INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REPORT

Mint Pond Property, Newfoundland

Prepared for

Galloper Gold Corp.

Prepared by

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Effective Date: September 15, 2023

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1.0 SUMMARY

Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience Inc. ("RMG") has been retained by Galloper Gold Corp. ("Galloper") to prepare an Independent Technical Report of Galloper's Mint Pond property ("the property") in Newfoundland in accordance with the standards of Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101").

The property is approximately 22 km south of the town of Gander, Newfoundland, Canada. The property consists of two licences encompassing 499 claims and covering a total surface of 124.75 km^2. Licences 036557M and 036558M are held by Rocky Island Gold Corp., which is fully owned by Galloper.

The property is located in the Gander tectonic zone, which represents the eastern continental margin of the Iapetus Ocean and consists dominantly of metasedimentary and igneous rocks. The Gander River Ultrabasic Belt ("GRUB") is located immediately west of the property. The dominant rock types on the property are Early Cambrian to Early Ordovician siliciclastic marine sandstone and Early Devonian granitic rocks.

No continuous mineralization has been delineated on the property to date, and no mineral occurrence exist on the property.

Galloper completed a LiDAR survey on the property in 2022. A structural interpretation of the LiDAR data as well as regional magnetic data was complete and several major and minor faults were delineated, including NW-SE trending faults that were interpreted to be prone to focus orogenic, Au-bearing fluids.

Galloper also completed a reconnaissance soil sampling survey consisting of 2,745 samples collected on lines of up to 900 m length in 2022 and 2023. Areas of anomalous Au were delineated in the northwest, north-central and southeastern parts of the property. The north-central part of the property is characterized by gold anomalies overlying and interpreted NNW-trending antiform. Other soil anomalies were identified near major fault zones. These anomalies warrant follow up exploration work to unravel the economic potential of the property.

Gloria Lopez, PhD, P.Geo., completed a personal inspection of the property on June 1, 2023. The personal inspection focused on assessing the potential of this property based on the 2022 and 2023 soil sampling program and historic data. Many boulder fields but few outcrops exist in the property area. One outcrop of megacrystic granite was inspected, however it presented no mineralization or alteration.

Based on the geological setting of the property, the exploration work completed by Galloper and the personal inspection, the Qualified Persons ("QPs") conclude that the property has the potential to host gold and base-metal mineralization. Further work is warranted to test this potential.

It is recommended to follow up on the geochemical anomalies delineated by the soil lines completed in 2022 and 2023 with a rotary air blast ("RAB") drilling program that tests the soil-bedrock interface to confirm that the soil anomalies are reflected in the bedrock and not transported. Short holes drilled in a grid are recommended over the best soil anomalies. Additional soil grids perpendicular to the local structures identified by the structural analysis, and a reconnaissance mapping and rock sampling program where outcrop exists are also

recommended to gain a better understanding of the property geology and mineralization. In particular, structures should be mapped to confirm the structural interpretation of the LiDAR and regional magnetic data.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Galloper Gold Corp. ("Galloper") commissioned Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience Inc. ("RMG") to prepare an independent Technical Report (the "report") in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") on the mineral claims of the Mint Pond Project (the "property") located near the town of Gander, Newfoundland.

The purpose of the report is to disclose relevant technical information on the property, which is material to Galloper Gold, and to assess the potential of the property to host mineralization. Another purpose is for Galloper Gold to fulfill the requirements of listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

The main source of information was Galloper. Galloper provided a compilation of exploration data including reports. Additional historic information and geological literature was obtained from the public domain, dominantly the Geological Survey Division of the Department of Natural Resources of the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador.

The property was visited by Dr. Gloria Lopez, P.Geo. on June 1, 2023. The purpose of the inspection was to assess soil sampling results, potential mineralization, outcrop exposure, and access to the property.

2.1 Terminology

Asl: Above sea level.

DEM: Digital elevation model

GPS: Global Positioning System.

LiDAR: Airborne or satellite-based surveying method that measures distance to a target by illuminating the target with pulsed laser light and measuring the reflected pulses with a sensor. Difference in laser return times and wavelengths can then be used to make digital 3D representations of the target.

QA/QC: Quality Assurance/Quality Control.

QP: Qualified Person.

NSR: Net Smelter Return royalty.

2.2 Units

The metric system of measurement is used in this report. Historic data are typically reported in imperial units and were converted for this report using appropriate conversion factors. Ounces per (short) ton are converted to grams per (metric) tonne using the conversion factor of 34.2857. One foot is 0.3048 m. One mile is 1.609344 km. Surface area is given in hectares (ha) or square km (km^2). 1 ha is 2.47 acres. 1 km^2 is 100 ha. All dollar values are in Canadian dollars (CAD$), unless otherwise noted.

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates are provided in the datum of NAD83, Zone 21 North.

2.3 Qualifications

Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience is an international consulting company with offices in Toronto and Sudbury, Ontario, Canada. Ronacher McKenzie's mission is to intelligently use geoscientific data integration to help mineral explorers focus on what matters to them. We help a growing number of clients understand the factors that control the location of mineral deposits.

With a variety of professional experience, our team's services include:

- Data Integration, Analysis and Interpretation
- Geophysical Services
- Project Generation and Property Assessment
- Exploration Project Management
- Independent Technical Reporting
- Project Promotion
- Lands Management

A QP and co-author is Gloria Lopez, Ph.D., P.Geo., senior geologist at Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience and a geologist in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (#181673) and Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Newfoundland and Labrador (PEGNL, #11213). Dr. Lopez has two decades of experience working as an economic geologist. Dr. Lopez is jointly responsible for all sections of this report and solely responsible for Section 12.1 (Site Visit).

Another QP and co-author of this report is Elisabeth Ronacher, Ph.D., P.Geo. Dr. Ronacher is co-founder and Principal Geologist to Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience and a geologist in good standing of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO #1476) and Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Newfoundland and Labrador (# 10508). Dr. Ronacher has worked as a geologist since 1997 with academia and industry on a variety of exploration properties such as Au, Cu, base-metal, Cu-Ni PGE and U projects. She has written numerous Independent Technical Reports on a variety of deposit types. Dr. Ronacher is jointly responsible for all sections of this report, except Section 12.1 Site Visit; she did not visit the property.

Certificates of Qualification are provided in Appendix 1.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Ronacher McKenzie relied on information provided by Galloper Gold regarding ownership of the property. The QPs reviewed the status of mineral claims on the website of the mineral rights inquiry portal of the Department of Natural Resources of the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador on September 15, 2023. Whereas publicly available information on title was reviewed for this report, this report does not constitute nor is it intended to represent a legal or any other opinion to title. The QPs relied fully on Galloper Gold regarding underlying agreements not in the public domain.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Location

The Mint Pond property is located approximately 10 km south of the town of Gander, Newfoundland (Figure 4-1). The property consists of two map staked licences composed of 499 claims covering a total surface of 124.75 km^2 (Table 4-1; Figure 4-2). The property is located within NTS 02D/09, 02D/10 and 02D/15.

All surface rights of the property claims are held by the Crown. Legal access to the property is by air; some parts can be accessed legally by logging road.

Table 4-1: Information on the licences of the Mint Pond property.

Licence No.	Number of Claims	Owner	Issue Date	Renewal Date	Work Due Date	Report Due Date
036557M	250	Galloper Gold Corp	2021-08-16	2026-08-16	2024-08-16	2024-10-15
036558M	249	Galloper Gold Corp	2021-09-06	2026-09-06	2024-09-06	2024-11-05
	499					

4.2 Mineral Tenure

In Newfoundland and Labrador, a mineral licence can be staked online and gives the licencee the exclusive right to explore for minerals in, on or under the area of land described in the licence (Department of Natural Resources 2010).

In Newfoundland and Labrador, the basic unit of map staking is a claim of 25 ha (Mineral Claims Recorders Office 2015). A mineral licence can consist of a minimum of one claim to a maximum of 256 claims with all claims having at least one side in common. A fee of $65 is required to stake a claim. A mineral licence is issued for a five-year term and may be renewed and held for a maximum of 30 years. To keep the claims in good standing, annual assessment work must be completed, submitted, and accepted by the Department of Natural Resources of the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador and the renewal fees have to be paid.

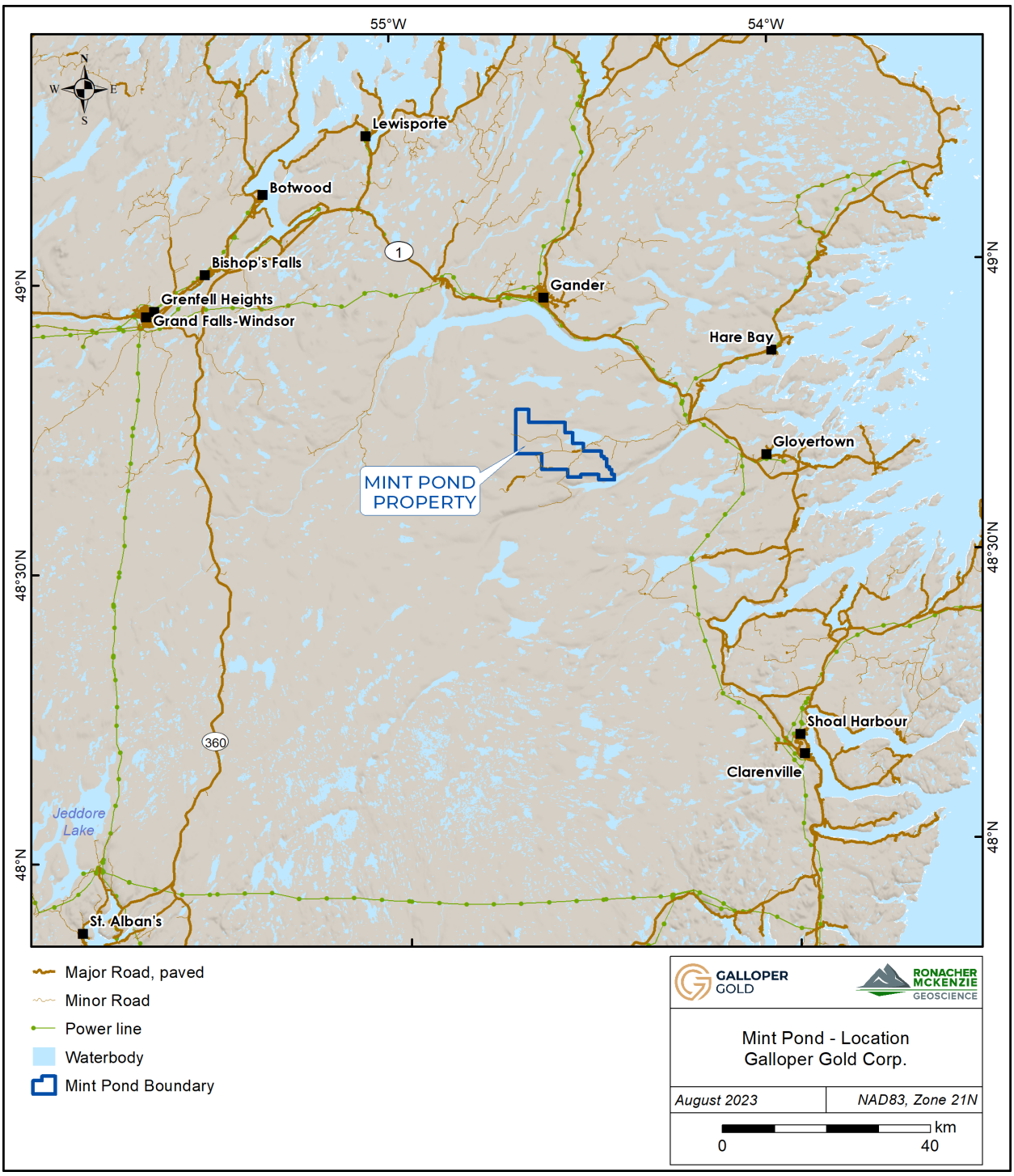

Figure 4-1: Location of the Mint Pond property in Newfoundland.

