of Tuscarora. The miners organized the District and named it after a warship from the U.S. Civil War. Another 300 miners followed when news of the discovery reached Austin. The following year, nearby vein-type-gold deposits were found, but the mining and milling was not successful.

In 1871, W.O. Weed discovered rich northeast trending silver veins on the east flank of Mt. Blitzen (Paher, 1970). By 1875, the first shipments of silver ore were made and in 1876 bonanza silver ore was found in east-northeast trending veins at the Grand Prize mine, less than a mile northwest of the town (Figure 3; LaPointe, et al, 1991). By 1879, the silver rush was on and production ramped up dramatically. The 1880 census showed 1400 Americans (Chinese placer miners were not tallied), 10 mines, and three mills.

Mines in the northeast trending zone around the Grand Prize included the Independence, Defrees, and Argenta. Nolan (1936) noted that these were silver dominant with a silver-gold ratio of about 150:1.

Although the Grand Prize was one of the deepest shafts (750 feet), most of the development in the district came from a belt of mines to the west town that developed northwest striking veins. Mines along the northwest trend include the North Commonwealth, Commonwealth, Nevada Queen, North Belle Isle, Bell Isle, Navajo, and Dexter.

Near the end of the 1900's, mining began in the low silver, higher-grade gold, southern part of the district. The Dexter mine located immediately south of town, had the most production; approximately 40,000 ounces of gold and 100,000 ounces of silver, between 1897 and 1935 (Nolan, 1936 and LaPointe, et al., 1991). After 1905, almost all of the district-production came from the Dexter.

Underground mining at the Dexter moved outward from higher grade silver and gold quartz-adularia veins into a broader silicified and adularized zone of lower grade stockwork quartz-adularia veinlets mixed with lesser quartz veins. All of which are hosted in lapilli airfall tuffs & ash flows of dacitic composition and fine-grained epiclastic tuffs.

6.2 History - 1930 to 1982

From 1930 to 1982, work focused on bulk-minable, low-grade gold-silver ore. Many of the early dumps were reworked using heap-leaching techniques; these included the

Commonwealth, Grand Prize, Navajo, Nevada Queen, and North Belle Isle mines (LaPointe, et al., 1991). LaPointe, et al. notes numerous operators' reprocessed placer and lode gold waste/spoil piles into the late 1970's. Many of the early efforts suffered from underfunding, poor recoveries, or fires that destroyed recovery plants (Nolan, 1936).

Ristorcelli and Goodall (2003) summarized the District-wide exploration from the 1960's forward. Prior to 1982 four companies completed sporadic exploration-drilling programs in several areas throughout the District (Figure 3 for Prospect areas).

- 1967: Cyprus Minerals-Kings Prospect area
- 1968: Eklund Drilling-Kings Prospect area
- 1968: Standard Magnesia – old Dexter Mine area, adjacent to Tuscarora Project
- 1981: Duval-Modoc Hill area

6.3 History - 1982 to Present

Since 1982, the District had a sustained, exploration effort. This effort has been almost continuous with each subsequent operator building on the previous work. Ultimately, this work focused in the area covered by the Tuscarora Project.

From 1982 to 1995, the companies include (Figure 3 for Prospect areas):
1983-1984: Shell Oil-District wide
1983: Hecla-Silica Prospect
1984: Northern Dynasty-Kings Prospect area and western part of District
1986 & 1988: Jedediah Minerals Company & Cruson and Panze Geologists-District wide, including Modoc Hill and Battle Mountain areas
1989-1990: Horizon Gold Corporation and Chevron –Dexter Open Pit Mine,

Crawford (1992) summarized Nevada Department of Taxation records indicating Horizon produced 39,976 ounces of gold and 254,660 ounces of silver from the Dexter Open Pit between 1998 and 1991.

The Horizon mine occupied the area of the old Dexter Mine area and is immediately adjacent to the Tuscarora Project that is the subject of this report (Figure 3).

Three of Chevron's holes encountered "significant mineralization" in the area of Revenue Hill, (South Navajo Vein Area). One hole had 100 ft of 0.02 oz Au/ton, and another had 50 ft of 0.05 oz Au/ton.

1991: Corona-Silverado Prospect
1992: Battle Mountain-western part of District

From 1995 to 2001, Newcrest Resources Inc followed by Newmont/Franco Nevada Mining Corp carried out district wide exploration campaigns consisting of detailed compilation of historic data, drilling, geophysics, and geologic mapping (Table 2). The later phases of that program drilling focused on the South Navajo Vein Area.

