APEX GEOSCIENCE

in partnership with FORT McKAY FIRST NATION

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE UPDATE, NORTHSHORE GOLD PROPERTY, PRISKE TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO, CANADA

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1 Summary

1.1 Issuer and Purpose

APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX") was engaged by Great Eagle Gold Corp. ("Great Eagle", "GEG", or the "Company") and Newpath Resources Inc. ("Newpath"; formerly Ready Set Gold Corp. or "RSG") to complete a National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Northshore Gold Property ("Northshore" or the "Property") in the Thunder Bay Mining Division of Ontario (ON), Canada.

The Property comprises 3 patented claims within the Priske Township area, covering a total area of approximately 210 hectares. On December 24, 2024, Great Eagle signed a non-binding Letter of Intent with Newpath to acquire a 100 per cent (%) interest in the Northshore Gold Property. Further to this, Great Eagle entered into a Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement with Newpath dated February 10, 2025, to acquire 100% right, title, and interest in and to the patented claims that comprise the Northshore Gold Property. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, Great Eagle shall make total cash payments of CDN$1,000,000 to Newpath, including CDN$100,000 on execution of the definitive agreement and CDN$900,000 to Newpath, within one year of the execution of the definitive agreement. The final purchase price is subject to adjustment based on fluctuations in the price of gold.

This Report summarizes a NI 43-10 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects Updated Mineral Resource estimation (MRE) for the Property and provides a technical summary of the relevant location, tenure, historical, and geological information, and recommendations for future exploration programs. This Report summarizes the technical information available up to the Effective Date of March 13, 2025.

This Report was prepared by Qualified Persons (QPs) in accordance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (effective May 9, 2016), Companion Policy 43-101CP Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (effective February 25, 2016), Form 43-101F1 (effective June 30, 2011) of the British Columbia Securities Administrators, the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Mineral Exploration Best Practice Guidelines (November 23, 2018), the CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (November 29, 2019) and the CIM Definition Standards (May 10, 2014).

1.2 Authors and Site Inspection

The authors of this Technical Report (the "Authors") are Mr. Michael B. Dufresne M.Sc., P. Geol., P. Geo., and Mr. Gerald Holmes, B.Sc., P.Geo., of APEX and Mr. Robert L'Heureux, M.Sc., P. Geo, an associate of APEX. The Authors are fully independent of GEG, Newpath, and RSG and are QPs as defined in NI 43-101.

Mr. Dufresne takes responsibility for the preparation and publication of sections 1 to 8 and 13 to 27 of this Technical Report. Mr. Dufresne is a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (APEGA), a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (EGBC). Mr. L'Heureux takes responsibility for Section 11 and 12.2.1 and contributed to Sections 1.1, 1.4, 1.7, 2.2, 4.1, 4.3, 25.2, 25.3, 25.5 and 26 of this Technical Report. Mr. L'Heureux is a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (APEGA). Mr. Holmes takes responsibility for Sections 9, 10, 12.1, and 12.2.2 to 12.4 of this Technical Report and is a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (EGBC).

Mr. L'Heureux visited the Property from June 27-30, 2022. Mr. Holmes completed a site inspection of the Property on February 26, 2025. Both inspections were conducted to assess the current site conditions and access, as well as the Property geology, alteration, and mineralization, and to collect independent verification samples. Mr. Dufresne did not visit the Property, as Mr. L'Heureux's and Mr. Holmes site inspections were deemed sufficient by the QPs.

1.3 Property Location, Description, and Access

The Northshore Property is situated in the Thunder Bay Mining Division within Priske Township, approximately 4 km south of the town of Schreiber, Ontario, on the northern shore of Lake Superior. The approximate centre of the main mineral occurrence within the Property, called the 'Afric' Zone, is located at Universal Transverse Mercator ("UTM") NAD83, Zone 16 Easting 4797800 m, Northing 5401360 m (48° 45' 54" N lat / 87° 16' 30" W long).

Vehicle access to the Property is possible via a gravel road, called the 'Worthington Bay Road', which joins the Trans-Canada Highway No. 17. All parts of the Property are easily accessible by truck or all-terrain vehicles on non-serviced roads.

1.4 Geology and Mineralization

The Schreiber area is underlain by Archean-age rocks that form the western portion of the Hemlo-Schreiber greenstone belt of the Superior structural province. The Property is underlain by northeast trending felsic to intermediate and mafic volcanics that have been intruded by syenitic to dioritic and feldspar porphyritic (plus quartz) stocks. Northwesterly-trending diabase and lamprophyre dykes crosscut the sequence. These lithologic units are regionally altered to greenschist facies, and have been affected by at least one major episode of deformation which folded the supracrustal rocks along east-southeasterly axes and imposed a pervasive regional foliation. Northeast and northwest faulting and fracturing within the Property appear to be parasitic structures to the Worthington Bay and Schreiber Point strike-slip faults that bound most of the known mineral occurrences on the east and west respectively.

The gold mineralization on the Property is genetically associated with quartz and quartz-carbonate veins, quartz-carbonate (plus tourmaline) vein stockworks and minor base-metal sulphide mineralization. The Audney, Caly and Caly North quartz-carbonate veins within the main Afric Zone host locally coarse, high grade gold mineralization. These two vein structures strike east-northeast, vary in true widths from less than 5 cm to 60 cm, and have been traced by drilling to a vertical depth of at least 125 m. They commonly have poorly defined selvages with narrower subparallel veins, veinlets and infilled fractures hosting native gold, electrum and other gold-bearing mineralization. They may also host pyrite with trace to minor amounts of tourmaline, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and molybdenite. These east-northeast to northeast trending vein structures appear to be structurally related to conjugate, dilational fracturing associated with northwest trending extensional fracturing and north-northeast displacements along the Worthington Bay and Schreiber Point faults.

There are numerous narrow quartz and quartz-carbonate (plus tourmaline) vein and veinlets throughout the Afric Zone sub paralleling the better defined Audney, Caly and Caly North vein structures. These narrow veins may occur individually or collectively as vein stockworks often hosting considerable gold values as native gold, electrum and gold-bearing sulphide mineralization. In addition, gold mineralization is associated with the pyritized feldspar (+/- quartz) porphyritic and syenitic intrusive host rocks. Gold mineralization appears to be genetically associated with the hydrothermal alteration of the host intrusive rocks that produced finely disseminated to blebby pyrite and extensive zones with pervasive ankerite (iron-carbonate) alteration associated with variable sericitization and potassic alteration, especially in close proximity to the syenitic

intrusive body. Gold-bearing pyrite mineralization seems to be more concentrated at or near the loci of northeast and northwest trending fracturing.

Gold mineralization also occurs associated with several pyrite, chalcopyrite and/or arsenopyrite bearing shear zones and veins elsewhere on the Property that may also carry locally elevated silver values. Past operators have suggested that this style of mineralization may be genetically related to volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization known elsewhere in the Archean-age sequence.

Gold mineralization on the Property is structurally controlled and exhibits similar geological, structural, and metallogenic characteristics to other Archean Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein (lode) deposits. These deposits are also known as mesothermal, orogenic, lode gold, shear-zone-related quartz-carbonate or gold-only deposits.

1.5 Historical Exploration

Gold was first discovered within the BJ 122 mining claim by Peter McKellar in 1898. Between 1920 and 1937 W. L. Longworth (later McKellar-Longworth Ltd.) operated the claim, discovered 14 veins and later mined the 'Main' vein (Northshore Zone) with a series of adits and underground workings. North Shores Gold Mines Limited was formed in 1933, a 25-ton mill was built in 1934 at Worthington Bay on the shore of Lake Superior, and gold production began in 1935. Mine production ceased in 1937 after 3,808 tons of mineralized material were milled yielding 2,441 ounces of gold and 226 ounces of silver. From 1939 to 1980 several operators acquired the Northshore property, but none reportedly carried out any advanced development or production. In 1980, Autotrac Limited (Autotrac) acquired the Northshore patented and unpatented mining claims, and in 1988 optioned their property to Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. which later became Hemlo Gold Inc. Over the next four years Noranda/Hemlo Gold carried out a comprehensive exploration program that led to the discovery of lode gold mineralization at the Afric Zone and five other lode gold occurrences, in addition to the mined Northshore Zone.

In mid-1997 Cyprus Canada Inc. optioned the Northshore property from Autotrac and conducted an extensive exploration program focused on low grade, bulk-tonnage gold mineralization. Their work failed to fulfill their goal, but it did show that the Property was underexplored and that there are "numerous, high grade zones" on the Property that warrant further exploration.

International Taurus Resources Inc. purchased the Autotrac patented and unpatented mining claims in 1999, and later became American Bonanza Gold Corp. From 2005 to 2008 American Bonanza Gold Corp. carried out two drilling campaigns, trenching, rock geochemical sampling and limited prospecting. The results of their work confirmed the locations and tenor of the six or seven known lode gold occurrences. In January 2011, Bonanza Gold transferred 100% of their interest in the Property to Balmoral Resources Ltd. No reported exploration work was carried out by Balmoral until an option agreement with GTA Resources and Mining Inc. (GTA) in July 2011.

GTA completed 107 diamond drill holes, totaling 14,014 m of NQ-size core drilling between 2011 and 2018. This drilling has been largely focused on testing the gold mineralization within the Afric Zone. Historical drilling results show that this zone underlies an area measuring at least 500 m by 350 m and the gold bearing mineralization was shown to extend vertically to at least a depth of 350 m beneath the surface. The Afric Zone remained open both at depth and to the northeast. In addition, the Gino vein structure that is located 250 m north of the Afric Zone was found to host significant gold-bearing mineralization.

Historical drilling on the Northshore Property completed by previous operators from 1990 to 2018 consists of 154 holes totalling 22,170.3 m of diamond core drilling.

1.6 2020-2021 Exploration

Omni Commerce Corp. and Newpath (as RSG) conducted exploration programs at the Northshore Property in 2020 and 2021. The explorations programs included surface sampling, airborne magnetic surveying, geological surveying, LiDAR, induced polarization surveying and drilling.

The 2020 sampling program followed up on historical reports of gold mineralization outside of the Afric Zone and confirmed gold mineralization in the Audney and Caly Vein systems within the Afric Zone. A total of 43 grab samples were collected; assay results ranged from 0.05 g/t Au to 329 g/t Au.

The 2020 airborne magnetic survey was flown over the entire Property and resultant digital datasets included basic and gradient processing, magnetic levelling, gradient tensor gridding (GT-GRID), Pole Reduction, First and Second Vertical Magnetic Gradient, Horizontal Gradient, Analytic Signal, Tilt Derivative Angle and a Digital Terrain Model.

Geological surveying completed in September 2020 involved the collection of outcrop data across various portions of the Property. This geological data was integrated with the airborne magnetic survey results in order to facilitate a new geological interpretation for the Northshore Property. A lithogeochemical dataset was generated from the field rock sampling program and was used to identify the geochemical characteristics of the hydrothermal system associated with gold mineralization at Northshore. A small trenching program was also completed over two significant quartz veins on PAT-16219. Gold mineralization was identified to be associated with a quartz-carbonate (± tourmaline) vein system. Samples returned gold assays ranging from <0.1 g/t Au to 34 g/t Au, with three samples returning between 15-30 g/t Au. LiDAR data was acquired over the entire Property and final products included Hillshade (Geotiffs), Bare Earth and Full Feature images. Other deliverables included Point Cloud (LAS v1.2), three sets of Contours (shp and DXF) provided for 30 cm, 1 m, and 5 m contour intervals, 1 m Grids (XYZ ASCII), Bare Earth Hydro Flattened and Full Feature, as well as the Metadata (LiDAR Summary and Flightlog).

In 2020, 11.5 km of line-cutting were completed to facilitate the ground induced polarization surveying (IP). IP data was collected along nine separate 1-kilometre surveyed lines spaced at an interval of 100 meters across the Afric Zone. The survey outlined at least five zones that represented good IP structures with a combination of resistivity high and low correlations at the Afric Zone, the Audney Vein, the Caly Vein and Caley North Zone as well as Zone 2 and Zone 5.

RSG conducted a drill program between January and March 2021. The drill program included 14 holes that totalled 2,815.8 m. The drill program targeted the eastern margin of the Afric deposit with a series of holes. These holes were designed to test for potential high-grade veins parallel to the Audney and Caly system on the eastern margin of known mineralization. All 14 holes intersected gold mineralization. Six (6) out of the 14 drill holes intersected anomalous gold mineralization. Gold mineralization in each hole was attributed to correlate with the interpreted mineralized zones identified by the 2020 IP anomalies.

1.7 Updated 2025 Mineral Resource Estimate

The Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Northshore Gold Property (2025 Northshore MRE) is based on drilling conducted from 1990 through 2021 and supersedes the 2022 Northshore MRE (Dufresne and L'Heureux, 2022). Since the 2022 estimate, no new drilling or material information has been added. Therefore, the 2025 Northshore MRE uses the same dataset, exploratory data analysis (EDA), and block model as the 2022 estimate but is restated with updated Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) constraints.

The Inferred 2025 Northshore MRE statement, which is undiluted and utilizes a cut-off grade of 0.35 g/t gold (Au), is reported in Table 1.1.

The 2025 Northshore MRE block model, which includes only the Afric Zone, was completed in 2022 by Mr. David Briggs, NHD, Pri.Sci.Nat., a Resource Specialist, under the supervision and direction of Mr. Michael B. Dufresne, M.Sc., P. Geol., P.Geo. Mr. Dufresne is independent of GEG, Newpath, and RSG and is a QP who takes responsibility for Section 14 and the MRE.

Northshore's resource database consists of a total of 24,986.97 m of drilling in 168 drill holes. A total of 156 drill holes for a total of 22,933.97 m of drilling are included in the mineral resource estimate. The database was supplied by the issuer in the form of Microsoft Excel workbooks and csv files. The database was reviewed, validated and accepted by the QP.

The gold mineralization of the Northshore Project's Afric Zone is predominately hosted by quartz and quartz-carbonate veining, either as stockworks or as discrete, narrow veins. A geological model describing the geological setting or defining the extent of the mineralization is not available. The grade distribution of the assays was examined and the use of an isoshell based on gold grades was used to constrain the mineralization domain. More than 30 scenarios were examined by varying input parameters to create the Northshore mineralization domain. The domain encloses most of the significant grade intersections and there is a sharp decline in average grade across the domain boundary.

Standard modern statistical methods were applied to the data prior to gold estimation including compositing, capping, and search ellipses defined by variography. A 3D block model was constructed to fill the mineralized domain solid. Block size was selected based on the geometry of the mineralized target, the spacing of the drilling and the expected extraction by low volume, open pit mining method. The parent cells of the block model are 5.0 m x 5.0 m x 2.5 m. Improved volumetric representation of the mineralized domain solid and other horizons was achieved by allowing up to 4 sub-blocks to be created in X and Y and 2 blocks in Z. Grade estimation for Au values was conducted using Ordinary Kriging (OK) based on the model with four estimation passes whereby each successive pass utilized a less restrictive sample search strategy to estimate any remaining un-estimated blocks. For the current MRE a global bulk density of 2.7 t/cm³ was applied to calculate tonnes from volumes.

Table 1.1 Northshore Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate

Au Cutoff (g/t)	Classification	Tonnes (kt)	Au (koz)	Au (g/t)
0.35	Inferred	7,643	264	1.07

Notes:

1. The mineral resources have been classified according to the Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM) Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014) and CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves Best Practices Guidelines (2019).
2. Resource estimation was conducted by Mr. David Briggs, NHD, Pr.Sc.Nat., of RockRidge Partnership and Associates under the supervision of Mr. Michael Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geol., P.Geo of APEX Geoscience Ltd. of Edmonton, Alberta with an effective date of March 13, 2025.
3. Mr. Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geol., P.Geo. of APEX Geoscience Ltd., who is a qualified person as defined by NI 43-101, is responsible for the completion of the updated mineral resource estimation.
4. The recommended reported inferred resources have been constrained within an optimized pit shell. The economic assumptions used for the pit optimization included US$2,100/oz Au, process recoveries of 95% Au, a US$2.50/t mining cost, a US$15/t processing cost, and a US$4.5/t G&A cost
5. The Mineral Resource cut-off grade of 0.35 g/t Au was chosen to capture mineralization that is potentially amenable to open pit mining. The reported resources occur in bodies of sufficient size and continuity to meet the requirement of having reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction within an optimized pit shell.
6. Inferred Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. There has been insufficient exploration to define the inferred resources tabulated above as an indicated or measured mineral resource, however, it is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral

Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration. There is no guarantee that any part of the mineral resources discussed herein will be converted into a mineral reserve in the future. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, marketing, or other relevant issues.

7. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

1.8 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Afric Zone (Audney, Caly and Caly North veins) of the Northshore Property contains a potentially open-pittable deposit. The Afric zone is open along strike and at depth. In addition to the Afric Zone, additional gold-bearing structures, including Zones 2, 3, 4, 5, Gino Vein and the past producing Northshore Zone, have been identified on the Property.

The Authors consider that the Property has potential for delineation of additional Mineral Resources (including open-pittable, and underground bulk-minable or high-grade narrow vein) and that further exploration is warranted.

The Authors recommend that Great Eagle conduct further exploration as proposed, subject to funding and any other matters which may cause the proposed exploration program to be altered in the normal course of its business activities or alterations which may affect the program as a result of exploration activities themselves. The Authors recommend a phased exploration program with Phase 1 including re-logging and sampling of historical drill core, density measurements and collars surveys as well as geological modelling and community and First Nations consultations. The total cost to complete the Phase 1 Program is approximately $330,000. Phase 2 exploration is dependent on the results of Phase 1 and the development of a geology/mineralization model. Phase 2 should include approximately 2,000 m of drilling at the Afric Zone and Gino Vein areas at an estimated cost of $1,000,000.

The estimated cost of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 recommended exploration programs is $1.33 million, not including GST.

Table 1.2 Budget for Recommended Work Activities

Phase 1	
Activity Type	**Cost $**
Re-logging, Sampling and Collar Surveys	$225,000
Geological Modelling	$25,000
Community and First Nations Consultations	$50,000
Subtotal	$300,000
Contingency (~10%)	$30,000
Phase 1 Total Cost	$330,000
Phase 2	
Diamond Drilling (Approximately 2,000 m at $450/m)	$900,000
Subtotal	$900,000
Contingency (~10%)	$100,000
Phase 2 Total Cost	$1,000,000
Total Cost	**$1,330,000**

2 Introduction

2.1 Issuer and Purpose

This Technical Report (the "Report") on the Northshore Property ("Northshore" or the "Property") was prepared by APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX") for Great Eagle Gold Corp. ("Great Eagle", "GEG", or the "Company") and Newpath Resources Inc. ("Newpath"; formerly Ready Set Gold or "RSG"). Great Eagle is a publicly traded Canadian company focused on the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties in Canada.

The Northshore Property is situated in the Thunder Bay Mining Division within Priske Township, approximately 4 kilometres (km) south of the town of Schreiber, Ontario, on the northern shore of Lake Superior (Figure 2.1). The Property comprises 3 patented claims covering approximately 210 hectares (ha).

This Report summarizes a National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects Updated Mineral Resource estimation (MRE) for the Property and provides a technical summary of the relevant location, tenure, historical, and geological information, and recommendations for future exploration programs. This Report summarizes the technical information available up to the Effective Date of March 13, 2025.

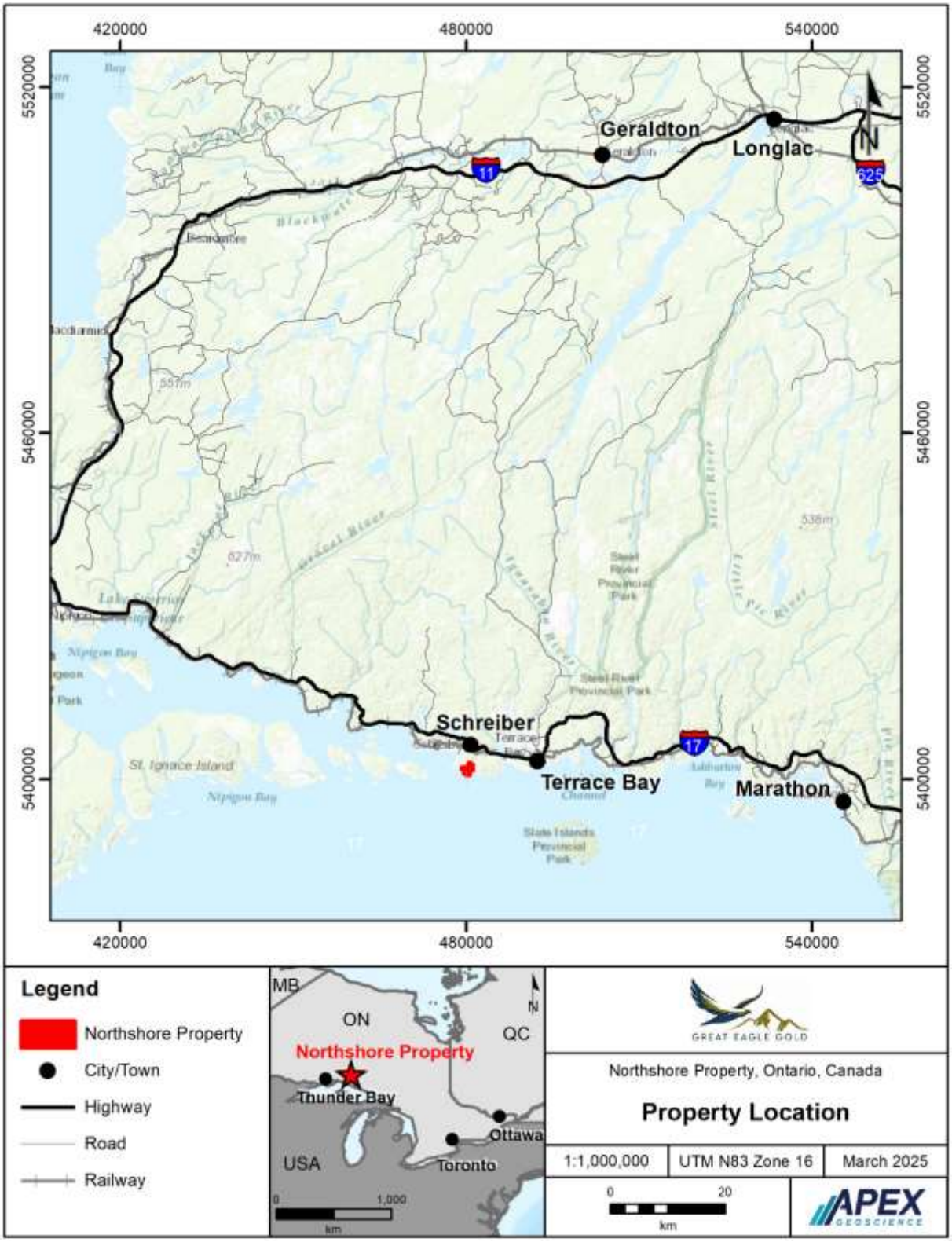
This Report was prepared by Qualified Persons (QPs) in accordance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (effective May 9, 2016), Companion Policy 43-101CP Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (effective February 25, 2016), Form 43-101F1 (effective June 30, 2011) of the British Columbia Securities Administrators, the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Mineral Exploration Best Practice Guidelines (November 23, 2018), the CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (November 29, 2019) and the CIM Definition Standards (May 10, 2014).

2.2 Authors and Site Inspection

The authors of this Technical Report (the "Authors") are Mr. Michael B. Dufresne M.Sc., P. Geol., P. Geo., and Mr. Gerald Holmes B.Sc., P. Geo., of APEX and Mr. Robert L'Heureux, M.Sc., P. Geo, and associate of APEX.

The Authors are fully independent of Great Eagle Gold, Newpath, and RSG and are QPs as defined in NI 43-101. NI 43-101 defines a QP as "an individual who is a geoscientist with at least five years of experience in mineral exploration, mine development or operation or mineral project assessment, or any combination of these; has experience relevant to the subject matter of the mineral project and the technical report; and is a member or licensee in good standing of a professional association." The Authors have been involved in all aspects of mineral exploration and mineral resource estimations for precious and base metal mineral projects and deposits in Canada and internationally.

Figure 2.1 General Location of the Northshore Gold Property



Mr. Dufresne takes responsibility for the preparation and publication of sections 1 to 8 and 13 to 27 of this Technical Report. Mr. Dufresne is a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (APEGA; Licence # 48439), a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia ("EGBC"; Membership Number 37074) and has worked as a geologist for more than 40 years since his graduation from university. Mr. Dufresne is a QP, has been involved in all aspects and stages of mineral exploration in North America, including exploration for epithermal and sediment hosted precious metal deposits in the western USA, and eastern and western Canada.

Mr. L'Heureux takes responsibility for Section 11 and 12.2.1 and contributed to Sections 1.1, 1.4, 1.7, 2.2, 4.1, 4.3, 25.2, 25.3, 25.5 and 26 of this Technical Report. Mr. L'Heureux is a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (Licence# M61500) and has worked as a geologist for more than 20 years. Mr. L'Heureux is a QP and has experience with exploration for precious and base metal deposits of various deposit types in North America.

Mr. L'Heureux visited Northshore on June 27-30, 2022, to verify current site access and conditions, and review the technical aspects of the Property. During the field visit, collar locations were verified in the field, 5 rock grab samples were collected, historical core was reviewed, verification core samples were collected (n= 7) from 4 historical drill holes as well as original samples (n= 67) from previously un-sampled core from RSG drill hole RSG-21-09.

Mr. Holmes takes responsibility for Section 9, 10, and 12.1, 12.2.2, 12.3 to 12.5 of this Technical Report. Mr. Holmes is a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia ("EGBC"; Membership Number 45764) and has worked as a geologist for more than 13 years. Mr. Holmes is a QP and has extensive experience with exploration for, and the evaluation of, gold deposits of various types, including epithermal, sediment-hosted and vein hosted.

Mr. Holmes visited the Property on February 26, 2025, to verify current site access and conditions, and review the technical aspects of the Property. During the field visit, one collar location was verified in the field, drone footage of the Property was collected, historical core was reviewed, and verification core samples were collected (n= 27) from 6 historical 2021 drill holes. Mr. Dufresne did not visit the Property, as Mr. L'Heureux's and Mr. Holmes site inspections were deemed sufficient by the QPs.

2.3 Sources of Information

In the preparation of this report, the Authors have relied on information obtained through a review of public and private documents, reports and data. The Authors, in writing this Report, used sources of information as listed in Section 27 "References". Government reports were prepared by Qualified Persons holding postsecondary geology, or related university degree(s), and are therefore deemed to be accurate. For those reports that were written by others, who are not Qualified Persons, the information is assumed to be reasonably accurate based on data review and site visits conducted by the Author(s).

This Technical Report is based upon unpublished reports and property data (drill logs, assay certificates, drill hole data, in CSV format, a GEOVIA GEMS Project including data to the end of 2016), as supplemented by publicly available publications. The Authors are confident that the current technical report contains all material information regarding the Property.

The Authors have reviewed geological reports and miscellaneous technical papers, and other public information as listed in Section 27 (References). In addition, the Authors have reviewed company news releases and Management's Discussions and Analysis ("MD&A") which are posted on SEDARplus (www.sedarplus.ca).

This Technical Report is largely based on information derived from previous technical reports, including:

- "Technical Report on the Northshore Property, Thunder Bay Mining Division, Priske Township, Ontario, Canada", dated May 22, 2012. The report was written for GTA Resources and Mining Inc., now GTA Financecorp Inc, (Blanchflower, 2012).
- "Technical Report on the Mineral Resources of the Northshore Property, Thunder Bay Mining Division, Priske Township, Ontario, Canada", dated June 30, 2014. The report was written for GTA Resources and Mining Inc., now GTA Financecorp Inc, (Giroux and Blanchflower, 2014).
- "Technical Report on the Northshore Gold Property, Thunder Bay Mining Division, Priske Township, Ontario, Canada", dated July 10, 2020. The report was written for Omni Commerce Corp., now Ready Set Gold Corp. (Armitage and Vadnais-Leblanc, 2020).
- "NI 43-101 Technical Report, Mineral Resource Estimate Update on the Northshore Gold Property in Thunder Bay Mining Division, Priske Township, Ontario, Canada", dated October 24, 2022. The report was written for Ready Set Gold Corp. (Dufresne and L'Heureux, 2022)

Based on the Property visit and review of the available literature and data, the Authors take responsibility for the information herein.

2.4 Units of Measure

All units of measurement used in this This Technical Report are in metric. All currency is in US dollars (USD$), unless otherwise noted. A list of abbreviations and units of measure is provided in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 List of Abbreviations and Units of Measure

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
%	Percent sign	km	Kilometers
°	Degree	km^2	Square kilometer
°C	Degree Celsius	m	Meters
°C	Degree Celsius	m^2	Square meters
°F	Degree Fahrenheit	m^3	Cubic meters
µm	micron	mm	millimetre
AA	Atomic absorption	mm^2	square millimetre
Ag	Silver	mm^3	cubic millimetre

Au	Gold	Moz	Million troy ounces
AuEq	Gold equivalent grade	MRE	Mineral Resource Estimate
Az	Azimuth	Mt	Million tonnes
CAD$	Canadian dollar	NAD 83	North American Datum of 1983
cm	centimetre	NHD	National Higher Diploma
cm^2	square centimetre	NQ	Drill core size (4.8 cm in diameter)
cm^3	cubic centimetre	oz	Ounce
Cu	Copper	oz	Troy ounce (31.1035 grams)
DDH	Diamond drill hole	Pb	Lead
ft	Feet	ppb	Parts per billion
ft^2	Square feet	ppm	Parts per million
ft^3	Cubic feet	QA	Quality Assurance
g	Grams	QC	Quality Control
g/t or gpt	Grams per Tonne	QP	Qualified Person
GPS	Global Positioning System	RC	Reverse circulation drilling
Ha	Hectares	RQD	Rock quality description
ha	Hectare	SG	Specific Gravity

HQ	Drill core size (6.3 cm in diameter)	Tonnes or T	Metric tonnes
ICP	Induced coupled plasma	US$	US Dollar
kg	Kilograms	UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
		Zn	Zinc

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The QPs are not qualified to provide an opinion or comment on issues related to legal agreements, patented mining titles, mineral claims, royalties, taxation, or environmental matters.

The Author relied on the GEG and Newpath to provide all pertinent information concerning the legal status of the Property and environmental matters related to the Property. The Author relied on the following document to summarize the agreements and royalties in Section 4.2 and the environmental liabilities summarized in Section 4.3:

- Sections 4.1 to 4.3: "Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement" between Great Eagle Gold Corp. and Newpath Resources Inc. dated February 10, 2025. This agreement was provided to the Authors by Andrew Fletcher, CEO and President of Great Eagle Gold Corp. on March 10, 2025.

Information on the mining patents was verified by the Author using the Ontario Mining Lands Administration System on March 12, 2025.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Description and Location

The Property is situated in the Thunder Bay Mining Division within Priske Township, approximately 4 km south of the town of Schreiber, Ontario, on the northern shore of Lake Superior (Figure 4.1). Vehicle access to the Property is possible via a gravel road, called the 'Worthington Bay Road', which joins the Trans-Canada Highway No. 17. All parts of the Property are easily accessible by truck or all-terrain vehicles on non-serviced roads.

The geographic coordinates of the main mineral occurrence within the Property, called the 'Afric' Zone, are 48° 45' 54" North latitude by 87° 16' 30" West longitude, or UTM NAD83, Zone 16 U, 4797800 m East by 5401360 m North.

The Property comprises 3 patented mining claims covering a total area of 210.255 hectares held by Newpath Resources Inc (Table 4.1; Figure 4.1). The mining patents are administered by the Ontario government and contain mining only legal rights.

Table 4.1 Northshore Property Patented Mining Claims

Tenure Type	MLAS Tenure ID	Township	Hectares	Rent Effective Date	Status
Patent	PAT-16217	Priske	16.005	1926-04-12	Active
Patent	PAT-16218	Copper Island Area / Priske	97.125	1872-05-07	Active
Patent	PAT-16219	Copper Island Area / Priske	97.125	1903-12-05	Active

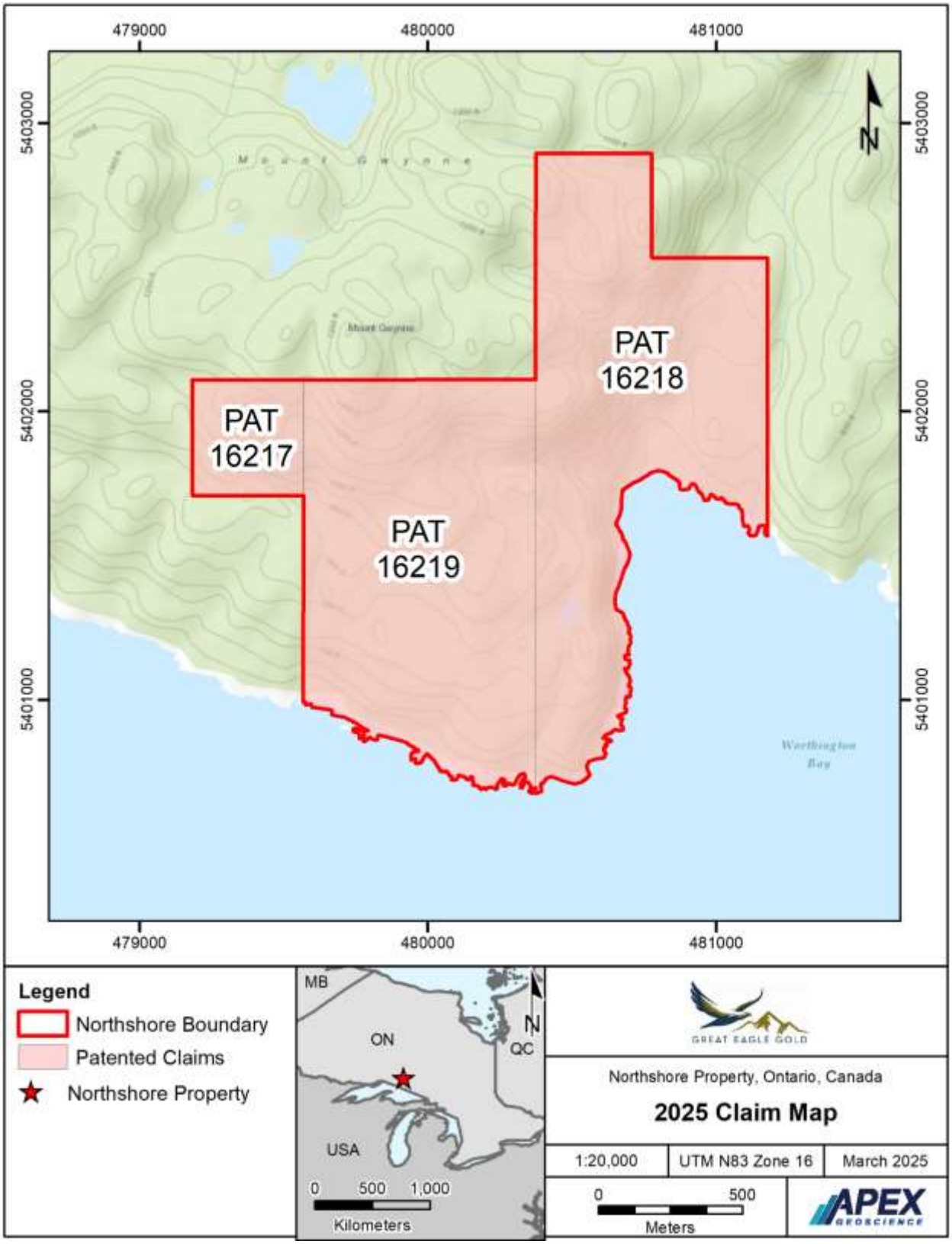
Source: Ontario Ministry of Mines (2025a; b; c)

The issuance of a mining patent from the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) provides a freehold interest in the subject lands and can include surface and mining rights or mining rights only. The mining patent vests in the patentee all the provincial Crown's title to the subject lands and to all mines and minerals relating to such lands, unless otherwise stated in the patent. As the holder of a mining patent enjoys the freehold interest in the lands that are subject of such patent, no consents are required for the patentee to transfer or mortgage those lands (Blake, Cassels and Graydon LLP, 2012).

The patented claims do not require assessment work to be completed each year. Patented claims are subject to annual Ontario mining taxes.

.

Figure 4.1 Northshore Property Patented Mining Claims



4.2 Royalties and Agreements

On December 24, 2024, Great Eagle signed a non-binding Letter of Intent with Newpath to acquire a 100% interest in the Northshore Gold Property.

Great Eagle entered into a Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement with Newpath dated February 10, 2025, to acquire 100% right, title, and interest in and to the patented claims that comprise the Northshore Gold Property. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, Great Eagle shall make the following payments:

- Pay to Newpath the sum of CDN$10,000 cash following execution of the Letter of Intent (paid);
- Pay to Newpath the sum of CDN$90,000 cash on the execution date of the Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement; and
- Pay to Newpath the sum of either (i) CDN$900,000 cash, or where applicable, (ii) CDN$900,000 cash plus any additional cash amount to be added to the purchase price due to fluctuations in the price of gold between the date the agreement is signed to the closing date (within one year of the execution of the definitive agreement).

Newpath is entitled to a net smelter returns ("NSR") royalty on the production of minerals from the Property. The NSR will be calculated on a quarterly basis and will be equal to Gross Revenue, including the revenue received from arm's length purchasers of all minerals, the fair market value of all minerals, and any proceeds of insurance on minerals, less Permissible Deductions for such period.

4.3 Environmental Liabilities, Permitting and Significant Factors

According to the Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement dated February 10, 2025, there are no writs, injunctions, orders or judgments outstanding, nor claims, proceedings or investigations pending or threatened, relating to the use, maintenance or operation of the Property, whether related to environmental matters or otherwise. All taxes have been paid, and all filings have been made for the Property as of the Effective Date of this Report.

Exploration of the Property is subject to the guidelines, policies and legislation of the Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, and Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) regarding surface exploration, stream crossings, and work being carried out near rivers and bodies of water, drilling and sludge disposal, drill casings, capping of holes, storage of core, trenching, road construction, waste and garbage disposal.

Ontario's Mining Act (R.S.O. 1990, Chapter M. 14) is the provincial legislation that governs and regulates prospecting, mineral exploration, mine development and rehabilitation in the province. The purpose of the Act is to encourage prospecting, online mining claim registration and exploration for the development of mineral resources, in a manner consistent with the recognition and affirmation of existing Aboriginal and treaty rights in Section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982.

For exploration activities apart from prospecting, mapping and surface sampling, an exploration plan or permit must be obtained from the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines. The type of work being proposed for the Property is considered preliminary exploration by the Ontario government. These permits will be acquired by Great Eagle when required.

Water crossings including culverts, bridges and winter ice bridges, require approval from the Ministry of Natural Resources. This applies to all water crossings whether on Crown, municipal, leased or private land

and includes water crossings for trails. Authorization may take the form of a work permit under the Public Lands Act (PLA) or approvals under the Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act (LRIA).

In circumstances where there is potential to affect fish or fish habitat, the DFO must be contacted. Proper planning and care must be taken to mitigate impact on water quality and fish habitat. Where impact on fish habitat is unavoidable, a Fisheries Act Authorization will be required from DFO. In some cases, the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) and local conservation authority may also be involved.

A work permit is required from MNR for the construction of all roads, buildings or structures on Crown lands apart from roads already approved under the Crown Forest Sustainability Act. Private forest access roads may not be accessible to the public unless under term and conditions of an agreement with the land holder.

Exploration diamond drilling may only occur on a valid mining claim. Ministry of Labour regulations regarding the workplace safety and health standards must be met during a drilling project. Notice of drilling operations must be given to the Ministry of Labour. All drill and boreholes should be properly plugged if there is a risk of the following: physical hazard, groundwater contamination, artesian conditions, or adverse intermingling of aquifers. Appropriate plugging methods may vary and will depend on the type of hole and geology. Ontario Water Resources Act water well regulations may apply.

The Northshore Gold Property is currently at an early development stage. No people reside full-time within the project area; however, the project falls within the traditional territory of the Pays Platt Nation. Similar to Newpath (as RSG) in the past, it is anticipated that Great Eagle will continue community and government meetings into the future, as a requirement of Ontario's *Environment Assessment Act*.

The Author is unaware of any environmental liabilities to which the Northshore Gold Property is subject. No mining or other potentially disruptive work has been completed at the Property, beyond that described in this Technical Report. As of the Effective Date of this Technical Report, the Author is not aware of any significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

Vehicle access to the Property is possible via a gravel road, called the 'Worthington Bay Road', which joins the Trans-Canada Highway No. 17 approximately 4.4 km east of the town of Schreiber. The Worthington Bay Road leads 5 km south to the shore of Lake Superior where the old Northshore mill was located. The Afric mineralized zone is situated approximately 1.5 km west of the Worthington Bay Road and accessed via local gravel roads. The dirt and rocky road leading to the drill site is still accessible with a 4-wheel drive pickup truck almost everywhere. Steep access roads for the higher location drill site have been washed out and might not be accessible with a pick-up truck.

The city of Thunder Bay has the closest commercial airport to the town of Schreiber and the Property. There are regular daily flights to Thunder Bay from Toronto and elsewhere in Canada, and it is a 260 km, or a 3-hour drive, from Thunder Bay to Schreiber.

5.2 Site Topography, Elevation and Vegetation

The Property is situated on the rugged northern shore of Lake Superior with considerable relief from the lake shore. Cenozoic glaciation, local faulting (i.e. Worthington Bay Fault) and the granitic and metavolcanic country rocks have all contributed to the local cliffs and hilly topography within the claim holdings. Elevations on the Property range from approximately 180 to 415 m above sea level.

Local drainage is southward into Lake Superior. The drainages of the local creeks are often straight for long distances owing to the influence of local faults and lineaments. Bedrock exposures are quite common along cliffs, steep slopes and ridge tops, but elsewhere outcrop is scarce except where exposed by road cuts or trenches.

The Property is extensively covered by a mixture of spruce and fir trees with moderate undergrowth in poorly drained areas. Elsewhere, birch and alder with thinner undergrowth cover hillocks.

5.3 Climate

The Schreiber area has a humid continental climate with average mean temperatures ranging from -20° C (January) to +20° C (July), and an annual average precipitation of 840 mm. Local lakes will usually start to freeze over in mid-November, and thaw in early to mid-May. Exploration work is possible year-round.

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

There is no useable surface mining infrastructure on the Property. The old mill on the shore of Lake Superior is dismantled and the old Northshore No. 4 shaft has been backfilled and reclaimed. There are adequate areas within the Property available for potential tailings storage, waste disposal and processing plant sites.

The nearby cities of Marathon, to the east, and Thunder Bay, to the west, are dominated by the mining and logging industries respectively where an experienced labour pool and all types of exploration and mining services are readily available. The nearby town of Schreiber has a population of 1,059 people (2016 census: Wikipedia) and is located on the Trans-Canada Highway 17 beside the Canadian Pacific railroad. There is a major east-west electrical transmission line on the southside of Schreiber, about 2 km north of the Property.

The Property is crossed by the Casque Isle Trail system (CST). The CST is a 55 km long trail system which runs along the north shore of Lake Superior. The CST and buffer zone surrounding it was created by the Federal Government under the umbrella of the Lake Superior National Marine Conservation Area. The CST was built and has been maintained by volunteers since 1976. Most of the CST does not cross or lie within any provincial park. Within the Property the CST follows some of the old drill roads and crosses the patented claims.

Based on the location, access, and climate, exploration and mining work at the Property can be conducted year-round, although thaw and freeze transitions and snowfall during spring and fall months may limit access. There are no other significant factors or risks that the Author is aware of that would affect access or the ability to perform work on the Property.

In the opinion of the Author, the Property is of sufficient size to accommodate potential exploration and mining facilities, including waste rock disposal, potential tailings storage areas, and processing infrastructure.

6 History

The exploration history of the Property to 2020 was extracted from Dufresne and L'Heureux (2022), Giroux and Blanchflower (2014), Blanchflower (2012), and Armitage and Vadnais-Leblanc (2020), with additional information sourced from property reports prepared by Carter (1988), Drost (1997) and LeGrand (2009). The Authors of this Technical Report have reviewed these sources and consider them to contain all the relevant information regarding the exploration history for the Northshore Property. Based on the review of available literature and data, the Author takes responsibility for the information herein.

A total of 154 diamond drill holes, totalling 22,170.3 metres of drilling, have been completed on the Property by previous operators from 1990 to 2018. A total of 20 holes (DDH) were drilled between 1990 and 1991, with 7 DDH in 1997, 20 DDH between 2006 and 2007, 53 DDH between 2012 and 2013, 51 DDH in 2016, and 3 DDH in 2018. The historical drilling identified six mineralized zones, including the east-west trending Afric, Northshore and No. 3 Zones and the east-northeast to northeast trending No. 2, 4 and 5 Zones. Most of the drilling was focused on the Afric Zone.

6.1 Exploration History

6.1.1 1898-1995 Exploration

1898: Gold was first discovered on the BJ122 (now part of patented claim PAT-16219) mining claim that was registered in the name of Peter McKellar. This mining claim was surveyed in 1898 and patented by McKellar in 1903 (Carter, 1988).

1898 to 1937: In 1920 the BJ122 patented claim was optioned to W. L. Longworth (later McKellar-Longworth Ltd.) who operated the property and discovered fourteen (14) quartz veins, one of which is gold-bearing named the 'Main Vein" (Northshore Zone). The Main Vein was mined underground with a series of adits and underground workings. North Shores Gold Mines Limited was formed in 1933, and high-grade vein material was processed using a 25-ton per day mill built in 1934 on the shore of Lake Superior in Worthington Bay. Gold production commenced in 1935 and ceased in 1937 after 3,808 tons of ore were milled yielding 2,441 ounces of gold and 226 ounces of silver. Hand-sorted ore was trucked from the adits to the mill where the gold was recovered in an amalgam and a heavy concentrate. Recovery of gold from the mill averaged 0.64 ounces of gold per ton (Carter, 1988).

Carter (1988, p. 134) describes the occurrence as follows:

> *"This vein (Main Vein) is an auriferous quartz vein from 1 to 18 inches wide (3 cm to 46 cm) and was about 515 m long, terminated at both ends by faults and hosted in intermediate metavolcanics and hornblende syenite. The trend of the vein is N 80° W with a dip of -55° to the south. The vein occupies a fracture in hornblende syenite and felsic and intermediate metavolcanics. It was mineralized with visible gold, pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, arsenopyrite and tetradymite. A channeled sample across eighteen inches of quartz in which no gold could be seen, gave, on assay $40.00 in gold per ton. Development work on the Main Vein consisted of the driving of adits and diamond drilling. The underground work consisted of workings on three levels and one sub-level. Three adits were driven on the vein system. The No. 1 adit was driven westerly on the eastern end of the vein to form the second level, for a distance of 1100 feet (335 m) at an elevation of 975 feet (297 m). One hundred feet of crosscutting were driven from the adit which followed the vein for a total length of about 550 feet (168 m) at three points. At 2 of these points small stopes 240 feet (73 m) and 140 feet (43 m) long had been started and carried to a vertical height of about 35 feet (11 m). A 15-foot (5 m) winze had been sunk on the vein, 15 feet (5 m) from the portal of the adit and two shallow shafts about 50 feet (15 m) south of*

the portal were sunk. The No. 2 adit was located at the western end of the vein, about 1800 feet (549 m) west of the No. 1 adit, and at an elevation of 1150 feet (351 m) forming the first level. It was driven eastwards onto the vein for a distance of 700 feet (213 m), and two stopes were made, one for a vertical distance of 80 feet (24 m) to the surface. From this first level a 130-foot (40 m) winze inclined at 27° west was sunk to a lower level called the sub-level, at an elevation of 1100 feet (335 m), 50 feet (15 m) vertically below. This sub-level was 250 feet (76 m) long and partly followed the vein. From this sub-level [mineralization] was stoped for a distance of 175 feet (53 m) [and was mined] out. A third adit, No. 3 adit, located 250 feet (76 m) south of the No. 2 adit and 100 feet (30 m) below it, was driven northeastwards into the hillside onto the vein to form the third level. It followed the vein for 200 feet (61 m) in an easterly direction. The portal of this adit was thus at an elevation of 1050 feet (320 m) forming a level at this horizon on the vein. It was connected by a raise to the 1100 foot (335 m) sub-level. Because of the presence of a fault beneath the sub-level this work was unsuccessful and was abandoned after about 400 feet (122 m) of lateral development. Diamond drilling in 1939 consisted of 10 diamond drill holes by P.A.L Exploration Limited into the vein to test its persistence at depth. The total length drilled was in excess of 2,200 feet (671 m) and the Main Vein was intersected at 180 feet below the first level and the occurrence of gold at depth was confirmed."

Northshore Gold Mines Ltd. Reportedly drilled at least 5 holes along the Main Vein during the period from 1935 to 1937, but detailed descriptions of these drill holes are not documented in any available reports.

1939 to 1979: R. W. Phelps acquired the property after Northshore Gold Mines shutdown their mining operation in 1939. P.A.L Exploration Limited completed 2,200 feet of drilling in ten (10) holes that tested the down-dip extension of the Main Vein in 1939. Details as to descriptions and locations of these holes are not well documented. However, it was reported that the Main Vein was intersected with gold mineralization 180 feet below the first level. From 1939 to 1980 the property changed hands several times, but none of the subsequent operators carried out any advanced underground development or production.

1960 to 1979: In 1960 the original Northshore property was purchased by Trio Mining Exploration Limited, which at that time comprised of a block of five contiguous patented claims numbered: Loc. No. 1, Loc. No. 2, BJ 122, BJ 123 and TB 3719 (encompassed by current patented claims PAT-16217, PAT-16218 and PAT-16219). The property was held by G. W. Phelps in 1969. In 1973, the Ontario Charter of Trio Mining Exploration Limited was dissolved. The property remained in good standing until December 31, 1979 (Carter, 1988).

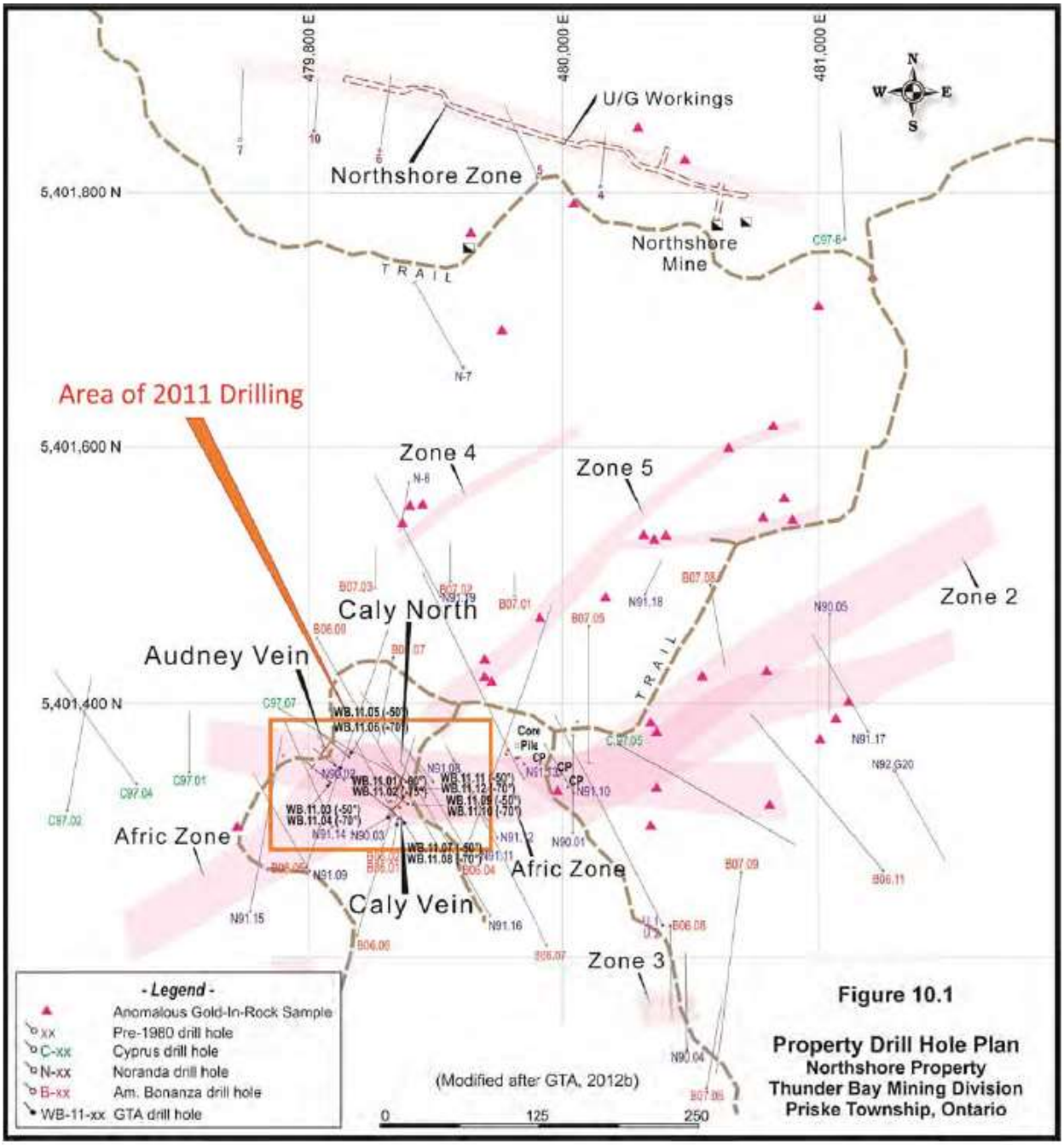
1980: Autotrac Limited acquired all of the Northshore patented and unpatented mining claims in 1980. In 1988, they optioned the property to Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. Which eventually became Hemlo Gold Inc.

1988 to 1992: Noranda Exploration Company Ltd./Hemlo Gold Inc. conducted an integrated exploration program which included geophysical, geochemical, and geological surveying, trenching and rock sampling on historical undocumented trenches. This program resulted in the discovery of the 'Afric' Zone. Twenty diamond drill holes, totalling 2,494.6 m, were completed, mostly to delineate potential mineral resources within the Afric Zone (Figure 6.1).

1995: Santa Fe Mining optioned the property but terminated their Canadian operations before completing any work.

The Property was surrendered 100% back to Autotrac.

Figure 6.1 Property Drill Hole Plan 1980 to 2011



Source: Giroux and Blanchflower (2014)

Table 6.1 summarizes the 1990-91 Noranda diamond drilling results. These results could not be verified as the drill core from this program was vandalized and the original Noranda assessment report is unavailable (Giroux and Blanchflower, 2014).

