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TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE UPDATED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE FOR THE ROWAN PROPERTY, ONTARIO, CANADA

TODD, HAMMELL LAKE, AND FAIRLIE TOWNSHIPS RED LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO (NTS 52M/1)

PREPARED FOR WEST RED LAKE GOLD MINES LTD.

Report for NI 43-101

Qualified Persons:

John Sims, C.P.G., SIMS Resources LLC

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1. SUMMARY

1.1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SIMS Resources LLC (SR) was retained by West Red Lake Gold Mines, Ltd. (WRLG or the Company) to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Rowan Property (Rowan or the Property), located in Todd, Hammell Lake, and Fairlie Townships, Red Lake Mining Division, Ontario, Canada. The Property consists of the Rowan Mine property, the Mount Jamie Mine property, and the Red Summit Mine property, and the NT Zone. The purpose of this Technical Report is to support an updated Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) for the Rowan Mine deposit with an effective date of March 1, 2024 and to document all supporting work for the other areas at the Property. This Technical Report conforms to National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101). SR's Qualified Person (QP), John Sims, C.P.G., visited the Property on February 20, 2024.

The Property is located 16 km west-northwest of the town of Red Lake, Ontario, Canada and 25 km due west of the Evolution Mining Limited (Evolution) Red Lake Mine located in Balmertown, Ontario. The Property is 100% owned by West Red Lake Gold Mines (Ontario) Ltd. (WRLG (Ontario)), a wholly owned subsidiary of WRLG, and consists of 146 contiguous patented, leased, and staked mining claims covering an area of 3,100 hectares (ha).

On December 30, 2022, West Red Lake Gold Mines Ltd. (formerly DLV Resources Ltd.) completed a transaction with West Red Lake Gold Mines Inc. (RLG), pursuant to which the former acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of RLG (the Transaction), and RLG amalgamated with 1000310732 Ontario Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of WRLG, to form a new amalgamated company, WRLG (Ontario). As a result or the Transaction, WRLG became indirect owner of RLG's 3,100 ha Rowan Property, including three former gold mines, Rowan Mine, Mount Jamie Mine, and Red Summit Mine, with the Rowan Mine property held in a joint venture with Evolution.

On March 8, 2023, the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary WRLG Ontario completed the purchase of Evolution's remaining interest in certain claims on the Rowan Mine property increasing the Company ownership of those claims to 100% (the Purchase Agreement). The Company paid $250,000, issued 3,645,000 shares, and WRLG (Ontario) granted a 2.5% net smelter return (NSR) to Evolution on certain claims on the Property. The Company also issued an aggregate of 182,250 success fee common shares to certain third parties in connection with the Purchase Agreement.

1.1.1. CONCLUSIONS

Exploration work conducted on the Property to date has led to a focus on the Rowan Mine area and at the NT Zone where several gold zones exhibited characteristics such as prospective geology, structural setting, and anomalous geochemistry which appear to merit additional work.

A significant occurrence of gold mineralization was delineated at the Rowan Property by diamond drilling throughout the long history of exploration and underground production, as follows:

- A 1.8 km portion of the strike length of the east-west trending Pipestone Bay-St Paul Deformation Zone in the Rowan Mine area contains several gold zones which have been drilled to a depth of approximately 450 m deep.
- A one kilometre portion of the northeast trending NT Zone contains several gold zones which have been drilled to a depth of approximately 200 m deep.

Based on the drilling completed in 2023, sufficient data and geological information was collected to support a reinterpretation of the geology and controls on mineralization at the Rowan Mine deposit.

A Mineral Resource estimate for the Rowan Mine property was prepared, as summarized in Table 1-1. Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (CIM (2014) definitions) were followed for Mineral Resources.

TABLE 1-1 SUMMARY OF THE ROWAN MINE DEPOSIT 2024 MINERAL RESOURCES MARCH 1, 2024

Category	Tonnage (t)	Average Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (oz Au)
Indicated	476,323	12.78	195,746
Inferred	410,794	8.76	115,719

Notes:

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources
2. Mineral Resources were estimated at a gold cut-off grade of 3.80 g/t using a long-term gold price of US$1,800 per ounce
3. There are no Mineral Reserves currently estimated at the Rowan Property
4. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability
5. Mineral Resources are reported within vein wireframes at the stated cut-off grade of 3.80 g/t Au
6. Density of 2.8 g/cm^3
7. Numbers may not add due to rounding

The QP reviewed the sample preparation, analysis, and security procedures at the Rowan Mine property and considers them to be adequate for use in the estimation of Mineral Resources.

The QA/QC program for the Rowan Mine deposit as designed is adequate and the database is suitable for use in a Mineral Resource estimate.

The QP has reviewed the data adjustments and verification checks completed by SRK and is of the opinion that the database is adequate for use in the 2024 MRE.

As the current mineral resource includes Inferred Mineral Resources that are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling, there is no assurance that further exploration will upgrade these resources to Indicated or Measured categories.

At present, the QP is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

1.1.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

The QPs have the following recommendations for the Rowan Property:

1. Drilling should be focused on mineralized shoot geometries and Inferred Resource areas where there are isolated Au intercepts at or above the current Au cut-off grade of 3.8 g/t. Also, closer spaced drilling within the mineralized shoots could provide enough data to develop continuity for variographic analysis.
2. The composite Au grades for the Rowan MRE are capped at the appropriate level, however, high-grade transitions should be explored by domain in the next MRE update.
3. Diamond drilling to expand the Rowan Mine mineral deposit to depth, both down dip and down plunge.
4. Currently, the drilling information is captured and stored using Geotic Software. Typically, this data is then transferred to Leapfrog. A central database should be established in addition to the two systems being used.
5. Bulk density determinations should be routinely carried out in mineralization and waste in any future drilling.
6. Mineral Resources may be increased by investigating gold mineralization located on the periphery of the current geological model.
7. Further advance the project by initiating engineering, metallurgical, geotechnical environmental, permitting, and other studies aimed at evaluating the potential viability of an underground mine and then completing a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA).
8. Future metallurgical test work at Rowan should include additional drilling and sample selection based on the updated vein model.

WRLG prepared a Phase 1 budget as summarized in Table 1-2. The QP has reviewed and concurs with the proposed budget.

TABLE 1-2 PHASE 1 PROPOSED PROGRAM AND BUDGET

Description	Total (C$M)
10,000 m of expansion drilling at Rowan Mine Target	3.6
5,000 m of drilling at Mt. Jamie, Red Summit, NT Zone, and generative targets[1]	1.8
Continuation of regional recon-level exploration across Rowan Property (rocks, soils, geological mapping)	0.2
Update of Rowan property geological model	0.1
Total	**5.7**

Note. [1] This phase of work is contingent on additional funding.

1.2. TECHNICAL SUMMARY

1.2.1. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND OWNERSHIP

The Rowan Property is located in the Todd, Hammell Lake, and Fairlie Townships, Red Lake Mining Division, District of Kenora (Patricia Portion), northwestern Ontario, Canada. The Property is 100% owned by WRLG (Ontario), a wholly owned subsidiary of WRLG, and consists of 146 contiguous patented, leased, and staked mining claims located 16 km west-northwest of the town of Red Lake, Ontario, Canada and 25 km due west of the Evolution Red Lake Mine located in Balmertown, Ontario. The 146 claims cover a total area of 3,100 ha and include 58 patented claims, 20 leased, 65 staked crown, and three under licence of occupation.

1.2.2. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Property is accessed by land or water. Most exploration activities can be maintained for 10 to 11 months of the year, provided good ground transport is available. Water/ice transport can be utilized about nine months of the year; however, storms on the lake can sometimes bring such transport to a complete halt.

The Municipality of Red Lake offers a full range of services and supplies for mineral exploration and mining, including both skilled and unskilled labour, bulk fuels, freight, heavy equipment, groceries, hardware, and mining supplies. The majority of the Rowan Property support staff live in the surrounding communities and out of town employees stay in local accommodations in Red Lake.

There is an all-season trailer camp located in the Mount Jamie shaft area. Water is available in industrial quantities from Rowan Lake, centrally located or Red Lake in the western portion of the Property.

The Property is located at an elevation of approximately 370 metres above sea level (MASL). Its topography is mostly small rolling hills of higher outcrop ridges, the high points of which are approximately 45 m above their surroundings. The lower areas are lakes and swamps.

1.2.3. HISTORY

Several companies have worked the Rowan Mine property claim group since the 1928 discovery of gold on “Discovery Hill” by the Rowan Hall Syndicate. Surface trenching carried out on Discovery Hill in the early 1930s identified the Rowan Vein System. From 1936 to 1939, an adit was driven along the Rowan vein from the base of Discovery Hill, followed by sinking of a 425 ft shaft. From 1945 to 1947, drilling was completed near Rowan Lake. Underground work re-commenced in 1953, with further development of the third level to the east. In 1958, additional drilling was carried out to extend the Rowan Vein System over the strike length, however, work was discontinued after 1958. From 1981 to 2005, a number of companies carried out geological prospecting, geophysical surveys, and drilling.

Gold on the Mount Jamie Mine property was discovered in the area of Shaft No. 1 in 1920. Eleven claims were patented in 1928. No information regarding ownership or work history of the claims prior to 1934 is available. Since 1934, various companies have owned and operated the property, with work generally carried out on two of the three veins known at the property. The work included surface and underground drilling, development of two shafts, Shaft No. 1 and Shaft No. 2, and construction of a mill. The historic records of actual mining (i.e., ore hoisted to surface) are limited due to poor record keeping. Approximately 2,000 tons to 3,000 tons of material were mined, some of which was treated at a 100 ton/day mill and the rest stockpiled.

Gold at the Red Summit Mine property was discovered in the early 1930s. In 1935 to 1938, a shaft was sunk and five-ton mill installed. The mill was operated to treat high grade ore from surface and to test some underground vein material.

Over 2005 to 2009, Hy Lake Gold Inc. (Hy Lake) entered into a number of option agreements to acquire claims that constitute the present Rowan Property. In 2012, Hy Lake changed its name to RLG.

Between 2007 and 2021, Hy Lake/RLG carried out approximately 40,000 m of diamond drilling at the Rowan Mine property and NT Zone, a total of 11,000 m of diamond drilling at the Mount Jamie Mine property, and approximately 4,400 m of diamond drilling at the Red Summit Mine property.

1.2.4. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The Rowan Property is situated at the west end of the Red Lake Greenstone Belt. The belt is comprised of a relatively narrow series of six metavolcanic/metasedimentary supracrustal assemblages intruded by several bodies of variable size, form, and composition. All of the assemblages have undergone several phases of deformation and metamorphism. The rocks, of Mesoarchean and Neoarchean age, form part of the larger Uchi Subprovince of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield.

The Property is centred on a regional antiform that plunges moderately to the east, and straddles the intersection of two regional gold corridors, the Pipestone Bay-St Paul Deformation Zone (PBDZ) and Golden Arm Structure. Property mineralization contains typical Archean lode style gold zones hosted within a sequence of hydrothermally altered mafic volcanics with intercalated felsic volcanics and porphyries as well as ultramafics. The gold mineralization is associated with quartz veining and increased iron sulphide mineralization.

Currently, the principal gold occurrences known on the Property include the historic past producing Rowan, Mount Jamie, and Red Summit mines, and the NT Zone, as well as numerous gold prospects. In general, gold mineralization occurs as visible millimetre scale blebs in quartz veins, veinlets, and stockworks.

1.2.5. EXPLORATION

The exploration concept adopted by WRLG has been to explore the 12 km section of the regional deformation zone and the 2 km section of the NT Zone situated on the Property with the purpose

of identifying areas that have potential to become a Mineral Resource. Three historic mines are situated on the east-west trending regional deformation zone on the Property.

The Company's Rowan Property is currently at the exploration stage. RLG had conducted numerous exploration diamond drill programs on the Rowan Property since 2007. The majority of the exploration completed by RLG between 2016 and 2022 and by WRLG in 2023 was conducted on the Rowan Mine target area.

1.2.6. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Mineral Resources for the Rowan Mine deposit were estimated in accordance with CIM (2014) definitions as incorporated by reference in NI 43-101. The modelling and estimation of the Mineral Resources was completed between January 1 and March 1, 2024, by or under the supervision of John Sims, President of SR and the QP for this Mineral Resource estimate. As of an effective date of March 1, 2024, Indicated Mineral Resources are estimated to total approximately 476,300 tonnes grading 12.78 g/t Au and containing approximately 200,000 ounces of gold. In addition, Inferred Mineral Resources are estimated to be approximately 410,800 tonnes grading 8.76 g/t Au and containing approximately 115,700 ounces (Table 1-1).

For each area, domains representing gold mineralization were defined in Leapfrog Geo version 2023.2.1 software, while sub-block model estimates were completed within Leapfrog Edge software, using 2.0 m capped composites and a single-pass inverse distance cubed (ID^3) interpolation approach. Blocks were classified considering local drill hole spacing. Class groupings were based on criteria developed using continuity models (variograms) and modified to reflect geological understanding and to ensure cohesive classification shapes.

Wireframe and block model validation procedures including wireframe to block volume confirmation, statistical comparisons of composite Au grades vs. ID^3 and nearest neighbour (NN) estimates using swath plots, visual reviews in 3D, longitudinal, cross section, and plan views were completed for all zones.

The QP is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

1.2.7. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The most recent metallurgical program, completed in 2023, was carried out with the primary objective of confirming the flowsheet and design criteria for the Rowan Mine deposit. Drill core from the four main veins (101, 102, 103, and 104) found in the Rowan Mine deposit was sent to Base Metallurgical Laboratories Ltd. (BaseMet) in Kamloops, BC for test work (BL1337) that included sample preparation, interval assaying, mineralogy, gravity concentration, cyanide leach, and cyanide destruction. The test work was completed to confirm the flowsheet, design parameters, and estimated gold extraction.

The mineralogy indicated that the sulphur content is mainly associated with pyrrhotite and pyrite. The comminution test work included Semi-autogenous Grinding (SAG) Mill Comminution (SMC) and Bond Ball Mill Work Index (BWi). The results indicate the material is moderately hard with a BWi ranging from 16.2 to 18.2 kilowatt-hour per tonne (kWh/t). The material tested had a high Gravity Recoverable Gold (GRG) value and is considered coarse with gravity recovery to a pan concentrate ranging from 28% to 81%, with an average of 66%. The results indicate overall gold extraction above 98% after a 48-hour leach of the gravity tailings and low cyanide consumption below 0.23 kilogram per tonne (kg/t).

Based on the results from BaseMet (2023), gold doré can be produced with a primary grind size of 80% passing (P_{80}) 75 microns (µm) followed by gravity concentration, 2-hour pre-oxidation, 250 g/t lead nitrate, a 30-hour cyanide leach at a cyanide concentration of 500 parts per million (ppm) with oxygen sparging and one-hour cyanide destruction using sodium meta bisulphate and oxygen to reduce the CN_{WAD} content below the target of <5 mg/L. A preliminary estimate of gold recovery based on the BL1337 test work and accounting for processing losses is 95%.

2. INTRODUCTION

SIMS Resources LLC (SR) was retained by West Red Lake Gold Mines, Ltd. (WRLG or the Company) to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Rowan Property (Rowan or the Property), located in Todd, Hammell Lake, and Fairlie Townships, Red Lake Mining Division, Ontario, Canada. The Property consists of the Rowan Mine property, the Mount Jamie Mine property, and the Red Summit Mine property, and the NT Zone. The purpose of this Technical Report is to support the updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Rowan Mine deposit with an effective date of March 1, 2024 and to document all supporting work for the other areas at the Property. This Technical Report conforms to National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101).

The Property is located 16 km west-northwest of the town of Red Lake, Ontario, Canada and 25 km due west of the Evolution Mining Limited (Evolution) Red Lake Mine located in Balmertown, Ontario. The Property is 100% owned by West Red Lake Gold Mines (Ontario) Ltd. (WRLG (Ontario)), a wholly owned subsidiary of WRLG, and consists of 146 contiguous patented, leased, and staked mining claims covering an area of 3,100 hectares (ha).

On December 30, 2022, West Red Lake Gold Mines Ltd. (formerly DLV Resources Ltd.) completed a transaction with West Red Lake Gold Mines Inc. (RLG), pursuant to which the former acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of RLG (the Transaction), and RLG amalgamated with 1000310732 Ontario Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of WRLG, to form a new amalgamated company, WRLG (Ontario). As a result or the Transaction, WRLG became indirect owner of RLG's 3,100 ha Rowan Property, including three former gold mines, Rowan Mine, Mount Jamie Mine, and Red Summit Mine, with the Rowan Mine property held in a joint venture with Evolution.

On March 8, 2023, the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary WRLG Ontario completed the purchase of Evolution's remaining interest in certain claims on the Rowan Mine property increasing the Company ownership of those claims to 100% (the Purchase Agreement). The Company paid $250,000, issued 3,645,000 shares, and WRLG (Ontario) granted a 2.5% net smelter return (NSR) to Evolution on certain claims on the Property. The Company also issued an aggregate of 182,250 success fee common shares to certain third parties in connection with the Purchase Agreement.

2.1. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

John Sims, C.P.G., President of SR and the Qualified Person for the Rowan Mine deposit Mineral Resource estimate in this Technical Report, visited the Property on February 20, 2024. During the site visit, the QP toured the property, inspected the core, reviewed the geological interpretation, and discussed various aspects of Mineral Resources with the site technical team.

Discussions were held with personnel from WRLG and its consultants:

- Will Robinson, P.Geo., Vice President, Exploration
- Chris Lee, P.Geo., Consultant Geologist, Touchstone Geosciences.

This Technical Report was prepared by John Sims, C.P.G., President of SR, and Kelly McLeod, P.Eng., President/Senior Metallurgical & Process Design Engineer of K-Met Consulting Inc. (K-Met). Mr. Sims is responsible for Sections 1 (except 1.2.7) to 12, 14 to 27. Ms. McLeod is responsible for Sections 1.2.7 and 13.

The documentation reviewed, and other sources of information, are listed at the end of this report in Section 27 References.

2.2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Units of measurement used in this report conform to the metric system. All currency in this report is Canadian dollars (C$) unless otherwise noted.

a	annum	m	metre
°C	degree Celsius	M	mega (million); molar
C$	Canadian dollars	m^2	square metre
cm	centimetre	m^3	cubic metre
d	day	μ	micron
dia	diameter	MASL	metres above sea level
dwt	dead-weight ton	μg	microgram
ft	foot	min	minute
g	gram	μm	micrometre
G	giga (billion)	mm	millimetre
g/L	gram per litre	MVA	megavolt-amperes
g/t	gram per tonne	oz	Troy ounce (31.1035g)
ha	hectare	oz/ton, opt	ounce per short ton
hr	hour	oz/tonne	ounce per metric tonne
in.	inch	ppm	part per million
k	kilo (thousand)	s	second
kg	kilogram	t	metric tonne
km	kilometre	tpa	metric tonne per year
km^2	square kilometre	tpd	metric tonne per day
kW	kilowatt	US$	United States dollar
kWh	kilowatt-hour	V	volt
L	litre	W	watt
lb	pound	yr	year

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This Technical Report has been prepared by the QPs for WRLG. The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on:

- Information available to the QPs at the time of preparation of this Technical Report.
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this Technical Report.

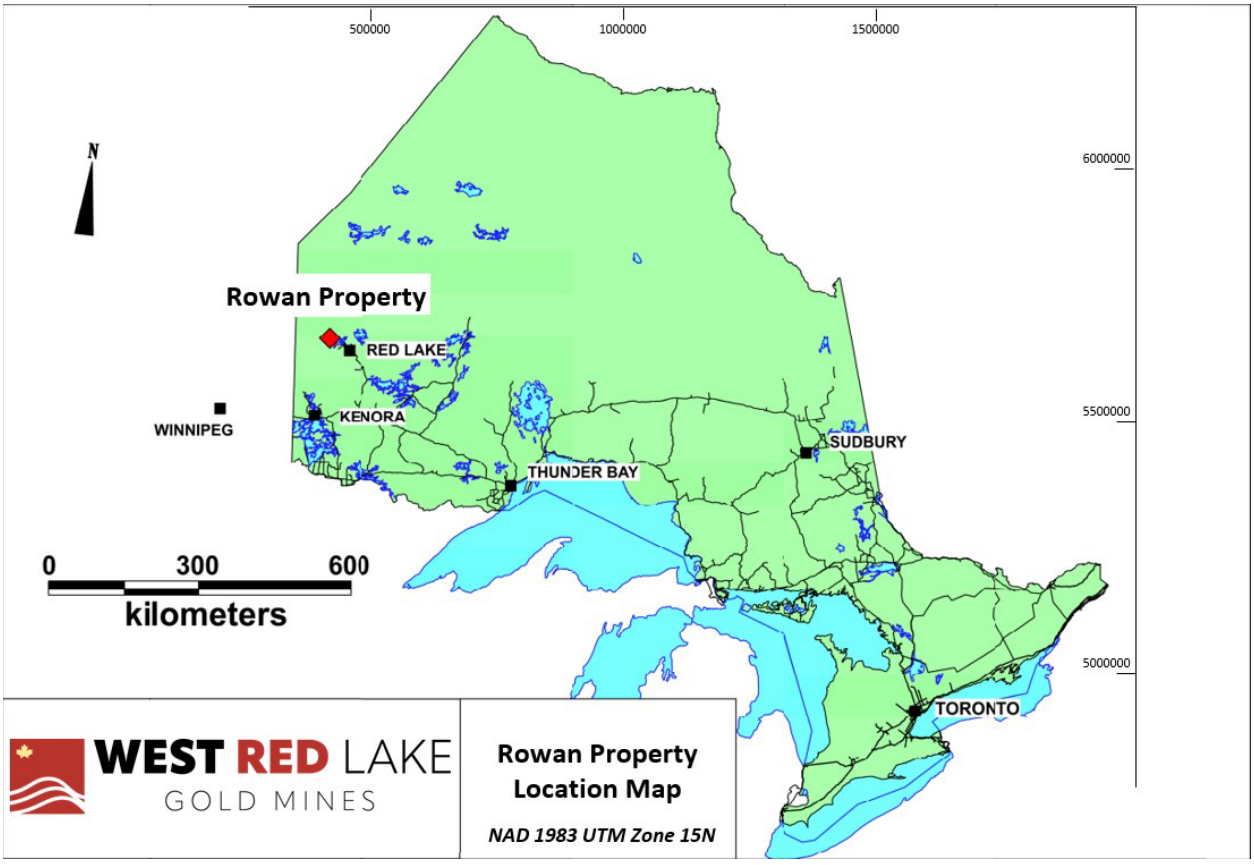
For the purpose of this Technical Report, the QPs have relied on ownership information provided by WRLG. The SR QP has relied on ownership information provided by the Company in various emails in February 2024, and this was relied on in Section 4 and the Summary of this Technical Report. As WRLG manages the filing of required assessment work and any fee payments required to maintain the unpatented mining claims and pays tax for the patented claims, the QP believes it is reasonable to rely on WRLG. The QP has not researched property title or mineral rights for the Rowan Property and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the property.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1. LOCATION

The Rowan Property is located in the Todd, Hammell Lake, and Fairlie Townships, Red Lake Mining Division, District of Kenora (Patricia Portion), northwestern Ontario, Canada (Figure 4-1). The Red Lake Gold District is located 250 km northeast of Winnipeg, Manitoba, 150 km north-northwest of Dryden, Ontario, and 430 km northwest of Thunder Bay, Ontario. The Property is accessed by motor vehicle from the northeast by travelling north on the Nungesser Road from the population and mining centre of Balmertown for 16 km, heading west onto the Pine Ridge Forest Access Road for 22 km, and then south onto the Mount Jamie Mine Road for approximately 27 km. The Property hosts three past producing gold mines – Rowan Mine, Mount Jamie Mine, and Red Summit Mine.

FIGURE 4-1 ROWAN PROPERTY LOCATION MAP



Source: WRLG, 2024

4.2. MINERAL TENURE

The Rowan Property is comprised of 146 claims (3,100 ha) – 58 patented claims, 20 leased, 65 staked crown, and three under licence of occupation (Figure 4-2).

WRLG (Ontario), a wholly owned subsidiary of WRLG, owns 100% of all mining leases, patents, and unpatented claims comprising the Property. Other than the royalties described in Table 4-2 and shown in Figure 4-3, the QP is unaware of any other royalties, back-in rights, payments, or other agreements and encumbrances to which the Property is subject.

Unpatented mining cell claims confer title to hard-rock mineral tenure only, and claims must be converted to leases before mining can take place. Annual assessment work must be carried out to maintain unpatented mining claims in good standing. The Property benefits from exploration credits carried over from previous work – all claims remain in good standing through February 3, 2027.

Patented mining claims (“patents”) confer fee-simple rights to hard-rock mineral tenure and allow extraction and sale of minerals. Most of the WRLG patents also include the surface rights above the mineral tenure; some easements for municipal services have been granted and a few claims have other surface owners. Patents do not require assessment work but are subject to an annual Mining Land Tax.

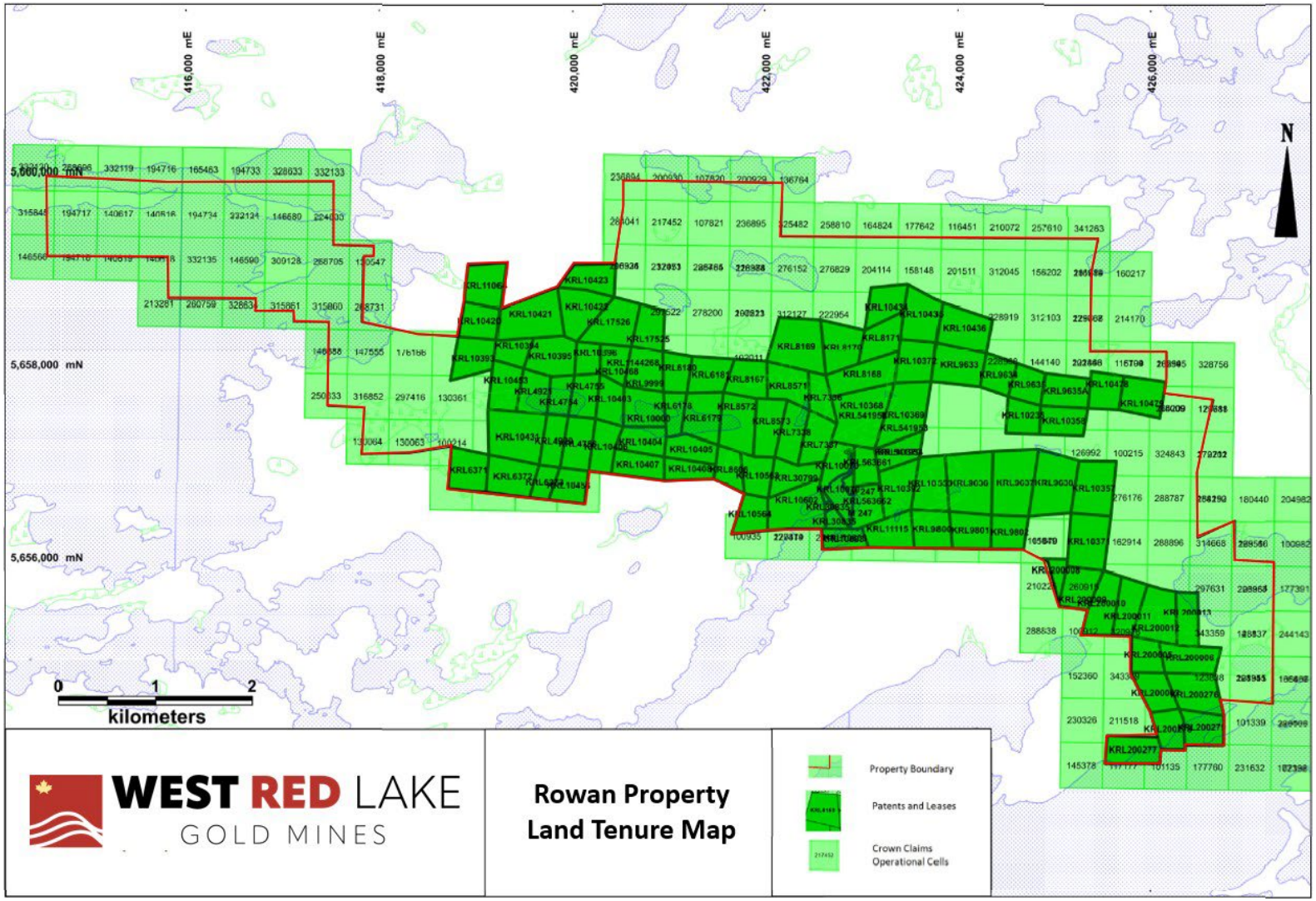
Unpatented mining claims can be converted to mining leases which grant the right to extract and sell minerals for a renewable period of 21 years. Surface rights can be granted with the mining lease if they were previously held by the Crown; if not, an agreement with the surface rights owner must be completed as part of the leasing process. Boundaries of mining leases are defined by legal surveys done at the time of lease conversion. Leases do not require assessment work but are subject to annual rent.

TABLE 4-1 SUMMARY OF ROWAN PROPERTY TENURE

Claim No.	No. Claims	Type	Expiry Date
"KRL-" 6178-6181, 7336-7338, 8167-8171, 8571-8573, 8606, 9633-9638, 9999-10000, 10357, 10371-10372, 10392, 10403-10408, 10434-10435, 10553, 10563, 10564, 10070, 11115, 9800 (27554), 9801 (27555), 9802 (27556), 10603, 30799	47	Patented	Does Not Expire
PT KRL 10070 w/ KRL 10000), KRL 10603 (27553) w/ 10564, KRL 30835 w/ 30799	3	Licence of Occupation	Does Not Expire, Payment Every 2 Years
Lease# 109017 -- KRL 541952-541954, KRL 563661-563662; Lease # 107258 -- KRL 200005-200013, KRL 200276-200279	18	Leased	2/28/2033

Claim No.	No. Claims	Type	Expiry Date
541924-541951, 563036, 563666-563669, 563946-563950, 623493, 1144316, 1184146, 1184861-1184863, 1218922, 1218923, 1234138, 1234139, 1234151	49	Crown - Staked	2/3/2027
KRL 10235, KRL 10358	2	Patented	Does Not Expire
"KRL-" 10393-10396, 10420-10423, 11064	9	Patented	Does Not Expire
1184167, 1144269, 1184115, 1144277	4	Crown - Staked	12/31/2028
Lease #107316 -- KRL10468, 1144268	2	Leased	7/31/2042
1234187-1234192	6	Crown - Staked	9/27/2028
1234519, 1234522, 1234524, 1234534	4	Crown - Staked	11/9/2028
3017000, 3017001	2	Crown - Staked	12/31/2028
Total	**146**		

FIGURE 4-2 ROWAN PROPERTY CLAIM MAP



Source: WRLG, 2024

4.3. ROYALTIES

On March 8, 2023, the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary WRLG (Ontario) completed the purchase of Evolution's remaining interest in certain claims on the Rowan Property increasing the Company ownership of those claims to 100% (the Purchase Agreement). The Company paid $250,000, issued 3,645,000 shares and WRLG (Ontario) granted a 2.5% NSR to Evolution Mining Gold Operations Ltd., a subsidiary of Evolution, on certain claims on the West Red Lake Gold Project. The Company also issued an aggregate of 182,250 success fee shares to certain third parties in connection with the Purchase Agreement.

The Rowan Mine property also includes two patented Red Summit Mine claims in east central Todd Township that are surrounded by the Rowan Mine property and contain both mineral and surface rights. The prior owner RLG, formerly known as Hy Lake Gold Inc. (Hy Lake), acquired a 100% ownership in the claims in 2009 pursuant to an option agreement with Claude Resources Inc. (Claude) dated February 27, 2008 after a cash payment of $25,000 and $100,000 of exploration expenditures. The two claims are subject to a 3% NSR, of which 1% is buyable by WRLG (Ontario) for $500,000. The claims are not subject to any back-in rights.

On December 12, 2005, RLG entered into an option agreement to acquire a 75% interest in nine patented mining claims containing mineral and surface rights from Jamie Frontier Resources Inc. (Jamie Frontier) for $80,000 in cash, 550,000 common shares of RLG, exploration work totalling $1 million, and a 3% NSR.

On April 11, 2007, RLG completed the acquisition of the remaining 25% interest in the nine patented claims from Gsont Holdings Limited for 2,000,000 common shares of RLG and became a 100% owner of mineral and surface rights for the nine mining claims. Jamie Frontier has a 3% NSR on the nine claims.

On March 5, 2007, RLG entered into an option agreement with Martin Bobinski and Antony Maciejewski to earn a 100% interest in four staked claims and two leased claims containing mineral rights only, which are contiguous to the east of the nine patented claims discussed above. Total consideration for these claims consisted of cash payments of $70,000, the issuance of 200,000 common shares of RLG, and a commitment to carry out exploration work totalling $140,000, or cash/shares in lieu thereof, over four years.

In February 2012, having met all of the requirements under the option agreement, RLG exercised its option and became a 100% owner of the mining claims. The claims are subject to a 3% NSR (2% of which can be repurchased for $1 million per 1%), an annual advance royalty in the amount of $10,000, plus a one-time payment of $500,000 due on WRLG completing a bankable feasibility study.

On October 11, 2007, RLG entered into an option agreement with Martin Bobinski and Antony Maciejewski to acquire a 100% interest in six staked claims containing mineral rights only, which are contiguous to the west with the nine patented claims discussed above. RLG issued 150,000

common shares as consideration and became a 100% owner of the claims, which are subject to a 3% NSR (2% of which can be repurchased for $1 million per 1%).

On February 20, 2008, RLG entered into an option agreement with Rubicon Minerals Corporation (now known as Evolution Mining Gold Operations, Ltd., a subsidiary of Evolution Mining) to earn a 100% interest in four staked claims containing minerals rights only, which are contiguous to the south of the above listed claims. The aggregate purchase price consisted of cash payments of $50,000 and the issuance of 75,000 common shares. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, WRLG holds a 100% interest in the four claims, which are subject to a 2% NSR (1% of which can be repurchased for 1% and WRLG has a right of first refusal on the other 1%).

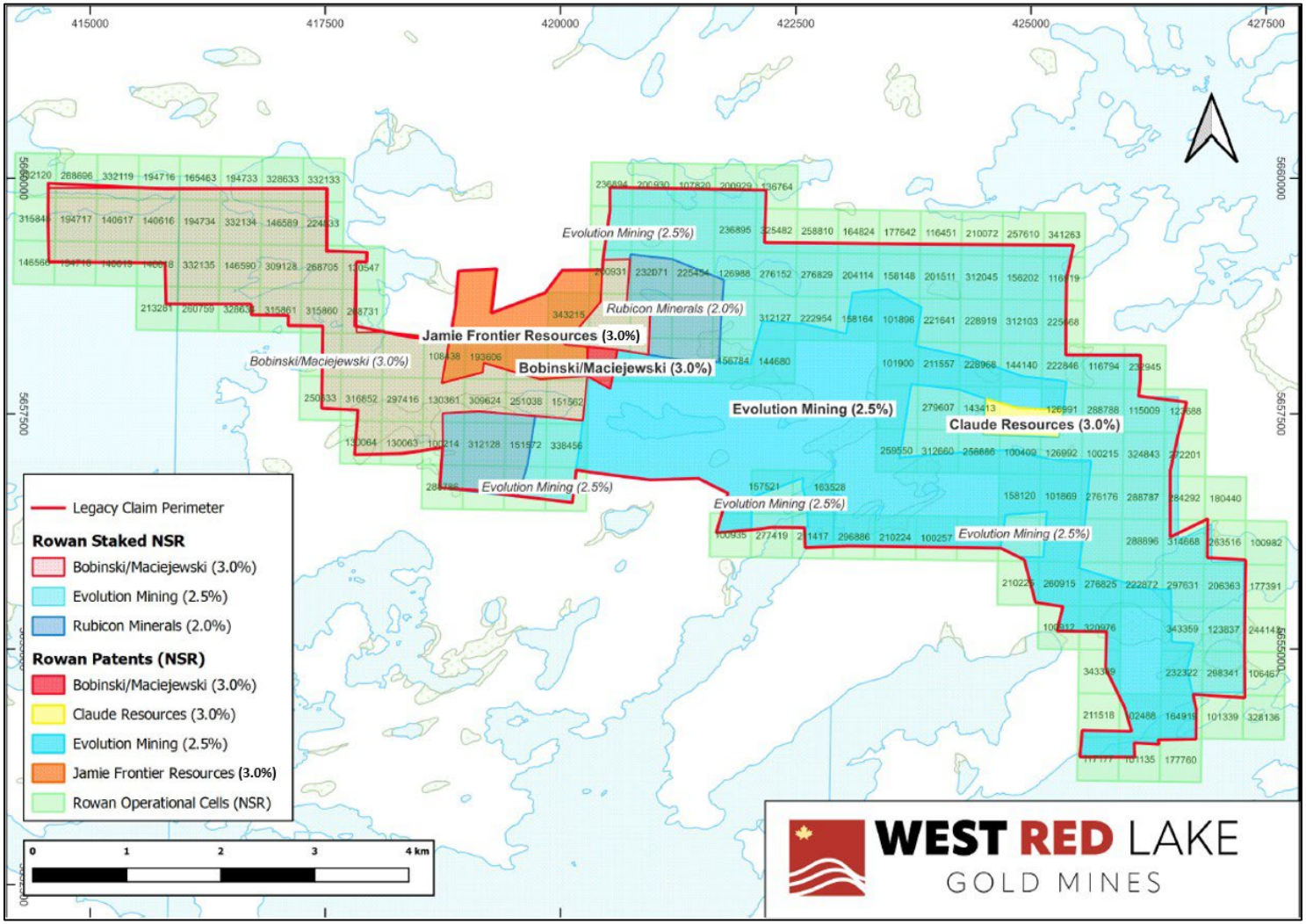
On November 24, 2010, RLG entered into an option agreement with Perry English on behalf of Rubicon Minerals Corporation to earn a 100% interest in two staked claims containing mineral rights only, which are contiguous to the east of the above-mentioned claims. The aggregate purchase price consisted of cash payments of $125,000 and the issuance of 100,000 common shares of RLG over a four-year period to 2014. On November 24, 2014, after the payment of $85,000 cash and 100,000 common shares, the parties amended the option agreement to change the remaining cash commitment of $40,000 for the year ending September 30, 2015 into two payments with each consisting of $11,000 and 250,000 common shares on December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2015, respectively (completed). As of the effective date of this Technical Report, WRLG (Ontario) holds a 100% interest in the two claims, which are subject to a 2% NSR (1% of which can be repurchased for $1 million).

TABLE 4-2 SUMMARY OF ROYALTY AGREEMENTS ON ROWAN PROPERTY

Claim No.	No. Claims	Type	Royalty Holder	Royalty
"KRL-" 6178-6181, 7336-7338, 8167-8171, 8571-8573, 8606, 9633-9638, 9999-10000, 10357, 10371-10372, 10392, 10403-10408, 10434-10435, 10553, 10563, 10564, 10070, 11115, 9800 (27554), 9801 (27555), 9802 (27556), 10603, 30799	47	Patented	Evolution Mining Gold Operations Ltd.	2.5% NSR
PT KRL 10070 w/ KRL 10000), KRL 10603 (27553) w/ 10564, KRL 30835 w/ 30799	3	Licence. of Occupation		
Lease# 109017 -- KRL 541952-541954, KRL 563661-563662; Lease # 107258 -- KRL 200005-200013, KRL 200276-200279	18	Leased		

Claim No.	No. Claims	Type	Royalty Holder	Royalty
541924-541951, 563036, 563666-563669, 563946-563950, 623493, 1144316, 1184146, 1184861-1184863, 1218922, 1218923, 1234138, 1234139, 1234151	49	Crown – Staked		
KRL 10235, KRL 10358	2	Patented	Claude Resources Inc.	3% NSR, 1% purchasable for C$500,000
"KRL-" 10393-10396, 10420-10423, 11064	9	Patented	Jamie Frontier Resources Inc.	3% NSR
1184167, 1144269, 1184115, 1144277	4	Crown - Staked	Bobinski & Maciejewski	3% NSR, 2% purchasable for C$1M each, annual pre-production royalty of C$10,000
Lease# 107316 -- KRL10468, 1144268	2	Leased		
1234187-1234192	6	Crown - Staked		
1234519, 1234522, 1234524, 1234534	4	Crown - Staked	Evolution Mining Gold Operations Ltd.	2% NSR, 1% purchasable for C$1M
3017000, 3017001	2	Crown - Staked		

FIGURE 4-3 ROWAN PROPERTY ROYALTY MAP



Source: WRLG, 2024

Note: Evolution Mining refers to its subsidiary Evolution Mining Gold Operations, Ltd.

4.4. SURFACE AND OTHER RIGHTS

Table 4-3 shows surface rights ownership for Rowan Property claims, patents, and leases. WRLG owns surface rights as indicated in the table. Where WRLG does not hold surface rights they are predominantly held by the Crown, as administered by the Province of Ontario. Timber rights are reserved to the Crown and water rights are held for the public use. The QP is not aware of other conferred rights on the Property.