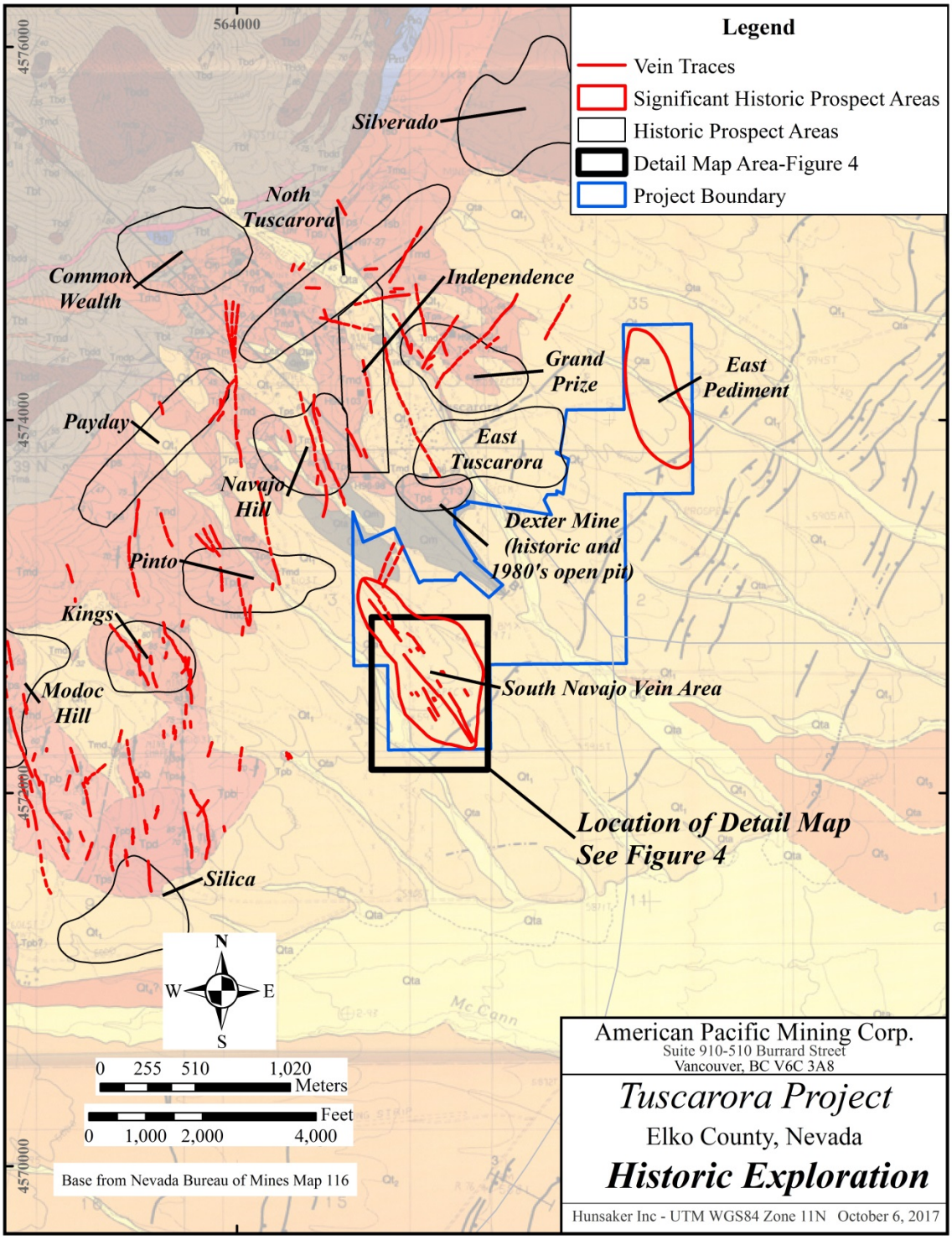


Figure 3: Tuscarora Project Index Map of Historic Exploration

Year	Company	Work
2014	Nevada Eagle LLC and Platoro West Incorporated	Ground lapsed and restaked
2012/13	Wolfpack Gold Corp	Permitting and reclamation
2010/11	Golden Predator Mines US Inc.	Reclamation Work
2009	Golden Predator Mines US Inc.	Permitting and reclamation
2008	Golden Predator Mines US Inc.	Permitting
2008	Canyon Resources Ltd	Aerial Photography
2007	Canyon Resources Ltd	Geophysics?
2005	Terraco Gold Corp	4 RC holes (2,920 feet)
2003	Terraco Gold Corp	CSAMT Survey
2001	Franco Nevada Mining Corp	Permitting (Plan of Operation)
2000	Franco Nevada Mining Corp	Internal Estimation
1998/9	Newcrest Resources Inc	RC Drilling (27,000 ft); some core)
1997	Newcrest Resources Inc	RC Drilling (1800 feet); petrography
1996	Newcrest Resources Inc	Mapping, RC drilling (12,000 feet)
1995	Newcrest Resources Inc	Compilation and targeting, drilling

Table 2: Summary of Work

(adapted from Lindsay, 2016)

The Tuscarora Project (this report) lies south and east of the Dexter open-pit (Figure 3). Newcrest drilled this area. Table 3 notes significant results summarized by Lindsay (2016) from the Newcrest Drilling (see Figure 4 for South Navajo drill hole locations).

Zone	HoleID	Interval (ft)	Interval (m)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Year
Navajo/South Navajo Vein	TCN2	5	1.5	30	1995
Navajo/South Navajo Vein	TCN3	5	1.5	5.3	1995
Navajo/South Navajo Vein	TN38	5	1.5	182	1998
Navajo/South Navajo Vein	TN40	5	1.5	19	1998
Navajo/South Navajo Vein	TN54	5	1.5	51	1998
East Pediment	TN57	10	3	28.2	1998
East Pediment	TN63	5	1.5	4.6	1998

Table 3: Reported drill intercepts of select target zones in the Tuscarora Property

(McCusker, 1999)

The assay values demonstrate narrow and somewhat discontinuous shoots of high-grade gold (up to 182 g/t Au). Newcrest described coarse visible gold that created a metallurgical nugget effect (Jones, 1999).

Subsequent to the Newcrest drilling Franco Nevada, Terraco, Canyon Resources, Golden Predator, and Wolf Pack completed District-wide exploration and/or planning with no new significant additions to the historic exploration data set (Table 2).

In 2015, Novo Resources Corp acquired the 24 TN claims (Table 1 and Figure 2) and spent considerable effort to compile and evaluate the historic data using a modern GIS data format. They drilled 10 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes to follow-up on the high gold values drilled by Newcrest (Figure 4 and Table 3).

Novo reported the following:

Hole Number	From (ft)	To (ft)	Length (ft)	Au (opt)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (gpt)
16TSRC-001	290	305	15	0.039	88.4	93.0	4.6	1.21
	550	560	10	0.192	167.7	170.7	3.1	5.96
	555	560	5	0.232	169.2	170.7	1.5	7.20
16TSRC-002	500	515	15	0.029	152.4	157.0	4.6	0.90
	520	530	10	2.385	158.5	161.6	3.1	74.18
including	**525**	**530**	**5**	**4.614**	**160.1**	**161.6**	**1.5**	**143.50**
	530	555	25	0.022	161.6	169.2	7.6	0.69
	600	610	10	0.035	182.9	186.0	3.1	1.09
	620	645	25	0.055	189.0	196.7	7.6	1.70
including	**625**	**630**	**5**	**0.145**	**190.6**	**192.1**	**1.5**	**4.51**
16TSRC-003	240	245	5	0.040	73.2	74.7	1.5	1.25
	320	375	55	0.023	97.6	114.3	16.8	0.73
	385	440	55	0.031	117.4	134.1	16.8	0.96
including	**390**	**395**	**5**	**0.100**	**118.9**	**120.4**	**1.5**	**3.11**
16TSRC-004	205	245	40	0.048	62.5	74.7	12.2	1.50
including	**205**	**210**	**5**	**0.167**	**62.5**	**64.0**	**1.5**	**5.20**
16TSRC-005	330	355	25	0.029	100.6	108.2	7.6	0.89
	395	400	5	0.068	120.4	122.0	1.5	2.10
16TSRC-006	505	510	5	0.691	154.0	155.5	1.5	21.50
	655	660	5	0.065	199.7	201.2	1.5	2.03
16TSRC-007	Hole lost due to bad ground conditions							
16TSRC-008	Hole deviated from target							
16TSRC-009	Hole lost due to bad ground conditions							
16TSRC-010	135	160	25	0.038	41.2	48.8	7.6	1.18
	265	380	115	0.055	80.8	115.9	35.1	1.72
including	**280**	**290**	**10**	**0.237**	**85.4**	**88.4**	**3.1**	**7.37**
	425	435	10	0.077	129.6	132.6	3.1	2.40

Table 4: Tuscarora Project-Novo Resources Corp. Significant Drill Results

(from Novo Resources Corp., 2016)

