NI 43-101
2025 MAIDEN MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE
FOR THE
SCOTTIE GOLD MINE PROJECT

Northern B.C.
Centred at 433,000 E and 6,232,000 N (NAD 83)

Submitted to:
Scottie Resources Corp.
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Tel: 250.217.2321

Effective Date: 2 February 2025
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DATE & SIGNATURE PAGES

Herewith, our report entitled "NI 43-101 2025 Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the Scottie Gold Mine Project" with an effective date of February 2, 2025.

"Signed and Sealed"

Signature of Sue Bird
M.Sc., P.Eng.
Moose Mountain Technical Services

Dated: June 20, 2025

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON – SUE BIRD

I, Sue Bird, P.Eng., am employed as a Geological Engineer with Moose Mountain Technical Services, with an office address of #210 1510 2nd Street North Cranbrook, BC V1C 3L2. This certificate applies to the technical report titled "NI 43-101 2025 Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the Scottie Gold Mine Project" that has an effective date of February 2, 2025 (the "technical report").

1. I am a member of the self-regulating Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (#25007). I graduated with a Geologic Engineering degree (B.Sc.) from the Queen's University in 1989 and a M.Sc. in Mining from Queen's University in 1993.
2. I have worked as an engineering geologist for over 25 years since my graduation from university. I have worked on precious metals, base metals and coal mining projects, including mine operations and evaluations. Similar resource estimate projects specifically include those done for Artemis' Blackwater gold project, Ascot's Premier Gold Project, Spanish Mountain Gold, all in BC; KSM's Courageous Lake deposit in NWT, O3's Marban and Garrison, gold projects in Quebec and Ontario, respectively, as well as numerous due diligence gold projects in the southern US done confidentially for various clients.
3. As a result of my experience and qualifications, I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43–101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43–101).
4. I visited the Scottie Gold Mine Project site on August 6, 2025, for one day.
5. I am responsible for all Sections of the technical report.
6. I am independent of Scottie Resources Corp. as independence is described by Section 1.5 of NI 43–101.
7. I have not previously prepared any reports for Scottie Resource Corp.
8. I have read NI 43–101 and the sections of the technical report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with that Instrument.

As of the effective date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the technical report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Date: June 20, 2025

"Signed and Sealed"

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Signature of Qualified Person
Sue Bird, P.Eng.

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

Moose Mountain Technical Services (MMTS) has prepared a Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of the Scottie Project located in northern B.C., Canada for Scottie Resource Corp. (Scottie). The Scottie Project resource estimate includes the Scottie Gold Mine and the Blueberry deposits. Scottie Resources Corp. will be focused on the development and advancement of the Scottie Project and does not have any operating revenues and does not expect to have any operating revenues in the near future.

The estimate contained herein is in support of the News Release issued by Scottie Resource Corp. on May 7, 2025.

This report provides an overview of the Scottie Project and includes recommendations for future work required to reach a decision point. It discloses a Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) including information about geology, mineralization, metallurgy, exploration potential, Mineral Resources, and recommendations for the Scottie Project.

1.2 Mineral Resource Estimate

The Scottie Project total MRE includes the Scottie and Blueberry deposits, with the Blueberry containing satellite deposits called the Bend and Gulley zones. The MRE is summarized in Table 1-1 for the base case cut-off grades. Mineral Resources were estimated using the 2019 CIM Best Practice Guidelines and are reported using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards.

The resource utilizes pit shells to constrain resources at the Blueberry deposits and potentially minable underground shapes at varying cutoff grades to define the underground resource below the Blueberry pit and for the Scottie Mine underground resources. The current estimate uses metal prices of US$2,000/oz gold price, recoveries, smelter terms and costs, as summarized in the notes to Table 1-1. Metal prices have been chosen based partially on three-year trailing averages and industry standard pricing currently used for resource estimates.

The base case cut-off grade for open pit mining is 0.70 g/t Au and 2.5 g/t Au for underground resources, which more than covers the Processing + G&A for the open pit mining and covers costs of Processing + G&A + underground development costs for the underground resource.

These mineral resource estimates are Inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

The QP is of the opinion that issues relating to all relevant technical and economic factors likely to influence the prospect of economic extraction can be resolved with further work. These factors may include environmental permitting, infrastructure, sociopolitical, marketing, or other relevant factors.

As a point of reference, the in-situ gold is inventoried and reported by intended processing method.

Table 1-1 Mineral Resource Estimate for the Scottie Gold Mine Project

Blueberry Pit Resource					
Source	**Cutoff Au (g/t)**	**Tonnage (ktonnes)**	**Au (g/t)**	**NSR ($CDN)**	**Au Metal (kOz)**
Blueberry Pit (Inferred)	0.25	2,887	2.06	156.04	191
	0.3	2,712	2.17	164.69	190
	0.5	2,114	2.68	202.51	182
	0.7	**1,707**	**3.17**	**239.73**	**174**
	1	1,323	3.85	290.19	164
	2.5	600	6.61	492.83	128
	5	273	10.35	755	91
Total Underground Resource					
Source	**Cutoff Au (g/t)**	**Tonnage (ktonnes)**	**Au (g/t)**	**NSR ($CDN)**	**Au Metal (kOz)**
Blueberry and Scottie Mine Underground (Inferred)	**2.5**	**1,897**	**8.66**	**678.51**	**528**
	3	1,704	9.33	731	511
	3.5	1,549	9.94	778.78	495
	4	1,404	10.59	829.04	478
	4.5	1,269	11.26	881.69	459
	5	1,143	11.98	937.99	440
	10	520	18.05	1,413.75	302
Total	varies	3,604	6.06	470.69	703

Notes to the 2025 Resource Table:

1. Resources are reported using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards and were estimated using the 2019 CIM Best Practices Guidelines, as required National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101")
2. The base case MRE has been confined by "reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction" shape using the following assumptions:
    - Metal price of US$2000/oz gold
    - Metallurgical recovery of 90% gold
    - Payable metal of 99% gold in doré
    - Forex of 0.74 $US:$CDN
    - Processing costs of CDN$24 / tonne milled, which includes milling, transport, smelter treatment, refining and General & Administrative (G&A) costs
    - Underground production cost of CDN$78 / tonne, and underground development costs to be CDN$90 / tonne, for a total underground mining cost of CDN$168 / tonne
    - Open pit mining costs of CDN$3.00 / tonne for mineralized and waste material
    - 45-degree pit slopes
    - The 130% price case pit shell is used for the confining shape with elevation adjustment of the main Blueberry pit for the underground resource.
3. The resulting net smelter return is NSR = Au g/t* CDN$98.60 / g * 90% recovery rate
4. Numbers may not add due to rounding

1.3 Terms of Reference

The Resource Estimate is being completed in connection with a News Release issued on May 7, 2025.

1.4 Property Description

The property is found within the Skeena Mining Division and the claim boundaries were obtained from government claim maps. The crown granted claims, and mineral tenures are entirely owned by Scottie Resources. The claims/crown grants are subject to a 2% Gross Production Royalty held by Franco-Nevada. No other royalty or encumbrance exists on the claims.

1.5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

1.5.1 Accessibility and Climate

The well-maintained Granduc Mine Road passes through the claim boundaries, which provides access to the northeastern areas of the Property. The climate is classified as humid continental, with an average annual temperature of 6.1˚C, and an average yearly precipitation 1,866 mm

1.5.2 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The town of Stewart, BC, has a population of approximately 500, and is host to an ice-free deep-water port, a paved airstrip, as well as several stores that supply basic amenities. The city of Terrace and town of Smithers are both approximately four hours away by vehicle from Stewart. Both provide access to commercial airports along with most other services required to support mineral exploration and mining projects.

1.5.3 Physiography

The Property is located within the Boundary Ranges of the Coast Mountains. The elevation on the property ranges from a low of 700 metres above sea level (asl) to a high of 2,126 metres (asl), found at the peak of Summit Mountain

1.6 History

1.6.1 Scottie Mine Area:

The first exploration undertaken in the Stewart area was in 1898 by prospectors exploring the area on their way to the Klondike gold rush. The initial discovery of gold-bearing veins in the Scottie Gold Mine area was in 1928. The property was optioned to Premier Gold Mining Company (“Premier”) in 1931, with surface sampling and trenching operations revealing ore-grade mineralization in two zones along-strike lengths of 85 to 350 feet.

Between 1946-1955, Morris Summit Gold Mines Ltd. (“Morris Summit”) completed diamond drilling, lateral development work and raised development from a portal developed at the 3,000’ level. These efforts helped identify four mineralized shoots including the McLeod East Zone (now part of the M Zone).

In 1955, they re-sampled the historical workings and diamond Drillholes to substantiate the historical findings then followed this up in 1956 with surface prospecting and geophysics, which outlined several more gold-bearing veins, after which the property remained idle until 1978 when the controlling interest of Morris Summit was acquired by D. A. McLeod and Associates of Vancouver (“McLeod Group”). The McLeod Group developed an access road through to the 3,000’ level adit in 1978 and completed 3,058’ of diamond drilling at the M Zone between 1978 and 1979.

A feasibility study, completed in 1980 by McLeod and based on a gold price of $660/ounce, recommended placing the property into production at 200 tons/day. The Scottie Gold Mine was put into production on October 1st, 1981, and continued for about 3.5 years until February 18, 1985.

The mine was placed into receivership by the Royal Bank of Canada in February 1985, with a re-organization of Scottie Gold Mines resulting in the formation of a new company – Royal Scot who resumed exploration on the property in 1987.

Since the shut down of the mine the Scottie Gold Mine Project area has been explored various exploration companies including Royal Scott, Tenajon Resources, Arkaroola, Seeker Resources, Jayden Resources, Red Eye, and Rotation Minerals, which changed names to Scottie Resources in 2019.

1.6.2 Blueberry and Bend Area

In 1983, Esso Resources Canada Ltd. ("Esso") carried out prospecting within the Tide Lake mineral reserve, locating a massive sulphide occurrence along the mine road that was named the Bend Vein showing.

In January of 1984, the Summit Group claims comprising the Bow 1, Wow 1, Wow 2, and Wow 4 claims was acquired through staking by a joint venture between Esso (50%) and Scottie Gold Mines Ltd. (50%). Holes drilled at Bend intercepted the structure and the Bend Vein was intercepted over 60 m of strike length with an average vein width of 1.5 m. The Blueberry Vein was also exposed over 90 m.

In 1989, Homestake purchased the assets of Esso Resources and in 1990 Homestake Mining (Canada) Ltd. entered into an agreement with Tenajon for exploration of the Bow 1 claim outside of the Bend Vein area. Tenajon conducted work programs, including trenching, sampling, and drilling until 2008. The property was acquired by Rotation in 2017.

1.7 Geologic Setting and Mineralization

The Scottie Gold Mine Property lies above the volcano-sedimentary rocks of the upper Stuhini and lower Hazelton Groups. The rocks in this area have undergone several generations of separate intrusive events, with dykes and stocks of variable ages and compositions seen throughout. During the Cretaceous, east-northeast compression caused the development of north-northwest trending upright folds, resulting in the formation of the Summit Mountain anticline with its Upper Triassic core exposed on the western side of the Property.

The Blueberry Contact Zone target is comprised of the north-south oriented andesite-siltstone contact and numerous moderately northwest dipping veins. The north end of the Blueberry Contact Zone is offset by an east-west, dextral fault and can be characterized by north and south portions.

Gold mineralization on the Property is thought to be of intrusion-related gold deposit style. Anomalous gold values occur in shoots that are hosted in veins and replacement zones, with the highest grades typically correlated with increased sulphide content. Base metal and silver values are variable with a few areas on the Property with polymetallic veining producing strongly anomalous silver, copper, lead, and zinc values. However, in gold rich areas such as Blueberry Contact Zone and Scottie Gold Mine area, base metal and silver values are only slightly to moderately elevated but form a much broader footprint than gold mineralization.

1.8 Exploration

Property-wide geological mapping, 2D induced polarization surveys, airborne mag, and EM surveys have been done since 2019. In addition, 3D DC-resistivity and induced polarisation (DCIP) surveys have been completed at the Blueberry and Domino zones, along with 1,560 m of borehole TEM surveying carried out at the Scottie Gold Mine.

Several prospecting programs have also been completed from 2021 through 2024 at the Blueberry, Gully, Serac, C, D and E Zones, Scottie Mine, High-Grade Float Zone, Golden Buckle, and Scottie East Zones.

1.9 Drilling

Scottie Resource operated several small diamond drilling campaigns on the Scottie Gold Mine Property. From 2016 - 2019 the company was called Rotation and in 2019 had a name change to Scottie Resources Corp. The bulk of drilling has been done with skid- and helicopter-portable diamond drilling rigs, with methods and results discussed in Section 10.

1.10 Sample Preparation Analysis and Security and Data Verification

Sample preparation, security and QAQC has been documented and analyzed as presented in Section 11 for all years with information available. Historical data with no available information has been validated using the recent data.

1.11 Metallurgy

A Preliminary metallurgical study was done in 2023 by Sepro Laboratories (Sepro, 2023) resulting in excellent gold recovery and supporting the gold recovery of 90% used for the resource estimate. Recoveries from the historical production from the Scottie Mine is similarly positive. Together they support the gold recovery of 90% used for the resource estimate.

1.12 Risks and Opportunities

1.12.1 Resource Estimate Risks and Opportunities

Risk in the geologic interpretations relating to the continuity of the mineralization exists and can be mitigated by additional geologic modelling for use in controlling the block model interpolations. A description of additional potential risk factors concerning the resource estimate is given in Table 1-2 along with either the justification for the approach taken or mitigating factors in place to reduce any risk.

Table 1-2 List of Risks and Mitigations/Justifications

#	Description	Justification/Mitigation
1	Classification Criteria	Classification based on the Range of the Variogram and therefore the variability of the mineralization within each deposit.
2	Gold and Silver Price Assumptions	Based on three-year trailing average (Kitco, 2024)
3	Capping	CPP, swath plots and grade-tonnage curves show model validates well with composite data throughout the grade distribution.
4	Processing and Mining Costs	Based on comparable projects in northern B.C.

Opportunities to increase confidence in the resource through infill drilling and to expand the resource from step-out and exploration drilling are discussed in the recommendations section below.

1.13 Conclusions and Recommendations

The QP makes the following conclusions regarding sampling, analysis, metallurgical testwork and the resource estimate.

1.13.1 Sampling, Preparation, Analysis Conclusions

In the opinion of the QP, sampling preparation, analysis, and security by the current operator is consistent with industry standard practices. Review and analysis of the assay database and QAQC data shows the assay database is of sufficient quality for resource estimation.

1.13.2 Metallurgical Testwork Conclusions

The recoveries used for the resource estimate are reasonable for this level of study based on the metallurgical testing to date.

1.13.3 Resource Estimate Conclusions

In the opinion of the QP the block model resource estimate and resource classification reported herein is a reasonable representation of the global gold mineral resources found in the Scottie Gold Mine Project deposits. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into mineral reserve.

The QP makes the following recommendations regarding sampling, analysis, metallurgical testwork and the resource estimate.

1.13.4 Sampling, Preparation, Analysis Recommendations

- Additional check assay sampling in future drill programs is recommended.

1.13.5 Metallurgical Recommendations

Metallurgical recommendations made by Sepro Laboratories (Sepro, 2023) include:

- Conduct a mineralogical investigation of the flotation tailings to determine the nature of the gold losses. With this knowledge, it may be possible to improve the Au rougher recovery.
- Examine the impact of coarser grinds on whole ore cyanide leach.
- Conduct rougher and cleaner flotation tests on whole ore sample in order to compare the direct flotation process with the gravity-flotation and gravity-CN leach processes.

1.13.6 Resource and Exploration Recommendations

A budget of CDN$ 17M is recommended for drilling, exploration, ore sorting studies and advancing the project to a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) stage.

2 INTRODUCTION

Scottie Resource Corp. holds the rights to the Scottie Gold Mine Project located 32 km north of Stewart, B.C. Scottie Resources is focused on the development and advancement of the Scottie Gold Mine Project. The project has numerous deposits and target areas with the Scottie Mine, Blueberry, Bend and Gulley deposits the focus of the resource modelling and resource estimate in this report.

Sue Bird, P.Eng., of Moose Mountain Technical Services (MMTS) was retained by Scottie Resources Corp. to produce a resource estimate.

2.1 Terms of Reference

The purpose of this report is to support the News Release issued by Scottie Resources on May 7, 2025, and related disclosures on the Scottie Gold Mine Project.

All measurement units used in this report are metric, and currency is expressed in US dollars unless stated otherwise.

2.2 Qualified Persons

The following serves as the qualified person (QP) for this Technical Report:

- Sue Bird, P.Eng., Moose Mountain Technical Services is responsible for all sections of the report.

2.3 Site visits and Scope of Personal Inspection

Sue Bird, P.Eng., of MMTS, visited the Scottie Gold Mine Project site on September 7, 2024. During the site visit collar locations at Blueberry, Bend, Gully and the Scottie Mine deposits were validated. The core storage site in Stewart was visited, with core from each deposit examined for mineralization and seven samples for re-assay obtained for validation of previous assay results.

2.4 Effective Date

The overall report effective date is February 2, 2025.

2.5 Sources of Information

Sources of information are listed in the references, Section 27 of this report, with the sources provided by Scottie Resources Corp., regarding property ownership and environmental permitting listed in Section 3.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The QP of this report state that they are qualified persons for those areas as identified in the "Certificate of Qualified Person". The QP has relied, and believe there is a reasonable basis for this reliance, upon the following other expert reports, which provided information regarding mineral rights, surface rights, and environmental status in sections of this Report as noted below.

3.1 Mineral Tenure and Surface Rights

The QPs have not reviewed the mineral tenure, nor independently verified the legal status, ownership of the Project area or underlying property agreements. The QPs have fully relied upon, and disclaim responsibility for, information supplied by Scottie Resources Corp., experts and experts retained by Scottie for this information through the following documents:

- Letter from Scottie Resources Corp. on claims and Royalties (Mumford, 2025)

This title information is used in Section 4.0 and 4.1 of the Report.

3.2 Royalties and Incumbrances

The QPs have not reviewed the royalty agreements nor independently verified the legal status of the royalties and other potential incumbrances. The royalty structure on the project changed since the 2021 43-101 report. Franco-Nevada Corporation now holds a 2.0% gross production royalty on all claims on the project. This is the only royalty on the Scottie Gold Mine Project, all historic royalties on the Scottie Project have been eliminated.

The QPs have fully relied upon, and disclaim responsibility for, information supplied by Scottie Resources Corp. for this information through the following documents:

- Letter from Scottie Resources Corp. on claims and Royalties (Mumford, 2025)

This title information is used in Section 4.1 of the Report.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Project is located in in northern B.C. as illustrated in Figure 4-1 below. The property consists of 21 contiguous mineral claims covering an area of 8,840 hectares and an additional 14 Crown-granted claims for a total area of 9,053 hectares as illustrated in Figure 4-2. The Property is located 35 kilometres north-northwest of Stewart, British Columbia, and is centered at 56°11'N, 130°07'W; 433,000 E, 6,232,000 N (NAD 83).

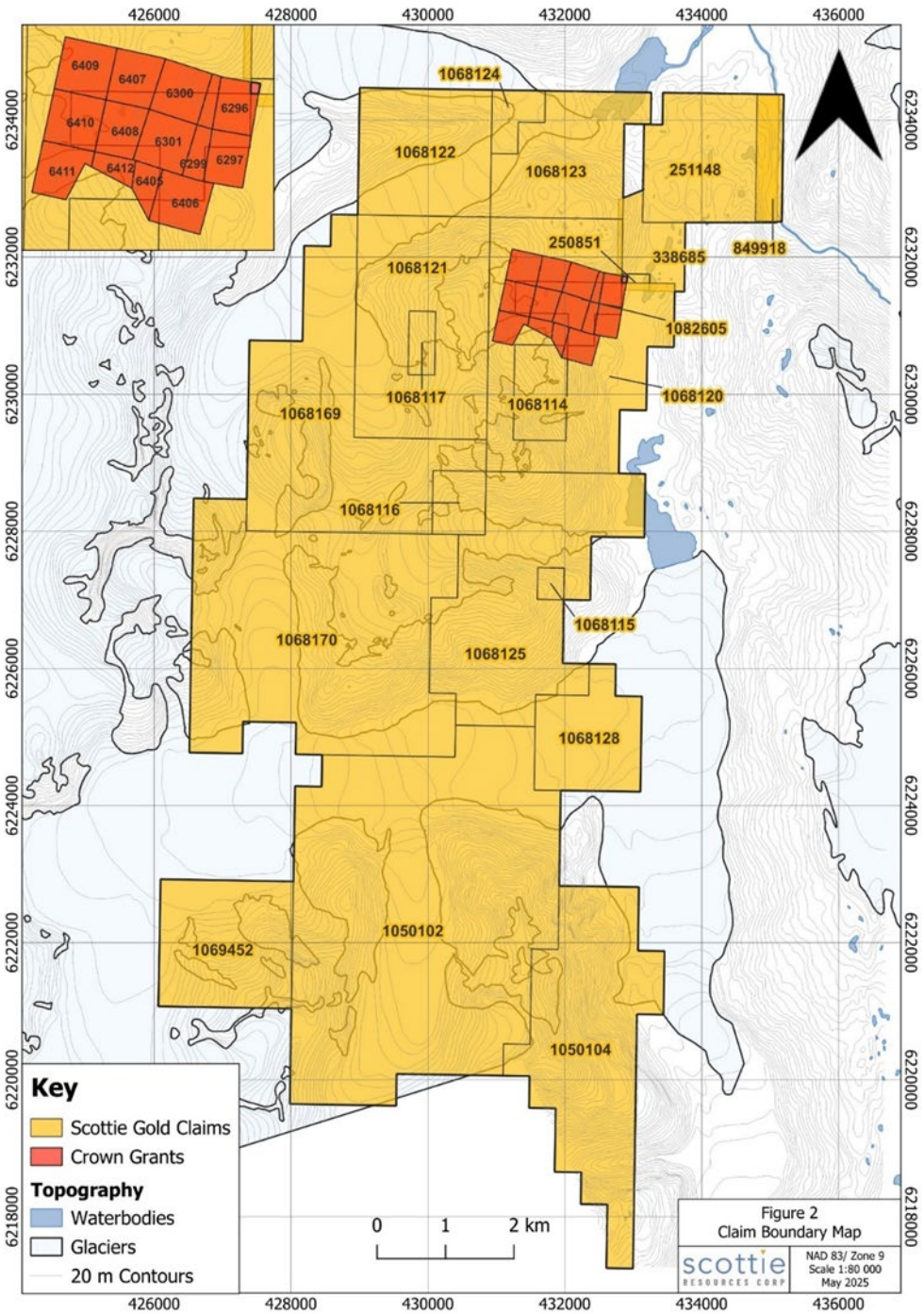
The property is found within the Skeena Mining Division and the claim boundaries were obtained from government claim maps. The crown granted claims, and mineral tenures are entirely owned by Scottie Resources. The claims/crown grants are subject to a 2% Gross Production Royalty held by Franco-Nevada. No other royalty or encumbrance exists on the claims.

An all-season camp facility exists at the Scottie Gold Mine Project site. The camp is equipped with diesel generators, a satellite communication link, tent structures on wooden floors, and several wood-framed buildings. The Scottie Resource offices and additional facilities and core storage are located in the town of Stewart.

A full Claims List can be found in Appendix A at the end of this report.

(Source: Scottie Resources Corp., 2025)

Figure 4-1 Location of the Scottie Gold Mine Project



(Source: Scottie Resources Corp., 2025)

Figure 4-2 Scottie Resources Claims Map of the Scottie Gold Mine Project

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The well-maintained Granduc Mine Road passes through the claim boundaries, which provides access to the northeastern areas of the Property. Helicopter support is used to provide access to the remaining portion of the property, with the closest airbase found in the town of Stewart, BC.

5.2 Climate

The climate is classified as humid continental, with an average annual temperature of 6.1˚C, and an average yearly precipitation 1,866 mm. Field work on the Property is typically carried out from late June to October, however the Granduc Mine Road could be kept open throughout the year with the use of an adequate avalanche control program and a snow removal team.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The closest power source is the Brucejack Mine Transmission Line ("BMTL") located less than one kilometre from the eastern claim boundary. The BMTL is owned by Newmont Corporation whilst the power is produced by the Long Lake Hydroelectric Generation Facility owned by Long Lake Hydro Inc.

The town of Stewart, BC, has a population of approximately 500, and is host to an ice-free deep-water port, a paved airstrip, as well as several stores that supply basic amenities. The city of Terrace and town of Smithers are both approximately four hours away by vehicle from Stewart. Both provide access to commercial airports along with most other services required to support mineral exploration and mining projects.

Figure 5-1 is a photo illustrating the camp site during the 2024 drill season.

(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 5-1 Layout of Built Infrastructure

5.4 Physiography

The Property is located within the Boundary Ranges of the Coast Mountains. The elevation on the property ranges from a low of 700 metres above sea level (asl) to a high of 2,126 metres (asl), found at the peak of Summit Mountain. The eastern portion of the Property is host to slopes with lower elevation which are sparsely vegetated with spruce trees, alder trees, and blueberry bushes. Most of the Property is in the alpine with much of the western portion being heavily glaciated. Figure 5-2 shows a photo near the entrance to the site of the Scottie Gold Mine Property illustrating the general physiography.

(Source: Scottie Resources Corp., 2025)

Figure 5-2 Photo of the Scottie Mine

6 HISTORY

The following section is provided by excerpts from Horvat and Thorogood 2024, and Gunning and Visagie, 2006.

The first exploration undertaken in the Stewart area was in 1898 by prospectors exploring the area on their way to the Klondike gold rush. Some of the earliest staked claims in the area included the Grizzly Bear property near Bitter Creek in 1899, the American Boy property on American Creek in 1900, and Glacier Creek in 1903.

Currently the Scottie Gold Mine Property encompasses several prospects, each of which with their own separate exploration history which has been compiled from various authors including Tribe et al. (1983), Tribe (1985), Dick (1987), Visagie and Varas (1991), Gunning and Visagie (2006), Kruchkowski (2017), Voordouw and Carr (2019), and Nuttall et al. (2021). The work completed up until 2018 on the Scottie Gold Mine, Blueberry and Bend, and the surrounding prospects are independently discussed below.

6.1 Scottie Gold Mine History

This section is mainly related to the Scottie Gold Mine and adjacent prospects, including the C and D Zones, and is compiled from reports by Tribe et al. (1983), Tribe (1985), Dick (1987), Visagie and Varas (1991), Kruchkowski (2017), Gunning and Visagie (2006), and Voordouw and Carr (2019).

The initial discovery of gold-bearing veins in the Scottie Gold Mine area was in 1928, by Ted Morris and Associates of Stewart, BC, who then staked the main surface showings under the name “Salmon Gold”. The property was optioned to Premier Gold Mining Company (“Premier”) in 1931, with surface sampling and trenching operations revealing ore-grade mineralization in two zones along-strike lengths of 85 to 350 feet. Between 1931 and 1934, Premier completed 10 diamond Drillholes with six indicating a downward extension of the veins. The option lapsed and the property returned to the newly incorporated Salmon Gold Mines Ltd., who subsequently optioned it to Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada (“Cominco”) in 1934.

Cominco drilled several surface Drillholes in 1934, with encouraging results. This was followed up between 1935 and 1938 with the development of a hand-steeled adit and 5,000’ of cross-cutting and drifting at the 3,600’ elevation of the property. The underground development revealed 210’ of strike length of the main vein, presumed to be M Zone, with average widths of 2.4’ and grades of 0.357 oz/t Au. During this period, 3,000’ of underground diamond drilling showed that one zone had potential for at least 1,000’ of vertical extent.

Cominco dropped its option in 1939. The property then sat idle until 1946. Between 1946-1948, Morris Summit Gold Mines Ltd. (“Morris Summit”) completed 17,000’ of diamond drilling, an additional 4,000’ of lateral development work and raised development from a new portal developed at the 3,000’ level. These efforts helped identify four mineralized shoots including the McLeod East Zone (now part of the M Zone), which was intersected with a spur crosscut directed toward an old Cominco Drillhole.

During the underground development by Morris Summit, work was completed by Letal Exploration at the C and D Zones in 1946-1947, known then as Scottie South and Scottie North respectively, following the discovery of shear-hosted mineralization. The C and D Zones are located above the western shore of Summit Lake, approximately 1.5 km northeast of the 3600’ portal. Work consisted of 1,300’ of trenching, rock sampling, and 2,730’ of diamond drilling from 13 holes. Mapping and sampling determined that the

most significant gold-bearing mineralization is where north trending fractures intersect northeast trending fractures. The best intercept of the diamond drill program was 0.454 oz/t Au over 6.5' at the C Zone (Seraphim, 1947).

Morris Summit was unable to develop the other three mineralized shoots due to a lack of funding and once again the property sat idle until 1952. In 1952, a joint venture between Newmont and Granby Mining & Smelting Company gained control of Morris Summit. In 1955, they re-sampled the historical workings and diamond Drillholes to substantiate the historical findings then followed this up in 1956 with surface prospecting and geophysics, which outlined several more gold-bearing veins. However, no follow-up work was conducted on any of these veins and the property remained idle until 1978 when the controlling interest of Morris Summit was acquired by D. A. McLeod and Associates of Vancouver ("McLeod Group").

The McLeod Group added the C and D Zone prospects to the original Morris Summit claim block and formed Scottie Gold Mines Ltd. to develop the property into commercial production. With the new land package, the McLeod Group developed an access road through to the 3,000' level adit in 1978 and completed 3,058' of diamond drilling at the M Zone between 1978 and 1979. Additional development was also conducted on the N Zone and on the McLeod West veins. A feasibility study, completed in 1980 and based on a gold price of $660/ounce, recommended placing the property into production at 200 tons/day. Reserves in all categories were calculated to be 226,287 short tons averaging 0.743 oz/short ton Au, undiluted (This a historical estimate and these reserves are not compliant with current NI-43-101 standards).

The Scottie Gold Mine was put into production on October 1st, 1981, and continued for about 3.5 years until February 18, 1985, when high interest rates and a low price of gold ($300/oz) forced the mine into closure. Total production amounted to 95,426 oz Au from 201,462 short tons milled, for an average recovered grade of 0.474 oz/short ton Au or 16.25 g/t Au. Underground mining was done by shrinkage in stopes varying from 3.5' to 30' in width with track haulage to an underground mill. Mining varied from 135 to 185 tons/day throughout its production. Recovered grades averaged 0.51 oz/short ton Au for the first two years but dropped to 0.41 oz/short ton Au in 1984. Lowered grades were attributed partly to narrower vein widths, with attendant higher dilution, but was also due to the mining of lower grade material to maintain tonnage. Most of the production between 1981 and 1985 was from the M Zone, with lesser amounts produced from the N and O zones.

As part of the mining process, a total of 45,188.8' (13,777.1 metres) was drilled in 201 underground Drillholes from 1981 to 1985. Most of the drilling was focused on the evaluation (and subsequent mining) of the M, N and O zones. Limited drilling of the M Zone was conducted beyond the mined-out extent and resulted in the identification of several significant intercepts such as 11.3' at 0.642 oz/ton Au, 0.8' at 5.518 oz/ton Au and 5.5' at 0.572 oz/ton Au (all true widths). In addition to this, three holes were drilled to test 100' of strike length along the L Zone with all three holes returning narrow intersections with anomalous gold, including 3.0' at 2.036 oz/ton Au and 1.0' at 1.576 oz/ton Au (true widths).

Gunning and Visagie, 2006 report that at shutdown company personnel prepared a shutdown report that outlined the potential of the property in the vicinity of the main workings. The results of this report are summarized below (Table 6-1).

Table 6-1 Historical Reserves at Scottie Gold Mine, 1985 Shut down

Category	Description	Tons (short tons)	Au Grade (opt)	Ounces
Proven	Material that is exposed within the vein openings and within a known vein. This category is projected 25 feet from a mine opening along the vein.	29,265.62	0.54	16,013.68
Probable	Extensions of ore away from proven ore but within the known vein for a distance of 25 to 50 feet. feet. Drillhole intersections within the known vein and around that intersection for a distance of 25 feet within the vein.	74,893.84	0.54	40,986.20
Possible	Ore projected 50 to 75 feet from a mine opening and within the vein. Ore projected 25 to 50 feet from a Drillhole and within a known vein.	28,146.93	0.61	17,332.09
Total		**132,306**	**0.56**	**74,331.00**

These resources estimates do not follow the required disclosure for reserves and resources as outlined in National Instrument 43-101 as they were prepared in the 1980's prior to the implementation of the instrument. The historic estimates generated by company personnel have not been redefined to conform to the CIM approved standards as required in NI 43-101. The resource estimates cannot be verified. The QP has made no effort has been made to refute or confirm these estimates. They can only be described as historical estimates.

The tonnage estimate was completed using the chip sample data from the mine workings or using vein widths as determined by drilling. A minimum mining width of 3.5 feet was used. The cut-off grade was 0.30 opt Au over a minimum mining width of 3.5 feet. High-grade assays were cut according to the following format:

- Isolated highs are cut to 2.00 opt Au.
- Three or more adjacent high-grade assays across a vein have the two outside assays cut to 2 opt Au with the remaining left uncut.

Assays were cut before dilution was considered. The tonnage factor used was 10.3 cubic feet per ton.

Surface exploration programs were also conducted while the mine was in production, particularly during the summers of 1983 and 1984. This work included approximately 150 miles (~240 km) of airborne geophysical surveys (VLF-EM, magnetics) followed up with 16 miles (25 km) of ground-based geophysics. The airborne geophysical survey covered most of the current claim package and identified numerous EM anomalies. Ground-based geophysics identified 11 mag anomalies and 10 EM conductors in the C Zone area. Property-wide mapping and sampling was completed at 1":200' scale while underground mapping of the immediate mine surface was completed at 1":40' scale. Surface diamond drilling during this period totaled 3,994' in 15 Drillholes targeting the C, D, O and S zones. Results from the C Zone in 1983 include intercepts of 2.7' at 2.263 oz/ton Au and 6.5' at 0.454 oz/ton Au. In 1984, follow up drilling at the C Zone intersected 4.5' at 0.16 oz/ton Au and 4' at 0.316 oz/ton Au. At the S Zone, now interpreted to be the surface expression of the M Zone, results included a 10' true width intercept averaging 0.492 oz/ton Au, while the O Zone results included a 5' intercept averaging 1.239 oz/ton Au. Two kilometres west of the Scottie Gold Mine at the Back Grid, now known as the Domino Zone, rock sampling of massive sulphide float returned strongly anomalous gold values and a geophysical survey completed over a glacier identified EM conductors with coincident low mag readings.

The mine was placed into receivership by the Royal Bank of Canada in February 1985, with a re-organization of Scottie Gold Mines resulting in the formation of a new company – Royal Scot. Exploration on the property resumed in 1987, with Royal Scot completing 18 underground Drillholes for 5,214'. These holes were drilled to test the M, N and L zones along-strike and downdip. The holes showed that the M Zone continued below the existing workings and to the west of the mined-out area. Drilling on one section returned over 230' of highly anomalous gold values. Results include intercepts of 6.3' at 2.313 oz/t Au and 4.5' at 1.345 oz/t Au (true widths). The underground holes were drilled from the 3,000' level and showed that mineralization continued down to the 2,800' level. Two holes drilled approximately 90' apart and 80' below the N Zone intersected 0.281 oz/t Au and 0.249 oz/t Au over true widths of 5.38' and 5.29' respectively.

Exploration work in 1989 comprised a review of the historical data coupled with a two-day prospecting and mapping program. Several new showings were identified with select grab samples assaying up to 1.219 oz/t Au and 2.45 oz/t Ag.

In 1990, Royal Scot completed a more comprehensive evaluation of the project that included both surface and underground drilling, mapping, sampling, prospecting, and geophysical surveying of select areas. A total of 13,940' of geophysical surveys (VLF-EM, magnetometer) were completed on grids located on the C and D zones while rock chip sampling and mapping was completed in various zones throughout the project area. Rock sampling in the C Zone returned up to 3.715 oz/t Au and up to 1.572 oz/t Au in the D Zone. Four underground Drillholes totaling 1,791.80' tested the downdip and along strike extension of the M Zone with two of these holes returning encouraging values, such as 5.6' averaging 0.564 oz/t Au (true width). Two surface holes were also drilled to test the C and E Zones. At the C Zone, a 7.5' intersection averaged 0.164 oz/t Au while at the E Zone a 1' intersection returned 0.042 oz/t Au. The Sulphide Zone at the Back Grid was discovered, mapped, and sampled with grab sample assays up to 1.11 oz/t Au and chip samples up to 0.81 oz/t Au. A Drillhole was established to follow up on these results but was abandoned after 10 metres due to poor ground and adverse weather.

Royal Scot merged with Tenajon in 1991, and adopted the name of Tenajon Resources Corp. The new company conducted limited soil, silt, and water sampling on the west side of Summit Lake in 1994 and partial site reclamation in 1995. In 1996 Arkaroola Resources Ltd. ("Arkaroola") entered into an agreement to purchase the property from Tenajon and conducted a limited soil and rock chip sampling program in 1997, approximately 200 m to the west of the area sampled in 1994. However, the property was returned to Tenajon in 1998 as Arkaroola was unable to maintain the schedule of payments. Tenajon conducted additional site reclamation in 1998, but the project remained idle once again until 2004.

A data review in 2003, identified several drill targets near the existing mine workings and elsewhere on the property, leading to a 14-hole underground drill program and a modest prospecting program in 2004. The drill program tested the M, N and L zones. An additional 19 Drillholes for 2,028 m were completed in 2005 that successfully expanded these same three zones along strike and down-dip. The M Zone returned several high-grade intercepts, and the zone was interpreted to be open along strike to the west. An NI-43-101 report was prepared on the project following these results.

Drilling continued in 2006, with a 31-hole drill program designed to test several zones, with 3,650 m of underground drilling resulting in the discovery of the “R Zone” 137 m south of the M Zone, now interpreted to be an extension of the L Zone.

In addition to work completed by Tenajon, Seeker Resources Ltd. completed a reconnaissance sampling program in 2006 within the first three kilometres of the Granduc Tunnel, a majority of which underlies the current claims to the north of the Scottie Gold Mine. Quartz-sulphide fissure veins located between 2290-2325 metres were sampled and produced gold values of 4.82 g/t, 23.50 g/t, and 35.70 g/t (Kikauka, 2007).

In 2008, the project was purchased from Tenajon by Jayden Resources, who subsequently sold it to Red Eye in 2009. From 2010 to 2014 Red Eye embarked on a series of limited work programs, including data compilation, site investigation, underground sampling, environmental studies, government discussions, an evaluation of the condition of on-site milling and crushing equipment and pre-feasibility studies. In 2014 Red Eye sold an 80% stake in the Scottie Gold Mine Property to Rotation Minerals Ltd.

In 2015, Eilat Resources Ltd. carried out rock and soil sampling on the now dry lakebed of Summit Lake. Rock sampling returned 7.1 g/t and 19.05 g/t Au at a new showing named Yom Kippur. In total, 30 rock, 26 soil, and 9 tailing samples were collected. Five rock samples taken just west of Scottie Gold Mine Camp Portal all assayed above 1 g/t and up to 6.74 g/t Au. Soil samples collected in the Yom Kippur zone produced values of up to 1.42 g/t Au (Kikauka 2016).

In 2016, Rotation embarked on a rock sampling and drilling program on the project. A total of 162 rock samples were collected from four main areas: 3,600’ portal, the C and D zones, 6 oz. Zone and Dave Zone. The 3,600’ portal area was considered the most prospective as it features several high-grade gold-silver veins, including one that is 0.4-2.0 m wide and has at least 100 m of strike length. A grab sample from this vein returned 151 g/t Au, 106 g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu and 0.8% Zn. In the C Zone area, rock sampling produced values of up to 447.95 g/t Au. One float sample in the 6 oz. Zone returned 186.6 g/t Au within-situ samples assaying up to 11.21 g/t Au. The diamond drilling program comprised 2,648.78 m in 21 Drillholes from five pads, 1,935.36 m of which was drilled from surface at the C and D zones. The remaining 713.42 m was drilled at the Dave Zone to test areas of silicification coupled with closely spaced pyrite veins carrying minor pyrrhotite. The best drill results were returned from the C Zone, including 1.13 m of 31.54 g/t Au and 4.81 m of 5.18 g/t Au (Kruchowski, 2017).

In December 2017, Rotation completed the purchase of a 100% interest in the Scottie Gold Mine Property and thus became the sole proprietor of the historical mine (Scottie Resources, 2017).

In 2018, Rotation Minerals completed prospecting, relogging and resampling of historical drill core, auger sampling tailing piles, and surface reclamation work. In total, 45 rock samples were collected while prospecting and mapping the 2-kilometre-long access tunnel between camp and 3,000’ level. Relogging of 25 Drillholes for 3,113.7 m from the 700-series historical drill core was conducted. 115 samples were collected, 52 of which were re-samples of previously sampled intervals. Results for resampled intervals returned 1-7% higher gold values than historical results. No significant results were returned from the previously unsampled intervals. Auger sampling of the tailings pond outside of C Portal in the Summit Lake basin was completed from 14 holes with an average of 5-6 samples and maximum depth of 3.1 m, for a total of 74 samples. Gold assays ranged from 0.2-6.2 g/t Au for all 74 samples and averaged 2.1 g/t Au. Portals A, C1, C2, and D were reframed and sealed.

6.2 Blueberry and Bend History

The claims comprising the Bend and Blueberry showings were originally within the Tide Lake mineral reserve established December 4th, 1967, by order-in-council at the request of Newmont Mining Corporation to protect the mill, tailings disposal area, airstrip and planned townsite for workers of the Granduc Mine. In 1983, Esso Resources Canada Ltd. ("Esso") carried out prospecting within the mineral reserve, locating a massive sulphide occurrence along the mine road that was named the Bend Vein showing. Initial assays from this pyrrhotite-rich shear vein returned 0.317 oz/t (8.99 g/t) Au across 17' (5.2 m). A grid was cut over an exposed 300 m strike length of the structure, which was then trenched, sampled, and mapped in detail. The discovery also motivated further mapping and sampling within the mineral reserve. Soil sampling and ground geophysical surveys (VLF-EM-16, time-domain IP, resistivity) were completed over the showing. Further work within the reserve identified a westerly continuation of the Bend Vein showing named the Cookhouse Zone, as well as locating three other sulphide-bearing structures that were later named the Blueberry Vein, Road showing, and Mill Vein. Recommendations included the suggestion that Esso argue for rescinding of the mineral reserve to the Provincial Government with the aim of obtaining mineral rights to the ground (Fraser et al., 1983).

In January of 1984, the Summit Group claims comprising the Bow 1, Wow 1, Wow 2, and Wow 4 claims was acquired through staking by a joint venture between Esso (50%) and Scottie Gold Mines Ltd. (50%). The claims were staked over ground released from the Tide Lake mineral reserve. Work completed by the joint venture group was focused on the Bow 1 claim and included: (1) mechanized stripping and trenching at the Bend Vein and Blueberry Vein showings, (2) 1:2,000 scale mapping at Bend and 1:500 scale mapping at Blueberry, (3) chip, grab, and channel sampling in trenches, (4) 330 soil samples collected over both showings, (5) geophysics, including HLEM, IP and ground-magnetics, and (6) 1,094 m of BQ diamond drilling, including five holes at Blueberry and 12 holes at Bend. All 12 holes drilled at Bend intercepted the structure and the Bend Vein was intercepted over 60 m of strike length with an average vein width of 1.5 m. Assay results included an interval of 4.17 m averaging 82.2 g/t Au with 44.2 g/t Ag in hole SJV-07. The Blueberry Vein was exposed over 90 m; the five holes tested the vein from two sites 45 m apart. One hole intersected a 1.59 m interval averaging 26.56 g/t Au (SJV-11). Four additional Drillholes tested other areas of the Bow 1 claim with no significant results reported. Esso recommended no follow up work (McGuigan and Wilson, 1985).