TABLE 4-3 SURFACE RIGHTS

Claim No.	No. Claims	Type	Surface Rights Owner
"KRL-" 6178-6181, 7336-7338, 8167-8171, 8571-8573, 8606, 9633-9638, 9999-10000, 10357, 10371-10372, 10392, 10403-10408, 10434-10435, 10553, 10563, 10564, 10070, 11115, 9800 (27554), 9801 (27555), 9802 (27556), 10603, 30799	47	Patented	WRLG
PT KRL 10070 w/ KRL 10000), KRL 10603 (27553) w/ 10564, KRL 30835 w/ 30799	3	Lic. of Occupation	WRLG
Lease# 109017 -- KRL 541952-541954, KRL 563661-563662; Lease # 107258 -- KRL 200005-200013, KRL 200276-200279	18	Leased	WRLG
KRL 10235, KRL 10358 (RED SUMMIT)	2	Patented	WRLG
"KRL-" 10393-10396, 10420-10423, 11064	9	Patented	WRLG
Lease# 107316 -- KRL10468, 1144268	2	Leased	WRLG
KRL10436	1	Patented	STEPHENS, CALVIN PIZANO, LINDA
KRL10478; KRL10479	2	Patented	CARLSON, GENE KENT
KRL10468; KRL17525; KRL17526	3	Patented	BOBINSKI, MARTIN JOHN MACIEJEWSKI, ANTONY JAMES
KRL4755	1	Patented	BOBINSKI, MARTIN JOHN MACIEJEWSKI, ANTONY JAMES
KRL10368; KRL10369; KRL10370	3	Patented	STEPHENS, CALVIN
KRL4921A TODD (RECORDED AS KRL10453); KRL4921; KRL6371; KRL6372; KRL10431	5	Patented	KEATING, GERALD FRANCIS KEATING, JULIE ANNE

Claim No.	No. Claims	Type	Surface Rights Owner
KRL4754; KRL4756 (RECORDED AS KRL10454); KRL4919 (RECORDED AS KRL10456); KRL4920 (RECORDED AS KRL10455); KRL6373	5	Patented	KEATING, GERALD FRANCIS KEATING, JULIE ANNE

4.5. ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES, PERMITTING, AND OTHER FACTORS AND RISKS

The QP is not aware of any environmental liabilities on the Property. WRLG (Ontario) has all required permits to conduct the proposed work on the Property. The QP is not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the proposed work program on the property.

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1. ACCESSIBILITY

The Property is accessed by motor vehicle from the northeast by land by traveling north on the Nungessor Road from the population and mining centre of Balmertown for 16 km, heading west onto the Pine Ridge Forest Access Road for 22 km, then south onto the Mount Jamie Mine road for approximately 27 km. This road is in good condition and is currently being used for exploration.

The southern portion of the Property can also be accessed by water from Red Lake by either travelling into Martin Bay or north up the Golden Arm of Red Lake. Alternatively, the Rowan Mine property can be accessed from a dock on the eastern shore of Pipestone Bay along the Mount Jamie Road.

5.2. CLIMATE

Geological mapping and sampling can usually be performed during the six warmest months of the year, while geophysical surveys can generally be carried out year-round (with brief pauses for break-up and freeze-up). January and February can bring some extreme temperatures to the area, down to –50ºC, too cold for the outdoor use of electronic instrumentation or to efficiently conduct a diamond drilling program. These extreme cold spells can last for up to several weeks. Consequently, most exploration activities can be maintained for 10 to 11 months of the year, provided good ground transport is available. Water/ice transport can be utilized about nine months of the year; however, storms on the lake can sometimes bring such transport to a complete halt.

5.3. LOCAL RESOURCES

The Red Lake Municipality, population 4,094 (Statistics Canada 2021 census) comprises six communities: Red Lake, Balmertown, Cochenour, Madsen, McKenzie Island, and Starratt-Olsen. Mining and mineral exploration is the primary industry in the area. Other industries include logging and tourism. The Municipality of Red Lake offers a full range of services and supplies for mineral exploration and mining, including both skilled and unskilled labour, bulk fuels, freight, heavy equipment, groceries, hardware, and mining supplies. The majority of the Rowan Property support staff live in the surrounding communities and out of town employees stay in local accommodations in Red Lake.

5.4. INFRASTRUCTURE

The Property has an all-season trailer camp located in the Mount Jamie shaft area, and exploration activities have been conducted from the camp.

Water is available in industrial quantities from Rowan Lake, centrally located or Red Lake in the western portion of the Property.

The Rowan Mine shaft is located on a hill at approximately 400 MASL at GPS coordinates 421624 E, 5657586 N (NAD 27 ZONE 15). The headframe has been dismantled and capped with a concrete block. To the east of the shaft, the topography quickly drops to the 370 m elevation into flat, in part swampy terrain. From this elevation the portal entrance of the Rowan Mine adit can be accessed. The adit entrance is currently barricaded with broken muck.

5.5. PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Property physiography is diverse ranging from mature mixed forest to alder swamps typical within Archean terrains.

The Property is located at an elevation of approximately 370 MASL. Its topography is mostly small rolling hills of higher outcrop ridges, the high points of which are approximately 45 m above their surroundings. The lower areas are lakes and swamps. The southeast part of the Property is covered by relatively flat sand plain, which to the east is forested by jackpines.

6. HISTORY

This section has been modified from Kita (2022).

6.1. ROWAN MINE PROPERTY

6.1.1. ROWAN MINE PROPERTY OWNERSHIP, EXPLORATION, AND DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

Several companies have worked the Rowan Mine property claim group since the 1928 discovery of gold on “Discovery Hill” by the Rowan Hall Syndicate.

Surface trenching carried out on Discovery Hill in the early 1930s identified the Rowan Vein System. From 1936 to 1939, an adit was driven along the Rowan vein from the base of Discovery Hill, followed by sinking of a 425 ft shaft and development on three levels supported by previous surface drilling results and contemporaneous underground drilling. From 1945 to 1947, drilling was completed near Rowan Lake. Underground work re-commenced in 1953, with further development of the third level to the east. In 1958, additional drilling was carried out to extend the Rowan Vein System over the strike length, however, work was discontinued after 1958. Development muck was stockpiled and later custom milled by Dickenson Mines Limited (Dickenson Mines) in the 1980s.

Goldquest Exploration Inc. (Goldquest), part of the Dickenson Group of Companies, conducted systematic grassroots exploration over the property from 1981 to 1988 and carried out a bulk mining test of the Rowan vein above the adit level. A test shrinkage stoping operation mined 2,600 tons of ore, of which 2,482 tons were milled at Dickenson Mines returning 610 ounces of gold (0.25 oz/ton Au over 2.9 ft). Based on this work, Dickenson Mines conducted a feasibility study on the Rowan Vein System. The project was considered marginally profitable at that time.

Chevron Minerals Ltd. (Chevron), in a joint venture agreement with Goldquest, carried out drilling on 100 m spacing over the Rowan Vein System attempting to expand zones of mineralization. Holes were also drilled at Martin Bay and along the Rowan Creek zone. No significant results were obtained and the option was terminated.

Goldquest, and later Goldcorp Inc. (Goldcorp) after their amalgamation in 1994, conducted assessment drilling, testing a major fold structure east of Rowan Lake in 1993 and 1997. In 2001, Goldcorp conducted infill drilling between Chevron’s holes. In 2002, Goldcorp completed an induced polarization (IP) survey near Martin Bay over the areas reported by previous operators to contain wide zones with volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) potential.

King's Bay Gold Corporation (King’s Bay) optioned the property from Goldcorp in 2006 and completed a drilling program to test geological and geophysical anomalies in the Rowan Mine Shaft and Porphyry Hill areas, obtaining the best results from the northeast shaft area. A total of 23 holes with an aggregate length of 4,846 m were drilled.

Over 2005 to 2009, Hy Lake Gold Inc. (Hy Lake) entered into a number of option agreements to acquire claims that constitute the present Rowan Mine property. In 2012, Hy Lake changed its name to RLG. Between 2007 and 2021, Hy Lake/RLG carried out approximately 40,000 m of diamond drilling at the Rowan Mine property and NT Zone.

The location of the Rowan Mine property is shown in Figure 4-2. Further details of the exploration and mining history of the Rowan Mine property are provided in Table 6-1.

TABLE 6-1 EXPLORATION AND MINING HISTORY OF ROWAN MINE AREA (FROM ARCHIBALD, 2016)

Phase/Company	Year	Activity
Discovery	1928	Gold was discovered on "Discovery Hill" (near shaft) by the Rowan-Hall Syndicate. Several narrow gold bearing quartz veins were exposed and identified as veins A-D at surface.
		Ownership dispute and litigation until 1934
Paulore Gold Mines Ltd. (Paulore)	1934	Paulore conducted prospecting, trenching, and drilling of six holes in the Martin Bay area. A significant east-west surface shear zone was discovered. Test pits reported a 4 ft to 7 ft wide zone in sheared diorite.
		ODM Vol. XLIV pt 6 reported quartz veins with arsenopyrite and abundant visible gold.
Lake Rowan Gold Mines Ltd. (Lake Rowan Mines)	1936	Lake Rowan Mines drilled S-series holes 37-1 to 9, 17, and 18 in the "Discovery Hill "area. The locations for holes S-10 to 16 are uncertain and not plotted on any maps. In 1937 the adit was started followed by shaft sinking and development on 3-levels. Underground holes 37-19 to 37-31 (416.4 m).
		Financial problems. Mine grid was established using the shaft as 5000E, 5000N.
WWII	1939	WWII results in a work disruption.
		Forest fire destroys headframe and surface installations.
West Red Lake Gold Mines (West Red Lake)	1940	West Red Lake - McKenzie Option (West Red Lake Zone). Trenching, sampling, mapping, and drilling of M-series holes 1-18 (927 m). Groups 2, 3, and 4 on the current Rowan Mine property.
Rugged Red Lake Mines (Rugged Red Lake) and Rowan Consolidated Mines Ltd. (RCM)	1945	Rugged Red Lake. Mapping, trenching and 25 drill holes (4,746 m). Scheelite found in trenches in the Martin Bay area.
		Lake Rowan (1945) Mines. Mapping, 56 surface drill holes RW-46-1 to RW-47-56 and discovery of the Shaft Extension, Creek, and 10000 zones. Mineralization was found in iron formation on Porphyry Hill. Mine grid re-established using Post # 3 of KRL 10000 as 5000E, 5000N, 5,000 ft elevation.

Phase/Company	Year	Activity
	1950	RCM established; site rehabilitation. From 1953, an underground program continues drifting to the east on level 3 of the Rowan Vein System to test drill intersections obtained in 1946.
		Additional U-series underground drilling occurred while drifting.
		Intermittent work because of financial difficulties.
		Drilled eight surface x-ray holes due south in 1950 but locations are not certain.
	1952	Rugged Red Lake. Grades up to 12.8% Zn, 2.48% Pb, 1.15% Cu, 0.08 oz/ton Au, and 14.3 oz/ton Ag reported from surface showings near Martin Bay. Unsubstantiated. OFR 5958.
	1958	RCM resumed work. Seven drill holes RW 58 100-106 (total length 1,340.5 m) to test the eastern and western extensions of the Rowan main vein.
Cochenour Exploration Ltd. (Cochenour)	1969	Work on the "Rugged Group" near Martin Bay. Mapping, soil geochemistry, magnetics, horizontal loop electromagnetics (HLEM). Follow-up with eight drill holes (597 m) to test west-southwest to east-northeast EM conductors. Drilling intersected dominantly mafic flows with intercalated cherts, magnetite bearing iron-formation, scattered pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite in holes MB 69 1-8 over claims KRL 63669 and 63670. All assays trace Au except in MB 69 4 returning 0.06 oz/ton Au in volcanics with <1% sphalerite, arsenopyrite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite.
	1971	Ontario Geological Survey (OGS) mapping of Todd and Fairlie townships by R.A. Riley. Maps 2406 and 2407. Cochenour completes magnetics and HLEM surveys near Martin Bay. EM-17 conductors K, Q, and R targeted for drilling. The area may have base metal potential.
Goldquest Exploration Inc. (Goldquest), part of the Dickenson Group of Companies	1981	Goldquest acquires a large land package around the A.W White and Campbell Red Lake mines that includes the Rowan Mine property. Additional claim staking of Block 10B. Transport 17,817.6 tons of Rowan stockpiled material to the A.W. White mine at a cost of $14/ton. P.J. Vamos evaluation report recommending follow-up on 1) Shaft zone, 2) Creek zone and 3) Forgotten zone?
	1982	Goldquest – HLEM and magnetics on a cut grid.
	1983	Goldquest conducts geological mapping (1:2500), radiometrics, and lithogeochemistry. Dozer stripping of the DLS Carbonate, Main Vein (1:100), and Headache zones (1:100).

Phase/Company	Year	Activity
	1984	Winter drill program (3,622.76 m), 16 holes RW 84-57-66, 68-73. Dozer stripping and sampling at Martin Bay. Bulk mining test of a quartz vein above the adit level, with 2,482 tons later milled (in 1988) to recover 610 oz of gold. Mine sealed and flooded below the adit level. A portion of Rowan 1946-drill core was salvaged and stored on the property.
	1985	Drill program (4,539.45 m) consisting of 51 holes - RW 85 67, 74-91, 91A, 92-99, 107-123, 127-132 (Titley Lake unconformity test). Stripping, pumping, detailed mapping, and sampling at Martin Bay completed by July.
	1986	Milling of 10,541 tons Rowan Consolidated material producing 688 oz of gold (0.07 oz/ton Au). Not clear what proportion of the material was ore-grade. Forest fire in May and June over portions of the property. Strathcona Mineral Services review of the Rowan Project.
	1987	Goldquest drills eight holes (1,822.1 m) - RW 87 124-126, 133-137. Dickenson Mines Limited evaluation of the Rowan Prospect by Frank Godfrey. Road access to the property from the Pine Ridge Forest Access Road completed.
	1988	Report on the Rowan property for United Reef Petroleum Limited by J. Siriunas. Milling of Rowan stockpile at DML FB-MR. Net to Goldquest 562.184 oz from 2,431.75 tons with 35 tons remaining according to DML memo.
Chevron Minerals Ltd. (Chevron)	1989	Chevron JV with Goldquest. Compilation of drill data, drilling of holes RW-89 138-144 plus one deepened hole RW-84-59, dozer stripping, reconnaissance mapping, and lithogeochemistry. Work tested the Rowan Vein System, Porphyry Hill, and Martin Bay areas. Relogging of various drill holes, including RW 58 102-106 and a photo mosaic study of the property. (Much of this work was not found in the Toronto office.) Bruce Wilson did a structural study as presumably a government report. Goldquest Project Evaluation and Development Strategy by H. H. Wober.
	1990	Additional drilling by Chevron of holes RW-90 145-151. Chevron drops options because of corporate decision to abandon mineral exploration. Mineral inventory for the Rowan Vein System was estimated by Fumerton (1990) to be 160,000 tonnes at a grade of 14 g/t Au
Goldquest	1993	Goldquest assessment drilling – three holes RW 93 152-154. Testing the fold closure east of the Rowan shaft.
Goldcorp, Inc. (Goldcorp)	1994	Goldquest amalgamates with Goldcorp.
	1997	Goldcorp assessment drilling of two holes RW 97 155-156 (995.26 m). Test fold closure. Fold closure interpreted by D.L. Sannes.
	2000	Goldcorp helicopter magnetics, EM, very low frequency (VLF) and radiometrics.

Phase/Company	Year	Activity
	2001	Goldcorp drills eight holes RW-01 157-164 (1,974 m) to test the Martin Bay area. Follow-up of previous drilling, geophysics, and surface work. Goldcorp completes drilling on the QP zone near the Rowan shaft with four holes RW 01 165-168 (1,699 m). A total of 1,738 mobile metal ion (MMI) samples were taken over block 10A, B, and K. New north-south grid was re-cut over these areas. Geological mapping (1:2500) over claim 1234151 (block 10M).
	2002	Goldcorp cuts a new grid near Martin Bay over the work area conducted by Cochenour in 1969. An IP gradient survey was completed testing the area's base metal potential.
Kings Bay	2006	Kings Bay drilled 23 holes, RW-06-101 to 129 (4,856 m) from June to October 2006. The option was dropped. J. Archibald summarized the work performed in a report entitled, "Diamond Drilling Report on the Rowan Lake Property for Kings Bay Corporation Ltd, dated November 22, 2006.
Hy Lake Gold Inc. (Hy Lake)	2007-2012	Entered into a number of option and purchase agreements, including: with Kings Bay Red Lake Gold Mines (RLGM), a partnership of Goldcorp Inc. and Goldcorp Canada Ltd.), Martin Bobinski and Antony Maciejewski and Rubicon Minerals Corporation (Rubicon). Completes over 8,000 m of diamond drilling at the Rowan Mine property and approximately 5,000 m of diamond drilling at the NT Zone.
West Red Lake Gold Mines Inc. (RLG)	2012	Hy Lake changes its name to West Red Lake Gold Mines Inc. (RLG).
	2013-2021	Completes approximately 26,500 m of diamond drilling at the Rowan Mine property and NT Zone.
	2020	A 100 line km AeroVision drone magnetometer program over an area covering the 2 km long northeast striking NT Zone. The drone magnetometer program covered 4.52 km^2 and consisted of 68 lines spaced 50 m apart with readings recorded at 1.2 m intervals along each line.
	2021-2022	Channel sampling program over a 200 m strike length at the Rowan Mine area along the east-west strike to investigate the potential for a surface bulk sample. A total of 97 samples were collected in 2021 and 182 additional samples collected in 2022.
	2022	RLG acquired by WRLG.
West Red Lake Gold Mines Ltd (WRLG)	2023	RLG changes name to West Red Lake Gold Mines Ltd., and completes 62 holes for 20,211.4 m of drilling at the Rowan Mine target.

6.1.2. ROWAN MINE DEPOSIT HISTORICAL RESOURCES

A number of historical resource and reserve estimates have been prepared for the Rowan Mine property in the past. All historical and previous estimates are superseded by the current Mineral Report estimate reported in Section 14 of this Technical Report.

6.2. MOUNT JAMIE MINE

6.2.1. MOUNT JAMIE MINE OWNERSHIP, EXPLORATION, AND DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

It is reported that the discovery of gold on the property in the area of Shaft No. 1 dates back to 1920. Eleven claims were patented in 1928. The completion of any substantial work on the property would have required those claims to be filed with the Ontario Bureau of Mines, however, no information regarding ownership or work history of the claims prior to 1934 is available.

Since 1934, various companies have owned and operated the property, with work generally carried out on two of the three veins known at the property. The work included surface and underground drilling, development of two shafts, Shaft No. 1 and Shaft No. 2, and construction of a mill. The historic records of actual mining (i.e., ore hoisted to surface) are limited due to poor record keeping. The two shafts were sunk on each of the two veins between 1935 and 1942. Shaft No. 1 reached a depth of 772 ft, with 3,200 ft of lateral development and 630 ft of raising on four levels. Shaft No. 2 was sunk to a depth of 559 ft, with some lateral development on the first level. Approximately 2,000 tons to 3,000 tons of material were mined, some of which was treated at a 100 ton/day mill and the rest stockpiled.

In 2005, Mount Jamie was acquired by Hy Lake (renamed RLG in 2012), which between 2011 and 2017 completed a total of 11,000 m of diamond drilling at the property.

The location of the Mount Jamie Mine property is shown in Figure 4-2 and further details of the ownership, exploration, and development history are included in Table 6-2.

TABLE 6-2 EXPLORATION AND MINING HISTORY OF MOUNT JAMIE MINE AREA

Phase/Company	Year	Activity
Discovery of gold	1920s	Gold discovered in 1920. Eleven claims patented in 1928. No record of work history.
Frontier Red Lake Gold Mines Ltd.	1934	Acquired the claims and completed trenching on Vein 1 that reportedly assayed 0.42 oz/ton Au over a width of 50 in., for a length of 120 ft. Subsequently drilled 24 holes for a total of 6,545 ft.
	1936	Sank a shaft (Shaft No. 1) to a depth of 244 ft. It had stations at 130 ft and 230 ft, with approximately 155 ft of drifting at the top level and 50 ft of drifting at the 230 ft level. In December 1936, operations halted.
Gold Frontier Mines Ltd.	1939	Was incorporated and took over the property.

Phase/Company	Year	Activity
	1940-1942	Dewatered Shaft No. 1 and resumed underground work. The shaft was deepened to 500 ft, and increased to three compartments (this work was completed by 1942). The lateral development amounted to 2,881 ft, in addition to 630 ft of raising on 130 ft, 230 ft, 350 ft, and 475 ft levels. Work was then halted in Shaft No. 1, in favour of sinking a second shaft (Shaft No. 2) on a vein that had been discovered in 1941 (referred to at that time as the North Vein).
	1942	Shaft No. 2 was located approximately 2,550 ft northwest of Shaft No. 1 and was sunk to a depth of 559 ft. Some lateral development was completed at the 100 ft elevation. In August 1942, a government mandate terminated all work in non-productive gold mines, bringing the activity on the property to a halt.
Bayview Red Lake Gold Mines Ltd.	1944-1947	Acquired the property and deepened the Shaft No. 1 to 772 ft, with stations developed at the 625 ft and 750 ft elevations. In 1947, Shaft No. 1 was developed as a two-compartment shaft to the 230 ft level. From that depth it was widened to three compartments all the way to the shaft bottom (772 ft). As of 1947, the total lateral development in the shaft amounted to 3,225 ft of drifting and crosscutting on the 130 ft, 230 ft, 350 ft, and 475 ft levels. In addition, a surface diamond drilling program was completed totaling 15,000 ft. The work was terminated due to financial difficulties.
Red Poplar Gold Mines Ltd.	1951	Acquired the property and reportedly commenced dewatering, followed by sampling of the underground workings. No records of this work are currently available.
	1961-1971	Reorganization of the company, first as Consolidated Red Poplar Mines and in 1971 as New Dimension Resources.
Mount Jamie Mines (Quebec) Ltd. (Mount Jamine Mines)	1975	Optioned a 75% interest in the property from New Dimension Resources.
	1976	Dewatered and rehabilitated the mine to the 230 ft level. Three stopes were developed and 1,224 tons of material hoisted from these stopes (Stopes B, C-1, and C-2). Mount Jamie Mines also constructed an open-air gravity mill, capable of treating 100 tons per day. Remnants of this mill are still on the property. The mill was in operation in 1976, at which time 550 tons of material was treated with a recovery of 78%.
	1980	Processed 420 tons remaining from the stockpile of 1976 and an additional 300 tons of low-grade material. Only the grade of the 1976 material was known (as 0.5 oz Au/ton). The concentrates of both were sent to a smelter. The weight of the concentrate shipped was 1.5 tons and it contained 175 oz of gold and 58 oz of silver.
	1981	Completed the metallurgical testing of a tailings sample from the 1980 milling, in addition to surface exploration. None of the reports on the metallurgical testing (done by Lakefield Research) are available.

Phase/Company	Year	Activity
Oneiro–Alfa Ltd.	1982	Acquired a 52.5% interest in the property and initiated a surface diamond drilling program consisting of 5,400 ft of drilling. Nineteen holes were drilled. Sixteen of these tested the main zone (Shaft No. 1), while three holes were completed at Shaft No. 2. Some geological mapping was reported around Shaft No. 1. The geological consulting firm Derry Michener, Booth and Wahl prepared a set of compilation maps, plans, and a record of that work in December 1982.
Keeley Frontier Resources Ltd.	1983	Took over Oneiro-Alfa's interest in the property. Dewatered Shaft No. 1 to below the 475 ft elevation, for the purpose of implementing some of the recommendations made by Derry Michener Booth and Wahl. Reportedly, the work completed consisted of underground and surface diamond drilling with overburden stripping, sampling, and mapping. Surface diamond drilling included 22 holes in the vicinity of Shaft No. 1 and two holes near Shaft No. 2, for a combined total of 8,400 ft. According to a report by John Reddick dated December 1983, 28 underground holes were drilled on the 130 ft level, nine holes on the 230 ft level, and two holes on the 475 ft level for a combined total of 5,004 ft. Reddick mentions that the drifts had to be slashed at the drill stations and the muck was cleared out of the stations. The muck was left at the entrances to the drifts on either side of the stations and the rails blasted in several locations.
Jamie Frontier Resources Inc. (Jamie Frontier)	1984	Acquired the property, which at that time consisted of eleven patented and four staked claims. Expanded the surface facilities, upgrading the kitchen/dining area, refurbishing the living quarters, constructing a washhouse, and installing a septic tank/field and sewer system. Brought the camp up to accepted standards of the time. The plant was refurbished, with diesel operated power generators and backup installed and an assaying facility built on the site. The mill was winterized and some of the mill equipment replaced, while upgrading other facilities. Due to funding difficulties, this work was not completed.
	1985	Dewatering and refurbishing of the shaft were completed during the winter of 1985. Rehabilitation of the levels was delayed due to the poor condition of the stations, where development muck had been left at the entrances and 5,000 ft of rails blasted. Serious discrepancies in the underground surveying of the mine workings and drill hole locations were discovered and corrected.
	1985-1986	Completed underground sampling, surface and underground drilling in the Shaft Nos. 1 and 2 and North Vein areas.
Hy Lake Gold Inc. (Hy Lake)	2005	Entered into an option agreement to acquire a 75% interest in the Mount Jamie property (nine claims) from Jamie Frontier.
	2007	Completed acquisition of the remaining 25% interest in the nine claims from Gsont Holdings Limited.
	2011-2012	Completed diamond drilling on the property for a total of approximately 8,500 m.

Phase/Company	Year	Activity
West Red Lake Gold Mines Inc. (RLG)	2012	Hy Lake changes its name to West Red Lake Gold Mines Inc. (RLG).
	2017	Drilling of 15 holes for a total of 2,544 m.
	2022	Acquired by WRLG.
West Red Lake Gold Mines Ltd (WRLG)	2023	RLG changes name to West Red Lake Gold Mines Ltd.

6.2.2. MOUNT JAMIE MINE HISTORIC RESOURCES

A number of historical resource and reserve estimates have been prepared for the Mount Jamie Mine property in the past. The resource estimates reported herein are historical in nature and should not be relied upon, however, they provide indication of mineralization on the property. Further drilling is required prior to preparing a current mineral resource estimate. A qualified person has not completed sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as a current Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve and WRLG is not treating the historical estimates as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves.

Table 6-3 lists the historical resource estimates by the various underground operators.

TABLE 6-3 MOUNT JAMIE MINE PROPERTY HISTORIC RESOURCES

Author	Year	Tons	Grade (oz/ton Au)	Based on
A.H. Honsberger	1941	50,000	0.5	Channel sampling U/G + DDH
P.O. Broadhurst	1979	40,000	0.5	Underground sampling + DDH
G.R. Clark	1981	40,000	0.5	Proven + Probable – largely U/G sampling and DDH
D.E. Smith	1984	19,000	0.415	Recoverable gold content U/G (x 80% recovery)
J.B. Gordon	1988	44,535	0.437	U/G sampling, DDH No. 1 shaft only
P.J. Vamos	1988	44,535	0.437	As above – No. 1 shaft
P.J. Vamos	1988	16,928	0.355	Surface and U/G sampling, DDH No.2 shaft and North Zone
P.A. Bevan	2010	7,250 (measured) 27,502 (indicated) 20,989 (inferred) 1,269 (stockpile)	13.2 14.07 12.72 6.86	Cut-off grade 0.10 oz/ton Au, no minimum width. Measured based on surface sampling or underground drift and raise sampling. Indicated based on diamond drill holes spaced 60 ft (18 m) apart. Inferred include single isolated blocks or based on holes in a different zone as

Author	Year	Tons	Grade (oz/ton Au)	Based on
				opposed to the majority of holes in the main section.

Source. Kita, 2022

6.3. RED SUMMIT MINE

The Red Summit Mine property consists of two patented claims located approximately 3 km east-southeast of the Rowan Mine deposit (Figure 4-2). Ownership, exploration, and mining history is summarized in Table 6-4.

TABLE 6-4 EXPLORATION AND MINING HISTORY OF RED SUMMIT MINE AREA

Company/Phase	Year	Activity
Rowan Discovery Syndicate	1930	Surface work.
Coniagas Mines Limited	1931	Optioned the property. Eleven diamond drill holes totalling 611 m.
Red Crest Gold Mines Limited	1934	Eight diamond drill holes totalling 649 m.
	1935-1938	Five-ton mill installed; three compartment shaft to 180 m levels at 45 m, 82.5 m, 127.5m.
	1936	The mill was operated to treat high grade ore from surface and to test some underground vein material. Apparently 277 oz Au and 65 oz Ag were produced from 591 tons milled (Ferguson et al, 1971).
Northgate	1981	Surface examination by Northgate.
Claude Resources Inc. (Claude)	2008	No work was carried out.
Hy Lake Gold Inc. (Hy Lake)	2008-2009	Entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in two contiguous patented mining claims totalling 26 ha, which contain the former producing Red Summit mine from Claude.
	2008-2011	Completes two diamond drilling programs at the property in 2008 and 2011.
West Red Lake Gold Mines Inc. (RLG)	2012	Hy Lake changes its name to West Red Lake Gold Mines Inc. (RLG).
	2022	Acquired by WRLG.
West Red Lake Gold Mines Ltd (WRLG)	2023	RLG changes name to West Red Lake Gold Mines Ltd.

6.4. PAST PRODUCTION

The historic records of actual mining (i.e., ore hoisted to surface) are limited due to poor record keeping. At Rowan, the ore mined by previous operators was not systematically hoisted to surface and there was no mill on site. At Mount Jamie, approximately 2,000 tons to 3,000 tons of material is reported to have been mined, some of which was treated at a 100 ton/day mill and the rest stockpiled. At Red Summit, a 5 ton/day mill was installed that reportedly treated 591 tons of material in 1936.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

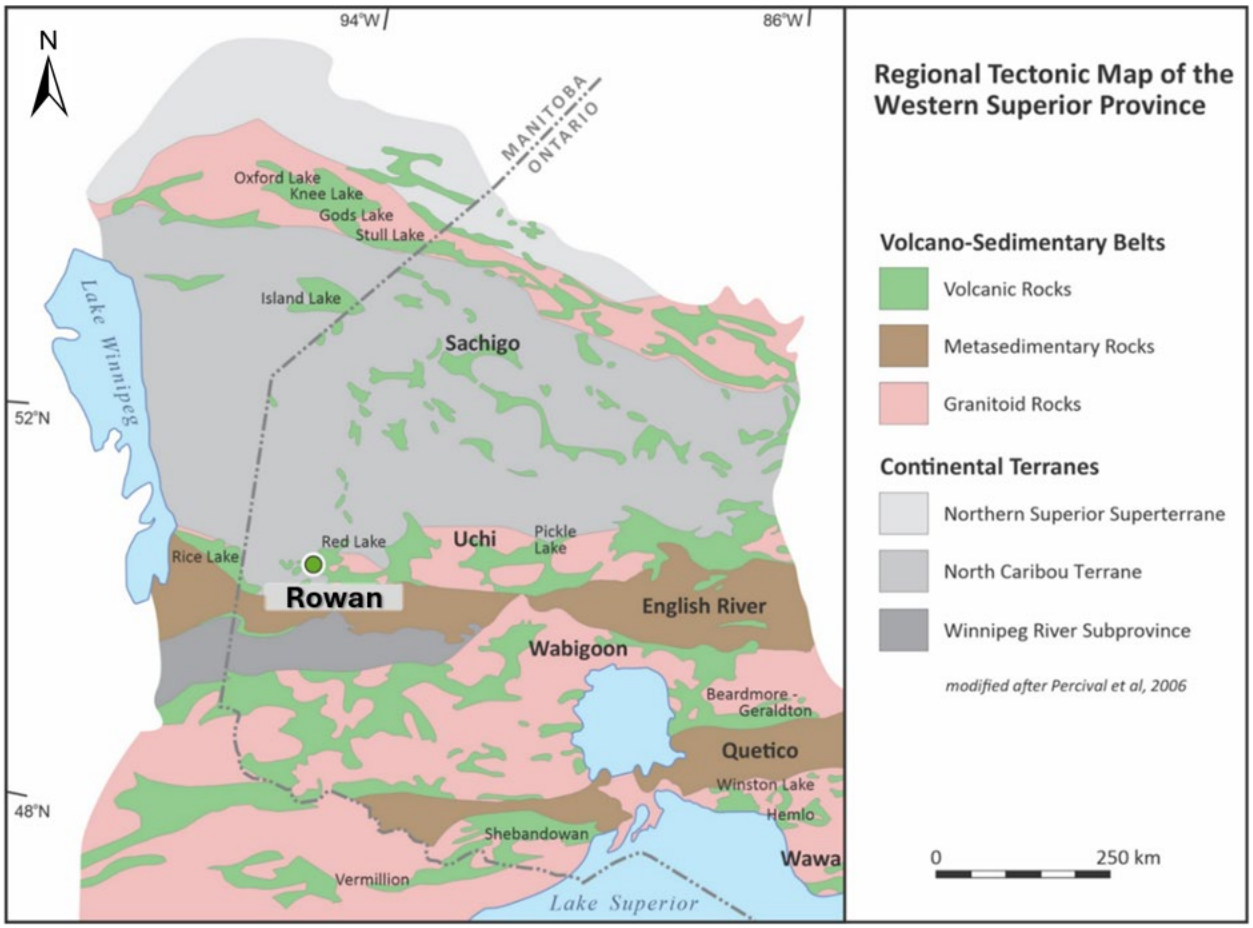
This section is largely based on, or has been modified from, Kita (2022).

7.1. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Rowan Property is located within the Western portion of the Archean Superior Province of the Canadian Shield (Figure 7-1). It occupies part of the Uchi domain, which forms the southern margin of the North Caribou terrane, along its boundary with the English River belt (Percival et al., 2012). The Uchi domain comprises a series of plutonic rocks discontinuously surrounded by arcuate belts of supracrustal volcano-sedimentary rocks, or 'greenstone belts'. These greenstone belts record more than 300 million years of tectonostratigraphic evolution, including: rifting and arc volcanism, plutonism, deformation, metamorphism, uplift, erosion, and gold mineralization. Most Uchi greenstone belts have some recorded historical gold production, however, only the Red Lake Greenstone Belt, where Rowan is located, is an important gold district, reported to have produced up to 30 million ounces of gold to the end of 2022 (Malegus et al., 2023).

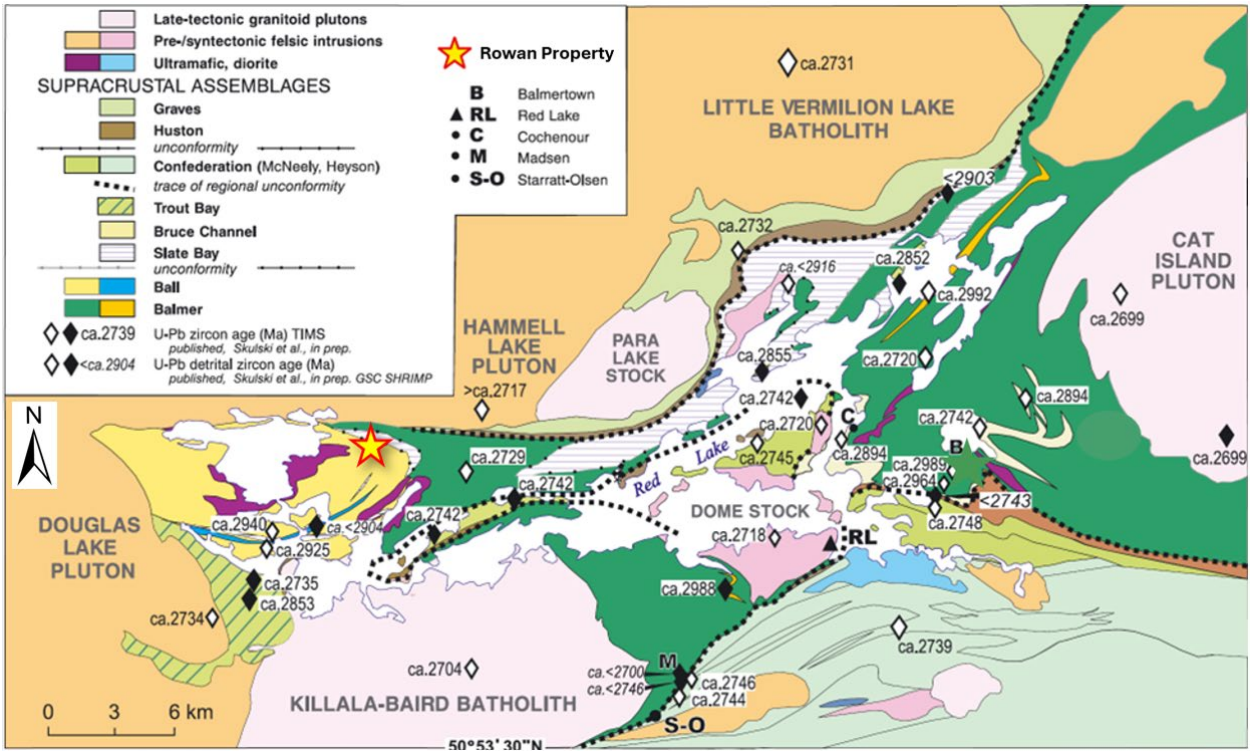
The Red Lake Greenstone Belt is approximately 50 km by 40 km and comprises a series of ca. 2990–2700 Ma supracrustal rocks intervening between three main granitoid batholiths ranging from 7 km to 20 km across (Figure 7-2). The supracrustals, as described in Sanborn-Barrie et al. (2004b), are dominated by the Mesoarchean Balmer assemblage (ca. 2990–2960 Ma) which consists of mostly massive to pillowed tholeiitic sequences separated by distinctive felsic and ultramafic rocks and minor metasedimentary rocks. In the western part of the belt, Balmer rocks are overlain by the Ball assemblage, which hosts the Rowan Property, and consists of a Mesoarchean (ca. 2940-2925 Ma) sequence of mafic to felsic calc-alkaline metavolcanic and metasedimentary units that have been intruded by varying sizes of ultramafic to felsic intrusives. The relationship between the Balmer and Ball assemblages is uncertain as their contact is obscured by the Slate Bay assemblage (ca. 2903-2850 Ma), a molasse sequence with a basal conglomerate, quartz arenites, siltstones and mudstones, with rare occurrences of chert, marble and iron formations. Preservation of these sediments in a thin wedge at the Balmer-Ball contact suggests some type of structural juxtaposition between the two, at least 25 Ma after their initial deposition.

FIGURE 7-1 GEOLOGY OF THE WESTERN SUPERIOR PROVINCE



Source: after Percival et al., 2006

FIGURE 7-2 SIMPLIFIED GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE RED LAKE GREENSTONE BELT



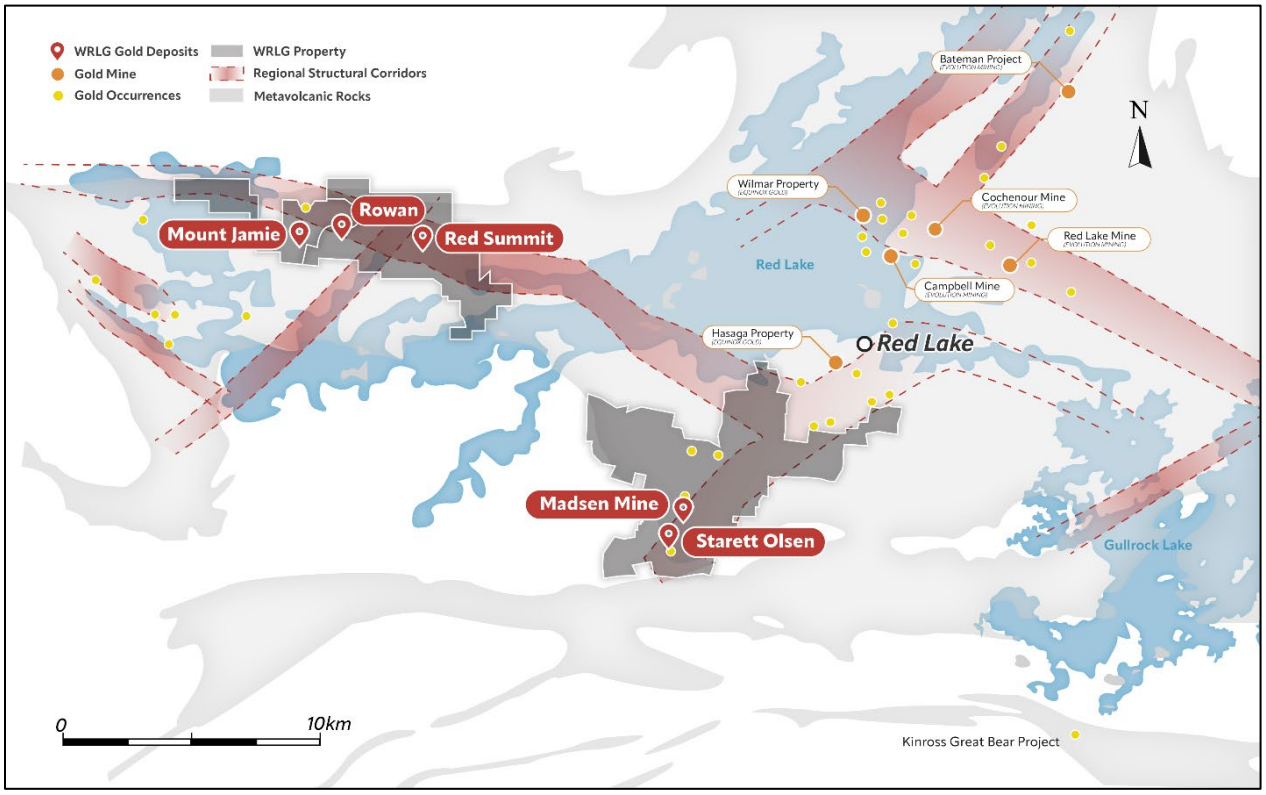
Source. Sanborn-Barrie et al., 2004a

The northern and southern portions of the Rowan Property straddle two other important regional unconformities. In the south, parts of the Confederation and Huston assemblages (ca. 2748 to 2739 Ma and <2742 to >2733 Ma, respectively) overlay the Balmer assemblage along an angular unconformity that can be traced across the entire Red Lake Greenstone Belt (Figure 7-2). In the northern part of the property, a different extension of this same unconformity is marked by the Huston assemblage only; Confederation rocks appear to be absent in this area.