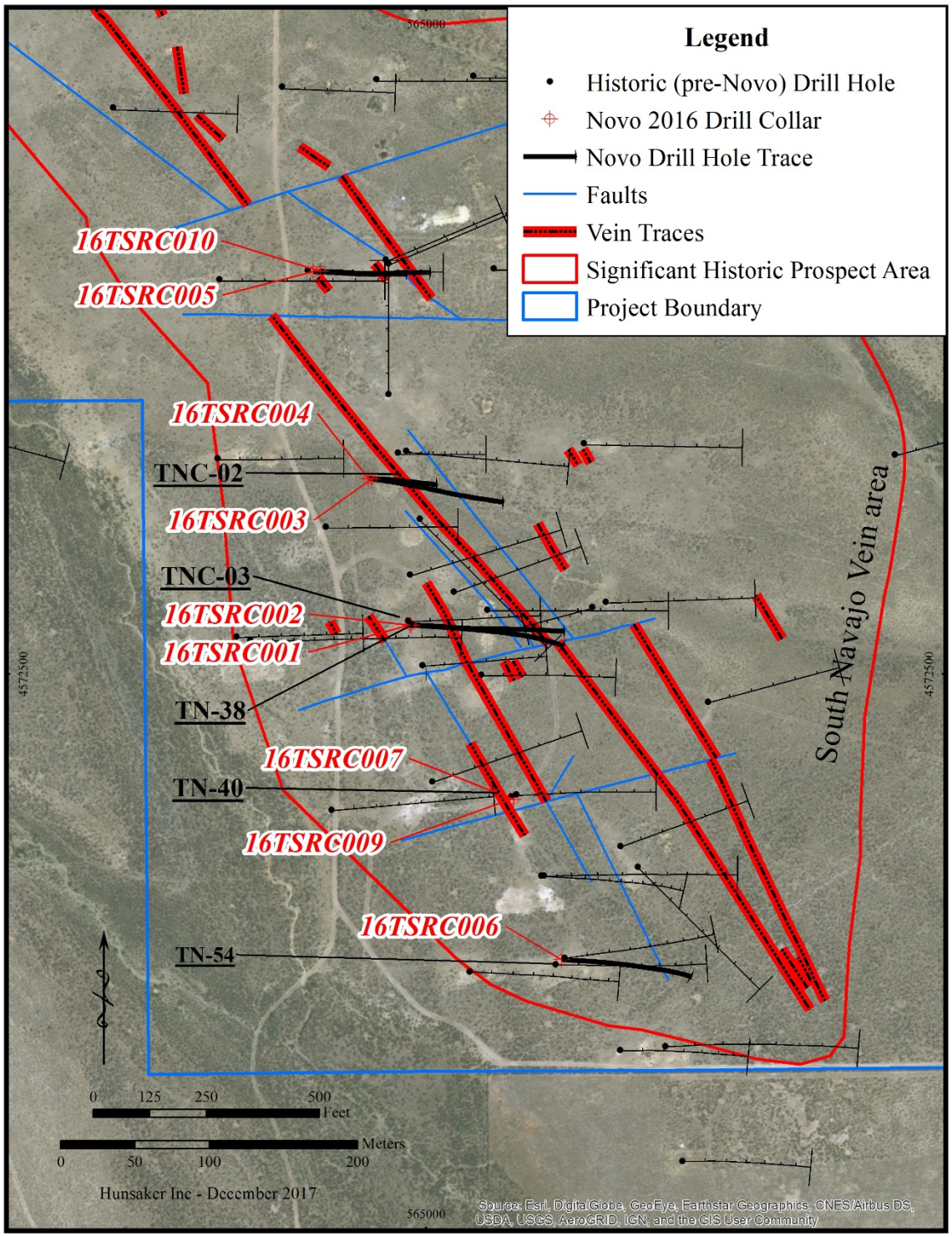


Figure 4: Tuscarora Project – South Navajo Vein Area Detail Map

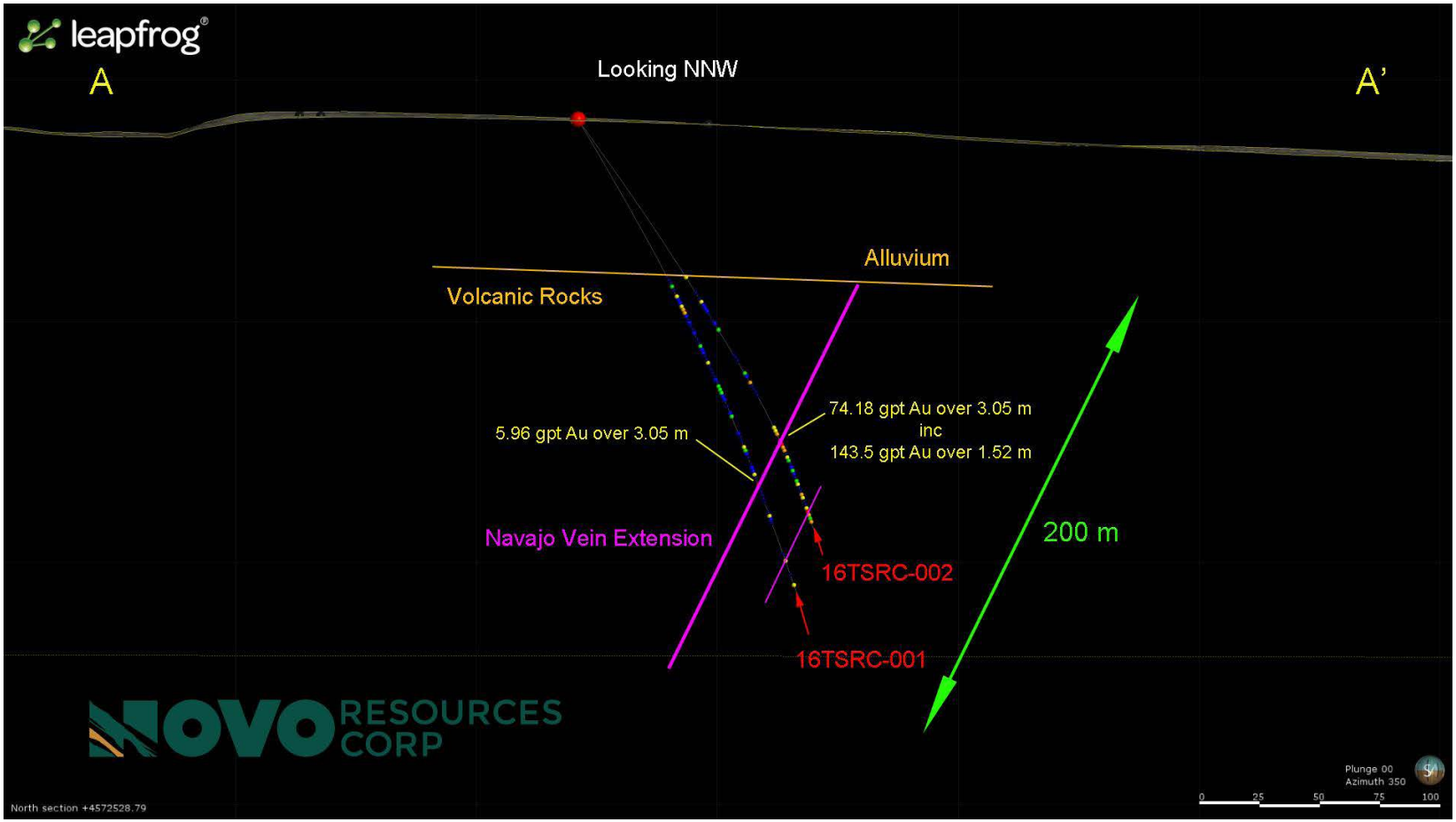


Figure 5: Novo Cross-Section A-A' through Drill Holes 16TSRC001 and 002
South Navajo Vein Area (from Novo Resources Corp., 2016)

Novo drilling summaries and rig-side notes reported visible gold and high water flows (Sterling, 2016). These communiques noted and discussed discrepancies in assay values and visible gold. As is typical using RC instead of core, when drilling high-grade gold veins Novo saw visible gold in quartz veined areas that returned less grade than might be expected and higher grades where no visible gold was seen. They proposed additional metallurgical and assay work that was not completed.

Novo simplified cross-section A-A' (Figure 5) portrays the vein setting.

7.0 GEOLOGIC SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Great Basin Province in Nevada is a westward thickening wedge of carbonate and siliciclastic rocks deposited along a craton margin over hundreds of millions of years. The regional structural setting is simply portrayed as older Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks above younger Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks. Multiple global scale tectonic events pushed eastward developing low-angle thrust faults, which juxtaposed these rocks. In the late Mesozoic and early Cenozoic, extensional tectonic events led to multiple volcanic and intrusive events that continue into modern times.

In what would become the eastern Great Basin three lithologic domains developed during the Cambrian to Late Devonian. Shallow, platform carbonates and shelf-slope carbonates formed the earliest domain as a westward-thickening wedge along the passive margin edge of the North American craton (Crafford, 2008). A second domain formed in the Ordovician from deep-water ocean basin siliciclastic, volcanic, and volcaniclastic rocks to the west (Figure 6). Orogenic compression during the Late Devonian to Early Mississippian Antler Orogeny (Roberts Mountain Thrust) thrust the Paleozoic, deep-water rocks (upper plate) eastward over the carbonate rocks (lower plate).

The third domain is the result of the Antler highland emerging along the leading edge of the Roberts Mountain Thrust with subsequent erosion and deposition of the sediments along the eastern margin of the highland and into the foreland basin.