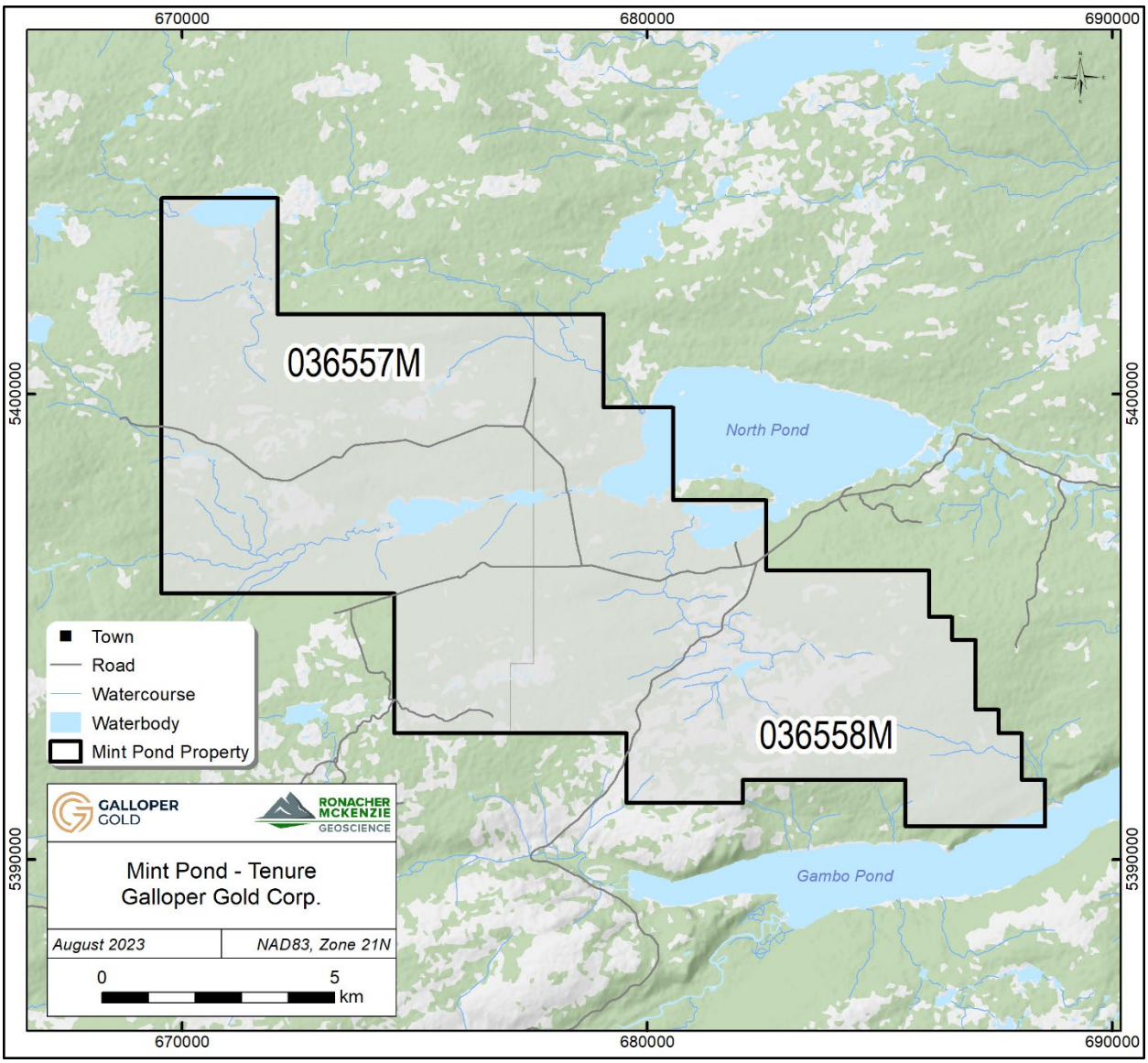

Figure 4-2: Map showing the map staked claims of the Mint Pond property.

The minimum annual assessment work required is $200/claim in the first year, $250/claim in the second year, $300/claim in the third year, $350/claim in the fourth year, $400/claim in the fifth year, $600/claim/year for years 6 to 10, $900/claim/year for years 11 to 15, $1200/claim/year for years 16 to 20, $2000/claim/year for years 21 to 25, and $2500/claim/year for years 26 to 30. The renewal fees are due every 5 years with $25/claim in year 5, $50/claim in year 10, $100/claim in year 15, and $200/claim/year for years 20 to 30 (Mineral Claims Recorders Office 2015).

To maintain the claims in good standing, Galloper must complete exploration work worth $22,752.66 to be expended on licence 036557M by 2024/08/16 and $54,126.22 to be expended on licence 036558M by

2024/09/06. Assessment report should be submitted on or before October 15, 2024, and November 5, 2024, respectively.

4.3 Agreements and Royalties

On June 16, 2022, Sassy Resources Corporation ("Sassy") completed the sale of its wholly owned subsidiary, Rocky Island Gold Corp. ("Rocky Island Gold") to privately-held Galloper Gold Corporation ("Galloper Gold") (Sassy Resources Corporation 2022).

This deal involved a series of transactions in which Sassy first acquired all of the shares in Rocky Island Gold on April 19, 2022, comprising a cash payment and the issuance of Sassy shares to the shareholders of Rocky Island Gold.

Sassy subsequently entered into a share purchase agreement with Galloper Gold dated May 23, 2022 (the "Agreement"), whereby Galloper Gold agreed to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares in the capital of Rocky Island Gold. As consideration for the transaction, Sassy has received 8,000,000 common shares in the capital of Galloper Gold, in addition to a cash payment of $700,000. The acquired claims include the land package of the Mint Pond property. Sassy retains a 1% net smelter royalty ("NSR").

4.4 Permits

In Newfoundland and Labrador, an exploration approval must be obtained by the Department of Natural Resources for any exploration program resulting in ground disturbance or disruption to wildlife habitats before the activity can commence (Department of Natural Resources 2010).

Galloper Gold currently holds an exploration approval E230142 for prospecting and geochemical survey for all licences of the Mint Pond property. The permit is valid until April 6, 2025.

The QPs are not aware of any royalties, back-in rights, payments or other agreements and encumbrances to which the property is subject, other than the ones mentioned above.

The QPs are not aware of any environmental liabilities to which the property is subject.

The QPs are not aware of any other significant factors or risks that may affect access, title or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

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

5.1 Access

Access to the central part of the property is on Newfoundland and Labrador Route 1 (Trans Canada Highway) and on logging roads, including Mint Pond and Gambo Pond Resource roads, using pick-up trucks and all-terrain vehicles ("ATV") (Figure 4-1). Several parts of the property are not accessible by road; a helicopter is required to reach these parts. The closest airport is located southeast of the town of Gander. The northern edge of the property is 22 km south of Gander.

5.2 Climate

The climate in the property area is continental with moderately warm and rainy summers and cold and very snowy winters that are influenced by the Atlantic Ocean. The 1981 to 2010 Canadian Climate normals data from the Gander international airport station indicates that the warmest average temperatures are typically recorded in August (16.2°C) and the coldest average temperatures in January and February (-7.1°C) (Environment Canada 2023). Maximum temperatures can reach 35.6°C in July and -31.1°C in February. Maximum snow fall occurs in February (84.3 cm) and maximum rainfall in August (104.2 mm). Total annual precipitation is 1,270 mm, including 837.8 mm of rainfall and 451.9 mm of snowfall.

Drilling can be completed year-round. Geological mapping and sampling can be conducted from May through the end of November, but winter conditions may sometimes continue into May and start early in November.

5.3 Physiography and Vegetation

The property is characterised by open bog land and tundra interspersed with patches of coniferous forest cover in which balsam fir and black spruce predominate. Scarce bedrock exposures exist on the property. The elevation ranges from 0 m asl in the southeast to ~190 m in the northwest.

5.4 Infrastructure and Local Resources

The town of Gander has a population of 13,234 (Satistics Canada 2016). An international airport is located at Gander where unskilled labour, equipment, supplies and accommodation is available. Electrical power is supplied through the provincial grid to the towns of Gander; the power line runs parallel to the Trans Canada Highway (Figure 4-1). Water for exploration is available from rivers and lakes.

The Mint Pond property is in the exploration stage and does not yet hold a resource/reserve estimate; therefore, discussion on the sufficiency of surface rights for mining operations, mining personnel, potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas and potential processing tailings storage area for mining operations is not relevant at this stage.

6.0 HISTORY

No information on historic exploration on the property is available as no assessment report was submitted for historic claims in the property area.

The Newfoundland and Labrador Geological Survey ("GSNL") completed regional till and lake sediment sampling on the northern and central part of the property (Newfoundland and Labrador Geological Survey 2022). Sample spacing was large and only one Au anomaly of 20 ppb in till falls within the property.

No historical mineral resources have been reported on the property. No production has been completed on the property.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The island of Newfoundland is located at the north-eastern edge of the Canadian Appalachian Orogen, which consists of four major tectonostratigraphic zones (from west to east): the Humber, Dunnage, Gander, and Avalon zones (Williams 1979; Figure 7-1). The three western zones record the formation, development, and destruction of a late Precambrian--Early Paleozoic Iapetus Ocean (Williams 1979). The Humber zone was the ancient continental margin of eastern North America at the west of Iapetus Ocean; it consists of a crystalline basement overlain by sedimentary rocks (Williams 1979). The Dunnage zone represents vestiges of the Iapetus Ocean and is dominantly composed of mafic volcanic rocks and associated marine sedimentary rocks underlain by fragments of ophiolite (Williams 1979). The Gander zone was the eastern continental margin of Iapetus Ocean and consists mainly of polydeformed and metamorphosed arenaceous rocks, resembling clastic rocks at the eastern margin of the Humber zone on the opposite side of Iapetus, and lesser migmatites and gneisses (Williams 1979). The Avalon zone to the east is an accreted continental terrane, which is mainly composed of late Precambrian volcanic and sedimentary rocks, relatively unmetamorphosed and undeformed compared to the Gander zone (Williams 1979; Williams et al. 1993).

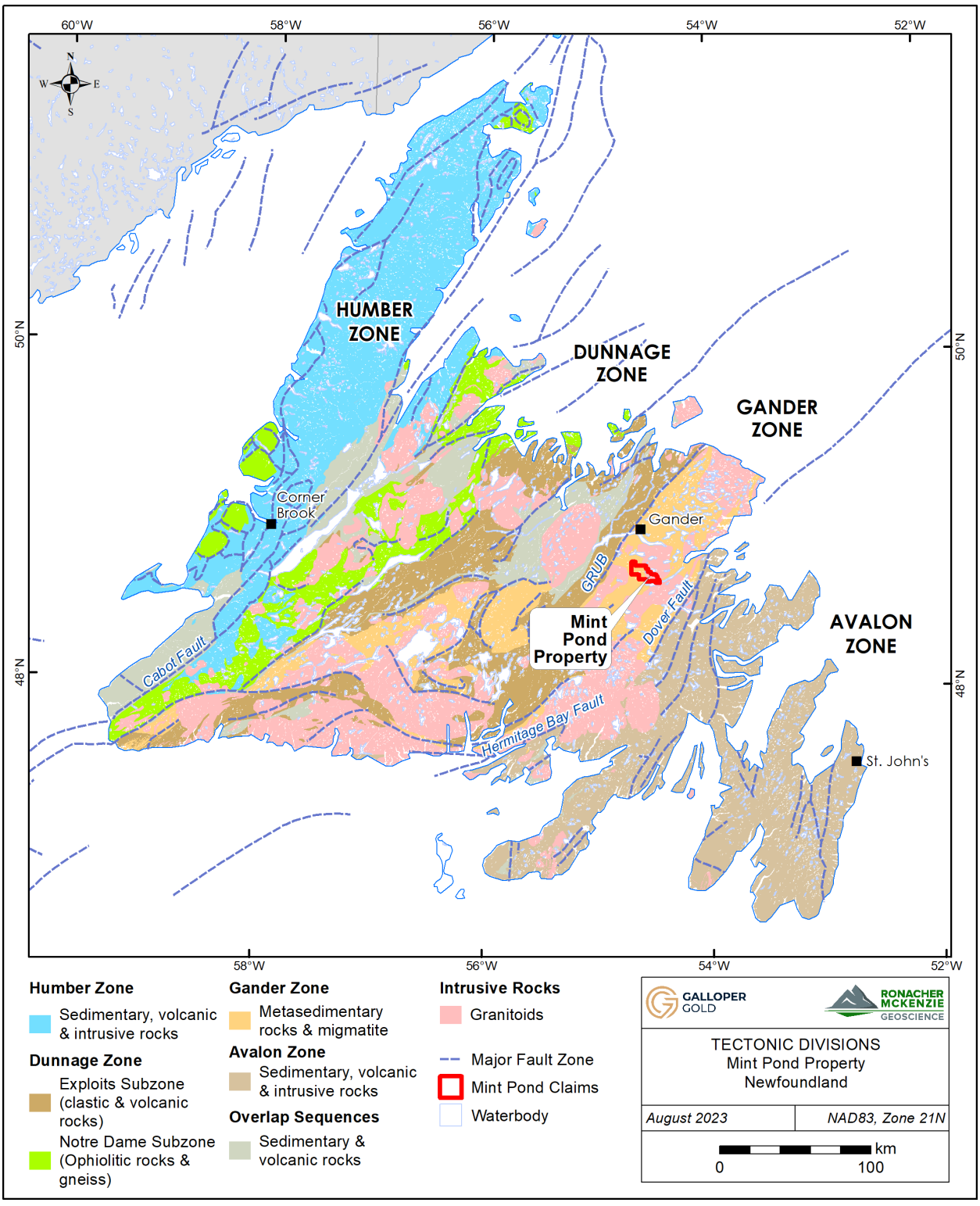

Figure 7-1: Map showing the tectonostratigraphic zones of Newfoundland and the location of the Mint Pond property.