In 1989, data from previous years was reviewed, and a resource was calculated for the Bend and Blueberry showings (Petersen and Vulimiri,1989).

In 1989, Homestake purchased the assets of Esso Resources and in 1990 Homestake Mining (Canada) Ltd. entered into an agreement with Tenajon for exploration of the Bow 1 claim outside of the Bend Vein area. Soil sampling and limited mapping were undertaken. Results outlined a 150 x 600 m alteration zone located east of the Bend Vein hosting anomalous gold-in-soil values in association with a quartz vein stockwork (Unpublished).

In 1991, Tenajon completed ten short Drillholes at the Bend Vein with the purpose of outlining a mineable reserve. The drilling traced the vein for more than 60 m to a depth of 40 m down dip. Follow-up drilling completed in 1992 did not outline any significant zones of interest.

In 2000, Homestake Mining assigned their interest in the Bow claim to Tenajon. In 2002, Tenajon completed soil sampling along the Bend Vein trend and completed minor reclamation work. Several samples returned >50 ppb Au and were collected along strike to the east of the Bend Vein.

In 2004, Tenajon completed limited prospecting and sampling at the Road Showing and an unnamed vein found running parallel to the Bend Vein.

In 2005, Tenajon completed 13 NQ diamond Drillholes, for a total of 535.7 m, to test for strike and dip extensions. Results extended a high-grade portion of the Bend Vein along strike east and west, defining 110 m of strike and 50 m down dip extent. At Blueberry, two holes were drilled 8 m and 25 m north of SJV-11. Drillhole 05-13 intersected two mineralized zones; one vein hosted and the other disseminated in wall rock. Intercepts include 1.05 m of 0.475 oz/t Au and 1.61 m of 0.928 oz/t Au. Portions of this zone were intercepted in SJV-11 but not sampled. One hole (05-12) tested the Road Showing beneath a chip sample assaying 203 g/t Au across 0.6 m. Drilling intersected a true width intercept of 0.64 m averaging 4.04 g/t Au, 23 m down-dip from the surface sample.

In 2006, Tenajon completed diamond drilling, rock and soil sampling and ground-based geophysics. Five Drillholes totaling 376.5 m were completed at Blueberry. Four holes tested the Grizzly Zone (located to the south of the Blueberry Vein), and one hole tested the Blueberry Vein, with Drillhole 06-3 (Grizzly Zone) returning 10.87 g/t Au over 1.02 m. Additional rock sampling from the Road Showing returned samples with up to 603 g/t Au and a sample taken immediately south of the Blueberry trench returned 108 g/t Au.

From 2007 to 2018, various work programs, including trenching, sampling, and drilling by Decade Resources, were completed at Blueberry, Bend, and the Stockwork Zone.

6.3 South of Scottie Gold Mine

To the south of the Scottie Gold Mine area are numerous gold and silver showings with recorded work limited to small geochemical and geophysical programs, except for low-tonnage production on the Hollywood claims.

The Hollywood claims were first worked by Cronholm-Bartholf Mines Limited in 1923, where over 61 metres of tunnel was driven chasing high-grade silver ore at the contact of argillite with intrusions of the Texas Creek plutonic suite. In 1924 the company name was changed to Hollywood Mines Limited, and a portion of the claims were Crown-granted in 1925 (BCMEM, 2018a).

Albert Johnson and Associates owned a group of 10 claims known as “The St. Eugene group” in 1927. No development work has been reported (BCMEM, 2018b).

In 1979-1980, Outland Resources Corp. carried out a trenching, sampling, and geological mapping program on the Silver Bar property. The Silver Bar property is located on the northeastern slopes of Mount Bayard, just above the terminus of the Salmon Glacier. A total of 201 rock samples were collected from trenches and existing tunnels with grab samples returning up to 4.52 oz/t Ag and chip samples returning 2.09 oz/t Ag over 4 m. It appears that a portion of the trenching and geological mapping completed may lie just within the Property, however most of the work completed was outside of the current claim boundaries (DeLeen, 1980).

In 1980, Houston International Minerals Corp. carried out geological mapping on the Hollywood claims. Minor patchy pyrite and galena associated within quartz pods and boxwork quartz veins were found in a 1.5-metre-long adit at the contact between granodiorite and siliceous metasediments. Similar

mineralization was also found in a stockpile at an old camp. No assay values were reported and the main 61 metre tunnel from 1923 was not found (Kretschmar, 1980).

In 1983, Esso Minerals Canada Limited further explored the Hollywood claims. Reconnaissance prospecting was completed over the entire claim area. Again, an effort was made to locate the historic adit with no success. No further work was recommended (Monahan, 1983).

In 1983, Scottie Gold Mines Ltd. carried out an airborne multifrequency electromagnetic and magnetic survey over a large portion of the current claim block. In addition to identifying the Scottie Gold Mine and produced three comparable anomalies, several EM conductors were identified across the property and an anomalous magnetic response was also identified from an ice-covered area with the potential for a relatively large metalliferous deposit (Sheldrake, 1983).

In 1988, Tri Gold Industries Inc. collected total of 16 rock samples on the Hollywood claims, only one of which was taken in situ. One float sample of massive galena float returned 8847 g/t Ag, 20.6 g/t Au, and 35.2% Pb. Geological mapping and sampling with the use of ropes was recommended as well as investigating a potential adit portal seen on a cliff face near the siliceous argillite-intrusive contact in the centre of the property (Coffin, 1988).

In 1989, Carmac Resources Limited carried out a two-day program collecting a total of 40 rock chip and grab samples. A large gossanous zone on the southwest side of Summit Mountain was investigated and mineralized zones consisting of semi-massive to massive pyrite and pyrrhotite were found. Assay results returned up to 4.5 g/t Au (Visagie, 1989).

In 1993 and 1994, Andris Kikauka carried out a soil, silt, and rock sampling program along the shoreline of Summit Lake and the edge of Salmon Glacier with a large portion of this work completed within the current Summit Lake claims. Several anomalous silts (up to 0.8 g/t Au) and soils (up to 0.24 g/t Au) were collected with several follow-up targets recommended (Kikauka, 1994).

In 1994, Tenajon Resources Corp. completed a silt, soil, and rock sampling program on their RS #1 Group claim. Most of the samples collected were either off the property east of Summit Lake or within the Scottie Crown Grants. Soil and silt assays proximal to Portal Creek, D Portal and Fork Creek were strongly anomalous in Au, with values up to 71.0 g/t (Visagie, 1995).

In 1996, Navarre Resource Corp. completed work on the Nunatak showing, mapping a 200 metre by 100 metre area and collecting five soil samples and nine rock chip samples. Rock sampling returned up to 1.4 g/t Au, 221 g/t Ag, and 3.0% Cu. Soil sampling returned up to 1.9 g/t Au (Kikauka, 1996).

In 1998, Fundamental Resource Inc. carried out further work on the Nunatak and Glacier Edge showings, consisting of rock sampling and a magnetometer survey. Sampling from northeast and northwest trending quartz-sulphide zones returned results up to 3.78 g/t Au and 403.6 g/t Ag. The ground mag survey correlates with the 1983 airborne EM survey and results suggest the main mag anomaly is buried underneath the glacier east-northeast of the nunatak. A deep penetrating EM geophysical survey followed by diamond drilling was recommended for future work (Kikauka, 1998).

In 2000, Fundamental Resource Inc. collected 31 rock samples and 28 silt samples and completed a magnetometer survey on the eastern and northeastern aspects of Summit Mountain. Six rock samples

assayed higher than 1.0 g/t Au, with two adjacent samples from quartz-sulphide veins returning 13.5 and 15.8 g/t Au. Several silt samples produced elevated gold values. With widespread polymetallic mineralization, high priority targets were established for further work (Kikaula, 2000).

In 2002, Andris Kikauka completed geological mapping and collected 17 soil samples and five rock chip samples on the eastern and northeastern aspects of Summit Mountain. One highlight was sample AR-3, collected from a vein parallel to the Great Slide Gulley, a major east-west feature on Summit Mountain above Summit Lake, which assayed 50.4 g/t Au, 26.0 g/t Ag, 1558 ppm Cu, 1873 ppm Pb, and 8998 ppm Zn. Soil samples produced elevated As-Au with values up to 0.49 g/t Au (Kikauka 2003). Follow-up work in 2004 consisted of the collection of five silts and three rocks and running a two line-kilometre VLF-EM geophysical survey. Kikauka resampled the 40 m long vein where sample AR-3 was collected, producing results of up to 7.8 g/t Au. A twin vein was noted above; however, ropes are required to access it. The geophysical survey produced a moderate strength anomaly that trends east-west and a NW anomaly following a prominent creek gully (Kikauka, 2004).

In 2005, Rick Kasum carried out a series of prospecting traverses on the Outland Silver property which partially covered the eastern edge of the current claim block adjacent to the receding Salmon Glacier. The only two areas of mineralization noted were outside of the current claim boundaries (Stevens, 2006).

In 2012, Fundamental Resource Corp. completed work just north of the Great Slide Gulley between 850-1,100 metres elevation. A total of 11 rock chip samples were collected from quartz-carbonate sulphide veins, returning up to 3.01 g/t Au. A total of 39 soils samples were collected on the north side of the Great Slide Gully with five samples returning elevated Au values of greater than 100 ppb and up to a maximum of 420 ppb. A magnetometer survey outlined an intrusive dyke, and a fault contact that hosts mineralized veins (Kikauka, 2012).

In 2012, Eilat Resources Inc. completed a 332.5-kilometre magnetic airborne geophysical survey on the western portion of the property between the Berendon and Salmon Glaciers. The survey identified magnetic highs, and an inversion of the data was recommended (Ramsay, 2013).

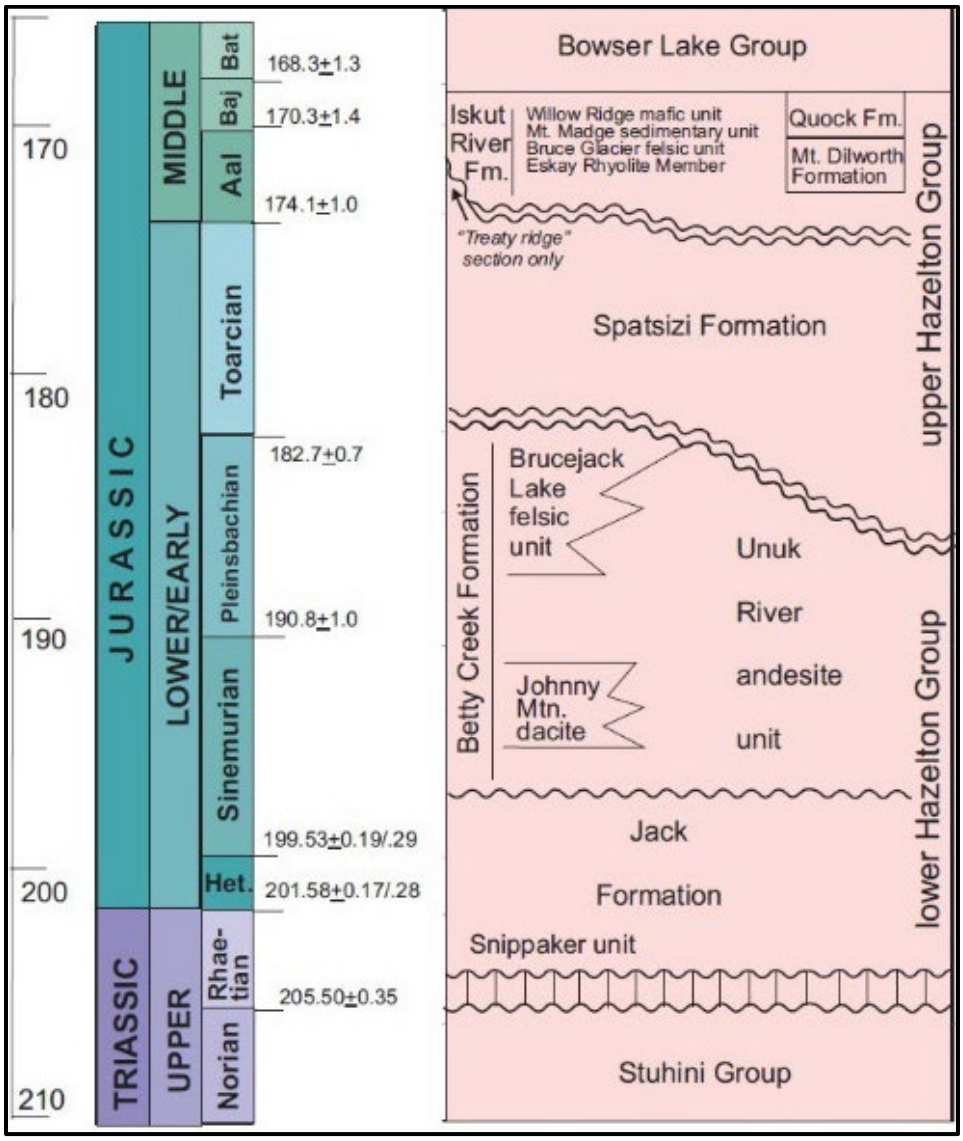
In 2016, Triangle Exploration Ltd. completed a 566-kilometre airborne magnetic and radiometric survey covering the eastern portion of the property that was not surveyed in 2012 by Eilat Exploration. Data collected from the 2016 Summit Lake survey block was merged with data collected in 2012 (Poon, 2016). In 2018, Jaxon Mining Inc. collected four rock samples and two stream sediment samples on the Stock claims, located on the south end of the Property. One sample from a gossanous diorite to granodiorite outcrop protruding from the snow returned 1.04 g/t Au (Strickland, 2018).

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Geological Setting

The following is summarized from Nelson et al. (2018) unless referenced separately and outlines the geology of the Stewart - McTagg - Snip map area.

The Stewart region is underlain by rocks of the Stikine volcanic island-arc terrane, situated within the Intermontane belt at the eastern edge of the Coast Plutonic Complex as illustrated in the stratigraphic column of Figure 7-1.



(Source: Scottie Resources Corp., 2025)

Figure 7-1 Stratigraphic column of the Scottie Gold Mine Project District Geology

The Stikine represents a multi-stage arc terrane developed in an intra-oceanic setting isolated from the North American Margin and is composed of three uncomformably bounded successions: the Stikine Assemblage, the Stuhini Group, and the Hazelton Group.

Conformably overlying the Hazelton Group are siliciclastic cover rocks of the Bowser Lake Group that were deposited as the Stikine and inboard terranes accreted to the North American margin. Upper Triassic to Middle Jurassic volcano-sedimentary units of the Stuhini and Hazelton Groups, and Upper Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous sedimentary units of the Bowser Lake Group are present within or proximal to the Property. Intruding these groups are Jurassic to Eocene intrusions of the Texas Creek plutonic suite and Coast Plutonic Complex.

The Stuhini Group (Middle to Late Triassic) is regionally comprised of augite-phyric volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, sedimentary rocks, and minor felsic volcanic rocks (Cutts et al., 2015). In the Stewart area, common lithologies consist of dark grey, laminated to thickly bedded, silty mudstone and fine- to medium-grained to locally coarse-grained sandstone. Less abundant lithologies include heterolithic pebble to cobble conglomerate, massive tuffaceous mudstone and thick-bedded sedimentary breccia and conglomerate.

A regional unconformity, marking a period of tectonic quiescence, forms the boundary between the Stuhini Group and Hazelton Group. The lower Hazelton Group, divided into the Jack and Betty Creek Formations, consists of volcanic and sedimentary rocks related to volcanism generated by the subduction of two opposing oceanic plates. At the base of the Hazelton Group, the Jack Formation (latest Triassic to early Jurassic) is discontinuously found in the region and is composed of conglomerate, sandstone, and siltstone with limey interbeds. This siliciclastic unit represents a significant break from Stuhini Group volcanic and volcaniclastic accumulation. Within this formation is the informal Snippaker Unit, a dull green greywacke with pebbles of hypabyssal diorite that increase in size up-section.

Overlying the Jack Formation, is the Betty Creek Formation (Lower Jurassic), consisting of the Unuk River andesite unit, Johnny Mountain dacite unit and Brucejack Lake felsic unit. The Unuk River andesite unit consists of subaerial and epiclastic deposits with a para-conformable to unconformable contact with the underlying Jack Formation. The Johnny Mountain dacite unit is a succession of bedded dacite lapilli tuff and breccia and in some areas unconformably overlies the Stuhini Group. The Brucejack Lake felsic unit overlies the Unuk River andesite unit and includes potassium feldspar-, plagioclase-, and hornblende-phyric flows, breccias, and bedded welded to non-welded felsic tuffs.

The upper Hazelton Group represents a period of arc demise, regional subsidence, and local development of the Eskay Rift. The Spatsizi Formation is the regional basal unit of the upper Hazelton and is comprised of a siliciclastic sequence of shale, siltstone, and sandstone with minor volcanic components.

The Iskut River Formation is a several kilometre thick succession and occupies the Eskay rift, a narrow, elongate north-trending belt extending from Kinaskan Lake in the north to Anyox in the south, running west of the Salmon River Valley and town of Stewart. It comprises a highly variable succession of mafic and felsic volcanic and sedimentary units that is subdivided into the Willow Ridge mafic unit, Bruce Glacier felsic unit, Eskay Rhyolite Member, and Mount Madge sedimentary unit.

Outside of the Eskay Rift, the Mount Dilworth Formation overlies the Spatsizi Formation, and is a felsic unit distinguished by its tabular geometry, regional extent, and lack of interfingering with mafic units. The uppermost unit in the Hazelton Group is the Quock Formation and is informally known as the 'pyjama beds' unit. This aerially extensive layer is comprised of a 50-100 m thick sequence of thinly bedded, dark grey siliceous argillite with pale felsic tuff laminae.

Overlying the Hazelton Group is the Upper Jurassic to Middle Cretaceous Bowser Lake Group. Occupying a large area of the central Stikine, it is comprised of marine to non-marine sedimentary rocks, with the most widely occurring lithologies including sandstone and siltstone with lesser abundances of conglomerate.

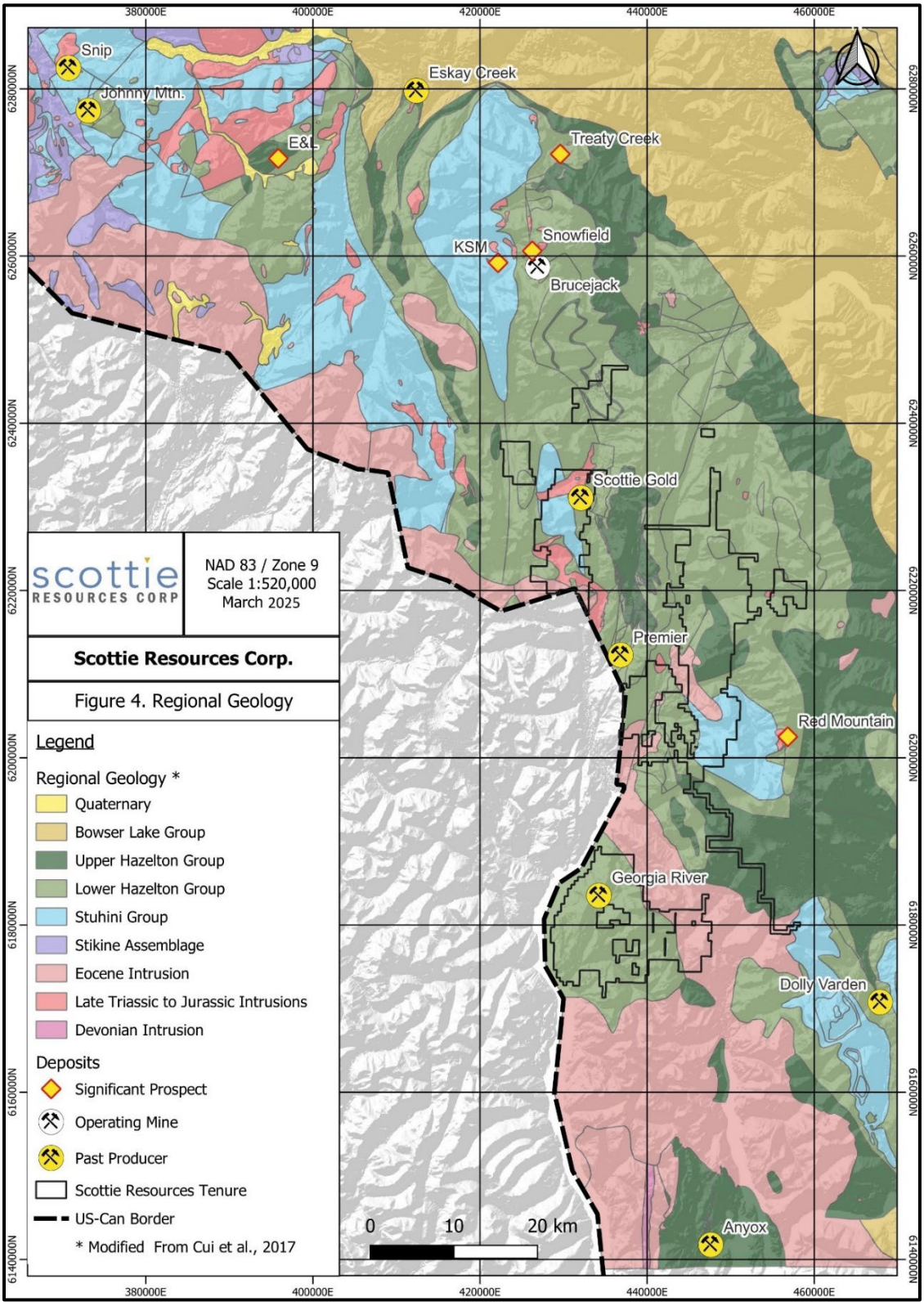
Several late Triassic to Early Tertiary intrusions exist in the region. Late Triassic to Early Jurassic plutons are coeval and cogenetic with lower Hazelton volcanism and include the Tatogga suite, Texas Creek Suite, and Brucejack Lake Suite. The Texas Creek Suite, comprising of diorite, monzonite, and syenite porphyry intrusions, is the most widespread in the Stewart area and interpreted to be the subvolcanic equivalent of the Betty Creek Formation.

Early to Middle Eocene intrusions of the Hyder plutonic suite are found in the Stewart area and are associated with the northwest trending Early Cretaceous to Eocene Coast Plutonic Complex that lies on the western edge of the Stikine Terrane. In comparison to Early Jurassic intrusions, the calc-alkaline granite to tonalite to quartz monzonite plutons of the Hyder plutonic suite are biotite rich, more siliceous, and less altered. An extensive array of Tertiary granodiorite porphyry, aplite, microdiorite, and lamprophyre dykes and dyke swarms are hosted in the region (Alldrick, 1993).

During the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic, intense ductile deformation occurred in Stuhini Group rocks. This was followed by the Late Jurassic to Late Cretaceous development of Skeena Fold and Thrust Belt. During this period, east-west crustal shortening from collision of the Stikine terrane with the western margin of North America produced north-northwest trending folds and development of a penetrative cleavage, affecting Stuhini Group to Bowser Lake Group rocks. Rocks in the area were subjected to lower greenschist facies regional metamorphism during this time (Febbo et. al, 2019; Alldrick, 1993). Sinistral shearing was active in the Coast Plutonic Complex between 110 Ma – 87 Ma (Febbo et. al, 2019).

Faults are abundant at both local and regional scales in the Stewart area. Alldrick (1993) described five major groups: (1) regional-scale north-striking, subvertical, ductile to brittle faults, (2) northerly-striking moderately west-dipping normal and reverse faults, (3) southeast to northeast striking brittle, subvertical "cross" faults with strong but narrow foliation envelopes and up to a kilometre of lateral offset, (4) decollement surfaces or bedding plane slips near the base of the upper Hazelton Group, and (5) mylonite bands at various orientations and up to a few metres wide at most.

A map illustrating the regional geology and past-producing mines is illustrated in Figure 7-2**.**



(Source: Scottie Resources Corp., 2025)

Figure 7-2 Regional Geology of the Scottie Gold Mine Project Area

7.2 Regional Mineralization

The Hazelton and Stuhini Groups host numerous precious and base metal deposits in the Stewart Region in a variety of geological settings, including the currently producing Brucejack Mine, and past-producing Anyox, Eskay Creek, Snip, Scottie Gold, Granduc, and Premier-Big Missouri mines. In addition, several ore reserves are reported from several nearby properties like Red Mountain, Treaty Creek, and Kerr-Sulphurets-Mitchell. In the Stewart region there exists porphyry, volcanogenic massive sulphides (VMS), and vein deposit styles which are discussed below with their locations displayed in

7.2.1 Porphyry

The Kerr-Sulphurets-Mitchell (KSM) project, located 25 kilometres NNW of the Property, consists of several Au-Cu porphyry deposits associated with Early Jurassic granitoid dykes and stocks. The strongest copper mineralization is associated with a core of chlorite-magnetite and chlorite-pyrite alteration with quartz stockwork, flanked by chlorite-sericite-pyrite and sericite-quartz-pyrite zones. Current NI 43-101 compliant proven and probable reserves are 2,292 Mt at 0.14% Cu, 0.64 g/t Au, 2.2 g/t Ag and 76 ppm Mo (Seabridge Gold, 2022).

The Snowfield deposit is located immediately east of the Mitchell deposit, and comprises a near-surface, bulk tonnage, porphyry-style gold deposit with additional Cu, Mo and Re mineralization. Mineralization is hosted entirely within andesitic rocks of the Unuk River Formation with only minor intrusive units intersected within the resource envelope, although larger intrusions are hypothesized to lie at depth (Armstrong et al., 2011). The deposit comprises 1,370 Mt of measured and indicated resources at a cut-off grade of 0.30 g/t AuEq, with average grades of 0.59 g/t Au, 1.72 g/t Ag, 0.10% Cu, 85.5 ppm Mo and 0.51 ppm Re (Pretium Resources, 2011).

To the northeast of Snowfield, the Copper Belle and Goldstorm Zones at the Treaty Creek project hosts a large-scale, porphyry-style copper-poor gold deposit. Gold mineralization occurs within andesitic tuffs and volcaniclastic rocks that are generally chlorite altered with zones of sericite, potassium feldspar, and silicification. Pyrite is the most abundant sulphide, occurring as disseminations, veins, and coarse masses, with local rare chalcopyrite and visible gold. An updated mineral resource estimate at Treaty Creek is 27.87 million ounces (Moz) of AuEq within 730.20 million tonnes (Mt) at a grade of 1.19 g/t AuEq (Tudor Gold, 2024).

The Bronson Slope deposit, located 75 kilometres northwest of the Property, is hosted by quartz stockwork in sericite + quartz + K-feldspar + biotite- altered megacrystic porphyry rocks (Rhys, 1995). The host intrusive is dated at 195 Ma. Inferred resources are reported at 5.4 million ounces Au at a cutoff at 0.33 g/t, 1057 million pounds of Cu at a cutoff of 0.09% and 45 million ounces Ag with a cut-off of 2.7 g/t. (Seabridge Gold, 2024).

7.2.2 Vein Hosted

Vein-hosted deposit types in the area include the Brucejack deposit, which achieved commercial production in July 2017 and produced 339,500 oz of gold in its first year of operation. The deposit is located 25 kilometres to the north of the Property and is comprised of porphyry-related transitional to intermediate sulfidation Au-Ag veins hosted within andesitic volcaniclastic and clastic rocks of the Hazelton Group. Volcanic rocks are cut by 193 Ma hornblende-plagioclase porphyry and K-feldspar megacrystic plagioclase stocks (Jones, 2013). NI 43-101 compliant total proven and probable mineral

reserves for The Valley of the Kings deposit in 2021 consisted of 11.5 Mt grading 8.44 g/t Au (Newmont, 2023).

The Snip gold mine is 75 km northwest of the Property and consists of a shear vein system within Triassic clastic rocks of the Stuhini Group, located 300 m above and genetically related to the 195 Ma Red Bluff megacrystic feldspar porphyry (Rhys, 1995). Mineralized veins at Snip are among the closest analogues to the mineralized veins on the Scottie Gold Mine Property (Alldrick and Höy, 1997). Historical production comprised of approximately 1 Moz Au at an average grade of 27.5 g/t, with a current Indicated resource of 244 koz Au hosted within 0.539 Mt at an average gold grade of 14.0 g/t Au and an Inferred resource of 402 koz Au hosted within 0.942 Mt at an average gold grade of 13.3 g/t Au (Skeena Resources, 2022).

The Premier-Dilworth past-producer located less than 10 kilometres southeast of the Property and comprises high- and low-sulphide breccias and veins with the Unuk River andesite unit (Rennie and Simpson, 2018). Ore zones are spatially associated with 195 Ma feldspar-hornblende dykes (Alldrick, 1993). The most recent NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate reports Indicated resources at the Premier-Big Missouri-Silver Coin-Martha Ellen deposits of 1.07 Moz Au and 4.67 Moz Ag from 4.14 Mt and Inferred resources of 1.13 Moz Au and 4.25 Moz Ag from 4.83 Mt (Ascot Resources, 2022).
The Red Mountain deposit is located 30 kilometres southeast of the Property and consists of three semi-tabular zones of pyrite-pyrrhotite stockwork in intensely sericitized sedimentary rocks. These zones range from 5-29 m in width and lie <100 m from the 197 Ma Goldslide porphyry, which is thought to be the mineralizing intrusion (Rhys et al., 1995). NI 43-101 compliant Measured and Indicated resources comprise 1.6 Moz Au and 2.16 Moz Ag from 3.2 Mt and Inferred resources of 69 koz Au and 96 koz Ag from 0.41 Mt (Ascot Resources, 2022).

The past-producing East Gold mine is located just three kilometres north of the Property and is classified as a low-sulphidation epithermal deposit with breccia-veins and was intermittently mined between 1931 to 1965 (BCMEM, 2017). The deposit is formed by quartz-calcite-sulphide-sulphosalt veins, ranging from 3-60 cm in width and trending 165°/70°W, with rich pockets of electrum. A total of 46 tons of ore was mined from 1939-1945, 1949-1954 and 1965 with average grades of 1,132 g/t Au, 3,125 g/t Ag, 5.1% Pb and 2.3% Zn (BCMEM, 2017).

7.2.3 Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide

One of the best-known VMS deposits in the world is Eskay Creek, located 50 kilometres north of Property. The deposit comprises of lenses of clastic, sulphosalt-bearing, massive sulphide hosted in mudstone. Eskay Creek occurs on the flank of a ca. 180 Ma submarine rhyolitic flow-dome. The exceptional precious metal enrichment of this deposit is considered to be the product of a low-sulphidation epithermal system venting to the seafloor in a shallow marine setting (Roth et al., 1997). The discovery, marked by Hole 109, returned 27.2 g/t Au and 30.2 g/t Ag over 208 metres. Historical production includes 3.3 Moz of Au and 160 Moz of Ag from 2.2 Mt of ore grading an average of 45 g/t Au and 2,224 g/t Ag. Remaining NI 43-101 compliant total Proven and Probable reserves total 39.8 Mt, at 2.6 g/t Au and 94 g/t (Skeena Resources, 2023).

The Granduc deposit lies 10 kilometres to the west of the property, it is documented as a Besshi-type VMS straddling the South Unuk shear zone, marking the contact between the Stuhini and Hazelton groups. The deposit consists of several high-grade massive and semi-massive sulphide lenses

overprinted by varying intensities of deformation, with the lenses broadly subdivided into the Main and North zones. Historical production occurred from 1970-1977 and was focused entirely on the Main Zone, producing ~180,000 tons of Cu from 15 Mt of ore at average head grade of 1.29% Cu, 0.13 g/t Au and 8 g/t Ag (Morrison et al., 2013). Remaining NI 43-101 compliant Measured and Indicated resources are estimated at 11.3 Mt grading 1.47% Cu, 0.17 g/t Au and 12.4 g/t Ag along with a much larger Inferred resource of 44.6 Mt averaging 1.43% Cu, 0.19 g/t Au and 10.7 g/t Ag (Morrison et al., 2013). Anyox or Hidden Creek, is a Cyprus-type massive sulphide deposit located 75 kilometres south of the Property. Mineralization is hosted within chlorite-altered massive and pillow basalts of the Hazelton Group. Mining from 1914-1936 produced 21.7 Mt of ore with an average grade of 1.4% Cu, 0.17 g/t Au and 9.5 g/t Ag. Remaining resources are estimated at 24.2 Mt averaging 1.04% Cu, 0.17 g/t Au and 10.3 g/t Ag (BCMEM, 2012).

To the northeast of Anyox, the Dolly Varden deposit occurs on an exhalative horizon ranging from 3-38 m in thickness and hosted within the lower to middle Hazelton Group. The deposit is interpreted as a high sulphidation VMS system (Higgs and Giroux, 2015) with an Indicated resource of 3.4 Mt grading 299.8 g/t Ag (Turner and Nicholls, 2019).

7.3 Property Geology

7.3.1 Lithology

The Scottie Gold Mine Property lies above the volcano-sedimentary rocks of the upper Stuhini and lower Hazelton Groups (Figure 7-3). The rocks in this area have undergone several generations of separate intrusive events, with dykes and stocks of variable ages and compositions seen throughout. During the Cretaceous, east-northeast compression caused the development of north-northwest trending upright folds, resulting in the formation of the Summit Mountain anticline with its Upper Triassic core exposed on the western side of the Property. All stratigraphic units discussed below are taken from Stanley et al. (2022).

The oldest rocks found within the Property are part of the Stuhini group and consist of the lower and upper divisions that lie below the central area of the property, with surface exposures from the Domino area extending down the eastern side of August Mountain and continuing southwards towards the US-Canada border. The lower unit of the lower division is made up of interlayered argillite, limestone, plagioclase-rich fine-grained sandstone, and felsic tuff which grades up section into an upper volcanic unit of augite-phyric trachyandesite breccias, flows and flow-breccias, felsic (trachyte) flows, lapilli- and crystal- lithic tuffs from the upper division. Geochemically the volcanic rocks typically are highly potassic and can have a shoshonitic affinity.

The lowest stratigraphic unit is within the Hazelton group and can be seen at surface west of the Nunatak showing, as an isolated exposure of beige siltstone with lesser intercalated beds of mudstone and sandstone. This isolated exposure lies apparently above lower Stuhini Group sedimentary rocks, across an ice-covered contact.

On the western limb of the Summit Mountain anticline, within the western most portion of the Property, and on the eastern half of the Property, the steeply dipping Betty Creek Formation (lower Hazelton Group) para-conformably lies above the Stuhini volcanic unit. The Betty Creek Formation is comprised of two intervals of feldspar-hornblende-phyric andesitic flows, tuffs, breccias, and

conglomerates of the Unuk River andesite unit. Found between these two units there is a thinly bedded sedimentary sequence, comprised of predominantly sandstone, mudstone, and volcanoclastic intervals. This sedimentary sequence, discussed by Alldrick (1993), referred to as the upper siltstone, can be seen at surface in the Stockwork Zone, Blueberry, and on the eastern flank of Summit Mountain (towards August Glacier). The unit is typically subvertical, youngs to the east, and has a north-northwest strike orientation.

The early Jurassic Texas Creek plutonic suite can be found on the northern portion of the Property, it consists of the "Mill porphyry" dykes, Summit Lake stock and isolated plugs in the Blueberry, Scottie Gold Mine and Stockwork areas. The Summit Lake stock can be seen at surface as an elongate, seven kilometres long, east-northeast trending outcrop, that consists of medium to coarse grained equigranular to porphyritic hornblende and potassium-feldspar rich granodiorite to tonalite. The radiometric dating of the suite returns an age of 185.8 ± 2 to 192.8 ± 2 Ma (Breitsprecher and Mortensen, 2004). In the southern-most area of the Property, intrusives found above the Salmon Glacier within the SW Gossan and Hollywood areas, are shown to be similar in composition to the Summit Stock, with localized megacrystic phases. Further south, towards the U.S-Canada border, an intrusive outcrop of an equigranular biotite ± garnet rich material is seen on the eastern side of Mount Lindaborg and is interpreted to be Eocene in age, belonging to the Coast Plutonic Complex.

There are at least five separate types of dykes seen within the property boundaries. The oldest and earliest intruded are potassium-feldspar phyric to porphyritic dykes, seen with pale grey to white weathering are most likely monzonitic or granodioritic in composition, which may be contemporaneous with or originate from the early Jurassic Summit Lake Stock. These dykes have been mapped in the C Zone, Blueberry and Stockwork areas. Lamprophyre dykes (Jurassic in age) trending west-northwest have been mapped within the Blueberry area. The lamprophyres are typically two metres in width, tan coloured, porphyritic and sometimes lightly altered with pyrite mineralization. Alldrick (1993) dated a lamprophyre dyke in the Blueberry Vein area at 186 Ma ± 12 Ma.

A series of post-mineralization tertiary dykes have been mapped throughout the Property. In the Domino and Scottie Gold Mine areas, the youngest are steeply dipping, east - west trending, xenolithic dykes, which are observed to cut the gold bearing shear veins that make up the Scottie Gold Mine deposit. The dykes range from 10 cm to 2 m in width and are host to Summit Stock and volcanic xenoliths within a grey groundmass. Post-dating the xenolithic dykes, are steeply southwest dipping and southeast trending aphanitic to fine-grained pale green microdiorite dykes that can be up to 10 m in width. These dykes are similar in style and orientation to the dykes that cut late Cretaceous to early Tertiary plutons in the region (Rhys, 2006). The youngest dykes within the Property, seen to crosscut both the xenolithic and microdiorite dykes, are a set of dark grey-brown to black mafic dykes of possible lamprophyric composition. These dykes consist of spessartite, fine hornblende phenocrysts and amygdules infilled with calcite. They are similar in appearance to dykes of Oligocene age seen in the region (Rhys, 2006).

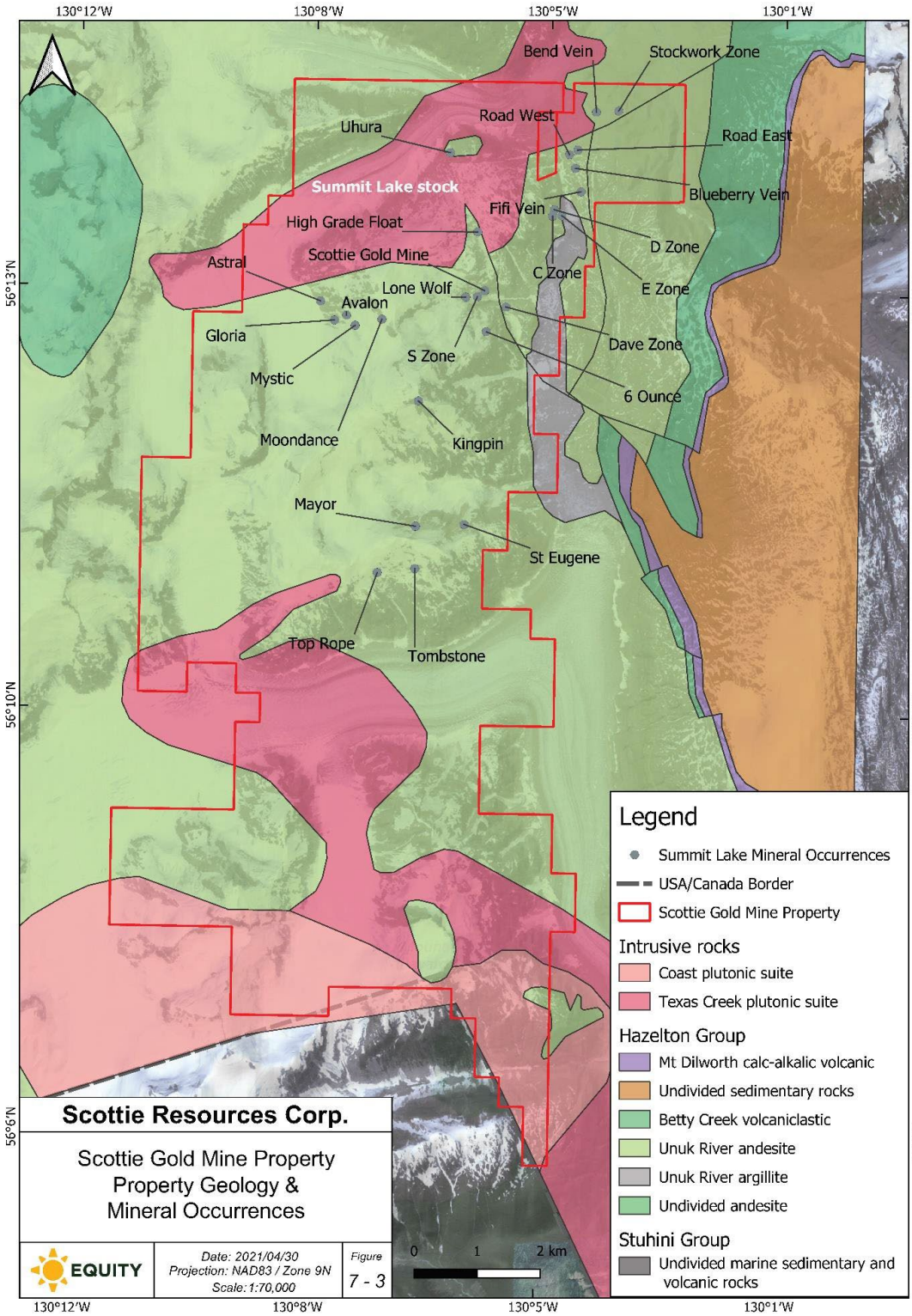
Shear-hosted and extensional quartz-carbonate-sulphide rich veins have been recorded in all units on the Property that predate the Cretaceous period and are discussed further in 6.3.

7.3.2 Alteration

The property exhibits widespread regional greenschist metamorphism. The andesitic rocks across the Property typically show pervasive chlorite, minor epidote and trace disseminated pyrite alteration. Carbonate, silica and sericite are common background alteration minerals seen in the sedimentary and felsic lithologies on the Property.

Mineralized shear-hosted veins are typically associated with an envelope of patchy to homogenous pale green to tan coloured chlorite-sericite-calcite alteration. Pyrrhotite and pyrite may be found as disseminations or as stringers within the alteration envelope. Alteration can extend up to 30 m laterally via principal vein corridors and affect wall rock edges. The narrow shear veins have much more restricted alteration envelopes. Pink calcite can be present locally, when the alteration envelopes are proximal to calcite-rich veins. Localized harder grey sections of alteration within vein envelopes potentially contain potassium feldspar. The boundaries between alteration and shear veins can be gradational without any sharp margins (Rhys, 2006).

Stratigraphic units in contact with the larger intrusions on the Property, such as the Summit Lake stock or the stocks found in the SW Gossan and Hollywood areas, have alteration halos that are <100 m and consist of carbonate-sericite-silica with minor pyrite, with certain areas having localized fine to coarse-grained accessory hornblendes up to 3 cm in length. The Stockwork Zone is host to an eight-hectare surface outcrop of Texas Creek stock intruding andesite and bedded sedimentary rocks. The alteration associated with this contact produced a 500 by 750 m pyrite-illite-muscovite-quartz alteration zone with alteration intensity increasing towards the contact.



