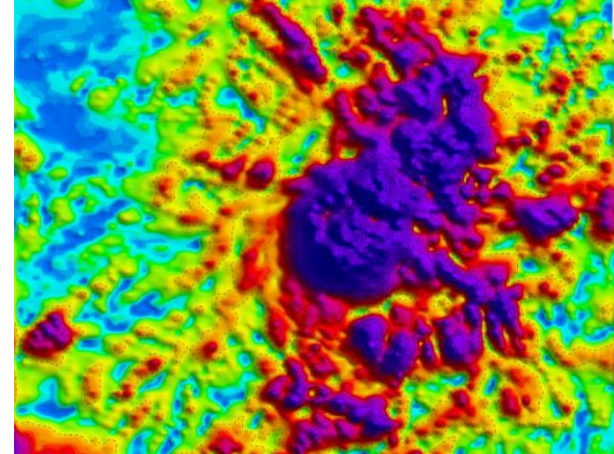
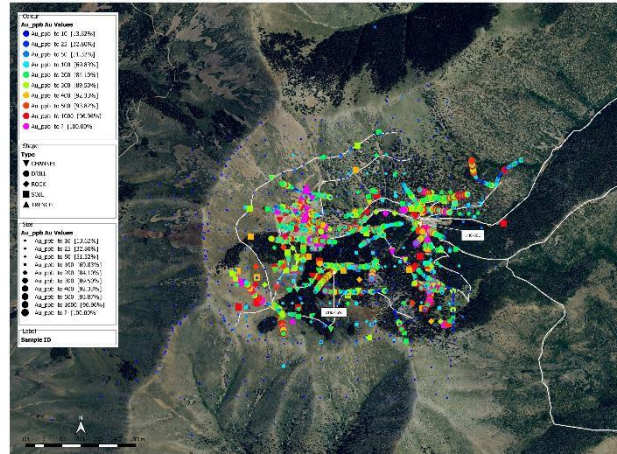
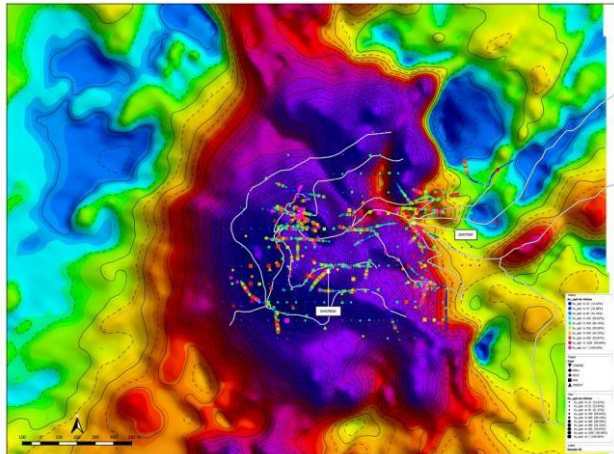


# GOLD PORPHYRY & POLYMETALLIC DEPOSIT HENRY MOUNTAINS UTAH, USA

Tier-one Deposit

## GEOLOGICAL PRESENTATION

---



# Disclaimer

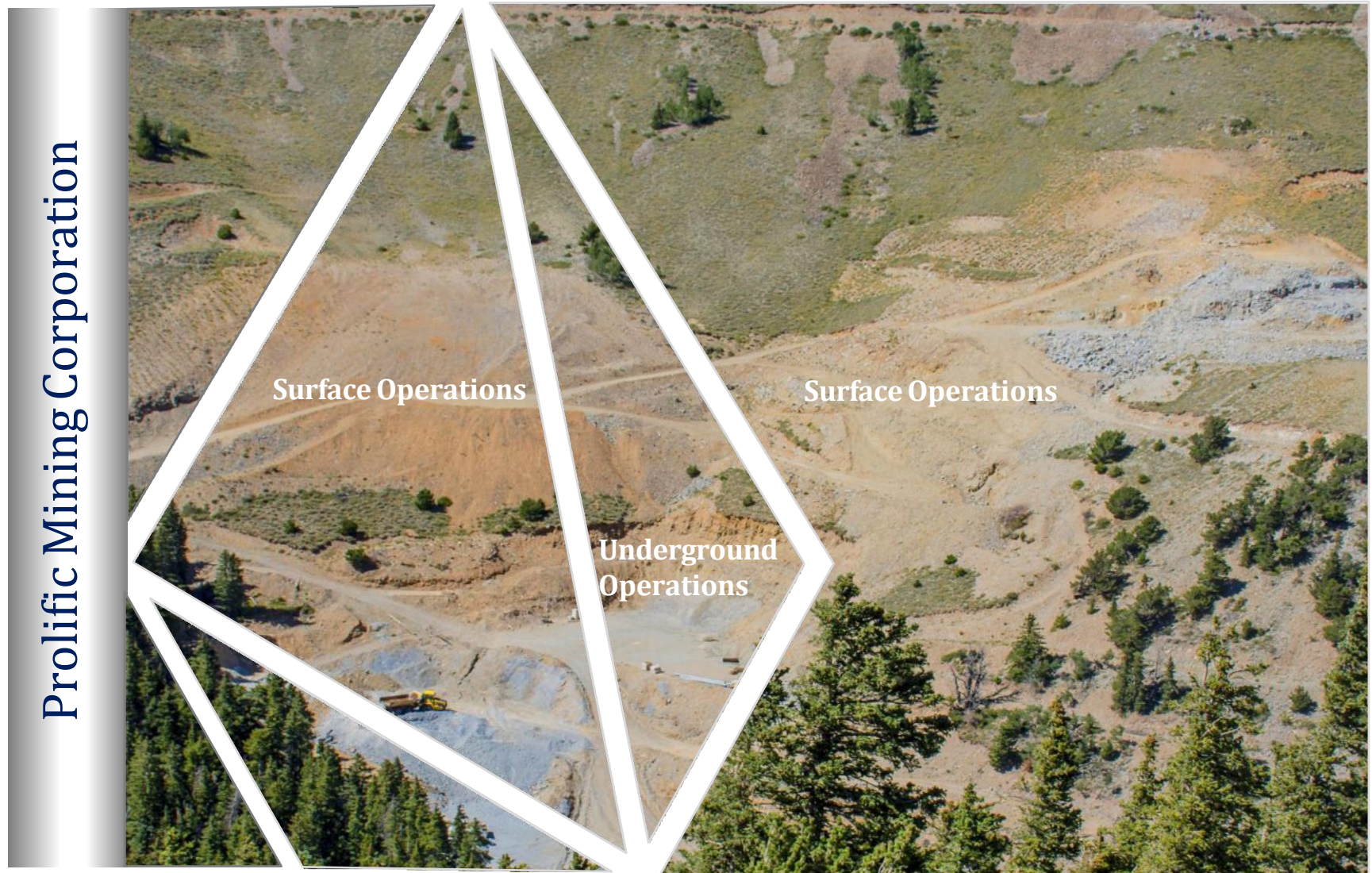
---

This presentation may include certain “forward-looking statements”. All statements other than statements of historical fact, included herein, including, without limitation, statements regarding future plans and objectives of the company, are forward-looking statements that involve various risks, assumptions, estimates and uncertainties. These statements reflect the current internal projections, expectations or beliefs of the company and are based on information currently available to the company. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. All of the forward looking statements contained in this presentation are qualified by these cautionary statements and the risk factors described above. Furthermore, all such statements are made of the date this presentation is given and the company assumes no obligation to update or revise these statements.

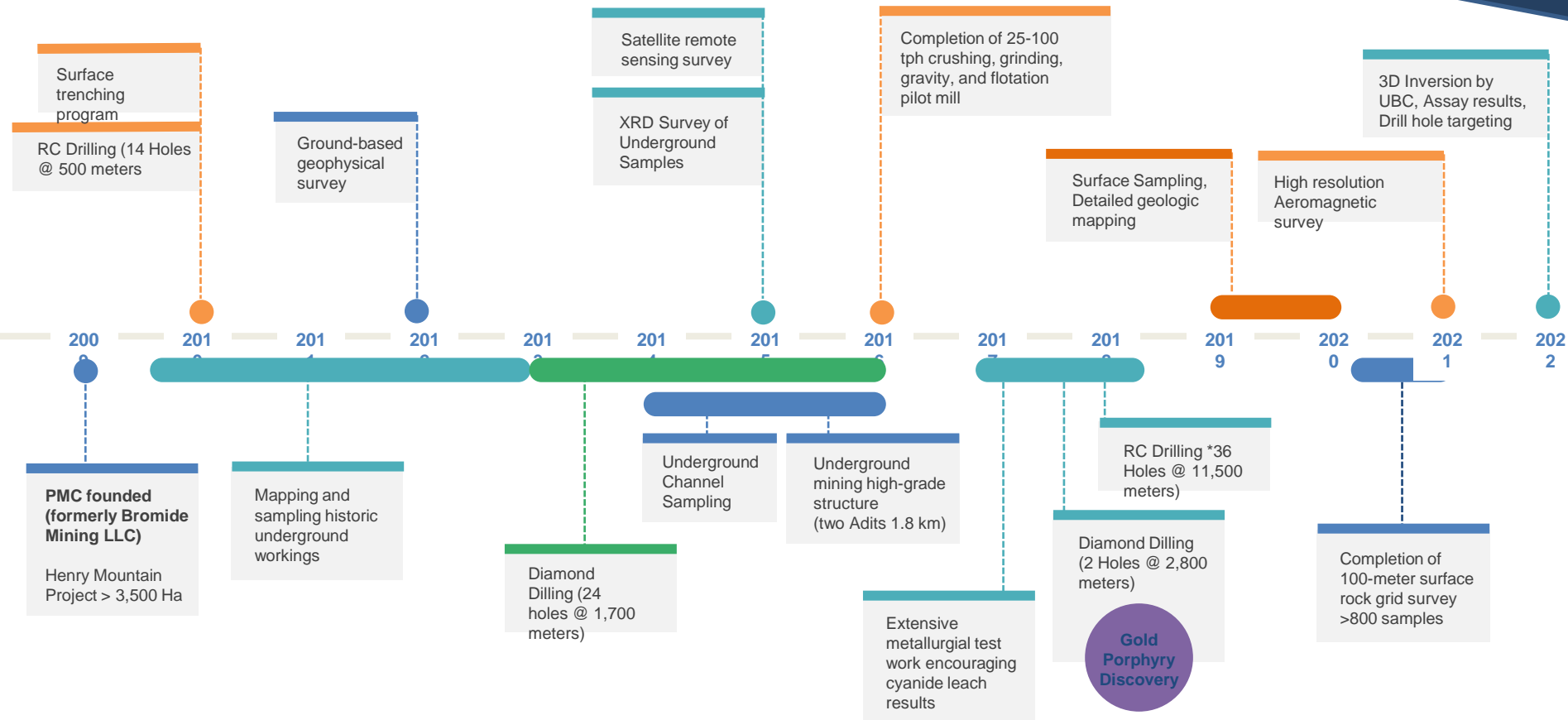
An investment in the company is speculative due to the nature of the company's business. The ability of the company to carry out its growth initiatives as described in this confidential PowerPoint presentation is dependant on the company obtaining additional capital. There is no assurance that the company will be able to successfully raise the capital required or to complete each of the growth initiatives described. Investors must rely upon the ability, expertise, judgment, discretion, integrity and good faith of the management of the company.



# Henry Mountain Project, Utah USA



# PMC History





# Henry Mountain Deposit Overview

Potential Mineralization > 3 km diameter (2,000 + acres) and depth to 900 m

Increasing Vein Density 

## Discrete Structures

## Porphyry Stockwork

Shallow 0-350 m

<b>Deposit Description</b>	Altered shears, faults, fractures, and breccia pipes, transitioning to mesothermal 0.5 -75 m veins, and discrete phyllic-altered structures
<b>Key Elements</b>	Au, +/- Cu, and Mo (see drill holes 4, 5, 6, 7 and DH076SE)
<b>Secondary Elements</b>	Ag, Re, Te, Co, S, Mn, and Fe

<b>Deposit Description</b>	Quartz stockwork banded quartz veins (A-type), sulfide-bearing (B-type) abundant M-veins, and potassic/sodic/propylitic alteration associated with gold mineralization
<b>Key Elements</b>	Au, +/- Ag, Cu, and Mo (see drill hole DH078SW and DH076SE 0-350 m)
<b>Secondary Elements</b>	Re, Te, Co, S, Mn, and Fe

Deep 350-900 m

<b>Deposit Description</b>	Mesothermal structures (1-75 m) width, transitioning to coarsely disseminated mineralization at depth, with soft or fuzzy mineralization boundaries
<b>Key Elements</b>	Au, +/- Cu, Mo, and Ag (see DH076SE below 350 m)
<b>Secondary Elements</b>	Re, Te, Co, S, and Fe

<b>Deposit Description</b>	Developed quartz stockwork, increasing banded veins (associated with Au mineralization, with increasing potassic alteration, transitioning to actinolite/albite alteration >900 meters
<b>Key Elements</b>	Au, +/- Ag, Cu, and Mo (see drill hole DH078SW below 350 meters)
<b>Secondary Elements</b>	Re, Te, Co, S, Mn, and Fe

# Henry Mountain Project Details

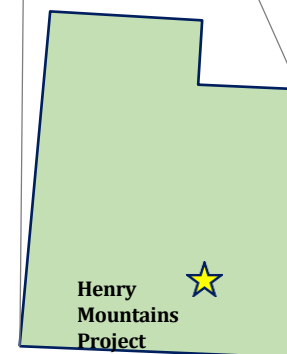
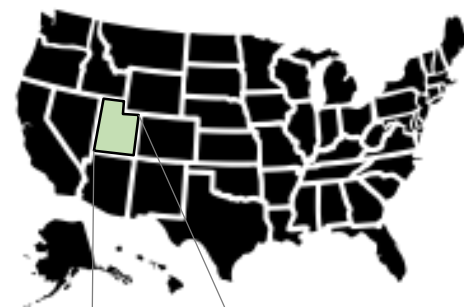
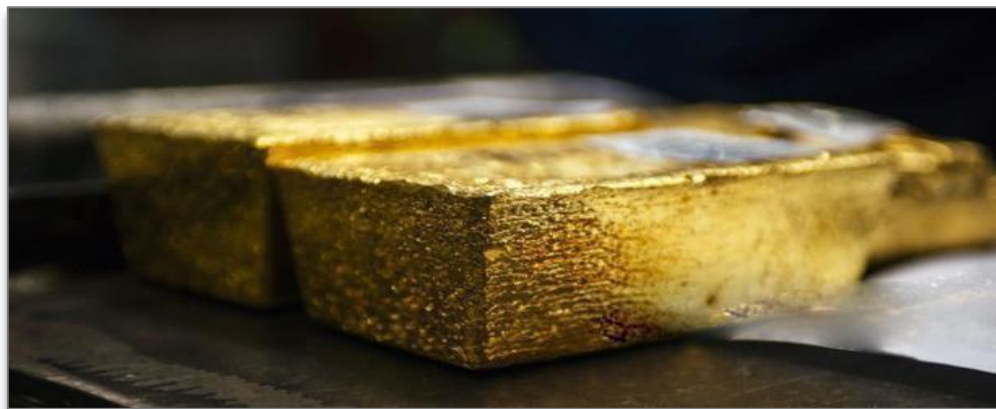
Gold Porphyry Project	
✓	Large gold porphyry (3kmdiameter)
✓	Huge upside potential
✓	8,000 acres of Land Holdings
✓	25-100 tph gravity/floatation facility on site
✓	Permissible mining permit
✓	Surface and deep porphyry mineralization to 900m
✓	Multi-element potential (Ag, Cu, Mo, Re)

Utah, USA Prime Location Infrastructure in Place	
✓	Supportive government
✓	Thriving miningindustry
✓	Major roads and railroads
✓	Low-cost environment
✓	Surface and groundwater rights
✓	Heavy equipment fleet
✓	Skilled labor