Table 6.1 Noranda Exploration 1990-91 Diamond Drilling Core Length Results

DDH No.	Location	Target	Results	Assays
		Afric Zone		
Nr91-14	410W/30S	West extension at depth	Dyked out before target	2.39 gpt Au / 3.0 m
Nr90-2, 3	375W	2 hole fence across zone	Both holes collar in zone, 3 exits zone at 57.9m	Nr90-2: 1.5 gpt Au / 44.8 m; Nr903: 2.1 gpt Au / 44.2m incl 3.9 gpt Au / 19.8 m
Nr91-8	340W/50S		Collars into zone	3.4 gpt Au / 42.1 m incl 4.5 gpt Au / 28.4 m
Nr91-16	340W/146S	Under hole 8, 11	Weak mineralization, alteration - Under the zone	180 ppb Au / 33 m
Nr91-11	335W/99S	Under hole 8	Wide zone of alteration, mineralizaiton	1.3 gpt Au / 64 m incl 2.1 gpt Au / 16.5 m
Nr91-12	303W/100S	East of main mineralization	Dyked out	2.0 gpt Au / 17 m
Nr91-13	261W/72S	East ext'n of Afric & No.5 zones		Afric = 298 ppb Au / 74.5 m; 5 zone= 4.8 gp tAu / 6 m
Nr90-1	250W/125S	Beneath trench with 3.6 gpt / 31 m	Weak mineralization, little qz veining	241 ppb Au / 59.4 m incl 1.4 gpt Au / 3.8 m
Nr91-10	235Wl105S	Beneath trench confirm negative results of 91-1	Similar to 91-1	624 ppb Au / 55 m incl 1.3 gpt Au / 6.5 m
		No. 5 Zone		
Nr91-18	100W/00	Beneath trenched zone w/ 7.8 gpt / 5m	Entire hole altered feldspar porphyry	4.9 gpt Au / 1.4 m
Nr91-9	445W/50S	Noranda interpretation of Afric zone extension?	South of Afric, altered feldspar prophyry	0.78 gpt Au / 27.5 m and 2.4 gpt Au / 11.6m incl 6.0 gpt Au / 4.1 m
		No. 4 Zone		
Nr90-6	230W/173N	Beneath trenched zone 7.5 gpt / 4 m	No zone intercepted	341 ppb Au / 10.7 m
Nr91-19	250W/90N	Beneath trenched zone as above	Altered feldspar and qz-feldspar porphyry	1.2 gpt Au / 4.5 m, 1.1 gpt Au / 3 m, 1.1 gpt Au / 1.5 m
		No. 3 Zone		
Nr90-4	262W/325S	Beneath trenched zone 19.9 gpt Au / 5 m	Altered feldspar and qz-feldspar porphyry	1.8 gpt Au / 6.1 m
		No. 2 Zone		
Nr90-5	75W/45S	Beneath trenched zone w/ 1.5 gpt Au / 19.8 m	Silicified feldspar porphyry	1.5 gpt Au / 19.8 m cut
		Other		
Nr-90-7	140W/230N	Beneath old trenches with very little work	Py-infilled fractures in syenite	53.1 gpt Au / 0.5 m
Nr91-9	445W/50S	Afric zone extension?	South of Afric zone	0.78 gpt Au / 27.5 m and 2.4 gpt Au / 11.6 m incl 6.0 gpt Au / 4.1 m
Nr91-15	500W/50S	Afric zone extension?	South of Afric zone	124 ppb Au / 22.5 m
Nr91-17	00/180S	East Afric, beneath trench	North of Afric zone	342 ppb Au / 45 m
Nr91-20	00/205S	Old quartz stockwork zone	Altered porphyry, qz stockwork zone	No significant assays

Source: Blanchflower (2012)
Note: True width is unknown.

6.1.2 1997 Exploration – Cyprus Canada Inc.

Cyprus Canada Inc. (Cyprus) optioned the Northshore property from Autotrac Limited in 1997 and conducted an integrated exploration program targeting low grade, bulk-tonnage gold mineralization.

Cyprus conducted 1:2,500 scale geological mapping, prospecting and rock sampling on grid lines and access roads to assess the lithological, alteration, structural, veining, and sulphide mineralization characteristics of the country rocks on the Northshore project claims. This work was conducted both regionally (off-Property) and within the current Northshore Property. The primary focus of the grid mapping and prospecting program was to screen and assess the potential for the occurrence of bulk mineable Afric Zone-style or lode gold-style mineralization in the area. Rock samples were analyzed for gold, base metals and pathfinder elements via ICP methods. The mapping and prospecting program was initially guided in part by the existing integrated database generated by Noranda/Hemlo Gold and involved remapping within the immediate confines of the pre-existing Noranda grid. The rock sampling results delineated several anomalies near the current Property (off-Property, therefore will not be discussed herein).

Humus geochemical samples were collected at 25 m sample intervals on wide-spaced (200 m – 400 m) survey lines over the Northshore project claims. Statistical background humus values on the Northshore Project claims were below the analytical detection limit of 1 ppb Au. The highest humus anomaly (360 ppb Au) was located at a weakly pyritic north-south contact between Northshore syenite and mafic volcanic rocks. This particular anomaly was drilled by DDH 5010-97-3 with negative results.

Geophysical surveying was conducted regionally, covering the current Northshore Gold Property as well as the surrounding area. A phase-domain induced polarization survey and a combined magnetic/VLF-EM survey was carried out on the Northshore Project claims from July 2 to 18, 1997. The surveys were executed along wide-spaced selected lines at 25 m station spacing. The survey was conducted by Val D'or Sagax Inc. geophysical contractors (Val D'or Sagax Inc., September 1997).

A series of selected outcrop areas were power stripped, washed, mapped and rock sampled during the Cyprus exploration program. The two-fold focus of the power stripping program was to expose and sample Afric Zone mineralization on surface in the area of previous drilling by Noranda/Hemlo Gold Inc. and to extend the area of known Afric Zone mineralization to the west and east. In addition, two old Noranda trenches (NST-9 and NST 6, 6A, 6B) were resampled by Cyprus during the present program (Blanchflower, 2012).

Cyprus conducted diamond drilling of 7 holes totalling 1,131.3 m at the Property in August to September 1997. The drilling targeted the western extension of the Afric Zone as well as the Northshore vein. The BTW ('B-Thinwall') drilling was completed by Kluane Drilling of Whitehorse, Yukon, using a Hydracore drill rig. Several under-explored, narrow, high-grade veins were identified during this program. Results of the drilling program are listed in Table 6.2.

The results of the 1997 exploration work did indicate the following, as summarized from Blanchflower (2012):

- The Afric Zone is characterized by an alteration and mineralization assemblage as follows: pervasive Fe-carbonate, sericite, potassium and one to two percent pyrite with a local, confined silicification, chloritization and an increase in pyrite.
- Afric Zone style mineralization is restricted to a syenite body, mostly within feldspar to quartz feldspar porphyritic phase/alteration.
- Within the Afric Zone background gold is in the 50 to 300 ppb range, local increases to 2,000 ppb are common with increased pyrite and silica; within quartz veining, visible gold and significantly higher assays occur.

- The overall orientation of the Afric Zone is azimuth 110° to 130°; the enclosed quartz veins have an orientation of azimuth 030° to 060° and dip steeply west.
- The quartz veins have limited dimensions as they are confined to the Afric Zone and don't extend into the surrounding host, lengths of metres with widths of one to five centimetres. A few larger veins, 0.5 X 30 to 75 metres, have been mapped on surface. These systems have strong pyritic, silicified halos with vein stockworks and visible gold; multi-ounce assays are common.
- The Afric Zone has been traced in drilling and outcrop for a strike length of 400 metres, widths range from 20 to 60 metres and grades range from 300 ppb to 3.5 g/t over these widths.

Table 6.2 Cyprus Canada 1997 Diamond Drilling Results

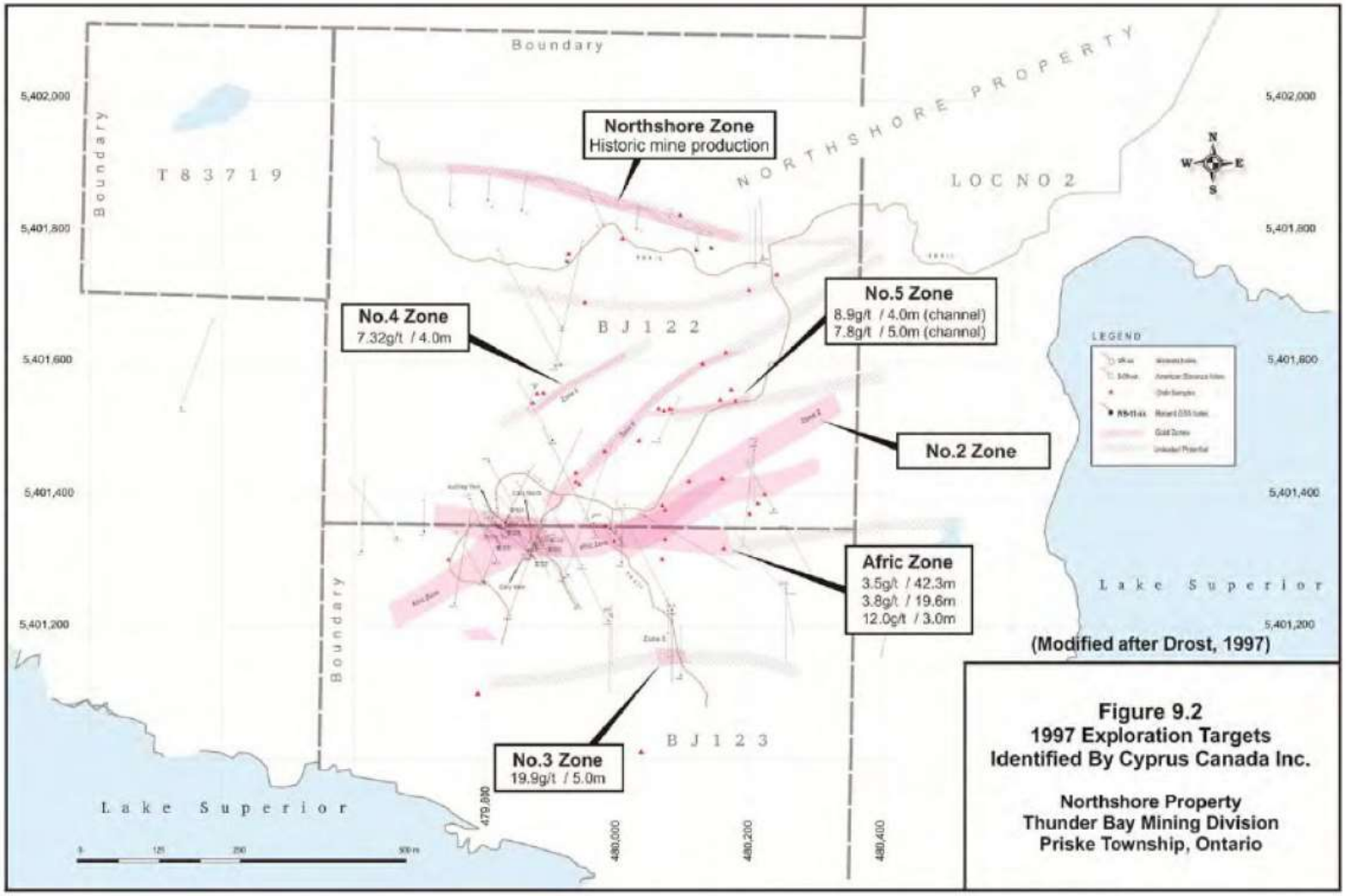
DDH No.	Length (m)	Azimth/ Dip	Target	Results	Assays
97-1	68	360/-45	West extension of Afric Zone	Diabase dyke	No significant values ('NSV')
97-2	150.3	010/-45	West extension of Afric Zone	70.1 - 80.7 m alt'd QFP and syenite, weakly mineralized, tr qz veining	NSV; max of 410 ppb Au
97-3	200.7	020/-45	Humus anomaly	No Afric style alteration or mineralization intersected anomaly unexplained	NSV
97-4	170.1	320/-50	West extension of Afric Zone	0.5 - 75.5 m alterec QFP and syenite 36 - 86 m qz stringer zone	NSV; max of 605 ppb Au
97-5	226.5	120/-45	East extension of Aftric Zone	26.0- 28.5 m alt'd & mineralized shear zone; 21 - 71.9 m chloritized feldspar porphyry	7.9 - 56.6 m - 1.6 gpt Au / 48.7 m; 22.2 - 40.5 m - 3.1 gpt Au / 18.3 m
97-6	125.8	360/-45	Northshore Zone	Syenite; 62.3 - 90 m diabase dyke - qz vein target area	NSV
97-7	189.9	120/-45	West extension of Afric Zone, plunge of alteration, perpendicular to qz veining	0.5-129.7 m chloritized porphyry; 129.7-161.8 altered porphyry; 161.8-177.6 m chloritized porphyry; 177.6-189.9 m sericite altered porphyry	0.7 gpt Au / 111.3 m (45 - 156.3 m); 1.0 gpt Au / 35.1 m (45-80.1 m)
Total Drilling	**1,131.3**	**metres**			

Source: Blanchflower (2012)

Cyprus delineated several showings within the Property (Figure 6.2), as summarized from Blanchflower (2012) as follows:

> **No. 3 Zone** – *This zone was stripped and sampled and returned 19.9 g/t (Au) over 5.0 metres on surface. Hemlo drilled 1 hole, Nr-4, beneath the surface showing which assayed 1.8 (g/t Au) over 6.1 m in a larger zone of alteration and mineralization. This zone has not been followed up to the east or west and is open in both directions. A grab sample 300 metres to the west assayed 16.8 g/t (Au).*
>
> **Afric Zone** – *This zone was discovered by Noranda and has been stripped, sampled and drilled in the main discovery zone for a strike length of 400 metres. As described above, the Cyprus program to extend the zone to the west was unsuccessful; however the Cyprus hole to the east was successful in confirming the orientation of the zone and extending the mineralization to the east. Nine holes that have intercepted the zone have averaged 1.35 g/t (Au) over an average width of 44.6 metres. The zone remains open to the east and down plunge. Potential exists for an additional 550 metres of strike length before reaching Lake Superior. The Afric zone contains high-grade quartz veins cutting across the alteration and mineralization, these veins have not been intersected in most of the drill holes due to their orientation and have not been evaluated for their high-grade low tonnage potential. These veins were stripped during the Cyprus exploration program.*

Figure 6.2 1997 Exploration Targets Identified by Cyprus Canada Inc.



Source: Blanchflower (2012)

No. 2 Zone – *This zone splays off the Afric Zone and is seen in trenches and drill hole Nr-5, which intersected 1.5 g/t (Au) over 19.8 metres. No attempt has been made to extend this zone to the east, although a road and the end of a trench 120 metres to the east did not appear to locate the zone.*

No. 5 Zone – *This zone crosscuts the Afric Zone where the Afric has the best grade x width values. The zone is seen in a number of trenches and 2 drill holes, Nr-18 and 9, over a strike length of 400 metres and is open in both directions. Trenching returned values as high as 137 g/t (Au) over 1 metre. Drilling failed to confirm this narrow high grade but did return favourable values, including 6.0 g/t (Au) over 4.1 metres in hole 9. An ancillary zone splays off the 5 Zone parallel to the Afric, 175 metres north of the Afric. Neither of these zones has received extensive exploration and both are open in all directions, with anomalous grab samples indicating the potential for extending the mineralization.*

No. 4 Zone – *This zone is parallel to the 5 Zone and was discovered by Hemlo while opening a historical trench. Sampling returned values to 7.5 g/t (Au) over 5 metres. Drilling failed to substantiate the surface sampling. The orientation of the zone is unknown and the zone remains unexplored for either orientation or extension.*

Northshore Zone *– This is the original discovery vein on the property and has not been explored since the 1930's. Cyprus attempted 1 hole, 97-6, on the zone, but the hole intersected diabase dike where the zone was expected.*

Upon completion of the exploration work by Cyprus, the project was subsequently returned to Autotrac.

6.1.3 1999 to 2005 Exploration – International Taurus Resources Inc.

The following section is reproduced from Blanchflower (2012):

International Taurus Resources Inc. acquired an option to purchase 100% of the patented Northshore property from Autotrac Limited, including the surface rights. The terms of agreement included a cash down payment to acquire the option, plus two additional payments one year and two years later to complete the purchase. Autotrac Limited retained a 2% Net Smelter Return royalty for the first one million ounces produced from the property, then 3% for the next two millions ounces produced, and finally 5% for all production in excess of 3 million ounces. In March 2005, International Taurus Inc. joined American Bonanza Golding Corp. becoming American Bonanza Gold Corp.

6.1.4 2005 to 2008 Exploration – American Bonanza Gold Corp.

Blanchflower (2012) summarizes the American Bonanza Gold Corp exploration program as follows:

American Bonanza Gold Corp. drilled eleven diamond drill holes (NS 06-01 to -11), totalling 3,163 m, in 2006, and nine diamond drill holes (NS 07-01 to -09), totalling 1,367 m, in 2007. These holes were collared to test the gold-bearing mineralization of the Afric Zone. Most of the holes were oriented at azimuths of 012° to 019°; oriented to intersect the reported 110° to 130° trend of the Afric Zone. The drilling results confirmed the location and tenor of known mineralized zones which were identified and tested by Cyprus (Table 6.3). Also, the overburden was found to range from 2 to 3 m thick, indicating that trenching could be considered to expose the mineralization.

American Bonanza Gold Corp. excavated six trenches on their 'No. 3' Zone and did some overburden stripping on their 'No. 5' southern extension zone. This trenching work was carried out in November and early December 2007 but the trenches were not mapped or sampled due to a heavy snow fall.

In 2008, two American Bonanza Gold Corp. personnel prospected and sampled the eastern and southern portions of the non-contiguous mining claim 4211126. No significant results were reported but their work only covered the extreme northern, southern and eastern portions of the claim.

2020 to 2011: American Bonanza Gold Corp. transferred 100% of their interest in the Property to Balmoral Resources Ltd. (Balmoral) on January 26, 2011. No reported exploration work was carried out by Balmoral until the option agreement with GTA Resources and Mining Inc. (now Tiidal Gaming Group Corp.) in July 2011.

Table 6.3 American Bonanza 2006 to 2008 Diamond Drilling Results

DDH No.	Length (m)	Azimth/ Dip	Target	Results	Assays
NS-06-01	320.0	015/-50	Afric zone	Visible gold in several qz veins	14.26 gpt Au / 19.0-21.0 m
NS-06-02	173.0	017/-70	Afric zone	Same veins w/ vg intersected downdip as in 06-01	2.46 gpt Au / 87.0-91.0 m; 2.90 gpt Au / 107.0-110.76
NS-06-03	299.0	012/-49	Between No. 4 and Northshore zones	Visible gold in qz veins at 221.04-221.14 m, 236.38-236.43 m and then diabase	2.80 gpt Au / 207.07-208.55 m; 7.76 gpt Au / 271.22-274.0 m
NS-06-04	332.0	019.5/-50	Directed at No. 2 and 5 zones	No. 2 zone w/ visible gold at 155-177 but no No. 5 zone	3.31 gpt Au / 177.11-177.61 m
NS-06-05	308.0	019/-50	Afric zone	Several gold-bearing qz veins hosted by altered and pyritized feldspar porphyry	1.03 gpt Au / 28.76-32.0 m; 1.81 gpt Au / 35.0-38.0 m; 3.27 gpt Au / 170.0-172.0 m
NS-06-06	254.0	016/-50	Afric zone	Altered feldspar porphyry cuts by several diabase dykes	3.30 gpt Au / 30.0-31.0 m
NS-06-07	248.0	333/-48.5	Afric zone	Hole stopped too short. Diabase dyke 186.7-248 m.	1.41 gpt Au / 55.0-56.0 m; 1.05 gpt Au / 118.0-120.0 m
NS-06-08	272.0	333/-47	Afric zone	Hole stopped too short. Hole in feldspar porphyry with visible gold in qz veins.	30.2 gpt Au / 190.3-190.47 m; 12.71 gpt Au / 270.0-271.3 m
NS-06-09	407.0	150/-60	Afric zone	Altered feldspar porphyry cuts by several diabase dykes	1.4 gpt Au / 111.5-115.0; 1.04 gpt Au / 140.0-144.0
NS-06-10	299.0	332/-48	Afric zone	Cut same gold-bearing veins as in NS-06-03	4.05 gpt Au / 152.0-153.0; 1.80 gpt Au / 221.0-223.0
NS-06-11	251.0	320/-50	No. 3 zone	Stopped short of target zone	NSV
NS-07-01	164.0	180/-45	No. 3 zone	Altered qz-feldspar porphyry w/ py-tourmaline stockworks	2.02 gpt Au / 16.0-23.0 m
NS-07-02	209.0	180/-60	No. 3 zone	Faulted and pyritized feldspar porphyry w/ qz stockwork	NSV
NS-07-03	155.0	180/-45	No. 3 zone	Qz-py-tourmaline stockwork at 59-65 m in feldspar porphyry	1.13 gpt Au / 57.0-59.0 m
NS-07-04	140.0	180/-60	No. 3 zone	Cut faulted, seritized feldspar porphyry w/ tourmaline breccia	29.7 gpt Au / 32.0-33.0; 2.70 gpt Au / 72.0-73.0 m
NS-07-05	152.0	180/-45	No. 3 zone	Tourmaline-py stockwork 5-30 m w/ py-rich section to 64 m	NSV
NS-07-06	130.0	180/-60	No. 3 zone	Same rock as NS-07-05	0.59 gpt Au / 85.0-92.0 m
NS-07-07	98.0	190/-45	No. 3 zone	Altered feldspar porphyry w/ breccia zone at 30-41 m	NSV
NS-07-08	95.0	010/-45	No. 3 zone	Same rock as NS-07-07 with qz-py rich sections	NSV
NS-07-09	224.0	187/-45	No. 2 zone	Massive syenite w/ qz vein 21-29 m and py zone at 215 m	24.75 gpt Au / 26.0-29.0 m; 5.89 gpt Au / 215.0-216.0 m

Source: Blanchflower (2012)

6.1.5 2011 Exploration – GTA Resources and Mining Inc.

GTA Resources and Mining Inc (GTA) completed one hundred and seven (107) diamond drill holes between September 2011 and 2018, for a total of 14,014 metres of NQ-size core drilling at the Property. The GTA drilling program was mainly focused on gold mineralization within the Afric Zone. This drilling program delineated low grade, bulk tonnage gold mineralization over a surface of 500 metres by 350 metres and to a vertical of 350 metres below surface. This program demonstrated that the Afric Zone remained open for expansion both at depth and along strike to the northeast.

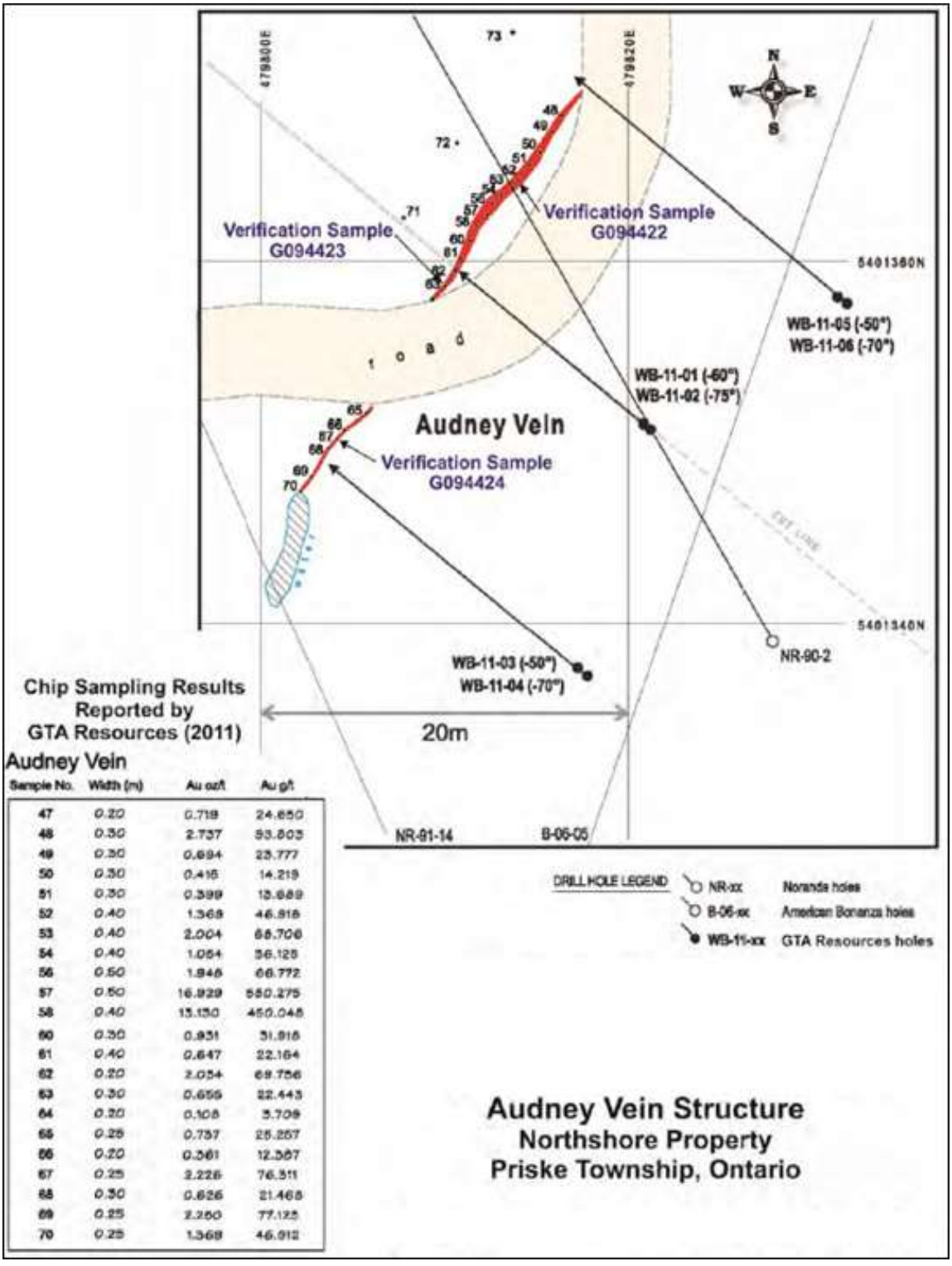
In addition, the Gino vein structure, located 250 m north of the Afric Zone, was drill tested and assay results reported significant gold-bearing mineralization.

During September 2011, surface channel and chip sampling was conducted by GTA on the exposed Audney, Caly and Caly North gold-bearing veins within the Afric Zone. Seventy-three (73) chip and channel samples were collected in late September 2011 along the exposed lengths of these three narrow high grade quartz veins. Samples were collected across the true widths of these veins, placed in 6-mil plastic bags with a sample assay tag, sealed and then transported to the GTA field office in Schreiber for storage until being shipped via Greyhound Bus Parcel Express to the analytical facilities of Accurassay Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario for preparation and analysis for gold. The results of the 2011 surface rock sampling work indicated:

- The high-grade gold bearing quartz and quartz-carbonate veins, including the Audney, Caly and Caly North veins, are oriented east-northeast across the previously reported trend of the Afric Zone;
- Many of the previous drill holes completed by previous operators were oriented to intersect the general west-northwest trend of the Afric Zone mineralization. As a result, many previous drill holes were commonly drilled sub-parallel or parallel to the higher grade lode vein structures, and;
- Multiple narrow, gold-bearing veins and veinlets hosted by the well-altered, fractured and pyritized intrusive rocks within the Afric Zone were not fully tested by previous drilling.

The locations and analytical results of the 2011 surface sampling along the Audney, Caly and Caly North veins within the Afric Zone are shown in Figures 6.3 and 6.4.

Figure 6.3 Chip Sampling Results, Audney Vein Structure



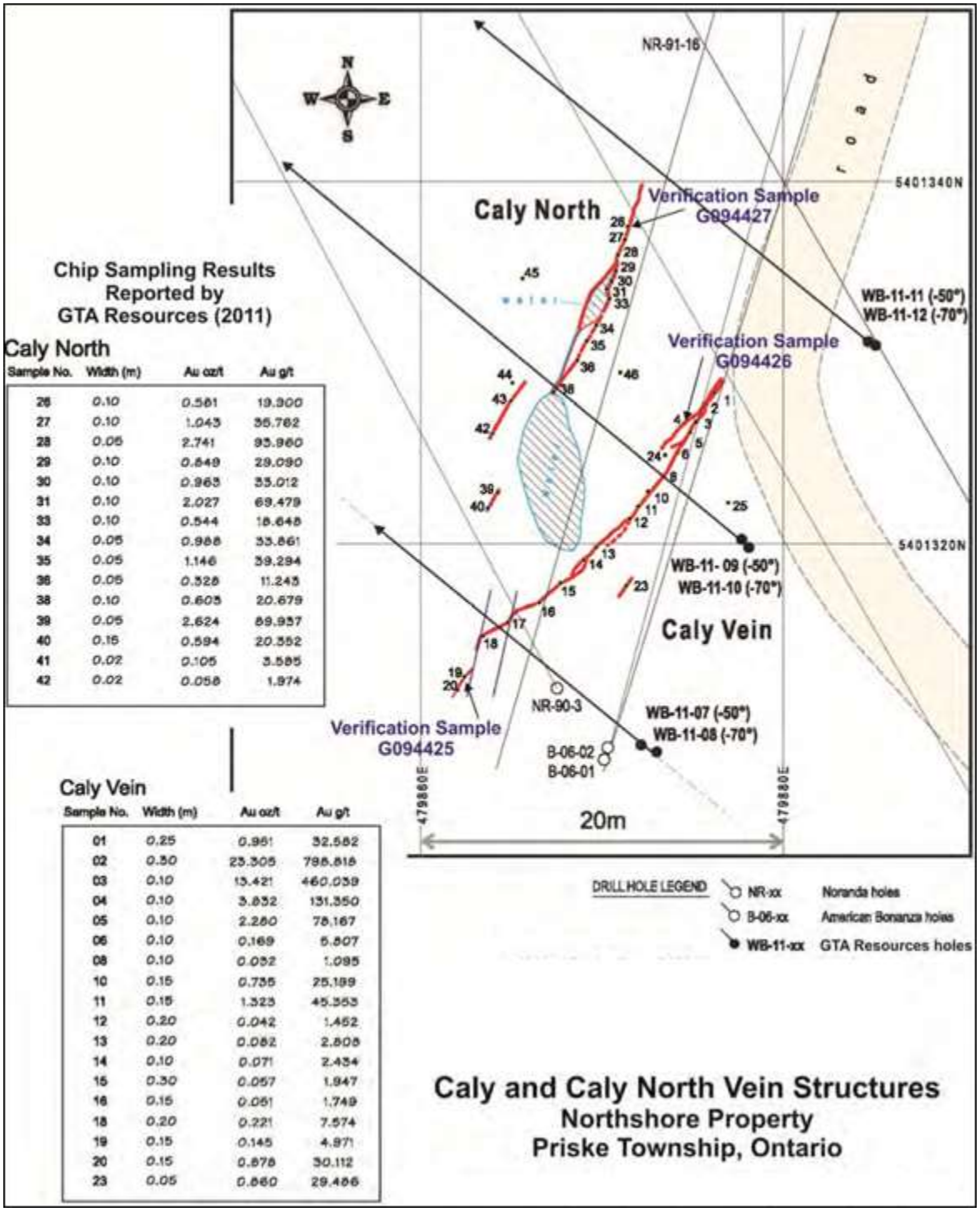
Chip Sampling Results Reported by GTA Resources (2011)

Audney Vein

Sample No.	Width (m)	Au oz/t	Au g/t
47	0.20	0.719	24.650
48	0.30	2.737	93.803
49	0.30	0.694	23.777
50	0.30	0.416	14.219
51	0.30	0.399	13.689
52	0.40	1.368	46.918
53	0.40	2.004	68.706
54	0.40	1.054	36.125
56	0.50	1.946	66.772
57	0.50	16.929	580.275
58	0.40	13.130	450.046
60	0.30	0.931	31.916
61	0.40	0.647	22.184
62	0.20	2.054	69.756
63	0.30	0.659	22.443
64	0.20	0.108	3.709
65	0.25	0.737	25.257
66	0.20	0.361	12.367
67	0.25	2.226	76.311
68	0.30	0.626	21.468
69	0.25	2.250	77.125
70	0.25	1.369	46.912

Source: Blanchflower (2012)

Figure 6.4 Chip Sampling Results, Caly and Caly North Vein Structures



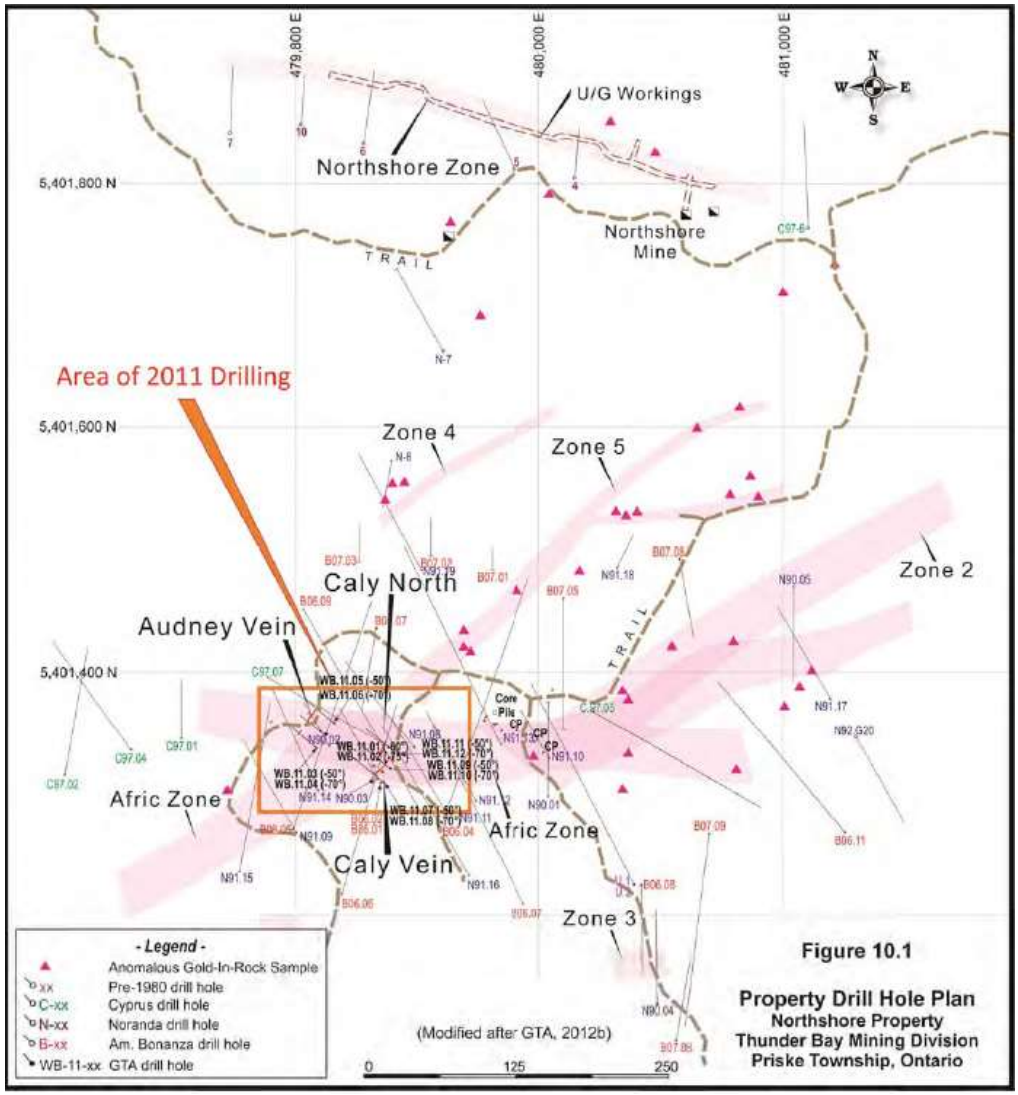
Source: Blanchflower (2012)

6.1.5.1 Phase 1 Diamond Drilling Program

Twelve (12) NQ-size diamond drill holes, totalling 1,038.0 m, targeted the high-grade Audney, Caly and Caly North quartz veins during the period from October 17 to 30, 2011. The fall, 2011 Phase 1 GTA diamond drilling program focused on evaluating the three sampled vein structures where surface rock samples had returned significant to high gold values. The drill core logging and sampling work was carried out at GTA's field office/warehouse facility in Schreiber, Ontario where the drill core is currently stored. The drill core samples for the Phase 1 drill holes were shipped via Greyhound Bus Parcel Express from Schreiber to the sample preparation and analytical facilities of Accurassay Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario for analysis with fire assay.

Table 6.4 summarizes select mineralized intercepts from the Phase 1 program that were reported by GTA in a February 14, 2012, press release (news release published under GTA's SEDAR filing).Figure 6.5 and Figure 6.6 show the locations and orientations of the 2011 drill holes. Figure 6.7 to Figure 6.8 show drill cross-sections with intersected geology and gold-bearing mineralization at the Afric Zone.

Figure 6.5 GTA 2011 Drill Hole Plan



Source: Blanchflower (2012)

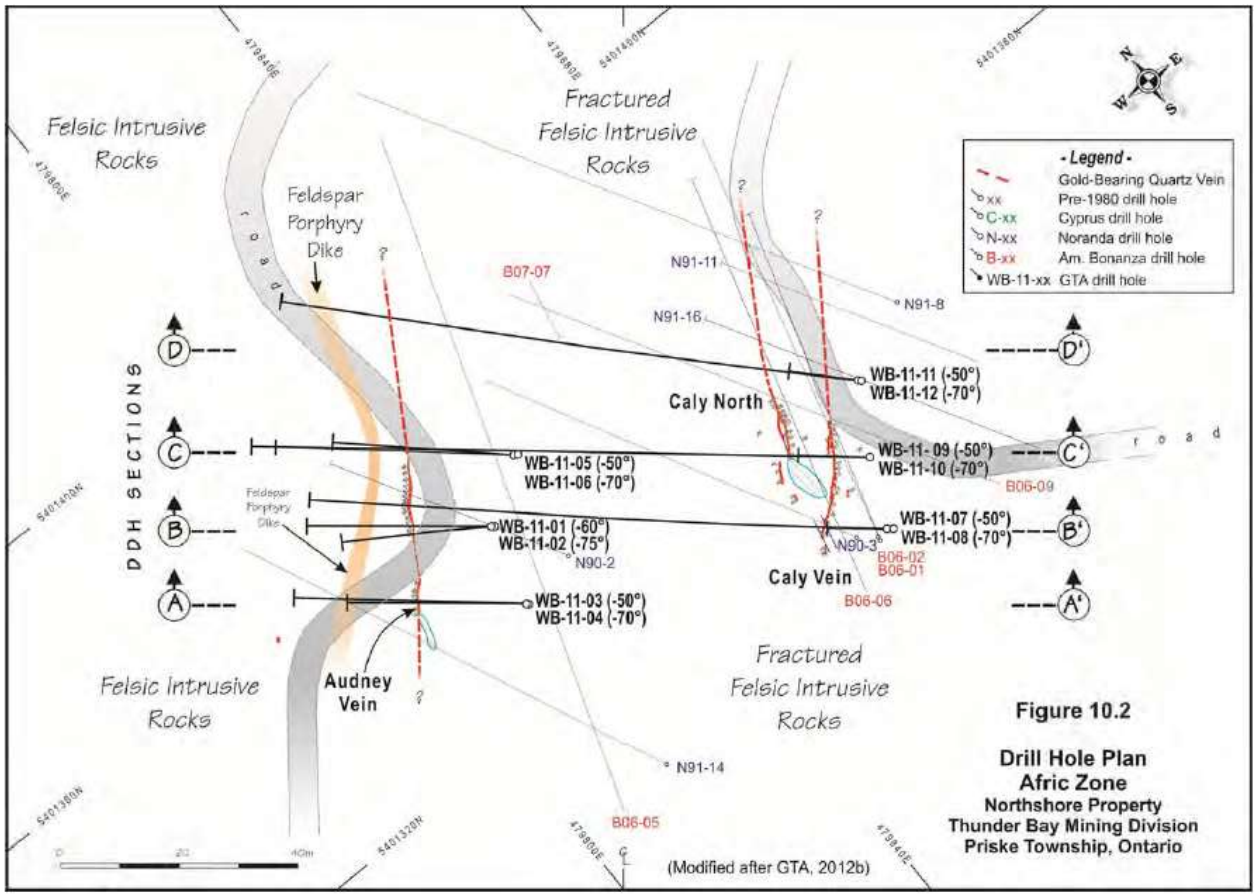
Table 6.4 GTA Resources 2011 Diamond Drilling Results

Hole Number	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval * (m)	Gold- Uncapped (g/t)	Gold - Capped ** (g/t)	Zone
WB-11-01 (-70°)	62.00	3.00	50.50	47.50	2.06	0.98	Afric
including		28.50	35.00	6.50	13.23		Audney Vein
which includes		28.50	29.80	1.30	60.49		"
which includes		29.30	29.80	0.50	131.99		"
WB-11-02 (-75°)	101.00	8.10	101.00	92.90	0.47	0.47	Afric
including		11.40	15.00	3.60	3.07		Audney South
which includes		11.40	11.80	0.40	12.31		"
and		60.00	62.00	2.00	3.57		Audney Vein
which includes		61.70	62.00	0.30	10.50		"
WB-11-03 (-51°)	62.00	3.00	62.00	59.00	0.55	0.55	Afric
including		3.00	4.00	1.00	4.77		?
and		12.00	13.00	1.00	4.29		Audney South
and		32.50	33.20	0.70	5.92		Audney Vein
WB-11-04 (-70°)	87.50	2.00	87.50	85.50	0.52	0.52	Afric
including		3.00	4.00	1.00	4.90		?
and		23.00	25.00	2.00	2.50		Audney South
and		81.50	83.00	1.50	7.33		Audney Vein
WB-11-05 (-50°)	62.00	2.00	14.00	12.00	1.12	0.29	Afric
				Audney and Audney South diked out			
WB-11-06 (-70°)	92.00	1.00	68.00	67.00	1.40	1.08	Afric
including		7.50	8.50	1.00	18.18		Audney South
and		64.30	65.60	1.30	45.18		Audney
which includes		64.30	64.80	0.50	71.33		"
WB-11-07 (-50°)	152.00	2.00	152.00	150.00	1.04	0.99	
including		7.50	7.80	0.30	43.87		Caly Vein
and		11.30	11.80	0.50	6.84		Caly N Vein
and		70.00	71.00	1.00	6.91		?
and		81.10	81.60	0.50	16.37		?
and		83.00	83.50	0.50	8.06		?
and		113.00	114.00	1.00	22.16		Audney South
and		120.80	121.50	0.70	15.86		Audney Vein
and		129.00	134.00	5.00	3.58		Audney Vein
WB-11-08 (-70°)	32.00	2.00	32.00	30.00	2.42	1.07	Afric
including		14.50	18.20	3.70	17.25		Caly + Caly N
which includes		14.50	14.80	0.30	147.69		Caly Vein
		17.80	18.20	0.40	40.43		Caly N Vein
WB-11-09 (-50°)	161.00	2.00	161.00	159.00	1.25	1.05	Afric
including		16.00	20.00	4.00	14.94		Caly + Caly N
which includes		16.50	17.00	0.50	51.25		Caly Vein
and		54.00	55.00	1.00	28.64		?
and		67.00	68.00	1.00	5.81		?
and		142.00	146.30	4.30	10.28		Audney Vein
which includes		144.60	145.10	0.50	67.58		"
WB-11-10 (-70°)	35.00	1.20	35.00	33.80	0.55	0.55	Afric
including		8.90	9.40	0.50	6.03		Caly Vein
and		26.00	26.40	0.40	4.11		?
and		30.00	31.00	1.00	7.93		?
WB-11-11 (-50°)	152.00	2.50	152.00	149.50	3.21	1.20	Afric
including		2.80	36.00	33.20	12.49		Caly System
which includes		2.80	4.00	1.20	5.52		?
and		14.00	15.00	1.00	35.78		?
nd		21.60	22.00	0.40	760.15		Caly Vein
and		26.00	34.00	8.00	6.39		Caly N Vein
which includes		26.00	29.00	3.00	11.96		"
and		61.00	62.00	1.00	3.05		?
and		134.00	136.00	2.00	13.20		Audney Vein
which includes		134.70	135.30	0.60	28.76		"
WB-11-12 (-70°)	35.00	1.20	35.00	33.80	1.58	1.58	Afric
including		20.00	22.00	2.00	13.18		Caly Vein
and		26.00	27.00	1.00	3.21		Caly N Vein
and		33.80	34.40	0.60	7.68		?

Source: Blanchflower (2012)

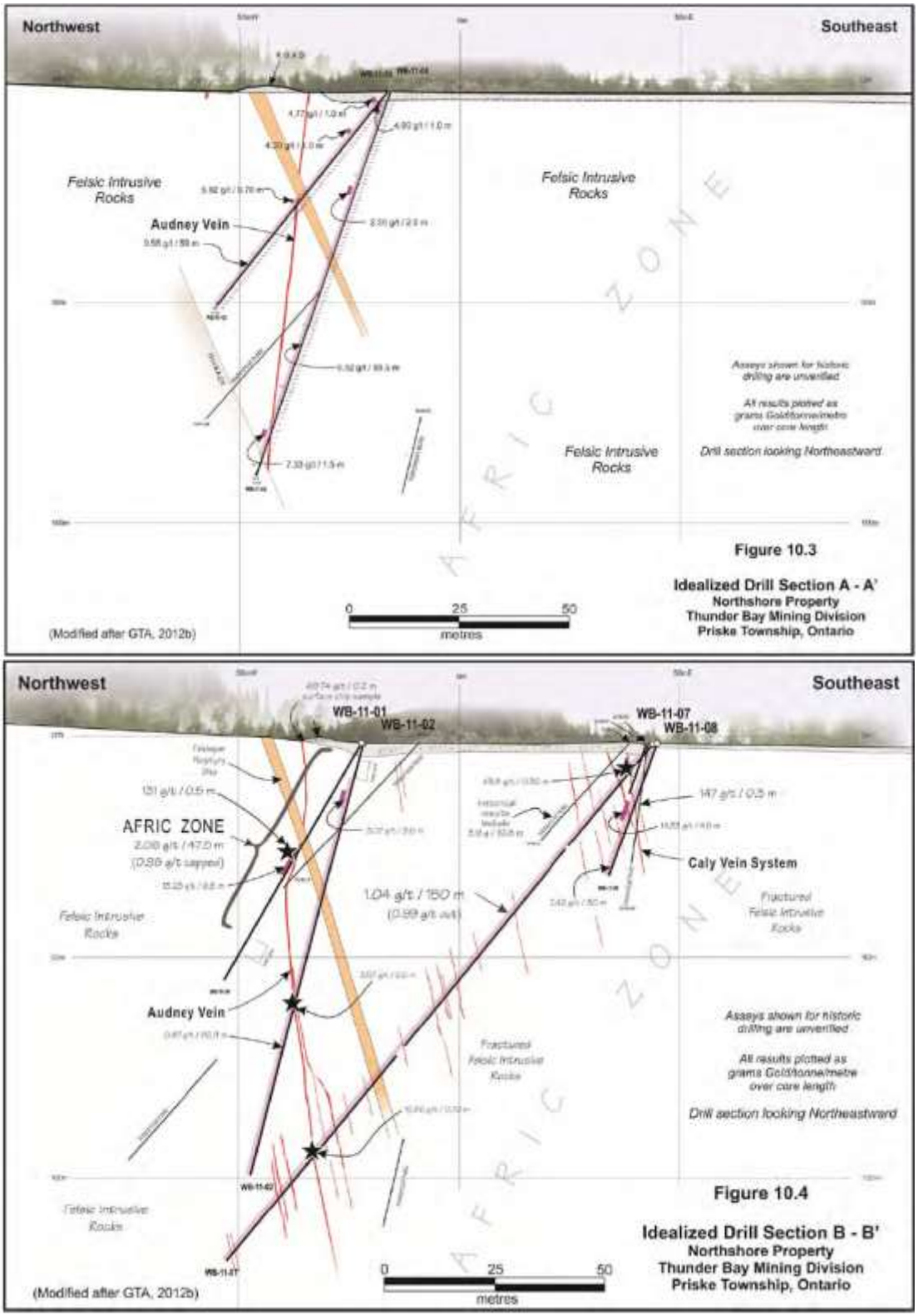
Note: Intervals represent core length. True width is unknown.

Figure 6.6 GTA Resources 2011 Drill Hole Plan, Afric Zone



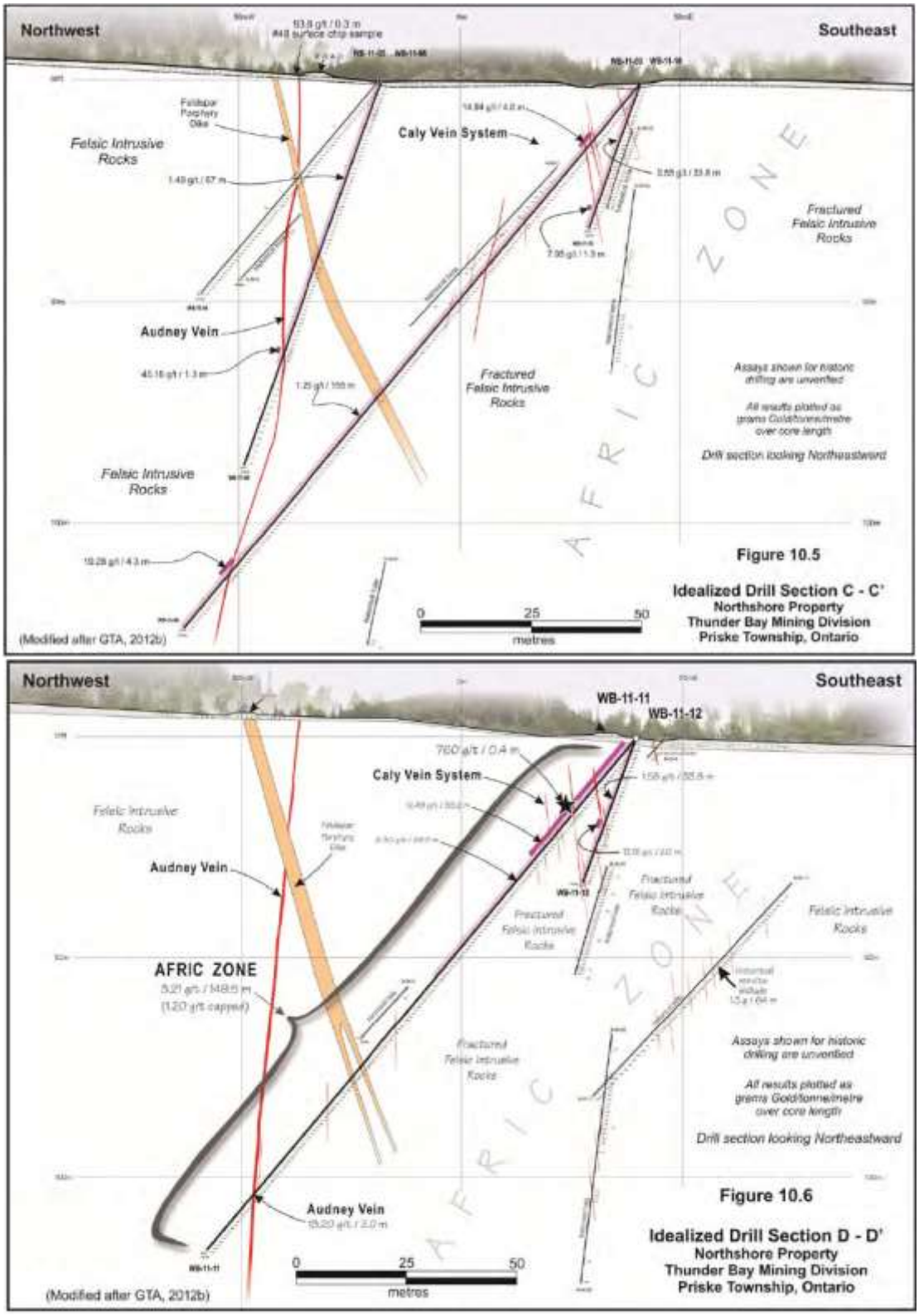
Source: Blanchflower (2012)

Figure 6.7 Drill Sections A-A' and B-B', 2011 Drill Program (see Figure 6.6 above for location of sections)



Source: Blanchflower (2012)

Figure 6.8 Drill Sections C-C' and D-D', 2011 Drill Program (see Figure 6.6 above for location of sections)



Source: Blanchflower (2012)

6.1.6 2012 and 2013 Exploration and Drilling – GTA Resources and Mining Inc.

Sections 6.1.6 to 6.18 are reproduced from Armitage and Vadnais-Leblanc (2020).

In 2012 GTA carried out two phases of diamond drilling (i.e. Phases '2' and '3'), totalling 7,188 metres (Table 6.5 and Table 6.6), with drill hole surveying, and property-wide prospecting and detailed geological mapping (Giroux and Blanchflower, 2014).

After the completion of the second phase of diamond drilling, GTA contracted two prospectors employed by Stares Contracting to locate and sample the historical trenches excavated by Noranda Exploration Company Ltd., Cyprus Canada Inc. and American Bonanza Gold Corp. plus sample the mineralized trend known as 'Zone No. 3'. This work was carried out from May 16th to 31st and focused on identifying increased disseminated sulphide contents within silicified stockwork host rocks where fine-grained tourmaline is present. In addition, the prospecting surveyed and mapped any historical physical features, such as cut grid-lines, drill hole collars, adits and shafts, using GPS instrumentation.

During the prospecting work, seventy-five rock samples were collected and the results of this work were documented for later reference. Eight rock samples returned gold grades in excess of 1.0 g/t with one sample (E5442606), from a 0.5-cm wide quartz-carbonate-sulphide vein situated near the portal of the Eastern Adit, returning grades of 6.82 and 6.26 g/t gold.

Following the prospecting work GTA contracted geologists employed by Clark Exploration, assisted by two Pays Plat First Nation personnel, to carry out property-wide 1:1000-scale geological mapping during the summer field season. This work focused on: delineating the surface mineralization and identifying the sulphide contents of the various Afric intrusive rocks, mapping the attitude of the barren diabase dyke set, and detailed mapping and sampling of historical trenches and stripped outcrop areas.

A total of 42 rock samples were collected during the 2012 geological mapping and sampling program. Nine of the rock samples returned grades in excess of 1.0 g/t gold, and one grab sample reportedly collected from the Western Adit muck pile has visible gold in a quartz-chlorite-fuchsite vein.

On July 10, 2012 various government and local agencies carried out a field inspection of various historic mine workings within the Property. Based upon recommendations from this inspection, GTA contracted the backfilling of the Northshore No. 4 shaft located alongside the Casque Iles section of the Voyageur hiking trail. The open shaft was approximately 12 m deep and represented a public safety hazard. This recommended work was completed in late October under the direct supervision of Mr. Paul Brugger, P.Eng, of P.J. Brugger and Associates, from Neebing Ontario.