This regional unconformity records a period of significant uplift, ca. 2740 Ma, that closely precedes the timing of gold mineralization ca. 2720 Ma, and subsequent deformation and metamorphism, which peaked ca. 2700 Ma. It is spatially associated with the major gold deposits of the camp, including the Red Lake, Cochenour and Madsen mines, as well as most of the known gold showings and prospects. The spatio-temporal association of gold with this style of early- to syn-orogenic unconformity is commonly observed in other gold belts around the world, for example, in Archean (Abitibi, Yellowknife, Yilgarn), Proterozoic (La Ronge, Birimian, Ashanti) and Mesozoic (Golden Triangle of BC) aged greenstone belts. These unconformities and their associated molasse-type sedimentation (commonly with alkaline magmatism) appear to signal the onset of reactivation of crustal scale structures, magmatic-hydrothermal activity, deformation and metamorphism; all contributing to the formation of an environment favourable for gold mineralization.

The structure of the Red Lake Greenstone Belt records at least four periods of deformation (Sanborn-Barrie et al., 2004b), beginning with a regional tilting and uplift event (D0) that produced the angular unconformity upon which the Confederation assemblage was emplaced. This was followed (after 2740 Ma) by a belt-wide, east-west shortening event (D1) that produced northerly trending F1 folds. The style of folding and deformation that occurred during this time is unclear, but it may have been accompanied by some thrusting in certain parts of the belt. Superimposed on these structures is a regionally developed penetrative D2 foliation (S2) and tight, upright folds (F2) that are variably oriented throughout the belt. D2 strain (ca. 2720 Ma) is concentrated in altered and mineralized deformation corridors, forming rectilinear boundaries around domains of relatively lower strain and variably oriented D2 structures. These domain boundaries are well-known to be the most prospective regions in the belt (Figure 7-3), and likely represent the surface expression of crustal scale structures that acted as zones of weakness and fluid migration during orogenesis and mineralization. The northwest trending St. Paul's Bay - Pipestone Bay Deformation Zone, which hosts the Rowan Mine, and the Golden Arm Fault are two such regional structures.

FIGURE 7-3 GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE RED LAKE GREENSTONE BELT HIGHLIGHTING GOLD PRODUCERS, PROSPECTS, AND SHOWINGS

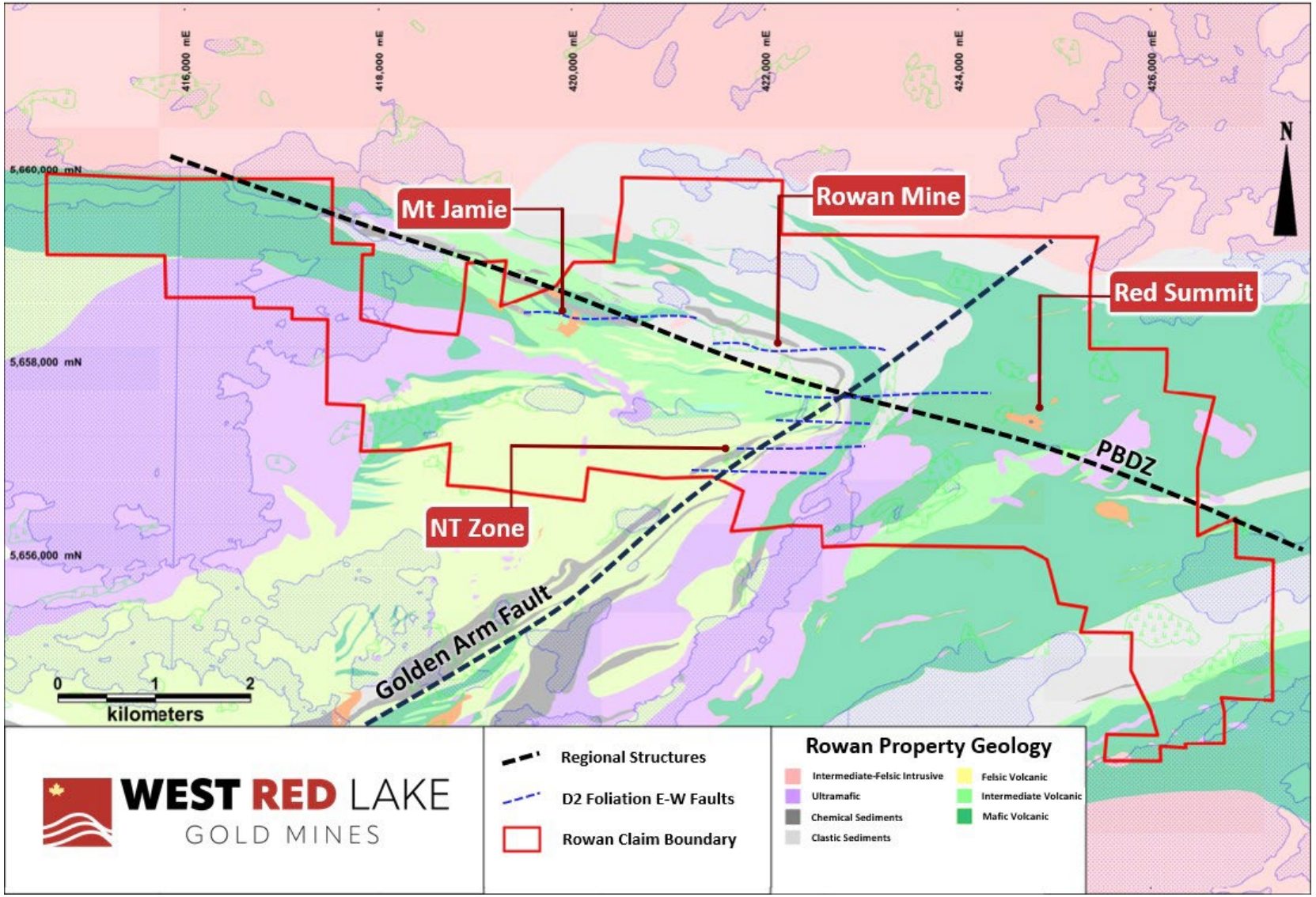


Source. Modified from Durochers et al., 1987

7.2. LOCAL AND PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Property is centred on a regional antiform that plunges moderately to the east (Figure 7-4), and straddles the intersection of two regional gold corridors (c.f. Figure 7-3). The axial plane of the fold is roughly aligned with the regionally penetrative S2 foliation, and it appears to be a simple F2 fold. However, local measurements of minor F1 folds with variably plunging hinge lines (Sanborn-Barrie et al., 2004a) and potential Type II interference fold shapes in map patterns raise the possibility of significant D1 structures in the region that remain undefined.

FIGURE 7-4 PROPERTY GEOLOGY MAP



7.3. MINERALIZATION

Currently, three principal gold occurrences are known on the Property - the historic past producing mines Red Summit, Rowan and Mount Jamie, as well as numerous gold prospects. In general, gold mineralization occurs as visible millimetre scale blebs in quartz veins, veinlets, and stockworks. This is true for many of the occurrences on the Property. There appears to be a bias towards folded/sheared lithological contacts often involving felsic porphyries and/or iron-formations. When units of differing competencies are deformed, voids can be created at or near their contacts and gold bearing silica can later fill and seal these openings. The wall rock adjacent to the quartz veins is generally barren.

All of the vein systems on the Property are open along strike and down dip due to the limited exploration. Most of the systems strike in a general east-west direction and are steeply dipping.

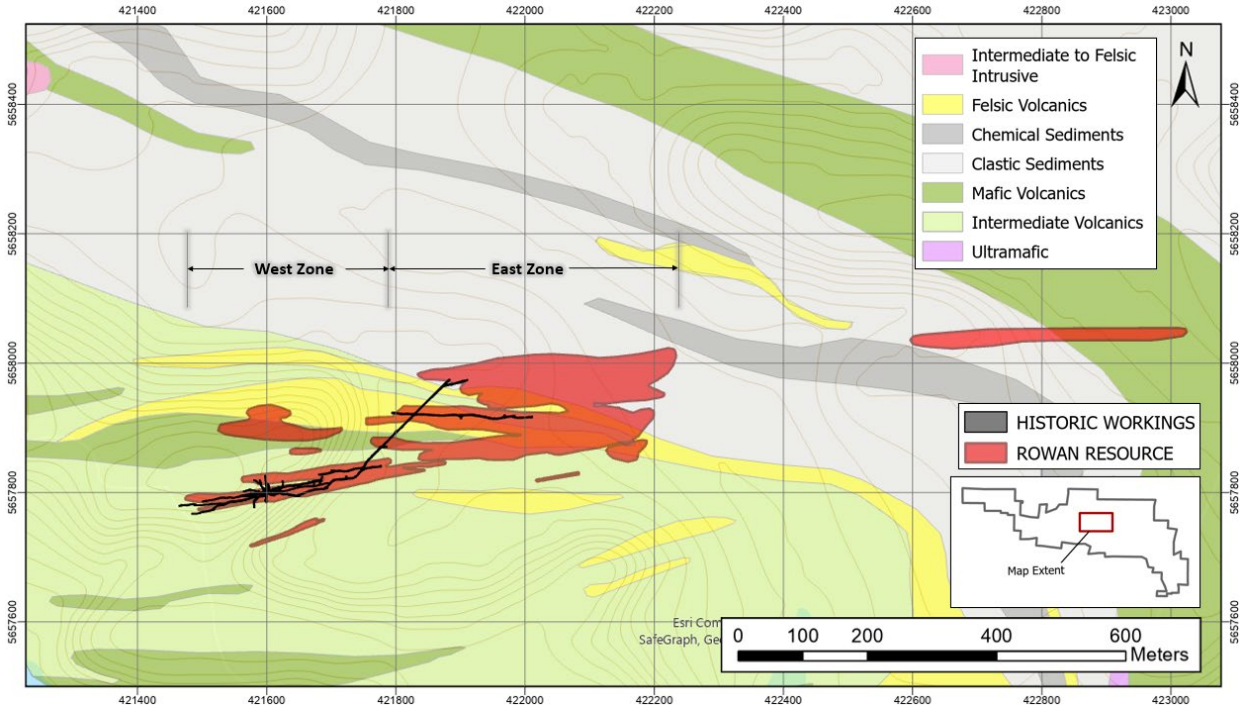
7.3.1. ROWAN VEIN SYSTEM

The Rowan Vein System has been the focus of most of the exploration on the Property since the initial discovery of four sub-parallel narrow veins on surface at “Discovery Hill”. Since then, these veins have been drifted upon from underground on three levels and extensively drilled, including 62 drill holes in 2023.

The best gold grades often occur when coarse and visible native gold is present. This occurs within distinct 10 cm to 30 cm up to a metre of bluish to grey, glassy quartz veins/stringer zones. Rarely do these zones exceed 60 cm wide and broad zones of diffuse silicification have generally not been found. Trace to 1% pyrite and pyrrhotite is common within these veins/stringers. Less common but a better positive indicator of gold grade is the occurrence of sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite, and chalcopyrite. Generally total sulphides make up less than 2%. Metallurgical tests indicate favourable recovery characteristics (refer to section 13).

The overall deposit consists of numerous, narrow, high-grade quartz veins that define an east-northeast trending corridor, approximately 150 m wide (Figure 7-5). This corridor mainly transects the lower mafic to intermediate metavolcanic units of the Ball assemblage in the hinge of the property scale antiform and appears to dissipate once it intersects the unconformity with the metasedimentary Slate Bay assemblage to the east.

FIGURE 7-5 BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF ROWAN DEPOSIT PROJECTED TO SURFACE, WITH A TRANSPARENT GEOLOGY OVERLAY



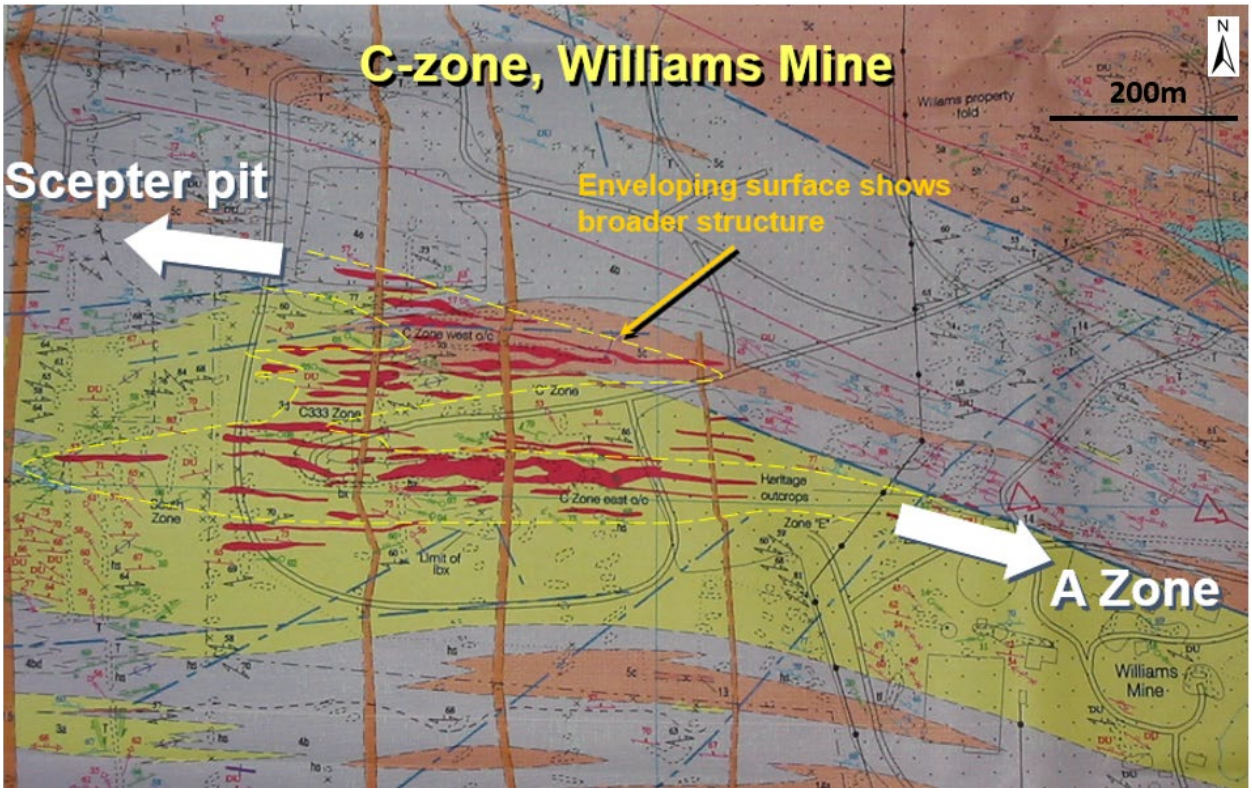
Source. WRLG, 2024

Within the main corridor, the veins are organized into two principal directions of continuity: an east-northeast direction, parallel to the main trend, which appears to dominate; and a subordinate east-west component, parallel to S2 (Figure 7-5). However, oriented core measurements and their analysis in a study by Oriented Targeting Solutions (OTS), indicate that the opposite is true: the gold-bearing veins are predominantly oriented east-west, parallel to the S2 foliation, with a less pronounced group of east-northeast trending veins. A spread of orientations along a great circle between these two groups suggests the two directions could each represent limbs of a fold, or folds. The sugary, recrystallized texture of the veins, dominant parallelism between the veins and S2, and local recognition of folded veins in drill core, all support vein emplacement prior to intense D2 deformation.

The apparent contradiction of east-northeast trending continuity with predominantly east-west trending veins is easily reconciled if the veins are transposed or rotated into an en echelon arrangement of minor folds, parallel to S2, within a broader enveloping surface following the east-northeast trend. Since the deposit scale east-northeast trend does not itself appear to be folded, the vein system must have been emplaced post-F2 folding, but prior to the development of the intense, penetrative S2 foliation. This sequence of events, with an early/syn-D2 timing of structurally controlled gold mineralization is also seen in other major deposits of the belt, including the Madsen and the Red Lake mines.

Transposed vein systems can present unique challenges for modelling using drill core due to their irregular geometry. Continuity may be difficult to recognize in the short range due to segmentation and rotation during transposition, but long-range continuity may still be well developed and delineated by using the enveloping surface of the transposed veins. For example, the vein system in the C-Zone pit at the Williams Mine (Hemlo), east of Thunder Bay, Ontario, has been intensely transposed into a cluster of east-west trending veins, parallel to the dominant S2 foliation (Figure 7-6); however, when viewed at the scale of the enveloping surface, the broader folded continuity is easily recognized, allowing connections to be made with other parts of the deposit.

FIGURE 7-6 GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE C-ZONE, WILLIAMS MINE, SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSPOSED VEINS

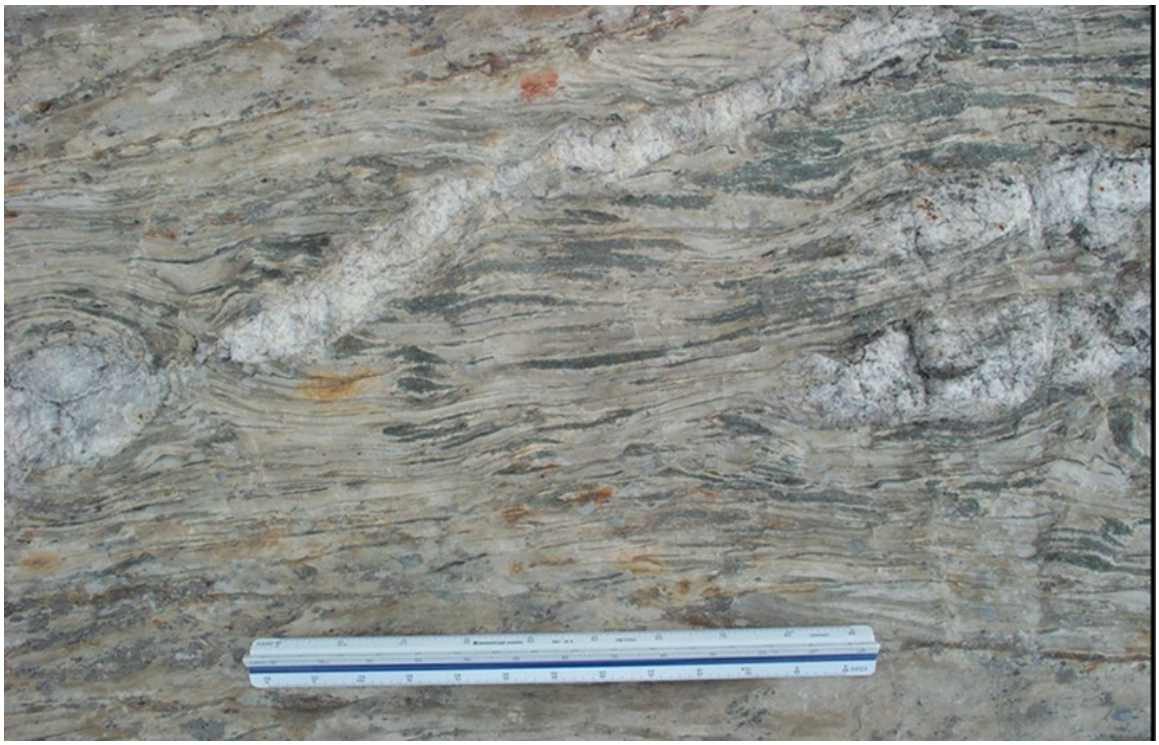


Source. Modified from Muir, 2002.

Note. Red lenticular bodies – transposed veins, dashed yellow line - a folded enveloping surface.

During transposition, continuous planar features and veins become segmented and rotated or folded into and overprinted by a penetrative foliation such that their original continuity is difficult to delineate. This effect is particularly acute in the hinges of folds where the original plane of continuity may now pass through the foliation rather than along it, even though the planar features themselves are aligned with the foliation (Figure 7-7).

FIGURE 7-7 PHOTO OF TRANSPOSED FOLD IN "DISCOVERY OUTCROP" ADJACENT TO HEMLO PARKING LOT



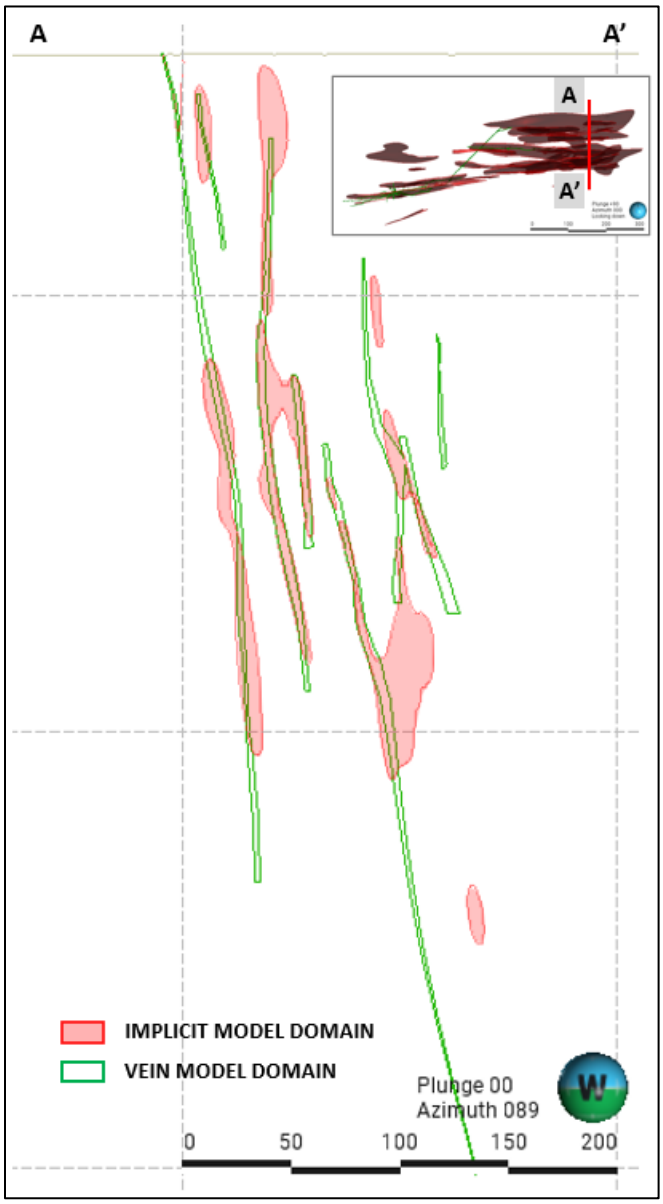
In Figure 7-7, the dark green tuff layer provides an example of how a once continuous layer can be segmented and rotated during transposition. Local continuity follows the foliation, whereas, deposit scale continuity is defined by tracing an enveloping surface around the broader fold hinge, perpendicular to the foliation.

The previous interpretation of the Rowan Vein System (Kita, 2022) was that the veins were emplaced after D2 and were essentially undeformed and highly continuous over hundreds of metres. Such an interpretation was supported by the consistency of multiple narrow vein occurrences in drillholes spanning long strike lengths. With the benefit of a tighter drill spacing and oriented core following the 2023 West Red Lake drill campaigns, this interpretation is no longer tenable. Strictly planar vein continuity could no longer be demonstrated since east-west trending veins appeared to line up along east-northeast trends. Such an arrangement requires long trains of minor folds, and transposition into the dominant fabric. This is further supported by: (i) strongly recrystallized textures in the quartz veins, (ii) dominant parallelism with the strong penetrative S2 foliation, (iii) the great-circle distribution of poles to foliation as measured in oriented core, and (iv) locally observed minor folds, showing that the veins are overprinted by the strong ductile D2 deformation.

Modelling such complex geological shapes as transposed veins systems (e.g., Figure 7-7) can be achieved using implicit methods in Leapfrog provided enough closely spaced data are present to capture the variability of the deformed vein geometries. This method is being used successfully at the Madsen mine where drill spacing is predominantly six metres or less. At Rowan, the drill

spacing is not nearly as tight, but still tight enough to produce geologically plausible representations of the transposed vein geometries (Figure 7-8). Unfortunately, due to the wider drill spacing in some areas, the implicit shapes could not be adequately controlled for unsupported 'blowouts', which could lead to unreasonably inflated tonnage estimates. For this reason, and to minimize dilution in the model, the implicit shapes were used only as a guide for manually constructed vein models, using the vein modelling tool in Leapfrog. This approach allowed the construction of more tightly controlled shapes that capture the structural style of the vein system yet remain optimized for use in resource estimation.

FIGURE 7-8 - COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT MODELLING STYLES



In Figure 7-8, red shaded zones were generated using implicit modelling controlled by manually placed structural discs guided by 2 m composites of drill hole data. Green outlines were generated using the Leapfrog vein modelling tool controlled by manual interval selections of the same 2 m composites. Implicit modelling captures geological shapes with a similar style to those of transposed vein systems but can be difficult to control in areas of lower data density. The vein modelling tool allows for greater control on the thickness and continuity of the veins and production of more reasonable volumes for resource estimation.

The result is a much more realistic model of the vein system that agrees with the structural observations at the deposit and core scales, and that aligns with the structural setting and controls seen at other deposits within the belt, such as at the Madsen and Red Lake mines.

7.3.2. MT. JAMIE VEIN SYSTEM

This section is largely based on, or has been modified from, Kita (2022).

Most of the descriptions of the mineralized bodies at Mount Jamie are from the Main Zone and the Shaft No. 2 Zone.

The main zone strikes N60W and has a dip ranging from 45° to 85° to the south (surface observation). The vein splits and branches, but in general, is confined to a width of 1.2 m and occupies a fracture zone in altered greenstone close to and along tongues of quartz porphyry.

The North Zone is not a simple vein structure but a larger linear structure controlling a system of quartz veins and lenses. It extends between the Shaft No. 2 area and the southeast, and also through the gold occurrences on the north shore of Rowan. The width of this structure varies from several metres to tens of metres. The individual veins range between 0.6 m and 0.9 m. The underground work by Jamie Frontier confirms this.

The mineralogical description includes "traces of pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena". Visible gold was noted as rare. Certain quantitative relationships between gold and other minerals exist. A relationship was found between the enrichment in gold and the amounts of chalcopyrite, and the same relationship was found to exist between gold and galena, which could be an important factor in designing a working hypothesis and logistics for exploration.

A second very different and important type of gold mineralization was observed in the underground diamond drill core, and later by a crosscut, sub drift and several lifts on the same horizon. Characteristics of this second deposit, the North C vein, are as follows:

- Massive, almost homogeneous smoky quartz vein
- Very fine grain size, almost glassy
- Vertical to steeply north dipping
- Highly stressed, mechanically unstable rock
- Virtually no sulphides
- Very fine-grained free gold content, resulting in fairly significant assays

- Requires special sampling and assaying efforts

The North C Zone was a distinct unit en-echelon, approximately 30 m north of the Main Zone. Because it was so different from the usual targets, it created difficulties in drill core evaluation and showed clear evidence of being mechanically unstable rock. This duality of mineralization will have to be taken into account during the planning of activities for any upcoming exploration programs.

The Mount Jamie occurrence strikes N60W and has a dip ranging from 60° to 85° to the south (surface observation). The vein splits and branches, but in general, is confined to a width of 1.2 m and the vein occupies a fracture zone in altered volcanics close to and along tongues of quartz porphyry.

The occurrence is a gold-bearing shear zone averaging 1.2 m in width. The zone has been traced for 165 m on the 38 m level but was found to be discontinuous at deeper levels. This vein zone strikes S65E and dips 85° south where exposed on surface. Six mineralized zones have been outlined along this vein. Three of these are located along the intermediate volcanic rock-felsic breccia contact. This zone is accessed via Shaft No. 1 and lateral workings on the 38 m, 69 m, and 145 m levels.

In conclusion, the gold mineralization on the Mount Jamie Mine property is hosted by a shear-controlled linear feature striking about 30º North of West. The mineralized zones appear to fall into two distinct groups:

- Veins and lenses of gold bearing quartz in association with a variety of sulphide minerals including pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena, and rare flake of native gold.
- Smoky quartz veins, massive with stress lines and random distribution of fine flakes of gold.

7.3.3. RED SUMMIT VEIN SYSTEM

This section is largely based on, or has been modified from, Kita (2022).

The Red Summit occurrence was described by Horwood (1940) as follows:

“The claims are underlain by Keewatin lava flows of andesitic and basaltic composition, a small stock of quartz diorite, and later fine-grained diorite dikes. The lava flows, generally termed greenstones, have been deformed and range from slightly schisted rocks to chloritic schists. A zone of fracturing and shearing with quartz veins as much as 6 feet in width was discovered and opened up in a series of surface trenches. The zone occurs along or close to a contact between a small stock of quartz diorite on the north and Keewatin greenstones on the south.”

Horwood (1940) describes the veining and mineralization as follows:

“The quartz veins occur in a zone of shearing and fracturing close to or along the south side of the quartz diorite stock and dip north with the contact at angles of from 60 to 70 degrees. The strike of the zone is at a slight angle to the contact; to the east the shearing goes into the

greenstones, whereas to the west it occurs on the quartz diorite or along contacts between this rock and the later fine-grained diorite.

“Two types of quartz veins occur. The earlier type, which makes up the bulk of the vein quartz, is a barren, white quartz. The later type, a banded, bluish-grey quartz, which carries most of the mineralization, occurs in places along the walls of the barren veins but more often obliquely across them or as separate veins in the diorite stock. Later quartz-carbonate veins, which do not contain any gold, also occur.

“Values in gold are associated with a coarse bronzy pyrite, which generally occurs in the bluish-grey quartz veins or in the shattered walls along the margins of these veins. Although some bronzy pyrite occurs scattered along the zone, the best concentration has been found in the section close to the junction of the zone and the diorite-greenstone contact. This section appears to have been more favorable for the development of open spaces for vein-filling. More fracturing took place here, and there is a greater development of the later bluish-grey type of quartz. Consequently, the possible ore shoots are in this section. Both to the northwest extending into the diorite and to the southeast extending into the greenstone, the zone is narrower and there is less quartz of both types and less bronzy pyrite.

“A pale, whitish pyrite, which occurs widely disseminated through the diorite and in places in appreciable quantities in stringers in and about the sheared walls of the veins, contains very little gold.

“Visible gold is rare in the veins in the underground workings and was noted in only a few places associated with a grey mineral of unknown composition.”

7.3.4. NT ZONE

The NT Zone (aka “NT Horizon”) is a northeast trending stratigraphic horizon located in the south-central portion of the Rowan Property. The mineralized zone is typically 50 m to 100 m wide and consists of mixed chemical to clastic sediments including stromatolitic marbles with discontinuous felsic volcanic layers. The NT Zone has been traced along strike on the Rowan Property for approximately two kilometres. Clear evidence of shearing is typically absent within the zone, but it represents a corridor of intense quartz-ankerite alteration and brecciation with varying degrees of gold mineralization.

Gold within the NT Zone occurs as free gold in quartz veins, within massive sulphide units of pyrite and pyrrhotite, associated with sulphide-magnetite zones within the breccia, and in vein arrays within quartz porphyry intrusions internal to the NT Horizon. Associated sulphides include pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, sphalerite, and lesser arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite.

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

Gold mineralization on the Rowan Property belongs to the Archean lode gold class of deposits (Roberts, 1986) or, using the current term, “Orogenic gold deposit” class (Groves et al., 1998; Kerrich et al., 2000). Structurally controlled, low-sulphide, lode gold vein systems in metamorphic terrains from around the world possess many characteristics in common, spatially and through time; they constitute a single class of mesothermal precious metal deposits, formed during accretionary tectonics.

The Superior Province is the largest exposed Archean Craton in the world and has accounted for more gold production than any other Archean Craton, with the 25 largest known deposits having produced more than 1 million ounces (30 tonnes) of gold.

Most lode gold deposits form proximal to regional terrane-boundary structures that act as vertically extensive hydrothermal plumbing systems. Major mining camps are sited near deflections, strike slip or dilational jogs on the major structures. In detail, most deposits are situated in second or third order splays, or fault intersections, that define domains of low mean stress and correspondingly high fluid fluxes. Accordingly, mineralization and associated alteration is most intense in these flanking domains. The largest lode gold mining camps are in terrains that possess greenschist facies hydrothermal alteration assemblages developed in cyclic ductile to brittle deformation. Fewer deposits are known in amphibolite to granulite facies terranes characterized by amphibolite to granulite facies alteration assemblages, ductile shear zones, and ductilely deformed veins (McCuaig and Kerrich, 1998).

Characteristically the largest gold deposits of the district are spatially associated with, but not hosted in, porphyries like those exposed at the Dome mine, in Timmins, Ontario. This association has led to considerable speculation regarding the genetic relationship of felsic porphyry emplacement to gold mineralization. Magmatism provides an attractive source of heat and fluids to transport and focus gold mineralization, but the fluid chemistry typical of most orogenic gold deposits (low salinity, CO2-rich) can be generated by any mix of magmatic-hydrothermal, metamorphogenic, or even mantle-derived sources. It may be that the spatial association of porphyries and gold deposits is more of a reflection of their mutually favourable environment, rather than any causative link between the two.

Another commonly recognized feature of this class of deposits is their proximity in space and time to regional, angular unconformities of similar age, with their coeval molasse-type sediments and alkaline magmatism. These features record periods of rapid uplift and denudation, and sediment accumulations are preferably preserved adjacent to crustal scale structures that were actively accommodating this uplift. Alkaline magmatism points to a mantle source, which further implicates deep crustal scale structures and their spatial proximity to gold implies common structural pathways for the gold-bearing fluids. The coeval relationship between these features and gold mineralization suggests that there is something unique about this relatively punctuated period of tectonism, within a more protracted orogeny, that promotes gold transport and emplacement. The

coincidence of mantle involvement and rapid uplift within an evolving orogen can be explained by sudden interruptions in the lower crust and mantle lithosphere such as slab break-off or delamination.

Gold deposits in the Red Lake Greenstone Belt differ from the typical orogenic deposits in that the principal timing of gold emplacement predates the development of the regionally penetrative foliation and amphibolite grade metamorphism. Minor events followed but none at the scale of the main deposits themselves. The intense transposition of the original vein systems has obscured many of the key structural relationships that controlled mineralization; which has led to long-lived debates about their origins.

Mineralization at the Red Lake mine takes the form of auriferous, sulphide-bearing quartz-carbonate veins hosted by mafic to ultramafic volcanic rocks. At Madsen, gold mineralization is associated with intensely altered and deformed zones characterized by strongly foliated diopside-amphibole-biotite-quartz-carbonate veins and alteration. Recent work at the Madsen mine has shown that the vein emplacement was originally controlled by a more typical brittle-ductile deformation zone but was then modified into its current form during D2 deformation and its attendant amphibolite grade metamorphism, which led to irregular geometries and recrystallized alteration assemblages atypical of the class. Pre-D2 emplacement and subsequent ductile transposition play a fundamental role in controlling the shape and distribution of ore bodies at a stope scale in both the Red Lake and Madsen mines.

Other mineralization styles in the Red Lake Gold District include auriferous quartz veins hosted by iron formation (i.e. McFinley deposits), sulphide-rich quartz lenses, veins and stringers in a porphyry dyke (i.e., Hasaga mine) and siliceous shears within granitic stocks (i.e., McKenzie mine).

9. EXPLORATION

Upon acquiring the Rowan Property in December 2022, WRLG completed diamond drilling, a property-wide light detection and ranging (LiDAR) survey, and a regional soil sampling orientation survey.

The majority of the exploration work carried out on the Property by RLG, the previous owner, between 2007 and 2021 consisted of numerous diamond drilling programs, an airborne drone magnetic survey, and a channel sampling program near the surface exposure of the historic Rowan Mine in the area now being termed the “West Zone”. Historically, the Property has seen limited underground development and therefore historic underground drilling data is only available in limited detail.

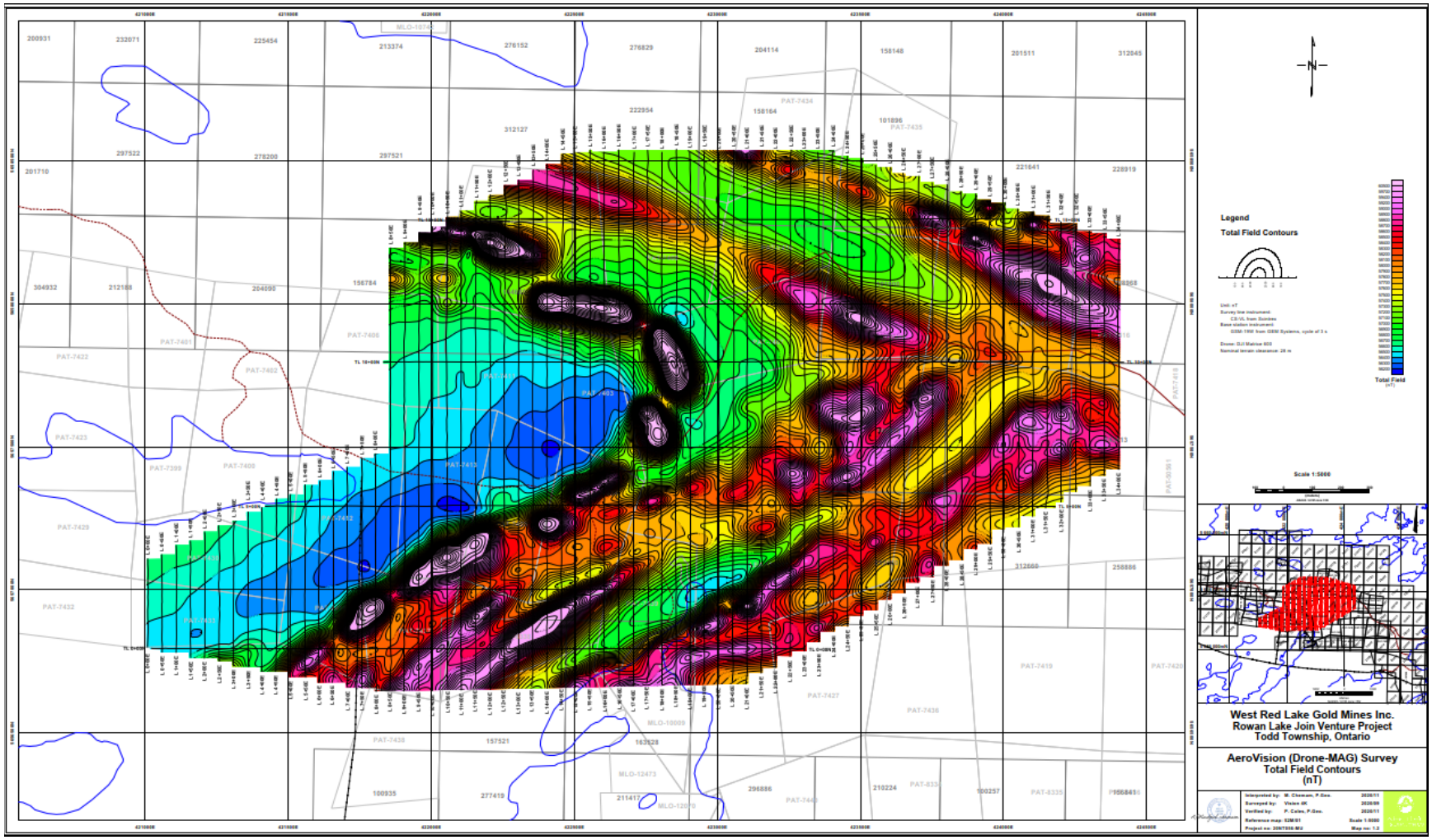
Diamond drilling is discussed in Section 10. Further details on historical exploration at the Property are provided in Section 6.

9.1. 2020 AIRBORNE DRONE MAGNETIC SURVEY

During 2020, Abitibi Geophysics Inc. carried out a 100 line km AeroVision drone magnetometer program on behalf of RLG (Figure 9-1). The survey was conducted over an area covering the 2 km long northeast striking NT Zone from the south property boundary to where the NT Zone folds to the west and proximal with the PBDZ regional geological structure which hosts the Rowan Mine gold zones. The drone magnetometer program covered 4.52 km^2 and consisted of 68 lines spaced 50 m apart with readings recorded at 1.2 m intervals along each line. This represents a significant increase in resolution over the previous survey conducted over the Property. The previous survey was conducted in 2000 by Sial Geosciences Inc. for Goldcorp Inc. The Sial survey was conducted on 100 m spaced lines with readings taken at 3.5 m intervals.