# Utah, USA is a Prime Location

## USA Still the Place to Locate and Mine Gold

- ✓ Terrain and exposure is optimal for gold exploration
- ✓ Clear and friendly mining policies
- ✓ Clear mineral rights – Both patented and non-patented claim laws
- ✓ Secure geopolitical outlook
- ✓ Trained, abundant labor, and excellent infrastructure
- ✓ Gold is cheaper to produce in the USA than other countries
- ✓ Low level of corruption





# Infrastructure in Place

Strong Infrastructure



Adjacent to major roads



Heavy Equipment Fleet

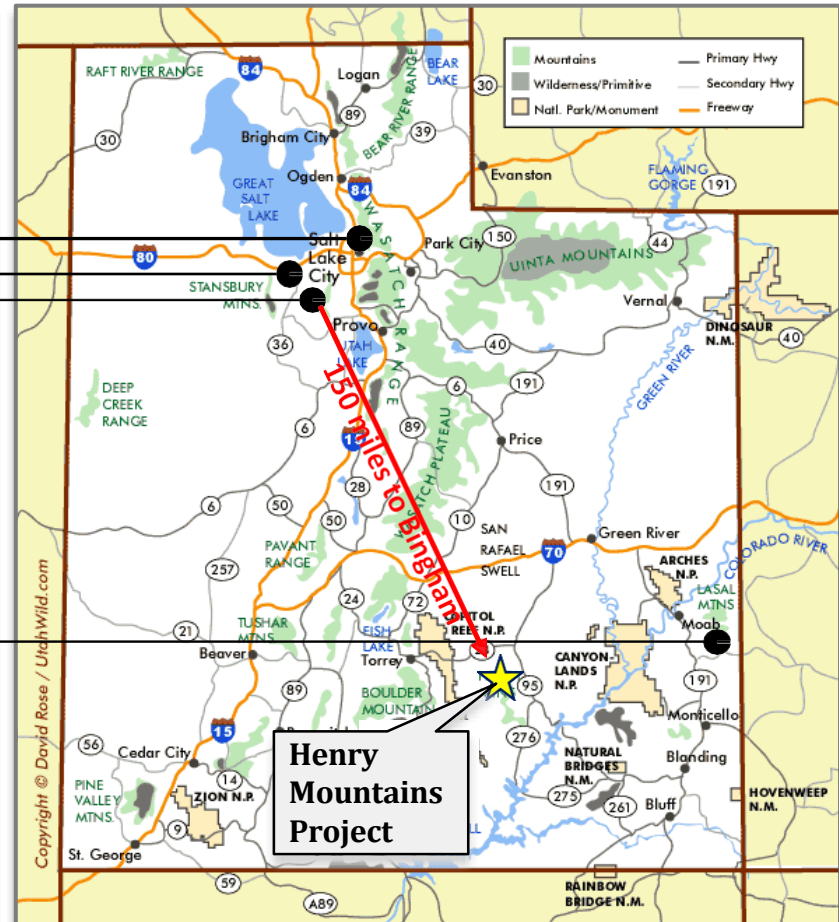


Established mine site road network

Major Railroad Proximity

# Notable Surrounding Mines, Refineries, and Smelters

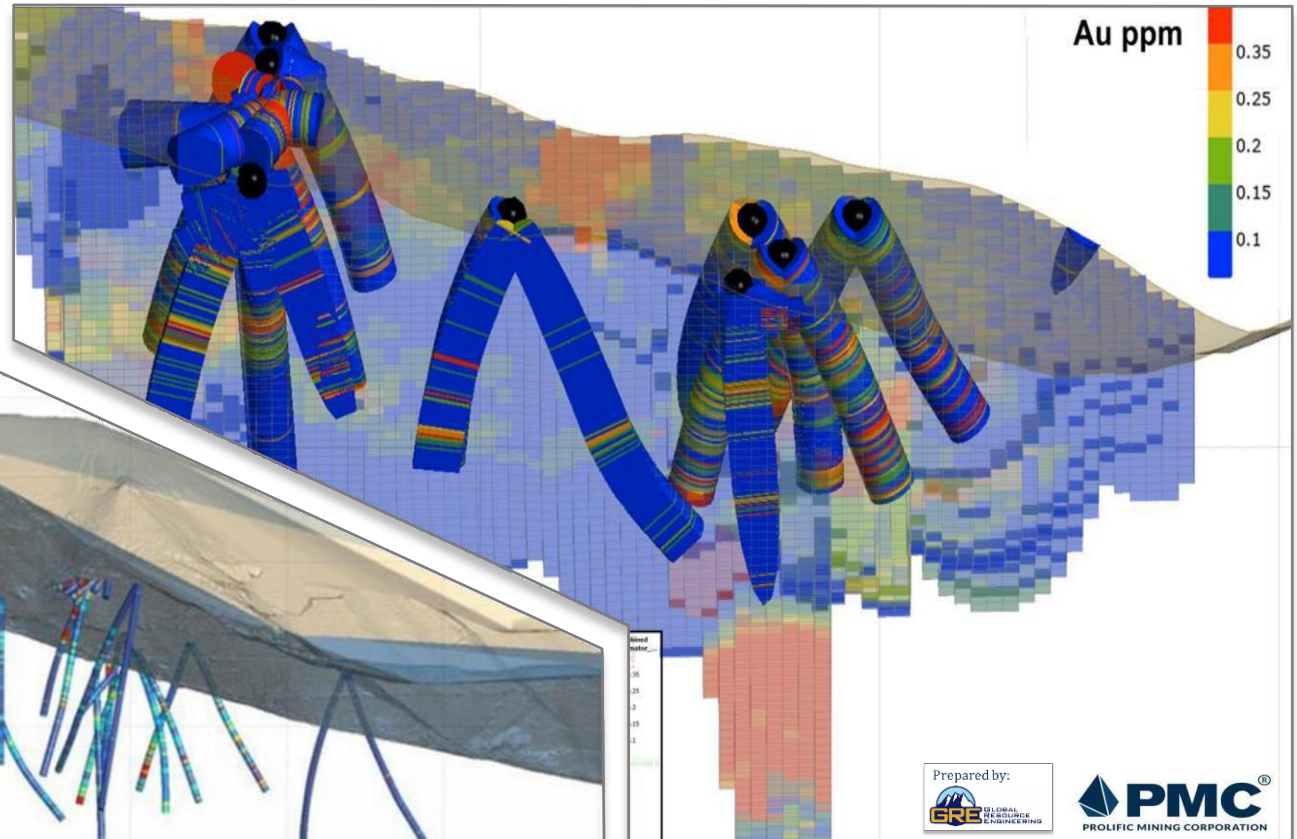
- Asahi Refinery  
(formerly Johnson Matthey)
- Kennecott Smelter
  - 150 miles
- Bingham Canyon Porphyry
- Lisbon Valley Copper





# NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Report – June 2020 by Global Resource Engineering

Both Prepared by:

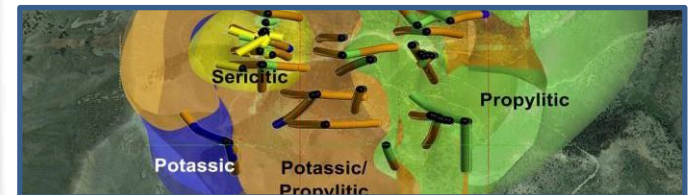


View looking north

Prolific Mining Henry Mountains  
Porphyry Deposit Oblique View of  
Sample Au Grades

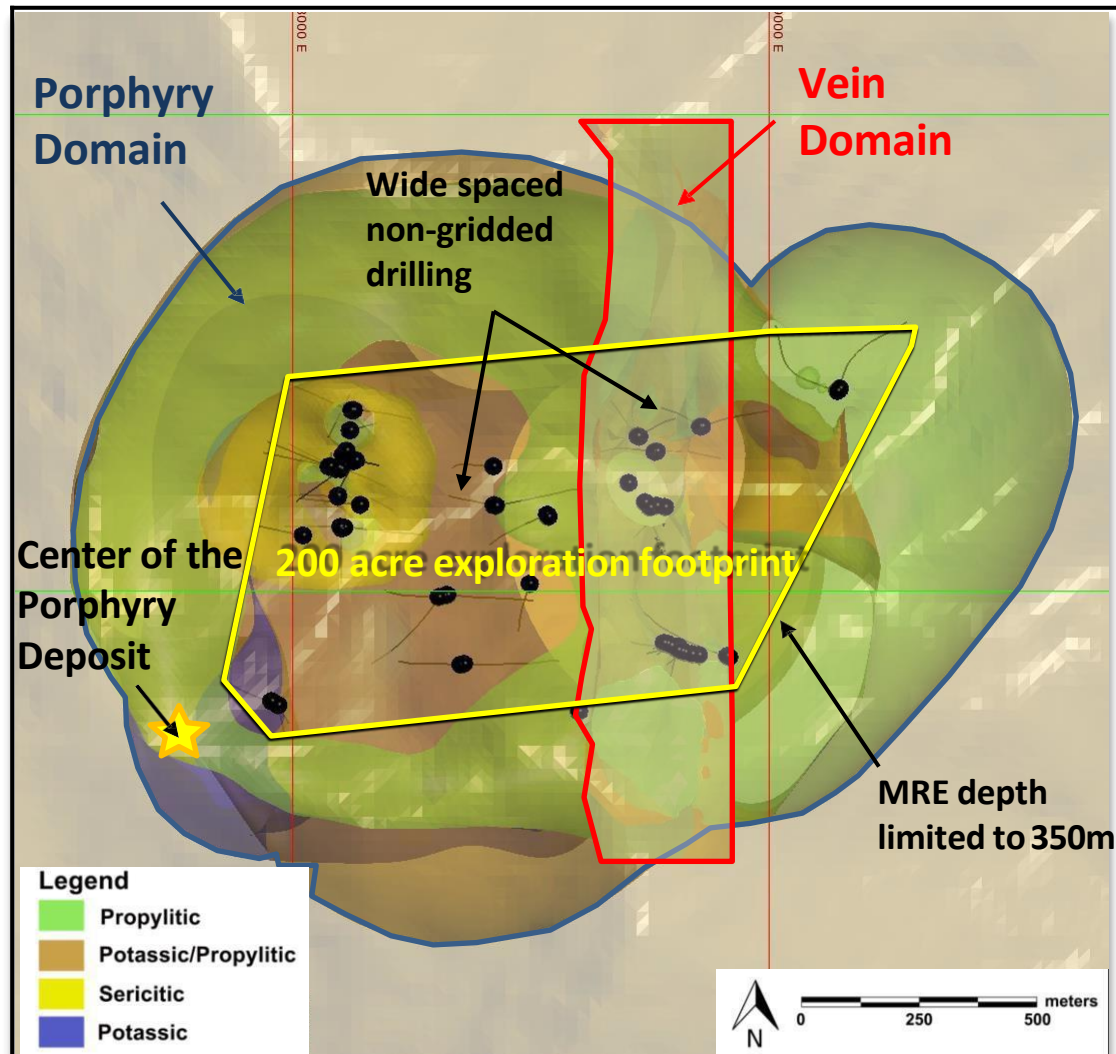


0 125 250  
Meters





# Mineral Resource Estimate Considerations



## Inputs and Limitations

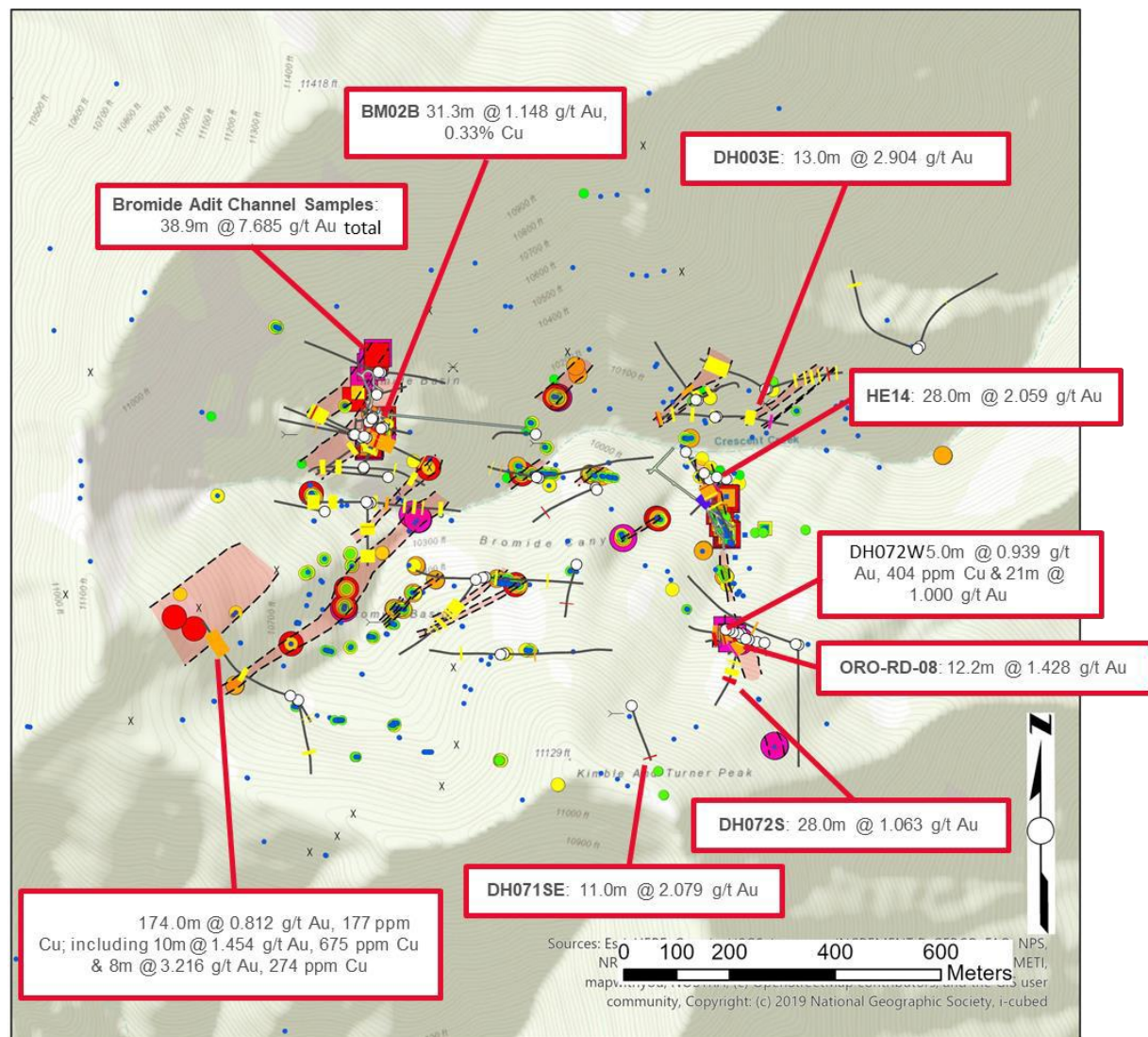
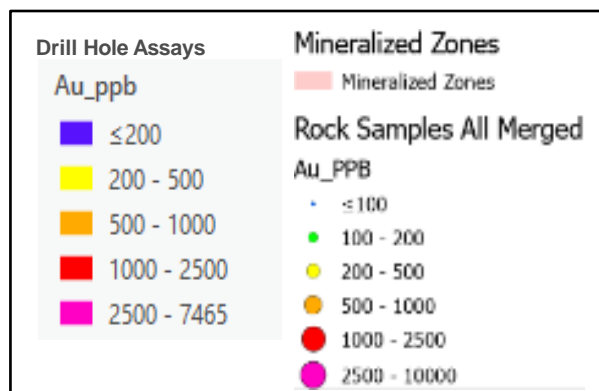
- ✓ Separated into two model domains (porphyry and vein) and four alteration domains
- ✓ Drill hole data only - 76 total drill holes (49 RC drill holes and 27 diamond drill holes)
- ✓ Excludes 207 channel, 1250 trench, 220 rock, and 280 soil high-grade samples. Also excludes coarse gold.
- ✓ Limited to 200 out of 2,000+ acres of potentially prospective ground
- ✓ Limited to a depth of ~350 meters and porphyry mineralization occurs between 300-800 meters
- ✓ Center of the porphyry system is located further to the west and not yet drilled and included in the MRE
- ✓ Unoptimized drill hole locations for the MRE focused in surface structures, or were wide-spaced, aimed at developing the geologic model not an optimized MRE