6.1.6.1 Phase 2 Diamond Drilling Program

A second phase of diamond drilling on the Property was carried out from March 21 to June 7, 2012. GTA contracted Norex Drilling of Timmins, Ontario for the NQ-size core drilling. The drill core logging was undertaken by R. Duess, V.P. Exploration for GTA, and Jeff Myllyaho, a consulting geologist based in Thunder Bay Ontario. Eight diamond drill holes, designated WB-12-13 to WB-12-20, were completed totalling 2,431 metres (Table 6.5). The focus of this drilling was to test the continuity of the Afric Zone and its higher-grade veins. The significant mineralized intercepts identified during the Phase 2 diamond drilling program are presented in Table 6.6. The drill core from the Phase 2 drilling program was processed and is stored at GTA's field office and core storage facilities in Schreiber, Ontario. GTA personnel split, documented and shipped 2,578 core samples directly to AGAT Laboratories in Sudbury, Ontario for gold fire assays.

Table 6.5 Phase 2 Diamond Drilling Information

Drill Hole	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip
WB-12-13	5401378.100	479937.560	262.759	125	130	-50
WB-12-14	5401304.823	479915.340	261.609	401	311	-50
WB-12-15	5401326.549	479842.150	258.952	188	315	-62
WB-12-16	5401348.694	479854.410	260.600	374	315	-62
WB-12-17	5401274.244	479954.600	257.411	350	315	-50
WB-12-18	5401284.165	479902.130	260.830	386	315	-50
WB-12-19	5401425.822	479739.040	275.632	371	130	-50
WB-12-20	5401381.812	480027.330	268.878	236	130	-50

Source: Giroux and Blanchflower (2014)

Table 6.6 Mineralized Intercepts from the 2012 Phase 2 Diamond Drilling Program

Drill Hole No.	Length (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)*	Gold (gpt)	Zone
WB-12-13 (-50°)	125.00	31.00	111.00	80.00	0.77	Afric
including		103.00	111.00	8.00	4.27	
which includes		110.00	111.00	1.00	24.93	
WB-12-14 (-50°)	401.00	8.00	248.00	240.00	1.41	Afric
including		33.50	115.00	81.50	3.15	Caly
		42.00	76.00	34.00	3.79	Caly
including		33.50	45.50	12.00	7.82	Cal
which includes		42.00	45.50	3.50	23.35	Caly
and		45.00	45.50	0.50	120.00	Caly
including		67.50	72.00	4.50	6.99	
including		113.00	115.00	2.00	39.58	
which includes		113.00	113.50	0.50	132.00	
including		205.00	206.00	1.00	11.20	Audney
WB-12-15 (-62°)	188.00	4.00	147.00	143.00	0.90	Afric
including		29.00	38.00	9.00	5.13	
which includes		29.00	30.00	1.00	18.20	Afric
and		33.00	34.00	1.00	8.95	Afric
and		37.00	38.00	1.00	13.70	
and including		53.00	54.00	1.00	14.50	
		90.00	91.00	1.00	6.95	Audney
		130.00	130.50	0.50	11.10	
WB-12-16 (-62°)	374.00	3.00	123.00	120.00	0.48	Afric
including		3.00	19.00	16.00	0.96	
which includes		3.00	4.00	1.00	5.22	
and including		95.00	108.00	13.00	1.43	
which includes		102.00	102.50	0.50	14.44	Audney
		288.40	289.40	1.00	16.14	
WB-12-17 (-50°)	350.00	144.00	226.00	82.00	0.53	Afric
		201.45	201.95	0.50	13.40	
		207.35	208.00	0.65	15.80	
WB-12-18 (-50°)	386.00	59.50	150.00	90.50	1.09	Afric
including		59.50	60.00	0.50	7.17	
and		69.00	73.00	4.00	4.52	
which includes		69.00	69.50	0.50	7.34	
and which incl.		72.50	73.00	0.50	26.00	
and		93.50	94.00	0.50	14.50	
and		106.00	107.00	1.00	7.32	
and		142.00	142.50	0.50	8.92	

Source: Giroux and Blanchflower (2014)
Note: Intervals represent core length. True width is unknown.

All holes intersected widespread sections of quartz, carbonate, pyrite, tourmaline, sericite, (and localized potassic) altered felsic to intermediate intrusive and high level intrusive (porphyritic) rocks. Termed the 'Afric Zone', these rocks are structurally deformed exhibiting brittle deformation and fracturing and host quartz and quartz carbonate veins, veinlets, stringers and fracture infillings. These fracture infillings are mineralized with pyrite and with minor to trace amounts of chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, and molybdenite. Multiple occurrences of visible gold were observed in drill core from each of the holes.

It appears that the Afric Zone is hosted within a large felsic intrusive – porphyry system termed the Afric Intrusive Complex. Holes WB-12-19 and WB-12-20 (both drilled at -50° in a southeasterly direction) are the most westerly and easterly (respectively) holes drilled by GTA. Significant widespread gold mineralization encountered in these holes suggests that the gold mineralization of the Afric Zone spans a distance of at least 275 metres in an east-west direction. Results from drill hole WB-12-18 demonstrates that the Afric Zone gold mineralization extends to a depth of over 300 metres vertically below surface.

6.1.6.2 Phase 3 Diamond Drilling Program

The 2012 Phase 3 diamond drilling program began on August 13th and was completed on October 2nd, and was contracted by Norex Drilling Limited of Timmins, Ontario. Sixteen NQ-size drill holes were completed during this program totalling 4,755 metres (Table 6.7). As with the Phase 2 drill program, the drill core was processed at GTA's field office and core storage facilities in Schreiber, Ontario, and consulting geologists, employed by Clark Exploration based in Thunder Bay, Ontario, logged the core.

Table 6.7 Phase 3 Diamond Drilling Information

Drill Hole	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip
WB-12-21	5401374.340	479847.800	262.451	200	310	-50
WB-12-22	5401374.068	479848.160	262.311	101	310	-70
WB-12-23	5401387.886	479863.960	263.258	164	310	-50
WB-12-24	5401350.412	479899.010	260.601	230	310	-50
WB-12-25	54010361.605	479961.800	263.723	347	310	-50
WB-12-26	5401304.526	479821.110	257.004	410	305	-50
WB-12-27	5401271.378	479797.470	257.831	302	315	-50
WB-12-27A	5401271.378	479797.470	257.831	17	322	-50
WB-12-28	5401230.086	479760.710	252.549	287	310.5	-50
WB-12-29	5401361.452	480051.840	268.144	350	310	-50
WB-12-30	5401379.093	480068.970	272.900	329	314	-50
WB-12-31	5401383.208	479982.440	265.487	344	310	-50
WB-12-32	5401249.535	479944.180	257.193	449	310	-50
WB-12-33	5401219.201	480001.090	255.040	563	310	-50
WB-12-34	5401389.778	480055.640	272.693	215	130	-50
WB-12-35	5401399.837	480230.550	290.955	449	310	-50

Source: Giroux and Blanchflower (2014)

The significant mineralized intercepts identified during the Phase 3 diamond drilling program are presented in Table 6.8. A total of 5,365 drill core samples were split, documented and shipped directly to AGAT Laboratories in Sudbury, Ontario for gold fire assays.

All holes intersected wide sections of gold mineralization associated with pyritic, tourmaline, and sericitic altered felsic porphyritic rocks (the Afric Intrusive Complex). These rocks are structurally deformed resulting in a variety of fracturing and brecciation which host quartz and quartz carbonate veins and stringers. The quartz rich veins and fracture infillings are mineralized with pyrite, and lesser

amounts of sphalerite, galena and telluride. Visible gold has been recognized in most of the holes and the high grade sections are often associated with these occurrences.

Table 6.8 Significant Mineralized Intercepts from the 2012 Phase 3 Diamond Drilling Program

Drill Hole No.	Length (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)*	Gold (gpt)
WB-12-21 (-50°)	200.00	11.00	199.00	188.00	0.11
including		80.00	99.00	19.00	0.22
including		15.00	16.00	1.00	0.63
and		80.00	82.00	2.00	0.84
WB-12-22 (-70°)	101.00	4.00	78.00	74.00	0.20
including		6.00	12.00	6.00	0.72
WB-12-23 (-50°)	164.00	43.00	48.00	5.00	0.21
WB-12-24 (-50°)	230.00	9.00	10.00	1.00	7.88
- and		77.00	147.00	70.00	0.20
WB-12-25 (-50°)	347.00	3.00	347.00	344.00	0.28
including		4.00	10.00	6.00	1.89
and		150.00	152.00	2.00	8.65
and		272.00	280.00	8.00	1.37
and		309.00	310.00	1.00	1.92
and		336.00	341.00	5.00	1.79
WB-12-26 (-50°)	410.00	124.80	394.00	269.20	0.34
including		124.80	162.90	38.00	0.92
including		130.80	162.90	32.10	1.03
including		149.80	150.90	1.10	22.72
and		150.40	150.90	0.50	47.20
and		329.00	351.00	22.00	1.25
including		333.00	341.00	8.00	2.83
WB-12-27 (-50°)	302.00	125.00	249.00	124.00	0.72
including		129.00	169.50	40.50	1.41
and		160.00	169.50	9.50	1.96
including		160.50	161.00	0.50	31.60
WB-12-28 (-50°)	287.00	24.00	41.00	17.00	0.32
including		24.00	25.00	1.00	1.82
WB-12-29 (-50°)	350.00	9.20	84.00	74.80	1.12
including		28.00	56.00	28.00	2.00
including		42.00	42.50	0.50	25.30
including		237.50	282.00	44.50	1.95
and		236.00	239.00	3.00	9.15
and		237.50	238.00	0.50	50.90
and		268.00	285.00	17.00	3.25
including		270.00	275.00	5.00	9.78
including		270.00	270.50	0.50	50.90
and		274.00	275.00	1.00	20.10
WB-12-30 (-50°)	326.00	5.00	48.00	43.00	1.02
including		12.00	20.00	8.00	4.58
and		176.00	181.00	5.00	1.93
and		275.00	276.00	1.00	14.50
WB-12-31 (-50°)	344.00	143.00	198.00	55.00	0.83
including		143.00	157.00	14.00	1.32
including		146.50	147.00	0.50	20.60
including		197.00	198.00	1.00	15.80
WB-12-32 (-50°)	444.00	231.00	244.00	13.00	1.00
and		337.00	348.50	11.50	1.26
and		368.00	369.00	1.00	9.91
and		419.80	432.00	12.20	1.02
WB-12-33 (-50°)	563.00	421.00	489.00	68.00	1.37
including		421.00	430.00	9.00	5.94
including		421.00	425.00	4.00	12.16
including		423.50	424.00	0.50	66.50
WB-12-34 (-50°)	215.00	61.10	83.00	21.90	0.96
including		74.00	83.00	9.00	2.01
including		74.00	76.00	2.00	6.96
WB-12-35 (-50°)	449.00	62.00	63.00	1.00	4.11
and		413.00	429.00	16.00	1.06
including		414.00	416.00	2.00	2.76

** The drilling interval represents the core length, not the true width of the intercept.*

Source: Giroux and Blanchflower (2014)

Note: Intervals represent core length. True width is unknown.

Drill holes WB-12-21 to WB-12-25 were drilled to test the northeast extension of the Audney Vein and the broader Afric Zone and holes WB-12-26 and WB-12-27 were drilled to test the southwest extensions. The highest assays of these first 7 holes included 47.2 g/t Au and 31.6 g/t Au (each over a core length of 0.5 metres) from holes WB-12-26 and WB-12-27 respectively. Both these high grade values were returned from a quartz vein mineralized with several specks of visible gold, and interpreted to be the faulted southwest extension of the high grade Audney Vein.

Holes WB-12-32 and WB-12-33, the deepest holes ever drilled on the Northshore property, were drilled to undercut the main Afric Zone at depth, and both holes intersected significant gold values. The intersection in WB-12-33 of 1.37 g/t Au over 68.0 meters (including 12.16 g/t over 4.0 meters) represents one of the deepest gold intersections ever encountered on the property, at approximately 390 metres vertically below surface. Furthermore, hole WB-12-33 was stopped at 563 m and ended in gold mineralization (0.7 g/t Au over 7.0 m from 557 m to 563 m). These results clearly indicate that gold mineralization on the Northshore Property remains open at depth.

Holes WB-12-29, WB-12-30 and WB-12-35 were drilled to further evaluate the northeast extension of the Afric Zone and all three holes encountered significant gold mineralization. An average grade of 1.95 g/t Au over 44.5 meters (including 9.78 g/t over 5.0 metres) in hole WB-12-29 occurs at approximately 200 metres vertically below surface, and 1.06 g/t Au over 16 meters in WB-12-35 at approximately 330 metres vertically below surface. These deeper intersections are in an area of very limited drilling and gold mineralization is open up dip, at depth, and along strike (see GTA news release dated January 8, 2013, posted on SEDAR).

Between the Phase 1 drilling in 2011 and the two phases of drilling in 2012 GTA had completed 35 drill holes, totalling 8,224 m, within an area of 450 by 350 metres. The results indicated that the gold mineralization is hosted by, and perhaps genetically related to, a larger intrusive suite. Furthermore, the Property had the potential for hosting both a bulk tonnage deposit and discrete higher grade lode gold zones (Giroux and Blanchflower, 2014).

6.1.6.3 Phase 4 Diamond Drilling Program

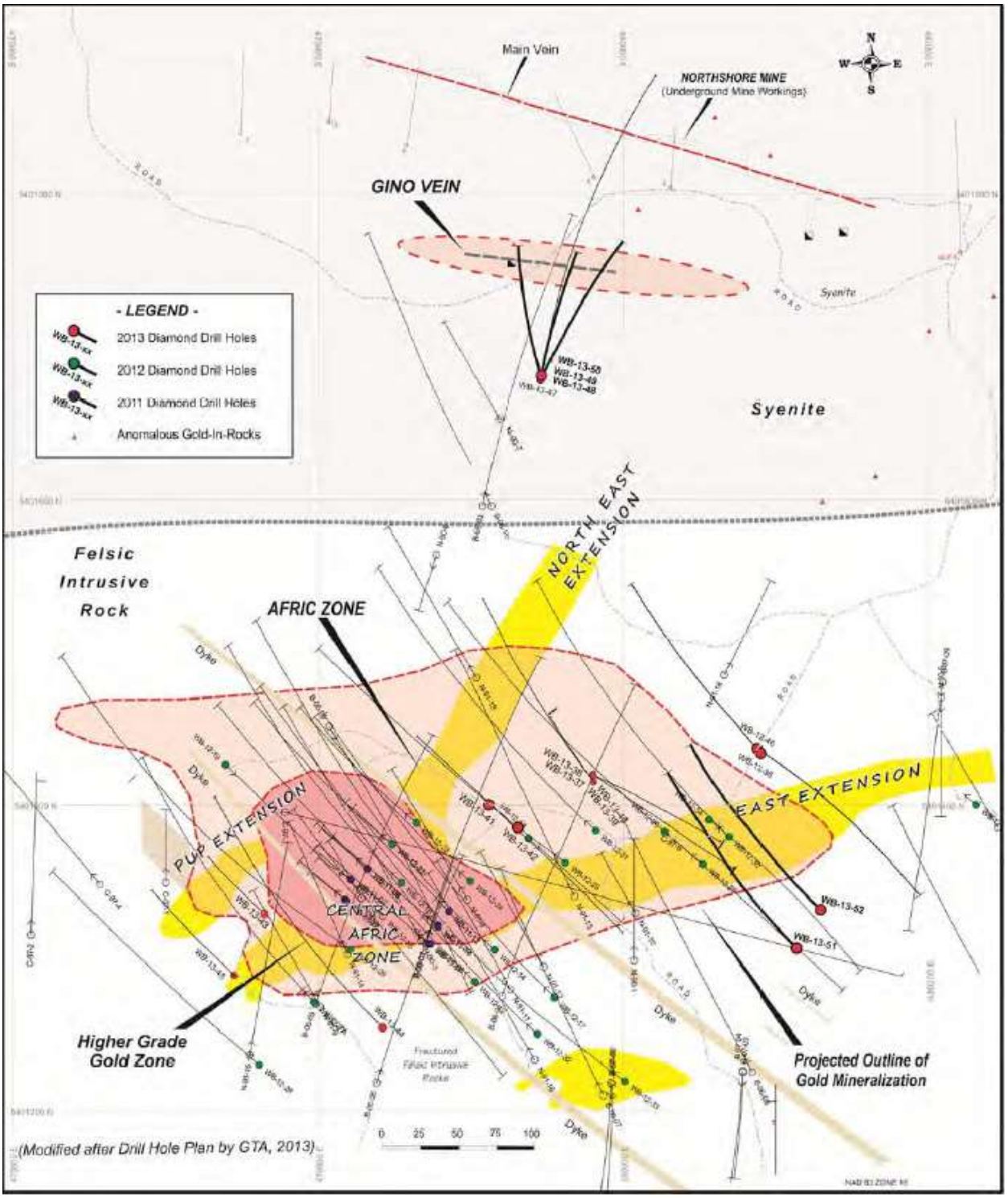
The focus of the Phase 4 drilling program was to continue testing and expanding the Afric Zone and its eastern and northeastern extensions. Diamond drilling began on March 21st and was completed on June 7th, spanning Spring break-up in May 2013. Norex Drilling of Timmins Ontario was contracted to carry out the NQ-size core drilling, and the drill core logging was undertaken by R. Duess, V.P. Exploration for GTA, or by Jeff Myllyaho, a consulting geologist based in Thunder Bay Ontario. Twelve drill holes, totalling 2,313 m, were completed during the Phase 4 drilling program (Figure 6.9; Table 6.9).

The significant mineralized intercepts identified during the Phase 4 diamond drilling program are presented in Table 6.10.

Approximately 92 percent of the Phase 4 drill core, representing 2116.7 m, was split and sampled from which 1,552 samples were collected.

The Phase 4 diamond drilling program successfully tested the easterly and northeasterly mineral trends to the Afric Zone, called the 'East Extension' and 'Northeast Extension' respectively. These trends are characterized as wide lower grade zones containing higher grade zones over narrower widths. The Phase 4 drill holes intersected significant gold mineralization hosted within altered felsic porphyritic and intrusive rocks with multiple occurrences of visible gold mineralization in all holes (Giroux and Blanchflower, 2014).

Figure 6.9 Drill Hole Plan of the Northshore Property Showing the Location of 2013 Drilling and Rough Mineralization Outline



Source: Giroux and Blanchflower (2014)

Table 6.9 Phase 4 Diamond Drilling Information

Drill Hole	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip
WB-13-36	5401436.427	480087.520	281.809	227	121	-50
WB-13-37	5401419.539	479980.240	269.081	170	122	-50
WB-13-38	5401419.929	479979.600	269.371	212	118	-64
WB-13-39	5401415.463	479980.100	268.838	218	323	-50
WB-13-40	5401415.054	479980.410	268.706	152	323	-70
WB-13-41	5401401.508	479910.380	265.564	200	130	-52
WB-13-42	5401385.043	479929.630	263.577	137	310	-50
WB-13-43	5401328.767	479764.490	258.079	92	315	-55
WB-13-44	5401254.539	479841.740	254.443	290	315	-50
WB-13-45	5401288.730	479744.750	257.839	110	314	-45
WB-13-46	5401433.551	480089.630	282.732	200	318	-45
WB-13-47	5401680.016	479946.170	318.968	305	12	-45

Source: Giroux and Blanchflower (2014)

Initial drilling within the East Extension "include intersections of 2.50 g/t (grams per tonne) gold over 13.0 metres (m) (within a wider zone of 1.4 g/t over 43.5 m) in hole WB-13-37 and 12.28 g/t gold over 2.0 m (within a zone of 1.47 g/t over 70.0 m) in hole WB-13-38. These holes, drilled approximately 50 metres and 100 metres respectively below a previously drilled shallow intersection of 1.51 g/t gold over 50.8 m (hole WB-12-29) help confirm the strike continuity of the East Extension for a distance of 170 metres from the Central Afric Zone. Hole WB-13-36 was drilled 70 metres further east from the above described section and intersected anomalous gold (0.66 g/t gold over 10.0 m) at the interpreted East Extension trend location (see GTA news release dated May 9, 2013, posted on SEDAR).

Drill holes WB-13-39 and 40 tested the Northeast Extension, approximately 130 m northeast of the central Afric Zone. Drill hole WB-13-39 intersected 4.77 g/t gold over drilled length of 8.0 m within a wider zone of 1.35 g/t over a drilling length of 34.2 m. Drill hole WB-13-40 tested the zone 50 m downdip and it intersected 7.97 g/t over a core length of 1.5 m within a drilling length of 49.0-metre that assaying 0.53 g/t gold (see GTA news release dated May 9, 2013, posted on SEDAR).

Following resumption of Phase 4 drilling after the Spring breakup, GTA announced that drilling had identified a western extension of the Afric Zone, called the 'Pup' Extension. Drill hole WB-13-44 within this western extension returned 0.66 g/t gold over a core interval of 196.5 m, including a higher grade section of 3.14 g/t gold over a core length of 13.0 m. Hole WB-13-43 that tested the same section and 40 m up dip returned 178.0 g/t gold over a drilling length of 1.0 m from a quartz vein (see GTA news release dated May 28, 2013 on SEDAR). GTA interpreted this higher grade gold mineralization as a faulted extension of the Audney Vein.

Other Phase 4 drill holes, WB-13-41 and 42 tested the East and Northeast Extensions respectively. WB 13- 41 intersected 8.56 g/t gold over a core length of 1.5 m within a wider zone of 0.51 g/t gold over a drilling length of 102.0 m. Drill hole WB-13-42 intersected 1.45 g/t gold over a core length of 6.0 m (see GTA news release dated May 28, 2013 on SEDAR).

Table 6.10 Significant Mineralized Intercepts from the 2013 Phase 4 Diamond Drilling Program

Drill Hole No.	Length (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)*	Gold (gpt)	Target
WB-13-36	227.00	22.00	32.00	10.00	0.66	East Ext.
		64.00	68.00	4.00	1.43	
		94.00	95.00	1.00	3.30	
WB-13-37	170.00	80.00	123.50	43.50	1.40	East Ext.
including		88.00	101.00	13.00	2.50	
and		122.00	123.50	1.50	14.20	
WB-13-38	212.00	110.50	180.50	70.00	1.47	East Ext.
including		110.50	112.50	2.00	12.28	
WB-13-39	218.00	29.80	64.00	34.20	1.35	Northeast Ext.
including		46.00	54.00	8.00	4.77	
WB-13-40	152.00	73.00	122.00	49.00	0.53	Northeast Ext.
including		73.00	74.00	1.00	5.63	
and		101.00	102.50	1.50	7.97	
and		121.00	122.00	1.00	3.33	
WB-13-41	200.00	92.00	194.00	102.00	0.51	East Ext.
including		118.20	128.00	9.80	1.16	
and		192.50	194.00	1.50	8.56	
WB-13-42	137.00	11.00	72.50	61.50	0.32	Northeast Ext.
including	incl	54.50	60.50	6.00	1.45	
WB-13-43	92.00	65.00	66.00	1.00	178.00	
WB-13-44	290.00	33.50	230.00	196.50	0.66	Pup
including		105.50	162.10	56.60	1.06	
including		114.00	127.00	13.00	3.14	
including		114.00	115.00	1.00	15.50	
and		126.00	127.00	1.00	13.80	
and		210.50	212.00	1.50	13.30	
B-13-45	110.00	74.00	75.50	1.50	4.07	Audney
		90.50	92.00	1.50	1.55	
B-13-46	200.00	110.00	111.50	1.50	1.35	Northeast Ext.
		137.00	200.00	63.00	0.59	
including		168.50	200.00	31.50	0.91	
including		197.00	198.50	1.50	7.45	
B-13-47	305.00	17.00	23.00	6.00	5.23	Gino Vein
including		18.50	20.00	1.50	19.20	
and		104.00	105.00	1.00	8.85	

** The drilling interval represents the core length, not the true width of the intercept.*

Source: Giroux and Blanchflower (2014)

Note: Intervals represent core length. True width is unknown.

Drill hole WB-13-45 returned 4.07 g/t gold over a core length of 1.5 m from the Pup Extension. Drill hole WB-13-46 intersected 0.59 g/t gold over a drilling length of 63.0 m, including 7.45 g/t gold over a core length of 1.5 m., from a drilling length of 137.0 to the end of the hole at 200.0 m within the Northeast Extension. The last drill hole of the drilling campaign, WB-13-47, intersected a new gold-bearing vein structure, called the 'Gino' vein, that returned an average grade of 5.23 g/t gold over a drilling length of 6.0 m at a vertical depth of less than 15 m, including 19.20 g/t gold over a core length of 1.5 metres. Another quartz vein intersected in the same hole at a greater depth returned 8.85 g/t gold over a core length of 1.00 metre (see GTA news release dated July 18, 2013 on SEDAR). These higher grade gold intercepts are located in an area of sparse drill testing 250 m north of the Afric Gold Zone and 100 m south the underground workings of the former producing Northshore mine.

Upon completion of the Phase 4 drilling GTA had completed 47 drill holes totalling 10,537 m in four individual drilling campaigns. This drilling had focused on the Afric Zone which had at the time been tested over an area of 500 by 350 metres and to a vertical depth of 350 metres. It remained open for extension to depth and to the northeast.

6.1.6.4 Phase 5 Diamond Drilling Program

The Phase 5 diamond drilling program focus was to provide fill-in drilling information to better understand the relationship between the bulk tonnage gold potential and higher-grade vein structures within the Afric Zone. Two holes were also planned to expand on the newly discovered Gino vein structure. The Phase 5 drilling program was completed in late October 2013 and consisted of five holes totalling 853 metres (Table 6.11).

Table 6.11 Phase 5 Diamond Drilling Information

Drill Hole	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip
WB-13-48	479946.100	5401680.799	318.715	125	345	-45
WB-13-49	479946.440	5401680.854	318.978	140	030	-45
WB-13-50	479946.100	5401680.962	318.715	152	010	-55
WB-13-51	480113.160	5401306.418	279.698	244	315	-50
WB-13-52	480128.880	5401331.500	281.732	315	315	-50

Source: Giroux and Blanchflower (2014)

The first three drill holes, WB-13-48, -49 and -50, tested the newly discovered Gino vein structure and the last two drill holes, WB-13-51 and -52 tested the Afric Gold Zone. The mineralized intercepts identified during the Phase 4 diamond drilling program are presented in Table 6.12.

The first three holes of the program were drilled to further evaluate the recently identified Gino Vein (see GTA news release dated July 18, 2013, posted on SEDAR). All three drill holes WB-13-48, WB-13-49 and WB-13-50 intersected the steeply dipping, east-west trending quartz-carbonate Gino vein structure. Significant mineralized intercepts included: 46.4 g/t gold over a core length of 1.0 m in drill hole WB-13-48, 41.6 g/t gold over core length of 1.0 m in drill hole WB-13-49, and 6.38 g/t gold over a core length of 2.0 m in drill hole WB-13-50. All of these intercepts occur at vertical depths of less than 125 metres (see GTA news release dated Dec 10, 2013, posted on SEDAR).

Drill holes WB-13-51 and -52 continued testing the Afric Zone. Drill hole WB-13-51 intersected a higher grade interval of 9.47 g/t gold over a core length of 9.0 metres within a 201-metre wide zone of anomalous gold returning a length-weighted average grade of 0.73 g/t gold. Drill hole WB-13-52 intersected a 192-metre section of the Afric Zone that returned a length-weighted average grade of 0.54 g/t gold (see GTA news release dated Dec 10, 2013, on SEDAR).

Table 6.12 Significant Mineralized Intercepts from the 2013 Phase 5 Diamond Drilling Program

Drill Hole No.	Length (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)*	Gold (gpt)	Target
WB-13-48	125.00	101.00	104.00	3.00	15.97	
including		101.00	102.00	1.00	46.40	Gino Vein
WB-13-49	140.00	110.00	111.00	1.00	41.60	Gino Vein
		125.00	126.50	1.50	2.69	
		137.00	138.50	1.50	7.05	
WB-13-50	152.00	15.00	17.00	2.00	2.79	
		146.00	148.00	2.00	6.38	Gino Vein
WB-13-51	244.00	23.00	224.00	201.00	0.73	Afric Zone
		134.00	224.00	90.00	1.41	
		159.50	203.00	43.50	2.51	
		159.50	168.50	9.00	9.47	
WB-13-52	212.00	20.00	212.00	192.00	0.54	Afric Zone
		81.00	86.00	5.00	3.80	
		128.00	180.50	52.50	1.26	
		171.50	180.50	9.00	3.53	
		179.00	180.50	1.50	16.80	

** The drilling interval represents the core length, not the true width of the intercept.*

Source: Giroux and Blanchflower (2014)

Note: Intervals represent core length. True width is unknown.

6.1.7 2016 Exploration Work – GTA and Balmoral

During 2016, GTA completed two phases of drilling. A total of 51 (NQ size) holes (1,463 m) were completed (Table 6.13). Drilling focused on delineation and expansion of the near surface, higher grade mineralization of the Afric Zone, specifically the previously identified Caly and Audney vein systems (Figure 6.10). Most of the drilling (49 holes) consisted of a series of short holes (11 to 41 m) targeted to fill-in the gaps on both the Caly and Audney systems. The collars of all drill holes were surveyed by TBT Engineering of Thunder Bay Ontario.

Phase 1 consisted of 36 (NQ size) shallow holes (between 11 and 41 metres) totaling 866 metres. Two series of holes were drilled; the "A" series holes, (17 holes totaling 512 metres over a strike length of 60 meters) to test the Caly vein system, and the "D" series holes (19 holes totaling 354 metres over a strike length of 100 meters) to test the Audney vein system. Drilling continued to intersect very high grade (> 1 oz/ton), near surface, gold mineralization (including 139.00 g/t gold over 1.20 metres, 72.40 g/t gold over 1.0 metre and 39.3 g/t gold over 1.50 metres).

Additional highlights of the program, more fully detailed in Table 6.14 and Table 6.15, include (Balmoral news release dated August 22, 2016):

- *4.06 g/t gold over 23.00 metres, including 25.60 g/t gold over 3.0 metres in hole A-16-12*
- *5.67 g/t gold over 10.40 metres, including 33.70 g/t gold over 1.40 metres in hole A-16-08*
- *5.96 g/t gold over 9.0 metres, including 24.14 g/t gold over 2.00 metres in hole D-16-07*
- *7.29 g/t gold over 5.40 metres, including 18.54 g/t gold over 2.00 metres in hole D-16-08*

The Phase Two drilling program was designed to both expand in the near surface and more clearly define the outer margins of the Afric Gold Zone. It appears to have successfully extended the Zone in several areas. In addition drilling continues to intersect high-grade, commonly visible gold bearing quartz vein hosted mineralization within the core of the broader zone. Results included drill intersections of 2.84 g/t Au over 14.5 m (including 27.90 g/t Au over 1.0 m) from hole A-16-20 and 2.82 g/t Au over 16.0 m (including 25.80 g/t Au over 1.0 m) from hole A-16-29 (Table 6.16). Two holes were drilled during

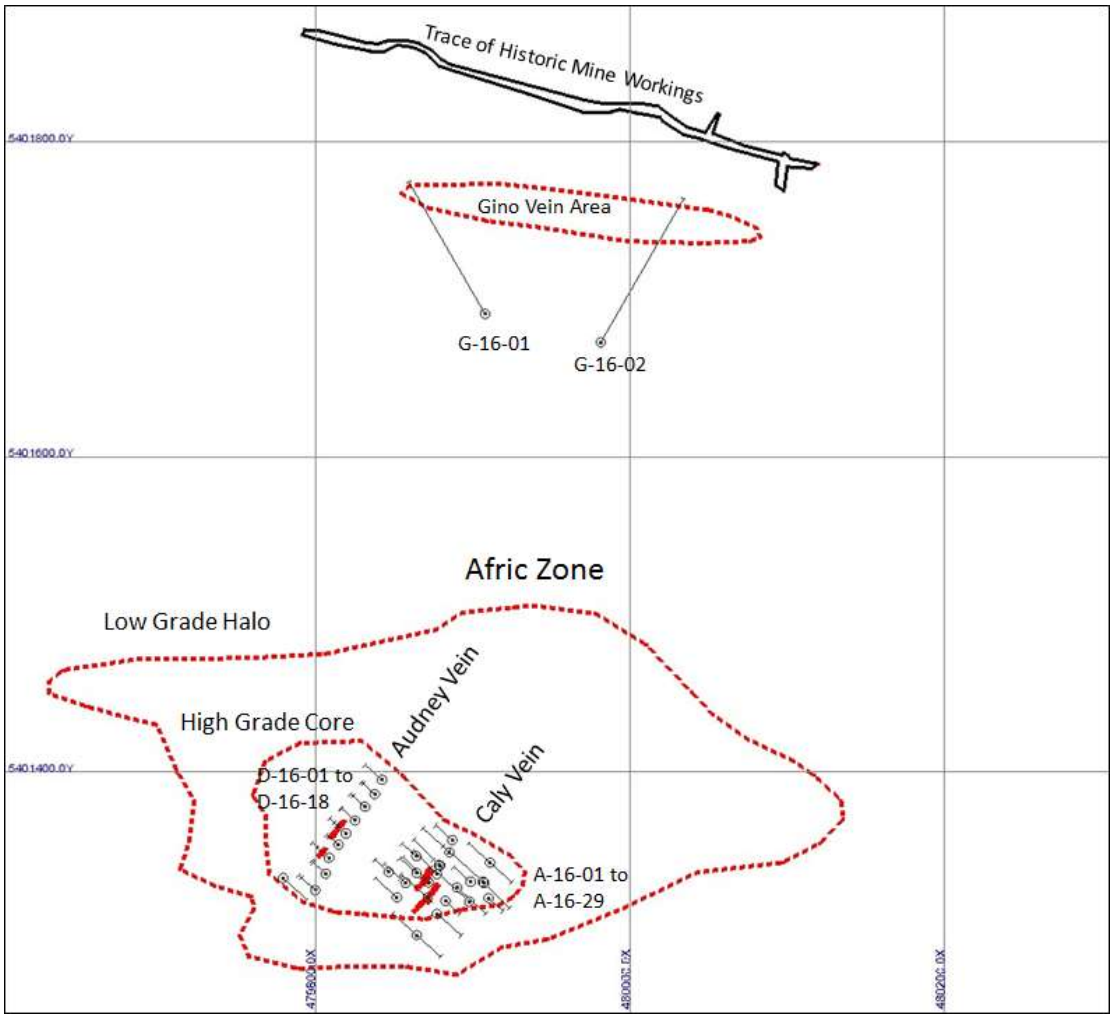
this phase of the program to determine the continuity of the Gino Vein system, initially discovered in 2013. The Gino Vein system is located north of the Afric Gold Zone and proximal to the former producing North Shore gold mine. Both holes appear to have successfully intersected the Gino Vein, with an intercept of 6.13 g/t gold over 1.00 metre in G-16-02 (Table 6.16) indicating the system remains open to the east and down-dip (GTA news release dated Nov. 1, 2016).

Table 6.13 2016 Diamond Drill Hole Collar Information

Drill Hole	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip
A-16-01	479877.4	5401335	260.045	30	315	-45
A-16-02	479877.4	5401335	260.045	32	315	-80
A-16-03	479878.6	5401341	260.092	32	315	-45
A-16-04	479879.3	5401341	260.152	32	315	-80
A-16-05	479872	5401330	259.739	32	315	-45
A-16-06	479872	5401330	259.739	32	315	-80
A-16-07	479871.4	5401320	259.347	32	312	-45
A-16-08	479871.4	5401320	259.347	14	312	-80
A-16-09	479885.4	5401349	260.728	32	312	-45
A-16-10	479885.4	5401349	260.728	32	312	-80
A-16-11	479887.1	5401357	260.824	20	312	-45
A-16-12	479857.6	5401329	259.796	26	312	-45
A-16-13	479857.6	5401329	259.796	26	312	-80
A-16-14	479851.9	5401320	258.266	26	312	-45
A-16-15	479897.9	5401318	260.005	41	312	-45
A-16-16	479906.6	5401330	259.762	41	312	-45
A-16-17	479907.3	5401330	259.714	32	135	-45
A-16-18	479882.8	5401318	259.884	17	132	-45
A-16-19	479877.5	5401310	259.41	29	132	-45
A-16-20	479890.1	5401327	259.953	35	132	-45
A-16-21	479910.2	5401320	259.588	17	132	-45
A-16-22	479911.1	5401342	259.745	26	132	-45
A-16-23	479911.1	5401342	259.745	26	312	-45
A-16-24	479898.7	5401330	259.845	20	312	-45
A-16-25	479864.4	5401296	256.378	29	312	-45

Drill Hole	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip
A-16-26	479864.4	5401296	256.378	29	132	-45
A-16-27	479846.7	5401336	259.398	17	312	-45
A-16-28	479864.2	5401347	260.344	17	312	-45
A-16-29	479864.4	5401336	260.118	20	312	-45
D-16-01	479819.6	5401361	259.781	11	312	-45
D-16-01A	479819.6	5401361	259.781	20	312	-45
D-16-02	479819.6	5401361	259.776	17	312	-65
D-16-02A	479819.6	5401361	259.776	20	312	-60
D-16-03	479814.8	5401354	258.935	14	312	-45
D-16-04	479814.8	5401354	258.935	17	312	-60
D-16-05	479808.7	5401346	258.004	20	312	-45
D-16-06	479808.7	5401346	258.004	20	312	-60
D-16-07	479806.6	5401335	257.714	17	312	-45
D-16-08	479806.6	5401335	257.714	21.2	312	-60
D-16-09	479825.3	5401369	260.628	17	312	-45
D-16-10	479825.3	5401369	260.628	23	312	-60
D-16-11	479831.5	5401378	261.891	17	312	-45
D-16-12	479831.5	5401378	261.891	20	312	-60
D-16-13	479837.8	5401386	262.447	14	312	-45
D-16-14	479837.8	5401386	262.447	23	312	-60
D-16-15	479842.4	5401395	263.184	20	312	-45
D-16-16	479800	5401325	257.5	20	312	-45
D-16-17	479800	5401325	257.5	23	312	-60
D-16-18	479779.4	5401333	247.432	29	132	-45
G-16-01	479907.9	5401691	316.071	137	330	-45
G-16-02	479981.5	5401673	317.495	149	30	-45
			Total:	**1,463.20**		

Figure 6.10 Drill Hole Plan of the Northshore Property Showing the Location of 2016 Drilling and Rough Mineralized Outline (see Figure 6.9)



Source: Armitage and Vadnais-Leblanc (2020)

Table 6.14 Significant Mineralized Intercepts – 2016 A-Series Holes Targeting the Caly System

Hole	Azimuth	Dip Number	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval* (metres)	Gold** (g/t)
A-16-01	315	-45	5	26	21	2.79
including			5	12.5	7.5	5.16
A-16-02	315	-80	17	30.5	13.5	2.55
including			20	26	6	5.22
which incl.			20	21	1	25.7
A-16-03	315	-45	9.5	11	1.5	1.69
A-16-04	315	-80	26	32	6	0.93

Hole	Azimuth	Dip Number	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval* (metres)	Gold** (g/t)
A-16-05	315	-45	4	24.5	20.5	2.36
including			15.5	24.5	9	3.61
A-16-06	315	-80	3.5	18.5	15	1.15
including			12.5	18.5	6	1.92
A-16-07	315	-45	8	24.5	16.5	0.71
A-16-08	315	-80	0.6	5	4.4	12.81
including			0.6	2	1.4	33.7
A-16-09	315	-45	24.5	32	7.5	1.25
including			29	30.5	1.5	5.19
A-16-10	315	-80	3.5	6.5	3	2.11
A-16-11	315	-45	2.6	8	5.4	0.24
A-16-12	315	-45	3	26	23	4.06
including			3	17	14	0.91
and			17	20	3	25.6
and			20	26	6	0.66
A-16-13	315	-80	6.5	21.5	15	1.1
including			11	14	3	2.79
A-16-14	315	-45	4	26	22	0.23
A-16-15	315	-45	8	26.7	18.7	2.03
including			8	11	3	8.56
A-16-16	315	-45	5	30.5	25.5	1.43
including			11.6	18	6.4	2.33
A-16-17	315	-45	12.5	26	13.5	1.94
including			14	22	8	2.4

NSA – No significant assay results

* Widths as shown are over drilled core length, and do not represent true widths which remain undefined at the current time.

** Gold values are presented uncapped

Source: Balmoral news release dated August 22, 2016

Table 6.15 Significant Mineralized Intercepts – 2016 D-Series Holes Targeting the Caly System

Hole ID	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval* (m)	Gold** (g/t)
D-16-01	315	-45	re-drilled	as	D-16-1A	
D-16-02	315	-60	re-drilled	as	D-16-2A	
D-16-03	315	-45	8	10	2	3.87
D-16-04	315	-60	13	14	1	5.58
D-16-05	315	-45	8	9.5	1.5	1.68
D-16-06	315	-60	10	18.2	8.2	3.54
including			10	12	2	9.4
D-16-07	315	-45	2.9	17	14.1	3.94
including			2.9	8	5.1	0.39
and			8	17	9	5.96
including			11.7	13.7	2	24.14
and			13.7	17	3.3	0.59
D-16-08	315	-60	14	19.4	5.4	7.29
including			17.4	19.4	2	18.54
D-16-09	315	-45	9.5	12.5	3	4.25
D-16-10	315	-60	16.5	20	3.5	9.76
including			16.5	17.5	1	30.9
D-16-11	315	-45	8	11	3	25.32
including			10	11	1	72.4
D-16-12	315	-60	8	16.2	8.2	1.79
including			15.2	16.2	1	8.45
D-16-13	315	-45	7.5	9.5	2	4.41
D-16-14	315	-60				NSA
D-16-15	315	-45				NSA
D-16-16	315	-45	8	17	9	23.73
including			15.8	17	1.2	139
D-16-17	315	-60				NSA
D-16-1A	315	-45	11	12	1	1.62
D-16-2A	315	-60	9.5	17.5	8	3.14

Hole ID	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval* (m)	Gold** (g/t)
including			14.5	15.5	1	21.4

NSA – No significant assay results

* Widths as shown are over drilled core length, and do not represent true widths which remain undefined at the current time.

** Gold values are presented uncapped

Source: Balmoral news release dated August 22, 2016

Table 6.16 Significant Mineralized Intercepts – 2016 Phase 2 Drill Holes

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Gold** (g/t)	Over* (m)
A-16-18		1	17	0.18	16
A-16-19		26	27.5	1.3	1.5
A-16-20		3	24.5	2.24	21.5
	incl.	4	18.5	2.84	14.5
	incl.	5	6	27.9	1
A-16-21		3.5	14	0.34	10.5
	incl.	3.5	5	1.02	1.5
A-16-22		15.5	26	0.92	10.5
	incl.	23	26	2.47	3
A-16-23		6.5	12.5	0.89	6
	incl.	8	9.5	2.83	1.5
A-16-24		3	15.5	1.58	12.5
	incl.	3	5	3.17	2
	and	8	11	2.08	3
	and	14	15.5	2.99	1.5
A-16-25		6.5	29	0.77	22.5
	incl.	21.5	24.5	1.88	3
A-16-26		14	15.5	1.57	1.5
A-16-27		6.5	17	0.9	10.5
	incl.	14	17	1.56	3
A-16-28		12.5	17	1.23	4.5
A-16-29		2.5	18.5	2.82	16

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Gold** (g/t)	Over* (m)
	incl.	2.5	3.5	25.8	1
D-16-18		6	15	0.21	9
G-16-01		53	54	0.81	1
G-16-02		14	15.5	1.16	1.5
	and	31	32	1.97	1
	and	50	53	0.77	3
	and	63.5	65	1.14	1.5
	and	138.5	139.5	6.13	1

* Widths as shown are over drilled core length, and do not represent true widths which remain undefined at the current time.

** Gold values are presented uncapped

Source: GTA news release dated November 1, 2016

6.1.8 Exploration Work – GTA

During the period ending December 31, 2018, GTA completed a 3-hole, 1,161 meter drill program on the Property (Table 6.17). The program included two long holes that tested the Afric Gold Deposit beneath the 2015 mineral resource estimate area (WB-18-53 and -54) (Figure 6.11). They successfully expanded the deposit, leaving it open for additional delineation at depth, in particular to the east and northeast. The Afric Gold Deposit continues to demonstrate significant widths to depth highlighted by an intercept of 124.50 metres grading 1.05 g/t gold (0.86 g/t gold "cut") in hole WB-18-54 (Table 6.18) (GTA news release dated February 25, 2019).

As with previous drilling this broad mineralized envelope includes a high grade core, which returned 7.00 metres grading 11.15 g/t gold (7.65 g/t gold "cut"), including 1.00 metre grading 56.50 g/t gold. This intercept extends the high grade core of the Afric Gold Deposit by approximately 125 vertical metres in the area tested, to a little over 250 vertical metres depth, and appears to support a northeast plunge to the high grade gold mineralization.

Table 6.17 2018 Diamond Drilling Information

Drill Hole	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip
WB18-53	479923	5401185	252	528	308.7	-50
WB18-54	480177	5401270	300	531	308.4	-50
WB18-55	480424	5401298	251	102	358.4	-45

Source: APEX (2025)

Table 6.18 Significant Mineralized Intercepts – 2018 Drill Holes Completed by GTA

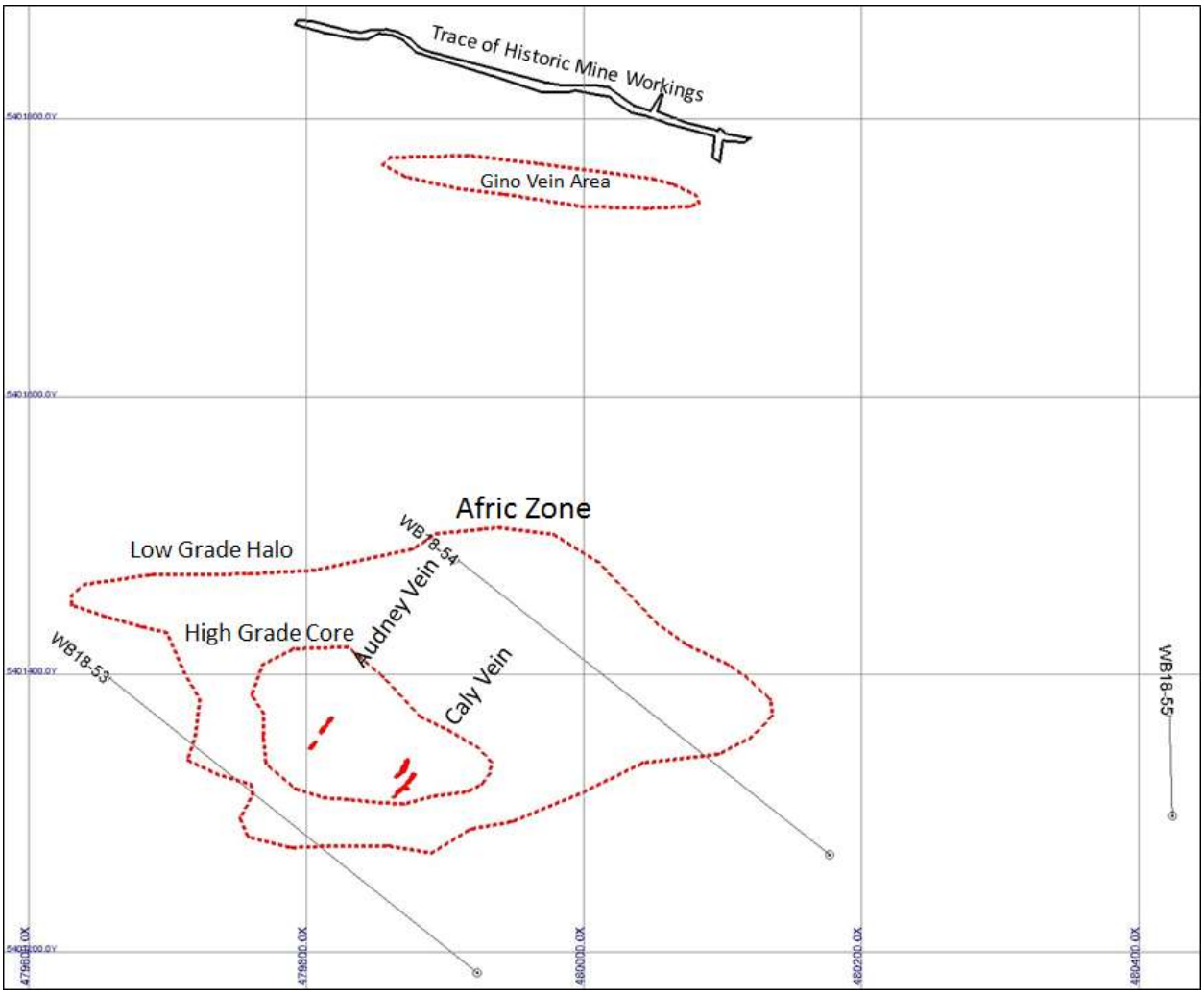
DDH ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)*	Au (g/t)	Cut Grade** Au (g/t)
WB-18-53 (528 m)	189	190.5	1.5	4.32	
	225	234	9	0.72	
	286.5	297	10.5	0.95	
	325	332	7	0.41	
	439.75	444	4.25	0.67	
WB-18-54 (531 m)	190.5	315	124.5	1.05	0.86
including	262.5	303	40.5	2.53	1.93
which includes	294	301	7	11.15	7.65
which includes	300	301	1	56.5	32
WB-18-55 (102 m)	No Significant Values				

* Reported drill intercepts are not true widths. Insufficient data is available to calculate true orientations at this time.

**Assays over 32.0 g/t gold have been cut to 32.0 g/t gold (this applies to one sample in hole WB18-54 only, which assayed 56.5 g/t over 1.0 m)

Source: GTA news release dated February 25, 2019

Figure 6.11 Drill Hole Plan of the Northshore Property Showing the Location of 2018 Drilling and Rough Mineralized Outline (see Figure 6.9)



Source: Armitage and Vadnais-Leblanc (2020)

6.1.9 2019 Exploration Work CBLT Purchase Agreement

In January 2019 CBLT purchased GTA's 56% interest in the Property. As part of the sale, GTA received $1,050,000, and 35,000,000 treasury shares of CBLT. CBLT also issued to GTA 21,000,000 common share purchase warrants (the "Warrants"). Each Warrant had a two-year term exercisable at $0.08 (eight cents) and had an acceleration clause triggered if the closing price for CBLT's shares exceeded $0.16 (sixteen cents) for 20 (twenty) consecutive trading days (CBLT news release dated January 21, 2019).

6.2 Metallurgical Testing – GTA

In 2013 GTA collected ten large surface grab samples and submitted them for metallurgical testing.

The ten large surface grab samples of quartz vein material were collected along the exposed portion of the Audney vein structure. The ten samples collectively weighed 57.3 kg and were submitted to independent laboratory, ALS Metallurgical in Kamloops, BC for processing and testing. These samples were intended to be used for preliminary metallurgical testing. The assayed 'head' grades of these samples reportedly ranged from 47 to 716 g/t gold with a weighted average grade of 230 g/t gold. Based upon the high gold grades of these samples they were considered to not be representative of the majority of the local mineralization so no further metallurgical work was undertaken.

Refer to Section 13 for additional information on metallurgical testwork at the Property.

6.3 Historical Mining

The following has been reproduced from Armitage and Vadnais-Leblanc (2020):

> *Development work on the Main Vein (Northshore Vein, Figure 6.9) consisted of the driving of adits and diamond drilling. The underground work consisted of workings on three levels and one sub-level (Carter, 1988). Three adits were driven on the vein system; the No. 1 adit was driven westerly on the eastern end of the vein to form the second level, for a distance of 1,100 feet (335 m), at an elevation of 975 feet (297 m). One hundred feet of crosscutting were driven from the adit which followed the vein for a total length of about 550 feet (168 m) at three points. At 2 of these points, small stopes 240 feet (73 m) and 140 feet (43 m) long had been started and carried to a vertical height of about 35 feet (11 m). A 15-foot (5 m) winze had been sunk on the vein, 15 feet (5 m) from the portal of the adit and two shallow shafts about 50 feet (15 m) south of the portal were sunk (Carter, 1988).*
>
> *The No. 2 adit was located at the western end of the vein, about 1,800 feet (549 m) west of the No. 1 adit. The No. 2 adit was at an elevation of 1,150 feet (351 m) which formed the first level. It was driven eastwards onto the vein for a distance of 700 feet (213 m). Two stopes were made, one for a vertical distance of 80 feet (24 m) to the surface. From this first level a 130-foot (40 m) winze inclined at 27° west was sunk to a lower level called the sub-level, at an elevation of 1100 feet (335 m), 50 feet (15 m) vertically below. This sub-level was 250 feet (76 m) long and partly followed the vein. From this sub-level ore was stoped for a distance of 175 feet (53 m) mining out all the ore.*
>
> *A third adit, the No. 3 adit, located 250 feet (76 m) south of the No. 2 adit and 100 feet (30 m) below it, was driven northeastwards into the hillside onto the vein to form the third level. It followed the vein for 200 feet (61 m) in an easterly direction. The portal of this adit was thus at an elevation of 1,050 feet (320 m) forming a level at this horizon on the vein. It was connected by a raise to the 1,100 foot (335 m) sub-level. Because of the presence of a fault beneath the sub-level this work was unsuccessful and was abandoned after about 400 feet (122 m) of lateral development.*

6.4 Historical Mineral Resource Estimates

A historical mineral resource estimate was published for the Northshore Property in a technical report by Giroux and Blanchflower in 2014 for GTA. The MRE was prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 (2011) and reported according to the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Definition Guidelines in effect at the time (2005). Additional work including drilling was completed on the Northshore Gold Property since the 2014 MRE.

The Author has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates discussed in this section as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves. The Author has referred to this estimate as a "historical resource" and the reader is cautioned not to treat it, or any part of it, as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves. The historical resource summarized below has been included in this Report to demonstrate the

mineral potential of the Property, and to provide the reader with a complete history of the Property. The historical resource estimate was not completed by the current Issuer and a significant amount of drilling has been conducted since the completion of this historical estimate.

A current Mineral Resource Estimate prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and CIM guidance for the Property is presented below in Section 14 and supersedes the historical MREs summarized in this section.

6.4.1 2014 Giroux and Blanchflower Historical Mineral Resource Estimate

G. H. Giroux, P. Eng., of Giroux Consultants Ltd. was retained by GTA to prepare a mineral resource estimate on the Property in 2014. He was at the time independent of both the issuer and the vendor applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101, and he had not visited the property (Giroux and Blanchflower, 2014).

A geological model was constructed by J. D. Blanchflower, P. Geo., from vertical and horizontal cross-sections spaced 25 metres apart using Gemcom software. Gold mineralization is associated with well defined, narrow, quartz and quartz-carbonate veins, quartz-carbonate (± tourmaline) vein stockworks and base-metal sulphide mineralization within a felsic to mafic volcanic host that has been intruded by syenitic to dioritic and feldspar porphyritic (± quartz) stocks.

A broad mineralized solid was utilized to constrain the resource estimation within the Afric Zone, excluding the adjacent Gino and Northshore vein structures (Figure 6.12). Several northwesterly trending, barren to weakly mineralized, post-mineral diabase dykes cross-cut the mineralized Afric Zone, and these features were also modelled.

