Technical Report on the Secret Pass Property
Mohave County, Arizona

Prepared for
Arrowstar Resources Limited
(TSX-V:AWS)
By

Ms. Barbara Carroll BSc CPG
May 4, 2016

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Arrowstar Resources Limited ("Arrowstar") has engaged Ms. B. Carroll ("Carroll"), to prepare a National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101) compliant Technical Report for the Secret Pass Gold Project, Mohave County, Arizona. The purpose of this report is to demonstrate that the historical exploration data, drill core and RC drilling samples, geophysics, geochemical and metallurgical reports confirm that the project merits additional exploration work as set out in the budget to verify previously defined mineralization and to explore for additional mineralization and resources.

This report has been prepared to be in compliance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP, CIM definition standards and Form 43-101F1.

1.1 Location and Ownership

The Secret Pass Property is located in the Black Mountains, Mohave County, Arizona, 18 miles (29 km) west of Kingman, Arizona. The Secret Pass property consists of a total of 84 unpatented lode mining claims (approximately 1,680 acres) and a State of Arizona Mineral Exploration Permit (524.88 acres), for a total of approximately 2,200 acres. The Mount Nutt Wilderness area is located to the east, west, and south of the permit and claim areas.

Tin Cup and FM Mine claim area near Secret Pass

There are two principal areas of historical exploration, the Tin Cup zone and the FM zone, although shaft workings are evident in four other locations. Santa Fe Pacific Mining, Inc., a California based company that has subsequently closed, began land acquisition in the area in 1982 and explored the property through 1986. International Prospector Corporation had a number of reports written by Mr. R D Westervelt in June 1987. Fischer-Watt Gold Company, Inc. performed exploration on the property from 1987 through 1991. Santa Fe completed a geophysics program in 1992. In April 2011 Tosca Mining Company issued a NI 43-101 Technical Report, and subsequently relinquished the claim options it had from NJB Mining Inc.

The Secret Pass property is the subject of an assignment of an Option to Purchase Agreement, as amended, between Performance Acquisitions LLC and NJB Mining, Inc. ("NJB Mining") and a subsequent assignment agreement between Performance Acquisitions ("Performance") and Arrowstar Resources Limited ("Arrowstar"). The Option to Purchase Agreement entitles Arrowstar to purchase the properties through a payment of US$150,000 within 18 months of the agreement execution date, and NJB Mining will retain a 15% percent of net profit royalty on gold produced from the unpatented mining claims until US$6m of royalties has been received, then it reverts to 5% for the life of the mine. The agreement with Performance requires Arrowstar to issue up to 5 million shares subject to Arrowstar completing each phase of the exploration.

1.2 Exploration

Exploration and mining occurred during the late 1800s and early 1900s in the Oatman district and is now evidenced by scattered prospect pits and shallow exploration shafts. Mining during this period at the Tin Cup Mine reportedly (Lausen, Carl 1931, Arizona Bur. Mines Bull 131, Geol Ser 6, p126) produced several hundred tons of “ore” grading 0.5 to 1Au oz/ton (IPC Report, Westervelt June 1987). In the late 1930s the mine was further developed as an open-pit producing an unknown tonnage with reported grades in the range of 0.43 to 0.57Au oz/ton. In 1985 the existing open pit measured roughly 120ft in diameter and 70ft deep, and has since been re-contoured.

Santa Fe Pacific Mining, Inc. (“Santa Fe”) began land acquisition in the area in 1982 and completed reconnaissance geochemical sampling, geologic mapping, trenching, geophysics and drilling through 1986, with additional minor exploration in 1992. Their Geologist was Mr. Steinman who authored many reports that are in the archives of the Kingman Arizona Bureau of Land Management archives. Santa Fe’s reconnaissance work identified a major zone of imbricate faulting associated with the Frisco Mine fault and the Union Pass fault. Ed Huskinson Jr in his report lodged with the BLM in March, 1998 reports Santa Fe spent approximately US$800,000 on exploration. Drilling between 1984 through 1986 totaled 27,595ft (8,411 meters) in 71 drill holes including 62 reverse circulation drill holes and 9 core holes within the Secret Pass project area (“Tin Cup and FM Zones”).

Fischer-Watt Gold Company, Inc. (“Fischer-Watt”) explored the property from 1987 through 1991 in a joint venture with IPC International Prospector Corporation (“IPC”), a Vancouver company, and in 1991 in a joint venture with Axagon Resources, Ltd. (“Axagon”). During this period, Fischer-Watt drilled a total of 18,456ft (5,625 meters) in 55 drill holes including 52 reverse circulation drill holes and 3 core holes.

In 2002, Mr. F. L. “Bud” Hillemeyer of La Cuesta International, Inc. (LCI) performed a rock-chip sampling program at the FM zone for Mr. Ed Huskinson, Jr, a property owner. His report was supported by information from Perry Durning also of LCI.

Three historic resource estimates have been made on behalf of Santa Fe and Fischer-Watt. Although Ms. Carroll believes that these are reasonable efforts at resource estimation, none of these have been classified using present-day CIM Resource and reserves criteria and none have NI 43-101-compliant reporting as they were written prior to 2001. These historical estimates are not considered to be current and should not be relied upon. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify these historical estimates as current resources, and Arrowstar is not treating these historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

There is one NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Secret Pass project produced by MDA for Tosca Mining Corporation (“Tosca”) in 2011. Ms. Carroll has reviewed the historic resource estimates, examined a model of the drill holes, reviewed drill core and RC samples, geophysics, geochemistry and other data and concluded that these estimates provide a reasonable portrayal of the Secret Pass mineralization.

Arrowstar has not carried out any exploration on the Secret Pass property but it has reviewed a significant amount of data, samples and files, visited the property and examined the drill core.

1.3 Regional Geology and Mineralization

The Black Mountains of western Arizona are located within the Basin and Range tectonic province. The dominant rocks are pre-Cambrian granitic to mafic intrusives and minor metamorphics which are overlain by Tertiary andesitic to rhyolitic flows, tuffs, and volcaniclastic sediments. Rhyolite dikes, sills, and plugs are common cutting both the underlying basement rocks and the overlying tertiary assemblage. The dominant structural feature is an imbricated system of shallow to steeply dipping faults trending north - northwesterly which has been traced northerly from the Oatman District, through the Secret Pass - Frisco Mine area, into the Van Deemen area some 40 miles to the north. Two major, generally low angle, detachment fault structures have been identified over this distance - the Union Pass fault system and the Frisco Mine fault system. Both systems are sinuous, with variable dips and splays and both are locally offset by later structures.

Westervelt (IPC Report, 1987) reports “numerous gold showings and prospects are directly associated with the Union Pass and Frisco Mine faults and some have reported limited production. The Van Deemen deposit is reportedly associated with a structure related to the Union Pass system. The Frisco Mine, situated some 4 miles north of the Tin cup prospect, is located directly on the Frisco Mine fault where a shallow-dipping rhyolite sill has been brecciated and recemented by gold-bearing quartz and chalcedony. This deposit was most recently worked during 1984 as a 200 ton per day open-pit heap leach operation with a reported grade averaging about 0.08 Au oz/ton.”

The Secret Pass property is underlain by a north-northwest-trending core of Precambrian gneissic granitic rocks intruded by rhyolite dikes and flanked by Tertiary rhyolite and andesite flows. This central core is bounded to the northeast by the Union Pass fault and to the southwest by the Frisco Mine fault. At the property these two faults dip steeply, but both are part of regional and typically low-angle, structures.

Mineralization at the Tin Cup zone is associated with sericitized andesite containing fracture-filling and disseminated pyrite. The mineralized body is an irregular 100 ft-wide steeply northeast-dipping zone within the northwest-trending Frisco Mine fault. Higher-grade gold mineralization (>0.1Au oz/ton) occurs within near-vertical structures and along andesite/rhyolite dike contacts. The dikes, which occur as lenses within the Frisco Mine fault system, are generally barren or only weakly mineralized. The mineralized zone has a strike length of up to 800ft, a depth extent of over 600ft, and has a shallow northwest plunge.

Gold is typically found with the pyrite grains. The gold ranges in size from 5 to 200 microns, with the majority in the coarser range. The shallow, oxidized mineralization occurs as native gold in limonite. Depth of surface oxidation is generally between 300ft and 400ft though locally can be highly variable as oxidation extends down the highly fractured structures.

At the FM zone, gold mineralization is also controlled by the Frisco Mine fault, but in this area the fault structures dip steeply to the southwest. Mineralization occurs exclusively within granite and younger rhyolitic rocks. Gold is associated with weak to moderate sericite alteration, weak quartz veining, local silicification, pyrite dissemination and trace calcite veining. Propylitic alteration forms a halo around the gold-bearing alteration assemblage. Depth of oxidation is variable but is generally 250ft to 350ft.

The FM mineralization has a strike length of approximately 700ft and extends to a depth of up to 400ft. The mineral envelope is 50ft to 100ft wide at the surface and then transitions into distinct 10ft to 25ft near-vertical, primarily low-grade (<0.05Au oz/ton) mineralized structures at depth. Gold grades above 0.1Au oz/ton are not common and occur erratically within the structures.

1.4 Structural Geology and Mineralization

Westervelt reports (pg 9) that the Secret Pass property is underlain by a central north-northwest, trending core of Precambrian gneissic granitic rocks intruded by rhyolite dykes and flanked by Tertiary rhyolite and andesite flows. This central core is essentially an up-lifted horst which the bounding faults being the Union Pass and Frisco Mine faults which have been traced almost the entire length of the property. Whereas both these faults tend to be regional low-angle structures, i.e. both steepen abruptly about one-mile north of Secret Pass and coalesce about two miles to the south.

Gold mineralization occurs on the Secret Pass property within fault structures along intrusive contacts, and within discrete calcite-quartz veins. To date, values of potential economic interest are restricted to the Tin Cup and FM areas which are located 1,500 feet apart along the major Frisco Mine fault structure.

1.5 Data Modelling and Resources

In 2013 the drill core and other data obtained by MDA were input into a Surpac Model and provided to GEOVIA a Canadian software service provider that is a division of Dassault Systems on behalf of Highlands Geoscience and Gross Capital Partners. Gemcom software was used to produce a block model to evaluate the size of the resource at various cutoff grades. High level strategic mine planning was undertaken in Whittle producing variography, gold estimation, (inverse distance and kriging), block model validation in Surpac. GEOVIA produced an exploration data set, spatial analysis (variography), block model, grade interpolation, block model resource estimation, block model validation, Whittle open pit optimization, in-pit reserve calculation and cross-section and plan views. This historical estimate is not considered to be current and should not be relied upon. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify this historical estimate as current resource, and Arrowstar is not treating this historical estimate as current mineral resource or mineral reserve.

1.6 Metallurgical Testing and Mineral Processing

In 1984 and 1985, Mountain States Research and Development (“MSRD”), Tucson, Arizona conducted metallurgical testing for Santa Fe (Steinpress, 1986). Early work used pulverized drill cuttings from both the FM and Tin Cup areas, and a second phase of work used only the pulverized drill cuttings from TC-10 mineralized intercepts. Investigations included metallic assaying, amalgamation testing, agitation leach testing, and gravity separation testing. The gravity concentrates were used for metallic minerals identification. The metallic assaying showed that a pronounced nugget effect caused a large variation in assay values above 0.5Au oz/ton. All of the metallurgical test work was preliminary, but gold was recoverable by all methods used that included cyanide leaching and gravity separation with various crush sizes.

Legend Metallurgical Laboratory ("Legend"), Reno, Nevada performed a column heap leach test for Fischer-Watt in 1988. The test was a 50-pound column heap-leach test performed on split HQ core. The column was run with ore crushed to minus-3/4in and agglomerated with cement, cyanide and water. Legend concluded that the overall extraction from this test was 73.1% of the total gold and that 84.2% of this was extracted in the first 13 days. Legend recommended testing the mineralized material without the initial agglomeration.

1.7 Conclusions and Recommendations

The gold mineralization at the Secret Pass project is found associated with the Frisco Mine fault, a regional-scale fault system that, in the project area, has a nearly vertical dip. Past exploration, primarily on the Tin Cup and FM zones, includes 46,051ft of drilling in 126 holes, the majority of which was reverse circulation drilling. Geologic investigations show that the Secret Pass project shares some similarities with the uppermost levels of mineralization at the Oatman District, Arizona, 8 miles to the south.

Three historic resource estimates have been made (Steinpress, 1986, Coggin, 1988, and Hillemeyer, 1990), with the Hillemeyer historic resource estimate at Secret Pass, showing approximately 40,000 to 50,000 ounces of gold at the Tin Cup Zone and FM zones. The block model work completed by GEOVIA shows 38,847,000 cubic feet using ordinary kriging, with 2,790,726 tons, with grades from 0.012 to 0.846 oz/ton with an average of 0.037 oz/ton. These historical estimates are not considered to be current and should not be relied upon. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify these historical estimates as current resources, and Arrowstar is not treating these historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

Ms. Carroll conducted a review on the historic resource estimates and concluded that these estimates provide a reasonable portrayal of the Secret Pass mineralization. However, there were some concerns over the use of vertical RC drilling in targeting near-vertical mineralized structures by Santa Fe in 1984-87, and also there is the potential of down-hole contamination with reverse circulation drilling below the water table. Both of these issues create uncertainty in the historic estimates. Little data is available discussing these issues and the water table depth hasn't been identified.

Ms. Carroll believes that the Secret Pass project is a property of merit deserving verification of its historical resources and exploration results. Ms. Carroll recommends a two-phase program of exploration with Phase 1 being dominated by property-wide geological mapping with an emphasis on alteration, detailed structural analysis, sampling and trenching with multi-element geochemical analyses, geophysics and data compilation into a drilling and mine database or acquisition of the one compiled by MDA and GEOVIA, by Anthony Jacobs for Clyde Smith from Highlands Geoscience. Phase 1 budget is in the order of US$200,000. If successful, a Phase 2 program that includes drilling could reach a total of US$400,000. Advancing to Phase 2 is contingent on positive results from Phase One.

2 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

Ms. Barbara Carroll, BSc, CPG ("Ms. Carroll") has been engaged by Arrowstar Resources Limited ("Arrowstar") to prepare a Technical Report for the Secret Pass project, Mohave County, Arizona. The gold mineralization at Secret Pass is primarily located in sub-vertical zones associated with a regional-scale fault. Both Santa Fe Pacific Mining, Inc. ("Santa Fe") and Fischer-Watt Gold Company, Inc. ("Fischer-Watt") explored the property and completed non-NI 43-101-compliant resource estimates.

