Independent Technical Report for the Hayden Hill Gold - Silver Project, Lassen County, California, USA

Prepared by

Steven I. Weiss, Ph.D., C.P.G.

On behalf of Four Nines Gold, Inc.

Suite 1000, 409 Granville Street

Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6C 1T2

Report Date: June 13, 2023

Effective Date: May 12, 2023

Certificate of Author

Steven I. Weiss, C. P. G. #10829

I, Steven I. Weiss, C. P. G., do hereby certify:

- I am currently a self-employed Senior Geologist with offices located at 110 West Arroyo Street, Reno, Nevada, 89509;
- I graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Geology from the Colorado College in 1978, received a Master of Science degree in Geological Science from the Mackay School of Mines at the University of Nevada, Reno in 1987, and hold a Doctorate in Geological Science from the University of Nevada, Reno, received in 1996.
- I am a Certified Professional Geologist (#10829) with the American Institute of Professional Geologists and have worked as a geologist in the mining industry and in academia for more than 40 years.
- I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). I have previously explored, drilled, evaluated and reported on epithermal precious-metal deposits in volcanic and sedimentary rocks in Nevada, California, Canada, Greece, and Mexico. I certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with certified professional associations, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- I am the author of the report entitled "*Independent Technical Report for the Hayden Hill Gold - Silver Project, Lassen County, California, USA*" (the "Technical Report"), prepared for Four Nines Gold Inc. with an effective date of May 12, 2023. I take full responsibility for Section 1 through Section 27, all subject to the comments in Section 3 and Section 4.
- The author's most recent personal inspection of the Hayden Hill property was on August 8th and August 9th, 2022.
- I have not had any prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report, and I am independent of Four Nines Gold Inc. and its subsidiaries, as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and in Section 1.5 of the Companion Policy to NI 43-101.
- To the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, as of the Effective Date the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to make the Technical Report not misleading.
- I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of that instrument and form.

Dated this 13th day of June, 2023

"Steven I. Weiss" (electronically signed)

Signature of Qualified Person

Steven I. Weiss, Ph.D., C. P. G.

DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

Effective Date of report: May 12, 2023

Completion Date of report: June 13th, 2023

"Steven I. Weiss" (electronically signed) Date Signed:
Steven I. Weiss, C.P.G. ***June 13th, 2023***

Frontispiece: *Early 1990s* view *of Amax Gold Inc.'s Hayden Hill mine looking east.*

View of Lookout East Pit, Looking North

(from Four Nines Gold Inc., 2022)

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1 SUMMARY (ITEM 1)

Mr. Steven I. Weiss (the "author") has prepared this 43-101 Technical Report ("Technical Report") on the Hayden Hill gold-silver project ("Hayden Hill property" or the "Property"), located in Lassen County, California, at the request of Four Nines Gold Inc. ("FNGI"), a Canadian company based in Vancouver, British Columbia. FNGI and its wholly-owned subsidiary Lassen Resources Inc. ("LRI"), entered into an "Exploration Agreement with Option" (the "Agreement") with Kinam Gold Inc. ("KGI") and Lassen Gold Mining Inc ("LGMI"), which is a subsidiary of KGI. KGI is a subsidiary of Kinross Gold USA Inc. ("Kinross"). The Agreement defines the terms by which FNGI may explore the Property and purchase 100% of the shares of LGMI, thereby indirectly acquiring the Hayden Hill property.

The Hayden Hill property was the site of an open-pit gold-silver mine operated by a subsidiary of Amax Gold Inc. ("Amax") in 1992 to 1997 and subsequently acquired by Kinross. Amax records show a total of about 483,000 ounces of gold, and nearly 1,339,000 ounces of silver were produced from the Hayden Hill mine in 1992 through 2000. After the cessation of production in 2000, Kinross undertook reclamation and closure of the mine site.

The purpose of the report is to provide a technical summary of the Hayden Hill property for planning further exploration and FNGI's general corporate and regulatory purposes. This report has been prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1. Mr. Weiss is a Qualified Person ("QP") under NI 43-101.

The effective date of this technical report is May 12, 2023.

1.1 Property Description and Ownership

The Hayden Hill property consists of approximately 1,990 acres of fee lands and 25 unpatented lode mining claims on 518 acres of U.S. Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") and U.S. Forest Service ("USFS") lands centered at approximately 40°59'50"N, 120°52'18"W. The fee lands include about 852 acres for which the mineral rights are federally owned. A group of 49 unpatented mining claims located by LGMI covers the fee lands where the mineral rights are federally owned and are part of the Property.

Under the terms of the Agreement, in order to maintain the option, FNGI shall:

- make a cash payment of US$50,000 upon entry into the Agreement (paid);
- make a cash payment of US$60,000 on or before March 1, 2023(paid);
- Incur at least US$250,000 in qualified expenditures on or before March 1, 2023 (done);
- make a cash payment of US$100,000 on or before November 1, 2024;
- Incur at least an additional US$500,000 in qualified expenditures on or before November 1, 2024; and
- Incur at least an additional US$500,000 in qualified expenditures on or before November 1, 2025.

During the option period, Kinross retains responsibility for environmental monitoring of groundwater discharges, reporting to the California Water Quality Control Board ("CRWQCB"); payment of annual holding fees for the LGMI unpatented mining claims; and annual property taxes for the fee lands.

1.2 Exploration and Mining History

Gold was discovered at Hayden Hill in 1870 and historical underground mining and production from high-grade gold-bearing quartz veins continued intermittently through the 1920s. This pre-1970s historical production has been estimated at 127,744 gold-equivalent ounces, with the majority from the Golden Eagle and Juniper mines.

Modern exploration commenced in the 1970s and was carried out by ASARCO, EXXON, Fischer-Watt Mining Co. ("FWMC"), Pecos Resources, Lacana Gold, Granges Exploration, Silver State Mining and Amax. Amax began acquisition of the Property in 1988, and subsequently conducted exploration drilling, metallurgical testing, a Feasibility Study, an Environmental Impact Study ("EIS"), and permitting required to conduct mining and milling operations. Amax commenced development at Hayden Hill in 1991 with a chronology as follows:

- 1991: Mine development and processing facilities were constructed including heap-leach pad and a carbon-in-leach ("CIL") mill;
- 1992: Initial open-pit mining with milling and heap-leach production;
- 1993: Mill operations ceased, with all subsequent recovery from the heap leaching;
- 1997: Mining operations curtailed, and heap-leach recovery continued; and
- 1998: Continued heap-leach recovery through 2000.

Kinross purchased the assets of Amax, including the Hayden Hill property, in 1998 and continued heap-leach operations through the year 2000. Total reported production by Amax from the Hayden Hill mine was an estimated 483,000 troy ounces gold and nearly 1.4 million troy ounces of silver. The primary activity by Kinross after the closure of heap leaching has been environmental monitoring.

No systematic exploration has been conducted on the Property since 1997.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

Hayden Hill exposes a high-level, epithermal gold-silver deposit associated with late Miocene subaerial hot spring activity that occurred during a period of graben formation, fluvial and lacustrine sedimentation and coeval volcanism. Mineralization is hosted in a sequence of Tertiary sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Gold and silver occur primarily in high-angle faults, quartz-adularia veins, breccias, and stockworks. Locally, precious metals were emplaced in favorable stratigraphic units, proximal to the mineralized structures and associated with silicification and adularia. Two principal zones, the Lookout zone and the Providence zone, were recognized and later were the sites of open-pit mining by Amax. The Hayden Hill mineralized zones have undergone significant oxidation from surficial processes. This oxidation has been enhanced along fractures and open veins.

1.4 Historical Drilling, Database, and Data Verification

FNGI has obtained the historical exploration drill hole and production blasthole databases from Kinross. The exploration drill-hole data includes incomplete information for 327,514.5 feet of drilling, in 742 holes. The author is not aware of any documentation for sample-preparation procedures, analyses, sample security, or quality assurance and quality control protocols for most of this drilling.

Approximately 90% of the holes were drilled with RC methods. Diamond-core ("core") methods were used for about 2.7% of the holes drilled at Hayden Hill. Some of the holes intersected mineralized material that has since been mined, while the mineralized material in other holes is either outside the pit limits, or beneath the bottom of the pit. The blast-hole database consists of 112,000 assays, with location coordinates.

Very few original-source assays, drill logs or survey reports are available to support the drill-hole and blast-hole databases. The author has therefore not been able to verify the drill-hole and blasthole databases. Although this lack of information and limitations on data verification impart risk to the use of the drilling data, substantial portions of the drilled areas, and nearly all of the blast-hole locations, were mined by Amax in 1992 to 1997 and more than 480,000 ounces of gold and 1.3 million ounces of silver were produced from the Hayden Hill deposit. The author concludes that the drill-hole and blast-hole data is suitable for exploration planning purposes but will require validation with new drilling before considering its use for the potential future estimation of mineral resources.

1.5 Metallurgical Testing

Historical metallurgical testing was completed by FWMC and Amax. This testing included:

- Cyanide bottle-roll and cyanide shaker extractions;
- Column-leach tests;
- A mini-pilot run;
- Grindability, Abrasion, and Bond work index tests;
- Agitation-leach tests and Carbon-in-leach ("CIL") tests;
- Flotation and Gravity concentration tests; and
- Mineralogical petrographic studies of concentrates.

The Hayden Hill project was originally viewed as a large-tonnage, low-grade heap-leach operation. The Amax 1989 Feasibility test-work program was therefore designed to utilize column-leach testing for determining the effects that crush size, oxidation state, and rock type would have on heap-leach recoveries. A total of 13 cyanide column-leach tests were run on heap-leach grade material from the Lookout and Providence zones using a -0.75-inch crush size with results summarized in Table 1-1.

	Oxidation	Recovery	
Zone	State	Au, %	Ag, %
Lookout	Oxide	68.8%	29.4%
Lookout	Mixed	53.4%	46.4%
Lookout	Sulfide	35.9%	26.6%
Providence	Oxide	66.3%	5.0%
Overall, weighted		63.2%	32.4%

Table 1-1: Heap Leach Column Test Results (Amax, 1989)

Prior to starting production, Amax concluded that: 1) the flotation and CIL test work showed no benefit over whole-ore leaching, 2) gravity concentration tests showed that some gold might be recovered by gravity concentration processes, and 3) the tests did not establish an economic benefit over whole-ore leach alone. Later, Amax established the overall mill recoveries to be 89.5% for gold and 59.3% for silver at average grades of 0.087 opt gold and 0.381 opt silver.

1.6 Interpretations, Conclusions and Recommendations

The author has reviewed the project data and conducted a personal inspection of the Property. Mr. Weiss concludes from the site visit that the site geology and mineralization visible in outcrops, roadcuts and pit-wall exposures is in reasonable agreement with the descriptions available in historical reports. Although there is limited original supporting documentation for the drill-hole data, it is the author's opinion the project data are of sufficient quality to guide further exploration and are adequate to support the conclusions and interpretations summarized in this Technical Report.

Amax exploration drilling and open-pit production were primarily directed towards the Lookout area, where gold grades were reported to be increasing to depth. Mineralization is hosted in near-vertical structural zones with potential to discover additional mineralization at depth, along strike, and in the walls of the Lookout pit. There is potential to discover additional mineralization within the Providence zone at depth and along strike.

There appears to have been no modern, detailed assessment of the exploration potential of the high-grade veins that were the focus of pre-1970s mining if they continue lateral to or beneath the Providence and Lookout pits. There are sufficient drill-hole intercepts that intersect unmined rock to indicate that there are significant areas of the Property that have the potential to develop mineral resources with additional drilling. Evaluation of the structural setting of the deposit leads to the conclusion that there is continuity to the various zones of mineralization, which are open-ended along strike and down-dip. Three distinct primary mineralized zones, plus other targets such as East Vein and Juniper, have been interpreted by FNGI based on historical data, site visits, and review of drill data. There exist multiple specific drilling targets within each individual zone.

It is the author's opinion that Hayden Hill is a high-quality, exploration property of merit that warrants a comprehensive exploration program. Two Phases of exploration work are recommended. The Phase I program consists of detailed open-pit mapping, rock geochemistry and an Induced Polarization/Resistivity geophysical survey. A budget estimate of US$440,000 for recommended Phase I exploration work is summarized in Table 1-2. A Phase II program with an estimated cost of

US$2,300,000 (Table 1-3) is recommended if the Phase I program is successful. The proposed Phase II exploration work includes 16,500 feet of diamond core drilling, field support, core logging, and data interpretation.

Item	Estimated Cost ($)	
Surface Mapping and Sampling	$	164,500
Geophysics (IP/Resistivity)	$	125,000
Data Compilation, Interpretation	$	63,500
Permitting	$	75,000
Project Management and Administration	$	12,000
Total	***$***	***440,000***

Table 1-2: Recommended Hayden Hill Phase I Exploration Budget

Item	Estimated Cost ($)	
Data Compilation and Interpretation	$	120,000
Field Logistics	$	65,000
Drill Roads and Drill Pads	$	110,000
Diamond-core Drilling (approx. 16,500ft)	$	1,980,000
Project Management and Administration	$	25,000
Total	***$***	***2,300,000***

Table 1-3: Recommended Hayden Hill Phase II Exploration Budget

2 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE (ITEM 2)

Mr. Steven I. Weiss has prepared this technical report on the Hayden Hill property, located in Lassen County California, at the request of FNGI. FNGI is listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange with a head office located in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. FNGI and its wholly-owned subsidiary LRI entered into the Agreement with KGI and LGMI. LGMI is a subsidiary of Kinross. The Agreement defines the terms by which FNGI may explore the Property and purchase 100% of the shares of LGMI and thereby indirectly acquire the Hayden Hill property.

The Hayden Hill property was the site of an open-pit gold-silver mine operated by a subsidiary of Amax Gold Inc. ("Amax") in 1992 to 1997 and subsequently acquired by Kinross. Amax records show a total of about 480,000 ounces of gold, and nearly 1,339,000 ounces of silver were produced from the Hayden Hill mine in 1992 through 2000. After the cessation of production in 2000, Kinross undertook reclamation and closure of the mine site.

The purpose of the report is to provide a technical summary of the Hayden Hill project for planning further exploration and FNGI's general corporate and regulatory purposes. This report has been prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1. The author is a Qualified Person ("QP") under NI 43-101.

The effective date of this technical report is May 12, 2023.

2.1 Project Scope and Terms of Reference

Mr. Steven I. Weiss, C.P.G. is an independent, self-employed geologist and a qualified person under NI 43-101. The author is independent of, and has no affiliations with FNGI and its subsidiaries, the Property, LGMI, KGI or Kinross, except that of independent consultant/client relationship with FNGI.

The scope of this study included a review of pertinent reports and data provided to Mr. Weiss by FNGI relative to the general setting, geology, project history, exploration activities and results, methodology, quality assurance, and interpretations. This report is based almost entirely on data and information derived from work done by historical operators and FNGI. Specific sources are as cited throughout this Technical Report and including historical documents prepared by Fischer-Watt Mining Co. ("FWMC") (1985), Buchanan (1985), Finn (1987), and internal company reports prepared by Amax Gold Inc. ("Amax") and its subsidiaries (Amax 1989; 1990; and 1993). This technical report has drawn on information in an unpublished internal company report prepared in 2022 for FNGI (Flint, 2022). Mr. Weiss has reviewed much of the available data and made judgments about the general reliability of the underlying data. Where deemed either inadequate or unreliable, the data were either eliminated from use or procedures were modified to account for lack of confidence in such information. The author has fully relied on the data and information provided by FNGI for the completion of this Technical Report. Mr. Weiss has made such independent investigations as deemed necessary in his professional judgment to be able to reasonably present the conclusions, interpretations, and recommendations presented herein.

Mr. Weiss visited the Hayden Hill property on August 8th and August 9th of 2022 accompanied by Mr. David C. Flint, V.P. Exploration and Director of FNGI, and Mr. Win Rowe, geologist and Director of FNGI. During the site visit, the general geology of the Property was reviewed and areas of hydrothermally altered rocks within and adjacent to the historical open pits were examined. Rock exposures principally in road cuts and pit walls were reviewed to evaluate lithology, styles of hydrothermal alteration, and visible mineralization.

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

The historical information available to FNGI for the Hayden Hill property has locations reported in four different coordinate systems: California State Plane ("CASP"), Universal Transverse Mercator North American Zone 10 1983 Datum ("UTM"), and two different local mine grid coordinate systems ("MGC"). The conversion between CASP and UTM coordinate systems is well established (includes the drill hole collar location data). Survey monuments, used to lay out the initial MGC on the ground, have yet to be located in the field. Some historical maps constructed in the early MGC also display USGS survey monuments for which the UTM coordinates are known in the public domain. However, the number and distribution of these monuments are inadequate to compute an exact conversion of that data. In these cases (primarily geologic maps), a "best fit" has been used.