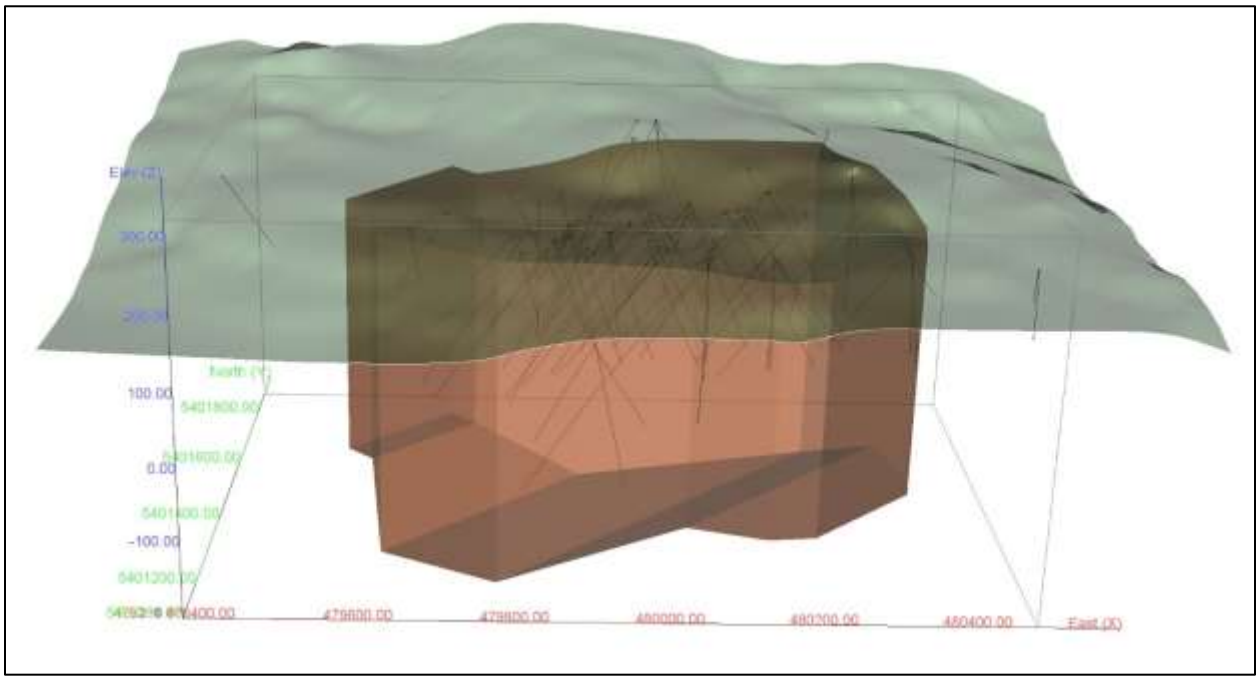
The drilling and assay data base was comprised of 100 drill holes (1990 to 2013) with 479 downhole surveys and 13,777 gold assays. Of these, 432 assays were less than 0.001 g/t gold and were set to 0.001 g/t gold, and there was a total of 473 missing sampling intervals for which a value of 0.001 g/t gold was inserted. Of the 100 diamond drill holes in the database, 87 intersected the mineralized solid and were coded according to their lithologic domains.

The gold grade distribution for all domains was evaluated using lognormal cumulative frequency plots. A composite length of 2.5 m was chosen to best fit the data and be an even multiple for a possible 5-metre bench height.

Since it was not possible to model the individual narrow, higher grade vein structures, a method to avoid over smearing was used, called 'Indicator Kriging'. With this interpolation method the higher grade mineralization is separated for semivariogram analysis, estimated separately and then brought back to determine an overall block grade. A threshold separating the predominantly low grade mineralized material from the higher grade mineralization was determined statistically at 1.4 g/t gold. Semivariograms were then produced for both the indicator and lower grade composites. The indicator value was then kriged for every block representing the probability of finding the high grade populations in each block.

Following pairwise semivariogram analyses, a block model with blocks 10 x 10 x 5 metres was superimposed over the geologic solids with the percent below topography, percent below bedrock, percent inside mineralized solid and percent inside dykes recorded in each block. Based upon specific gravity analyses conducted by AGAT Laboratories in Mississauga, Ontario an average bulk density value of 2.74 g/cm^3 was used to convert volumes to tonnes. Gold grades were interpolated into blocks using Ordinary Kriging and an Indicator approach. A gold grade for low grade (Au ≤ 1.4 g/t) was first estimated for blocks within the mineralized solid using composites within the mineralized solid that were ≤ 1.4 g/t Au. Next, the higher grade indicator variable was estimated for each block using the indicator variable for all composites within the mineralized solid.

Figure 6.12 Isometric View Looking North Showing the 2014 Mineralized Solid in Brown, Surface Topography in Green and Diamond Drill Hole Traces



Source: Giroux and Blanchflower (2014)

For all variables, the kriging was completed in a series of 4 passes with the search ellipsoid for each pass tied to the range of the semivariogram. The total gold grade for each 10 x 10 x 5 m block was then a weighted average grade.

Delineated mineralization was classified as a resource according to the definitions from National Instrument 43-101 (2011) and CIM (2005). The geological continuity of the mineralization within the Afric Zone has been established by surface geological mapping, trench sampling and diamond drilling. Grade continuity can be quantified by semivariogram analysis. Thus, the classification of mineral resources within the Afric Zone was 'Indicated' if the mineralized solid blocks were estimated during pass 1 and 2 using search ellipses with dimensions up to ½ the semivariogram range. All remaining blocks were classified as Inferred. While one drill hole extends below –100 m AMSL elevation the majority do not and, thus, the mineral resource is only reported above the -100 m AMSL elevation.

The results are tabulated for a series of gold cut-off values for the percentage of blocks within the mineralized solid (Table 6.19). These tables assume no dilution from any external waste or dyke material. Also, there are no metallurgical testwork results available so a recovery of 100% is assumed. In addition, without an economic study a gold cut-off of 0.50 g/t has been highlighted as a possible open pit cut-off value based upon current metal prices and regional operating expenses where there is excellent existing infrastructure.

The Interpolated block model was verified using swath plots where the average grades for gold from composites are compared with the average grades from estimated blocks in three principal directions: North-South, East-West and bottom to top. The interpolated block model was also verified by visually comparing the block model interpolated grades with the gold composited grades along drill hole traces at 10-metre intervals north-south and east-west.

The Authors reviewed the historical 2014 MRE in detail. A total of 68 drillholes have been completed at the NorthShore area since the 2014 MRE was completed. The 2025 Updated MRE reported in Section 14

considers all the new drilling data and there is significant changes in the mineralization domains and modelling herein versus the 2014 model. Therefore, the 2014 MRE is considered historical in nature.

Table 6.19 Northshore Property Historical Mineral Resource Estimates – June, 2014

Indicated Resource within the Mineralized Solid

Au Cut-off (g/t)	Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off	
		Au (g/t)	Contained Ounces Au
0.20	27,980,000	0.61	549,000
0.25	23,320,000	0.69	516,000
0.30	19,990,000	0.76	487,000
0.40	15,400,000	0.88	435,000
0.50	**12,360,000**	**0.99**	**391,000**
0.60	10,080,000	1.08	351,000
0.70	8,230,000	1.18	313,000
0.80	6,650,000	1.28	275,000
0.90	5,350,000	1.39	239,000
1.00	4,180,000	1.52	204,000
1.20	2,560,000	1.78	147,000

Inferred Resource within the Mineralized Solid

Au Cut-off (g/t)	Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off	
		Au (g/t)	Contained Ounces Au
0.20	63,490,000	0.58	1,184,000
0.25	54,160,000	0.64	1,116,000
0.30	48,890,000	0.68	1,070,000
0.40	38,740,000	0.77	955,000
0.50	**29,580,000**	**0.87**	**824,000**
0.60	21,720,000	0.98	686,000
0.70	16,140,000	1.10	570,000
0.80	12,090,000	1.22	472,000
0.90	8,640,000	1.36	378,000
1.00	6,420,000	1.51	311,000
1.20	4,210,000	1.73	233,000

Source: Giroux and Blanchflower (2014)

6.4.2 2015 Engineering Study – GTA Resources and Mining Inc.

As part of the on-going evaluation of the Afric Gold Deposit, GTA contracted the mining engineering services of Moose Mountain Technical Services ("Moose Mountain"), based in Cranbrook, B.C. to outline areas of higher grade, near surface gold mineralization hosted within the Afric Zone. Moose Mountain designed pit shells based upon geological models provided by Messrs. Giroux and Blanchflower using a Lerchs Grossman (LG) pit design software program and generated a sequence of pits which ranged from 5,000 to 1,500,000 tonnes. The results of this pit design process identified two potential open pit mining areas with near-surface gold mineralization. A smaller and larger pit option has been defined in each area.

Detailed information for these selected pit areas was disclosed in a press release by GTA dated June 17, 2015 which is available on SEDAR.

Detailed information for these selected pit areas (termed the West and East pits) are presented in Table 6.20. No information regarding pit optimization parameters, including pit slope, metal price, mining and milling

costs or dilution factors, were presented in the June 17, 2015 press release. No other information regarding the 2015 engineering study have been provided to the Authors.

Table 6.20 Results of the 2015 Engineering Study by Moose Mountain Technical Services (using a cut-off grade of 1.6 g/t Au)

Selected Pits, East Area

West Area: PIT	Indicated Tonnes	Indicated AU (g/t)	Inferred Tonnes	Inferred AU (g/t)	Total Waste Tonnes	Stripping Ratio	Total Ozs Indicated	Total Ozs Inferred
Pws 28	56,825	2.92	0	0.00	37,867	0.67	5,335	0
Pws 31	100,665	2.80	0	0.00	111,822	1.11	9,062	0

Selected Pits, East Area

East Area: PIT	Indicated Tonnage	Indicated AU (g/t)	Inferred Tonnage	Inferred AU (g/t)	Total Waste Tonnage	Stripping Ratio	Total Ozs Indicated	Total Ozs Inferred
Pes 28	0	0.00	62,809	2.86	21,538	0.34	0	5,775
Pes 31	91,449	2.38	287,060	2.63	271,416	0.72	6,998	24,273

Selected Pits, East Area

All Areas: PIT	Indicated Tonnage	Indicated AU (g/t)	Inferred Tonnage	Inferred AU (g/t)	Total Waste Tonnage	Stripping Ratio	Total Ozs Indicated	Total Ozs Inferred
Pit 28	56,825	2.92	62,809	2.86	59,406	0.5	5,335	5,775
Pit 31	192,114	2.60	287,060	2.63	383,237	0.8	16,060	24,273

**Note: The above pit areas outlined by Moose Mountain were designed and defined using the same geological models as those used by Messrs. Giroux and Blanchflower for the resource estimate. The above results include inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves, and there is no certainty that the economic viability of this material will be realized in future studies. Also note that there are no changes in the overall indicated and inferred mineral resources estimate reported for the Afric Zone, as no mining has been undertaken in these areas and no further geological or drilling work has been carried out since the June 2014 NI 43-101 technical report.
Source: GTA press release dated June 17, 2015

A significant amount of drilling has been completed since the Engineering Study by Moose Mountain Technical Services. The work conducted is considered historical in nature. The Author has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates discussed in this section and shown in Table 6.20 as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves. The Author reader is cautioned not to treat it, or any part of it, as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves. The historical resource and information in Table 6.20 has been included in this Report to demonstrate the mineral potential of the Property, and to provide the reader with a complete history of the Property. The historical resource estimate was not completed by the current Issuer and a significant amount of drilling has been conducted since the completion of this historical estimate.

A current Mineral Resource Estimate prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and CIM guidance for the Property is presented below in Section 14 and supersedes the historical MREs summarized in this section.

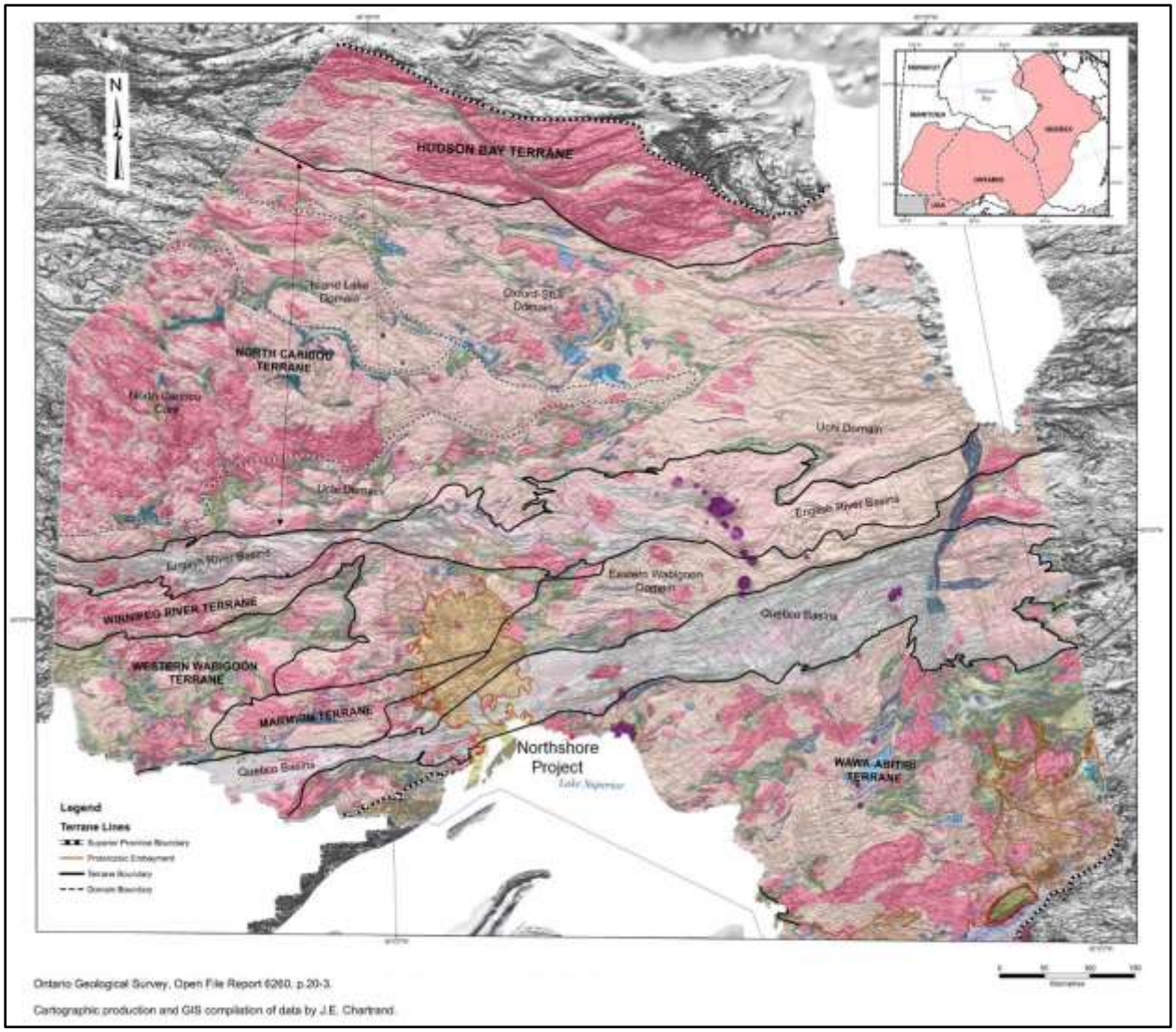
7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Northshore Property is located within the Superior Province of Northwestern Ontario (Figure 7.1). It is situated along the north shore of Lake Superior within the Wawa-Abitibi Terrane.

The Superior Province developed as a result of collisional and accretionary events that occurred between 2,720 and 2,680 Ma involving some proto-continental terranes showing traces of an evolution older than 2.8 Ga, and then cratonization between 2,680 and 2,600 Ma. The revised subdivisions of the Superior Province of Ontario presented in Figure 7.1 were published in Ontario Geological Survey report MRD-278 by Stott (2011).

Figure 7.1 Location of the Northshore Property Relative to the Superior Province of Ontario



The Northshore Property is outlined with a red square immediately south of the town of Schrieber, Ontario, in Figure 7.2. Archean-age rocks on the Property are part of the Western Schreiber-Hemlo Greenstone Belt (WSHGB on Map) of the Wawa Subprovince within the Superior Province. Younger Proterozoic diabase and alkalic intrusions, as well as volcanic and sedimentary rocks intrude and/or overlie the granite- greenstone belts to the east and west of the Schreiber area. Significant mineral deposits within the region include the Hemlo gold deposit, the Winston Lake Zn-Cu deposit, the Manitouwadge Cu-Zn deposit, the Prairie Lake U-REE carbonatite and the Cu-Ni-PGE rich Coldwell complex. Historically mined lithium deposits occur in the Georgia Lake pegmatite belt in the Quetico Terrane, southeast of the Lake Nipigon.

The following description of the Regional and Property Geology was extracted directly from Giroux and Blanchflower (2014):

"The Archean rocks of the Wawa Subprovince are predominantly subaqueous mafic tholeiitic metavolcanics which overlie a less voluminous, predominantly calc-alkalic sequence, both of which are interlayered with minor clastic and chemic metasediments. Two volcanic cycles are present separated by a marker horizon of sulphide-facies ironstone. The lower cycle exceeds 2.3 km in thickness and underlies the southern margin of the (Schreiber) map area, south of Highway 17. It consists of interlayered tholeiitic basalts and calc-alkalic andesite and dacite and tholeiitic or calc-alkalic rhyolite. The upper cycle is in excess of 12 km thick and underlies much of the northern part of the (Schreiber) map-area north of Highway 17. The upper cycle consists predominantly of tholeiitic basalt with subordinate calc-alkalic andesite and dacite, and tholeiitic or calc-alkalic rhyolite. These rocks are folded about an east-southeast trending synclinal axis which plunges to the east-southeast.

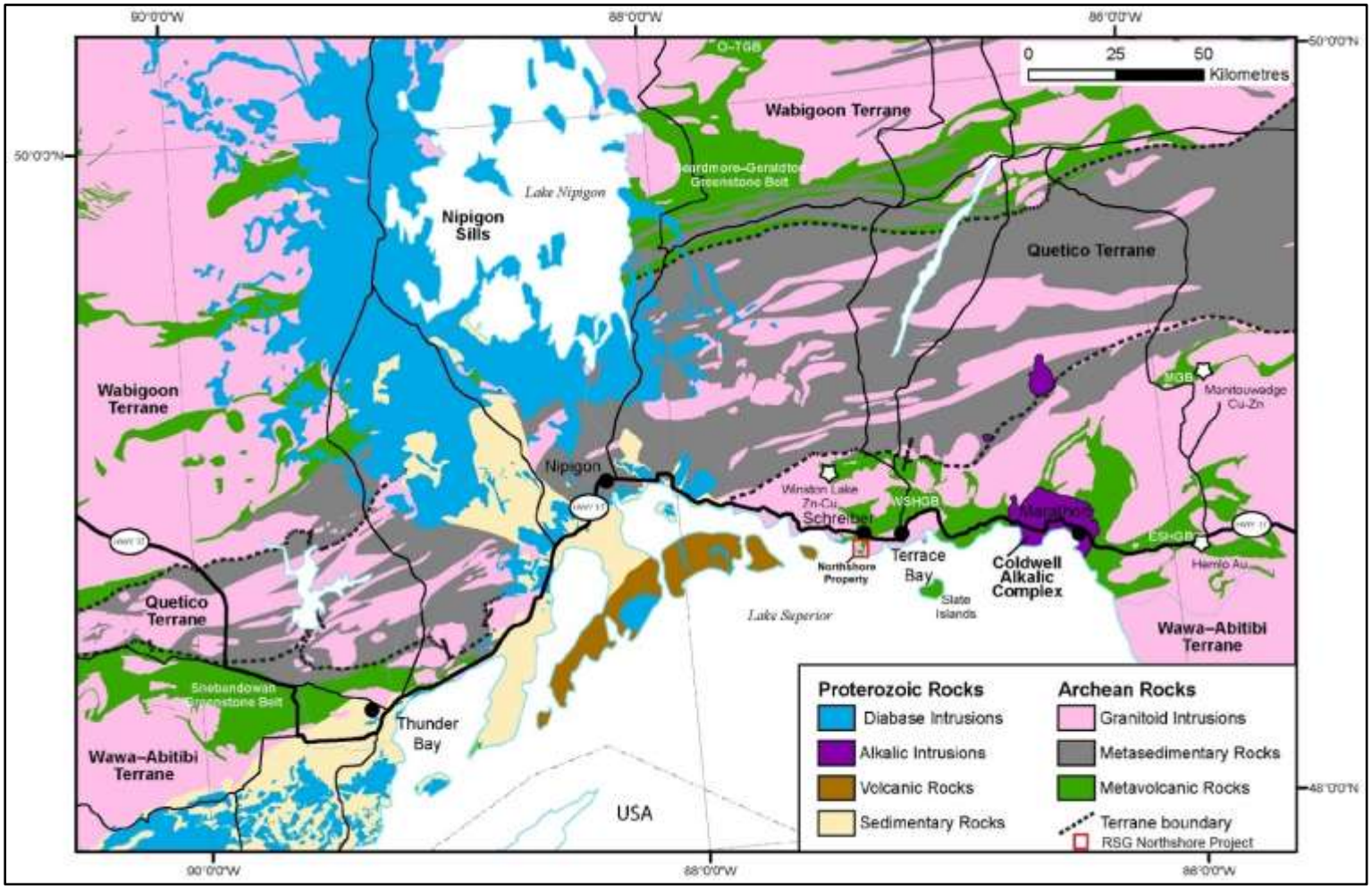
Wawa Subprovince metavolcanic rocks are overlain, in the northeast of the map-area by metawackes and meta-arenites of the Quetico Subprovince, which are tightly folded along east-west axes. Both subprovinces are intruded by gabbroic rocks, an ultramafic intrusion, granitic batholiths and Archean to Proterozoic diabase dikes following three trends. The grade of metamorphism increases from greenschist facies in the south to amphibolite facies in the north and has affected the metavolcanics, metasediments and mafic intrusions. Contact metamorphism, to pyroxene-hornfels rank, has been superimposed on the greenschist facies by the Terrace Bay Batholith. A pervasive foliation characterizes most of the rocks of both subprovinces, the foliation being parallel to the primary layering in the rocks. Proterozoic rocks include remnants of Animikie Group clastic and chemical sediments, which outcrop along the north shore of Lake Superior in the southwestern part of the area. Archean to Proterozoic rocks comprise narrow diabase dikes which cut all the Archean rocks, and diabase sills which intrude the Proterozoic Animikie Group. The sills are Proterozoic in age (Logan sills).

Cenozoic rocks comprise Pleistocene morainal, glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine sands and gravels and Recent alluvial deposits. Faults trending northwesterly, northeasterly and northerly are a characteristic feature of the map-area. A strong vertical component to movement on the faults is interpreted to explain the preservation of supracrustal rocks in the eastern part of the map area. Mineral deposits comprise precious metal (gold and silver) veins in fractures, and shears associated with the mafic metavolcanic rocks, and the granitic rocks; molybdenum-copper vein deposits associated with the border zones of the granitic batholiths; nickel-copper deposits associated with a gabbro intrusion; and polymetallic base-metal copper-lead-zinc-silver occurrences associated with clastic and chemical interflow metasediments."

The regional geology and structures of the Schreiber area is presented in Figure 7.3 (from Magnus and Hastie, 2018), along with the locations of known mineral deposits.

At least one major episode of deformation associated with pluton emplacement and subsequent crustal shortening folded the supracrustal rocks along east-southeasterly fold axes and imposed a pervasive regional foliation that generally parallels the trend of stratigraphy. An arcuate, generally E-W trending synclinal fold axis extends from the Whitesand Lake batholith through the Syenite Lake pluton, with stratigraphic younging directions defined by well preserved pillowed mafic volcanic flows indicating younging towards the northeast.

Figure 7.2 Regional Geology of the Northshore Property Relative to the Schreiber-Hemlo Greenstone Belt



Source: OGS Open File Report 6357 by Magnus (2019)

Older metavolcanic felsic units A and B (~2720 Ma) in Figure 7.3 are considered to be equivalent in age by Magnus (2019), with supporting evidence from age dating records provided by the OGS Geochronology Inventory of Ontario (2019). Unit B is represented by rhyolitic flows on the Northshore property. Age dates (U-Pb) for pre-to-syn-tectonic felsic intrusive rocks in the region include the Terrace Bay (2689 Ma) and Syenite Lake plutons (2682.3 Ma). The Schreiber pluton (2677.8 Ma) underlies 30% of the Northshore claims. A sample of weakly foliated, mineralized tonalite from the Afric Zone (2713 Ma) was age dated using 207Pb/206Pb ratios. The age date of 2713 Ma provides a minimum age for the host volcanic package as well as a maximum age for the gold mineralizing event, with an inherited grain dated at 2722+/-8 Ma.

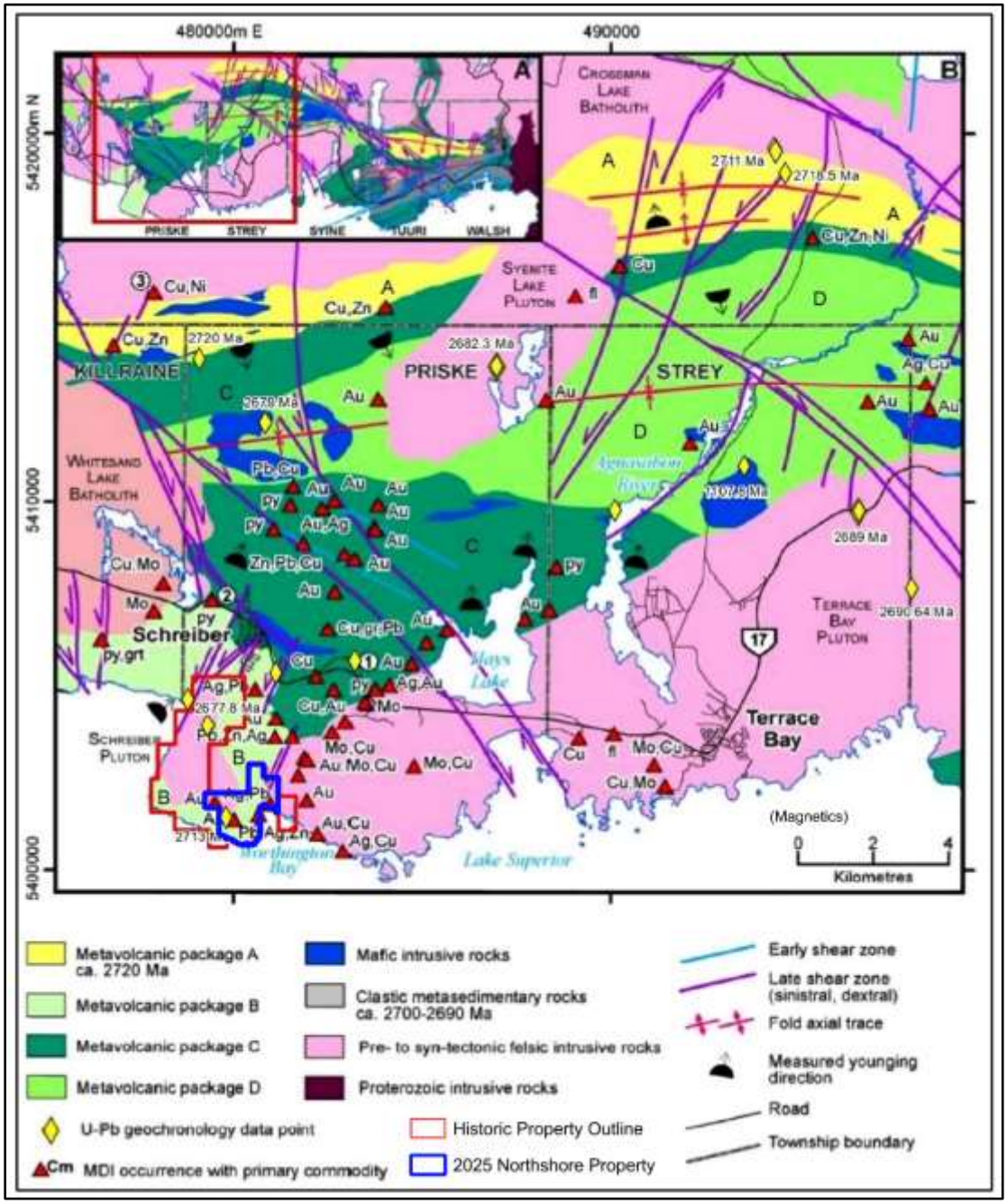
Near the northern limit of the Northshore property, at the Morely volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) occurrence, chemical sediments and massive sulphides were deposited during a volcanic hiatus after the waning period of felsic volcanism terminated and prior to the commencement of mafic volcanism. Age date determinations for known volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits in the region, including the past producing Winston Lake Zn-Cu and Geco-Willroy Cu-Zn deposits in the Manitouwadge demonstrated that these VMS systems were deposited between 2723 Ma and 2720 Ma (Lodge et al., 2014). This age range is chronostratigraphically equivalent to the age of deposition for the Morely VMS occurrence.

Two large scale, late-stage sinistral shears bound the Northshore property with Lake Superior and are named the Schreiber Point fault and the Worthington Bay fault (Figure 7.2).

7.2 Property Geology

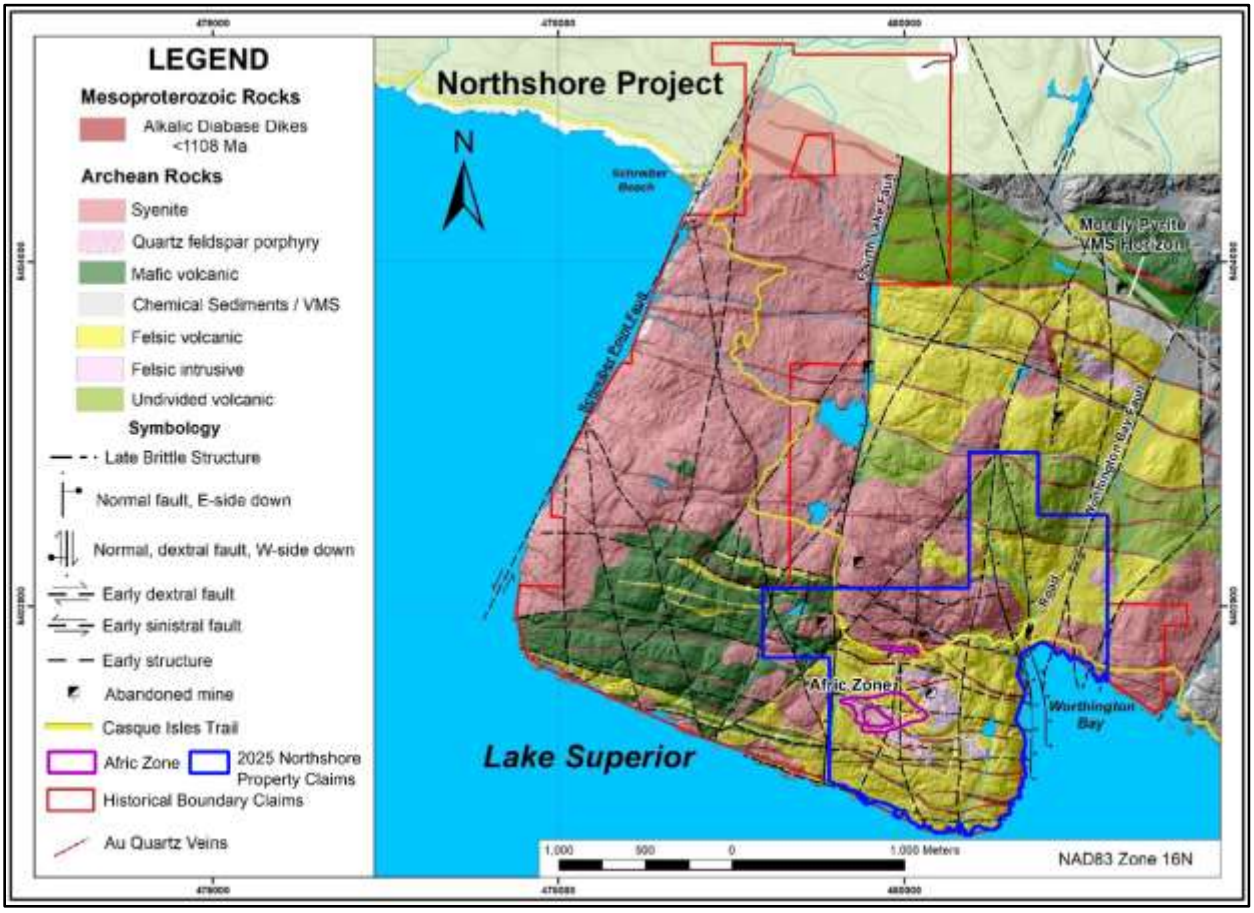
The geology of the Schreiber – Terrace Bay was mapped and documented by Carter (1988) in Open File Report 5692, with detailed mapping of the Worthington Bay peninsula presented on Map 4 of five (5) Map Sheets. Noranda Exploration completed mapping and filed assessment work on their 'Hayes Lake' property. Cyprus Canada (Drost, 1997) conducted detailed prospecting, geological mapping and trenching over the 'Northshore' property which included the eastern patented mining claims of the current Northshore Property as well as the western half of the property covered by regular mineral claims currently held by Ready Set Gold. In 2009, American Bonanza mapped and prospected the non-contiguous western claim 4211126 (LeGrand, 2009). More recently, the mafic-felsic volcanic stratigraphy was studied between the eastern (ESHGB) and western (WSHGB) Schreiber-Hemlo greenstone belts by Magnus (2019). A twelve-day program of geological and structural mapping, prospecting, and sampling was completed during the fall of 2020 by the consulting group ORIX Geoscience Inc. This work was contracted by OMNI Commerce Corp. The ORIX program mainly focused on the southern half of the claims in the vicinity of the patents proximal to the main Afric Zone. The property geology as shown in Figure 7.4 was compiled in 2022 and represents a synthesis of all of the work completed on the Northshore Property between 1989 and 2020. The airborne magnetic and LIDAR surveys were utilized to generate a high-resolution base map for the interpreted geology and structures.

Figure 7.3 Simplified Geology of the Schreiber Area



Source: Modified by APEX (2025) from Magnus and Hastie (2018)

Figure 7.4 Property Geology



Source: Modified by APEX (2025) from Yeomans Geological Inc.

7.2.1 Lithology

Geological mapping by Cyprus on the Northshore Property reported that this area is underlain by four main lithologies that were described by Drost (1997).

Syenite: The syenite is a medium grained intrusive that is generally massive and unaltered. The colour is variable from light green to dark greyish black with variable dark brick red potassic overprint. This lithology is a minor host of Afric Zone mineralization and is more predominant to the north and west of this mineralization. The main body of syenite located to the west of the Fourth Lake Fault has had limited mapping by Cyprus. The northern half of this body was mapped by Carter (1988) as having multiple intrusive units including tonalite, granodiorite and quartz feldspar porphyry.

The subsequent lithology descriptions are reproduced from Armitage and Vadnais-Leblanc (2020):

> *Feldspar (+I- Quartz) Porphyry: medium greyish to buff-colored, fine-grained, porphyritic matrix with medium to coarse-grained feldspar (+/- quartz shards) phenocryst phase; identified mainly in the Noranda grid area (covering the Afric Zone); typically exhibits sericitic matrix. This lithology is the main host of known Afric Zone mineralization.*

Intermediate to Felsic Volcanics: light to medium greyish, buff color; typically fine-grained sericitic matrix; typically with tuffaceous characteristics including: multiphase, broken crystal fragments (crystal tuff). This unit may be confused locally with feldspar (+/- quartz) porphyry depending on bulk crystal content.

Mafic Volcanics: medium to dark greyish green colour; fine-grained to locally metamorphosed, amphibolitic medium-grained groundmass; displays typical mafic flow textures such as pillows, vesicles, etc.; moderately chloritic; generally fresh and unaltered.

The four main lithologies are cut by various intrusive dyke/sill bodies including diabase dykes, gabbroic sills, lamprophyre dykes, quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes and rare diatreme breccia dykes. Of these, the barren diabase dykes and quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes which were locally sulphide mineralized and weakly auriferous, were common in the main Afric Zone area on the Noranda grid.

The eastern claim holdings are locally underlain by Archean-age rocks of andesitic and dacitic composition. These volcanic rocks are described as being grey to dark-grey on the fresh surface and light-grey on the weathered surface and best developed in the eastern half of the Schreiber Peninsula south and southeast of Schreiber. They have been altered to greenschist facies, vary in thickness up to 3 km, and are almost entirely aphanitic structure-less rocks without mafic interlayers. Massive, aphanitic to fine-grained andesitic and dacitic rocks are believed to be flows because of the absence of fragmental textures seen on outcrops. No flow structures were observed on any of the outcrops.

Megascopically aphyric, megascopically porphyritic and amygdaloidal felsic volcanic rocks may occur locally. The megascopically aphyric rocks have completely sericitized pseudomorphic feldspars. The ferromagnesian phenocrysts are converted to aggregates of chlorite, brown biotite and opaque grains. Where recrystallization has been more pronounced, green pleochroic actinolite needles have developed in the matrix. Megascopically porphyritic rocks are light grey to dark grey on the fresh surface and light grey and buff on the weathered surface. The phenocrysts consist of irregular, subhedral and euhedral quartz, dusty brownish euhedral, subhedral grains and irregular areas of plagioclase which are sericitized, saussuritized and may contain irregular areas of pale green chlorite and carbonate, and euhedral, subhedral and irregular clotty areas of ferromagnesian minerals now consisting of green pleochroic actinolite. The amygdaloidal felsic rocks are uncommon but similar in appearance and weathering characteristics to the megascopically aphanitic and fine grained rocks. They contain amygdules of mosaic quartz and white carbonate.

The Archean-age intermediate to felsic volcaniclastics, equivalent of the intermediate to felsic volcanics are described as being massive, light grey, fine-grained to aphanitic rocks on the fresh surface. They are reportedly composed of a recrystallized granoblastic aggregate of quartz and untwinned dusty brownish plagioclase feldspar some of which is sericitized. Granoblastic grains of green chlorite, brown biotite, colourless muscovite, carbonate, epidote and titanite are present.

Lapilli tuffs are reportedly uncommon in the area. They are described as being grey or pink rocks on the fresh and weathered surfaces with subangular and subrounded lithic fragments. The rocks occur interlayered with the mafic metavolcanics at various horizons in both the lower and upper volcanic sequences; west of Schreiber in the lower sequence and in the eastern half of the upper volcanic sequence. These lapilli tuff units vary in thickness from 60 m to 80 m and are up to 100 m in lateral extent. The absence of bedding structures in these rocks suggests that they are pyroclastic fall-back tuffs.

The two main intrusive rocks within the Property and hosts of the Afric Zone mineralization, the syenitic and feldspar (+/- quartz) porphyritic units, are described as occurring in other parts of the map-area but were not mapped within the Property area.

The diabase dykes that intrude all of the Archean-age volcanic, volcaniclastic and intrusive rocks within the Property are described as follows: Diabase occurs as dikes varying from about 8 m to about 91 m wide. There are four trends of diabase dikes in the map area: (1) west-northwest to east-west, (2) north-

south, (3) north-east, and (4) northwest. The west-northwesterly to east-west dikes are the most numerous and are most common along the southern margin of the map-area intruding both volcanic and granitic rocks. They are not as common in the northern part of the map-area. These are black massive, medium-grained, non-porphyritic rocks with a modal colour index of about 40. They are usually well jointed. The weathered surface of these rocks is reddish brown, the fresh surface is black, and all the specimens examined were moderately magnetic. In thin section these rocks show intergranular ophitic and subophitic textures and comprise plagioclase (labradorite An 56 to An 65) and common clinopyroxene which is usually anhedral, brownish and twinned. The clinopyroxene is commonly marginally altered to greenish brown hornblende, uralite and yellowish green and green chlorite, and brownish biotite. The plagioclase in places is fresh and in places altered and shows composite twinning comprising Carlsbad, albite-carlsbad and acline A twinning. Chlorite commonly occurs along the cleavages of the feldspar.

Magnus (2019) reported that the generally E-W trending alkaline diabase dykes crosscutting the Northshore Property are less than 1,108 Ma since this dyke swarm extends to and crosscuts the Coldwell complex, located at the eastern limit of the Western Schreiber-Hemlo greenstone (WSHGB). The trend of these dykes is rift-parallel with the Mid-Continent Rift system which extends across the entire length of northern Lake Superior. The Coldwell Complex divides the ESHGB from the WHGSB and is located at the intersection of the Mid-Continent Rift System with the more north trending Trans-Superior Tectonic Zone (Miller and Nicholson, 2013).

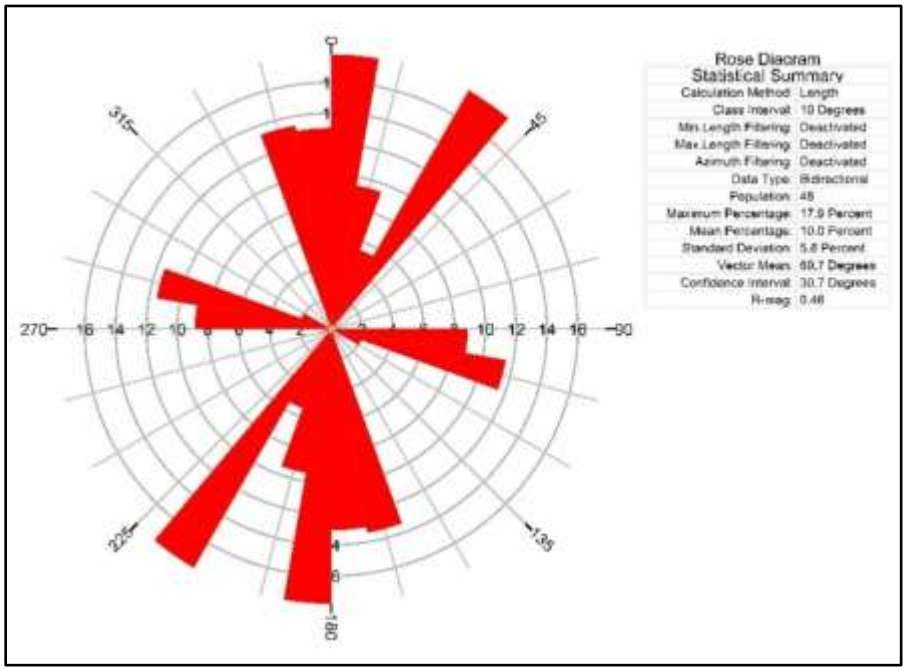
7.2.2 Structural Geology

Faults and lineaments were strongly developed in bedrock during the tectonic history of the Northshore Property. These structural features were defined in high resolution with the 2020 LiDAR survey that generated 30-cm, 1-meter and 5-meter contour intervals across the entire Property. The 1-meter contour interval dataset from the LiDAR survey was used to generate a high resolution hillshade digital elevation model (DEM) used for base maps.

The Schreiber Point and Worthington Bay Faults define the eastern and western limits of the Schreiber peninsula. Both of these faults were interpreted during a property-wide structural mapping program completed during the fall of 2020 by ORIX Geoscience. Both of these north-northeastern trending faults were interpreted as having left-lateral (sinistral) displacement (Fitchett et al., 2020). A vertical component of movement is interpreted to have occurred on the Worthington Bay Fault, with the east side down as defined by a fault scarp located along the west side of Worthington Bay.

A summary of structural measurements for the Northshore Property is presented in Figure 7.5.

Figure 7.5 Rose diagram (endpoints/length) illustrating late conjugate NNW and NNE, and early WNW-striking faults and shear zones



Source: Fitchett et al. (2020)

Conjugate northeast-striking and northwest-striking shear zones crosscut the area and are observable on the geological interpretation in Figure 7.4. These shear zones are commonly brecciated. Mineralized quartz veins are commonly oriented along east-northeast to northeast and appear to be structurally related to conjugate, dilational fracturing associated with northwest trending extensional fracturing and north-northeast trending strike-slip displacements along the Worthington Bay and Schreiber Point faults. The main east-west trending high grade Northshore vein may be related to extensional shearing between the Worthington Bay and Schreiber Point faults. Mineralization in the Afric Zone is also generally parallel to this east-west trend.

The north-trending Fourth Lake fault is a major structural feature with significant offsets of all geological units across this fault (Figure 7.4). Topographically, this fault is well defined by a chain of north-south oriented lakes and streams that trend N-S across the entire central region of the peninsula. Movement on this structure is interpreted by ORIX as having right lateral (dextral) displacement with west-side movement downward along the entire length of the fault.

The Archean volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks on the Property have undergone regional greenschist metamorphism. Alteration includes ubiquitous sericitization and saussuritization of the feldspars, and alteration of the mafic minerals to epidote, chlorite, carbonate, quartz and magnetite. Within the Afric Zone, syenite is locally altered with ankerite, hematite, sericite and pyrite mineralization. Secondary albite, biotite and potassic alteration has been reported in logs.

7.3 Mineralization

On the Property gold mineralization occurs in three modes: hosted by well-defined, narrow quartz-carbonate veins (ex. Audney and Caly veins), quartz-carbonate (+ tourmaline) vein stockworks, and associated with

base-metal sulphide mineralization. A description of each mode of gold mineralization reproduced from Armitage and Vadnais-Leblanc (2020):

> *Gold mineralization hosted by quartz and quartz-carbonate veining – This type of multi-phase quartz and quartz-carbonate veining occurs along several prominent structural trends throughout the Property. The Audney, Caly and Caly North quartz-carbonate veins within the Afric Zone host locally coarse, high-grade gold mineralization. These vein structures strike east-northeasterly, vary in true thickness from 5 cm to 60 cm, and have been traced by drilling to a vertical depth of at least 300 m. They commonly have poorly defined selvages with narrower subparallel veins, veinlets and infilled fractures hosting native gold, electrum and other gold-bearing mineralization. They may also host trace to minor amounts of pyrite with lesser tourmaline and chalcopyrite. The east-northeasterly to northeasterly trending vein structures appear to be structurally related to conjugate, dilational fracturing associated with northwesterly trending extensional fracturing and north northeasterly strike-slip displacements along the Worthington Bay and Schreiber Point faults.*
>
> *There are numerous narrow quartz and quartz-carbonate vein and veinlets throughout the Afric Zone subparalleling the better defined Audney and Caly vein structures. These narrow veins may occur individually or collectively as vein stockworks often hosting considerable gold mineralization as native gold, electrum and gold-bearing sulphide mineralization.*
>
> *The high-grade gold-bearing vein at the historic Northshore mine which strikes approximately east-west, paralleling the Afric Zone, may also be a similar quartz-carbonate dilational vein structurally related to extensional shearing between the Worthington Bay and Schreiber Point faults. However, the old shaft exposing the vein is completely flooded and drilling by Cyprus Canada failed to intersect the vein structure.*
>
> *Gold mineralization associated with altered and pyritized intrusive rocks – Within the better-explored Afric Zone gold mineralization is associated with pyritized feldspar (+ quartz) porphyritic and syenitic intrusive rocks that also host the high-grade quartz and quartz-carbonate vein structures. Gold mineralization appears to be genetically associated with the hydrothermal alteration of the host intrusive rocks that produced finely disseminated to blebby pyrite and extensive zones with pervasive ankerite (iron-carbonate) alteration intrusion. Gold-bearing pyrite mineralization seems to be more concentrated at or near the loci of northeasterly and northwesterly trending fracturing.*

Gold associated with base-metal sulphide mineralization – Gold mineralization also occurs associated with several pyrite, chalcopyrite and/or arsenopyrite-bearing shear zones and veins that may also carry locally elevated silver values. The chalcopyrite and sphalerite-bearing shear zone at the Worthington Bay No. 3 showing is an example of this type of mineralization. Past operators have suggested that this style of mineralization may be genetically related to volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization known elsewhere in the Archean-age sequence such as at the former producing Winston Lake Zn-Cu-Ag-Au system situated north of Schreiber.

8 Deposit Types

Gold mineralization on the Property is structurally controlled and exhibits similar geological, structural, and metallogenic characteristics to other Archean greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein (lode) deposits. These deposits are also known as mesothermal, orogenic, lode gold, shear-zone-related quartz-carbonate or gold-only deposits (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007).

Archean greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein (lode) deposits are a significant source of gold mined in the Superior and Slave provinces of the Canadian Shield. Dubé and Gosselin (2007) have recently published an overview of greenstone hosted gold deposits in Canada. These deposits are typically quartz-carbonate vein hosted and are distributed along crustal-scale fault zones that mark convergent margins between major lithological boundaries such as those between volcano-plutonic and sedimentary domains.

The following description of Greenstone-hosted quartz–carbonate vein deposits is extracted from Dubé and Gosselin (2007).

Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are structurally controlled, complex epigenetic deposits that are hosted in deformed and metamorphosed terranes. They consist of simple to complex networks of gold-bearing, laminated quartz-carbonate fault-fill veins in moderately to steeply dipping, compressional brittle-ductile shear zones and faults, with locally associated extensional veins and hydrothermal breccias. They are dominantly hosted by mafic metamorphic rocks of greenschist to locally lower amphibolite facies and formed at intermediate depths (5-10 km). Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are typically associated with iron-carbonate alteration. The relative timing of mineralization is syn- to late-deformation and typically post-peak greenschist-facies or syn-peak amphibolite facies metamorphism.

Gold is mainly confined to the quartz-carbonate vein networks but may also be present in significant amounts within iron-rich sulphidized wall rock. Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are distributed along major compressional to transpressional crustal-scale fault zones in deformed greenstone terranes of all ages, but are more abundant and significant, in terms of total gold content, in Archean terranes. However, a significant number of world-class deposits (>100 t Au) are also found in Proterozoic and Paleozoic terranes.

The main gangue minerals in greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are quartz and carbonate (calcite, dolomite, ankerite, and siderite), with variable amounts of white micas, chlorite, tourmaline, and sometimes scheelite. The sulphide minerals typically constitute less than 5 to 10% of the volume of the orebodies. The main minerals of interest are native gold with, in decreasing amounts, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite and occur without any significant vertical mineral zoning. Arsenopyrite commonly represents the main sulphide in amphibolite-facies rocks and in deposits hosted by clastic sediments. Trace amounts of molybdenite and tellurides are also present in some deposits.

This type of gold deposit is characterized by moderately to steeply dipping, laminated fault-fill quartz-carbonate veins in brittle-ductile shear zones and faults, with or without fringing shallow-dipping extensional veins and breccias. Quartz vein textures vary according to the nature of the host structure (extensional vs. compressional). Extensional veins typically display quartz and carbonate fibres at a high angle to the vein walls and with multiple stages of mineral growth, whereas the laminated veins are composed of massive, fine-grained quartz. When present in laminated veins, fibres are subparallel to the vein walls.

Individual vein thickness varies from a few centimetres up to 5 metres, and their length varies from 10 up to 1000 m. The vertical extent of the orebodies is commonly greater than 1 km and reaches 2.5 km in a few cases.

The gold-bearing shear zones and faults associated with this deposit type are mainly compressional and they commonly display a complex geometry with anastomosing and/or conjugate arrays. The laminated quartz-carbonate veins typically infill the central part of, and are subparallel to slightly oblique to, the host structures. The shallow-dipping extensional veins are either confined within shear zones, in which case they are relatively small and sigmoidal in shape, or they extend outside the shear zone and are planar and laterally much more extensive.

Stockworks and hydrothermal breccias may represent the main mineralization styles when developed in competent units such as the granophyric facies of differentiated gabbroic sills, especially when developed at shallower crustal levels. Ore-grade mineralization also occurs as disseminated sulphides in altered (carbonatized) rocks along vein selvages. Due to the complexity of the geological and structural setting and the influence of strength anisotropy and competency contrasts, the geometry of vein networks varies from simple (e.g. Silidor deposit), to fairly complex with multiple orientations of anastomosing and/or conjugate sets of veins, breccias, stockworks, and associated structures. Layer anisotropy induced by stiff differentiated gabbroic sills within a matrix of softer rocks, or, alternatively, by the presence of soft mafic dykes within a highly competent felsic intrusive host, could control the orientation and slip directions in shear zones developed within the sills; consequently, it may have a major impact on the distribution and geometry of the associated quartz-carbonate vein network. As a consequence, the geometry of the veins in settings with large competence contrasts will be strongly controlled by the orientation of the hosting bodies and less by external stress. The anisotropy of the stiff layer and its orientation may induce an internal strain different from the regional one and may strongly influence the success of predicting the geometry of the gold-bearing vein network being targeted in an exploration program.

The veins in greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are hosted by a wide variety of host rock types; mafic and ultramafic volcanic rocks and competent iron-rich differentiated tholeiitic gabbroic sills and granitoid intrusions are common hosts. However, there are commonly district-specific lithological associations acting as chemical and/or structural traps for the mineralizing fluids as illustrated by tholeiitic basalts and flow contacts within the Tisdale Assemblage in Timmins. A large number of deposits in the Archean Yilgarn craton are hosted by gabbroic (“dolerite”) sills and dykes as illustrated by the Golden Mile dolerite sill in Kalgoorlie, whereas in the Superior Province, many deposits are associated with porphyry stocks and dykes. Some deposits are also hosted by and/or along the margins of intrusive complexes (e.g. Perron-Beaufort/North Pascalis deposit hosted by the Bourlamaque batholith in Val d’Or. Other deposits are hosted by clastic sedimentary rocks (e.g. Pamour, Timmins).

The metallic geochemical signature of greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein orebodies is Au, Ag, As, W, B, Sb, Te, and Mo, typically with background or only slightly anomalous concentrations of base metals (Cu, Pb, and Zn). The Au/Ag ratio typically varies from 5 to 10. Contrary to epithermal deposits, there is no vertical metal zoning. Palladium may be locally present.

At a district scale, greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are associated with large-scale carbonate alteration commonly distributed along major fault zones and associated subsidiary structures. At a deposit scale, the nature, distribution, and intensity of the wall-rock alteration is controlled mainly by the composition and competence of the host rocks and their metamorphic grade.

Typically, the proximal alteration haloes are zoned and characterized – in rocks at greenschist facies – by iron-carbonatization and sericitization, with sulphidation of the immediate vein selvages (mainly pyrite, less commonly arsenopyrite).

Altered rocks show enrichments in CO2, K2O, and S, and leaching of Na2O. Further away from the vein, the alteration is characterized by various amounts of chlorite and calcite, and locally magnetite. The dimensions of the alteration haloes vary with the composition of the host rocks and may envelope entire deposits hosted by mafic and ultramafic rocks. Pervasive chromium- or vanadium-rich green micas (fuchsite and roscoelite)

and ankerite with zones of quartz-carbonate stockworks are common in sheared ultramafic rocks. Common hydrothermal alteration assemblages that are associated with gold mineralization in amphibolite-facies rocks include biotite, amphibole, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and arsenopyrite, and, at higher grades, biotite/phlogopite, diopside, garnet, pyrrhotite and/or arsenopyrite, with variable proportions of feldspar, calcite, and clinozoisite. The variations in alteration styles have been interpreted as a direct reflection of the depth of formation of the deposits.