The 2020 drone magnetometer survey was effective in mapping lithologic units with moderate to high magnetic susceptibility and clearly delineates the east plunging regional scale antiform. The survey also appears to have delineated a number of areas that may have been subjected to structural offset along the east-west trending faults that run sub-parallel to the trend of D2 foliation. Follow-up fieldwork should be completed to ground-truth these apparent structural features and help refine the geologic interpretation over the Property.

FIGURE 9-1 PLAN AEROVISION TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS



Source. Abitibi Geophysics, 2020

9.2. 2021-2022 CHANNEL SAMPLING PROGRAM AT ROWAN MINE

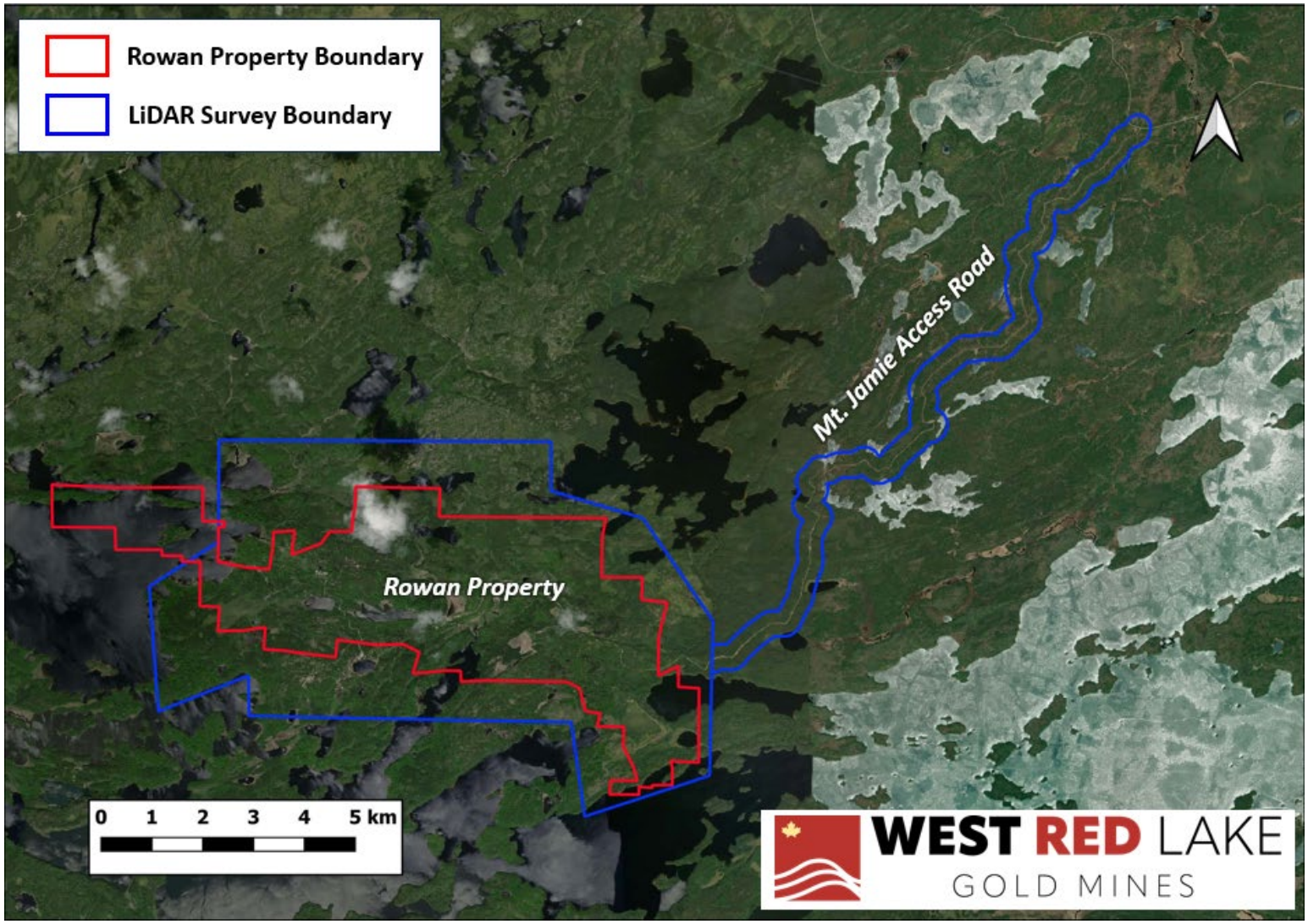
During 2021, RLG carried out a preliminary surface channel sampling program over a 200 m strike length at the Rowan Mine area along the east-west strike to investigate the potential for a surface bulk sample. This area conforms to what is now being called the “West Zone” by WRLG. The 2021 program comprised 97 samples along discontinuous lines with approximate line separations of 5 m, with up to seven contiguous one metre samples along each line segment, oriented perpendicular to stratigraphy. A follow-up program in 2022 comprised 182 additional channel and grab samples collected to test gold distribution along the veins identified in the 2021 program. The samples were sent for assay under similar protocol as used for drill core assaying by RLG. The results of the 2021 and 2022 sampling programs were encouraging and indicate that gold mineralization does persist to surface, however, a surface bulk sample is not being considered by WRLG at this time.

9.3. 2023 LIDAR SURVEY

In March 2023, WRLG completed a property-wide LiDAR survey over the Rowan Property and Mount Jamie access road (Figure 9-2). The survey was flown by Eagle Mapping Ltd., based out of Langley, British Columbia. The survey extents totalled 66.8 km^2, which included a 500 m wide corridor flown over the entire Mount Jamie access road. The LiDAR data was collected at 10 pulses/m^2 and included aerial photography at 10 cm ground sampling distance (GSD) for creation of a 10 cm GSD orthophoto to complement the digital surface model (DSM). Deliverables provided as part of the survey included:

- Point cloud ≥ 10 points/m² with classified ground and non-ground.
- Classified bare earth point file in LAS digital format.
- A digital 0.5 m elevation model (DEM) and a DSM.
- Contours that are aesthetically accurate for the ground surface.
- 0.5 m hill shade bare earth raster.
- 10 cm resolution orthophoto.

FIGURE 9-2 MAP SHOWING EXTENT OF LIDAR SURVEY FLOWN AT ROWAN PROPERTY

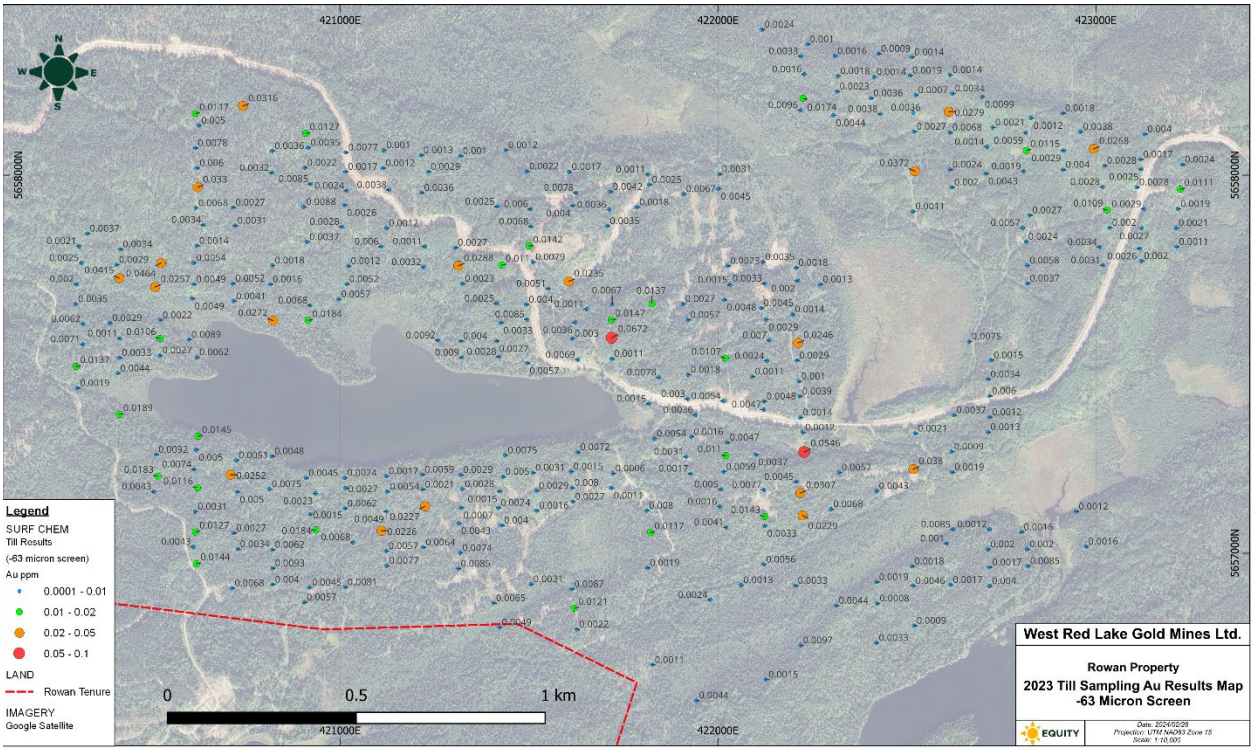


Source. WRLG, 2023

9.4. 2023 ORIENTATION SOIL SAMPLING SURVEY

The 2023 Rowan Property program managed by Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd. (Equity) on behalf of WRLG (Ontario) comprised a proposed 660 till sample stations over a 3.5 km^2 sampling grid. Sample spacing was generated using 50 m spacing on north-south lines, and 100 m spacing on east-west lines. A total of 334 successful till samples were collected using “Dutch” style hand augers with a maximum 2 m sampling depth possible. OREAS 46 certified reference material (CRM) and duplicate field samples were inserted into the sequence at a 5% rate for each QA/QC sample type in the field. Post-field collection, samples were transported to ALS Vancouver for preparation and analysis. All samples were dried to 60°C to reduce loss of volatile mercury and arsenic, sieved to -180 +63 micron (µm) and -63 µm fraction data subsets before undergoing AR_ICP-MS digestion and analysis. Review of assay data shows both datasets returned high quality, usable data, with the -63 µm dataset returning a preferential return in quality based on cumulative frequency probability plots and Tukey plotting of gold and pathfinders in parts per million (ppm) values. Exploratory Data Analysis via PCA was conducted on both data subsets and the components display both geochemical associations that reflect local geology and also zones of exploration potential. Glacial drift is proposed to be in the magnitude of 100 m to 300 m towards south by southwest across the Property based on the geological associations shown in the PCA compared to mapped lithologies.

FIGURE 9-3 2023 TILL SAMPLING AU RESULTS MAP



10. DRILLING

10.1. SUMMARY

Since 1934, a total of 622 diamond drill holes (DDH) for approximately 128,000 m have been completed at the Rowan Property, with drilling by WRLG in 2022 and 2023 totalling 77 DDH for approximately 25,000 m (Table 10-1). Figure 10-1 presents a drill hole plan map of the Property.

TABLE 10-1 DIAMOND DRILLING SUMMARY FOR ROWAN PROPERTY

Company	Year	Series	Target	Metres	# holes	Type	Size
Paulore Gold Mines	1934	Unknown	Rowan Mine	Unknown	6	Unknown	Unknown
Lake Rowan Gold Mines	1937-1938	RWS	Rowan Mine	1,094.0	11	DDH	Unknown
		RWU	Rowan Mine	415.9	13	DDH-UG	Unknown
West Red Lake Gold Mines	1940	M	Rowan Mine	927.0	18	DDH	Unknown
Golden Frontier	1940	GU	Mt. Jamie	120.0	17	DDH-UG	Unknown
	1941	GF	Mt. Jamie	123.0	7	DDH	Unknown
		GU	Mt. Jamie	1,265.0	106	DDH-UG	Unknown
	1942	GF	Mt. Jamie	102.0	4	DDH	Unknown
		GU	Mt. Jamie	153.0	9	DDH	Unknown
Bayview Red Lake	1945	BW	Mt. Jamie	4,593.0	34	DDH	Unknown
Rugged Red Lake Mines	1945	Unknown	Rowan Mine	4,746.0	25	DDH	Unknown
Lake Rowan Mines	1946	RW-46	Rowan Mine	9,845.0	56	DDH	Unknown
	1950	Unknown	Rowan Mine	Unknown	8	X-Ray	Unknown
Rowan Consolidated Mines Ltd.	1953	RWU-53	Rowan Mine	1,845.0	38	DDH-UG	Unknown
	1958	RW-58	Rowan Mine	1,340.5	7	DDH	Unknown
Cochenour Exploration Ltd.	1969	MB-69	Rowan Mine	597.0	8	DDH	Unknown
Byng Red Lake	1977-1978	HL	Mt. Jamie	132.0	5	DDH	EXT
Oneiro-Alfa	1982	Unknown	Mt. Jamie	1,646.0	19	DDH	Unknown
Keeley Frontier	1983	KF	Mt. Jamie	2,564.0	28	DDH	BQ
		KU	Mt. Jamie	1,583.0	38	DDH-UG	AQ
Robert Gibson	1984	RG-84	Mt. Jamie	313.0	10	DDH	XRT
	1984	RW-84	Rowan Mine	3,622.8	16	DDH	BQ

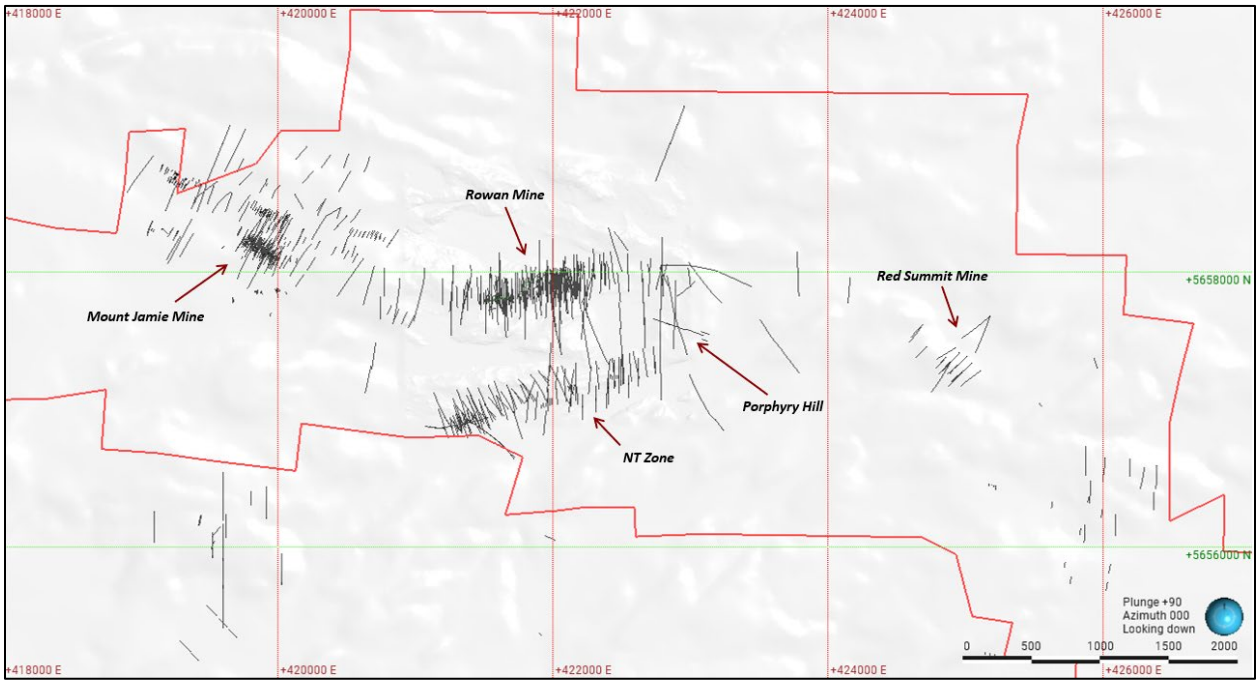
Company	Year	Series	Target	Metres	# holes	Type	Size
Goldquest Exploration Inc.	1985	RW-85	Rowan Mine	4,539.5	51	DDH	BQ
Jamie Frontier	1985	JF	Mt. Jamie	721.0	13	DDH	BQ
		JU	Mt. Jamie	5,110.0	108	DDH-UG	BQ
Robert Gibson	1985	Unknown	Mt. Jamie	62.0	2	DDH	XRT
	1986	RG-86	Mt. Jamie	288.0	9	DDH	XRT
Goldquest Exploration Inc.	1987	RW-87	Rowan Mine	1,822.1	8	DDH	BQ
Robert Gibson	1987	RG-87	Mt. Jamie	385.0	11	DDH	EXT
Jamie Frontier	1987	JU	Mt. Jamie	524.0	3	DDH	BQ
Byron Bay	1987	BB87	Mt. Jamie	375.0	1	DDH	BQ
Robert Gibson	1988	RG-88	Mt. Jamie	113.0	3	DDH	EXT
Pezgold	1989	P	Mt. Jamie	3,683.0	39	DDH	NQ
Chevron / Goldquest	1989	RW-89	Rowan Mine	2,713.0	7	DDH	BQ
	1990	RW-90	Rowan Mine	3,131.0	7	DDH	BQ
	1993	RW-93	Rowan Mine	995.0	3	DDH	BQ
Goldcorp Inc.	1997	RW-97	Rowan Mine	904.0	2	DDH	BQ
	2001	RW-01	Rowan Mine	3,673.0	12	DDH	BQ
Zenda / Vendron	2003	JF-03	Mt. Jamie	900.0	6	DDH	NQ
Kings Bay Gold Corp. Ltd.	2006	RW-06	Rowan Mine Porphyry Hill	4,846.0	23	DDH	BQ
Hy Lake Gold Inc.	2007-2008	HYR-07, HYR-08	Rowan Mine	8,317.0	15	DDH	NQ
			Red Summit	2,259.0	8	DDH	NQ
		HY-07	Mt. Jamie	7,687.0	38	DDH	NQ
	2010	HYR-10	NT Zone	1,147.0	5	DDH	NQ
	2011	HY-11	Mt. Jamie	3,489.0	31	DDH	NQ
			NT Zone	3,880.0	17	DDH	NQ
			Red Summit	2,153.0	9	DDH	NQ
	2012	HY-12	Mt. Jamie	5,133.0	31	DDH	NQ
			Various	5,212.0	32	DDH	NQ
West Red Lake Gold Mines Inc. (RLG)	2013	RLG-13	Rowan Mine	3,283.0	8	DDH	NQ
	2014	RLG-14	Rowan Mine	1,416.0	10	DDH	NQ
	2015	RLG-15	Rowan Mine	1,767.0	6	DDH	NQ
	2016	RLG-16	Rowan Mine	5,176.0	16	DDH	NQ

Company	Year	Series	Target	Metres	# holes	Type	Size
	2017	RLG-17	Rowan Mine	5,415.5	14	DDH	NQ
			Mt. Jamie	2,544.0	15	DDH	NQ
	2018	RLG-18	Rowan Mine	1,272.0	1	DDH	NQ
			NT Zone	1,443.0	8	DDH	NQ
	2019	RLG-19	NT Zone	3,060.0	12	DDH	NQ
	2021	RLG-21	Rowan Mine	3,033.0	19	DDH	NQ
			NT Zone	636.0	1	DDH	NQ
	2022	RLG-22	NT Zone	1,657.0	5	DDH	NQ
	2022	RLG-22	Rowan Mine	1,428.0	4	DDH	NQ
			Porphyry Hill	1,104.0	4	DDH	NQ
West Red Lake Gold Mines, Ltd. (WRLG)	2023	RLG-23	Rowan Mine	20,211.4	62	DDH	NQ
			Red Summit	780.0	2	DDH	NQ

Note. The above information represents a compilation of information gathered from the GeologyOntario database of annual assessment report filings, as well as work summaries from authors on previous Rowan Technical Reports. The QP verified the drill hole information used for the MRE as described in Section 12.

*DDH-UG refers to diamond drill holes completed from historic underground workings at the Rowan Mine.

FIGURE 10-1 DIAMOND DRILLING COMPILATION MAP FOR ROWAN PROPERTY



Source. WRLG, 2024

10.2. DIAMOND DRILLING FROM 2007 TO 2021

RLG (and its predecessor Hy Lake) completed significant surface diamond drilling on the West Red Lake Project during the period 2007 through 2021. The drilling was conducted on both the Rowan Mine property and the Mount Jamie Mine property. Diamond drilling by RLG from 2007 to 2021 totalled 55,423 m in 226 holes.

A 12 km section of the east-west striking PBDZ and the 2 km long NT Zone were the two main areas of the Property where diamond drilling was undertaken by RLG. The primary exploration focus was on the Rowan Mine area which is situated near the centre of the Property within the PBDZ. A secondary exploration focus was early-stage drilling on the PBDZ that is outside of the Rowan Mine area. Additional diamond drilling was carried out on the southern portion of the NT Zone associated with the northeast trending Golden Arm Structure, which crosses onto the Property from the neighbouring property located adjacent and to the south.

All holes were drilled with NQ size (47.6 mm) core. Chibougamau Drilling of Red Lake, Ontario was the contractor for most of the drilling. Collars were surveyed by a handheld global positioning system (GPS) instrument accurate to within two to three metres. Downhole surveys were carried out using a Reflex Early Shot instrument with readings taken every 50 m.

Core was picked up twice per day by RLG core technicians and taken to the core shack located at the Mount Jamie Mine site. The core technicians then measured the drill core and stapled a metal tag to each of the core boxes with the hole number, box number, and footage recorded on the tag. The technicians also took measurements from the drill core, including rock quality designation (RQD), core recovery, and orientation of any structures, contacts and veins.

Ninety-nine percent (99%) of the core had 100% core recovery. Core was logged by the geologist, with altered and mineralized sections marked for sampling. Core photographs were taken and were stored on the company computers.

No current grid was cut in the area. GPS coordinates for each drill hole collar were determined in the field using a handheld GPS instrument. Collar locations are in UTM coordinates, Canada Mean Datum (NAD 83) Zone 15.

Sections of drill core to be assayed were identified by the geologist during core logging. These sections were split, using a diamond blade rock saw. Half of each sample was sealed in a plastic sample bag along with a sample identification tag. The remaining half of each sample was replaced in the core box as a permanent record. Core is stored on the Mount Jamie Mine property.

All drill holes were logged and sampled at the Mount Jamie Mine field camp. Certified gold reference standards, blanks, and field duplicates were routinely inserted into the sample stream as part of RLG quality control/quality assurance (QA/QC) program. Assaying was done by either Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Actlabs) or SGS at their laboratories in Red Lake, Ontario. Gold analyses were performed by fire assay, however, higher grade (>5 g/t Au) samples were analyzed

with a gravimetric finish. Visible gold samples, when noted, were assayed by a pulp metallic method.

Drill hole intersection lengths are not true widths. The relationship to true widths depends upon the dip of the drill hole and the dip of the mineralized zone. The dips of the various mineralized zones differ but are predominately in the range 80° south to 80° north.

10.2.1. ROWAN MINE AREA DRILLING

RLG completed a comprehensive two-year drill program (June 2007-September 2008) covering 15 holes for 8,317 m focusing mainly on the Rowan Mine area and extensions. The primary purpose of the program was to test the depth and strike extensions of vein mineralization.

Work in 2009 focused on additional infill sampling of previously drilled core and data compilation.

Work in 2010 was on resource assessment and data reorganization as well as drilling in the Rowan Mine area.

At the Rowan Mine zones, examination of the longitudinal sections for the 3-8, 3-6, 3-5, 3-2, and SXZ zones have identified the stronger gold trends and the program focused on expanding these areas. Diamond drilling in 2010 attempted to expand the mineralization down dip and between historic drill holes RW-85-61 and RW-85-62.

In 2013, RLG conducted a drilling program consisting of eight drill holes for 3,283 m in the Rowan Mine area.

In 2014, a diamond drilling program was completed by RLG on the Rowan Mine area. Ten diamond drill holes totalling 1,416 m were completed. The program was designed to test for depth and strike extensions of known mineralized zones at the Rowan Mine area as well as other known gold mineralized zones. The holes were following up on the positive results of the 2013 drill program. Every hole intercepted multiple zones and mineralization with anomalous to high grade Au assays. The high grade intercepts correspond to historic high grade results and are a confirmation of the continuity and extensions of the zones to depth and along strike.

In 2015, a six-hole 1,767 m drill program followed by an eight-hole 2,365 m program during 2016 explored the regional geological structure extending east from the Rowan Mine area along strike for a distance of one kilometre to where the PBS Zone, which hosts the Rowan Mine gold zones, intersects with the northeast trending NT Zone.

In 2017, a nine-hole 3,013.5 m program was carried out, with two holes drilled to expand gold mineralized zones to depth in the Rowan Mine area, four holes drilled on the western side of the Rowan Mine area, and three holes drilled adjacent to the east of the Rowan Mine area.

An additional five-hole 2,402 m program was carried out in 2017, with three holes drilled in the Rowan Mine area to test geological targets and two holes drilled one kilometre east of the Rowan Mine area to test targets at the intersection of the northeast trending NT Zone with the easterly extension of the PBS Zone.

In 2018, a 1,272 m deep hole was drilled below the Rowan Mine area mineralization to test for depth extension of mineralization and intercepted 4.39 g/t Au over 1.5 m approximately 1,050 m below surface.

In 2021, a 19-hole 3,033 m program was carried out in the Rowan Mine area including 16 near surface holes drilled to test the potential for a surface bulk sample together with surface channel sampling and three deeper holes for infill drilling.

In 2022, a total of four NQ diamond drill holes for 1,428 m were completed at the Rowan Mine property. The purpose of this drilling was infill and expansion on the Rowan deposit.

10.2.2. MOUNT JAMIE MINE AREA DRILLING

The Golden Tree Zones and the North Zone are on strike and to the west of the Rowan Mine property and are situated within the PBS Zone located on the Mount Jamie Mine property portion of the Property. Early-stage exploration drilling focused primarily on the tracing the Golden Tree Zones and the North Zone by following the west by northwest trend of the mineralized regional structure crossing the Mount Jamie Mine property with the purpose of establishing strike continuity of mineralization from the Rowan Mine property onto and across the Mount Jamie Mine property. A 31-hole 3,489 m program was carried out in 2011, a 31-hole 5,133 m program was carried out in 2012, and a 15-hole 2,544 m program was carried out in 2017.

Gold mineralization on the Mount Jamie Mine property is generally hosted by thin quartz veins and veinlets associated with zones of carbonate and sericite-chlorite alteration and sulphide mineralization.

10.2.3. RED SUMMIT AREA DRILLING

The Red Summit Mine property is located east and on strike with the Rowan Mine area and has very similar geology. RLG conducted an eight-hole, 2,259 m program in 2008 and a nine-hole, 2,153 m program in 2011. The purpose of these programs was to test the depth and strike extension of the mineralized zones in the vicinity of the underground workings.

The drill program indicated the potential for high grade mineralization in the vicinity of the Red Summit underground workings. High grade mineralization was intersected on a 100 m step out from the historic underground workings and indicates that the mineralized zones extend beyond the historic workings. Despite the vertical to sub-vertical nature of vein sets noted historically, examination of the drill results suggests that mineralized envelopes containing the vein sets lie mainly within a shallow southwest plunging zone situated on a lithological contact between mafic intrusive (quartz diorite) and mafic volcanic.

10.2.4. NT ZONE AREA DRILLING

The NT Zone is the northeast extension of a large geological structure discovered on the Newman-Todd property south of the Rowan Mine property. The northeast trending Newman-Todd Structural Zone hosts high grade gold zones over a two kilometre strike length to a depth of over 300 m. RLG traced this gold system for one kilometre on to the Rowan Mine property where iron

formations continue to the northeast, towards the Rowan Creek Zone, in close proximity to the Golden Arm ultramafic structure, a primary control for gold mineralization in the Red Lake Gold District.

Early-stage exploration drilling was carried out on the southern portion of the NT Zone from the south property boundary along a one kilometre strike length and towards the northeast with a five-hole 1,147 m program in 2010 and a second 17-hole 3,880 m program in 2011.

In late 2018, an eight-hole 1,443 m drill program in the NT Zone area was carried out followed by a 12-hole 3,060 m program in 2019. During 2020, a 10-hole 3,178.5 m program was carried out followed by a second 10-hole 3,195 m program in the area of the exploration drilling. The four drill programs were carried out on the regional scale NT Zone from the south property boundary over a one kilometre distance along strike to the northeast. Several near parallel gold zones trending along strike were intercepted from surface to a depth of approximately 200 m.

In 2021, a 636 m hole was drilled into the northeastern area of the NT Zone.

In 2022, a total of five NQ diamond drill holes for 1,657 m were drilled at the NT Zone to test previously intercepted areas of high-grade mineralization. An additional four holes for 1,104 m were drilled at the Porphyry Hill target, which sits along the overall northeast trend of NT Zone mineralization.

10.3. DIAMOND DRILLING FROM 2022 TO 2023

The following summarizes drilling completed by WRLG (Ontario) following acquisition of the Rowan Property.

In 2022, a total of four NQ diamond drill holes for 1,428 m were completed at the Rowan Mine property. The purpose of this drilling was infill and expansion on the Rowan deposit. A total of five NQ diamond drill holes for 1,657 m were drilled at the NT Zone to test previously intercepted areas of high grade mineralization. An additional four holes for 1,104 m were drilled at the Porphyry Hill target, which sits along the overall northeast trend of NT Zone mineralization.

During 2023, a total of 21,191.4 m of infill and expansion drilling in sixty-four (64) NQ-diameter diamond drill holes was completed across the Rowan Property. This drilling was primarily focused on the Rowan Mine deposit and Red Summit NE target. A total of 62 holes for 20,211.4 m of NQ diamond drill core were completed at the Rowan Mine target. The purpose of this drilling was to validate and increase confidence in the December 2022 Rowan mineral resource, as well as test the down-dip continuity of high grade mineralized shoots within the Rowan Vein System. Drilling was primarily focused within two mineralized shoots called the East Zone and West Zone. Assay results received from the 2023 program confirmed that quartz veining and gold mineralization continue at depth and along strike, with grades consistent with, or higher than, those outlined in the December 2022 mineral resource. The Rowan deposit remains open for expansion in all directions and will continue to be a primary target for future drilling programs.

An additional two holes for 780 m of NQ diamond drill core were completed at the Red Summit NE target, which is located approximately 250 m northeast of the past producing Red Summit Mine within a flexure of the Pipestone Bay Deformation Zone. At Red Summit, gold mineralization tends to be localized within quartz-carbonate veins hosted along the margin of a porphyritic felsic intrusive. The contact between the felsic intrusive and surrounding mafic volcanic rocks provides a favourable rheologic setting for dilation and emplacement of quartz veining and gold mineralization. The intrusive at Red Summit NE is approximately three times the size of the intrusive adjacent to the historic Red Summit Mine, which would suggest the potential for a much larger target at Red Summit NE. The drilling completed at Red Summit NE confirmed the geologic thesis – where a large felsic intrusive body was intercepted with tenor of gold mineralization increasing near the contact between the intrusive and surrounding metavolcanic rocks. The results of this initial work warrant additional drilling in this area.

All drill holes were drilled with fully oriented NQ size core. Forage Lamontagne Fortier Inc. of Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec was the contractor for all the drilling. Collars were spotted utilizing a handheld GPS instrument accurate to within two to three metres. The drill rig was aligned at the proper azimuth and declination on each planned hole using the Imdex-Devico DeviAligner tool. Downhole survey information was collected using an Imdex-Devico DeviGyro tool. While drilling, downhole survey tests were completed approximately every 30 m to monitor the downhole deviation of the drill hole. Upon completion of a drill hole, continuous in and out downhole surveys were collected. After completion and abandonment of a drill hole, collars were re-surveyed utilizing a high precision Trimble R2 GPS unit with sub-metre accuracy. Orientation marks were made on the core by trained drilling personnel utilizing a Reflex Act III orientation tool.

All drill holes were systematically logged, photographed, and sampled by a trained geologist at WRLG's Mt. Jamie core processing facility. The minimum allowable sample length was 0.5 m and the maximum allowable sample length was 1.5 m. Standard reference materials and blanks were inserted at a targeted 5% insertion rate. The drill core was then cut lengthwise utilizing a diamond blade core saw along a line pre-selected by the geologist. To reduce sampling bias, the same side of drill core was sampled consistently utilizing the orientation line as reference. For those samples containing visible gold (VG), a trained geologist supervised the cutting/bagging of those samples and ensured the core saw blade was 'cleaned' with a dressing stone following the VG sample interval. Bagged samples were then sealed with zip ties and transported by WRLG personnel directly to SGS Natural Resource's Facility in Red Lake, Ontario for assay. The archived and halved core is stored at the Mt. Jamie camp.

The QP is not aware of any drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results.

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

Sampling procedures and methods have evolved over the long history of exploration and mining on the Rowan Property and specific procedures also varied among operators. Sample preparation, analyses, and security are accordingly described separately below based on time period and/or project operator.

The QP is of the opinion that, based on his review of the of historical information available, the sampling, sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures were generally in line with best practices for their time and the sampling, sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures currently undertaken by WRLG meet or exceed modern best practices. The historical procedures and those undertaken by WRLG are adequate for modern targeting, modelling, and resource estimation.

11.1. ROWAN MINE PROPERTY

Since 1937, there have been 30 diamond drill programs conducted at the Rowan Mine property by 11 different companies. Between 1937 and 2008, no company QA/QC programs were in place.

Table 11-1 summarizes the number of drill holes, total metres drilled, QA/QC programs, and laboratories used.

TABLE 11-1 HISTORIC SUMMARY OF QA/QC (1937 – 2021)

Year	Company	DDH Series in Database	No. of Collars	Laboratory Certificates	Assay Numbers	Detection Limit (g/t Au)	Comment
1937	Lake Rowan Gold Mines	RWS-37-**	12	Red Crest / Bell White	151	0.34	
1937	Lake Rowan Gold Mines	RWU-37-**	1	Red Crest	19	0.34	
1938	Lake Rowan Gold Mines	RWU-38-**	11	Red Crest / Chemex	105	0.34	
1946	Rowan Consolidated Mines	RW-46-**	14	Dickenson / Bell White	257	0.34	
1953	Rowan Consolidated Mines	RWU-53-**	38	Dickenson	884	0.34	

Year	Company	DDH Series in Database	No. of Collars	Laboratory Certificates	Assay Numbers	Detection Limit (g/t Au)	Comment
1958	Rowan Consolidated Mines	RW-58-**	7	Dickenson	120	0.34	
1983	Pipestone Bay Resources	P-83-**	2	Bourlanmac	299	0.34	
1984	Goldquest	RW-84-**	14	Cochenour P Okanski	943	0.34	
1985	Goldquest	RW-85-**	45	Cochenour P Okanski	699	0.34	
1987	Goldquest	RW-87-**	6		301	0.01	
1989	Chevron	RW-89-**	4		1,122		
1990	Chevron	RW-90-**	6	Chemex	1334		
1993	Goldquest	RW-93-**	3		116		
1997	Goldcorp	RW-97-**	2		261		
2001	Goldcorp	RW-01-**	4	Chemex	219		
2006	Kings Bay	RW-06-**	8	SGS	434	0.01	
2007	Hy Lake	HYR-07-**	8	Chemex	1,050	0.001	
2008	Hy Lake	HYR-08-**	3	SGS	796	0.01	
2010	Hy Lake	HY-10-**	4		1,508		Co Standards and Duplicates
2011	Hy Lake	HY-11-**	4	Act Labs	1,633	0.01	Co Standards and Duplicates
2013	RLG	RLG-13-**	8	Act Labs	3,172	0.01	Co Standards and Duplicates
2014	RLG	RLG-14-**	10	Act Labs	395	0.01	Co Standards and Duplicates
2015	RLG	RLG-15-**	6	SGS	368	0.005	Co. Standards Blanks 1/4 core duplicates, LAB QA QC
2016	RLG	RLG-16-**	15	SGS	1,579	0.005	Co. Standards Blanks 1/4 core duplicates, LAB QA QC
2017	RLG	RLG-17-**	7	SGS	1,272	0.005	Co. Standards Blanks 1/4 core duplicates, LAB QA QC
2018	RLG	RLG-18-**	2	SGS	678	0.005	Co. Standards Blanks 1/4 core duplicates, LAB QA QC

Year	Company	DDH Series in Database	No. of Collars	Laboratory Certificates	Assay Numbers	Detection Limit (g/t Au)	Comment
2021	RLG	RLG-21-**	20	SGS	2,083	0.005	Co. Standards Blanks 1/4 core duplicates, LAB QA QC

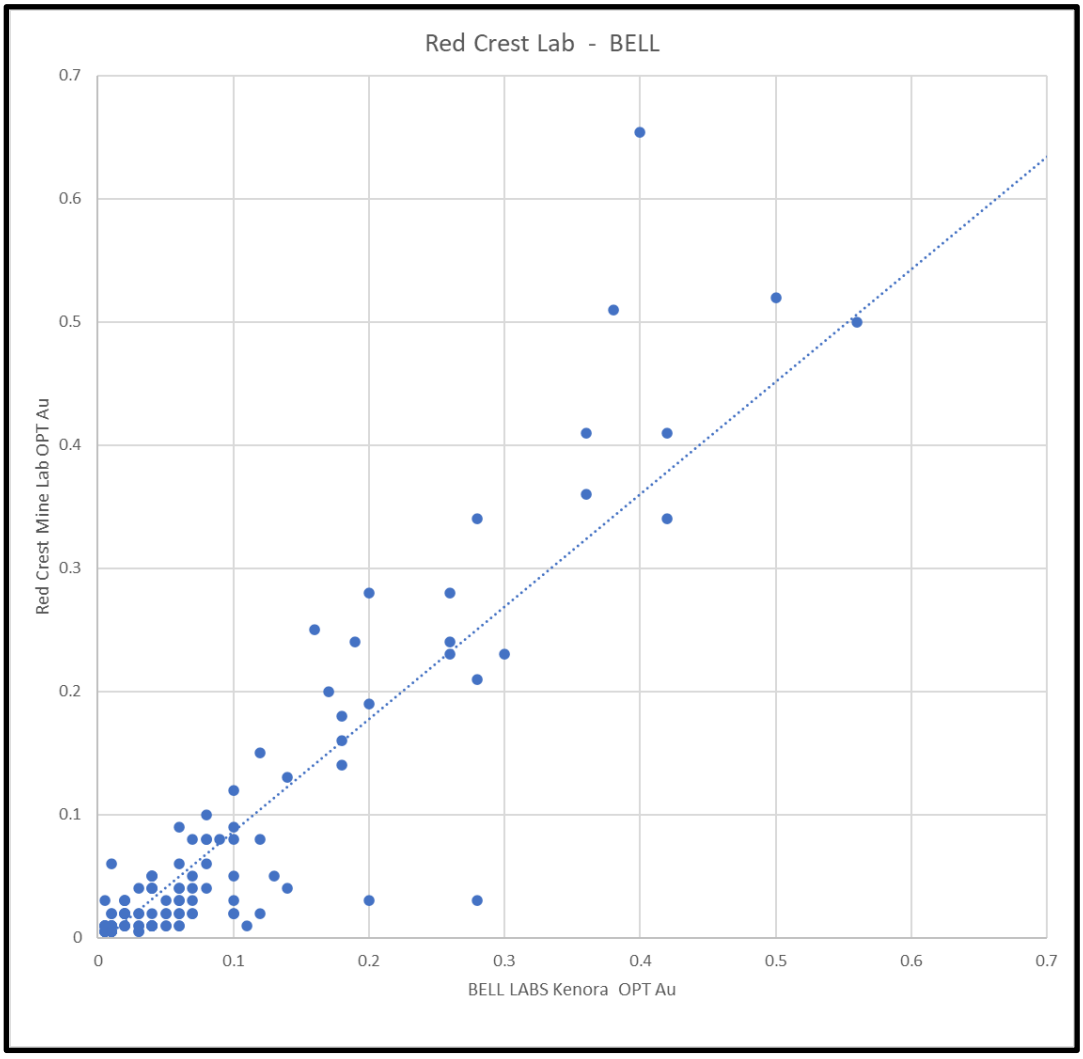
11.1.1. LAKE ROWAN GOLD MINES 1937 - 1938

Lake Rowan Gold Mines conducted surface and underground drilling on the property in 1937 and 1938. The assay information was listed in the database and 75% of the assays were confirmed by assay certificates.

There are no records available for the company and laboratory QA/QC programs and procedures for diamond drilling and assaying. However, it appears the company may have limited the sample length to obtain a representative sample. The surface and underground drilling programs have an average sample length of 0.63 m, with a maximum length of 12.25 m and a minimum length of 0.07 m. The length of samples grading above 6.0 g/t Au averaged 0.29 m.

Lake Rowan Gold Mines did send reject material from 140 samples comparing the Red Crest Assay Lab to J.W.N Bell Assay Lab in Kenora (Figure 11-1).