(Source: Scottie Resources Corp., 2025)

Figure 7-3 Geological Map of the Scottie Gold Mine Project

7.3.3 Mineralization

Gold mineralization on the Property is thought to be of intrusion-related gold deposit style. Anomalous gold values occur in shoots that are hosted in veins and replacement zones, with the highest grades typically correlated with increased sulphide content. Base metal and silver values are variable with a few areas on the Property with polymetallic veining producing strongly anomalous silver, copper, lead, and zinc values. However, in gold rich areas such as Blueberry Contact Zone and Scottie Gold Mine area, base metal and silver values are only slightly to moderately elevated but form a much broader footprint than gold mineralization.

Veins on the Property can be characterized as en échelon or sheeted sets of sulphide- carbonate-quartz shear veins and related, but relatively less strained, sulphide- carbonate-quartz extensional veins. These veins and associated mineralization are thought to be derived from Texas Creek intrusions. The Texas Creek plutonic suite is linked to several deposits in the Stewart area, including Premier-Dilworth, KSM and Brucejack.

More than 30 discrete gold +/- silver bearing vein sets have been discovered in the project area with two dominant styles of veining: shear-hosted gold-rich veins with varying sulphide mineralogy and extensional polymetallic silver-rich veins accompanied by a distinct orange iron-carbonate halo. The most advanced and prospective targets on the Property are in the Scottie Gold Mine, Domino, Blueberry and Bend areas, hosting gold-rich shear veins and replacement zones. Mineralization in these areas is discussed individually below.

In addition, fine-grained and likely diagenetic pyrite mineralization, with localized concentrations up to 10%, is commonly found in large gossans within Stuhini argillite units. Sampling of this mineralized sedimentary unit has produced insignificant precious and base metals values.

7.3.4 Scottie Gold Mine Project Area

The Scottie Gold Mine deposit is made up of the Summit Lake vein system, which includes the L, M, N, O, P and the newly discovered Wolf Zone, all of which are hosted within the Unuk River andesite unit. The veins are hosted within shear structures and have been tracked to over 300 m in strike length and in some cases, e.g., the M Zone, up to 400 m of vertical extent. These veins have developed over a collective width of 400 m, with individual structures ranging in width from two metres to localized areas of seven metres found in the M Zone. Gold-enriched shoots within shear veins typically plunge steeply to the northwest. Relatively unstrained, straight walled, extensional veins generally trend in an east-west fashion and are thought to be splays from the northeast-southwest shear structures.

Both the shear and extensional veins show variable levels of sulphide mineralization, from isolated fine disseminations to large lenses of massive sulphide comprised of mostly pyrrhotite and pyrite with lesser amounts of arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, gold, sphalerite and tetrahedrite. Veins are generally bordered by chlorite and silica-rich alteration zones that decrease away from the vein into unsilicified-andesite with gangue minerals that include carbonate, sericite, and minor epidote.
Other targets that show similar mineralization and host rocks near the Scottie Gold Mine include the C, D, E, F, Dave, and 6 oz. zones, as well as Uhura, Lone Wolf, and Scottie's Rib.

7.3.5 Domino

The Domino target consists of shear veins that are very similar in composition and morphology to veins seen in the Summit Lake system with the main differences being the widths and the host lithology. Domino is host to veins that are <1 m in width and are hosted within intermediate to felsic volcaniclastics. There are three discrete shear structures with a steep dip and a north-eastern strike that were drill tested in 2020. The mineralization footprint, characterized by alteration, deformation and sulphide mineralization have been tracked over a strike length of 800 m, a vertical extent of over 300 m and a width of 500 m. Elevated gold and silver values are associated with pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, sphalerite, and galena mineralization along with silica, sericite, and chlorite alteration. Proximal targets with similar mineralization to Domino include Moondance, Gloria and Mystic.

7.3.6 Blueberry Contact

The Blueberry Contact zone target is comprised of the near vertical north-south oriented andesite-siltstone contact and numerous moderately northwest dipping veins. The Blueberry Contact Zone is offset by an east-west, dextral fault and can be characterized by north and south portions. Distinct zones comprising wide or high-density Au-Ag-bearing, sulphide-carbonate-quartz veins with associated sericite-chlorite alteration have been defined. The mineralogy of the contact and vein zones can be variable, and can include pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, molybdenite, galena, and arsenopyrite within quartz-carbonate-chlorite gangue. The typical morphology of the veins are laminated shear veins and/or extensional veins with straight walls and coarse mineral aggregates. The contact zone is comprised by the Road Vein, Blueberry Vein, Lemoffe Vein, and Fifi Vein zones in the north of the deposit and the Gully and E Zones to the south.

The most consistent gold mineralization along in the Blueberry Contact zone is at the Road zone which has been interpreted as complex, gold-bearing mineralized faults. In some cases, the mineralized faults mark the andesite-siltstone contact. Visible gold is commonly observed in drill core from the Road zone. Road zone veins are characterized by pyrrhotite-pyrite-quartz-carbonate +/- minor chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite-galena-sphalerite with moderate to strong sericite-chlorite alteration.

The Blueberry Vein zone comprises four main parallel mineralized structures within a structural corridor has been interpreted through field and drill core observations. This zone is approximately 60 metres wide at surface and an extends to a width of up to 130 m at depth. The four main Blueberry vein structures have been classified as Blueberry Veins 1-4. Blueberry Vein 2 is the primary vein in the Blueberry Vein zone and is a massive-sulphide vein characterized by massive pyrrhotite-pyrite+-quartz-carbonate with rare base metal sulphides and associated sericite-chlorite alteration. The Blueberry Vein 2 is observed to reach two metres in true thickness.

Approximately 80 metres to the south of the Blueberry Vein zone, the Fifi Vein zone, is a structural corridor hosting multiple northwest-dipping veins over a width of 70 metres. The three main structures have been identified as Fifi Veins 1-3 and are characterized by massive pyrrhotite-pyrite+-quartz+-carbonate with rare base metal sulphides and associated sericite-chlorite alteration.

Approximately 25 metres southwest of the Fifi Vein zone, another structural corridor has been identified in the vicinity of the A Portal known as the Lemoffe Vein zone. At least three mineralized shears have been intersected over a width of 45 metres and are characterized by massive pyrrhotite-pyrite+-quartz+-carbonate with rare base metal sulphides and associated sericite-chlorite alteration.

The Gully zone is located west of the C Zone and is characterized by intervals Au-bearing quartz-carbonate-pyrrhotite-pyrite veins and strong sericite-chlorite alteration along the andesite-siltstone contact.

The E Zone is located 230 metres south of the Gully zone and is characterized by Au-Ag-sulfide mineralization, strong sericite-chlorite alteration along the andesite-siltstone contact and a massive sulphide northwest dipping structure (The Serac Vein). The Serac Vein is characterized by a ~2 metre-wide (unknown true width) pyrrhotite vein with minor pyrite-arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite-galena-sphalerite and quartz-carbonate gangue with associated sericite-chlorite alteration. Immediately underlying the Serac Vein are smaller base-metal sulphide extensional veins which are hosted in the siltstone unit. The base-metal signature in the E Zone is elevated compared to other zones on the Property.

7.3.7 Bend

The Bend Vein is a quartz-carbonate-chlorite-sulphide shear vein system with an average true width of 1.7 m. The vein can be found within or proximal to the east-northeast trending Bend Fault, a 700 m long structure within the Unuk River andesite. The Bend Vein strikes at 060˚ and dips northwest at around 45-70˚, with the high-grade gold and silver concentrations found in the west plunging shoot. The sulphide mineralization within the vein includes pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, molybdenite, and cobaltite. Crude lamination of sulphides and gangue minerals are theorized to have been produced via multiple stages of shearing and mineralization within the Bend Fault. The footwall of the Bend Vein has been brecciated by late-stage faulting. The vein swells and pinches both along strike and dip. The vein has been tracked 110 m along strike and 80 m vertically.

7.3.8 Stockwork

The Stockwork zone is located several hundred metres east of the Bend Vein and is comprised of a 750 by 500 m zone of quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration centred by a quartz vein stockwork. The zone contains pyrrhotite, pyrite, trace molybdenite and trace chalcopyrite, along with anomalous gold values. Broad elevated Au intervals and anomalous Mo in the Stockwork zone suggests the presence of porphyry-style mineralization.

7.3.9 C and D Zones

The C and D Zones have a style of mineralization that is similar to the Scottie Gold Mine deposit and are also hosted in the Unuk River andesite. C Zone veins are hosted in shear structures that have been delineated over 270 m in strike length and up to 150 m in vertical extent. Due to the paucity of drilling, the extent of the D Zone vein is much more limited with a strike length of ~130 m and vertical extent of 90 m. Shear and extensional veins show a range in sulphide content from isolated disseminated grains to lenses of massive sulphide comprising mostly pyrrhotite and pyrite with lesser sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, arsenopyrite, and gold. Veins contain quartz-carbonate gangue and are bordered by siliceous and chlorite-sericite-rich alteration zones.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

Mineralization at the Scottie Gold Mine Property consists of sulphide-rich shear veins and extensional veins that are part of the intrusion-related gold deposit type. These deposits are transitional between deeper porphyry and shallower epithermal deposits and are sometimes referred to as mesothermal veins. Other examples of this deposit type in British Columbia include the past-producing Snip and Le Roi deposits. The below description of this deposit type is based on Alldrick (1996).

Pyrrhotite-rich intrusion-related veins consist of parallel tabular to cymoid arrays emplaced around the periphery of a causative subvolcanic intrusion. Individual veins range from centimetres to metres in width and can be traced for up to hundreds of metres along strike. Mineralization is controlled by faults and shear zones that are spatially associated with porphyritic intrusions and, in some cases, mineralized porphyries.

The intrusion-related veins typically develop in oceanic and continental margin settings. Host rocks consist of intermediate volcanic rocks, marine sedimentary rocks, and/or earlier intrusive phases to the causative intrusion. Veins consist mostly of quartz, carbonate, pyrrhotite and pyrite, with localized pods of massive to semi-massive sulphide passing outwards into quartz- and/or carbonate- dominant shear veins. Ore mineralogy consists mostly of pyrrhotite and pyrite with minor native gold, electrum, and base metal sulphides (e.g. chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite). Besides quartz and carbonate, gangue mineralogy also includes chlorite, sericite, K-feldspar, and/or biotite.

Wallrock alteration extends from several centimetres to metres into the host rocks, consisting mostly of chlorite, sericite, pyrite, carbonate, biotite, epidote, and/or K-feldspar.

Mineralization is interpreted as syn-intrusive and formed within the thermally-controlled brittle-ductile envelope that surrounds the causative intrusion.

9 EXPLORATION

The following exploration activities have been conducted on the property by Scottie Resources. This is a summary of material presented in the Assessment Reports submitted by Scottie Resources Corp. from 2019 through 2024.

9.1 2019

Property-wide geological mapping was done along with the collection of 444 rock, 14 soil, 27 tailing, and five stream sediment samples. Mapping and prospecting identified numerous new showings with rock sampling returning up to 536 g/t Au and 5,380 g/t Ag (Guestrin, 2019; Guestrin 2021).

9.2 2020

2D induced polarization geophysical surveys were done at the Domino, Scottie's Rib, and Bend targets, and an airborne mag and EM survey completed between the Salmon Glacier and the northern claim boundary. In addition, infill sampling was completed over many prospects as a follow-up to the 2019 sampling, with a total of 905 rock and 14 sediment samples collected

9.3 2021

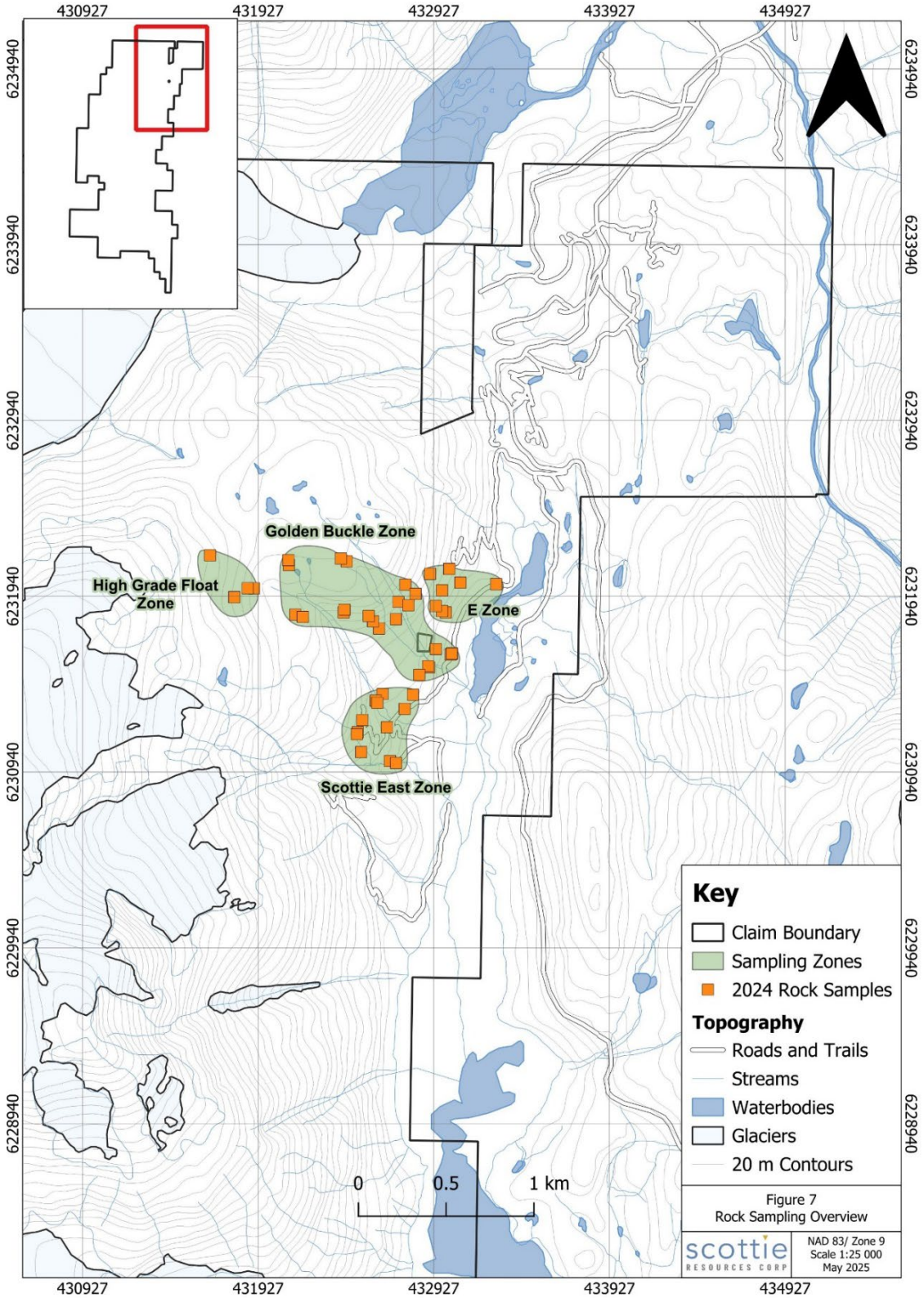
1.08 km^2 of 3D DC-resistivity and induced polarisation (DCIP) were completed at the Blueberry and Domino zones, along with 1,560 m of borehole TEM surveying carried out at the Scottie Gold Mine.

9.4 2023

A prospecting and sampling program was done across the Scottie Gold Mine Project. The program targeted multiple zones, including the C and D Zones, Blueberry, Gully, Serac, E Zone, and the High-Grade Float Zone. The highest-grade sample collected during the program returned 21.6 g/t gold from a grab sample located approximately 1 km northwest of the SGM.

9.5 2024

A prospecting and sampling program was done focused on zones located northwest and southeast of the Scottie Gold Mine: The E Zone, Golden Buckle, High Grade Float and Scottie East Zone. A total of 48 rock samples were taken. The following figure details the 2024 prospecting program.



(Source: Scottie Resources, 2024)

Figure 9-1 2024 Rock sampling overview with sampling zones

10 Drilling

Drilling by Scottie Resources Corp. from 2016 through 2024 is summarized in this section. Table 10-1 is a summary of the drilling done by Scottie Resources with Figure 10-1 showing a plan map of the drilling at the Blueberry area deposits (which include Bend and Gulley) and Figure 10-2 illustrating the drilling to date at the Scottie Mine deposit. The majority of drilling at the Blueberry, Bend and Gulley deposits has been done since 2019 whereas at the Scottie deposit there is significant historic drilling. Figure 10-3 is a three-dimensional view of the Scottie Mine drilling since 2019 and the mineralized zone shapes modelled for the resource estimate. This illustrates the good coverage of recent drilling that has been used to validate the historical drilling, as discussed in Section 12.

Table 10-1 Summary of Diamond Drilling within the Database and within the Resource Domains

Area	Year	# DDH	Length (m)	Within the Database		Within the Domains	
				# Assays	Total Assay Length(m)	# Assays	Total Assay Length(m)
Total Database	Undefined	222	24,516.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
	1948	19	1,627.6	62	59.0	29	26.4
	1979	22	932.1	226	135.2	71	39.3
	1981	28	588.2	123	139.3	24	24.8
	1982	67	4,139.2	719	615.6	173	141.1
	1983	68	6,886.0	1,372	877.8	273	162.0
	1984	117	8,169.0	1,440	938.6	442	291.9
	1987	20	1,975.3	263	194.9	47	33.6
	1990	1	84.4	14	19.7	0	0.0
	1991	10	306.4	93	50.6	0	0.0
	2004	14	1,273.8	501	505.7	40	31.5
	2005	45	3,809.3	1,226	1,227.0	215	168.5
	2006	16	2,573.5	536	572.9	81	66.6
	2016	19	2,158.6	691	857.6	0	0.0
	2019	19	2,033.5	866	1,652.2	108	127.5
	2020	46	7,054.7	3,748	4,934.6	386	339.5
	2021	78	12,857.8	8,412	11,383.6	1,220	1,095.5
	2022	89	17,159.5	11,913	16,503.6	2,017	1,986.4
	2023	84	20,167.6	9,777	19,521.8	1,670	1,742.5
	2024	44	10,270.0	5,397	10,108.2	597	677.0
	Total	**1,028**	**128,583.2**	**47,379**	**70,297.7**	**7,393**	**6,954.1**

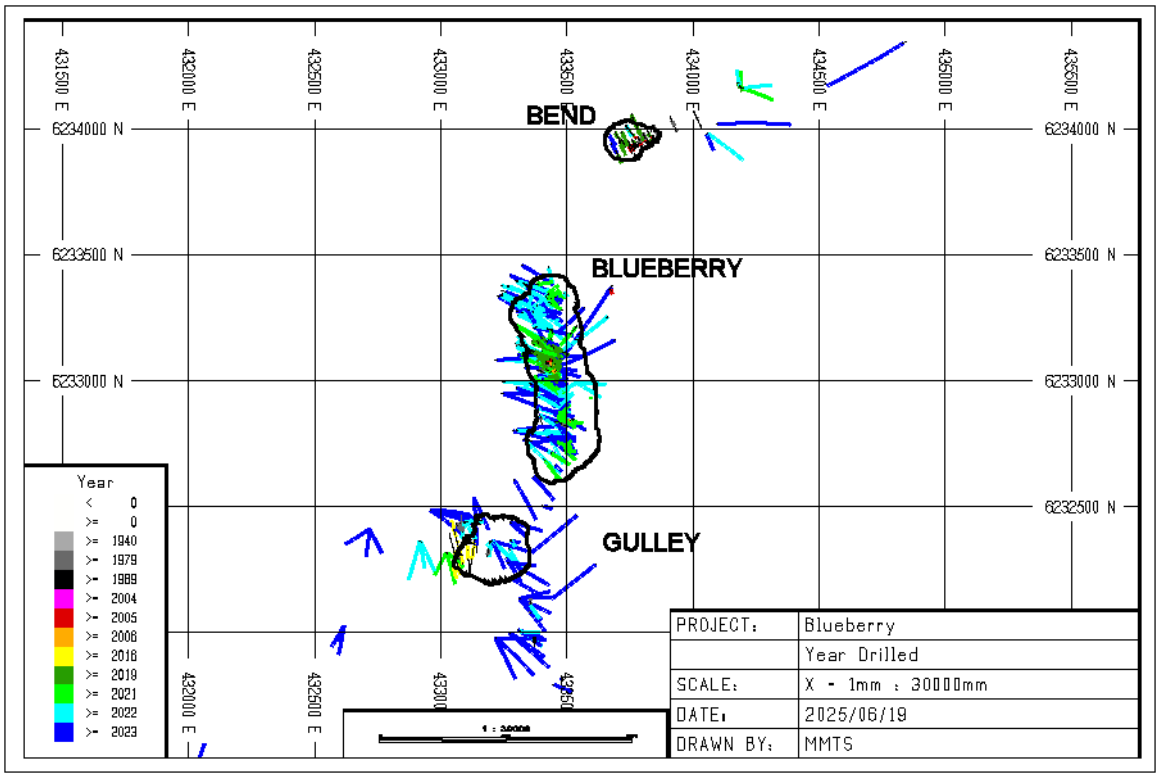


Figure 10-1 Plan View of Drillholes by Year – Blueberry / Bend / Gully

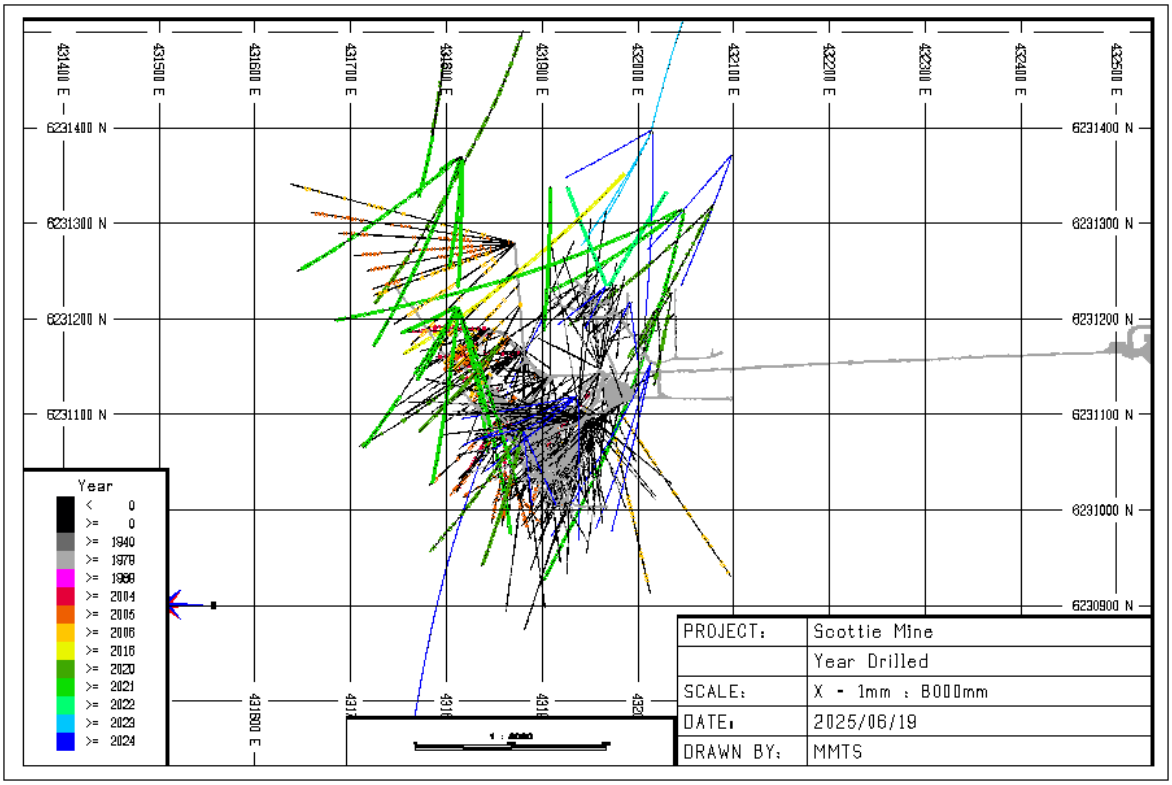


Figure 10-2 Plan View of Drillholes by Year – Scottie Deposit

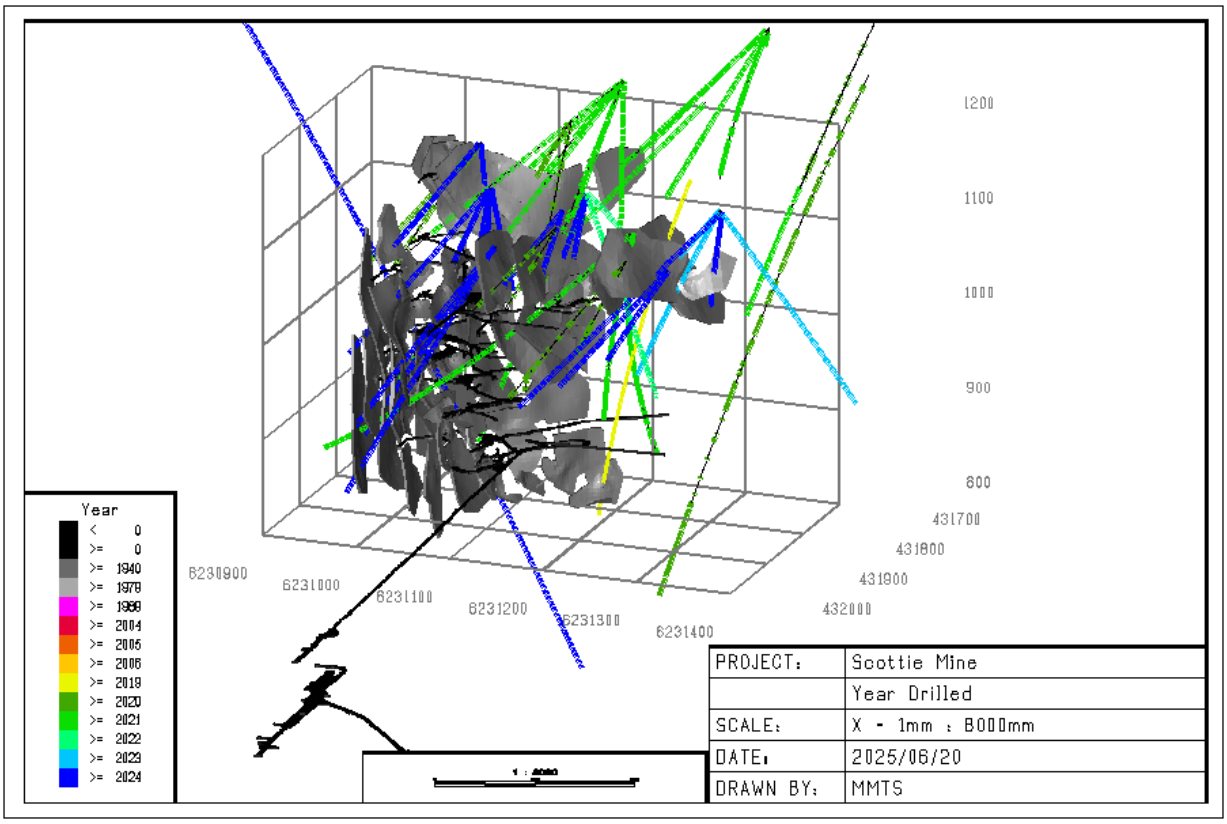
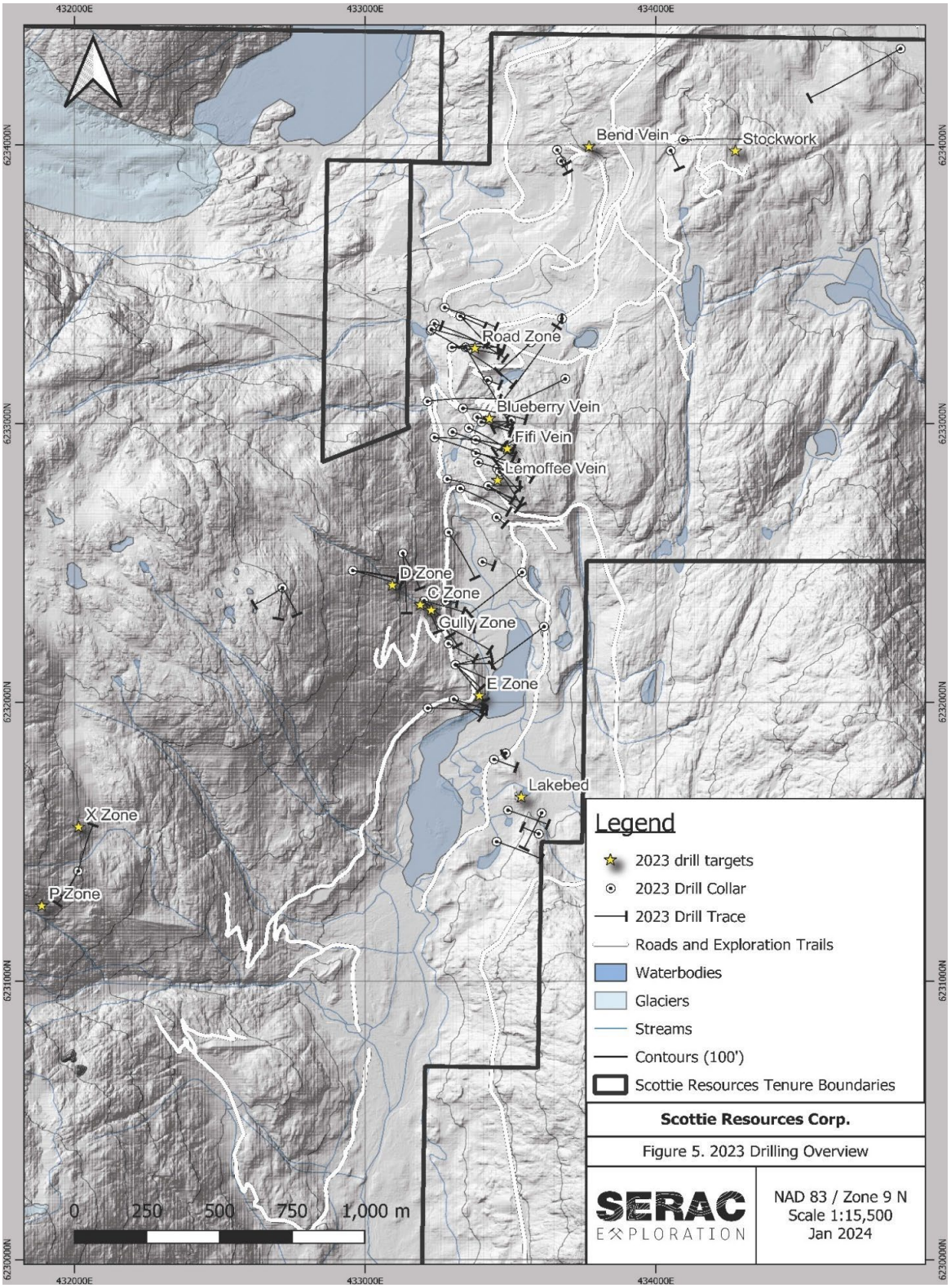


Figure 10-3 3d View of Drilling from 2019 - 2024 at the Scottie Mine Deposit

The following sections provide summaries of the drilling done by Scottie Resource Corp. from 2019 through 2024, extracted from the assessment reports for these years. Figure 10-4 is a map showing the main areas drilled by Scottie Resource.



(Source: Serac, 2023)

Figure 10-4 Map of Main Drilling Areas

10.1 2016 through 2020 Drilling

The following is an excerpt edited from the 2021 NI43-101 Technical report.

Scottie Resource operated three diamond drilling campaigns on the Scottie Gold Mine Property, first as Rotation (2016) and then as Scottie Resources in 2019 and 2020. The bulk of drilling has been done with skid- and helicopter-portable diamond drilling rigs, with methods described here.

The 2016 drill program was carried out from 1 June and 31 October 2016 by Sunbeam Drilling of Stewart, BC, using a B-10 underground drill and a JKS drill with a B-10 drill head (Kruchkowski, 2017). The drill program was managed by Rotation and comprised 21 holes for 2,648 m of BTW sized core, with 18 holes for 1,935 m drilled on the C and D zones and the remaining 3 holes (713 m) testing other targets. No downhole surveys were completed, no geotechnical parameters were measured, and no post-drilling differential GPS (DGPS) surveys were done so that final hole positions may have location errors of up to 10 m. Logged features include only vein, alteration, and mineralization occurrences.

The 2019 drill program was completed from 15 September to 13 October 2019 by Driftwood Drilling Ltd ("Driftwood") of Smithers, BC, using one SRS 3000 skid-mounted and one SRS 3000 helicopter-portable diamond drill. The drill program was managed by Equity Exploration \ and comprised 20 holes for 2,050 m of NQ core, with most holes ranging between 35 m to 162 m in depth except for one hole drilled to 539 m on the M Zone. Holes were spotted with a handheld GPS and aligned with a compass. Downhole surveys were done with a Reflex EZ-Shot. Average recovery (94%) is high by industry standards whereas RQD is on average fair to good (74%). A post-drilling differential GPS (DGPS) survey was completed in 2020 to improve the accuracy of collar locations to <0.1 m. Core was placed into wooden trays at the drilling site, then transported to the core processing facility by either pickup truck or helicopter. Logged features include lithology, alteration, mineralization, structures, and veins. No specific gravity data was collected.

The 2020 drill program was also managed by Equity Exploration and completed by Driftwood, using one SRS 3000 skid-mounted and two SRS 3000 helicopter-portable diamond drills. A total of 46 holes were completed for 7,055 m of NQ core, with holes ranging from 43 to 713 m in depth. Holes were spotted with a handheld GPS and aligned with a DeviAligner north-seeking gyro system. Downhole surveys were done with DeviShot and DeviGyro tools. Average recovery (97%) is high by industry standards whereas RQD is on average good (83%). A post-drilling differential GPS (DGPS) surveys was done to improve the accuracy of collar locations to <0.1 m. Core was placed into wooden trays at the drilling site, then transported to the core processing facility by either pickup truck or helicopter. Logged features include lithology, alteration, mineralization, structures, and veins. No specific gravity data was collected.

10.1.1 Scottie Gold Mine

Scottie drilled 13 holes into the Scottie Gold Mine area for a total of 3,821 m. Hole depths averaged 294 m within a range of 144 m to 713 m and were mostly drilled between azimuths of 190° to 230° and dips of -45° to -65°. The two holes drilled in 2016 were collared 400 m to 500 m east-southeast of the Scottie Gold Mine workings and were drilled at orientations of 310°-340° and dips of -45°. A total of 1,321 core samples were taken for 1,777 m, covering 47% of metres drilled by Scottie Resources at the Scottie Gold Mine.

10.1.2 Blueberry

Nineteen holes have been drilled into the Blueberry area during this time by Scottie for a total of 2,258 m, with eight of these drilled in 2019 (633 m) followed by 11 holes in 2020 (1,625 m). All these holes were drilled in and around the historical Blueberry Vein showing although most of them targeted replacement-style gold mineralization on the Contact Zone. Holes were drilled to an average depth of 119 m, within a range of 42 m to 258 m, between azimuths of 100° to 150°, and dips of -45° to -65°. A total of 1,301 core samples were taken from the Blueberry holes, covering 1,828 m of the 2,258 m drilled (81%).

10.2 2020 Drilling

Forty-six diamond Drillholes, totaling 7,055 m, were completed between July and September 2020. The drilling was focused on the Bend Vein, Blueberry Vein, Scottie Gold Mine, 6 oz. Zone, and Domino targets.

A total of 11 Drillholes were drilled at Blueberry targeting the Blueberry Vein and mineralization along the AND-SLT contact. 10 holes were drilled in the Scottie Gold Mine, targeting the M, N, O, and P zones. Four holes were drilled at Bend Vein. 18 holes were drilled at Domino, and three holes were drilled at 6 oz. Zone.

10.2.1 Blueberry Vein

Eleven Drillholes for total of 1,624.7 m were drilled at the Blueberry Vein target. Three holes (SR20-21 to SR20-23) were drilled to test down dip and along strike of the Blueberry Vein. Two holes (SR20-40 and SR20-45) were drilled ~50 m south of the Blueberry Vein beneath a high-grade intercept (>15 g/t Au) near the andesite-siltstone contact. Six holes tested for mineralization within a north-plunging structure along the andesite-siltstone contact.

10.2.2 Scottie Mine Area

Ten Drillholes were for a total of 2,815 m were drilled at the Scottie Gold Mine. Six holes tested the M Zone. Four holes tested the O Zone. Several Drillholes were designed to test the M Zone were dual purpose by also testing the N and L Zone veins. Similarly, Drillholes targeting the O Zone also included tests of the P Zone and interpreted east-west oriented veins related to the O Zone.

10.2.3 Domino

18 holes for a total of 1,979 m were drilled at Domino. Drilling targeted northeast-southwest oriented sulphidized shear veins that returned high-grade gold results from 2019 and 2020 prospecting campaigns. Four Drillholes tested Domino North, six Drillholes tested Domino East, five Drillholes tested Domino Central, and three Drillholes tested Domino West.

10.2.4 6 oz. Zone

Three holes for a total of 321 m were drilled at 6 oz. Zone. Drilling targeted beneath sulphidized shear veins that returned high-grade gold results from 2019 and 2020 prospecting campaigns. Mineralization at 6 oz. Zone is characterized by polymetallic sulphidized veins hosted within andesitic host rock, typical in form to other targets throughout the Property.

10.3 2021 Drilling

Drills were aligned using Survey Tech's DeviAligner and a DeviShot downhole survey tool collected dip and azimuth readings every 30 metres. Core orientation was completed using the DeviCore BBT system. Upon completion of the hole, a DeviGyro downhole tool was used to survey the entire hole and an RTK receiver was used to collect the easting, northing, and elevation of each collar.

Drill core was transported from each drill site and quick-logged at the Granduc Mill camp before being transported to Scottie Resources' logging facilities in the town of Stewart for logging and sampling. Lithology, alteration, mineralization, veining, oxidation, structure, oriented core, recovery, specific gravity, and magnetic susceptibility data were collected during the geological and geotechnical logging process. Prior to sampling, photographs were taken after the core was marked and tagged.

At the Blueberry, Stockwork, and C Zone areas, holes were sampled from top to bottom. Selective sampling was completed at the Scottie Gold Mine and Domino areas where gold and silver are known to be restricted to altered and sulphidized shear zones. Half-core sampling was conducted with a diamond saw at the core logging facility.

Following logging and sampling, core was banded and transported to Yellowhead Helicopter's Bitter Creek staging area approximately 15 kilometres north of Stewart for storage.

10.3.1 Stockwork Zone

Two holes were drilled for a total of 275.5 m were drilled at the Stockwork Zone. SR21-085 was designed to test the andesite-bedded sedimentary unit contact to assess whether a gold bearing structural trap similar to Blueberry exists in this portion of the Property. SR21-087 was drilled to test a quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration zone accompanied by a 500 metre by 300 metre gold-in-soil anomaly outlined from 1983, 1990, and 2006 geochemical sampling campaigns. Both holes intersected pervasive weak to moderate silica and sericite alteration accompanied by broad intervals of elevated gold. No significant base metal values were returned.

SR21-085 was collared in andesite and intersected a bedded siltstone unit at 56.0 metres. The contact between the two units appeared to be fault-bounded and is interpreted to be the eastern extension of the Bend Fault. Proximal to the contact, anomalous gold of greater than 1 g/t was intersected in both units.

SR21-087 was collared into andesite and intersected a diorite intrusion at 167.64 metres. Once in the intrusion, gold values were less than 100 ppb with elevated molybdenum values up to 86 ppm.

10.3.2 Blueberry

The Blueberry target is comprised of the Road North, Blueberry Vein, Grizzly, and Lemoffe zones. A total of 41 holes were drilled across all four zones for a total of 4,915.9 metres. Drillholes were generally designed to test both the north-south oriented andesite-siltstone contact, a target interpreted to be a gold-bearing structural trap identified in 2019 to 2020 drilling and rock sampling, and east to northeast trending mineralized cross-structures.

Drilling in 2021 was successful in intersecting numerous gold-rich structures. Gold mineralization has been interpreted to be found in three different types of structures:

1) Andesite-Siltstone Contact

Contact Intercepts along the andesite-siltstone contact have returned narrow to broad, high-grade intervals with gold found in both lithological units directly at, or proximal to the contact. A total of 37 of the 39 holes that intersected the andesite-siltstone contact were altered or mineralized at the contact, with 24 of these holes assaying greater than 1 g/t Au proximal to the contact.

Drilling in 2021 expanded the strike length of gold mineralization along the contact with significant intercepts produced within all zones at the Blueberry target over a total strike length of approximately 720 metres. Each of the Road North, Blueberry Vein, Grizzly, and Lemoffe zones host a north-plunging ore shoot that appears to be defined by the intersection lineation between northeast structures and the lithological contact.

SR21-131 identified the potential of the contact zone with an intercept of 34.56 g/t Au and 3.34 g/t Ag over 11.86 m at Road North. In addition to delineating the structure along strike, drilling in 2021 expanded the known depth of contact associated gold to 225 metres in the Blueberry Vein area with SR21-138 returning 15.26 g/t Au and 9.11 g/t Ag over 13.49 m. The most consistent gold mineralization along the contact is at the Road zone where there appears to be more complex faulting in the vicinity of the drilled area.

2) Northeast Trending Veins

Numerous holes intercepted northwest-dipping, east-northeast to northeast trending veins that assayed greater than 1 g/t Au. The most significant results for this style of mineralization are found at the Blueberry Vein, Grizzly, and Lemoffe areas.

The Blueberry Vein was the initial showing in the Blueberry area and the focus of drilling between 1983 and 2005 until the potential of the andesite-siltstone contact was first realized. The Blueberry Vein itself is a massive sulphide shear vein exceeding 2.0 metres in width with multiple parallel mineralized structures mapped within a structural corridor totaling approximately 15 metres of width. Drillholes SR21-069, SR21-070, SR21-071, SR21-089, SR21-090, SR21-136, SR21-138, and SR21-141 were designed to intersect the Blueberry Vein in conjunction with testing the andesite-siltstone contact. Results from the Blueberry Vein structural corridor were variable, with the best results from near surface intercepts in the central part of the structure, which includes 3.21 g/t Au and 2.70 g/t Ag over 10.0 m from SR21-070. Negligible gold values were returned from intersections at its southwestern extent and at depth.

Approximately 225 metres to the south of the Blueberry Vein at the Grizzly area is a structural corridor hosting multiple northwest-dipping veins over a width of 70 metres. Scottie Resources first identified this zone in 2020 with rock sampling results of up to 37.0 g/t Au. Holes that intercepted mineralized cross-structures at Grizzly are SR21-076, SR21-077, SR21-078, SR21-121, and SR21-123 with the best intercept of 22.1 g/t Au and 12.0 g/t Ag over 0.85 m from SR21-123.

Approximately 100 metres southwest of the Grizzly, a structural corridor has been identified in the vicinity of the A Portal known as the Lemoffe veins. Multiple mineralized shears have been intersected over a width of 75 metres. This area has been tested by holes SR21-072, SR21-073, SR21-075, SR21-130, and SR21-135. The best intercepts in this area are 125.0 g/t Au and 35.9 g/t Ag over 0.29 m from SR21-072 and 4.27 g/t Au and 4.32 g/t Ag over 11.9 m (not true-width) from SR21-075. In addition to these

high-grade intercepts, SR21-130 demonstrates the potential of intersecting zones of higher vein density with a broad lower-grade interval of 1.66 g/t Au and 2.74 g/t Ag over 32.96 m.

Furthermore, several isolated structures of similar orientation were intersected between the Road and Blueberry Vein areas.