FNGI has chosen to utilize the UTM coordinate system for the initial exploration program so that Global Positioning System ("GPS") instrumentation may be utilized for work at the Property. Historical data in other coordinate systems have been converted to UTM, as described above.

Currency Unless otherwise indicated, all references to dollars ($) in this Technical Report refer to currency of the United States.

In this Technical Report, measurements are generally reported in U.S. Customary units. Where information was originally reported in metric units, the author has made the conversions as shown below.

Linear Measure

1 centimeter	= 0.3937 inch	
1 meter	= 3.2808 feet	= 1.0936 yard
1 kilometer	= 0.6214 mile	

Area Measure

1 hectare	= 2.471 acres	= 0.0039 square mile

Capacity Measure (liquid)

1 liter	= 0.2642 US gallons

Weight

1 gram	= 0.03215 troy ounces	
1 kilogram	= 2.205 pounds	
1 tonne	= 1.1023 short tons	= 2,205 pounds

Degrees Celsius	°C
Dollar (American)	US$
Dollar (Canadian)	Cdn$
Foot	ft
Gram	g
Grams per tonne	g/t
Greater than	>
Kilo (thousand)	k
Kilogram	kg
Kilometer	km
Less than	<
Liters per second	lt/s
Megawatt	MW
Meter	m
Meters above sea level	m asl
Million	M
Million ounces	Moz
Million tonnes	Mt
Ounce	oz
Ounce per ton (troy)	opt
Parts per million	ppm
Parts per billion	ppb
Percent	%
Specific gravity	SG
Ton or ton (U.S. short ton)	T
Tonne (1,000 kg) (metric ton)	t
Ton per day	Tpd
Ton per year	Tpy
Watt	W

2.3 Other Abbreviations and Acronyms

Amax Gold Inc	Amax
Antimony	Sb
Argillic	ARG

Acid Rock Drainage .... ARD
Arsenic .... As
Argon .... Ar
Atomic Adsorption .... AA
Barium .... Ba
Bottle Roll .... BR
Bureau of Land Management .... BLM
California Regional Water Quality Control Board .... CRWQCB
California State Plane .... CASP
Carbon-in-leach CIL
Carbon-in-pulp .... CIP
Confidence Interval CI
Copper .... Cu
Diamond Drill Hole .... DDH
East .... E
Environmental Impact Assessment .... EIA
Fire assay .... FA
Four Nines Gold Inc .... FNGI
Fischer-Watt Mining Company .... FWMC
General and Administration .... G&A
Gold .... Au
Hayden Hill Operating Company .... HHOC
Hydrothermal Vent Breccia .... HVB
Low – Sulfidation .... LS
Inductively Coupled Plasma .... ICP
Induced Polarization .... IP
Iron .... Fe
Kinross Gold, Kinam Gold Inc .... Kinross
Lassen Gold Mining Inc .... LGMI
Lassen Resources Inc .... LRI
Lead .... Pb
Magnesium .... Mg
Manganese .... Mn
Measured & Indicated .... M&I
Mercury .... Hg

Million Tonnes .... Mt
Million Years .... Ma
Mine Grid Coordinate .... MGC
Molybdenum .... Mo
Multi-element Inductively Coupled Plasma .... ICP
National Instrument 43-101 .... NI 43-101
Net Smelter Return .... NSR
North .... N
North American Datum .... NAD
North East .... NE
North West .... NW
Potassium .... K
Qualified Person(s) .... QP(s)
Quality Assurance .... QA
Quality Control .... QC
Reverse Circulation .... RC
Rock Quality Designation .... RQD
Silver .... Ag
South .... S
South East .... SE
South West .... SW
Specific Gravity .... SG
Sulfur .... S
Short Wave Infrared Reflectance .... SWIR
Thallium .... Tl
Universal Transverse Mercator .... UTM
U.S. Bureau of Land Management .... BLM
U.S. Forest Service .... USFS
U.S. Geological Survey .... USGS
West .... W
X-ray fluorescence .... XRF
Zinc .... Zn

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS (ITEM 3)

Mr. Weiss is not an expert on legal issues, including title searches or determining the validity of unpatented mining claims or legal agreements. The author did not conduct any investigations of the environmental, social, or political issues associated with the Hayden Hill project, and is not an expert with respect to these matters. For Section 4.2, the author has therefore relied fully upon information and opinions provided by FNGI, including a title search report prepared by William F. Price, a Professional Land Surveyor (California & Nevada), Water Rights Surveyor (Nevada), and an experienced land person. This report is titled "Limited Land Status Report – Hayden Hill Property" and is dated May 29, 2022 (Price, 2022). For Section 4.3, the author has fully relied on an unpublished FNGI report prepared by Mr. David C. Flint, V.P. Exploration for FNGI, dated December 31, 2022 (Flint, 2022).

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (ITEM 4)

4.1 Location and Land Area

The Hayden Hill property is located in northern California (Figure 4-1), approximately 60 miles north of the town of Susanville. The property is centered at approximately 40°59’50”N, 120°52’18”W and is situated in T37N R9E, T37N R10E, T36N R9E, and T36N R10E (Figure 4-2).

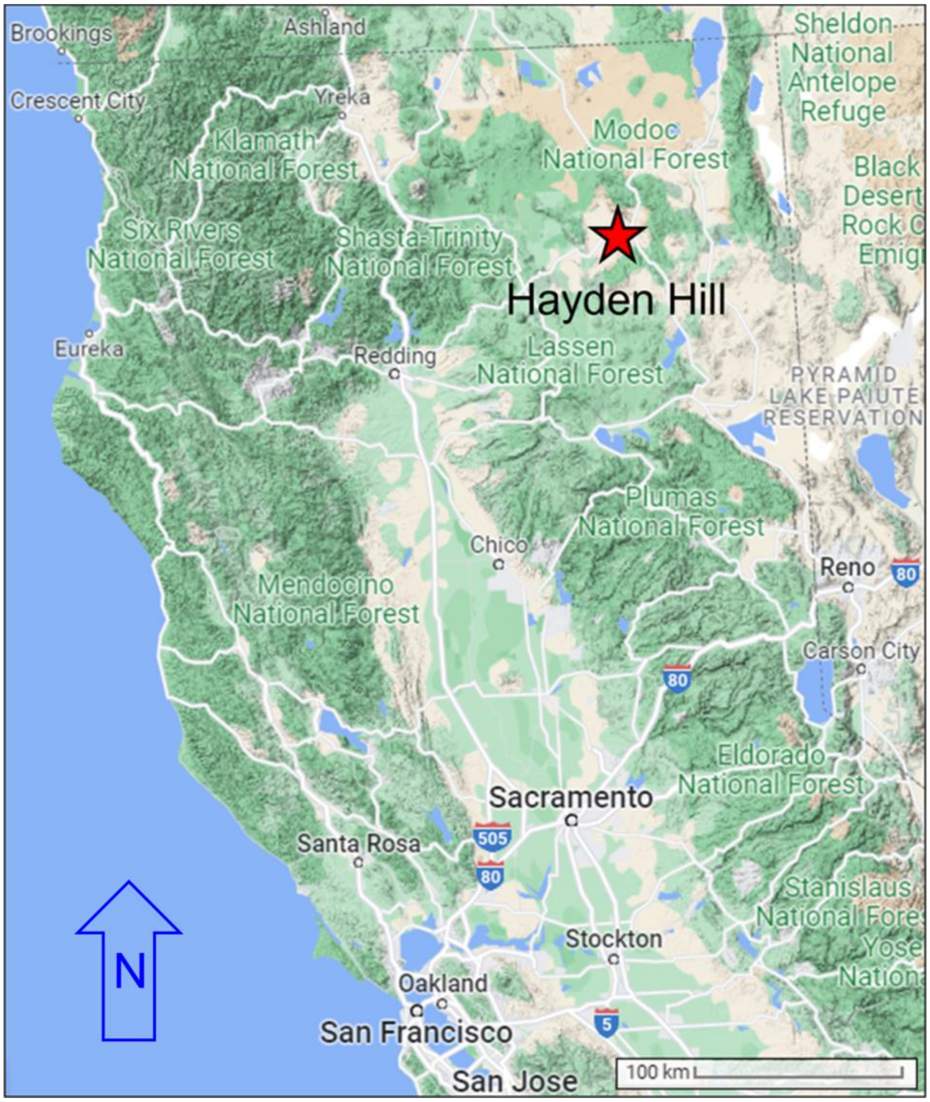

Figure 4-1: Location Map – Hayden Hill Property
(from FNGI, 2022)

The Hayden Hill property consists of 25 unpatented lode mining claims located by LRI covering 518 acres of U.S. Bureau of Land Management (“BLM”) and U.S. Forest Service (“USFS”) lands (see Appendix A), plus approximately 1,990 acres of fee lands (Figure 4-2). The fee lands (see Appendix B) include approximately 852 acres of “Stock Raising Homestead Lands” for which the mineral rights are federally owned. However, a group of 49 unpatented mining claims located by the Kinross subsidiary

LGMI cover these Stock Raising Homestead Lands. These fee lands are titled to LGMI and are subject to the "Exploration Agreement with Option" discussed in Section 4.2.

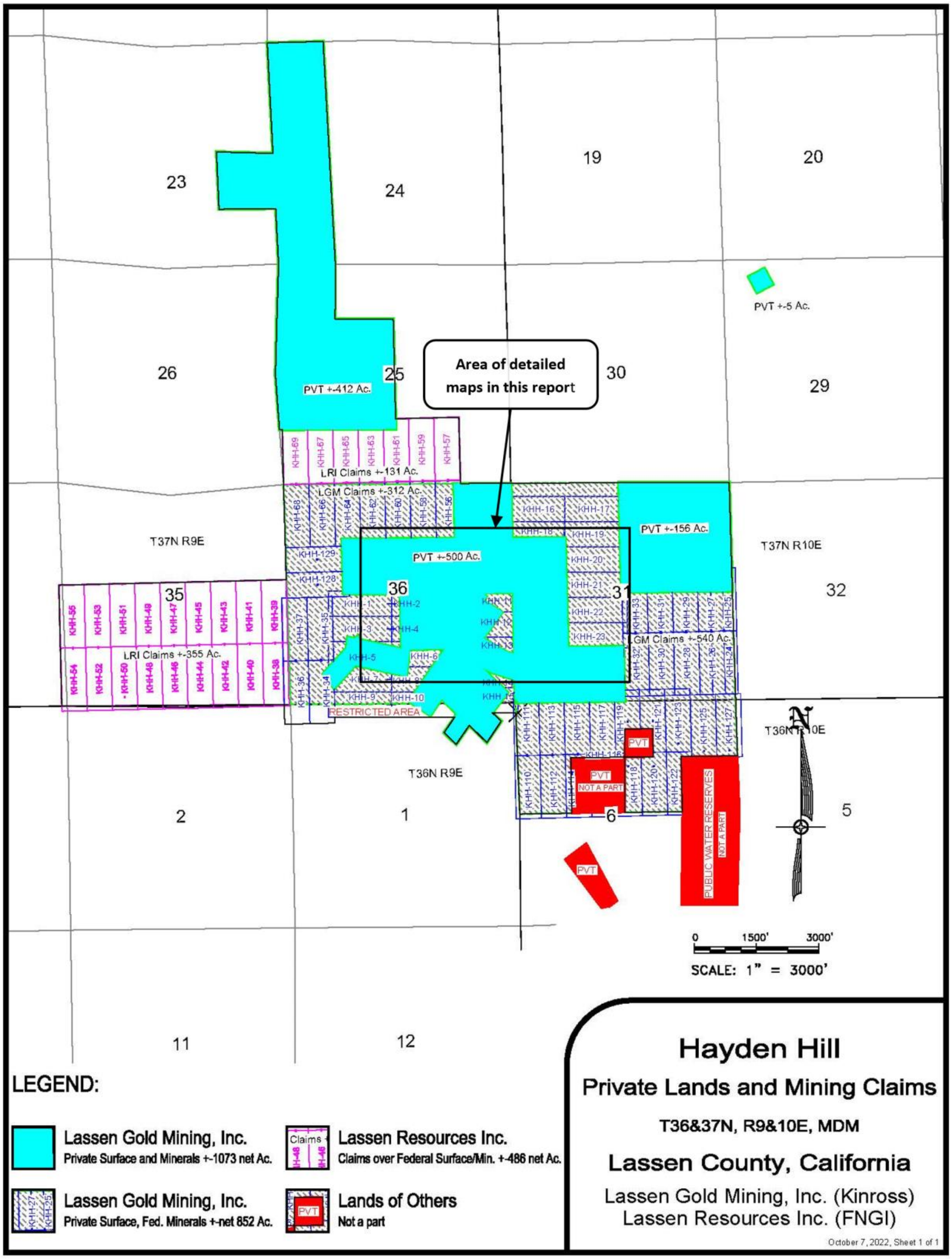

Figure 4-2: Hayden Hill Property Map

(modified from Price, 2022)

Ownership of the unpatented mining claims is in the name of the holder (locator), subject to the paramount title of the United States of America, under the administration of the BLM. Under the Mining Law of 1872, which governs the location of unpatented mining claims on federal lands, the locator has the right to explore, develop, and mine minerals on unpatented mining claims without payments of production royalties to the U.S. government, subject to the surface management regulation of the BLM and the USFS. Currently, annual claim-maintenance fees are the only federal payments related to unpatented mining claims, and FNGI represents these fees have been paid in full to September 1, 2023.

There is no expiration of ownership for the unpatented claims as long as the annual federal claim maintenance fees and county recording fees and are paid on time. FNGI holds full surface rights for exploration, development, and mining activities on the unpatented claims and fee land, subject to applicable state and federal environmental regulations.

4.2 Agreements and Encumbrances

FNGI, through its U.S. subsidiary LRI, has entered an "Exploration Agreement with Option" with Kinross (through its subsidiary LGMI) on the Hayden Hill property, dated August 19, 2022. The Agreement gives FNGI the right to explore and an option to purchase 100% of the Hayden Hill property.

Under the terms of the Agreement, in order to maintain the option FNGI shall:

- make a cash payment of US$50,000 upon entry into the agreement (paid);
- make a cash payment of US$60,000 on or before March 1, 2023(paid);
- Incur at least US$250,000 in qualified expenditures on or before March 1, 2023 (done);
- make a cash payment of US$100,000 on or before November 1, 2024;
- Incur at least an additional US$500,000 in qualified expenditures on or before November 1, 2024; and
- Incur at least an additional US$500,000 in qualified expenditures on or before November 1, 2025.

The obligation to fund $250,000 in qualified expenditures on or before March 1, 2023 is a firm commitment, with all subsequent obligations being at the sole option and discretion of FNGI.

At any time prior to November 1, 2025, FNGI may elect to purchase all of the shares of LGMI and indirectly acquire the Property in consideration for: (i) LGMI (once owned by FNGI) granting a 2.0% net smelter returns royalty on all minerals produced and sold from the Property (the "Reserved Royalty"); (ii) FNGI advancing a cash payment of US$2,000,000 less any option payments advanced by FNGI to LGMI under the Agreement; and (iii) the assumption of any bonds, guarantees, or other financial assurances provided or guaranteed by Kinam or its affiliates in respect of the Property which total is currently US$1,422,049. This assumed amount is subject to an adjustment clause whereby, if such assumed amount has increased as of the closing date of the LGMI acquisition, FNGI may offset the increased assumed amount up to a maximum offset of US$3,600,000, with the purchase price for the LGMI acquisition being reduced up to a maximum of US$500,000 and any additional increase in the assumed amount (i.e. in excess of US$500,000) being offset against future production royalty payments payable under the Reserved Royalty, up to a maximum royalty offset of US$3,100,000. The Reserved Royalty is subject to a buyback right whereby FNGI may buy back 0.5% (leaving a Reserved Royalty of 1.5%) by paying to the royalty holder US$1.9 million within seven years following signing of the agreement.

Kinross retains responsibility for certain property obligations during the option period, including environmental monitoring of groundwater discharges; reporting to, and communications with, the California Water Quality Control Board ("CRWQCB"); payment of annual holding fees for the LGMI unpatented mining claims; and annual property taxes for the fee lands.

Kinross is also responsible, during the period of the Agreement, to maintain the lands that are included in the Agreement in good standing; including payment of all county and federal maintenance fees, satisfying any federal and state filing requirements for maintaining those lands, and to pay all property taxes that become due on the fee lands.