FIGURE 11-1 GRAPH OF ASSAY COMPARISON RED CREST LAB VS J.W.N BELL LAB



The laboratory QA/QC program is unknown. Based on the assay certificates, fire assay with gravimetric finish had a detection limit of 0.34 g/t Au. Based on this value, trace and nil values were recorded as 0.001 g/t rather than using 0.17 g/t (equal to half the detection limit), which would be anomalous using current measuring technology.

Based on the lack of recorded QA/QC procedures and assay certificates, the QP considers the assay data from this program suitable to either limit mineralized zones or be used with assay results from more recent drilling. If a zone is solely defined by these holes, the zone should be considered inferred until confirmed with more recent results.

11.1.2. ROWAN CONSOLIDATED MINES 1946 - 1958

Rowan Consolidated Mines (RCM) conducted surface and underground drilling on the property between 1946 and 1958. The assay information was listed in the database and 60% of the assays were confirmed by assay certificates.

There are no records available for company and laboratory QA/QC programs and procedures for diamond drilling and assaying. To mitigate bias in assaying, RCM limited the sample length to obtain a representative sample. The surface and underground drilling programs have an average sample length of 0.41 m, with a maximum length of 1.95 m and a minimum length of 0.03 m. Sample length of samples grading above 6.0 g/t Au averaged 0.22 m.

The laboratory QA/QC program is unknown. Based on the assay certificates, fire assay with gravimetric finish had a detection limit of 0.34 g/t Au. Based on this value, trace and nil values are recorded as 0.001 g/t rather than using 0.17 g/t (equal to half the detection limit), which would be anomalous using current measuring technology.

Based on the lack of recorded QA/QC procedures, the QP considers the assay data from this program suitable to either limit mineralized zones or be used with assay results from more recent drilling. If a zone is solely defined by these holes, the zone should be considered inferred until confirmed with more recent results.

11.1.3. VARIOUS COMPANIES 1983 – 2006

A number of companies conducted surface diamond drilling programs in the Rowan Shaft Area. RCM conducted surface and underground drilling on the property between 1946 and 1958. The assay information was listed in the database and 25% of the assays were confirmed by assay certificates.

There are no records available for laboratory QA/QC programs and company QA/QC procedures for diamond drilling and sampling.

During Goldcorp's 1985 diamond drill program, the company sent 64 pulp samples from the Paul Okanski Cochenour Lab to X-Ray Assay Labs in Toronto. There was a slight positive bias in the data above 1.102 oz/tonne Au.

Based on the lack of recorded QA/QC procedures, the QP considers the assay data from this program suitable to either limit mineralized zones or be used with assay results from more recent drilling. If a zone is solely defined by these holes, the zone should be considered inferred until confirmed with more recent results.

11.1.4. HY LAKE 2007-2012

Hy Lake has recorded QA/QC, sample preparation, analyses, and security procedures for drilling carried out at the property for the period from 2007 to 2012 as described in Guy, 2015.

All drill holes were logged and sampled at the Mount Jamie Mine field camp. Assaying was completed by either independent ActLabs or SGS based out of Red Lake, Ontario. Samples were

transported directly to the laboratories by company core technicians for sample preparation and analyses. Gold analyses were performed by fire assay, however, higher grade (>5 g/t Au) samples were analyzed with a gravimetric finish.

After the 2009 drill program, Hy Lake maintained its own QA/QC program. Certified gold reference standards, blanks, and field duplicates were routinely inserted into the sample stream as part of Hy Lake QA/QC program.

Both ActLabs and SGS developed a Quality Management System (QMS) designed to ensure the production of consistently reliable data and implemented this at each of its locations. The system covers all laboratory activities and takes into consideration the requirements of ISO standards.

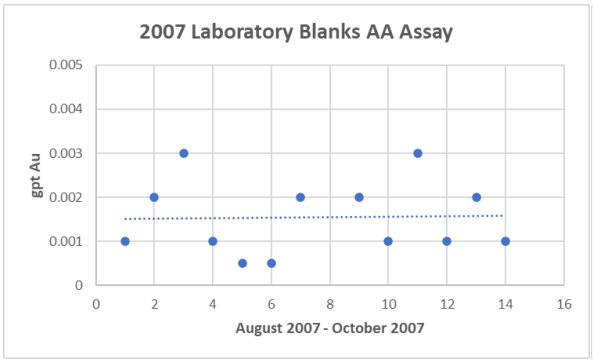
During the period 2007 to 2012, the laboratories maintained ISO registrations and accreditations, and were registered or pending registration to ISO 9001:2008.

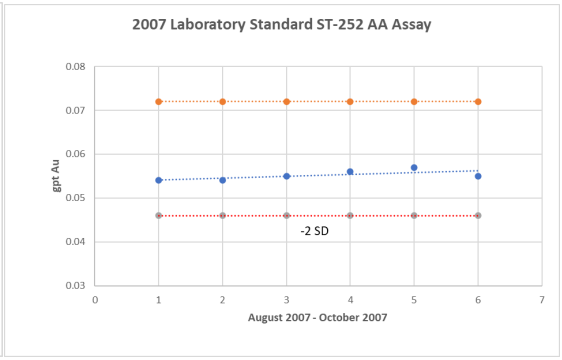
The samples were dried and crushed to 70% passing minus ten (-10) mesh. A Jones riffle splitter was used to take a 250 g subsample for pulverizing and the reject portion was bagged and stored. After reducing the 250 g sample to 85% passing -200 mesh, the sample was thoroughly blended and a 50 g charge was assayed for gold by standard fire assay with an inductively coupled plasma (ICP) finish. Gold values in excess of 10 ppm were re-analyzed by fire assay with gravimetric finish for greater accuracy.

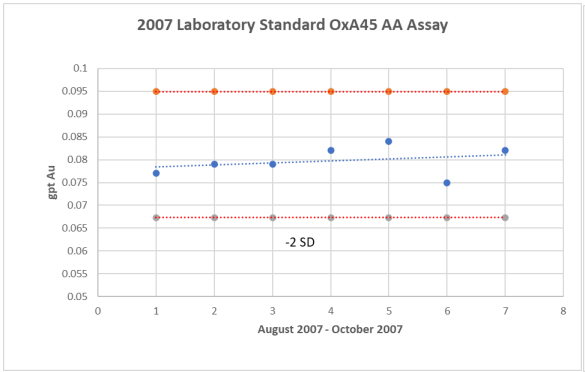
Total metallics was carried out on samples with visible gold at the request of the geologist in charge. Core samples were crushed and ground completely so that there was no reject. The sample was screened through a 150 mesh screen and the + fraction and – fraction were weighted. A representative 50 g weight of each fraction was submitted to fire assay for fusion and cupellation followed by gravimetric determination. The total gold content is calculated by weighting the + and – fractions and converting to oz/tonne (as described on the SGS fact sheet).

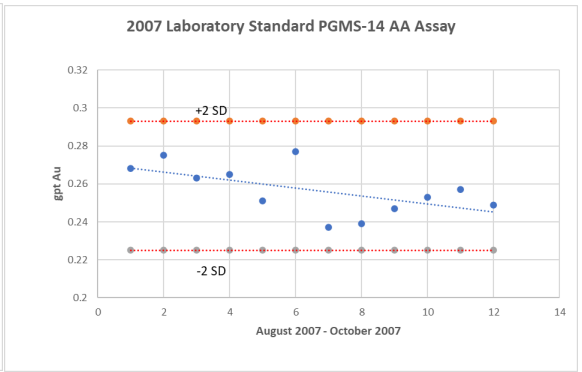
Figure 11-2 presents QA/QC graphs for ALS Chemex labs from August to October 2007. The graphs show no issues with assay results for blanks and certified standards. There is one failure on standard OxL51 on assay certificate TB07091584 dated September 11, 2007. The certificate contained 126 samples with three samples having grades between 1.2 g/t Au and 2.1 g/t Au. The other nine standards assayed on the certificate passed.

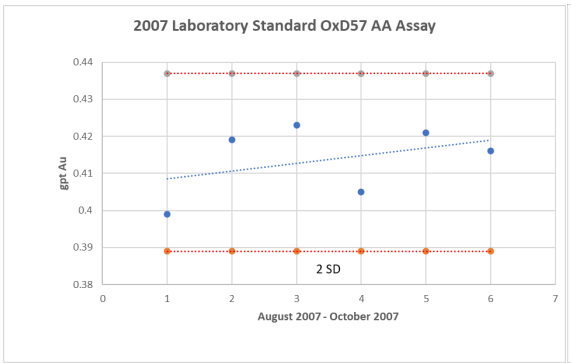
FIGURE 11-2 2007 LABORATORY QA/QC RESULTS

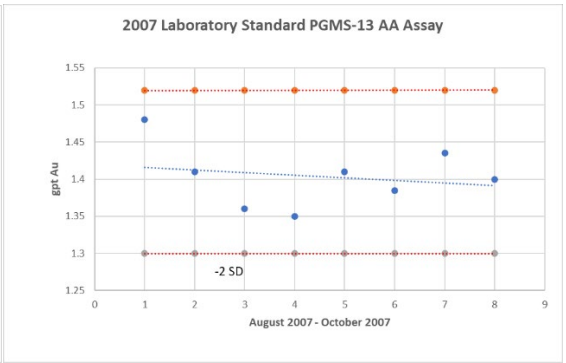


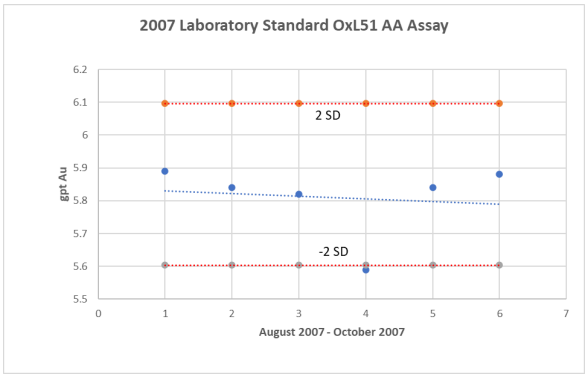








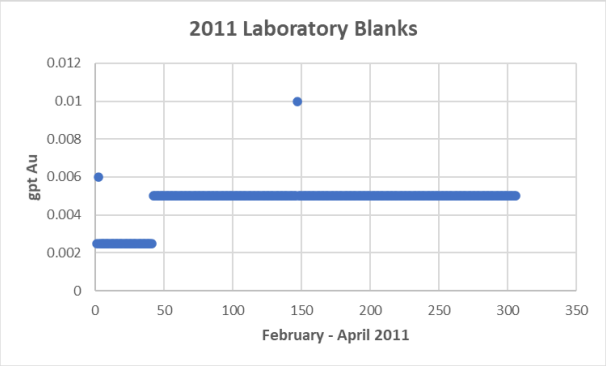




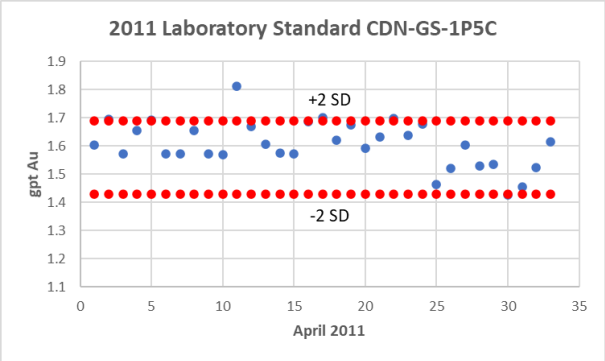
The following QA/QC graphs from ActLabs cover the period February to April 2011 (Figure 11-3).

FIGURE 11-3 FEBRUARY TO APRIL 2011 ACTLABS QA/QC

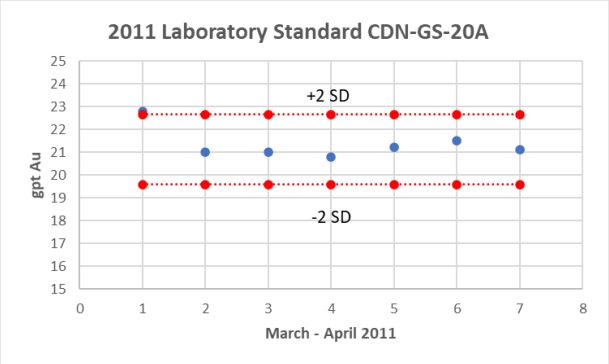
Laboratory Blanks



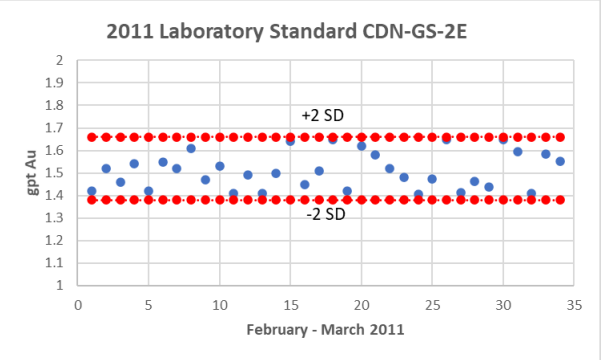
Lab Standard CDN-GS-1P5C



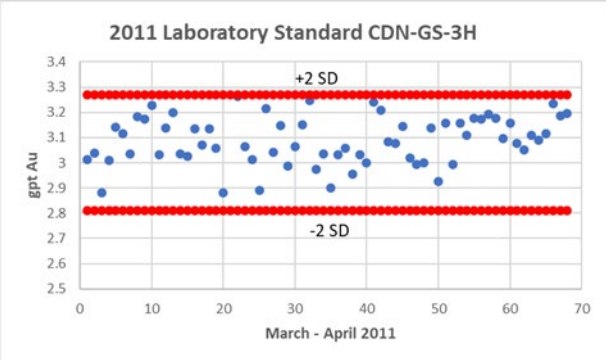
Lab Standard CDN-GS-20A



Lab Standard CDN-GS-2E



Lab Standard CDN-GS-3H



Lab Std CDN-GS-7B

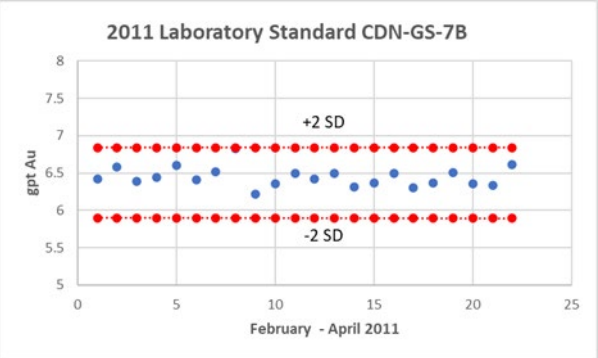
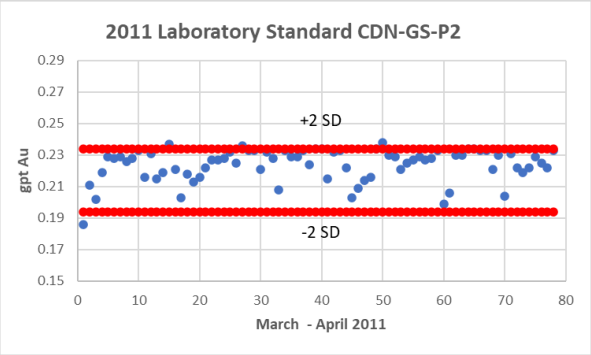
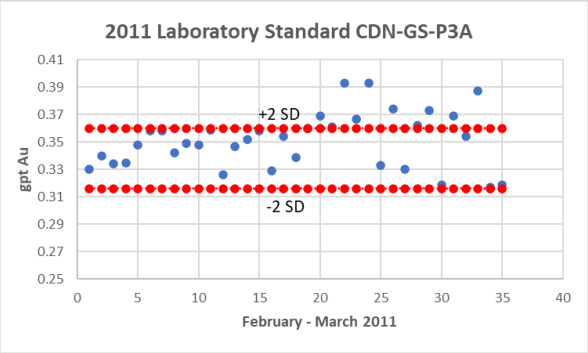


Figure 11-3 Cont'd

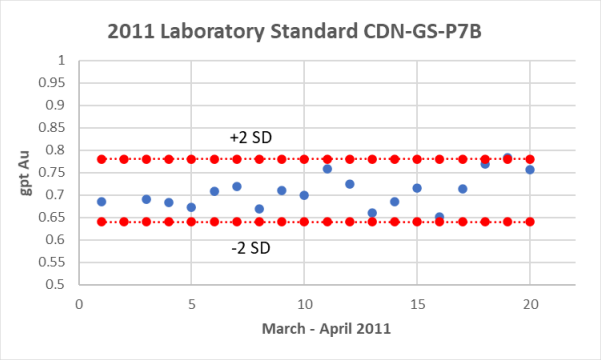
Lab Std CDN-GS-P2



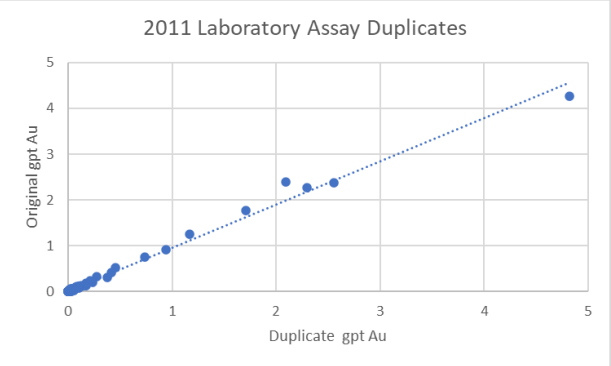
Lab Std CDN-GS-P3A



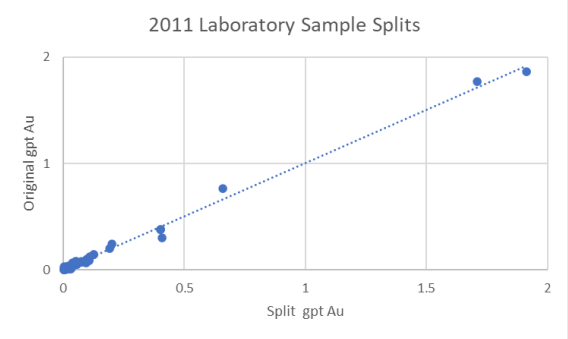
Lab Std CDN-GS-P7B



Lab Assay Duplicates



2011 Lab Sample Splits



The graphs show no issues with assay results for blanks and certified standards. There was an error on certificate A11-1553 with standards CDN-GS-3H and CDN-GS-P7B being switched. The assay certificates returned on March 10 and 11 had eight warnings and two failures of seventeen assays of standard CDN-GS-P3A. The laboratory may have been having issues with this

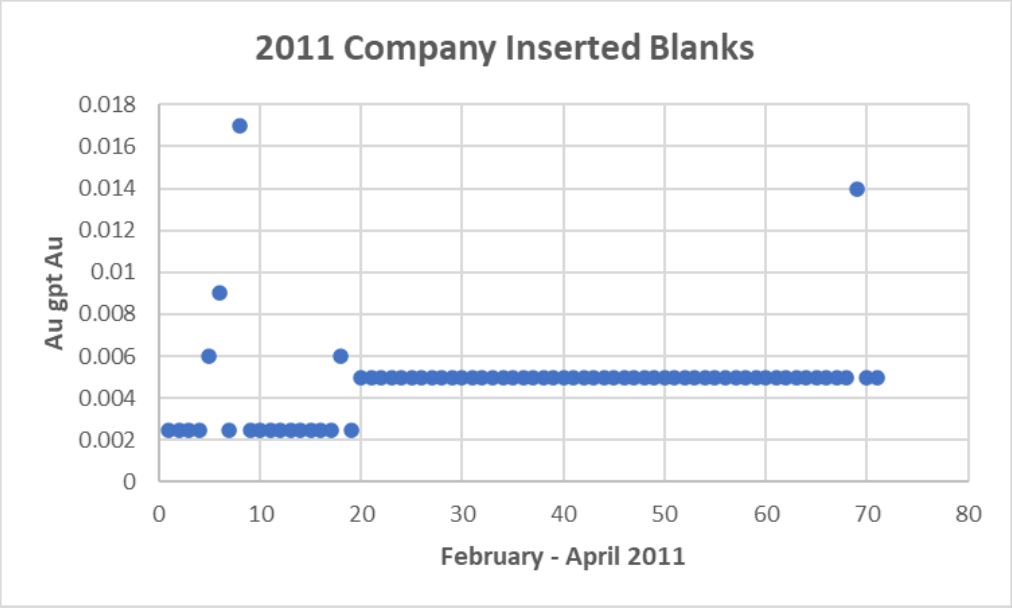
standard. After March 11, the laboratory was using standards CDN-GS-P2 and CDN-GS-P3A for the low end standard, with no issues.

During the 2011 diamond drill program, each hole was entirely split and sampled. A sample length of one metre was used. Duplicate samples were systematically selected by the company. The following is a summary of the company QA/QC program for the surface diamond drilling program.

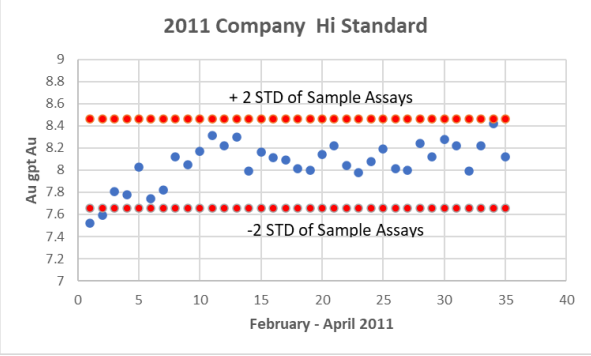
- Insert duplicate sample every 49 samples (including blanks and standards)
- Insert standard every 49 samples (including duplicates and blanks)
- Insert blank every 49 samples (including duplicates and standards)

Figure 11-4 illustrates the results of the company QA/QC program.

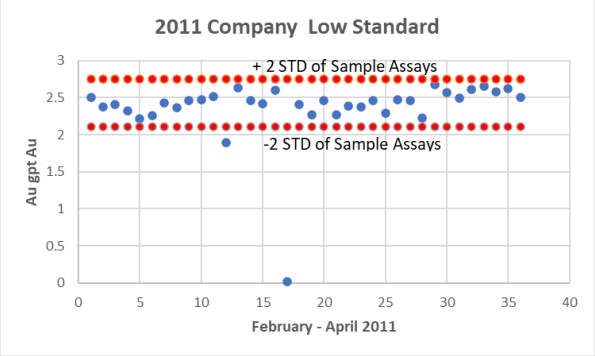
FIGURE 11-4 2011 HY LAKE QA/QC RESULTS



Company Hi Standards



Company Low Standards



Inserted blanks indicate no issues with contamination during crushing, grinding, fire assay, or measurements.

The certified standards used are unknown. For the Hi Standard, the assayed data averaged 8.06 g/t Au with a double standard deviation of 0.40 g/t Au. The standard deviation is comparable to certified standards where the average Au value is between 6.3 g/t and 7.4 g/t Au. There are two warnings on the low side in holes HY-11-02 and HY-11-04; the remaining standard, duplicates, and blanks showed no issue. Laboratory QA/QC showed no issues with the assay certificates. The holes had values lower than 1.0 g/t Au and therefore would not be used in a resource study.

For the Low Standard, the assayed data averaged 2.43 g/t Au with a double standard deviation of 0.32 g/t Au. One outlier value (0.018 g/t Au) was not used for the calculation. The standard deviation was slightly higher compared to certified standards where the average Au value was between 1.9 g/t and 3.5 g/t Au. There were two warnings on the low side in holes HY-11-09 and HY-11-16; the remaining standard, duplicates, and blanks showed no issue. For HY-11-09, a blank may have been submitted instead of a standard. The company QA/QC showed no issues with the assay certificates.

There are QA/QC procedures recorded and assay certificates available for these surface drill programs.

The QP considers the assay data from the Hy Lake programs to be suitable for use in a resource study.

11.1.5. RLG 2013-2022

RLG recorded QA/QC, sample preparation, analyses, and security procedures for drilling from 2013 to 2022, as described in Kita, 2022.

During this period, RLG used similar drilling protocols to Hy Lake. All drill holes were assayed from top to bottom with predominately 1.0 m sample lengths, with 0.5 m sample lengths used on the small vein widths.

RLG maintained its own QA/QC program for the drilling carried out on the property. Certified gold reference standards, blanks, and field duplicates were routinely inserted into the sample stream as part of RLG QA/QC program. Samples were transported directly to the laboratories by company core technicians for sample preparation and analyses. Assaying was completed by either ActLabs or SGS at their Red Lake, Ontario laboratories. Both laboratories were independent of RLG. Gold was analyzed by fire assay – atomic absorption (FA-AA) methods, with a gravimetric assay used for reassays. The laboratories maintained ISO registrations and accreditations, and were registered to ISO/IEC 17043:2010.

Sample preparation procedures and total metallics were similar to those used by Hy Lake; for description see Section 11.4.

The company QA/QC was monitored during the assay import into the Geotic software system. Any anomalies were addressed and, if required, reruns were requested by the company geologist.

The QP has reviewed all available QA/QC plots for the various standards and blanks used during the 2013-2021 drill campaigns and finds the results satisfactory for use in modern targeting, modelling, and resource estimation.

11.1.6. WRLG 2023

Samples from drilling completed at the Rowan Property in 2022 and 2023 were transported by WRLG personnel directly to SGS Natural Resource's Facility in Red Lake, Ontario for assay.

Sample preparation by SGS consisted of drying at 105°C and crushing to 75% passing 2 mm. A riffle splitter was then utilized to produce a 500 g course reject for archive. The remainder of the sample was then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns from which 50 g was analyzed by FA-AAS. Samples returning gold values > 10 g/t Au were reanalyzed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish on a 50 g sample. Samples with visible gold were also analyzed via metallic screen analysis (SGS code: GO_FAS50M). For multi-element analysis, samples were sent to SGS's facility in Burnaby, British Columbia and analyzed via four-acid digest with an atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES) finish for 33-element analysis on 0.25 g sample pulps (SGS code: GE_ICP40Q12). SGS Natural Resources analytical laboratories operate under a Quality Management System that complies with ISO/IEC 17025.

The company QA/QC was monitored during the assay import into the Geotic software system. Any anomalies were addressed and, if required, reruns were requested by the WRLG geologist.

Table 11-2 summarizes the QA/QC samples used for the 2022 program:

TABLE 11-2 2022 QA/QC SAMPLES SUMMARY

Company	No. Samples	Standard
WRLG	31	1/4 Duplicate
WRLG	37	Blank
WRLG	22	CDN-CM-40
WRLG	3	CDN-GS-12B
WRLG	3	CDN-GS-7M
WRLG	31	OREAS 18c
WRLG	11	OREAS 204

Table 11-3 summarizes the QA/QC samples used for the 2023 program:

TABLE 11-3 2023 QA/QC SAMPLES SUMMARY

Company	No. Samples	Standard
WRLG	78	CDN-GS-12B
WRLG	51	CDN-CM-40
WRLG	143	CDN-GS-7M
WRLG	226	CDN-GS-1P5W
WRLG	31	OREAS 18c
WRLG	11	OREAS 204

Figure 11-5 and Figure 11-6 summarize the QA/QC results of the 2022 and 2023 programs, respectively.

FIGURE 11-5 2022 QA/QC PLOTS

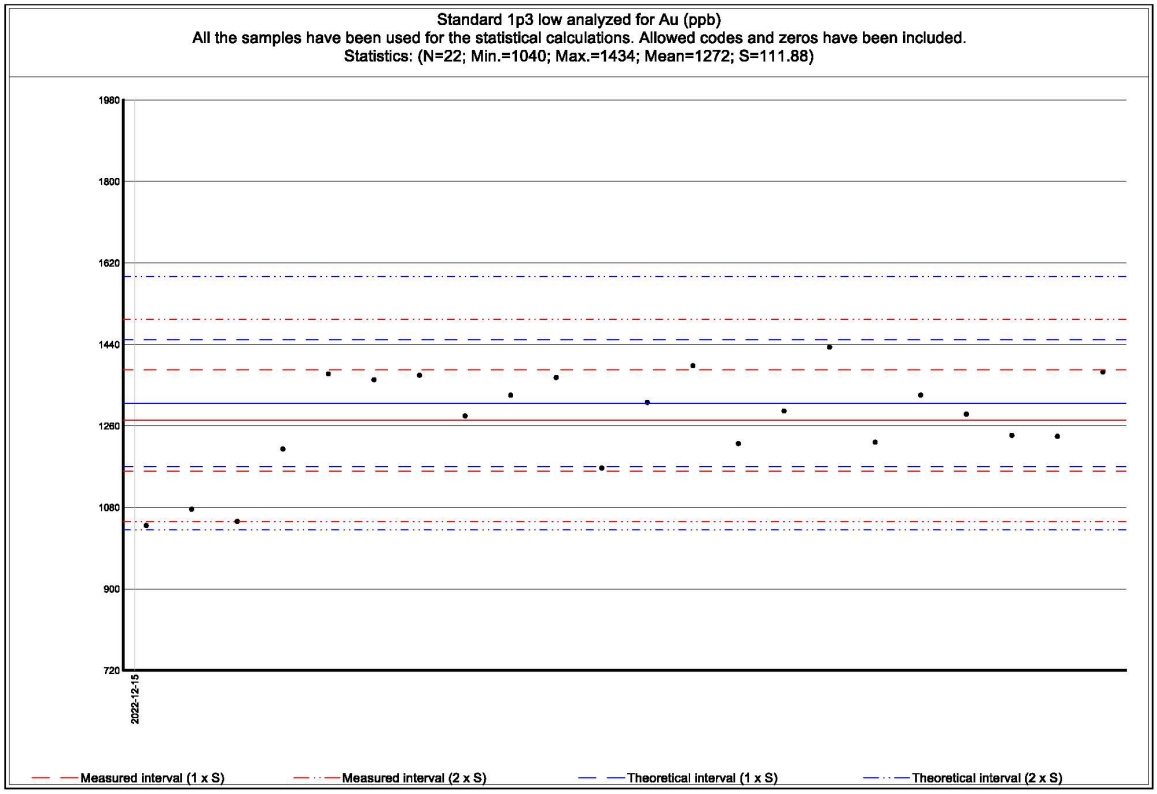
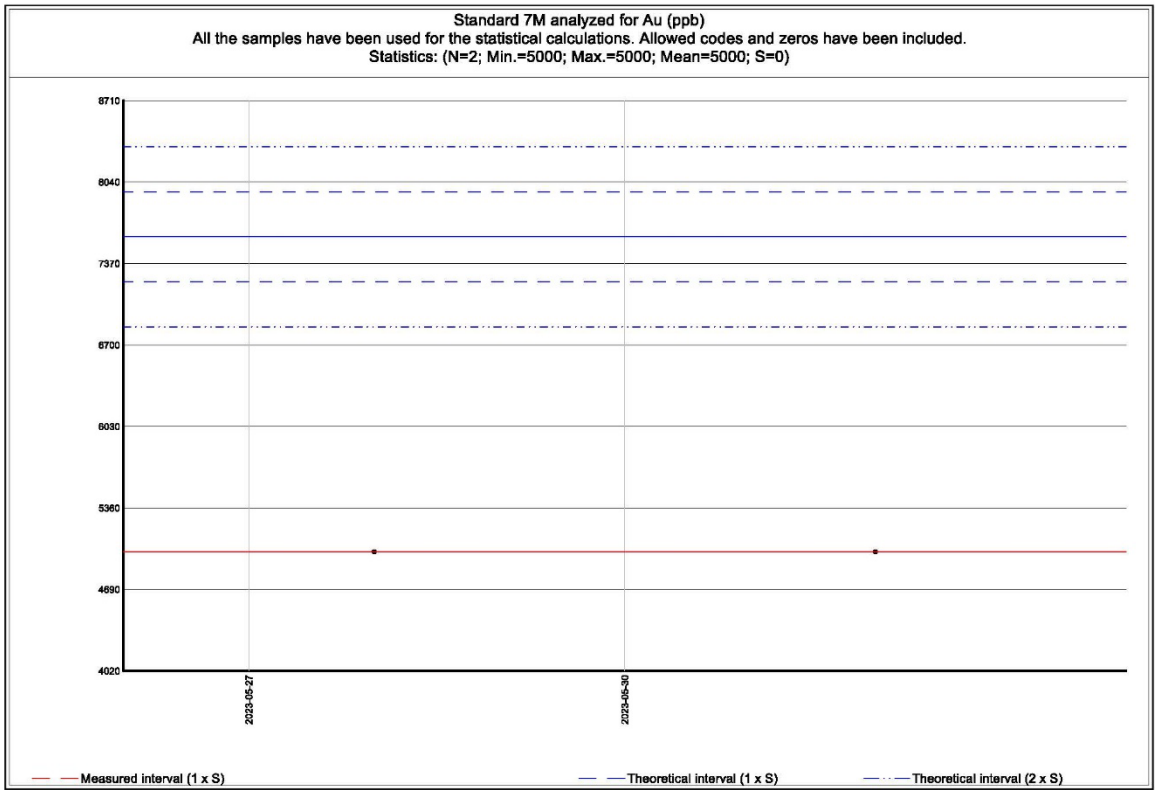


Figure 11-5 Cont'd



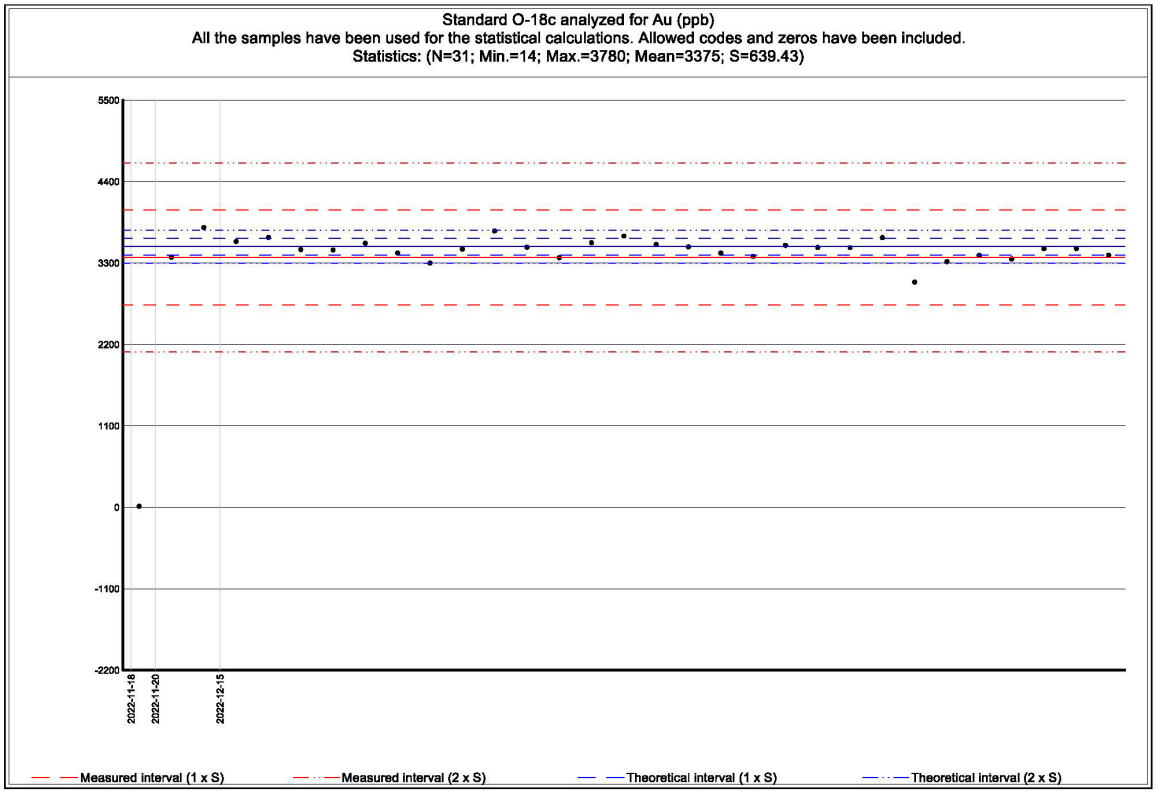
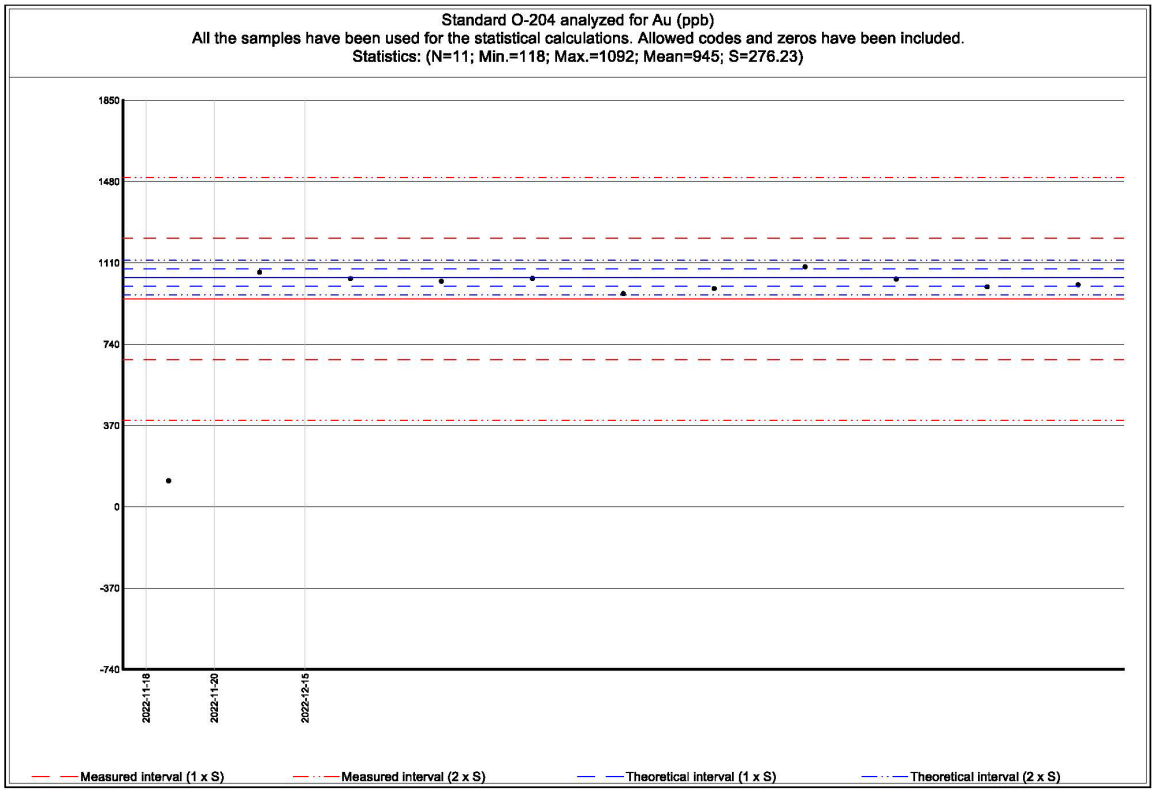