During the Late Permian-Early Triassic Sonoma Orogeny, the Golconda allochthon (Upper Devonian to Upper Permian turbidites and basinal sediments) was thrust eastward over a lower plate autochthon of the three Antler Orogenic terranes along the Golconda thrust.

In the early Tertiary Best et al (2013) describe the regional setting as follows:

> *"One of the greatest global manifestations of explosive silicic volcanism in the terrestrial rock record occurred during the middle Cenozoic over a large part of southwestern North America, from the Great Basin of Nevada and western Utah into Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Mexico. This subduction-related*

> *ignimbrite flareup is the only one known in the world of its magnitude and of Mesozoic or Cenozoic age that is not related to continental breakup."*

Numerous calderas developed from early Eocene into late Miocene with widespread ignimbrite sheets (Figure 6).

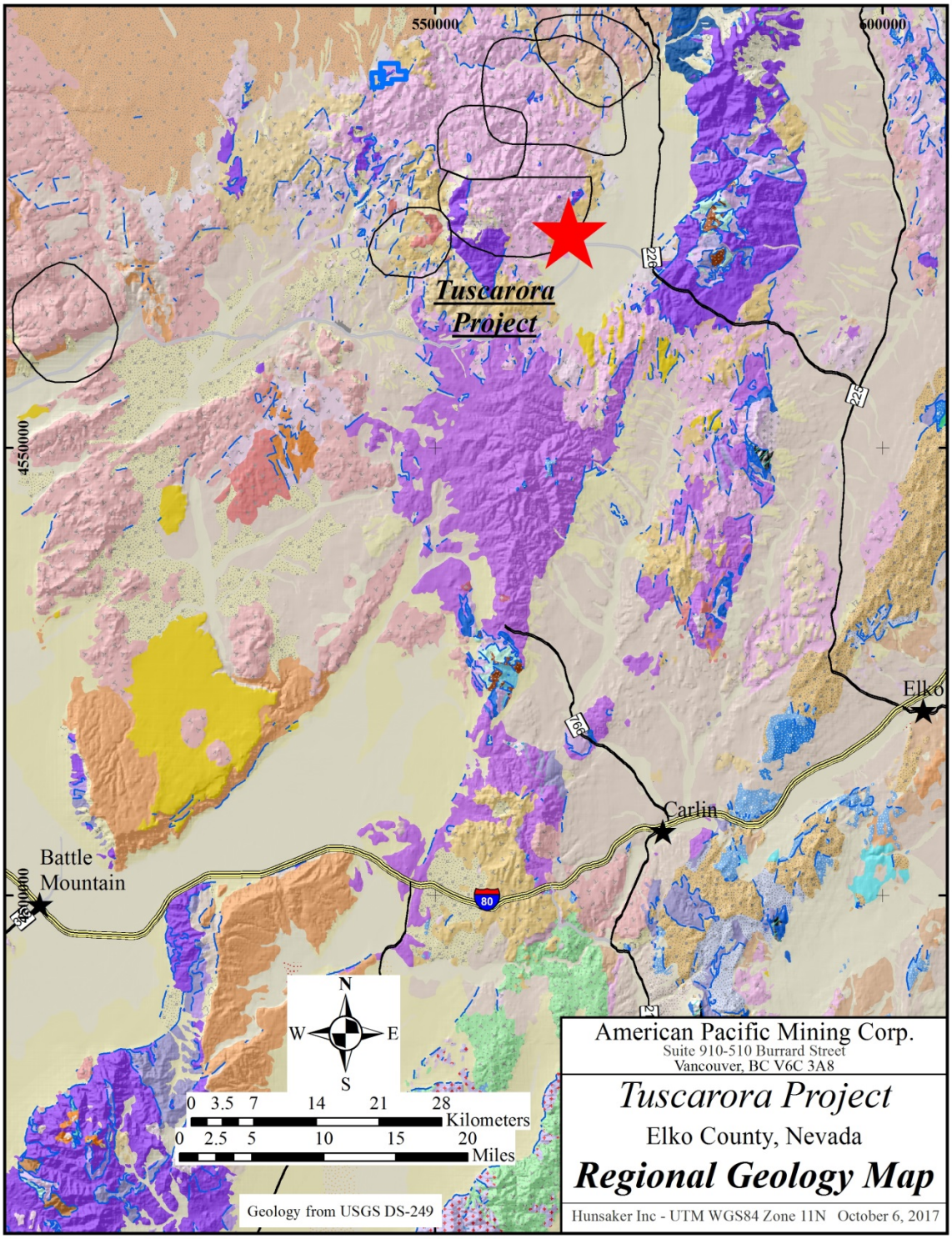


Figure 6: Tuscarora Project Regional Geology Map (see Legend-Figure 7)

Figure 7: Tuscarora Project Geology Map - Legend

7.2 Local and Property Geology

The Tuscarora volcanic field is the largest example of Eocene age magmatism in Nevada, having formed between ~39.9 and 39.3 Ma, which in part corresponds to the 40 – 37 Ma age of gold mineralization in the Carlin Trend, representing the strongest period of gold mineralization known in the Basin and Range Province (Henry et al, 1998; Castor et al, 2003). The most intense magmatism occurred to the southeast in an area of ~175 mi² that encompasses at least five major volcanic centers including the Mount Blitzen volcanic center (Figure 7).

The Tuscarora Mining District lies along the southeast side of Mount Blitzen. The geology of the Mount Blitzen volcanic center has been variably mapped as a stratovolcano, a caldera, and a volcano-tectonic graben, which indicates the complex volcano-magmatic nature of this feature (Henry et al., 1998). Massive thicknesses of dacitic domes, dacitic air-fall and pyroclastic ash-flow tuffs, and reworked epiclastic deposits fill this volcanic center (Henry et al, 1998).

The oldest rocks in the area, cropping out approximately 1.5 miles north of the town of Tuscarora, are chert and quartzite of the Ordovician Valmy Formation. This sedimentary basement is overlain by up to 5,000 feet of Eocene Mt. Blitzen and Pleasant Valley volcanic rocks which are composed of dacitic to andesitic flows, dacitic domes, pyroclastic flows, breccias, ashflow tuffs, and tuffaceous sedimentary rocks. These are intruded by porphyritic biotite hornblende dacite. Overlying these rocks are up to 500 feet of Tertiary to Quaternary-age alluvium gravels and lacustrine deposits that thicken southward.

The base of the volcanic sequence is a thick moderately-welded, latitic, lithic and pumice lapilli tuff. The tuff becomes more fine-grained upward gradationally with no apparent depositional breaks. Volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks that vary greatly in thickness, continuity, and distribution overlie the tuff. Sedimentary rocks in this sequence range from siltstone to conglomerate, and consist of mostly reworked volcanic rocks and some clasts of Paleozoic quartzite, chert, and shale. The volcaniclastic rocks in the sequence include clast-rich breccia and fine pumiceous ash-flow tuffs. Dacitic lava flows unconformably overlay the volcaniclastic sequence. The volcanic sequence consistently dips 10° to 45° southeast, except where disrupted by faulting. In the vicinity of the dacite intrusions, sedimentary rocks are deformed and layering is dipping in a variety of directions. Porphyritic biotite-hornblende dacite dikes, sills, and small stocks intrude the volcanic rocks. These intrusions are in contact with the lithic-pumice lapilli tuff along faults. Contacts are marked by clay-rich rubble zones.