The alteration mineralogy of the deposits hosted by amphibolite-facies rocks, in particular the presence of diopside, biotite, K-feldspar, garnet, staurolite, andalusite, and actinolite, suggests that they share analogies with gold skarns, especially when they (1) are hosted by sedimentary or mafic volcanic rocks, (2) contain a calc-silicate alteration assemblage related to gold mineralization with an Au-As-Bi-Te metallic signature, and (3) are associated with granodiorite-diorite intrusions. Canadian examples of deposits hosted in amphibolite-facies rocks include the replacement-style Madsen deposit in Red Lake and the quartz-tourmaline vein and replacement-style Eau Claire deposit in the James Bay area."

9 Exploration

Omni and Newpath (as RSG) conducted exploration programs on the Northshore Property in 2020 and 2021. The explorations programs included sampling, geological surveying, airborne magnetics, Lidar, and drilling.

9.1 2020 Exploration - Surface Sampling

In July 2020, a three-day field program was completed on the Property. The program was conducted to follow-up historical reports of gold mineralization outside of the Afric Zone, as well as to confirm gold mineralization in the Audney and Caly Vein systems within the Afric Zone (Omni, 2020). Assay results from the 43 grab type rock samples collected during the program ranged from 0.05 g/t Au to 329 g/t Au (Omni, 2020). Selected assay results are shown in Table 9.1 and Figure 9.1.

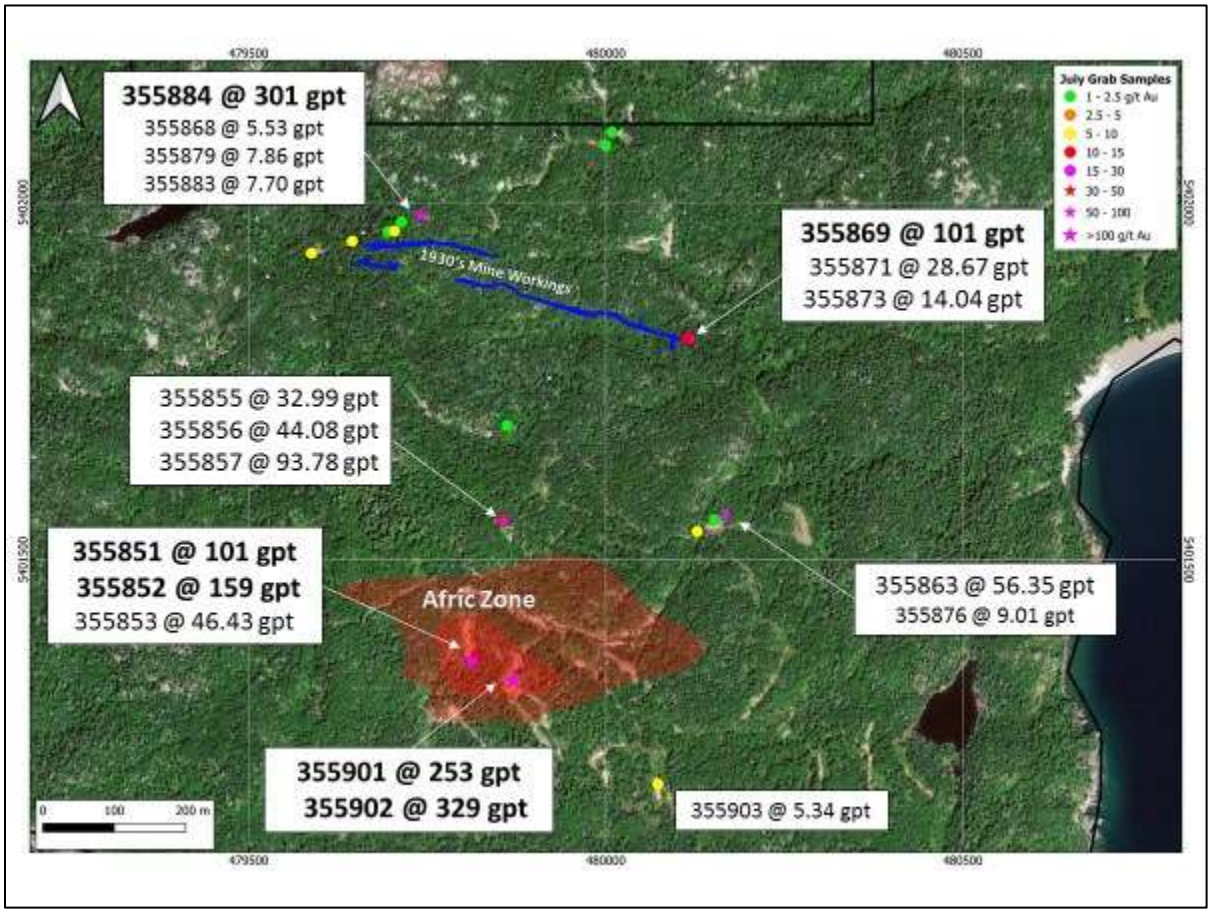
Table 9.1 Selected Assay Results from 2020 Exploration Program

Sample Number	Easting	Northing	Sample Type	Area	Au (g/t)
355902	479870	5401330	Vein	Caly Vein	329
355884	479741	5401982	Float	Uphill from Main Vein	**301**
355901	479870	5401332	Vein	Caly Vein	253
355852	479814	5401361	Vein	Audney Vein	159
355851	479811	5401357	Vein	Audney Vein	131
355869	480114	5401811	Vein	Main Vein Adit	**101**
355857	479857	5401555	Float	No 5 Ext	**93.78**
355863	480166	5401561	Vein	#5 Vein	**56.35**
355853	479818	5401386	Vein	Audney Vein	46.43
355856	479853	5401556	Float	No 5 Ext	**44.08**
355855	479855	5401554	Float	No 5 Ext	**32.99**
355871	480117	5401810	Vein	Main Vein Adit	**28.67**
355873	480113	5401810	Vein	Main Vein Adit	**14.04**
355876	480128	5401540	Vein	#5 Vein	9.01
355879	479645	5401946	Blast Rock	No 2 Raise	**7.86**
355883	479704	5401960	Vein	Main Vein on surface	**7.7**
355868	479588	5401929	Float	No 2 Vein waste pile	**5.53**
355903	480073	5401186	Vein	#3 Zone	**5.34**

Source: Omni News Release, 2020

Note: Gold assays in **bold** are samples taken outside of the Afric Zone.

Figure 9.1 Selected Rock Grab Samples from 2020 Program (Afric Zone in red)



Source: Omni News Release, 2020

The sampling confirmed the presence of significant high-grade gold mineralization in structurally controlled quartz veins both within the Afric Zone historical resource area, and in additional areas outside of the historical resource area.

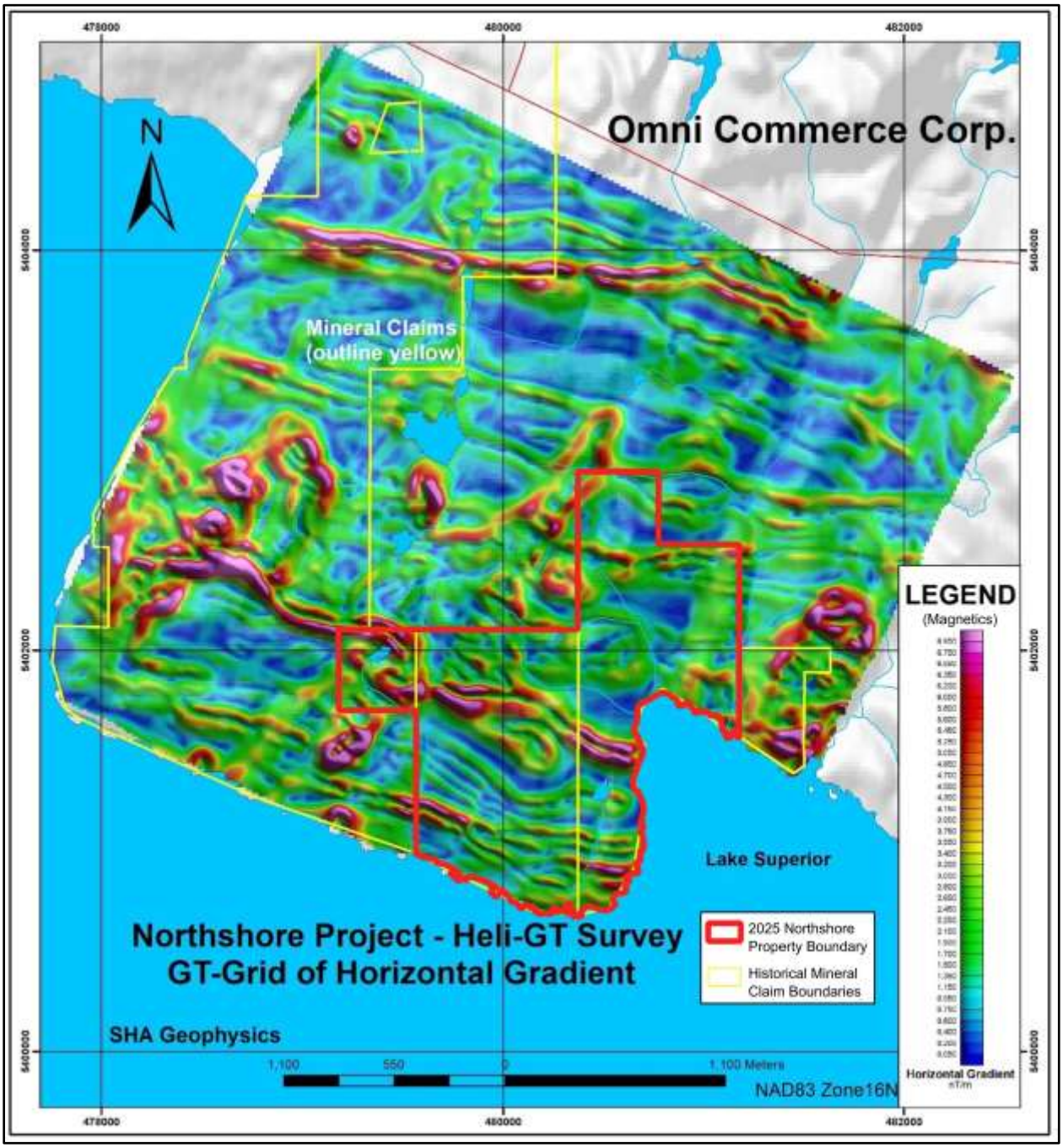
9.1.1.1 2020 Exploration – Airborne Magnetic Survey

During the month of August 2020, SHA Geophysics Ltd. (SHA) carried out a Heli-GT helicopter-towed, three-axis magnetic gradiometer survey in order to provide complete coverage over the Northshore Property. A magnetic and GPS base station was established at the base of operations in Schreiber. A GEM SSM19TW proton magnetometer recorded the diurnal magnetic variation at 1 Hz with a resolution of 0.1 nT, while a Ublox EVK-M8 GPS receiver simultaneously provided a GPS time reference and thereby recorded a differential correction file.

An A-Star 350B2 helicopter was used for the survey, and a total of 185 line km of data was collected, with flight lines flown at 025°- 205°, and a line-spacing of 75 metres. Control lines were flown at 115°- 295° with a line-spacing of 1,000 metres. The geophysical and ancillary equipment consisted of four Scintrex CS-3 cesium sensors arranged in an orthogonal array with 3 m sensor separation from the nose sensor to those at the end of each arm. A Billingsley TFM100G2 3-axis fluxgate magnetometer was used. The Heli-GT bird was flown at a nominal altitude of 30 m.

A geophysics map of the Northshore Property showing claims outlined in yellow underlain by the GT-Grid of Horizontal Gradient is presented in Figure 9.2.

Figure 9.2 Northshore Property Underlain by GT-Grid of Horizontal Gradient



Source: Modified by APEX (2025), SHA Geophysics Ltd.

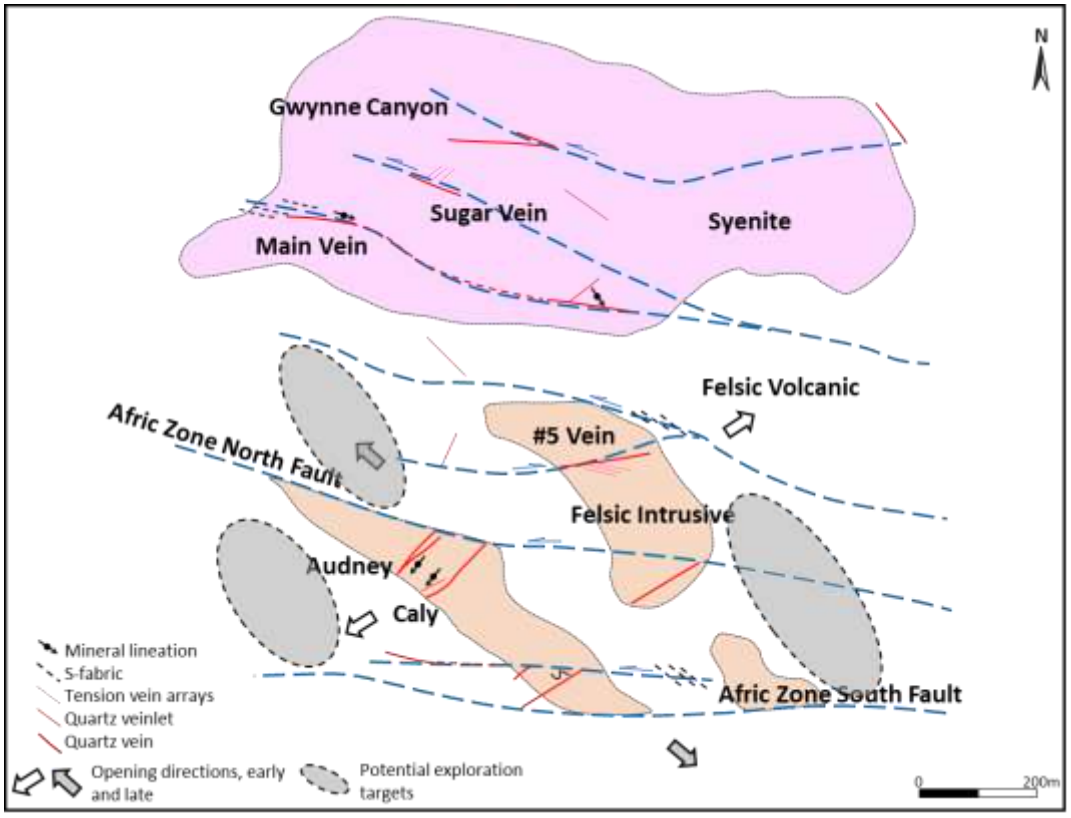
9.1.1.2 2020 Exploration – Geological Mapping and Trench Sampling

During the month of September 2020, ORIX Geoscience Inc. (ORIX) conducted an eight-day field mapping program at the Northshore Property. A three-man field crew conducted the survey from September 12th – 20th. Outcrop data was collected across various portions of the Property to be integrated with the SGH airborne magnetic survey results in order to facilitate a new geological interpretation for the Northshore Property. Various structural measurements and observations were documented in order to complete a detailed structural analysis to support their geological interpretation and understanding of controls on the mineralization.

A lithogeochemical dataset was generated from the field rock sampling program and was used to identify the geochemical characteristics of the hydrothermal system associated with gold mineralization at Northshore. While on site, road repairs were also completed for future exploration programs and drilling.

Important structures in the mineralized zones at Northshore Property are presented on Figure 9.3 which are consistent with the NE-SW extension in dextral shear zones (Fitchett et al., 2020). The superimposed sinistral shearing is associated with predominantly extensional NE quartz veining system in the Afric Zone. Shear to shear-extension veins of the Main Vein, Sugar Vein, and Gwynne Canyon occur parallel to sub-parallel to the hosted structures.

Figure 9.3 Geology and Structures Associated with Northshore Property Au Mineralization



Source: Fitchett et al. (2020)

Between October 13th and 25th, Orix conducted a small trenching program over two significant quartz veins on PAT-16219. Gold mineralization was identified to be associated with a quartz-carbonate (± tourmaline) vein system.

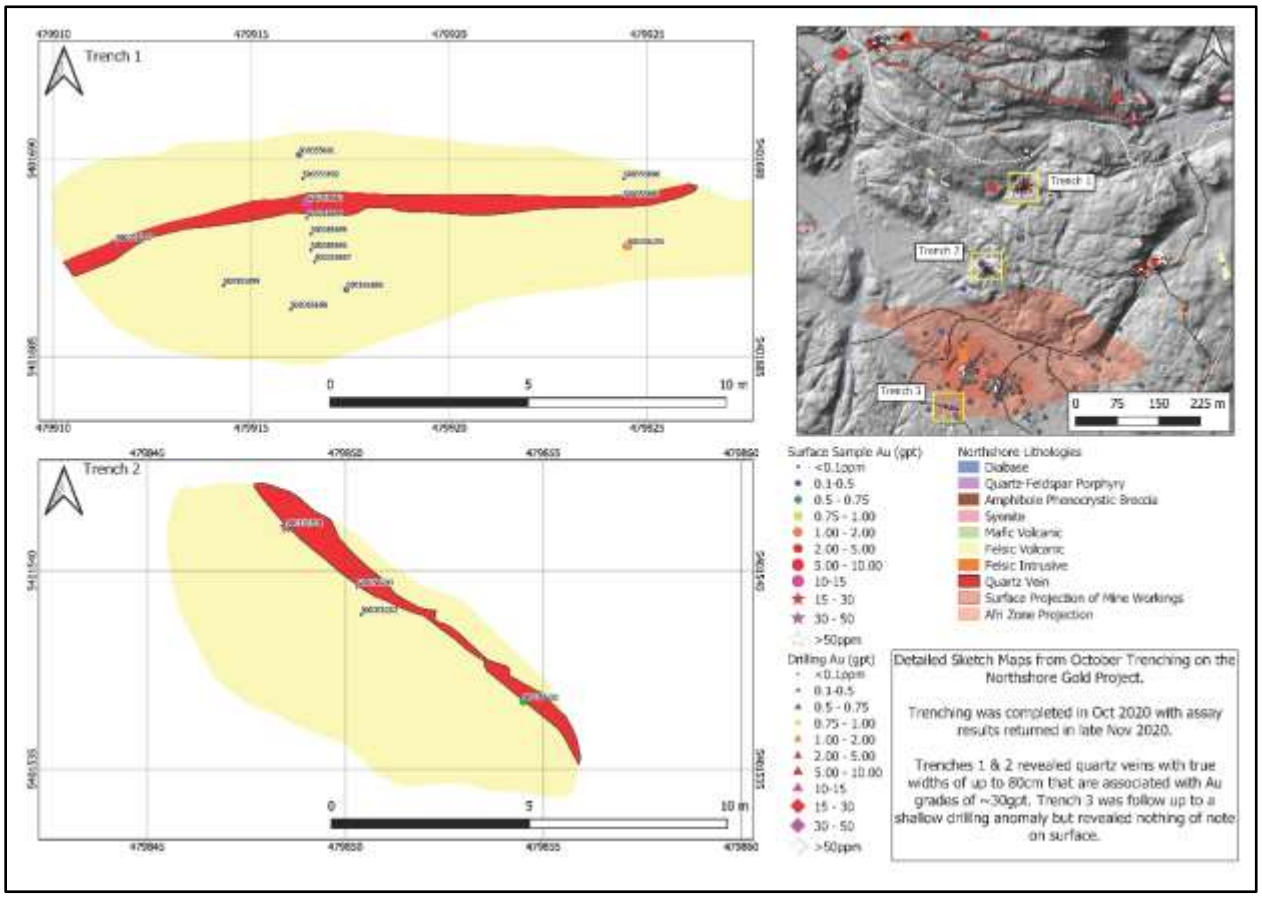
Figure 9.4 shows the distribution of gold mineralization identified during the trenching program. Trenches 1 and 2 were excavated north of the Afric Zone. The trenching exposed narrow quartz veins up to 80 cm in width. Samples returned gold assays ranging from <0.1 g/t Au to 34 g/t Au, with three samples returning between 15-30 g/t Au (Table 9.2).

Table 9.1 Highlights of ORIX 2020 Trench Sample Results from Trench 1 and Trench 2

Sample	Easting (NAD83)	Northing (NAD83)	General Area	Length (m)	Au g/t
S00355693	479916.4	5401688.9	Trench 01	0.80	13.5
S00356204	479848.5	5401541.1	Trench 02	0.74	34
S00356207	479911.6	5401687.9	Trench 01	Grab	30.3

Source: Fitchett et al. (2020)

Figure 9.4 ORIX Trenching Results North of the Afric Zone



Source: Fitchett et al. (2020)

9.1.1.3 2020 Exploration – Airborne Imaging LIDAR Survey

Airborne Imaging Inc. of Calgary, Alberta completes a LiDAR survey over the Property on September 1, 2020. A 101.2 square kilometer area (~10 km x 10 km) area was flown and covered the entire Northshore Property. A Riegl VQ-1560ii LiDAR instrument was flown at a height of 1,000 meters at a speed of 160 knots/hr. The survey utilized a Scan Frequency of 244 Hz, a Pulse Rate Rep of 1300 kHz, a Scan Angle of 60°, and a Side Lap of 50% which resulted in a Sample Point density of 18 points per square metre. The Fundamental Vertical Accuracy was 10 cm RMSE. Final products included Hillshade (Geotiffs), Bare Earth and Full Feature images. Other deliverables included Point Cloud (LAS v1.2), three sets of Contours (shp and DXF) provided for 30 cm, 1 m, and 5 m contour intervals, 1 m Grids (XYZ ASCII), Bare Earth Hydro Flattened and Full Feature, as well as the Metadata (LiDAR Summary and Flightlog).

The LiDAR survey products enhanced observable, detailed structures including faults, lineaments, and diabase dyke trends across the survey area. Improved detailed 30 cm contour intervals also provided better elevation ground control on historical drill hole collars.

9.1.1.4 2020 Exploration – IP Survey

In November 2020, Exsics Exploration Limited from Timmins, Ontario conducted 11.5 kilometres of line-cutting followed by 9 kilometres of pole-dipole ground induced polarization survey (IP), with coverage completed along nine (9) separate 1-kilometre surveyed lines spaced at an interval of 100 metres across the Afric Zone.

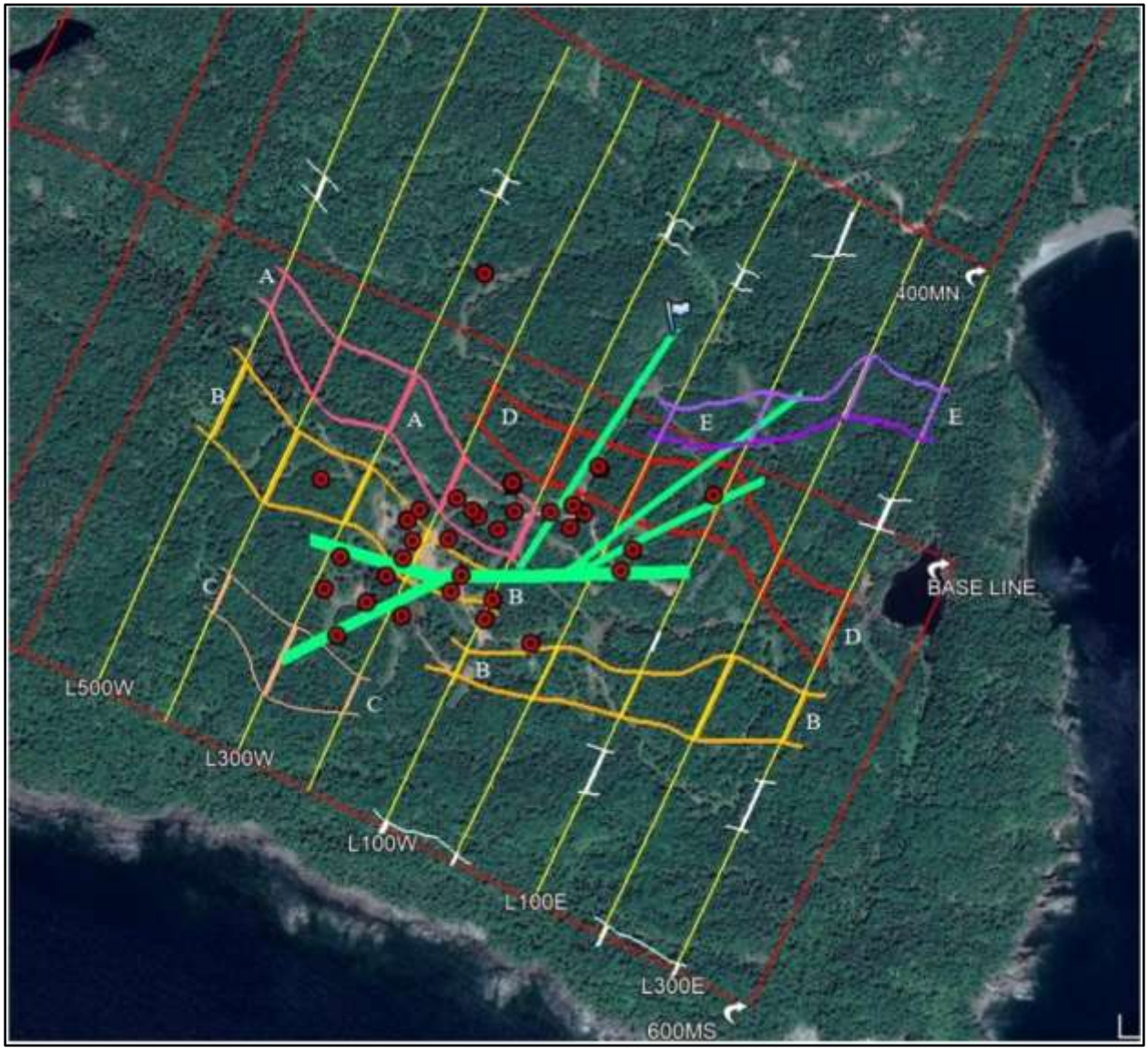
The line-cutting program consisted of cleaning, re-establishing and extending a portion of the historical Christianson grid over the Afric Zone, with pickets established along the lines at 25-metre intervals. The IP survey lines had a bearing of N025°E while two tie-lines located at the northern and southern limits of the grid were oriented at N115°E.

Under the supervision of John Grant, the survey was completed using tan Instrumentation G.D.D 3.6-kilowatt transmitter and an 8-channel receiver. The IP method and array was Time-Domain Pole-Dipole array using six (6) stainless steel electrodes equally spaced at 25-metre intervals. The Transmitter cycle was 2 seconds on / 2 seconds off, using a Delay Time of 240 Ms with Chargeability measured in millivolts/volt and Resistivity in ohms/metre.

The data collected for each survey line was plotted as individual pseudo-sections with color contoured results presented for the chargeability, resistivity, and a calculated Metal Factor. No terrain elevation correction or inversion modelling was applied to the raw data. Each line section was plotted at a scale of 1:2,500.

Interpretation of the IP survey by Grant (2021) outlined at least five (5) zones labelled A, B, C, D and E across the grid lines of the survey area, presented in Figure 9.5. Grant (2021) concluded that all the known zones represent good IP structures with a combination of resistivity high and low correlations at the Afric Zone, the Audney Vein, the Caly Vein and Caly North Zone as well as Zone 2 and Zone 5.

Figure 9.5 Interpreted Mineralized Zones Identified from 2021 IP Survey



Source: Grant (2021)

10 Drilling

Historical drilling has been completed on the Northshore Property from 1990-2018 by several operators (Table 10.1; Figure 10.1). The drill programs are discussed in detail in Section 6 and summarized below in Section 10.1. Newpath (as RSG) completed a drill program on the Northshore property in 2021. Newpath's drill program included 14 holes that totalled 2,815.8 m. The Newpath drill program is described in section 10.2.

10.1 Historical Drilling Summary

Historical drilling on the Northshore Property completed by previous operators from 1990 to 2018 consists of 154 holes totalling 22,170.3 m of diamond core drilling (Table 10.1; Figure 10.1). The majority of the historical drilling was focused on the southern portion of the Property in the Afric zone.

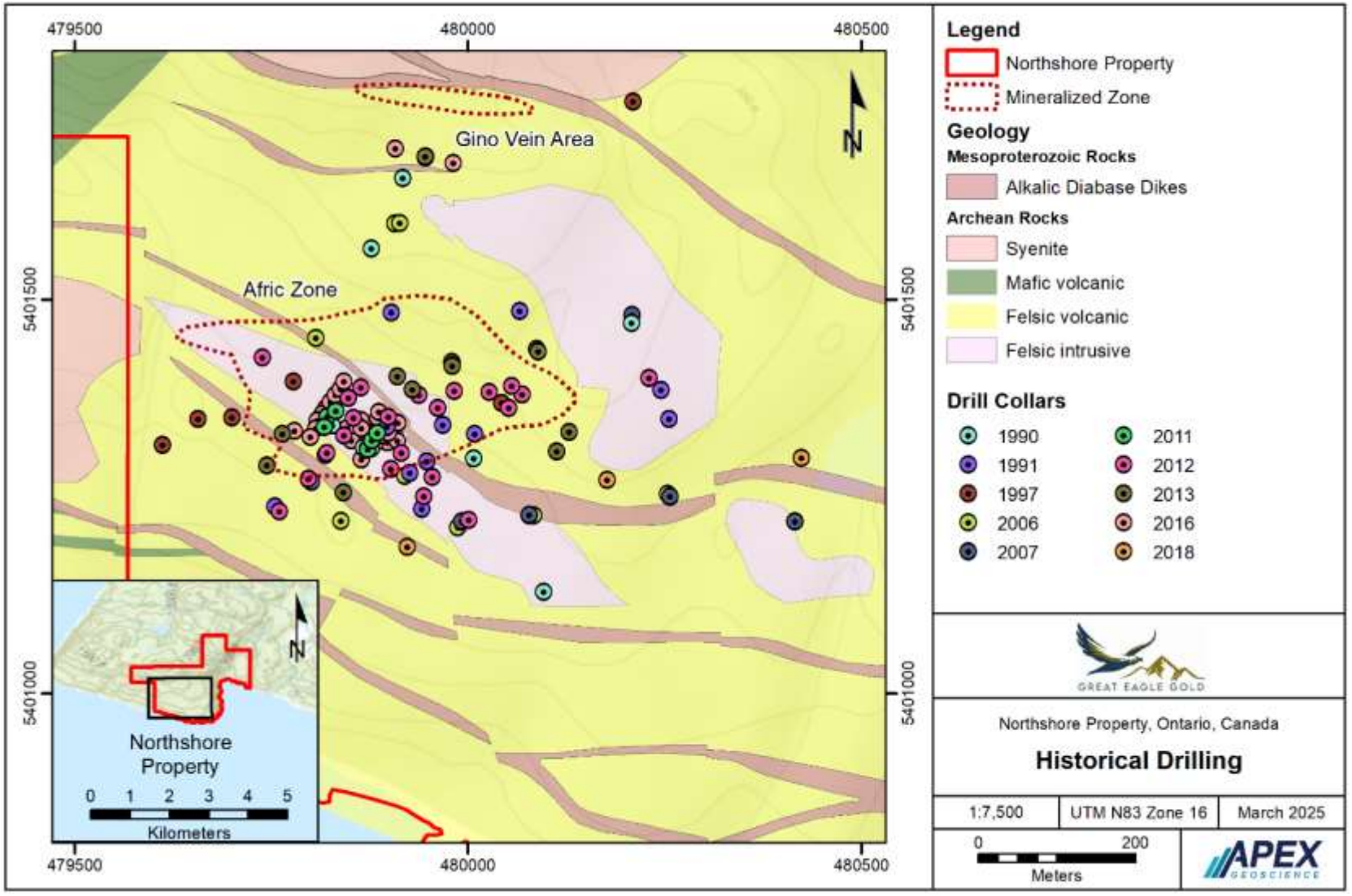
In 1990 and 1991 Noranda Exploration Company Ltd./Hemlo Gold Inc. completed 20 holes on the property totalling 2,495 m. In 1997 Cyprus completed 7 holes on the Property totalling 1,131 m. In 2005 and 2007 American Bonanza Gold Corp. completed 20 holes on the Property totalling 4,530 m. Between 2011 and 2018 GTA completed 107 diamond drill holes, totaling 14,014 m of NQ-size core drilling on the Property. GTA's drilling was largely focused on testing the gold mineralization within the Afric Zone. GTA delineated the Afric zone over an area measuring at least 500 m by 350 m. The gold bearing mineralization was shown to extend vertically to at least a depth of 350 m beneath the surface. At the end of GTA's drilling programs the Afric Zone remained open both at depth and to the northeast. In addition, the Gino vein structure that is located 250 m north of the Afric Zone was found to host significant gold-bearing mineralization.

Table 10.1 Historical Drilling Summary

Year	# of holes	Drill type	Total Metres	Company
1990	7	DDH	648	Noranda Exploration Company Ltd./Hemlo Gold Inc.
1991	13	DDH	1847	Noranda Exploration Company Ltd./Hemlo Gold Inc.
1997	7	BTW	1131.3	Cyprus Canada Inc.
2006	11	DDH	3163	American Bonanza Gold Corp
2007	9	DDH	1367	American Bonanza Gold Corp
2011	12	NQ core	1038	GTA Mining and Resources Inc
2012	24	NQ core	7186	GTA Mining and Resources Inc
2013	17	NQ core	3166	GTA Mining and Resources Inc
2016	51	NQ core	1463	GTA Mining and Resources Inc/Balmoral Resources Inc
2018	3	NQ core	1161	GTA Mining and Resources Inc
2021	14	NQ core	2815.8	Omni and Ready Set Gold Corp

Source: APEX (2025)

Figure 10.1 Historical Drill Holes on the Northshore Gold Property



The Noranda/Hemlo Gold and Cyprus drilling programs recorded collar and bottom of the hole survey data. American Bonanza collected downhole survey data at 50 m intervals and at the bottom of the hole. GTA collected downhole survey data at 50 m intervals using a Reflex EZ Shot for all campaigns except the 2016 drilling campaign, where survey data was limited to collar and bottom of the hole recordings due to the shallow depth of the drillholes.

There is no detailed information regarding sample preparation, analyses or security in the private and publicly available reports documenting drill core sampling for the exploration programs completed by Noranda, Cyprus and Bonanza Gold between 1990 and 2007. It was assumed that the samples were prepared, analysed and secured following industry standards in use prior to the adoption of NI 43-101 procedures in 2001.

The GTA drillcore was logged by a geologist; lithology, structure, alteration and mineralization were recorded. During the geological logging, the geologist marked the intervals of drill core that should be sampled, respecting lithological contacts and structural features. The marked sample intervals were cut in half lengthwise using a diamond rock saw. One half of the sawn drill core was placed in a 6-mil sample bag and the other half of the drill core was returned to its correct position in the core box. A unique sample assay tag was placed in each core sample bag before the bag was securely sealed. The drill hole number, drilling interval, sample assay tag number were recorded. Quality control standard and blank samples were inserted into the sample sequence at an average rate of 1 standard or 1 blank per 20 drill core samples, representing approximately five percent of the total samples for 2011 to 2013. The 2016 and 2018 drill programs included the systematic insertion of certified standard reference and blank materials into each sample batch.

The 2011 GTA drill samples were prepared and analyzed at Accurassay Laboratories (Accurassay) in Thunder Bay, Ontario. The 2012 and 2013 GTA drill samples were prepared and analyzed at AGAT Laboratories (AGAT) in Thunder Bay or Sudbury, ON. The 2011 GTA samples were analyzed via atomic absorption (air-acetylene flame) or ICP spectroscopy with overlimit samples analyzed via gravimetric methods. The 2012 drill core samples were analyzed for gold via using inductively coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectroscopy ('ICP-OES') with overlimit samples analyzed via gravimetric methods. The 2016 GTA drill samples were prepared and analyzed at Actlabs in Thunder Bay, Ontario via fire assay with an AA and/or gravimetric finish. The 2018 drill core samples were analyzed at AGAT labs in Thunder Bay and Mississauga, Ontario via standard 30 gram fire assay with an AA and/or gravimetric finish. Additional information on the sample preparation, analyses and QA/QC is provided in Section 11 of this Report.

10.2 2021 Diamond Drilling Program

The 2021 Newpath (as RSG) drill program comprised 14 DDH totalling 2,815.8 m (Table 10.2). Niigaani Drilling Incorporated from Thunder Bay, Ontario completed the diamond drilling at Northshore on behalf of Newpath (as RSG) in January and March 2021. ORIX Geoscience Inc. from Sudbury, Ontario was contracted to plan and supervise the drill program. A core facility and base of operations was established in the town of Schreiber, Ontario.

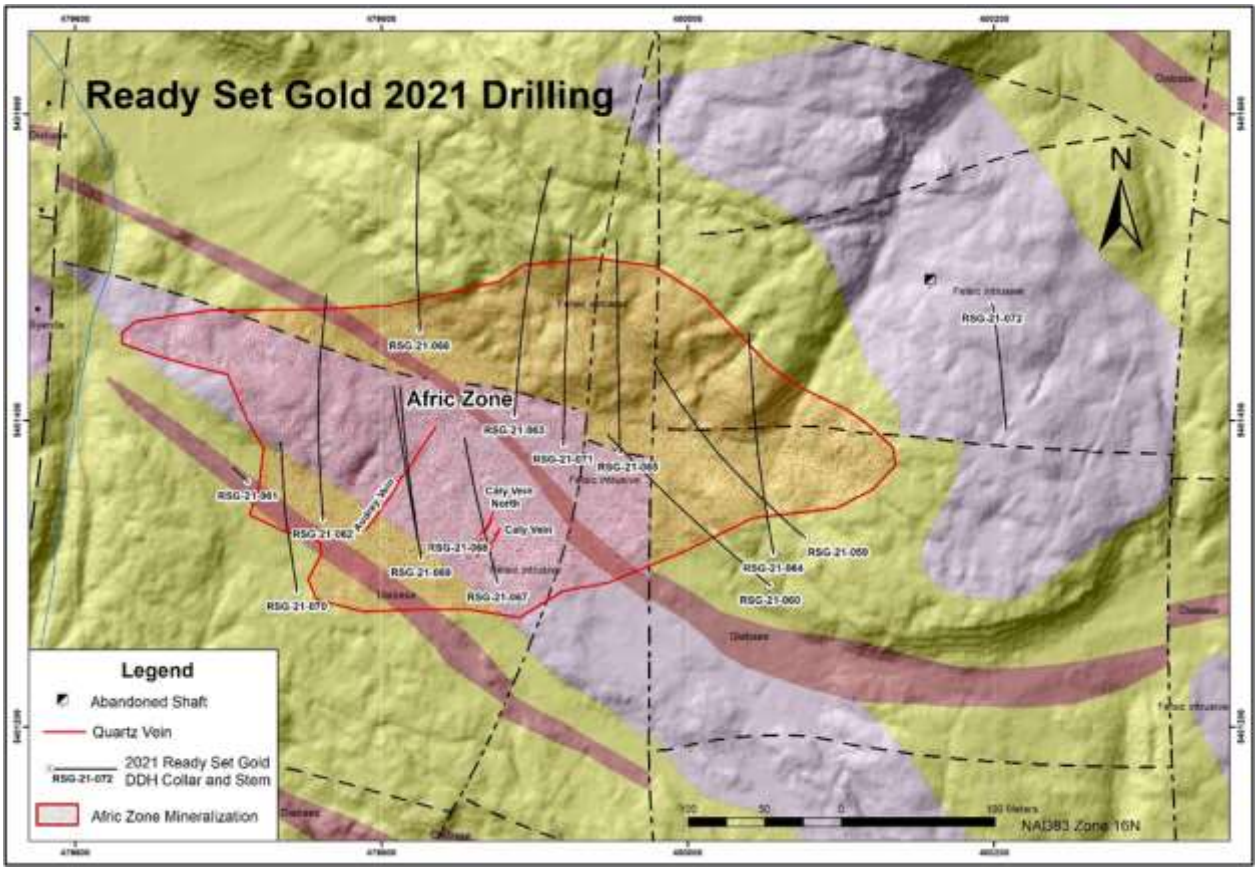
The drill program targeted the eastern margin of the Afric deposit with a series of holes. These holes were designed to test for potential high-grade veins parallel to the Audney and Caly system on the eastern margin of known mineralization. Figure 10.2 shows the location of the holes completed during the drill program.

Table 10.2 2021 RSG Northshore Diamond Drilling Information

Hole ID	UTM East	UTM North	Elev m	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
RSG-21-059	480076.90	5401323.31	275.20	302.00	309.70	60.00
RSG-21-060	480054.00	5401292.00	263.00	202.00	310.00	45.00
RSG-21-061	479713.00	5401360.00	165.00	21.04	313.06	49.60
RSG-21-062	479762.00	5401335.00	258.00	202.00	355.00	45.00
RSG-21-063	479887.00	5401403.00	270.00	277.00	5.00	55.00
RSG-21-064	480056.00	5401313.00	269.00	198.00	350.00	45.00
RSG-21-065	479956.00	5401379.00	265.00	229.13	355.00	55.00
RSG-21-066	479825.00	5401458.00	275.00	187.00	0.00	50.00
RSG-21-067	479876.00	5401294.00	259.00	151.00	345.00	50.00
RSG-21-068	479826.00	5401310.00	255.00	175.60	350.10	50.40
RSG-21-069	479826.00	5401310.00	256.20	250.00	350.00	63.00
RSG-21-070	479745.00	5401288.00	256.00	178.00	350.00	58.00
RSG-21-071	479919.00	5401384.00	266.00	301.00	0.00	63.00
RSG-21-072	480199.00	5401476.00	292.00	142.00	170.30	55.00

Source: APEX (2025)

Figure 10.2 Newpath Drill Holes



Source: APEX (2022)

All 14 holes intersected gold mineralization. Six (6) out of the 14 drill holes intersected anomalous gold mineralization presented in Table 10.3. Gold mineralization in each hole was attributed to correlate with the interpreted mineralized zones identified by the 2020 IP anomalies interpreted by Grant (2021) (Figure 9.5). Four drill holes (RSG-067, RSG-21-068, RSG-21-069, and RSG-21-070) presented in Table 10.3 intersected gold mineralization associated with IP Zone A, while hole RSG-21-059 intersected gold mineralization associated with IP Zone B. Gold mineralization intersected in hole RSG-21-072 was attributed to interpreted IP Zone C.

Table 10.3 Phase 1 Newpath (as RSG) Drilling Results

Hold ID	From	To	Length *(m)	Au (g/t)	Zone
RSG-21-059	189.65	283.90	94.25	1.00	B
including	228.75	283.90	55.15	1.30	
and including	232.30	254.00	21.70	1.88	
and including	228.75	233.60	4.85	4.90	
and including	250.00	255.65	5.65	3.01	
and including	281.00	283.90	2.90	8.36	
and including	281.00	281.40	0.40	55.17	
RSG-21-067	65.20	144.95	79.75	0.92	A
including	65.20	112.00	46.80	1.19	
and including	65.20	94.55	29.35	1.54	
and including	65.20	76.50	11.30	1.99	
and including	65.20	68.00	2.80	4.88	
and including	92.00	94.55	2.55	4.10	
RSG-21-068	24.00	104.00	80.00	1.08	A
including	24.00	32.00	8.00	2.66	
and including	61.50	104.00	42.50	1.21	
and including	92.85	104.00	11.15	3.54	
and including	92.85	97.85	5.00	7.25	
RSG-21-069	115.50	202.00	86.50	0.89	A
including	115.50	158.00	42.50	1.19	
and including	115.50	126.00	10.50	3.02	
and including	120.00	126.00	6.00	4.71	
and including	189.00	202.00	13.00	1.39	
RSG-21-070	54.00	57.00	3.00	1.19	A
and	130.00	132.00	2.00	27.32	
RSG-21-072	82.00	86.00	4.00	0.88	C

Hold ID	From	To	Length *(m)	Au (g/t)	Zone
and	96.00	96.60	0.60	7.31	
and	109.70	110.00	0.30	15.81	

Source: Ready Set Gold Corp. MDA ended Oct. 31, 2021

* Reported drill intercepts are not true widths. Insufficient data is available to calculate true orientations at this time.

Downhole survey data, including azimuth and dip measurements and standard deviations, were recorded at intervals of 50 m downhole and at the bottom of the hole.

The 2021 drill core was transported to the core facility in Schreiber, ON, for logging and sampling. The core was logged by geologist and lithology, structure, alteration and mineralization were recorded. During the geological logging, the geologist marked the intervals of drill core that should be sampled.

The identified sample intervals were cut in half lengthwise using a diamond saw. One half of the core was placed in a sample bag and the other half of the drill core was returned to the core box. A unique sample assay tag was placed in each core sample bag and the bag was securely sealed. Quality control standard and blank samples were inserted into the sample sequence at an average rate of 1 standard and 1 blank per 20 drill core samples, representing approximately 12% of the total samples. A total of 2,178 core samples and 257 QA/QC samples were submitted for analysis.

Samples were placed in batches of 10 into rice bags. Samples were shipped via Gardewire Transport to SGS Laboratories in Sudbury, ON for preparation and subsequently to SGS Burnaby for analysis. SGS is accredited to ISO 17025:2017. SGS is independent of Newpath, GEG, and the Authors of this Technical Report.

At SGS the samples were weighed, dried, crushed, split and pulverized. The sample was then passed through a primary oscillating jaw crusher producing material of 75% passing a 2 mm screen. A 250 g sub-sample was split from the crushed material using a stainless-steel riffle splitter. The split fraction was ground to 85% passing 75 µm or better using a ring pulveriser. The samples were analysed using fire assay with an atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish. All samples assaying greater than 1.0 g/t Au were re-assayed using a gravimetric finish. Additionally a 0.1g aliquot was submitted for sodium peroxide fusion with a ICP-MS finish to analyze for 54 elements.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

11.1 Historical Sampling Procedures

11.1.1 Prior to 2011

There is no detailed information regarding sample preparation, analyses or security in the private and publicly available reports documenting grab, chip, channel, or drill core sampling, for the exploration programs completed by Noranda, Cyprus and Bonanza Gold between 1990 and 2007. It was assumed that the samples were prepared, analysed and secured following industry standards in use prior to the adoption of NI 43-101 procedures in 2001.

11.2 GTA Drill and Exploration Programs

11.2.1 2011 Program

11.2.1.1 Sample Preparation

Surface grab and channel samples were collected by GTA field personnel from exposed mineralized quartz veins, quartz-carbonate stockwork structures and highly altered country rock material. The rock samples were correctly collected and described on site, and placed in a labelled 6-mil plastic sample bags with unique sample tags. The bagged samples were then transported to GTA's field office in Schreiber for storage until their shipping via Greyhound Bus Parcel Express to the sample preparation and analytical facilities of Accurassay Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario where they were prepared and analysed for their gold content.

The 2011 drill core was placed in wooden boxes at each drill site and transported by either the drillers or the supervising geologist to GTA's field office. There the core boxes were opened, the core was washed, and the drill core was measured to determine core recoveries. The drill core was logged by a geologist; lithology, structure, alteration and mineralization were recorded. During the geological logging, the geologist marked the intervals of drill core that should be sampled, respecting lithological contacts and structural features. The logged drill core was photographed.

The marked sample intervals were cut in half lengthwise using a diamond rock saw. One half of the sawn drill core was placed in a 6-mil sample bag and the other half of the drill core was returned to its correct position in the core box. A unique sample assay tag was placed in each core sample bag before the bag was securely sealed. The drill hole number, drilling interval, sample assay tag number were recorded. Quality control standard and blank samples were inserted into the sample sequence at an average rate of 1 standard or 1 blank per 20 drill core samples, representing approximately five percent of the total samples.

The core boxes were labelled with an embossed aluminum tag documenting the hole number, box number and drilled interval contained in each box. The core boxes were stored in pre-constructed core racks.

The drill core samples were securely sealed in rice bags and stored in a locked room within the GTA field office prior to their transportation to the assay laboratory. The samples were shipped via Greyhound Bus Parcel Express from Schreiber to the sample preparation and analytical facilities of Accurassay Laboratories

(Accurassay) in Thunder Bay, Ontario where they were prepared and analysed for their gold content. Sample shipping documents accompanied each drill core sample shipment.

Upon completion of the drilling program the diamond drill core and assay sample rejects were catalogued and securely stored in GTA's field office and core storage facility in Schreiber, Ontario.

11.2.1.2 Sample Analyses and Assays

Accurassay is accredited with international standard ISO 17025. Accurassay is independent of GTA, GEG, Newpath, and the Authors of this report.

At the Accurassay facilities the surface and drill core samples were dried at a low temperature. Dried samples were weighed prior to being crushed in a jaw crusher to 70% passing through 8 mesh, and 250 to 500 grams of the crushed material from each sample was split off using a Jones riffle splitter. The remaining 'reject' crushed rock was returned to its original plastic sample bag and packed in containers for return to GTA at periodic intervals. The split sub-sample from each crushed rock sample was then pulverized to 85% passing through -200 mesh with the + 200 mesh material being re-pulverized and re-screened. A 30-gram portion was extracted to use as a sample aliquot. Non-silica based sand was used to clean the pulverizing dishes between each sample preparation to prevent cross contamination.

The following procedures were utilized to analyse the surface and drill core samples. For the gold analyses, each sample is mixed with a lead-based flux and fused. Each sample has a silver solution added to it prior to fusion. The fusing process results in lead buttons that contains all of the gold from the samples as well as the silver that is added. The buttons are then placed in a cupelling furnace where all of the lead is absorbed by the cupels and a silver bead, which contains any gold is left in each cupel. Once the cupels have cooled sufficiently, the silver bead from each is placed in an appropriately labeled test tube and digested using aqua regia. The samples are bulked up to 5 ml with a combination of distilled de-ionized water and a 1% digested lanthanum solution. The samples are allowed to cool and are mixed to ensure proper homogeneity of the solutions. Once the samples have settled, they are analyzed for gold using atomic absorption (air-acetylene flame) or ICP spectroscopy. The atomic absorption or ICP instrument is calibrated for each element using the appropriate ISO 9002 certified standards. The results for the instrumental analysis are checked by the technician.

Any samples that returned gold values exceeding 3 g/t were re-assayed using gravimetric assay methods as follows:

For the analysis of higher grade gold samples (having approximately 3 g/t or higher of gold), each sample is mixed with a lead based flux and fused. Each sample has a silver solution added to it prior to fusion. The fusing process results in lead buttons that contains all of the gold from the samples as well as the silver that is added. The buttons are then placed in a cupelling furnace where all of the lead is absorbed by the bone cupels and a silver bead, which contains any gold is left in each cupel. Once the cupels have cooled sufficiently, the silver bead from each is placed in an appropriately labeled porcelain cupel and digested using dilute nitric acid to remove the silver. The remaining sponge is rinsed with water and annealed using a torch to produce a gold bead. The gold bead is weighed on a microbalance.

11.2.1.3 Quality Assurance and Quality Control Program

For the 2011 drill program GTA established a Quality Assurance and Quality Control ('QA/QC') program utilizing quality control samples to monitor accuracy (i.e. sample standards), contamination (i.e. sample blanks), precision (i.e. duplicates) and other possible sampling errors (i.e. sample mislabelling).

The QA/QC protocol targeted an insertion rate of 5 percent control samples. A quality control sample was inserted randomly within every 20 consecutive samples, alternating between standard, blank or duplicate samples. The standard and blank samples were to be inserted into the sample sequence as the sample shipment was being readied. Any duplicate samples were inserted into the sample sequence at the time of collection. The quality control samples were similarly numbered as the primary samples and were not identified in any other manner.

Standards and Blanks

Standard reference material ('SRM') samples were purchased in 60-gram foil packets from Analytical Solutions Ltd., a qualified third-party vendor, and the blank reference material was comprised of barren granitic rock material cropping out near Schreiber and barren diabase dyke material from diamond drill core. The SRM and blank reference samples were supposed to be inserted at a rate of approximately 1 standard for every 20 drill core samples at irregular intervals in the drill core sample sequence. Sixty SRM samples from 13 different SRM batches and 69 blank samples were inserted into the sample analytical sequence with the 922 primary samples for an average insertion rate of 6.5 and 7.5 percent respectively.

Standard results were reviewed to define where there were any cases of suspected issues with accuracy or contamination. The review revealed that for the 60 standards and 69 blanks, there were a total of six failed blank instances and ten failed standard instances. This amounted to 8.69% of the blank instances and 16.7% of the standard instances having failed the initial QA/QC review. Wherever, a standard or blank instance failure occurred within a certificate, reruns were performed on the failed instance as well as on the samples within the vicinity (half way to the next non failing standard or blank instance) of the failed instance. There were 180 samples re-run, and further review of the reported re-run results took place in order to eliminate concern of local issues with accuracy, sample contamination, or instrumentation problems.

The standard results were reviewed in detail, and upon the re-run of results in the vicinity of failed standard instances and the assignment of these results as superseding originals, it was inferred that there is a reasonable level of accuracy within the primary sample results reported by Accurassay.

Field Duplicates

Forty-nine core intervals were quartered and submitted for duplicate analyses within the primary sample batches for an insertion rate of 5.3%.

The field duplicate pairs have been found to show a lack of repeatability. A scatter plot showed that there is no particular bias towards one or the other sample type being of higher or lower concentration. However, the precision is poor. It is very likely due to the nature of the mineralization at the Property, where the drill core halves are of varying concentrations, likely due to coarse mineralization locally and a resultant nugget effect. It will be beneficial to analyze the degree of coarse mineralization using screen fire assay techniques. The preparation of the duplicate samples might then be addressed, in order to maintain a "blind to the lab" representation of the repeatability within the reported results.

Such a nugget effect is quite common with this type of mesothermal vein mineralization and the discrepancies between original and duplicate sample analyses does not indicate a specific problem with either of the assay laboratories' analytical procedures. The laboratories regularly conducted internal sample duplication as part of their own QA/QC procedures but their samples are duplicates from the same sample pulp unlike quarter-cuts from the same sample interval.

Check-Assay Samples

Sixty-nine representative drill core samples were selected for secondary check assaying at SGS Canada Inc., Mineral Services (SGS) in Toronto, Ontario using similar analytical or assaying techniques as those utilized originally at Accurassay. The sample pulps for these samples were shipped directly from Accurassay to SGS. SGS is accredited to ISO 17025:2017. SGS is independent of GTA, GEG, Newpath, and the Authors of this Technical Report.

SGS Canada reported an average gold value of 0.733 ppm for the check-assay samples versus an average original gold value of 0.849 ppm reported by Accurassay. The difference of the mean gold values is -0.11 ppm gold, but if a few anomalous results are excluded the average difference is only 0.034 ppm gold. Overall, it can be inferred through a review of the check sample results that there is no significant bias in the results reported by Accurassay.

Accurassay's QA/QC Procedures

In addition to the QA/QC procedures undertaken by GTA, Accurassay also employs an internal quality control system that tracks certified reference materials and in-house quality assurance standards. Accurassay Laboratories uses a combination of reference materials, including reference materials purchased from CANMET, standards created in-house by Accurassay Laboratories and tested by round robin with laboratories across Canada, and ISO certified calibration standards purchased from suppliers.

Should any of the standards fall outside the warning limits (+/- 2SD); re-assays will be performed on 10% of the samples analyzed in the same batch and the re-assay values are compared with the original values. If the values from the re-assays match original assays the data is certified, if they do not match the entire batch is re-assayed. Should any of the standards fall outside the control limit (+/- 3SD) all assay values are rejected and all of the samples in that batch will be re-assayed.