FNGI's subsidiary LRI will be responsible for the annual maintenance fees, to the BLM and Lassen County CA, on the 25 unpatented mining claims located by LRI. The annual cost to maintain these claims is approximately $4,150.

4.3 Permitting and Environmental Liabilities

The County is the lead agency for permitting in California. Certain of the exploration activities recommended in Section 26 of this Technical Report will require a permit from Lassen County, California.

Kinross is in the process of "Closing" the Property, with respect to certain regulatory requirements. 1990s mine-site buildings have been removed. Historical drill sites, the 1990s tailings and heap-leach facilities and mine waste-rock storage areas have undergone reclamation. The property is currently subject to water discharge monitoring orders from the CRWQCB - Kinross represents that it is in substantial material compliance with these orders. Kinross will retain responsibility for groundwater monitoring and communications with the CRWQCB during the option period of the Property.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (ITEM 5)

The information summarized in this section is derived from publicly available sources. The author has reviewed this information and believes this summary is materially accurate.

5.1 Access to the Property

Access to the Property is from California Highway 139, either approximately 60 miles north of Susanville, or 10 miles south of Adin, California (Figure 5-1). The Hayden Hill Road, a maintained gravel road, extends south and west from Highway 139 approximately 2.5 miles to a network of unpaved roads that traverse the Property. The property may be easily accessed by automobile nine months of the year. Snow removal is necessary to access the Property during the winter months. A portion of the Property perimeter is fenced and there is a locked gate to control access.

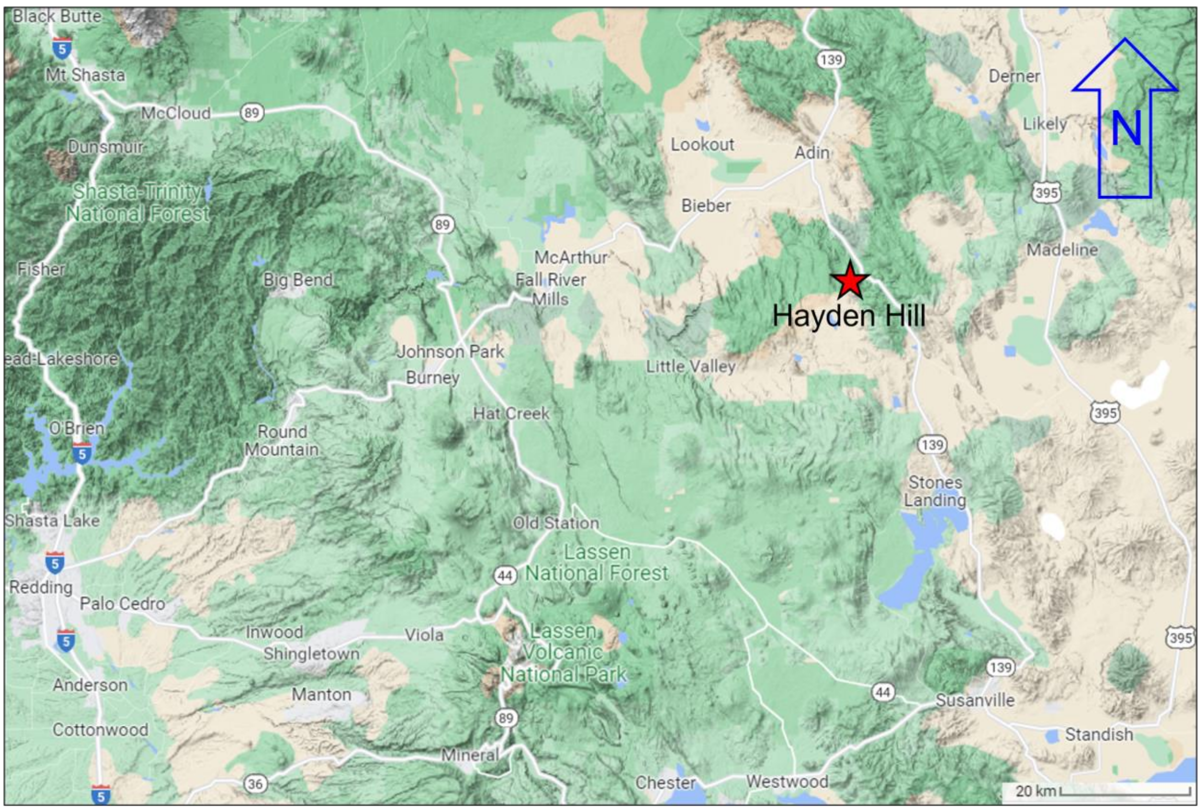

Figure 5-1: Access to the Hayden Hill Property
(from FNGI, 2022)

5.2 Physiography

Hayden Hill is located within the Modoc Plateau of northern California, at elevations of 5,400 to 6,300 feet above mean sea level. The site falls generally into the upper Montane – lower northern coniferous forest ecological zone with shallow, rocky, sandy-loam soils and vegetation communities which include sagebrush scrub, northern juniper woodland and yellow pine forest.

5.3 Climate

Average annual precipitation at the site is less than 13 inches rain equivalent per year, mostly from winter snowfall and sporadic thunderstorm events during late spring and early summer. Maximum temperatures during the summer months may reach into the 90s F. Minimum temperatures may reach below 0°F during the winter months and snow cover is often present during December through March. Exploration and mining activities can be carried out year-round, though snow removal is needed during the winter months.

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Susanville, California is the nearest community, located approximately one hour driving time south of the Property. It has a skilled workforce that could offer personnel for potential mining and processing operations. Accommodations, housing, businesses, fuel, maintenance, industrial and government services, medical services and amenities are available in Susanville.

The nearest international airport is at Reno, Nevada, approximately 1.5 hours by road south of Susanville. Exploration and mining equipment, construction and engineering companies, banking, freight, hospital and laboratory services are also available in Reno.

Water for exploration drilling is potentially available from local ranchers within five miles from the site. There are currently no electrical power, mining or other facilities at the Hayden Hill property. There is undeveloped and relatively flat BLM-administered land to the west of the Hayden Hill mineralized zones that would be suitable for office and mineral processing facilities.

Surface rights for mining operations are inherent to the Property as summarized in Section 4.1.

6 HISTORY (ITEM 6)

This section is based on information from FNGI, Flint (2022), and published and unpublished sources as cited. Mr. Weiss has reviewed this information and believes it is a materially accurate summary of the history of the Hayden Hill project.

6.1 Pre-1970's District History

The Hayden Hill area was originally prospected in the 1850s. According to Hill (1915), gold was discovered in 1870. The Providence, Golden Eagle and Blue Bird lodes were claimed in 1870 and nine individual mines were active in the 1880s. Historical underground mining for gold and silver continued intermittently through the 1920s and again in 1936 (Buchanan, 1980). Nearly all of the production is thought to have come from high grade gold-bearing quartz veins. Records of the pre-1970s production are incomplete and were generally given in dollars. Finn (1987) used information from Hamilton (1917), Tucker (1922) and Averill (1929) to estimate a total of 127,744 gold-equivalent ("AuEq") ounces produced based on gold prices through this period (Table 6-1). The majority was produced from the Golden Eagle and Juniper mines.

Historical Mine	Estimated AuEq Ounces*
Blue Bell	4,838
Brush Hill	19,352
Evening Star	9,676
Golden Eagle	50,723
Hayseed	7,257
Juniper	31,156
Northstar/Aileen	968
Providence	3,774
Total	***127,744***
* calculated from production in $$ using prevailing prices (Finn, 1987)	

Table 6-1: Pre-1970s Hayden Hill Mines Gold Production
(from Finn, 1987)

The underground workings intersected discrete zones of mineralization with gold grades of 0.50 ounces to greater than 1.0 ounce per ton. The width of gold-mineralized zones was reported to vary between six inches and 25 feet. Some anecdotal summary statements from Buchanan (1980) on the more productive mines are provided below:

- The Golden Eagle Mine (Figure 6-1) was developed on a quartz vein reported to be up to 25-feet wide in places. The shaft was sunk to at least a depth of 835 feet, with six levels. Two additional parallel veins were separated by 40 feet.
- The Juniper Mine was developed on veins 1- to 40-feet wide.
- The Silver Shaft was sunk to a depth of greater than 500 feet. The gold grade of some mined material has been reported to be greater than one ounce per ton.

- The Gray Goose Mine was developed along three veins, one greater than six feet in width. The main shaft was developed to a depth of greater than 250 feet. A drift developed on the 215 level has been reported to have produced ore from a six- to eight-foot-wide vein, at a grade of 0.5 ounces per ton, over a strike length of at least 80 feet.

Figure 6-1: Golden Eagle Mine Portal Circa 1890
(from historical files of FNGI)

A plot of these historical mine sites, as mapped by Finn (1987), and overlain on a recent aerial image, is shown in Figure 6-2. Finn (1987) also reported underground mapping and sampling results from some of the mine workings that were still accessible in the 1980s.

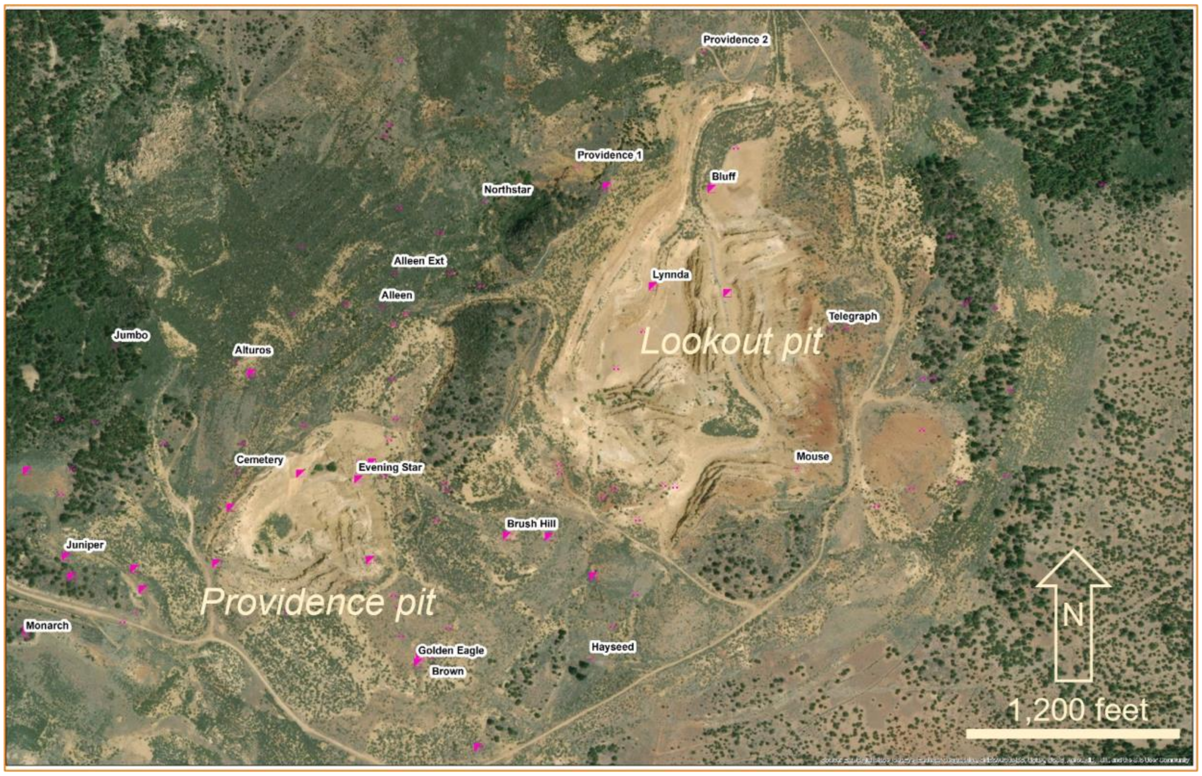

Figure 6-2: Pre-1970s Hayden Hill Mine Locations on Aerial Image of 1990s Open Pits
(from FNGI 2022 based on data from Finn, 1987; refer to Figure 4-2 for the location of this map)

6.2 Post-1970's Exploration

Modern exploration of the Hayden Hill district commenced in the 1970s. A summary of this early modern historical exploration activity follows:

- Chevron, Homestake Mining, and Exxon conducted exploration in the area during the 1970s. Details and data from this early work have not yet been acquired;
- 1976: Asarco drilled 10 widely scattered rotary holes in the "Providence Zone". Two of the holes encountered encouraging grades of gold mineralization;
- 1980: FWMC began evaluating the open-pit potential of the Providence Zone. The initial work included geologic mapping, surface mapping and trenching. From 1980 to 1983, about 60 short holes (<100 feet) were drilled in the Providence Zone and 50 short holes were drilled in the "Lookout Zone";
- 1983: FWMC formed a joint venture with Pecos Resources Ltd. ("Pecos"), to explore the Lookout Zone;
- 1984: Lacana Gold drilled five diamond-core holes and 12 reverse-circulation rotary ("RC") holes at the Lookout Zone. Lacana withdrew from the exploration program in the same year;
- 1985: Granges Exploration drilled at least 25 RC holes in the Lookout Zone;
- 1985: Pecos drilled 31 RC holes in the Lookout area, with generally disappointing results;

- 1987: Silver State Mining (later U.S. Gold Corporation) entered into an acquisition agreement with Pecos and drilled 33 RC holes in the Providence Zone and 25 RC holes in the Lookout Zone during 1987 and 1988;
- 1987: D. R. Finn studied the geology of Hayden Hill and surrounding areas for his Master of Science thesis at the University of Nevada, Reno. The work included surface and underground mapping, geochemical sampling, ore petrography, and fluid inclusion measurements.

Amax acquired an option to purchase 60% of the Property in 1988 and formed the Hayden Hill Operating Company ("HHOC"). The chronology of their exploration and production from the Property is as follows:

- 1988: Amax drilled nine diamond core holes and more than 300 RC holes (totalling at least 113,000 total feet);
- 1989: HHOC completed a Feasibility Study to mine the Hayden Hill deposit with open-pit methods and to process higher-grade ore by carbon-in-leach ("CIL") processing and lower-grade ore by cyanide heap-leach processing;
- 1990: Amax acquired the remaining 40% interest in the project early in the year;
- 1991: Commenced development of the Lookout and Providence pits and processing plant construction;
- 1992: Open-pit production from the Amax "Hayden Hill mine" and the first bullion pour from the processing facilities occurred;
- 1993: CIL mill production was discontinued and subsequently ore was processed at the heap leach; and
- 1997: Mining at the Hayden Hill mine ceased, but cyanide heap leaching continued.

Kinross purchased the assets of Amax, including the Hayden Hill property, in 1998. Recovery of precious metals from heap leaching continued through 2000. Kinross undertook closure and reclamation of the Hayden Hill mine since the cessation of heap leaching, followed by environmental monitoring. The historical drilling mentioned above is summarized in Section 10.

6.3 Amax and Kinross Gold-Silver Production

Gold and silver production by Amax and Kinross is summarized in Table 6-2, compiled from Amax and Kinross annual reports. A total of about 480,000 ounces of gold, and nearly 1,339,000 ounces of silver were produced from the Hayden Hill mine in 1992 through 2000.

	Heap Leach			Mill CIL		Total	
Year	**Gold oz**	**Silver oz**	**AuEq oz**	**Gold oz**	**Silver oz**	**Gold oz**	**Silver oz**
1992	11,624	25,649		17,190	53,775	28,814	79,424*
1993	41,468	85,915		11,570	58,523	53,038	144,438
1994	65,785	137,570				65,785	137,570
1995	80,031	227,125				80,031	227,125
1996	103,502	320,574				103,502	320,574
1997	112,202	325,494				112,202	325,494
1998	39,688	104,042				39,688	104,042
1999			17,020			-	-
2000			9,582			-	-
Totals	***454,300***	***1,226,369***	***26,602***	***28,760***	***112,298***	***483,060***	***1,338,939***

Table 6-2: Amax and Kinross Hayden Hill Production Summary

(reported as 79,696 oz Ag in 1993 Amax SEC 10-K filing; modified from Flint, 2022)*

6.4 Amax Historical Resource and Reserve Estimates

In 1989, Amax reported gold and silver mineral resources and reserves as a basis for a Feasibility Study to undertake the development of mining and milling of the Hayden Hill mineral project (HHOC, 1989). Those resources and reserves were estimated prior to the implementation of NI 43-101 using exploration data that, in part, are no longer available and cannot be verified in accordance with NI 43-101. Much of these historical resources and reserves were mined by Amax prior to 1998.