The Tuscarora Mining district lies approximately 25 miles northeast of the Carlin Trend, approximately 14 miles southwest of the Jerritt Canyon deposit, and approximately 30 miles east-northeast of the Midas deposit. The district clearly displays gold and silver in low sulfidation epithermal quartz-adularia veins and stockwork veins associated with dacitic intrusives and structures formed along the southeast margin of Mount Blitzen. The northern silver-rich portion of the precious metals district occurs immediately north of the

Project area. The silver-rich portion has high Ag:Au ratios (>100), strong base metals, and typically display narrow alteration selvages around quartz-carbonate veins hosted mostly in intrusive dacite. In contrast the southern gold rich portion of the district, including the historic Dexter Mine and the Tuscarora Project, have relatively low Ag:Au ratios (<15), contain almost no base metals, underwent local boiling, and displays widespread silicification and adularization along with stockwork veining and vug-fills in tuffs and fine-grained epiclastic rocks.

Both zones have relatively high As and Sb, and low Bi, Te, and W, but the northern silver zone has distinctively high Ca, Pb, Mn, Zn, Cd, Tl, and Se, whereas the southern gold zone has high Hg and Mo (Boden, et al, 1993; Castor, et al, 2003).

7.3 Mineralization

Historical work has documented gold and silver production throughout the Tuscarora District. Item 6.3 (History – 1982 to Present) describes several drilling phases with multiple drill holes containing gold mineralization within the South Navajo Vein and East Pediment areas (Figure 3). Historic drilling by Novo (Table 4) and Newcrest (Table 3) outlined vein zones with 5 to 40 feet of gold mineralization intersected in drilling.

The work completed and data available are insufficient to determine the length, width, depth, or continuity of the mineralization. However, the mineralization indicated by these intervals indicates further work is justifiable. The historic work is not of sufficient density and veracity to determine a quantifiable distribution of gold and no mineral resources or reserves have been defined on the Project.

Novo drilling descriptions indicate the higher-grade gold values and intervals are coincident with sulfide-bearing and oxidized quartz veins. These vein-zones are commonly within quartz-adularia altered tuff or are surrounded by chloritic zones in the tuff.

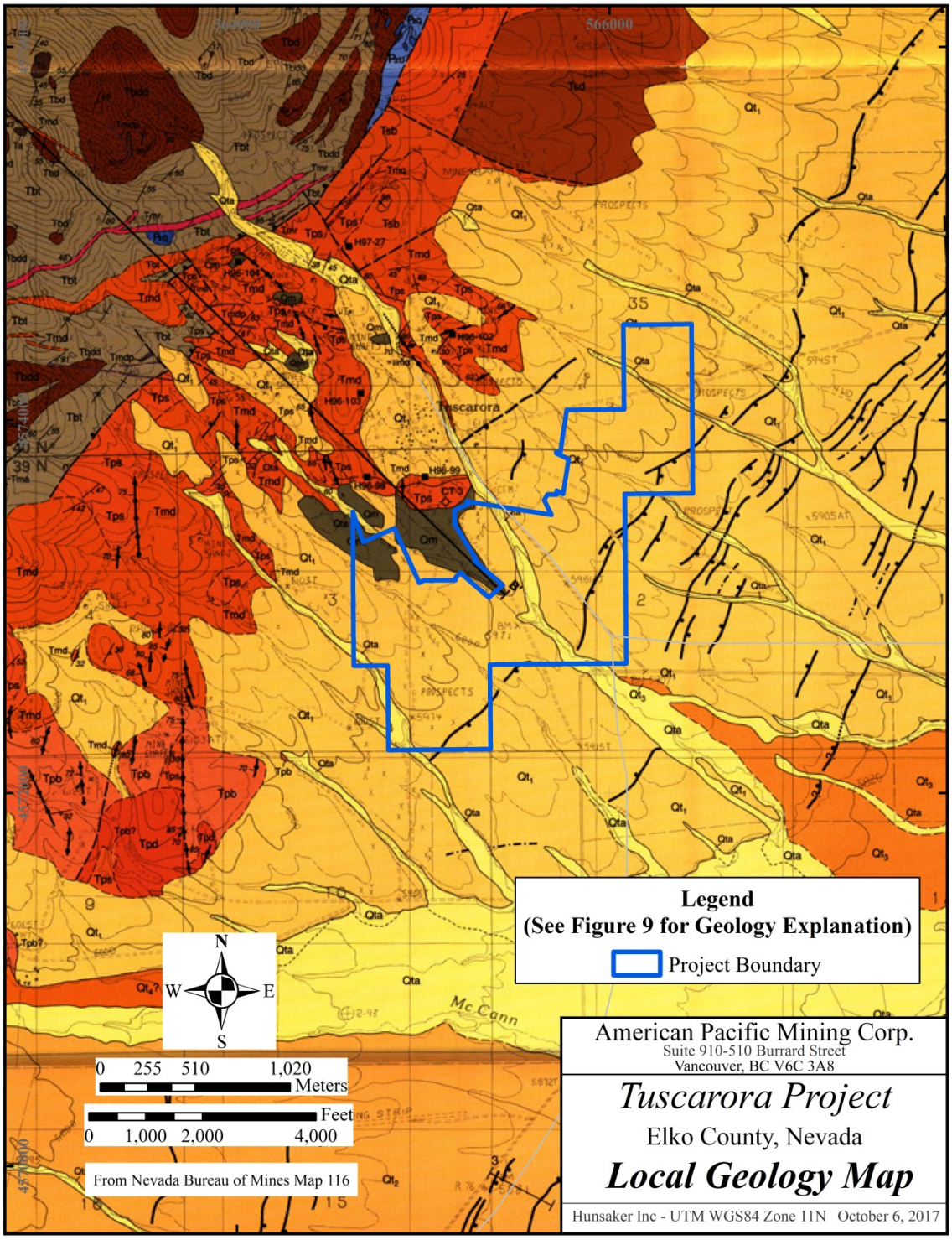


Figure 8: Tuscarora Project Local Geology Map (after Henry et al., 1999)

Qm **Man-made deposits** Mine dumps and leach piles in the Tuscarora mining district, and gravel piles and disturbed ground in alluvial fans of the Independence Mountains (Qi).

Qta, Qt_4, Qt_3, Qt_2, Qt_1 **Alluvium and fans of the Tuscarora Mountains** Complex series of active to late Pleistocene alluvial fans composed of unconsolidated fluvial and debris-flow deposits that developed along the east flank of the Tuscarora Mountains. They are subdivided on the basis of inferred age, from active channels (Qta) to oldest fan deposits (Qt_1); relative age is interpreted largely from elevation above active channels and amount of dissection. Clasts consist exclusively of volcanic rocks, except in Qta and Qt_1 in an arc between Brennan Gulch and about 2 km north of Sixmile Creek, where Paleozoic quartzite and lesser chert are a minor to the dominant component. Surfaces of fans have 5 to rarely 50% rock chips mostly 1 to 5 cm in a silty matrix. Qta is generally dark toned on aerial photographs, Qt_4 is distinctly lighter toned, and Qt_3, Qt_2, and Qt_1 are very light toned. **Qta** Unconsolidated alluvium in active channels of small to large drainages, which extend from highlands to the South Fork of the Owyhee River. Larger drainages, such as McCann and Sixmile Creeks, have anastomosing channels, ~1 to 5 m wide and up to 2 m deep, in floodplains up to 2 km wide. Smaller drainages have a single channel within a narrow floodplain. Maximum clast size in channels ranges from ~1 m within highlands to ~10 cm near the Owyhee River. Floodplains consist of clay, silt, and sand. Smaller drainages entering McCann Creek or the Owyhee River have distinct fans at their toes, where gradient drops abruptly. Larger drainages are generally cultivated as pasture. **Qt_4** Lowest alluvial fan remnants are approximately 1 m above active channels and show no obvious dissection. **Qt_3** Approximately 2 m above Qt_4 and showing distinct erosion along flanks, where broad swales less than 1 m deep locally expose slightly coarser gravel with clasts to 10 cm. **Qt_2** Approximately 4 m above Qt_3 and substantially dissected both on flanks and as numerous rills within unit. Incipient desert pavement is locally developed. Erosion along flanks exposes as much as 3 m of gravel with clasts to 20 cm and well-developed caliche. **Qt_1** Oldest, variably dissected alluvial fans with surfaces 10 to 30 m above Qta. Probably includes deposits spanning a wide age range. Fans south of Sixmile Creek are relatively little dissected and retain flat, nearly primary upper surfaces. Fans north of Sixmile Creek are highly dissected, to rounded surfaces with scattered exposure of coarse gravel (clasts to 1 m) along flanks. Well-developed caliche is exposed in shallow mineral exploration pits.