7.2 Local Geology

The property is located at the eastern margin of the Lower Ordovician or earlier Gander River Ultrabasic Belt ("GRUB") (Blackwood 1982), a continuous belt of <1 to 7 km width, extending northeastward from Gander Lake to the northeast coast of Newfoundland. The GRUB marks the structural boundary between the Dunnage and Gander zones (Figure 7-1). The GRUB mainly consists of mafic-ultramafic volcanic and plutonic rocks, interpreted as a disrupted ophiolite sequence (Blackwood 1982). The GRUB is unconformably overlain to the west by the conglomerates, sandstones, siltstones and shales of the Middle Ordovician and later Davidsville Group, and to the east, is thrusted over metasediments and gneisses of the Lower Ordovician or earlier Gander Group (Blackwood 1982, Somers and Ronacher 2021).

The Mint Pond property is located in the Gander zone, which consists of a sequence of polydeformed psammite and feldspathic quartzite with interbedded semipelite and lesser pelite (Blackwood 1982).

During the Acadian Orogeny, a regional penetrative cleavage and open to isoclinal folds were developed and ophiolitic rocks were obducted along major thrust-reverse faults forming the GRUB; this tectonism was associated with regional greenschist facies metamorphism (Blackwood 1982). Leucogranite and granite intruded the area post-tectonic and are locally associated with higher grade contact metamorphism (Blackwood 1982).

7.2.1 Local Mineralization

The North Pond fluorite showing (Newfoundland and Labrador Geological Survey 2023) is located 120 metres north of the northern boundary of the property close to the contact of the Gander Lake Granite and the host sedimentary rocks (2). It is characterized by small patches of purple fluorite in cavities in the chlorite and sericite altered biotite granite; the granite contains abundant quartz veins and aplites. Although geochemical analyses of the host granite did not indicate elevated fluorine concentrations, water analyses from nearby streams showed up to 1.5 ppm F (Wall 1954).

The Gambo Pond molybdenum showing (Newfoundland and Labrador Geological Survey 2023) is located on the south of the property in the Maccles Lake Granite (Figure 7-2). A few flakes of molybdenite were discovered during reconnaissance mapping (Wall 1954).

An additional mineral occurrence was identified in a mineral assessment report related to historic claims adjacent to the Mint Pond property (Sweetapple and French 2009). The Ten Mile occurrence is located 1.8 km to the east of the property's eastern boundary. It consists of molybdenum mineralization in a 1.5 metre silicified outcrop that was uncovered by previous logging activity. The outcrop is characterized by mostly disseminated molybdenite in quartz-feldspar veins (<30 cm) and in veinlets hosted by sheared sedimentary rocks of the Jonathan's Pond Formation of the Gander Group near the contact with the Maccles Pond Granite. A representative chip sample collected by Sweetapple and French (2009) across the exposure yielded 3109 ppm Mo, 128 ppm Cu and 20 ppb Au, whereas grab rock samples from the same outcrop yielded up to 1949 ppm Mo, 417 ppm Cu, and 181 ppm Pb (Sweetapple and French 2009). Two additional showings were described at this prospect, one 100 metres south of main outcrop containing 1243 ppm Mo in a stockwork of

quartz-feldspar 1.5 cm wide veinlets and the other in a talus slope 500 metres to the southwest with floats containing quartz(-feldspar) with molybdenum mineralization (Sweetapple and French 2009).

The Triton Brook 1 and 2 are clay occurrences located on the eastern edge of the property, approximately 5 km south of the Gambo Pond occurrence (Figure 7-2). At Triton Brook 1 clay is explosed for 15 m; at Triton Brook 2, is exposed over 30 m and is about 2-4 m wide. The occurrences are interpreted to have been deposited during the Wisconsin deglaciation.

Table 7-1: Local mineral occurrences.

Occurrence Name	Occurrence No	Occurrence Type	Commodity	Notes
North Pond	002D/10/Fl 001	Showing[1]	Fluorine	North of property
Ten Mile		Showing[1]	Molybdenum, copper, gold	East of property
Gambo Pond	002D/10/Mo 001	Indication[2]	Molybdenum	South of property
Triton Brook No 1	002D/10/Cly001	Indication[2]	Clay	South of property
Triton Brook No 2	002D/10/Cly002	Indication[2]	Clay	South of property

[1]A showing is defined as an occurrence with some development work that may have been completed but the extent of such work was not adequate to provide enough data to estimate its spatial dimensions.
[2]An indication is an occurrence without known development work and for which only an "indication" of its existence is available.

7.3 Property Geology

The dominant rocks on the property are the Early Cambrian to Early Ordovician siliciclastic marine sandstones of the Jonathan's Pond Formation (Gander Group) (Government of Newfoundland and Labrador 2023). These rocks are intruded by Late Devonian to Mississippian Gander Lake Granite and Early Devonian to Pennsylvanian Maccles Lake Granite (Colman-Sadd et al. 1990).

The Gander Lake Granite is a massive, homogeneous, medium to coarse-grained porphyritic, locally K-feldspar megacrystic, biotite granite containing lesser muscovite and accessory tourmaline, and also metasedimentary xenoliths (Map 91-165: Blackwood et al., 1991; O'Neill and Colman-Sadd, 1993). The Gander Lake Granite is cut by some tourmaline-bearing pegmatite dykes and numerous quartz-epidote veins. Some boulders derived from this granite are fluorite-bearing (O'Neill and Colman-Sadd 1993).

The Maccles Lake Granite is a massive, homogeneous, coarse-grained, K-feldspar megacrystic biotite granite (Map 93-15: O'Neill 1993; Fage 2022). The metasedimentary rocks of the Jonathan's Pond Formation are recrystallized in the aureole of the granites.

The property area is covered by till of up to several metres thickness; bedrock exposure is poor (Blackwood et al., 1991).

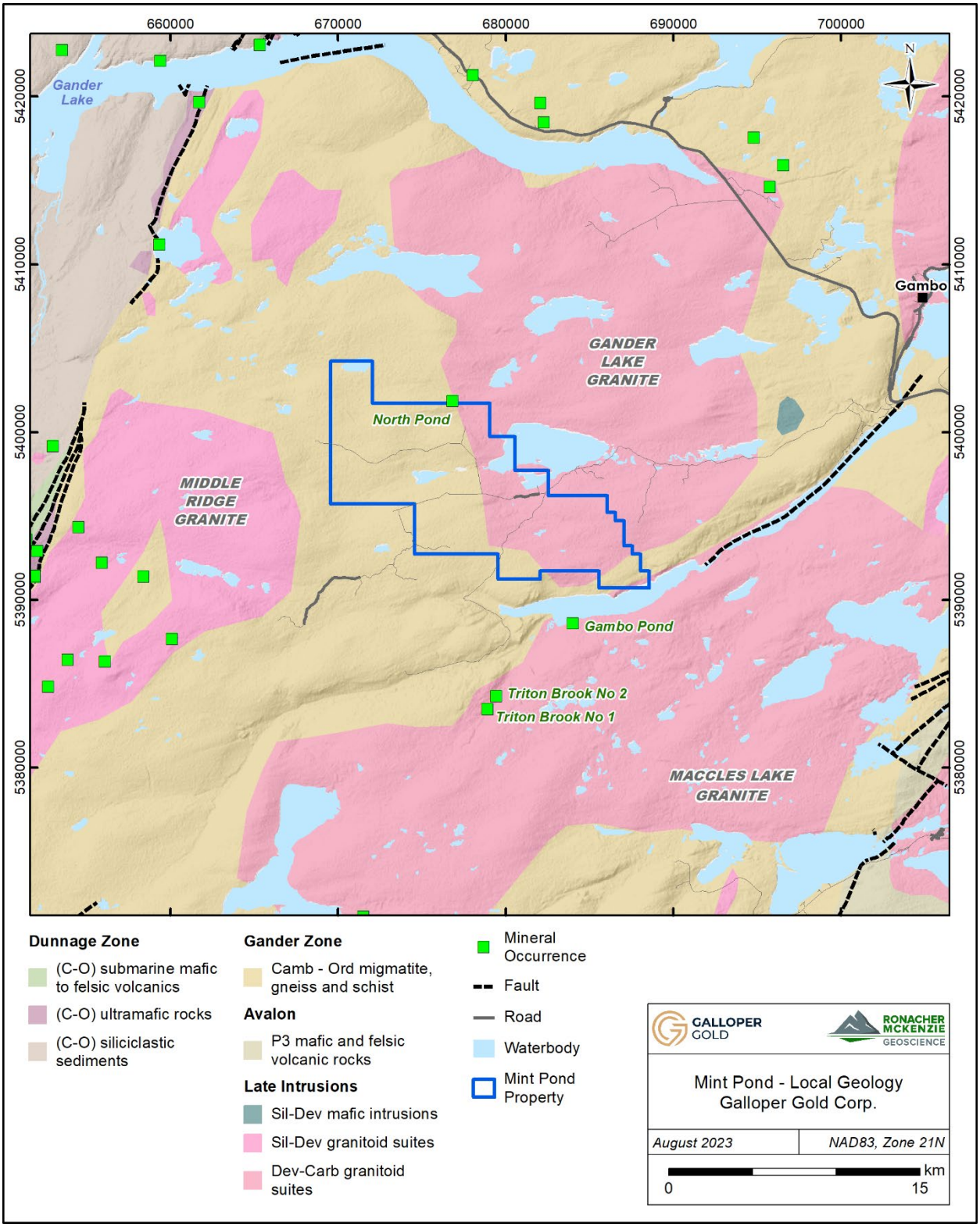

Figure 7-2: Geologic map of the Mint Pond property with the location of mineral occurrences (from Newfoundland and Labrador Geological Survey 2023).

7.3.1 Property Mineralization

No mineral occurrence on the property has been recorded by the government of Newfoundland and Labrador Mineral Occurrence Data System (Newfoundland and Labrador Geological Survey 2023).

No asssement report has been submitted for the property area, and therefore no evidence of mineralization has been reported by the mineral exploration industry within the property.

No gold occurrences have been reported from the property, and thus, the presence, geological control, length, width, depth and continuity of any mineralization are unknown at this stage.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The mineral deposit type explored for on the property is structurally controlled, orogenic gold mineralization.

Groves et al. (2003) classified the gold deposit in metamorphic belts into three categories: (1) orogenic gold deposits, (2) gold deposits with anomalous metal associations, and (3) intrusion-related deposits (Figure 8-1).

Originally, the orogenic model applied strictly to syn-tectonic vein-type deposits formed at mid-crustal levels in compressional or transtensional tectonic settings, but uncertainties in the classification of greenstone-hosted gold deposits have given rise to varying interpretations such that a number of different types and ages of deposits exist (Robert et al. 2007).

The host rocks in the Canadian Archean lode gold deposits are dominantly mafic rocks of greenschist to locally lower amphibolite facies, however, may include a wide variety of rock types such as mafic and ultramafic volcanic rocks, competent iron-rich differentiated tholeiitic gabbroic sills, granitoid intrusions, porphyry stocks and dykes, and clastic sedimentary rocks (Dube and Gosselin 2007).

Typical orogenic greenstone-hosted gold mineralisation comprises of quartz-carbonate veins that are commonly laminated in reverse shear zones and as extensional veins. The veins are associated with sericite-carbonate-pyrite alteration and are primarily late shears, overprinting all lithology.

Typical orogenic mineralization carries quartz as the dominant gangue mineral followed by carbonate and generally less than 5% sulphide, commonly in the form of pyrite. Tourmaline, molybdenite, scheelite and tellurium are common minor minerals, whilst silver and arsenic are also commonly prevalent. Robert et al. (2007) highlighted that prolific greenstone belts can contain gold-only and gold-base metal deposits that do not conform to the typical orogenic model. These include Red Lake, Hemlo, Malartic, Doyon, Fimiston, Wallaby, Kanowna Belle and Boddington, and the Horne and La Ronde gold-rich VMS deposits (Dubé and Gosselin, 2006).