This report has been prepared to be in compliance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1, as well as with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum's "CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines" ("CIM Standards") adopted by the CIM Council on November 27, 2010.

2.1 Project Scope and Terms of Reference

The purpose of this report is to demonstrate that the historical exploration data confirm that the project merits additional exploration work to verify previously defined mineralization. The work done for this report included a site visit, review of past reports, and reporting. This report has been prepared by Ms. Carroll, who is a qualified person under NI 43-101. There is no affiliation between Ms. Carroll and Arrowstar except that of an independent consultant/client relationship.

Ms. Carroll has relied on the data and information provided by Norm Bellemare, the principal of NJB Mining, Inc. ("NJB Mining"), and Phil Thomas President of Arrowstar for the completion of this report. NJB Mining optioned the Secret Pass property to Performance who subsequently assigned the option to Arrowstar. In addition, Ms. Carroll has relied upon the references cited in Section 27.0.

The authors' mandate was to review and comment on substantive public or private documents and technical information listed in Section 27.0. The mandate also required an on-site inspection and the preparation of this independent Technical Report containing the authors' observations, conclusions, and recommendations. Ms. Carroll conducted a site visit on April 29-30, 2016.

2.2 Frequently Used Acronyms, Abbreviations, Definitions, and Units of Measure

Unless otherwise indicated, all references to dollars ($) in this report refer to currency of the United States. Frequently used acronyms and abbreviations are listed below.

AAS	atomic absorption spectrometry
Ag	silver
Au	gold
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum
core	diamond core drilling method
FA	fire assay
ft	feet

ICP	Induced Coupled Plasma Analysis
in	inch
kg	kilogram
l	liters
lb	pounds, avoirdupois
m	meters
mi	miles
oz	ounces, troy
ppm	parts per million
QA/QC	quality assurance and quality control
RC	reverse-circulation drilling method
RQD	rock-quality designation

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Ms. Carroll is not an expert in legal, land, or environmental matters and is not an expert in Mineral Law. Ms. Carroll has not conducted a mining claims due diligence review to ensure the claims are owned by NJB Mining Inc. nor any reclamation and environmental issues at the Secret Pass project.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location

The Secret Pass Property is located in the Black Mountains, Mohave County, Arizona, 18 mi west of Kingman, Arizona (population ~28,000) within the Union Pass / San Francisco mining district. The south part of the property and center of previous drilling lies at approximately 35^{o} 09' 01" North and 114^{o} 22' 24" West in Section 2, Township 20 North, Range 20 West, Gila & Salt River Meridian on the Union Pass and Secret Pass 7.5 minute quadrangle sheets.

Maps and sections in this report are in a local mine grid in feet with origin coordinates of 45000 East, 30000 North at the Northeast Corner, Section 2, Township 20 North, Range 20 West. There are two principal areas of historical exploration, the Tin Cup zone (including the historic Tin Cup Mine, also known as the Secret Pass Mine) and, to the southeast about half a mile, the FM zone.

4.2 Land Area, Agreements and Encumbrances

The Secret Pass property consists of a total of 84 unpatented lode mining claims (approximately 1,680 acres) and a State of Arizona Mineral Exploration Permit (524.88 acres), for a total of approximately 2,200 acres (Figure 4.2 and Appendix B). The claims and permit are in Section 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36 of Township 21 North, Range 20 West, and in Sections 1 and 2 of Township 20 North, Range 20 West, Gila & Salt River Meridian.

Ownership of unpatented mining claims is in the name of the holder (locator), subject to the paramount title of the United States of America, under the administration of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management ("BLM"). Under the Mining Law of 1872, which governs the location of unpatented mining claims on Federal lands, the locator has the right to access, explore, develop, and mine minerals on unpatented mining claims without payments of production royalties to the U.S. government, subject to the surface management regulation of the BLM.

Access to the unpatented mining claims will be by existing public roads and existing roads located on BLM lands. Use of roads across BLM lands is governed by BLM rules and policies under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act ("FLPMA"). BLM's applicable regulations are at 43 Code of Federal Regulations ("C.F.R.") Groups 3700 and 3800.

Phil Thomas, BSc Geol MBusM MAIG MCIM MAIVA CMV, President of Arrowstar Resources Ltd has provided a copy of the option assignment agreement which is summarized as follows:

Performance Acquisitions LLC ("Performance") entered into an option agreement, the "Tin Cup Option Agreement" with NJB Mining Inc. ("NJB") pursuant to which Performance has the option (the "Option") to acquire a one hundred percent (100%) right, title, legal access and interest in and to the Tin Cup Claims situated in the State of Arizona, USA. Performance has assigned all of its rights and obligations (the "Assignment") in the Tin Cup Option Agreement to a wholly-owned USA subsidiary of Arrowstar, who will pay consideration of 5 million common shares to Performance as detailed below.

In order to maintain the Tin Cup Option Agreement, the following payment and work commitments will be due NJB.

- Issue to NJB 5% of any shares issued to Performance as a result of optioning the property to a third party.
- Payment of US$ 150,000 on commencement of commercial production.
- Annual payment of all tenement and BLM filing fees.
- Phase 1 exploration expenditure of US$200,000. The Company will vest a 25% interest in the property at the completion of Phase 1.
- Phase 2 exploration expenditure of US$400,000, whereupon the Company will vest an additional 15% interest in the property for an aggregate interest of 40%. The Company has eighteen months from the date of this agreement, March 21, 2016, to complete Phase 1 and 2. The Company will forfeit its aggregate interest if the Company decides not to go into commercial production.
- If the Company intends to go into commercial production it will be responsible for all costs including drilling, resource estimation, preliminary economic assessment, prefeasibility study, bankable feasibility study and mine permitting. The Company will retain its 40% interest once commercial production commences.
- A royalty of 15% will be paid in favor of NJB on net profits until US$6,000,000 has been paid. Once US$ 6 million has been paid the Company will have earned a 100% interest in the property

subject to a reduced royalty of 5% for the balance of the mine life.

- The Company has the option to acquire the remaining 5% royalty, but the terms under which it can be purchased have not yet been agreed.

As consideration for the Assignment of the Option the Company will issue an aggregate of 5,000,000 common shares of the Company to Performance as follows;

- 1,500,000 common shares upon receipt by the Company of TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX.V") approval on the Transaction.
- 1,000,000 common shares upon completion of Phase 1 exploration requirements.
- 1,000,000 common shares upon completion of Phase 2 exploration requirements.
- 1,500,000 within 14 days of the earlier of the 18-month anniversary of this agreement, 4 April 2016 or the approval from the Arizona Bureau of Land Management of the production plan to commence mining and production.

Note* The Assignment Agreement still remains subject to Regulatory approval.

Arizona State Land Mineral Exploration Permit number 008-118144-00 Ref name 21425, currently held by NJB Mining, Inc., is located on State-owned land in section 2, Township 20 North, Range 20 West, Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian. The state-owned land includes the historic Secret Pass Mine [note: The Secret Pass Mine is also known as the Tin Cup mine, as used in this report].

According to the Arizona State Land Department, the acreage covered by the permit is 524.88 acres (including Lots 1 through 4 and the south half of the section). Arrowstar Mining, Inc. has not surveyed the property covered by the permit. The Mining Exploration permit term is 5 years until May 1, 2020. The permit entitles the holder to the exclusive right to explore for minerals in the covered lands for the term of the permit. Details of approximately 0.5 acres of land will be disturbed, and up to 10 drill holes to be drilled from 100 ft to 300 ft. The permit was lodged on April 4, 2016 and may take up to 45 days to be approved by the Arizona State Land Department.

In addition, an archaeological review/cultural resource inspection must be performed before disturbing the land surface, with additional follow-up if there is a discovery of covered resources per Arizona Revised Statutes section 41-844. This was done by Santa Fe Mining in 1985 prior to their drilling program. Upon a discovery of a valuable mineral, the Mineral Exploration Permit may be converted to a mineral lease pursuant to Arizona State Land Department rules, and subject to the State's rent and royalty interests as reflected in the lease (being $2 per acre for years one and two, then $1 acre for years three to five, and $10 per acre work expenditure for years one and two, the $20 per acre for years three to five). Permittees and lessees may apply to drill a well and use groundwater from the state land and must pay the Arizona State Land Department for withdrawn groundwater. For more information on mineral leasing in Arizona, see https://land.az.gov/divisions/natural-resources/minerals.

Under current rules, upon expiration of the permit, if the permit has not been not converted to a mineral lease, and if the lands are still open to new permits, then Arrowstar or any other applicant could apply for a new permit. Upon expiration of the permit without a mineral lease, Arrowstar is required to submit certain drilling information to the Arizona State Land Department, and the information shall remain confidential for up to two years.

Lists of the unpatented mining claim names, claim numbers, and locations reported by the BLM are attached. (Appendix A). The unpatented mining claims have not been surveyed. The location notices indicate the claims are approximately under 21 acres each (roughly the maximum size of a lode claim, 1500 feet by 600 feet), with the exception of several claims that were reported to be partially invalid as they extended into lands previously closed to mining claims by the government as part of the establishment of the Mount Nutt Wilderness. The Mount Nutt Wilderness is located to the east, west, and south of the permit and claim areas. See Figure 1.

Unpatented mining claims starting with "TCE" are currently owned and held by NJB Mining, Inc. The "TCE" claims are listed as "active" in the BLM's database, and annual maintenance fees were paid in 2015. Annual maintenance fees of $155 per unpatented mining claim are due to BLM on or before September 1 each year to maintain the claims. The next annual maintenance fees are due by September 1, 2016.

Figure 4.1 Location of the Secret Pass Property

Figure 4.2 Extract of Claims from Bureau of Land Management

Run Date: 04/10/16

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MINING CLAIMS
Customer Information - WITH Serial No. and Claim Name

Run Time: 09:30 PM

ACTIVE CLAIMS

Page 1 of ?

Admin State: AZ
Geo State: AZ

NJB MINING INC
10751 N FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT, BLVD STE 101
SCOTTSDALE, AZ 85259-2663

CUSTOMER ID: 2311502

Serial No.	Claim Name/Number	Lead Serial No.	Disposition
AMC367945	TCE 1	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367946	TCE 2	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367947	TCE 3	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367948	TCE 4	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367949	TCE 5	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367950	TCE 6	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367951	TCE 7	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367952	TCE 8	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367953	TCE 9	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367954	TCE 10	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367955	TCE 11	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367956	TCE 12	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367957	TCE 13	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367958	TCE 14	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367959	TCE 15	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367960	TCE 16	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367961	TCE 17	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367962	TCE 18	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367963	TCE 19	AMC367945	ACTIVE

Figure 4.3 Secret Pass Project Area and Access

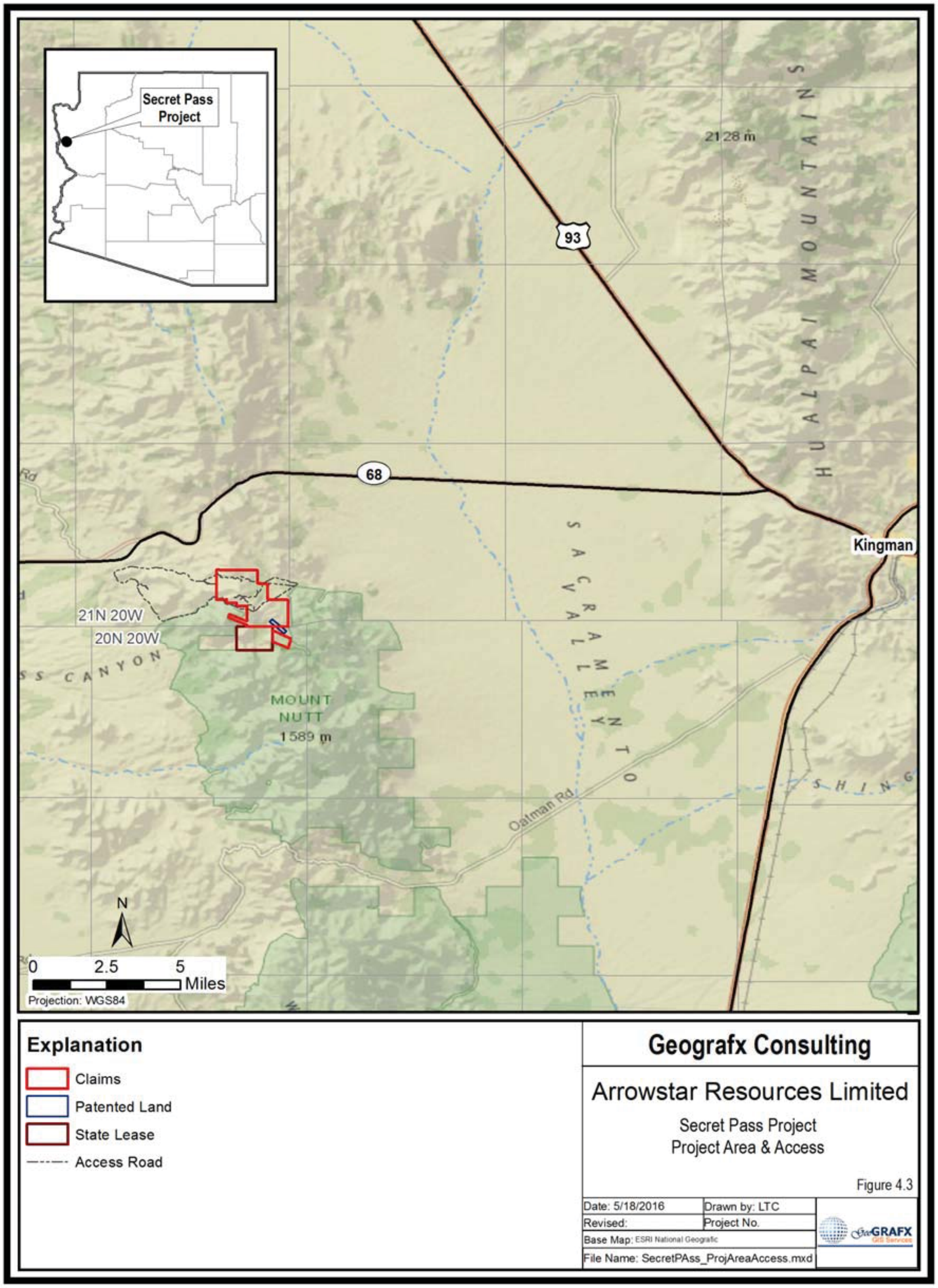
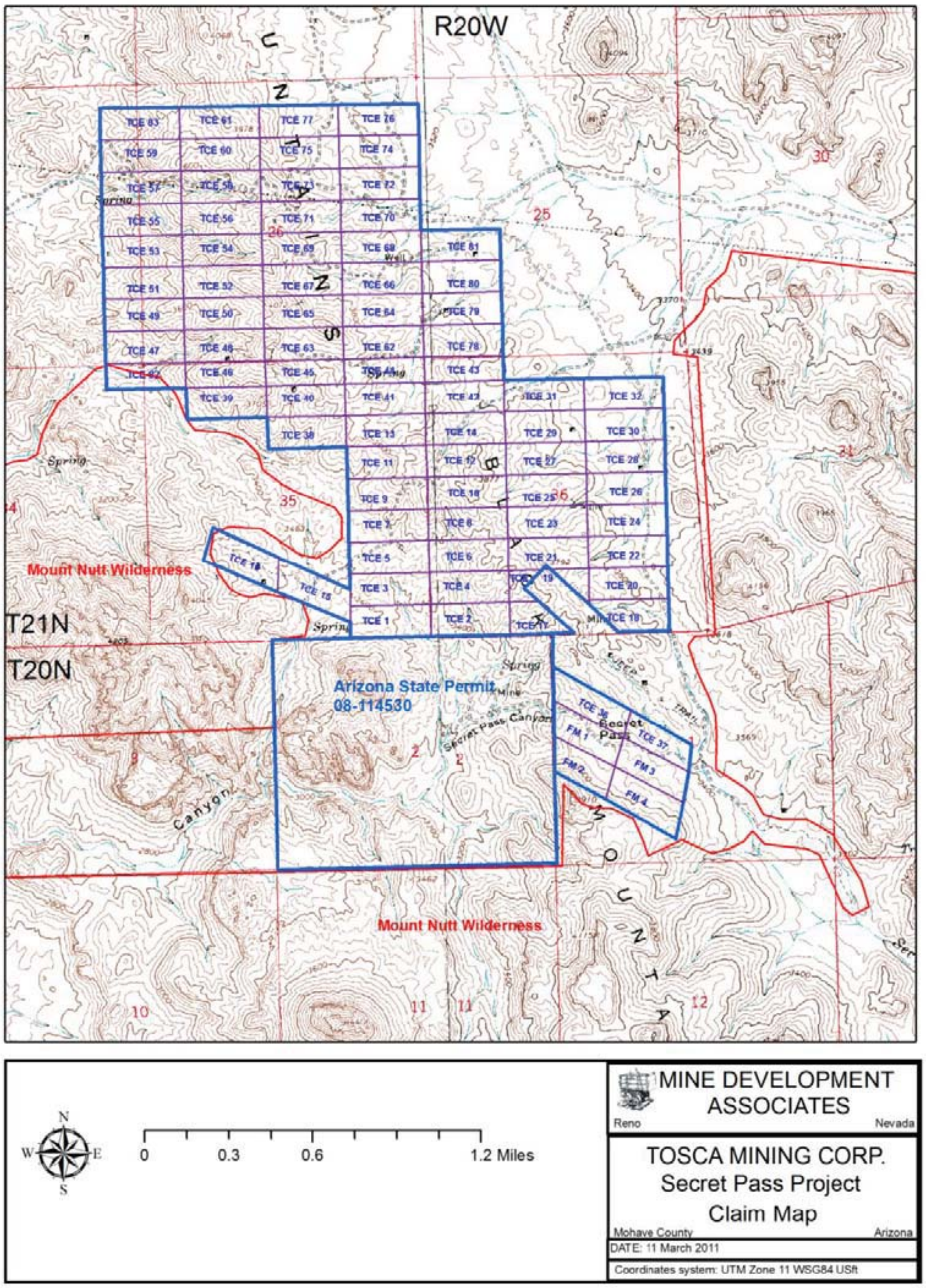