# Mineral Resource Estimate by Geologic Domain

Cutoff	Resource Class	Tonnes	Average Grade		Metal Content	
		Mt	Au	Ag	Au	Ag
			ppm	ppm	thousand t. oz	thousand t. oz
0.25	Indicated	21.5	0.4	0.56	279	389
	Inferred	98.6	0.48	0.58	1,522	1,843
0.3	Indicated	14.7	0.46	0.55	220	258
	Inferred	60.6	0.61	0.57	1,191	1,120

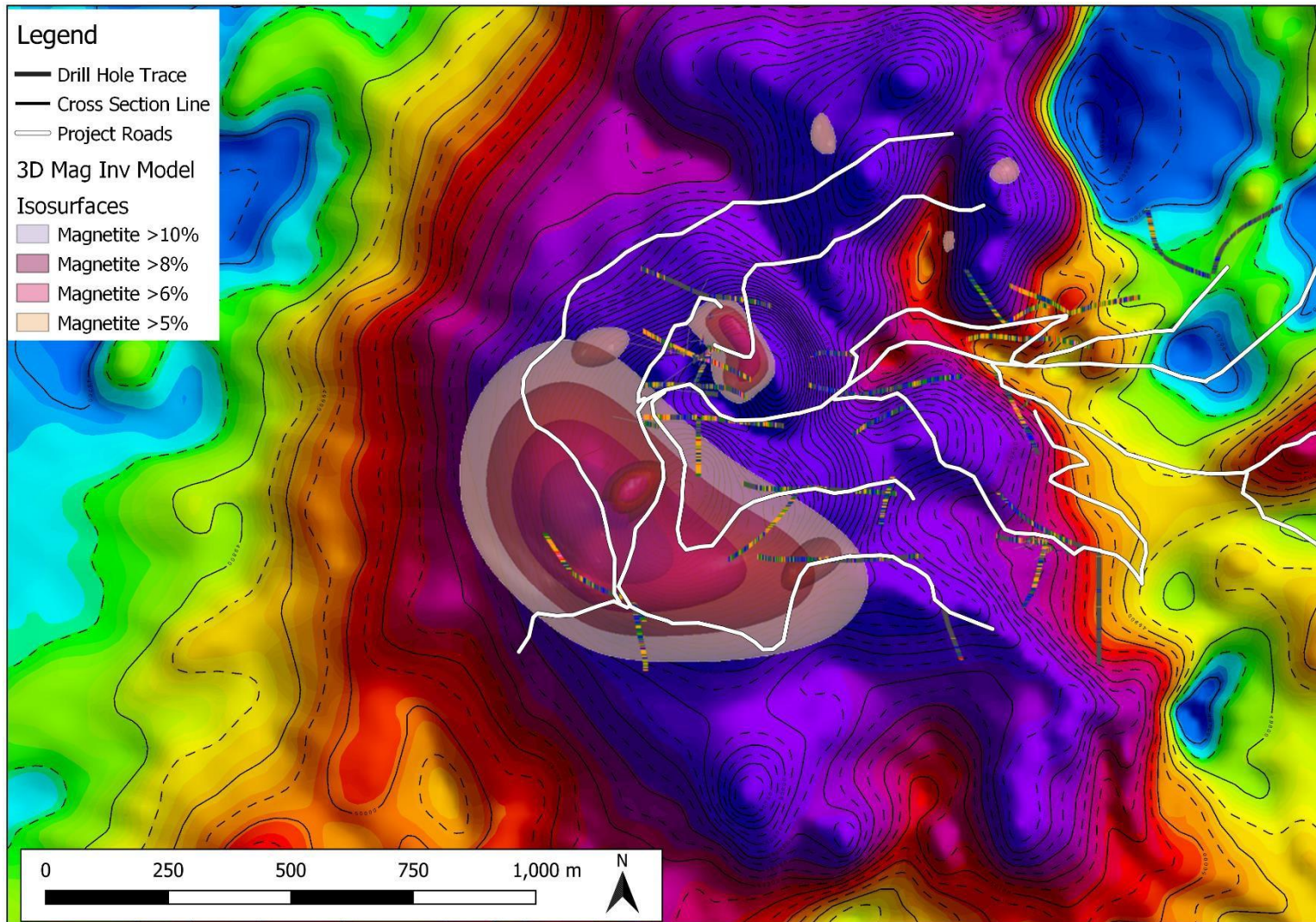
**Note:** MRE does not include coarse gold, channeling samples, trenching samples, or breccia pipes. MRE does not include other ore elements present like copper or molybdenum

# Surface Zones



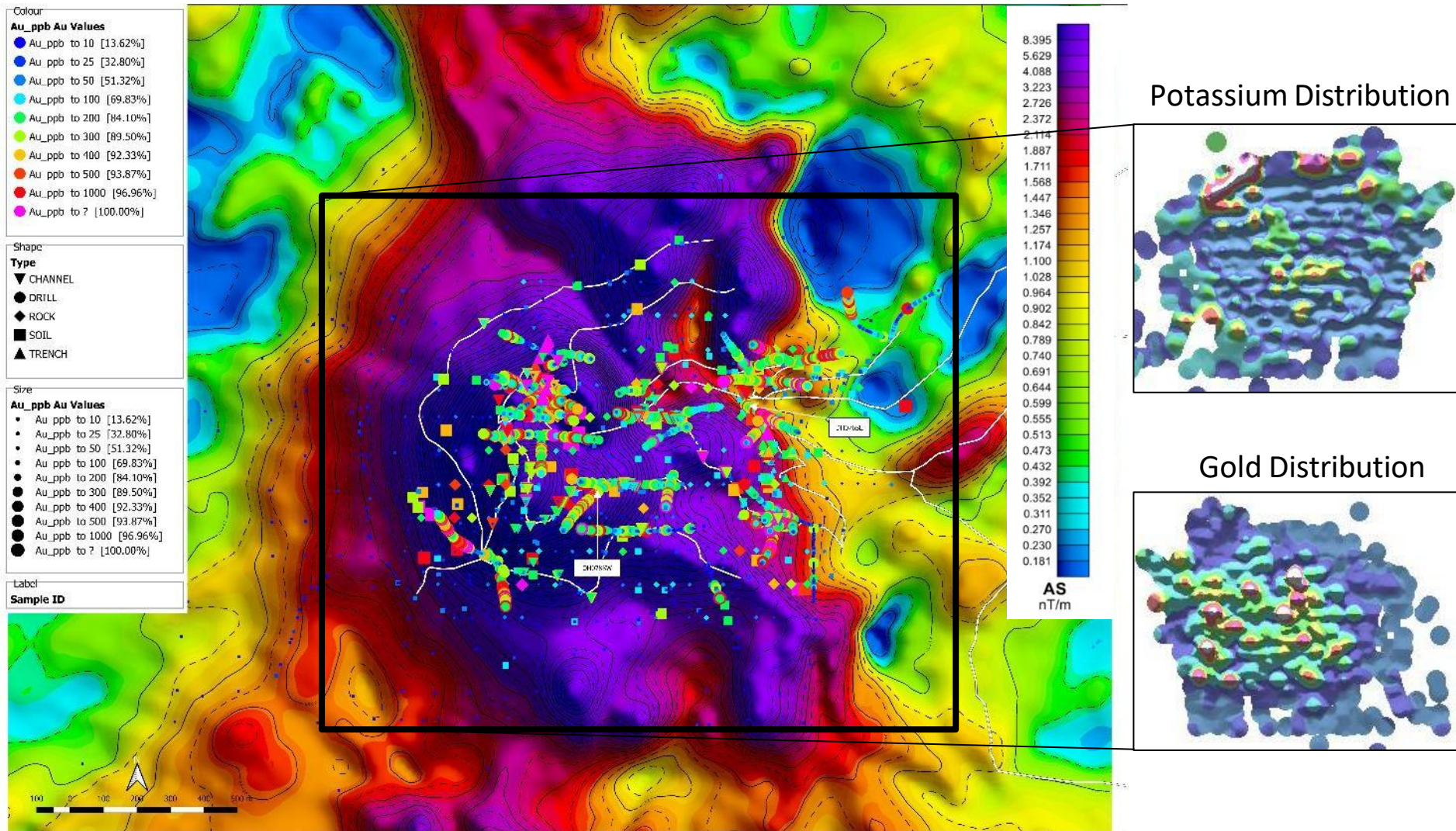


# High Resolution Aeromagnetic Survey and 3D Inversion





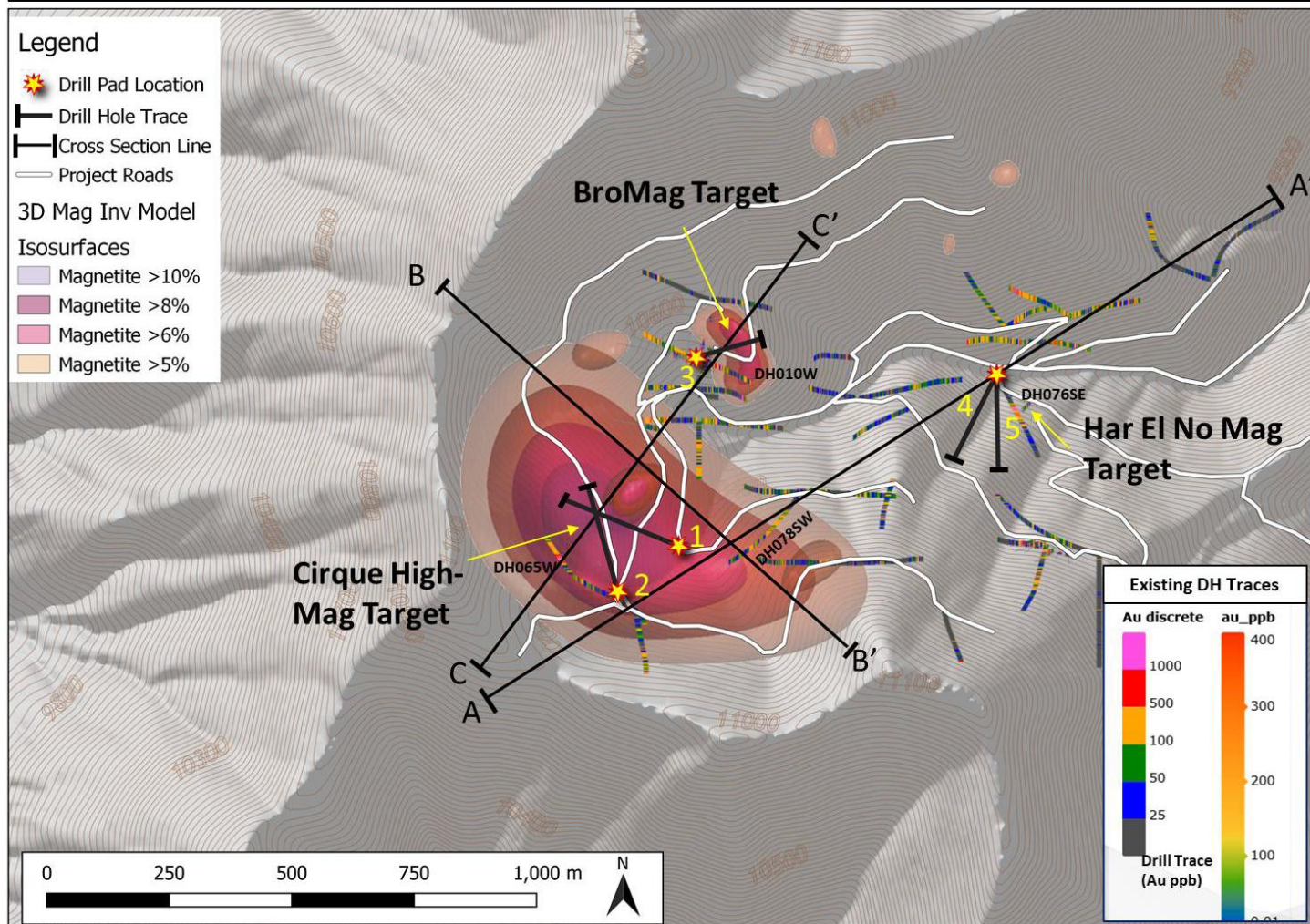
# Magnetic-High Consistent with High-Grade Assays and Potassic Alteration





# Drill Targets Identified

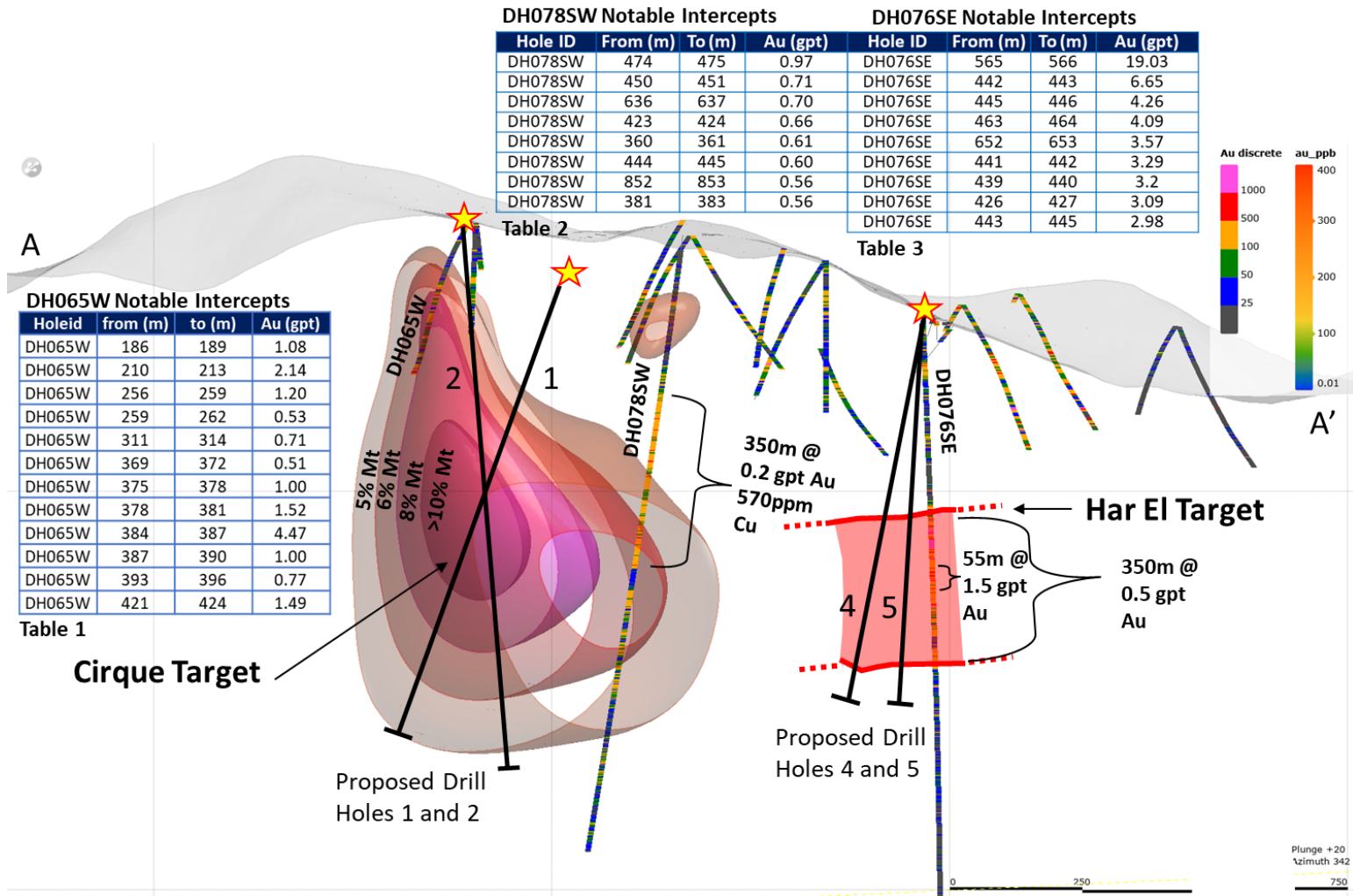
## High-Priority Drill Targets Identified by Drilling and the 3D Magnetic Inversion Model