3) Contact Parallel Structures

In 2014, Decade Resources identified the potential of north trending veins with the discovery of the siltstone hosted Big M Vein where trench sampling returned up to 3,418.07 g/t Au (Decade Resources, 2014). In 2021, several intercepts within the siltstone not proximal to the contact returned anomalous gold in holes SR21-070, SR21-090, SR21-126, and SR21-129. Previous detailed geological mapping by Scottie Resources has identified multiple contact-parallel faults in the Blueberry area, which could be the source of the intercepts, however this is currently speculative given that oriented core measurements were not collected at these intercepts. Further, the 3D DCIP survey over the Blueberry area shows that anomalous conductivity-high and chargeability-low data does highlight the contact zone, and that several other north-south oriented linear anomalies are present to the east of the contact.

10.3.3 C Zone

Three holes were drilled at the C Zone for a total of 450.9 m. All three holes were designed to test the western extension of the C Zone's main showing where chip sampling in 2020 returned 26.21 g/t Au over 7.0 metres.

Each hole intersected multiple mineralized veins and shear structures hosting pyrrhotite-pyrite ± chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite-sphalerite. Most veins intersected are narrow (sub metre) except for a 1.96 metre interval in SR21-118 that returned 5.89 g/t Au and 22.2 g/t Ag. Despite the narrow widths of mineralized structures, there appears to be potential for broader gold-bearing intervals with higher vein density. SR21-116 intersected multiple closely spaced shears returning 1.02 g/t Au and 1.42 g/t Ag over 24.11 metres.

10.3.4 Scottie Gold Mine

Drilling at the Scottie Gold Mine target consisted of 17 holes for a total of 5179.67 metres. The main objective of drilling at the Scottie Gold Mine was to expand the mineralized extent of the different zones along strike and at depth rather than focus on in-fill drilling. Holes were designed to test multiple zones and step-out from the defined areas of the P, O, M, N, and L Zones, with step-outs of at least 30 metres from previous intercepts.

Results from each zone are discussed individually below.

10.3.4.1 P Zone

Drilling at the P Zone was successful in intercepting near-surface gold-bearing structures with 275 metres of strike length tested in 2021. The eastern portion of the P Zone, which is partially obstructed on surface by till, was intersected by holes SR21-094, SR21-096, and SR21-099, each of which returned anomalous gold. Drilling consisted of 15-35 metre step outs to the west from significant intercepts in 2020, such as SR20-65 which returned 10.7 g/t Au and 31.2 g/t Ag over 2.77 m. The best intercept of these three holes from 2021 is 11.78 g/t Au and 12.58 g/t Ag over 6.57 m from SR21-094. Approximately

125 metres west along strike of SR21-096, the central portion of the P Zone was tested by SR21-124 which intersected 7.53 g/t Au over 0.84 m.

The western portion of the P Zone, 225-250 metres along strike to the west of SR21-096, was tested by SR21-093, SR21-102, SR21-105, SR21-108, SR21-109, SR21-113. On the surface, P Zone West hosts a series of pyrrhotite bearing veins over a width of 40 metres. Relative to other zones, P Zone West generally has lower vein density with individual veins usually less than 1.0 metre in width. Drilling at P Zone West was successful in intersecting multiple veins. However, as consistent with surface samples from previous sampling campaigns, gold values were low with the best intercept of 0.44 g/t Au over 1.99 m from SR21-113.

10.3.4.2 O Zone

The O Zone was intersected by holes SR21-094, SR21-096, and SR21-099 with drilling designed to test its northwest and southeast extensions, as well as down-dip extensions. All three holes intersected anomalous 32 gold, extending the strike length and down-dip extensions of the O Zone, with the best intercept of 20.62 g/t Au and 10.95 g/t Ag over 2.22 m from SR21-096.

10.3.4.3 M Zone

Drillholes at the M Zone were designed to test northwestern and southeastern extensions, as well as infill between shallowly plunging shoots interpreted from 2020 drilling. The best intercepts of the M Zone were across its upper shoot beneath the Skye Zone, which was tested in 2020 with encouraging results from two Drillholes, including SR20-52 with 4.69 g/t Au and 2.42 g/t Ag over 15.48 m. SR21-095 produced the strongest results of 2.2 g/t Au and 6.05 g/t Ag over 10.09 m and 37.17 g/t Au and 8.6 g/t Ag over 3.71 m from two vein sets spaced less than 20 metres apart. At 35 metres downdip of SR21-095, the second-best intercept at the M Zone in 2021 was 4.03 g/t Au and 1.68 g/t Ag over 22.01 m, including 9.03 g/t Au and 3.08 g/t Ag over 7.39m, from SR21-097.

Beneath the Skye Zone hits, SR21-100 tested the down-plunge extension of an interpreted 2nd steeply plunging shoot within M Zone resulting in 6.68 g/t Au ad 10 g/t Ag over 1.0 m.

The southeastern extent of the M Zone was intersected by SR21-099 within a gap of gold hits produced from 1982-1984 drilling. Despite intersecting 10.68 m of veining within altered and mineralized andesite, no significant assays were produced.

Most of the drilling at M Zone was completed at its northwestern extension which was interpreted to be open along strike with good potential for expansion of the deposit. SR21-096 tested the lower northwestern extension in an underexplored area with only limited drilling in 2005, intersecting 3.42 g/t Au and 4.03 g/t Ag over 1.95 m. The interpreted upper northwestern extension of the M Zone has never been drilled prior to 2021 and was tested by Drillholes SR21-102, SR21-103, SR21-106, SR21-109, SR21-114, and SR21-122. All holes intersected intervals of altered and mineralized andesite with veining that could be interpreted as part of the M Zone, however, results generally returned low gold values. The best intercept from the upper northwestern extension is from SR21-103, which returned 8.89 g/t Au and 16.65 g/t Ag over 0.97 metres.

10.3.4.4 N Zone

Drilling at the N Zone was designed to test its northwestern and southeastern extensions and was successfully intersected by SR21-097, SR21-099, and SR21-100, with the best intercept on its southeastern extent by SR21- 099 of 4.28 g/t Au and 5.80 g/t Ag over 14.43 m, including 14.45 g/t Au and 15.06 g/t Ag over 3.65 m. Drilling in this portion of the N Zone is limited and open in multiple directions. The northwestern extent also returned encouraging results, with SR21-100 intersecting 5.56 g/t Au and 10.8 g/t Ag over 2.5 m across a gap in previous drilling and SR21-097 hitting multiple parallel mineralized zones with the best intercept of 2.0 m of 0.83 g/t Au.

SR21-095 was also drilled to test the northwestern upper extent N Zone but intersected 42 metres of microdiorite dyke at its projected intercept before the hole was shutdown. Holes SR21-096, SR21-114 and SR21- 122 intersected vein zones that could be interpreted as the northwestern and up-dip extensions of N Zone but returned no significant assay results. The best intercept of these holes is from SR21-096, which returned 0.46 g/t Au and 53.0 g/t Ag over 1.9 m. More drilling is required in this area to confirm whether these mineralized zones are associated with the N Zone.

10.3.4.5 L Zone

The L Zone saw limited drilling in 2021 and was only intersected by two Drillholes. Its deep position in the mineralized system at the Scottie Gold Mine requires deep holes to test this structure when collared at surface. SR21-097 tested the up-dip extension of the L Zone between a cluster of hits from underground drilling in 2005. Assays results were 3.5 g/t Au and 23.0 g/t Ag over 2.0 m from a broader interval of 1.30 g/t Au and 12.98 g/t Ag over 6.03 m.

The best intercept from the L Zone was 2.18 g/t Au and 5.84 g/t Ag over 5.59 m from SR21-099, which tested its southeastern extent where very limited drilling has been completed. This hole was a 40-metre step-out along strike from 1984 Drillhole 602.

10.3.4.6 Between the M Zone and Creek Fault

In addition to the well-defined zones at the Scottie Gold Mine, near-surface veins to the north of the M Zone and to the south of Creek Fault were intersected by Drillholes SR21-095, SR21-097, SR21-099, SR21-102, SR21-103, SR21-106, SR21-106, SR21-109, SR21-113, SR21-114, SR21-122, and SR21-124. Sulphidized shear veins are parallel to the M Zone and returned a few anomalous gold intercepts, however most results were sub-economic.

One exception is to the northeast of the M Zone where SR21-099 intersected multiple veins thought to be isolated from the currently defined M Zone, with assay results of 4.25 g/t Au and 2.0 g/t Ag over 2.0 m from a broader intercept of 1.07 g/t Au and 1.54 g/t Ag over 13.0 m. To the northwest of the M Zone, the best result was 0.85 g/t Au and 16.65 g/t Ag over 2.82 m from SR21-097.

10.3.5 Domino

13 holes were drilled in the Domino area in 2021 for a total of 2025.8 metres. Drilling in the main Domino area, located in the eastern part of the zone, was designed to follow up on 2020 drilling. Similarly to 2020, drilling returned numerous intervals greater than 1 g/t Au, however mineralized intercepts are narrow in width.

The highest-grade result from the 2021 drilling at Domino was from SR21-074 with 31.4 g/t Au and 129 g/t Ag over 0.37m.

To the west of the main area, holes SR21-101, SR21-104, SR21-107, and SR21-110 were drilled at the Gloria area. Never drill-tested, the Gloria showing hosts sheared pyrrhotite-rich quartz-carbonate veins resembling those found at the Scottie Gold Mine area. Rock sampling of these vein in 2020 returned up to 81.7 g/t Au and This showing is also underlain by a coincident conductivity high, resistivity low anomaly identified in a 2020 IP geophysical survey. The best intercept from Gloria was from SR21-104 of 4.89 g/t Au and 6.64 g/t Ag over 2 m.

10.4 2023 Drilling

The 2023 exploration at the Scottie Gold Mine project included: (1) 20,129.5 m of diamond drilling focused on the Stockwork Zone, Blueberry Contact Zone, Gully Zone, Lakebed, C Zone, D Zone, E Zone, and P Zone and; (2) Property wide prospecting and sampling.

Eighty-four diamond Drillholes, totaling 20,129.5 m, were completed on the Scottie Gold Property. The drilling was focused on Stockwork, Blueberry Contact, Gully, Lakebed, C Zone, D Zone, E Zone, and P Zone.

10.4.1 Stockwork zone

Three holes for a total of 1,018.3 m were drilled at the Stockwork zone. Two holes, SR23-294, SR23-295, intersected intervals of anomalous gold and associated pervasive weak to moderate silica and sericite alteration. SR23-294 intersected broad, elevated Au intervals including 0.43 g/t Au over 75 m. SR23-295 intersected broad, anomalous Au throughout the hole with 0.33 g/t Au over 25 m and 1.47 g/t over 4.65 m. SR23-299 intersected intervals of weak to moderate Quartz-Sericite-Pyrite alteration and weak Au mineralization including intervals of 1.04 g/t Au over two metres and 1.1 g/t Au over four metres.

10.4.2 Bend Vein

The Bend Vein was targeted in two Drillholes for a total of 202 m. The primary objective of drilling at the Bend Vein was to extend mineralization along strike to the west from existing mineralization. Neither hole intersected significant Au values. Notable assays returned 18 g/t Ag, 2394 g/t Pb and 3935 g/t Zn over one metre from SR23-290 and 28 g/t Ag over two metres from SR23-292.

10.4.3 Blueberry Contact

A total of 15,590.5 m comprising 61 holes were drilled to test the Blueberry Contact zone and associated Road, Blueberry, Fifi, Lemoffe, Gully Zone, and E zones. Mineralized zones with >0.5 g/t Au were intersected in 55 of the 61 Drillholes, with 49 Drillholes returning assay values greater than 1 g/t Au in one or more intervals. Silver values greater than 30 g/t were intersected in 34 of 61 holes.

10.4.3.1 Road

The Road Zone was targeted in Drillholes SR23-247, SR23-249, SR23-251, SR23-256, SR23-265, SR23-278, and SR23-281. Mineralization is spatially related to intercepts of altered and/or deformed rocks. Notable intercepts from the Road Zone include 4.6 g/t Au and 3 g/t Ag over one metre from SR23-247, 6.71 g/t Au and 29 g/t Ag, 19.5 g/t Au and 3g/t Ag over one metre intervals from SR23-249, and 7.7 g/t Au and 4.5 g/t Ag over two metres from SR23-261. A shallow, Cu-Ag-bearing interval was intersected in SR23-261 with 230 g/t Ag and 1.3% Cu over one metre at a true depth of 20 m.

10.4.3.2 Blueberry Vein

The Blueberry Vein zone and its intersection with the Blueberry Contact zone were targeted in Drillholes SR23-241, SR23-247, SR23-249, SR23-255, SR23-256, SR23-261, SR23-264, SR23-265, SR23-268, SR23-273, SR23-274, SR23-275, SR23-276, SR23-279, SR23-284, SR23-311, SR23-313, and SR23-315. Results from the Blueberry Vein structural corridor was variable, with the best results returned from the northern part of the structure underlying the Road zone, which include intercepts of 13.87 g/t Au over 2.04 m from S R23-247 and 26.9 g/t Au and 2 3.8 g /t A g over four metres. Auriferous mineralization associated with the Blueberry Vein has been extended to the north by ~105 m from previous drilling results with an intercept of 26.7 g/t over one metre and 14.5 g/t over 3.7 m in SR23-261. SR23-247 returned 13.87 g/t Au and 3.94 g/t Ag over 2.04 m and 26.9 g/t Au and 23.75 g/t Ag over four metres.

10.4.3.3 Fifi Vein

Drillholes that intercepted the Fifi Vein zone are SR23-235, SR23-236, SR23-238, SR23-242, SR23-254, SR23-255, SR23-259, SR23-264, SR23-268, SR23-271, SR23-273, SR23-275, SR23-276, SR23-279, SR23-284, SR23-306, SR23-308, SR23-309, SR23-310, SR23-311, SR23-312, SR23-313 and SR23-314 Notable intercepts from the Fifi Vein zone are 19.5 g/t Au and 14.7 g/t Ag over 12.7 m from SR23-236 including 99.5 g/t Au and 51.5 g/t Ag over two metres and 7.45 g/t Au and 7.1 g/t Ag from SR23-279 over 14.2m including 36.1 g/t Au and 26.9 g/t Ag over 2.3 metres. The deepest Au bearing intercept of the Fifi Vein is 2.6 g/t Au and 3.5 g/t Ag from SR23-256 at a true depth of approximately 395 m.

10.4.3.4 Lemoffe Vein

Drillholes targeting the Lemoffe Vein zone are SR23-235, SR22-236, SR22-238, SR22-239, SR22-242, SR22-245, SR22-254, SR22-255, SR22-256, SR22-259, SR22-264, SR22-265, SR22-268, SR23-271, SR23-274, SR23-276, SR23-284, SR23- 306, SR23-308, SR23-309, and SR23-310. Notable intercepts in this zone are 88.4 g/t Au and 25 g/t Ag over two metres from SR23-264, 28.15 g/t Au and 17.5 g/t Ag over four metres from SR23-268, and 59.2 g/t Au and 16 g/t Ag over 1.25 metres from SR23-306. The deepest Au-bearing intercepts in the 2023 drill program have been interpreted to be the intersection of the Blueberry Contact Zone and the lower extent of the Lemoffe Vein zone with 3.53 g/t Au, 43 g/t Ag, 6528 g/t Pb and 7381 g/t Zn over 1.04 m from SR23-235 and 6.5 g/t Au over one metre in SR23-265 with both intercepts at a true depth of approximately 550 m. The highest Zn values observed from the 2023 program were interpreted to be from the Lemoffe Vein zone in SR23-242 with 3.24 % Zn (0.07 g/t Au and 88.8 g/t Ag) over 2.18 m and 3.8 % Zn (0.36 g/t Au and 15 g/t Ag) over 1.38 m from SR23-242.

10.4.3.5 Gully

Twelve holes were drilled in the Gully zone for a total of 2,455.5 m. The holes were designed to test Blueberry Contact Zone-style mineralization in the Gully zone. Drillholes SR23-234, SR23-257, SR23-258, SR23-260, SR23-272, SR23-280, SR23-282, SR23-285, SR23-296, SR23-305 and SR23-307 targeting the Blueberry Contact zone intercepted strongly sulphidized (pyrrhotite-pyrite-arsenopyrite-galena-sphalerite) andesite and siltstone associated with moderate to intense sericite-chlorite alteration. The highest Ag-bearing intercepts of the 2023 program were encountered in the Gully zone. Assays returned 1.2 g/t Au and 356.1 g/t Ag over 5.35 m, and 3.7 g/t Au and 78 g/t Ag over 7.45 m from SR23-234, 1.5 g/t Au and 14.6 g/t Ag from SR23-305, and 8.13 g/t Au and 11 g/t Ag over one metre from SR23-307. The interval with the highest Cu value from the 2023 drill program was from SR23-285 with 3.02% Cu and 314 g/t Ag over one metre at a true depth of 85 m.

10.4.3.6 E Zone

Eight holes targeted at the E Zone for a total of 1,844.7 m. Drillholes SR23-237, SR23-243, SR23-262, SR23-263, SR23- 266, SR23-267, SR23-269, and SR23-270 were designed to test geophysical targets and to follow up on significant pyrrhotite-pyrite-arsenopyrite-galena-sphalerite mineralization, and minor chlorite-sericite-carbonate alteration intercepted in SR22-227. Notable intervals include 1.38 g/t Au and 15.7 g/t Ag over 3.2 m from SR23-237, 2.26 g/t Au and 94.4 g/t Ag over 3.2 m from SR23-263, 1.62 g/t Au and 10.1 g/t Ag over 3.3 m from SR23-267. Moderate base metal intervals were intercepted in the E Zone including 2.27% Zn over three metres in SR23-263 and 1.36% Zn over two metres in SR23-270.

10.4.4 C Zone

Three holes were drilled at the C zone for a total of 471.8 m. The holes were designed to follow up on surface work and drilling results from previous campaigns. Gold-bearing, mineralized veins and shear structures were intersected in two holes in the western extent of the C Zone during the 2022 drill program. The C Zone structures are characterized by pyrrhotite-pyrite ± chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite-sphalerite-galena with associated quartz, carbonate, and sericite-chlorite 31 alteration. SR23-300, SR23-301, SR23-302 intersected zones of moderate sericite and chlorite alteration with overall weak sulphide mineralization. Assays returned 2.58 g/t Au and 10 g/t Ag over two metres from SR23-300.

10.4.5 D Zone

Five holes were drilled at the D zone for a total of 1,299.6 m. Drilling in 2023 targeted mineralized veins hosting pyrrhotite-pyrite±chalcopyrite±sphalerite±galena with associated moderate to intense silica and sericite-chlorite alteration. Gold ± silver-bearing sulphide veins were intercepted in all five of the holes (SR23-286, SR23-287, SR23-289, SR23-303 and SR23-304). Notable assays returned 36.3 g/t Au and 37.5 g/t Ag over five metres from SR23-286, and 20.1 g/t Au and 30 g/t Ag over one metre from SR23-289.

10.4.6 Scottie Gold Mine – P Zone

Drilling at the Scottie Gold Mine consisted of two holes for a total of 407.4 m. The main objective of drilling at the Scottie Gold Mine was to expand the mineralized extent of the P Zone along strike and at depth. Both holes intercepted Au-bearing sulphide mineralization and moderate sericite-chlorite alteration. Notable assay results include 6.89 g/t Au and 4.2 g/t Ag over 5.8 m from SR23-293, 7.9 g/t Au and 2 g/t Ag over two metres, 7.11 g/t Au and 25.4 g/t Ag over 1.65 m and 2.17 g/t Au and 3 g/t Ag over 8.85 m from SR23-298.

10.4.7 X Zone

A single hole, SR23-297, was to test a 2022 HLEM anomaly which lies beneath the Morris Summit Fault. Drilling did not produce significant results with a single intercept of 2.31 g/t Au and 104 g/t Ag over 1.05 m from SR23-297. The diamond drill programme in 2024 primarily focused on infill targets at the Blueberry Contact Zone and Scottie Gold Mine, aimed at proving a maiden resource. Additionally, expanding mineralization in the C and D zones, and drill testing the Morris fault and the Golden Buckle Zone; new zone discovered in 2023. The drilling was focused on the Blueberry Contact, Gully, M Zone, O Zone, P Zone and the new Golden Buckle zone.

10.4.8 Lakebed

Nine holes were drilled in the Lakebed zone to test mineralization along the siltstone-andesite contact to the south of the Blueberry Contact Zone. Drillholes SR23-240, SR23-243, SR23-244, SR23-246, SR23-248, SR23-250, SR23-253, SR23-283, and SR23-288 did not produce significant results. The best

intercepts were from SR23-240 located to the east of 32 the Gully zone and included 1.22 g/t Au and 3 g/t Ag over 2.75 m, and 0.93 g/t Au over two metres from SR23-248 located ~420 m southeast of the E Zone.

10.5 2024 Drilling

Forty-four diamond Drillholes, totalling 10,270 m, were completed on the Scottie Gold Property (Figure 6). Drilling commenced on the 16th of July and finished on the 13th of September. Driftwood Diamond Drilling Ltd. was contracted to complete the programme, using two diamond drills.

The Blueberry Contact Zone is road accessible; thus, skid drills were used to test the planned targets in the zone. D Zone, Golden Buckle Zone and Scottie Gold Mine targets required pad construction and helicopter assistance to complete the drilling programme. All technical teams were stationed at the Granduc camp from where they accessed both skid and drill pads daily.

10.5.1 Blueberry Contact Zone

A total of 4,612 metres of drilling, across 18 holes, was completed to test the Blueberry Contact Zone and its associated Road, Blueberry, Fifi, Lemoffe, Gully, and Serac zones. Fourteen of the eighteen holes returned intervals grading greater than 1 g/t Au.

10.5.1.1 Road Zone

The Road Zone was tested by Drillholes SR23-317, SR24-318, SR24-320 and SR24-359. These holes were designed to infill a gap and extend mineralization between Road Zone and Road West Zone. Notable intercepts include: 6.6 g/t Au over four metres, including 22.8 g/t over one metre in hole SR24-317, 14.7 g/t Au over four metres, including 52.6 g/t over one metre in hole SR24-359 and 12.0 g/t Au over 2.7 m including 22.7 g/t in hole SR24-320. Mineralization is dominated by vein-hosted and disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite. It is hosted in altered siltstones which are strongly silicified and overprinted by sericite-chlorite and carbonate alteration.

10.5.1.2 Blueberry Vein

The Blueberry Vein zone and its intersection with the Blueberry Contact Zone were targeted in Drillholes SR24-317, SR24-355, SR24-356, SR24-357, SR24-358 and SR24-359. A notable intercept from the Blueberry Vein Zone includes 10.8 g/t Au over 3.0 metres including 21.0 g/t Au over 1.0 metre in hole SR24-359. Mineralization is associated with chlorite and sericite alteration, particularly within faulted and sheared intervals. Vein-hosted mineralization is prominent and locally massive, commonly accompanied by pervasive dark chlorite alteration.

10.5.1.3 Fifi Vein

Drillholes that intercepted the Fifi Vein zone are SR24-321, SR24-355, SR24-356, SR24-357, SR24-358 and SR24-359. The latter Drillholes targeting the Fifi Vein Zone were proposed as infill targets for the Blueberry maiden resource. The two highest Au intercepts from the Blueberry Contact zone were from the Fifi veins in holes SR24-355 and SR24-357. Hole SR24-355 intercepted 30.2 g/t Au over five metres from a depth of 105.90 m including 75 g/t over 1.45 m and 37.3 g/t over 1.05 m. SR24-357 intercepted 47.40 g/t over two metres with 68.30 g/t over one metre.

10.5.1.4 Lemoffe Vein

Drillholes that intercepted the Lemoffe vein zone are SR24-321, SR24-355, SR24-356, SR24-357, SR24-358 and SR24-359. The Lemoffe vein intercepted high-grade Au intervals with the highest grade coming from SR24-321 with grades of 12.30 g/t over 3.27 m with 24.2 g/t over 1.2 m. And SR24-356 returned grades of up to 35.2 g/t over 2.0 m with 39.1 g/t over 1.0 m. The holes intercepted a thick andesite unit and strongly altered and sheared units characterized by mineral abundance. Alteration assemblages consist of chlorite-sericite alteration and silicification. Altered units host polymetallic multiphase veins and exhibit a weak-moderate foliation.

10.5.1.5 Gully Zone

Drilling at the Gully zone aimed to expand the mineralization to the north in holes SR24-325, SR24-346 and SR24-350. Multiple holes returned intervals >1 g/t Au. Hole SR24-325 returned the highest intercepts with grades of 4.22 g/t Au over one metre, 3.4 g/t Au over two metres and 4.91 g/t over one metre.

10.5.1.6 Serac Vein

Drilling at the Serac zone was designed to determine the orientation and test the southern extension of the Serac vein with holes SR24-319, SR24-323, SR24-352 and SR24-354. The holes intercepted multiple large polymetallic, polyphase veins as well as hydrothermal breccia. However, samples intercepting the Serac vein returned relatively low grade. The highest overall intercept, from SR24-352, returned up to 2.1 g/t Au over 3 m in an altered andesite.

10.5.2 D Zone

Three holes, comprising 830 metres, targeted the D zone in the 2024 season. SR24-324, SR24-326 and SR24-328 were designed to determine the orientation and thickness of D veins. The D vein was intercepted at about a depth of 243 m, comprising massive pyrrhotite stringers, vein hosted pyrite with trace chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Noticeable intercepts include 7.1 g/t Au over one metre in SR24-324 and 5.5 g/t over 1.1 m in SR24-326.

10.5.3 Golden Buckle Zone

Three Drillholes totaling 433 metres were completed at the Golden Buckle Zone during the 2024 season. This marked the first drill testing of the Steep Zone. Holes SR24-348, SR24-349, and SR24-351 were designed to follow up on high-grade rock samples (>20 g/t Au) collected in 2023. Two of the three holes intersected gold grades exceeding 1 g/t Au.

The drill core is composed predominantly of unmineralized to weakly mineralized andesite, including intervals of sheared andesite with localized mineralization. Alteration in the host andesite is characterized by moderate pervasive to strong patchy chlorite alteration, with strong sericite-silica and moderate to strong potassium feldspar alteration occurring in halos around, or spatially associated with, quartz-dominant veins. Mineralization is primarily composed of trace pyrrhotite and pyrite, with local occurrences of vein-hosted sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and molybdenite. Notable intercepts include 1.02 g/t Au over 1.05 metres in hole SR24-348 and 1.87 g/t Au over 1.00 metre in hole SR24-349.

10.5.4 Scottie Gold Mine (SGM)

Twenty Drillholes, totaling 4,395 metres, were completed at the Scottie Gold Mine, targeting the L, M, N, O, and P zones, as well as the newly discovered Wolf Zone. The primary objectives of the drilling were

to confirm grades and collect data necessary for a maiden resource estimate, test mineralization in the footwall of the Morris Fault, and expand known mineralization in the targeted zones.

Mineralization intersected at the Scottie Gold Mine is predominantly hosted within altered and sheared andesitic rocks and associated polymetallic veins. Sulphide mineralization ranges in abundance from 5% to 80% and is primarily composed of pyrrhotite and pyrite.

10.5.4.1 P Zone

The P Zone was targeted by Drillholes SR23-336, SR24-337, SR24-338 and SR24-340. The holes were designed to test the downdip structures and extend mineralization in P Zone and M Zone. Gold mineralization was intercepted in three holes, successfully expanding mineralization to the northwest and southwest. Hole SR24-337 intersected multiple high-grade intercepts with 9.5 g/t Au over four metres including 54 g/t and 4.9 g/t over two metres with 6.48 g/t over one metre.

10.5.4.2 O Zone

The O Zone was targeted in Drillholes SR24-330, SR24-332, SR24-334, SR24-336, SR24-342, SR24-343, SR24-345 and SR24-347. The 2024 drilling was successful at the O zone, expanding known mineralization to the east with three high-grade, near surface intercepts. Holes SR24-330, SR24-332 and SR24-334 respectively intersected 4.5 g/t over 12.5 m, 6.4 g/t over 10.7 m and 10.2 g/t over 8.95 m. Highlighted high-grade interests occurred at depths lesser than 25m.

10.5.4.3 M Zone

The M Zone was targeted by Drillholes SR24-327, SR24-329, SR24-330, SR24-331, SR24-332, SR24-333, SR24-334, SR24-335, SR24-339, SR24-341, SR24-344 and SR24-353. Notable intercepts from the M Zone include: 26.1 g/t Au over 2.0 m, including 43.7 g/t over 1.0 m in SR24-327, 13.5 g/t Au over 2.0 m, including 22.0 g/t over 1.0 m in SR24-330, 23.4 g/t Au over 1.1 m in SR24-334, 9.5 g/t Au over 3.0 m in SR24-339 and 12.2 g/t Au over 1.0 m in SR24-344.

10.5.4.4 N Zone

The N Zone was targeted in Drillholes SR24-329, SR24-330, SR24-331, SR24-332, SR24-333, SR24-334, SR24-339, SR24-341, SR24-344 and SR24-353. The 2024 drill program successfully extended mineralization along strike to the south-east in SR24-330 with 13.48 g/t Au over 2.0 m and 8.76 g/t over 6.1 m including 10.1 g/t Au over 1.21 m and 22.0 g/t over 1.0 m. Other notable intercepts at the N zone are 6.52 g/t over 4.19 m with 19.6 g/t over 1.0 m in SR24-333, 6.54 g/t over 5.5 with 10.2 g/t over 1.5 m in SR24-334, and 49.4 g/t over 3.1 m with 83.7 g/t over 1.0 m and 48.4 g/t over 1.1m.

10.5.4.5 L Zone

The L Zone was targeted in Drillholes SR24-334, SR24-353. There were no intercepts greater than 1.0 g/t from the L zone. The highest intercepted grade overall was 0.49 g/t Au over 3 m from SR24-334.

10.5.4.6 Wolf Zone

The Wolf Zone was drilled for the first time in 2024, following up on a high-grade surficial sample Y610817 which yielded 4.04 g/t Au. The sample was collected in 2019 adjacent to the retreating glacier. Hole SR24-353 intercepted multiple polymetallic shear veins that returned 6.5 g/t Au over 2.15 m

including 11.9 g/t over 1.0 m from a depth of 289.50 m and 19.4 g/t over 2.0 m including 24.4 g/t over 1.0 m from a depth of 313.50 m.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security

11.1 Sample Preparation and Security Scottie Resources

11.2 Procedures for 2021 to 2024

In 2024, a total of 5,397 core samples were taken with an average length of 1.87 m, ranging from 1.0 to 3.0 m. The hole was sampled from top to bottom. Core samples were cut in half with an electric core cutting saw, then either processed at a local mobile prep unit in Stewart, BC, or shipped to the SGS Canada ("SGS") preparation lab in Burnaby, BC, via Scottie Resources, Serac Exploration and Bandstra Transportation (Smithers, BC). The remaining half core is stored at the Bitter Creek Staging area off of Hwy 37A.

An additional 747 QAQC samples were inserted (317 blanks, 306 CRMs, 124 coarse duplicates) for an insertion rate of 13.8% that meets industry best practice (e.g. Abzalov, 2008). Field duplicate pairs were quartered with the two quarters submitted for analysis, leaving half of the core in the core box.

11.3 Procedures from 2016 - 2020

The following drilling and sampling procedures for the 2016 to 2020 drilling campaigns were compiled by Equity Exploration Consultants, with minor edits by MMTS:

In 2020, a total of 3,594 core samples were taken with an average length of 1.32 m and range of 0.3 to 3.1 m, for 67% of all drill core sampled. Core samples were split and bagged in the same manner as the 2019 work, then shipped to the MSALABS Inc ("MSA") preparation lab in Terrace, BC, via Scottie Gold, Equity, and Rugged Edge Holdings Ltd (of Smithers, BC). The remaining half core is stored at the Bitter Creek Staging area off Hwy 37A.

An additional 501 QAQC samples were inserted (168 blanks, 166 CRMs, 84 coarse duplicates, 83 field duplicates) for an insertion rate of 12% that meets industry best practice (e.g. Abzalov, 2008). Field duplicate pairs were quartered with the two quarters submitted for analysis, leaving half of the core in the core box.

The 2019 and 2020 drill programs were both managed by Equity on behalf of Scottie Gold. In 2019, a total of 866 core samples were taken with an average length of 1.91 m and range of 0.3 to 3.0 m, for 84% of all drill core sampled. A core saw was used to split the core along the apical line, with half the sample submitted for analysis and the other half left in the core box for reference. The remaining half core is stored on the concrete pad at the Scottie Gold Mine historical camp site.

Cut samples were placed in a poly-ethylene bag along with a barcoded sample tag, then zip-tied, bundled into rice bags, sealed with a numbered security tag, and shipped to the ALS Geochemistry ("ALS") preparation lab in Terrace, BC, by Equity and Scottie Gold personnel.

An additional 137 QAQC samples were inserted (63 blanks, 49 CRM, 25 coarse duplicates) for an insertion rate of 14% that meets industry best practice (e.g. Abzalov, 2008). Field duplicate pairs were quartered with the two quarters submitted for analysis, leaving half of the core in the core box.

The 2016 drill program was managed by Rotation and included the taking of 692 half core samples with an average length of 1.3 m in a range of 0.3 to 3.4 m. A total of 858 m of core was sampled out of 2,648

m drilled, for 26% of all metres drilled. The remaining half core is stored at Roland Soucie's storage yard a few kilometres north of Stewart.

One certified reference material (CRM) and one blank were inserted with every 18 core samples, for a quality control (QC) insertion rate of 10%. No duplicate samples were taken. Available documents do not provide descriptions of core processing procedures, such as core cutting, sample registration, and chain of custody.

11.4 Sample Preparation and Security Historical

Details about the 2016 sample preparation and security as well as the QA/QC protocols were not reported (ARIS report 36674 by Rotation Minerals Ltd.). The core from the drilling program is being stored at 426 King Street, Stewart, in core storage facilities owned by Decade Resources Ltd. According to the data made available to MMTS, the insertion rates for blind standards are 3.8%, for blanks 3.9%, and for coarse and pulp duplicates combined 12.7%. No field duplicates were taken in 2016.

Protocols for drilling and sampling in 2006 are not available, but it appears that from Drillholes 737-762, no quality control samples were added to the sample stream at all. For Drillholes S06-01 to S06-04 at Blueberry, however, blanks and blind standards were inserted at regular intervals of one every 20 samples each. MMTS has no records of precision control of any kind for 2006.

Sampling, sample preparation and chain of custody details for the 2004-2005 drill seasons were compiled by Gunning et al (2006), as follows with minor text adjustments:

Drill core was split in half at Summit Lake using a rock saw splitter. One half of the core was stored in a sample bag with the remaining half being returned to the core box. Sample length was determined based on obvious mineralization, veining and alteration. Efforts were made throughout the program not to enter any biases into the splitting. Core recovery through the mineralized zones was excellent with losses being minimal. A prepared blind standard and a blank were entered into the sample stream at 20 sample intervals.

All samples were packed into plastic bags, sealed then placed into rice bags and the bags tied off. The bags were then trucked by company personnel to Eco- Tech Lab/s prep lab in Stewart where the samples were crushed and pulverized with the resulting pulp being forwarded to Eco-Tech Labs, 10041 East Trans Canada Highway, Kamloops, B.C. for analysis. No aspect of the sample preparation was conducted by an employee, officer, director or associate of the issuer.

MMTS is not aware of any custom QA/QC data generated prior to 2004. Copies of original certificates are scarce, so the lab-internal quality control data could not be reviewed in any meaningful quantity.

11.5 Laboratory Procedures by Year-Lab

Several of the following lab procedure descriptions were copied from the 2021 Technical Report on the Scottie Gold Mine by Equity Exploration Consultants and subsequently updated.

11.5.1 MSA 2020

MSA is independent of Scottie Gold and is accredited by the International Accreditation Service (IAS) as having demonstrated compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2017. MSA is not accredited by the Standards Council of Canada. The IAS certifies that MSA is accredited to complete the analytical methods

requested by Scottie Gold, including the determination of gold by lead collection fire assay and atomic absorption spectrometry (FAS-111), gold and silver by lead collection fire assay and gravimetric finish when high-grade (FAS-413/FAS-415 for >10g/t Au and FA-418 for >100g/t Ag), and multiple elements including Ag by four-acid digestion and ICP-ES/MS finish (IMS-230). The detection limits are 0.005g/t and 0.01g/t for Au and Ag, respectively.

Samples received at the MS Analytical Terrace preparation facility were crushed to 70% passing 2mm. A 250 g riffle split was taken and pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. The resulting pulps were then shipped to Langley, BC, for fusion, digestion, and analysis at MSA's main lab facility.

In addition to the two main analysis methods FAS-111 and IMS-230, several base metal 'ore grade' methods were triggered on occasion when the initial analysis reported >10,000ppm of either Cu, Pb, or Zn (ICF-6 code which involves a 0.2g sample digested by a 4-acid mix and analysis by ICP-AES). Samples containing cobalt exceeding 1,000ppm were re-analyzed by PER-7Co (sodium peroxide fusion of a 0.15g sample cut with ICP-AES finish and a lower report limit of 20ppm).

Select samples were also analyzed for 'whole rock' composition using method WRX-310 which entails a lithium borate fusion of 0.6g of sample material with XRF analysis.

11.5.2 SGS 2021-2024

SGS is independent of Scottie Gold and is accredited by the International Accreditation Service (IAS) as having demonstrated compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2017.

Logged and cut drill core samples were dried, weighted, and crushed to approx. 70% passing 2mm. A 250g split was taken to a Cr steel pulveriser to reduce the grain size of the sample to 85% passing 75µm. This was done either in an SGS-owned MSPU in Stewart, BC, (2021-2024) or at the SGS preparation facilities in Burnaby, BC, for most of the 2024 samples.

The resulting pulps were then transported to and analyzed at SGS in Burnaby, BC, as per the following methods:

For Au, method GE_FAA30V5 was requested which is a fire-assay procedure on a 30g sample with AAS finish and a lower detection limit of 5ppb. Exceedance of the upper reporting limit of 10,000ppb triggered an additional 'ore grade' fire assay analysis with gravimetric finish (GO_FAG30V) with a reporting window of 0.5 to 10,000g/t.

Some metallic screening data was produced on select high-grade samples (GO_FAS30M).

For Ag and a suite of 32 or 48 other elements, depending on selected finishing instrumentation, all samples were broken down using a 4-acid mix on 0.2g of material for a 'near-total' digestion. For analysis GE_ICP40Q12 utilizes an ICP-OES exclusively while GE_IMS40Q12 involves both the ICP-OES setup and an ICP-MS for very low detection limits for certain metals (including Ag). GE_IMS40Q12 was requested for approx. 3,000 out of the total of approx. 39,000 SGS-analysed samples (including QA/QC) in 2021 and 2022.

'Ore-grade' Ag concentrations were determined using method GO_ICP42Q100 for samples that exceeded the initial 100g/t upper reporting limit. The digestion procedure is the same but with higher H_2O dilution before ICP-OES analysis. The reporting limits of the method is 100g/t to 1,000g/t Ag.

11.5.3 ALS 2018-2021

ALS is independent of Scottie Gold, accredited under the Standards Council of Canada testing and calibration laboratory accreditation program (LAP, lab no. 579), and meets the General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories (ISO/IEC 17025:2017) as defined by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). Under LAP, ALS is certified to complete the analytical methods requested by Scottie Gold, including the determination of gold by industry-standard lead collection fire assay and atomic absorption spectrometry (Au-AA23), Au over-limits by the same fire-assay procedure plus gravimetric finish (Au-GRA21) and multiple element determination by aqua regia digestion and ICP-AES finish (ME-ICP41).

Samples received at the Terrace preparation facility were crushed to 70% passing 2 mm. A 250 g riffle split was taken and pulverised to 85% passing 75µm before sending the pulps to North Vancouver for geochemical analysis. Standard fire-assay method Au-AA23 processes a 30g sample and reports a lower detection limit of 0.005g/t. In case of exceedance of the upper reporting limit of 10g/t, a second 30g cut gets processed and analyzed using Au-GRA21 with gravimetric finish.

As for the multi-element side of the available data including Ag, the 2019 samples were digested using an aqua regia solution (ME-ICP41) with ICP-AES finish, with the occasional 'ore grade' analysis of Cu or Zn where the upper reporting limit was exceeded (ME-OG46). For some limited additional shoulder sampling of 2020 core and all 2021 drill core that was sent to ALS (samples from 10 holes only), the more comprehensive 4-acid ME-ICP61 method was requested.

In 2018, some limited gap sampling (on 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2016 core) and check-assay selecting was completed (2 certificates with 125 total samples), the analyses of which were done by ALS. In contrast to previous and future analysis methods at ALS, Scottie Gold chose Au-ICP21 for Au and ME-MS61 for all other elements. Au-ICP21 is a 30g fire-assay method with ICP-AES finish while ME-MS61 is a 4-acid digest of 0.25g of sample material with an ICP-MS finish and very low reporting limits for most metals.

11.5.4 Loring Labs 2016

Loring is independent of Scottie Gold, accredited under the Standards Council of Canada testing and calibration laboratory accreditation program (LAP, lab no. 868), and meets the General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories (ISO/IEC 17025:2017) as defined by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). Under LAP, however, Loring lacked the certification to complete the analyses that were requested by Rotation Minerals at the time, including the determination of gold by lead collection fire assay and atomic absorption spectrometry on a 30g sample. Typical overlimit methods for gold (e.g. gravimetric, screen assay) were apparently not requested for the 2016 analyses. However, according to the original lab certificates, samples that returned >10,000ppb on the initial Au assay were re-analyzed with a more suitable but currently unknown method of higher detection limit and reported in g/t.

The equally available 30 element suite including Ag are the product of a hot aqua regia digestion with ICP finish. The Ag lower detection limit is 0.5g/t.

11.6 Laboratory Procedures Historical

11.6.1 EcoTech 2004-2005

According to Gunning et al (2006), Eco-Tech was an ISO-9001 accredited laboratory at that time. At Eco-Tech the samples are sorted, dried (if necessary) then crushed through a jaw crusher and cone or roll crushed to –10 mesh. The sample is then split through a Jones riffle until a 250g sub sample is achieved. The sub sample is pulverized in a ring & puck pulverizer to 95% passing 140 mesh. The sample is then rolled to homogenize.

For gold analysis a 30 g sample size is fire assayed using appropriate fluxes. The resultant doré bead is parted and then digested with aqua regia and then analyzed on a Perkin Elmer AA instrument. For the 30 element ICP suite a 0.5g sample is digested with 3 ml of 3:1:3 nitric acid to hydrochloric acid to water at 90 degrees for 1.5 hours. The sample is then diluted to 20 ml with demineralized water and analyzed using a Jarrel Ash Inductively Coupled Plasma Analyzer. At Eco-Tech every 20th sample is an in-house standard and every 40th sample is duplicated. This is undertaken to control accuracy and reproducibility of the laboratory analysis. In addition, a second (coarse) split is taken every 35 samples to determine the homogeneity of the mineralization.

11.6.2 1983-1991

In the Technical Report for the Summit Lake Property (2004), Visagie lists previous labs and procedures as follows:

1991 drill core samples taken at the Bend Zone were analyzed at the Premier Mine lab operated by Westmin Resources using a regular fire-assay method with atomic absorption finish (FA-AA).

In 1990, drill core was analyzed by Eco-Tech in Kamloops, after sample prep was completed in Stewart. Samples were dried and crushed, then pulverized to -140 mesh. FA-AA on a 1 assay ton (AT) sample was used for Au and an aqua regia digestion with atomic absorption finish for Ag.