Figure 4.4 Mineral Lease and Unpatented Mining Claims of the Secret Pass Property – Arizona State Lands Permit (08-114530) and BLM



Access to the unpatented mining claims will be by existing public roads and existing roads located on BLM lands. Use of roads across BLM lands is governed by BLM rules and policies under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act ("FLPMA"). BLM's applicable regulations are at 43 Code of Federal Regulations ("C.F.R.") Groups 3700 and 3800. Conduct of exploration activities disturbing five acres or less may require notice to BLM. BLM reviews such notices and may require additional review under federal laws (e.g. National Environmental Policy Act, National Historic Preservation Act, Endangered Species Act) prior to concurring with the planned exploration activities. Mining uses that disturb more than supply infrastructure may require a separate right-of-way grant from BLM. Mining on unpatented mining claims is subject to future changes in Federal law. A native plant survey was submitted to the Arizona State Land Department in August 2009.

Half an acre of exploration has required NJB Mining to submit a Plan of Exploration to the Arizona State Land Department.

Arrowstar has provided a summary of their Option to Purchase the Tin Cup/Secret Pass properties for $150,000 plus 15% Net Profit until $6 million is paid and then the Net Profit Royalty reduces to 5%.

The agreement with Performance requires Arrowstar to issue up to 5 million shares subject to Arrowstar completing each phase of the exploration. There is a minimum work commitment of $600,000 over phase One and Two and an eighteen month time period to commence production from the option agreement commencement date.

4.3 State Royalties

For private mining operations conducted on federal, state, or private land, Arizona assesses a functional royalty of 1.25 percent of net revenue on gold mining operations, and an additional royalty of at least 2 percent of gross value for gold mining operations on state lands.

4.4 Environmental

4.4.1 Environmental Liabilities

According to Phil Thomas, President Arrowstar (personal communication, April 10, 2016), "there are neither environmental nor bonding issues or liabilities on the property that have not been resolved. The State of Arizona has the $3,000 reclamation bond posted by NJB Mining Inc and there are no outstanding issues with regard to the environment on the State or BLM ground."

The Secret Pass project area has been the subject of exploration and mining activity since the late 1800s and as such, there are shafts, pits and tunnels on the property. On visiting the property, I observed, several shafts have been fenced off and all workings on the entire property with the possibility of danger have been fenced off and signs erected that say "*Keep Out, Danger*", *etc.*" No work has been done since 2009 and it has been inspected by the BLM in 2009. All drill pads and roads have been reclaimed, and the pit has been smoothed and re-contoured.

4.4.2 Permitting

The Secret Pass project includes both unpatented mining claims and a State of Arizona Mineral Exploration Permit and as such, different permitting requirements are necessary for each type. NJB Mining has an existing plan of operations that covers surface sampling and drilling 12 holes. It is assumed that a similar plan of operations will be filed by Arrowstar as the assignee if required. A reclamation bond would need to be posted to cover the costs of reclamation of drill roads and pads.

BLM's regulations describe three different categories of use – (1) casual use, (2) activities that exceed casual use but disturb less than 5 acres, and (3) operations that exceed casual use that will disturb more than 5 acres. There are no permits required for "casual use" exploration (*i.e.*, non-mechanical activities) such as geological mapping, geochemical sampling or geophysical surveying that may be conducted using GPS instrumentation without cutting or flagging a survey control grid. Surface disturbance greater than casual use on certain special category lands requires the operator to file a Plan of Operations and receive BLM approval (i.e., operations may not be conducted under the Notice provision of the regulations at 43 CFR 3809.11(c). As the Secret Pass project falls within the Black Mountain Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) as designated by the BLM (http://www.blm.gov/az/st/en/info/nepa/environmental_library/arizona_resource_management/kingman_prmp.html and Bureau of Land Management, 1993), exploration on the unpatented mining claims held by the Company would require a Mining Plan of Operation from the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") if there was to be any mechanized equipment used. Mining would be permitted in the ACEC so long as the all requirements are met, resulting in a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI).

The BLM also requires the posting of bonds for reclamation for any surface or subsurface disturbance caused by more than casual use (43 CFR 3809.500 through 3809.560).

4.5 Water and Surface Rights

The Secret Pass Project is located in the Sacramento Valley basin of the Colorado River watershed. There is no readily available year-round source of fresh water on the property; however there is a seasonal spring near the old Tincup mine site. Seasonal surface water may be available from the local drainages during the rainy season in July and August, but these sources are dry for most of the year. Any fresh water required for future exploration or mining purposes will have to be either purchased from a local source, such as from a water well on a nearby ranch, trucked from a communal source, such as from the community of Golden Valley, or drawn from a successful well yet to be drilled.

A search of the Arizona Division of Water Resources web site well log database (https://gisweb.azwater.gov/waterresourcedata/WellRegistry.aspx) shows there are 41 active wells in T21N, R20W area as the Secret Pass project.

5 ACCESS, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access

The Secret Pass property is located in the Black Mountains 18 mi due west of Kingman, Arizona. Access to the property is by paved Arizona Highway 98 west of Kingman to paved Egar Road, then south three miles to Bolsa Road, turning west on Bolsa Road to the property, which is 7 mi from this point by gravel and dirt roads. Travel time from Kingman to the property is about 40 minutes.

5.2 Climate

The property covers a semi-desert environment typical of much of Arizona. The vegetation is limited to sparse grass, low prickly bushes, sagebrush, and cacti. A few ephemeral springs are located on the property. Average monthly temperatures range from a low of 31°F in January to a high of 96°F in July. The average rainfall is 9.3 inches. Although flash floods caused by thunderstorms in late summer may hamper exploration for brief periods, exploration and mining can be conducted year-round on the property.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Kingman is 18 mi east of the property, and although the population is only about 28,000 there is a well-developed infrastructure of stores and shops for supplies, restaurants and motels. Kingman, Arizona has a number of construction companies, and Las Vegas, Nevada is 85 mi northwest of Kingman. No significant sources of water were observed on the property, but there was a spring that was about 20 meters north of the old Tincup mine site; however, there are numerous wells in Golden Valley, about four miles east of the property. There is no power to the property. The Arizona Mineral Exploration permit is 524.88 acres in area, within which there are areas potentially of sufficient size for mining infrastructure.

5.4 Physiography

The topography is moderate to locally rugged, with elevations ranging from 2,600 ft to 4,100 ft above sea level. The area is characterized by a series of rugged, rock ridges trending northwest, with intervening valleys of low relief. Gullies are numerous. Rock exposure is abundant along the ridges and prominent hills but is much less in the lower valleys which tend to be overlain by gravel, talus, and shallow soil.

6 HISTORY

6.1 Previous Mining History

The following information is from Westervelt (1987). The earliest prospecting dates to the late 1800s and early 1900s and is now evidenced by scattered prospect pits and shallow exploration shafts. In the early 1900s the Tin Cup Mine reportedly produced several hundred tons of “ore” grading 0.5 to 1Au oz/ton. In 1934, the mine was reportedly developed by an inclined shaft to a depth in excess of 70ft with minor workings on the 25ft and 68ft levels. The mine was developed as an open-pit in the late 1930s producing an unknown tonnage with reported grades in the range of 0.43 to 0.57Au oz/ton, originally reported in dollars per ton. In 1985 the existing open pit measured roughly 120ft in diameter and 70ft deep. At the time of the site visit for this report, the pit walls had been re-contoured and smoothed.

6.2 Recent History

Santa Fe Pacific Mining, Inc. ("Santa Fe") began acquisition of the Secret Pass property in 1982 following regional reconnaissance work. Fischer-Watt Gold Company, Inc. ("Fischer-Watt") leased the property from 1987 through 1991 in a joint venture with IPC International Prospector Corporation, a Vancouver company, and in 1991 in a joint venture with Axagon Resources, Ltd. ("Axagon"). In 1991 the property was returned to Santa Fe. Santa Fe kept the property until at least 1992, but subsequently dropped the Arizona Mineral Exploration Permit and the unpatented mining claims. Through a series of transactions, the property was acquired by NJB Mining. In 2010 NJB Mining entered into an option agreement with Tosca Mining Corporation. In March 2016 Arrowstar negotiated and received an Assignment of an Option to Purchase the property as described in Section 4.2 from NJB Mining via Performance.

Arrowstar has not carried out any exploration on the Secret Pass property.

6.2.1 Surface Sampling and Trenching

Santa Fe completed a regional reconnaissance outcrop, prospect pit and mine dump geochemical survey in 1982 and 1983. The samples returned a number of widely scattered anomalous gold occurrences. Individual samples ranged from undetectable gold up to 0.47Au oz/ton. Most of the higher-grade samples were taken from quartz veins, and many were mine dump samples. There is no information available regarding sampling or assaying methods.

In 1985 Santa Fe conducted surface sampling in the Tin Cup and Bartlett areas. Samples were analyzed for major oxides and a suite of 16 precious and base metals and other trace elements. Interpretation of the resulting data indicates an association of gold with potassium (associated with increased sericite) and rubidium (Rb) (Steinpress, 1986). There is no information available regarding sampling methods.

According to Steinpress (1986), Santa Fe completed a program of "bulk" (20 to 25lbs) channel sampling from the Tin Cup open pit. This program showed that the northeast side of the pit (east of the Frisco Mine fault) has strong sericitization associated with gold mineralization. There is no information available regarding assaying methods.

In addition, there are Santa Fe maps with trench sampling and geology information. At this time, Arrowstar has done no work to tie this information to ground locations.

In 2002, Bud Hillemeyer of La Cuesta International, Inc. performed a rock-chip sampling program at the FM zone for Mr. Ed Huskinson, Jr, a property owner (Hillemeyer, 2002).

6.2.2 Geologic Mapping

Santa Fe performed reconnaissance geologic mapping and sampling using the services of Exploration Research Associates, Inc., Los Angeles, California beginning in 1982. Santa Fe then began detailed geologic mapping of the property and surrounding areas with their geologic staff beginning in the fall of 1985 (Steinpress, 1986). The claims area and surrounding region were mapped at 1in = 2000ft (Santa Fe, 1985). A broad area surrounding the Tin Cup zone and the FM zone was mapped at 1in = 500ft, and both the Tin Cup Mine area and the FM area are mapped in detail at 1in = 40ft (Santa Fe, 1984).

Scott Fenby and Frank L. Hillemeyer of Fisher-Watt performed detailed geologic mapping over the Secret Pass area in 1988 (F.L. Hillemeyer, 1 May, 2016, personal communication).