11.2.2 2012 – 2013 Program – GTA Drilling and Sampling

11.2.2.1 Sample Preparation

During 2012 surface grab and chip samples were collected by GTA-contracted field personnel from exposed mineralized quartz veins, quartz-carbonate stockwork structures and highly altered country rock material. The rock samples were correctly collected and described on site and placed in a labelled 6-mil plastic sample bags with unique sample tags. The bagged samples were then transported to GTA's field office in Schreiber for secure storage. They were then shipped via Greyhound Bus Parcel Express to the sample preparation and analytical facilities of AGAT Laboratories (AGAT) in Thunder Bay, Ontario where they were prepared and analyzed for their gold content.

AGAT Laboratories is accredited to International Standards Organization ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and certified to International Standards Organization ISO 9001:2008. AGAT is independent of GTA, GEG, Newpath, and the Authors of this report.

Drill core from the 2012 and 2013 drill programs were placed in wooden boxes at each drill site and transported by either the drillers or the supervising geologist to GTA's field office in Schreiber. The core was cleaned and measured to determine core recoveries. The drill core was logged by a geologist and lithology, structure, alteration and mineralization were recorded. During the geological logging, the geologist marked the intervals of drill core that should be sampled, respecting lithological contacts and structural features.

The identified sample intervals were cut in half lengthwise. One half of the core was placed in a 6-mil sample bag and the other half of the drill core was returned to the core box. A unique sample assay tag was placed in each core sample bag and the bag was securely sealed. Quality control standard and blank samples were inserted into the sample sequence at an average rate of 1 standard and 1 blank per 20 drill core samples, representing approximately five percent of the total samples.

The core boxes were labelled with an embossed aluminum tag documenting the drill hole number, box number and drilled interval contained in each box. The core boxes were stored in pre-constructed core racks at GTA's Schreiber warehouse.

The core samples were placed in larger 'rice' bags which were securely sealed and stored in a locked room within the GTA field office until shipping. The samples were shipped via Greyhound Bus Parcel Express from Schreiber to the sample preparation and analytical facilities of AGAT Laboratories (AGAT) in Thunder Bay or Sudbury, ON. Sample shipping documents accompanied each drill core sample shipment, no irregularities were reported by the lab.

11.2.2.2 Sample Analyses and Assays

At AGAT the surface and drill core samples were dried in ovens. Dried samples were weighed prior to being crushed in a jaw crusher to 75% passing through -10 mesh. A250 to 500 grams split sample was produced using a Jones riffle splitter. The remaining 'reject' crushed rock was returned to its original plastic sample bag and packed in containers for return to GTA. The split sub-sample was pulverized to 85% passing through -200 mesh. The +200 mesh material was re-pulverized and re-screened, and a 30 gram portion was extracted to use as a sample aliquot. Non-silica based sand was used to clean the pulverizing dishes between each sample preparation to prevent cross contamination. AGAT used the following procedures to analyse the surface and drill core samples.

For initial gold analyses, the prepared split sub-samples are mixed with a lead-based flux and fused. Each sample has a silver solution added to it prior to fusion. The fusing process results in lead buttons that contains all of the gold from the samples as well as the silver that is added. The buttons are placed in a cupelling furnace where all of the lead is absorbed by the cupels and a silver bead, which contains any gold is left in each cupel. Once the cupels have cooled sufficiently, the silver bead from each is placed in an appropriately labeled test tube and digested using nitric and hydrochloric acid. The samples are bulked up to 5 ml with a combination of distilled de-ionized water and a 1% digested lanthanum solution. The samples are allowed to cool and are mixed to ensure proper homogeneity of the solutions. Once the samples have settled, they are analyzed for gold using inductively coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectroscopy ('ICP-OES'). The PerkinElmer 7300DV and 8300DV ICP-OES instruments are calibrated using the appropriate internal laboratory standards.

Any samples that returned gold values exceeding 10 ppm were re-assayed using gravimetric assay methods. The higher grade gold samples are mixed with a lead based flux and fused. Each sample has a silver solution added to it prior to fusion which allows each sample to produce a precious metal bead after cupellation. The fusing process results in lead buttons that contains all of the gold from the samples as well as the silver that is added. The buttons are then placed in a cupelling furnace where all of the lead is absorbed by the bone cupels and a silver bead, which contains any gold that is left in each cupel. Once the cupels have cooled sufficiently, the silver bead from each is placed in an appropriately labeled porcelain cupel and digested using dilute nitric acid to remove the silver. The remaining sponge is rinsed with water and annealed using a torch to produce a gold bead. The gold bead is weighed on a Mettler Toledo XP6 microbalance. The results are checked and validated before a certificate is issued.

11.2.2.3 Quality Assurance/Quality Control Procedures and Results

2012 and 2013 QA/QC Procedures

GTA used the same QA/QC program for the 2012-2013 drill program that they had implemented for the 2011 program.

The QA/QC protocol included the insertion of quality control samples at a rate of 5% (Table 11.1). The quality control samples were inserted randomly within every 20 consecutive samples, alternating between standard, blank or duplicate samples. The standard and blank samples were to be inserted into the sample sequence as the sample shipment was being prepared. Any duplicate samples were inserted into the sample sequence at the time of collection. The quality control samples were similarly numbered as the primary samples and were not identified in any other manner. Standard reference material ('SRM') samples were purchased in prepared 60-gram foil packets from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. In Langley, British Columbia. The blank reference material was white decorator stone purchased from a landscape firm that was crushed to fist-size pieces and assayed at AGAT prior to its use.

Additionally, GTA submitted 263 duplicate core samples for screened fire metallic assays to compare and confirm the original assay results.

Table 11.1 Summary of 2012-2013 QA/QC Sample Insertion Rates

QA-QC Type	2012	2013	Total	% of Total
Primary Samples	6,696	2,040	8,736	100.0
Duplicates	366	121	487	5.57
Blanks	446	122	568	6.50
Standards	418	117	535	6.12
Outside Checks	125	113	238	2.72

Source: Giroux and Blanchflower (2014)

QA/QC Results

Review of field duplicate pairs has shown that often there is a significant difference in gold concentrations. It is the Author's opinion that with all things considered: the scatter charts do not show strong bias in the duplicate results, the lab internal QA/QC shows strong precision, and the removal of 33 percent of the groups within the THPVC chart shows a near satisfactory precision percent. It is the Author's opinion that the results of analysis reported by AGAT for the 2012 and 2013 exploration at the Northshore project are shown to have overall satisfactory precision considering 'he nature of the mineralization at the project.

A large number of screen fire metallic assays (SFA) took place' on high grade samples. It is the Author's opinion that the metallic screen fire results further infer that the field duplicate results have variation from the primary samples as a function of the nature of the mineralization. Overall, the screen fire assay results show no bias in the fire assay results.

The review of each of the many blank materials has found overall strong accuracy. In addition, there has been no indication of significant ongoing sample contamination or instrument calibration difficulties.

The review of the standard instances of analysis has also inferred overall strong accuracy.

A representative set of samples was also analyzed at SGS for review of any potential bias in the results. Overall, it is the Author's opinion that any mentioned significant differences noted between the primary samples analyzed by AGAT and the secondary check sample analyzed by SGS are likely a function of the nature of the project mineralization. The Author feels that there is no significant bias overall inferred within the primary sample results. SGS Canada, Mineral Services, Lakefield is accredited to ISO 17025:2017.

A QA/QC review of the 2012 and 2013 analytical results reported by AGAT for the Northshore project has shown overall satisfactory precision levels, strong accuracy, and no significant bias. In the Author's opinion the analytical results can be considered of good quality for use.

11.3 2016 Drill Program

A total of 51 (NQ size) holes (1,463 m) were completed by GTA in 2 Phases. Results of this drilling were announced in two separate press releases dated August 22, 2016 and November 1, 2016, posted on SEDAR. In the press releases it states:

> *GTA has implemented a quality control program for the drill programs on the Northshore Property to ensure best practice in sampling and analysis. GTA maintains strict quality assurance/quality control protocols including the systematic insertion of certified standard reference and blank materials into each sample batch. Analyses in this release were performed by Actlabs in Thunder Bay, Ontario with ISO 17025 accreditation. Samples are transported in sealed bags to Actlabs and all samples were assayed using industry-standard assay techniques for gold. Gold was analyzed by a standard 30 gram fire assay with an AA and/or gravimetric finish.*
>
> *The planning, execution and monitoring of GTA's exploration programs on the Northshore Project are under the supervision of Robert (Bob) Duess, P. Geo. (Ontario), VP Exploration of GTA. Mr. Duess is a qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 and is also the Qualified Person for this release. Mr. Duess has supervised the work programs on the Northshore Property, supervised the collection of the samples and drill core described herein and reviewed the assays and QA/QC data.*

Drill core was logged by Robert Duess, and /or Michael Tremblay. Drill core is currently being stored at the core shack facilities in Schreiber.

As of the effective date of this report, no additional information regarding sample preparation, analyses, and security regarding the 2016 drill program has been provided to the Authors and the results of the 2016 QA/QC sample program have not been provided or reviewed by the Authors.

11.4 2018 Drill Program

In 2018 GTA completed a 3-hole, 1,161 metre drill program on the Property. The program included two long holes that tested the Afric Gold Deposit beneath the previously outlined historical 2014 mineral resource (Figure 6.12). Results of this drilling were announced in a press releases by GTA dated February 25, 2019, posted on SEDAR. In the press releases it states:

GTA has implemented a quality control program for the drill programs on the Northshore Property to ensure best practice in sampling and analysis. GTA maintains strict quality assurance/quality control protocols including the systematic insertion of certified standard reference and blank materials into each sample batch. Analyses in this release were performed by AGAT labs in Thunder Bay and Mississauga, Ontario with ISO 17025 accreditation. Samples were transported in sealed bags to AGAT and all samples were assayed using

industry-standard assay techniques for gold. Gold was analyzed by a standard 30 gram fire assay with an AA and/or gravimetric finish.

Wayne Reid, P. Geo., Director and VP Exploration for GTA and a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101, was involved in the planning, execution and monitoring of GTA's exploration program at Northshore.

As of the effective date of this report, no additional information regarding sample preparation, analyses, and security regarding the 2016 drill program has been provided to the Authors and the results of the 2016 QA/QC sample program have not been provided or reviewed by the Authors.

11.5 2021 RSG Drill Program

11.5.1 Sample Preparation

The 2021 drill core was transported to the core facility in Schreiber, ON for the drill rigs. The core was logged by geologist and lithology, structure, alteration and mineralization were recorded. During the geological logging, the geologist marked the intervals of drill core that should be sampled.

The identified sample intervals were cut in half lengthwise using a diamond saw. One half of the core was placed in a sample bag and the other half of the drill core was returned to the core box. A unique sample assay tag was placed in each core sample bag and the bag was securely sealed. Quality control standard and blank samples were inserted into the sample sequence at an average rate of 1 standard and 1 blank per 20 drill core samples, representing approximately 12% of the total samples. A total of 2,178 core samples and 257 QA/QC samples were submitted for analysis.

Samples were placed in batches of 10 into rice bags. Samples were shipped via Gardewire Transport to SGS Laboratories in Sudbury, ON for preparation and subsequently to SGS Burnaby for analysis. SGS is accredited to ISO 17025:2017. SGS is independent of GEG, Newpath, and the Authors of this Technical Report.

11.5.2 Sample Analyses and Assays

At SGS the samples were weighed, dried, crushed, split and pulverized. The sample was then passed through a primary oscillating jaw crusher producing material of 75% passing a 2 mm screen. A 250 g sub-sample was split from the crushed material using a stainless-steel riffle splitter. The split fraction was ground to 85% passing 75 µm or better using a ring pulveriser. The samples were analysed using fire assay with an atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish. All samples assaying greater than 1.0 g/t Au were re-assayed using a gravimetric finish. Additionally a 0.1g aliquot was submitted for sodium peroxide fusion with a ICP-MS finish to analyze for 54 elements.

11.5.3 Quality Assurance/Quality Control Procedures and Results

QA/QC Procedures

The QA/QC protocol included the insertion of quality control samples at a rate of ~12%. The quality control samples were inserted randomly within every 20 consecutive samples, including 1 blank and one standard within each 20 sample batch. The standard and blank samples were to be inserted into the sample sequence

as the sample shipment was being prepared. The quality control samples were similarly numbered as the primary samples and were not identified in any other manner. Standard reference material ('SRM') samples were purchased in prepared 60-gram foil packets from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. In Langley, British Columbia. A total of 257 QA/QC samples were submitted to the lab including 116 blanks and 141 standards (Table 11.2).

Table 11.2 2021 Drill Program QA/QC Samples and Insertion Rates

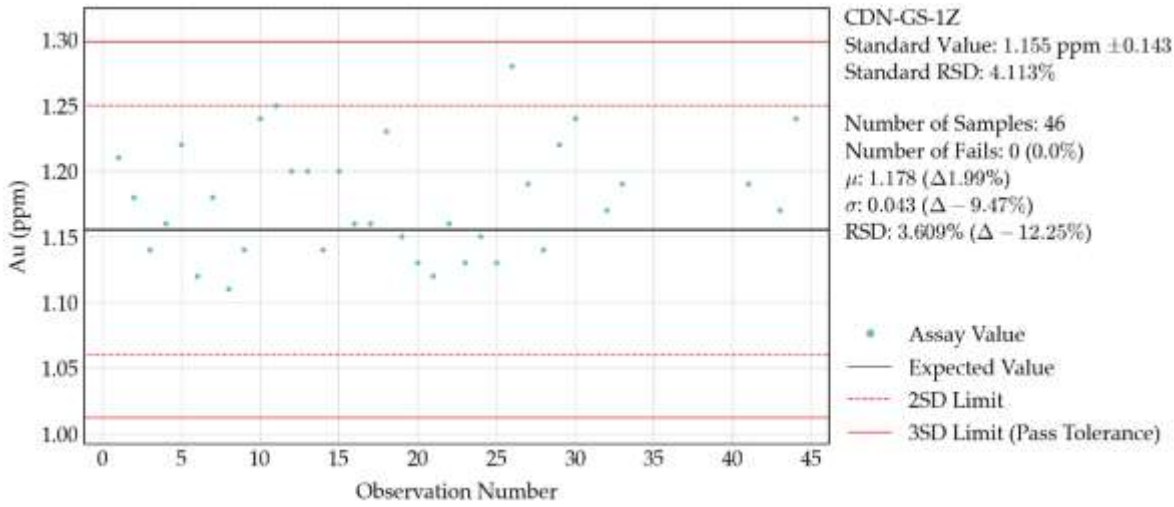
QA/QC Material	Count	Percentage
Blank	116	5%
CDN-GS-1Z	46	2%
CDN-GS-37	47	2%
CDN-GS-8E	48	2%
Total Reference	141	6%
Total QA/QC	257	12%

QA/QC Results

A total of 141 (6% of total samples) standards were inserted and received by SGS. Standards used include three different certified reference materials (CRM) from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. (Table 11.2).

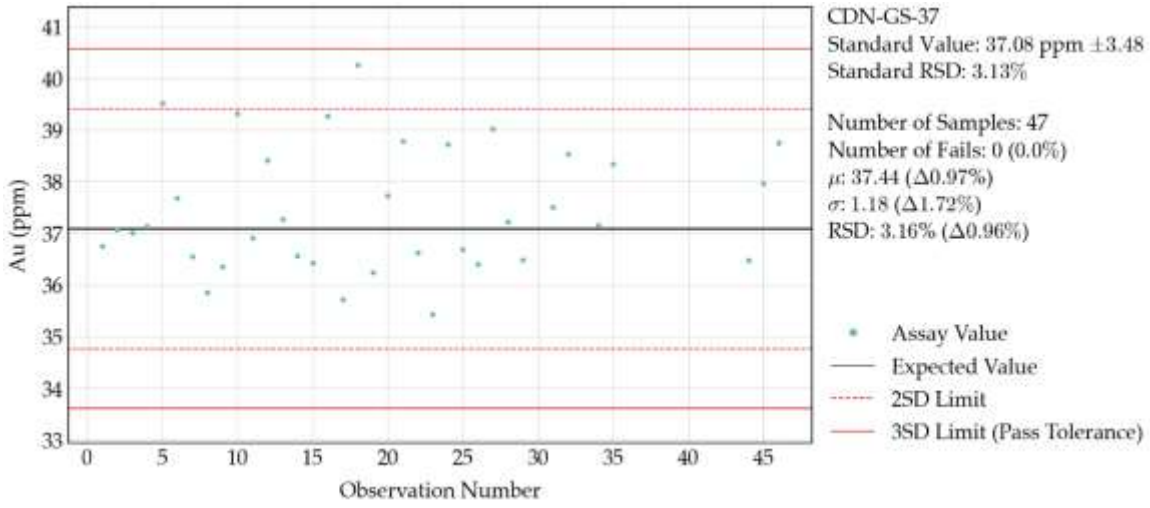
The results of the fire assay analyses for all standards are illustrated in Figures 11.1 to 11.3. All standards reported assays within 3SD of the certified value. In the opinion of the QP, these results are considered acceptable and there are no significant issues to report regarding the 2021 RSG CRM analyses.

Figure 11.1 CDN-GS-1Z Control Chart



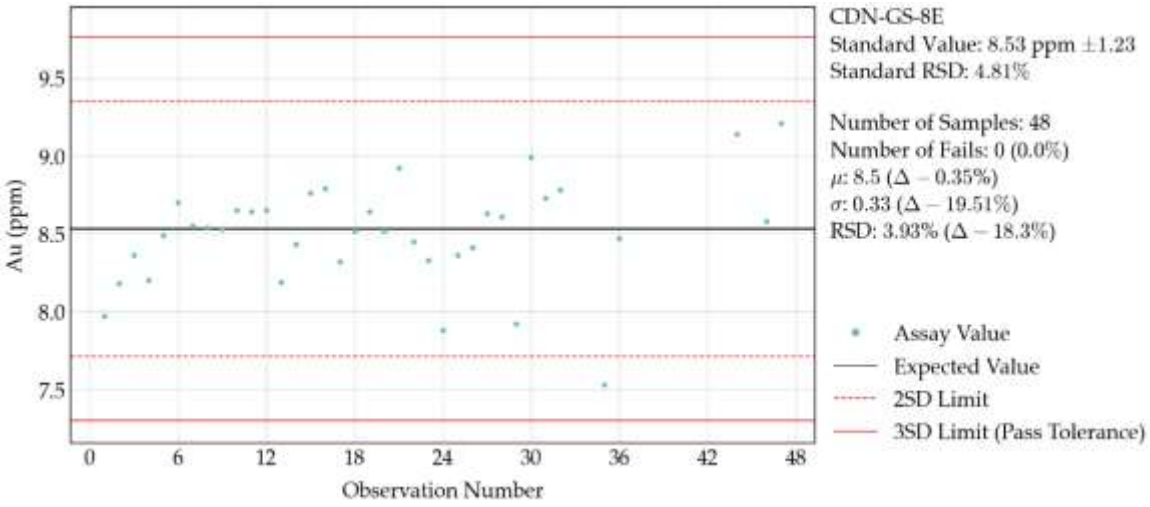
Source: APEX (2022)

Figure 11.2 CDN-GS-37 Control Chart



Source: APEX (2022)

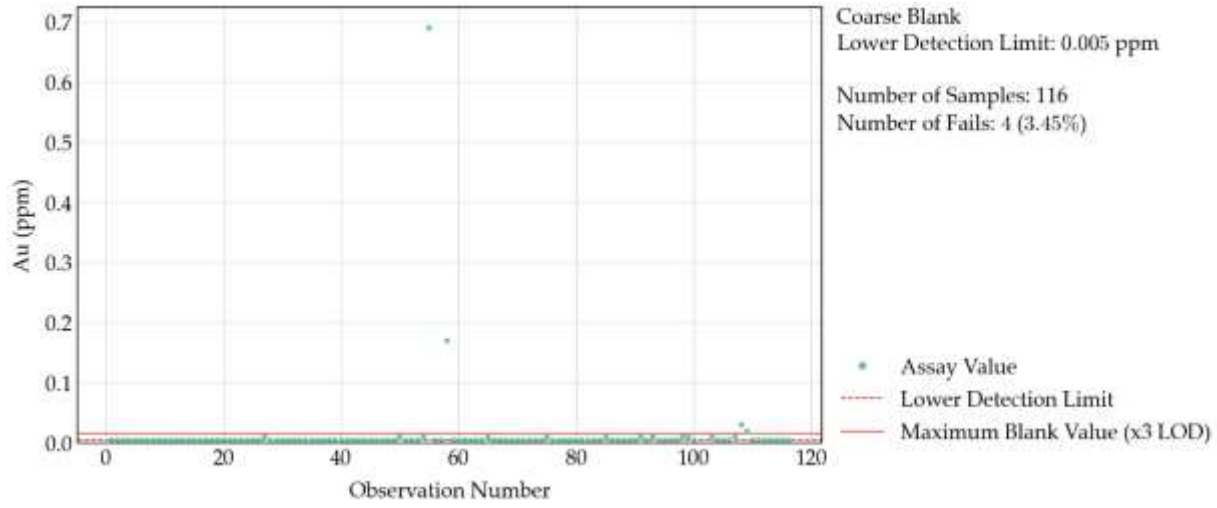
Figure 11.3 CDN-GS-8E Control Chart



Source: APEX (2022)

A total of 116 (5% of total samples) standard pulp blanks were inserted and received by SGS. The results of the fire assay analyses for all blank material are illustrated in Figure 11 4. There were 4 failures within the submitted blanks (3.45%). In the opinion of the QP, these results are considered acceptable and there are no significant issues to report regarding the 2021 RSG standard reference blank material analyses.

Figure 11.4 Blanks Control Chart



Source: APEX (2022)

11.6 Adequacy of Sample Collection, Preparation, Security and Analytical Procedures

Based upon a review of Newpath (as RSG) and other company's 1990 to 2021 sample collection, sample preparation, security, analytical procedures, and QA/QC procedures used at the Northshore Gold Property, it is the opinion of the Author and QP that they are appropriate for the type of mineralization that is being evaluated and the stage of the project. It is the Author's opinion that the Northshore Gold Property's drill and assay data are appropriate for use in the resource modelling and estimation work discussed in Section 14.

12 Data Verification

12.1 Data Verification Procedures

The Property has been the site of several historical exploration campaigns, with modern exploration dating back to the late 1980s. As such, a large volume of geological data on the Property has been developed. Some of the data and information related to the geology and mineralization at the Property is historical in nature and was collected prior to the adoption of NI 43-101.

APEX personnel, under the direct supervision of the QP, conducted data verification of the Property historical exploration data. Data provided by GEG and Newpath (as RSG) included unpublished reports and property data (drill logs, assay certificates, drill hole data, in CSV format, a GEOVIA GEMS Project including data to the end of 2016). The Authors reviewed this data and compared it to publicly available reports and documents.

APEX personnel imported all available drilling data into ArcGIS and compared the collar and locations to figures shown in historical reports and public disclosure. No issues were noted in the review of drillhole locations. In addition, two site inspections were conducted by the QPs to verify current site access and conditions and review the technical aspects of the Property. The site inspections are discussed in Section 12.2.

The Afric Zone geological model and MRE were based on data supplied to APEX in the form of archives containing:

- PDF representations of some of the drill logs
- Microsoft Excel workbooks and csv files containing (amongst other tables):
  - Collar information for 168 drill holes amounting to 24,986.97 m of diamond core drilling
  - Assay results from drilling for 17,326 Au determinations (in ppm)
  - A table of geological logging entries for 168 drill holes describing 24,983.80 m of core.
  - Downhole deviation survey readings for 168 holes
- Other data which includes:
  - Surface geology maps on a project scale
  - A detailed topographic surface covering the project area
  - Historical reports and reserve statements
  - Historical block models
  - GIS data

As part of the validation process, the supplied electronic database was reconciled to the PDF scans of the original log sheets. Three PDF representations of drill hole logs were supplied for the WB18 series of holes representing 1,161 m of drilling (4.6% of the logged core). The electronic data was found to be an accurate representation of the scanned drill logs. However, the digital lithology data captured the coarse logged intervals but omitted the included geological features within those intervals such as breccias, veining, stockwork zones, dikes, and faults. These data would have been valuable in the creation of the geological model, and it is recommended that the logs be recaptured with a view to including all the data logged.

Additionally, the drilling database tables were checked for overlapping records and the presence of a downhole survey log. Hole D-16-01 (hole depth of 11 m) was found to overlap with D-16-01A as the original hole was abandoned and redrilled. D-16-01 was removed from the database because it was superseded by D-16-01A.

Examination of the sampled intervals showed that the Northshore drilling has been sampled discretely, not continuously, resulting in breaks in the sampling record. During his site visit, Mr. Rob L'Heureux sampled a previously unsampled region of hole RSG-21-069 (see Section 12.2.1). The presence of some significant grade intersections within the previously unsampled portion of the core were identified.

In the opinion of the Author, the Property databases are adequate and suitable for use in this Report and in the calculation of the 2025 Updated MRE detailed in Section 14 of this Report.

12.2 Qualified Person Site Inspections

12.2.1 June 2022 Site Inspection

Mr. L'Heureux visited the Property from June 27-30, 2022 to verify current site access and conditions, and review the technical aspects of the Property. During the field visit, collar locations were verified in the field, 5 rock grab samples were collected, historical core was reviewed, verification core samples were collected (n= 7) from 4 historical drill holes as well as original samples (n= 67) from previously un-sampled core from RSG drill hole RSG-21-09.

Six collar locations were located in the field and compared to the drill database and historical maps. Several drill collars were unmarked in the field but locations were within error of drill holes in the database (Table 12.1). One unidentified drill collar is believed to correspond to drill hole NR-5 (N-90-05) based on historical maps. During the project's life, drill hole names have been changed in the database to better represent the phase of drilling. Drill hole NR-05 (original hole ID) was renamed as N-90-05. A discrepancy was noted between the locations N-90-05 in the database versus NR-5 on older maps – approximately 100 m east displacement. The unmarked collar located in the field is within 2 m of NR-05 on historical maps. It was decided to update the collar location for N-90-05 in the drillhole database to the position demarcated on the older maps.

The Audney, Caly and North Shore veins were identified in outcrop and sampled along with any structural measurements – assays and orientations by the Author were in agreement with the historical exploration work (Figure 12.1 and Figure 12.2). The Audney and Caly veins both strike at 045 and are sub-vertical with the Audney having an apparent steep southeast dip locally. These veins average approximately 20 cm in thickness whilst ranging between 10-40 cm, hosting 5% fine- to medium-grained euhedral pyrite. The felsic host rock was often mineralized and silicified within 1 m of the veins with up to 5% disseminated pyrite and local hydrothermal brecciation where pyrite contents ranged up to 20%.

Table 12.1 Field Verified Collars

Assumed DDH ID	Field Verified Location		Drill Database Location		Difference	
	Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing
WB-12-21	479844	5401378	479848	5401374	-3.80	3.66
WB-12-22	479844	5401378	479848	5401374	-4.16	3.93

WB-11-05	479831	5401360	479832	5401358	-0.57	1.74
WB-11-06	479831	5401360	479832	5401358	-1.14	2.19
RSG-21-066	479823	5401462	479825	5401458	-2.00	4.00
B-06-09	479804	5401451	479807	5401451	-2.86	0.33
NR-05 (N-90-05)	480113	5401450	480208	5401469	-95.13	-19.51

Source: APEX (2022)

Figure 12.1 Caly vein at 479872E and 5401323N and site of sample 22RLP001. Claw hammer for scale and pointing in strike direction of 045.

Source: APEX (2022)

Figure 12.2 Audney vein at 479810E and 5401369N and site of samples 22RLP002 and 003. Claw hammer for scale and pointing in strike direction of 045.

Source: APEX (2022)

The North Shore vein was located in a historical trench north of the Audney and Caly veins. This vein is hosted by unaltered syenite and ranged from 30-40 cm wide with minor (<5%) fine-grained pyrite (Figure 12.3). The North Shore vein strikes 150 and dips to the southwest at 67 degrees.

Figure 12.3 North Shore vein at 479850E and 5401538N and site of sample 22RLP005. Claw hammer for scale and pointing in strike direction of 150.

Source: APEX (2022)

A total of 6 rock grab samples were collected from the Caly, Audney, and North Shore veins in addition to immediate host rock to the Audney vein (Table 12.2; Figure 12.4). These samples confirmed the historically reported high gold grades with assays up to 104.5 g/t with other assays including 84.2, 0.137, 52.2, and 1.535 g/t. Silver values ranged up to 8.2 g/t with no other appreciable commodity abundances.

Mr. L'Heureux visited the core facility in Shreiber, ON which comprises a secure building with office space, limited core storage, and logging and cutting capabilities. Outside core storage consists of unsecured yard space surrounding the building. Core from 2011, 2012, 2013, 2016 (limited), 2018 and 2021 drill campaigns is stored within and outside this building and is in reasonable condition. Mr. L'Heureux reviewed core from four historical drill holes from 2011, 2013 and 2018 to collect 7 verification core samples. The remaining half core was collected, bagged, sealed and submitted for analysis. Table 12.3 shows the historical and current gold assay results for the verification core samples. The verification samples returned assays that were largely in agreement with historical assays. Any variation between assays is attributed to a nugget gold effect which is not unexpected in these types of deposits.

Table 12.2 2022 Verification Rock Grab Samples

SAMPLE ID	EASTING	NORTHING	Description	Au (ppm)
22RLP001	479872	5401323	Caly Vein in road, striking ~040, ~20-25cm wide	104.55
22RLP002	479810	5401369	Audney Vein, quartz vein with 3-5% pyrite	84.2
22RLP003	479810	5401369	Audney Vein, host rock to Audney, diss pyrite	0.137
22RLP004	479738	5401486	QV with pyrite, 5cm thick, 5% pyrite	52.2
22RLP005	479850	5401538	Northshore vein in old trench	1.535
22RLP006	481514	5403575	massive pyrite, chert, sinter, road cut	0.034

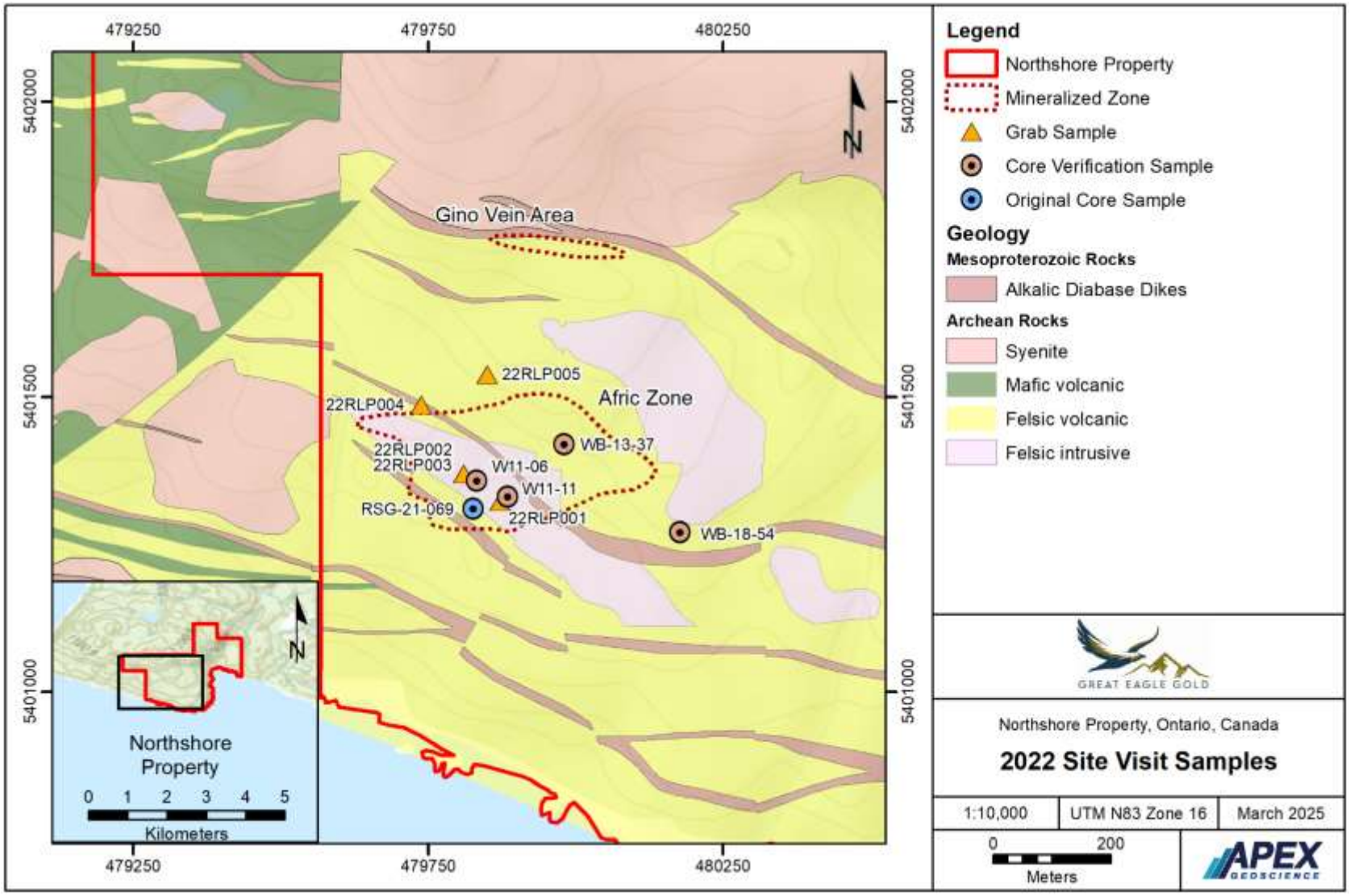
Source: APEX (2022)

Table 12.3 2022 Historical Drill Hole Verification Samples

SAMPLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	Historical Hole ID	Historical Au (g/t)	Current Au (g/t)
22RLP007	8	8.5	WB-11-06	7.912	8.69
22RLP008	61	62	WB-11-11	3.049	0.49
22RLP009	32	33	WB-11-11	3.165	3.13
22RLP010	122	123.5	WB-13-37	14.2	1.055
22RLP011	282.3	283.15	WB-18-54	2.18	2.67
22RLP012	295	296	WB-18-54	14.5	13.55
22RLP013	302	303	WB-18-54	0.289	0.022

Source: APEX (2022)

Figure 12.4 2022 Site Visit Sample Locations



Mr. L'Heureux examined drill core from several RSG 2021 holes and noticed that some holes had been sampled discretely, not continuously. Mr. Rob L'Heureux collected 67 samples from a previously un-sampled region of hole RSG-21-069 between 0 and 75.4 m depth. The core was cut in half lengthwise using a diamond saw. One half of the core was placed in a sample bag and the other half of the drill core was returned to the core box. A unique sample assay tag was placed in each core sample bag and the bag was securely sealed. Quality control standard samples were inserted sequentially into the sample sequence at an average rate of 2 per 20 drill core samples, representing approximately 10% of the total samples. Standard reference material ('SRM') samples were sourced from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. In Langley, British Columbia and included CDN-GS-1K, and CDN-GS-4D.

Samples from hole RSG-21-069 returned assays between 0.0025 and 6.14 g/t Au. The presence of some significant grade intersections within the resampled portion of the core were identified (Table 12.4).

Table 12.4 Highlight Assays from Original Core Samples from Hole RSG-21-069

Interval-m	Thickness-m*	Au g/t	High Assay Au g/t	Low Assay Au g/t	Number of samples in interval	Number of samples <0.1 Au g/t
17.11-21	3.89	0.412	0.48	0.265	4	0
29-33	4	0.658	0.728	0.118	4	0
37-41	4	0.727	1.125	0.33	5	0
42-45	3	0.424	0.549	0.254	3	0
49-59	10	1.441	1.575	0.475	8	0
61-65	4	0.871	2.15	0.176	4	0
69-71	2	3.593	6.14	1.045	2	0

*True widths are not known at present

Source: APEX (2022)

All rock and core samples were shipped directly to ALS Canada Inc. (ALS) in Thunder Bay, ON, for preparation and analysis. ALS-is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 and is independent of GEG, Newpath and the Authors of this Technical Report.

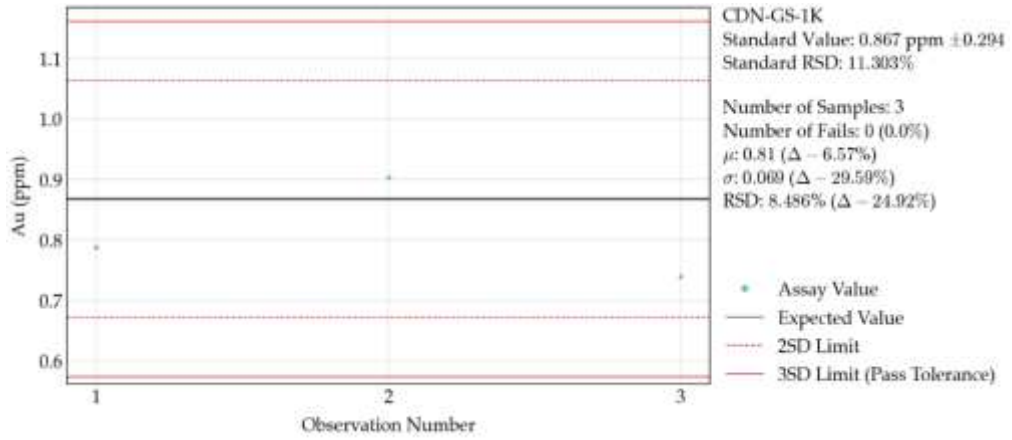
All verification rock samples and core samples were dried, crushed to <2 mm (70% passing mesh), riffle split (250 g), and pulverized to <75 µm (85% passing mesh). Assays for gold were conducted using a 50 g fire assay with an atomic absorption spectrometry ("AAS") finish. This method has a lower detection limit of 0.00 ppm and an upper limit of 10 ppm. Any sample that exceeded the upper limit was re-assayed using a fire assay and a gravimetric finish, which has an upper detection limit of 10,000 ppm. A total of 33 other elements were assayed using a four-acid digestion and finished with ICP-AES. No QA/QC samples were inserted for the rock sampling program because the sampling was conducted to confirm the presence of mineralization on the Property.

All original core samples collected by the QP were crushed to 2 mm (70% passing mesh), riffle split (250 g), and pulverized to 75 µm (85% passing mesh). Gold concentration was determined via 50-gram fire assay with an atomic absorption spectrometry ("AAS") finish. This method has a lower detection limit of 0.005 ppm.

A total of six standards returned assays within 3SD of the certified value (Figure 12.5 and 12.6). One sample of standard CDN-GS-4D returned an assay just outside of the 3SD limit. Due to the small number of samples submitted the QP considers these to be acceptable and there are no significant issues to report regarding the standards analyses. During exploration programs wherever a standard or blank failure occurs it is

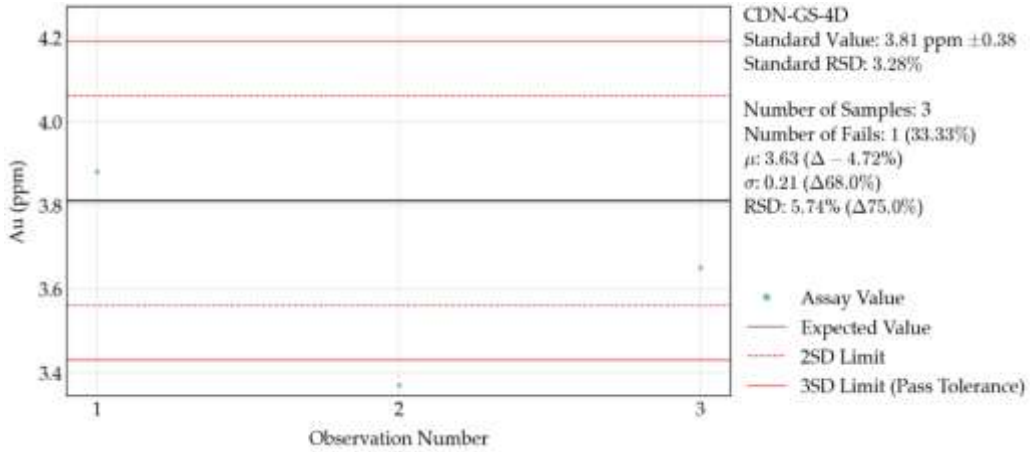
recommended that reruns are completed on the failed standard or blank as well as on the samples within the vicinity (half way to the next non failing standard or blank instance) of the failed standard or blank.

Figure 12.5 CDN-GS-1K Control Chart



Source: APEX (2022)

Figure 12.6 CDN-GS-4D Control Chart

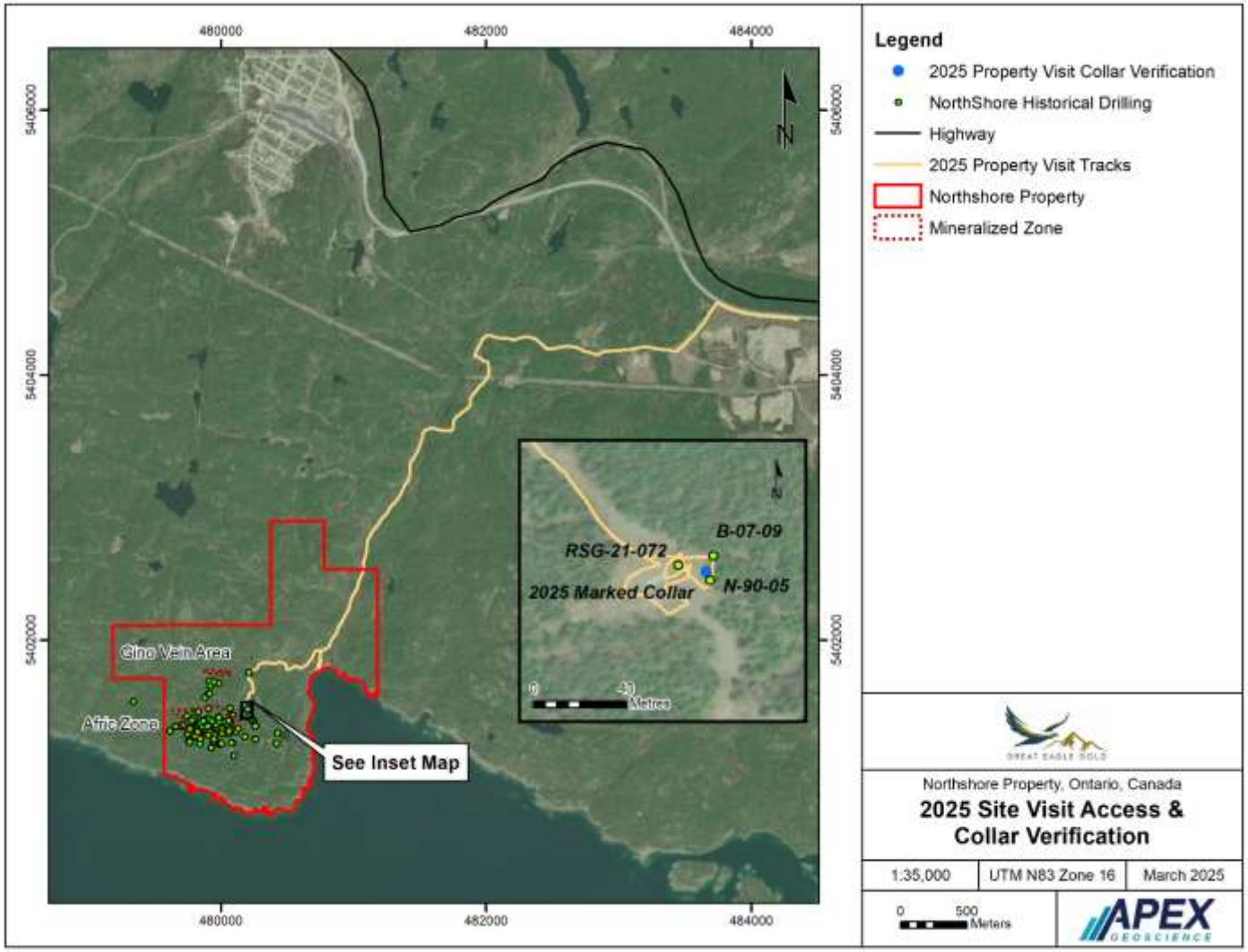


Source: APEX (2022)

12.2.2 February 2025 Site Inspection

Mr. Holmes visited the Property on behalf of GEG on February 26, 2025, to verify current site access and conditions, and review the technical aspects of the Property. During the visit, access to the Property was limited due to the depth of snow. Using snowmobiles, the Author was able to access an area roughly 300m east of the Afric Zone, verifying one collar location in the field, and collecting drone footage of the Property (Figure 12.7). Upon returning to the nearby town of Schreiber, ON, the historical core inside the warehouse was reviewed, and verification core samples were collected (n= 27) from 6 historical 2021 drill holes.

Figure 12.7 Site Visit Access and Collar Verification



One historic collar location (N-90-05) was located in the field as the collar was marked by a 1.5 m metal flag post (Figure 12.8). The location was collected using a handheld GPS, the site photographed, and the location was compared to the drill database and historical maps (Table 12.5). The location recorded was 3.7 m from the coordinates recorded in the database, which is an acceptable error when using a handheld GPS. The Author was unable to locate any other historical drill collars in the area due to the snowpack. In future, the Author recommends confirming all historical drill collar locations to ensure database validity.

Figure 12.8 Historical Drill Hole N-90-05 Metal Marker with GPS for scale

Source: APEX (2025)

Table 12.5 2025 Field Verified Drill Collars

Collar_ID	X_N83z16	Y_N83z16	Elevation
Historical Collar N-90-05	480208.13	5401469.51	296.69
2025 Marked Collar	480207.00	5401473.00	299.00

Source: APEX (2025)

Following the Property access, Mr. Holmes visited the core logging and storage facility in Shreiber, ON. The building is secure, dry and heated, with reasonable space for limited core storage, core logging tables, a cut

shack area, and office space. The sampled 2021 core is in storage racks inside the building, with the remainder of the historical core from 2011, 2012, 2013, 2016, 2018, and 2021 in unsecured stacks behind the building (Figures 12.9 to 12.11). Due to the snow cover and limited access to historical core from earlier drill programs, only the sampled core from the 2021 drilling campaign was laid out and reviewed by Mr. Holmes to ensure sampling validity as to that reported. Portions of the core were reviewed to verify historical sample tag locations and measurements, and to confirm driller depth blocks. The author collected samples using the historical sample tag locations and depth marks, with new sample intervals laid out in red marker, photographed, and recorded in a new sample book. During resampling, the author also cross checked the historic sampling measurements with depth marker blocks.

Figure 12.9 Core Facility in Schreiber Ontario

Source: APEX (2025)

Figure 12.10 Historical Core Stacks Buried in Snow Behind the Core Storage Facility

Source: APEX (2025)

Figure 12.11 Core Facility Logging Tables and 2021 Sampled Core in Racks

Source: APEX (2025)

The verification samples collected by Mr. Holmes were selected based on reported assay value as well as their use in technical reporting assay intervals. The higher-grade Au assay values were targeted along with adjacent samples with low assay values. The historical sampling in the selected intervals was examined, verifying sample tag numbers, measurements, core blocks, and depth marks. The verification samples were then collected using the same historical sample intervals, marked out in red china marker, photographed, and recorded in a new APEX sample book (Figure 12.12). The half core was quartered using a core saw, collected, bagged, sealed, and submitted to ALS for analysis. Table 12.6 shows the historical and current gold assay results for the verification core samples. The verification sampling was largely in agreement with historical assays. Any variation between assays is likely due to a nuggety gold effect which is not unexpected in these types of deposits.

Figure 12.12 2025 Historical Core Re-Sampling Showing APEX Sample Tags and Red Sampled Intervals

Source: APEX (2025)

Table 12.6 2025 Historical Drill Hole Verification Samples

Sample_ ID	From (m)	To (m)	Historical Hole ID	Historical Au (g/t)	Current Au (g/t)
575403	228	228.73	RSG-21-059	0.11	0.12
575404	228.73	229.18	RSG-21-059	2.39	0.839
575405	232.31	232.77	RSG-21-059	39.78	3.1
575406	248.5	250	RSG-21-059	0.18	0.122
575407	250	251.5	RSG-21-059	6.8	4.26
575408	279.93	281	RSG-21-059	0.06	0.257
575409	281	281.42	RSG-21-059	55.17	30.3
575410	65.2	66.7	RSG-21-067	1.53	1.27
575411	66.7	68	RSG-21-067	8.75	10.0
575412	93.86	94.53	RSG-21-067	10.91	21.2
575413	94.53	96	RSG-21-067	0.17	0.161
575414	91.4	92.85	RSG-21-068	0.14	0.2

Sample_ ID	From (m)	To (m)	Historical Hole ID	Historical Au (g/t)	Current Au (g/t)
575415	92.85	93.4	RSG-21-068	18.13	2.37
575416	93.4	94.15	RSG-21-068	15.73	1.735
575417	94.15	94.6	RSG-21-068	7.34	4.93
575418	94.6	95.2	RSG-21-068	0.75	0.884
575419	123.5	125	RSG-21-069	5.01	1.24
575420	125	126	RSG-21-069	11	4.32
575421	126	127.5	RSG-21-069	0.32	0.385
575422	188	189	RSG-21-069	0.41	0.479
575423	189	189.32	RSG-21-069	8.02	3.78
575424	130	130.42	RSG-21-070	0.33	0.103
575425	130.42	130.76	RSG-21-070	106	102.5
575426	130.76	132	RSG-21-070	2.83	1.61
575427	96	96.58	RSG-21-072	7.31	1.9
575428	109	109.72	RSG-21-072	0.09	0.08
575429	109.72	110	RSG-21-072	15.81	17.45

Source: APEX (2025)

12.3 Validation Limitations

The Property visit was conducted in late February in Ontario, therefore access to the Property was limited due to the depth of snow.

Given the nature and age of the historical data (pre-2011) and lack of original assay certificates in paper or digital form, no further paper or digital validation is possible. There were no limits on the validation of the data generated by the 2020 and 2021 Newpath (as RSG) exploration programs.

12.4 Adequacy of the Data

The QP's reviewed the adequacy of the exploration information from the historical and recent exploration programs completed by RSG as well as the visual, physical, and geological characteristics of the Property and found no significant issues or inconsistencies that would cause one to question the validity of the data.

Mr. L'Heureux visited the Property from June 27-30, 2022, and Mr. Holmes visited the Property on February 26, 2025, to verify current site access and conditions, and review the technical aspects of the Property. Based on the data review, examination of the historical drill core, and results of the verification sampling, the Author has no reason to doubt the reported exploration results from historical drilling programs.

The Authors are satisfied, and take responsibility, to include the historical and recent exploration data including drill information as background information for this Technical Report.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

13.1 Historical Metallurgical Testing

In 2016, GTA submitted 2 composited core samples for preliminary metallurgical test work to determine potential gold recoveries. The samples were from the Afric Zone and from the high-grade Audney vein system.

The preliminary metallurgical work was performed by Act Labs in Thunder Bay, ON. Act Labs in Thunder Bay, Ontario with ISO 17025 accreditation. Act Labs is independent of the GEG, Newpath, and the Authors of this Technical Report. Testing consisted of standard cyanide bottle roll testing with atomic absorption analysis for gold. Sample "A", from the Afric Zone, weighed 43.9 kg and had an assayed head grade varying from 2.65 to 2.93 g/t gold. Sample "D", from the high-grade Audney vein system, weighed 9.6 kg and had an assayed head grade varying from 11.6 to 10.9 g/t gold.

These results indicated that the mineralization is free milling and excellent recoveries can be made using conventional cyanidation. A summary of the Gold Cyanidation Report from Act Labs is presented below. Peak recovery was achieved after 24 hours for sample D at 99.5%. Sample A reached 94.8% recovery in 24 hours, peaking at 96.3% after 48 hours. Cyanide and lime consumption during the tests were considered by ACT Labs to be fairly average (ACTLABS, 2016).

13.2 Gold Cyanidation Report-Act Labs 2016

Cyanide bottle roll tests were used to determine the % extraction of gold by cyanide and provide leach kinetic data as well as the cyanide and the lime consumption for two composite samples from the Property.

13.2.1 Procedure

Two composite samples were prepared using assay reject sample (Table 13.1).

Approximately 500 g of each composite sample was representatively split and pulverized to 95% - 105 micron to perform the cyanidation tests. Duplicate head splits were also taken for fire assay.

The tests were performed at 50% solids with approximately 500 g of sample added to ±500 g of Ca(OH)2 (hydrated lime) solution. The pH was measured to ensure the solution pH remained above 10.5 and additional lime was subsequently added to sample A to achieve this. NaCN was added at an initial concentration of 1.0 g/L NaCN.

The samples were rolled for a total of 48 hours. At 2, 4, 6, 8, 24 and 48 hour intervals a sample of solution was removed and a portion was titrated to measure free cyanide, evaluate CN- and lime consumption. An aliquot of the solution sample was retained for Au analysis. Appropriate additions of lime solution or lime were added to the bottle to restore volume and maintain pH and NaCN was added to maintain the initial NaCN concentration.

After the leach time had elapsed, the slurry was filtered and a solution sample taken. The solid residue was washed, filtered and dried.

Table 13.1 Composite Samples Submitted for Metallurgical Analysis

Composite A

Client Name	Actlabs #	Mass (g)
178503	A16-05951-3	2460
178504	A16-05951-4	1932
178505	A16-05951-5	1724
178506	A16-05951-6	1770
178508	A16-05951-8	2884
178509	A16-05951-9	2846
178510	A16-05951-10	3156
178511	A16-05951-11	3058
178512	A16-05951-12	3058
178513	A16-05951-13	2988
178515	A16-05951-15	3018
178516	A16-05951-16	2954
178517	A16-05951-17	3136
178518	A16-05951-18	3036
178519	A16-05951-19	3054
178520	A16-05951-20	2772

Composite D

Client Name	Actlabs #	Mass (g)
179124	A16-06678-70	3154
179125	A16-06678-71	2578
179126	A16-06678-72	2358
179128	A16-06678-74	1538

Source: ACTLABS (2016)

The leach solutions were analyzed using atomic absorption for gold. A sample of the leach solid residue was assayed using 1A2 fire assay and atomic absorption for gold.

The assayed head grades are shown with duplicate values within 10% (Table 13.2).

Table 13.2 Duplicate Assay Results

Sample	Dup 1 Au (g/t)	Dup 2 Au (g/t)
Composite A	2.65	2.93
Composite D	11.6	10.9

Source: ACTLABS (2016)

The bottle roll test results show that 96.3% and 99.3% of the gold was leached within 48 hours (Table 13.3).