Early Intrusions

Tmd **Early porphyritic dacite** Early porphyritic dacite forms numerous thick, irregular-shaped intrusions and a few dikes that cut tuff of Mount Blitzen (Tbt) and tuff and volcaniclastic sedimentary rock (Tps). These are concentrated along and just outside the margin of the Mount Blitzen volcanic center near Tuscarora, where they are the most common vein host. Based on field relations in the Mount Blitzen Quadrangle, individual mapped intrusions are probably composite. Phenocrysts (25–30%): plagioclase (15–20%, ≤3 mm), hornblende (3–5%, 1–9 mm, conspicuous prismatic), biotite (1–3%, ≤2 mm), and clinopyroxene (≤1%, ≤1 mm). The rock is porphyritic-seriate; plagioclase grades continuously in size between groundmass and phenocrysts. Rounded inclusions of fine-grained diorite with sparse phenocrysts of plagioclase, hornblende, and pyroxene are notably abundant. Age: 39.43±0.26 Ma, hornblende, H96-103. Also, 39.58±0.40, hornblende, H96-63, Mount Blitzen Quadrangle (Henry and Boden, 1998).

Tps **Volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks and tuff** Poorly indurated, poorly exposed sedimentary deposits and tuff crop out in a 1–2-km-wide, northeast-striking, southeast-dipping belt between the Mount Blitzen volcanic center and overlying alluvium and fans of the Tuscarora Mountains (Qt). Most deposits are white, massive to well-laminated, tuffaceous sandstone and siltstone. Some massive, nonwelded, pumiceous tuffs are probably primary ash-flow tuffs or debris-flow deposits. Apparent thickness is ~350 m near Tuscarora, but the rocks may be repeated by faults.

Figure 9: Explanation for Figure 8 (Henry, et al., 1999)

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Gold and silver in the Tuscarora District is found in quartz-adularia veins hosted in volcanic rocks. Gold in placer-type deposits also played an important role in the early development of the District but are no longer of commercial interest.

Geologic work beginning with Nolan (1936) identified the strong association of quartz-adularia, along with carbonate, sericite, and pyrite in veins & vein stockworks. In general there is widespread propylitization throughout the intrusive rocks in the District. More recent work by Castor, et al. (2003) commented, *"The district is a particularly clear example of association of low-sulfidation deposits with igneous activity and structure…"*. They further describe the unusual occurrence of distinct, silver dominance (Ag:Au ratio =110-150) in the northern part of the district and immediately adjacent to that the gold dominance (Ag:Au ratio = 4-14) in the southern part of the district.

The southern gold dominant, low-sulfidation veins and vein stockwork zones are the primary deposit-type of interest in for this Project. Figure 10 portrays the key elements for the low sulfidation model being used at Tuscarora.

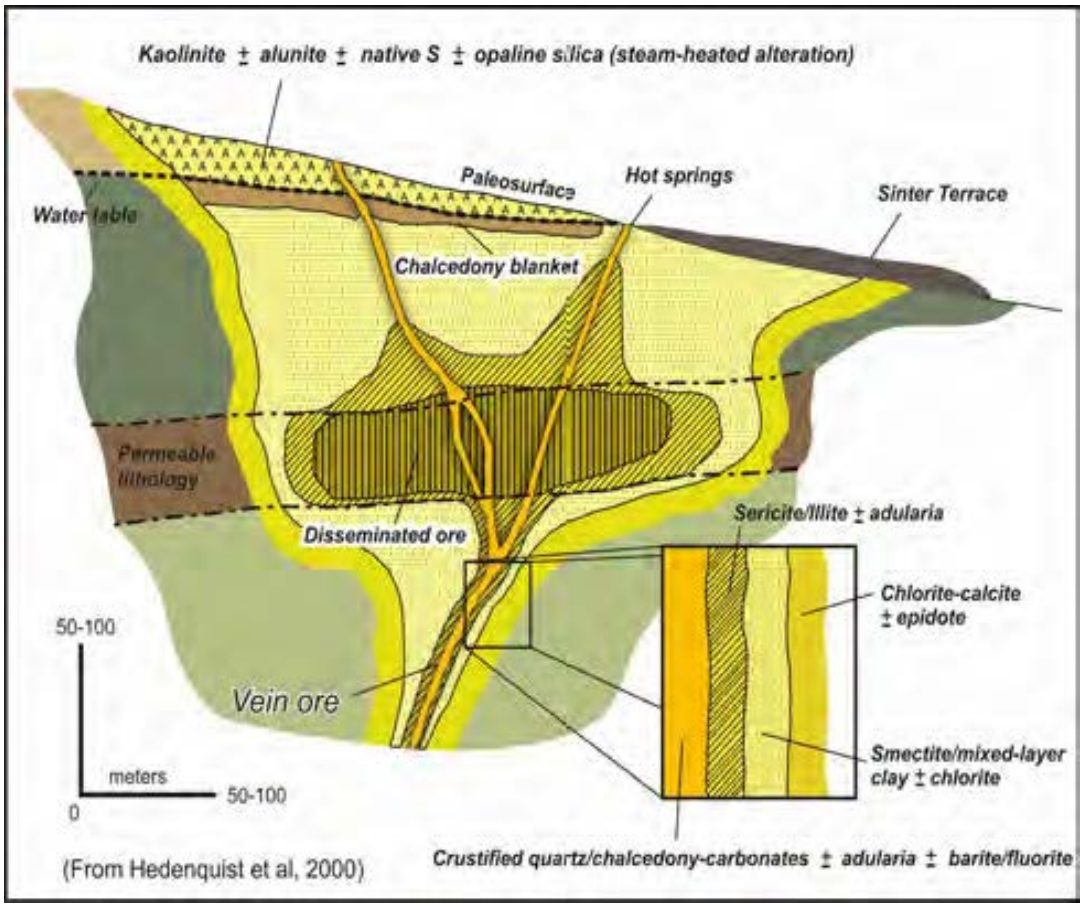


Figure 10: Conceptual Low Sulfidation Model (from Robert, et al., 2007)

9.0 EXPLORATION

American Pacific Mining Corp. has done no exploration on the Property.

10.0 DRILLING

American Pacific Mining Corp. has done no drilling on the Property.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALSIS, AND SECURITY

American Pacific Mining Corp. has done no sampling on the property.

Samples TR-1 to TR-3 were collected for data verification (Item 12.0). They remained in the possession of the author until delivered directly to the Bureau Veritas Minerals (BV-M) sample preparation facility in Elko, Nevada. BV-M is an accredited laboratory with industry standard certifications ISO17025-Scope of Accreditation (Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada, 2015) and ISO9001-Quality Management System (Bureau Veritas Minerals, 2015).

The samples were prepared using a standard rock crush and pulverization with 70% passing -2mm and then pulverized; with >85% of 300g passing 75 µm. Using a 30g split gold content is determined with a fire assay fusion & AA finish. Forty-five (45) other element contents are determined using a 4-acid digestion and ICP multispectral process (Table 5).