6.2.3 Geophysics

VLF and magnetometer surveys on 50ft and 100ft spacing, respectively, were performed in April 1985 on behalf of Santa Fe by David Smith (consultant), Salt Lake City, Utah (Steinpress, 1986). A positive total field magnetometer anomaly was reported to occur over the Tin Cup Mine and near the Frisco Mine fault to the southeast and to the west. The VLF survey produced numerous anomalies, most of which were discontinuous and did not appear related to major structures. There were no identified anomalies at the Tin Cup Mine itself, but there is a trend northwest of the mine which is close to a magnetic high and may represent a northwest extension of the Frisco Mine fault (Steinpress, 1986).

An induced polarization and resistivity survey was performed over the Tin Cup and FM zones in 1992 on behalf of Santa Fe by Mining Geophysical Surveys, Inc., Tucson, Arizona. IP anomalies were noted over the FM and Tin Cup zones (Wieduwilt, 1992).

6.2.4 Drilling

Santa Fe drilled at the Secret Pass project in four separate phases in 1984 through 1986. A total of 27,595ft in 71 drill holes, including 62 reverse circulation drill holes and 9 core holes, were completed by them within the current Secret Pass property (Steinpress, 1985, 1986 and original drill logs). A majority of the drilling, using both vertical and angle drilling techniques, was in the Tin Cup and the FM zones.

From 1987 to 1991 Fischer-Watt completed a total of 18,456ft in 55 drill holes, including 52 reverse circulation drill holes and three HQ core holes (information from original drill logs and Hillemeyer, 1990a). The drilling was concentrated mostly in the Tin Cup zone, and some of the drilling was in the FM zone.

Drilling was conducted by Santa Fe, from 1984 through 1986, followed by drilling by Fischer-Watt in a joint venture with IPC International Prospector Corporation from 1987 through 1990 and Fischer-Watt in a joint venture with Axagon in 1991. The ADWR database shows that 8 holes were drilled in Section 36 by Brown Drilling for Western States in 1992. No other information is available on the drilling. Drilling on the project totals 46,051ft in 126 holes including 114 reverse circulation and 12 core holes. No drilling has been undertaken by Arrowstar.

A list of drill holes is included in Appendix C, and a drill-hole summary in Table 6.1. Figure 6.1 is a drill-hole location map.

Table 6.1 Summary of Holes Drilled at the Secret Pass Project

Type	Number	Feet
Reverse Circulation	114	37,935
Core	12	8,116
Total	126	46,051

A map and printout of surveyed collar coordinates were obtained from Sam Eaton, for the Tin Cup zone drill holes in April 2016. Collar coordinates for the FM drill series have been taken from several registered surveyor reports, typed lists in the files, and lastly from drill hole maps. Down-hole survey data were recovered for drill holes TC-24 through 29 and both data and Sperry-Rand survey film shots were recovered for drill holes TC87-2, -3, -5, -6, -7, -8, -9, -12 and -13. Azimuth and dip (inclination) for the remaining drill holes are recorded on the original lithologic logs. Lithologic logs were recovered for all of the drill holes except for TC91-1 through TC91-3.

6.2.4.1 Santa Fe

Santa Fe drilled in several phases from 1984 to 1986 for a total of 27,595ft in 71 drill holes including 62 reverse circulation drill holes and nine core holes on the Secret Pass property (Steinpress, 1985, 1986 and original drill logs). Santa Fe drilled on nominal 80ft to 100ft sections (Westervelt, 1987).

The initial drilling program by Santa Fe in 1984 was supervised by W.H. Crutchfield, using the services of Research Associates, Los Angeles, CA (Steinpress, 1985). The remainder of the drilling by Santa Fe from 1985 to 1986 was supervised by Mr. M. Steinpress. There is no available record of type of drill rig used for any Santa Fe drilling.

In 1984, Santa Fe drilled 19 reverse circulation drill holes totaling 4,745ft on the Tin Cup and the FM zones. Details of the drilling and sampling methods, and the drill contractor, were not recovered from the data available.

In 1985, Santa Fe drilled 37 holes, including 31 reverse circulation and six core holes all totaling 15,789ft. Note that one core hole (FM-27) was collared with RC drilling and completed with core. Core drilling was both HQ by Longyear Drilling of Salt Lake City, UT and NC by Boyles Bros Drilling of Phoenix, Arizona. The reverse circulation drilling was by Drilling Services of Phoenix, Arizona and Lang Exploratory Drilling of Salt Lake City, Utah. Details of the drilling and sampling methods were not recovered from the data available.

In the summer, l985 drilling consisted of moderately deep angle holes intended to extend the mineralization in TC-10 (90 feet/0.475 opt/Au starting at 305'). Drill hole TC-.10 was deepened' and considerable additional mineralization was encountered.

In 1986, Santa Fe drilled 15 holes, including 12 reverse circulation and three core holes all totaling 7,061ft. Core drilling was NC by Boyles Bros Drilling of Phoenix, Arizona. The reverse circulation drilling was by Drilling Services of Phoenix, Arizona and Lang Exploratory Drilling of Salt Lake City, Utah. Details of the drilling and sampling methods were not recovered from the data available.

In Martin G. Steinpress' report dated August 1986 to Santa Fe Corporation, from page 15 onwards he discusses the four drilling campaigns since April 1985 testing two hypotheses for the mineralization deposition. He encourages the reader to refer to the 3-D block models of the Tin Cup and FM area to reference the drilling angles across the vertical orientation of the mineralization. A plan of these holes is shown in Figure 6.1. Set out below are a summary of the results of the summer and winter campaigns and the assay results using both fire assay and amalgamation (Mercury).

Table 6.2 1985 Rotary Drill Program at Tin Cup Claims

Summary of Summer 1985 Rotary Drill Program (showing drilled thickness and grade) (Steinpress 1986 Report)					
Hole #	T.D.	Interval	Au Assay troy oz/ton	Au Assay gm/tonne	Depth Starting At
TC-10	580'	105'	0.196	6.10	400'
		60'	0.100	3.11	505'
TC-13	400'	40'	0.034	1.06	245'
		45'	0.018	0.56	315'
TC-14	740'	5'	0.086	2.67	160'
		5'	0.078	2.43	240'
		15'	0.050	1.56	280'
TC-15	480'	35'	0.280	8.71	365'
		10'	0.525	16.33	
TC-16	640'	25'	0.034	1.06	435'
TC-17	540'	60'	0.069	2.15	345'
TC-19	520'	10'	0.011	0.34	375'
TC-20	440'	No detection	-	0.00	
TC-21	340'	Too low	<0.007	0.00	
TC-23	260'	20'	0.012	0.37	175'
FM-28	520'	35'	0.037	1.15	350'
FM-29	620'	20'	0.041	1.28	345'
Total	5,680'				

Table 6.3 1985-86 Winter Drill Program

	SUMMARY OF WINTER 1985-86 CORE DRILLING PROGRAM From Steinpress August 1986 Report					
Hole#	TD	Footage	Interval	Au Assay oz/ton	Au Assay gm/tonne	True Thickness
TC-24	600’	388-418’	30’	0.079	2.46	17’
		includes	7’	0.198	6.16	3.9’
TC-25	913’	810.5-813’	2.5’	0.089	2.77	1.4’
TC-26	889’	761.5-776.5’	15’	0.068	2.12	5.4’
TC-27	727’	528-558’	30’	0.140	4.35	18’
		includes	12.5’	0.229	7.12	7.2’
		includes	5’	0.364	11.32	3.0’
TC-28	802’	370-375’	5’	0.098	3.05	2.3’
		432-520’	88’	0.025	0.78	40’
TC-29	697’	542-602’	60’	0.011	0.34	35’
		includes	5’	0.044	1.37	2.9’

Table 6.4 Assay results from both Tin Cup and FM Drilling programs

	Amalgamation Metallurgy Results From Steinpress 1986				
Sample ID	Depth	Au, Oz/ton Fire Assay	Au, oz/ton Metallic Assays	Au, oz/ton Calculated head grade by Amalgamation	% Au, extraction by Amalgamation
TC-1	75-85’	0.181	0.812	0.722	38.5
TC-3	50-55’	0.326	0.233	0.260	63.0
FM-4	130-135’	0.458	0.428	0.315	77.8
FM-9	185-190’	0.902	0.597	0.705	87.5
FM-9	200-205’	0.595	n/a	0.810	94.7
TC-4	150-155’	0.088	0.091	0.098	33.8

6.2.4.2 Fischer-Watt

From 1987 to 1991 Fischer-Watt completed a total of 18,456ft of drilling in 55 holes, including 52 reverse circulation drill holes and three HQ core holes (information from original drill logs and Hillemeyer, 1990a).

In 1987, Fischer-Watt drilled 14 reverse circulation holes totaling 5,475ft in the Tin Cup zone using O’Keefe Drilling of Butte, Montana and Brown Drilling, a water-well driller from Kingman, Arizona (information recovered from original drill logs). Details regarding type of rig, or drilling and sampling methods were not recovered in the data.

In 1988, Fischer-Watt drilled 27 reverse circulation holes totaling 7,560ft in the Tin Cup zone using O’Keefe Drilling, Rough Country Drilling of Riverton, Wyoming, and Brown Drilling (information recorded on original drill logs). Details of type of rig, or drilling and sampling methods were not found.

In 1989, Fischer-Watt drilled one reverse circulation drill hole 340ft deep at the Tin Cup zone. Brown Drilling, Kingman, Arizona, performed the drilling. Details of type of rig, or drilling and sampling methods were not recovered in the data.

In 1990, Fischer-Watt drilled nine reverse circulation drill holes totaling 2,140ft in the FM zone and one drill hole 600ft deep at the Tin Cup zone. Drilling for the FM zone was performed by Four Star Drilling of Lewiston, Montana with a Cantera CT-2 buggy-mounted rig. Details of drilling and sampling methods for the Tin Cup zone were not found in the data.

In 1991, Fischer-Watt drilled three HQ core holes totaling 2,341ft at the Secret Pass project under a joint venture with Axagon. Information of the dates drilled, drill contractor, details of type of rig, or drilling and sampling methods were not found in the data, as the Axagon (1991) report is missing from the available data. The drill holes are labeled TC91-1, -2, and -3.

Table 6.5 RC Drill Hole TC-10 Assay Intercepts

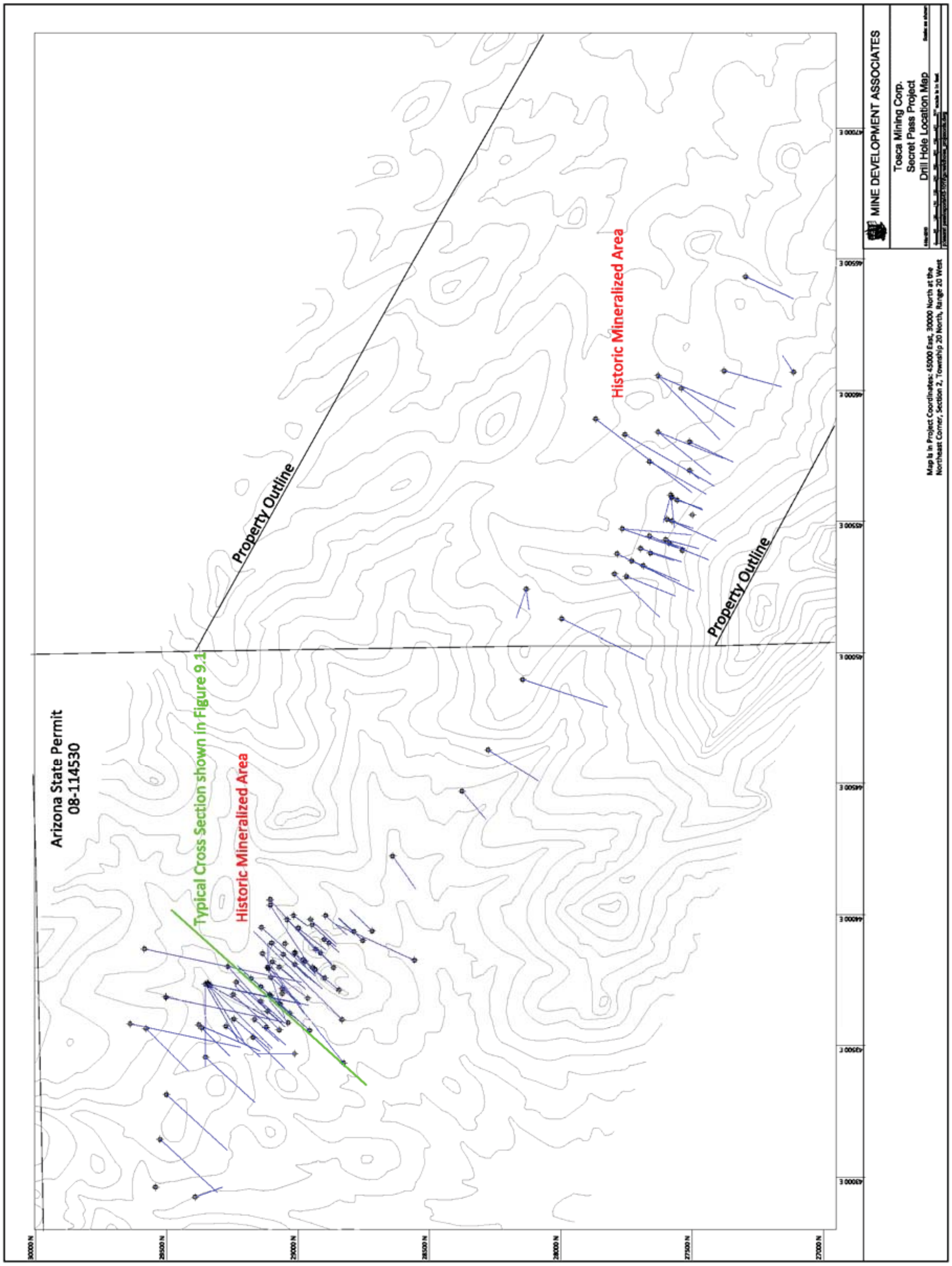
From	To	Oz/Ton Au	Gms/Tonne Au
295	300	0.038	1.18
300	305	0.082	2.55
305	310	0.248	7.71
310	315	-	-
315	320	0.827	25.72
320	325	0.481	14.96
325	330	1.298	40.37
330	335	0.606	18.85
335	340	1.066	33.16
340	345	0.453	14.09
345	350	0.340	10.58
350	355	0.270	8.40
355	360	0.207	6.44
360	365	0.190	5.91
365	370	0.475	14.77
370	375	0.202	6.28
375	380	0.230	7.15
380	385	0.322	10.02
385	390	0.325	10.11
390	395	0.121	3.76
395	400	0.083	2.58

Table 6.6 Assay Results from Santa Fe Corporation Report March 22, 1984 compiled by Bruce H Burton on Tincup and FM Drill Holes selected intervals. Comparison of Fire Assay (Union) to AAS (CMS).