Figure 11-5 Cont'd



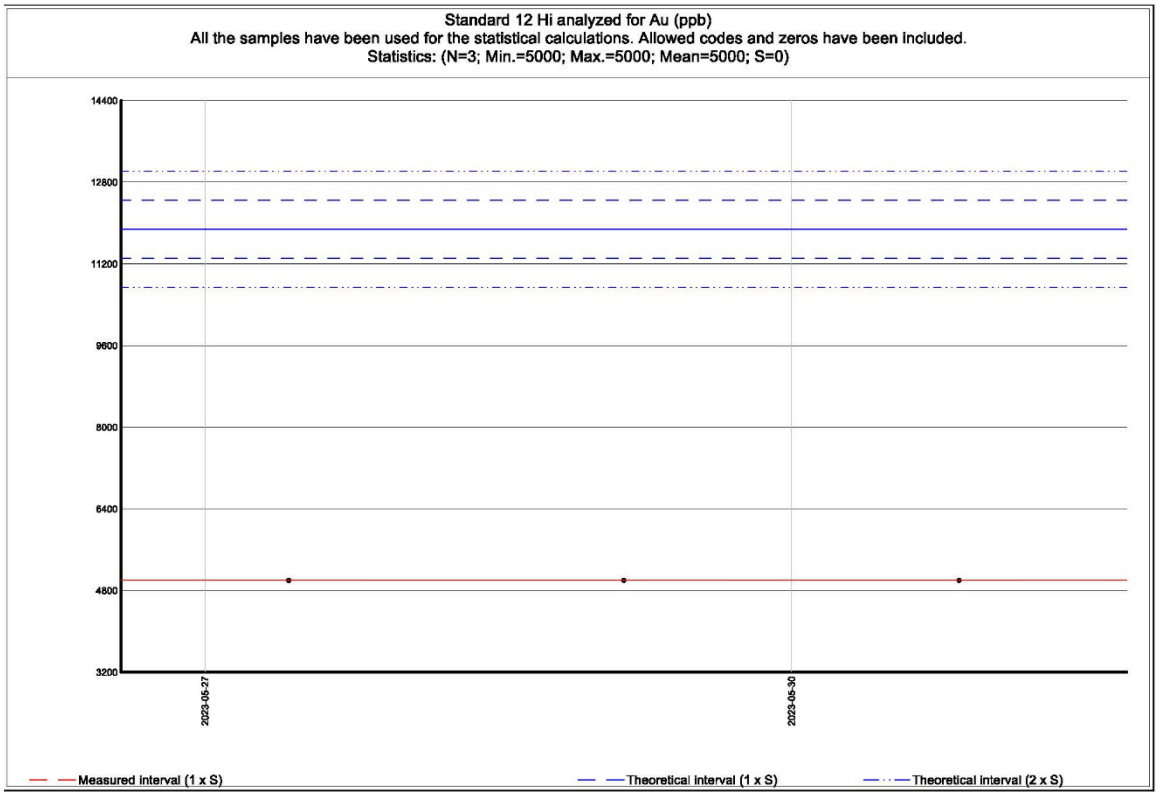


Figure 11-5 Cont'd

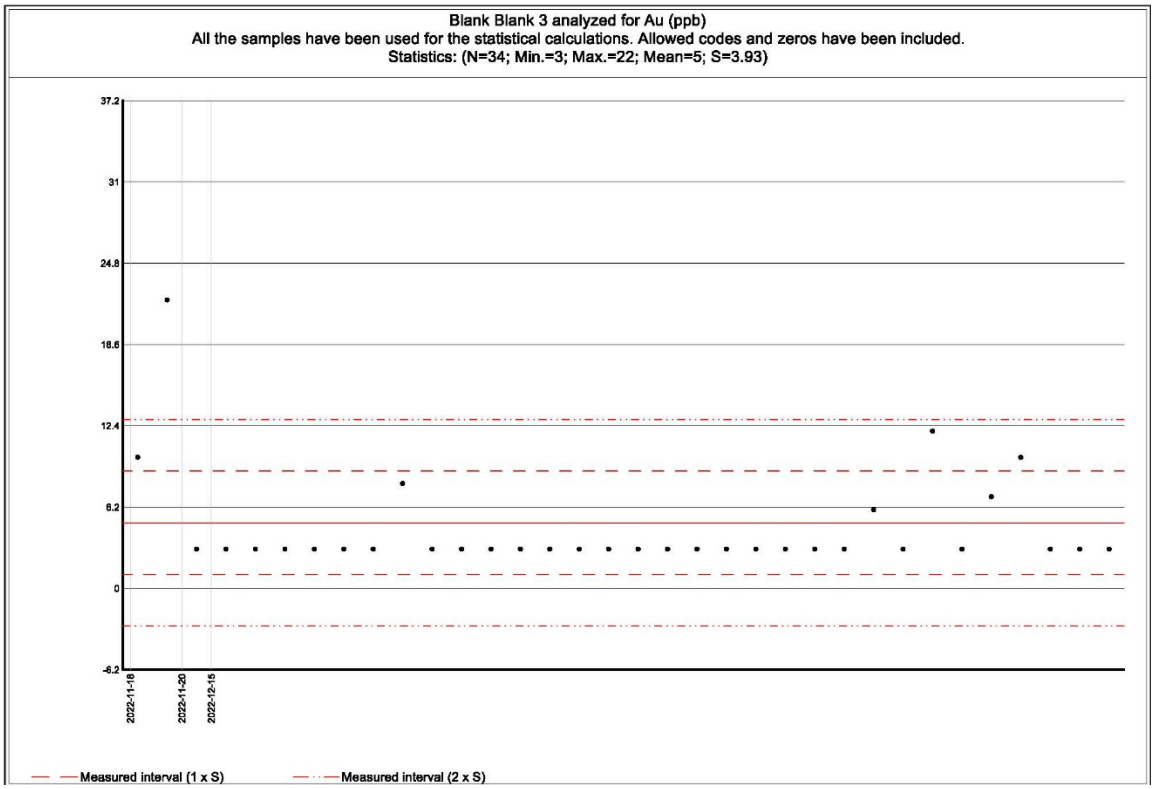
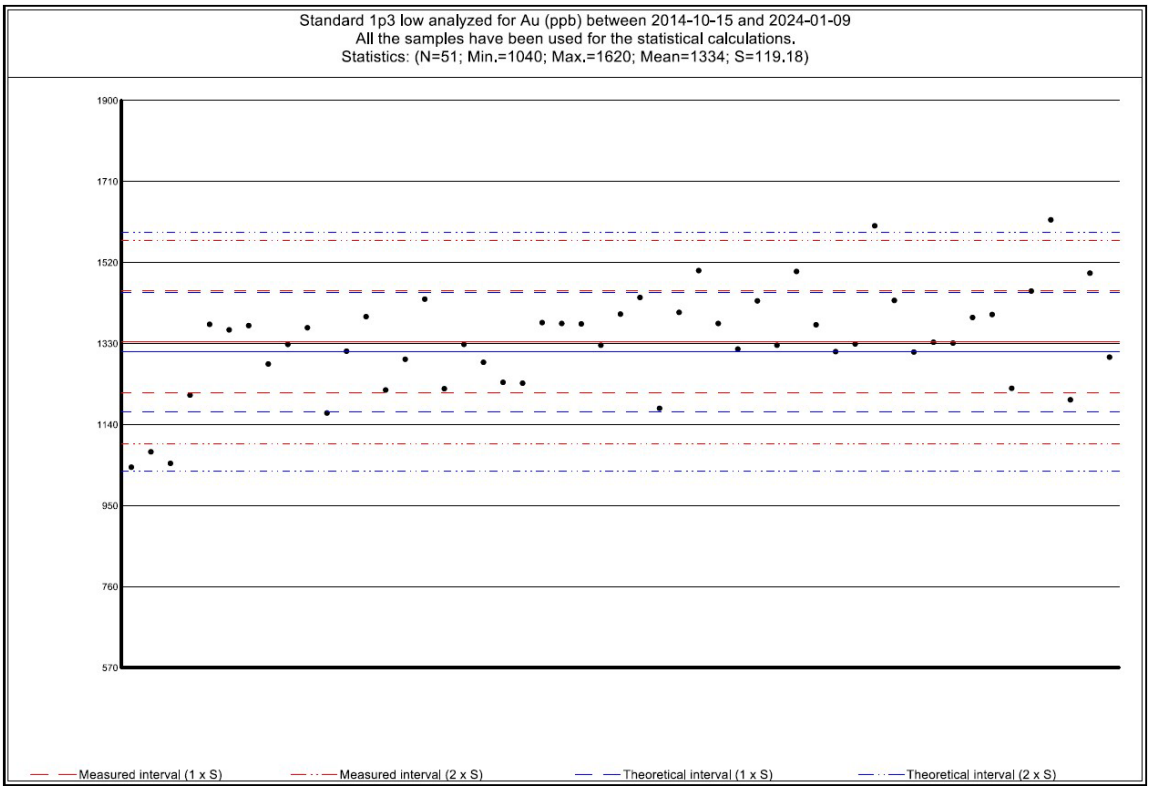


FIGURE 11-6 2023 QA/QC PLOTS



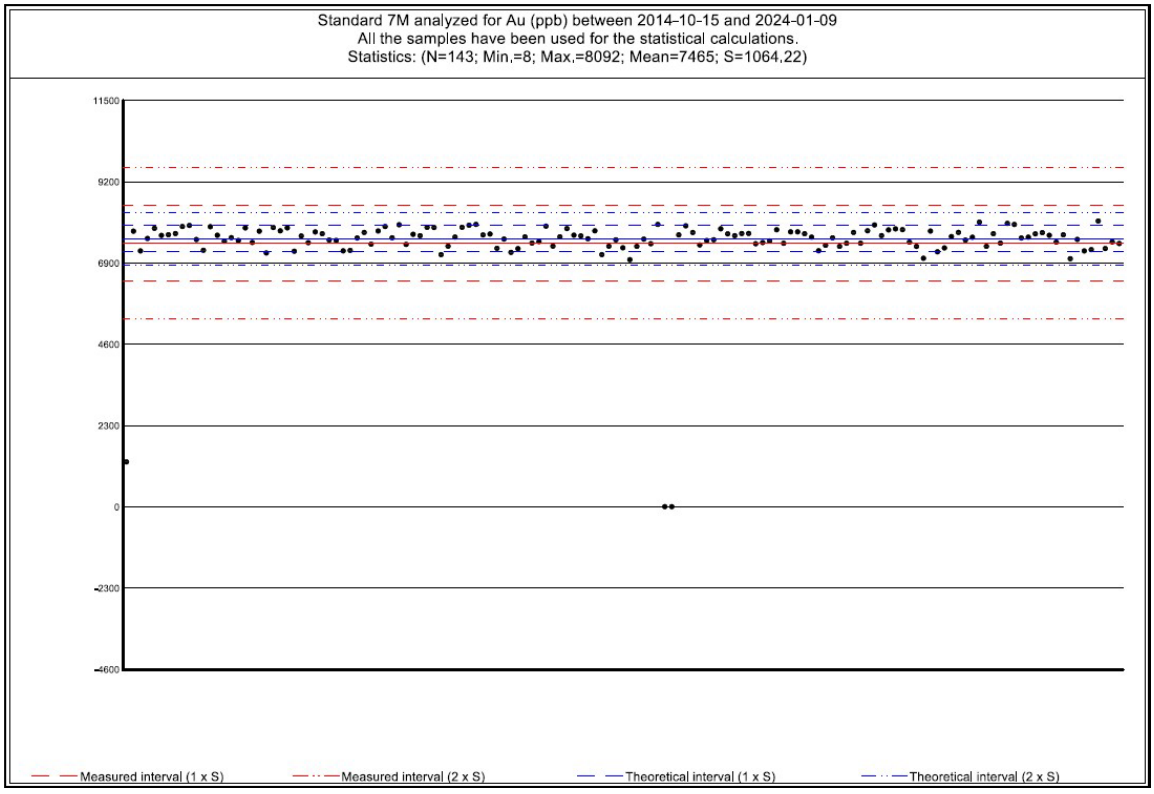
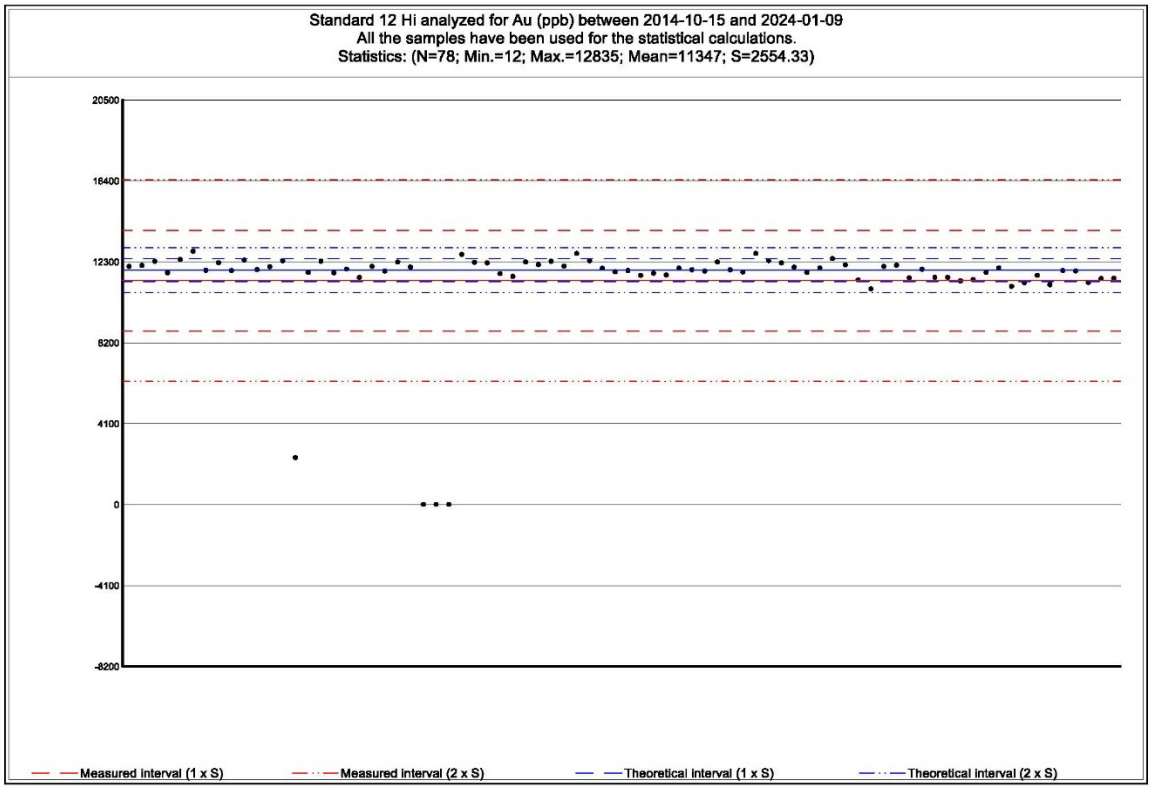


Figure 11-6 Cont'd



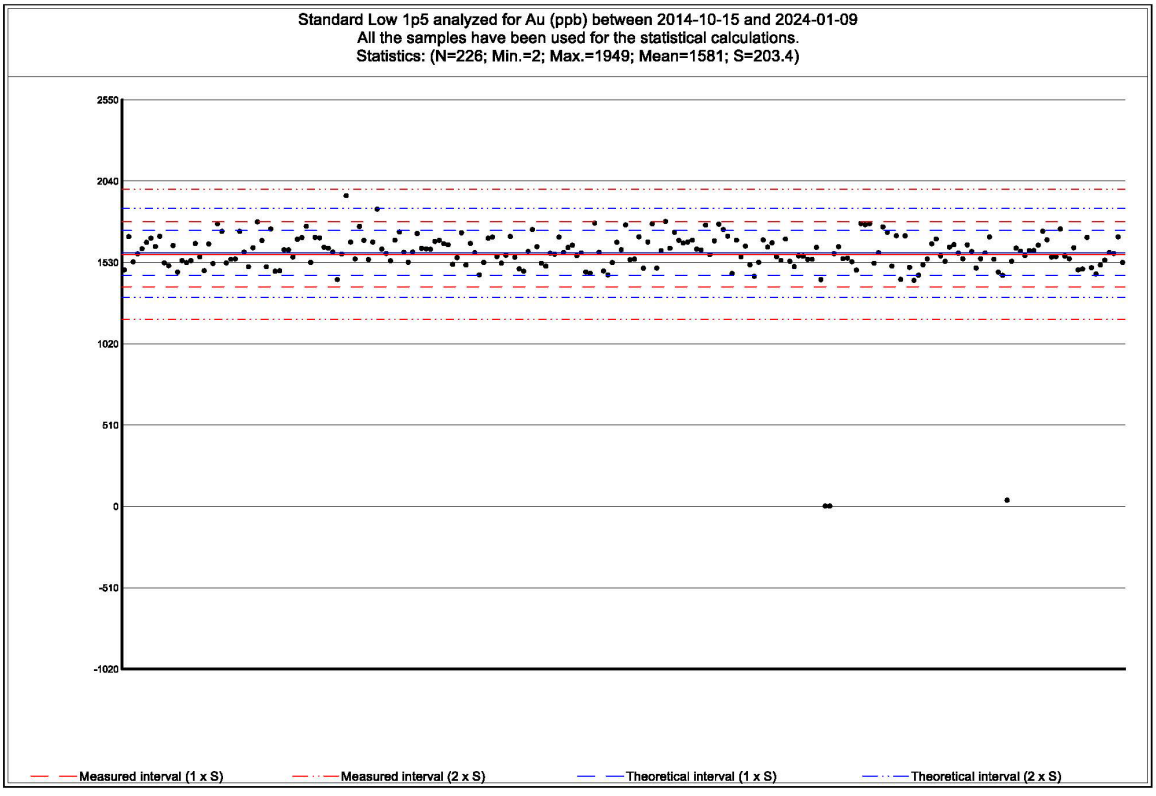
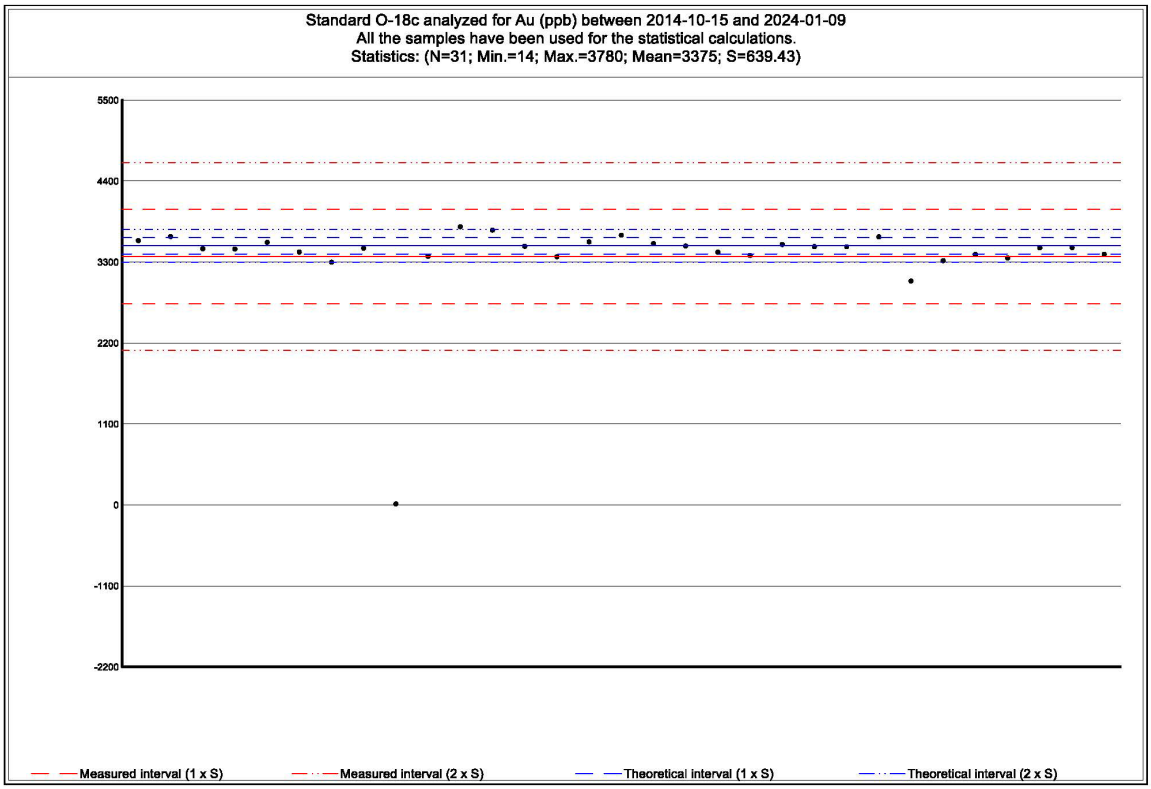
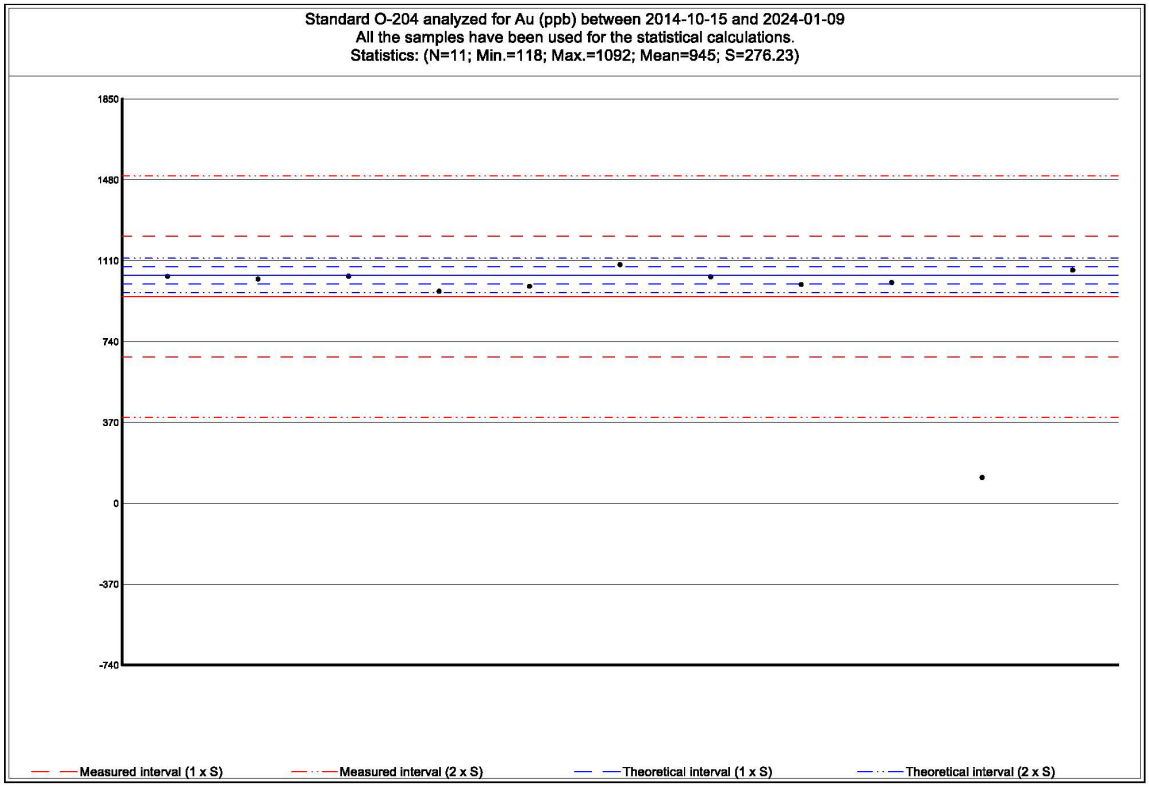


Figure 11-6 Cont'd





It is the QP's opinion that the sampling methods, security, and analytical procedures used were adequate to provide sufficient geotechnical and geological information for the resource study.

11.2. MT JAMIE MINE PROJECT

This section summarizes historical QA/QC work for Mount Jamie Mine property and is presented here for reference for future work programs.

During the past 82 years, there have been 15 major diamond drill campaigns conducted on the Mount Jamie Mine property. The first records are from 1940 and the most recent, from 2017. Since acquiring the Property, WRLG has not completed any drilling as of the date of this report.

Table 11-4 summarizes the number of drill holes, total metres drilled, original units of measurements, assay detection limits, QA/QC programs, and laboratories used.

The QP has reviewed all available QA/QC plots for the various standards and blanks used during the 1983-2017 drill campaigns at Mt. Jamie and finds the results satisfactory for use in modern targeting, modelling, and resource estimation.

TABLE 11-4 HISTORIC SUMMARY OF QA/QC AT MOUNT JAMIE MINE (1940 – 2017)

Year	Company	DDH Series in Database	Collar Location	# Holes	Total Metres	CORE SIZE	Original Units	QA/QC	Assay Detection Limit (g/t Au)	Laboratory
1940	Golden Frontier	GU-1-***	Shaft 1 Underground First Level	14	81	Unknown	feet; $ per ton	Unknown	0.69	Unknown
		GU-2-***	Shaft 1 Underground Second Level	3	39					
1941	Golden Frontier	GF-***	SHAFT 2 Surface	7	123	Unknown	feet; $ per ton	Unknown	0.34	Unknown
		GU-1-***	Shaft 1 Underground First Level	39	489					
		GU-2-***	Shaft 1 Underground Second Level	38	333					
		GU-3-***	Shaft 1 Underground Third Level	16	252					
		GU-4-***	Shaft 1 Underground Forth Level	13	191					
1942	Golden Frontier	GF-***	North Vein Surface	4	102	Unknown	feet; $ per ton	Unknown	0.34	Unknown
		GF-1-2**	Shaft 1 Underground First Level	7	107					
		GU-2-233	Shaft 1 Underground Second Level	1	23					

Year	Company	DDH Series in Database	Collar Location	# Holes	Total Metres	CORE SIZE	Original Units	QA/QC	Assay Detection Limit (g/t Au)	Laboratory
		GU-4-230	Shaft 1 Underground Forth Level	1	23					
1945	Bayview Red Lake	BW-**	Shaft 1 Surface	20	2,476	Unknown	feet; opt	Unknown	0.34	CHEMEX
			Shaft 2 Surface	5	393					
			Other	9	1,724					
1977	Byng Red Lake	HL-77-01,02,03	South of Shaft 2 north of Dupont Lake	3	97	EXT	feet	No Assays		
1978	Byng Red Lake	HL-78-04,05	South of Shaft 2 north of Dupont Lake	2	35					
1982	Oneiro-Alfa	Not in Database	Shaft 1 Shaft 2	19	1,646	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
1983	Keeley Frontier	KF-83-**	Shaft 2 Surface	6	396	BQ	metric; opt	50% of samples. Samples greater then 3.0 g/t had multiple reassays 2% of samples reassayed	0.34	Cochenour Fire Assay
		KF-83-**	Shaft 1 Surface	22	2,168	BQ	metric; opt			
		KU-1**	Shaft 1 Underground First Level	28	1,050	AQ	feet; opt	Unknown		
		KU-2**	Shaft 1 Underground Second Level	8	365	AQ	feet; opt			
		KU-40*	Shaft 1 Underground Forth Level	2	168	AQ	feet; opt			

Year	Company	DDH Series in Database	Collar Location	# Holes	Total Metres	CORE SIZE	Original Units	QA/QC	Assay Detection Limit (g/t Au)	Laboratory
1984	Robert Gibson	RG-84-**	South of Shaft 2 north of Dupont Lake	10	313	XRT	feet	No Assays		
1985	Jamie Frontier	JF-31 - 43	Shaft 1 Surface	13	721	BQ	feet; opt	5% of samples greater then 3 g/t Au had Screened Metallics Assays; 96% of samples. Samples greater then 1.0 g/t Au had multiple reassays 16% of samples reassayed	0.068	Swastika Lab
1985	Jamie Frontier	JU-110 - 141	Shaft 1 Underground First Level	32	1,041	BQ	feet; opt	66% of samples greater then 1.5 g/t Au had Screened Metallics Assays; 88% of samples greater then 1.5 g/t Au had multiple reassays; 19% of samples reassayed	0.068	Cochenour Fire Assay Swastika
		JU-210 - 240	Shaft 1 Underground Second Level	31	1,189					
		JU-310 - 330	Shaft 1 Underground Third Level	21	1,086					
		JU-410 - 434	Shaft 1 Underground Fourth Level	24	1,794					
1985	Robert Gibson	Not in Database	South of Shaft 2 north of Dupont Lake	2	62	XRT	feet			
1986		RG-86-**	South of Shaft 2 north of Dupont Lake	9	288					

Year	Company	DDH Series in Database	Collar Location	# Holes	Total Metres	CORE SIZE	Original Units	QA/QC	Assay Detection Limit (g/t Au)	Laboratory
1986	Jamie Frontier	JF-44 - 92	Shaft 2 Surface, North Vein, Other	50	2,752	BQ	feet; opt	83% of samples greater then 4.5 gpt had Screened Metallics Assays; Samples greater then 1.0 gpt had 74% multiple reassays and 83% of samples > 4.5 g/t analyzed with screened metallics; 10% of total samples duplicated	0.068	Cochenour Fire Assay / ALS Chemex
1986	Jamie Frontier	JU-142 - 149	Shaft 1 Underground First Level	8	572	BQ	feet; opt	65% of samples greater then 3 gpt had Screened Metallics Assays; 97% of samples. Samples greater then 3.0 g/t Au had multiple reassays; 19% of samples reassayed	0.068	Cochenour Fire Assay/ Swastika
	Jamie Frontier	JU-241 - 246	Shaft 1 Underground Second Level	6	804					
	Jamie Frontier	JU-416,435,436	Shaft 1 Underground Fourth Level	3	715					
1987	Robert Gibson	RG-87-**	South of Shaft 2 north of Dupont Lake	11	385	EXT	feet	No Assays		
1987	Jamie Frontier	JU-437,438,439	Shaft 1 Underground Fourth Level	3	524	BQ	feet; opt	7% of samples duplicated	0.069	Cochenour Fire Assay
1987	Byron Bay	BB87-1	North West of Shaft 2	1	375	BQ	feet; ppb	Unknown	0.005	Unknown
1988	Robert Gibson	RG-88-**	South of Shaft 2 north of Dupont Lake	3	113	EXT	feet	No Assays		

Year	Company	DDH Series in Database	Collar Location	# Holes	Total Metres	CORE SIZE	Original Units	QA/QC	Assay Detection Limit (g/t Au)	Laboratory
1989	Pezgold	P, PSE ,PSW, PW	North Vein and East of North Vein	39	3,683	NQ	feet; opt	4% of samples duplicated	0.034	Unknown
2003	Zenda / Vedron	JF-03-**	Shaft 2 Area and west	6	900	NQ	metric; g/t	50% of samples greater then 10 g/t had Screened Metallics Assays; 67% of samples greater then 1.0 g/t had multiple reassays; 18% of samples reassayed	0.01	ALS Chemex
2007	Hy Lake	HY-07-**	Shaft 2 Area, east west along Strike	38	7,687	NQ	metric; opt/g/t	Lab Standards and Duplicates 25% of samples greater then 0.75 g/t had Screened Metallics Assays; 5% of samples reassayed	0.01/.001	SGS/ALS
2011	Hy Lake	HY-11-**	Outside of Shaft 1 Area	31	3,490	NQ	metric; opt/g/t	Company and lab QA/QC Program in place, 100% core sampled cupellation followed by AA (for >5 g/t Au samples rerun with gravimetric.)	0.005 / .01 gpt	Actlabs
2012	Hy Lake	HY-12-**	Property Wide	32	5,212	NQ	metric; opt/g/t	Company QA/QC Program in place 100% core sampled fire assay with AA finish ,for >5 g/t Au samples screened metallics or Gravimetric Finish.	.01 gpt	Actlabs
2017	RLG	MJ-17-**	Shaft 1 Area and North Vein	15	1,893	NQ	metric; g/t	Company QA/QC Program in place, insertion of blanks and standards.	.005 gpt	SGS Labs

11.2.1. GOLDEN FRONTIER 1940 - 1942

Golden Frontier conducted surface and underground drilling on the property between 1940 to 1942. The drilling explored Shaft No.1, Shaft No. 2, and the North Vein, with the majority of the drilling completed on Shaft No. 1. The assay information was recovered from the existing diamond drill logs. Distance measurements on the logs were in feet and assays recorded in dollars per ton. The assay values were converted to ounces per ton by multiplying the dollar value by 0.02853. There were no recorded duplicates listed on the logs.

The company and laboratory QA/QC programs and procedures for diamond drilling and assaying are not recorded. However, it appears they may have limited the sample length to obtain a representative sample. The surface drilling has an average sample length of 0.71 m with a maximum length of 1.22 m and a minimum length of 0.15 m. The underground drilling program had an average sample length of 0.77 m with a maximum length of 2.29 m and a minimum length of 0.15 m. All underground drilling samples grading above 3 g/t Au averaged 0.66 m in length.

The company QA/QC program and procedures for underground sampling are not recorded. Sample locations and assay results were recorded using historic plans, sections and longitudinal views.

The laboratory QA/QC program is unknown. Assays may have been completed in an on-site assay office or the sample may have been shipped out to an independent laboratory. Based on the assay results, the fire assay with gravimetric finish had a detection limit of 0.34 g/t Au. Based on this value, trace and nil values are recorded as 0.001 g/t rather than using 0.17 g/t (equal to half the detection limit) which would be anomalous using current measuring technology.

Based on the lack of recorded QA/QC procedures and assay certificates, the QP considers the assay data from this program suitable to either limit mineralized zones or be used with assay results from more recent drilling. If a zone is solely defined by these holes, the zone should be considered inferred until confirmed with more recent results.

11.2.2. BAYVIEW RED LAKE 1944 - 1945

Bayview Red Lake conducted surface drilling on the property between 1944 to 1945. The drilling explored Shaft No.1, Shaft No. 2, North Vein and other areas, with the majority of drilling completed on Shaft No. 1. The assay information was recovered from the existing diamond drill logs. Distance measurements on the logs were in feet and assays recorded in ounces per ton. There were no recorded duplicates listed on the logs.

The company QA/QC program and procedures for diamond drilling are not recorded. The surface drilling has an average sample length of 1.07 m, with a maximum length of 8.84 m and a minimum length of 0.04 m. Samples grading above 3 g/t Au averaged 0.49 m in length.

The laboratory QA/QC program is unknown. Drill hole number BW-33 listed Chemex as the laboratory used for assaying the core samples. Based on the assay results, fire assay with gravimetric finish had a detection limit of 0.34 g/t Au. All trace and nil values are recorded as

0.001 g/t rather than using 0.17 g/t (equal to half the detection limit) which would be anomalous using current measuring technology.

Based on the lack of recorded QA/QC programs and assay certificates, the QP considers the assay data from this program suitable to either limit mineralized zones or be used with assay results from more recent drilling. If a zone is solely defined by these holes, the zone should be considered inferred until confirmed with more recent results.

11.2.3. BYNG RED LAKE 1977 - 1978

Byng Red Lake conducted surface drilling 400 m south of Shaft No. 1 north of Dupont Lake. No drill core samples were recorded.

The claims were held by Byng Red Lake and have since been acquired by WRLG.

11.2.4. ONIERO-ALFA RED LAKE 1982

Oneiro-Alfa conducted surface drilling on the property in 1982. Nineteen drill holes totalling 1,646 m were completed. These holes are not in the database, and no records are available.

11.2.5. KEELEY FRONTIER 1983

Keely Frontier conducted surface and underground drilling on the property in 1983. The surface drilling explored the Shaft No.1 and Shaft No. 2 areas. Underground drilling took place at the Shaft No. 1 area. The assay information was recovered from the existing diamond drill logs. The gold assaying was performed at Cochenour Fire Assay. Based on the assay results, fire assay with gravimetric finish had a detection limit of 0.34 g/t Au. All trace and nil values are recorded as 0.001 g/t rather than using 0.17 g/t (equal to half the detection limit) which would be anomalous using current measuring technology.

The company QA/QC program and procedures for underground sampling are not recorded. Sample locations and assay results were recorded using historic plans, sections and longitudinal views, and the data transfers into the database. Assay information was transferred from existing logs. Original measurement units on the drill logs were imperial lengths and assay results were reported as ounces per ton Au. Sample lengths were limited to improve the accuracy of the assay by reducing the nugget effect within the sample. The underground drilling had an average sample length of 0.31 m, with a maximum length of 0.49 m and a minimum length of 0.06 m. Historic Reports (Vamos, 2003) state that the underground sampling by Keeley Frontier confirmed the earlier (1940-1942) sampling. There are no recorded comparisons or data available to support the statement.

The company and laboratory QA/QC programs and procedures for the surface diamond drilling program are not recorded. Assay information was transferred from existing logs. Original measurement units on the drill logs were metric lengths and assay results reported as ounces per ton Au. Sample lengths were limited to improve the accuracy of the assay by reducing the nugget effect within the sample. The surface drilling had an average sample length of 0.29 m with a maximum length of 1.30 m and a minimum length of 0.15 m. Duplicate assays were done through

instructions of the company or as part of the laboratory QA/QC and recorded on the drill logs. Two percent of all samples were duplicated, and 50% of the original samples grading greater than 3.0 g/t Au were duplicated. The duplicate assay results indicated no bias or reproducibility issues with the original assay results.

11.2.6. ROBERT GIBSON 1984-1988

Robert Gibson drilled a series of surface diamond drill holes south of Shaft No. 2 on claims not held by the company. There are no recorded assays. WRLG has since acquired these claims.

11.2.7. JAMIE FRONTIER 1985-1987

Jamie Frontier conducted surface drilling, underground drilling, and underground sampling on the property in 1985 and 1986-1987.

SAMPLING METHOD, SAMPLE PREPARATION, AND SAMPLE ANALYSIS

The surface and underground drilling explored the Shaft No. 1, Shaft No. 2, and North Vein areas. The drill hole assay information was recovered from the existing diamond drill logs. Based on historical descriptions in Vamos, 2003, core recovery was excellent, 90% or better, in most cases, therefore the accuracy as well as the reliability of the results was considered high. Drill core sampling included all mineralized zones with additional material taken from the wall rock on either side of the mineralization. The core samples were split using a regular core splitter. Half of the core became the "sample" while the other half was retained in labelled core boxes for future reference.

Assay information was transferred from existing logs. Original measurement units on the drill logs were imperial lengths and assay results reported as ounces per ton Au. Sample lengths were limited to improve the accuracy of the assay by reducing the nugget effect within the sample. Table 11-5 summarizes sample lengths used in surface and underground drilling in the 1985 and 1986 programs.

TABLE 11-5 DRILL SAMPLE LENGTHS USED IN JAMIE FRONTIER DRILL PROGRAMS

Program	Average (m)	Minimum (m)	Maximum (m)
Surface			
1985	0.51	0.30	0.92
1986	0.32 (0.30 for samples >0.35 g/t Au)	0.23	0.61 (0.31 for samples >0.35 g/t Au)
Underground			
1985	0.42 (0.36 for samples >1.0 g/t Au)	0.30	0.61
1986-1987	0.33	0.16	0.91

During the drilling of the new North C Zone, it was suspected that the assays were not up to the expected grade based on visual observations, especially in those locations where fine granular gold was seen. To overcome the potential error, the entire "sample" was crushed and pulverized by the assayer and fine screened before assaying. Any granular gold found by this process was reported and the assay was completed accordingly.

For underground sampling, sample locations and assay results were recorded on plans, sections, and longitudinal views. Sample locations were measured and the assays recorded into the database. The underground workings were resampled except those which were unsafe. The purpose of the sampling program was to verify the values and widths of the gold-bearing zones. The method used was chip sampling across the backs of the drifts. The wall rock was separated from the vein samples on both sides of the vein, resulting in, at the very least, three individual samples at each location. The backs of the new drives were sampled at each round taken as well as sampling across each face or breast. Mapping the backs and each face (breast) was conducted simultaneously with the sampling. The individual samples were usually less than one metre in length. Several hundred samples were taken on each level and the results closely resembled the original (Honsberger) sampling. No tables or comparisons of actual data are available.

The samples were bagged, tagged, and packed in cardboard boxes. The boxes were taped shut using packing tape. They were either shipped by the company to the Cochenour Assay Laboratory, in Cochenour, Ontario, or were shipped via Bus Express to Swastika Assay Laboratory (Swastika); both laboratories were at the time certified by the Canadian Testing Association.

The gold assaying was done at Cochenour (drill cutting samples) and Swastika (core). Based on the assay results, fire assay with gravimetric finish had a detection limit of 0.068 g/t Au. All trace and nil values were recorded as 0.001 g/t rather than using 0.034 g/t Au (equal to half the detection limit).

The company and laboratory QA/QC programs and procedures are recorded for the surface and underground diamond drilling programs in Vamos, 2003.

Duplicate assays were done through instructions of the company or as part of the laboratory QA/QC and recorded on the drill logs. Samples with visible gold or suspected mineralized zones were assayed using screened metallics of fractions +100 and -100 mesh. The amount of material used for screening is unknown; all samples with screened metallic assay results also included multiple regular assay results.

There are no company inserted blanks or standards, as at the time of this work, a company’s use of blanks and certified standards was not commonplace. The company did mitigate the risk of inaccurate assays by limiting sample length, duplicating samples, and using the screened metallics assay method.

1985 QA/QC

The following is a summary of the QA/QC program for the 1985 surface diamond drilling program:

- 19% of all samples duplicated.
- 65% of samples assaying greater than 3 g/t Au also had a screened metallic assay recorded.
- 96% of samples assaying greater than 3 g/t Au had multiple duplicate results recorded.

The following is a summary of the QA/QC program for the 1985 underground diamond drilling program.

- 19% of all samples were duplicated.
- 3% of all samples had screened metallic analysis.
- 66% of samples assaying greater than 3.4 g/t Au had a screened metallic assay recorded.
- 88% of samples assaying greater than 1.50 g/t Au had multiple duplicate results recorded.

1986-1987 QA/QC

The following is a summary of the QA/QC program for the 1986-1987 surface diamond drilling program:

- 10% of all samples were either duplicated or had screened metallic analysis.
- 83% of samples assaying greater than 4.5 g/t Au were analyzed using screened metallic assay method.
- 74% of samples assaying greater than 1.0 g/t Au have multiple duplicate results recorded.

There are no recorded QA/QC procedures or assay certificates available for the 1986-1987 surface drill program.

The following is a summary of the QA/QC program for the 1986-1987 underground diamond drilling program:

- 9% of all samples duplicated.
- 2 samples had screened metallic analysis.
- 92% of samples assaying greater than 1.0 g/t Au have duplicate assay recorded.

11.2.8. PEZGOLD 1988 - 1989

Pezgold conducted surface drilling on the property in 1988. The surface drilling explored the North Vein area and a zone 500 m east of the North Vein. The assay information was recovered from the existing diamond drill logs.

The company and laboratory QA/QC programs and procedures for the surface diamond drilling program are not recorded. Assay information was transferred from existing logs. Original measurement units on the drill logs were imperial lengths and assay results reported as ounces per ton Au. Based on the assay results, fire assay with gravimetric finish had a detection limit of

0.034 g/t Au. All trace and nil values are recorded as .001 g/t rather than using 0.017 g/t (equal to half the detection limit).