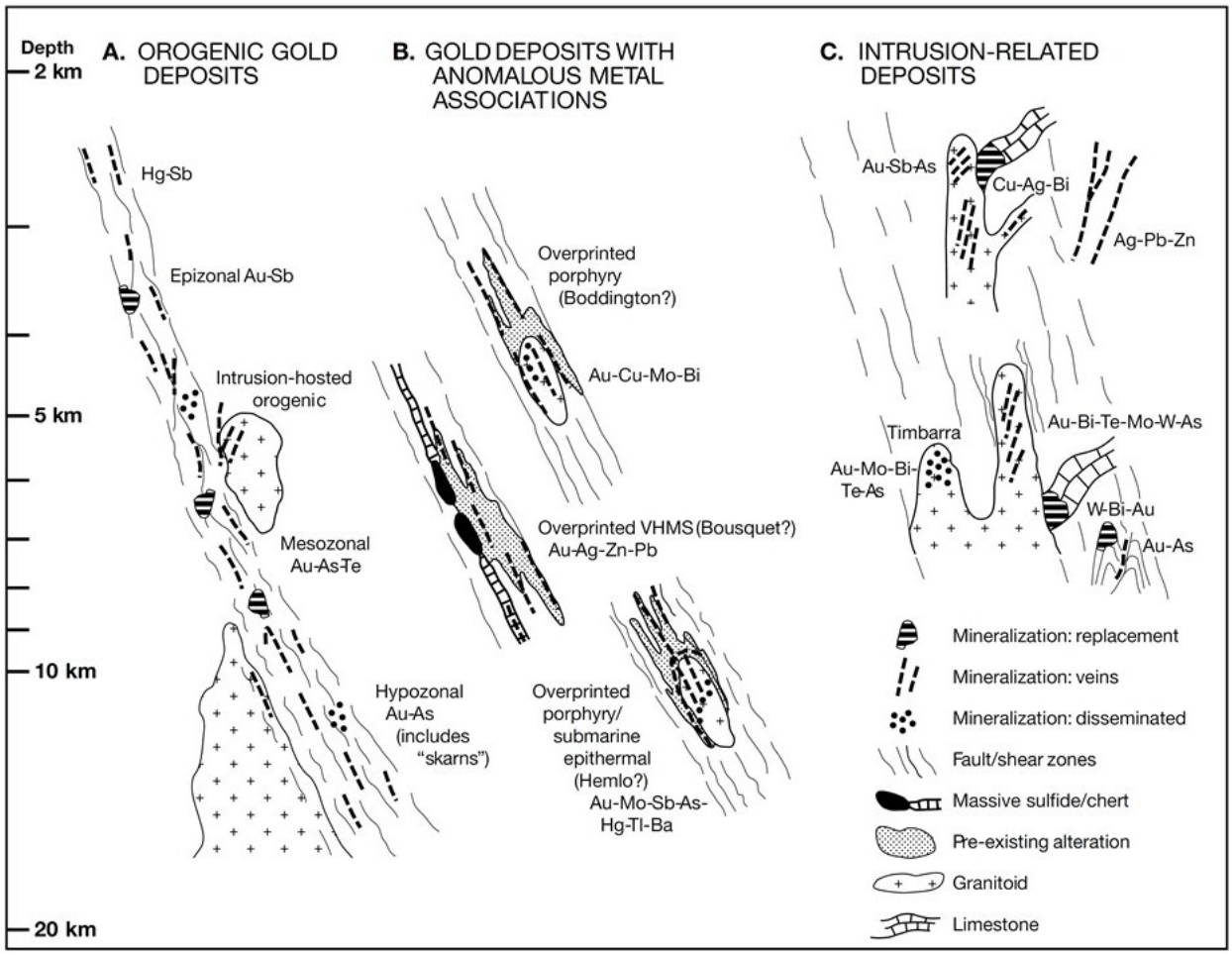

Figure 8-1: Schematic model for orogenic gold deposits of Groves et al. (2003).

9.0 EXPLORATION

9.1 LiDAR Survey

Galloper commissioned LiDAR Services International Inc. ("LSI") to complete a LiDAR survey over the property in June and July 2022. LSI used a MATRIX LiDAR system installed in a Partenavia P68C aircraft. The average flying height was 1000 m above ground at a forward speed of 215 km/h. The Riegl LMS Q780 laser pulsed at a rate of 400 kHz resulting in an average point density of 4 points/m^2.

The purpose of the survey was to obtain an accurate DEM of the property.

LSI used a differential GPS and established a control point on the ground to ensure accurate positioning of the LiDAR data. LSI completed calibration flights and collected ground check points.

The vertical accuracy of the LiDAR data for this project is 10 cm at a 95% confidence interval (Paley 2022).

The bare earth LiDAR image of the property is shown in Figure 9-1.

9.2 Structural Interpretation

Galloper commissioned Geokincern Ltd. ("Geokincern") to complete a structural interpretation of the Mint Pond property and adjacent region. Geokincern used Satellite Radar Topography Mission ("SRTM"), LiDAR and regional magnetic data for their interpretation (Stewart and Williams 2022).

Geokincern delineated several major and minor faults on the property. Major faults are interpreted to strike NE, dip steeply to the west and be reverse or thrust faults (Stewart and Williams 2022). Opposite to the general NE trend of major faults, two major faults in the southeastern part of the property trend to the northwest and east-northeast (Figure 9-2).

Several sets of minor faults were also delineated, including E-W to ENE-WSW trending, dextral faults parallel to Gambo Pond in the centre of the property. NE-trending and NW-SE trending minor faults are interpreted to exist on much of the propertyFigure 9-2.

Geokincern postulated three sets of folds: (1) Early, NE-trending folds, (2) more continuous NE-trending folds and (3) NW-trending fold that overprint the margins of the Gander Lake Granite.

Stewart and Williams (2022) concluded that the structures observed on the property are consistent with NW-SE oriented contraction and that the NW-SE trending, tensional faults on the property are prone to targets for focusing orogenic fluids and these faults are thus prospective. Geokincern further concluded that the magnetic signature on the property is consistent with a polyphase deformation on the property.

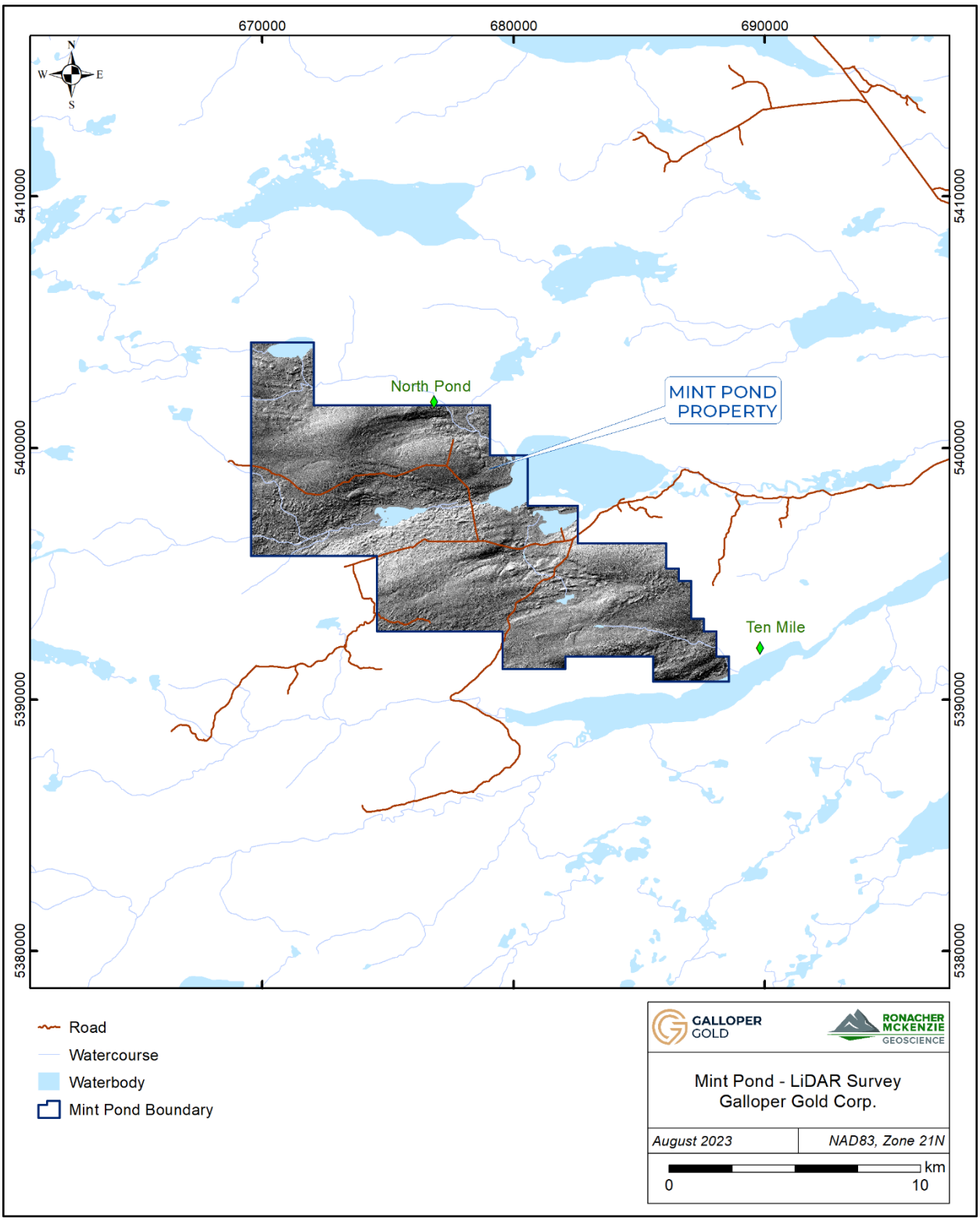

Figure 9-1: Bare earth LiDAR image of the Mint Pond property.

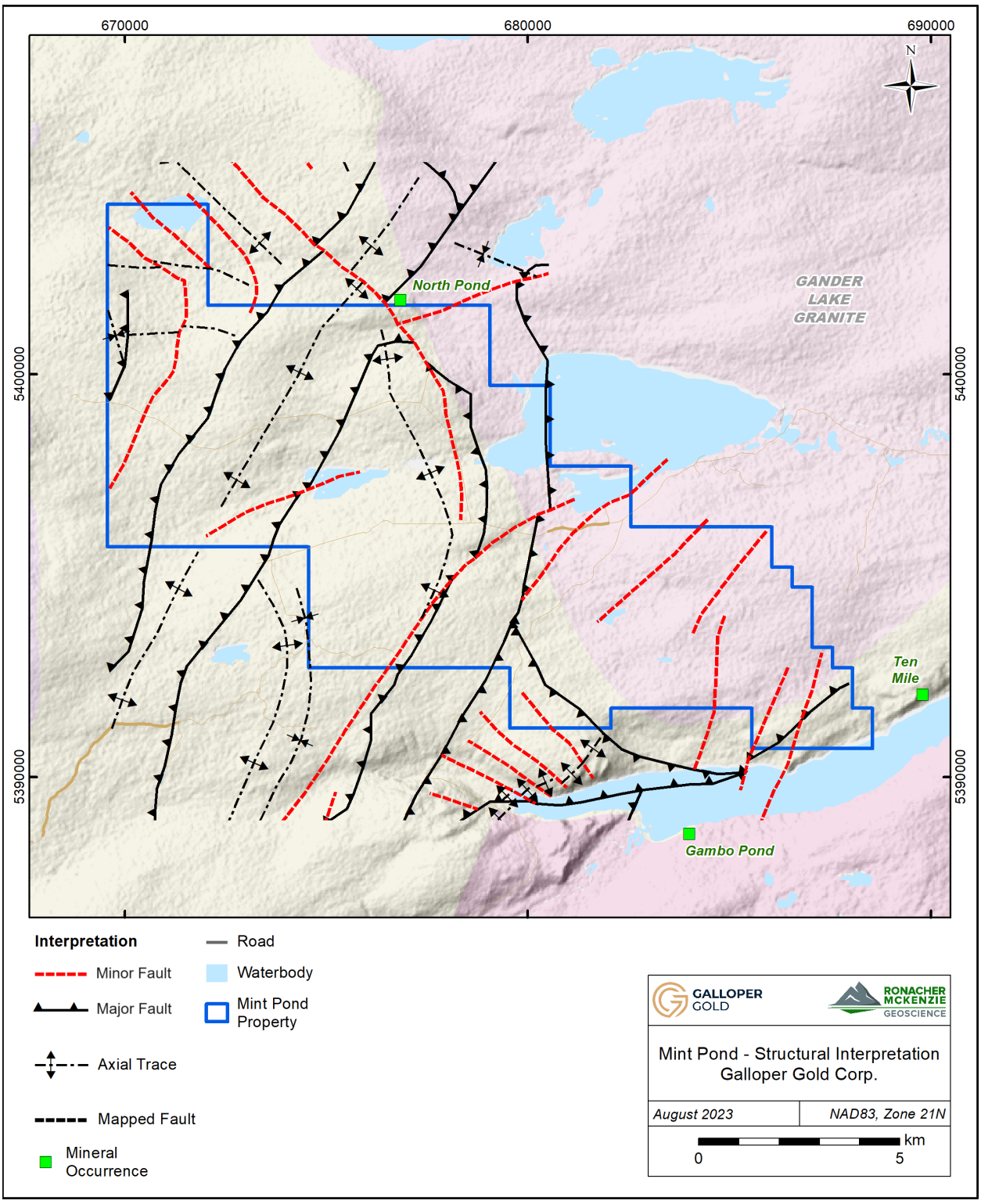

Figure 9-2: Structural interpretation of the property completed by Geokincern (Stewart and Williams 2022).