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Samples TR-1 to TR-3 collected for data verification are shown on Figure 11 and Table 5. These samples provided geochemical results to compare to information in Item 6.0-History. Direct comparison is not practical since most of the data for this project consists of drill sample geochemical data; as well as lack of information regarding the collection procedure, analytical techniques, or labs for the historic samples. However, the order of magnitude-similarity for gold and silver are sufficient to suggest that historical data are reasonable. Thus, these data are appropriate and viable for interpretation of the data, conclusions, and proposing further work.

The author did not pursue verification of the historic drilling data. These data are consistent from company to company, as each entity carried out their exploration programs. Thus, the historic data is adequate for determining if Tuscarora is a project worthy of further exploration.

The non-historical data presented in this report is from published academic, professional, and governmental groups. The author is familiar with the regional setting from professional experience and believes this data is adequate.

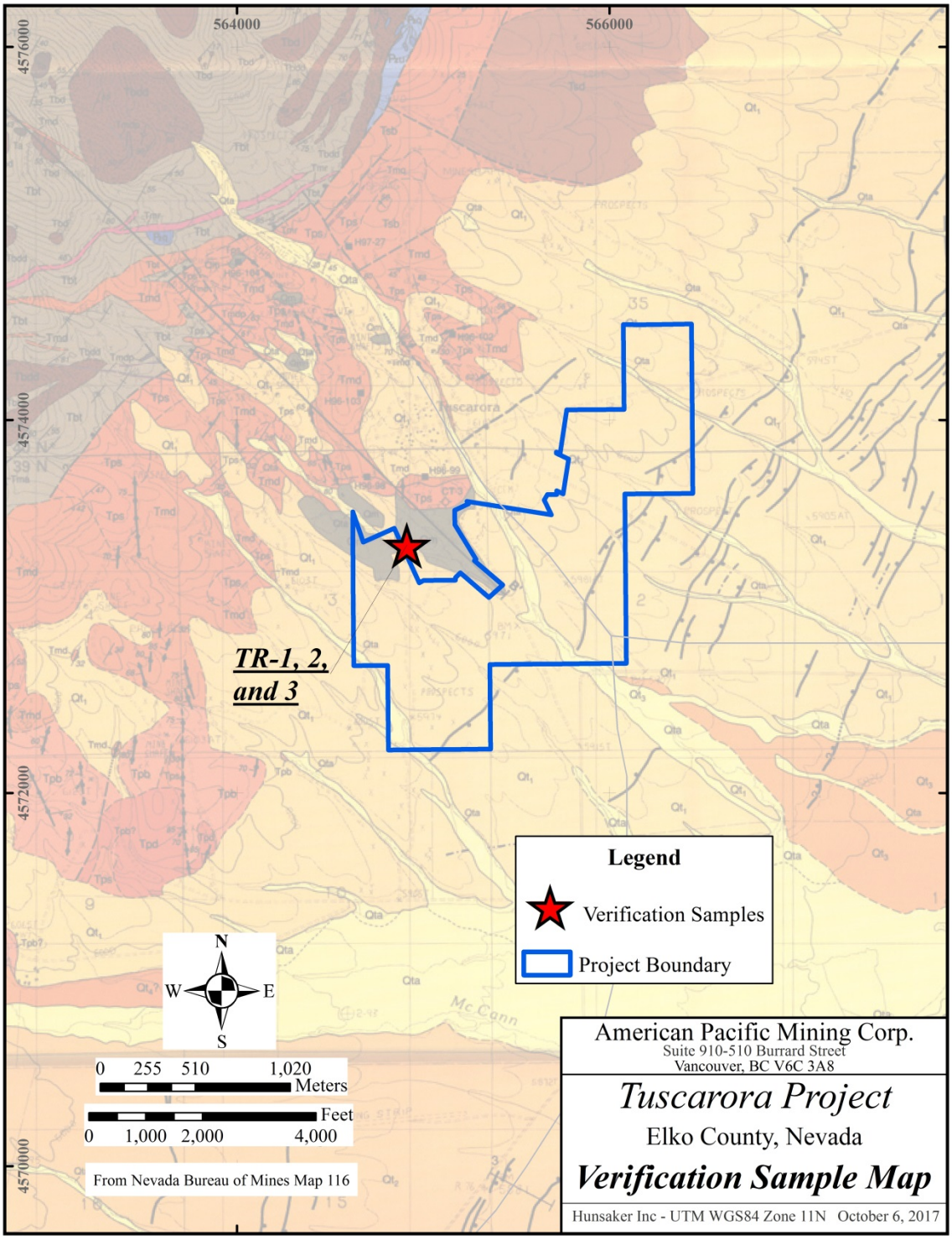


Figure 11: Tuscarora Project Verification Sample Map

Analyte	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U
Unit of Measure	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM
Lower Limit of Detection	*0.005*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.2*	*1*	*0.01*	*1*	*0.1*
TR-1	0.305	0.5	5	18.2	12	5.7	1.6	2.9	91	4.7	160	2.6
TR-2	0.441	2.9	24.1	20.2	75	24.6	2.7	4	488	2.96	186	3.6
TR-3	0.077	0.8	8.1	20.3	27	13.5	1.2	2	1027	1.43	194	2.8

Analyte	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba
Unit of Measure	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	%	PPM	PPM	%	PPM
Lower Limit of Detection	*0.1*	*1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*1*	*0.01*	*0.001*	*0.1*	*1*	*0.01*	*1*
TR-1	6.3	130	<0.1	8.7	0.2	17	0.03	0.005	20.2	3	0.07	55
TR-2	9.9	196	0.3	34.6	<0.1	51	0.11	0.036	29.3	6	0.05	1621
TR-3	10.3	138	0.1	10.7	0.2	17	0.08	0.022	32.4	2	0.09	1848

Analyte	Ti	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Ce	Sn	Y	Nb	Ta	Be
Unit of Measure	%	%	%	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM
Lower Limit of Detection	*0.001*	*0.01*	*0.001*	*0.01*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*1*
TR-1	0.126	4.64	0.067	5.57	1.4	97.5	52	1.6	9.8	10.5	0.6	1
TR-2	0.238	5.99	0.18	6.58	3.1	105.6	62	1.3	14	10.2	0.6	1
TR-3	0.192	5.12	0.145	5.49	3.4	88.8	64	1.6	11.3	11.6	0.6	2

Analyte	Sc	Li	S	Rb	Hf	In	Re	Se	Te	Tl	Job Number
Unit of Measure	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	
Lower Limit of Detection	*1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.05*	*0.005*	*1*	*0.5*	*0.5*	
TR-1	2	28.6	4.6	273.1	2.7	<0.05	<0.005	3	<0.5	5.1	EKO17000195
TR-2	6	34.8	<0.1	279.8	2.7	0.05	<0.005	<1	<0.5	6.6	EKO17000195
TR-3	3	35.2	<0.1	227	2.5	<0.05	<0.005	<1	<0.5	6.4	EKO17000195

Table 5: Verification Sample Results for TR-1, TR-2, TR-3

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing on the Property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There have been no mineral resource estimates made for the Property.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There have been no mineral reserve estimates calculated for the Property.

16.0 MINING METHODS

There have been no mining methods determined for the Property.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

There are no recovery methods for the Property.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

There are no project infrastructure plans for the Property

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

There are no market studies or contracts completed for the Property.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

There are no environmental studies, nor studies for permitting, nor studies for social or community impact on the Property

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

There are no capital or operating cost studies for the Property.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

There has been no economic analysis performed for the Property.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no significant properties adjacent to the Property.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There are no additional relevant data for the property.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Tuscarora Project is within the large well-documented epithermal low-sulfidation-type gold-silver Tuscarora District. The District has had extensive exploration and mining. During the early years, it was a significant gold producing area in northern Nevada. Since the 1980's, the gold-dominant, high-grade vein portion of the District has emerged, with the highest grade results occurring in the South Navajo Vein Area and strong indications of potentially productive veins in the Eastside Pediment. Recent historical drilling has outlined zones of multiple high-grade gold drill intercepts.