1987 drill core was processed at the Newhawk Goldmines laboratory, using fire assay with gravimetric finish on 1AT. Total samples were crushed to –1/4 inch and a 250 to 500g sample split off in a Jones Riffle Splitter and sent to the pulverizer. The sample is pulverized to a fine powder (no screen analyses available), rolled on a sample canvas and a one assay ton taken for fire assay. Classic fire assay methods with gravimetric finish were used to provide assays for gold and silver. The method involves firing with litharge to produce a lead pellet, refiring to remove the lead and provide an Au-Ag bead, weighing this bead, dissolving the Ag with nitric acid, refiring to anneal the Au bead and weighing the gold bead. The scales are considered accurate to +/- 0.002 opt Au.

In 1983, samples were either processed at the Scottie Goldmine lab in Stewart, BC, or the Min-En-operated Premier Mine lab 20km up the road. At the Scottie lab, samples are crushed to ¼" then split down to approximately 200 grams. The rejects are discarded. The 200g split is pulverized and the sample assayed using a ½ assay ton sample with the remaining pulp being stored. The ½ assay ton sample is fused using traditional fire assay techniques and the bead weighed.

At Premier, samples are crushed to ¼" then split down to 200 grams. The 200g split was then pulverized and a one-ton sample taken for fire assay. A silver pellet is added to assist in forming the bead during the fusing of the sample. The bead formed is then broken down with HBr and MIBk and solution analyzed by AAS for gold.

For check-assay purposes, sub-sets of pulps were sent to Vangeochem where the samples were fused in the normal fire assay procedure and the doré dissolved in dilute H_2NO_3 to eliminate the silver. The cinder is then dissolved in NH4OH and the solutions analyzed for gold by AAS.

11.6.3 QA/QC 2016-2024

This chapter summarizes and interprets the QA/QC information available for the years 2016 to 2024. Geochemical assay results were generated by 4 different labs during that period; hence the following sections will table and graph the data individually for each lab with a focus on Au. Accuracy control graphs expand into Ag as well.

Annual assessment reports including detailed QA/QC from 2018 onwards were compiled by Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd. (Equity). MMTS did review the relevant chapters or appendices of these reports for clarification and confirmation purposes and has copied certain background information, but the following tables and figures in Sections 11.5 and 11.6 are built almost exclusively from the sampling and assaying database provided by Scottie Gold, after validating the data and making corrections where appropriate. As such, total counts, insertion rates, and performance interpretations may differ slightly. In their reports, Equity highlighted several instances in which performance control led to failure detection, the definitions of which are basically equivalent to the ones used in this report, and subsequent data correction via re-assaying or similar.

As a general statement, Scottie Gold (and Rotation Minerals in 2016) followed industry-standard guidelines for frequency and overall distribution of quality control materials introduced into the sample stream. Table 11-1 shows the respective insertion rates per year. While both blanks and standards coverages consistently approach 5% of total core samples, the duplicates rates are more variable both as total duplicates and even more so as individual duplicate types.

Table 11-1 2016-2024 QA/QC Insertions Summary

Year	Lab	Core samples	Blanks	CRMs	Field Dup	Coarse Dup	Pulp Dup	QAQC total	% QAQC	Check	Comment
2016	Loring	691	35	34	0	70	43	182	20.8%	0	
2018	ALS	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	2016 gap samples
2019	ALS	866	63	49	0	25	0	137	13.7%	0	
2020	MSA	3,594	166	165	84	82	82	579	13.9%	0	
2021	ALS	859	47	52	12	10	1	122	12.4%	0	with 2020 gap samples
2021	SGS	7,597	435	426	110	101	1	1,073	12.4%	0	
2022	SGS	12,077	688	692	271	0	0	1,651	12.0%	0	with 2020 gap samples
2023	SGS	9,778	561	554	224	0	0	1,339	12.0%	0	
2024	SGS	5,397	318	307	124	0	0	749	12.2%	0	
Total		**40,878**	**2,313**	**2,279**	**825**	**288**	**127**	**5,832**	**12.5%**	**0**	

11.6.4 Blanks

The Scottie assay database contains assay results for several different blank materials, both coarse and pre-prepped, that can generally be identified by name. MMTS discriminates the blanks further based on obvious geochemical signatures (mainly Ca, Mg, and Mn concentrations) to assess if the different

materials vary in their capabilities of capturing potential cross-sample contamination. The discrimination results in the following list of blanks:

1. 'Blank' – used in 2016 and 2022, no description available
2. 'CDN-BL-10' – used mainly in 2022, a pre-prepped purchased blank made of granite
3. 'Coarse Blank Carb' – 2022-2024, consistently exceeding the UDL of Ca at 15%
4. 'Coarse Blank Qtz' – 2023-2024, contains hardly any Ca, Mg, or Mn
5. 'Coarse Blank Rock' – 2024, generally low Al, with variable Ca, Fe, Cu
6. 'EQ Blank' – 2019-2021, taken from a barren granitic intrusion (Equity 2021)

Table 11-2 summarizes the blank counts and failures plus failure rate by year. The 'blank' inserted in 2016 appear to perform poorest with an almost 30% failure rate, based on 10*DL for Au. Reviewing the preceding samples indicates that most, if not all, of the 'failures' are not caused by cross-sample contamination but rather natural background concentrations. On occasion, the blank results even exceed the results of the sample/samples before it. Due to the uncertainty about the material used, the 2016 contamination control is being viewed as unacceptable, and the data not graphed for this report.

There are no contamination concerns for the 2019-2021 ALS and the 2020 MSA sample preparation for which the 'EQ Blank' was used, since only one of 275 total assays passed the 5*DL warning line, and no failures are recorded (also not graphed for this report). In the later half of 2021, after switching primary labs from ALS to SGS, however, multiple blanks that were inserted purposefully directly following ultra high-grade intervals reported grades well past the failure threshold, with a maximum of 0.421g/t in blank B997198 of Drillhole SR21-133 at 55m that controlled sample B997197 which graded 24g/t (Figure 11-1). This proves that meaningful cross-sample contamination does occur when grades exceed 20g/t Au. The carry-over Au in these reviewed cases varies between 0.01% and 1.75%.

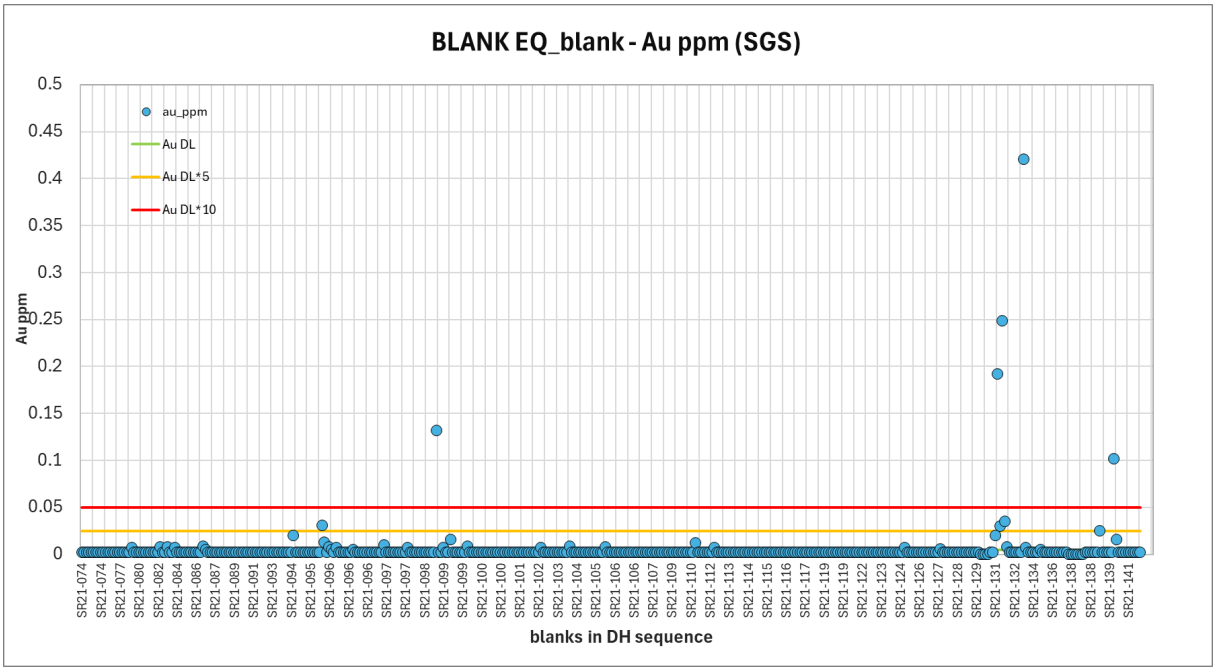
In addition to these targeted blanks, Scottie Gold inserted a second EQ blank immediately following the first EQ blank a few times. Those are still elevated enough to be classified as 10*DL failures in 2 out of 3 cases but show much lower Au concentrations (0.01 to 0.035g/t Au) which is broadly in line with host rock grades in proximity to mineralized structures.

In Drillhole SR22-144, SR22-145, and SR22-156, Scottie Gold inserted consecutive blanks after high-grade intervals 5 total times again, in this case the 'Coarse blank Carb' which was used extensively in 2022 and continued in 2023-2024 (Figure 11-2). Carry-over rates into the first blank are similar at 0.03% to 0.4% and in 2 cases the second blank is still significantly contaminated at 0.137 and 0.155g/t Au, respectively. In Drillhole SR22-275, which is contamination-controlled by 'Coarse blank Qtz' shown in Figure 11-3, two sets of 3 consecutive blanks were inserted following high-grade intervals. In both instances only the first blank is significantly contaminated at a rate of 3.2% and 0.18% of the Au concentration of the high-grade sample, respectively, and the second and third blanks came back nearly clean.

Overall, for the complete dataset, very few un-targeted blanks exceed the 10*DL failure threshold or even the 5*DL warning line for that matter.
MMTS concludes that contamination from high-grade core samples into following low-grade core samples during preparation is not likely to affect more than one sample in the stream. Contamination appears to depend on Au particle size more than total grade as the correlation between Au grade in core sample vs. Au grade in following blank is weak.

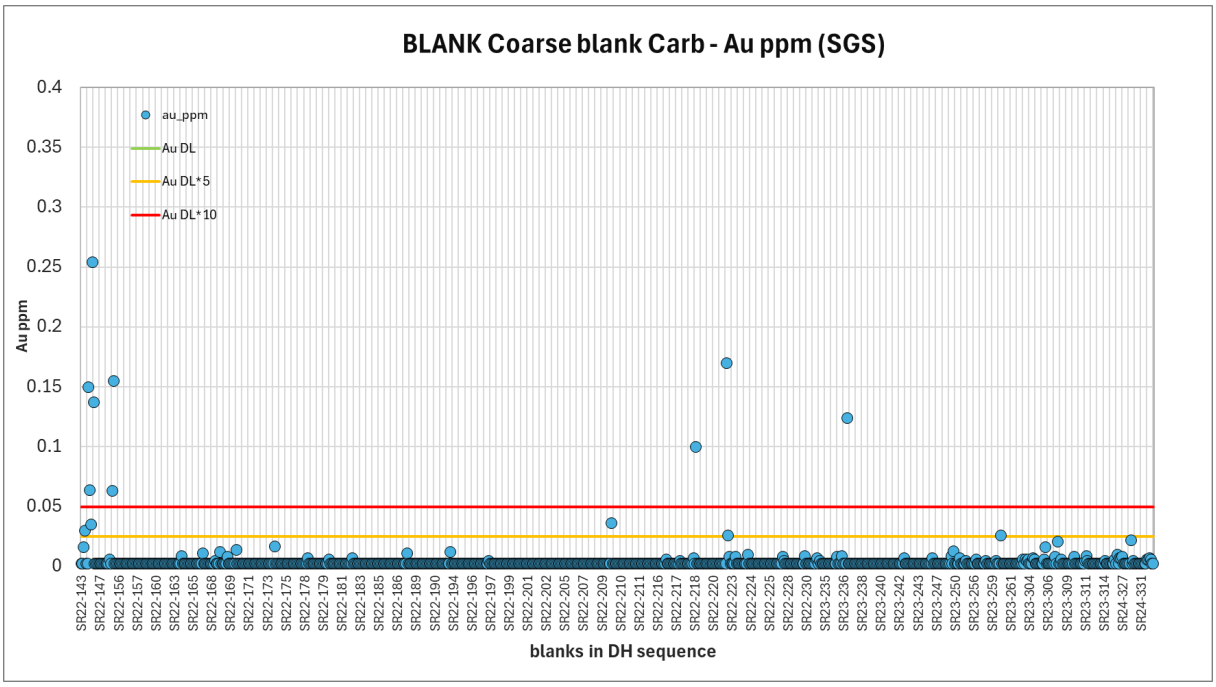
Table 11-2 2016-2024 Blanks Summary

Year	Lab	Core samples	BLK Count Au	Fails Au	% Fails Au
2016	Loring	691	35	10	28.6%
2018	ALS	19	0	0	0.0%
2019	ALS	866	63	0	0.0%
2020	MSA	3,594	166	0	0.0%
2021	ALS	859	47	0	0.0%
2021	SGS	7,597	435	5	1.1%
2022	SGS	12,077	688	8	1.2%
2023	SGS	9,778	318	5	1.6%
2024	SGS	5,397	254	2	0.8%
Total		**40,878**	**2,006**	**30**	**1.5%**



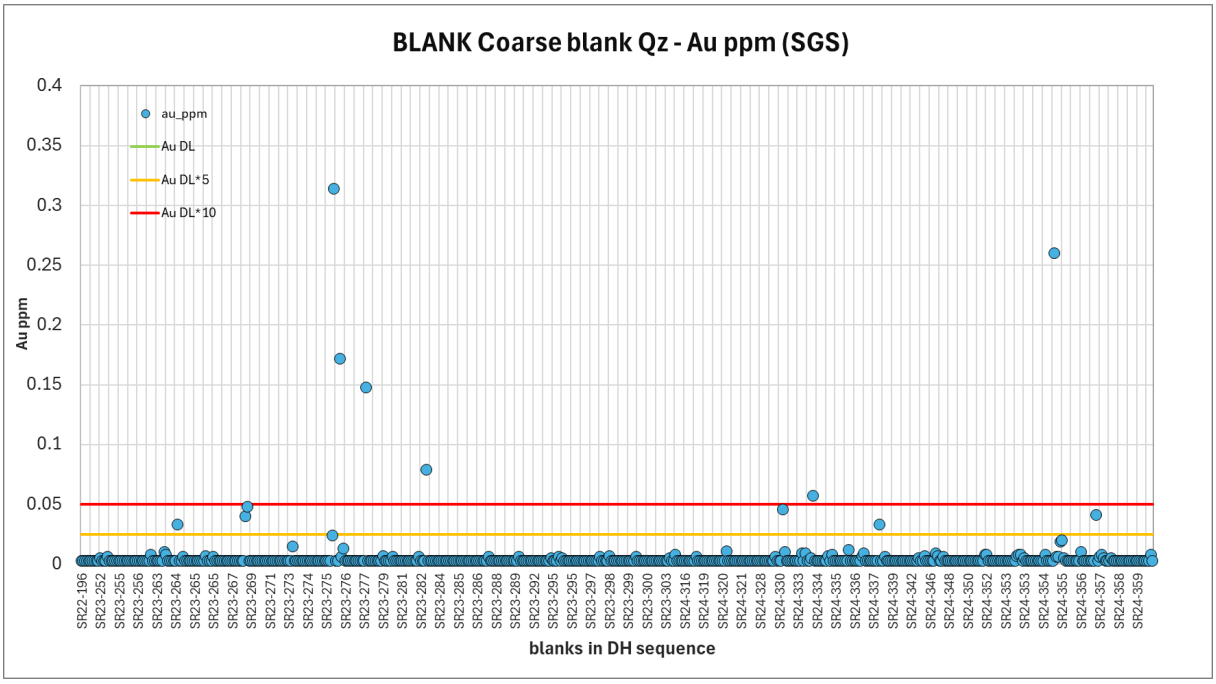
(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 11-1 Blank 'EQ_Blank' Performance SGS - Au



(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 11-2 Blank 'Coarse Blank Carb' Performance SGS - Au



(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 11-3 Blank 'Coarse Blank Qtz' Performance SGS - Au

11.6.5 Standards

This chapter reports on the assay results of blind certified reference materials or standards (CRM or STD) between 2016 and 2024. 4 different primary labs were used during this time, and therefore all available STD data for Au and Ag was split by lab to assess and control the accuracy of the data of each lab

separately. To combine the results of multiple standards into one graph per metal per lab, the reported assays are normalized into a PCC-style plot with z-score by subtracting the certified (expected) value as per COA (certificate of analysis) from the actual assay result and then divide by the 'in-between' standard deviation (SD), also as per COA. A z-score of +/-2 was defined as warning threshold (orange line) and any +/-3 exceedance is a failure (red line).

In total, 11 CRMs were utilized from 2019 to 2024. These were purchased from either CDN in Langley, BC, or OREAS in Australia. All used comparable fire assay method data for Au certification. 10 of 11 standards are also certified for Ag using data from both fire assay and 4-acid ICP methods depending on the provider. In 2016 two unknown standards were inserted into the sample stream, see details below.

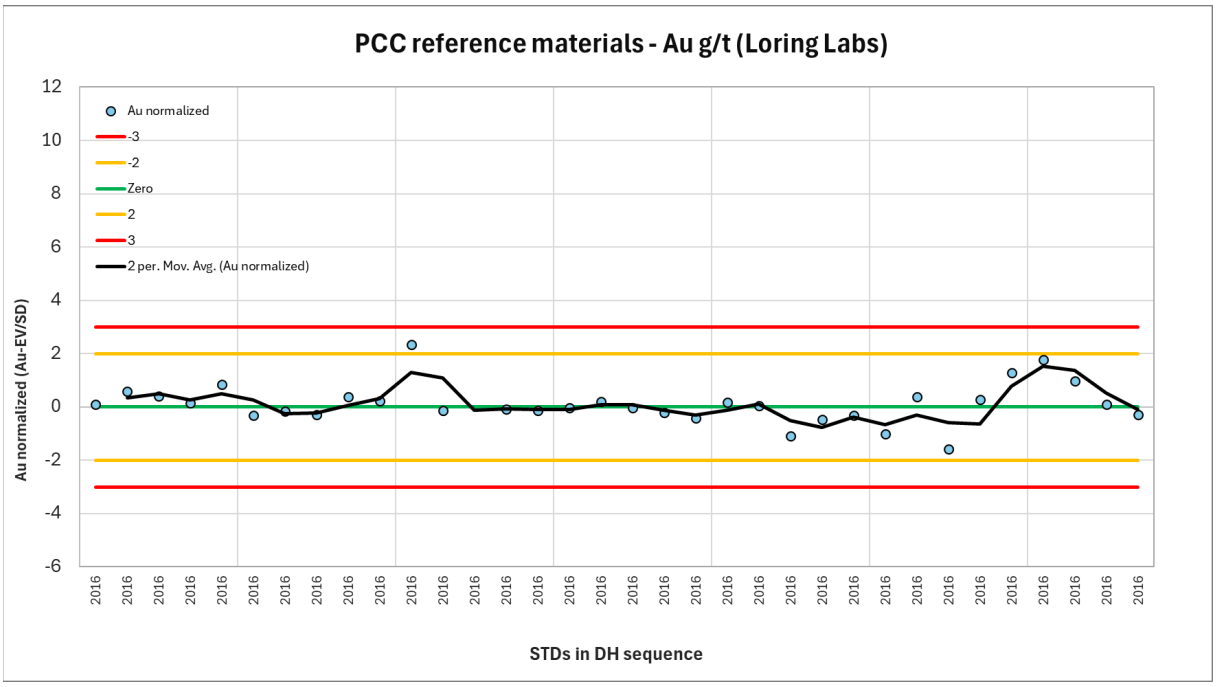
The CRM details and performances are tabled by CRM and lab which include failure count and rate as well as the error on average in %.

11.6.6 Loring Labs Standards Performance

For 2016, the name, certified Au/Ag values, and 'between-lab' standard deviations for the two materials that were inserted during drilling and sampling of the SG16 group of holes are currently unknown to MMTS which makes the assay results unsuitable for accuracy control. They were generically named STD-1 and STD-2 for this report and treated as unclassified reference materials (RM) only to demonstrate the overall precision of analyses at Loring Labs in 2016. Means and standard deviations are calculated using the available data (21 Au results for STD-1 and 11 for STD-2) before being normalized. Figure 11-4 and Figure 11-5 graph the acceptably precise Au and Ag results sorted by Drillhole sequence. Table 11-3 provides basic statistics.

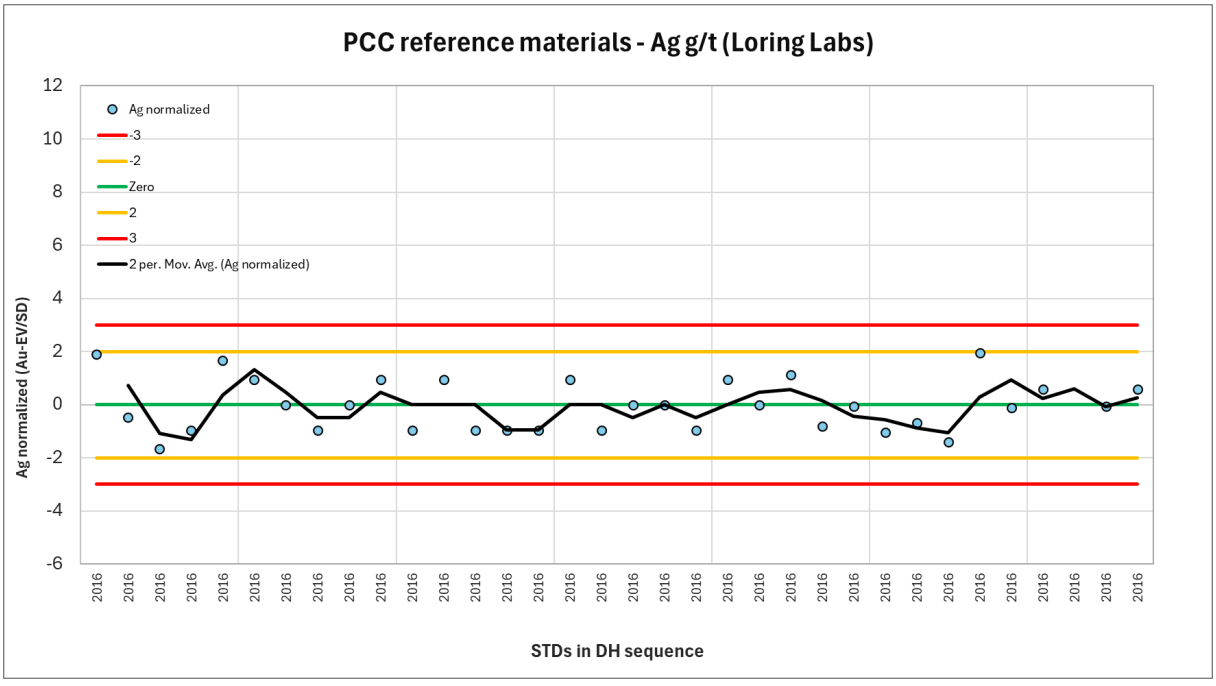
Table 11-3 2016 Loring Labs RM Summary

Standard	Year	Count Au	Au Fails Low	Au Fails High	Au Fails %
STD-1	2016	21	0	0	0.0%
STD-2	2016	12	0	0	0.0%
Total		**33**	**0**	**0**	**0.0%**



(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 11-4 2016 PCC RM Performance Loring Labs - Au



(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 11-5 2016 PCC RM Performance Loring Labs - Ag

11.6.7 ALS Standards Performance

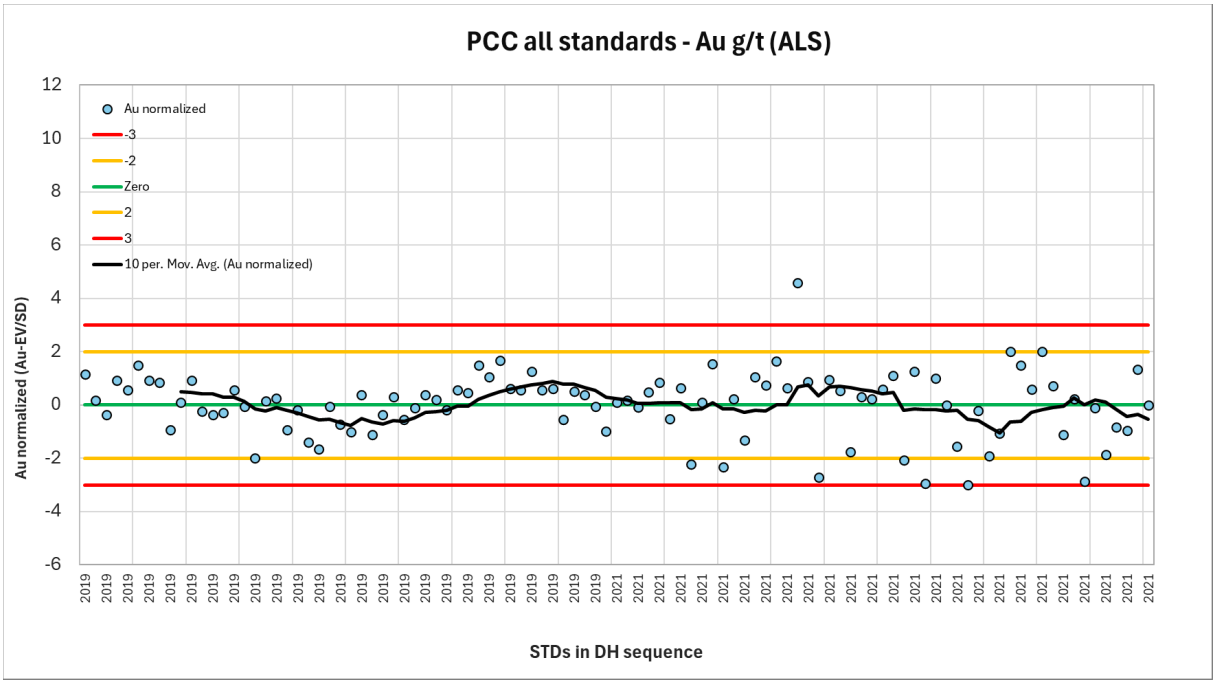
101 standards were used in 2019-2021 to accuracy-control 1,744 core sample assay results by ALS for an insertion rate of approx. 5.8%. Table 11-4 lists the counts by standard and their respective performances for Au (Ag not shown). The grades range from 0.69 g/t to 27.7g/t Au which is appropriate for the project.

The failure rate is 1.0% which is very good. Figure 11-6 and Figure 11-7 visualize the data over time sorted by Drillhole number.

Table 11-4 2019-2021 ALS CRM Summary

Standard	Year	Count Au	Au g/t mean	Au g/t EV	Au g/t SD	Au % error	Au Fails Low	Au Fails High	Au Fails %
CDN-GS-1P5T	2021	22	1.75	1.75	0.085	0.1%	0	1	4.5%
CDN-GS-25A	2021	5	27.86	27.70	0.450	0.6%	0	0	0.0%
CDN-ME-1501	2020	1	1.33	1.38	0.055	-4.2%	0	0	0.0%
OREAS 228b	2019	23	8.60	8.57	0.199	0.4%	0	0	0.0%
OREAS 523	2019	26	1.04	1.04	0.027	0.2%	0	0	0.0%
OREAS 607	2021	24	0.68	0.69	0.024	-0.9%	0	0	0.0%
Total		**101**					**0**	**1**	**1.0%**

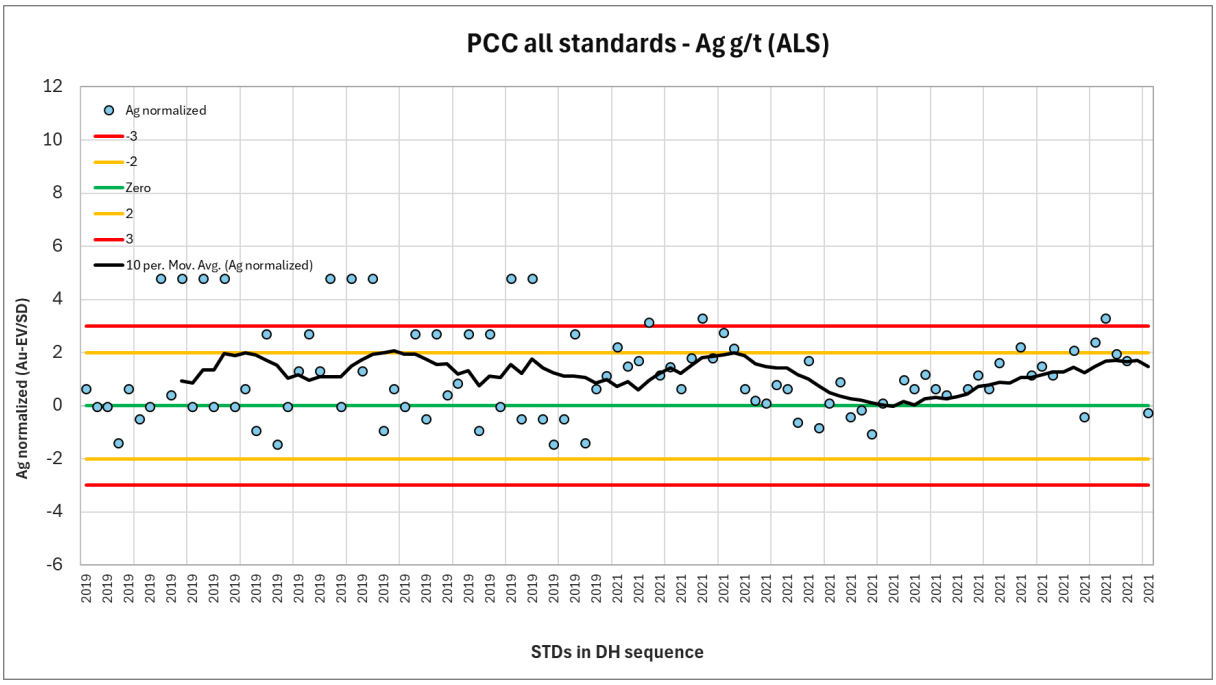
The scatter of the data in Figure 11-6, while within acceptable limits, is noticeably stronger in the 2021 data versus 2019. The calculated 10-sample moving average demonstrates consistent proximity to the expected value (0) and no significant bias.



(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 11-6 2019-2021 PCC CRM Performance ALS - Au

The 9 high failures shown in Figure 11-7 are all the result of OREAS 228b getting reported at 1.4g/t Ag versus the expected value of 1.17g/t. Otherwise, the data demonstrates a moderate high bias in both the ME-ICP41 (2019) and ME-ICP61 (2021) data, but still within acceptable boundaries.



(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 11-7 2019-2021 PCC CRM Performance ALS - Ag

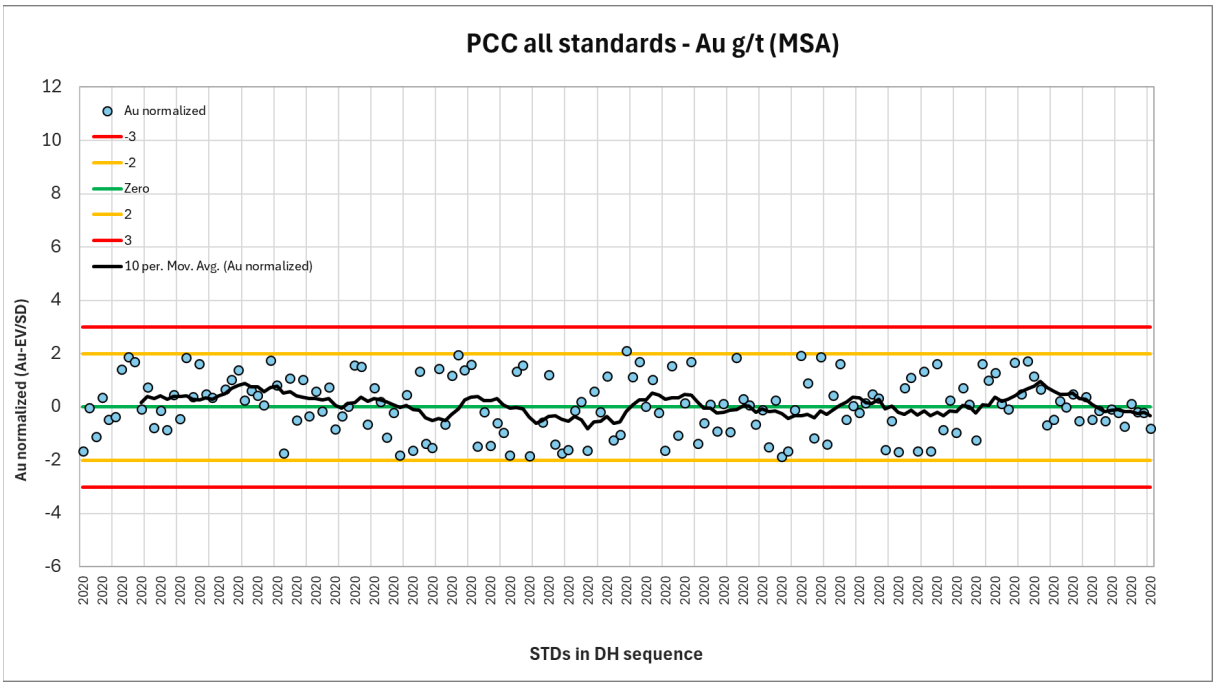
11.6.8 MSA Standards Performance

In 2020, MSA was the primary lab. Table 11-5 summarizes the results for Au. The database contains zero failures on a total of 164 Au analyses which represent the control of 3,594 core samples (insertion rate of approx. 4.6%). 3 different standards were used, one of them an ultra-high Au grade CRM at 25.6g/t that was inserted only once throughout the full drilling campaign despite taking 25 core samples from 15 Drillholes that returned >10g/t Au in 2020. The other two (OREAS 523 and CDN-GS-1P5T) are quite similar in grade and as a result do not comprehensively represent the expected Au grade range at the Scottie project. MMTS recommends the usage of at least 3 standards of varying Au grade (low, medium, and high), with the high standard controlling the 'ore-grade' or 'over-limit' method of the lab in a meaningful frequency.

Table 11-5 2020 MSA CRM Summary

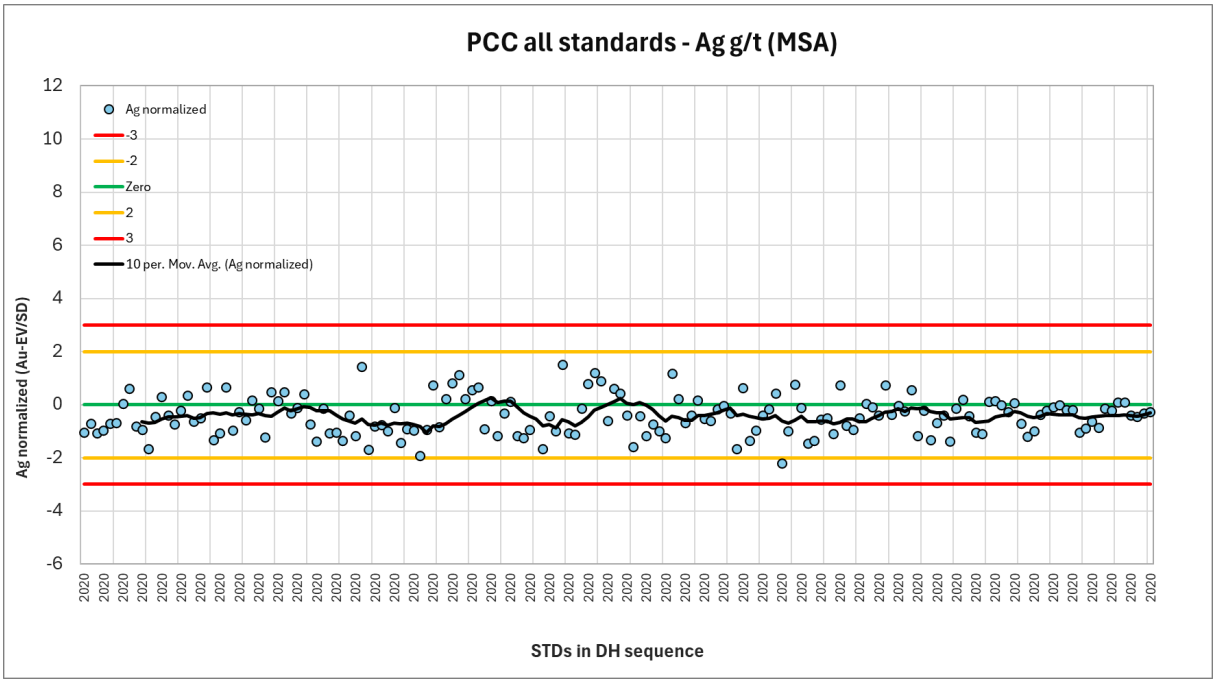
Standard	Year	Count Au	Au g/t mean	Au g/t EV	Au g/t SD	Au % error	Au Fails Low	Au Fails High	Au Fails %
CDN-GS-1P5T	2020	119	1.74	1.75	0.085	-0.4%	0	0	0.0%
CDN-GS-25	2020	1	25.80	25.60	0.470	0.8%	0	0	0.0%
OREAS 523	2020	44	1.04	1.04	0.027	-0.1%	0	0	0.0%
Total		**164**					**0**	**0**	**0.0%**

Figure 11-8 illustrates very consistent accuracy of Au analyses throughout the 2020 year. No failures, bias, or trends are present. For Ag, the data in Figure 11-9 shows an acceptable performance despite the weak low bias of approx. 1.1%.



(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 11-8 2020 PCC CRM Performance MSA - Au



(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 11-9 2020 PCC CRM Performance MSA - Ag

11.6.9 SGS Standards Performance

By far the most geochemical data between 2016 and 2024 was produced by SGS as it was the primary lab from 2021 to 2024. Almost 35,000 core samples were taken during that time. That total as well as

the numbers in Table 11-6 and Figure 11-10 and Figure 11-11 also include the analysis of a few 2020 core samples which were taken retrospectively as gap-filling in 2022.

1,978 total SGS analyses of 9 different 'blind' standards are present in the database to control the Au results for accuracy which is an insertion rate of >5%. They represent a grade range from 0.7g/t to 27.7g/t, though strong variations in the grade representation are noted from year to year. At least 3 different standards were inserted in every drilling campaign.

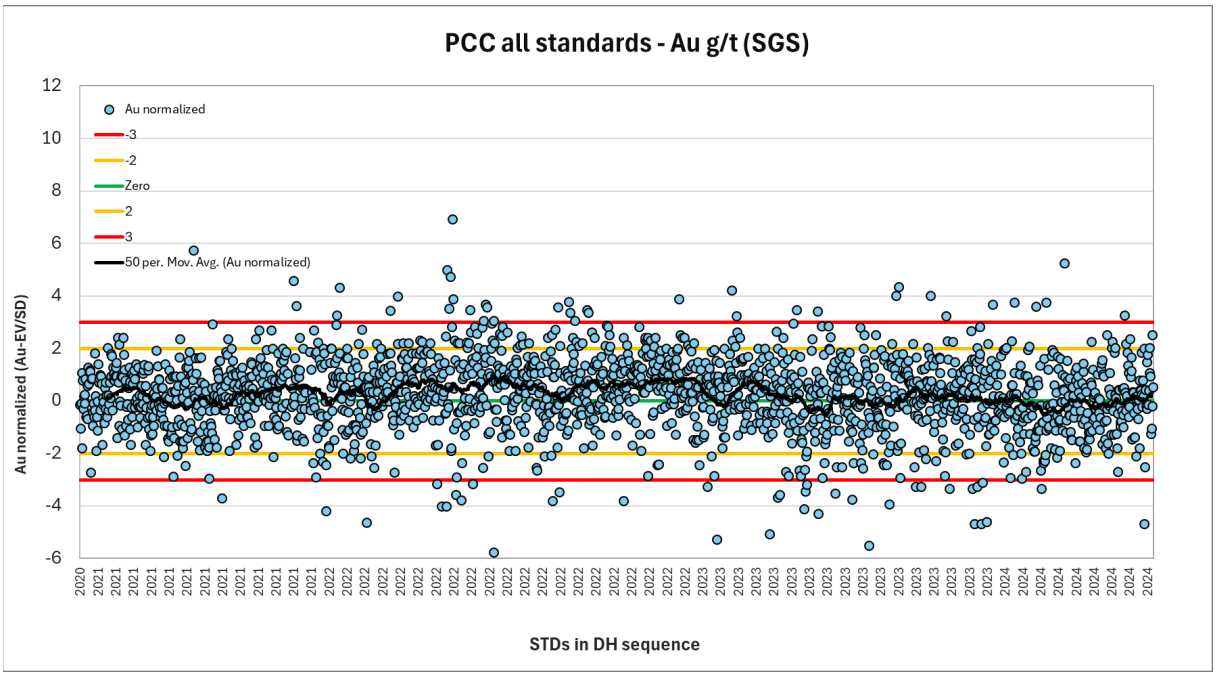
Table 11-6 lists the details for each CRM with the calculated error between actual (mean) and expected Au value <2.5% for most which indicates acceptable accuracy. Several standards do have a failure rate more than 5% combined, somewhat equally distributed between high and low failures. CDN-GS-25 failed both times it was inserted in early 2021 and was discontinued afterwards, replaced by CDN-GS-25A who performs better at essentially the same ultra-high grade.

The failure rate of the standards population is 3.9%.

Table 11-6 2020-2024 SGS CRM Summary

Standard	Year	Count Au	Au g/t mean	Au g/t EV	Au g/t SD	Au % error	Au Fails Low	Au Fails High	Au Fails %
CDN-GS-1P5T	2021-2022	226	1.71	1.75	0.085	-2.2%	0	4	1.8%
CDN-GS-25	2021	2	27.80	25.60	0.470	7.9%	0	2	100.0%
CDN-GS-25A	2021-2022	14	27.24	27.70	0.450	-1.7%	3	0	21.4%
CDN-ME-1501	2022	107	1.41	1.38	0.055	1.8%	1	3	3.7%
CDN-ME-1705	2022-2023	373	3.64	3.62	0.095	0.6%	13	16	7.8%
CDN-ME-1708	2022-2024	35	6.97	6.96	0.250	0.2%	0	1	2.9%
CDN-ME-1903	2023-2024	276	3.02	3.04	0.121	-0.4%	17	10	9.8%
OREAS 607	2020-2023	521	0.69	0.69	0.024	0.5%	2	1	0.6%
OREAS 607b	2023-2024	424	0.70	0.70	0.025	0.3%	3	1	0.9%
Total		**1,978**					**39**	**38**	**3.9%**

Figure 11-10 plots all 1,978 Au results of all standards as analysed by SGS from 2021 to 2024 as normalized. The failures appear mostly spread out over time except for 2 weeks in October 2022 when several standards across >10 assay certificates reported an increased frequency of variability in Au. The 50-sample moving average (black) mirrors the ideal zero z-score (green) quite well, except for 2022 where the normalized Au data presents a weak high bias of approx. 0.9%. MMTS sees the accuracy control procedures, insertion rates, and results for Au as acceptable.