		CMS (oz/ton) Union				
Sample I.D.		**Ag**	**Au**		**Ag**	**Au**
TC-1 70-75		0.015	0.048		0.2	0.2
75-80		0.286	0.476		0.6	0.88
80-85		0.114	0.277		0.3	0.46
85-90		0.085	0.198		0.3	0.43
90-95		0.047	0.236		0.1	0.2
95-100		0.026	0.124		0.1	0.17
100-105		0.026	0.112		0.1	0.125
145-150		0.026	0.105		0.1	0.05
150-155		0.009	0.021		0.3	0.03
155-160		<0.009	0.02		0.1	0.01
165-170		<0.009	0.041		0.1	0.04
TC-3 50-55		0.044	0.222		0.2	0.21
55-60		0.009	0.067		0.1	0.04
60-65		0.015	0.049		0.1	0.04
65-70		0.029	0.06		0.2	0.06
TC-4 150-155		0.012	0.024		0.3	0.14
FM-1 90-95		0.085	0.02		NONE	0.02
95-100		0.052	0.055		0.1	0.025
105-110		0.047	0.086		NONE	0.11
110-115		0.064	0.087		0.1	0.11
FM-2 75-80		0.073	0.077		0.2	0.11
155-160		0.05	0.041		0.1	0.05
FM-3 60-65		0.023	0.031		0.1	0.05
65-70		0.02	0.029		NONE	0.04
85-90		0.131	0.02		0.2	0.03
90-95		0.061	0.042		0.2	0.04
100-105		0.085	0.02		0.1	0.01
110-115		0.044	0.048		NONE	0.06
115-120		0.047	0.037		0.1	0.01
125-130		0.032	0.022		NONE	0.01

FM-4 20-25		0.047	0.153		0.2	0.09
120-125		0.061	0.047		0.2	0.07
130-135		0.131	0.149		0.2	0.12

Figure 6.1 Hole Location Map MDA Tosca Mining Corporation NI43-101 Report



6.2.5 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

6.2.5.1 Sample Preparation and Security

There are no descriptions of sample preparation methods, sample security measures or chain of custody procedures utilized during the Secret Pass drilling. No independent quality control samples were inserted into the samples submitted for assaying. Presently, reverse circulation samples, drill core, pulps and sample trays are stored in three locked rental storage units at Centennial Storage Units in Kingman, Arizona. Based on the review of core during the site visit made for this report, all the strongly mineralized core samples have been consumed by previous sampling. There are sample bags of reverse circulation cuttings; however, a large number of the bags have decomposed rendering the samples useless.

6.2.5.2 Sample Analyses

Drill samples for 1984 Santa Fe holes FM-01 through FM-11 and TC-01 (from 60ft to 150ft) were analyzed for gold and silver by atomic absorption spectrometry ("AA") using Chemical and Mineralogical Services, Inc ("CMS"), of Salt Lake City, Utah.

All other Santa Fe 1984 through 1986 drill samples, including several intervals in drill holes FM-01, - 02, -03, -04, -06, -09 and -11, and the remainder of the samples from TC-01 (from 150ft to 170 ft), were analyzed by conventional fire assay methods using Mountain States Research and Development, Inc ("MSRD") of Tucson, Arizona. The fire assay results were reported in Au oz/ton and oz Ag/ton.

Fischer-Watt used Iron King Assay Inc. ("Iron King"), Humboldt, Arizona and Barringer Laboratory, Inc. ("Barringer"), Sparks, Nevada to fire assay reverse circulation drill samples in 1987; Barringer for drill samples in 1988; Skyline Labs, Inc. ("Skyline"), Tucson, Arizona for drill samples in 1989; and Barringer for drill samples in 1990. Results were reported in Au oz/ton and oz Ag/ton. For some of the samples only gold (Au) was analyzed. There is no information available on assayer or results from the 1991 drilling.

Table 6.7 details the available information regarding the assay labs used and the original assays certificates available.

Table 6.7 Assay Labs Used and Documentation Available

Number of Samples	No. of Assay Certificates	MSRD	Barringer	Iron King	Skyline	Certificates Not Found
8497	75	4781	1943	751	68	954 (11%)

6.2.6 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

6.2.6.1 Mountain States Research and Development

The following descriptions are from Steinpress (1986).

MSRD of Tucson, Arizona conducted metallurgical testing for Santa Fe in a two-phase program beginning in November 1984 to January 1985. Drill cuttings from the winter 1984 drilling program in both the FM and Tin Cup area (Drill holes TC-1, -3, and -4; and FM-1, -2, -3, -4, -6, -9, and -11) were tested. The second phase was from March to September 1985 and used only the TC-10 mineralized intercepts, using 7/8 splits of drill-hole samples.

Metallic gold assays of 5- to 7-assay-ton samples were performed by MSRD on 45 drill-hole samples from 10 different holes (Steinpress, 1986). Steinpress also lists (1986) "duplicate assay pulps" results for the same samples of fire assay gold by MSRD, and also two separate fire assay gold analyses by Copper State. In the same table, Steinpress (1986) lists gold analyses of different pulps of the same samples by Union Assay (1/2 assay ton, fire assay) and by CMS Salt Lake City, Utah (Chemical AA, gold). No original assay certificates were recovered for these data. Steinpress concluded that the results demonstrated that initial AA gold analyses by CMS were consistently low and that there is a pronounced nugget effect, which caused a large variation in assay values above 0.5Au oz/ton. The results of this testing have been compiled by Steinpress (1986) but have not been evaluated by Ms. Carroll.

Amalgamation tests were performed, which recovered 33% to 63% of the gold from three Tin Cup samples and 78% to 95% of the gold from three FM samples. Calculated heads by amalgamation agreed better with the metallic assays than the fire assays.

Cyanide-extractable gold was determined by two-hour agitation leach tests on nine pulverized samples, resulting in gold recoveries ranging from 43% to 78% (Steinpress, 1986). Seventy two-hour bottle roll tests were also completed on two composited FM drill-hole samples with gold recoveries of 88% for one sample and 93% for the second composited sample. Cyanide leach tests on coarser material have not been conducted.

The second phase of metallurgical studies was a gravity-separation procedure performed on a 13kg grab sample from TC-10 for the interval from 305 through 385 feet. The sample was crushed to -10 mesh and then was fed through a spiral gravity concentrator. The resulting concentrate assayed 64.0Au oz/ton from a calculated head value of 0.437Au oz/ton resulting in a 68% gold recovery by gravity methods.

Dudas (1985) examined a sample of pulverized gravity concentrate (100% minus 100 mesh) and concluded that 90 to 95% of the gold would be liberated from material of this type.

6.2.6.2 Legend Metallurgical Laboratory

Legend Metallurgical Laboratory ("Legend"), Reno, Nevada performed a column heap-leach test for Fischer-Watt in 1988 (Legend, 1988). The test was a 50lb column heap leach test performed on split HQ core. The column was run with ore crushed to -3/4in and agglomerated with cement, cyanide and water. Legend (1988) concluded that the overall extraction from this test was 73.1% of the total gold and that 84.2% of this was extracted in the first 13 days. A recommendation was made to test the mineralized material without the initial agglomeration.

6.3 Historic Mineral Resource Estimates

Santa Fe and Fisher-Watt both completed various estimates of the mineralized material at Secret Pass. Three historic resource estimates have been made, and a summary of those results are given in Table 6.8. The estimates reported below are historical in nature and were prepared prior to the adoption of NI 43-101 reporting standards. **This information is provided as part of the historical record. These historical estimates are not considered to be current and should not be relied upon. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify these historical estimates as current resources, and Arrowstar is not treating these historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.** Terms in quotation marks in the following text are as used by the original source and may not reflect current NI 43-101-compliant classifications.

Santa Fe (Steinpress, 1986) estimated "open pit indicated reserves and underground identified resources" for the Tin Cup zone and the FM zone, using cross sections at a scale of 1in = 40ft and measuring "ore" blocks manually by planimeter. A density-tonnage factor of $12ft^3$/ton was used. The method of density determination was not described in the data available. The cross-sectional spacing is not given for this estimate. This historical estimate is not considered to be current and should not be relied upon. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify this historical estimate as current resource, and Arrowstar is not treating this historical estimate as current mineral resource or mineral reserve.

Fischer-Watt retained the services of Mason Coggin, Registered Engineer, to make a "reserve estimate" (Coggin, 1988). Coggin used a polygonal method of estimation with 50ft-spaced cross-sections prepared by Scott Fenby and Bud Hillemeyer (Hillemeyer, 1988). Coggin used a 0.02Au oz/ton cutoff and a density tonnage-factor of $14ft^3$/ton. He also designed two pit models with bench level maps at 25ft-elevation intervals. The method of density determination was not described in the data available. This historical estimate is not considered to be current and should not be relied upon. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify this historical estimate as current resource, and Arrowstar is not treating this historical estimate as current mineral resource or mineral reserve.

Fischer-Watt (Hillemeyer, 1990a, 1990b) prepared a "preliminary resource estimate" for the FM zone based upon the Fischer-Watt 1990 drilling and previous Santa Fe drilling. The estimate was based on 50ft-spaced cross sections, a 0.015Au oz/ton cutoff, a tonnage factor of $13ft^3$/ton and a pit slope of 50^o. Hillemeyer states that *"such a resource would supplement the resource at the Tin Cup zone, which stands at about 560,000 tons grading 0.074 o.p.t.* [ounces per ton] *gold"* (Hillemeyer, 1990a). There is no further information regarding the methods or mechanics of this estimate. This historical estimate is not considered to be current and should not be relied upon. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify this historical estimate as current resource, and Arrowstar is not treating this historical estimate as current mineral resource or mineral reserve.

Table 6.8 Historic Secret Pass Resource Estimates

Steinpress 1986 (Santa Fe)	Zone	Tons	Avg. Grade Au oz/ton	Contained Oz Au	Strip Ratio
	Tin Cup O/P	73,700	0.106	7820	5.6
	FM O/P	107,800	0.053	5660	3.0
	Total O/P	181,500	0.074	13,480	4.2
Coggin, 1988 (Fischer-Watt)					
	Tin Cup O/P	458,690	0.106	48,621	13.1
Hillemeyer 1990 (Fischer-Watt, IPC)					
	FM O/P	224,561	0.036	8,078	2.3
	Tin Cup	560,000	0.074	41,440	n/a
	Total	784,561	0.063	49,518	

All of the historic estimates include only near-surface oxide and some mixed oxide/sulfide mineralization. Drilling targeting the deeper sulfide mineralization is much more sporadic, and gold mineralization is open at depth.

In 2013 the drill core and other data obtained by MDA were provided to GEOVIA a Canadian software service provider that is a division of Dassault Systems on behalf of Highlands Geoscience and Gross Capital Partners (Jacobs, A., 2013, Secret Pass Property Resource Modelling). Gemcom software was used to produce a block model to evaluate the size of the resource at various cutoff grades. High level strategic mine planning was undertaken in Whittle producing variography, gold estimation, (inverse distance and kriging), block model validation in Surpac. GEOVIA produced an exploration data set, spatial analysis (variography), block model, grade interpolation, block model resource estimation, block model validation, Whittle open pit optimization, in-pit reserve calculation and cross-section and plan views. The block model work completed by GEOVIA shows 38,847,000 cubic feet of mineralized material using a 0.01 cutoff using ordinary kriging, with 2,790,726 tons, with grades from 0.012 to 0.846 oz/ton with an average of 0.037 oz/ton. This estimate is not included in Table 6.8. The author has not done sufficient work to classify this historical estimate as current mineral resource or mineral reserve, and the historical estimates should not be relied upon. Arrowstar is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resource or mineral reserve as defined in sections 1.2 and 1.3 of NI 43-101.

There are references in the available literature to other undocumented and unattributed resource estimates, but none of these estimates are disclosed in sufficient detail to document.

Ms. Carroll reviewed the historic resource estimates and concluded that these estimates provide a reasonable portrayal of the Secret Pass mineralization. There are concerns over the use of vertical drilling in targeting near-vertical mineralized structures, and also there is the potential of down-hole contamination with reverse circulation drilling below the water table. Both these issues create uncertainty in the historic estimates.

7 GEOLOGIC SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Geologic Setting

The following discussion of the geologic setting is taken largely from Steinpress (1985, 1987) and Westervelt (1987) with additional information as cited.

7.1.1 Regional Geology

The Black Mountains of western Arizona are located within the Basin and Range tectonic province. The dominant rocks are Precambrian granitic to mafic intrusive rocks and metamorphic rocks, which are overlain by Tertiary andesitic to rhyolitic flows, tuffs, and volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks. Rhyolite dikes, sills, and plugs are common and cut both the basement rocks and the overlying Tertiary rocks (Westervelt, 1987).

The main structural feature in the region is an imbricated system of shallow to steeply dipping faults trending north-northwest. This system has been traced to the north from the Oatman District, through the Secret Pass – Frisco Mine area, into the Van Deemen area some 40mi to the north. Two major, generally low-angle, detachment fault structures have been identified over this distance – the Union Pass fault system and the Frisco Mine fault system. Both fault systems are sinuous with variable dips and splays, and both are locally offset by later structures. Numerous gold showings and prospects are directly associated with the Union Pass and Frisco Mine faults, and some have reported limited production (Westervelt, 1987). The Oatman District, eight miles south of Secret Pass, has produced over two million ounces of gold (Durning and Buchanan, 1984).

Lang *et al.* (2008) describe the Secret Pass Canyon volcanic center as part of an extreme extensional event that includes the formation of the shallow to mid-crustal Spirit Mountain batholith. These volcanic sequences are located along the Colorado River corridor, to the west of the project area, and were emplaced during a one million year period from approximately 18.5Ma to 17.3Ma.