9.3 Soil Sampling Survey

Galloper commissioned GroundTruth Exploration Inc. ("GroundTruth") to complete two soil sampling programs on the property. The first program was completed from May 30 to July 17, 2022, and the second follow-up program from May 17 to 28, 2023. The sample sites were accessed by road and all-terrain vehicles ("ATV") or by helicopter. Samples were collected by 13 GroundTruth staff augering samples along reconnaissance lines of approximately 900 m length, with a sample spacing of 25 m along a line, and a line spacing of ~400 m during the 2022 sampling program and ~200 m during the 2023 sampling program. A total of 2,745 soil samples were collected, including 1,132 collected in 2022 and 1,613 samples collected in 2023 (Figure 9-3). Out of the total of 2,745 soil samples, 4 were collected from the A horizon, 327 were collected from the B horizon, 1,217 from the B/C horizon, 1,160 from the C horizon, and no horizon was indicated for 37 samples.

Field technicians navigated to sample sites using handheld GPS units. B-, B/C or C-Horizon samples were collected using an Eijklcamp brand hand auger. Where necessary, in rocky ground a mattock was used to obtain the sample. The sample depths ranged from 40 cm and 110 cm. Photos were taken of the sample collected (Figure 11-1) and of the sample site 5 m from the sample hole with auger inserted. Approximately, 500 g of soil is placed in a kraft bag (Figure 11-2). A three-part barcode sample ID tag is attached to a rock or branch in a visible area at the sample site along with pink flagging tape. A barcode sample ID Tag is tied to the kraft sample bag and a backup tag placed inside the kraft bag. The GPS location of the sample site is recorded with a Garmin 60cx, 64s, or 76cx GPS device in UTM NAD 83 format, and the waypoint is labeled with the project name and the sample identification number. A weather-proof handheld device equipped with a barcode scanner is used in the field to record the descriptive attributes of the sample collected, including sample identification number, soil colour, soil horizon, slope, sample depth, ground and tree vegetation and sample quality and any other relevant information (Fage, 2022). The sample quality was also recorded, including 707 samples of excellent quality, 1762 of good quality, 239 of poor quality and no quality recorded for 94 samples.

The QPs are not aware of any sample biases.

9.3.1 Soil Survey Results

Areas with anomalous precious and base metal values were identified on the property based on the 2022 and 2023 soil sampling programs. Assay results are deemed anomalous if they fall above the 97.5th percentile of the dataset. For example, the calculated 97.5th percentile for gold is 9 ppb and values above that number are considered anomalous. Percentiles and other statistics for gold and other elements in the dataset that may be related to gold-bearing deposit types of interest are shown in Table 9-1.

Anomalous gold values in soil samples (i.e., > 9 ppb) cluster in the northcentral, northwestern and southeastern portions of the property (Figure 9-4). Other gold anomalies exist throughout the property but are either isolated or they do not form a cluster with gold values as significant as the ones already mentioned.

Table 9-1. Summary of analytical results of the 2022-2023 soil sampling

	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Te (ppm)	W (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Minimum	0.25	0.01	0.25	1	0.01	0.25	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.05	0
Maximum	180	1.70	391	356	12.40	4749	0.76	82.81	57	7.40	0.50	95	167
Mean	2.2	0.04	9.3	23	0.29	13.1	0.05	0.74	7.8	0.29	0.05	0.67	24
90th percentile	3.0	0.06	18.4	43	0.47	23.4	0.10	1.03	11.9	0.64	0.10	1.00	44
97.5th percentile	9.2	0.14	26.1	57	1.00	32.1	0.17	3.13	16.6	0.90	0.10	2.60	57
99th percentile	23.2	0.20	37.7	67	1.54	37.3	0.22	8.51	26.1	1.06	0.10	4.00	64

The northcentral cluster is located south of the North Pond mineral occurrence. The northcentral cluster displays 24 anomalous gold values of which 11 range between 24 ppb Au (>99th percentile) up to 180 ppb Au. The majority of the gold anomalies (16) are situated on a topographically higher area along a NNW-trending zone on the Jonathan's Pond Formation coincident with the axial trace of an antiform interpreted by Geokincern (Stewart and Williams 2022). This cluster of anomalous samples ranges from 10 and 180 ppb Au, accompanied by a few Ag and Cu anomalies. Another anomaly of 129.9 ppm Au is located 1.5 km downslope to the north, also coincident with the axial trace of the same interpreted antiform. Lastly, a group of six anomalous samples occurs in the Gander Lake Granite with values ranging from 9.5 to 26.6 ppb Au. This group also displays highly anomalous As and Zn values greater than 100 ppm, and a number of samples with anomalous Mo, Pb and Sb.

The cluster in the northwestern corner of the property can be divided into two smaller groups. The northern group displays four anomalous samples with gold values from 10 up to 131 ppb Au, situated over Jonathan's Pond Formation between an EW-trending axial trace of a recumbent fold and a NW-trending fault interpreted by Geokincern (Stewart and Williams 2022). The southern group displays seven gold anomalies with gold values ranging from 10 up to 169 ppb Au. These groups also display numerous anomalies of Cu, Mo, Sb, and Zn.

The cluster of anomalous gold values in the southeastern part of the property is located halfway between North Pond and Gambo Pond. This cluster displays five anomalous samples between 13 and 100 ppb Au. The location of the highest Au value for this cluster coincides with the map location of the contact between the Gander Lake Granite and Jonathan's Pond Formation, and also coincides with a NW-trending fault interpreted by Geokincern. This cluster also contains a sample with the highest Ag and Cu values within the property of 1.7 ppm and 4749 ppm, respectively.

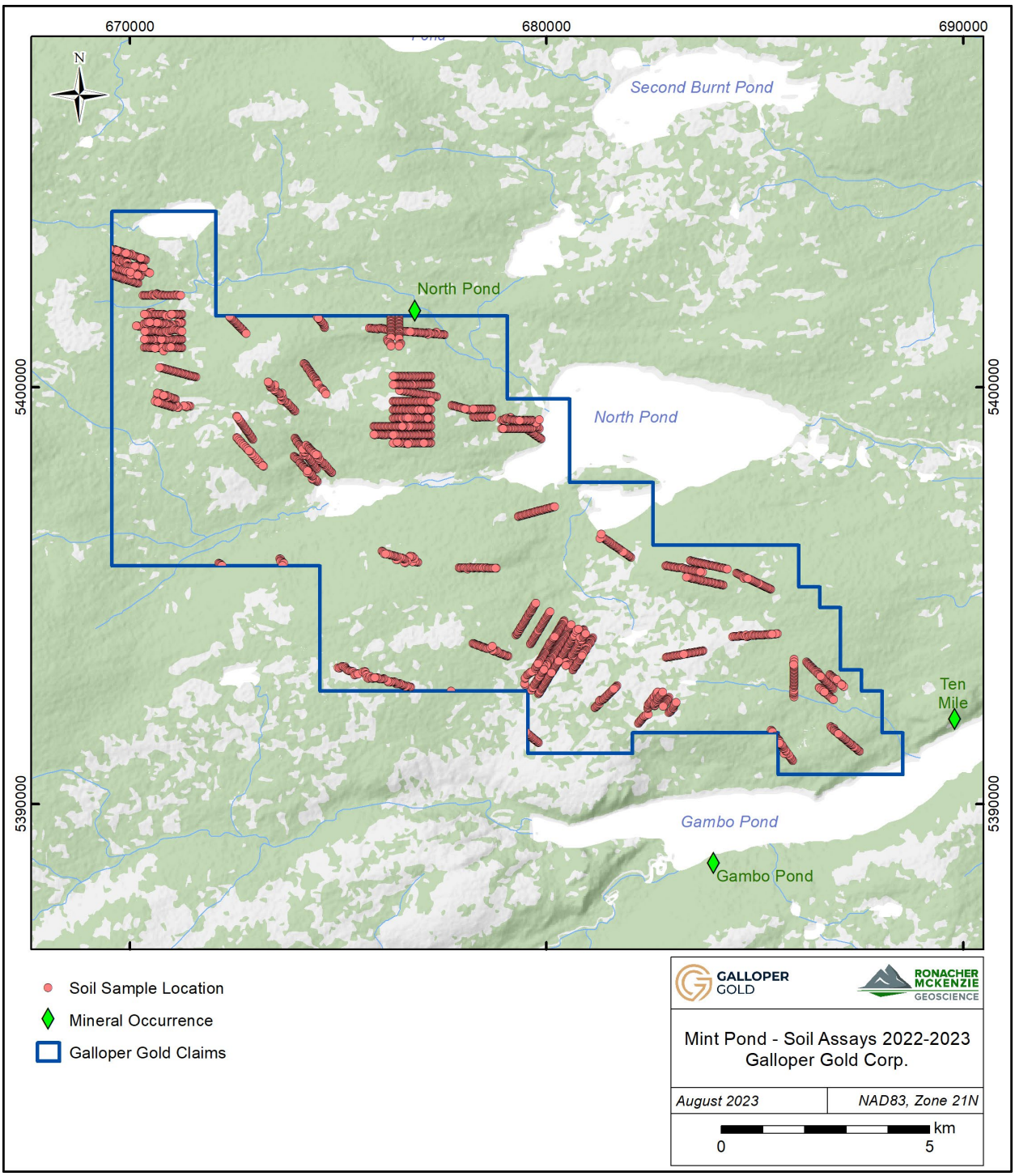

Figure 9-3: Soil sample location on the Mint Pond property.

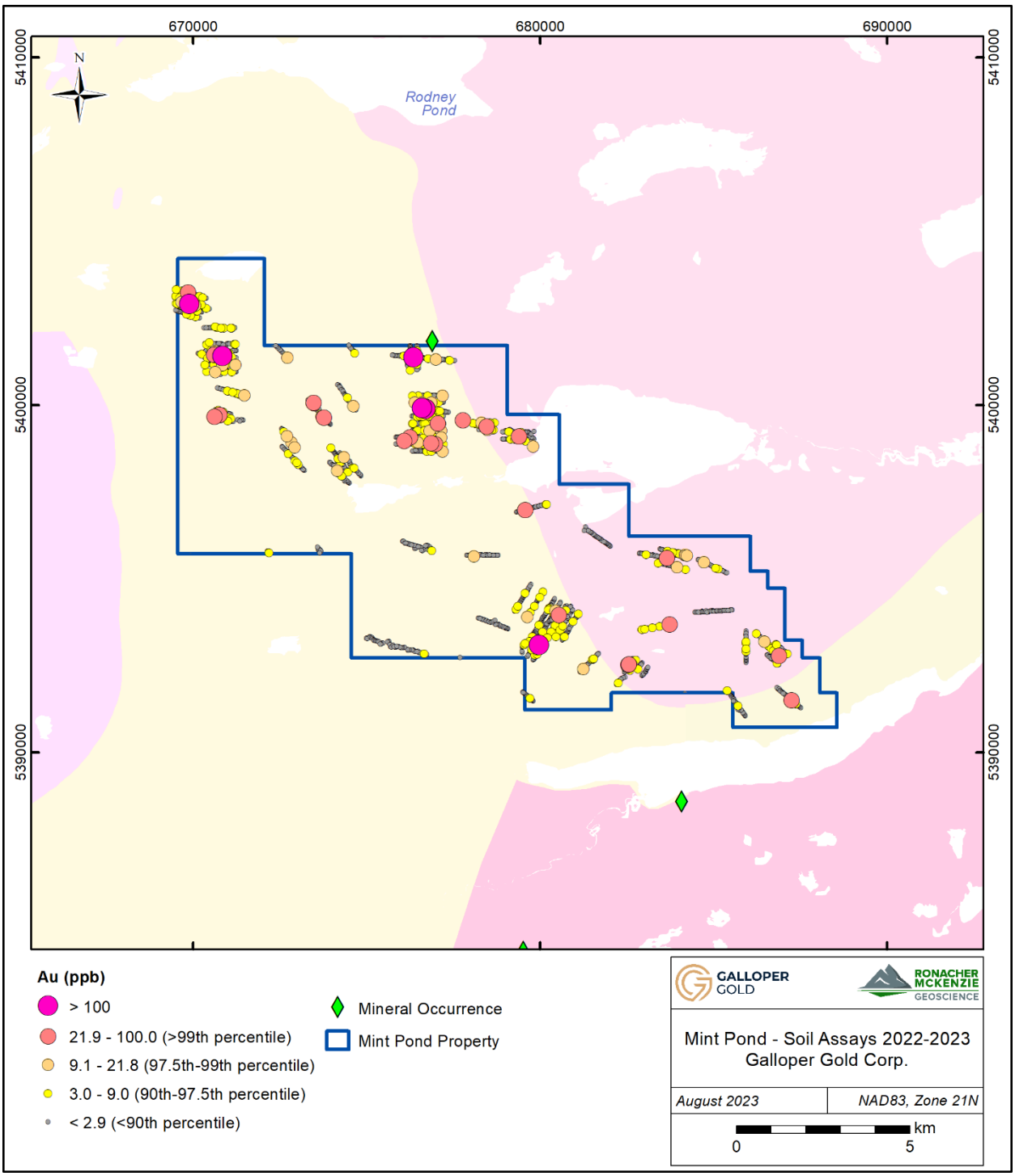

Figure 9-4. Soil sampling results with Au anomalies (geology legend in Figure 7-2).