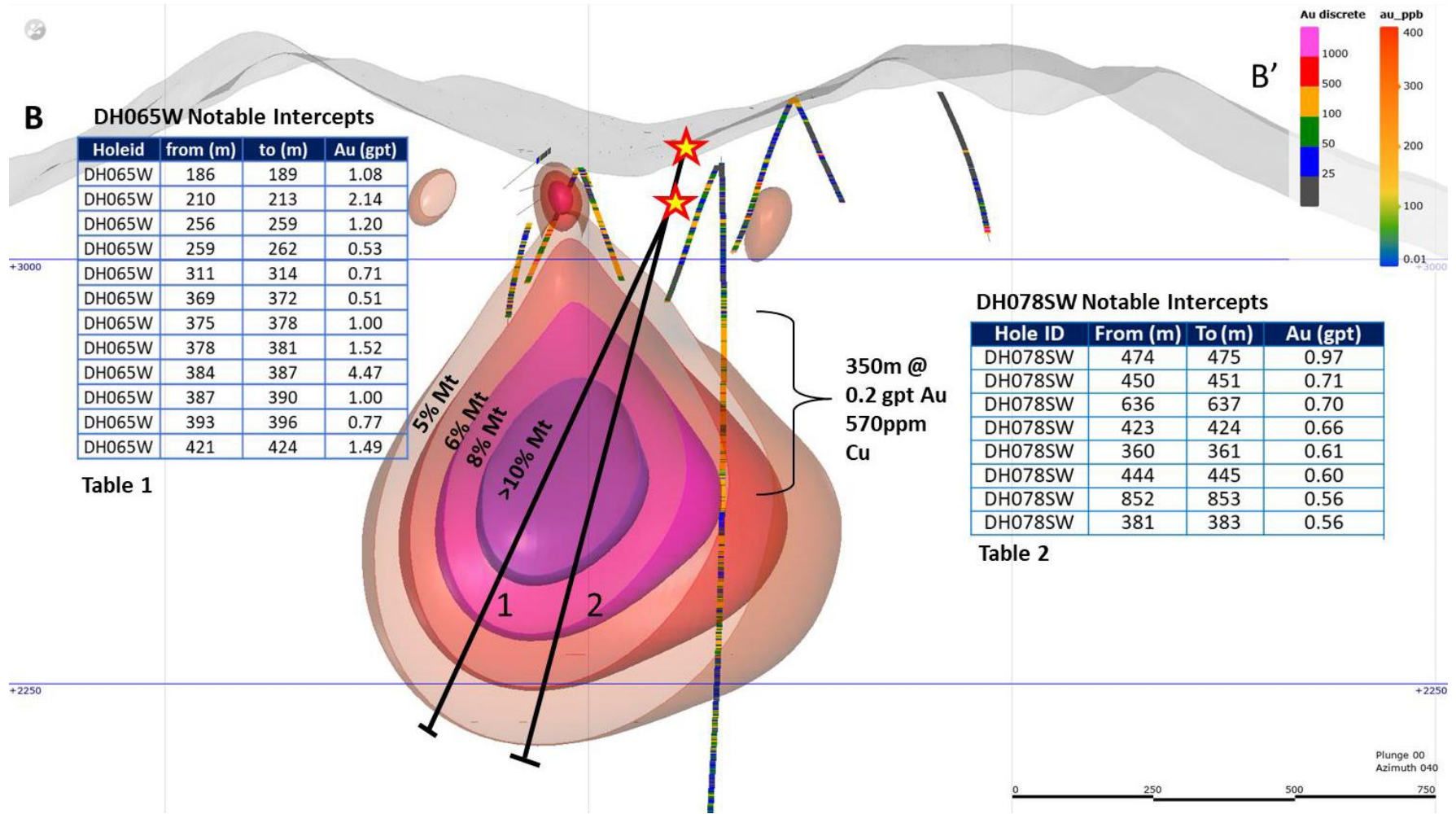
# Drill Targets Identified

## Cross-Section A-A' of the 3D Magnetic Inversion Model with Notable Proximal Drill Holes



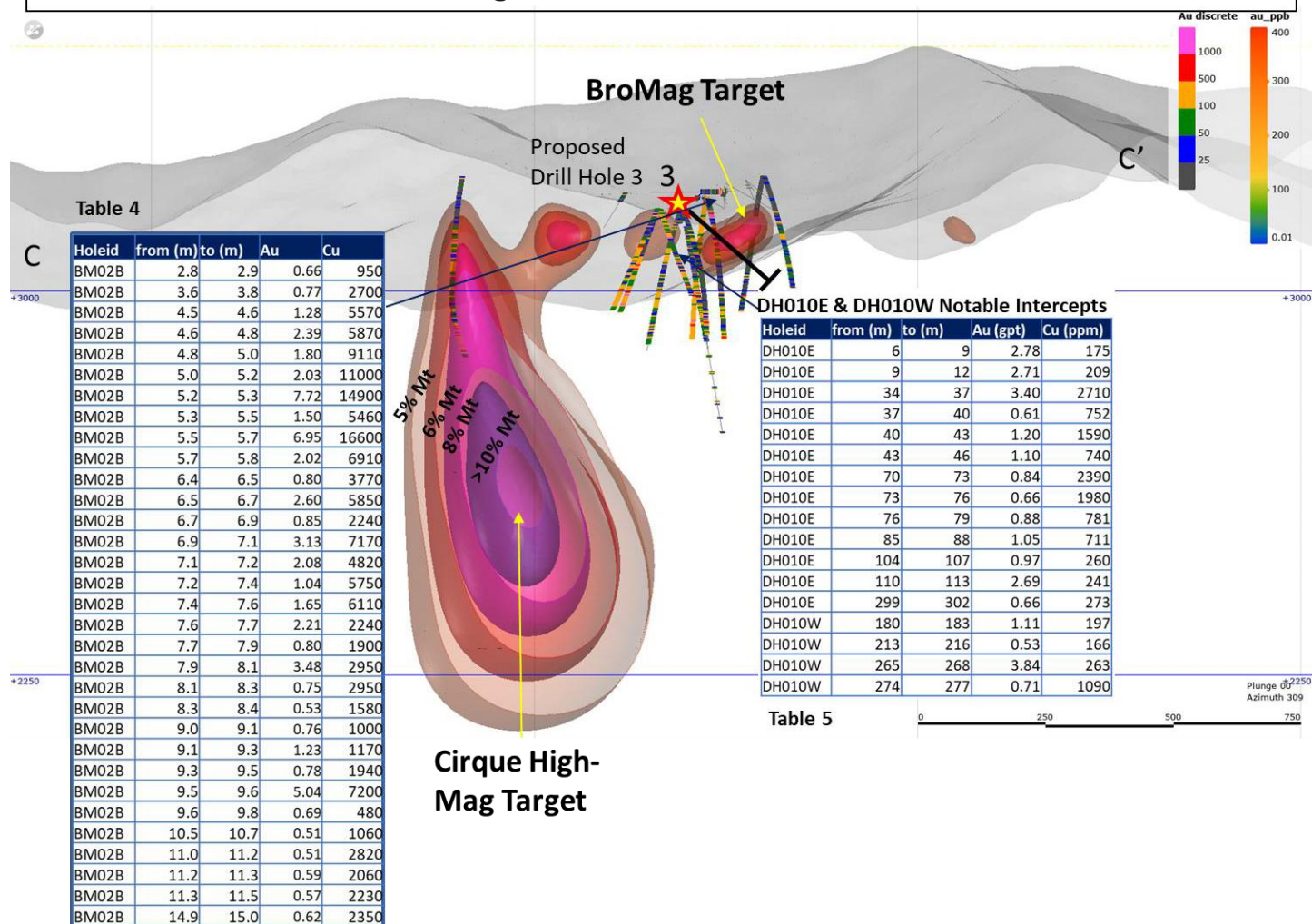
# Drill Targets Identified

## Cross-Section B-B' of the 3D Magnetic Inversion Model with Notable Proximal Drill Holes



# Drill Targets Identified

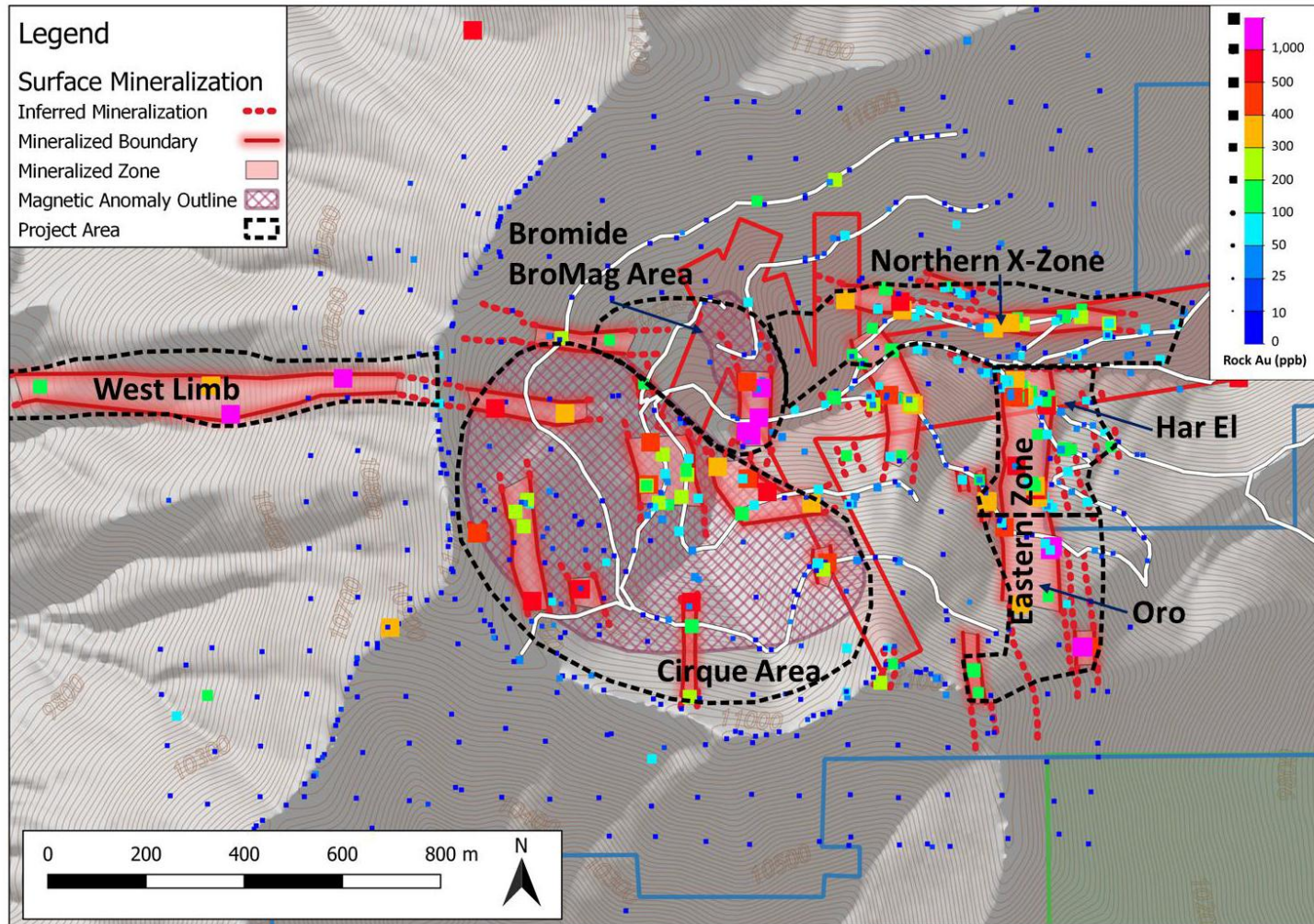
**Cross-Section C-C' of the 3D Magnetic Inversion Model with Notable Proximal Drill Holes**





# Surface Mineralized Zones Based on 2021 Rock Sampling

Surface Rock Assays (N=872) Showing Notable Mineralization in Relation to the Magnetic Data





# Significant Drill Hole Highlights (Open-ended Mineralization)

Drill Results	
✓	76 drill holes (over 16,300m)
✓	Collars cover 200 acres
✓	Deep diamond drills to 1,200 meters
✓	Mineralization to 900m
✓	Long high-grade intercepts

## Notable Au grades from Deep Diamond Drill Holes

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (gpt)
DH076SE	565	566	19.03
DH076SE	442	443	6.65
DH076SE	445	446	4.26
DH076SE	463	464	4.09
DH076SE	652	653	3.57
DH076SE	441	442	3.29
DH076SE	439	440	3.2
DH076SE	426	427	3.09
DH076SE	443	445	2.98
DH078SW	474	475	0.97
DH078SW	450	451	0.71
DH078SW	636	637	0.70
DH078SW	423	424	0.66
DH078SW	360	361	0.61
DH078SW	444	445	0.60
DH078SW	852	853	0.56
DH078SW	381	383	0.56

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (gpt)
BM02B	4	34	30	1.10
BR 4	0	54	54	0.72
BR 5	0	47	47	0.59
BR 6	17	41	24	0.96
BR 7	0	30	30	1.22
BR 8	4	42	38	0.90
DH072W	0	128	128	0.56
DH076SE	411	464	53	1.42
HE14	12	42	30	2.05

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (ppm)
BM02B	3	57	54	2336
BR 10	0	32	32	1682
BR 4	5	53	50	2133
BR 5	0	47	47	1540
BR 6	11	41	30	2441
BR 7	0	30	30	1218
DH010E	0	140	140	630
DH078SW	300	656	356	570

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Mo (ppm)
DH003E	113	189	76	50
DH003W	76	128	52	50
DH010E	64	125	61	61
DH078SW	300	656	356	80
DH078SW	858	938	80	100

# Underground Channel and Surface Trenching Highlights

## Underground Channel Highlights

Zone	SAMPLE ID	WIDTH (m)	Au (gpt)
Bromide	BMCH02	1.2	0.85
Bromide	BMCH03	2.4	0.77
Bromide	BMCH04	7.8	1.1
Bromide	BMCH06	1.0	1.5
Bromide	BMCH07	1.0	1.7
Har El	HECH06	1.0	6.9
Har El	HECH15	4.9	2.6
Zone	SAMPLE ID	WIDTH	Cu (ppm)
Bromide	BMCH03	1.2	6581
Zone	SAMPLE ID	WIDTH	Ag (gpt)
Bromide	BMCH03	1.2	8.5