(Source: MMTS, 2025)

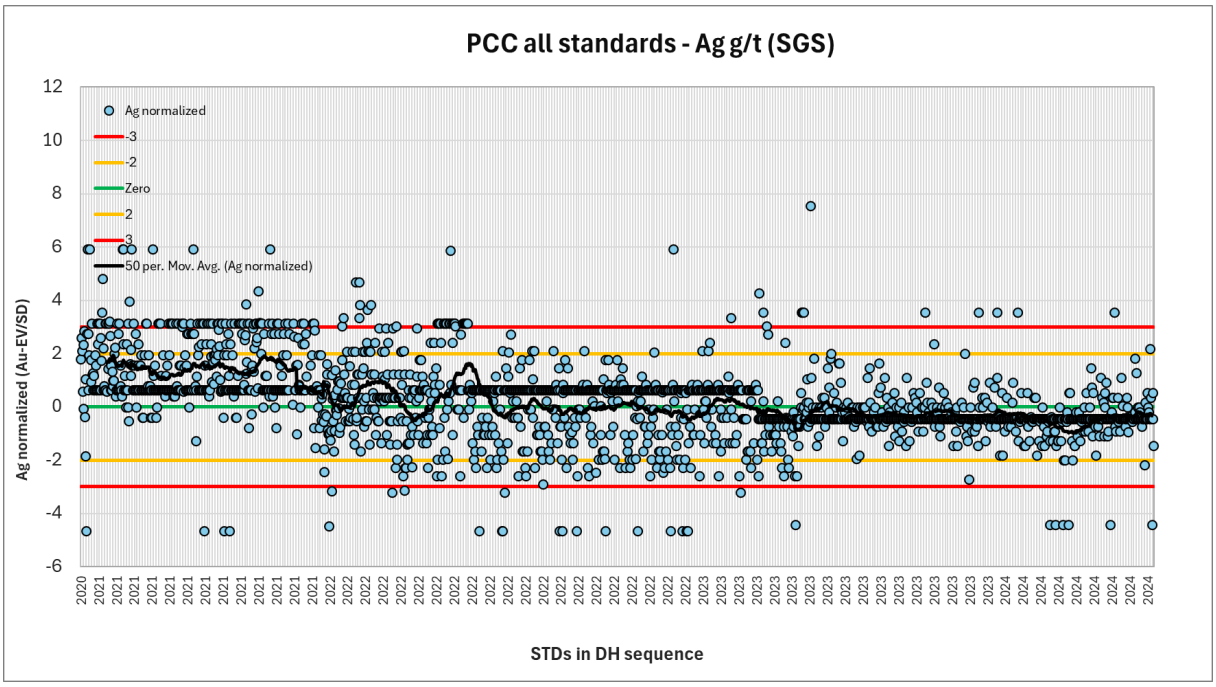
Figure 11-10 2020-2024 PCC CRM Performance SGS - Au

The Ag data, also displayed as normalized data in Figure 11-11, shows a segmentation into 3 parts:

2021 data is biased high with 89 of the 201 inserted CDN-GS-1P5T's plotting above the +/-3 failure line at 3.14, and OREAS 607 at 0.63 153 out of 228 times. This is function of the coarse resolution for Ag for data generated by GE_ICP40Q12 (integers) compared to the lower-detection limit GE_IMS40Q12 method that reports down to two decimals.

For 2022 and into 2023, the data is overall unbiased as highlighted by the 50-sample moving average. OREAS 607 again stands out with a consistent z-score of 0.63 (reported actual Ag value of 6 g/t vs. expected value of 5.88 g/t).

The rest of 2023 and all of 2024 data plots slightly biased low because of OREAS 607b who was normalized to -0.44 407 times (96% of all insertions of that CRM), again because of the lack of analysis resolution as mentioned above. Overall, MMTS has no concerns about the accuracy of the Ag data.



(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 11-11 2020-2024 PCC CRM Performance SGS - Ag

11.6.10 Duplicates

Field, coarse, and pulp duplicates as the means of independent reproducibility or precision control of the various labs contracted for geochemical analyses as mentioned above were introduced in varying frequencies over the last 20 years of the project.

Currently available records of these client-induced duplicates at the Scottie project start in 2004-2005 when both coarse reject and pulp duplicates were requested at relevant frequencies of 3.6% and 16.7%, respectively, though no field duplicates were collected at the time. MMTS has no records of any duplicates taken in 2006.

Loring Labs in 2016 was asked to take coarse and pulp duplicates at rates of 9.9% and 6.1%, respectively, in addition to the lab-internal duplication protocols. Field duplicates were not cut.

The 2019 ALS sample-size reduction process completed in Terrace, BC, was controlled by taking 25 coarse duplicates on 866 total core samples (approx. 2.9%). In 2021, when ALS was the primary lab initially, the coarse duplicate rate was 1.2% (10 on 815 core samples) and 12 field duplicates were also taken (1.5% of all samples analyzed). No pulp duplicates were done in 2019 or 2021.

For the 2020 field season, MSA was the primary laboratory, and Scottie Gold requested both coarse and pulp duplicates be generated at regular intervals and frequencies of about 1 in 45 samples each. 86 field duplicates were also cut from 41 out of 46 Drillholes for an insertion rate of 2.3%. The SGS assay data from 2020-2024 (includes gap sampling of 2020 core in 2022) contains 732 field duplicates distributed over all 5 years of sampling and several of the known prospects at Scottie for an insertion rate of 2.1%; coarse duplicates for 2021 sum to 104 total (approx. 1.4% of all drill core samples). No pulp duplicate records are available.

MMTS has not reviewed lab-internal duplicates.

11.6.11 2020-2024 Field Duplicates

Field duplicate sample assays just like field original and primary sample assays contain all potential size-reduction errors introduced by the lab during preparation of each sample as well as any analytical error. Most importantly though they all contain the inherent mineral and therefore chemical variability of the tested mineralized system at hand, a variability that is generally influenced by geological factors like mineral grain size, textural complexity, possibly paragenesis, and certainly width or thickness of the mineralization. Core sampling is generally based on the geological descriptions, e.g. determination of lithological contacts among other records, which can limit flexibility in choosing the ideal sample size (core length) from a reproducibility perspective. Another limiting factor is the drill bit diameter, the choice of which is often dependent on external framework like cost, terrain, equipment availability etc.

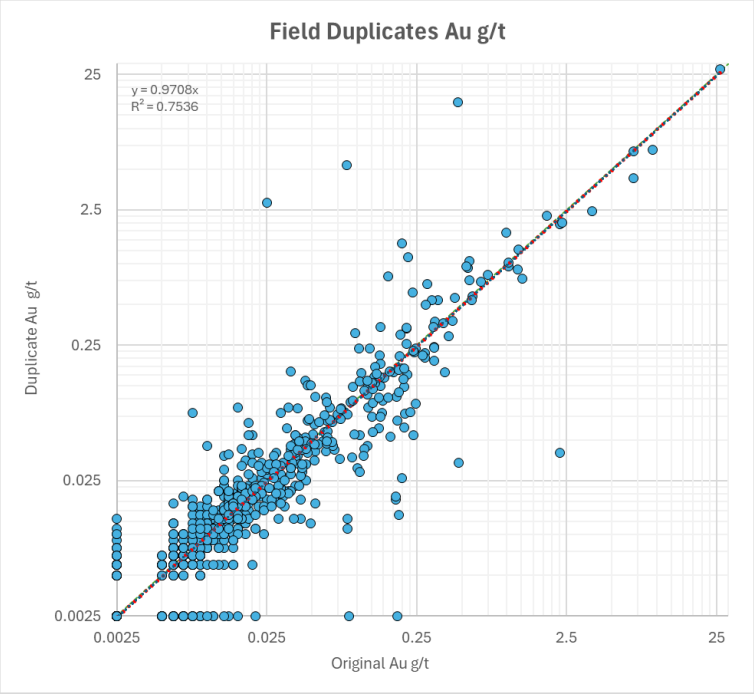
For this report, MMTS combined limited field duplicate assay data as reported by ALS (12 results in 2021) and MSA (84 in 2020) with 729 data points produced by SGS between 2021 and 2024 (Figure 11-12).

Hydrothermal precious metal systems like the Scottie project are often constrained to relatively small veins, faults, or breccias, and high-grade Au or Ag intersects tend to be a function of drilling and sampling comparatively few coarse, yet often not visible, and unevenly distributed precious metal grains within these mineralized structures. This can lead to sample reproducibility concerns, which increase with small drill core diameter and decreasing sample interval length.

At Scottie, field duplicates are predominantly being produced by quarter-cutting the NQ-sized core of the selected interval so that both original and duplicate are being represented by one quarter each. Ideally, this results in very comparable sample weights. The average field duplicate core length for the years 2021-2024 is 1.66 m with sample weights for original core and duplicate core averaging 1.80 kg and 1.82 kg, respectively, which is very good. For 2020, the field originals are being represented by half core (sample weight average of 2.49 kg) while the duplicates are quarter core (avg. of 1.31 kg). The average interval length is also significantly shorter at 1.24 m.

Coarse duplicates are taken after the crushing stage when an additional approx. 200 g sample is generated during splitting, while pulp duplicate assays represent two cuts from one already pulverized sample with individual digestions and analyses. The further along the sample size reduction process the duplicate is taken, the higher the correlation to the original sample is expected to be.

The correlation of 825 field original-duplicate pairs is shown in a simple logarithmic scatter plot in Figure 11-12 for Au. While the R^2 of 0.75 for Au proves acceptable reproducibility for >95% of the data, a small population of 15-20 duplicates does demonstrate significant scatter at meaningful grades >0.1 g/t Au. Several of those ‘outliers’ were checked for sample, misclassification, or data entry errors, but it appears that they likely represent un-biased natural variability of Au in mineralized rocks at the Scottie project.



(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 11-12 2020-2024 Field Duplicates Scatter Plot - Au

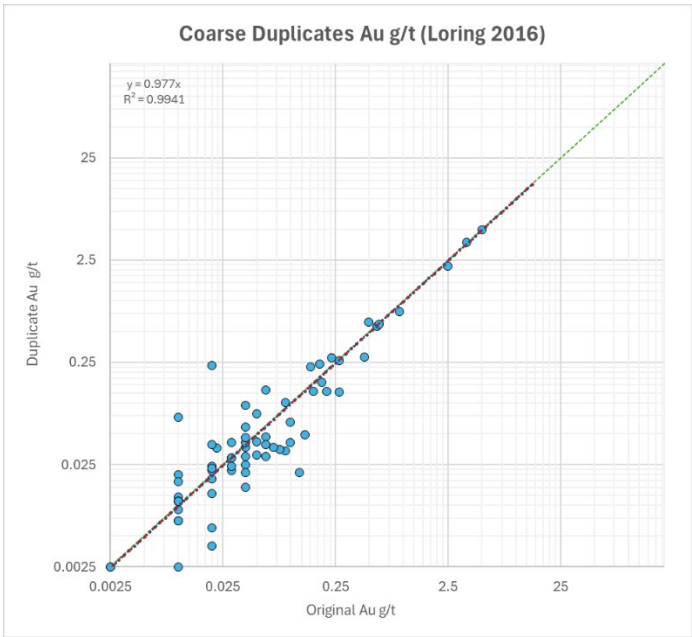
11.6.12 Coarse Duplicates

Coarse duplicate performance is a direct indicator of how suitably the preparation department of the respective labs crushed, homogenized, and split the received core samples, and the data certainly contains pulverizing and analytical errors, if any. Crushing to an industry-standard of 70% passing 2 mm generally allows the lab to representatively split the sample into sub-sets with acceptable precision even in a high-grade Au system like Scottie.

The following plots in Figure 11-13 to Figure 11-16 demonstrate reproducibility of Au results at this sample size-reduction stage for each of the 4 labs contracted to do the prep work between 2016 and 2024. The data presents analyses of coarse duplicate material selected by the operating company, presumably to assure Au grade representation in addition to the standardized lab-internal coarse duplicate insertions which are sufficiently frequent but without relation to the quality or grade of the sampled material.

MMTS did not review the lab-internal QA/QC duplicates.

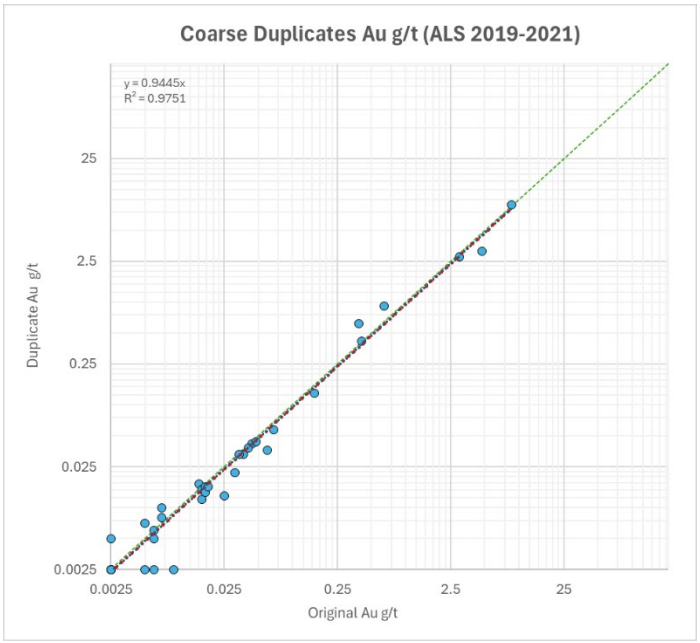
The grade range in coarse duplicates of Loring Labs 2016 tops out at 5 g/t (Figure 11-13) and the overall sample distribution is skewed towards low-grade samples <0.25 g/t Au but the correlation of the dataset is acceptable.



(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 11-13 2016 Coarse Duplicates Scatter Plot Loring Labs - Au

The 35 Au data points in Figure 11-14 show coarse duplicate performance at ALS in 2019 and 2021. The grades range from <DL to 8.5g/t and the correlation coefficient is very good (R^2 0.98).

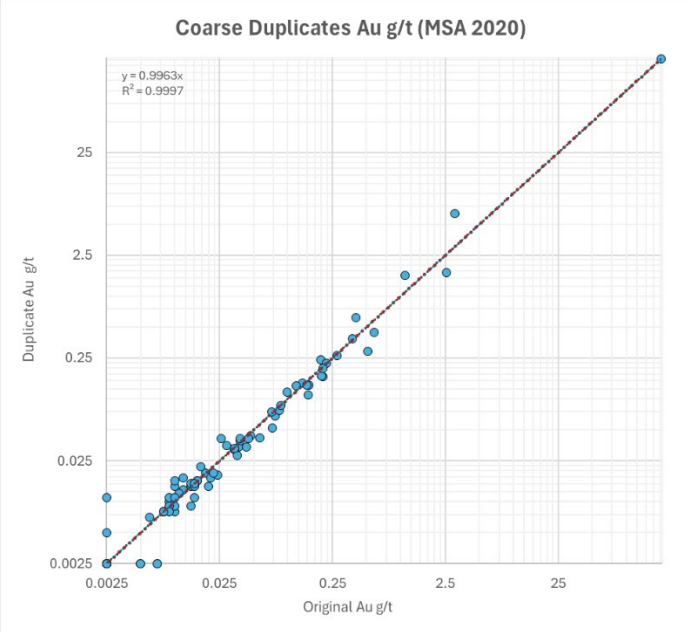


(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 11-14 2019-2021 Coarse Duplicates Scatter Plot ALS - Au

84 coarse duplicates were analyzed for Au at MSA in 2020 (Figure 11-15). The grades range from <DL to a very high-grade >200g/t. The correlation coefficient is perfect (R^2 1), influenced by the one very high

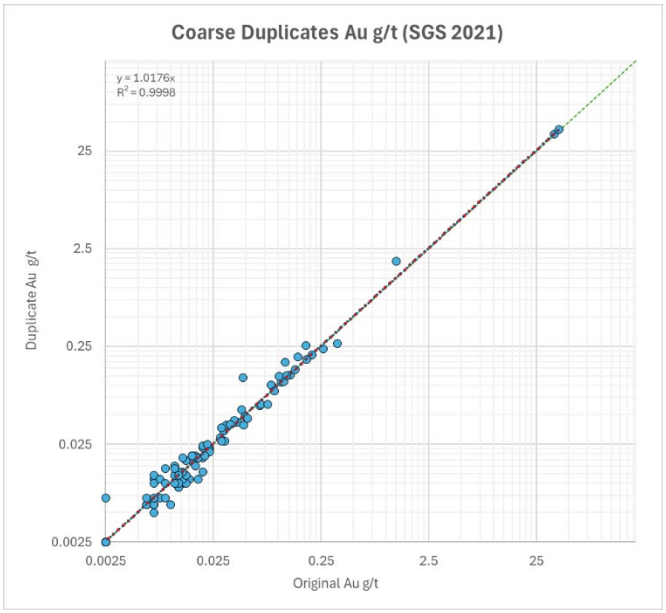
Au pair taken in Drillhole SR20-048 which returned 205.4 and 204.6g/t Au for the original and duplicate, respectively.



(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 11-15 2020 Coarse Duplicates Scatter Plot MSA - Au

In 2021, SGS produced 101 coarse duplicate analyses for Au (Figure 11-16). The correlation is very good (R^2 1), indicating that reproducibility is acceptable at selected sample size reduction procedures at SGS, and the grade range is representative of the Scottie gold system. Scottie Gold has not requested coarse duplicate splits during the 2022-2024 drilling campaigns.

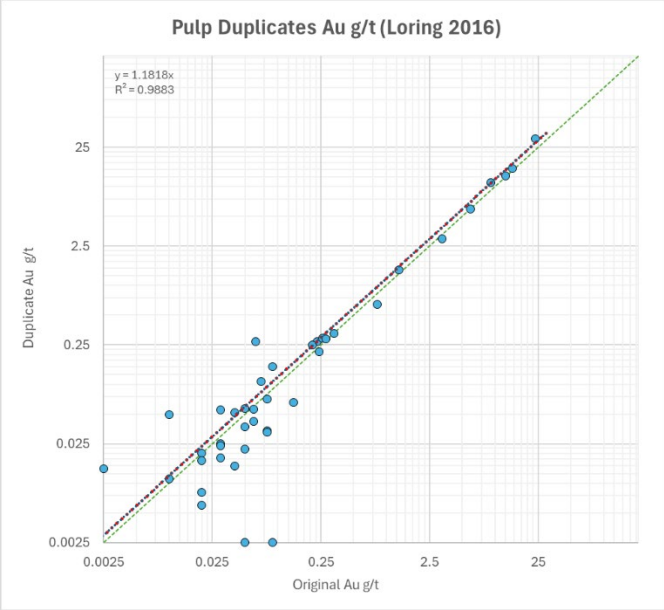


(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 11-16 2021 Coarse Duplicates Scatter Plot SGS - Au

11.6.13 Pulp Duplicates

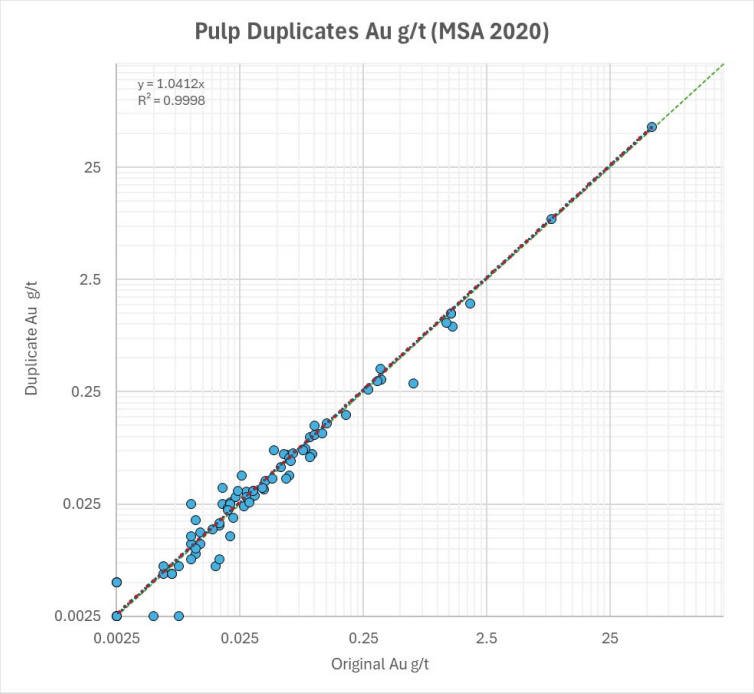
Pulp duplicates requested from Loring Labs in 2016 performed acceptably (Figure 11-17), especially in the relevant Au range of 0.25-25 g/t. No significant outliers are noted, and the correlation is very good as indicated by R^2 at 0.99. The noticeable scatter in the data <0.1 g/t indicates analytical precision challenges at low Au concentrations at Loring.



(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 11-17 2016 Pulp Duplicates Scatter Plot Loring Labs - Au

82 pulp duplicates were requested from MSA in 2020 (shown in Figure 11-18). The Au results correlate well with the Au grades in the corresponding pulp original (R^2 1). The grade representation is also very good from DL to >25 g/t.



(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 11-18 2020 Pulp Duplicates Scatter Plot MSA - Au

Scottie Gold did not order pulp duplicates from ALS (2019 and 2021) or SGS (2021-2024). MMTS did not review the lab-internal pulp duplicates/replicates for any of the four labs.

11.6.14 Check-assays

MMTS is not aware of any check-assay results reported between 2016 and 2024.

11.6.15 QA/QC Historical

Only limited blind QA/QC data is currently available for the Scottie project pre-2016. This includes the use of blanks, (unknown) standards, and coarse and pulp duplicates in 2004-2006. MMTS is not aware of field duplicate data or suitable blind QA/QC of any kind prior to 2004. However, a limited number of Au analyses for core (and rock samples) were reported by N.L. Tribe and Associates (1983), that allow a comparison of assay results between the two labs utilized at the time (Scottie Lab and Premier Lab) as well as a secondary certified lab in North Vancouver (Vangeochem Lab. Ltd) that was used for check-assaying. This data is presented under 11.6.4.

EcoTech out of Kamloops, BC, was the primary lab in 2004-2005 and possibly 2006 as well even though no assessment report is available to confirm that year.

In 2018, Scottie Gold had selected coarse rejects of the 2004-2005 drilling campaigns re-processed and re-assayed at ALS in Vancouver, BC, the results of this exercise are shown under 11.6.4. This was part of a larger relogging and resampling program that has been described in detail by Ron Voordouw and Ian Carr of Equity Exploration Consultants in the 2018 Geological and Geochemical Report on the Scottie Gold Mine Project (2019). The resampling efforts produced some 52 samples from historically sampled core, however due to previous relogging, the sample intervals did not match the historical ones and as a

result, the Au grades could only be indirectly compared, for example through data compositing. Correlations of Au data turned out to be poor (Equity 2019).

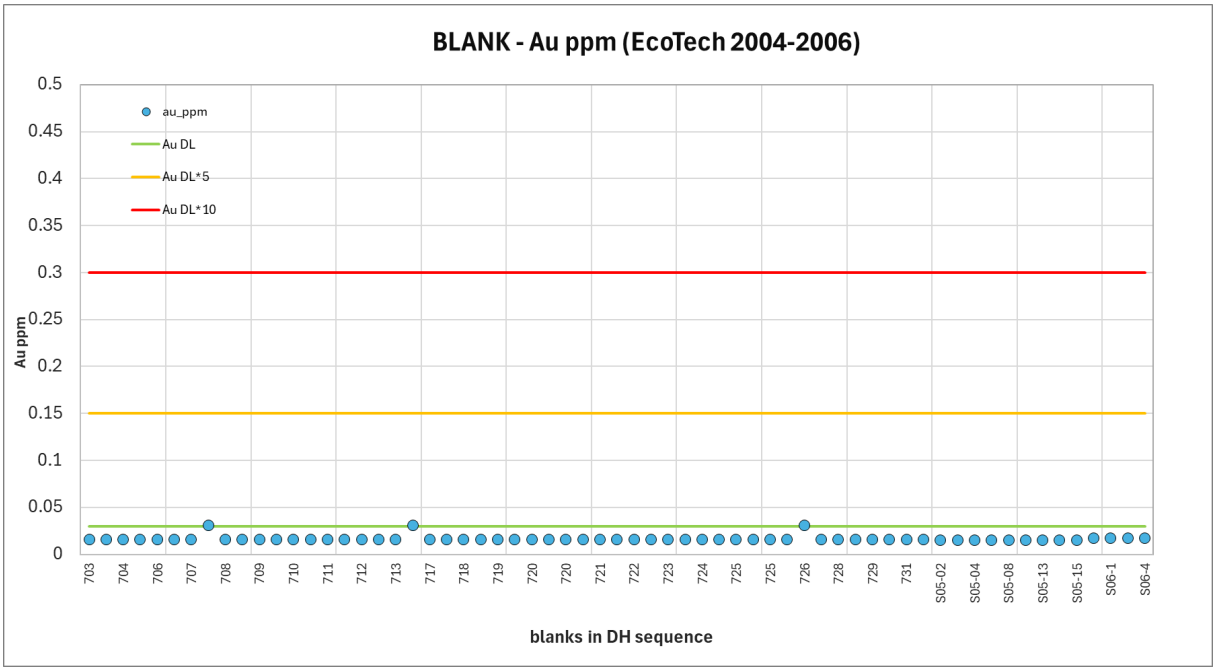
Table 11-7 details QA/QC insertions for the 2004-2006 seasons.

Table 11-7 Historical QA/QC insertions Summary

Year	Lab	Core samples	Blanks	CRMs	Field Dup	Coarse Dup	Pulp Dup	QAQC total	% QAQC	Check	Comment
2004	EcoTech	506	20	20	0	13	67	120	19.2%	1	
2005	EcoTech	902	39	39	0	38	169	285	24.0%	9	
2006	UNK*	897	4*	5*	0	0*	0*	9	1.0%	0	*Data incomplete
Total		**2,305**	**63**	**64**	**0**	**51**	**236**	**414**	**11.9%**	**0**	

11.6.16 Blanks

Figure 11-19 graphs all available 2004-2006 Au assay data for 63 inserted blind blanks. No failures are recorded despite at least 3 of the blanks directly succeeding high-grade Au intervals of grades between 9 and 20g/t, proving that cross-sample contamination is not a concern for the assay data generated by EcoTech. MMTS could not locate blanks assay results for most of the 2006 Drillholes (DH 737-762).



(Source: MMTS, 2025)

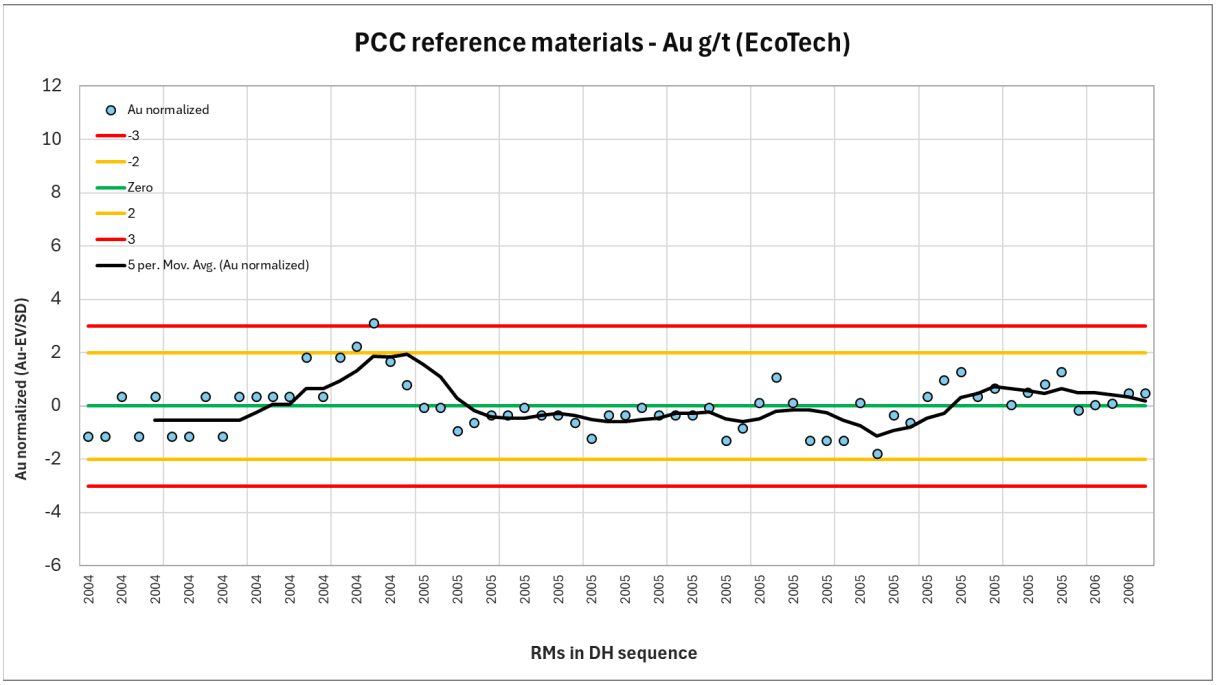
Figure 11-19 2004-2006 Blank Performance EcoTech - Au

11.6.17 Standards

64 assay results for 5 different standards are available for the period 2004-2006. Unfortunately, 3 of the 5 standards names and certification details are currently not known to MMTS and are therefore being viewed as reference materials (RM) for control analytical precision only. In the interim and for the purpose of this report, they are named STD-3, STD-4, and STD-5.

Figure 11-20 shows all 5 reference materials over time, with the assay data normalized by using the average grade and standard deviation for each population. Just like with the blanks and duplicates, reports or datafiles about most accuracy control samples for the year 2006 could not be identified.

The data indicates overall acceptably precise results with one theoretical high failure in Drillhole 714 but without the required certification of the material it can not serve as industry-standard accuracy control at this point. Ag data is not available.



(Source: MMTS, 2025)

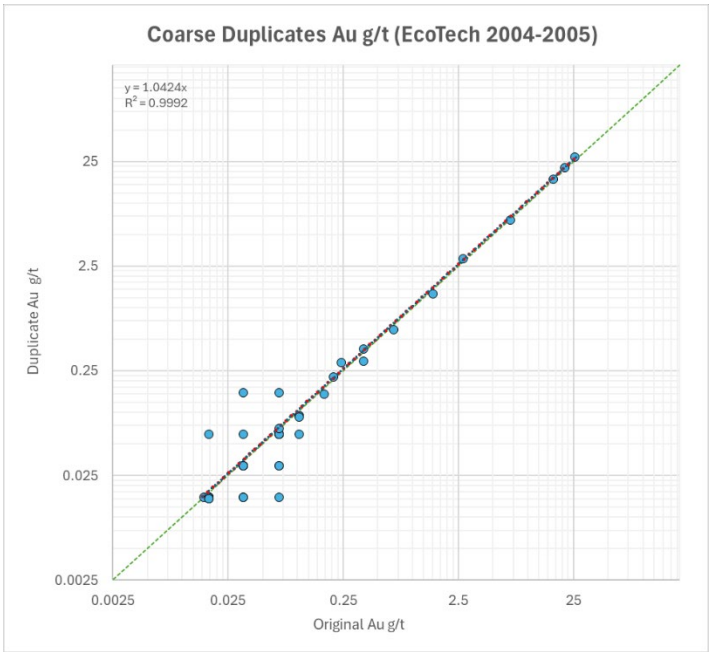
Figure 11-20 2004-2006 PCC CRM Performance EcoTech - Au

11.6.18 Duplicates

The Scottie Gold assay database does not contain any field duplicate data pre-2020 but both coarse and pulp duplicates were inserted at appropriate rates for 2004 and 2005 (MMTS has no records of 2006 QA/QC data or copies of 2006 original certificates). According to ARIS report 28190, at least for the 2005 drill campaign, the core samples were handled at the EcoTech prep facilities in Stewart, BC, before the resulting pulps were sent on to EcoTech in Kamloops, BC, for digestion and analysis.

11.6.19 Coarse Duplicates

Figure 11-21 illustrates the very good correlation between coarse original and coarse duplicate results in 2004-2005. Weak scatter at very low grades is not a concern and the grade representation between 0.1g/t and 25g/t Au is near perfect for such a small sample size (50 pairs on 1,408 total core samples, 3.6% insertion rate).

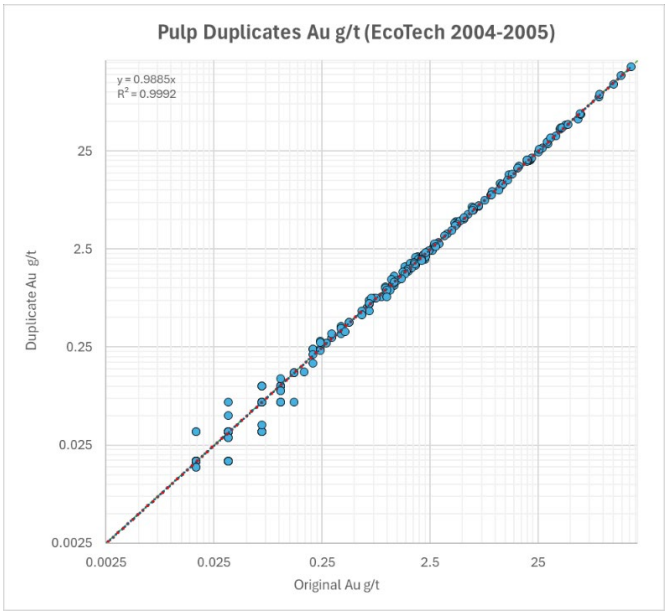


(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 11-21 2004-2005 Coarse Duplicates Scatter Plot EcoTech - Au

11.6.20 Pulp Duplicates

The scatter plot in Figure 11-22 shows the Au assays of 228 pulp duplicates taken in 2004-2005 versus their 228 pulp originals. The correlation is perfect as indicated by R^2=1, proving very high analytical precision, and the grade range as well as the sample distribution within that range is also very good.

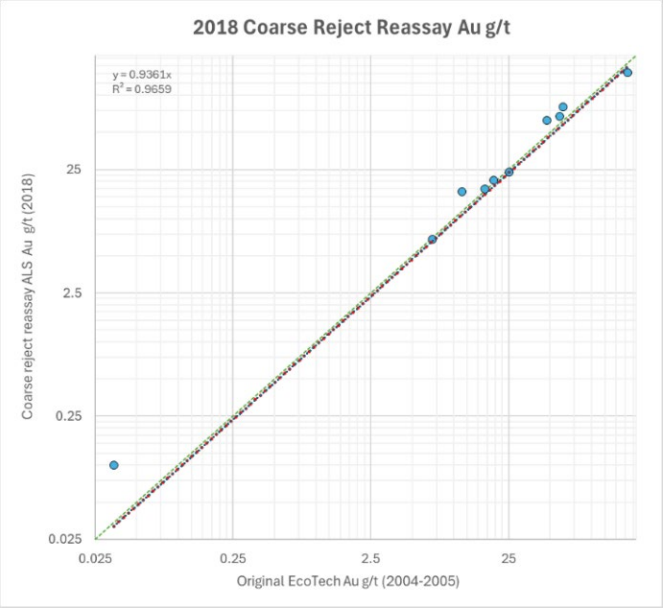


(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 11-22 2004-2005 Pulp Duplicates Scatter Plot EcoTech – Au

11.6.21 Check-assays

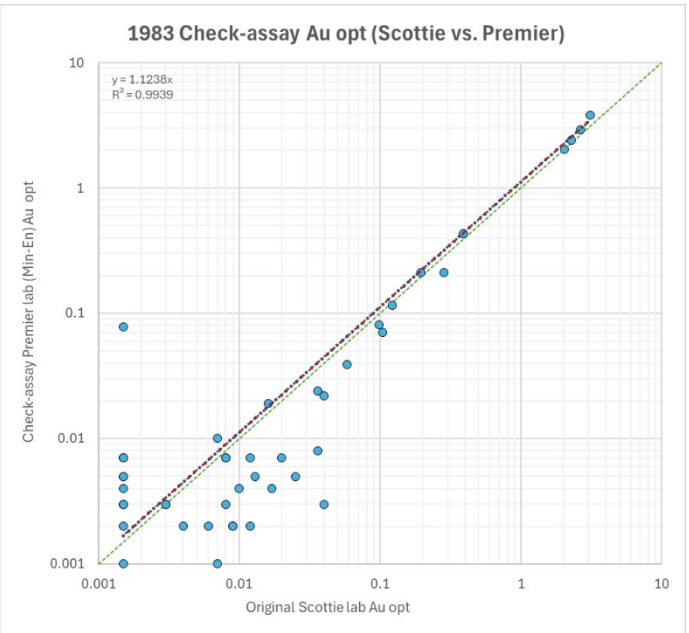
As part of a re-logging and re-sampling campaign in 2018, 10 coarse rejects from the 2004 and 2005 drilling campaigns were selected for modern-day analysis to compare against the fire-assay Au results from EcoTech at the time. 9 of he 10 rejects are high-grade material >5g/t Au (see Figure 11-23). The correlation as illustrated by R^2 (0.97) is very good for a coarse reject re-analysis by a separate lab more than 10 years later, though a weak ALS-positive bias carried by 7 of 10 results is noted. However, MMTS does not consider a population of 10 assay results representative enough to understand if historical EcoTech Au results should be seen as consistently conservative.



(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 11-23 2018 Coarse Reject Re-assay EcoTech vs. ALS - Au

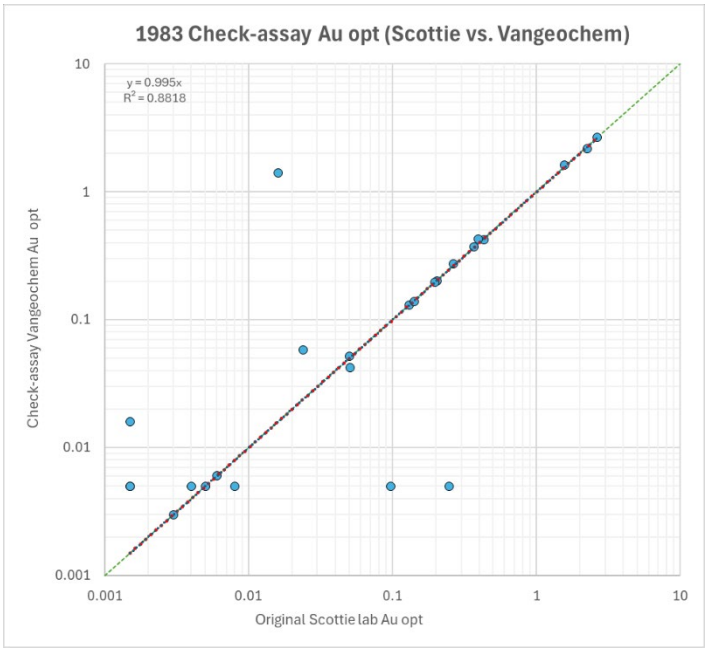
The general process of check-assaying as performed in 1983 was described under 11.4.2. The small population of 44 data points in Figure 11-24 indicates that the analyses completed at the Scottie lab in Stewart, BC, were generally higher at lower grades to approx. 0.1opt while the high to very high grades >0.1 opt turned out to be very comparable between the Scottie lab and the secondary (check) lab at the Premier Mine. The very good correlation shown in the graph (R^2 0.99) is carried by these high-grade pairs.



(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 11-24 1983 Check-assay Scottie vs. Premier – Au

Figure 11-25 shows a scatter plot of 25 samples that were analyzed for Au at the Scottie lab, then afterwards check-assayed at Vangeochem in North Vancouver, BC. The data displays an overall very good reproducibility, except for 3 samples that clearly qualify as strong outliers. Given that fully prepped pulps were sent to the secondary lab, these poor results may only be explained by sample number or other database errors at the time.



(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 11-25 1983 Check-assay Scottie vs. Vangeochem – Au

11.7 Summary and Conclusions

Since Scottie Resources became operators of the Scottie project in 2018, geochemical data as available for this report is sufficiently quality assured and quality controlled by the insertion of field duplicates, blind blanks and blind standards from 2019 to 2024.

12 Data Verification

This section summarizes the verification work and practices employed by Scottie Resources Corp. and previous operators of the Scottie Gold Mine Project. The independent Qualified Person (QP) responsible for Section 12 of this report, Sue Bird, P. Eng., believes the databases are sufficiently validated and verified to support their use in mineral resource estimation for each of the deposit as presented herein.

12.1 Site Visit

A site visit was conducted on September 7, 2025, by Sue Bird, P.Eng. of MMTS for one day. During the site visit the Blueberry, Bend and Scottie Mine deposit sites were all visited. Several Drillholes at the Blueberry site were surveyed for location verification and the Blueberry contact examined. The drilling that was occurring at the Scottie Mine site during the site visit was flown over and hole locations verified. Core handling and storage at the camp was reviewed, as was the overall geology of each deposit. It was not possible to go underground, but several adits were noted during the fly-over. The core storage and office site in Stewart was also toured with 7 samples taken for re-assay as checks on previous drill results.

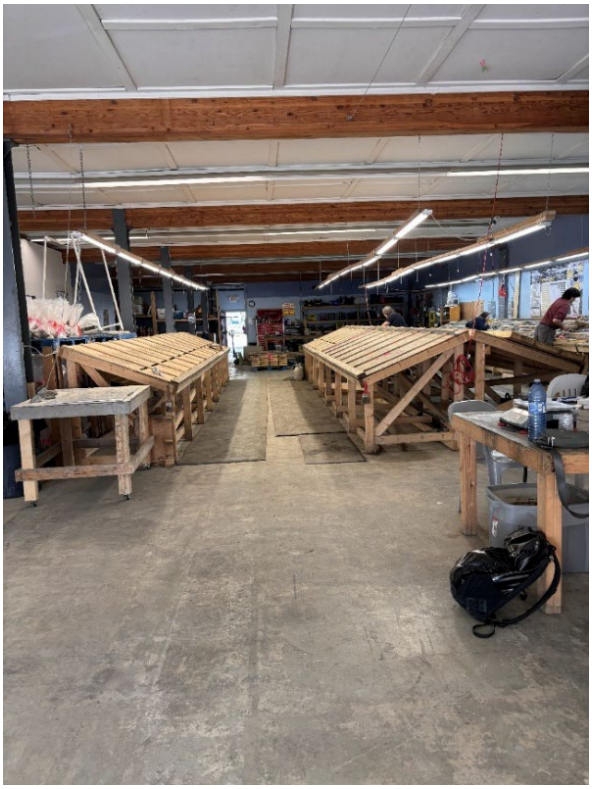
Figure 12-1 illustrates the camp site showing the camp site and the old mill infrastructure. Figure 12-2 shows the core logging area and the core boxes used for transportation to the assay lab, with Figure 12-3 showing the core storage area in Stewart.