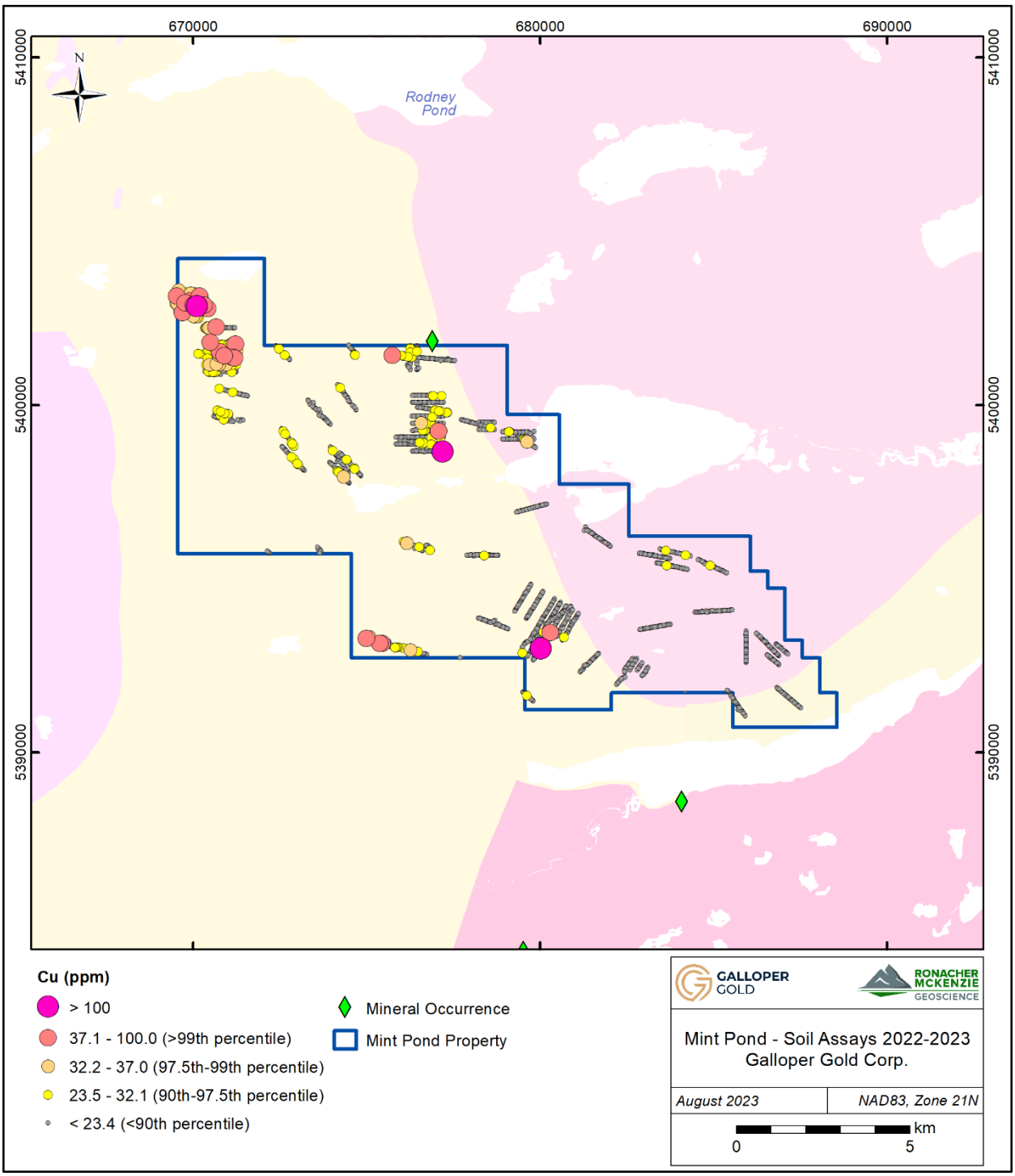

Figure 9-5. Soil sampling results with Cu anomalies (geology legend in Figure 7-2).

10.0 Drilling

Galloper Gold has not completed drilling on the property.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

11.1 Soil sampling program

In the field, the GroundTruth crew inserted a barcode tag in the sample bag (Figure 11-1), another tag was tied around the sample bag and a third one left in the field at a tree branch or another visible object (Fage 2022; Figure 11-2). During the soil sampling program, the crew noted points of interests, such as attributes of the samples and the ground cover, on a water-proof handheld device.

Figure 11-1. Soil sample # 2301997 collected on July 15, 2022. Photo provided by GroundTruth.

Figure 11-2. Collection site of soil sample # 2301997, July 15, 2022. Photo provided by GroundTruth.

At camp, the crew scanned all sample barcodes using a Fulcrum Shipment Bag app, packaged all samples in rice bags, uniquely identified with a security tag number, and downloaded the shipment and soil data to the head office for record keeping and shipment verification (GroundTruth Exploration 2021).

GroundTruth collected a total of 106 field duplicates of soil samples to monitor the quality of the analyses, 49 during the 2022 soil sampling program and 57 during the 2023 soil sampling program. A field duplicate is a second soil sample collected in a 1-m diametre of the soil sample to verify the micro-site sampling variability. Certified reference materials and blanks were not inserted by Galloper.

Soil samples from the 2022 survey were transported by GroundTruth to the Eastern Analytical Laboratory ("Eastern Analytical") in Springdale, Newfoundland. Eastern Analytical dried the samples at 60 degrees Celsius and sieved to -80 mesh. Sample pulps were then shipped by courier to Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd. ("Bureau Veritas") in Vancouver for analyses. Sample pulps of 15 g were partially digested using a modified aqua regia digestion (1:1:1 HNO_3:HCL:H_2O) and analyzed for gold and 36 elements by ICP-ES/MS (AQ201 + U; Bureau Veritas 2020). The aqua regia digestion is a partial digestion, where the digestion is carried out at relatively low temperatures; this method is ideal for dissolution of sulfide minerals and to release elements absorbed in clays or trapped in manganese and iron oxides and oxyhydroxides (ALS Global, 2022). The lower and upper limits for gold by this method at Bureau Veritas are 0.5 ppb and 100,000 ppb respectively.

Soil samples from the 2023 survey were shipped by GroundTruth to SGS Canada Inc. (SGS) in Grand Falls-Windsor, Newfoundland, for preparation. SGS dried the samples at 60 degrees Celsius and sieved to -80 mesh. After sample preparation, the pulps were shipped by air to SGS lab in Burnaby, BC, for analyses. Sample splits of 25 g were partially digested using a two-acid leach (HCL/HNO3) aqua regia digest and analyzed for

gold and 48 other elements by ICP-MS (GE_ARMV25, SGS 2010). The lower and upper limits for gold by this method at SGS are 1 ppb and 500 ppb, respectively. Gold was also analyzed by fire assay (30 g) and AAS (GE_FAA30V5, SGS 2010). The lower and upper limits for gold by this method at SGS are 5 ppb and 10000 ppb, respectively.

Eastern Analytical Laboratory is ISO/IEC 17025 certified; Bureau Veritas is ISO/IEC 17025 certified, and SGS is ISO/IEC 17025 certified. ISO/IEC 17025 is the standard accreditation for analytical labs to be considered technically competent. Galloper Gold is independent of these laboratories.

11.2 Quality Control Analysis of Soil Assay Data

The quality of the analyses of 2,745 soil samples was assessed for accuracy and repeatibility. No certified reference materials and blanks were inserted by Galloper. Galloper provided the lab certificates related to the soil samples which included replicas, standards and blanks analyses introduced by the lab.

Although the samples were analyzed at both labs (Bureau Veritas and SGS Canada) by ICP-MS after aqua-regia digestion, differences exist in the suites of analyzed elements and in the detection limits between the two labs. Both labs' analytical packages analyzed precious, base metals and pathfinder elements of interest.

For the quality control analysis, attention was focused on Au and the elements common to both labs, including the pathfinder elements Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Hg, Mo, Pb, Sb, Se, Te, Tl, W and Zn, as well as Ni (which has application as an aid to geological mapping) and Mn, which indicates the potential effects of oxide/hydroxide scavenging. Certain other elements common to both analytical packages (Ba, Ga, Sc, Sr, Th, U) were also evaluated to give support to the conclusions.

Analyses from the 2022 soil sampling program included 61 blanks introduced by the lab. Results returned undetectable analyses for every element except Al, Cu (0.1 ppm), Fe, Hg, Mn, Ni, Th, and V. Analyses from the 2023 soil sampling program include 112 blanks. The number of elements returning detectable blank analyses is greater than for the 2022 analyses: Results returned undetectable analyses for every element except minor values for Ag, Au (1 -2 ppb), Bi, Ce, Cu (0.5-0.9 ppm), Ga, Hf, In, Mn, Mo, Nb, Re, Sb, Sn, Tb, Te, Th (almost half blank analyses detectable), U and Zr. These analyses do not give cause for concern for Au and Cu determinations.

11.2.1 Accuracy

The accuracy of analysis was based on the results of internal and certified reference materials introduced by the labs during the analysis of soil samples.

Bureau Veritas' Au analyses of its own internal standard (DS11) show a number of deviant analyses due to nugget effects. Bureau Veritas analyses of external standard OREAS 262 (Oreas 2023a) are not subject to the nugget effect, but they do consistently underestimate its recommended Au content with the [average analysis/recommended value] of only 76%. Evidence of a general upward drift in analyses of Co (27 to 29 ppm) and Cu (111 to 120 ppm), and downward drift in Sb (4.6 to 3.6 ppm).

SGS' analysis of external standard OREAS 905 (Oreas 2023b) shows one overestimate near the end of the analytical program. Au values are generally underestimated for OREAS 501d (Oreas 2023c) and OREAS 506 (Oreas 2023d). Most analyses of standards OREAS 260, 261 and 263 (Oreas 2023e, 2023f, 2023g), including for Au, are satisfactory.

Less critical issues concern analyses of other elements – in particular, numerous overestimates of Co and Mn in the SGS analyses.

Control charts for Au analyses in all reference materials are shown in Figure 11-3 and 11-4.

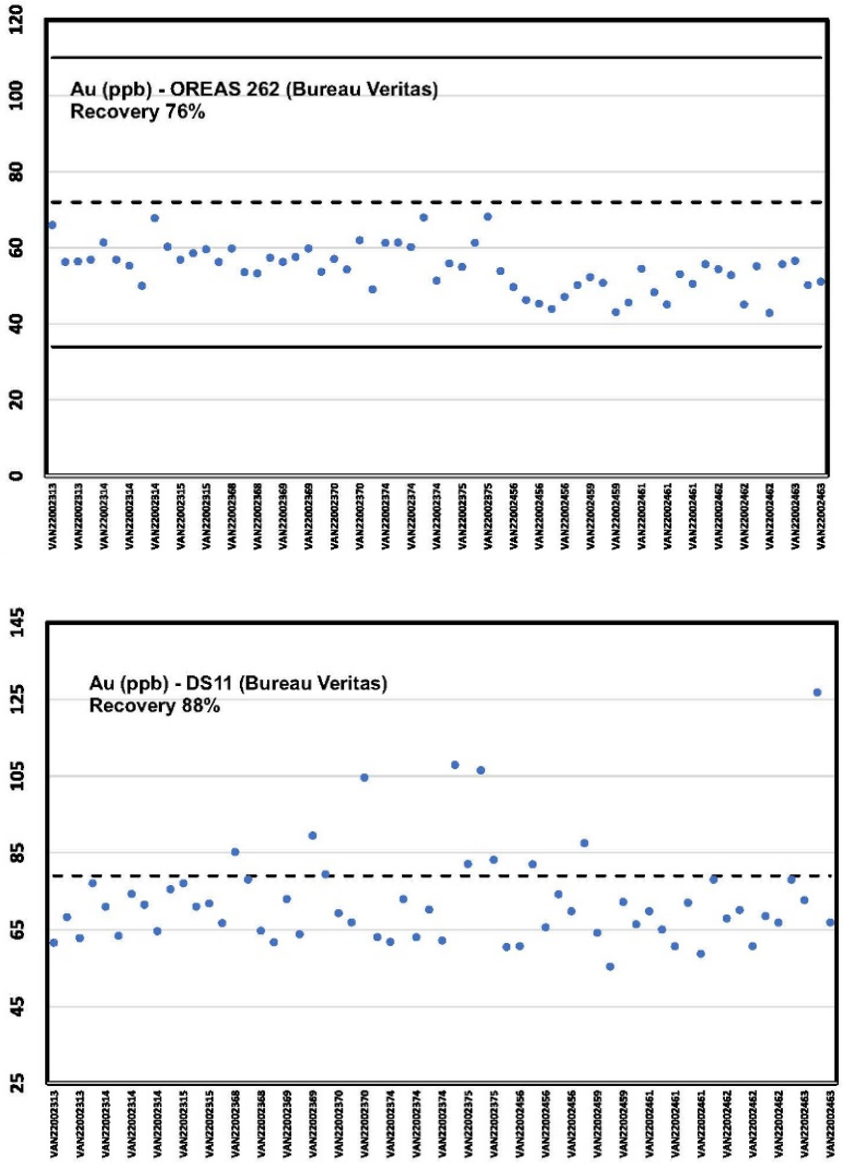

Figure 11-3. Control charts for Au analyses in reference standards used by Bureau Veritas lab.