## Surface Trenching Highlights

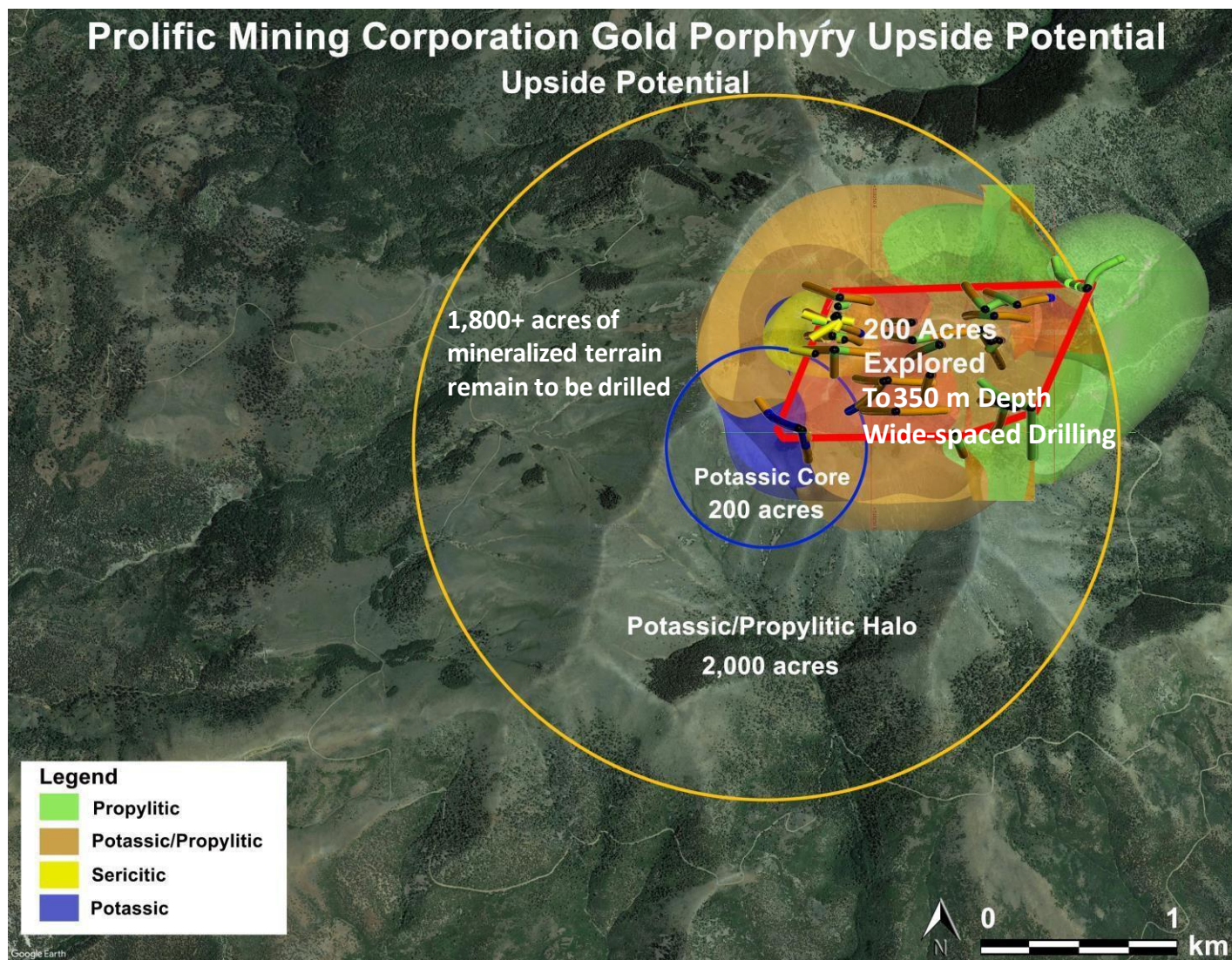
Zone	Sample No	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
Oro	273	0.5	1.2
Oro	274	0.5	1.6
Oro	443	0.5	3.8
Oro	446	0.5	2.1
Oro	460	0.5	1.3
Oro	483	0.5	1.5
Oro	484	0.5	2.3
Oro	485	0.5	1.7
Oro	486	0.5	3.7
Oro	487	0.5	20.3
Oro	488	0.5	10.5
Oro	489	0.5	10.6
Oro	490	0.5	81.6
Bromide	37	1.5	45.6
Bromide	64	3	24.1
Bromide	98	1.9	17.7

# Upside Potential Overview

## Overview of Evidence for Extensive Project Upside Potential

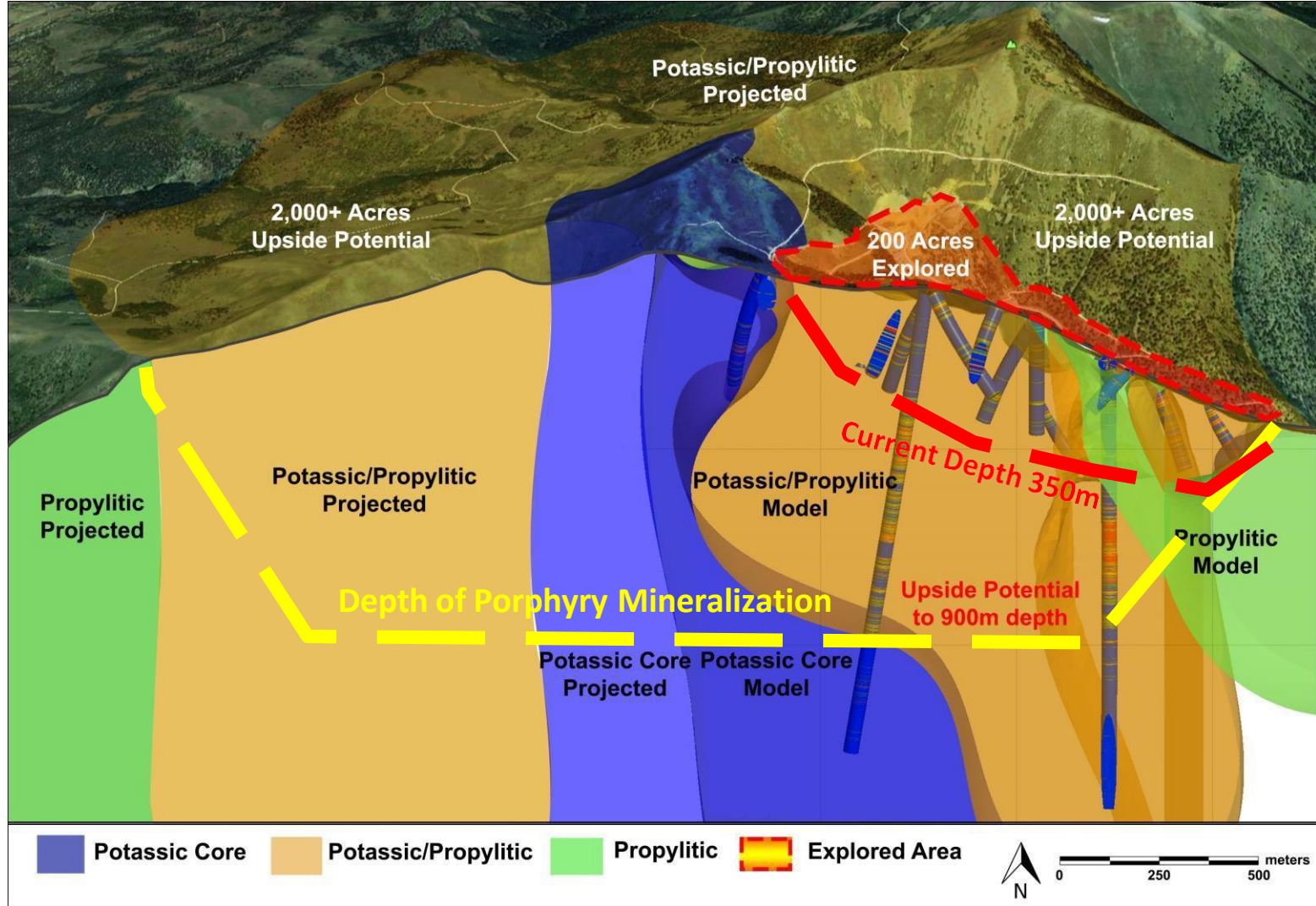
- ✓ Location of the center of the porphyry system is well understood based on the current exploration footprint, satellite, geophysics, and surface alteration mapping.
- ✓ Extensive mineralized surface area remains unexplored >1,800 acres.
- ✓ Deep portion of the mineralization 350-1,000 meter depth is primarily unexplored across 2,000 acres and lends itself to bulk underground mining methods.
- ✓ Multiple unexplored drill targets identified (e.g. stockworks, gossans, and surface structures discovered and mapped in 2019-2021).
- ✓ Coarse gold and high-grade channels and trenching are not included in MRE but can be developed as a major contributor to future MRE with denser infill drilling.
- ✓ Multi-element mining potential currently not considered in MRE.
- ✓ Blue sky scoping study shows bulk underground potential with encouraging drill results in 1,000m deep drill holes and open pit potential with further definition/infill drilling.

# Upside Potential: Exploration Area >2,000 Acres





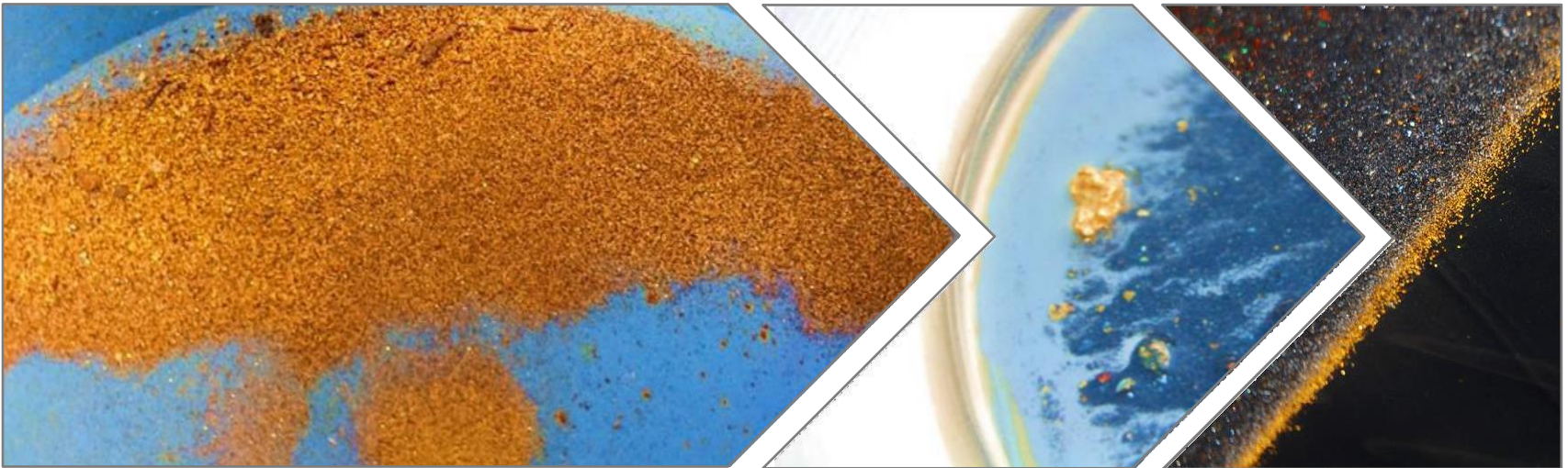
# Upside Potential: Current MRE Only Extends to a Depth of 350m Mineralization Shown to Extend to ~900m



# Coarse Gold and Breccia Pipes (Not included in MRE)

## Historic Mining and Coarse Gold in Veins and Breccias

- ✓ 1.8 kms of underground mining has exposed high-grade breccias up to 25m wide ~15 gpt
- ✓ 25-100 tph gravity and floatation facility onsite
- ✓ Mill production has exceeded head grade assays by up to 30% due to unmeasured coarse gold from veins and breccias
- ✓ Breccias and veins in the underground developments contain high-grade mineralization between 10 and 80 gpt





# Multi-element Optimized Commercial Grade Milling Facility

## On Site Gravity and Flotation Facility





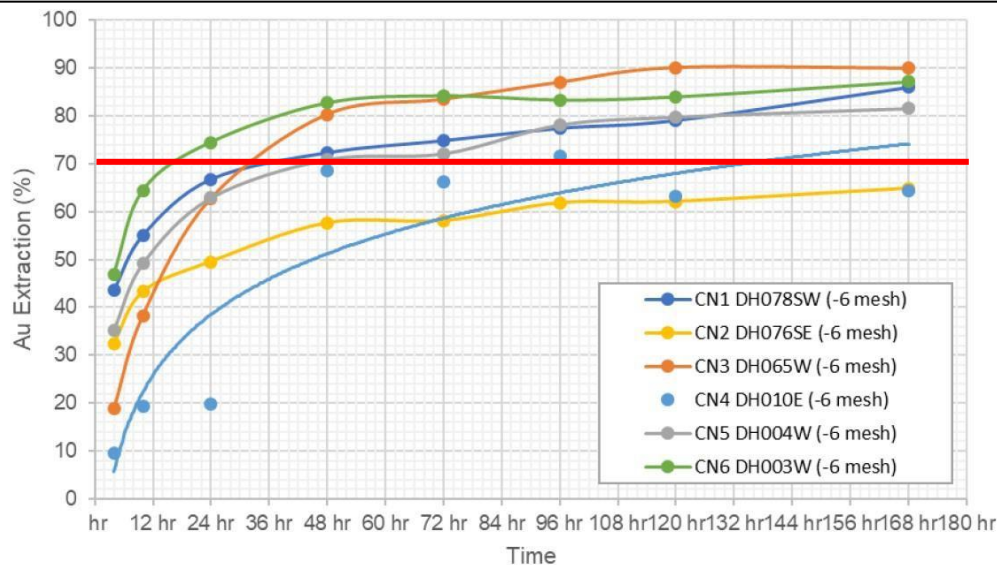
# Multi-element Optimized Flotation Recovery Test Results

## Optimized Flotation Test Results

	Au	Ag	Cu	Mo	Fe	S	Co
	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	ppm
Float Concentration	32	315	21.5	4120	28	31.2	530
Recovery %	92	66	88	71	69	32	75



# Gold and Silver Heap Leach Processing Potential



## MRE Processing

- ✓ The MRE uses only Au and Ag in a heap leach scenario
- ✓ Early heap leach testing using bottle rolls shows encouraging results due to excellent mineralogy and lack of cyanide-robbing mineral types
- ✓ Additional base metal mineralization exists within across the project area and could be extracted using other processing methods

## Heap Leach CN Bottle Roll Test Results (Sulfide Zone) – SGS Burnaby, BC Canada

Test	Sample ID	Feed K80 (µm)	Consumption		Au									
			CN kg/t	Lime kg/t	Head (g/t)		Extraction (%)							
					Direct	Calc.	4 hr	10 hr	24 hr	48 hr	72 hr	96 hr	120 hr	168 hr
CN1	DH078SW (-6 mesh)	1800	0.27	0.89	0.79	0.85	43.6	55.1	66.8	72.3	74.8	77.4	79.1	85.9
CN2	DH076SE (-6 mesh)	1635	0.38	0.89	1.01	1.45	32.5	43.2	49.5	57.6	58.1	61.8	62.1	64.8
CN3	DH065W (-6 mesh)	914	0.30	0.89	1.52	1.93	18.8	38.3	62.8	80.3	83.4	87.0	90.0	89.9
CN4	DH010E (-6 mesh)	1401	0.40	0.89	0.29	0.15	9.6	19.4	19.7	68.5	66.2	71.6	63.1	64.3
CN5	DH004W (-6 mesh)	1327	0.33	0.89	1.50	1.58	35.2	49.1	62.9	70.9	72.2	78.2	79.8	81.6
CN6	DH003W (-6 mesh)	855	0.30	0.89	1.28	1.28	46.9	64.4	74.5	82.7	84.2	83.3	83.9	87.1

# Geology Overview – Deposit Type General Descriptions

## General Alteration and Veining

- ✓ **Large Maricunga-style gold porphyry**
- ✓ Mesothermal phyllic high-grade structures near surface
- ✓ Potassic core (750m diameter) coinciding with a magnetic high
- ✓ Large potassic/propylitic (3km diameter) mineralized halo surrounding the potassic core
- ✓ Banded quartz veins and quartz stockwork in the core and on the surface