Sample lengths were significantly longer than during previous drill programs. The drilling program was for exploration and not for resource development. The surface drilling had an average sample length of 0.69 m, with a maximum length of 1.95 m and a minimum length of 0.21 m. Samples with assays greater than 1.0 g/t Au had an average sample length of 0.63 m with a maximum length of 1.53 m and a minimum length of 0.30 m. Duplicate assays were done through instructions of the company or as part of the laboratory QA/QC and recorded on the drill logs. The following is a summary of the QA/QC program for the surface diamond drilling program.

- 4% of all samples are duplicated
- 67% of samples assaying greater than 0.48 g/t Au have multiple duplicate results recorded.

There are no recorded QA/QC procedures or assay certificates available for the 1988 surface drill program. At the time of the work the use of company inserted blanks and certified standards was not commonplace. The company did attempt to mitigate the risk of inaccurate assays by using duplicate samples. The program results indicated a problem with possibly the laboratory or character of the mineralization. The QP considers the assay data from this program of poor quality and would limit the use of this data for inferred resources unless higher quality data is available.

11.2.9. ZENDA/VEDRON 2003

Zenda conducted surface drilling on the property in 2003. Six holes were completed, five in the Shaft No. 1 area and the sixth targeted a geophysical anomaly west of Shaft 1. The assay information was recovered from the existing diamond drill logs.

The company and laboratory QA/QC programs and procedures for the surface diamond drilling program are not recorded. Assay information was transferred from existing logs. Original measurement units on the drill logs are metric lengths and assay results reported as grams per tonne Au. All values recorded as <0.01 Au g/t are recorded as 0.005 g/t Au, equal to half the detection limit.

The surface drilling has an average sample length of 0.44 m, with a maximum length of 1.00 m and a minimum length of 0.30 m. For samples with assays greater than 1.0 g/t Au have an average sample length of 0.46 m, with a maximum length of 0.70 m and a minimum length of 0.30 m. Duplicate assays were done through instructions of the company or as part of the laboratory QA/QC and recorded on the drill logs. The following is a summary of the QA/QC program for the surface diamond drilling program.

- 18% of all samples are duplicated.
- 67% of samples assaying greater than 1.0 g/t Au have duplicate results recorded.
- 50% of samples assaying greater than 10.0 g/t Au have screened metallic results recorded.

There are no recorded QA/QC procedures or assay certificates available for the 2003 surface drill program. At the time of the work, the use of company inserted blanks and certified standards was not commonplace. The company did mitigate the risk of inaccurate assays by using duplicate samples and using the screened metallics assay method. The QP considers the assay data from this program suitable for use in a resource study.

11.2.10. HY LAKE 2007 - 2012

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SAMPLE ANALYSIS

The sample preparation, analyses, and security procedures for drilling carried out at the Property for the period from 2007 to 2012 were described Guy (2015) and are summarized in Section 11.1.4 of this Technical Report.

2007 QA/QC

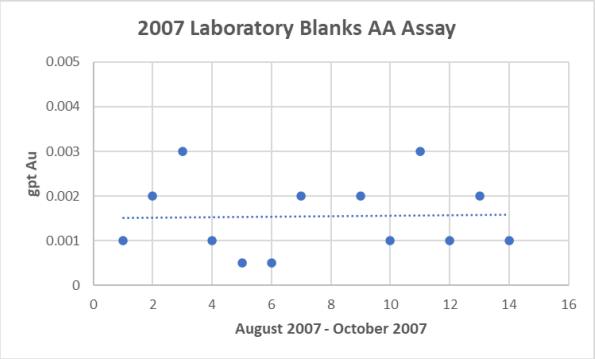
Hy Lake conducted surface drilling on the property in 2007. Exploration drilling took place in the Shaft No. 1 and Shaft No. 2 areas and east-west along strike. The assay information was provided by existing diamond drill logs and assay certificates.

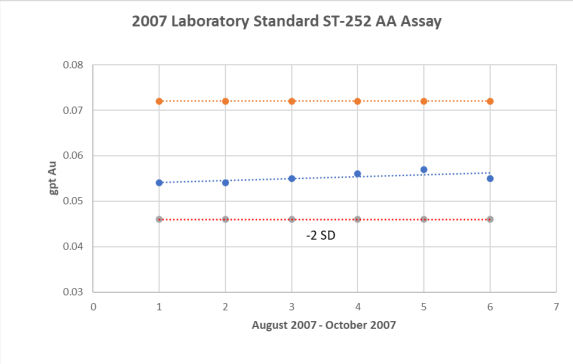
Original measurement units on the drill logs were metric lengths and assay results were reported as grams per tonne Au. Values recorded as <0.01 g/t Au were recorded as 0.005 g/t Au, equal to half the detection limit and values <0.001 g/t Au were recorded as 0.001 g/t Au.

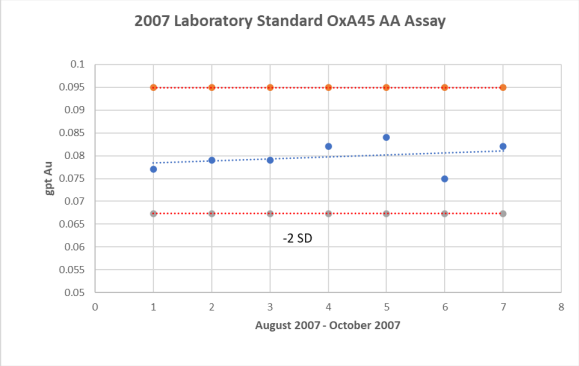
ALS Chemex QA/QC

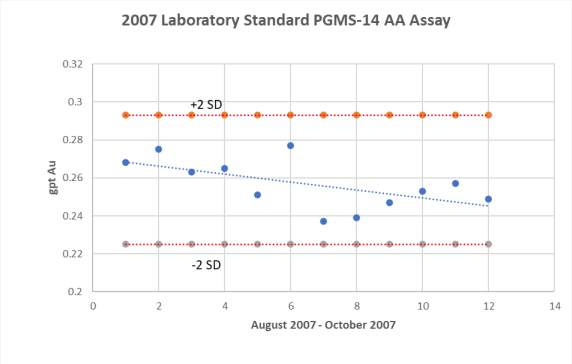
Figure 11-7 presents QA/QC graphs for ALS Chemex laboratory covering the period August to October 2007. The graphs show no issues with assay results for blanks and certified standards. There is one failure on standard OxL51 on assay certificate TB07091584 dated September 11, 2007. The certificate contained 126 samples with three samples having grades between 1.2 g/t and 2.1 g/t Au. The other nine standards assayed on the certificate passed.

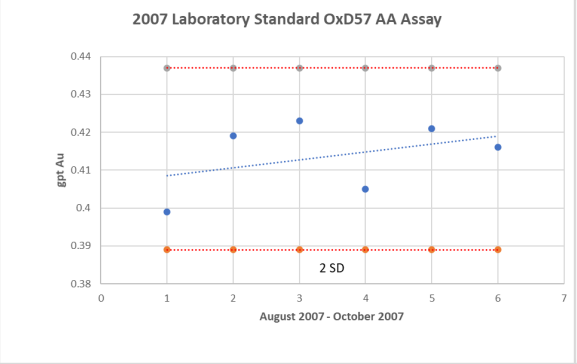
FIGURE 11-7 2007 LABORATORY QA/QC RESULTS

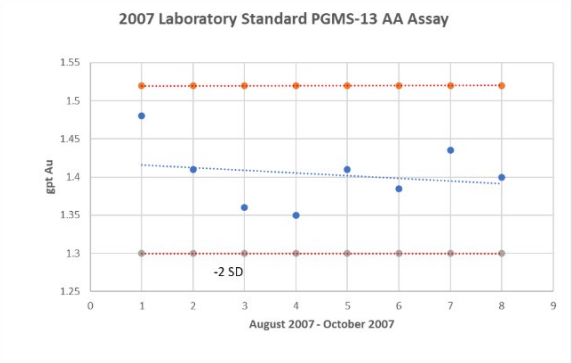


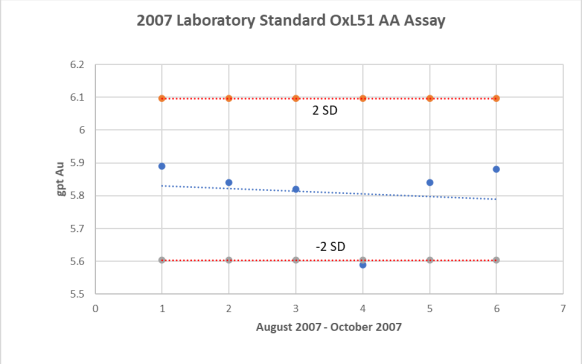












Company QA/QC

Selected core was sampled with an average sample length of 0.44 m, with a maximum length of 2.5 m and a minimum length of 0.20 m. Samples with assays greater than 1.0 g/t Au have an average sample length of 0.55 m, with a maximum length of 1.4 m and a minimum length of 0.20 m. Duplicate assays were done through instructions of the company and as part of the laboratory QA/QC and recorded on the drill logs.

The following is a summary of the Hy Lake QA/QC program for the surface diamond drilling program.

- 5% of all samples were duplicated
- 25% of samples assaying greater than 0.75 g/t Au have screened metallic results recorded

Figure 11-8 and Figure 11-9 compare the results of the duplicate sampling program. The duplicate assay has good reproducibility of the original assay and shows no bias between the original and duplicate sample. There are no indications of a major concern regarding a nugget effect in the sampling.

FIGURE 11-8 2007 SURFACE DRILLING ASSAY DUPLICATES

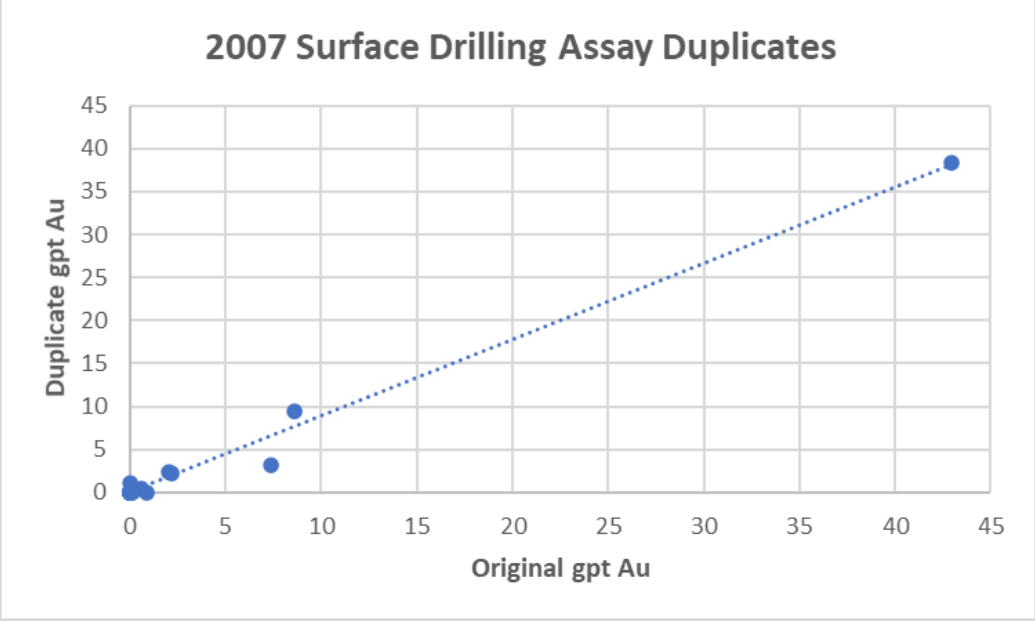
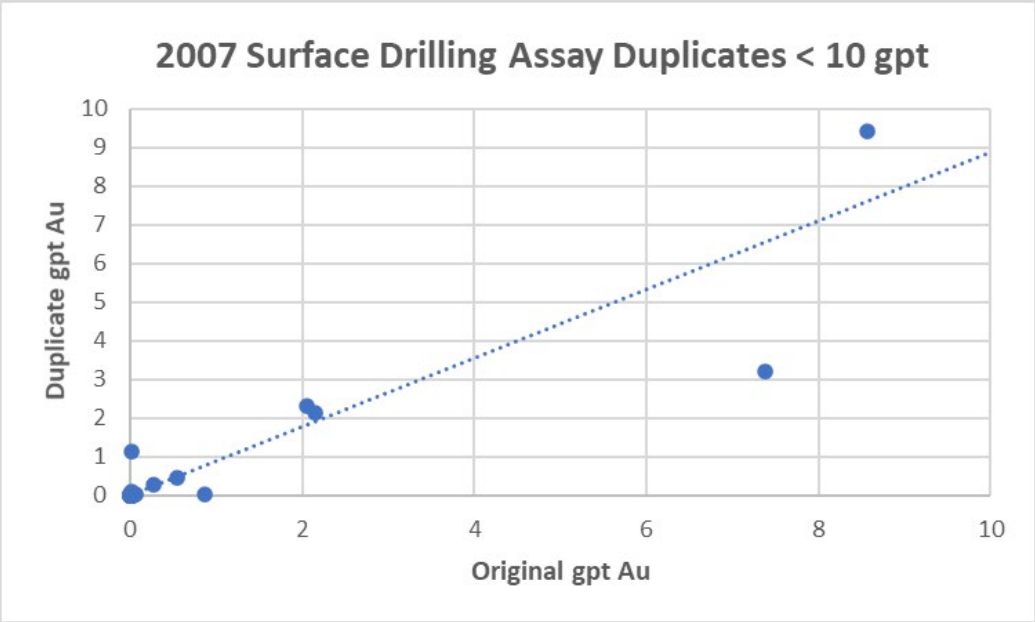


FIGURE 11-9 2007 SURFACE DRILLING ASSAY DUPLICATES < 10 GPT



There are recorded QA/QC procedures and assay certificates available for the 2007 surface drill program. At the time of the work, the use of company inserted blanks and certified standards was not commonplace. The company did mitigate the risk of inaccurate assays by using duplicate samples and using the screened metallics assay method. The QP considers the assay data from this program suitable for use in a resource study.

2011 QA/QC

Exploration drilling (HY-11-01 to HY-11-31) took place in the Shaft No. 2 area, North Vein, and east-west along strike. The assay information was provided by existing diamond drill logs and confirmed with assay certificates.

Original measurement units on the drill logs are metric lengths and assay results reported as grams per tonne Au. Values <0.01 g/t Au were recorded as 0.005 g/t Au, equal to half the detection limit.

ActLabs QA/QC

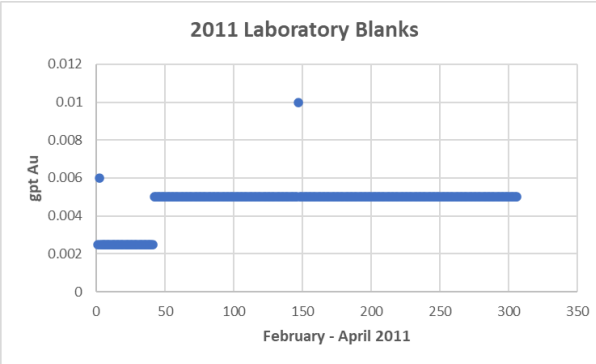
The ActLabs QA/QC program included:

- Duplicated 14% of the samples.
- Split 7% of the samples.
- 9% added certified standards.
- 9% added blanks.

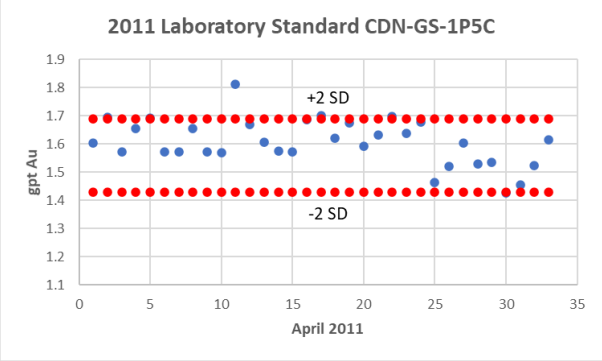
The QA/QC graphs in Figure 11-10 cover the period February to April 2011.

FIGURE 11-10 FEBRUARY TO APRIL 2011 ACTLABS QA/QC RESULTS

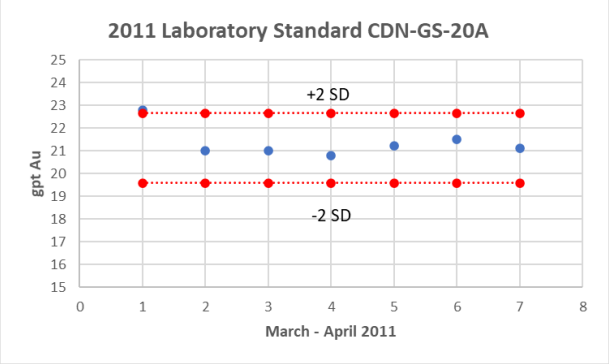
Laboratory Blanks.



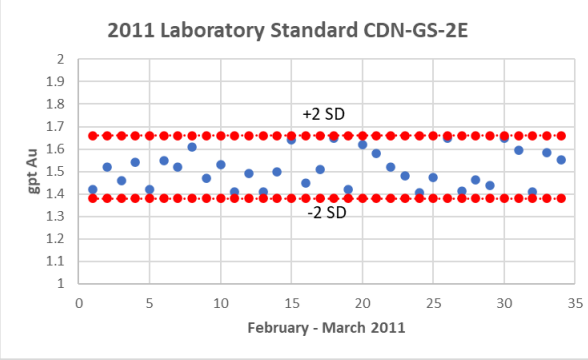
Lab Standard CDN-GS-1P5C.



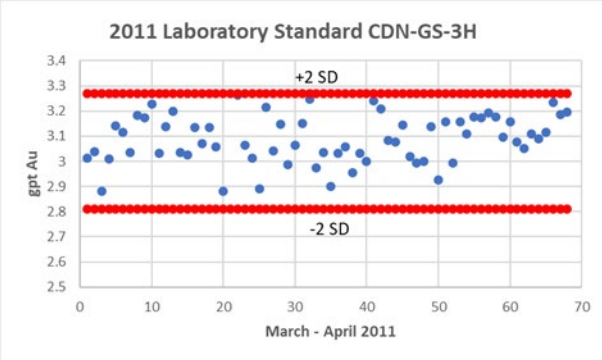
Lab Standard CDN-GS-20A.



Lab Standard CDN-GS-2E.



Lab Standard CDN-GS-3H.



Lab Standard CDN-GS-7B.

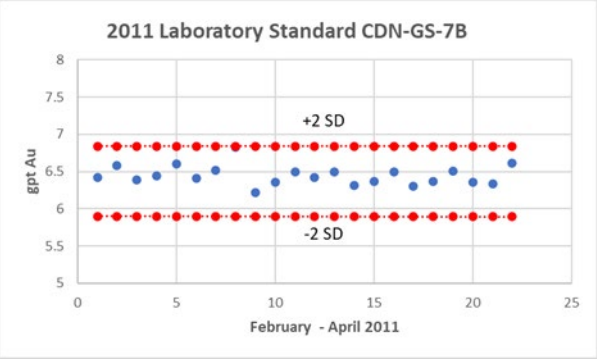
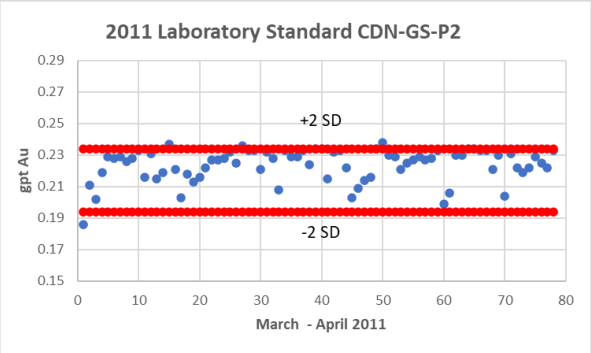
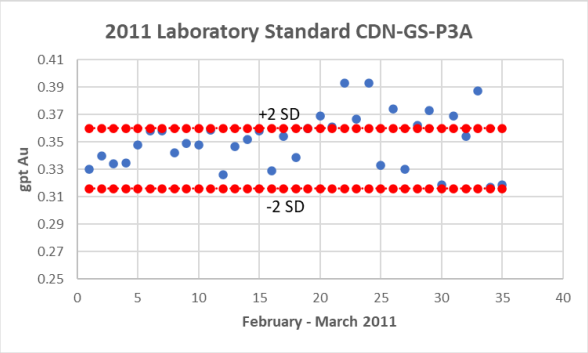


Figure 11-10 Cont'd

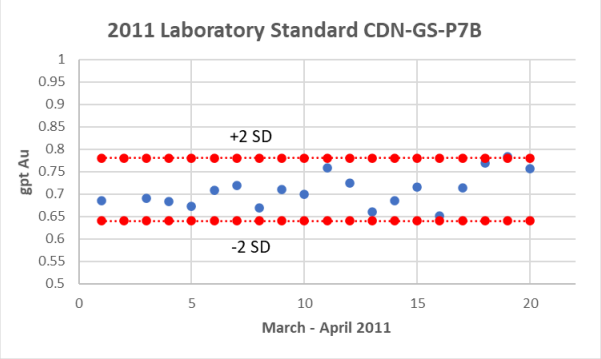
Lab Standard CDN-GS-P2.



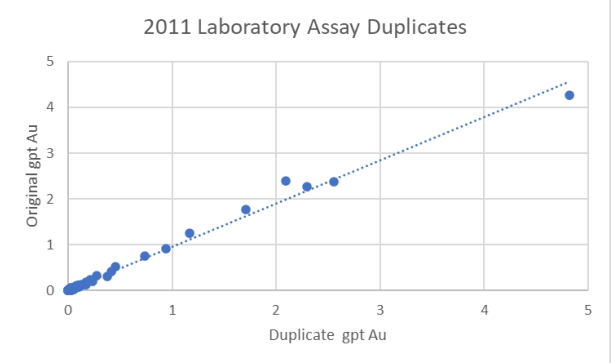
Lab Standard CDN-GS-P3A.



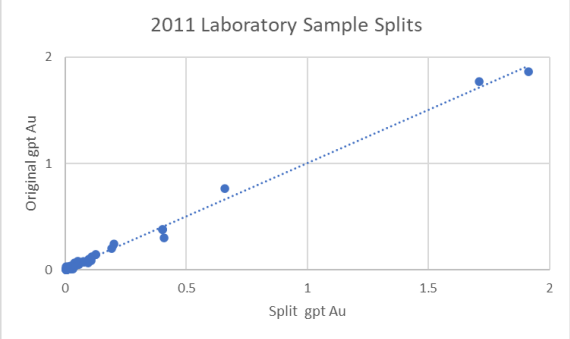
Lab Standard CDN-GS-P7B.



Lab Assay Duplicates.



Lab Sample Splits.



The graphs show no issues with assay results for blanks and certified standards. There was an error on certificate A11-1553 with standards CDN-GS-3H and CDN-GS-P7B being switched. The assay certificates returned on March 10 and 11 had eight warnings and two failures of seventeen assays for standard CDN-GS-P3A. The laboratory may have been having issues with this standard. After March 11, the laboratory was using standards CDN-GS-P2 and CDN-GS-P3A for the low end standard with no issues.

The QP's opinion is that the data supplied by the laboratory is suitable for a resource study.

Company QA/QC

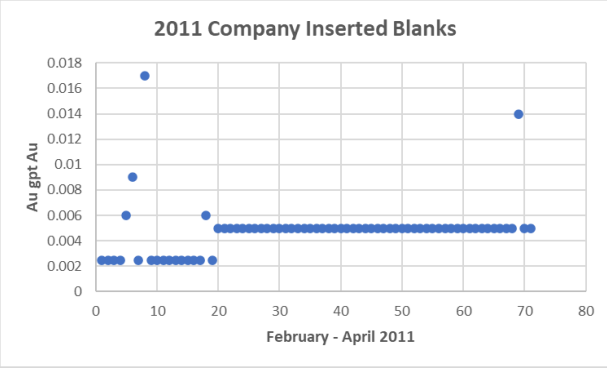
During the 2011 diamond drill program, each hole was entirely split and sampled. Sample lengths were one metre. Duplicate samples were systematically selected by the company. The following is a summary of the company QA/QC program for the surface diamond drilling program.

- Duplicate sample every 49 samples (including blanks and standards).
- Insert standard every 49 samples (including duplicates and blanks).
- Insert blank every 49 samples (including duplicates and standards).

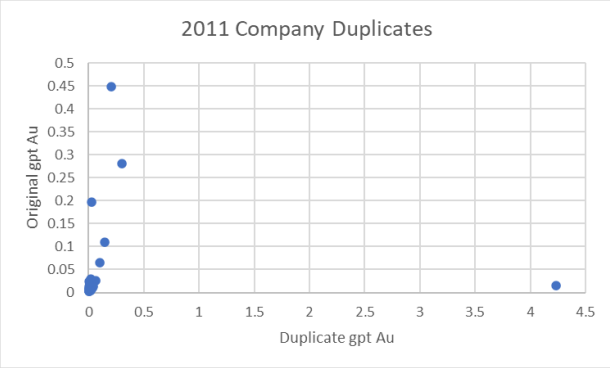
Figure 11-11 illustrates the results of the company QA/QC program.

FIGURE 11-11 HY LAKE 2011 QA/QC RESULTS

Company Blanks.



Company Duplicates.



Company Duplicates <0.5 g/t.

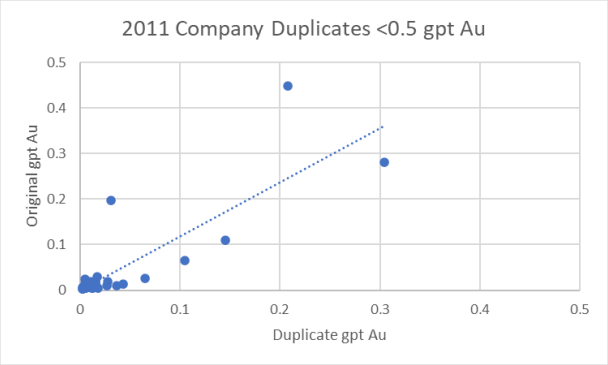
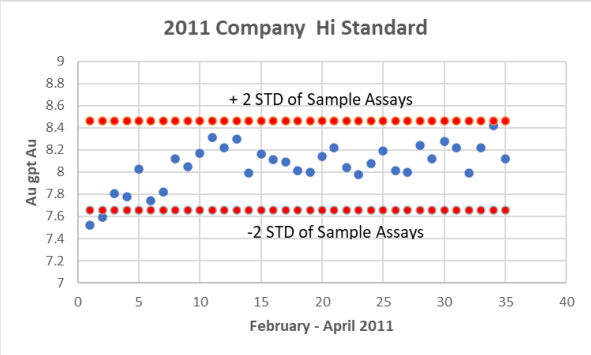
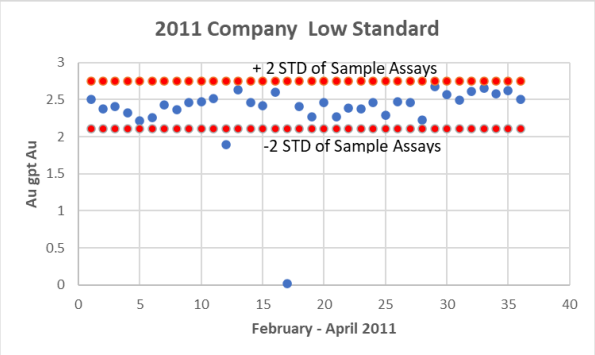


Figure 11-11 Cont'd

Company Hi Standards.



Company Low Standards.



Inserted blanks indicate no issues with contamination during crushing, grinding, fire assay, or measurements.

The sample duplicates requested by the company had one major issue on certificate A11-2123. The original sample graded 0.016 g/t Au, while the duplicate graded 4.231 g/t Au. It is not known what actions the company took regarding this result. The remainder of the results indicate no issues with reproducibility of samples from duplicates.

The certified standards used are unknown. For the Hi Standard, the assayed data averaged 8.06 g/t Au with a double standard deviation of 0.40 g/t Au. The standard deviation was comparable to certified standards where the average Au value was between 6.3 g/t and 7.4 g/t Au. There were two warnings on the low side in holes HY-11-02 and HY-11-04, the remaining standard, duplicates, and blanks showed no issue. Laboratory QA/QC showed no issues with the assay certificates. Neither hole had values greater than 1.0 g/t Au and therefore would not be used in a resource study.

For the Low Standard, the assayed data averaged 2.43 g/t Au with a doubled standard deviation of 0.32 g/t. One outlier value (0.018 g/t Au) was not used for the calculation. The standard deviation was slightly higher compared to certified standards where the average Au value was between 1.9 g/t and 3.5 g/t Au. There were two warnings on the low side in holes HY-11-09 and HY-11-16, while the remaining standards, duplicates, and blanks showed no issue. For HY-11-09, a blank may have been submitted instead of a standard. The company QA/QC showed no issues with the assay certificates.

There are recorded QA/QC procedures and assay certificates available for the 2011 surface drill program. The QP considers the assay data from this program suitable for use in a resource study.

2012 QA/QC

The 2012 drilling program included drilling targets east along strike from the Shaft No. 1 and Shaft No, 2, and north of Shaft No. 1. The assay information was provided by existing diamond drill logs and confirmed with assay certificates.

Original measurement units on the drill logs are metric lengths and assay results reported as grams per tonne Au. Values <0.01 (AA) g/t Au are recorded as 0.005 g/t Au, equal to half the detection limit. Values recorded as <0.03 (gravimetric) g/t Au are recorded as .015 g/t Au, equal to half the detection limit.

ActLabs QA/QC

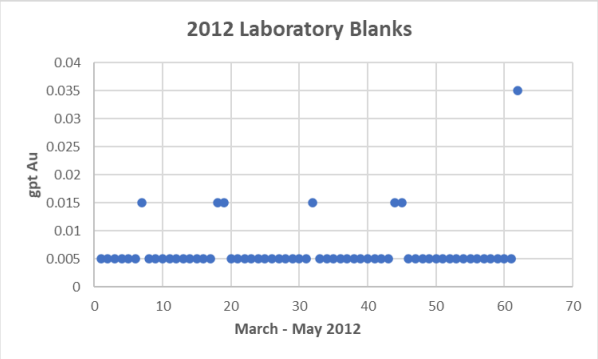
The laboratory QA/QC program included;

- Duplicated 9% of the samples
- Split 5% of the samples
- 7% added certified standards
- 1% added blanks (some certificates did not record blanks)

The following QA/QC graphs by ActLabs cover the period March 2012 to May 2012 (Figure 11-12).

FIGURE 11-12 MARCH TO MAY 2012 ACTLABS QA/QC RESULTS

Laboratory Blanks.



Lab Standard CDN-GS-1H.

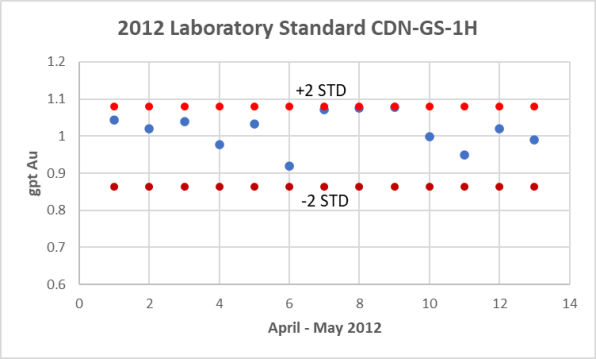
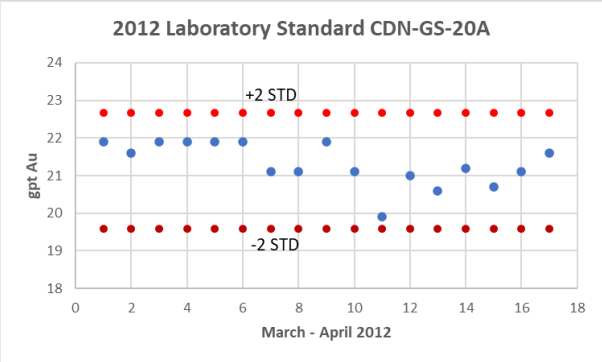
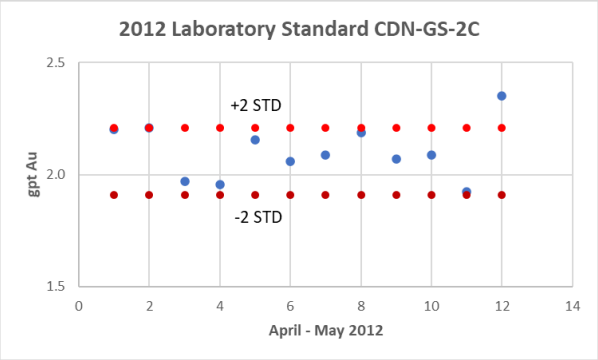


Figure 11-12 Cont'd

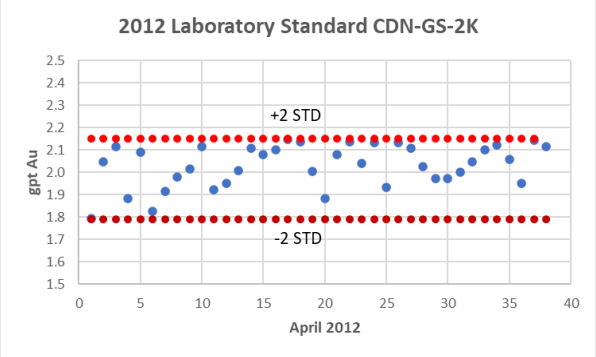
Lab Standard CDN-GS-20A.



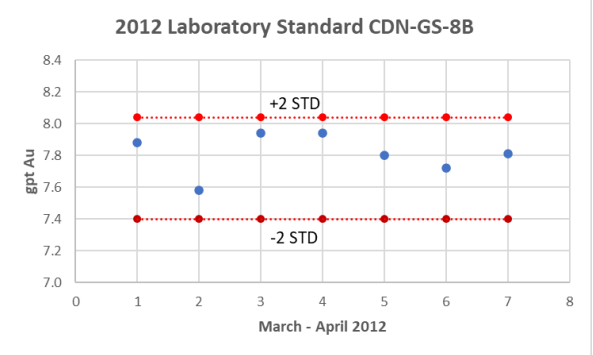
Lab Standard CDN-GS-2C.



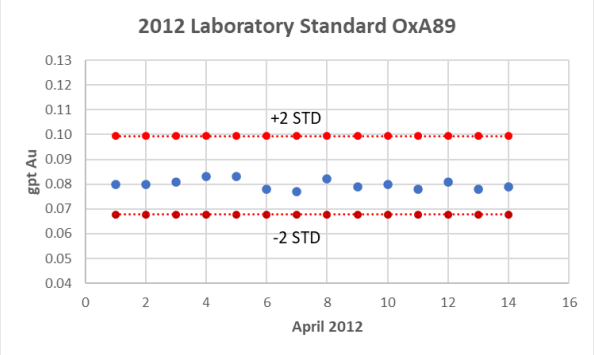
Lab Standard CDN-GS-2K.



Lab Standard CDN-GS-8B.



Lab Standard OxA89.



Lab Standard OxE86.

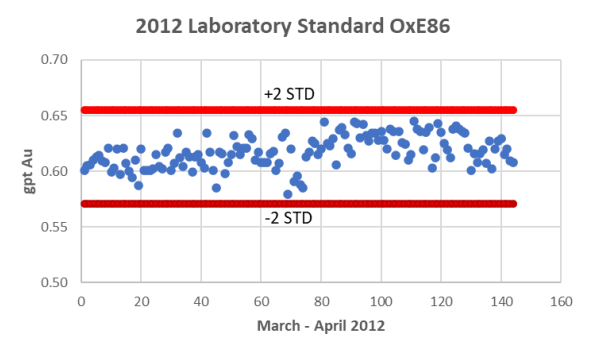
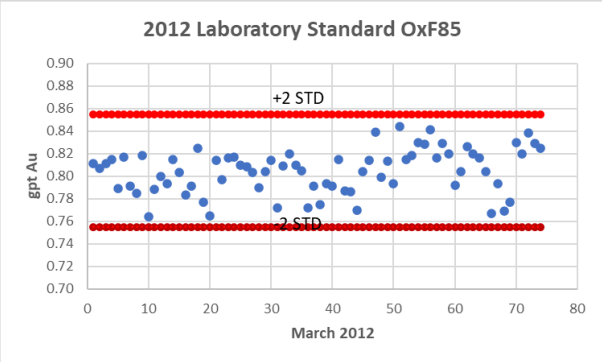
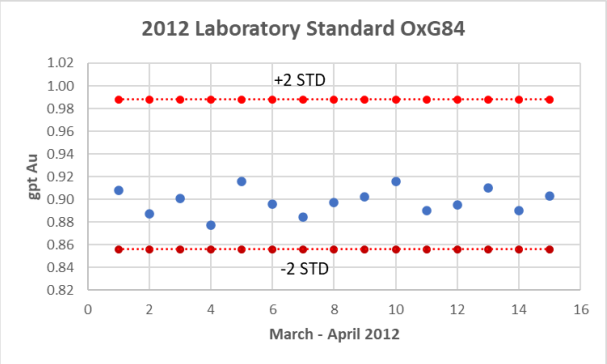


Figure 11-12 Cont'd

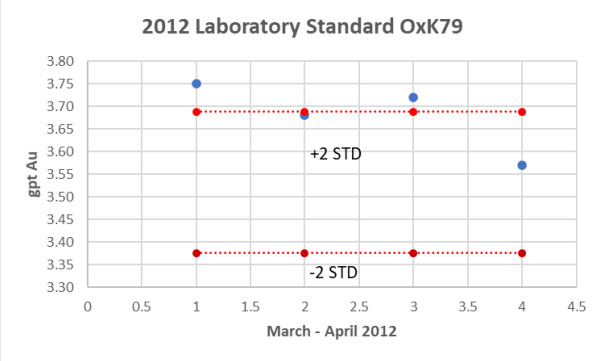
Lab Standard OxF85.



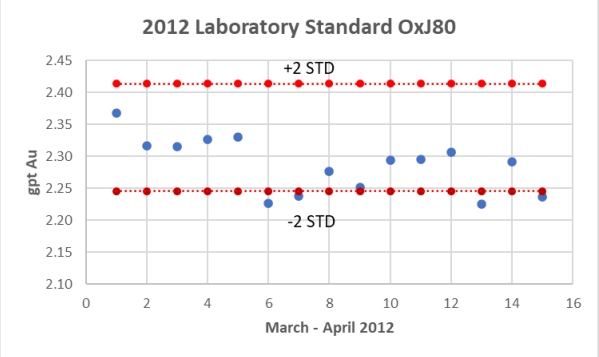
Lab Standard OxG84.



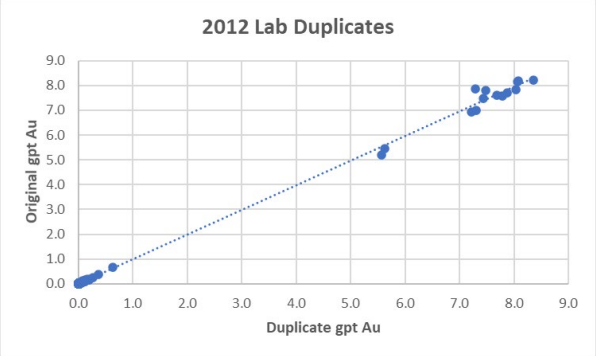
2012 Lab Standard OxK79.



2012 Lab Standard OxJ80.



Lab Duplicates.



Lab Duplicates < 1.0 GPT Au.

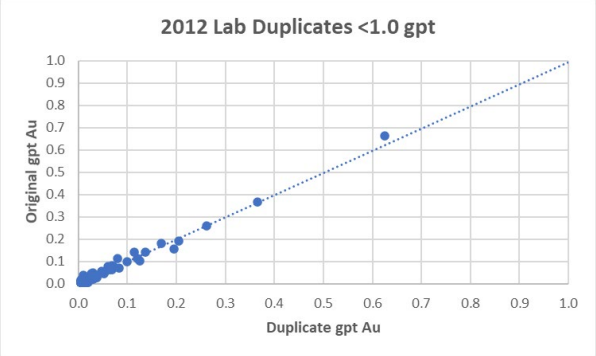
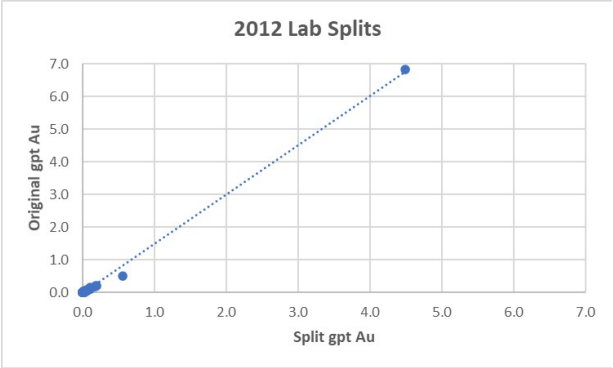
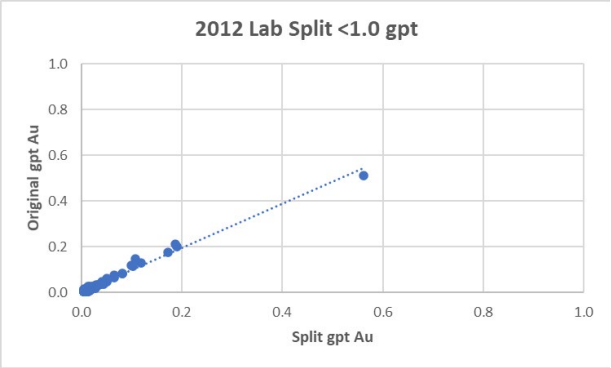


Figure 11-12 Cont'd

Lab Sample Splits.