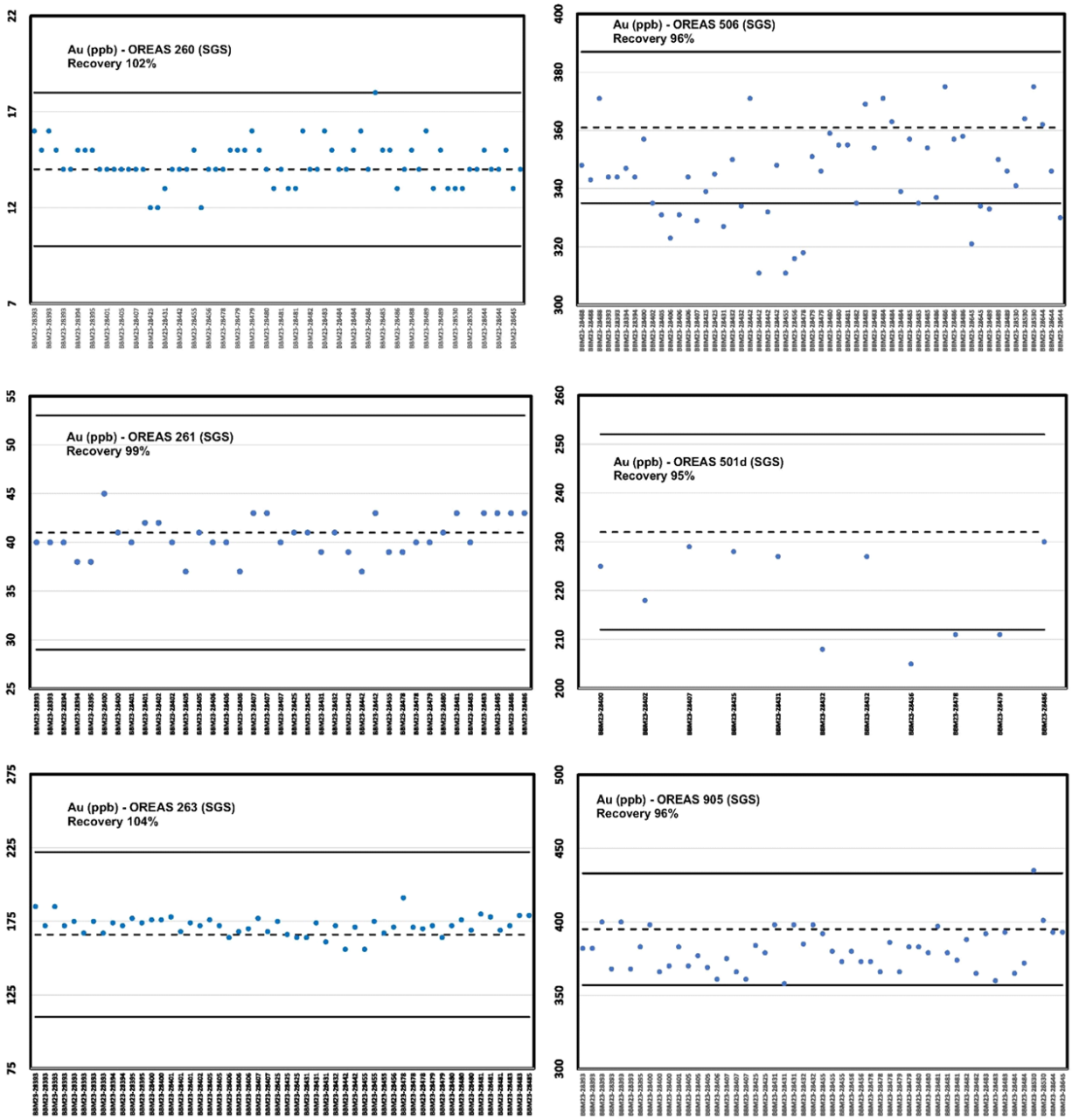

Figure 11-4. Control charts for Au analyses in reference standards used by SGS lab

11.2.2 Precision

A total of 49 field duplicates were inserted in 2022 soil sampling program (approximately 1 in 21 samples), and 57 field duplicates were inserted during the 2023 soil sampling program (approximately 1 in 48 samples) to measure repeatability.

Gold soil analyses of field duplicates collected by Galloper and analytical replicates inserted by the labs were evaluated using Thompson-Howarth precision plots (Thompson and Howarth 1978). Some of the spreads between pairs of analyses are considerable, for both field duplicates and replicates. This is not unusual in Newfoundland, and the QPs conclude that the repeatability of the analyses is acceptable for the purpose of this report.

The precision or repeatability of the field and analytical duplicates is plotted in a series of plots designed by Thompson and Howarth (1978), in which the mean of each duplicate pair is plotted against. their absolute difference. This design considers the observation that analytical precision varies as a function of concentration level and allows the identification of duplicate pairs whose spread is unusually large for their concentration level.

The precision plot of Figure 11-5 shows the most prominent deviations from the normal concentration level. Although the plot shows two deviant field duplicates and two deviant analytical duplicates at hgher concentrations, in general the plot indicates that repeatability is not generally an issue of concern, either in field duplicates or analytical duplicates at either lab.

No serious issues were identified with the repeatibility of the analyses.

The QPs are of the opinion that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures are adequate for the purpose of this report. However, the QPs recommend Galloper to include its own certified reference materials and blanks to monitor future soil sampling programs.

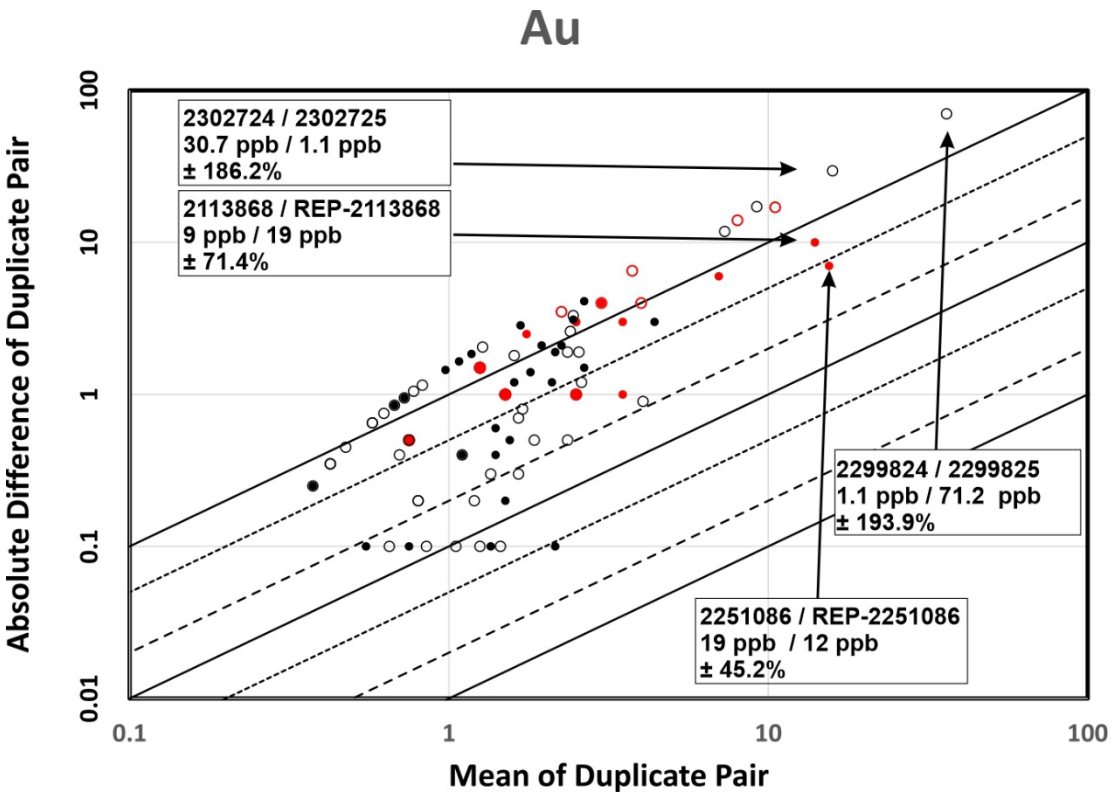

Figure 11-5. Thompson-Howarth precision plots for Au of the Mint Pond soil duplicates. Black open circles represent 2022 field duplicates and black filled circles represent 2022 replicas or analytical duplicates (Bureau Veritas). Red open circles represent 2023 field duplicates and red filled circles represent 2023 replicas or analytical duplicates (SGS). From lower right to upper left, the lines represent precision of ±2%, 5%, 10%, 20%, 50% and 100%.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Site Visit

A personal inspection was conducted on June 1, 2023, by Dr. Lopez, P.Geo., to review the Mint Pond property. The property was accessed by helicopter from the town of Bishop's Falls, NL. Flying-time from Bishop's Falls to the property was 25 minutes. Logging trails were observed throughout the property that may allow exploration work from the roads.

The property is characterized by open and shallow bogs and shrubs, ponds, and black spruce, white spruce, alder and birch forests, and ponds. The terrain varies from flat to hummocky with mounds elongated north-northeast. Ice direction interpreted from LDAR is north-northeast (Figure 9-1). The property has very scarce bedrock exposure and many boulder fields were observed (Figure 12-1).

Figure 12-1. View from the helicopter of the southern area of the Mint Pond property

One outcrop was found and inspected on the Mint Pond property. The outcrop is underlying a boulder field of granitic rocks in the southeast part of the property (Figure 12-2). It was located at N 5393447, E 683988 at an elevation of 146 m in an open bog area and extended for approximately 10 m^2. The outcrop consisted of massive and unaltered white to pink K-feldspar megacrystic biotite granite (Figure 12-3). No structures were observed. No evidence of mineralization was observed.

During the site inspection, the QP discussed and observed soil sampling procedures, sample bags, security tags, data recording procedures, hand auger and tablets used by GroundTruth personnel in the field. The sampling collection methodology and security are considered adequate for the purpose of this report. The data are adequate for the purpose of this report.

Figure 12-2: View of boulder field in Mint Pond property.

Figure 12-3: Photo of K-feldspar megacrystic biotite granite in the Mint Pond property.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Galloper Gold has not completed any mineral processing and metallurgical testing.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

Galloper Gold has not completed any resource estimates on the property.

15.0 Adjacent Properties

Properties adjacent to the Mint Pond property are owned by Newfound Gold Corp., Marvel Discovery Corp., Unity Resources Inc., Coast Mountain Geological Ltd., Exploits Discovery Corp., Falcon Gold Corp. and private individuals.

15.1 Exploits Discovery Corp.

Exploits Discovery Corp ("Exploits") holds the Jonathan's Pond, Mount Peyton and Middle Ridge properties located 30, 26 and 30 km to the north, northwest and southwest, respectively, of the Mint Pond property (Figure 15-1). Exploits completed a regional airborne VTEM survey covering the Jonathan's Pond, Mt. Peyton and Middle Ridge properties in 2021 (Exploits Discovery Group 2021). The Jonathan's Pond property is underlain by the Gander River Ultrabasic Belt and Ordovician siliciclastic sediments. Exploits completed a ground magnetic geophysical survey, soil sampling, trenching, and 21 drill holes at the Jonathan's Pond 'Main Vein' target. Drill hole JP-21-019 intersected a 1.57 g/t Au over 4.5 m from 16 to 20.5 m. (Exploits Discover Corp. 2023a). The Mount Peyton property consists of Late Ordovician to Silurian siliciclastic sedimentary rocks intruded by the Mt. Peyton Intrusive Suite rocks. Exploits completed ground geophysics, localized soil sample grids, and a 2021 drilling program of 18 drill holes at Mount Peyton (Exploits Discovery Corp. 2023b). The Middle Ridge property consists of Ordovician sedimentary rocks intruded by various mafic to felsic units (Exploits Discovery Corp. 2023c). No further details on the geophysical surveys are available.

The QPs have been unable to verify the information and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is subject of this Technical Report. This Technical Report clearly distinguished between the information from the adjacent properties and the information from the Mint Pond property that is the subject of this Technical Report.

15.2 Marvel Discovery Corp.

Marvel Discovery Corp. ("Marvel") holds the Gander East property located 6.5 km to the west of the Mint Pond property. Marvel completed a high-resolution helicopter-borne magnetic survey on the Gander East property (Marvel Discovery Corp. 2022a). Subsequently, Marvel completed a structural interpretation of the magnetic data and identified shear and deformation zones that were interpreted to warrant follow-up exploration on the ground (Marvel Discovery Corp 2022b). Marvel announced in September 2023 that reconnaissance field work

on the Gander East property was initiated, including prospecting and till sampling (Marvel Discovery Corp. 2023). Results of this fieldwork were not publicly available as of the effective date of this report.