## Au porphyry system confirmed through drilling :

- ✓ **“Text book” gold porphyry mineralization**
- ✓ Independent Assessments by four senior geologists including Prolific consultant Jack McClintock ex BHP Global Exploration
- ✓ “Discovery holes” DH078SW, DH076SE >1000 meters
- ✓ Drilled through a 400 m intercept (300 -700 meters) of banded quartz veins / quartz stockwork
- ✓ Veins encompassed by chloritic/sericitic and potassic alteration
- ✓ Pronounced chalcopyrite, molybdenite, and gold mineralization associated with veins and stockwork

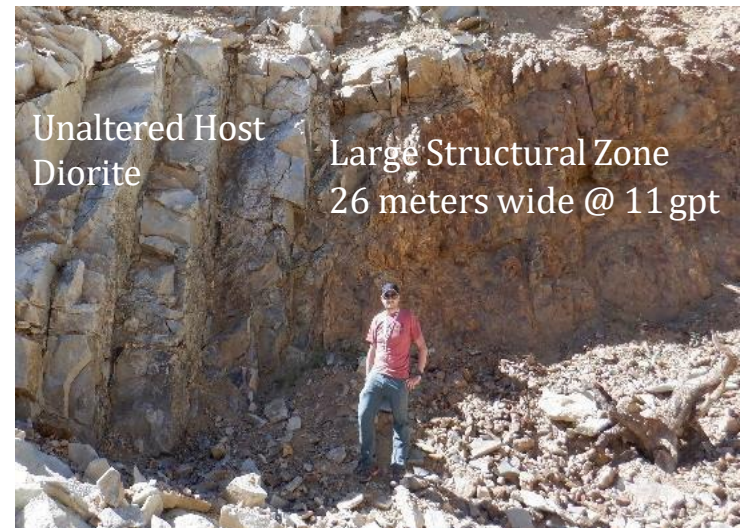
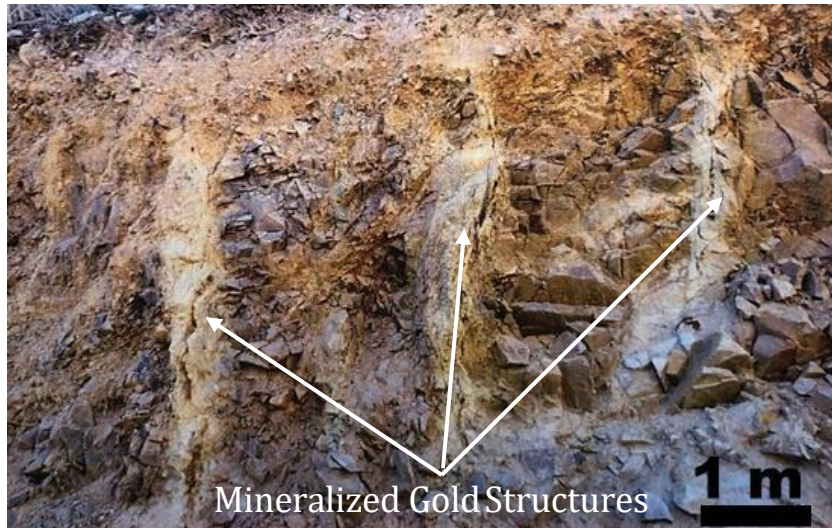


# Notable Au-rich Porphyry Deposits Compared with the PMC Henry Mountains Au-Cu Porphyry

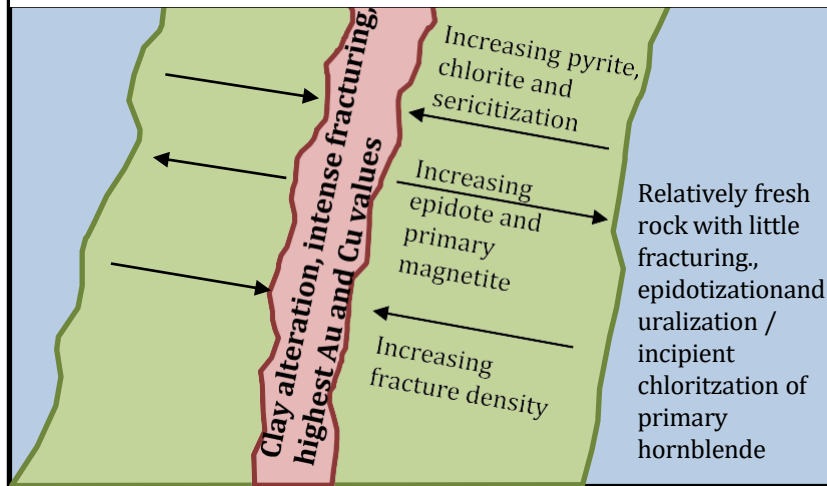
Deposit	Location	Intrusion Type	Age (MY)	Contained Au (Moz)	Total Tonnes (Mt)	Au (gpt)	Cu (%)
<b>PMC Henry Mountain Au-Cu Porphyry (± Mo)</b>	<b>Utah, USA</b>	<b>Diorite Porphyries</b>	<b>32-29</b>	<b>TBD</b>	<b>TBD</b>	<b>TBD</b>	<b>TBD</b>
La Colosa	Columbia	Diorite Porphyries	8	29	1,051	0.86	<0.1
Caspiche	Maricunga, Chile	Diorite Porphyries	25	19.3	1,282	0.52	0.2
Maricunga	Maricunga, Chile	Diorite Porphyries	23	9.8	460	0.66	0.03
Cerro Casale	Maricunga, Chile	Diorite Porphyries	13.5	23.2	1,285	0.6	0.22
Cerro Vetas	Columbia	Diorite Porphyries	8	10.6	632	0.52	<0.1
Kisladag	Turkey	Diorite Porphyries	14.5	16.8	500	0.62	0.021

Deposit	Mineralization	Alteration	Notable Features
<b>PMC Henry Mountain Au-Cu Porphyry (± Mo)</b>	<b>MT+PY+CP+MO+BN</b>	<b>potassic + sodic-calcic alteration</b>	<b>Banded Qtz-Mt veinlets, Qtz-sulfide veins</b>
La Colosa	PY+PO+MT+CP+MO	potassic + sodic-calcic alteration	Banded Qtz-Mt veinlets, Qtz-sulfide veins, Na-Mineralization
Caspiche	MT+PY+CP+MO+BN	potassic alteration	Banded Qtz-Mt veinlets, Qtz-sulfide veins, Breccias
Maricunga	MT+PY+CP+MO+BN	potassic + sodic-calcic alteration	Banded Qtz-Mt veinlets, Qtz-sulfide veins
Cerro Casale	Qtz-Py Qtz-Mt	Qtz-Chl-Py-Ser-Ep	Banded Qtz-Mt veinlets, Qtz-sulfide veins
Cerro Vetas	MT+PY+CP+MO+BN	potassic + sodic-calcic alteration	Banded Qtz-Mt veinlets, Qtz-sulfide veins
Kisladag	Py-Qtz	Kfs-Bt-Chl-Qtz veinlets-Py	Banded Qtz-Mt veinlets, Qtz-sulfide veins, Pyrite Only

# Geology Overview – Deposit Type: Surface Structural Deposit



## Alteration Trends Around Structural Zones

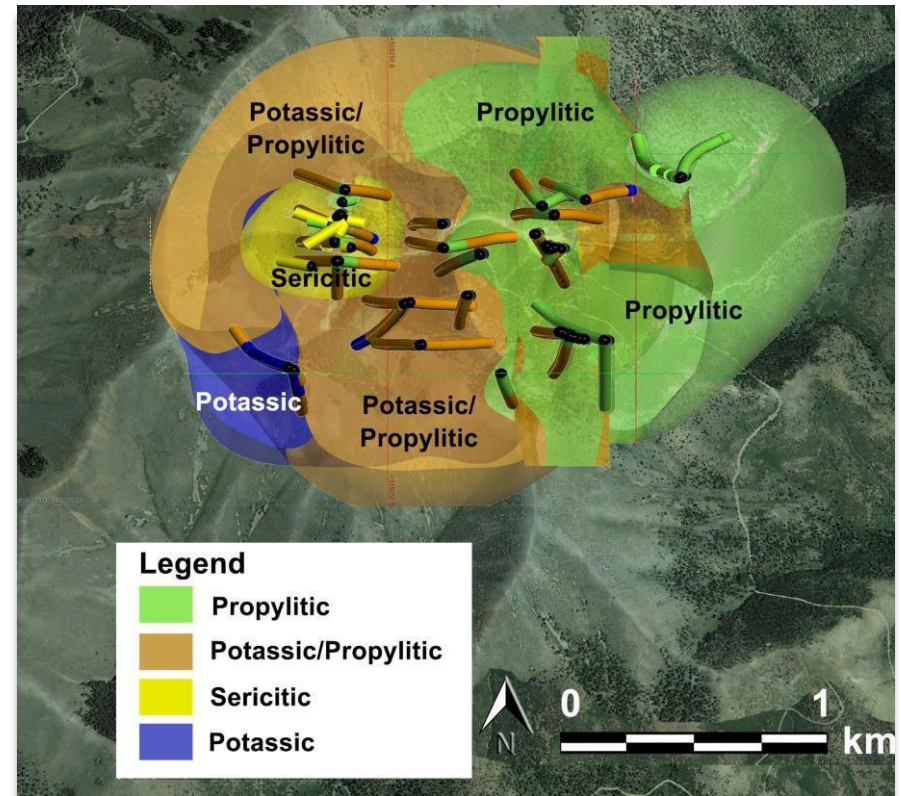




# Geology Overview – Porphyry Characteristics

## Porphyry Related Observations in Deep Diamond Core

- ✓ Complex history of multi-phase diorite, quartz-diorite, granodiorite, and quartz monzonite intrusions
- ✓ Developed quartz stockwork and banded vein systems (General M, A, B, Vein Sequence)
- ✓ Sodic-Calcic alteration associated with mineralization
- ✓ Potassic/propylitic alteration associated with gold mineralization (common in gold porphyry systems)
- ✓ Well-developed propylitic halo (epidote, chlorite, sulphides)
- ✓ Sericite alteration along veins and within feldspars along surface vein structures
- ✓ Hydrothermal breccias (tourmaline breccias)
- ✓ Pyrite >> Chalcopyrite > Bornite > Molybdenite



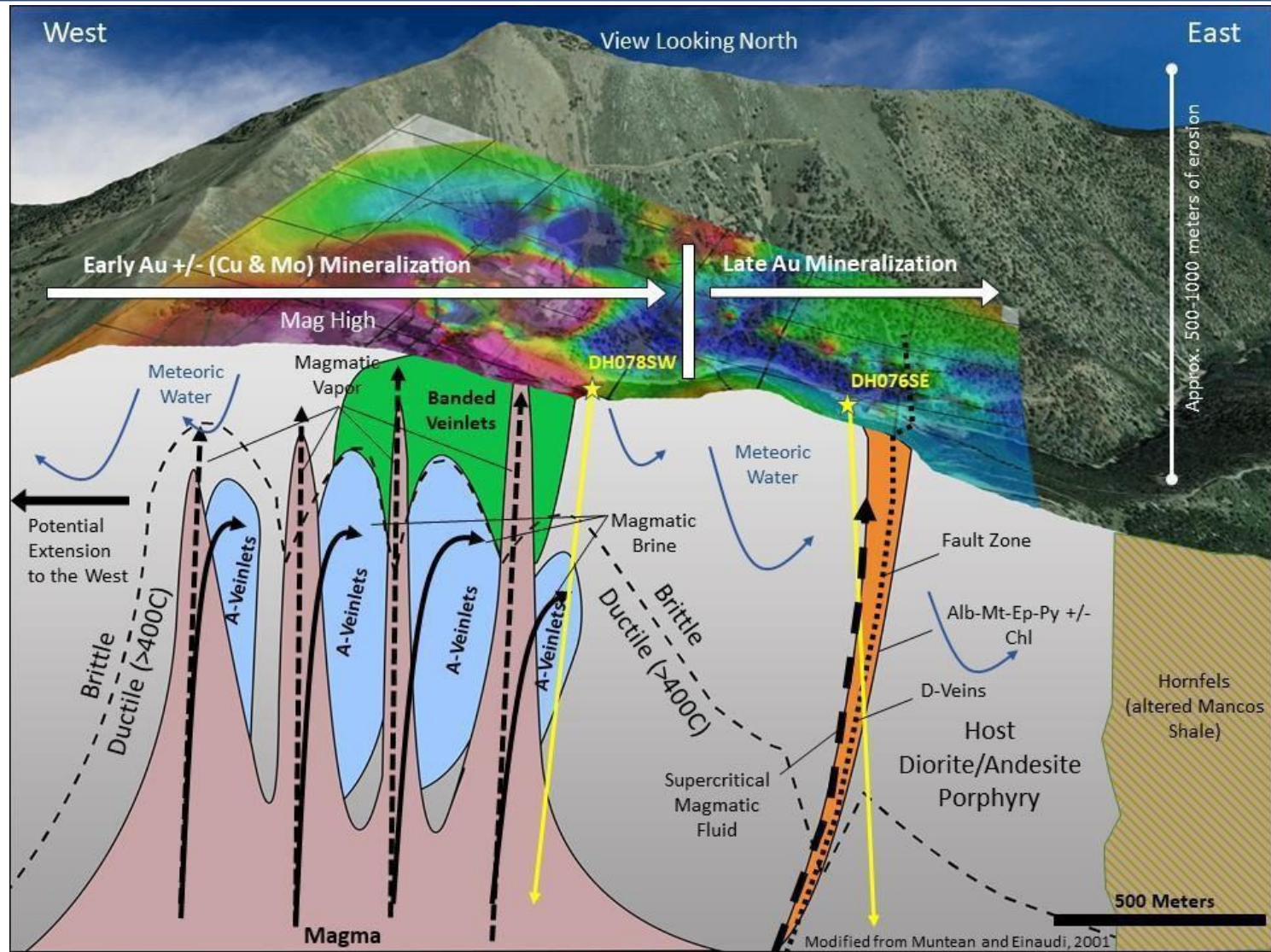


# General Characteristics Unique to Au-rich Porphyry Deposits

Criterion	Unique To Gold Porphyries	PMC Henry Mountain Au-Porphyry Characteristics
Scale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Large Scale, Low-grade Au ± Cu ± Mo</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ~3km Diameter Au ± Cu ± Mo Footprint to 900 mdepth</li> </ul>
Intrusion Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Shallow complex multi-stage stock</b></li> <li>• <b>Diorite (intermediate) compositions</b></li> <li>• Porphyritic Textures</li> <li>• <b>Oxidized (magnetite-bearing)</b></li> <li>• Hydrous (primary amphibole/biotite)</li> <li>• Sulfur-rich (sulfides and sulfates)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes, multiple Complex Intrusions</li> <li>• Yes, diorite and Quartz Diorite (somegranodiorite)</li> <li>• Yes, primarily</li> <li>• Yes, &gt;5 Volume%</li> <li>• Yes, abundant</li> <li>• Yes, pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite, purple anhydrite</li> </ul>
Fluids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>High salinity</b></li> <li>• <b>Oxidized (magnetite-bearing)</b></li> <li>• Low CO2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes, strong albite alteration</li> <li>• Yes, magnetite-hematite system</li> <li>• Yes, very little carbonate across theproject</li> </ul>
Shape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Typically Cylindrical (variable - matches parental intrusion shape)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Likely more elongate or tabular in a NW-SE (330Degree) trend</li> </ul>
Alteration/Grade Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potassic alteration ( ± phyllic remobilization/leaching)</li> <li>• <b>Na-alteration (e.g. La Colosa)</b></li> <li>• <b>Chlorite-Sericite (e.g. Cerro Colorado)</b></li> <li>• <b>Propylitic</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes, observed as shreddy-biotite and/or prevalence of subtle potassium-altered feldspars (also geochemically anomalous)</li> <li>• Yes, Abundant and associated with high Au and Cu grades</li> <li>• Yes, sericite is generally weak or absent, but chlorite-albite-magnetite assemblages are associated with highergrades</li> <li>• Yes, albite-epidote-magnetite-sulfide can host high grades (1-5 grams)</li> </ul>
Vein Types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Banded Veins (magnetite-quartz, dark inclusion-rich quartz-quartz)</b></li> <li>• Dense Veining <b>M</b>, A, B Sequence</li> <li>• Hydraulic Fracturing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes, Abundant in outcrop/core, typically associated with higher grades</li> <li>• Yes, Complex cross-cutting relationships follow a typicalM, A, B, sequence</li> <li>• Yes, Abundant quartz stockworks with a general 330-degree NW-SE trend with weaker 270-degree cross-cutting vein set</li> </ul>
Sulfide Types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Pyrite</b>&gt;&gt;Chalcopyrite±Molybdenite±Bornite ±Chalcocite</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pyrite&gt;&gt;Chalcopyrite&gt;Molybdenite&gt;Bornite± Chalcocite</li> </ul>