The Hayden Hill resource block model of Amax was calculated using 80-foot by 80-foot by 20-foot blocks. The model covered the known mineralized areas including the Lookout Zone and the Providence Zone. The distribution of gold was estimated for each block using a multiple indicator kriging approach. Silver values and percent oxidation were estimated using ordinary kriging. Variable recoveries were estimated for each block based on the zone, the estimated degree of oxidation and the grade of the block. A constant rock density of 14.0 cubic feet per ton was used for the entire model, based on 50 individual determinations from seven core holes.

The Amax historical gold resource estimate at a 0.010 oz gold/ton cut-off is shown in Table 6-3 from HHOC (1989).

Category	Tons	Gold (oz/ton)	Gold (oz)
Proven	33,354,000	0.032	1,067,000
Probable	24,421,000	0.031	724,000
Possible	8,847,000	0.024	208,000
Total	***66,622,000***		***1,999,000***

Table 6-3: 1989 Hayden Hill Gold Resource Estimate, HHOC (1989)

The estimate uses categories other than the ones set out in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum's "CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines" ("CIM Standards") and are therefore not in accordance with NI-43-101. The Amax classification of resources as Proven, Probable or Possible does not conform to the current standard of classification of resources as Measured, Indicated, or Inferred. Blocks estimated with a minimum of eight data points, within a search distance of 80 feet, were classified as Proven; blocks with eight data points, within 160 feet, were classified as Probable; and blocks extending up to 200 feet were classified as Possible. The information in Table 6-3 is relevant only for historical completeness. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves, FNGI is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves, and the reader is cautioned not to rely on these estimates.

Amax also produced an estimate of minable reserves in 1989 for the Hayden Hill deposit of 45.3 million tons at an average grade of 0.032 oz gold/ton and 0.23 oz silver/ton (HHOC, 1989). Included in the 45.3 million tons of reserves were 10 million tons of mill-grade material averaging 0.084 oz gold/ton and 0.45 oz silver/ton. The balance of the reserves was planned to be processed by cyanide heap leaching. The estimate used categories other than the ones set out in the CIM Standards and are therefore not in accordance with NI-43-101. The Amax classification of reserves as “mineable” does not conform to the current standard of classification as Proven or Probable. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral reserves, FNGI is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral reserves or resources, and the reader is cautioned not to rely on these estimates which are relevant only for historical completeness.

The 1989 historical reserves were defined by applying a moving cone algorithm to the resource block model to determine the ultimate pit limits. Those parameters included:

- Pit designed on Proven blocks only, Probable and Possible blocks treated as waste;
- 40-degree pit slopes;
- Projected mining, processing, and operating costs;
- Variable gold recovery, as a function of the oxidation classification for individual blocks; and
- $400 per ounce gold price.

The final pit was designed with 80-foot-wide haul roads and 45-degree slopes. The 1989 historical reserves were tabulated, within the final pit limits, for Proven and Probable blocks.

7 GEOLOGIC SETTING AND MINERALIZATION (ITEM 7)

The information presented in this section is derived from multiple sources, as cited. The author has reviewed this information and believes this summary accurately represents the Hayden Hill project geology and mineralization as it is presently understood. The geology and mineralization of Hayden Hill and the surrounding area have been described by Hill (1915), Buchanan (1985, 1987), FWMC (1985), Finn (1987), HHOC (1989) and Amax (1990 and 1993).

7.1 Regional Setting

Hayden Hill is located within the Modoc Plateau, a region largely dominated by exposures of mid- to late-Miocene intermediate to silicic lavas, ash-flow tuffs, volcanic breccias, and minor mafic flows. Thick sequences of volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks are locally intercalated within the volcanic sequence.

Much of the region is cut by numerous north- to northwest-trending normal faults. Two major strike-slip faults (Honey Lake fault and Likely fault) transect the region and are thought to be the northern expression of the Walker Lane right-lateral fault system.

7.2 Hayden Hill Mine Area Geology

7.2.1 Stratigraphy

The oldest rocks exposed in the Hayden Hill mine area are light tan-colored siltstones which are locally interbedded with sandstone and a fine-grained andesite flow (Figure 7-1).

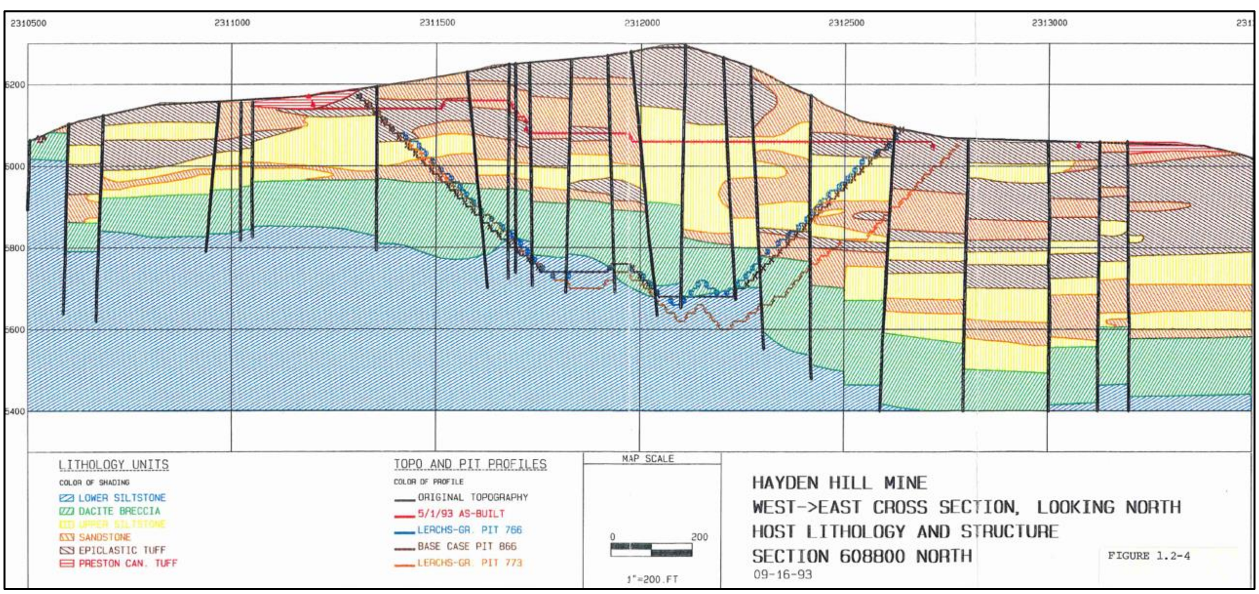

Figure 7-1: Geologic Cross Section Through the Lookout Pit

(from Amax, 1993; red solid upper line was pit surface in 1993; jagged lines were potential pit limits)

Overlying these beds is a medium gray dacite flow breccia with minor subfacies of mudflow debris (Amax, 1993). The dacite breccia (also locally known as mega-breccia) is about 200 feet in thickness.

These units correlate regionally with the Letterbox Canyon Sequence of late Miocene age (Amax, 1993). Overlying the dacite breccia is a 250-foot sequence of light tan to yellow siltstone, sandstone, and ashy tuffaceous rocks termed the "Transitional Unit" (HHOC, 1989; Amax, 1993). The unit varies from siltstone at the base, to sandstone and pumiceous lithic tuff interbedded with siltstone, ash and sandstone lenses, and was assigned to the regional, Miocene Turner Creek Formation by Finn (1987). According to Amax (1993), *"An "upper pyroclastic unit" correlative to the Pliocene(?) Preston Canyon Tuff forms a discontinuous cap up to 25 feet thick at the top of Hayden Hill"*.

Siliceous sinter six to 10 feet in thickness was exposed at Hayden Hill within the volcanic-sedimentary sequence (Finn, 1987). Amax geologists interpreted the sinter to have formed at the base of the upper pyroclastic unit.

Just west of Hayden Hill and the area shown in Figure 6-2, a large area of flat-lying basaltic lava was mapped by Finn (1987). The basalt is considered to be of Quaternary age and to post-date hydrothermal activity and mineralization at Hayden Hill (Finn, 1987).

7.2.2 Faults

Hayden Hill is interpreted as a horst block bounded by high-angle normal faults (HHOC, 1989; Amax, 1993). Displacement along individual faults often exceeds 50 feet or more, with cumulative displacement along with sets of sympathetic faults exceeding 200 feet (Figure 7-1). Three primary fault orientations are present in the district: roughly north-south, northwest and northeast. Numerous quartz veins occupy fault zones throughout the deposit and adjacent areas. The faults and quartz veins mapped at the pre-mining topographic surface by Finn (1987) are shown in Figure 7-2. The fault systems have been interpreted by Amax and FNGI to have served as channelways or "feeders" for ascending mineralizing hydrothermal solutions. Later reactivation of some north-south and northwest-trending faults post-dated mineralization.

7.2.3 Hydrothermal Alteration

Hydrothermal alteration within the Hayden Hill deposit is widespread and strongly developed within all rock units. Amax geologists recognized four principal types of hydrothermal alteration:

Silicic Alteration: At least three phases of silicification have been described by Amax geologists. The earliest phase, barren of gold mineralization, forms a broadly flat-lying stratiform zone (Figure 7-3) that appears to have been largely controlled by original rock porosity. Silicification of this phase consists of dense, fine-grained anhedral quartz, minor adularia, and traces of disseminated, fine-grained sulfides. This early phase of silicification primarily developed in the fine-grained rocks of the Transition Unit and lithic breccias.

Potassic Alteration: Intense potassium-metasomatism occured with silicification. Fine grained adularia is the primary potassic alteration mineral as replacement and infill with fine grained quartz, and in veins within the sedimentary sequence. Finn (1987) reported a potassium-argon age of 8.6 ± 0.4 million years for adularia collected from the Golden Eagle vein.

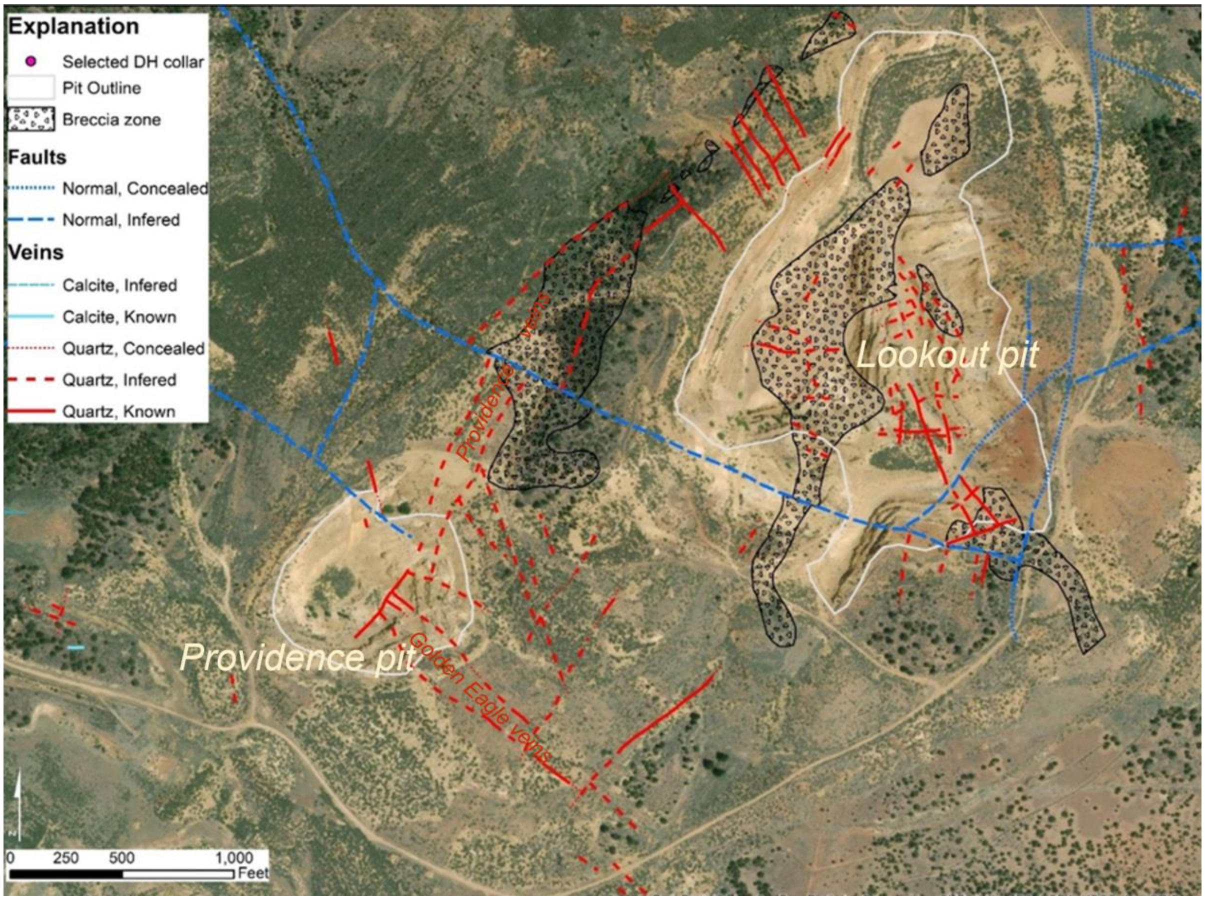

Figure 7-2: Faults and Veins of Finn (1987) on Aerial Image

(from FNGI, 2022; faults, veins and breccia based on Finn (1987); red lines indicate faults filled by quartz veins; blue lines show faults lacking veins; refer to Figure 4-2 for the location of this map)

Figure 7-3: Stratigraphically Controlled Silicification (FNGI, 2022)

Sericite Alteration: Minor sericite alteration is superimposed on earlier silicic alteration, forming indistinct and poorly developed zones. Sericite occurs primarily as a replacement of adularia.

Argillic Alteration: Argillic alteration, primarily kaolinite, occurs peripheral to the silicic zones, in association with adularia and sulfides. At depth, montmorillonite is the dominant clay mineral.

Propylitic Alteration: A propylitic assemblage of chlorite, calcite, illitic clay and pyrite has been recognized in the andesitic rocks along the south and east flanks of Hayden Hill (HHOC, 1989).

Intense silicification of rocks within the Lookout Zone was superimposed on two earlier phases of silicic alteration (HHOC, 1989). The stratiform silicified zones were brittle and during subsequent episodes of fracturing, formed sites for deposition of mineralized, near-vertical, quartz-adularia veins (Figure 7-4), stockworks (Figure 7-5), and breccias (Figure 7-6).

7.2.4 Hydrothermal Vent Breccia

A number of large, steeply dipping, dike-like masses of breccia were mapped at Hayden Hill as “pyritized breccia” by Finn (1987) prior to the 1990s mining. These breccia bodies were interpreted to have formed by explosive hydrothermal activity at shallow levels along faults and were termed “hydrothermal vent breccia” (HHOC, 1989). FNGI refers to these as “HVB” and has noted a spatial association with segments of the Providence and Lookout area faults (Figure 7-2).

Individual HVB bodies are up to 100 feet in width and extend along strike for as much as 1,000 feet. The breccias are comprised of sub-angular to well-rounded fragments of various, mainly volcanic lithologies, in a groundmass of sand-sized comminuted rock, crystalline debris and fine-grained sulfide minerals (Figure 7-7 and Figure 7-8). Occasionally, clasts within the breccia contain earlier-formed veins that are truncated at fragment boundaries. Multiple stages of quartz-adularia alteration are often strongly developed in the HVB (Figure 7-9). Associated with some occurrences of the HVB are flat-lying masses of unsorted, matrix-supported breccia that texturally resemble the steeply dipping HVB. These flat-lying breccias may have been formed as aprons of material erupted from nearby hydrothermal vents.

Figure 7-4: Vein Cutting Sediments (FNGI, 2022)

Figure 7-5: Stockwork Silicified Siltstone (FNGI, 2022)

Figure 7-6: Silicified and Brecciated Siltstone (FNGI, 2022)

Figure 7-7: Hydrothermal Vent Breccia (FNGI, 2022)

Figure 7-8: Oxidized HVB (FNGI, 2022)

Figure 7-9: Silicified HVB (FNGI 2022)

7.2.5 Mineralization

Precious-metal mineralization is hosted within the sequence of Miocene volcaniclastic and volcanic rocks described in Section 7.2.1. Gold and silver occur primarily within high-angle faults, quartz-adularia veins, breccias, and stockworks. Locally, precious metals were emplaced in favorable stratigraphic units, proximal to the mineralized structures. Mineralization also occurs in "rubble zones" which are north-trending, planar, unconsolidated fault breccias and gouge, up to 2.5 feet wide, as well as other crushed and fault zones, and along north-trending fractures. The rubble zones were important producers during the early years of the district and the best gold grades were commonly found with abundant manganese oxides (Hill, 1915).