7.1.2 Local Geology

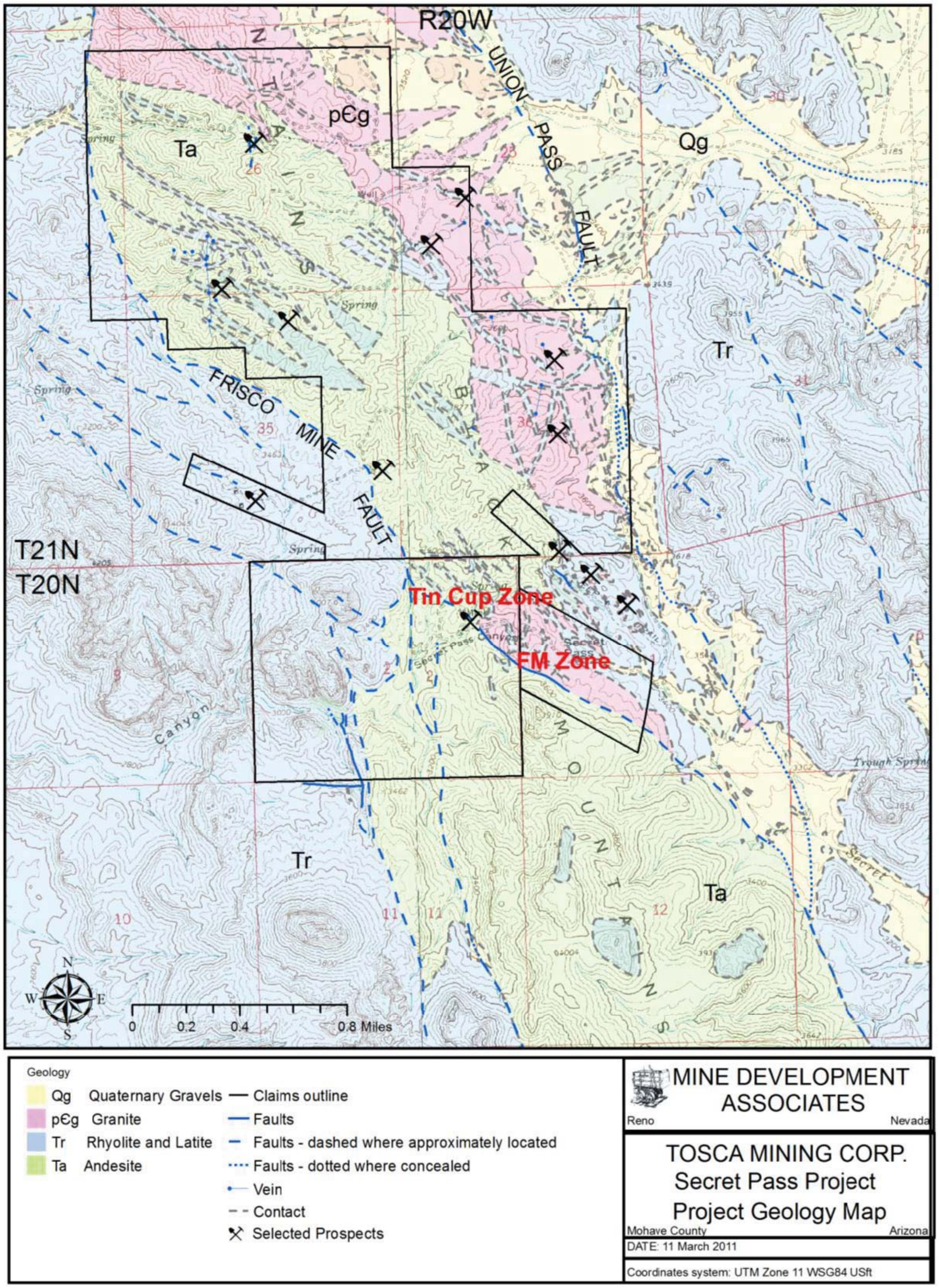
The following information has been taken from Steinpress (1985, 1986) and Westervelt (1987) and is shown in Figure 7.1.

The Secret Pass property is underlain by a central north-northwest trending core of Precambrian gneissic granitic rocks intruded by rhyolite dikes and flanked by Tertiary rhyolite and andesite flows. This central core is essentially an up-lifted horst with the bounding faults being the Union Pass and Frisco Mine faults which have been traced almost the entire length of the property. Both the Union Pass fault and the Frisco Mine fault are regional low-angle structures to the north of the property, but they both begin to steepen about one mile north of Secret Pass and dip moderately to steeply in the project area. These two faults coalesce about two miles to the south. Within the project area, mafic minerals are propylitized, and hematite and limonite are widespread. Sericitic alteration and pyritization are closely related to gold mineralization. Silicification is relatively restricted to 5 to 10ft-wide zones adjacent to fault zones.

There are two areas that have received the preponderance of drilling and exploration effort: The Tin Cup zone and the FM zone. These zones are located 1500ft apart along the Frisco Mine fault.

Although both the Tin Cup and FM zones are located along the Frisco Mine fault, the local controlling structures have yet to be recognized – a major flexure in the fault plane and cross-cutting fracture systems may have developed dilation zones localizing the mineralization (Westervelt, 1987).

Figure 7.1 Local Geology



7.1.3 Project Geology

7.1.3.1 Tin Cup Zone

The Tin Cup zone is situated along the steeply northeast-dipping Frisco Mine fault system. Tertiary-age stockwork gold mineralization occurs within the fault zone and adjacent wall rocks with associated quartz, pyrite, and minor specular hematite. The mineralization is primarily associated with northwest-trending structures and splays while east, north and northeast structural trends are also evident (Steinpress, 1986). Gold mineralization occurs dominantly within Tertiary andesite and is often concentrated along the margins of rhyolite intrusive dikes. The dikes, which occur as lenses within the Frisco Mine fault system, are generally barren or only weakly mineralized. Though encountered in just a few of the deepest drill holes, mineralization does extend at depth into the basement granite intrusive rock.

The Tin Cup mineralized zone has a strike length of approximate 800ft and a drill-indicated depth of up to 600ft. High-grade mineralization (>0.1Au oz/ton) occurs primarily along 10ft to 25ft-wide, steeply northeast-dipping, structures within a 100ft to 150ft-wide mineralized fault zone. Localized shallow, northeast-dipping cross-structures are also in evidence. The mineralization has a northwest plunge and is considered to be open at depth.

Mineralization is associated with fracture-fill and disseminated pyrite. Surface oxidation has extended to a depth of up to 400ft though there is localized variability along the mineralized structures.

7.1.3.2 FM Zone

According to Hillemeyer (1990a), at the FM zone, gold mineralization is also controlled by the northwest-trending Frisco Mine fault system, but in this area the fault dips steeply to the southwest. The footwall of the fault is granitic and rhyolitic rocks, and the hanging wall consists of andesite flows underlain by a basal conglomerate lying on the eroded basement of granite. Unlike at Tin Cup, where the principal host to mineralization is andesite, gold mineralization at the FM zone is hosted exclusively by granite and rhyolite.

The FM mineralization has a strike length of approximate 700ft and extends to a depth of up to 400ft. As at Tin Cup, high-grade structures occur within a mineralized envelope though the FM mineral system is weaker in intensity. The FM mineral envelope is 50ft to 100ft wide at the surface and then transitions into distinct 10ft to 25ft near-vertical, primarily low-grade (<0.05Au oz/ton) mineralized structures at depth. Gold grades above 0.1Au oz/ton are not common and occur erratically within the structures.

Gold is associated with weak to moderate sericite alteration, weak quartz veining, local silicification, pyrite dissemination and a trace of calcite veining. Propylitic alteration forms a halo around the gold-bearing alteration assemblage. Depth of oxidation is variable but is generally at a depth of 250ft to 350ft.

7.2 MINERALIZATION

The following discussion of mineralization is taken largely from Steinpress (1985, 1986), Westervelt (1987), Dudas (1985), and Hillemeyer (1990a), with additional observations made by Ms. Carroll. In the Tin Cup and FM zones, Tertiary stockwork gold mineralization occurs within the fault zone and adjacent wall rocks with associated quartz, pyrite, and minor specular hematite. Weak to moderately pervasive propylitic alteration is evident along the fault, with the higher-grade gold mineralization associated with relatively restricted zones of strong sericite alteration.

The gold values are mainly associated with pyrite and to a lesser extent with silicification and quartz veining. Base metals are absent, and the values for the trace elements arsenic, antimony, and mercury are unusually low. Silver is also unusually low for a deposit of this type. Of 3,400 drill samples assayed for silver, only 12 have greater than 0.5oz Ag/t.

Steinpress (1985) notes the occurrence of minor gold-bearing fluorite, quartz, and calcite veins at the Secret Pass project. Ms. Carroll examined the core during his April 2016 site visit and reports that gold mineralization appeared to be associated with quartz stringers together with strong hematite alteration in shear zones.

7.2.1 Tin Cup Zone

The mineralization at the Tin Cup zone is associated with sericitized andesite containing fracture-fill and disseminated pyrite. The mineralized body is an irregular 100ft-wide steeply dipping zone within the northwest-trending Frisco Mine fault (Figure 9.1). Higher-grade gold mineralization (>0.1Au oz/ton) occurs within near-vertical structures and along andesite/rhyolite dike contacts. The dikes, which occur as lenses within the Frisco Mine fault system, are generally barren or only weakly mineralized. The mineralized zone has a strike length of up to 800ft, a depth extent of over 600ft, and has a shallow northwest plunge.

Mountain States Research and Development (Dudas, 1985) examined drill cuttings of RC hole TC-10 by reflected light microscopy and found that the predominant opaque mineral is pyrite. Gold is present in "pores" in the pyrite, and as cement in fractures in the pyrite. The light golden color of the gold is a sign of silver admixed with the gold; Dudas estimates up to 30 or 35 weight percent silver. Gold particles range in size from 5 to 200 microns, with the majority in the coarser range. The coarse nature of the gold is noted within the drill logs by the observations of visible gold within many of the high-grade intervals. According to Steinpress (1986), the shallow oxidized mineralization occurs as native gold in limonite. Depth of surface oxidation is generally between 300ft and 400 ft though locally can be highly variable as oxidation extends down the highly fractured structures.

7.2.2 FM Zone

According to Hillemeyer (1990a), at the FM zone, gold mineralization is also controlled by the Frisco Mine fault, but in this area the fault structures dip steeply to the southwest. Mineralization occurs exclusively within granite and younger rhyolitic rocks (Steinpress 1985). Gold is associated with weak to moderate sericite alteration, weak quartz veining, local silicification, pyrite dissemination and trace calcite veining. Propylitic alteration forms a halo around the gold-bearing alteration assemblage. Depth of oxidation is variable but is generally 250ft to 350ft.   The FM mineralization has a strike length of approximate 700ft and extends to a depth of up to 400ft. The mineral envelope is 50ft to 100ft wide at the surface and then transitions into distinct 10ft to 25ft near-vertical, primarily low-grade (<0.05Au oz/ton) mineralized structures at depth. Gold grades above 0.1Au oz/ton are not common and occur erratically within the structures.

Hillemeyer states that "in the FM area, Santa Fe Mining has completed some 30 rotary drill holes over a 3,000 foot strike length along the Frisco Mine fault. In this area the fault dips steeply west, the footwall rocks are Precambrian granites, and the gold grades are generally low and discontinuous. The mineralization is locally associated with calcite veining with strong quartz stockworks with only weak sericite alteration. Within the FM area, Santa Fe Mining has defined a relatively restricted zone with an estimated open-pit potential of 107;800 tons averaging 0.053 Au oz/ton (at, a 0.02 Au oz/ton cut off with a 3.0 : 1 strip ratio). The potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a mineral resource.

Figure 7.2 The schematic below shows the proposed open cut Tin Cup goldmine, and 34 drill holes that were logged in 1985-86 from Westervelt's report.