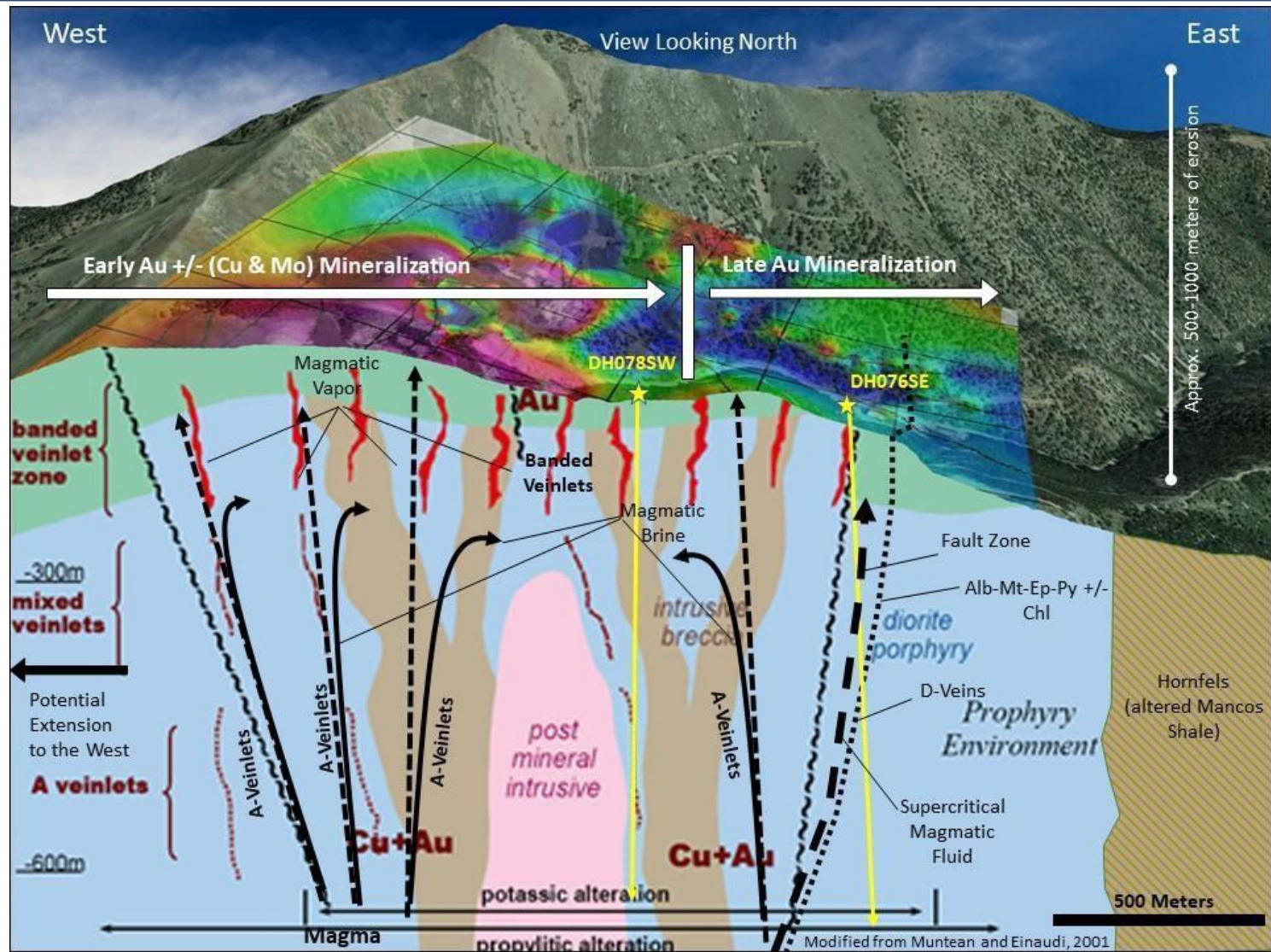
\***Bold Red Type = Unique importance to Au-rich porphyry deposits**

# General Geologic Models of the Henry Mountain Au-Porphyry





# General Geologic Models of the Henry Mountain Au-Porphyry





# Banded Quartz Veins: A Au-Porphyry Specialty!

Cerro Casale – Maricunga, Chile (A-B)



PMC Henry Mountain Au-Cu Porphyry (C-E)



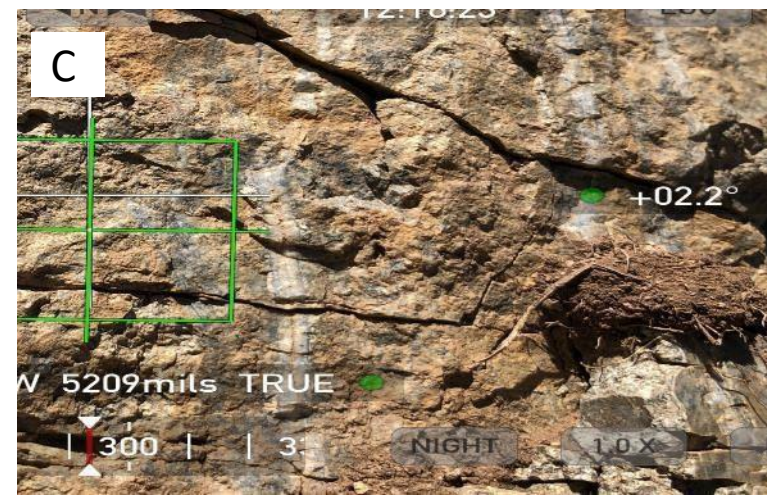
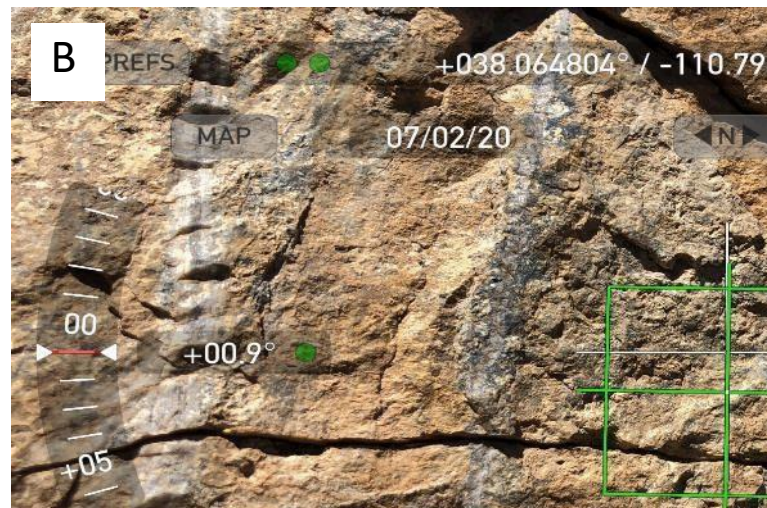


# Outcrop Samples of Banded Quartz Veins

Bajo de la Alumbreira, Argentina (A)



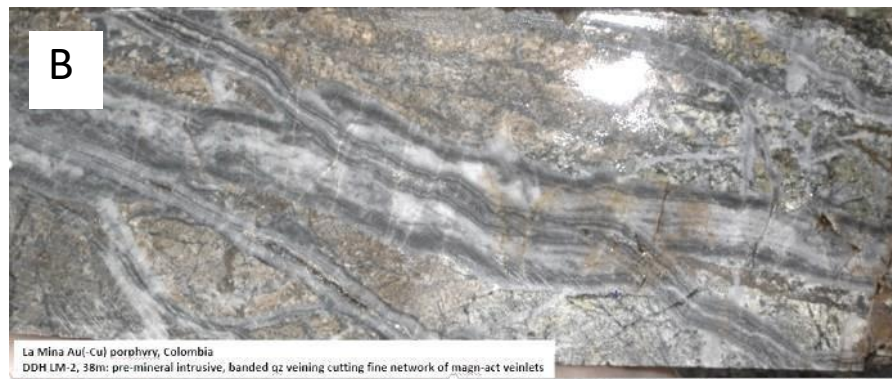
PMC Henry Mountain Au-Cu Porphyry (B-C)





# Banded Quartz Veins in Core

A. La Colosa, Columbia : B. La Mina, Columbia



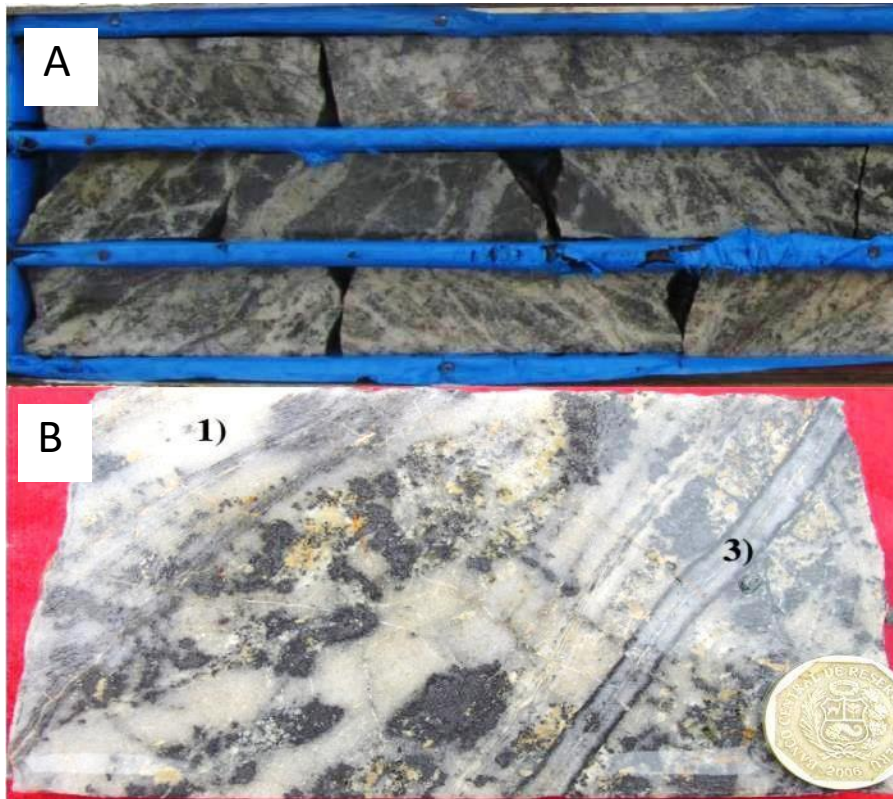
PMC Henry Mountain Au-Cu Porphyry (C-E)



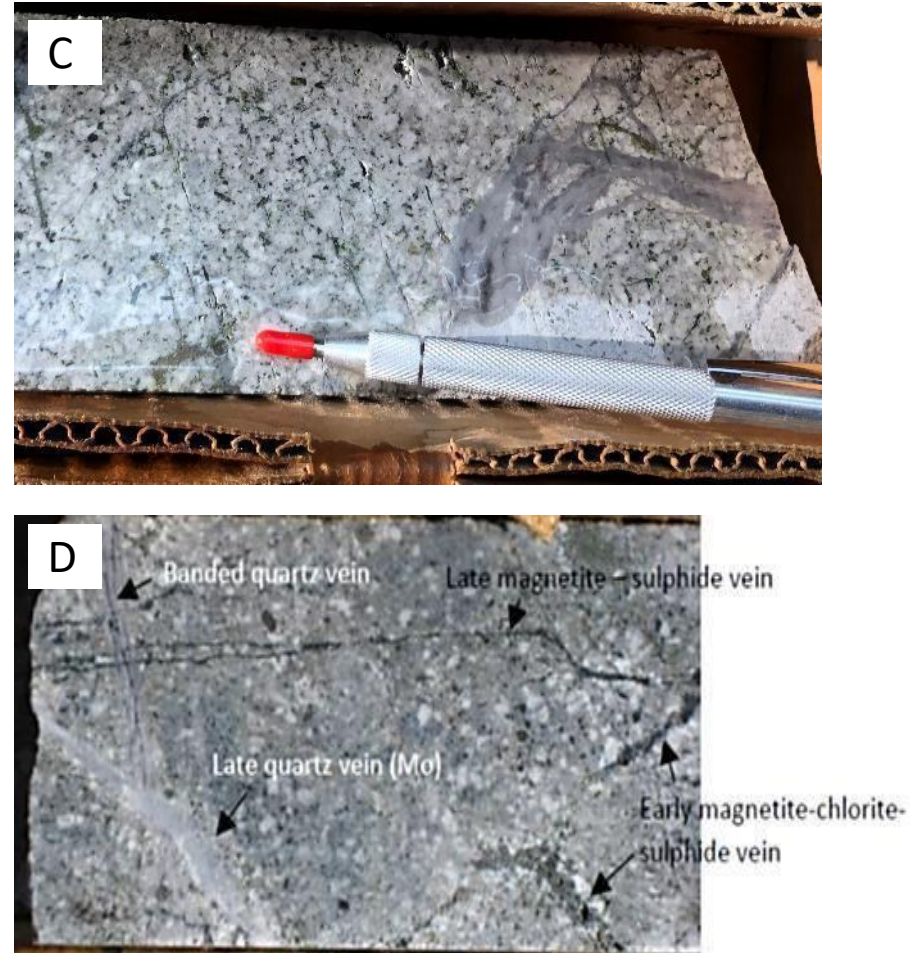


# Banded Quartz Veins in Core

Amaro, Peru (A-B)



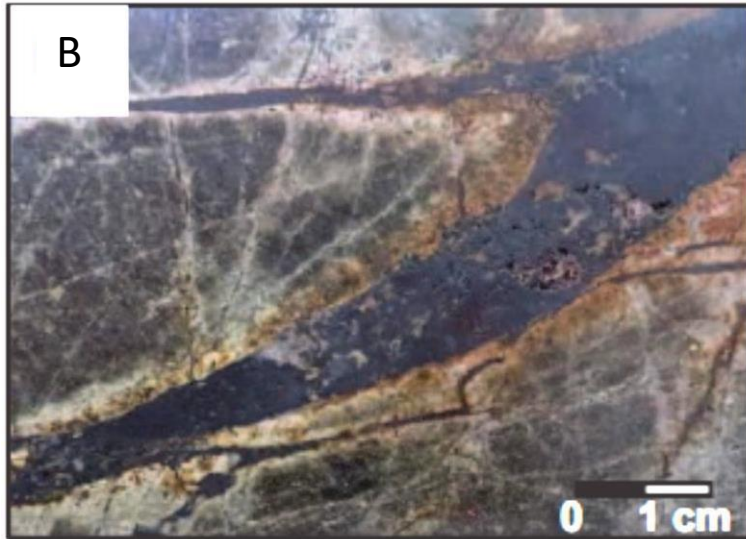
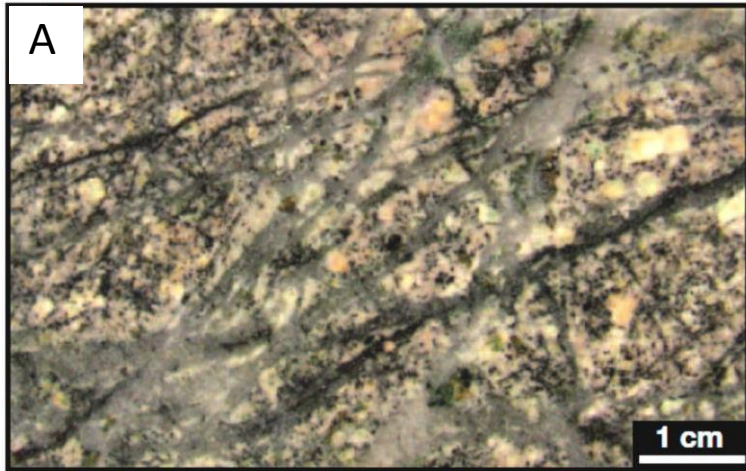
PMC Henry Mountain Au-Cu Porphyry (C-D)