Northeast- and northwest-trending banded quartz-adularia veins up to six inches thick, and commonly with grades >0.10 oz Au/ton, crosscut earlier, wider quartz veins and form discrete zones of mineralization up to 100 feet wide. The quartz-adularia veins are finely banded and locally have well-developed lattice textures where quartz replaced platy crystals of calcite.

In 1993, Amax compiled data from detailed mapping and assays of mineralized structures in the Lookout pit. The information from Amax (1993) is shown in Table 7-1.

GRADE AND WIDTH OF LOOKOUT PIT STRUCTURES

STRUCTURE TYPE	NO. OBSERVATIONS	AVERAGE WIDTH (FT)	NO. ASSAYED	AVERAGE Au ASSAY (oz Au/t)
Discrete Quartz Vein	476	0.52	41	0.222
Quartz Stockwork Veinlet Zones	17	14.20	6	0.157
Rubble Zone	130	2.48	30	0.220
Crushed Zone	100	17.61	5	0.017

Note: Statistics as of May 1, 1993

Table 7-1: Grade and Width of Lookout Pit Structures (Amax, 1993)

Precious-metal mineralization in the Lookout pit occurs in multiple, steeply dipping, northeast and northwest-trending, structurally controlled zones of quartz veins, breccia zones and stockworks. The veins were locally up to 12 feet wide and were mapped at the pre-mining surface along a strike length of approximately 3,500 feet (FWMC, 1985). Bodies of HVB are strongly developed along the northeast portion of the Providence vein zone (Figure 7-2). The Lookout pit was developed where the largest body of HVB cropped out. In the Lookout zone the Ag:Au ratio was reported to range from 5:1 to 18:1 (Amax, 1990). The Providence pit was developed where the Golden Eagle veins, which accounted for the majority of the pre-1970 production, intersected the Providence vein system (Figure 7-2). The Ag:Au ratio averaged about 4:1 for the Providence zone (Amax, 1990).

The various mineralized structures are closely spaced and intersect in numerous locations. The highest-grade gold mineralization occurs at these intersections (HHOC, 1989; Amax, 1993). The Amax (1993) report summarized the Hayden Hill style of mineralization as follows:

> The gold distribution at Hayden Hill is strongly controlled by a complex stockwork of faults and veins. High grade gold values (>0.05 oz/ton gold) occur almost exclusively within these planar structures as shoots or discontinuous vein segments often best developed at structural intersections. These high grade zones have sharp boundaries at fault margins, and their widths vary from a few inches up to 20 feet wide. They extend about 5 to 200 feet laterally and 20 to 200 feet in the plunge or dip direction. Laterally within the planar structures, high grade zones decrease gradually to intermediate grades of 0.02 to 0.05 ounce per ton gold. Intermediate grade zones are best developed peripheral to high grade shoots within vein structures and locally as envelopes adjacent to vein walls. Between major structures low level gold zones (0.01 to 0.03 ounce per ton gold) occur in weak stockworks of small fractures and disseminations. Contour maps of blastholes indicate the gold distribution at Hayden Hill using a 0.01 ounce per ton gold cutoff has a geometry like swiss cheese with numerous holes in the bulk minable deposit. These holes are larger where mineralized structures are sparse or more widely spaced.

Amax engaged R. Honea, in 1989, to conduct petrographic investigations on polished sections of head concentrates derived from metallurgical testing conducted by McClelland Labs. Mr. Honea also crushed some samples for x-ray diffraction determination of silicate mineralogy. Mr. Honea's observations (Honea, 1989a, 1989b, and 1989c) are summarized below.

- Native gold was observed as electrum in most samples, widely ranging in size from 1 to 200 microns. The electrum is comprised of varying amounts of silver, with some grain samples displaying a dominant concentration of the metal;
- Some electrum grains were observed to occur within pyrite and quartz grains;
- Other associated minerals include pyrite, marcasite, arsenopyrite, tennantite-tetrahedrite, acanthite, freibergite, native silver, galena, psilomelane; and of lesser significance, rutile, magnetite, chalcocite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and pearceite-polybasite (also known as "ruby silver"). Goethite and hematite were present in oxidized samples; and
- Three samples analyzed by x-ray diffraction indicated the following silicate mineralogy: quartz, K-feldspar (likely adularia), clay minerals (two with kaolin, and one with montmorillonite), and one sample with plagioclase feldspar.

The complexity of the mineral assemblage may indicate deposition by a chemically dynamic hydrothermal system. According to Amax (1990), the envelope of higher-grade mineralization is funnel-shaped, in section, and was interpreted to be a "feeder" to the deposit. The feeder is oriented roughly north-south and was defined as 600 feet along strike, 400 feet down-dip, and over a width of 200 feet. The feeder is encompassed by lower-grade mineralization. Amax (1993) reported that the grade of mineralization increases with depth due to increased: 1) structure frequency and 2) degree of quartz-adularia flooding.

The Hayden Hill mineralized zones have undergone significant surficial oxidation. This oxidation has been enhanced along fractures and open veins. About two-thirds of the Lookout zone gold-silver resources defined by Amax were described as oxidized (Figure 7-10). The majority of the historical Providence zone resources were strongly oxidized.

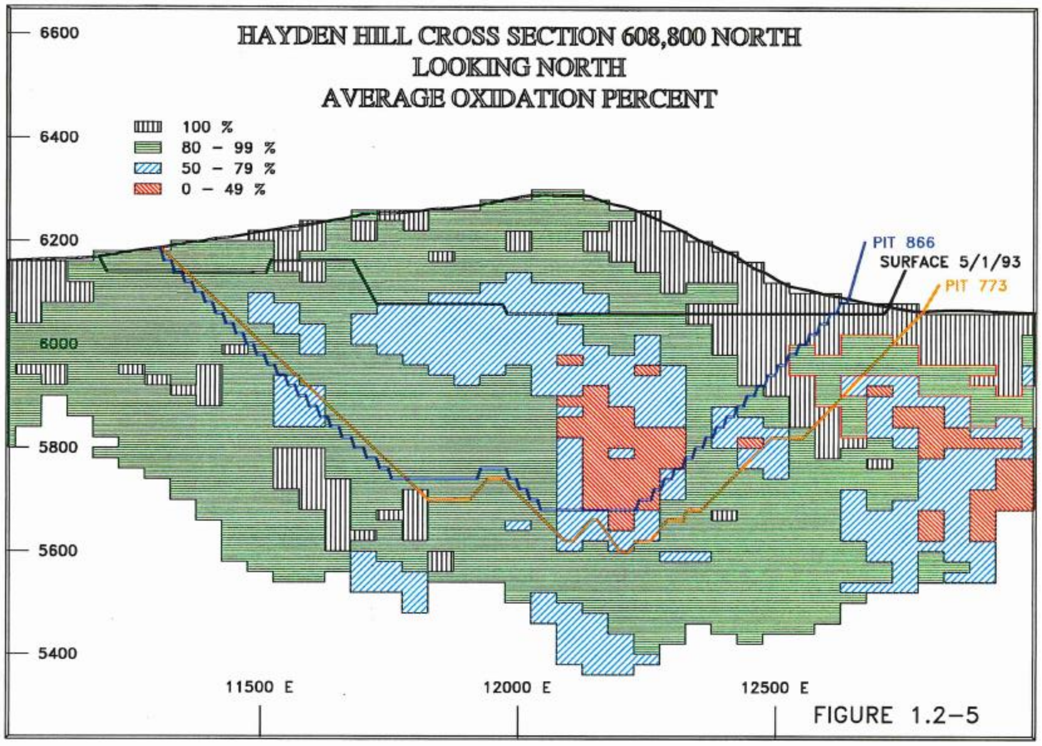

Figure 7-10: E-W Lookout Zone Cross Section for Oxidation (Amax, 1993)

("Pit 866" and "Pit 773" were potential pit limits; section number is CASP coordinate north)

7.2.6 Geochemistry

Amax selected a series of drill holes along an east-west section through the central part of the Lookout zone to study the geochemistry of the deposit. Drill-hole materials were composited on 20-foot-intervals over the entire length of the hole and analyzed for 43 elements using a combination of specific and semi-quantitative techniques. The resulting data were evaluated by Amax using both standard and log-normalized statistical analysis and summarized by Amax (1990). Background values were determined from two samples of partially hydrated, glassy Dago Springs Dacite flows.

The results indicated that gold and silver as well as arsenic, mercury, thallium, lithium, and potassium are substantially enriched above background values. Calcium, sodium, fluorine, iron, manganese, and aluminum are strongly depleted below background levels (Amax, 1990).

Amax (1990) summarized correlation coefficients for most of the 43 elements with a strong positive correlation between gold and silver. Most other elements, including arsenic, antimony, and thallium, were only weakly correlative to gold and silver. However, other positive correlations also were recognized, which seem to define a suite of base-metal associated elements such as Zn-Ba-F-Pb-Mn-Mo. Other strong correlations appeared to reflect mineralogic associations that were identified in polished sections. Most notable was the Cu-As-Sb-Fe-Ag association suggestive of local Cu-sulfosalts, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite, although these minerals are present only in very minor or trace quantities in the mineralized rocks (Amax, 1990).

8 DEPOSIT TYPE (ITEM 8)

Hayden Hill is interpreted as a shallowly emplaced, low-sulfidation, epithermal precious-metal deposit with a significant amount of vein and stockwork control. One of the most widely referenced models for this type of mineralization was developed by Buchanan (1981), who also was one of the early modern explorers of Hayden Hill. The schematic shown in Figure 8-1 contemplates hydrothermal solutions rising (and evolving) along structural (fault) conduits.

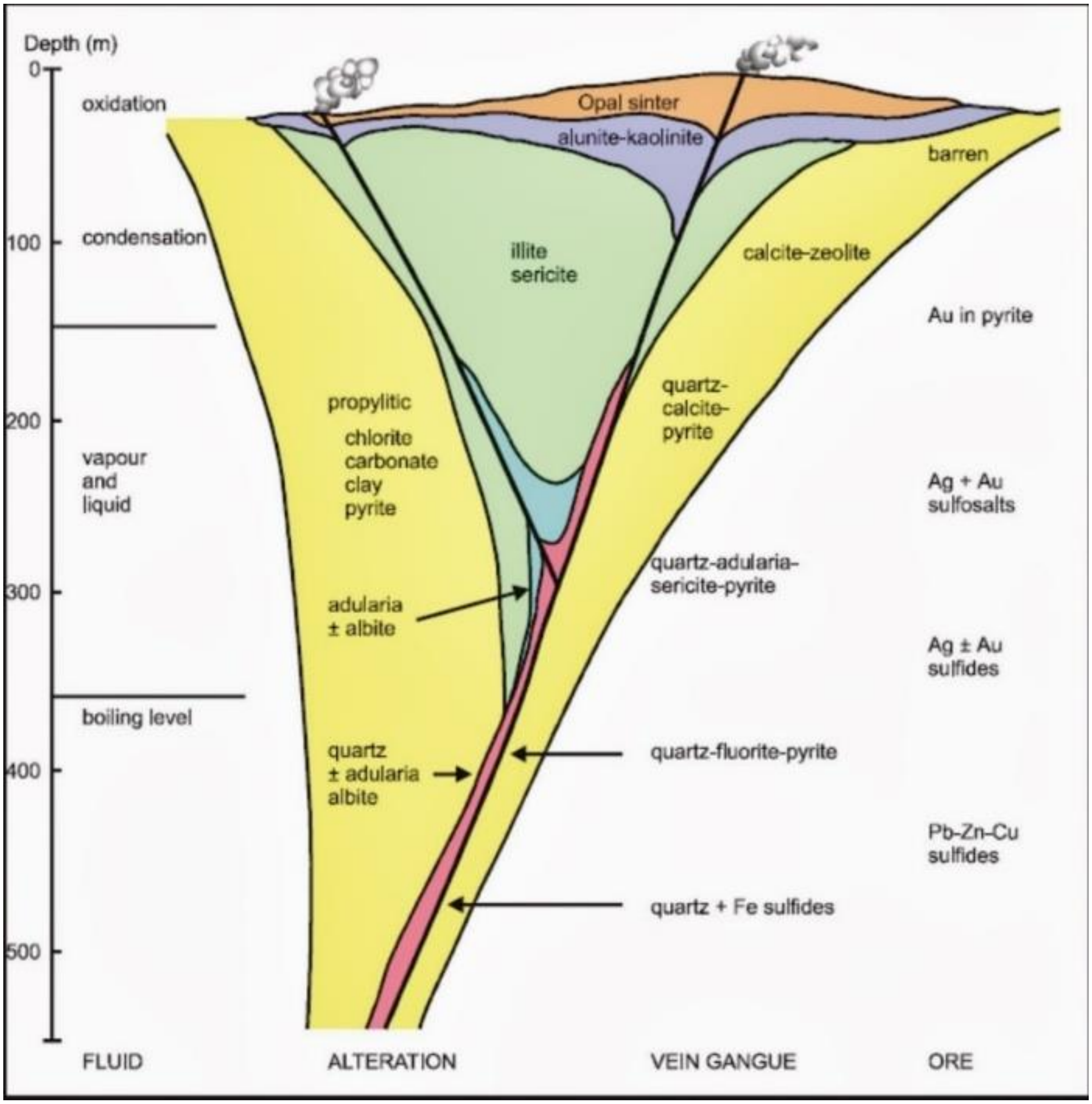

Figure 8-1: Low-Sulfidation Epithermal Deposit Model (Buchanan, 1981)

In this model, repeated solution boiling, metal and gangue deposition, and hydrothermal alteration of wall rocks are fundamental products of the hydrothermal system evolution. Hydrothermal breccias can form when boiling creates an over-pressured system due to vein filling with gangue. When fluid pressure exceeds the strength of the vein fill and overlying rocks, or fault rupture occurs, sudden pressure release results in strong brecciation of rocks, further boiling of solutions and deposition of precious metals. The process can be episodic, as is evidenced by rhythmic banding within the veins.

Buchanan sketched a schematic diagram of Hayden Hill (Figure 8-2) in an early company report on the project (Buchanan, 1985). The Hayden Hill sketch depicts a feeder structure, hydrothermal breccias, stratiform mineralization, and a zone of gold-bearing adularia alteration.

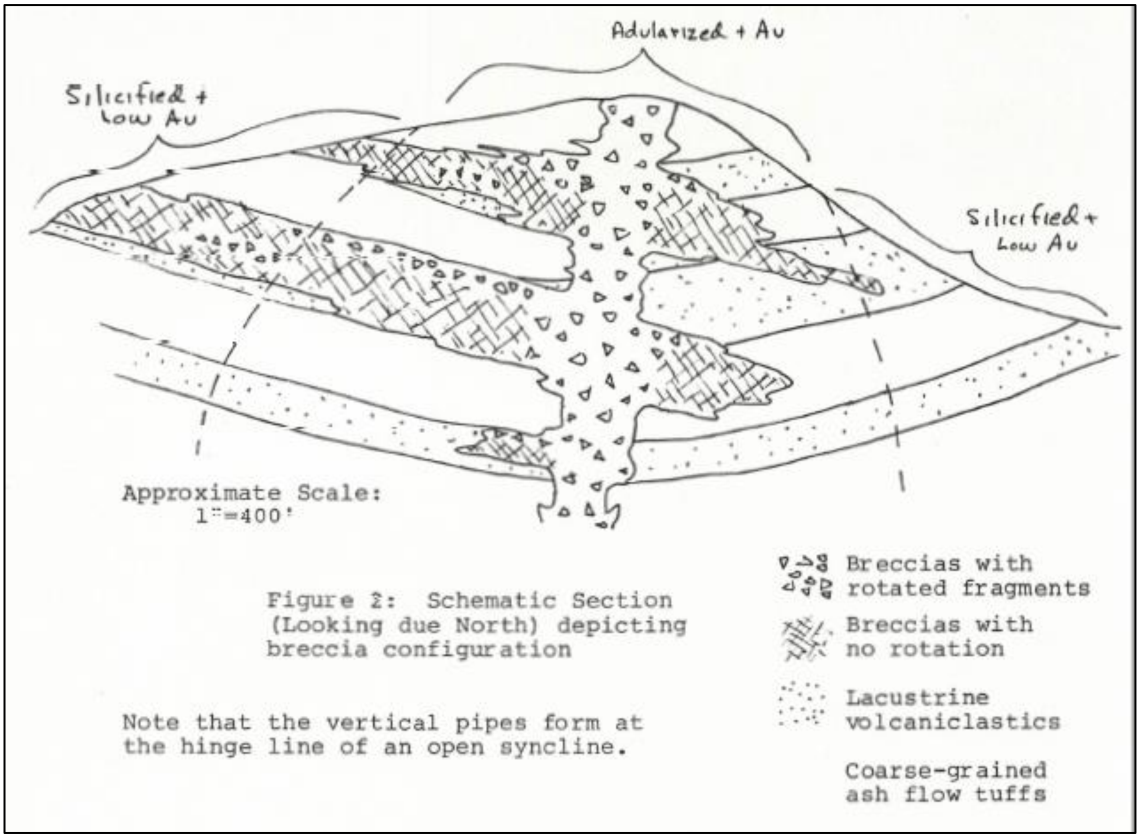

Figure 8-2: Schematic of Hayden Hill Alteration and Mineralization (Buchanan, 1985)

9 EXPLORATION (ITEM 9)

FNGI geologists have made several visits to the Hayden Hill property as of the effective date of this Technical Report. Those visits have enhanced FNGI's understanding of the geology, styles and distribution of hydrothermal alteration, and characteristics of the mineralized zones beyond the descriptions available in historical reports. FNGI has yet to conduct any material exploration at the Hayden Hill project.