(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 12-1 Overview of Scottie Project Camp

(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 12-2 Logging Area and Drill Core Boxes at Site

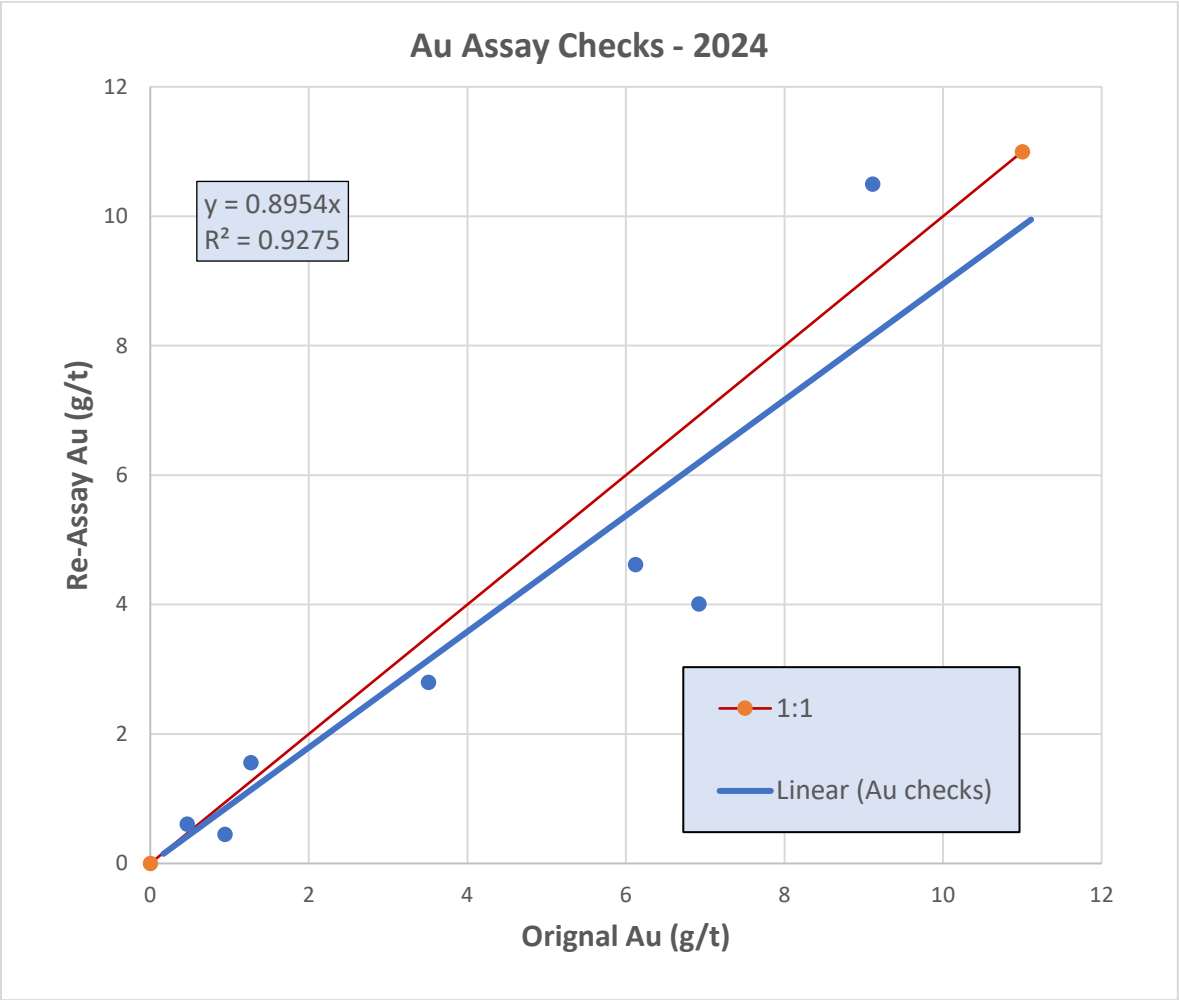


(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 12-3 Core Logging Warehouse in Stewart

12.2 Re-Assay Results

Seven samples for re-assaying were collected during the September 2025 site visit. The results of this check assaying are provided in the plot below (Figure 12-4), showing generally good correlation with the original assays.



(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 12-4 Check Assay Results from 2022 and 2024 Site Visits – Au

12.3 Data Audit

Certificates checks on the Au grades within the mineralized zone were completed on the historic data from Assessment reports. Only minor discrepancies were noted.

12.4 Validation of Historical Data

A significant portion of the Scottie Mine deposit data is historical and Certificate Data was not available. This data has been validated through "Point validation". This is a statistical method in which the historical data only is used to interpolate the expected grade to the location of the recent Au composites (with Certificates), in order to essentially remove the spatial variability factor and therefore help determine if there is any bias existing in the historical data. Figure 12-5 illustrates this comparison for historical data within the current mineralization shapes and within 50 m of the recent drilling. The

historical interpolated data shows more smoothing (as expected) and also illustrates a potential low bias of the higher grades and median grades (grade above approximately 0.6 g/t Au). Data within only 10m was also interpolated and showed a similar result.

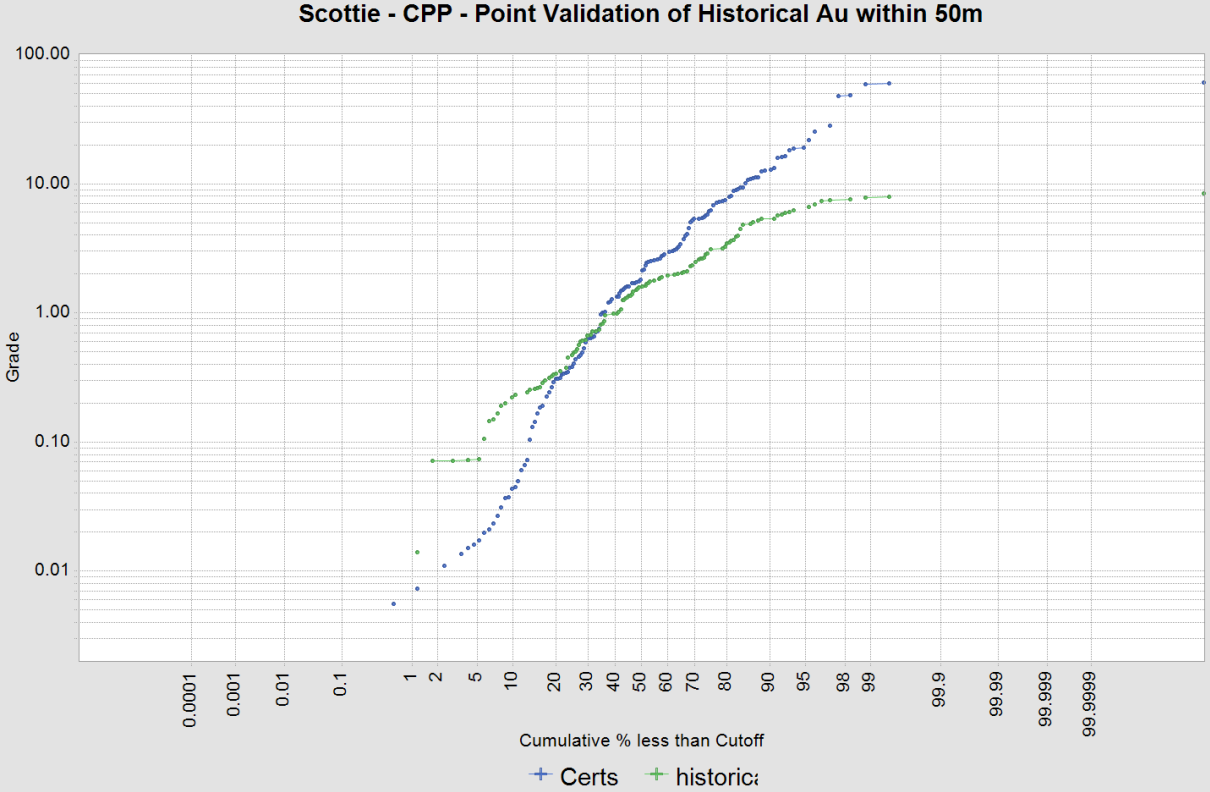


Figure 12-5 Comparison of Au Grade distribution with Certificates and Historical Data

12.5 Data Verification Conclusions

The QP is of the opinion that the data provided and used in the resource estimate for the Scottie Gold Mine Project deposits is adequate for resource estimation. There are no additional limitations to the exploration database for use in resource modeling.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1 Blueberry and Bend

In 2023 metallurgical testing was done by Sepro Laboratories of Langly BC. One master composite was made by combining 260kgs of sample from 16 Drillholes. The purpose of the test program was to investigate the gravity recoverable gold (GRG) content, the cyanide leaching performance of the head composite sample, and the gravity tailings' response to flotation and cyanidation processes. The following section has been extracted from their report (Sepro, 2023).

13.1.1 Methodology

A description of the sample preparation and test work conducted on the as-received samples is presented below:

1. Each sample was received, weighed, and cataloged upon arrival.
2. As instructed by the client, the samples were combined, and homogenized to create a composite sample.
3. The composite sample was split into representative test charges using a rotary splitter.
4. Sub-samples of the composite sample were submitted for gold and silver assay by fire assay, multi-element ICP scan, and carbon speciation.
5. A Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was conducted on the composite sample to determine the size distribution of the as-received material.
6. A standard three-stage GRG test was conducted on a 20 kg sample using a laboratory-scale Falcon L40 centrifugal concentrator with fluidizing water. A detailed description of this test is provided in a subsequent section.
7. A rougher flotation test was conducted on the GRG test tailings (p80 of 103 µm) using a laboratory scale Denver D12 flotation machine followed by another rougher flotation test at a finer grind p80 of 55 µm. Two rougher flotation tests using different reagent schemes were performed at p80 of 103 µm.
8. Two cleaner flotation tests were conducted with and without re-grinds of the rougher concentrate.
9. Cyanidation test for gold and silver recovery on gravity tailings.
10. A cyanide leach kinetics test at a grind size of 25 µm was performed on the head composite sample.

The overall test work flowsheet is presented inFigure 13-1.

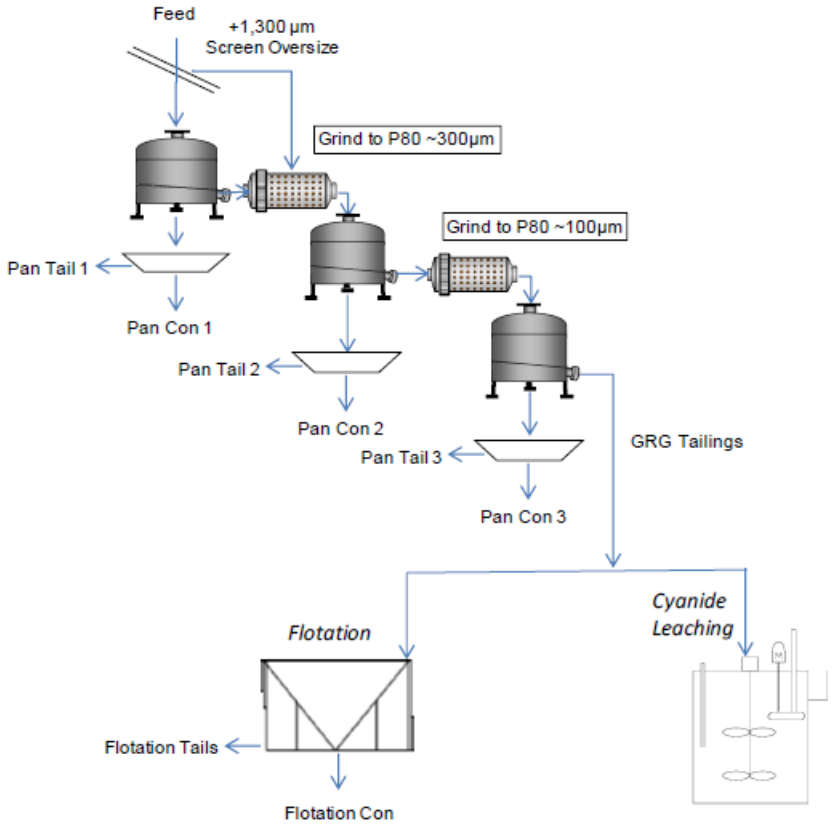


Figure 13-1 Overall Testwork Flowsheet

13.1.2 Head Sample Characterization

Representative head samples were assayed by fire assay in duplicates and were graded 11.8 g/t Au and 6.5 g/t Ag. The head Au grade of the sample, as determined by direct fire assay and calculated from test work (CN leach and GRG tests), ranged from 7.7 to 15.9 g/t Au with an average grade of 11.1 g/t Au. The variation suggests gold nugget effect is expected in this sample.

The ICP results showed the sample contained 10.0 g/t Ag, 0.047% As, 10.79% Fe, 3.93% S and 0.13% Zn. The 4-acid digest method resulted in a higher Ag assay than fire assay and is likely a more accurate value.

13.1.3 Gravity Recoverable Gold (GRG)

A standard 3-stage, 20-kg GRG test with intermediate grinds was conducted on the composite sample. The first stage at p80 of 1885 µm recovered 9.2% GRG, the second stage at p80 of 300 µm recovered an additional 13.8% GRG. The third stage at p80 of 103 µm recovered 14.6% GRG. The total GRG of the composite sample was determined to be 37.6%.

13.1.4 Rougher Flotation on GRG Tailings

Flotation tests were performed on the GRG tailings to assess the performance of a gravity-flotation flowsheet to recover the gold and silver. The overall gravity-rougher flotation test results indicate the following:

- Finer grinding of the gravity tailings from a p80 of 103 µm to 55 µm was beneficial to the overall gravity-rougher flotation flowsheet, achieving an improved recovery of gold from 82.2% to 87.2%
- The addition of reagents 3418A and AMG900 did not increase the Au and Ag recoveries.

13.1.5 Cleaner Flotation on GRG Tailings

Cleaner flotation tests were conducted to investigate the production of a higher grade gold concentrate for downstream gold extraction purposes. The first cleaner test (ZR212) was conducted using the same rougher conditions of ZR202 at lower mass pull. The second cleaner test (ZR213) was conducted with the objective of improving the initial cleaning efficiencies achieved from the first test by re-grind of the rougher concentrate to a p80 of 55 µm. The cleaner flotation test results indicate the following:

- The cleaning efficiencies of gold in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd cleaner stages of the scoping cleaner flotation test (ZR212) were 1.53x, 1.81x, and 1.88x upgrading with a final Au recovery of 49.5%.
- By regrinding the rougher concentrate in test ZR213, the cleaning efficiencies of gold in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd cleaner stages increased to 1.86x, 2.29x, and 2.35x upgrading with higher Au cleaner grades but had a lower Au recovery of 35.7%.
- Finer grinding in cleaning circuit provided further improvements to the grades achieved from test ZR212, however resulted in higher loss of gold (21.0% loss) to the 1st cleaner tailings stream in test ZR213.

13.1.6 Gravity-Cyanide Leach

A 72-hour cyanide leach test was conducted on the GRG tailings. The GRG tailings sample was repulped to 40% solids and conditioned with lime for 1 hour to stabilize the pH prior to the addition of cyanide. The CN leach test achieved a gold recovery of 86.4% (stage recovery) from the GRG tailings, providing an additional 56.8% gold recovery to the overall gravity-cyanidation process flowsheet. The gold leach kinetics was moderately fast as over 58.7% of the remaining gold was extracted within the first three hours, and after 72 hours 86.4% of the remaining gold was leached. The recovery of gold and silver slightly increased by extending the leaching time beyond 24 hours. Cyanide and lime consumptions were low at 0.65 kg/t-solids and 0.72 kg/t-solids, respectively.

13.1.7 Whole Ore Cyanide Leach

A 72-hour cyanide leach kinetics test at a grind size of 25 µm (ZR303) was performed on the head composite sample. This base-line cyanide (CN) leach test was conducted to investigate the extent of gold and silver extraction achievable by CN leaching. The direct CN leach test results show that 97.6% of the gold can be extracted over a duration of 72 hours. The leaching kinetics were initially fast with 90.8% gold recovery in the first 3 hours with slower leach kinetics on the remaining gold until 72 hours. Leach kinetics were significantly faster than Test ZR302 on the gravity tailings due to intensive grinding to 25 microns.

Cyanide and lime consumptions were 1.2 kg/t-solids and 0.91 kg/t-solids, respectively. The higher Au feed grade is likely the cause of the elevated reagent consumption.

The CN leach results indicate that the majority of the exposed gold in the sample is likely associated with silicate minerals that are not susceptible to froth flotation. Since the leach test was performed on a very

fine particle size of P80 of 25 µm, it is likely that the remaining gold lost to the final residue is finely disseminated and coated within the gangue mineral.

13.2 Scottie Gold Mine Area Testing

In 1992 Westmin Mines completed a metallurgical study of an 80-kilogram sample from the mine Scottie Gold Mine, (previously called the Summit Lake Mine) (Clary, 1992). The average head assay of the sample provided was 19.03 g/mt.

The study indicated:

1. that an extraction of 94% Au and 45% Ag at a NaCN consumption of 1500 g/t to be the most economic.
2. Adsorption of soluble metal by carbon is typically 98% Au and 97% Ag.
3. CaO consumption is 1500 g/t.
4. Lead nitrate at 150 g/t ore does not reduce cyanide consumption or improve recovery.
5. Pre-aeration at high alkalinity conditions reduces NaCN consumption but does not appear to increase recovery.
6. There is no indication of preg-robbing properties in the samples received.

13.3 Scottie Gold Mine Production Data

The shut down report done by Scottie Gold in 1985 summarizes the recoveries obtained during production (McCormack, 1985). Recoveries were maintained between 85% and 92% on a monthly basis largely dependent on the ability to maintain the thickeners and filtration system in operating order and effect good solution recovery. Extraction as a measure of gold dissolution was generally 92 to 95%.

13.4 Conclusions

The Sepro test program used a master composite of 260kg from 16 Drillholes distributed evenly across the Blueberry deposit, but the average grade of the test charges was 11.1 g/t which is much higher than the estimated grade of the deposits. Whole ore leaching results demonstrates that the ore is highly amenable to cyanide processing.

The metallurgical data from the Scottie Mine is limited, but broadly similar in that the head grade is generally higher than that of the current resource estimate. The samples also show to be very amenable to cyanide processing.

Scottie Gold Mine Production data also illustrates good Au recovery.

Deleterious elements have not been observed or discussed in the any of the test work.

The QP opinion is that it is reasonable for the purpose of this Mineral Resource Estimate to assume 90% Au recovery can be achieved at Scottie and Blueberry.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Scottie Gold Mine Project has an effective date of February 2, 2025. The resource estimate was prepared by Sue Bird, P.Eng., of Moose Mountain Technical Services (MMTS).

14.1 Mineral Resource Estimate

The Scottie Project total MRE includes the Scottie and Blueberry deposits, with the Blueberry containing satellite deposits called the Bend and Gulley zones. The MRE is summarized in Table 14-1 for the base case cut-off grade. Mineral Resources were estimated using the 2019 CIM Best Practice Guidelines and are reported using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards.

The resource utilizes pit shells to constrain resources at the Blueberry deposits and potentially minable underground shapes at varying cutoff grades to define the underground resource below the Blueberry pit and for the Scottie Mine underground resources. The current estimate uses metal prices of US$2,000/oz gold price, recoveries, smelter terms and costs, as summarized in the notes to the resource table. Metal prices have been chosen based partially on three-year trailing averages and industry standard pricing currently used for resource estimates. The Au price chosen also considered the spot prices and the three-year trailing average prices.

The base case cut-off grade for open pit mining is 0.70 g/t Au and 2.5 g/t Au for underground resources, which more than covers the Processing + G&A for the open pit mining and covers costs of Processing + G&A + underground development costs for the underground resource.

These mineral resource estimates include inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

The QP is of the opinion that issues relating to all relevant technical and economic factors likely to influence the prospect of economic extraction can be resolved with further work. These factors may include environmental permitting, infrastructure, sociopolitical, marketing, or other relevant factors.

As a point of reference, the in-situ gold are inventoried and reported by intended processing method.

Figure 14-1 illustrate a three-dimensional view of the block model showing the Au grade above cutoff and the resource open pit and underground resource shapes for the blueberry, Bend and Gulley deposits. Figure 14-2 illustrates the blocks above cutoff and underground resource shapes for the Scottie Mine deposit, as well as the previous underground workings and stopes.

Table 14-1 Mineral Resource Estimate for the Scottie Gold Mine Project

Blueberry Pit Resource					
Source	**Cutoff Au (g/t)**	**Tonnage (ktonnes)**	**Au (g/t)**	**NSR ($CDN)**	**Au Metal (kOz)**
Blueberry Pit (Inferred)	0.25	2,887	2.06	156.04	191
	0.3	2,712	2.17	164.69	190
	0.5	2,114	2.68	202.51	182
	0.7	**1,707**	**3.17**	**239.73**	**174**
	1	1,323	3.85	290.19	164
	2.5	600	6.61	492.83	128
	5	273	10.35	755	91
Total Underground Resource					
Source	**Cutoff Au (g/t)**	**Tonnage (ktonnes)**	**Au (g/t)**	**NSR ($CDN)**	**Au Metal (kOz)**
Blueberry and Scottie Mine Underground (Inferred)	**2.5**	**1,897**	**8.66**	**678.51**	**528**
	3	1,704	9.33	731	511
	3.5	1,549	9.94	778.78	495
	4	1,404	10.59	829.04	478
	4.5	1,269	11.26	881.69	459
	5	1,143	11.98	937.99	440
	10	520	18.05	1,413.75	302
Total	**varies**	**3,604**	**6.06**	**470.69**	**703**

Notes to the 2025 Resource Table:

1. Resources are reported using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards and were estimated using the 2019 CIM Best Practices Guidelines, as required National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101")
2. The base case MRE has been confined by "reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction" shape using the following assumptions:
    - Metal price of US$2000/oz gold
    - Metallurgical recovery of 90% gold
    - Payable metal of 99% gold in doré
    - Forex of 0.74 $US:$CDN
    - Processing costs of CDN$24 / tonne milled, which includes milling, transport, smelter treatment, refining and General & Administrative (G&A) costs
    - Underground production cost of CDN$78 / tonne, and underground development costs to be CDN$90 / tonne, for a total underground mining cost of CDN$168 / tonne
    - Open pit mining costs of CDN$3.00 / tonne for mineralized and waste material
    - 45-degree pit slopes
    - The 130% price case pit shell is used for the confining shape with elevation adjustment of the main Blueberry pit for the underground resource.
3. The resulting net smelter return is NSR = Au g/t* CDN$98.60 / g * 90% recovery rate
4. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Qualified Person is of the opinion that issues relating to all relevant technical and economic factors likely to influence the prospect of economic extraction can be resolved with further work. These factors may include environmental permitting, infrastructure, sociopolitical, marketing, or other relevant factors.

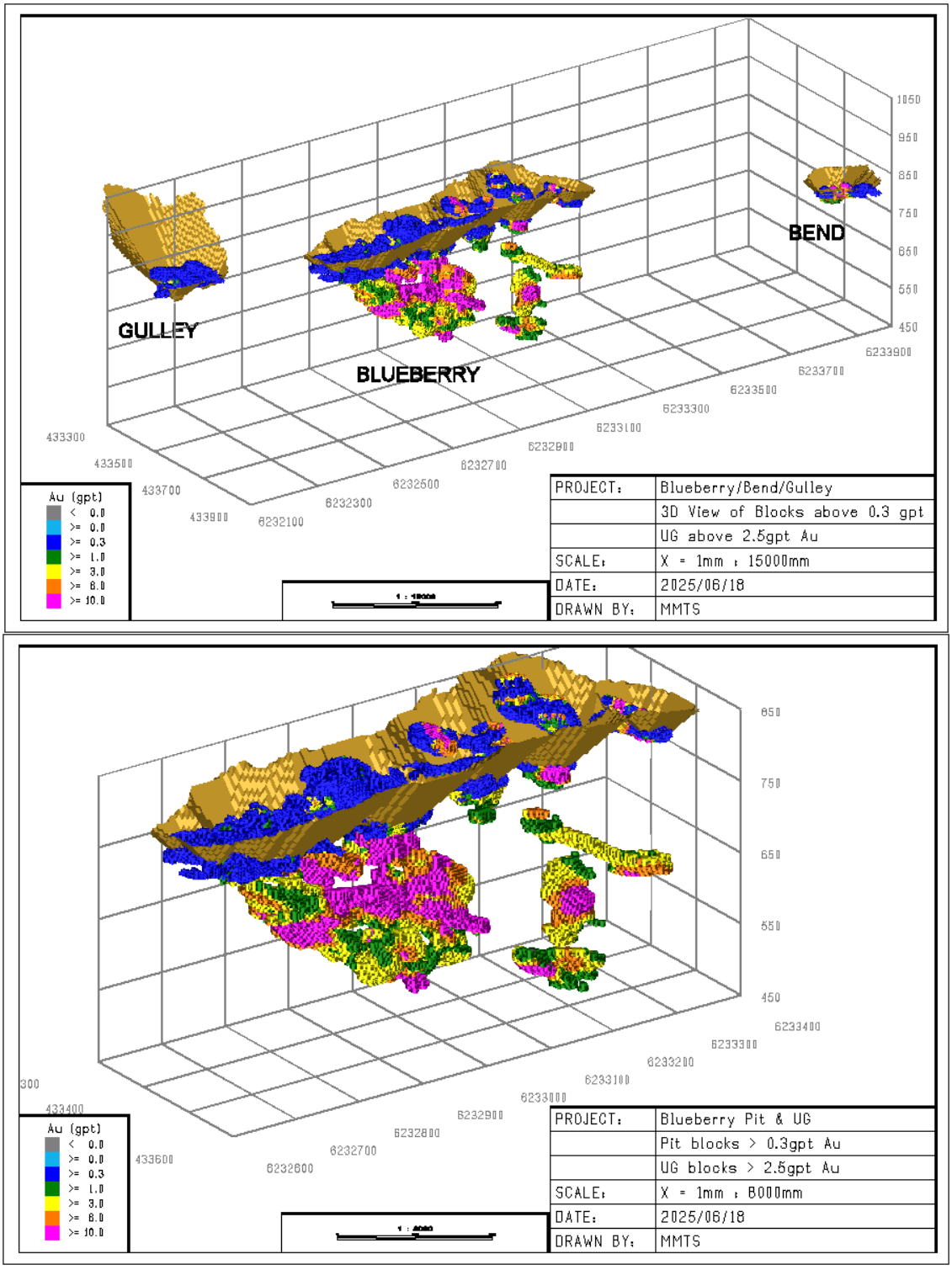


Figure 14-1 Blueberry / Bend / Gully Resource Pit and Modelled Au Grades

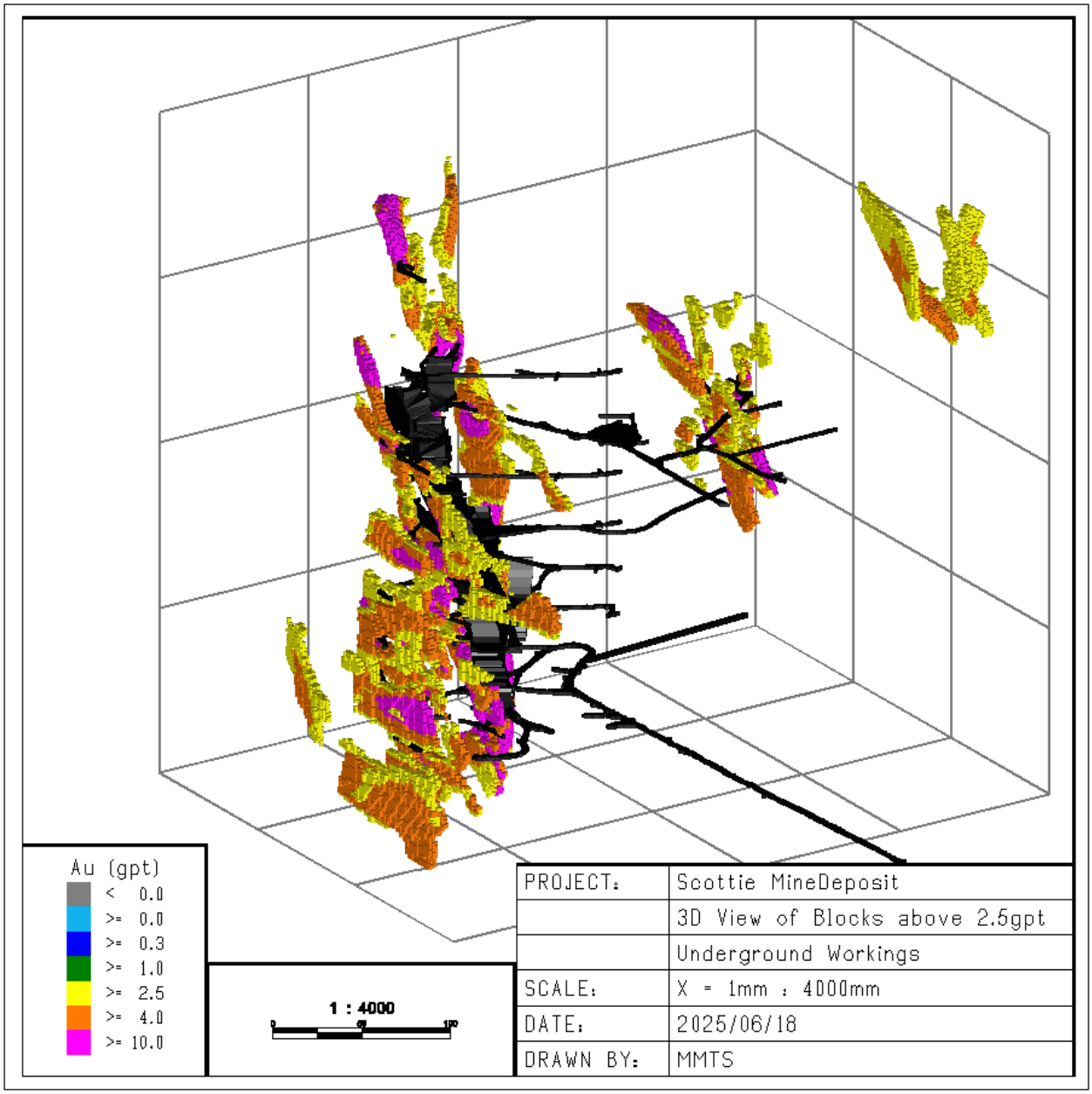


Figure 14-2 Scottie Deposit Underground Resource

14.2 Key Assumptions and Data used in the Estimate

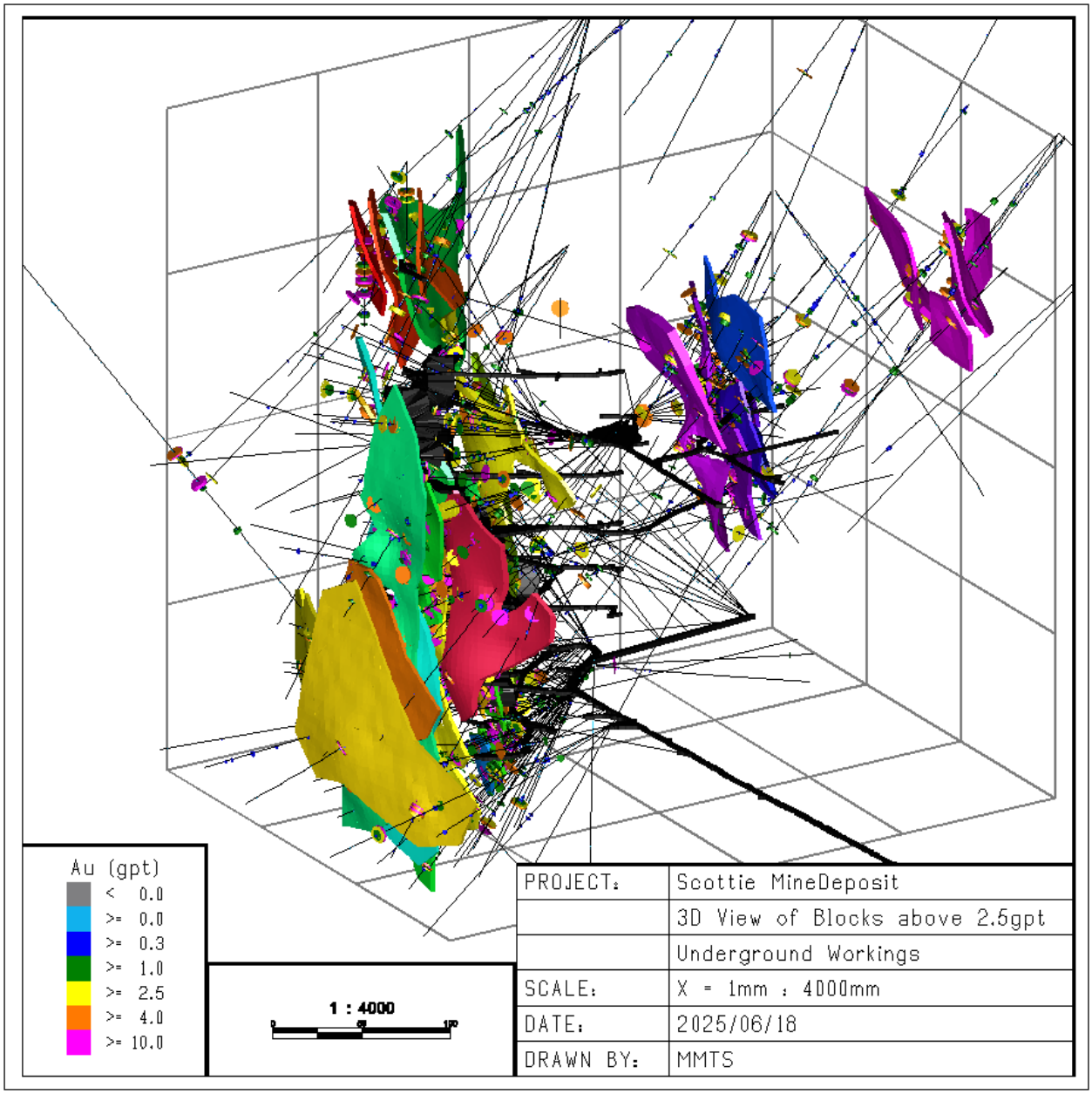
The total Blueberry and Scottie Mine modelled areas comprises a database as summarized in Table 14-2. Drilling since 2016 has been done by Scottie resources and is summarized in Section 10. Previous historical drilling is described in Section 6 and has been validated as summarized in Section 12.

Table 14-2 Summary of Scottie Project Drillhole Data within Block Models

Area	Year	# DDH	Length (m)	Within the Database		Within the Domains	
				# Assays	Assay Length (m)	# Assays	Assay Length (m)
Blueberry / Bend / Gulley	Undefined	8	535.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
	1983	8	592.8	1,381	877.8	0	0.0
	1984	18	1,018.3	1,458	938.6	77	59.8
	2005	16	639.7	1,237	1,227.0	113	94.9
	2006	3	207.6	539	572.9	67	56.1
	2016	18	1,940.0	663	804.6	0	0.0
	2019	18	1,494.4	890	1,490.1	97	116.6
	2020	15	1,939.7	4,368	4,149.8	320	286.2
	2021	48	5,652.3	9,970	9,637.6	1,142	1,013.1
	2022	86	16,562.9	11,946	12,119.4	2,017	1,986.4
	2023	81	19,519.2	12,544	15,131.4	1,666	1,736.9
	2024	24	5,875.0	7,725	8,881.7	457	493.9
	Total	**343**	**55,977.4**	**52,721**	**55,830.7**	**5,956**	**5,843.7**
Scottie	Undefined	21	1,482.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
	1948	19	1,627.6	62	59.0	29	26.4
	1979	22	932.1	226	135.2	71	39.3
	1981	28	588.2	123	139.3	24	24.8
	1982	67	4,139.2	719	615.6	173	141.1
	1983	60	6,293.2	1,171	736.9	273	162.0
	1984	99	7,150.7	1,250	745.7	365	232.1
	1987	20	1,975.3	263	194.9	47	33.6
	2004	14	1,273.8	501	505.7	40	31.5
	2005	29	3,169.6	1,019	1,029.6	102	73.6
	2006	13	2,365.9	446	491.3	14	10.4
	2019	1	539.1	235	501.0	11	11.0
	2020	10	2,815.0	903	987.9	66	53.4
	2021	17	5,179.7	2,818	3,744.6	78	82.5
	2022	2	386.4	241	334.7	0	0.0
	2023	3	648.4	338	638.5	4	5.7
	2024	20	4,395.0	2,059	3,878.4	140	183.1
	Total	**445**	**44,962.0**	**12,374**	**14,738.2**	**1,437**	**1,110.4**

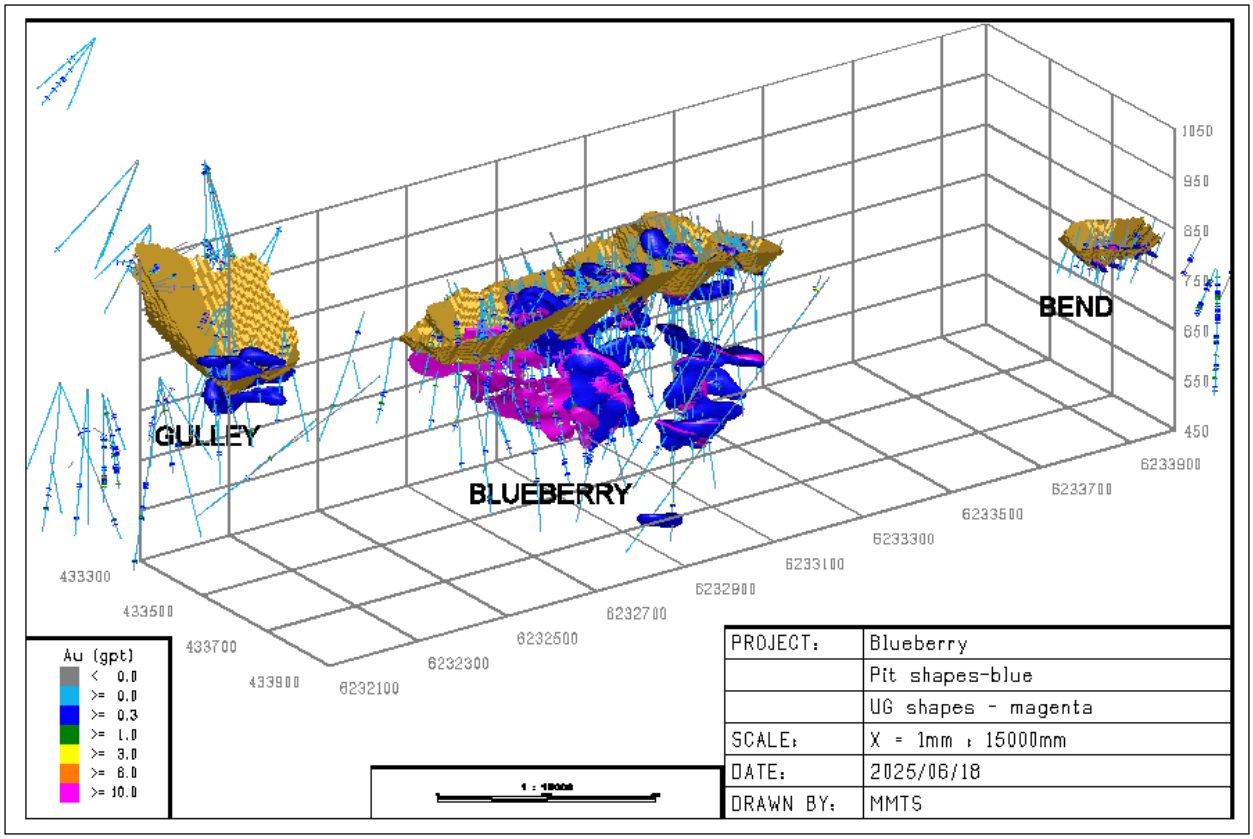
14.3 Geologic Modelling

Three-dimensional wireframe solids based on geology have been used to constrain the grade interpolations. At the Scottie and Blueberry deposits three-dimensional solids mineralization domains have been created to confine the resource. Figure 14-3, illustrates the Au mineralization domains for the Scottie mine deposit. For the Blueberry deposit, two sets of domains have been created, lower grade Au domains (shown in blue) to confine the open pit resource estimate near surface, and higher-grade Au domains (shown in magenta) for the potential underground resource at depth as illustrated in Figure 14-4.



(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 14-3 Scottie Mine Deposit – Au Domains



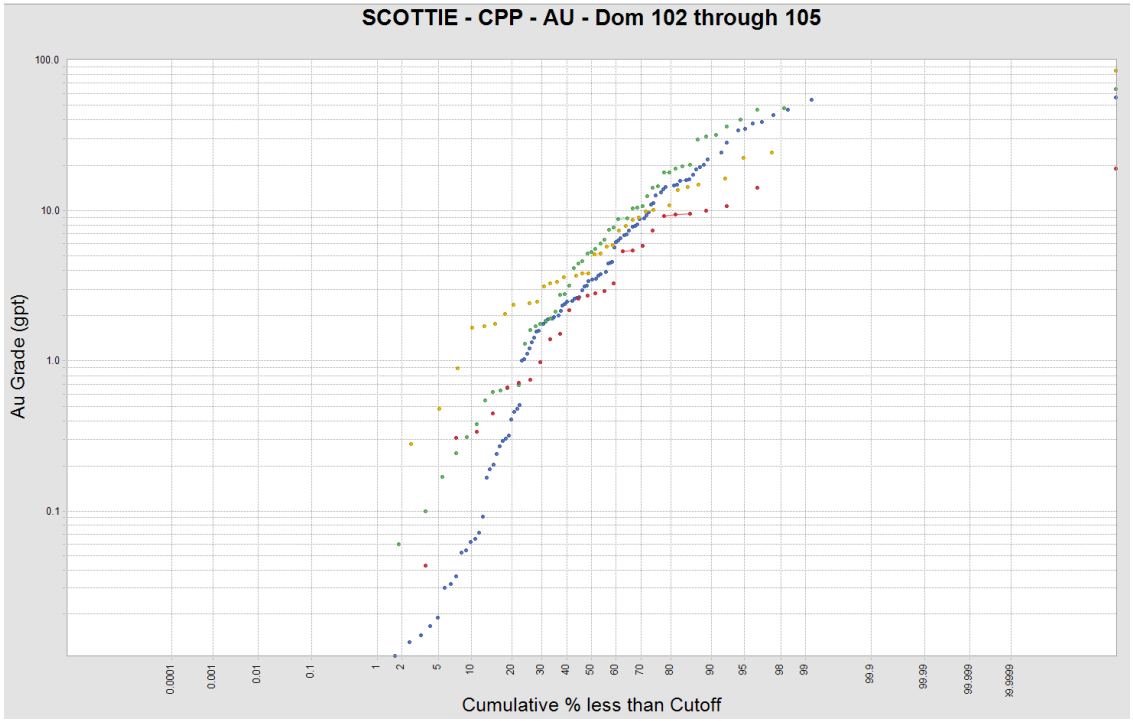
(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 14-4 Blueberry Area Deposits – Open Pit and Underground Mineralization Domains

14.4 Capping

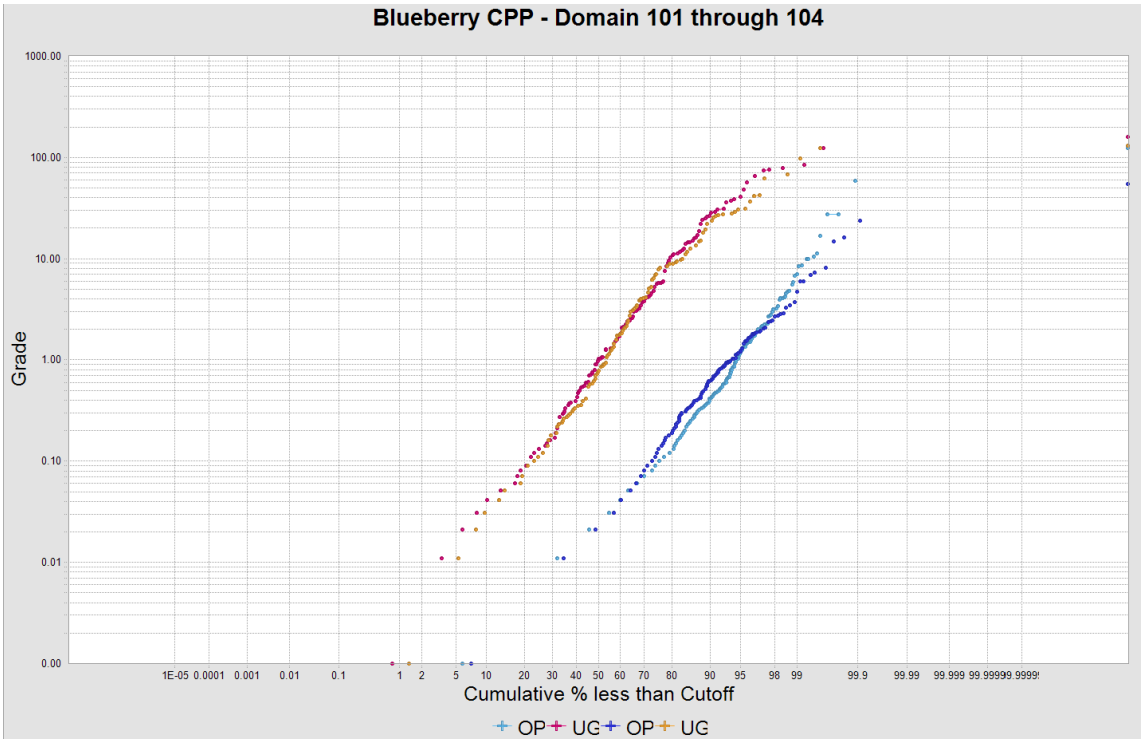
Cumulative probability plots (CPP) are used to define capping values and potential outlier restrictions during interpolations. Figure 14-5 and show in the examples of the CPP plots for Au for selected domains with the Scottie mine deposit. Figure 14-6 shows examples of the CPP plots for Au in selected Blueberry area domains, with the higher-grade domains modelled for the underground resource in reds and the lower grade domains modelled for the open pit resource in blues.