The Tuscarora Project is worthy of additional exploration given the prospectivity for new discoveries.

This review of the historic data and reports indicate the project requires additional work to determine the geometry and continuity of the epithermal gold. Numerous historic drill holes intersected quartz-adularia veins and vein stockworks beneath colluvium and alluvium at relatively shallow depth. Due to the preponderance of RC drilling, very limited use of core, and the high-grade, coarse nature of the gold intercepted; exploration techniques that could develop continuity between the known intercepts need to be applied.

Core drilling and analytical methodologies to accommodate coarse gold may improve the understanding of the geometry of the veins thus providing a way to confirm and evaluate the potential for epithermal gold deposits.

In addition, utilizing Gradient Array IP and detailed gravity could aid in identifying vein orientations, vein extensions, and blind veins beneath the alluvial cover.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The long-lived nature of the historic work at Tuscarora points to an integrated exploration effort designed to better understand the geometry of the veins and develop sampling techniques that will address the coarse gold. A single extensive exploration project is warranted with drilling and sample methods adapted as the work is in progress. Thus, a continuous program is proposed, with a natural decision point built into the drilling portion, should it be necessary to adjust the core drilling for length of holes, drilling technique (oriented core use or not), and assay methods. Therefore, part 4 is divided into two parts.

26.1 Exploration Program

1. Evaluate the coarse gold nature of the high-grade analyses from the historic work by Novo Resources and Newcrest using remaining sample material from Novo to carry out metallurgical screen assays. This will provide a sound basis with which to proceed with future drill sampling and improve on the analytical protocols.

2. Complete Gradient Array IP and Ground-based gravity geophysical surveys to better define the vein locations, to develop a more detailed understanding of the vein orientations, and improve the understanding of fault offsets.

3. Combine the historic GIS and compilation work completed with the geophysical results to delineate drill hole collar locations, azimuths, and inclinations that will best extend previous high-grade gold intercepts.

4a. Drill core holes adjacent to higher grade Novo drill intercepts utilizing oriented core-drilling methodologies for the South Navajo Vein area. Also, drill core holes to test for strike and dip extensions of the veins. Drill RC holes in the South Navajo Vein and East Pediment areas as scout holes to test results of geophysical surveys. Approximately 4,200 feet of core (6 holes) and 2,800 feet of RC (3 holes) is estimated.

4b. Approximately 7,000 feet of core (10 holes) are recommended to extend the veins along their strike and dip in the South Navajo and East Pediment areas. This would utilize the data from 4a. to adjust drilling and sampling methods as required.

Using a staged start for each task the 4 items can be carried on at the same time. Once initiated, the metallurgical screens and evaluation of the historic data do not have to be completed in order to begin the drilling program. Long lead times on core hole completion, cutting the core, and getting assay results will allow for several of the core twin holes to begin early in the exploration effort. Geophysics can begin early in the program so that as the drilling of the known areas progresses, then later drilling can benefit from that work to test for vein extensions and blind veins.

The total budget for this program estimated to be $1,262,000 (Table 6).

Tuscarora Project	***Elko County***	***Nevada***		
Geology	***Estimate***	***Rate ($)***		***Cost ($)***
Geology-Compilation/Evaluation	90	$650.00		$58,500
Travel Expenses (room & board)	90	$140.00		$12,600
Mileage	1998	$0.60		$1,199
			Subtotal	**$72,299**
Drilling				
Drilling-Rig Costs				$614,891
Drill Sample Assaying				$102,200
Drill Supervision/Logging	286	$650		$185,900
Review of Results	0	$650		$0
Travel Expenses (room & board)	286	$140.00		$40,040
Mileage	31746	$0.60		$19,048
Oriented Core Program (use 5% add on form tooling/implementation)				$13,761.53
Core Storage Warehouse (Annual)	1	$18,000.00		$18,000
Core Cutting	112	$160.00		$29,920
Drill Site Preparation & Reclamation				$33,860.00
			Subtotal	**$1,057,620**
Analytical	0			$0
Metalurgical Screen Samples	100	$60		$6,000
Geochemical Sampling (Rocks)	0	$0		$0
Geochemical Sampling (Assays)	0	$52		$0
			Subtotal	**$6,000**
Geophysics				
Geophysics (Gravity)	100	$40		$4,000
Geophysics (Magnetics)	0	$120		$0
Geophysics (IP) ($4000 mob & $2,250 per km)	25	$2,250		$60,250
Geophysics (CSAMT)	0	$0		$0
Geophysics (Interpretation)	1	$2,000		$2,000
			Subtotal	**$66,250**
Contingency		5%		$60,108
		$1,262,277	***Total***	***$1,262,277***

Table 6: Exploration Program Budget

DATE AND SIGNATURE

Dated effective January15, 2018

Ernest L. Hunsaker III

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Ernest L. Hunsaker III, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist employed by Hunsaker Inc P.O. Box 2021, Elko, Nevada 89803 USA.

2. This certificate applies to "Technical Report Describing the Tuscarora Project Centered on 565568E /4573240N, UTM WGS84 Z11N in Elko County, Nevada USA", dated effective January 15, 2018.

3. I am a graduate of the Colorado School of Mines with a B.S degree in Geological Engineering (1981) and Colorado State University with a M.Sc. degree in Economic Geology (1988). I am a member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists and certified as a Professional Geologist by that organization (CPG #8137). I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in NI 43-101 and certify that because of my education, work experience, and affiliation with a professional association I fulfill the requirement to be a "qualified person" for the purpose of NI 43-101.

4. I have practiced my profession, as a mining and exploration geologist continuously for 36 years since 1981. During this period, I worked in South America and Mongolia as well as throughout the Great Basin as a staff and consulting geologist for mining and exploration companies. I have more than 25 years in Nevada, exploring for and developing gold, silver, base metal, and industrial mineral properties.

5. I have managed numerous exploration and drilling programs searching for sediment-hosted, volcanic-hosted-epithermal, and intrusive related gold deposits in Nevada and have conducted greenfields and brownfields exploration for gold properties throughout Nevada.

6. I visited the Tuscarora Project on September 26, 2017.

7. I am responsible for all items of this report.

8. I am independent of American Pacific Mining Corp. as described in section 1.5 of NI 43-101; other than providing standard industry consulting services.

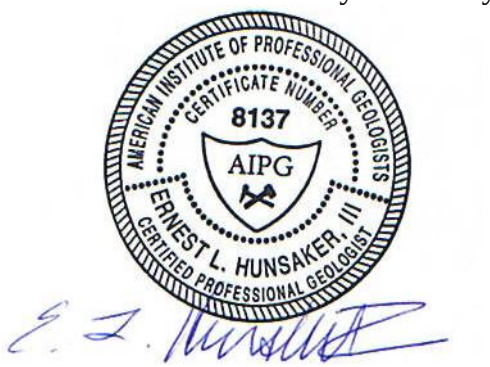
9. I am independent of Novo Resources (the vendors of the Property) as described in section 1.5 of NI 43-101; other than providing standard industry consulting services.

9. I am not involved with this Property other than this assignment.

10. I have read NI 43-101 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument.

11. As of the effective date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report discloses all scientific and technical information that is required to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated effective the 15th day of January, 2018



Ernest L. Hunsaker III

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