10 DRILLING

Records of historical exploration drilling and production blast-hole data from the historical operators at Hayden Hill have been provided to FNGI by Kinross. A total of 785 exploration holes are believed to have been drilled, though FNGI has records from 327,514.5 feet of drilling in 742 historical drill holes. Figure 10-1 shows drill hole locations in the immediate historical mining area.

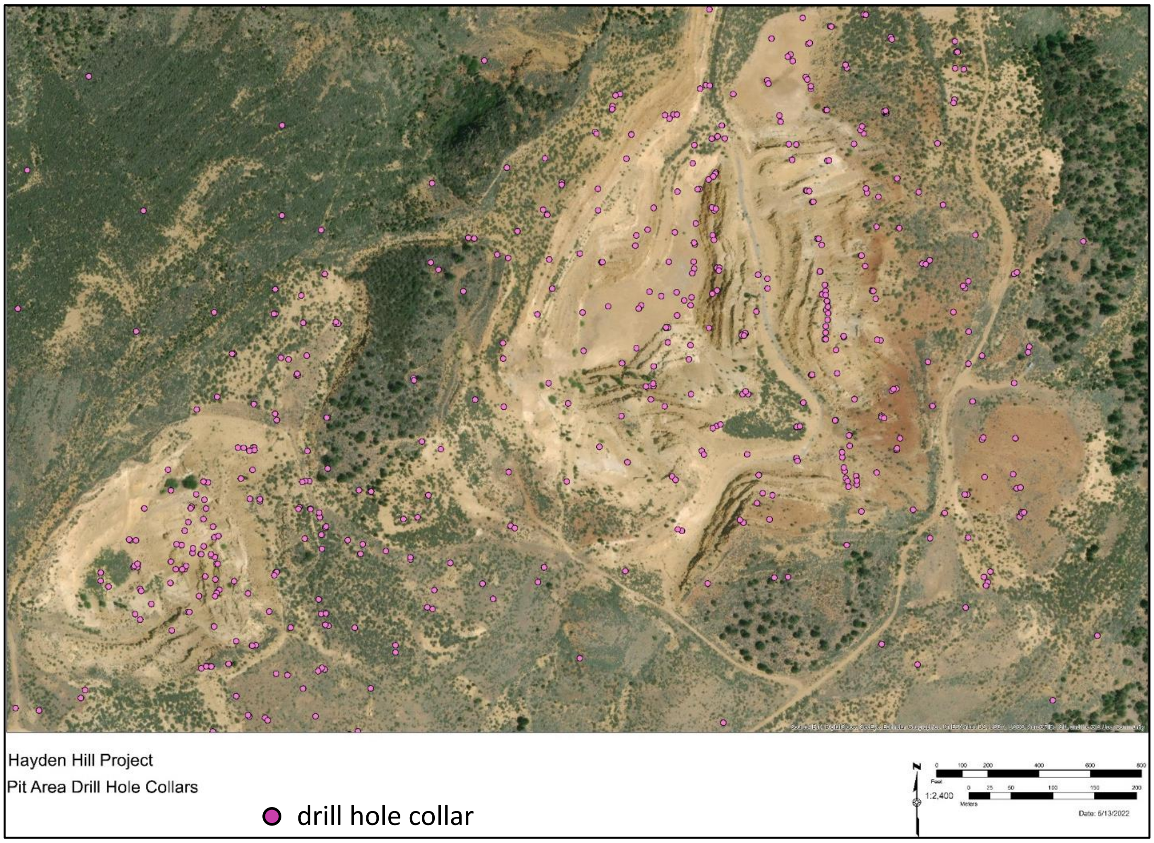

Figure 10-1: Historical Drill Hole Collars in the Hayden Hill Mine Area
(from FNGI, 2022; refer to Figure 4-2 for the location of this map)

Drilling methods for the historical exploration holes, to the extent known, are summarized in Table 10-1. FNGI has no information on the methods and procedures used for the historical drilling and sampling prior to 1998 other than the sample lengths in the database provided by Kinross in 2022. Approximately 90% of the holes were drilled with RC methods. Diamond -core ("core") methods were used for about 2.7% of the holes drilled at Hayden Hill by all historical operators. The drilling database does not include attributes for company name, year drilled or hole type, so the quantities of feet drilled for the entries in Table 10-1 are not known. Approximately 27% of the holes were drilled vertically or steeper than -75° and the balance were inclined at -73° to -35°.

No drilling has been conducted by FNGI.

Year	Hole Type	Number of Holes
1976 - 1987	RC	142
1976 - 1987	Core	5
1976 - 1987	Air Track	11
1976 - 1987	unknown	45
Amax 1988 - 1997	RC	566
Amax 1988 - 1997	Core	16
Total RC		***708***
Total Core		***21***
Total All Holes		***785***

Table 10-1: Summary of Historical Exploration Drilling Methods
(from Amax, 1993)

A limited number of drill holes are located beyond the limits of Figure 10-1. The following are details and comments on this dataset which was provided to FNGI by Kinross in spreadsheet form:

- Dataset includes results for many of the pre-Amax drilling campaigns;
- Drill-hole collar location data was received in California State Plane (feet) ("CASP") and has been converted by FNGI to UTM NAD 83 meters;
- No systematic down-hole surveys are known to have been conducted;
- Gold grades are included for each assayed interval, but there are only silver assays for some intervals;
- Records of historical QA/QC protocols are not available if such protocols were used with drill sample analysis; and
- Geologic logging data is incomplete.

A listing of higher-grade intervals selected by FNGI from the historical drilling is summarized in Table 10-2. Collar locations for these holes are shown in Figure 10-2. These holes have intersected attractive gold grades, and in some cases, over long intervals. The selected holes are located in various parts of the deposit area and have intersected mineralized material within multiple zones. Some of the holes intersected mineralized material that has since been mined, while the mineralized material in other holes is either outside the pit limits, or beneath the bottom of the pit.

Amax evaluated the possibility of down-hole contamination of RC drill samples in 1993. The study evaluated the grade of assays above a higher-grade (> 0.10 opt Au) interval with the grade of intervals below. Data from diamond drill holes that "twinned" RC holes was also assessed. The study concluded that down-hole contamination may have occurred in some RC holes. This may have resulted in assays elevated down-hole from an actual higher-grade interval. Where this occurred, the assays would not properly represent the grade of material below those higher-grade intercepts. Amax also concluded that some vertical holes deviated to follow discrete high-angle mineralized structures down dip, resulting in a mineralized intercept length that was not representative of the larger volume of material for which the individual assay values influenced geostatistical grade modelling.

Intercept							Including		
Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Interval (ft)	Au (opt)	Ag (opt)		Interval (ft)	Au (opt)	Ag (opt)
AL007	390	585	195	0.32	0.4		65	0.82	0.8
AL033	225	345	120	0.13	0.8		10	0.83	1.2
AL056	65	125	60	0.21	0.5		10	0.93	2.1
AL086	370	570	200	0.11	0.5		10	0.44	2.5
AL105	170	630	460	0.09	0.52		25	0.46	1.1
AL128	70	310	240	0.1	0.9		5	1.49	3.3
AL228	250	370	120	0.21	1.6		10	1.3	8.9
AL326	85	175	90	0.41	0.5		15	1.16	1.2
AL413	140	220	80	0.17	0.6		10	0.81	1.5
AL480	170	300	130	0.15	0.4		10	1.39	1.5
AL513	415	565	150	0.17	0.5		20	0.66	0.8
H88L-03	60	115	55	0.22	0		20	0.42	0

Table 10-2: FNGI Summary of Selected Historical Drill Intervals
(true width of mineralization is not known)

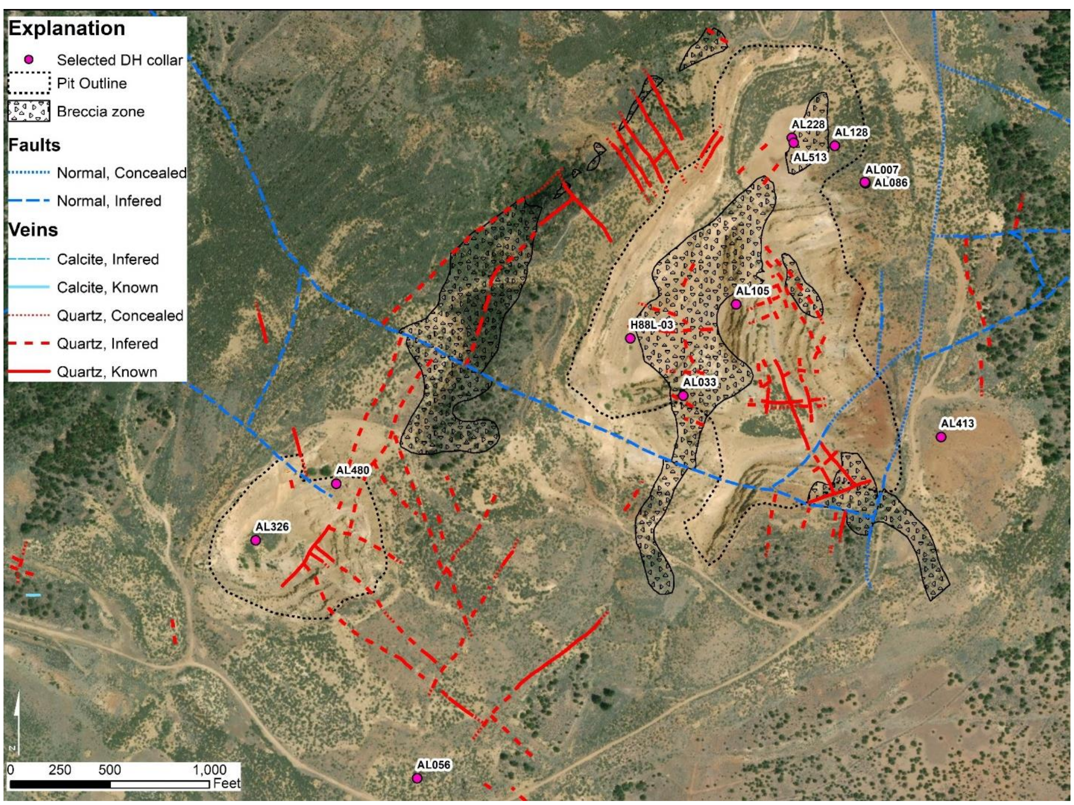

Figure 10-2: Location of Selected Historical Drill Holes of Table 10-2
(from FNGI, 2022; refer to Figure 4-2 for the location of this map)

The production blast-hole database contains 112,000 assays for gold. Locations for the blast holes, provided in a mine grid coordinate system, have been positioned by FNGI to a "best-fit" of the current open pits. The author is not aware of the methods and procedures used by Amax for the production blast-hole drilling, sampling and assaying.

10.1 Amax Assay Database

A significant number of holes (205) were drilled by operators before Amax. Records for these holes are not complete. In many cases, the only original-source record of assays from the pre-Amax holes were hand-written values entered into geologic logs. Amax compared surviving records of pre-Amax holes to the Amax computer database. Few inconsistencies were reportedly found. Amax conducted an additional comparison of database assay values to assay certificates in 1993, and a few inconsistencies were found. The assay certificates for the Amax drilling have been reported to be substantially complete during the time that the mine was in production. These records, however, have not been made available to FNGI.

Amax reported in their 1989 Feasibility Study that the "*quality of the database is maintained to high standards*" (HHOC, 1989). The pre-Amax assay data was keypunched and validated, as much as possible, from the original assay laboratory reports. The data from the Amax drilling was transmitted, via modem, from the laboratory to the Amax offices in Golden, Colorado. These results were then loaded into the Amax drill-hole database.

10.2 Amax Collar Surveys

Amax (1993) reported an audit of drill-hole collar survey data conducted in 1993: Thirty-one changes were made to Amax and earlier holes for which no instrument survey existed, and for which the mine geologist's Brunton and tape survey from instrument-surveyed control points located the holes more reliably than previous records. These horizontal moves ranged from 10 to 70 feet. For the 31 collars, the elevations of five pre-Amax holes in the Providence area were adjusted 20 to 30 feet lower to conform to the topographic surface elevations. Four changes were made to adjust the Amax database to instrument-surveyed locations. These changes involved horizontal moves of 25 to 100 feet.

10.3 Amax Down-Hole Surveys

Amax (1993) reported only six exploration holes (all diamond core holes) had been surveyed down-hole before 1993. Additionally, 17 RC holes, drilled as part of the Amax 1993 drill program, were down-hole surveyed. The deviations for these 17 holes averaged 2 degrees of inclination increase per 100-foot depth in 45-degree inclined; and 1.0 to 1.5 degrees per 100-foot depth in 60-degree inclined holes (Amax, 1993). Holes also had an azimuth drift of about one degree to the clockwise per 100-foot depth. Such deviations result in a total drift of 25 to 40 feet off course at 400 feet in depth for the 45-degree inclined holes (Amax, 1993).

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Records of the historical methods and procedures used for sample preparation, analysis, security and quality assurance/ quality control ("QA/QC") are incomplete. The author is unaware of records of the procedures that may have been used by operators prior to Amax and believes such records were lost or no longer are available. No split core, pulps, or coarse rejects from the historical drilling are available to FNGI, if such materials exist.

11.1 Amax Drilling Data

Amax (1989) reported the following procedures for drilling, sample collection and analysis for the RC drilling that was conducted starting in 1988: Drilling was accomplished using a standard 5 1/4-inch diameter, down-the-hole hammer. All holes were drilled using water. Sampling was on 5-foot intervals over the length of the hole. Drill cuttings were directed through a rotating wet splitter where between 1/8 to 1/4 of the sample was collected into heavy canvas bags for submission to the assay laboratory. FNGI has no information on the QA/QC measures employed prior to the dispatch of the Amax drill samples.

All gold and silver assays in 1988 – 1989 were performed by Monitor Labs, Inc. ("Monitor"), in Elko, Nevada. Monitor was independent of Amax. The author has no information on certifications that may have been held by Monitor in 1988 and 1989.

Approximately 50 samples, where visible gold was observed, were sent to Cone Geochemical, Inc. ("Cone"), in Lakewood, Colorado, for gold analyses using a pulp metallics assay procedure. Cone was independent of Amax. The author has no information on certifications that may have been held by Cone in 1988 and 1989.

Samples sent to Monitor were dried and the samples were jaw and roll crushed in their entirety to -1/8 inch and dried again. The entire sample was then plate pulverized to -40 mesh and a 200g split was taken. The 200g subsample was again dried before ring pulverizing to -150 mesh. A 30g aliquot was taken for gold and silver analysis. The grinding surfaces were cleaned with sand and gravel between each stage of size reduction. The 30g (1 assay ton) aliquots were fire assayed ("FA") for gold using an atomic absorption ("AA") finish for samples with a grade less than 2 ppm Au. A second 30g aliquot was fire assayed with a gravimetric determination for all samples where the initial result exceeded 2 ppm Au. The lower limit of detection for gold using the FA/AA technique was 0.01 ppm. Silver was analyzed by AA using acid digestion of a 2g aliquot. The lower limit of detection for silver using this technique was 0.1 ppm. For samples exceeding 100 ppm Ag, a second, 30g aliquot was analyzed by fire assay.

Splits of about 100 selected samples (exact type is not reported) from the Amax 1988 drilling campaign that had originally been assayed by Monitor were sent to Bondar-Clegg, Inc., an independent analytical laboratory in Sparks, Nevada, for sample preparation and duplicate-sample assays. According to Amax, "a*ll check assays confirmed the original Monitor assays within acceptable analytical variances*" (HHOC, 1989).