Table 13.3 Bottle Roll Test Results over 48 Hours

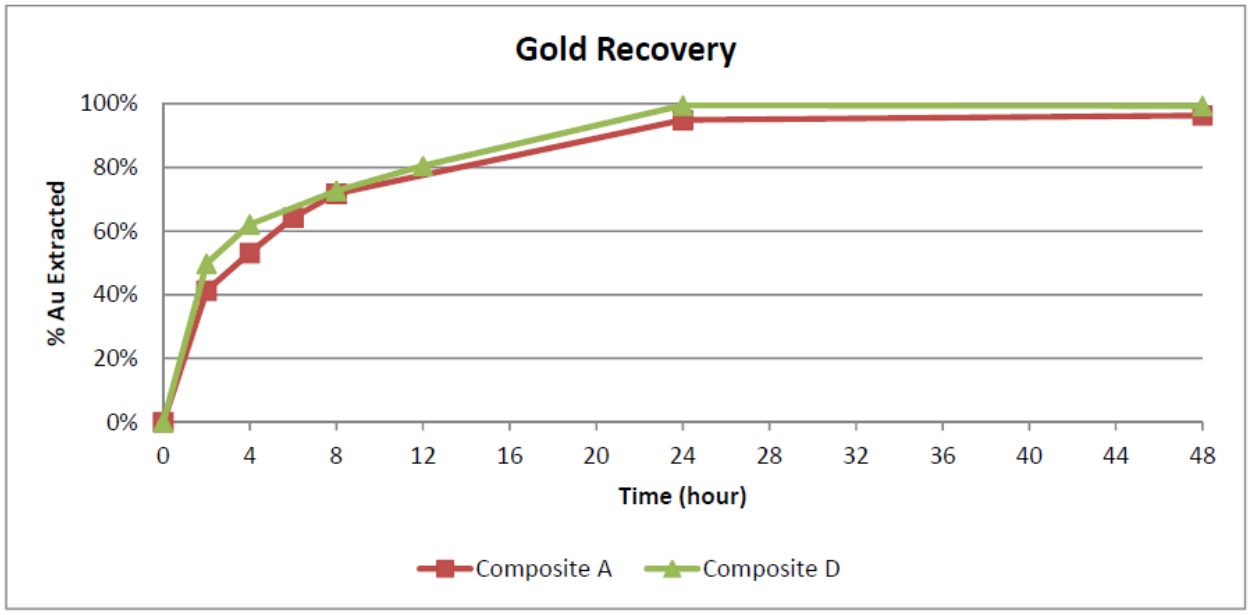
Sample	Time (hours)	Au (ppm)	% Recovery
Composite A			
	0	0	0.00%
	2	1.68	41.30%
	4	2.05	53.10%
	6	2.36	64.20%
	8	2.5	71.80%
	24	3.27	94.80%
	48	3.1	96.30%
	Leach Residue	0.15	---

Sample	Time (hours)	Au (ppm)	% Recovery
Composite D			
	0	0	0.00%
	2	5.67	49.70%
	4	6.7	62.10%
	8	7.46	72.70%
	12	7.83	80.40%
	24	9.47	99.50%
	48	8.83	99.30%
	Leach Residue	0.077	---

Source: ACTLABS (2016)

The solution profile below indicates that at least 24 hours is required to recover the majority of the gold with incremental changes after this period (Figure 13.1).

Figure 13.1 Gold Recovery Solution Profile



Source: ACTLABS (2016)

The cyanide and lime consumption is summarized in Table 13.4.

Table 13.4 Cyanide and Lime Consumption Summary

Sample	Cyanide Consumption (kg/ton)	Lime Consumption (kg/t)
Composite A	2.02	0.46
Composite D	1.77	0.22

Source: ACTLABS (2016)

13.2.2 Discussion of Results

This result indicates that the mineralized material is free milling and excellent recoveries can be made using conventional cyanidation (ACTLABS, 2016).

The tests were conducted using a cyanide concentration of 1g/L to ensure that adequate cyanide was used for these initial tests. The residual cyanide titrations indicate that a comparable recovery is likely also achievable using a lower initial/maintained cyanide concentration.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

14.1 Introduction

The Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Northshore Gold Property (2025 Northshore MRE) is based on drilling conducted from 1990 through 2021 and supersedes the 2022 Northshore MRE (Dufresne and L'Heureux, 2022). Since the 2022 estimate, no new drilling or material information has been added. Therefore, the 2025 Northshore MRE uses the same dataset, exploratory data analysis (EDA), and block model as the 2022 estimate but is restated with updated Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) constraints.

The mineral resources presented in this section describe the Afric Zone mineralization of the Northshore Gold Project. This section details an updated National Instrument (NI) 43-101 MRE completed for the Northshore Gold Property by APEX Geoscience Ltd. (APEX) of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada and RockRidge Consulting Ltd. Of Vancouver, BC. Mr. Michael Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geol., P. Geo and President of APEX is responsible for the mineral resource estimate and was assisted by Mr. David Briggs, NHD, Pri.Sci.Nat., of RockRidge Partnership and Associates (RockRidge). Mr. Dufresne is a QP and takes responsibility for Section 14.

Definitions used in this section are consistent with those adopted by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Council in "Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines" dated November 29, 2019 and "Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves" dated May 10th, 2014, and prescribed by the Canadian Securities Administrators' NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

The mineral resource estimation workflow was as follows:

- Compilation and examination of existing data
- Validation of the supplied database tables for use in Datamine and Leapfrog software
- Creation of geological models to support the estimate
- Establishing mineralization domains
- Selection of data, statistical analysis, compositing, capping and variography
- Block modelling
- Selection of estimation parameters
- Block model validation
- Identification of contiguous areas amenable to extraction by means of open pit mining
- Classification and mineral resource statement

A combination of LeapFrog Geo and Edge, and Deswik CAD Pit optimization (v2024.1) software was used to generate the geological model, mineralization domains, and resource estimate.

A historical MRE on the Property was prepared for GTA and reported in 2014 by Giroux and Blanchflower. The current 2025 Northshore MRE presents a significant drop in resource from the 2014 MRE. The difference between the MRE's is largely attributed to two factors:

a) A total of 68 holes of new drilling being completed between 2016 and 2021 that represent 40% of the current drillhole database. The new drilling has led to a significant change in the 3D mineralization domains;

b) The completion of a much more thorough review of reasonable prospects for future economic extraction within a more rigorous pit optimization that was used to constrain MRE. The current MRE represents 51% of the total mineralized block model, with the rest of the block model not being encompassed by the pit shell.

14.2 Informing Data Compilation and Validation

The Afric Zone geological model and resource estimate were based on data supplied to APEX and RockRidge by Ready Set Gold (RSG) in the form of archives containing:

- PDF representations of some of the drill logs
- Microsoft Excel workbooks and csv files containing (amongst other tables):
  - Collar information for 168 drill holes amounting to 24,986.97 m of diamond core drilling
  - Assay results from drilling for 17,326 Au determinations (in ppm)
  - A table of geological logging entries for 168 drill holes describing 24,983.80 m of core.
  - Downhole deviation survey readings for 168 holes
- Other data which includes:
  - Surface geology maps on a project scale
  - A detailed topographic surface covering the project area
  - Historical reports and reserve statements
  - Historical block models
  - GIS data

As part of the validation process, the supplied electronic database was reconciled to the PDF scans of the original log sheets. Three PDF representations of drill hole logs were supplied for the WB18 series of holes representing 1,161 m of drilling (4.6% of the logged core). The electronic data was found to be an accurate representation of the scanned drill logs. However, the digital lithology data captured the coarse logged intervals but omitted the included geological features within those intervals such as breccias, veining, stockwork zones, dikes, and faults. These data would have been valuable in the creation of the geological model, and it is recommended that the logs be recaptured with a view to including all the data logged.

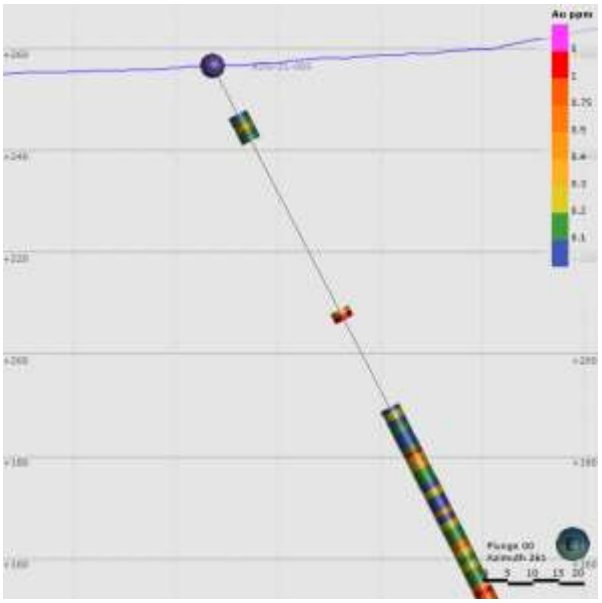
Additionally, the drilling database tables were checked for overlapping records and the presence of a downhole survey log. Hole D-16-01 (hole depth of 11 m) was found to overlap with D-16-01A as the original hole was abandoned and redrilled. D-16-01 was removed from the database because it was superseded by D-16-01A.

Examination of the sampled intervals showed that the Northshore drilling has been sampled discretely, not continuously, resulting in breaks in the sampling record. During his site visit, Mr. Rob L'Heureux sampled a previously unsampled region of hole RSG-21-069. Figure 14.1(a) shows the original sampling of RSG-21-069 with the discs representing the sampled intervals coloured by the gold grade legend shown. Figure 14.1(b) shows the original sampling with the resampled portions depicted as larger discs coloured by the same gold

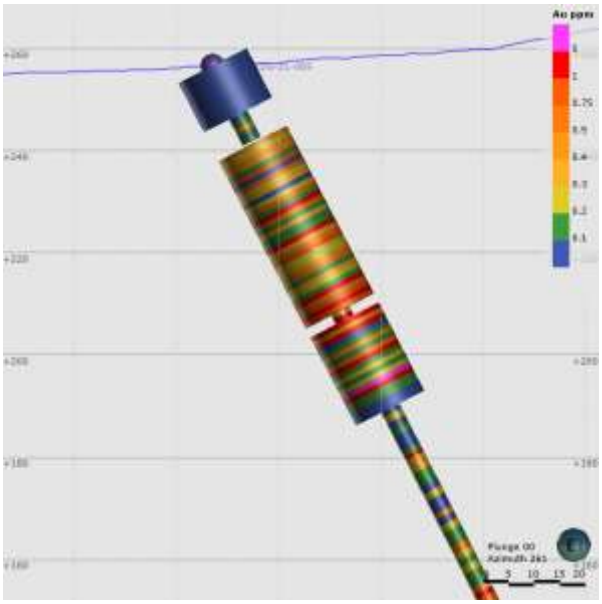
grade legend. The presence of some significant grade intersections within the previously unsampled portion of the core were identified.

Figure 14.1 Sampling of previously unsampled region of RSG-21-069

A



B



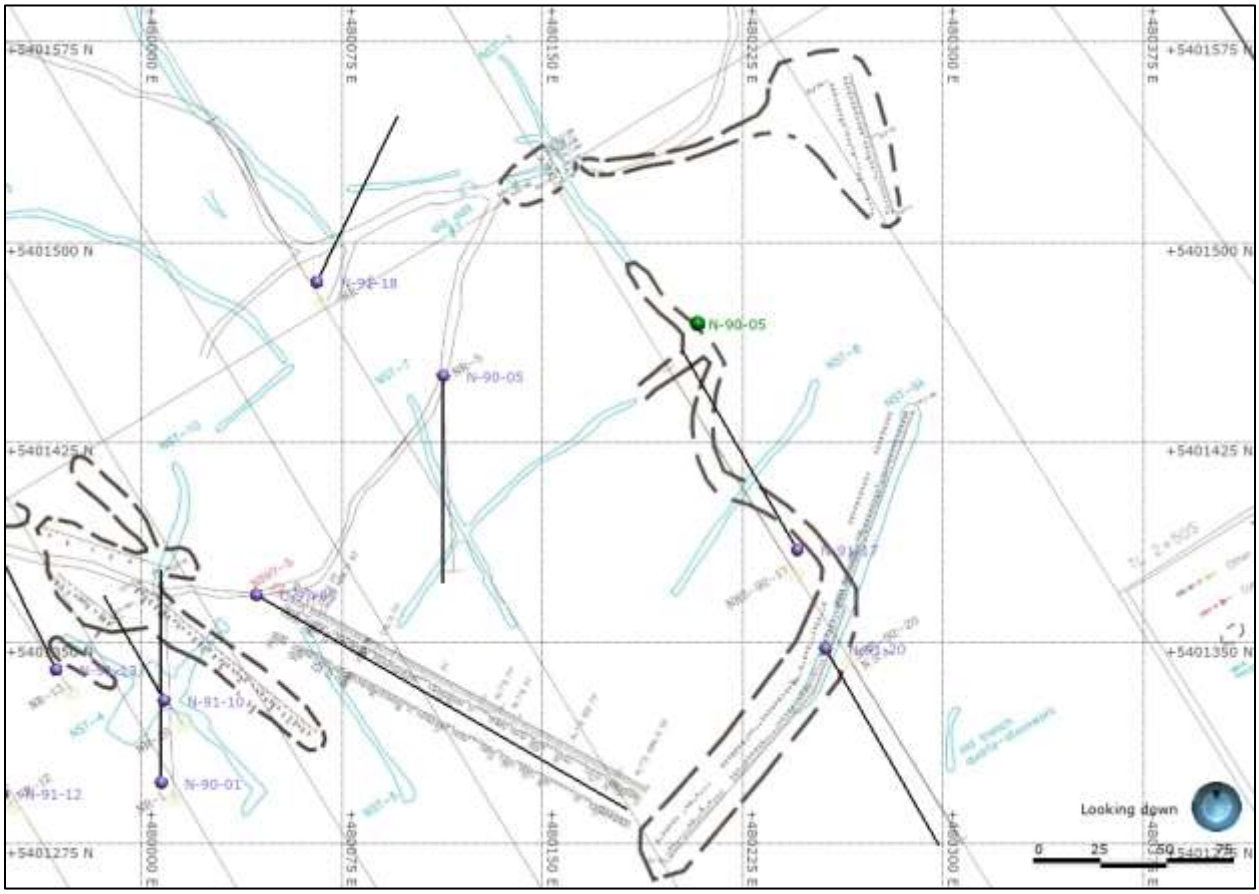
Source: APEX (2025)

In total, 19,066.83 m of the drilled 24,986.97 m (76%) has been sampled. Despite the values obtained from the sampling of RSG-21-069, a nominal default waste value of 0.005 ppm Au was assigned to all the unsampled intersections as these intersections were assumed to be unmineralized during the initial sampling program. It is recommended that the previously unsampled intervals of the Northshore drilling program be reassessed as their inclusion in the resource estimate can only improve the result.

Supplemental to collar position checks in the field, RockRidge personnel under the direct supervision of the QP, compared the collar positions against georeferenced maps. During the project's life, it is apparent drill hole names have been changed in the database to better represent the phase of drilling. For example, the NR- series of holes drilled in 1990/91 have been renamed to the N-90-/N-91- series. Later maps reflect the changed name, however earlier maps reproduce the original name, and it was noted that hole N-90-05 plotted approximately 100 m east of the location of NR-5 on older maps with the original hole name. In consultation with the QP, it was decided to relocate the collar of N-90-05 to the position demarcated on the older maps. Figure 14.2 shows the original database collar position in green and the relocated position of N-90-05 which aligns with the plotted position of NR-5.

The revised collar position of N-90-05 plots within 2 m of an unmarked collar located in the field which gives further confidence in the drill hole's modified location.

Figure 14.2 Relocated Collar Position of N-90-05

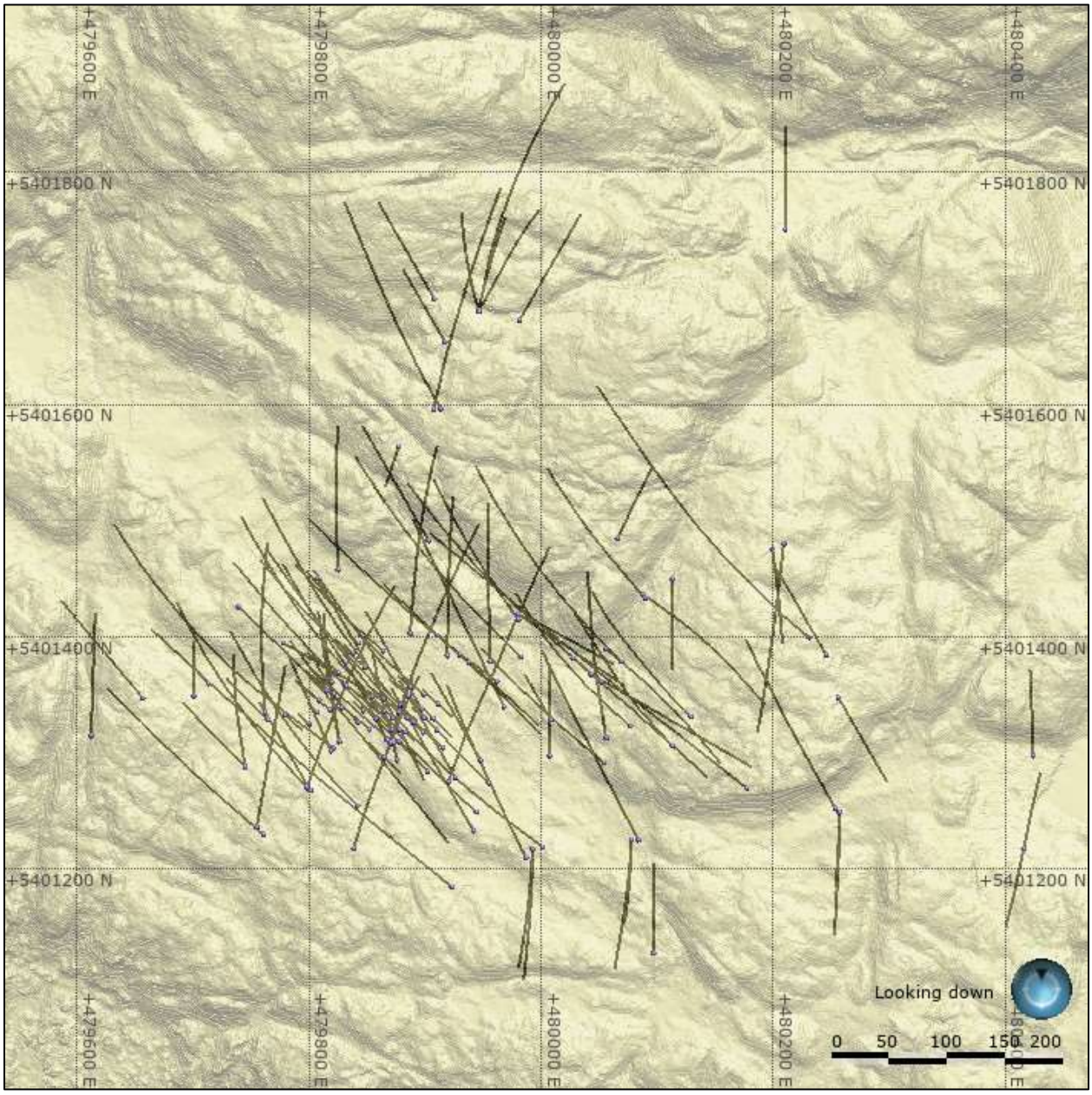


Source: APEX (2025)

Figure 14.3 shows a plan view of the distribution and direction of all Northshore Project drill holes against the topographic surface. Note drill hole C-97-03 is not depicted as it falls outside the project area to the west. Most of the holes have been drilled in a northwesterly direction to intersect northeast trending quartz veins.

All data used for this MRE is stated in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates using the NAD83 Zone 16N coordinate reference system (EPSG: 26916).

Figure 14.3 Plan View of Northshore Project Drilling Traces

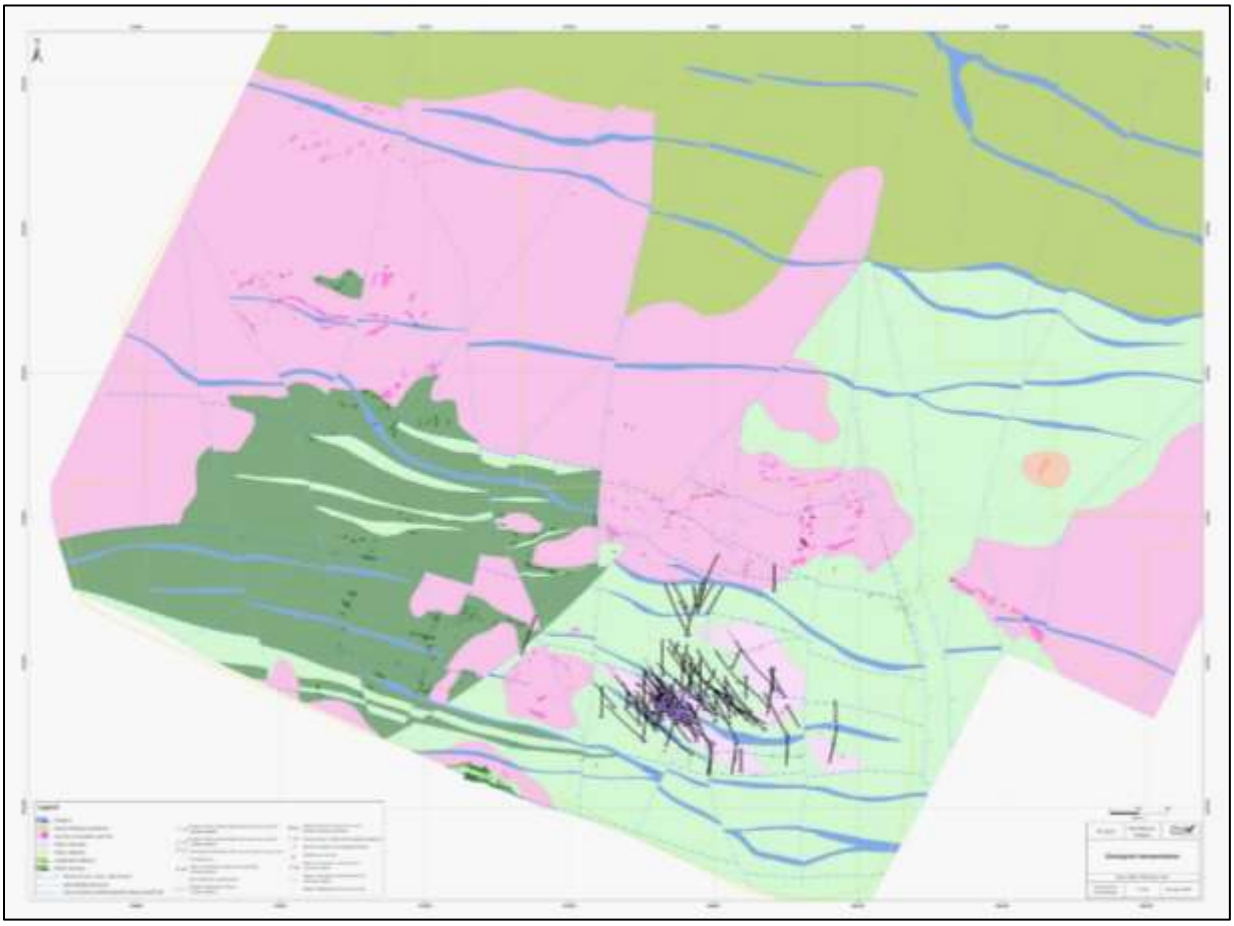


Source: APEX (2025)

14.3 Geological Model

In addition to the lithology database table, APEX and RockRidge personnel received a georeferenced surface map produced by ORIX in October 2020 as well as prior surface maps and GIS data from geophysical surveys. Figure 14.4 depicts the ORIX surface geology map with the Northshore drilling traces overlain.

Figure 14.4 Northshore Surface Geology with Drilling Traces

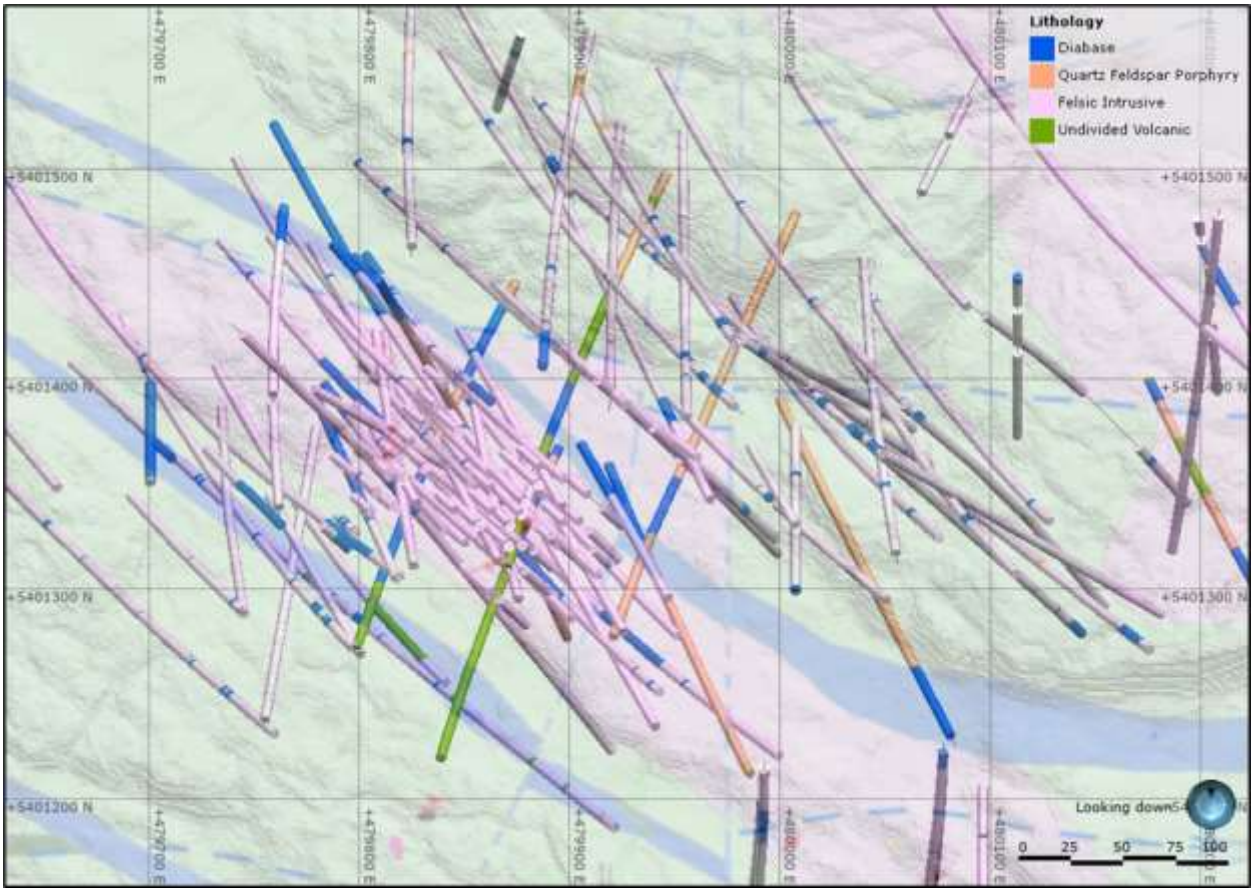


Source: Orix (2020)

Focusing on the Afric Zone drilling there appears to be a discrepancy between the surface mapping and the near-surface lithological logging as shown in Figure 14.5 where the holes have been predominantly logged as Felsic Intrusive. This is at odds with the surface map which shows the surface geology as Felsic Volcanic. Furthermore, the B-06-/B-07- series of holes (labelled in Figure 14.5) have been logged using a different logging convention as they have been typically recorded as Porphyry or as Undivided Volcanic. None of the holes intersected the contact between the Felsic Intrusive and the country rock so it was not possible to model this unit's extent, and the lack of detail in the lithology table prevented modelling other features such as faults, stockworks, veining, etc. as discussed above.

The logging of the diabase dykes within the project area was consistent and this unit was modelled using the logging information combined with the surface geology map and the tilt derivative magnetic data supplied. The dykes more than likely exploited zones of weakness, perhaps faults, and are interpreted as being formed post mineralization, representing zones of elimination. Some north-south aligned lineaments are apparent on the topographic surface, but the most prominent of these occur to the east and west of the Afric Zone and as such have not been modelled. North-south trending features interpreted on the surface geology map show no expression in the topographic surface, do not offset the magnetic data, and do not offset the mineralization. It was decided not to model any structure other than the diabase dykes as they eliminate mineralization.

Figure 14.5 Differences in Lithology Logging and Surface Mapping



Source: APEX (2025)

An arbitrary boundary was placed around the holes drilled into the Afric Zone using a combination of the dykes and drilling location to exclude a hole drilled west of the project area, and those drilled north of the project area targeting the Gino Vein. The Gino Vein was not modelled as there was insufficient data to reliably interpret the characteristics of this feature. Table 14.1 lists the holes excluded from the Northshore MRE and the reason for their exclusion. The database used in the calculation of the MRE includes 156 holes totalling 22,933.97 m.

Table 14.1 Holes Excluded from the Mineral Resource Estimate

Hole Number	Reason for Exclusion
B-06-03	Targets the Gino Vein to the north of the Afric Zone
B-06-10	Targets the Gino Vein to the north of the Afric Zone
C-97-03	Drilled west of the Afric Zone
C-97-06	Targets the Gino Vein to the north of the Afric Zone
D-16-01	Abandoned and replaced by D-16-01A
G-16-01	Targets the Gino Vein to the north of the Afric Zone
G-16-02	Targets the Gino Vein to the north of the Afric Zone
N-90-07	Targets the Gino Vein to the north of the Afric Zone
WB-13-47	Targets the Gino Vein to the north of the Afric Zone

WB-13-48	Targets the Gino Vein to the north of the Afric Zone
WB-13-49	Targets the Gino Vein to the north of the Afric Zone
WB-13-50	Targets the Gino Vein to the north of the Afric Zone

Source: APEX (2025)

14.4 Mineralization Domains

The gold mineralization of the Northshore Project's Afric Zone is predominately hosted by quartz and quartz-carbonate veining, either as stockworks or as discrete, narrow veins. Without a geological model describing the geological setting or defining the extent of the mineralization, the grade distribution of the assays was examined and the use of an isoshell based on gold grades was determined to be appropriate to constrain the mineralization domain.

The aim of defining the mineralization domain by grade was to isolate the regions of the target that were preferentially mineralized while minimizing the number of discrete volumes created by the process. More than 30 scenarios were examined to achieve this by varying input parameters such as:

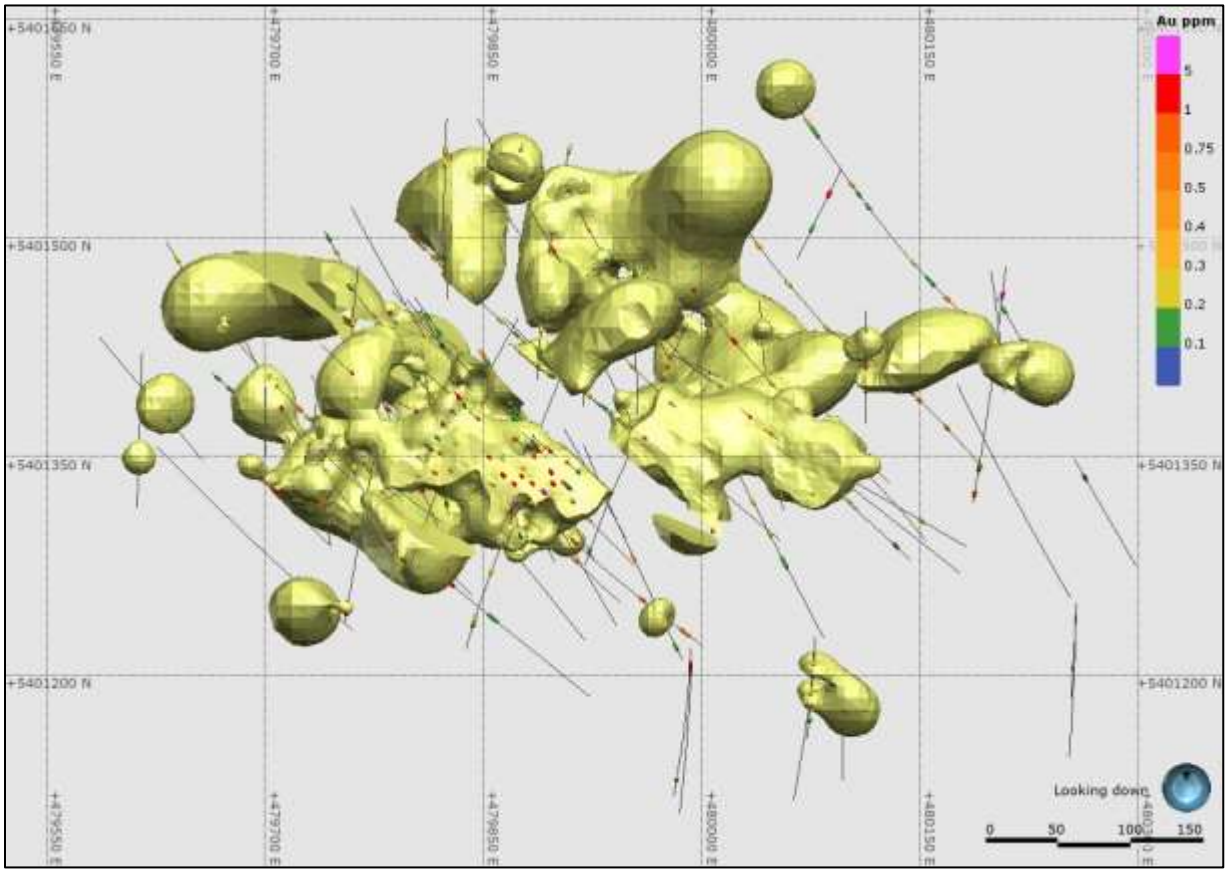
- Cut-off grade
- Composite length and type
- Type of interpolant
- Anisotropy
- Range
- Nugget
- Confidence level that the volume contains grades above the cut-off

Figure 14.6 shows a plan view of the Northshore mineralization domain with the composite assay values used to inform it shown above a 0.15 g/t Au cut-off. The domain encloses most of the significant grade intersections and there is a sharp decline in average grade across the domain boundary (Figure 14.7). Areas to the east and northeast show some intersections that have not been included within the domain volume, but these correspond with areas of lower drilling density and did not produce a contiguous volume using the isoshell parameters selected.

Figure 14.8 shows the summary statistics and log histograms for the sampled intervals both inside the mineralization domain (Figure 14.8a) and outside the domain (Figure 14.8b). Note the statistics exclude the holes listed in Table 14.1 and all unsampled intervals have been assigned a nominal default waste value as discussed in Section 14.2.

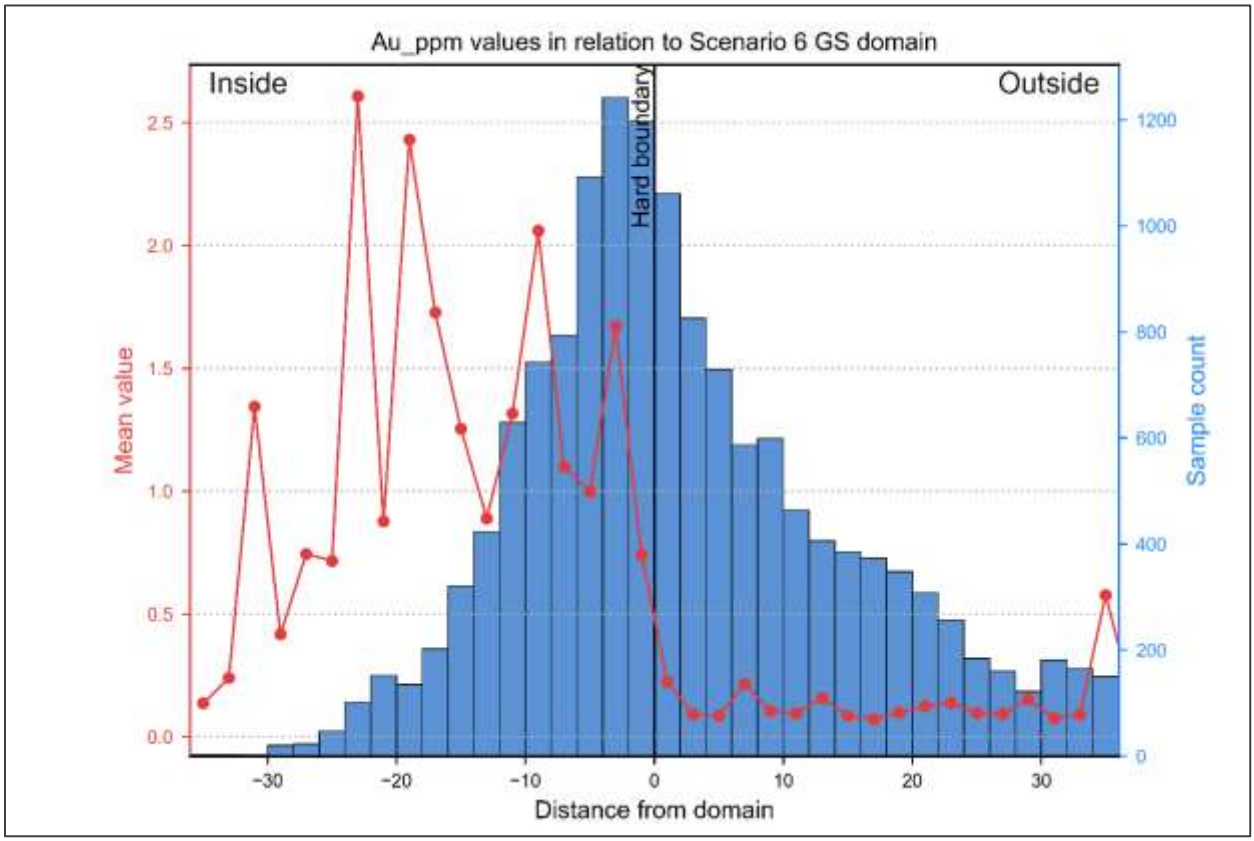
The mineralization domain was treated as a hard boundary.

Figure 14.6 Northshore Mineralization Domain



Source: APEX (2025)

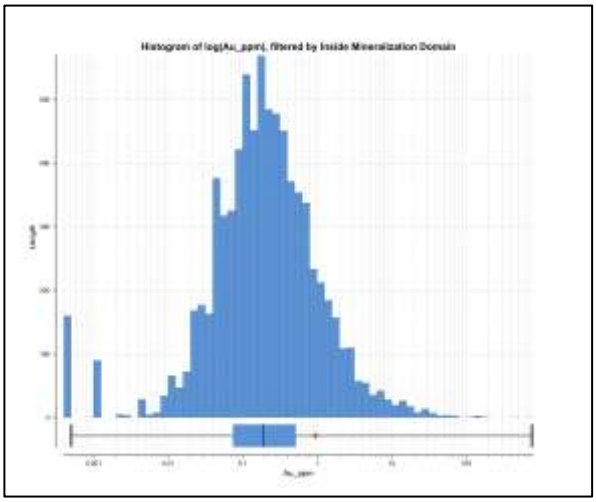
Figure 14.7 Boundary Analysis of the Northshore Mineralization Domain



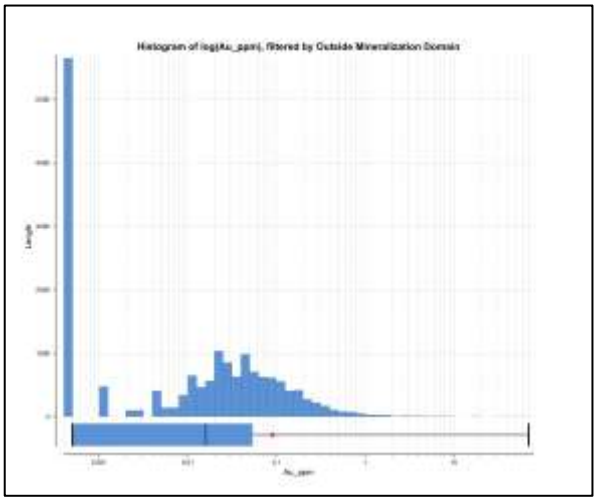
Source: APEX (2025)

Figure 14.8 Summary Statistics for Northshore Mineralization Domain

A



B



Source: APEX (2025)

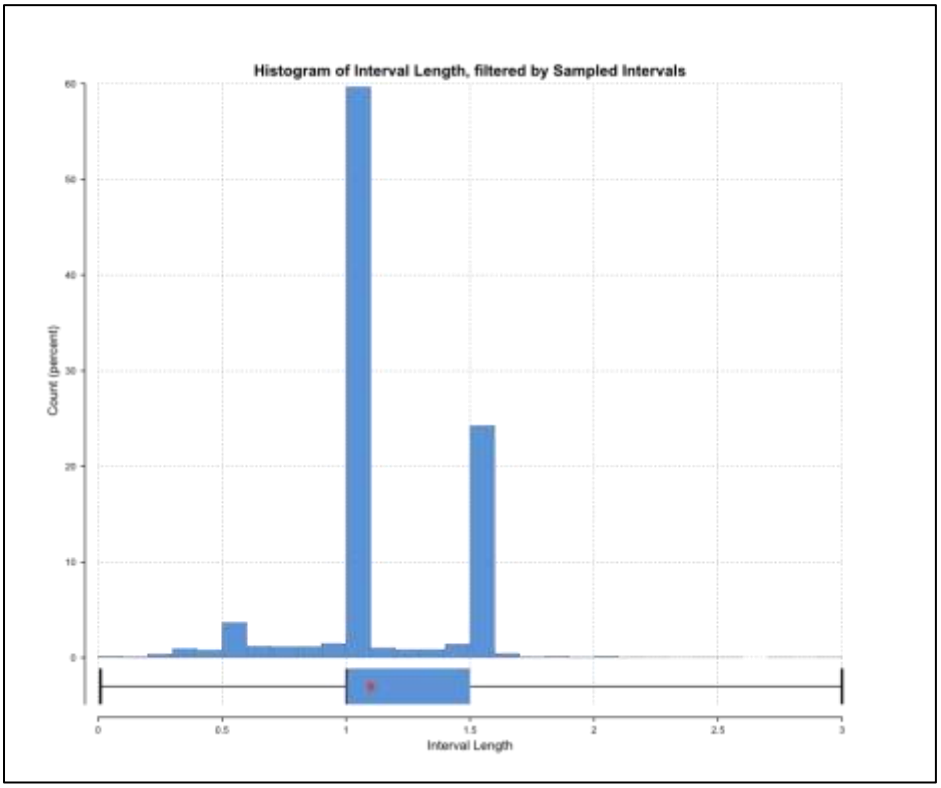
14.5 Compositing of Data Informing the Estimate

Compositing of drill hole samples is carried out to standardize sample support size for further statistical evaluation. This step eliminates any adverse effect related to the sample length which may exist in the data. Compositing prior to grade capping is considered appropriate so the determination of any grade cap is based on regular sample intervals.

Figure 14.9 depicts a histogram of the sampled intervals for the Northshore Project. It is apparent that several sampling strategies have been used over the life of the Project, notably sampling over fixed intervals of 1.0 m and 1.5 m. The predominant sample interval for the data is 1.0 m, however a significant number of samples (30%) have a sample interval greater than 1.0 m. Applying a composite interval of 1.0 m could possibly result in successive duplicate composite values, underrepresenting the downhole variance.

A composite interval of 1.5 m was applied to the data contained within the mineralized domains. Where short-length composites (<0.75 m) were encountered at the end of domain intersections the composite interval was adjusted such that the composite width was consistent across the intersection so all data contained within the domain was included in the composites. A total of 97% of the data has a sample width of 1.5 m or less.

Figure 14.9 Northshore Sampling Intervals

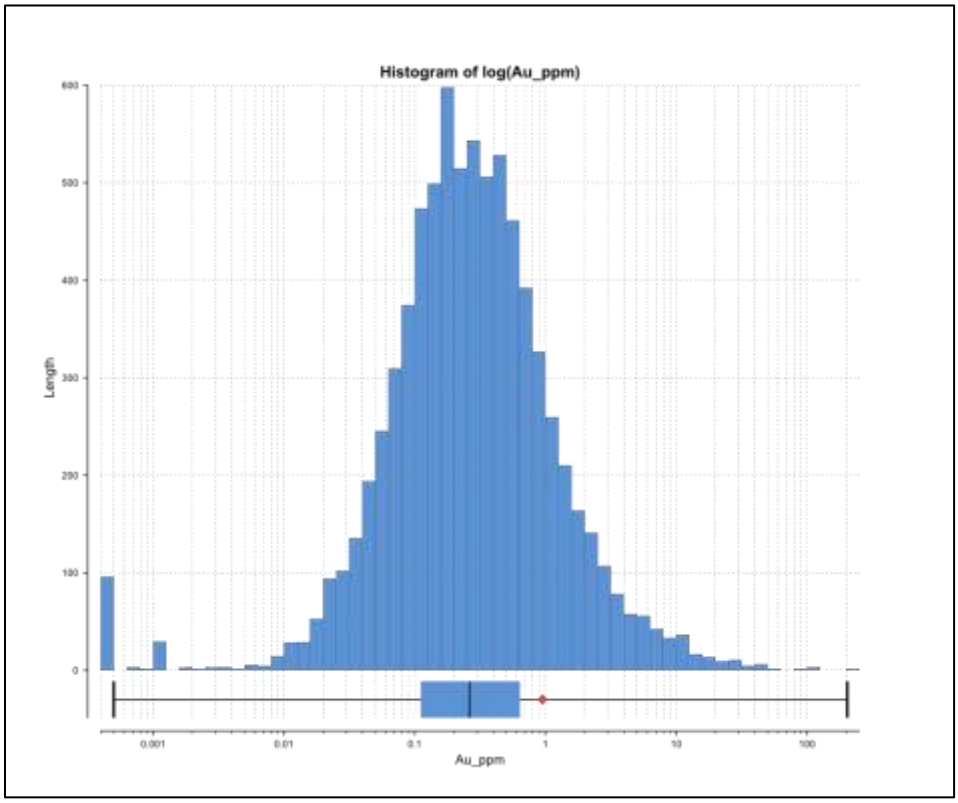


Source: APEX (2025)

The log histogram and summary statistics for the composite data are presented for the Northshore Gold Project Mineralized Domain in Figure 14.10.

For the 1.5 m composites, the grade distribution is positively skewed and exhibits high standard deviation to mean ratios (Coefficient of Variation > 3) meaning extreme values may unduly impact the estimate.

Figure 14.10 Log Histogram and Summary Statistics for 1.5 m Composites



Source: APEX (2025)

14.6 Evaluation of Extreme Assay Values

Compositing the data into regular 1.5 m intervals will go some way to moderate the presence of extreme, short sample width grade values in the data by combining them with adjacent data to form the composite. After compositing, the presence of remaining high-grade outlier values was investigated as these values could adversely influence the estimate. The presence of outliers in the composite population of the estimation domain were examined by studying Coefficient of Variation (CoV) plots, probability plots, and decile analyses plots.

It is considered that restricting the influence of the extreme grades is more appropriate than removing the outliers from the database as these values have been accepted as not erroneous. However, the effect of low probability values on the resource estimate can result in over or under estimation, which has a high impact on local estimates and may result in estimating high-grade values into areas that are expected to be lower grade.

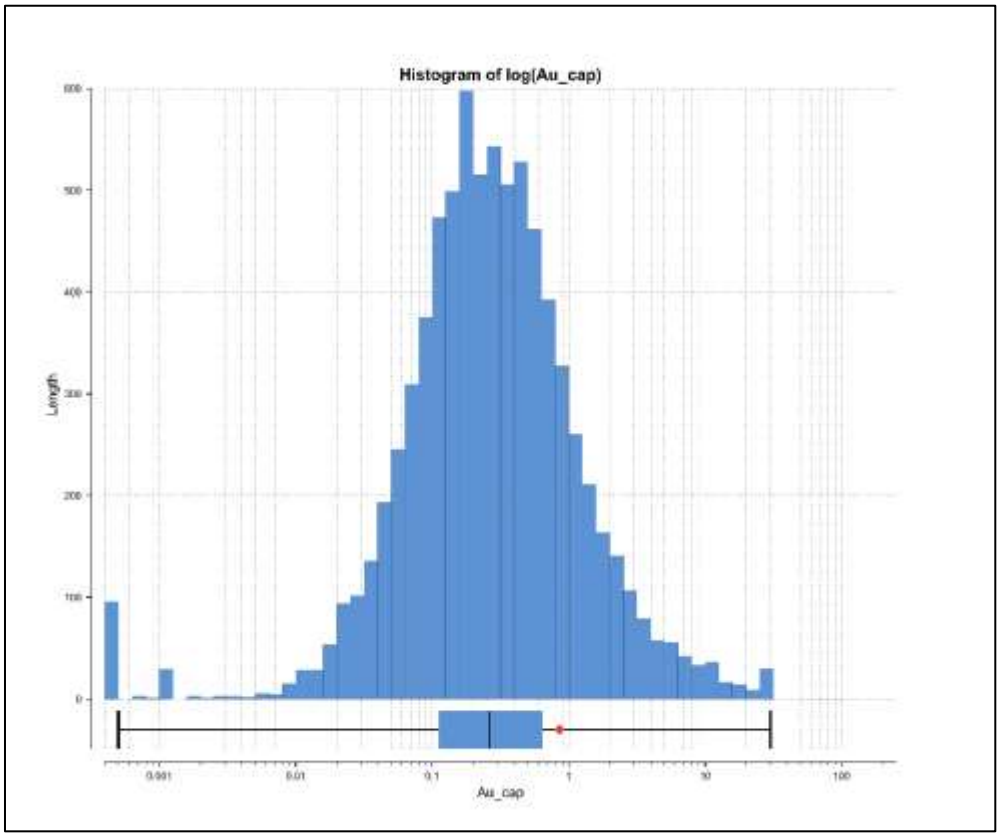
The composite population warranted the application of a capping value due to the high CoV, the amount of metal contained in the top decile/top percentile, and the unclustered nature of the high-grade composites. Table 14.2 details the capping limit applied to the composites and the impact the cap had on the population while Figure 14.11 shows the log histogram and summary statistics for the capped composites.

Table 14.2 Capping Limit

Statistic	Value
Capping Value	30.0
Max Before Capping	203.6
Total Composites	5,221
No. of Capped Composites	14
Capped %	0.27%
Mean Before	0.95
Mean After	0.86
Std Dev Before	4.59
Std Dev After	2.48
CV Before	4.82
CV After	2.90
Metal % Capped	10.0%

Source: APEX (2025)

Figure 14.11 Log Histogram and Summary Statistics for 1.5 m Capped Composites



Source: APEX (2025)

14.7 Bulk Density Assignment

No density data was supplied for the Northshore Gold Project, however the historical 2014 mineral resource estimate (Giroux and Blanchflower, 2014) cited an average specific gravity of 2.74 g/cm³ was used to convert volumes to tonnes. This was derived from a total of 21 drill core samples submitted to AGAT Laboratories in Mississauga. There was no indication in the report of the lithotypes tested or the location of the samples. Table 14.3 is a reproduction of Table 14.8 from the 2014 technical report.

Table 14.3 AGAT Specific Gravity Measurements (Reproduced from Giroux and Blanchflower, 2014)

Sample Id	Sample Description	Specific Gravity (g/cm³) (RDL: 0.01)
4904823	E5569351	2.77
4904868	E5569393	2.73
4904887	E5569412	2.72
4904892	E5569417	2.72
4904893	E5569418	2.72
4904913	E5569438	2.73
4904919	E5569444	2.77
4904920	E5569445	2.82
4904937	E5569462	2.70
4904939	E5569464	2.69
4910184	E5569497	2.74
4910216	E5569528	2.74
4910253	E5569565	2.73
4910259	E5569571	2.76
4910261	E5569573	2.72
4910264	E5569576	2.76
4910265	E5569577	2.74
4910267	E5569579	2.73
4910270	E5569582	2.72
4910287	E5569599	2.72
4910291	E5569603	2.73
Average		2.74

Source: APEX (2025)

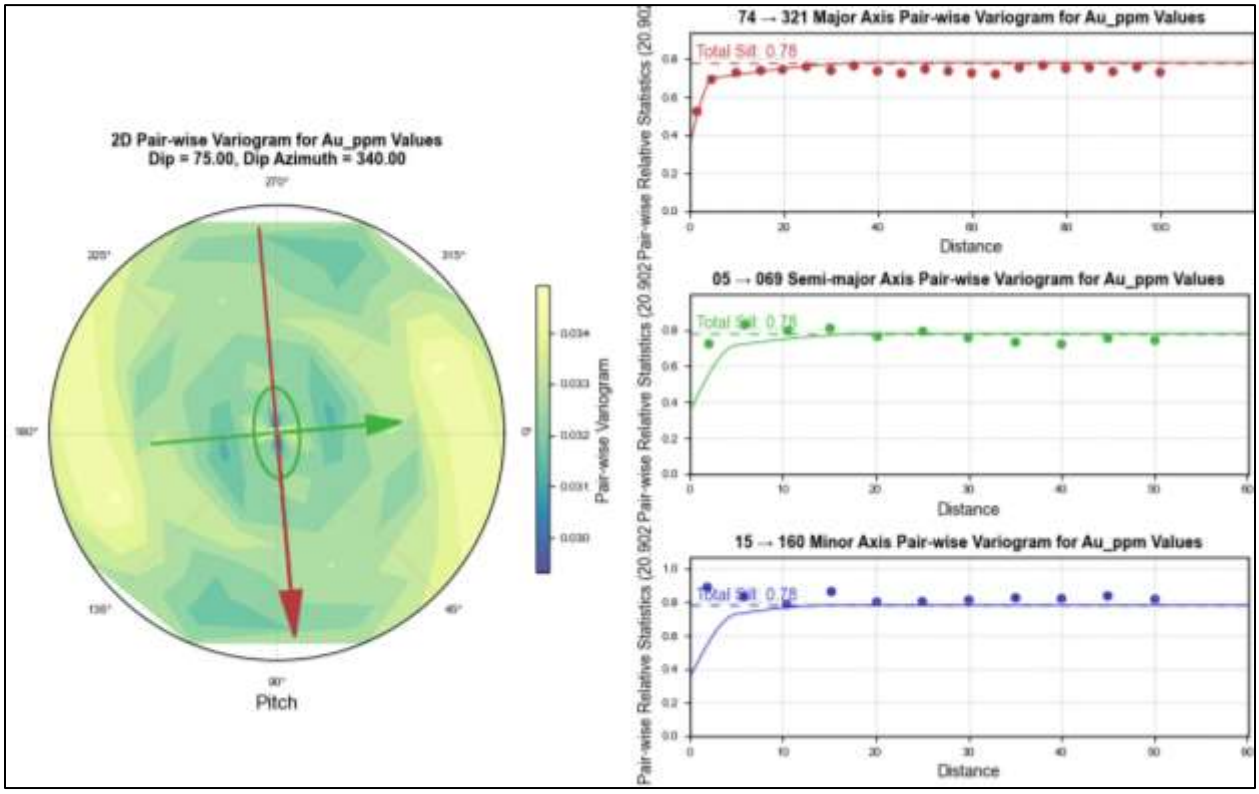
According to the Giroux and Blanchflower (2014) report, specific gravity values were determined using a pycnometer. This value reflects the density of the grains measured in the assay lab and can overstate the in-situ bulk density of the sampled material as porosity, voids, and water content is not considered.