# Magnetite M-Type Veins

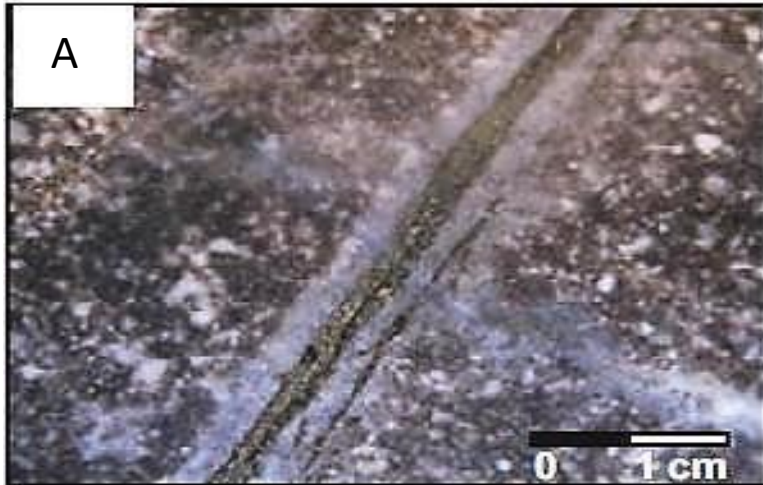
A. Caspiche, Chile : B. La Colosa, Columbia | PMC Henry Mountain Au-Cu Porphyry (C-E)





# B-Veins and A-Veins

La Colosa, Columbia (A-B)



PMC Henry Mountain Au-Cu Porphyry (C-D)





# Banded Quartz Veins

La Mina, Columbia (A-B)



PMC Henry Mountain Au-Cu Porphyry (C-E)

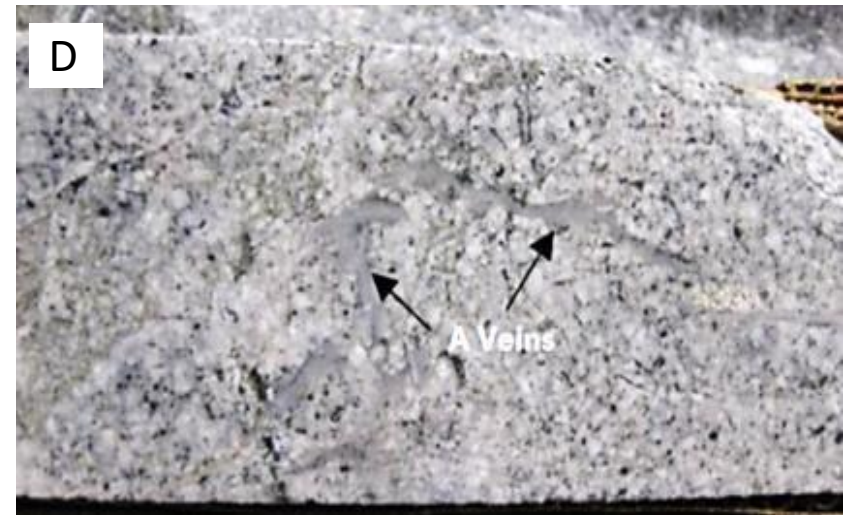
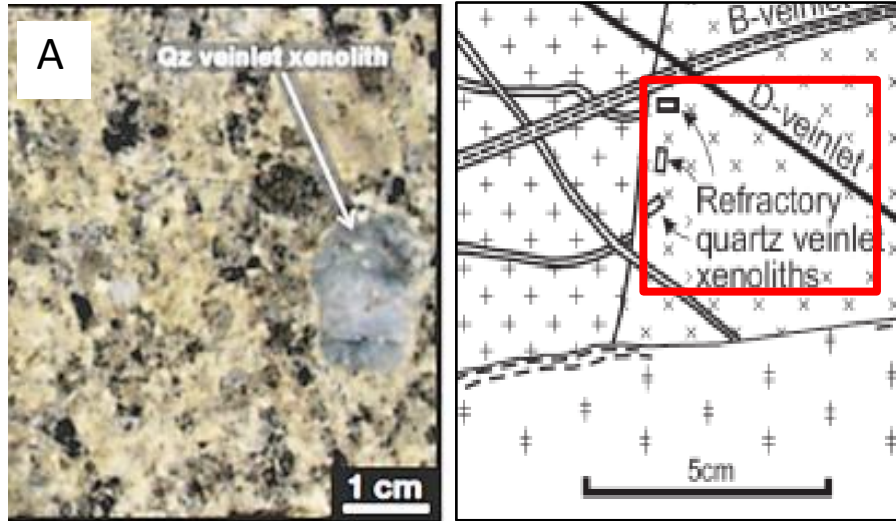




# Refractory Rounded A-vein Clasts

A. Caspiche, Chile : B. Antapaqay, Peru

PMC Henry Mountain Au-Cu Porphyry (C-D)





# Fracture Controlled Sodic (Albite) Halos

La Colosa Au-Cu Porphyry, Columbia (A-B)



PMC Henry Mountain Au-Cu Porphyry (C-D)





# Fracture Controlled Sodic (Albite) Alteration

La Colosa Au-Cu Porphyry, Columbia

A



PMC Henry Mountain Au-Cu Porphyry (B-C)

B



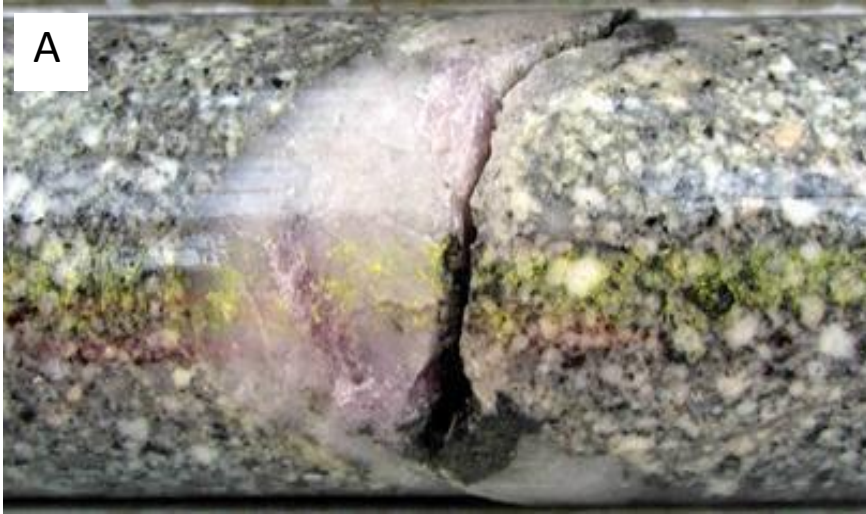
C





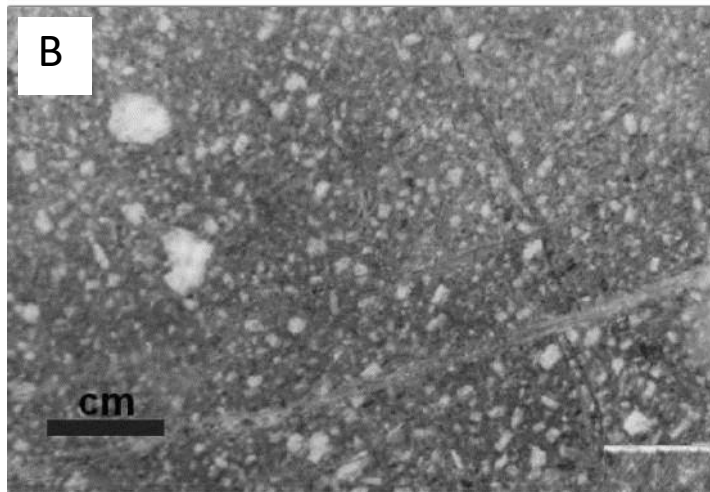
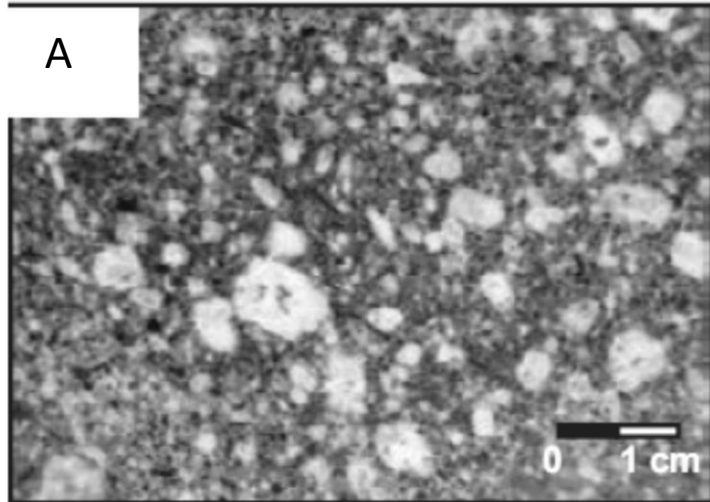
# Leached (Vugs) and Purple Anhydrite

A. Ferrobombas, Peru : B. Grasberg Indonesia PMC Henry Mountain Au-Cu Porphyry (C-D)

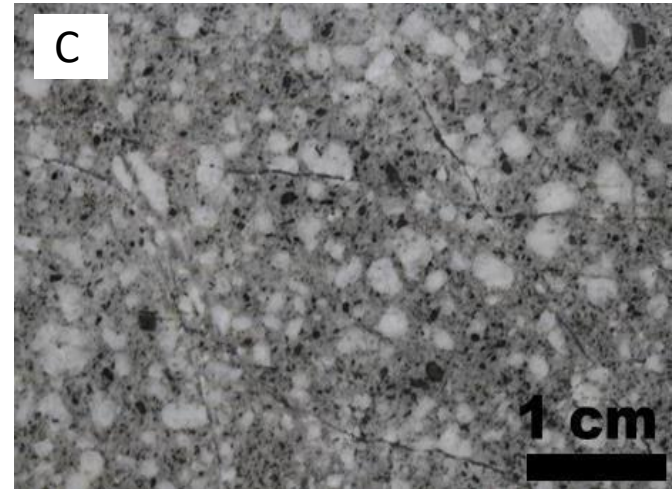


# Deposit Analogues – Lithologic Types

A. La Colosa, Columbia : B. Maricunga, Chile



PMC Henry Mountain Au-Cu Porphyry (C-D)



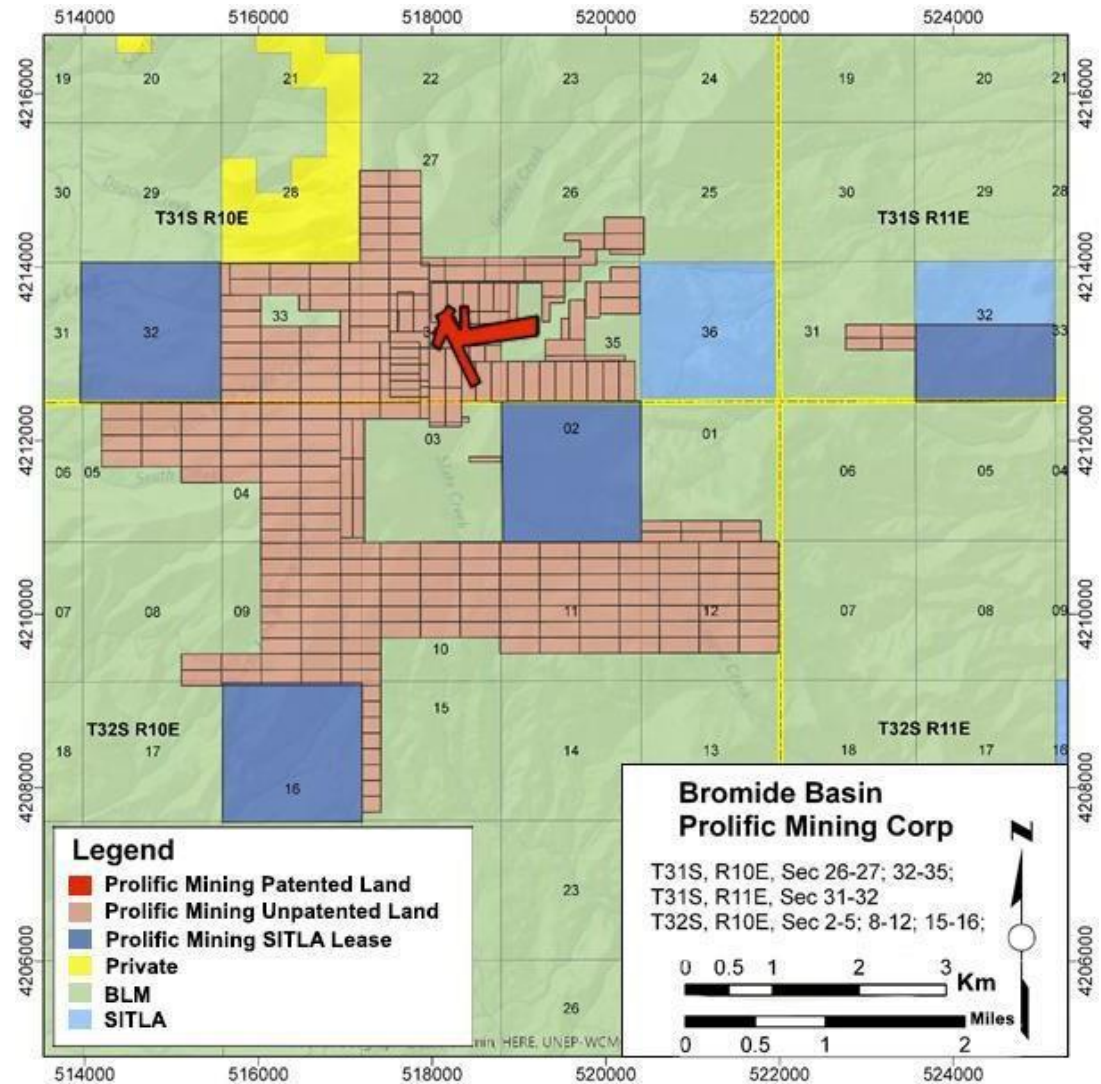


# Mineral Tenure and Ownership

Claim Type	Number	Hectares
BLM	303	2584
SITLA	4	906
Patented	1	33
<b>Totals</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>3524</b>

Ownership	Percentage
Majority Share Holders	95%
Minority Share Holders	5%
Royalty (NSR) *	5%

- NSR is only applied to the original 500 acre plot within the Bromide Basin and is not applicable to the 8,000 acres



# Corporate Offices

---

## **Miami, Florida Corporate Office**

80 SW 8 Street Suite 2000

Miami Florida 33130

**305 607 6244**

**[e.gold@prolificmines.com](mailto:e.gold@prolificmines.com)**





# Contact

---

For additional information including:

- NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate
- Data Room including files on detailed exploration, metallurgical, geophysical, Leapfrog models, and satellite imaging data