11.2 Amax 1990 – 1997 Drilling Data

FNGI has no information on the methods and procedures used by Amax for drilling sample collection, preparation, security and analysis after 1989. No information is available on the QA/QC methods employed prior to the dispatch of the Amax drill samples.

It is worth mentioning that in 1993 Amax carried out definition drilling in the Lookout zone. According to Amax (1993):

> *"The primary objective of this definition drilling program was to reevaluate the high grade zones that were indicated in earlier mineral models but were not encountered during the actual mining in Lookout Pit. A total of 21 holes were completed, and the results indicate that the high grade zones were not as large as previously interpreted. Most of these new drill holes were oriented so as to drill across ("scissor") older holes which showed long intercepts of higher grade. The new drilling showed that high grade zones are narrow and structurally controlled along structures similar in width and orientation to those found in the pit mapping. As an example of the magnitude of reduction in high grade zone size, the volume of material interpreted to be 0.035 ounces per ton in East-West Section 608800 North was decreased by sixty percent (60%) by interpretation of the new drill program. This is a very significant result in view of the fact that Section 608800 North is in the center of the largest high grade zone in the orebody. The reason for this decrease in high grade volume is that previous interpretations were derived from biased data. The older holes were drilled in part down narrow structures and recorded long high grade intercepts. As a result, any method of interpretation of the old data overestimates the volume of high grade."*

The author is not aware of any records of the methods and procedures used for the 1993 drilling and sampling, or any QA/QC procedures used by Amax for this drilling.

11.3 Production Blast-Hole Data

It is likely that the Amax production blast-hole samples were analyzed by the Hayden Hill mine laboratory. No mine-lab assay records are available. The author has no information for the sample collection, preparation, security, and analysis of the blast-hole samples.

Blast-hole data is commonly analyzed to reveal spatial patterns of grade distribution and to reconcile the resource block model to actual production. FNGI has imported the Amax blast-hole data in a three-dimensional software system to visualize and evaluate the grade distribution of material mined by Amax. The production blast-hole information is being utilized by FNGI solely for exploration planning purposes.

11.4 QA/QC Results and Summary Statement

No information is available to the author regarding the QA/QC methods, procedures and results for the Amax exploration drilling and production blast-hole assays, and none is available for the pre-Amax drilling. Although this lack of information imparts risk to the use of the drilling data, substantial portions of the drilled areas, and nearly all of the blast-hole locations, were mined by Amax in 1992 to 1997 and more than 480,000 ounces of gold and 1.3 million ounces of silver were produced from the Hayden Hill deposit. Monitor, Bondar-Clegg, and Cone were industry-leading independent analytical laboratories and at least some second-lab analyses were completed by Amax. Chevron, Homestake Mining, Exxon, Asarco and FWMC were reputable mining and exploration companies that were well-respected in the industry during the 1970s and 1980s prior to Amax. In view of the substantial historical open-pit production, the author believes the limited records from the Amax drilling of 1988 and 1989 support a conclusion that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures were sufficiently adequate for use of the historical drill data for guiding further exploration.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The author's data verification has been primarily through personal inspection during a site visit to the Hayden Hill property on August 8th and 9th of 2022. Although 1990s open-pit mining and later, post-mining reclamation has obscured all or nearly all historical drill sites, it is obvious from the major open-pit exposures of altered rocks, veins and stockworks, roads and reclaimed waste dumps that a commercial gold-silver mine operated at Hayden Hill. The author's personal inspections have verified that no post-reclamation drilling has been conducted in the project area. Moreover, Mr. Weiss concludes from the site visit that the site geology and mineralization visible in outcrops, roadcuts and pit-wall exposures is in reasonable agreement with the descriptions available in historical reports.

The Amax-compiled drill hole assay data was provided to FNGI in spreadsheet form. A major limitation on the author's data verification is the lack of original assay certificates, sampling and down-hole survey records currently available with which to verify individual assay values or the entire drilling assay database. However, it is the author's opinion that the historical project data is of sufficient quality to utilize for planning future exploration programs, including drilling.

Mr. Weiss recommends that the following protocols be implemented for future drill campaigns, to ensure data quality, sample security, and data integrity:

1. Accurately survey the drill hole collars, and securely maintain the survey reports;
2. Down-hole survey each hole to enable accurate three-dimensional locating of each sample assay;
3. Implement QA/QC protocols involving the insertion of blanks and certified reference materials into the drill sample stream prior to sending samples for analysis and closely monitor the results;
4. Securely store the samples prior to shipment, maintaining chain of custody, and securely archive original assay certificates; and
5. Load assay values directly from a laboratory data files to the drill hole database.

13 METALLURGICAL TESTING AND MINERAL PROCESSING

13.1 Introduction

The historical metallurgical characterization and mineral processing design for the Hayden Hill property has been summarized largely from HHOC (1989) and Amax (1993) and is relevant for historical completeness. The term "ore" as used in this section refers only to potential process or metallurgical test work feed, has no economic significance, and does not signify economically mineable material.

The following summary of historical metallurgical characterization at Hayden Hill was developed from the following test programs:

1. Pre-Amax metallurgical testing summarized in Buchanan (1987), HHOC (1989) and Amax (1993);
2. Amax Feasibility Study test work summarized by HHOC (1989);
3. Amax "Task Force Metallurgical Program" reported in Amax (1993); and
4. Amax operational results and evaluation reported in Amax (1993).

13.2 Historical Metallurgical Testing Programs

Amax reported the following summary comments on metallurgical performance for materials tested in the historical programs. The Hayden Hill deposit was historically described as an oxidized deposit amenable to conventional cyanidation methods, with gold extractions of 90%, when ground to -200 mesh (-0.0030 inches, i.e., relatively fine), and agitated cyanide leached. Extractions of 60-70% were reportedly achievable when material was crushed to -0.75 inches and heap leached. The deeper portion of the deposit was believed to be less oxidized such that the gold is somewhat refractory to conventional cyanidation, particularly for heap leaching. Oxidation was thought to represent the primary control for metallurgical performance with rock type acting as a secondary control. Typical -0.75-inch crushed column-leach tests on 100% sulfide material (0% oxidized) had gold extractions less than 20%. The expected gold extractions from milling and agitation leaching of totally unoxidized material was less than 60%.

13.3 Pre-Amax Metallurgical Testing Programs

Various companies conducted metallurgical testing on Hayden Hill mineralized material prior to Amax's involvement with the project. Most of this testing was confined to the Providence zone oxidized mineralization where the most detailed drilling was done. Amax has summarized these historical metallurgical programs and results in HHOC (1989) and Amax (1993).

In addition to laboratory testing, a pilot heap-leach program was conducted by FWMC and Pecos Resources in 1984. Approximately 30,700 tons of -0.75-inch material (average grade of 0.048 oz gold/ton) was leached for 77 days, producing 1,016 ounces of gold for 72% gold recovery and silver recovery estimated at 5-10% (as reported by HHOC, 1989). The tested material was from waste dumps at old mine workings in the Providence and Golden Eagle areas (Buchanan, 1987).

A substantial amount of cyanide shaker extraction work on drill interval assay pulps was also done by FWMC and Lacana Gold Inc. (summarized in HHOC, 1989). The results of 1-hour shaker tests on -150 mesh (-0.0042 inches) material indicated average extractions of approximately 67%, with little correlation between recovery and oxidation state (as reported by HHOC, 1989). Amax reported that *these short-duration shaker tests were poor predictors of extractability due to what were later determined to be the slow leach kinetics of the Hayden Hill ores* (HHOC, 1989).

Amax's (HHOC, 1989) general conclusions from the previous test work were reported as follows:

1. *Providence oxide mineralized material responded well to heap leaching with crushing to -0.75 inch with anticipated gold and silver recoveries of 60 to 70%, and 5 to 10%, respectively;*
2. *Finer-grinding of Providence-type material to -200 mesh (-0.0030 inch) resulted in gold recoveries of 90%; and*
3. *Lookout Zone mixed and sulfide mineralized materials were marginally amenable to heap leaching with anticipated gold and silver recoveries of 40-55%, and 35%, respectively.*

13.3.1 Amax 1989 Feasibility Study Metallurgical Programs (HHOC, 1989)

The Hayden Hill project was originally viewed as a large-tonnage, low-grade heap-leach operation. The Feasibility test-work program was therefore designed to utilize column-leach testing for determining the effects that crush size, oxidation state, and rock type would have on heap-leach recoveries. The program was also conducted to provide design and operating cost data for the subsequent economic evaluations. The testing was conducted by Hazen Research of Denver, Colorado, McClelland Labs in Reno, Nevada, and Pocock Industrials of Salt Lake City, Utah.

The test program was eventually expanded to obtain both milling and heap-leach recovery data. The mill testing included bench-scale agitation-leach, flotation, gravity concentration, sedimentation thickening, and grindability testing. A mini-pilot plant run was also conducted to verify leach retention time and tailings detoxification requirements. The sample used in the mini-pilot run was a weighted composite of all mill-grade oxide, mixed, and sulfide intercepts from the Lookout core drilling program.

Samples tested in this program were diamond-drill cores (Lookout and Providence zones) and composited RC drill cuttings. Core samples were from four holes (totalling 2,400 feet) from the Lookout zone and five short holes (totalling 1,200 feet) drilled in the Providence zone. RC samples utilized for metallurgical testing were composites of 5-foot intervals from four holes.

Cyanide column-leach testing was conducted on core samples, which were composited based on grade, oxidation state, and mineralization zone. Mill bench-scale testing was performed on both core and RC cutting, again composited to grade, oxidation state, and mineralization zone.

A mineralogical evaluation was conducted to determine the mode of gold occurrence and its implication for potential processing options (Honea; 1989a, 1989b & 1989c). Polished sections were made of panned concentrates from column-test head and tails samples. Amax reported that results appear to indicate two phases of gold mineralization:

- Phase I: Gold mineralization is characterized by low-grade sulfidic quartz veins. Gold (electrum) associated with this phase of mineralization occurs as discrete grains averaging 40 microns in size which are locked with pyrite. Smaller gold particles are also seen locked or encapsulated by both quartz and goethite and range in size from l to 3 microns. In the oxide zone of the deposit, gold was seen as discrete grains associated with quartz and goethite (pyrite oxidation product).

- Phase II: Gold mineralization consists of gold deposited in higher-grade, more structurally controlled quartz-adularia veins and veinlets. The average size of gold grains seen in this phase of mineralization again averages approximately 40 microns.

Amax drew the following conclusions from the mineralogical evaluation:

1. *Fine-grained, encapsulated Phase I gold is responsible for most of the losses in the mill tails*;
2. *Heap-leach oxide zone gold losses are due to silica encapsulation and insufficient liberation of relatively coarse (40 microns) Phase I and Phase II gold particles*;
3. *The large difference between oxide and sulfide heap-leach recoveries is due to gold locked in pyrite and reduced internal rock porosity*;
4. *Due to Phase I gold occurring on sulfide grain boundaries, 100 percent oxidation of sulfides is not necessary to achieve ultimate extraction*;
5. *The low silver recoveries seen in the Providence Zone are attributable to argentiferous psilomelane*; and
6. *Phase II gold occurrence should have no negative impacts on mill recovery.*

A total of 13 column tests were run on heap-leach grade material from the Lookout and Providence zones using a -0.75-inch crush size. The results of this testing are shown in Table 13-1.

	Oxidation	Recovery	
Zone	State	Au, %	Ag, %
Lookout	Oxide	68.8%	29.4%
Lookout	Mixed	53.4%	46.4%
Lookout	Sulfide	35.9%	26.6%
Providence	Oxide	66.3%	5.0%
Overall, weighted		63.2%	32.4%

Table 13-1: Heap Leach Column Test Results (Amax, 1989)

Based on laboratory testing, and adjusted for previous production experience, the following were the Amax projected commercial heap leach parameters:

1. *Gold Recovery = 0.95 *Column Recovery =* ***60%.***
2. *Silver Recovery = 0.5 * Column Recovery =* ***15%.***
3. *Cyanide Consumption = 0.75 * Column Consumption=* ***0.5 lb/ton.***
4. *Lime Consumption = 1.0 * Column Consumption =* ***5.0 lb/ton.***

A total of 13 grindability tests were performed by Hazen Research on core composites representing different mineralization and rock types at Hayden Hill. Weighted bond work indices calculated using the abbreviated, and standard methods, were 14.3 and 16.2, respectively. The abbreviated method test results were utilized for grinding circuit sizing and cost estimation. Amax utilized a composite grinding work index of 16.5 for detailed engineering. Ten abrasion tests were also conducted for the primary rock types to estimate grinding media and crusher liner wear.

A series of grind-recovery tests were conducted by Hazen Research on a high-grade core composite from the Lookout zone. Amax concluded that gold recovery was maximized at a grind with 80% passing 150 mesh. Subsequent testing verified that recovery is maximized at a grind of between 100 mesh and 200 mesh. A grind of 80% passing 200 mesh (75 microns) was used for the grinding circuit design and cost estimation.

A total of 74 agitation-leach tests were run on -200 mesh subsamples from various composites during the mill evaluation of Hayden Hill mineralized material. Amax established the overall mill gold and silver recoveries, at 0.087 opt ton gold and 0.381 opt silver grades, to be 89.5% and 59.3%, respectively.

Amax concluded that: 1) the flotation and CIL test work showed no benefit over whole-ore leaching, 2) gravity concentration tests showed that some gold might be recovered by gravity concentration processes, and 3) the tests did not establish an economic benefit over whole-ore leach alone.

13.3.2 1993 Amax Task Force Metallurgical Program

Operational challenges associated with size reduction at the crushing plant led to the investigation of the effect of heap leaching coarser materials. The crushing plant had not been able to produce a -0.75-inch product due to the unexpected presence of fine-grained material with relatively high moisture contents (clay). However, the plant had been successfully able to crush approximately 80% passing -0.875 inch at a rate of 4,500,000 Tpy. Amax formed a technical “Task Force” which speculated that increasing the crush size to 80% passing -1.50 inches would improve the crushing plant productivity to a rate of 6,000,000 Tpy. A testing program was developed to evaluate column-leach gold extractions at a range of primary crusher product sizes.

Eight sample composites were tested at both 80% passing -0.75 inch and -1.50 inches. Additionally, two bulk samples were tested at the 80% passing -0.75 inch, 80% passing -1.50 inches, and the primary crusher product of 80% passing -3.00 inches. Amax concluded that the column leach results indicated a gold extraction sensitivity to the particle size distribution on oxidized material greater (coarser) than a -1.50-inch crush size. An estimated trend of the column leach test extractions from the two bulk samples indicated lower extractions with increasing particle size beyond the 80% passing -3.00-inch crush size tested (Figure 13-1).

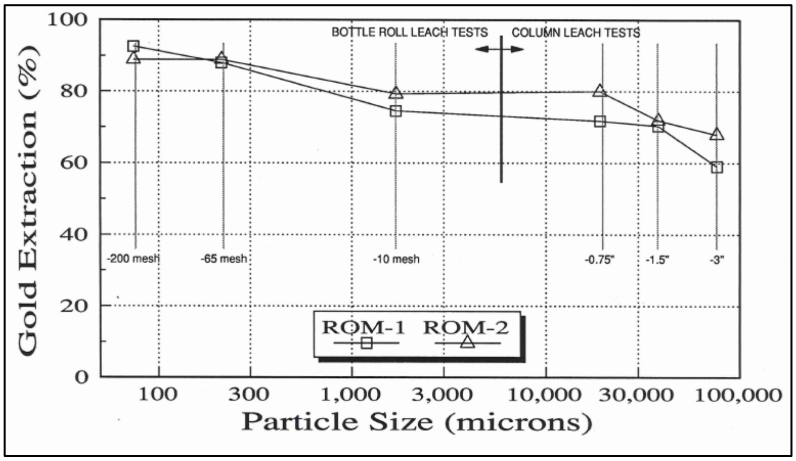

Figure 13-1: Bulk Samples Gold Extraction Sensitivity to Particle Size (Amax, 1993)

13.3.3 Processing Operations Performance

Amax installed a 3,500 Tpd conventional cyanide leach/CIP mill facility; and a 4,500,000 Tpy, -0.75-inch crush plant and heap-leach processing facility. The first pour of precious metals was on June 15, 1992.

The mill reportedly processed 987,133 tons at an average feed grade of 0.033 oz gold/ton. The average gold recovery during this period was reported to be 89.7% and produced 28,760 ounces of gold (Amax, 1993). The mill was placed on standby in May 1993 due to operational (both mine & mill) challenges.

Amax (1993) reported that the average mill feed rate had been significantly hampered during the first seven months of operation due to unexpected material handling complications with wet sticky material. The hardness and abrasiveness of unoxidized material were also greater than the design parameters.