The QPs have been unable to verify the information and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is subject of this Technical Report. This Technical Report clearly distinguished between the information from the adjacent properties and the information from the Mint Pond property that is the subject of this Technical Report.

15.3 Falcon Gold Corp.

Falcon Gold Corp. ("Falcon") holds the Gander North property is located 10 km to the north of the Mint Pond property (Figure 15-1). In 2022, Falcon completed a surface program on their property, including prospecting and till sampling. The prospecting identified quartz veins; initial results of the till sampling were available in the public domain on the effective date of this report. No significant Au results were returned for the southern part of the Gander North property, which is adjacent to the Mint Property, however, one anomalous tungsten value was recorded (Falcon Gold Corp. 2022).

The QPs have been unable to verify the information and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is subject of this Technical Report. This Technical Report clearly distinguished between the information from the adjacent properties and the information from the Mint Pond property that is the subject of this Technical Report.

15.4 New Found Gold Corp.

New Found Gold Corp. ("New Found") owns the Queensway property northwest of Mint Pond (Figure 15-1). Orogenic gold mneralization on the Queensway property is located along the Appleton and Joe Batt's Pond Fault Zones (Evans-Lamswood 2020, Eccles 2023). Gold occurs as free, coarse gold in brecciated quartz-carbonate veins. Gold is associatead with arsenopyrite and boulangerite.

New Found has explored the property since 2016 (Eccles 2023). As of January 2023, New Found has completed 1,227 diamond drill holes totallying 330,007 m and identified several zones of high-grade gold mineralization, including the Keats, Lotto and Golde Joint zones all located north of Gander Lake. New Found announced the start of a 10,000m drilling program in the southern part of their property (Queensway South) located west of the Mint Pond prooperty. The company identified several zones of gold mineralization in the Queensway South area, incuding Astronaut, Nova and Nebula (New Found Gold Corporation 2023)

The QPs have been unable to verify the information and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is subject of this Technical Report. This Technical Report clearly distinguished between the information from the adjacent properties and the information from the Mint Pond property that is the subject of this Technical Report.

15.5 Other

No information was available for the claims held by Unity Resources Inc. and Coast Mountain Geological Ltd.

The claims closest to the property on its northwest, east and south sides are owned by private individuals. No information about exploration on these claims was available to the QPs.

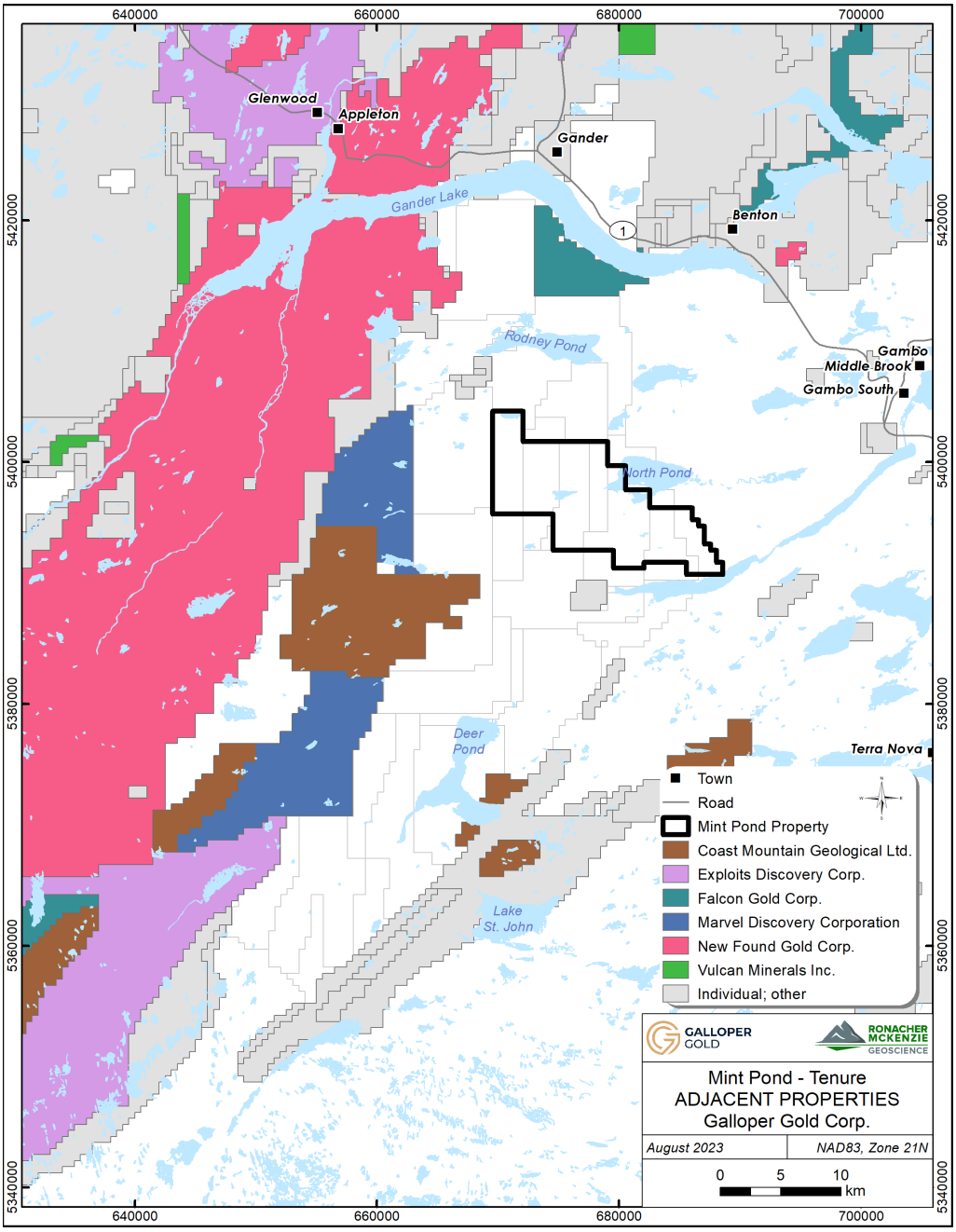

Figure 15-1: Map showing properties adjacent to the Mint Pond property.

16.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

The QPs are not aware of any other relevant data, information or explanation that would make this report understandable or not misleading.

17.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Mint Pond property is located in the Gander Zone of northwestern Newfoundland, immediately east of the Gander River Ultrabasic Belt.

The structural interpretation of the property geology and the reconnaissance soil sampling program delineated several targets for follow-up exploration on the property.

In 2022, Galloper completed a reconnaissance soil sampling program along selected lines crossing the major lithological contacts and fault zones on the property to verify if they were associated with gold and/or base metals. In 2023, a follow up soil sampling program was completed to follow up on previous year anomalies. Anomalous gold values in soil samples (i.e., > 9 ppb) occur in the northcentral, northwestern and southeastern portions of the property.

The northcentral area contains several anomalous gold values of which eleven range between 24 ppb Au (>99th percentile) up to 180 ppb Au. The majority of these gold values are situated from a topographically higher area downslope to the north along a NNW-trending zone on the Jonathan's Pond Formation coincident with the axial trace of an antiform interpreted by Geokincern. Additional field work, including soil grids with lines perpendicular to the interpreted structures will be required to determine the extent of the anomaly.

Gold anomalies also occur in the northwestern corner of the property with gold values from 10 up to 169 ppb Au, situated over Jonathan's Pond Formation between an EW-trending axial trace of a recumbent fold and a NW-trending fault interpreted by Geokincern. Some of these anomalies are accompanied by anomalous Cu, Mo, Sb, and Zn.

Anomalous gold values up to 100 ppb occur in the southeastern part of the property, between North Pond and Gambo Pond., near the contact between the Gander Lake Granite and Jonathan's Pond Formation. This area also contains a sample with the highest Ag and Cu anomalies within the property of 1.7 ppm and 4749 ppm, respectively,

Based on the exploration work completed by Galloper in 2022 and 2023, and the geological setting of the property, the QPs conclude that the Mint Pond property has the potential to host gold and base-metal mineralization, and that further work is warranted to test this potential.

The QPs are not aware of any significant risks or uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information. No economics outcomes are projected from the data

at this early stage of exploration. There are no reasonably foreseeable impacts of potentials risks and uncertainties on the project's viability given the early stage of exploration.

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2022 and 2023 reconnaissance soil sampling programs delineated Au and base metal anomalies on several of the soil lines. It is recommended to follow up on these anomalies with a rotary air blast ("RAB") drilling program that tests the soil-bedrock interface in order to confirm that the soil anomalies are reflected in the bedrock and to exclude that the soil anomalies are transported. Short holes drilled in a grid are recommended over the best soil anomalies. Additional soil sampling perpendicular to the structures interpreted by Geokincern (Stewart and Williams 2022) is also recommended.

It is recommended to map and sample areas where outcrop and boulder fields exist. The reconnaissance mapping would focus on validating local structures delineated by the structural interpretation completed by Galloper in 2022 (Stewart and Williams 2022) and should also focus on the description of the alteration and mineralization. In addition, outcrop should be sampled where warranted.

All exploration data should be integrated and interpreted with the goal of identifying follow-up targets on the property.

The anticipated cost of the recommended exploration is listed in Table 18-1

Table 18-1: Cost estimate for the recommended exploration program on the property.

Item	Estimated Cost
Soil grid sampling	$150,000
RAB Drilling	$200,000
Prospecting, mapping, sampling	$100,000
Data analysis	$30,000
TOTAL	**$480,000**

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20.0 Statement of Authorship

This report, titled “Independent Technical Report – Mint Pond Property, Newfoundland”, dated September 15. 2023 and prepared for Galloper Gold Corp., was completed, and signed by the following authors:

“Signed and sealed”

Gloria Lopez, PhD, P.Geo.
September 15, 2023
Edmonton, AB

“Signed and sealed”

Elisabeth Ronacher, PhD, P.Geo.
September 15, 2023
Sudbury, ON

Appendix 1 – Certificates of Qualified Persons

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

Gloria Lopez
Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience
Edmonton, AB, Canada
Gloria.Lopez@rmgeoscience.com

I, Gloria Lopez Orrego, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Senior Geologist with Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience.
2. I am jointly responsible for all sections, except for Section 12.1 (Site Visit), of the report titled "Independent Technical Report – Mint Pond Property, Newfoundland", dated September 15, 2023, and prepared for Galloper Gold Corp. I am solely responsible for Section 12.1 (Site Visit) of the report.
3. I hold the following academic qualifications: M.Sc. Geology (2002), University of Chile, Chile; Ph.D. Economic Geology (2012), Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado, United States.
4. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (#181673) and the Newfoundland and Labrador Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (#11213), and the Society of Economics Geologists (SEG).
5. I have worked on exploration projects worldwide (including Canada, Mexico and Chile) and on a variety of commodities including Au, Cu, Fe, and base-metal deposits since 1999.
6. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in the National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purpose of NI 43-101.
7. I visited the property on June 1st, 2023.
8. I am independent of the issuer and the vendors as described in section 1.5 of the National Instrument 43-101.
9. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this report.
10. I have read the National Instrument 43-101, and this report has been prepared in compliance with this instrument.
11. That, as of the date of this technical report to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated this 15th Day of September 2023

"Signed and sealed"

_____

Gloria Lopez, Ph.D., P.Geo.
Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

Elisabeth Ronacher
Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience
Sudbury, ON, Canada
elisabeth.ronacher@rmgeoscience.com
☎ 705-419-1508

I, Elisabeth Ronacher, do hereby certify that:

1. I am the Principal Geologist at Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience.
2. I am jointly responsible for all sections of the report titled "Independent Technical Report – Mint Pond Property, Newfoundland" September 15, 2023,) and prepared for Galloper Gold Corp. except Section 12.1 (Site Visit)
3. I hold the following academic qualifications: M.Sc. Geology (1997), University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria; Ph.D. Geology (2002), University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada.
4. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Geologists of Ontario (APGO, member # 1476) and the Newfoundland and Labrador Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (# 10508), the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG), and the Society for Geology Applied to Mineral Deposits (SGA).
5. I have worked on exploration projects worldwide (including Canada, Mongolia, China, Austria) and on a variety of commodities including Au, Cu, base-metal, Cu-Ni PGE and U deposits since 1997.
6. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in the National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purpose of NI 43-101.
7. I have not visited the property.
8. I am independent of the issuer and the vendors as described in section 1.5 of the National Instrument 43-101.
9. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this report.
10. I have read the National Instrument 43-101, and this report has been prepared in compliance with this instrument.
11. That, as of the date of this technical report to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated this 15th Day of September, 2023

"Signed and sealed"

_____
Elisabeth Ronacher, Ph.D., P.Geo.
Ronacher McKenzie Geoscience