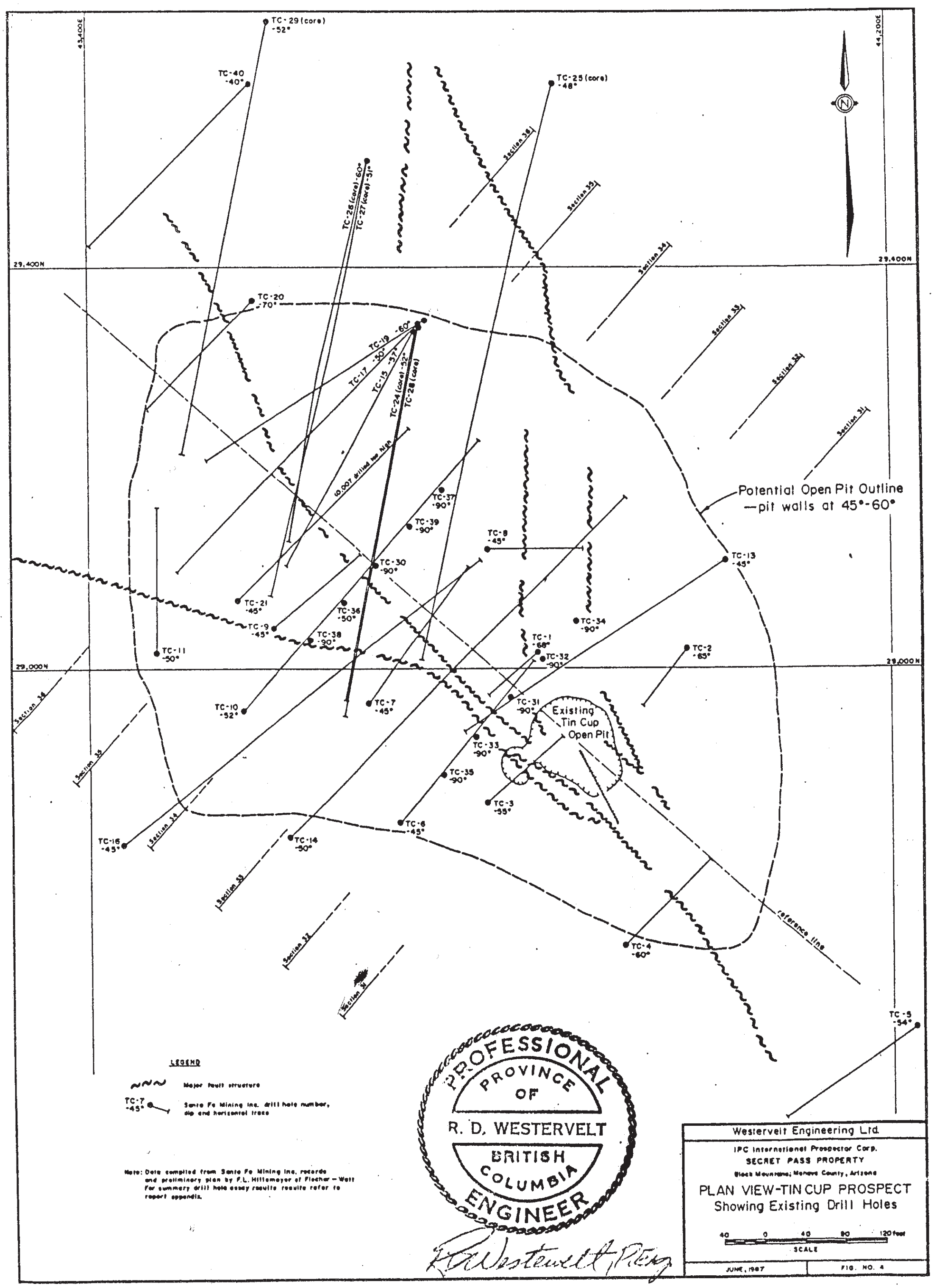
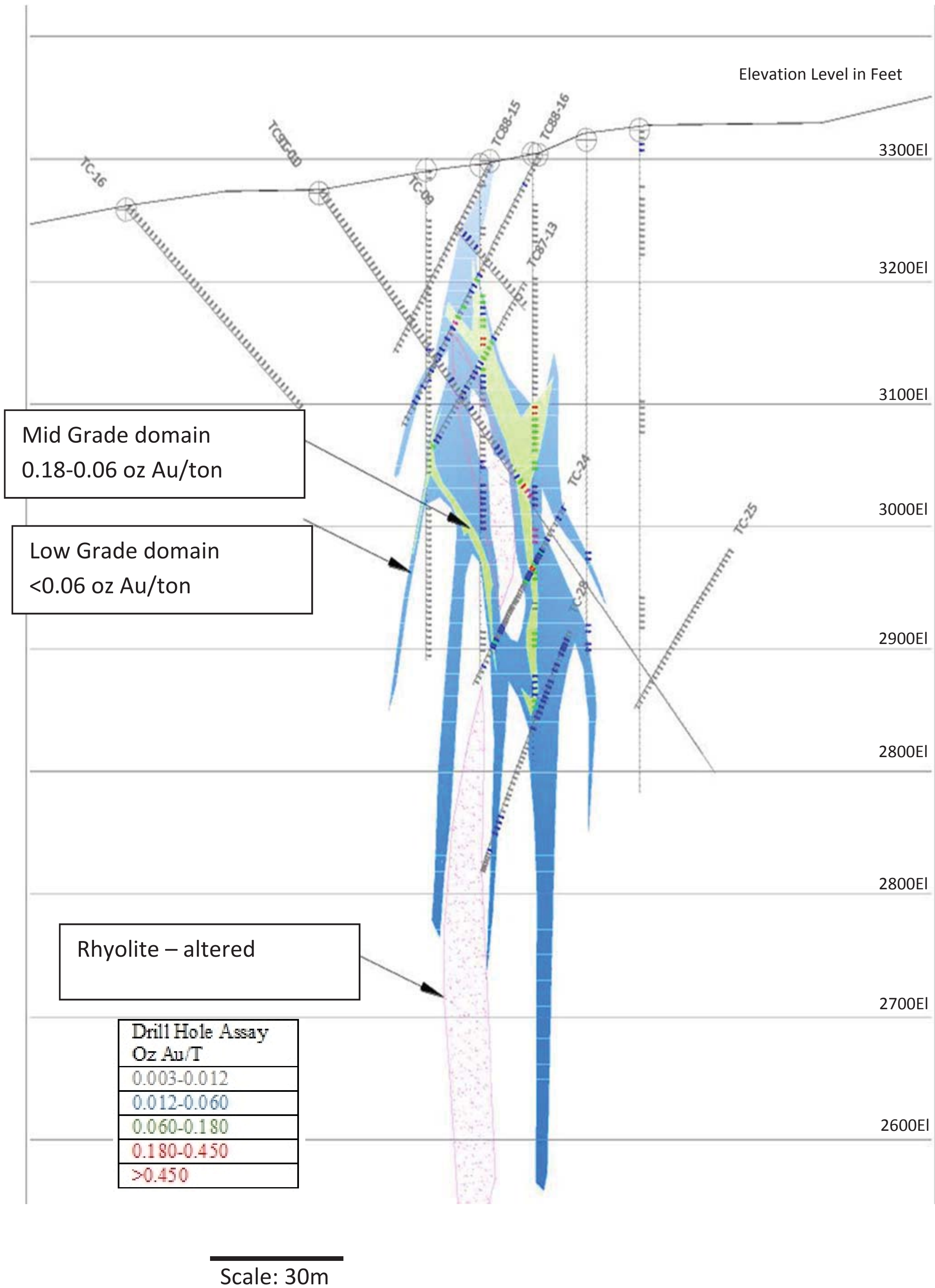


Figure 7.3 Cross Section by Mine Development Associates of the Tin Cup Zone (looking Northwest)



8 DEPOSIT TYPES

Steinpress (1986) proposed two potential models for the mineralization at the Secret Pass project. The first is the epithermal bonanza vein and hanging wall stockwork model, with gold mineralization the result of repeated boiling events. Mineralization of this type is found at the Oatman District, south of the project area.

The second proposed model is the low-angle detachment fault model, with gold deposition occurring as a result of fluid mixing at an oxidation-reduction boundary. Mineralization of this type is present at the Union Pass-Katherine District, to the north.

The Secret Pass project does not fall completely into either of these proposed models but shares most characteristics with the Oatman District, including vertical mineralized structures. The Frisco Mine and Union Pass faults are more clearly characterized as detachment faults to the north of the Secret Pass project, but in the project area they are both steeply dipping normal faults. The alteration and geochemistry share characteristics with both types of deposits.

9 EXPLORATION

Arrowstar has not yet conducted any exploration on the project.

10 DRILLING

Arrowstar has not yet conducted any drilling on the project.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Arrowstar has not yet conducted any sampling on the project.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Database

In 2010, Mine Development Associates scanned all paper files and created a digital archive of the information (D. Fitch, 2 May, 2016, personal communication). There was no index created for the scanned archive. MDA was able to recover sufficient data to construct a digital database for modeling purposes. The drilling database was compiled and digitized by Mine Development Associates available in both Surpac and Microsoft Access format.

Arrowstar currently has received excel spreadsheets of drillhole collar, assay, and survey data provided to them by NJB Mining Inc.

12.2 Drill Collar Check

Ms. Carroll made a field examination of the Tin Cup and FM areas to review the geology and noted the drill-hole collars. Most of the original drill-hole collars have been obscured by reclamation and smoothing of the surface. For the Tin Cup area (TC-series of drill holes), all of the collars have been re-surveyed and marked with a steel rebar in the ground and a $^{3}/_{4}$-inch-diameter by 4ft-long, white PVC pipe set over the rebar. The survey work was performed by a registered surveyor, Jeff Carlton of Carlton Sons Nielson Associates – Csna Surveying, Kingman, Arizona. For the FM area (FM-series of drill holes), the collars have not been re-monumented but had been previously surveyed. Data recovered suggest that Csna Surveying was also responsible for the FM drill-hole collar survey. Those original drill collars found on both the Tin Cup and the FM zones consist of a cement collar with five-inch wooden post protruding about one to two feet above the ground and presumably at the angle of the drill hole. Nearly all of the original labels were destroyed by weathering. FM-5 was labeled with a readable aluminum tag.

Accuracy of the drill-hole collar locations is dependent on the work of Jeff Carlton, registered surveyor. One error was noted in the field. The collar location for drill hole TC90-1 was incorrectly reestablished at a field location with no evident drill site.

12.3 Quality Control and Quality Assurance (QA/QC)

No documentation was found of quality control and quality assurance (“QA/QC”) procedures. No mention was made by the companies of inserting blanks, standards or duplicates into the assay stream.

During their initial drill program, Santa Fe assayed all drill samples by AA. Most samples were later fire assayed. In Steinpress (1986), data are presented for duplicate assaying for 45 RC samples from 10 different holes. Four duplicate assays were completed on each original pulp as follows: metallic assay and fire assay by MSRD, and two fire assays by Copper State Assay. In addition, different pulps of the same samples were fire assayed by Union Assay and by chemical AA by CMS. No original assay certificates were recovered for these data. Steinpress concluded that the results demonstrated that initial AA gold analyses by CMS were consistently low and that there is a pronounced nugget effect caused a large variation in assay values above 0.5Au oz/ton. Ms. Carroll has not evaluated this information.

12.4 Sample Integrity

Ms. Carroll has no information regarding sample recovery for either RC drilling or core drilling. Santa Fe and Fischer Watt encountered water during RC drilling in most of the holes and this might have affected the samples.

12.5 MDA Independent Sampling

MDA undertook analysis of two outcrop samples and 15 splits using a Jones Splitter of reverse circulation samples from mineralized zones were taken as independent samples for analysis. The analyses were made by ALS Minerals, Reno, Nevada and reported February 7, 2011. Any assays originally reported in ppm were converted to oz/ton using the conversion ppm x 0.0291667 = oz/ton. The results are in Table 12.1.

Table 12.1 MDA Check Samples

MDA Sample No	ID	From (ft.)	To (ft.)	Interval	Au MDA (oz Au/t)	Au MDA (Avg)	Au ORIGINAL Certificates	Au MDA/Orig	Ag MDA (oz	Ag MDA (Avg)	Ag ORIGINAL Certificates	Ag MDA/Orig
6543	TC Pit				0.011	0.011			0.1	0.11		
6544	FM Outcrop				0.084	0.084			0.2	0.17		
6545	TC-15	365	370	5	0.467	0.467	0.608	0.8	0.3	0.25	0.40	0.6
6546	TC-15	370	375	5	0.624	0.624	0.439	1.4	0.3	0.25	0.34	0.7
6547	TC-15	375	380	5	0.201	0.201	0.220	0.9	0.1	0.07	0.18	0.4
6548	TC-15	380	382.5	2.5	0.040	0.039	0.060	0.6	0.0	0.06	0.06	1.0
6549	TC-15	382.5	385	2.5	0.037				0.1			
6550	TC-15	385	387.5	2.5	0.051	0.071	0.097	0.7	0.1	0.10	0.17	0.6
6551	TC-15	387.5	390	2.5	0.091				0.1			
6552	TC-15	390	392.5	2.5	0.200	0.269	0.346	0.8	0.2	0.22	0.38	0.6
6553	TC-15	392.5	395	2.5	0.338				0.3			
6554	TC-15	395	397.5	2.5	0.109	0.175	0.19	0.9	0.1	0.22	0.26	0.8
6555	TC-15	397.5	400	2.5	0.241				0.3			
6556	TC-14	405	407.5	2.5	0.050	0.043	0.063	0.7	0.0	0.03	0.01	3.2
6557	TC-14	407.5	410	2.5	0.036				0.0			
6558	TC-32	60	65	5	0.322	0.322	0.166	1.9	0.1	0.12	0.22	0.5
6559	TC-32	65	70	5	0.216	0.216	0.136	1.6	0.1	0.06	0.13	0.5

The gold analyses were made by 30g fire assay with an AA finish and the silver by four-acid digestion. Several of the sample intervals chosen for this review from TC-15 and TC-14 contained bags from 2.5ft intervals rather than bags on the original 5ft interval reported by the original MSRD assay certificates. The 2.5ft intervals sampled by MDA were averaged for comparison to the original assays. ALS analyses were reported in ppm and converted by MDA to ounces Au per ton for comparison to MSRD analyses.

The assay results provide an independent confirmation of the presence of gold and silver mineralization. Several of the drill-hole intervals check closely, and for others the MDA samples are both higher and lower in gold values. For silver all the values are low, 0.25oz Ag/ton or less, and a comparison may not be useful.

12.6 Data Adequacy

The author concludes that the historical data used in preparation of this technical report is adequate as a first step in determining the merit of the property.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Arrowstar has completed no metallurgical test work on the project.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

There are no NI 43-101 compliant resource estimates for the Secret Pass project.

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Oatman District is a volcanic-hosted epithermal bonanza-vein district located about eight miles south of Secret Pass. Between 1897 and 1942, Oatman produced a total of 2.2 million ounces of gold and 800,000 ounces of silver from 3.8 million tons of ore that averaged 0.58Au oz/ton and 0.17oz Ag/ton; there were eight major "ore bodies" and a number of lesser deposits (Clifton, Buchanan and Durning, 1980; Durning and Buchanan, 1984). Ms. Carroll has been unable to verify the information and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the technical report.

The Frisco Mine, located about four miles north of the Tin Cup prospect, is located directly on the Frisco Mine fault where a shallow-dipping rhyolite sill has been brecciated and re-cemented by gold-bearing quartz and chalcedony. This deposit was most recently worked during 1984 as a 200 ton per day open-pit heap leach operation with a reported grade averaging 0.08Au oz/ton (Steinpress, 1985). Ms. Carroll has been unable to verify the information and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the technical report.

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant information that is not included elsewhere in this report.

25. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Gold mineralization at the Secret Pass project is found associated with the Frisco Mine fault, a regional-scale fault system that, in the project area, has a nearly vertical dip. Past exploration drilling includes 46,051ft in 126 holes, the majority of which was reverse circulation drilling. Drilling concentrated on both the Tin Cup zone and the FM zone.

Based on the geology of the known structure, the mineralization, geochemical signature and pattern of alteration, the Secret Pass project shares some similarities with the mineralization at Oatman, Arizona. The geology of the Tin Cup zone, which is characterized by sericitic alteration and minor quartz veining, is similar to upper parts of the Oatman system, such as above the Gold Ore, United Western and United Eastern mines. In the Oatman mineralized vein system, phyllic alteration with calcite and some quartz is at the top of the system, and a major mineralized quartz vein with strong silicic alteration is down dip (Clifton and others, 1980). At the Tin Cup zone, the vertical depth to a potential Oatman-type quartz vein deposit would be about 800ft or more, and would require an angle hole of about 1,200ft depth or more to test it.

The risks that must be considered in this acquisition are that the mineralization may be limited in its extent and may change markedly in grade with additional exploration work. There also may be additional undisclosed financial claims against the Project, which could surface after the acquisition is completed. There may be unforeseen permitting problems that surface upon review that could delay exploration and/or mining activities. There may be significant decreases in metal prices in the future that would make mining any mineralized material at the Secret Pass Project an unprofitable venture.

The author has considered all of the above risks and is satisfied that the Secret Pass Project contains adequate evidence of mineralization to constitute an exploration property of merit at the current time. There is no certainty that the present exploration effort will result in the identification of a mineral resource or that any mineral resource that might be discovered will prove to be economically recoverable.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

Ms. Carroll believes that the Secret Pass project is a property of merit deserving further exploration. Ms. Carroll recommends a two-phase program of exploration. The Phase 1 program is recommended as follows:

- A property-wide field examination, including sampling and geologic mapping of all currently known mineralized occurrences, should be undertaken to identify the best targets for follow-up in Phase 2. The geochemical analyses should include multiple elements, and low-level gold with high precision. For areas of anomalous gold results, additional samples should be taken to determine the extent of a halo of gold mineralization, if any. Geologic mapping should focus on structure and alteration, especially sericitic alteration.