Approximately 30 million tons of low-grade ore were placed on the heap-leach pads during the life of the operation. Around 454,300 ounces of gold, and 1.2 million ounces of silver, were recovered from the heap leach facility (as compiled from Amax annual reports).

FNGI has not performed any metallurgical evaluations of Hayden Hill material.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are no current mineral resource estimates for the Hayden Hill project as of the effective date of this Technical Report.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no current mineral reserve estimates for the Hayden Hill project as of the effective date of this Technical Report.

16 MINING METHODS

Item 16 is not applicable.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

Item 17 is not applicable.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Item 18 is not applicable.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

Item 19 is not applicable.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

Item 20 is not applicable.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

Item 21 is not applicable.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item 22 is not applicable.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The author is not aware of relevant information from adjacent properties.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of other relevant data or information.

25 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The following summary interpretations and conclusions are considered most pertinent to understanding the gold-silver exploration potential of the Hayden Hill property:

- Pre-1970s historical mining was from high-grade, gold-bearing quartz veins and rubble zones where post-mineral offset occurred along veins. Historical studies and the observations of exposures in the pit walls indicate that this gold and silver mineralization was principally emplaced within near-vertical structural zones;
- Historical exploration drilling was primarily directed to delineating near-surface, bulk-minable mineralization;
- The exploration drill holes had an average depth of 442 feet, and were largely focused on the Lookout and Providence zones. About 27% of the exploration holes were drilled with inclinations of -75° to vertical. Many of the holes were drilled at orientations that were not favorable for the local prevailing structural orientations;
- Detailed evaluation of the project data, including a three-dimensional analysis of the drill-hole assays, has led to FNGI's interpretation of three primary mineralized zones (Lookout, Providence, and Hi-grade Vein; Figure 25-1). Secondary exploration targets have also been interpreted including East Vein and Juniper (Figure 25-1);

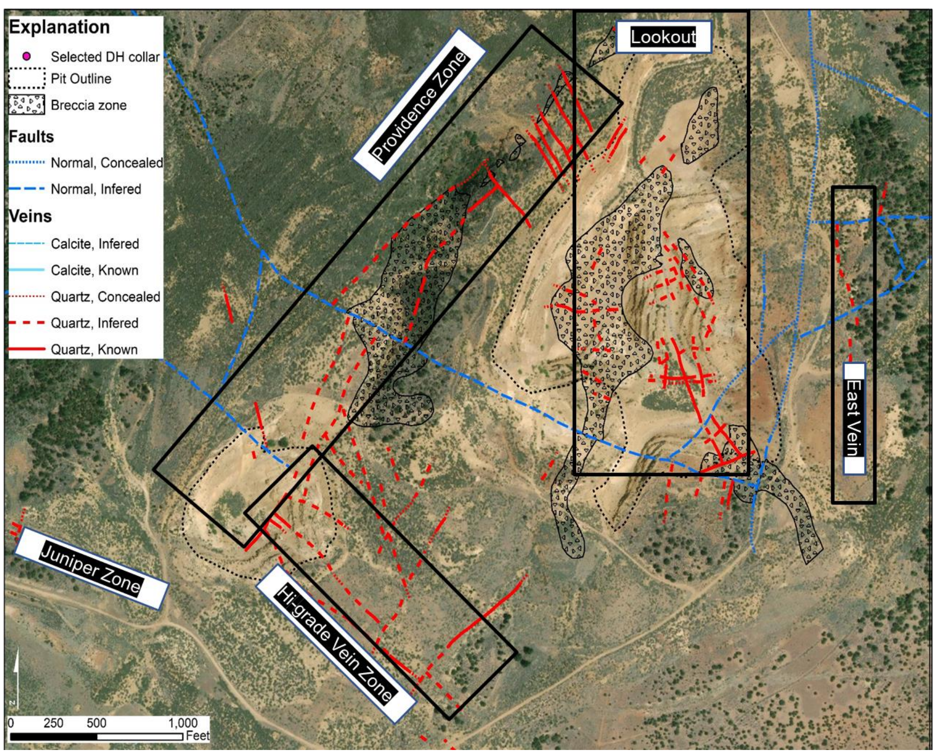

Figure 25-1: Hayden Hill Property Mineralized Zones
(from FNGI 2022; refer to Figure 4-2 for the location of this map)

- Amax exploration and open-pit production were primarily directed towards the Lookout area, where gold grades were reported to be increasing to depth. Mineralization is hosted in near-vertical structural zones with potential to discover additional mineralization at depth, along strike, and in the walls of the Lookout pit;
- There is potential to discover additional mineralization within the Providence zone at depth, and along strike;
- There appears to have been no modern, detailed assessment of the economic potential of the high-grade veins that were the focus of pre-1970s mining if they continue lateral to or beneath the Providence and Lookout pits;
- Future drilling should be inclined to penetrate across the local structural orientations at high angles to best characterize the near-vertical veins and structural zones (potential feeder zones) and to assess possible adjacent mineralized stockworks, breccias and disseminated gold-silver; and
- Significant occurrences of hydrothermal vent breccia remain untested at depth. The prevailing interpretation of the origin of the breccias is related to the evolution of the mineralizing hydrothermal system. These breccias are compelling targets, at depth, for the discovery of stockwork, breccia, and vein-hosted precious-metal mineralization.

25.1 Discussion

Three distinct primary mineralized zones, plus other targets such as East Vein and Juniper, have been interpreted by FNGI based on a review of historical data, field investigations, and 3D analysis of detailed drill data. There exist multiple specific drilling targets within each individual zone.

Providence Zone: The Providence zone is underlain by a northeast-trending vein system that has been mapped over a strike length of at least 3,500 feet. Two principal and parallel quartz veins (Figure 7-2) have been mapped in the zone. These veins dip at a high angle, probably to the southeast. HVB is developed along the southeast margin of the zone, along much of the strike length. Amax developed the Providence pit on the southwestern portion of the vein system. Other highlights of this zone include:

- Northwest-trending veins mapped intersecting the northeast-trending veins at both the southern and northern extents;
- Higher-grade intercepts drilled by earlier operators such as in holes AL-326 & AL-480 (Table 10-2 and Figure 10-2); and
- Multiple historical mines exploited high-grade mineralization developed along the strike of the vein system.

Lookout Zone: The Lookout zone mineralization consists of multiple, high-angle, generally north-trending quartz veins, breccias and stockworks. FNGI interpretation of level plan blast-hole data indicates the possible positions of primary feeders to overall mineralization. Other highlights of this zone include:

- Exploration drill hole intercepts, with attractive average grades and length, appear to remain in the east wall of the Lookout pit. Other intercepts along the west wall and beneath the pit bottom also appear to remain unmined;

- Stratiform silicification has been observed at the northern portion of west wall of the pit; and
- A northwest-trending zone of Lookout mineralization, located along the south wall, has been interpreted through review of the production blast-hole data.

High-Grade Vein Trend: The “High-Grade Vein Trend” is principally manifested by the Golden Eagle vein system. Historical mines developed on veins in this trend account for much of the pre-1970s high-grade production. This zone intersects the Providence zone at the location of the Providence pit. Other historical anecdotes and highlights of this zone include:

- The Golden Eagle system is reported to be composed of four individual quartz veins, in a zone that is up to 25 feet wide;
- Historical drillhole AL-056 intersected high-grade gold mineralization;
- Northeast-trending veins intersect these northwest-trending veins, with the intersections presenting interesting drill targets;
- The Providence pit seems to be the only significant modern mining of the zone; and
- The surface elevation above these veins is lower than the bottom of the Lookout pit. This supports the interpretation that these high-grade veins were deposited deeper in the overall hydrothermal system than the Lookout mineralization.

Other exploration targets include the East Vein, located east of the Lookout pit, and the Juniper zone, west of the Providence pit. There are also significant higher-grade historical drill intercepts collared in other unmined parts of the Property.

There has been no systematic exploration since the cessation of the Amax operation in 1997 and most historical work was focussed on shallow, bulk-minable mineralization. The author interprets the Hayden Hill property as a high quality, gold-silver exploration opportunity that justifies further systematic exploration, particularly with drilling properly oriented for the steeply dipping vein, breccia, and stockwork styles of mineralization. The author is not aware of any significant risks or uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability of the exploration data other than those discussed earlier, and it is the author’s opinion that the project data are of sufficient quality for planning further exploration.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

Mr. Weiss believes the Hayden Hill project is a high-quality project of merit that warrants a comprehensive exploration program. FNGI will be the first operator to conduct such a program since the Amax open-pit mine was closed in 1997.

This exploration effort should primarily focus on testing higher-grade mineralized features beneath the current pit bottom, along strike of interpreted mineral trends, and within the pit walls. Additionally, it appears that there has been only minimal modern-era mining of the Hi-Grade vein zone. Detailed analysis of available data should be completed to better determine precise vein locations. This analysis should be supplemented with mapping and sampling of mineralized zones exposed in the pits, and detailed three-dimensional modelling of the historical drill assays. Geophysical surveys could also be helpful in predicting silicification and sulfide mineralization at depth and along strike of known mineralized structures.

The author recommends that FNGI implement a proposed, 2-phase work program as described below. Phase I involves an estimated expenditure of about $440,000 shown in Table 26-1 and is based on FNGI's estimated unit costs summarized in Table 26-2.

Item	Estimated Cost ($)	
Surface Mapping and Sampling	$	164,500
Geophysics (IP/Resistivity)	$	125,000
Data Compilation, Interpretation	$	63,500
Permitting	$	75,000
Project Management and Administration	$	12,000
Total	***$***	***440,000***

Table 26-1: FNGI Recommended Hayden Hill Phase I Exploration Budget

Activity	Unit	Rate
Geologist	day	$1,000
Field expenses	day	$200
Standard & blank samples purchase	each	$8
sample assay	each	$53
IP/Resistivity survey	lot	$125,000
Permitting	lot	$75,000
Heavy equipment	day	$3,600
Reverse-circulation drilling	foot	$40
Diamond core drilling	foot	$120

Table 26-2: FNGI Estimated Unit Costs

26.1 Phase I Exploration Program

The following activities are recommended for the Phase I exploration program:

- Complete detailed analysis of historical data in a three-dimensional software system;

- Secure current topography and a complete aerial photograph. Establish survey monuments throughout the project area;
- Conduct geologic mapping (lithology, structure, alteration, and mineralization) and rock geochemical sampling of outcrops and the current pit walls;
- Engage a consulting geophysicist to advise on applicable geophysical survey methods, and conduct the survey, as appropriate;
- Develop a detailed drill plan;
- Apply to Lassen County to obtain a permit to conduct the drill program.

26.2 Phase II Exploration Program

If the Phase I program is successful, a Phase II work program including drilling is proposed with an estimated cost of $2.3 million (Table 26-3). The details of the Phase II drill program should be designed through analysis of the historical and Phase I results. This drill plan will form the basis for the application to Lassen County to obtain a permit to implement the Phase II drill plan.

Care must be taken during drilling to prioritize recovery and sample integrity over advance rate. Individual holes should be oriented as close to perpendicular to the strike of prevailing structural orientation of each target area to the extent possible. Sample intervals should correspond to meaningful geologic and mineralized features when drilling core. The cost estimate for the Phase II program includes approximately 16,500 feet of diamond-core drilling with assays, field support, logging, and data interpretation. The drill program budget has been estimated with the unit rates listed in Table 26-3.

Item	Estimated Cost ($)	
Data Compilation and Interpretation	$	120,000
Field Logistics	$	65,000
Drill Roads and Drill Pads	$	110,000
Diamond-core Drilling (approx. 16,500ft)	$	1,980,000
Project Management and Administration	$	25,000
Total	***$***	***2,300,000***

Table 26-3: FNGI Recommended Hayden Hill Phase II Exploration Budget

27 REFERENCES

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Honea, R. L., 1989c, Hayden Hill Project, unpublished report submitted to Amax Gold Inc., 52 p.

Price, W. F., 2022, Limited Land Status Report – Hayden Hill Property: unpublished report submitted to Four Nines Gold Inc, 7 p.

APPENDIX A: Unpatented Mining Claims Owned by Lassen Resources Inc.

BLM Serial Number	Claim Name	Claim Type
CA105762191	KKH-38	Lode
CA105762192	KKH-39	Lode
CA105762193	KKH-40	Lode
CA105762194	KKH-41	Lode
CA105762195	KKH-42	Lode
CA105762196	KKH-43	Lode
CA105762197	KKH-44	Lode
CA105762198	KKH-45	Lode
CA105762199	KKH-46	Lode
CA105762200	KKH-47	Lode
CA105762201	KKH-48	Lode
CA105762202	KKH-49	Lode
CA105762203	KKH-50	Lode
CA105762204	KKH-51	Lode
CA105762205	KKH-52	Lode
CA105762206	KKH-53	Lode
CA105762207	KKH-54	Lode
CA105762208	KKH-55	Lode
CA105762209	KKH-57	Lode
CA105762210	KKH-59	Lode
CA105762211	KKH-61	Lode
CA105762212	KKH-63	Lode
CA105762213	KKH-65	Lode
CA105762214	KKH-67	Lode
CA105762215	KKH-69	Lode

Unpatented Mining Claims Owned by Lassen Gold Mining Inc.

Claim Name	BLM Serial #	Location Date
KHH-1	CAMC-297043	6/2/2010
KHH 2	CAMC-297044	6/2/2010
KHH 3	CAMC-297045	6/2/2010
KHH 4	CAMC-297046	6/2/2010
KHH 5	CAMC-297047	6/2/2010
KHH 6	CAMC-297048	6/2/2010
KHH 7	CAMC-297049	6/2/2010
KHH 8	CAMC-297050	6/2/2010
KHH 9	CAMC-297051	6/2/2010
KHH 10	CAMC-297052	6/2/2010
KHH 11	CAMC-297053	6/2/2010
KHH 12	CAMC-297054	6/2/2010
KHH 13	CAMC-297055	6/2/2010
KHH 14	CAMC-297056	6/2/2010
KHH 15	CAMC-297057	6/2/2010
KHH 16	CAMC-297058	6/2/2010
KHH 17	CAMC-297059	6/2/2010
KHH 18	CAMC-297060	6/2/2010
KHH 19	CAMC-297061	6/3/2010
KHH 20	CAMC-297062	6/3/2010
KHH 21	CAMC-297063	6/3/2010
KHH 22	CAMC-297064	6/3/2010
KHH 23	CAMC-297065	6/3/2010
KHH-24	CA105775254	6/22/2022
KHH-25	CA105775254	6/22/2022
KHH-26	CA105775254	5/3/2022
KHH-27	CA105775254	5/3/2022
KHH-28	CA105775254	5/3/2022
KHH-29	CA105775254	5/3/2022
KHH-30	CA105775254	5/3/2022
KHH-31	CA105775254	5/3/2022
KHH-32	CA105775254	5/3/2022
KHH-33	CA105775263	5/3/2022
KHH-110	CA105775254	5/3/2022
KHH-111	CA105775254	5/3/2022
KHH-112	CA105775254	5/3/2022
KHH-113	CA105775254	5/3/2022
KHH-114	CA105775254	5/3/2022
KHH-115	CA105775254	5/3/2022
KHH-116	CA105775254	5/3/2022
KHH-117	CA105775254	5/3/2022

Claim Name	BLM Serial #	Location Date
KHH-118	CA105775254	5/3/2022
KHH-119	CA105775254	5/3/2022
KHH-120	CA105775254	6/30/2022
KHH-121	CA105775254	5/3/2022
KHH-122	CA105775254	6/30/2022
KHH-123	CA105775254	5/3/2022
KHH-125	CA105775254	6/30/2022
KHH-127	CA105775254	6/30/2022

APPENDIX B: Fee Lands Subject to the Exploration Agreement

Parcel Count	Parcel #		Parcel Count	Parcel #
1	015-080-12-00		20	017-090-14-00
2	015-080-13-00		21	017-090-23-00
3	015-080-15-00		22	017-090-24-00
4	015-080-16-00		23	017-090-25-00
5	015-080-17-00		24	017-090-26-00
6	015-120-04-00		25	017-090-27-00
7	015-120-09-00		26	017-090-28-00
8	015-120-12-00		27	017-090-30-00
9	015-120-13-00		28	017-090-31-00
10	015-120-14-00		29	027-040-04-00
11	015-120-15-00		30	027-040-12-00
12	015-120-16-00		31	029-010-03-00
13	015-120-17-00		32	029-010-24-00
14	015-120-21-00		33	029-010-27-00
15	015-120-22-00		34	029-010-28-00
16	015-120-23-00		35	029-010-29-00
17	015-120-24-00		36	029-010-30-00
18	015-120-25-00		37	029-010-33-00
19	017-090-08-00			