Capping and Outlier values are summarized in Table 14-3 for Blueberry domains and in Table 14-4 for the Scottie domains. Values above the capping value are equal to the capped value in the assay file prior to compositing. Composite values above the Outlier value are restricted during interpolations to the Outlier value for distance greater than 10 m from the composite interval.



(Source: MMTS, 2024)

Figure 14-5 CPP Examples of Au Assay Data by Domain – Scottie Deposit



(Source: MMTS, 2024)

Figure 14-6 CPP Examples of Au Assay Data by Domain – Blueberry Open Pit Domains

Table 14-3 Summary of Capping and Outlier Restriction Values - Blueberry

Low Grade Halo domain			High Grade Core domain		
Domain	Au Cap Grade (g/t)	Au Outlier Grade (g/t)	Domain	Au Cap Grade (g/t)	Au Outlier Grade (g/t)
101	60	9	102	80	---
103	30	7	104	100	35
105	30	---	106	30	---
107	6	---	108	30	---
109	30	---	110	80	---
111	0.7	---	112	30	---
113	20	---	114	100	---
115	2	---	116	50	---
117	10	---	118	40	---
119	30	---	120	na	---
121	6	---	122	na	---
123	2	---	124	30	---
125	2	---	126	na	---
127	20	---	128	na	---
129	5	---	130	na	---
131	7	---	132	na	---
133	7	---	134	na	---
135	5	---	136	na	---
137	7	---	138	na	---
139	5	---	140	30	---
141	3	0.9	142	30	13
143	50	---	144	110	---
145	5	---			

Table 14-4 Summary of Capping and Outlier Restriction Values – Scottie

Domain	Au Cap Grade (g/t)	Au Outlier Grade (g/t)	Domain	Au Cap Grade (g/t)	Au Outlier Grade (g/t)
1	12	80	107	30	80
2	10	80	108	150	80
3	22	80	109	20	80
4	100	80	110	100	80
5	30	80	111	60	80
6	50	80	112	20	80
7	60	80	113	10	80
8	10	80	114	10	80
101	20	80	115	100	80
102	100	80	117	100	80
103	100	80	118	10	80
104	40	80	119	10	80
105	50	80	120	4	80
106	100	80	121	2	80

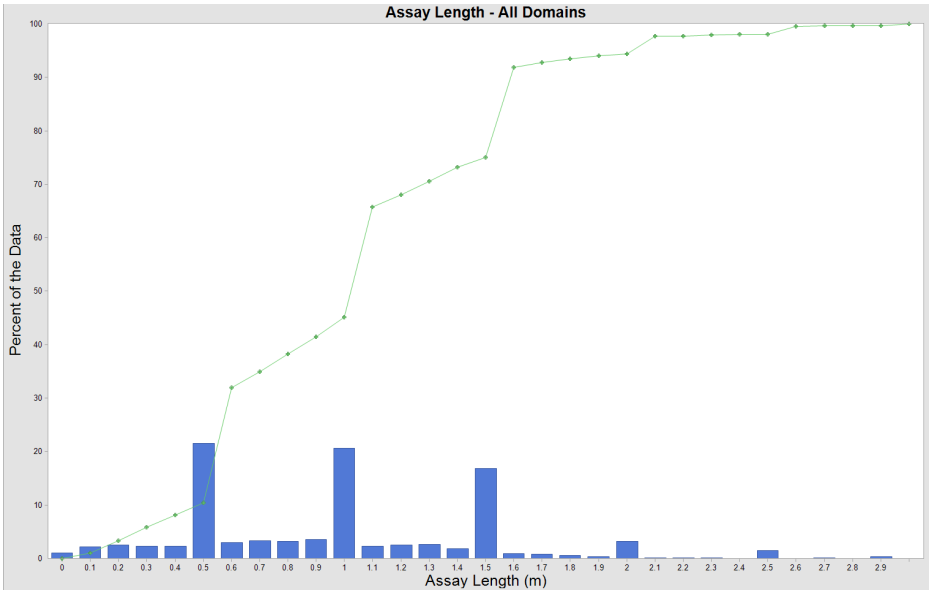
The capped assay and composite statistics of each domain are summarized in the Table 14-5 for both Blueberry model and the Scottie model drillhole data. The table illustrate that no significant bias has been introduced during the compositing process.

Table 14-5 Capped Assay and Composite Statistics

Parameter	Scottie		Blueberry	
	Assays	Comps	Assays	Comps
Num Samples	7,422	902	6,353	3,235
Num Missing Samples	0	0	0	0
Min	0	0	0	0
Max	150.0	117.8	110.0	78.0
Weighted mean	5.594	5.594	1.422	1.422
Difference (%)	**0.0%**		**0.0%**	

14.5 Compositing

Compositing of Au grades has been done as 2.0 m fixed length composites. Small intervals less than 1.0 m are merged with the up-hole composite if the composite length is less than 1.0 m. The length of 1.0 m is chosen to be half the size of the block height, and longer than the majority of assay lengths, as illustrated in Figure 14-7. Domain boundaries are honored during compositing.



(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 14-7 Histogram of Assay Lengths –Scottie Project Domains

14.6 Block Model Interpolations

The block model limits and block size for each deposit are as given in Table 14-6.

Table 14-6 Block Model Limits

Deposit Area	Direction	Minimum	Maximum	Size	# Blocks
Scottie	Easting	431,700	432,100	2	200
	Northing	6,230,950	6,231,400	2	225
	Elevation	770	1,200	2	215
Blueberry	Easting	432,400	434,100	5	340
	Northing	6,231,750	6,234,250	5	500
	Elevation	200	1,250	5	210

Interpolation of Au is done by inverse distance squared (ID2) in four passes based on the orientations of the modelled veins and mineralization zones. Interpolations used hard boundaries, with composites and block codes required to match within each domain. Search parameters are summarized in Table 14-7 through Table 14-9 below.

Table 14-7 Search Rotations by Domain – Blueberry

Low Grade Halo domain				High Grade Core domain			
Domain	**Y**	**X**	**Z**	**Domain**	**Y**	**X**	**Z**
101	350	-45	0	102	350	-45	0
103	340	-50	0	104	340	-50	0
105	320	-40	0	106	320	-40	0
107	320	-40	0	108	320	-40	0
109	315	-40	0	110	315	-40	0
111	290	-55	0	114	290	-35	0
113	290	-35	0	116	325	-40	0
115	325	-40	0	118	330	-35	0
117	330	-35	0	124	300	-55	0
119	310	-35	0	140	340	-40	0
121	280	-65	0	142	350	-40	0
123	300	-55	0	144	330	-40	0
125	290	-65	0	102	350	-45	0
127	305	-55	0	104	340	-50	0
129	305	-35	0	106	320	-40	0
131	245	-40	0	108	320	-40	0
133	290	-50	0	110	315	-40	0
135	280	-40	0	114	290	-35	0
137	0	-40	0	116	325	-40	0
139	340	-40	0	118	330	-35	0
141	350	-40	0	124	300	-55	0
143	330	-40	0	140	340	-40	0
145	335	-50	0	142	350	-40	0
				144	330	-40	0

Table 14-8 Search Rotation and Distances – Scottie

Domain	Y	X	Z	Domain	Y	X	Z
1	285	0	-56	107	320	0	85
2	300	0	-55	108	307	0	-85
3	280	0	-70	109	320	0	85
4	280	0	-70	110	290	0	-70
5	280	0	-70	111	277	0	-80
6	280	0	-70	112	290	0	-70
7	280	0	-70	113	290	0	-70
8	280	0	-70	114	265	0	-80
101	290	0	-70	115	294	0	-70
102	310	0	-75	117	266	0	-85
103	265	0	-80	118	265	0	-80
104	265	0	-80	119	307	0	-85
105	265	0	-80	120	307	0	-85
106	290	0	-70	121	294	0	-70

Table 14-9 Additional Search Criteria

Criteria	Pass 1	Pass 2	Pass 3	Pass 4
Distance - Y	10	20	50	100
Distance - X	5	10	25	50
Distance - Z	5	10	25	50
Minimum # composites	3	3	3	3
Maximum # Composites	12	12	12	12
Maximum / drillhole	2	2	2	2
Maximum / quadrant	2	2	2	na

14.7 Classification

Classification of both deposits is considered to be all Inferred.

14.8 Block Model Validations

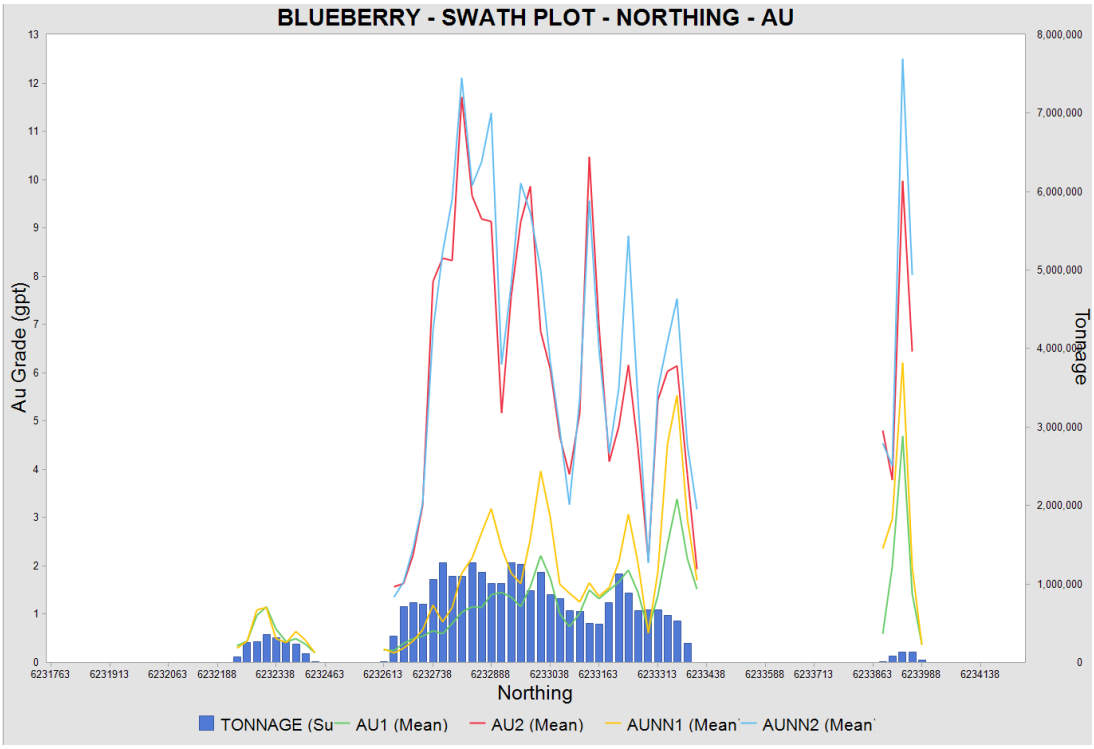
14.8.1 Comparison to De-Clustered Composites

Interpolations have also been completed using a Nearest Neighbour method to essentially de-cluster the composite data for grade comparisons with the modelled grades. Table 14-10 gives a summary of the mean grades for de-clustered composites (NN interpolation), and OK grades. The modelled grades are conservative when compared to the un-capped Nearest neighbour grades, as is considered appropriate for nuggety high grade gold deposits.

This comparison is illustrated more succinctly in the swath plots. Mean grades across the model in both Northing and Easting directions are calculated and compared in Figure 14-8 through Figure 14-11 for both the Blueberry deposits and Scottie Mine.

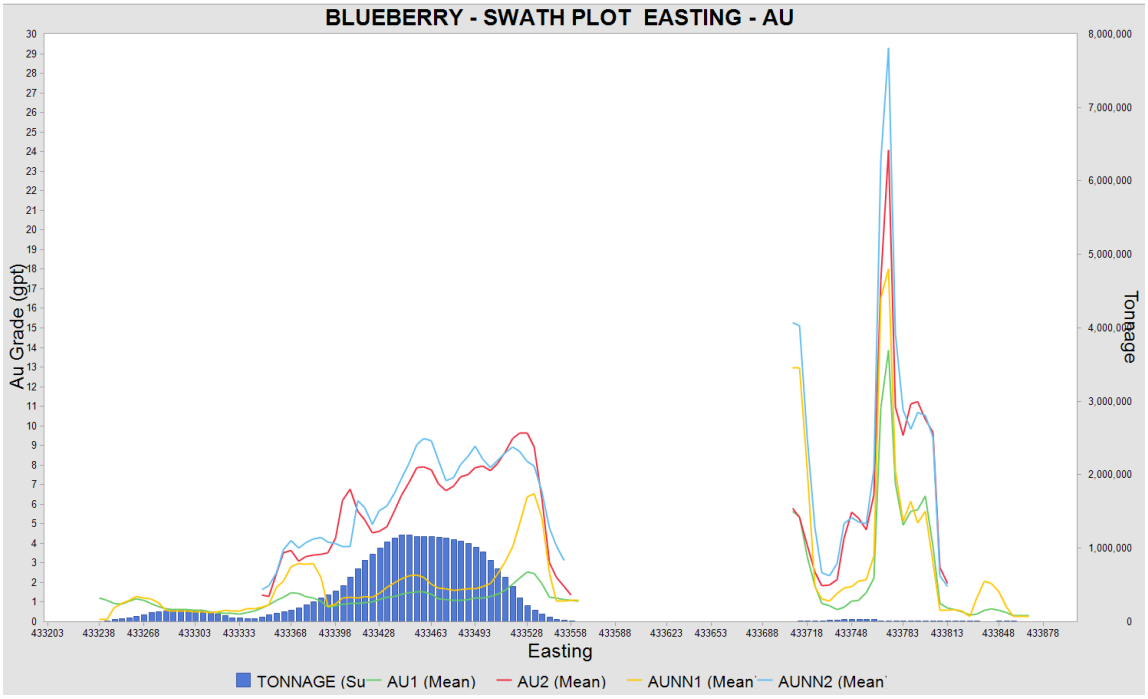
Table 14-10 Comparison of De-clustered Composite and OK Modelled Grades

Parameter	Scottie		Blueberry			
	AU	AUNN	AU1-LG	AUNN1-LG	AU2-HG	AUNN2-HG
Num Samples	116,967	120,686	79,206	78,866	17,938	16,635
Num Missing	30,852	27,133	1,388	1,728	1,299	2,602
Min (g/t)	0.000	0.010	0.000	0.000	0.010	0.002
Max (g/t)	105.993	258.697	50.101	68.710	68.425	81.238
Wtd mean (g/t)	4.342	8.431	1.122	1.732	6.762	7.462
Weighted CV	1.33	1.83	1.99	2.91	1.02	1.03
Difference (%)	**-49%**		**-35%**		**-9%**	



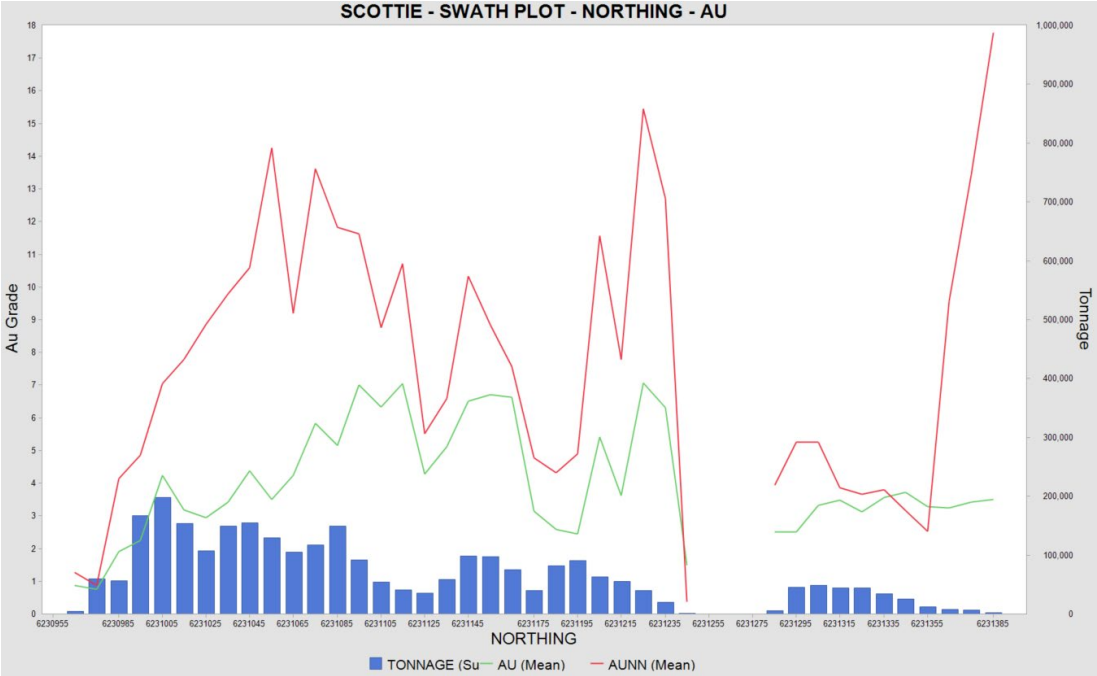
(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 14-8 Swath Plot Au – Comparison of Interpolation Methods – Blueberry Domains for Open Pit (LG domains) and for Underground (HG domains) - Northing



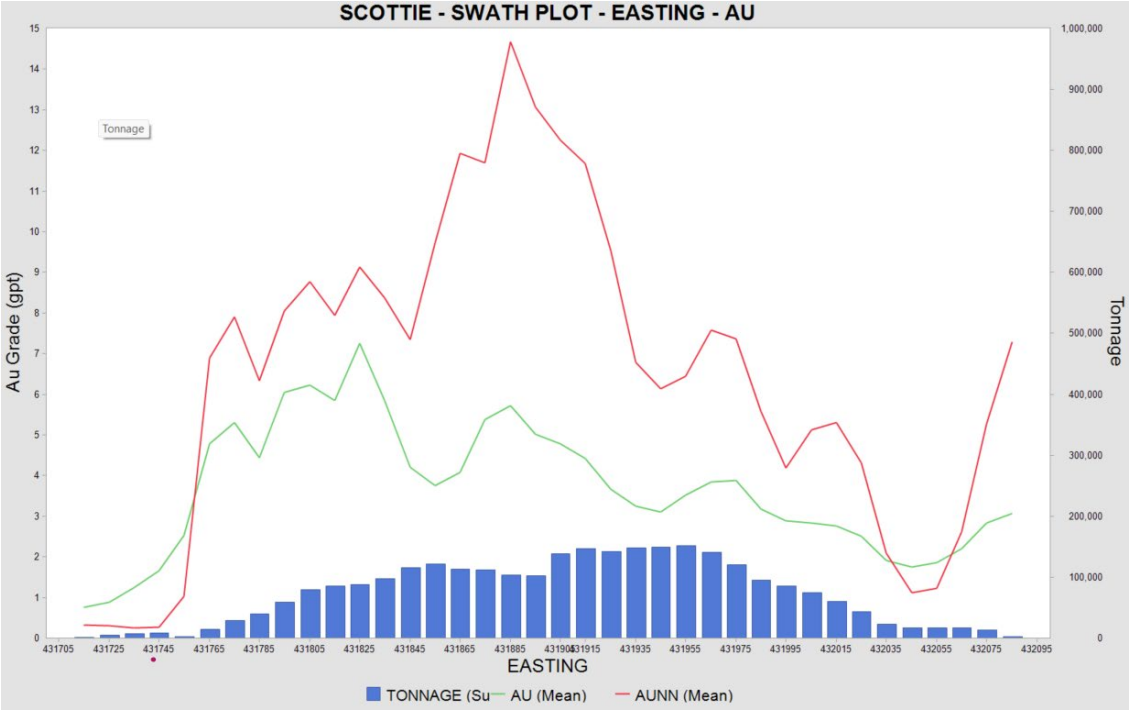
(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 14-9 Swath Plot Au – Comparison of Interpolation Methods – Blueberry Domains for Open Pit (LG domains) and for Underground (HG domains) - Easting



(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 14-10 Swath Plot Au – Comparison of Interpolation Methods – Scottie Domains - Northing



(Source: MMTS, 2025)

Figure 14-11 Swath Plot Au – Comparison of Interpolation Methods – Scottie Domains - Easting

14.9 Visual Validation

A series of E-W, N-S sections and plans have been used to inspect the modelled block grades with the original assay data. Figure 14-12 through Figure 14-14 illustrate the Au grade comparisons for each of the resource areas.

Plots throughout the model confirmed that the block model grades corresponded well with the assayed grades.

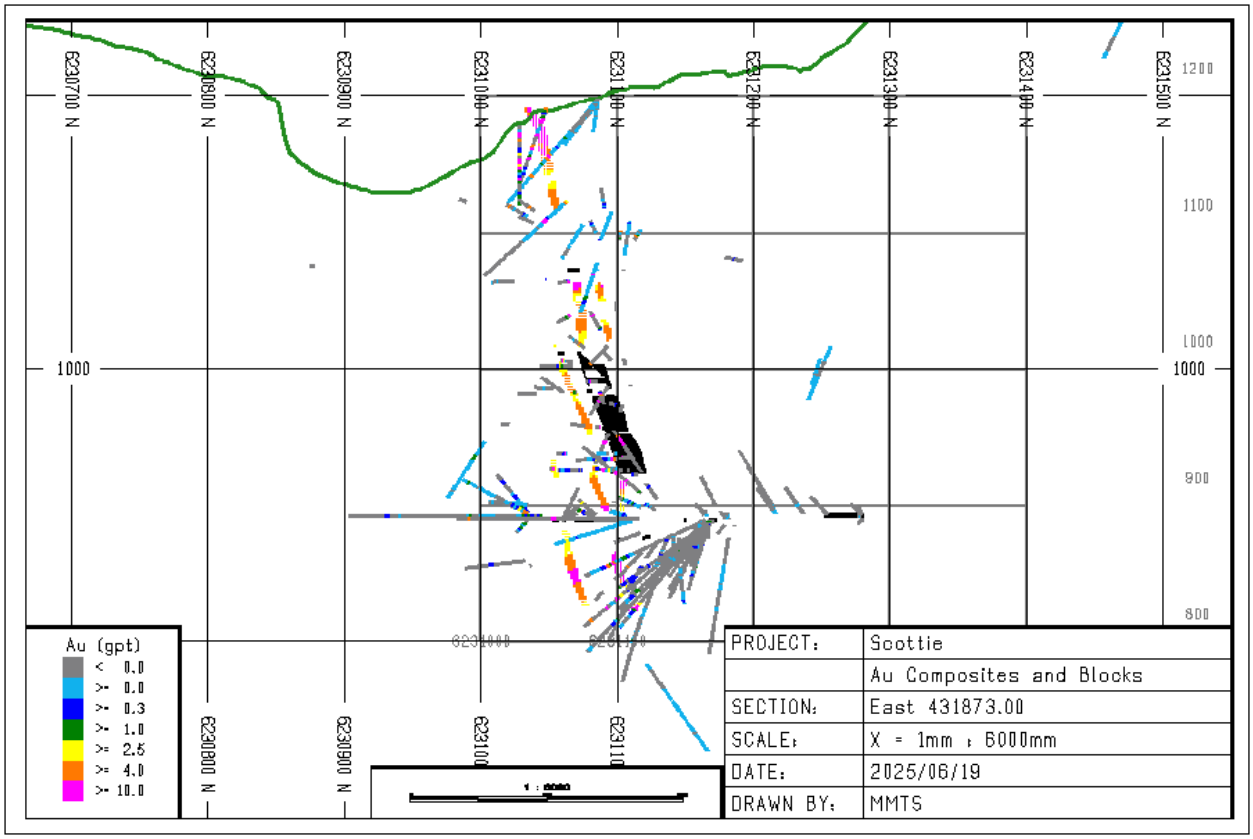


Figure 14-12 E-W Section - Comparing Au Grades for Block Model and Assay Data – Scottie

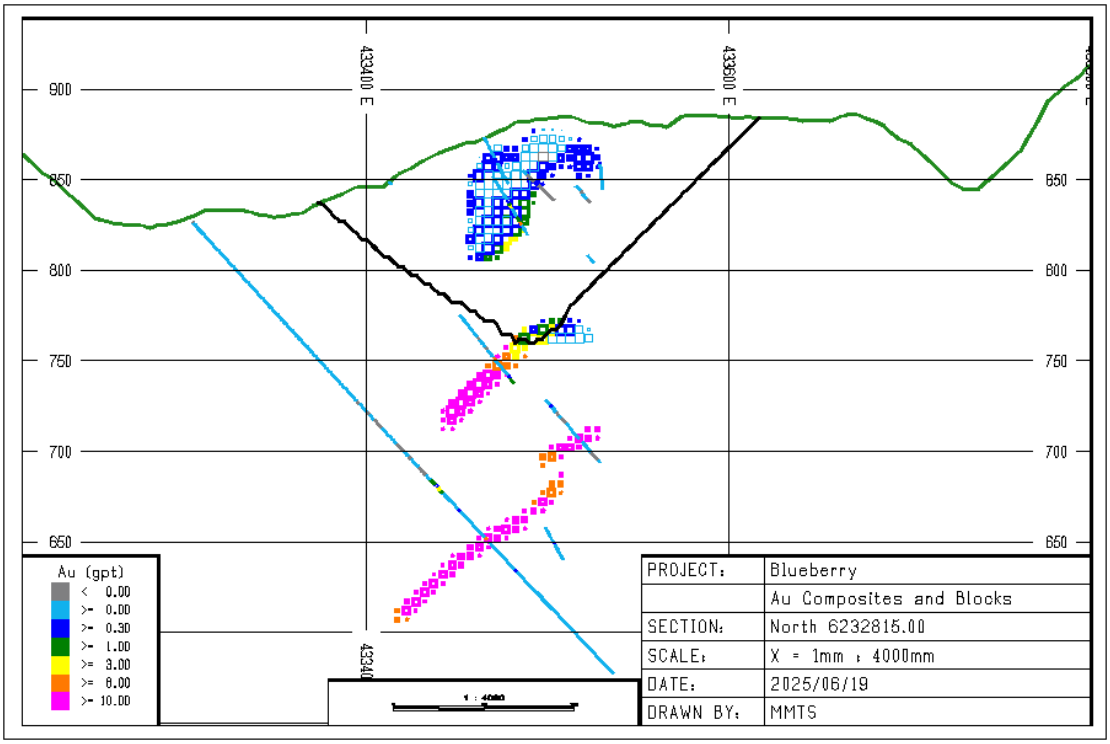


Figure 14-13 E-W Section - Comparing Au Grades for Block Model and Assay Data - Blueberry

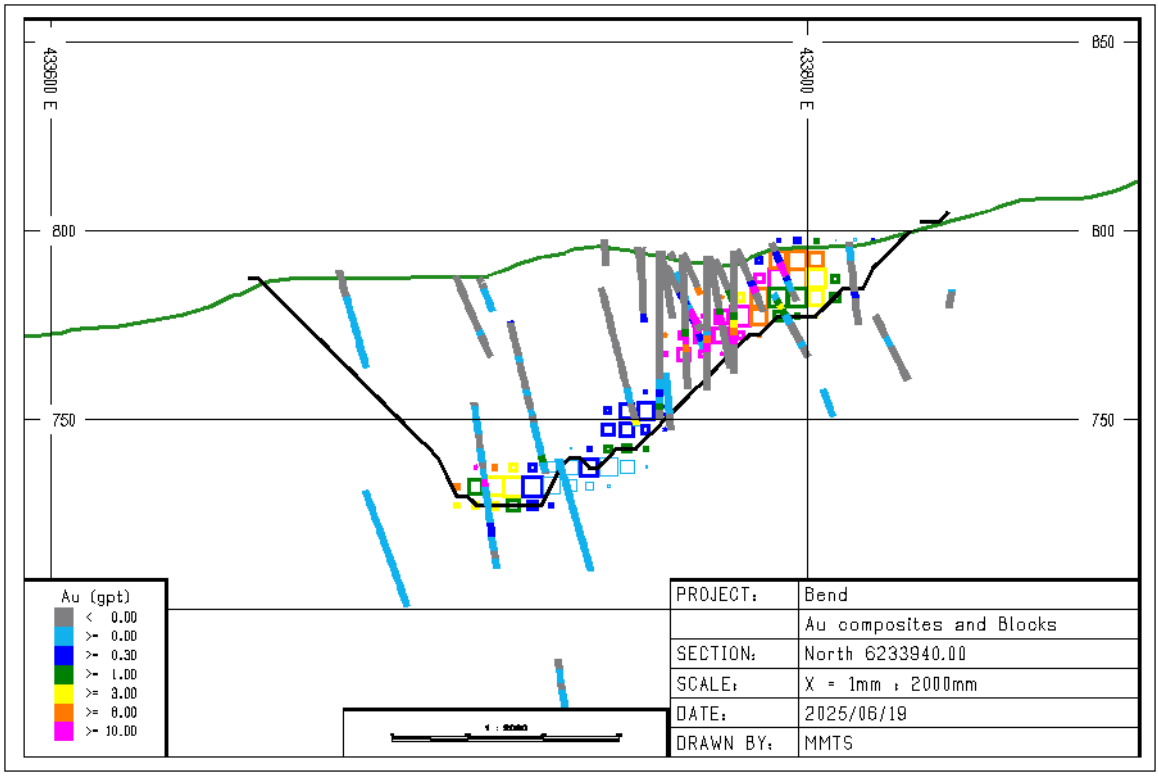


Figure 14-14 N-S Section - Comparing Au Grades for Block Model and Assay Data – Bend

14.10 Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction

The resource confining pit and/or underground shapes defines a boundary for continuous mineralization with suitable grades and with a reasonable expectation that an engineered plan will produce an economic plan. The net smelter return calculation for both the open pit and underground resources as well as the metallurgical recoveries are summarized in Table 14-11.

Lerchs-Grossman pits were run for each deposit using the following parameters:

- Pit slopes of 45 degrees;
- Mining costs of CDN$3.00/t for both mineralized material and; and
- Processing and general and administrative (G&A) costs of CDN$24.00/tonne

Using a recovery of 90% au and smelter terms as outlined in the Notes to the Resource Table and summarized in Table 14-11, the open pit Au cutoff value is 0.31 g/t. The base case cutoff used for the resource is 0.70 g/t Au, which more than covers the Processing + G&A costs and mining costs. Underground mining costs are based on comparables and are summarized in Table 14-12. The base case cutoff for the underground portion of the resource is 2.5 g/t Au which more than covers the Processing + G&A and mining costs.

Table 14-11 Economic Inputs and Metallurgical Recoveries

Parameter	Value	Units
Gold Price	$2,000.00	US$/Oz
Gold Payable	95.0%	%
Gold Refining	8.00	US$/oz
Gold Offsites	77.50	US$/WMT
Royalty	3.00%	%
Net Smelter Gold Price	54.646	US$/g
Gold Process Recovery	70%	%

Table 14-12 Underground Mining Costs

Item	Units	Cost (CDN $)
UG Mining Cost	CDN$/t processed	$ 78.00
UG Development & Sustaining Capex	CDN$/t processed	$ 90.00
Processing and G&A	CDN$/t processed	$ 24.00
Total Cost - Underground	**CDN$/t processed**	**$ 198.00**

The pit delineated resource is given in Table 14-1 cut-offs with the base case cut-off of 2.5 g/t Au for underground and 0.7 g/t Au for the open pit. Process recoveries, as well as mining, processing and offsite costs have been applied in order to determine that the pit resource has a reasonable prospect of economic extraction.

14.11 Statement on Prospect of Economic Extraction

The QP is of the opinion that all relevant technical and economic factors likely to influence the prospect of economic extraction can be resolved with further work.

14.12 Factors That May Affect the Mineral Resource Estimate

Areas of uncertainty that may materially impact the Mineral Resource estimate include:

- Commodity price assumptions
- Metal recovery assumptions
- Mining and processing cost assumptions

There are no other known factors or issues known to the QP that materially affect the estimate other than normal risks faced by mining projects in the province in terms of environmental, permitting, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, and political factors.

14.13 Risk Assessment

A description of potential risk factors is given in Table 14-13 along with either the justification for the approach taken or mitigating factors in place to reduce any risk.

Table 14-13 List of Risks and Mitigations/Justifications

#	Description	Justification/Mitigation
1	Classification Criteria	Classification is considered Inferred.
2	Gold Price Assumptions	Based on three-year trailing average (Kitco, 2025)
3	Capping	CPPs, Grade comparisons and swath plots show model validates well with composite data.
4	Processing and Mining Costs	Based on comparable projects in northern B.C.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no reserve estimates at this time.

16 MINING METHOD

Open pit and underground mining methods are being considered for the project, though no details have been developed at this time.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

Not applicable to the resource statement.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Preliminary infrastructure is discussed in Section 5, while detailed infrastructure has not been determined at this time.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

No concentrate market studies have been done at this time.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

Not applicable to the resource statement.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

Capital and operating costs have not been developed in detail at this time.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Economic analysis has not been completed at this time.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Ascot Resource's Premier Gold Project (PGP) is located 25 kilometres north of the town of Stewart, British Columbia, about 20km south of the Scottie Gold Mine Project along the Granduc Mine Road. Three of the deposits are based at PGP and the fourth deposit is located at the Red Mountain Project situated approximately 23km to the southeast of the PGP mill. The current Feasibility Study is based on four underground mining operations feeding a centralized 2500 tpd processing facility, located at PGP. The four mining operations known as Silver Coin, Big Missouri, Premier and Red Mountain will be sequenced over an 8-year period to initially produce 1.1 Moz. of gold and 3.0 Moz. of silver. PGP benefits from existing road access, historical mining, milling, the nearby Long Lake Hydro power plant, tailings and mine waste stockpile infrastructure resulting in a low initial capital refurbishment cost.

Newmont's Brucejack mine is an underground gold mine located 65 Km north of Stewart, British Columbia (BC). Construction activities commenced on September 5, 2015, with commercial operation achieved on July 1, 2017. 2024 was the seventh full calendar year of gold production. Brucejack is one of the highest-grade operating gold mines in the world. The mining method at Brucejack is long-hole stoping using a combination of longitudinal and transverse mining, depending on zone width and orientation. The ore is crushed underground and conveyed to the surface where the fully enclosed mill produces gold-silver doré bars and flotation concentrate.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no additional relevant data and information.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

25.1 Sampling, Preparation, Analysis

The procedures documented for sampling, analysis and security are deemed adequate. Analysis of the QAQC samples indicates the laboratory results are of sufficient quality for resource estimation.

25.2 Data Verification

Inconsistencies detected during validation of the assay database are minimal.

25.3 Metallurgical Testwork

The recoveries used for Resource estimate are reasonable for this level of study based on the metallurgical testing to date.

25.4 Resource Estimate

In the opinion of the QP the block model resource estimate and resource classification reported herein are a reasonable representation of the global gold mineral resources found in the Scottie and Blueberry deposits. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into mineral reserve.

25.5 Risks and Opportunities

25.5.1 Sampling, Preparation, Analysis and Data Risks and Opportunities

An opportunity exists for Scottie Gold to add QAQC data for silver and to collect and complete the missing certificate numbers in the database. This information would more completely support the assay database.

25.5.2 Metallurgical Testwork Risks and Opportunities

Additional metallurgical testing presents an opportunity to add value to the project and increase the confidence and Classification of the resource.

25.5.3 Resource Estimate Risks and Opportunities

Risk in the geologic interpretations relating to the continuity of mineralization exist and can be mitigated by additional geologic modelling for use in controlling the block model interpolations. A description of additional potential risk factors concerning the resource estimate is given in Table 14-13 along with either the justification for the approach taken or mitigating factors in place to reduce any risk. Opportunities to increase confidence in the resource through infill drilling and to expand the resource from step-out and exploration drilling are discussed in the recommendations section below.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

26.1 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

To ensure and further improve data quality, MMTS recommends that:

- Additional check assays could be collected for QAQC analyses.

26.2 Data Verification

For further data verification it is recommended that:

- Future drilling should include third party check-assays, and the data should be appropriately maintained.

26.3 Metallurgy

Metallurgical recommendations made by Sepro Laboratories (Sepro, 2023) include:

- Conduct a mineralogical investigation of the flotation tailings to determine the nature of the gold losses. With this knowledge, it may be possible to improve the Au rougher recovery.
- Examine the impact of coarser grinds on whole ore cyanide leach.
- Conduct rougher and cleaner flotation tests on whole ore sample in order to compare the direct flotation process with the gravity-flotation and gravity-CN leach processes.

26.4 Resource and Future Studies

26.4.1 Drilling

It is recommend to continue to drill the deposits to upgrade the Classification to Indicated by Infill drilling and to expand the resource. Each are of the project has expansion potential as they are all currently open along strike and at depth.

26.4.2 Ore Sorting

An ore sorting study has been completed by ABH Engineering under the instruction of Scottie Resource. The results of the particle tests for both XRF and XRT technologies were very positive for all the tested zones. The sorter was successful in identifying the highest grades from the lowest and thus separating out the waste particles from the ore particles. Upgrading of fines is expected but was not considered for the economics and is a potential further upside in favor of a sorting system. Applying sorting to reduce cut-off grades and thereby increase resources is another possible upside and should be examined.

It was recommended by ABH Engineering to proceed to a second phase of a Sorting Study with the testing of a bulk sample from each resource area.

26.4.3 Preliminary Economic Assessment

It is also recommended to advance the Scottie Mine and Blueberry area deposits to a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) by continuing the ongoing studies on ore sorting and analysis of open pit and underground mining options. Table 26-1 summarizes the expected budget for 2025 drilling and project studies.

Table 26-1 Proposed Budget for 2025 Drilling and Studies

Item	Length of Proposed Drilling (m)	Unit Cost CDN$/m	Budget ($CDN)
Exploration, Infill and Geotechnical Drilling			
Helicopter based drilling	5,000	$ 525	$ 2,625,000
Skid based drilling	20,000	$ 425	$ 8,500,000
Geotechnical/hydro drilling	3,000	$ 425	$ 1,275,000
DMS + sampling			$ 17,000
Sub-total	*28,000*		*$ 12,417,000*
Ongoing and Future Studies			
Ore Sorting + sampling			$ 140,000
PEA + economic trade-off studies			$ 750,000
Environmental (baseline initiation)			$ 3,000,000
Subtotal			*$ 3,890,000*
Contingency (5%)			*$ 815,350*
Total	**28,000**		**$ 17,122,350**

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APPENDIX A: CLAIMS LIST
Crown Grants:

DISTRICT LOT	MTA CGMC	CLAIM NAME	LOT_STATUS	ISSUE DATE	RNHCT RS	% OWNER
6405	6521	SUMMIT LAKE NO. 7	CROWN GRANTED	20-Dec-56	7.8	100
6407	6522	PRINCE NO. 1	CROWN GRANTED	20-Dec-56	18.5	100
6410	6523	PRINCE NO. 5	CROWN GRANTED	20-Dec-56	20.9	100
6411	6524	PRINCE NO. 6	CROWN GRANTED	20-Dec-56	17.3	100
6300	6539	SUMMIT LAKE NO. 5	CROWN GRANTED	20-Dec-56	19.7	100
6301	6540	SUMMIT LAKE NO. 6	CROWN GRANTED	20-Dec-56	20.1	100
6299	6544	SUMMIT LAKE NO. 4	CROWN GRANTED	20-Dec-56	7.5	100
6297	6562	SUMMIT LAKE NO. 2	CROWN GRANTED	20-Dec-56	15.7	100
6409	8886	PRINCE NO. 4	CROWN GRANTED	20-Dec-56	20.9	100
6296	9869	SUMMIT LAKE NO. 1	CROWN GRANTED	20-Dec-56	15.7	100
6298	9870	SUMMIT LAKE NO. 3	CROWN GRANTED	20-Dec-56	4.9	100
6406	9873	SUMMIT LAKE NO. 8	CROWN GRANTED	20-Dec-56	20.6	100
6408	9874	PRINCE NO. 2	CROWN GRANTED	20-Dec-56	16.5	100
6412	14078	PRINCE FRACTION	CROWN GRANTED	20-Dec-56	6.9	100

Mineral Claims:

CLAIM #	CLAIM NAME	ISSUE DATE	GDTDT	RNHCTRS	CLIENT #	OWNER NAME	Percent Ownership
250851	SCOT #4	19800213	20340602	150	289731	SCOTTIE RESOURCES CORP.	100
251148	BOW 1	19840125	20340602	400	289731	SCOTTIE RESOURCES CORP.	100
338685	SUM #1	19950804	20340602	150	289731	SCOTTIE RESOURCES CORP.	100
849918		20110327	20340602	71.9193	289731	SCOTTIE RESOURCES CORP.	100
1050102	STOCK2	20170217	20340602	1802.753	289731	SCOTTIE RESOURCES CORP.	100
1050104	STOCK3	20170217	20340602	703.359	289731	SCOTTIE RESOURCES CORP.	100
1068114		20190425	20340602	107.9719	289731	SCOTTIE RESOURCES CORP.	100
1068115		20190425	20340602	18.007	289731	SCOTTIE RESOURCES CORP.	100
1068116		20190425	20340602	72.0086	289731	SCOTTIE RESOURCES CORP.	100
1068117		20190425	20340602	35.9848	289731	SCOTTIE RESOURCES CORP.	100
1068120		20190425	20340602	629.7163	289731	SCOTTIE RESOURCES CORP.	100
1068121		20190425	20340602	593.7148	289731	SCOTTIE RESOURCES CORP.	100
1068122		20190425	20340602	359.6141	289731	SCOTTIE RESOURCES CORP.	100
1068123		20190425	20340602	323.6539	289731	SCOTTIE RESOURCES CORP.	100
1068124		20190425	20340602	53.9353	289731	SCOTTIE RESOURCES CORP.	100
1068125	FIN	20190425	20340602	720.2969	289731	SCOTTIE RESOURCES CORP.	100
1068128		20190425	20340602	234.2098	289731	SCOTTIE RESOURCES CORP.	100
1068169	BINER	20190427	20340602	755.8857	289731	SCOTTIE RESOURCES CORP.	100
1068170	ATC	20190427	20340602	1206.695	289731	SCOTTIE RESOURCES CORP.	100
1069452	ROPE BURN	20190703	20340602	360.5854	289731	SCOTTIE RESOURCES CORP.	100
1072155	QU59	20191028	20340602	89.9488	289731	SCOTTIE RESOURCES CORP.	100