For the current MRE a global bulk density of 2.7 t/cm³ was applied to calculate tonnes from volumes. This represents a reduction factor of 1.5% to the average specific gravity determined by AGAT Laboratories.

14.8 Variography

Experimental variograms and models were generated for the capped, composite gold values within the mineralized domain to assess the spatial correlation between data points. Spherical two structure models were fitted to experimental semi-variograms using normalized pair-wise relative values (Figure 14.12). Overall, the spatial correlation was poor with maximum ranges extending to 40 m. This is not unexpected with this style of mineralization, however continuity could be improved with better domaining once more data on structure and mineralization controls is available digitally. All variogram model parameters are listed in Table 14.4.

Figure 14.12 Northshore Experimental and Model Variograms with Variance Contours



Source: APEX (2025)

Table 14.4 Gold Variogram Parameters

Zone	Ang1	Ang2	Ang3	C0	Structure 1					Structure 2				
					Type	C1	Ranges			Type	C2	Ranges (m)		
							Major	Minor	Vert			Major	Minor	Vert
Afric	75°	340°	85°	0.35	Sph	0.33	5	5	5	Sph	0.10	40	20	15

Source: APEX (2025)

14.9 Block Model

A 3D block model was constructed to fill the mineralized domain solid. Block size was selected based on the geometry of the mineralized target, the spacing of the drilling and the expected extraction by low volume,

open pit mining method (Table 14.5). The parent cells of the block model are 5.0 m x 5.0 m x 2.5 m. Improved volumetric representation of the mineralized domain solid and other horizons was achieved by allowing up to 4 sub-blocks to be created in X and Y and 2 blocks in Z.

Table 14.5 Block model parameters

Afric Zone Block Model	X	Y	Z
Parent Block Size	5.0	5.0	2.5
Number of Sub-Blocks	4	4	2
Base Point	479510.00	5401010.00	385.00
Boundary Size	860.00	815.00	580.00
Size in Blocks	172	163	232
Dip	0.0°		
Azimuth	0.0°		

Source: APEX (2025)

14.10 Resource Estimation Methodology

Grade estimation for Au values was conducted using Ordinary Kriging (OK) based on the variogram model defined in Section 14.8, with the domain wireframes constraining the estimate and data selection as a hard boundary. Additionally, an estimation of Inverse Distance Squared (ID2) was used to check the OK estimate. Sub-blocks in the model were assigned the grade estimates calculated for the parent block.

Search ranges were based on factors of the variogram model. The estimate was conducted in 4 passes with the first pass restricted to one-half of the modelled range, the second extended to the range of the variogram, the third selected data up to double the range and the fourth extended the search range to a maximum of 160 m.

The sample selection criteria sought to limit extrapolation and were established by conducting repeated test estimates and reviewing the results.

A summary of the sample selection criteria for the estimation is reproduced in Table 14.6.

Table 14.6 Sample selection criteria

Pass	Search Ellipsoid Ranges			Number of Composites		Max per Hole	Ellipsoid Search Directions		
	Max	Inter	Min	Min	Max	Comps	Dip	Dip Azi	Pitch
1	20	10	7.5	6	15	4	75	340	85
2	40	20	15	6	15	4	75	340	85
3	80	40	30	6	15	4	75	340	85
4	160	80	60	6	15	4	75	340	85

Source: APEX (2025)

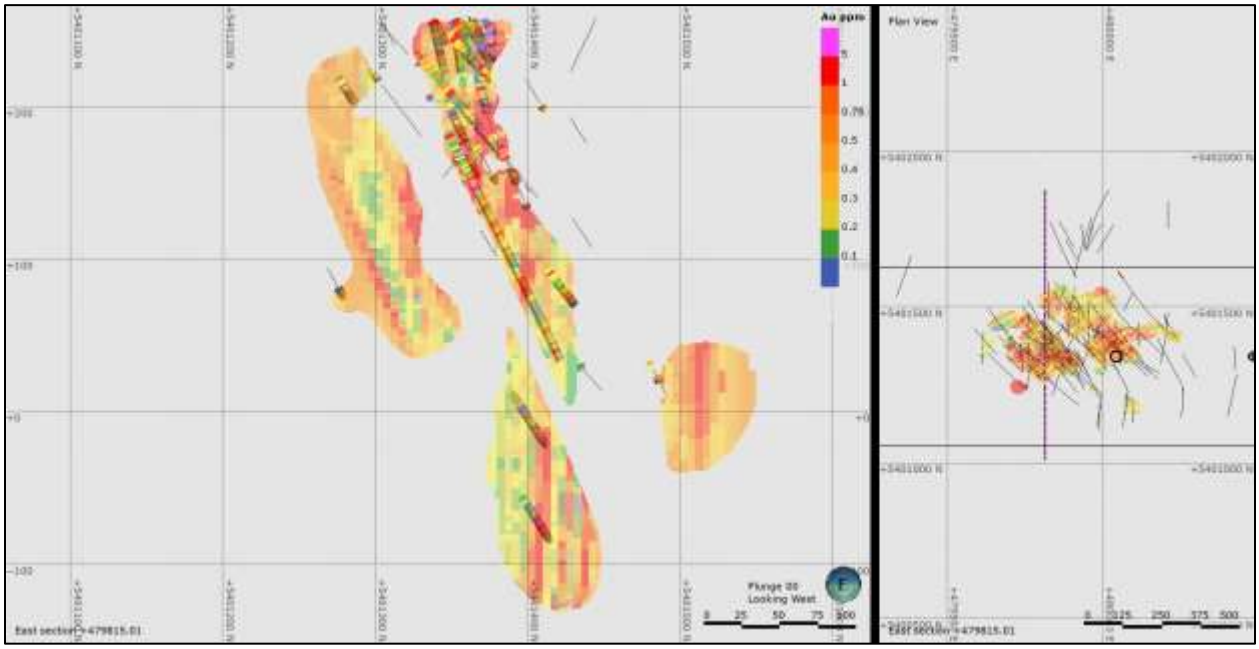
14.11 Block Model Validation

The block estimates were validated by completing a series of visual comparisons while stepping through the model comparing estimated block grades to informing composite grades. Approximately 25 blocks representing estimates from all passes were investigated to verify the informing data was selected according to the search strategy and the weights applied to each composite matched the block estimate.

Figure 14.13 depicts a section through the block model showing parent block estimates and the informing data coloured by Au grade. The estimate reflects the anticipated narrow, steeply dipping mineralization trends.

A comparison of the average grade of the blocks estimated by Ordinary Kriging to grades estimated by Inverse Distance weighting was made to see if there were significant differences in the estimate caused by method (Table 14.7).

Figure 14.13 Visual Validation of Parent Block Estimates vs Informing Data



Source: APEX (2025)

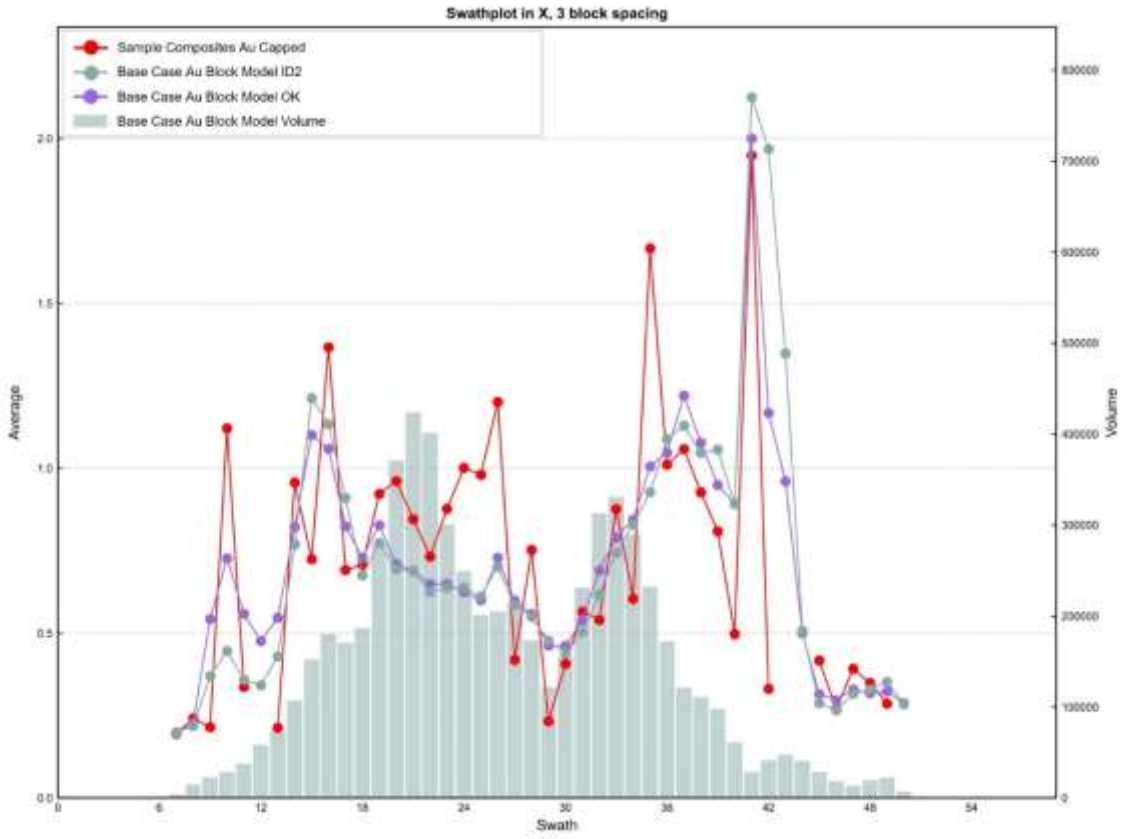
Table 14.7 Comparison of grades by estimation method

Estimate	OK (ppm)	ID2 (ppm)
Au	0.74	0.75

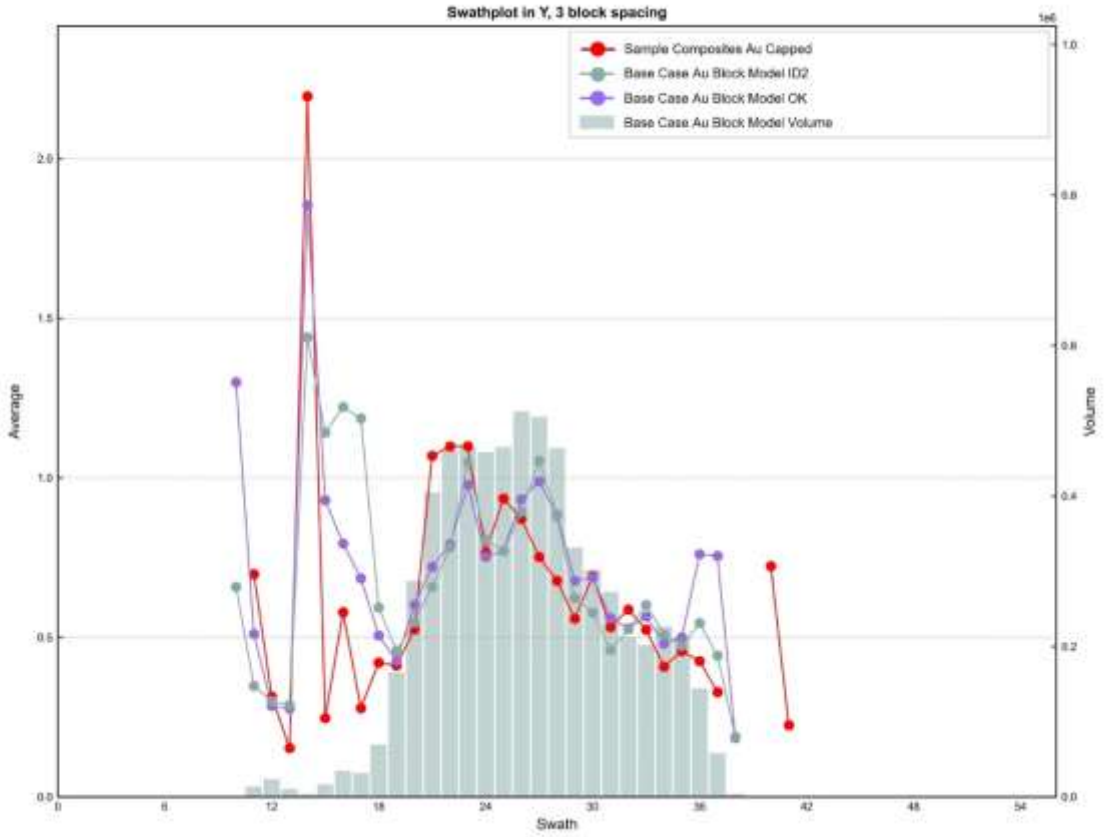
Source: APEX (2025)

Additionally, swath plots were generated aligned with Northings, Eastings, and elevation. The swath plots showed good consistency between the different estimation methods, with the estimates tracking the average grade of the informing data in all directions. Figure 14.14 shows the swath plots for estimated grades in the Afric Zone Domain.

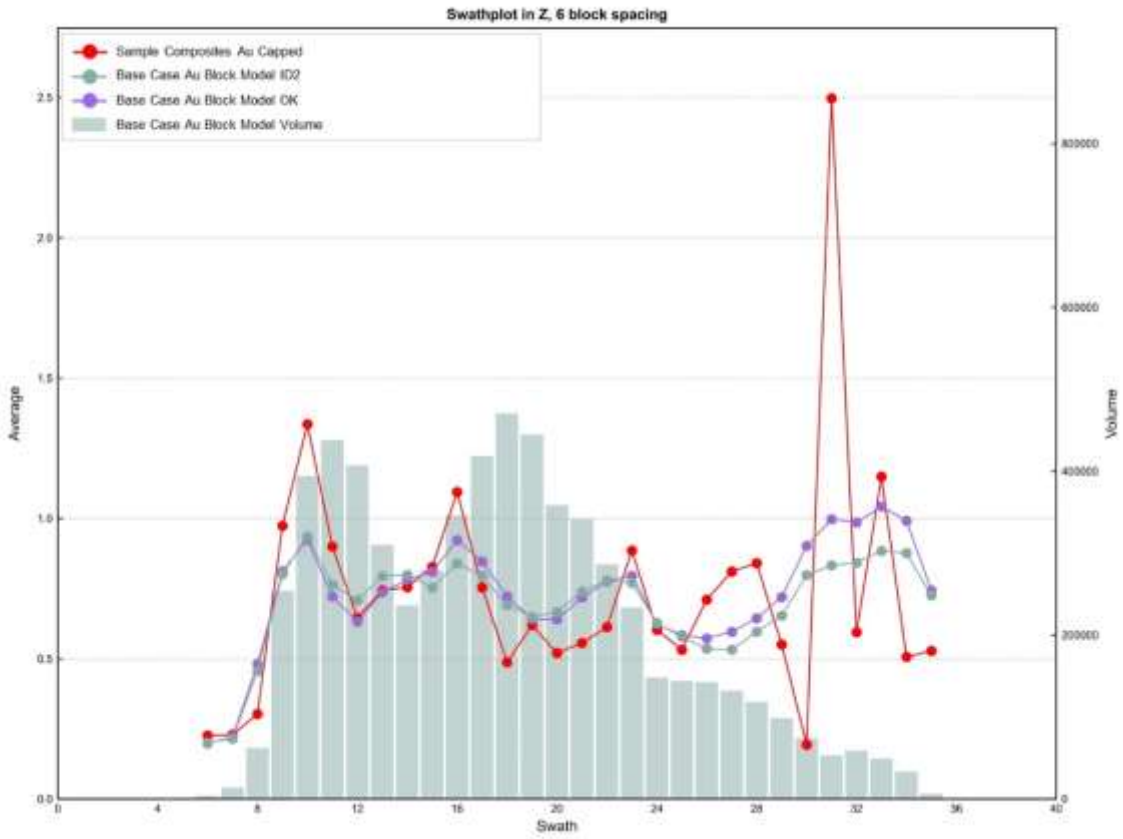
Figure 14.14 Swath Plots for Afric Zone Mineralization Domain



Source: APEX (2025)



Source: APEX (2025)



Source: APEX (2025)

14.12 Mineral Resource Classification

14.12.1 Classification Definitions

The Northshore Afric Zone mineral resource is classified as Inferred under the categories of Measured, Indicated, and Inferred according to the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (CIM, 2014), which provides the following definitions:

Mineral Resource

A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling.

Inferred Mineral Resource

An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity.

An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

Indicated Mineral Resource

An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Measured Mineral Resource

A Measured Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation.

A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proven Mineral Reserve or to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

The Northshore Gold Project mineral resource reported in this Report is a mineral resource and not a mineral reserve. The extraction and processing of the known mineralization has not yet been determined to be economically and technically viable, and there is no guarantee that the Inferred resources will become mineral reserves in future. Inferred resources cannot become reserves unless future drilling or other validation work improves the confidence in these areas so that they can later be classified as Measured or Indicated resources.

The “reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction” requirement generally implies that the quantity and grade estimates meet certain reasonable economic thresholds and that the mineral resources are reported at an appropriate cut-off grade considering potentially reasonable extraction scenarios and processing recoveries. The Author and QP considers that the Northshore mineralization is potentially amenable to open pit extraction and that constraining the reported resources to a resource pit shell meets the “reasonable prospects” requirement of the CIM Definition Standards.

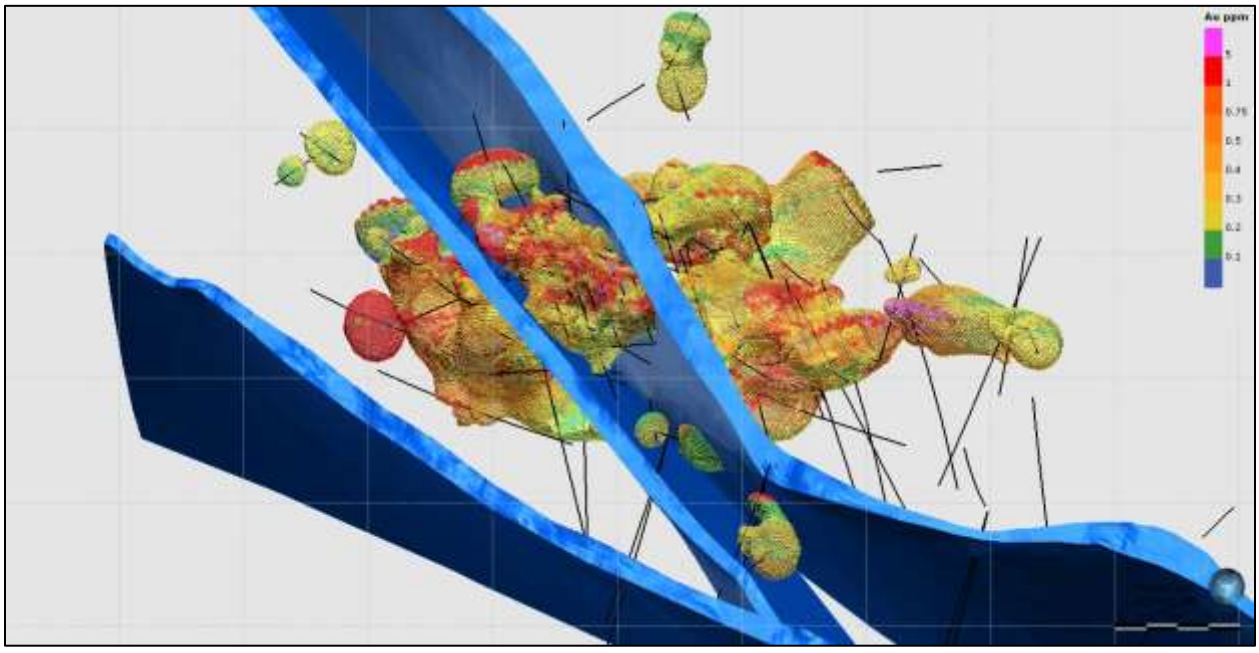
14.12.2 Classification Methodology

The block model was classified as Inferred mineral resources. Drilling density would support a higher confidence however the lack of detail in the electronically available geological data precludes constraining the model with geological or mineralization controls, other than the position of the diabase dyke which eliminates mineralization. There is a question about the location of some drill collars, hole N-90-05 for example, as well as the lack of QA/QC data for the historical data prior to 2011 and for the 2017 and 2018 drill holes which further impacts the classification.

Classification of the resources reflects the relative confidence of the grade estimates and the continuity of the mineralization. This classification is based on several factors including (but not limited to) sample spacing, data verification to original sources, density determinations, accuracy of drill collar locations, accuracy of topographic surface and quality of the assay data, all of which influence the confidence of the mineral estimation. No single factor controls the resource classification, rather each factor influences the result.

Figure 14.15 depicts the Afric Zone Inferred Resource with the supporting drilling and diabase dykes.

Figure 14.15 Afric Zone Inferred Resource with Drilling Traces and Diabase



Source: APEX (2025)

14.13 Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction

According to CIM guidelines, reported mineral resources must demonstrate reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE). The following section describes the parameter assumptions and methodologies used to constrain the 2024 Northshore MRE statement.

14.13.1 Open Pit Mineral Resource Parameters

The unconstrained resource block model was subjected to several open pit optimization scenarios utilizing a number of gold prices, mining cost scenarios and recovery factors typical of Ontario mining operations and advanced projects. The Northshore final MRE pit shell utilized a gold price of $2,100/ounce and recoveries of 95% with appropriate mining and processing costs typical of near surface open pittable resources in Ontario. Mr. Dufresne considers the pit parameters presented below in Table 14.8 are appropriate to evaluate the reasonable prospect for potential future economic extraction at the Northshore Gold Project for the purpose of providing an MRE.

Table 14.8 Constraining Pit Parameters

Item	Units	Unit Cost
Ore Mining Cost	US$/tonne Ore	$2.50
Waste Mining Cost	US$/tonne Waste	$2.50
G&A Cost	US$/tonne Ore	$4.50
Selling Cost	US$/g	$0.00
Process Cost	US$/tonne Ore	$15.00
Gold Recovery	%	95.00%
NSR Royalty	%	0.00%
Gold Price	US$/Troy Oz	$2,100.00
Pit Slope	Degrees	50°

Source: APEX (2025)

14.14 Mineral Resource Estimate Statement

The Inferred mineral resources detailed in Table 14.9 are reported at a 0.35 g/t Au cut-off based on the estimated processing and refining charges defined in Table 14.8. The tabulated grade and metal content below in Table 14.9 are in-situ estimates and do not include factors such as external dilution, mining losses, and process recovery losses. As such, these are mineral resources, not mineral reserves, and do not have demonstrated economic and technical viability.

Table 14.9 Northshore Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate

Au Cutoff (g/t)	Classification	Tonnes (kt)	Au (koz)	Au (g/t)
0.35	Inferred	7,643	264	1.07

Notes:

1) The mineral resources have been classified according to the Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM) Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014) and CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves Best Practices Guidelines (2019).
2) Resource estimation was conducted by Mr. David Briggs, NHD, Pr.Sc.Nat., of RockRidge Partnership and Associates under the supervision of Mr. Michael Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geol., P.Geo of APEX Geoscience Ltd. Of Edmonton, Alberta with an effective date of March 13, 2025.
3) Mr. Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geol., P.Geo. of APEX Geoscience Ltd., who is a qualified person as defined by NI 43-101, is responsible for the completion of the updated mineral resource estimation.
4) The recommended reported inferred resources have been constrained within an optimized pit shell. The economic assumptions used for the pit optimization included US$2,100/oz Au, process recoveries of 95% Au, a US$2.50/t mining cost, a US$15/t processing cost, and a US$4.5/t G&A cost.

5) The Mineral Resource cut-off grade of 0.35 g/t Au was chosen to capture mineralization that is potentially amenable to open pit mining. The reported resources occur in bodies of sufficient size and continuity to meet the requirement of having reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction within an optimized pit shell.
6) *Inferred Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. There has been insufficient exploration to define the inferred resources tabulated above as an indicated or measured mineral resource, however, it is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration. There is no guarantee that any part of the mineral resources discussed herein will be converted into a mineral reserve in the future. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, marketing, or other relevant issues.
7) Numbers may not add due to rounding.

14.15 Mineral Resource Estimate Sensitivity

Mineral Resources can be sensitive to the selection of the reporting cutoff grade. For sensitivity analyses, other cutoff grades are presented for review. Mineral Resources at various cutoff grades are presented for the Pit-Constrained Mineral Resources in Table 14.10

Table 14.10 Sensitivities of the Pit Constrained Inferred 2025 Northshore MRE

Au Cutoff (g/t)	Tonnes (kt)	Au (koz)	Au (g/t)
0.1	10,128	284	0.872
0.2	10,112	284	0.873
0.3	9,580	281	0.913
0.35	**8,307**	**271**	**1.014**
0.4	7,643	264	1.074
0.5	7,000	256	1.138
0.6	5,890	240	1.268
0.7	4,754	220	1.441
0.8	3,924	203	1.608
0.9	3,289	188	1.775
1	2,862	176	1.913

See Notes below Table 14.9

14.16 Risk and Uncertainty of the Mineral Resource Estimate

Numerous drilling programs have been undertaken at the Northshore Property with the drill hole and assay database containing logging and assays from 7 drill programs completed between 1990 and 2021 utilizing various analytical laboratories. QA/QC data is unavailable prior to 2011 and for the 2017-2018 drilling and the uniformity of analytical techniques between labs is difficult to assess which represents a risk.

The modelling of the mineralization domain is highly dependent on the understanding of the geology and mineralization controls present at Northshore. The geological coding in the database appears inconsistent and lacking detail so the volume of the grade shell which currently defines the mineralization domain is based on grade alone. Any changes to the understanding of the emplacement of the Northshore Project mineralization will impact the mineral resource tonnage.

The majority of holes (70%) have been drilled at a northwesterly azimuth targeting anticipated northeast trending veins. This preferred drilling direction limits the understanding of the extent of the stockwork type mineralization, particularly to the northeast and southwest of the Afric Zone.

There are a limited number of bulk density measurements and there is no indication of what rock type they represent or from where they were taken. Presently a global factor based on the average value of the existing density measurements has been used to convert volumes to tonnes. Density variations in rock type and locality may result in a change in resource tonnage if more data becomes available.

Unsampled intervals within the mineralization domain is a source of uncertainty. For the purposes of this MRE, these intervals have been set to an arbitrary waste rock value. During the recent site visit, Mr. L'Heureux selected several previously sampled intervals of drill core from the Northshore Deposit for verification analyses and sampled an interval of drill core from the 2021 drill program that was not previously sampled. A 67 m interval of un-sampled drill core from 0 – 75.4 m depth was collected from drill hole RSG21-069 and submitted it to ALS laboratories for analysis. Results from previously un-sampled drill core from RSG21-069 returned positive results. In addition to the un-sampled interval in drill hole RSG21-069, a total of 864 m of un-sampled core from 22 drill holes was identified and is available for resampling.

Only 51% of the current mineralized block model is used in the current pit optimization and therefore has a reasonable prospect for potential future extraction and forms the basis for the current MRE. Future work including additional drilling, additional sampling of unsampled core, improvement of the geological model and an improved understanding of the mineralization controls could lead to better continuity in the model and an expanded block model, which could lead to an expanded MRE.

The Authors are not aware of any other significant material risks to the MRE other than the risks that are inherent to mineral exploration and development in general. The Authors of this report are not aware of any specific environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political or other relevant factors that might materially affect the results of this resource estimate and there appear to be no obvious impediments to developing the MRE at the Northshore Gold Project.

*** Sections 15 to 22 omitted; this technical report is not for an advanced project ***

23 Adjacent Properties

There is no information on properties adjacent to the Northshore Property necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no other relevant data or information available that is necessary to make the technical report understandable and not misleading.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

25.1 Results and Interpretations

The Northshore Gold Property is located within the Priske Township area of Ontario, approximately 4-km south of the town of Schreiber, ON. The Property comprises 3 patented claims covering a total area of approximately 210 ha, located in the Thunder Bay Mining Division.

This Report on the Northshore Gold Property has been prepared by Mr. Michael B. Dufresne M.Sc., P. Geol., P. Geo., and Mr. Gerald Holmes, B.Sc., P.Geo., of APEX and Mr. Robert L'Heureux, M.Sc., P. Geo, and associate of APEX. The intent and purpose of this Report is to disclose an updated MRE and provide a technical summary of the Property. The effective date of the Report is March 13, 2025.

The Schreiber area is underlain by Archean-age rocks that form the western portion of the Hemlo-Schreiber greenstone belt of the Superior structural province. The Property is underlain by northeast trending felsic to intermediate and mafic volcanics that have been intruded by syenitic to dioritic and feldspar porphyritic (plus quartz) stocks. Northwesterly-trending diabase and lamprophyre dykes crosscut the sequence. These lithologic units are regionally altered to greenschist facies, and have been affected by at least one major episode of deformation which folded the supracrustal rocks along east-southeasterly axes and imposed a pervasive regional foliation. Northeasterly and northwesterly faulting and fracturing within the Property appear to be parasitic structures to the Worthington Bay and Schreiber Point strike-slip faults that bound most of the known mineral occurrences on the east and west respectively.

The gold mineralization on the Property is genetically associated with quartz and quartz-carbonate veins, quartz-carbonate (plus tourmaline) vein stockworks and minor base-metal sulphide mineralization. The Audney, Caly and Caly North quartz-carbonate veins within the main Afric Zone host locally coarse, high grade gold mineralization. These two vein structures strike east-northeast, vary in true widths from less than 5 cm to 60 cm, and have been traced by drilling to a vertical depth of at least 125 m. They commonly have poorly defined selvages with narrower subparallel veins, veinlets and infilled fractures hosting native gold, electrum and other gold-bearing mineralization. They may also host pyrite with trace to minor amounts of tourmaline, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and molybdenite. These east-northeast to northeast trending vein structures appear to be structurally related to conjugate, dilational fracturing associated with northwest trending extensional fracturing and north-northeast displacements along the Worthington Bay and Schreiber Point faults.

There are numerous narrow quartz and quartz-carbonate (plus tourmaline) vein and veinlets throughout the Afric Zone sub paralleling the better defined Audney, Caly and Caly North vein structures. These narrow veins may occur individually or collectively as vein stockworks often hosting considerable gold values as native gold, electrum and gold-bearing sulphide mineralization. In addition, gold mineralization is associated with the pyritized feldspar (+/- quartz) porphyritic and syenitic intrusive host rocks. Gold mineralization appears to be genetically associated with the hydrothermal alteration of the host intrusive rocks that produced finely disseminated to blebby pyrite and extensive zones with pervasive ankerite (iron-carbonate) alteration associated with variable sericitization and potassic alteration, especially in close proximity to the syenitic intrusive body. Gold-bearing pyrite mineralization seems to be more concentrated at or near the loci of northeast and northwest trending fracturing.

Gold mineralization also occurs associated with several pyrite, chalcopyrite and/or arsenopyrite bearing shear zones and veins elsewhere on the Property that may also carry locally elevated silver values. Past operators have suggested that this style of mineralization may be genetically related to volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization known elsewhere in the Archean-age sequence.

Gold mineralization on the Property is structurally controlled and exhibits similar geological, structural, and metallogenic characteristics to other Archean Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein (lode) deposits. These deposits are also known as mesothermal, orogenic, lode gold, shear-zone-related quartz-carbonate or gold-only deposits.

25.2 Historical Exploration

Gold was first discovered within the BJ 122 mining claim by Peter McKellar in 1898. Between 1920 and 1937 W. L. Longworth (later McKellar-Longworth Ltd.) operated the claim, discovered 14 veins and later mined the 'Main' vein (Northshore Zone) with a series of adits and underground workings. North Shores Gold Mines Limited was formed in 1933, a 25-ton mill was built in 1934 at Worthington Bay on the shore of Lake Superior, and gold production began in 1935. Mine production ceased in 1937 after 3,808 tons of mineralized material were milled yielding 2,441 ounces of gold and 226 ounces of silver. From 1939 to 1980 several operators acquired the Northshore property, but none reportedly carried out any advanced development or production. In 1980, Autotrac Limited (Autotrac) acquired the Northshore patented and unpatented mining claims, and in 1988 optioned their property to Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. which later became Hemlo Gold Inc. Over the next four years Noranda/Hemlo Gold carried out a comprehensive exploration program that led to the discovery of lode gold mineralization at the Afric Zone and five other lode gold occurrences, in addition to the mined Northshore Zone.

In mid-1997 Cyprus Canada Inc. optioned the Northshore property from Autotrac and conducted an extensive exploration program focused on low grade, bulk-tonnage gold mineralization. Their work failed to fulfill their goal, but it did show that the Property was underexplored and that there are "numerous, high grade zones" on the Property that warrant further exploration.

International Taurus Resources Inc. purchased the Autotrac patented and unpatented mining claims in 1999, and later became American Bonanza Gold Corp. From 2005 to 2008 American Bonanza Gold Corp. carried out two drilling campaigns, trenching, rock geochemical sampling and limited prospecting. The results of their work confirmed the locations and tenor of the six or seven known lode gold occurrences. In January 2011, Bonanza Gold transferred 100% of their interest in the Property to Balmoral Resources Ltd. No reported exploration work was carried out by Balmoral until an option agreement with GTA Resources and Mining Inc. (GTA) in July 2011.

GTA completed 107 diamond drill holes, totaling 14,014 m of NQ-size core drilling between 2011 and 2018. This drilling has been largely focused on testing the gold mineralization within the Afric Zone. Historical drilling results show that this zone underlies an area measuring at least 500 m by 350 m and the gold bearing mineralization was shown to extend vertically to at least a depth of 350 m beneath the surface. The Afric Zone remained open both at depth and to the northeast. In addition, the Gino vein structure that is located 250 m north of the Afric Zone was found to host significant gold-bearing mineralization.

Historical drilling on the Northshore Property completed by previous operators from 1990 to 2018 consists of 154 holes totalling 22,170.3 m of diamond core drilling.

25.3 2020-2021 Exploration

Omni Commerce Corp. and Newpath (as RSG) conducted exploration programs at the Northshore Property in 2020 and 2021. The explorations programs included surface sampling, airborne magnetic surveying, geological surveying, LiDAR, induced polarization surveying and drilling.

The 2020 sampling program followed up on historical reports of gold mineralization outside of the Afric Zone and confirmed gold mineralization in the Audney and Caly Vein systems within the Afric Zone. A total of 43 grab samples were collected; assay results ranged from 0.05 g/t Au to 329 g/t Au.

The 2020 airborne magnetic survey was flown over the entire Property and resultant digital datasets included basic and gradient processing, magnetic levelling, gradient tensor gridding (GT-GRID), Pole Reduction, First and Second Vertical Magnetic Gradient, Horizontal Gradient, Analytic Signal, Tilt Derivative Angle and a Digital Terrain Model.

Geological surveying completed in September 2020 involved the collection of outcrop data across various portions of the Property. This geological data was integrated with the airborne magnetic survey results in order to facilitate a new geological interpretation for the Northshore Property. A lithogeochemical dataset was generated from the field rock sampling program and was used to identify the geochemical characteristics of the hydrothermal system associated with gold mineralization at Northshore. A small trenching program was also completed over two significant quartz veins on PAT-16219. Gold mineralization was identified to be associated with a quartz-carbonate (± tourmaline) vein system. Samples returned gold assays ranging from <0.1 g/t Au to 34 g/t Au, with three samples returning between 15-30 g/t Au. LiDAR data was acquired over the entire Property and final products included Hillshade (Geotiffs), Bare Earth and Full Feature images. Other deliverables included Point Cloud (LAS v1.2), three sets of Contours (shp and DXF) provided for 30 cm, 1 m, and 5 m contour intervals, 1 m Grids (XYZ ASCII), Bare Earth Hydro Flattened and Full Feature, as well as the Metadata (LiDAR Summary and Flightlog).

In 2020, 11.5 km of line-cutting were completed to facilitate the ground induced polarization surveying (IP). IP data was collected along nine separate 1-kilometre surveyed lines spaced at an interval of 100 meters across the Afric Zone. The survey outlined at least five zones that represented good IP structures with a combination of resistivity high and low correlations at the Afric Zone, the Audney Vein, the Caly Vein and Caley North Zone as well as Zone 2 and Zone 5.

RSG conducted a drill program between January and March 2021. The drill program included 14 holes that totalled 2,815.8 m. The drill program targeted the eastern margin of the Afric deposit with a series of holes. These holes were designed to test for potential high-grade veins parallel to the Audney and Caly system on the eastern margin of known mineralization. All 14 holes intersected gold mineralization. Six (6) out of the 14 drill holes intersected anomalous gold mineralization. Gold mineralization in each hole was attributed to correlate with the interpreted mineralized zones identified by the 2020 IP anomalies.

25.4 Data Verification

25.4.1 June 2022 Site Inspection

Mr. L'Heureux, completed a site inspection of the Property from June 27-30, 2022. The site visit included a tour of the Property to verify historical exploration results and to confirm the geology and mineralization. During the field visit, collar locations were verified in the field, 6 rock grab samples were collected, historical core was reviewed, verification core samples were collected (n= 7) from 4 historical drill holes as well as original samples (n= 66) from previously un-sampled core from RSG drill hole RSG-21-69.

Outcrop sampling included the Caly, Audney and North Shore veins in addition to immediate host rock to the Audney vein. These samples confirmed the historically reported high gold grades with assays up to 104.5 g/t with other assays including 84.2, 0.137, 52.2, and 1.535 g/t. Silver values ranged up to 8.2 g/t with no other appreciable commodity abundances.

An abundance of historical drill core is stored at a warehouse in Schreiber, ON where portions of four holes from 2011, 2013 and 2018 were laid out, sampled, and photographed. Mr. L'Heureux collected samples according to the historical sample tag locations whilst cross checking the reported sample intervals with measurements from the depth marker blocks. Mr. L'Heureux's verification sampling was in good agreement with the historically reported numbers.

Based upon a review of available information, historical exploration data, and the Author's site visit, Mr. L'Heureux, considers the Northshore Gold Property to be a property of merit that is prospective for Archean greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein (lode) mineralization. The Northshore Gold Property demonstrates the potential for the discovery of additional mineralization with additional exploration.

25.4.2 February 2025 Site Inspection

Mr. Holmes visited the Property on February 26, 2025, to verify current site access and conditions, and to review the technical aspects of the Property. Mr. Holmes was able to access an area roughly 300 m east of the Afric Zone, verifying one collar location in the field, and collecting drone footage of the Property. Upon returning to the nearby town of Schreiber, ON, the historical core inside the warehouse was reviewed, and verification core samples were collected (n= 27) from 6 historical 2021 drill holes.

Mr. Holmes was able to verify one historical collar location in the field (N-90-05). The location was marked with a handheld GPS unit, and the site photographed. Upon returning to Schreiber, Mr. Holmes visited the core storage facility. Due to the depth of snow, Mr. Holmes was unable to access the historical core from 2011-2013, 2016, 2018, and portions of 2021, but was able to review the sampled core from the 2021 drilling campaign that remains in the core racks inside the building. Portions of this core were laid out and reviewed by Mr. Holmes to ensure sampling validity as to that reported. Historical sample tags were checked and intervals re-measured, along with driller depth blocks and core logging metre marks and box numbers. The verification sampling was largely in agreement with historical assays.

Based on the data review, examination of the historical drill core, and results of the verification sampling, Mr. Holmes considers the Northshore Gold Property to be a property of merit. The Property is prospective for Archean greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein (lode) mineralization and warrants additional exploration.

25.5 Updated 2025 Mineral Resource Estimate

The Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Northshore Gold Property (2025 Northshore MRE) is based on drilling conducted from 1990 through 2021 and supersedes the 2022 Northshore MRE (Dufresne and L'Heureux, 2022). Since the 2022 estimate, no new drilling or material information has been added. Therefore, the 2025 Northshore MRE uses the same dataset, exploratory data analysis (EDA), and block model as the 2022 estimate but is restated with updated Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) constraints.

The Inferred 2025 Northshore MRE statement, which is undiluted and utilizes a cut-off grade of 0.35 g/t Au, is reported in Table 25.1.

The 2025 Northshore MRE block model, which includes only the Afric Zone, was completed in 2022 by Mr. David Briggs, NHD, Pri.Sci.Nat., a Resource Specialist, under the supervision and direction of Mr. Michael B. Dufresne, M.Sc., P. Geol., P.Geo. Mr. Dufresne is independent of GEG, Newpath, and RSG and is a QP who takes responsibility for Section 14 and the MRE.

Northshore's resource database consists of a total of 24,986.97 m of drilling in 168 drillholes. A total of 156 drillholes for a total of 22,933.97 m of drilling are included in the mineral resource estimate. The database was supplied by the issuer in the form of Microsoft Excel workbooks and csv files. The database was reviewed, validated and accepted by the QP.

The gold mineralization of the Northshore Project's Afric Zone is predominately hosted by quartz and quartz-carbonate veining, either as stockworks or as discrete, narrow veins. A geological model describing the geological setting or defining the extent of the mineralization is not available. The grade distribution of the assays was examined and the use of an isoshell based on gold grades was used to constrain the mineralization domain. More than 30 scenarios were examined by varying input parameters to create the Northshore mineralization domain. The domain encloses most of the significant grade intersections and there is a sharp decline in average grade across the domain boundary.

Standard modern statistical methods were applied to the data prior to gold estimation including composting, capping, and search ellipses defined by variography. A 3D block model was constructed to fill the mineralized domain solid. Block size was selected based on the geometry of the mineralized target, the spacing of the drilling and the expected extraction by low volume, open pit mining method. The parent cells of the block model are 5.0 m x 5.0 m x 2.5 m. Improved volumetric representation of the mineralized domain solid and other horizons was achieved by allowing up to 4 sub-blocks to be created in X and Y and 2 blocks in Z. Grade estimation for Au values was conducted using Ordinary Kriging (OK) based on the model with four estimation passes whereby each successive pass utilized a less restrictive sample search strategy to estimate any remaining un-estimated blocks. For the current MRE a global bulk density of 2.7 t/cm³ was applied to calculate tonnes from volumes.

Table 25.1 Northshore Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate

Au Cutoff (g/t)	Classification	Tonnes (kt)	Au (koz)	Au (g/t)
0.35	Inferred	7,643	264	1.07

Notes:

1. The mineral resources have been classified according to the Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM) Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014) and CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves Best Practices Guidelines (2019).
2. Resource estimation was conducted by Mr. David Briggs, NHD, Pr.Sc.Nat., of RockRidge Partnership and Associates under the supervision of Mr. Michael Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geol., P.Geo of APEX Geoscience Ltd. of Edmonton, Alberta with an effective date of March 13, 2025.
3. Mr. Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geol., P.Geo. of APEX Geoscience Ltd., who is a qualified person as defined by NI 43-101, is responsible for the completion of the updated mineral resource estimation.
4. The recommended reported inferred resources have been constrained within an optimized pit shell. The economic assumptions used for the pit optimization included US$2,100/oz Au, process recoveries of 95% Au, a US$2.50/t mining cost, a US$15/t processing cost, and a US$4.5/t G&A cost
5. The Mineral Resource cut-off grade of 0.35 g/t Au was chosen to capture mineralization that is potentially amenable to open pit mining. The reported resources occur in bodies of sufficient size and continuity to meet the requirement of having reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction within an optimized pit shell.
6. Inferred Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. There has been insufficient exploration to define the inferred resources tabulated above as an indicated or measured mineral resource, however, it is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration. There is no guarantee that any part of the mineral resources discussed herein will be converted into a mineral reserve in the future. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, marketing, or other relevant issues.
7. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

25.6 Risks and Uncertainties

There is an opportunity on the Project to extend known mineralization laterally and at depth, and elsewhere on the Property. The Company's intentions are to direct their exploration efforts towards Mineral Resource growth with a focus on extending the limits of known mineralization and testing other targets on the Property to identify additional inferred resources.

Numerous drilling programs have been undertaken at the Northshore Property with the drill hole and assay database containing logging and assays from 7 drill programs completed between 1990 and 2021 utilizing various analytical laboratories. QA/QC data is unavailable prior to 2011 and for the 2017-2018 drilling and the uniformity of analytical techniques between labs is difficult to assess which represents a risk.

The modelling of the mineralization domain is highly dependent on the understanding of the geology and mineralization controls present at Northshore. The geological coding in the database appears inconsistent and lacking detail so the volume of the grade shell which currently defines the mineralization domain is based on grade alone. Any changes to the understanding of the emplacement of the Northshore Project mineralization will impact the mineral resource tonnage. There is a need for continued relogging of historical drill core to develop a geology/mineralization model that could be used to inform the future drill planning and potential resource expansion.

The majority of holes (70%) have been drilled at a northwesterly azimuth targeting anticipated northeast trending veins. This preferred drilling direction limits the understanding of the extent of the stockwork type mineralization, particularly to the northeast and southwest of the Afric Zone.

There are a limited number of bulk density measurements and there is no indication of what rock type they represent or from where they were taken. Presently a global factor based on the average value of the existing density measurements has been used to convert volumes to tonnes. Density variations in rock type and locality may result in a change in resource tonnage if more data becomes available.

Unsampled intervals within the mineralization domain is a source of uncertainty. For the purposes of this MRE, these intervals have been set to an arbitrary waste rock value. During the site visit, Mr. L'Heureux selected several previously sampled intervals of drill core from the Northshore Deposit for verification analyses and sampled an interval of drill core from the 2021 drill program that was not previously sampled. A 67 m interval of un-sampled drill core from 0 – 75.4 m depth was collected from drill hole RSG21-069 and submitted it to ALS laboratories for analysis. Results from previously un-sampled drill core from RSG21-069 returned positive results. In addition to the un-sampled interval in drill hole RSG21-069, a total of 864 m of un-sampled core from 22 drill holes was identified and is available for resampling.

Only 51% of the current mineralized block model is used in the current pit optimization and therefore has a reasonable prospect for potential future extraction and forms the basis for the current MRE. Future work including additional drilling, additional sampling of unsampled core, improvement of the geological model and an improved understanding of the mineralization controls could lead to better continuity in the model and an expanded block model, which could lead to an expanded MRE.

Only preliminary historical studies on metallurgical recovery methods have been completed on the Northshore Gold Property to date. The results from the preliminary studies indicated that the mineralization is free milling and excellent recoveries can be made using conventional cyanidation.

The Northshore Gold Property is subject to the typical external risks that apply to all mining projects, such as changes in metal prices, availability of investment capital, changes in government regulations, community engagement and general environmental concerns.

There is no guarantee that further diamond drilling will result in the discovery of additional mineralization, definition of a current mineral resource, or an economic mineral deposit. Nevertheless, in the Author's opinion there are no significant risks or uncertainties, other than mentioned above, that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the currently available exploration information with respect to the Northshore Gold Property.

26 Recommendations

The Afric Zone (Audney, Caly and Caly North veins) of the Northshore Property contains a potentially open-pittable deposit. The Afric zone is open along strike and at depth. In addition to the Afric Zone, additional gold-bearing structures, including Zones 2, 3, 4, 5, Gino Vein and the past producing Northshore Zone, have been identified on the Property.

The Authors consider that the Property has potential for delineation of additional Mineral Resources (including open-pittable, and underground bulk-minable or high-grade narrow vein) and that further exploration is warranted.

The Authors recommend that the Company conduct further exploration as proposed, subject to funding and any other matters which may cause the proposed exploration program to be altered in the normal course of its business activities or alterations which may affect the program as a result of exploration activities themselves. The Authors recommend a Phased exploration program with Phase 1 including re-logging and sampling of historical drill core, density measurements and collars surveys as well as geological modelling and community and First Nations consultations. The total cost to complete the Phase 1 Program is approximately $330,000 (Table 26.1). The Phase 1 program should include:

- Historical core re-logging and collar surveys:
    - Re-logging of all surviving core to a consistent standard, capturing data such as structure, alteration, and potential mineralization controls which are not fully represented in the database.
    - The surviving core also presents an opportunity to expand the number of density readings available to the estimate. Increasing the number of readings would allow correlations between lithology, location and grade to be analysed, and would provide a more robust estimate of tonnage contained within modelled volumes.
    - Portions of the core were previously not sampled as they were not deemed to be prospective. Sampling of previously un-sampled intervals determined significant grades are present in those un-sampled portions and it is recommended all available un-sampled core be sampled.
    - Where possible resurvey collar positions. For example, the RSG-21- Series have collar positions accurate to the nearest metre and are recorded as being measured by GPS.
- Modelling:
    - Update the mineralization domain model to include geology and mineralization controls.

- Community and First Nations Consultations:
    - Conduct consultations and negotiate agreements with local communities and First Nations.

Phase 2 exploration is dependent on the results of Phase 1 and the development of a geology/mineralization model. Phase 2 should include 2,000 m of drilling at an estimated cost of $1,000,000 (Table 26.1). Details of the Phase 2 program include:

- Drilling:
    - The Afric Zone is open in all directions and at depth. Further exploration to define the limits of mineralization is required particularly to the northeast and southwest of the most densely drilled central area.
    - Exploration drilling targeting the Gino Vein to the north of the Afric Zone is required to permit this target to be included in a future resource

The estimated cost of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 recommended exploration programs is $1.33 million, not including GST (Table 26.1).

Table 26.1 Proposed Budget for the Recommended Exploration Program at the Northshore Gold Property

Phase 1	
Activity Type	**Cost $**
Re-logging, sampling and collar surveys	$225,000
Geological Modelling	$25,000
Community and First Nations Consultations	$50,000
Subtotal	$300,000
Contingency (~10%)	$30,000
Phase 1 Total Cost	$330,000
Phase 2	
Diamond Drilling (Approximately 2,000 m at $450/m)	$900,000
Subtotal	$900,000
Contingency (~10%)	$100,000
Phase 2 Total Cost	$1,000,000
Total Cost	**$1,330,000**

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28 Certificate of Authors

28.1 Michael Dufresne Certificate of Author

I, Michael Dufresne, B.Sc., P.Geol., P.Geo., of Edmonton, Alberta, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a President of APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX"), with a business address of 100, 11450 – 160 St. NW, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
2) I am the Lead Author and am responsible for Sections 1 to 8 and 13 to 27 of this Technical Report entitled: "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate Update, Northshore Gold Property, Priske Township, Ontario, Canada", with an Effective Date of March 13, 2025 (the "Technical Report").
3) I am a graduate with a B.Sc. in Geology from the University of North Carolina at Wilmington in 1983 and with a M.Sc. in Economic Geology from the University of Alberta in 1987. I have worked as a geologist for more than 40 years since my graduation from university and have extensive experience with the exploration for, and the evaluation of, base and precious metal deposits of various types, including Archean Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein (lode) deposits. I have constructed and supervised mineral resource estimates on numerous copper deposits over the last 20 years.
4) 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 those sections of the Technical Report that I am responsible for preparing.
5) I am and have been registered as a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta since 1989 (Licence# 48439). I have been registered as a Professional Geologist with the association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC (Licence# 37074) since 2011.
6) I am independent of Great Eagle Gold Corp. and NewPath Resources Inc., as defined by Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Companies. I am not aware of any other information or circumstance that could interfere with my judgment regarding the preparation of the Technical Report.
7) I have not visited the Property that is subject of this Technical Report. I have had previous involvement with the Northshore Gold Property, that is the subject of this Technical Report. In 2022, I was the lead author of an NI 43-101 technical report written on behalf of Ready Set Gold Corp. for the Northshore Gold Property. The published reference related to this work is included in Section 27, References (see Dufresne, M. and L'Heureux, R., 2022.).
8) I have read and understand National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101 F1 and the Report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument.
9) I have conducted a review of the Northshore Gold Property data. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated and Signed this 13 day of March 2025 in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

(signed) Michael Dufresne

Signature of Qualified Person
Michael Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geol., P.Geo. (APEGA #48439; EGBC #37074)

28.2 Robert L'Heureux Certificate of Author

I, Robert L'Heureux, M.Sc., P.Geol., of Edmonton, Alberta, do hereby certify that:

1) I am an Associate Geologist of APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX"), with a business address of 100, 11450 – 160 St. NW, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
2) I am a Co- Author and am responsible for Section 11 and 12.2.1 and contributed to Sections 1.1, 1.4, 1.7, 2.2, 4.1, 4.3, 25.2, 25.3, 25.5 and 26 of this Technical Report entitled: "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate Update, Northshore Gold Property, Priske Township, Ontario, Canada", with an Effective Date of March 13, 2025 (the "Technical Report").
3) I am a graduate with a B.Sc. in Geology from the University of Alberta in 1998, and with a M.Sc. in Economic Geology from the University of Western Ontario in 2003. I have worked as a geologist for more than 20 years since my graduation from university and have extensive experience with the exploration for, and the evaluation of, base and precious metal deposits of various types, including Archean Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein (lode) deposits.
4) 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 those sections of the Technical Report that I am responsible for preparing.
5) I am and have been registered as a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta since 2006 (Licence# M61500).
6) I am independent of Great Eagle Gold Corp. and NewPath Resources Inc., as defined by Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Companies. I am not aware of any other information or circumstance that could interfere with my judgment regarding the preparation of the Technical Report.
7) I have had previous involvement with the Northshore Gold Property, that is the subject of this Technical Report. In 2022, I was the co-author of an NI 43-101 technical report written on behalf of Ready Set Gold Corp. for the Northshore Gold Property. The published reference related to this work is included in Section 27, References (see Dufresne, M. and L'Heureux, R., 2022.).
8) I have read and understand National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101 F1 and the Report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument.
9) I have conducted a review of the Northshore Gold Property data. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated and Signed this 13 day of March 2025 in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

(signed) Robert L'Heureux

Signature of Qualified Person
Robert L'Heureux, M.Sc., P.Geol. (APEGA # M61500)

28.3 Gerald Holmes Certificate of Author

I, Gerald (Jerry) Holmes, B.Sc., P.Geo., of Mission, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Senior Geologist of APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX"), with a business address of 100, 11450 – 160 St. NW, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

2) I am a Co-Author and am responsible for Sections 9, 10, and 12.1, 12.2.2, 12.3 to 12.4 of this Technical Report entitled: "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate Update, Northshore Gold Property, Priske Township, Ontario, Canada", with an Effective Date of March 13, 2025 (the "Technical Report").

3) I am a graduate with a B.Sc. in Geology from Simon Fraser University in 2010. I have worked as a geologist for more than 13 years since my graduation from university and have extensive experience with the exploration for, and the evaluation of, gold deposits of various types, including epithermal, sediment-hosted and vein hosted.

4) 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 those sections of the Technical Report that I am responsible for preparing.

5) I am and have been registered as a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC (EGBC) since 2017 (member number 45764).

6) I am independent of Great Eagle Gold Corp. and NewPath Resources Inc., as defined by Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Companies. I am not aware of any other information or circumstance that could interfere with my judgment regarding the preparation of the Technical Report.

7) I performed a site visit to the Property on February 26, 2025.

8) I have read and understand National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101 F1 and the Report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument.

9) I have conducted a review of the Northshore Gold Property data. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated and Signed this 13 day of March 2025 in in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

(signed) Gerald Holmes

Signature of Qualified Person
Gerald (Jerry) Holmes, B.Sc., P.Geo. (EGBC #45764)