- Detailed structural mapping and a geologic model study of the Tin Cup zone should be completed, including a field review of the Oatman District to confirm or refute an Oatman-style mineral potential for the Secret Pass project. The resulting structural model as well as the property-wide structure should be examined in the field and analyzed by a structural geologist.

Budget Phase One US$200,000

Task	Duration	Cost US$
Permitting, environmental work	5 days at $800 per day	4,000
Grading and road repairs on State ground	4 days at $1,650	6,600
Mapping, surface sampling, trench sampling,	30 days at $400 per day	12,000
Reconciliation of historical data, drill sections, input into database	30 days	10,000
Acquisition of Surpac Data, GIS database, Modelling software, ArcGIS	30 days input and modelling	12,600
Trenching on Tin Cup, FM Zone – 320 Excavator, demobe and mob, fuel, operator	20 days at $1,650 per day	33,000
Assays, Metallurgical analysis of new and old samples to determine QC/QA	500 at $35 per assay	17,500
Geophysics Survey of FM and Tin Cup	Fixed quotation	35,000
International airfares, 4WD hire accommodation ten days Kingman Arrowstar staff/geologist		10,000
Travel and Accommodation, Meals, field supplies, local staff/consultants	300 man days at $175	37,500
Phase two planning, quotations, permitting, drill quotes, mine engineering	3 days at $600 per day	1,800
Contingency 10%		20,000
	Total	**$200,000**

Upon successful completion of Phase One, Ms. Carroll recommends a Phase Two program of drilling to test the best targets generated and test the QA/QC drill hole data. Advancing to Phase 2 is contingent on positive results from Phase One. The cost of a second phase program could be up to $400,000 and include deep drilling to test the model.

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DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

Effective Date of report: May 4, 2016

Completion Date of report: May 4, 2016

Barbara Carroll

Date Signed: May 4, 2016

Ms Barbara Carroll, CPG

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Barbara Carroll, CPG do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently president of GeoGRAFX Consulting LLC,
   1790 E. River Rd., Suite 213 Tucson, AZ 85718.
2. I am a graduate from the Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona with a B.Sc. Degree in Extended Geology (1975), and I have practiced my profession continuously since that time.
3. I am a Certified Professional Geologist (#10987) in good standing with the American Institute of Professional Geologists and a registered member of the Society of Mining Metallurgy & Exploration (4100964RM). I am a member of the Arizona Geological Society.
4. My relevant experience includes more than 40 years of field exploration, project evaluation, resource estimation and project management for both gold and base metal projects, including a number of gold deposits both in Canada, the United States and Mexico. Most recent experience is as VP Project Development for the Van Deemen Gold project in the Black Mountains, Arizona, a detachment fault gold deposit on the same trend as the Secret Pass project.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am the author of the report entitled "Technical Report on the Secret Pass Project, Mohave County, Arizona" prepared for Arrowstar Resources Ltd and dated May 4, 2016. I take responsibility for all sections of the Technical Report.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the property or project. I visited the project during the periods April 29-30, 2016.
8. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this Technical Report not misleading.
9. I am independent of Arrowstar Resources Limited and all their subsidiaries and NJB Mining as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and in Section 3.5 of the Companion Policy to NI 43-101.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. The Technical Report contains information relating to mineral titles, permitting, environmental issues, regulatory matters and legal agreements. I am not a legal, environmental or regulatory professional, and do not offer a professional opinion regarding these issues.
12. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.
13. A copy of this report is submitted as a computer readable file in Adobe Acrobat© PDF© format. The requirements of electronic filing necessitate submitting the report as an unlocked, editable file. I accept no responsibility for any changes made to the file after it leaves my control.

Dated this 4th day of May 2016

Barbara Carroll

Barbara Carroll

Signature of Qualified Person

Appendix A - List of claims

Serial No.	Claim Name/Number		Lead Serial No.
Serial No	Claim Name/Number	Mc Lead Case SerNr	Disposition
AMC367945	TCE 1	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367946	TCE 2	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367947	TCE 3	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367948	TCE 4	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367949	TCE 5	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367950	TCE 6	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367951	TCE 7	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367952	TCE 8	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367953	TCE 9	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367954	TCE 10	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367955	TCE 11	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367956	TCE 12	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367957	TCE 13	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367958	TCE 14	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367959	TCE 15	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367960	TCE 16	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367961	TCE 17	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367962	TCE 18	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367963	TCE 19	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367964	TCE 20	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367965	TCE 21	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367966	TCE 22	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367967	TCE 23	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367968	TCE 24	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367969	TCE 25	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367970	TCE 26	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367971	TCE 27	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367972	TCE 28	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367973	TCE 29	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367974	TCE 30	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367975	TCE 31	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367976	TCE 32	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367980	TCE 36	AMC367945	ACTIVE
AMC367981	TCE 37	AMC367945	ACTIVE

AMC397311	TCE-38	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397312	TCE-39	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397313	TCE-40	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397314	TCE-41	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397315	TCE-42	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397316	TCE-43	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397317	TCE-44	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397318	TCE-45	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397319	TCE-46	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397320	TCE-47	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397321	TCE-48	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397322	TCE-49	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397323	TCE-50	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397324	TCE-51	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397325	TCE-52	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397326	TCE-53	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397327	TCE-54	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397328	TCE-55	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397329	TCE-56	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397330	TCE-57	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397331	TCE-58	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397332	TCE-59	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397333	TCE-60	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397334	TCE-61	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397335	TCE-62	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397336	TCE-63	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397337	TCE-64	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397338	TCE-65	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397339	TCE-66	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397340	TCE-67	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397341	TCE-68	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397342	TCE-69	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397343	TCE-70	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397344	TCE-71	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397345	TCE-72	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397346	TCE-73	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397347	TCE-74	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397348	TCE-75	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397349	TCE-76	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397350	TCE-77	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397351	TCE-78	AMC397311	ACTIVE

AMC397352	TCE-79	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397353	TCE-80	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397354	TCE-81	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397355	TCE-82	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC397356	TCE-83	AMC397311	ACTIVE
AMC405823	FM-1	AMC405823	ACTIVE
AMC405824	FM-2	AMC405823	ACTIVE
AMC405825	FM-3	AMC405823	ACTIVE
AMC405826	FM-4	AMC405823	ACTIVE

Appendix B List of Drill Holes

DH	East	North	Elev	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	DH TYPE
FM-01	45430	27602	3572	195	-52	180	RC
FM-02	45430	27602	3572	195	-68	350	RC
FM-03	45508	27596	3567	204	-55	160	RC
FM-04	45508	27596	3567	204	-65	195	RC
FM-05	45600	27582	3553	285	-57	200	RC
FM-05A	45600	27582	3553	263.5	-65	300	RC
FM-06	45593	27577	3554	203	-61	260	RC
FM-07	45592	27577	3554	203	-78	340	RC
FM-08	45694	27509	3558	223	-74	170	RC
FM-09	45694	27509	3558	223	-86	250	RC
FM-10	45472	27767	3529	199	-62	480	RC
FM-11	45472	27767	3529	185	-54	450	RC
FM-12	44470	28376	3349	230	-50	220	RC
FM-13	44628	28276	3407	212	-45	320	RC
FM-14	44898	28145	3492	198	-45	480	RC
FM-15	45128	27997	3513	206	-35	430	RC
FM-16	45299	27796	3557	224	-35	290	RC
FM-17	45330	27687	3556	207	-40	120	RC
FM-18	45389	27537	3596	0	-90	160	RC
FM-19	45525	27500	3582	0	-90	200	RC
FM-20	45728	27662	3526	210	-42	334	core
FM-21A	45841	27630	3516	202	-40	350	RC
FM-21B	45841	27630	3516	219	-55	450	RC
FM-22	46008	27541	3500	216	-55	435	RC
FM-23	46073	27379	3514	195	-45	320	RC
FM-24	46433	27297	3515	205	-60	400	RC
FM-25	46068	27115	3569	57	-60	150	RC
FM-26	45831	27756	3502	210	-52	640	RC
FM-27	45891	27867	3489	210	-55	925	RC/core
FM-28	46055	27630	3490	203	-52	520	RC
FM-29	46055	27630	3490	226	-57	620	RC
FM-31	45804	27510	3535	205	-45	260	RC
FM90-01	45376	27786	3548	206	-45	460	RC
FM90-02	45349	27731	3555	203	-45	280	RC
FM90-03	45379	27659	3559	198	-44	130	RC

DH	East	North	Elev	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	DH TYPE
FM90-04	45444	27663	3556	202	-50	380	RC
FM90-05	45417	27588	3580	199	-49.5	100	RC
FM90-06	45396	27697	3556	198	-48.5	250	RC
FM90-07	45290	27751	3525	202	-44	280	RC
FM90-08	45501	27577	3569	199	-45	120	RC
FM90-09	45581	27557	3562	199	-45	140	RC
GP-01	45241	28132	3523	262.5	-68	210	RC
GP-02	45241	28132	3523	289	-55.5	205	RC
SP89-04	43532	29171	3277	225	-60	340	RC
TC-01	43851	29014	3317	229	-68	170	RC
TC-02	43997	29018	3318	217	-65	160	RC
TC-03	43799	28865	3334	49.5	-55	175	RC
TC-04	43938	28719	3286	44	-60	230	RC
TC-05	44222	28640	3293	235	-54	260	RC
TC-06	43712	28845	3335	40	-45	293	core
TC-07	43682	28964	3303	37	-45	240	RC
TC-08	43800	29115	3330	90	-45	130	RC
TC-09	43587	29039	3290	50	-45	160	RC
TC-10	43558	28957	3272	42	-52	580	RC
TC-11	43469	29014	3284	0	-50	220	RC
TC-13	44037	29107	3332	237	-45	440	RC
TC-14	43599	28833	3302	45	-50	740	RC
TC-15	43729	29335	3290	209	-57	480	RC
TC-16	43434	28827	3259	52	-45	640	RC
TC-17	43735	29344	3290	225	-50	540	RC
TC-19	43739	29346	3289	238	-60	520	RC
TC-20	43567	29367	3311	225	-70	440	RC
TC-21	43561	29072	3293	45	-45	340	RC
TC-23	42925	29392	3248	160	-65	260	RC
TC-24	43735	29341	3295	192	-52	600	core
TC-25	43869	29586	3364	192	-48	913	core
TC-26	43685	29504	3325	192	-60	889	core
TC-27	43685	29503	3325	192	-51	727	core
TC-28	43735	29341	3295	192	-61	802	core
TC-29	43583	29640	3362	192	-52	697	core

DH	East	North	Elev	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	DH TYPE
TC-30	43690	29106	3304	0	-90	500	RC
TC-31	43823	28974	3318	0	-90	400	RC
TC-32	43856	29012	3317	0	-90	400	RC
TC-33	43790	28936	3323	0	-90	335	RC
TC-34	43889	29050	3317	0	-90	440	RC
TC-35	43758	28899	3332	0	-90	420	RC
TC-36	43658	29069	3295	0	-90	420	RC
TC-37	43757	29180	3324	0	-90	540	RC
TC-38	43624	29032	3291	0	-90	400	RC
TC-39	43724	29143	3316	0	-90	420	RC
TC-40	43565	29580	3361	225	-40	300	RC
TC87-01	43902	28754	3295	42	-62	260	RC
TC87-02	43456	29353	3290	222.5	-58.5	560	RC
TC87-03	44056	29106	3332	228	-55	500	RC
TC87-04	43982	28954	3316	223	-58	260	RC
TC87-05	43852	29136	3332	235.5	-55	500	RC
TC87-06	43948	29000	3320	218	-56	240	RC
TC87-07	43826	28558	3259	24.5	-45	480	RC
TC87-08	43313	29501	3313	222.5	-58	600	RC
TC87-09	43143	29526	3319	222.5	-54	525	RC
TC87-10	43800	29072	3329	220	-60	260	RC
TC87-11	43821	29097	3330	219	-70	300	RC
TC87-12	43670	29143	3302	222	-60	250	RC
TC87-13	43794	29113	3330	252	-54.5	340	RC
TC87-14	43699	29061	3304	0	-90	400	RC
TC88-01	43935	28788	3294	42	-60	155	RC
TC88-02	43996	28896	3308	222	-45	155	RC
TC88-03	43906	28900	3283	222	-60	150	RC
TC88-04	43960	28948	3315	222	-60	245	RC
TC88-05	43867	28933	3272	222	-60	140	RC
TC88-06	43982	29042	3324	225	-60	480	RC
TC88-07	43810	29012	3321	222	-60	280	RC
TC88-08	43848	29057	3318	222	-60	320	RC
TC88-09	43892	29101	3328	224	-60	380	RC
TC88-10	43950	29139	3344	222	-60	560	RC

DH	East	North	Elev	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	DH TYPE
TC88-13	43718	29061	3304	222	-60	200	RC
TC88-14	43761	29103	3327	222	-60	300	RC
TC88-15	43661	29078	3298	220	-60	180	RC
TC88-16	43694	29109	3303	222	-60	255	RC
TC88-18	43631	29116	3299	222	-60	180	RC
TC88-19	43742	29236	3320	222	-60	460	RC
TC88-20	43802	29268	3336	228	-60	500	RC
TC88-21	43569	29122	3282	222	-60	200	RC
TC88-22	43600	29166	3285	222	-60	250	RC
TC88-23	43695	29248	3309	222	-60	360	RC
TC88-24	43602	29244	3282	220.5	-60	360	RC
TC88-25	43574	29274	3284	222	-60	350	RC
TC88-26	43579	29379	3315	203	-65	600	RC
TC88-27	43799	28946	3320	222	-60	120	RC
TC88-28	43829	28982	3315	222	-60	240	RC
TC88H-01	43891	28883	3290	222	0	70	RC
TC88H-02	43855	28914	3281	222	0	70	RC
TC90-01	42963	29543	3270	0	-90	600	RC
TC91-01	43558	28957	3272	42	-52	600	core
TC91-02	43735	29353	3290	270	-70	925	core
TC91-03	43735	29353	3290	240	-72	816	core

Appendix C Photographs of Storage Area and Drill Core

HQ drill core

Core boxes containing RC samples

Adit on claim

Drill hole pegs at FM Claims