Lab Sample Splits < 1.0 gpt Au.



The graphs show no issues with assay results for blanks. There are no indications of cross contamination from the fire assay or analysis process. The samples grading 0.015 g/t Au were recorded using the gravimetric measurement. There is an outlier of 0.035 g/t Au on assay certificate A12-03200 that may be due to a recording error by the laboratory. The sample is listed as a screen metallic total with no other support data. The graphs for the standard assays show no major issues. here is an assay failure on assay certificate A12-03200 with an assay result above the acceptable range on standard CDN-GS-2C. This assay certificate covers the results for drill hole HY-12-25, the remaining fourteen standards assayed are within value limits. There are sample warnings (within two to three standard deviations or less than 10% of the certified average value) from OxJ80 (four assays on the low side), and standard OxK79 (two assays on the high side). The laboratory duplicates and splits show good repeatability. The QP's opinion is that the data supplied by the laboratory is suitable for a resource study.

Company QA/QC

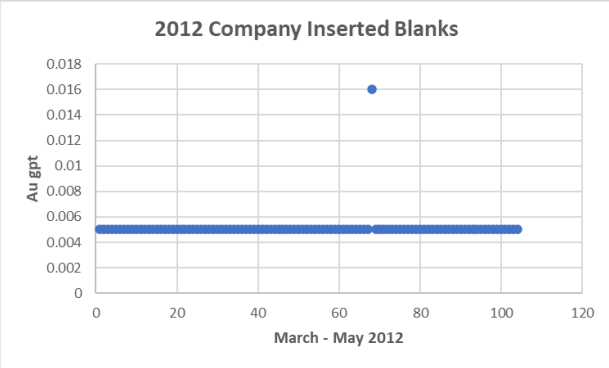
For the 2012 diamond drill program, each hole was entirely split and sampled. Sample lengths were one metre. Duplicate samples were systematically selected by the company. The following is a summary of the company QA/QC program for the surface diamond drilling program.

- Duplicate sample every 49 samples (including blanks and standards).
- Insert a standard every 49 samples (including duplicates and blanks).
- Insert a blank every 49 samples (including duplicates and standards).

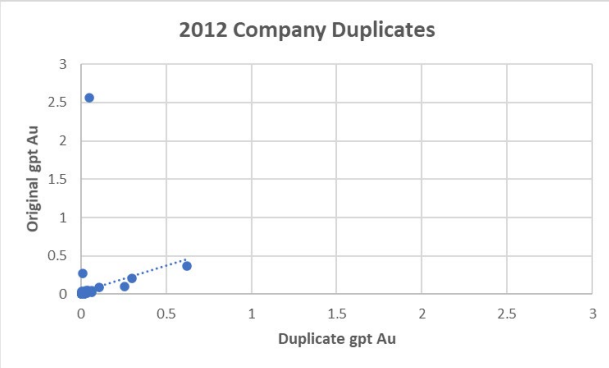
Figure 11-13 presents the results of the company QA/QC program.

FIGURE 11-13 HY LAKE 2012 QA/QC RESULTS

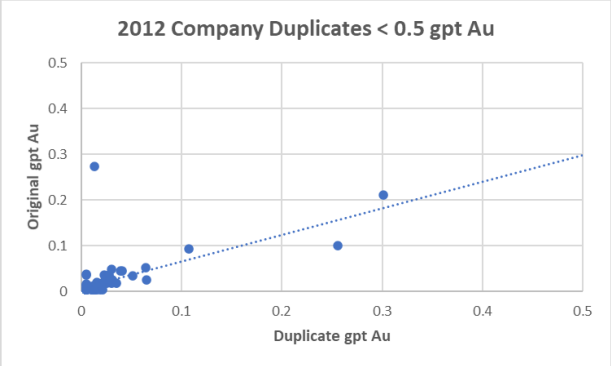
Company Blanks.



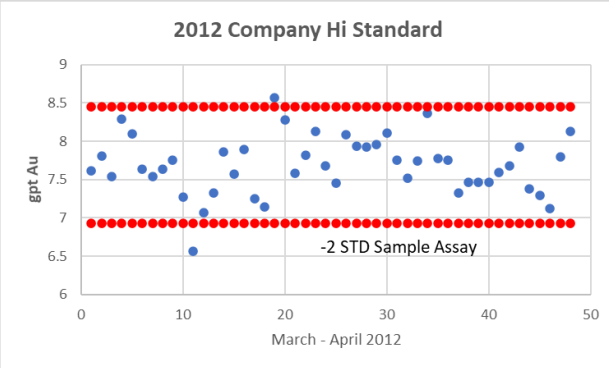
Company Duplicates.



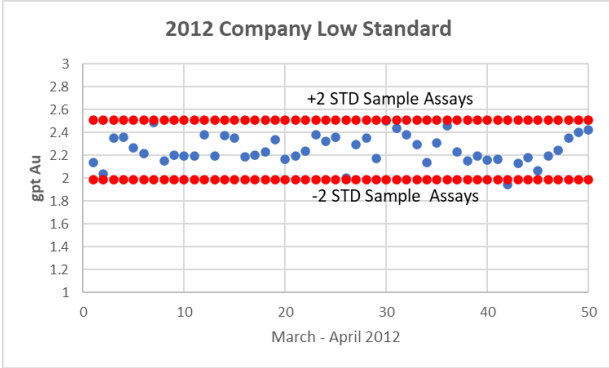
Company Duplicates <0.5 gpt Au.



Company Hi Standards.



Company Low Standards.



Inserted blanks indicate no issues with contamination during crushing, grinding, fire assay, or measurements.

The sample duplicates requested by the company had one issue on certificate A12-02833. The original sample graded 2.56 g/t Au while the duplicate graded 0.048 g/t Au. This may be a

reflection of the character of the gold mineralization rather than a sampling error. The database drill hole lithology does not indicate this to be a mineralized zone. It is not known what actions the company took regarding this result. The remainder of the QA/QC on this certificate from the laboratory and company results indicate no issues. The remaining duplicate samples show no major issues.

The certified standards used are unknown. For the Hi Standard, the assayed data averaged 7.69 g/t Au (8.06 g/t in 2011) with a doubled standard deviation of 0.76 g/t Au (0.40 g/t in 2011). There is no indication that the standards used in 2012 were changed from 2011. The average value is 4% lower than the 2011 average of 8.06 g/t Au, and there is a significant increase in the standard deviation, from 0.20 g/t in 2011 to 0.38 g/t in 2012. The source and storage of the standard is unknown. If the standard was supplied in a bulk jar or lined paper rather then a mylar packet, environmental factors during storage may have had a negative effect on the standard material. Using the greater then ten times the average value, there are two failures in the data set. One occurs in drill hole HY-12-05, which has one value of 1.39 g/t Au and the remainder are below 0.30 g/t Au, the other is in drill hole HY-12-16, which returned values under 0.60 g/t Au. These two failures do not negatively impact the drill hole assay data.

The Low Standard assayed data averaged 2.247 g/t Au (2.43 g/t in 2011) with a standard deviation of 0.13 g/t Au (0.16 g/t in 2011). There is no indication that the standards used in 2012 were changed from 2011. The average value is 8% lower than the 2011 average of 2.43 g/t Au, and the standard deviation is comparable between the 2011 and 2012 programs. There is one warning.

There are recorded QA/QC procedures and assay certificates available for the 2012 surface drill program. The company and laboratory inserted blanks and certified standards as part of their QA/QC programs. The results indicated no major issues with the sampling and assaying. The QP considers the assay data from this program suitable for use in a resource study.

11.2.11. RLG 2017

The 2017 drilling program included drilling targets in the Shaft No. 1 area and the North Vein. The holes in the Shaft No. 1 area were also designed to confirm the rock conditions around the old underground workings. The assay information was provided by existing diamond drill logs and confirmed with assay certificates.

Original measurement units on the drill logs are metric lengths and assay results reported as grams per tonne Au. Values <0.005 (AA) g/t Au are recorded as 0.003 g/t Au, equal to half the detection limit.

Analytical work for RLG was conducted by SGS, in Red Lake, Ontario. Gold was analyzed by FA-AA methods, with a gravimetric assay performed on those samples assaying greater than 10 g/t Au. Screened metallic assays were also completed on samples selected by the company geologist. SGS is independent of RLG and DLV.

SGS in Red Lake, Ontario is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 (general requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories).

The samples were dried and crushed to 75% passing 2 mm. A riffle splitter was used to take a 500 g subsample for pulverizing and the reject portion was bagged and stored. After reducing the 500 g sample to 85% passing -75 microns, the sample was thoroughly blended and a 50 g charge was assayed for gold by standard fire assay-ICP finish. Gold values in excess of 10 ppm were re-analyzed by fire assay with gravimetric finish for greater accuracy.

Total metallics were carried out on samples with visible gold at the request of the geologist in charge. Core samples were crushed to 75% passing 2 mm. A riffle splitter was used to take a 1,000 g subsample for pulverizing, and the reject portion was bagged and stored. This 1,000 g sample was screened through a 150 mesh screen and the + fraction and – fraction were weighed. The entire + fraction was assayed and the undersize was assayed in duplicate using a 50 g charge. Each fraction was submitted to fire assay for fusion and cupellation followed by gravimetric determination. The total gold content was calculated by weighing the + and – fractions and converting to g/t Au.

SGS QA/QC

SGS has developed a Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) designed to ensure the production of consistently reliable data and implemented this at each of its locations. The system covers all laboratory activities and takes into consideration the requirements of ISO standards.

The laboratory QA/QC program includes an insertion frequency of 14% which includes sample reductions, blanks and duplicates, method blanks, weighed pulp replicates, and reference materials.

The LIMS automatically flags whenever a QC material fails to meet established statistical rules preset in the system. The LIMS QC module is based on the Thompson and Howarth precision curve which sets tolerance requirements that are associated with the detection limit and expected precision of the analyte within the method. These rules are based on rigorous method validation requirements established by SGS methodology.

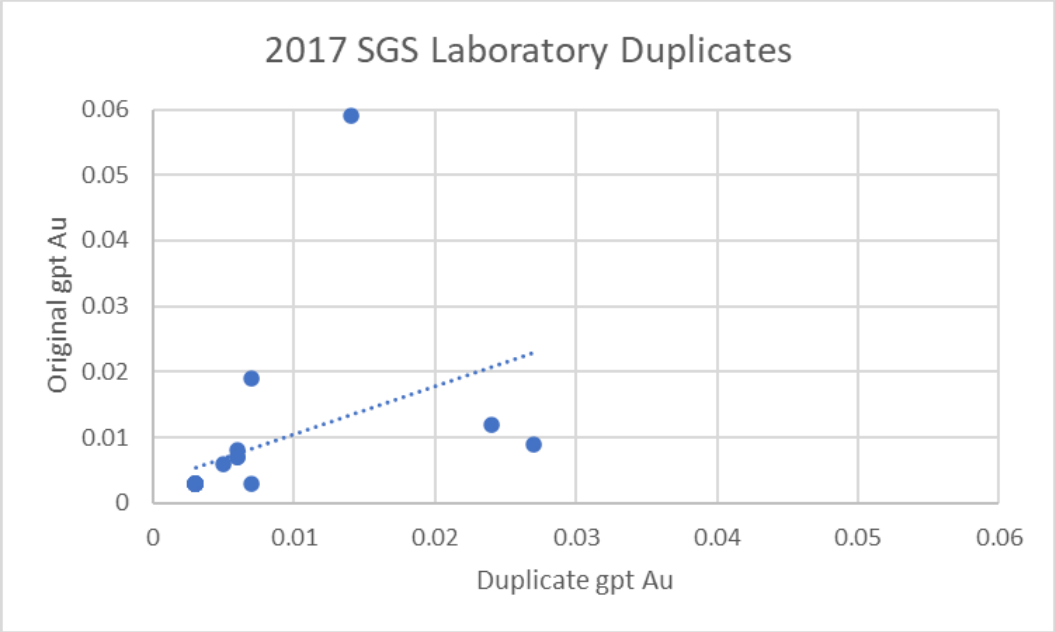
Sample reduction blanks, method blanks, and reagent blanks are used to assess (and correct for when appropriate) responses other than those inherent to the blank material. If failure occurs, that cannot be accounted for based on set rules for exemption; a minimum of 25% of the samples including the failed blank is repeated. Repeated sample failure results in investigation and repeating the entire batch.

When inputting the acceptable values and associated tolerances for duplicates, replicates and reference materials, consideration is given to the fitness for purpose of the method as well as the certification process of reference material when compared to the method for which the material will be used. Repeats are performed based on a percentage of reference material, duplicate, and

replicate failures to the total number of these materials inserted in a batch and range from 25% to 100%.

Figure 11-14 shows SGS duplicate results for the period June to August 2017.

FIGURE 11-14 2017 SGS DUPLICATES



The graphs show no issues with assay results for duplicates. There are no indications of cross contamination from the fire assay or analysis process. The QP's opinion is that the data supplied by the laboratory is suitable for a resource study.

Company QA/QC

RLG maintained its own QA/QC program for the drilling carried out on the property. Sections of drill core to be assayed were identified by the geologist during core logging. Sample lengths averaged 1.49 m, with a minimum length of 0.5 m and maximum 2.5 m. These sections were split, using a diamond blade rock saw. Half of each sample was sealed in a plastic sample bag along with a sample identification tag. The remaining half of each sample was replaced in the core box and a copy of the sample identification tag stapled in place as a permanent record. Core was stored on the Mount Jamie Mine property. Approximately five plastic sample bags were placed into each labelled rice bags for transport to the laboratory. Samples were transported from the Mount Jamie Core Facility to SGS in Red Lake by the Camp Manage and Core Technician using a company vehicle.

Certified gold reference standards and blanks were systematically inserted into the sample stream as part of RLG QA/QC program.

The following is a summary of the company QA/QC program for the surface diamond drilling program in 2017:

- Insert a standard every 49 samples (including blanks).
- Insert a blank every 49 samples (including standards).

Figure 11-15 presents the results of the company QA/QC program.

FIGURE 11-15 2017 RLG QA/QC RESULTS

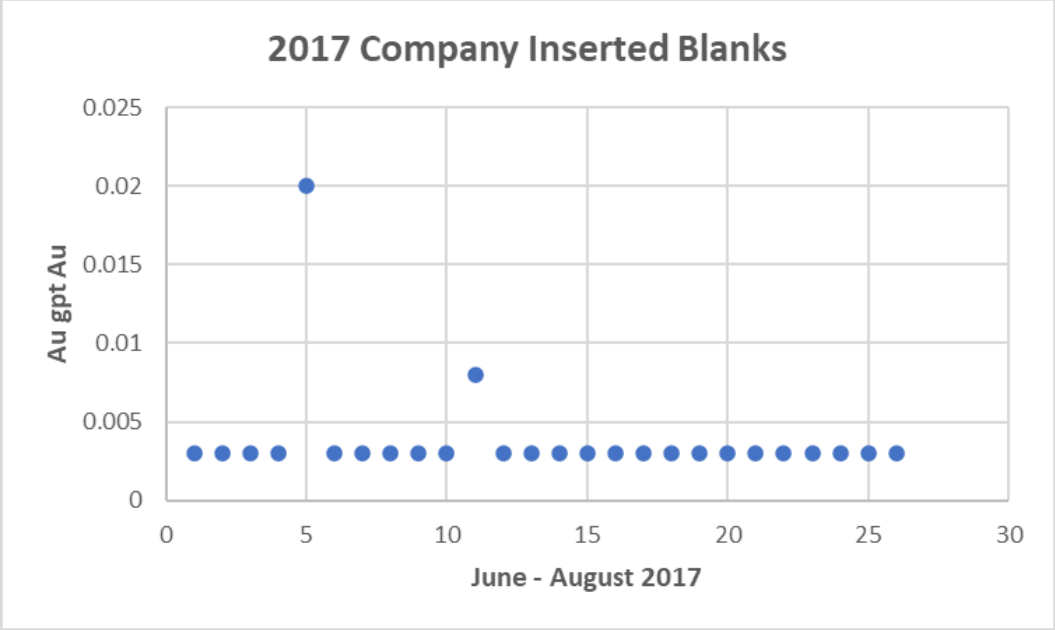
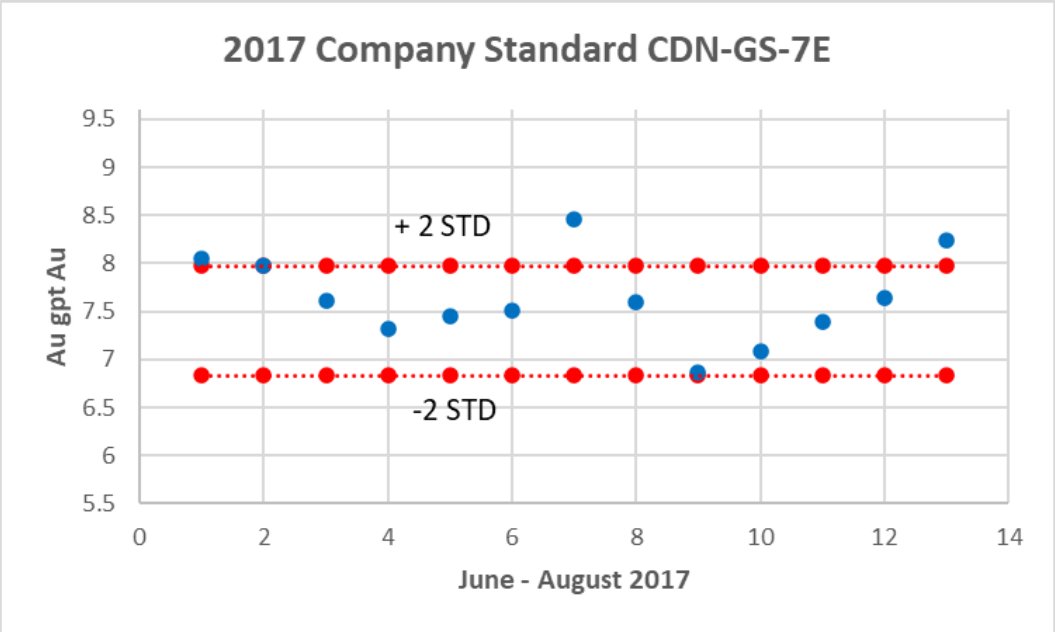
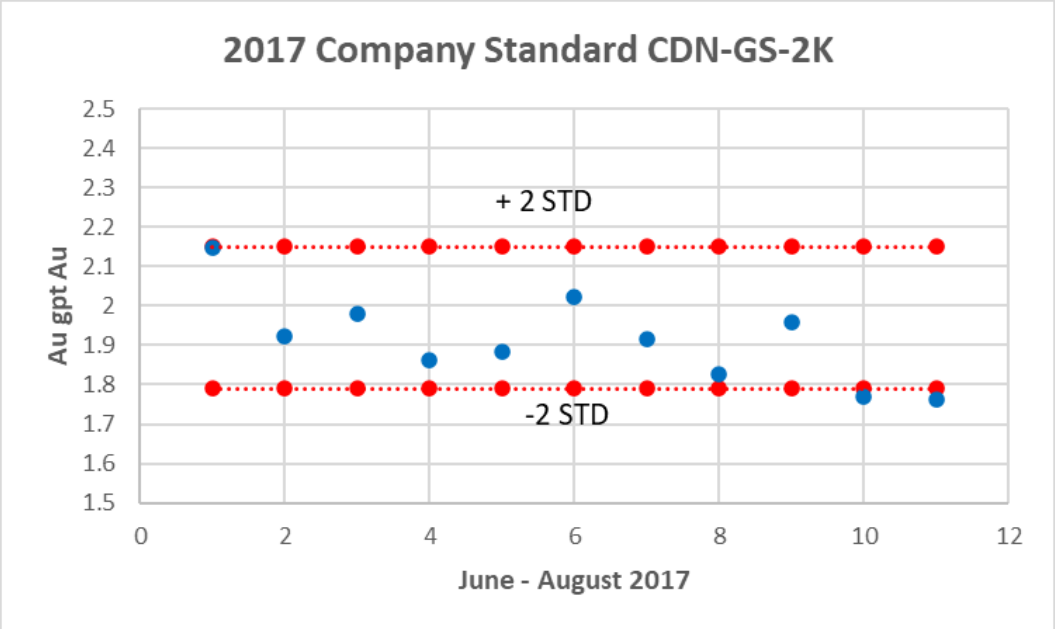


Figure 11-15 Cont'd

Company CDN-GS-7E.



Company CDN-GS-2K.



Inserted blanks indicate no issues with contamination during crushing, grinding, fire assay, or measurements.

The inserted certified standards generated three warnings on standard CDN-GS-7E and two warnings on standard CDN-GS-2K. The largest warning was from sample 8417 (8.459 g/t Au). This certified sample was inserted in drill hole MJ-17-08 which had no assay results greater than 1.0 g/t Au.

There are recorded QA/QC procedures and assay certificates available for the 2017 surface drill program. The company and laboratory inserted blanks and certified standards as part of their QA/QC programs. The results indicated no major issues with the sampling and assaying. The QP considers the assay data from this program suitable for use in a resource study.

11.3. QP OPINION

In the QP's opinion, the QA/QC program for the Rowan Mine deposit as designed is adequate and the database is suitable for use in a Mineral Resource estimate.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

John Sims, C.P.G., President of SR and the Qualified Person for the Rowan Mine deposit Mineral Resource estimate in this Technical Report, visited the Property on February 20, 2024. During the site visit, the QP toured the property, inspected the core, reviewed the geological interpretation and drill hole database, and discussed various aspects of Mineral Resources with the site technical team.

SRK Consulting (SRK), an independent consulting firm, was retained by WRLG to carry out a data verification process with a cut-off date of December 15, 2023. SRK compiled the following drill hole files that contained the detail related to the data verifications:

- WRLG_Collars_15Dec_2023u.xlsx
- WRLG_Surveys_15Dec_2023.xlsx
- WRLG_Lithos_15Dec_2023.xlsx
- WRLG_Assays_15Dec_2023u.xlsx
- WRLG_Geochem_15Dec_2023.xlsx
- WRLG_Density_5Oct_2023.xlsx
- WRLG_Struct_27Nov_2023.xlsx
- WRLG_Geotech_18Dec_2023.xlsx
- WRLG_Veins_15Dec_2023.xlsx
- WRLG_Alteration_27Nov_2023.xlsx

In summary, SRK completed the following drill hole database validations and corrections:

1. During the review SRK noted that two survey datums were used during the collar survey pick-up in the field, namely NAD 83 or WGS84 datum related to the UTM 15N co-ordinate grid. All collar co-ordinate data was standardized by SRK to UTM15N NAD83 datum. The relevant drill holes were identified and corrected in ArcGIS. The file WRLG_Collars_15Dec_2023_convert.xlsx records this information in a summary format whereas all the detail is contained in WRLG_Collars_15Dec_2023u.xlsx.
2. 81 drill holes were verified in the field. Two of holes required a second round of verification (RLG 14-13 and RLG 23-148) as they did not plot in the correct position after the first round of results.
3. Drill hole collar elevation adjustments were implemented when a hole's elevation position was significantly different to the recent LiDAR survey provided. Drill hole differences to surface topography ranged between -20 m and 40 m. Actual values of recent drilling survey results were used to establish threshold beyond which a mean adjustment would be applied. If a surface drill hole collar elevation was greater than 0.9 m below the topography, it was adjusted to 0.36 m below the topography. If the collar elevation was greater than 1.4 m above the topography, the collar elevation was adjusted to 0.69 m above the topography. Values above topography are potentially related to drilling through

winter ice. Adjustments were considered as the logged lithologies generally were recorded from the start of the drill hole indicating that this was not casing related to drilling through the winter snow and ice pack.

4. Underground drill hole positions could not be verified and differed between various sources. These drill holes should be treated with caution when related to resource estimation and classification. The QP did not use these data for the 2024 MRE.
5. Compiled all drill hole data from all the relevant sources:
    a. John Kita
    b. Geotic drill hole database (MS Access version)
    c. Geotic extractions (different generations)
    d. Leapfrog Geo versions.
6. Approximately 43% of assay results were verified against all the assay certificates provided by WRLG.
7. Historical assays:
    a. Compared with John Kita's archive of all the historical assay certificates provided as image PDFs and what was captured between the different data sources provided.
    b. Gold assays unit conversions from pennyweight (dwt) and ounce per short ton (oz/ton) to gram per tonne (g/t) were checked. Discrepancies were noted and adjusted in the files provided to WRLG in Leapfrog project and as MS Excel spreadsheets.
    c. Depth conversions from feet to metres were check. A few required adjustments as the incorrect fractions were applied for respective inches.
    d. Laboratory, certificates, and date details were added to each assay so information could be verified.
    e. Approximately 24% of the historical assays could be verified directly with assay certificates (1,910 of 8,080).
    f. Two drill holes that were previously used in resource estimates were identified as the source of sludge sample and removed (RWS 37-06 and RWS 37-07).
8. Certain drill holes were noted to have erratic downhole survey traces. These were reviewed and invalid entries were removed.
9. Log depth errors were corrected based on the most reliable drilling data source, the Geotic database, as this was the primary data source for collation and capture.
10. Changes were communicated with the site staff so that corrections could be made in the Geotic database.
11. Errors were noted with drill hole naming conventions between the Geotech data provided and the drill hole names used in Geotic. The errors were related to spaces in the naming conventions. These were adjusted. Thirty-six depth errors were adjusted during the review.
12. Drill hole naming inconsistencies were also noted in the specific gravity (SG) data provided. These were corrected.

13. A total of 67 depth issues were identified in the lithological data related to overlaps in entries. These were corrected. Twenty-six entries were deleted as they were related to logging that was incomplete and continued at a later stage, but not adjusted in Geotic.

The QP has reviewed the data adjustments and verification checks completed by SRK. The QP's validation of the data provided by SRK included:

- visual inspection of the drill hole database in Leapfrog 3D modelling software,
- collar checks,
- downhole deviation checks,
- survey checks,
- review of drill holes removed by SRK due to lack of sufficient supporting data such as assay certificates and reliable collar surveys.

Based on the review of the geological data at site and validation of the work completed and assumptions made by SRK, the QP is of the opinion that the database is adequate for use in the 2024 MRE.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1. ROWAN DEPOSIT – TEST PROGRAM BL 1337

The Rowan metallurgical study was designed and managed by Kelly McLeod of K-Met Consulting Inc., who is acting as the QP for the Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing section in this report. Test work on the Rowan deposit was completed in November 2023 by Base Metallurgical Laboratories (BaseMet). BaseMet received Rowan material from 14 drill holes representing Veins 101, 102, 103, and 104. This test work was completed prior to completion of the updated Rowan Mineral Resource estimate presented in this report. Mineralized intervals for the metallurgical study were selected by the QP using the December 2022 resource model. Samples were collected with support from WRLG geological staff at the Rowan Property. For more information on the resource domains used for metallurgical testing refer to Kita (2022), which is available for viewing on SEDAR. Though the mineralized intervals selected for the metallurgical study were based on an older version of the Rowan vein model, they are still considered representative of the mineralization at Rowan and valid for consideration with the current Rowan deposit vein model.

Test work (BL1337) provided preliminary results to confirm the process flowsheet and gold extraction. The composites tested had high gold overall extraction above 94% at 24 hours and above 98% at 48 hours. Most of the gold was extracted in the first six to 12 hours. The results are summarized in Table 13-1.

TABLE 13-1 SUMMARY OF GRAVITY AND LEACH RESULTS ON BL1337

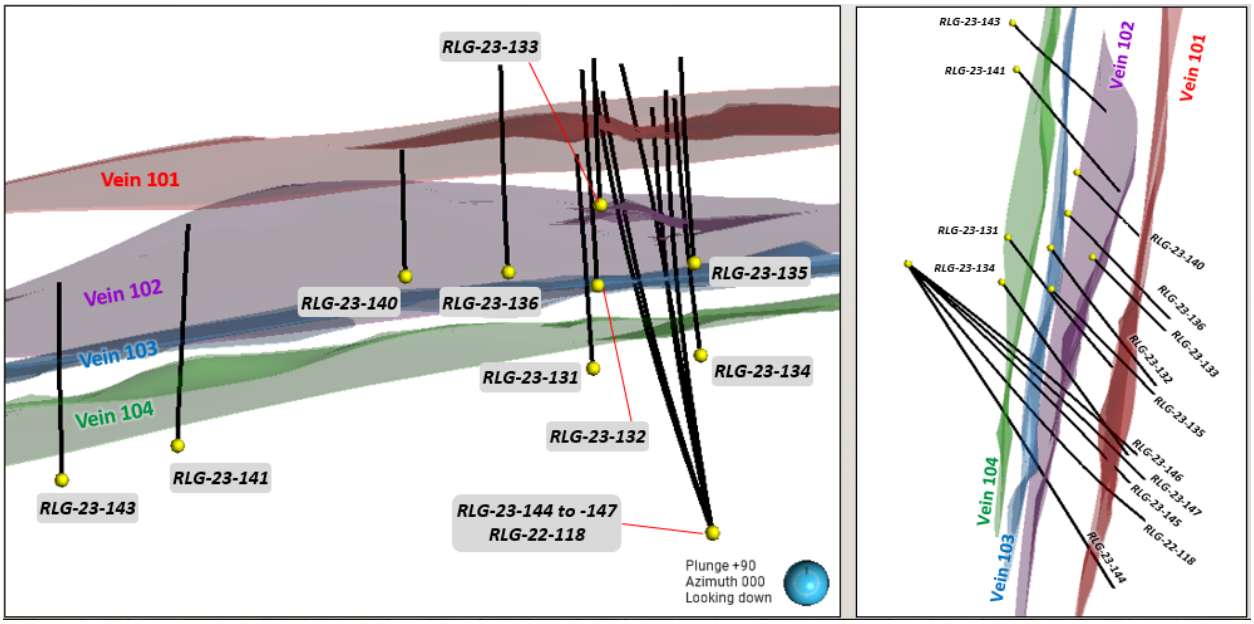
Sample ID	Test	Head Grade (g/t Au)	Grind Size (P_{80} µm)	Gravity Recovery (%)	Leach Extraction (%) over 48 hours				Cyanide Consumption (kg/t)
					6	12	24	48	
MC101	BL1337-03	7.4	75	75.4	93.6	97.7	99.2	99.7	0.14
MC102	BL1337-04	15.3	75	67.1	77.5	83.0	94.3	99.7	0.08
MC101	BL1337-05	6.4	75	80.1	95.4	98.0	98.8	99.6	0.07
MC102	BL1337-06	7.8	75	72.2	90.7	95.8	98.3	99.6	0.10
MC103	BL1337-08	4.6	75	42.3	77.7	88.8	97.1	98.6	0.19
MC104	BL1337-09	4.6	75	81.2	97.4	99.3	99.4	99.3	0.23
MC102	BL1337-10	13.1	125	79.2	94.3	98.2	99.3	99.8	0.10
MC104	BL1337-11	5.1	125	68.9	91.6	97.8	99.5	99.5	0.22
MC103	BL1337-12	3.4	75	27.7	76.8	92.8	97.2	98.4	0.16
MC104	BL1337-13	2.5	75	69.6	94.7	98.9	99.3	99.8	0.19

Source. BaseMet, 2023

13.1.1. SAMPLE SELECTION

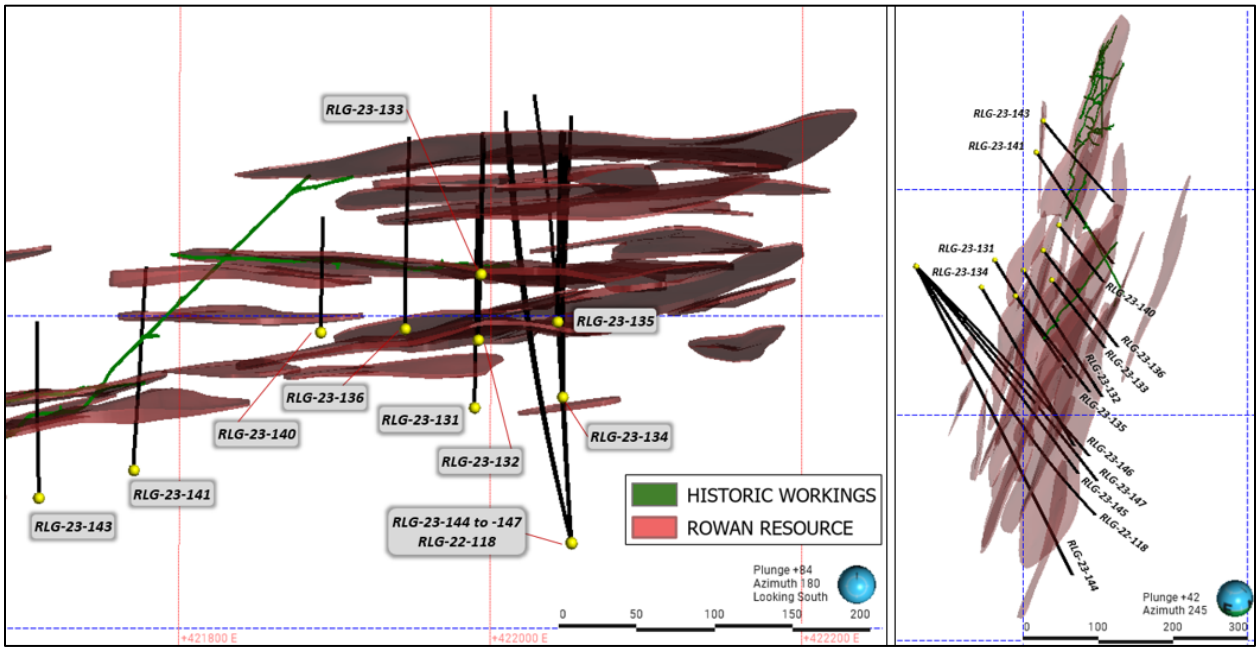
Drill core from 14 drill holes representing four of the main veins at Rowan were provided for metallurgical test work at BaseMet. The continuous intervals of drill core were used to create four master composites (MC101, MC102, MC103, and MC104). Veins 101, 102, and 103 had made up approximately 75% of the mineral resources in the December 2022 resource model. Figure 13-1 shows the location of the veins and drill holes selected based on the December 2022 resource model. For comparison, Figure 13-2 shows the same drill traces relative to the March 2024 resource model.

FIGURE 13-1 VEIN AND DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS – DECEMBER 2022 MODEL



Source. WRLG, 2023

FIGURE 13-2 VEIN AND DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS – FEBRUARY 2024 MODEL



Source. WRLG, 2024

13.1.2. HEAD ASSAYS

The head assays for the four MCs are listed below in Table 13-2. The head assays for gold range from 2.34 g/t to 9.54 g/t, but a larger range was noted compared to the leach tests with gold head grades ranging from 4.52 g/t to 15.7 g/t. The resulting range in head grade for each MC is indicative of the large amount of coarse gravity gold that exists in each MC.

TABLE 13-2 MASTER COMPOSITE HEAD ASSAYS FOR BL1337

Products	Assays							
	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (g/t)	Cu (%)	Fe (%)	S (%)	C (%)	TOC (%)
MC101 Hd 1	5.56	2	96	0.008	2.06	0.50	0.33	<0.01
MC101 Hd 2	6.32	1.3	104	0.008	2.08	0.52	0.34	<0.01
AVERAGE	**5.94**	**1.7**	**100**	**0.008**	**2.07**	**0.51**	**0.34**	**0**
MC102 Hd 1	11.10	1.5	412	0.004	1.62	0.41	0.46	<0.01
MC102 Hd 2	8.01	2.6	324	0.004	1.58	0.47	0.46	<0.01
AVERAGE	**9.54**	**2.1**	**368**	**0.004**	**1.60**	**0.44**	**0.46**	**0**
MC103 Hd 1	3.22	2.8	1,754	0.018	5.44	1.95	0.61	0.02

Products	Assays							
	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (g/t)	Cu (%)	Fe (%)	S (%)	C (%)	TOC (%)
MC103 Hd 2	3.40	2.8	1470	0.017	5.64	1.88	0.64	0.02
AVERAGE	**3.31**	**2.8**	**1,612**	**0.018**	**5.54**	**1.92**	**0.62**	**0.02**
MC104 Hd 1	3.67	1.6	12	0.013	14.20	0.89	0.55	<0.01
MC104 Hd 2	1.00	1.6	12	0.013	13.90	0.87	0.55	<0.01
AVERAGE	**2.34**	**1.6**	**12**	**0.013**	**14.10**	**0.88**	**0.55**	**0**
Method	FAAS	ICP	ICP	FAAS	FAAS	LECO	LECO	LECO

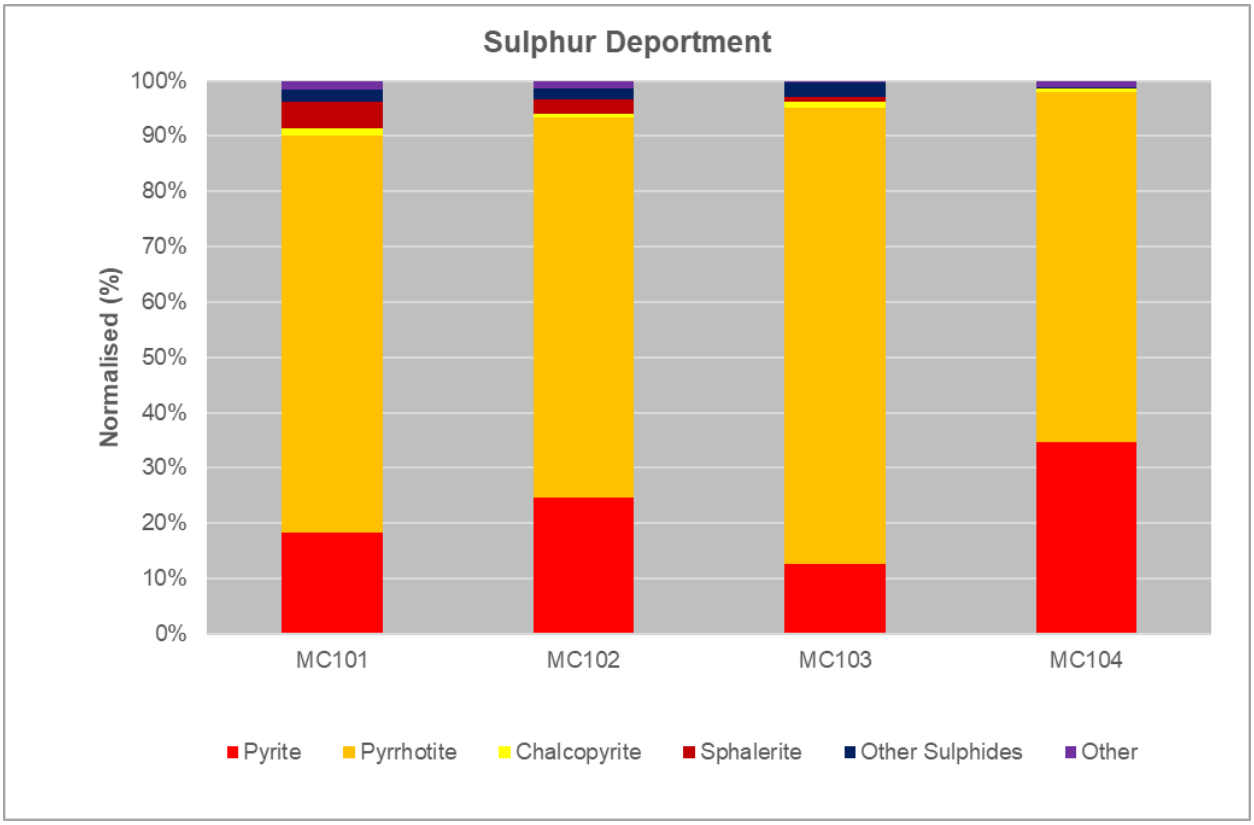
Source. BaseMet, 2023

Note. FAAS – fire assay with atomic absorption; ICP – inductively coupled plasma.

13.1.3. MINERALOGY

The samples were sent out for Bulk Mineralogy Analysis (BMA). The sulphide mineral content is mainly associated with pyrrhotite followed by pyrite. A summary of the results for these composites are shown in Figure 13-3.

FIGURE 13-3 SULPHUR MINERAL CONTENT FOR BL1337



Source. BaseMet, 2023

13.1.4. COMMINUTION

BaseMet completed Semi-autogenous Grinding (SAG) Mill Comminution (SMC) and Bond Ball Mill Work Index (Bwi) tests on the MCs. The comminution results indicate that the material is moderately hard to very hard with the AxB ranging from 21.7 to 26.9 and BWi ranging from 16.2 kWh/t to 18.2 kWh/t (Table 13-3).

TABLE 13-3 COMMINUTION RESULTS FOR BL1337

Sample ID	Size Fraction Tested (mm)	Dwi (kWh/m^3)	Dwi (%)	Mia (kWh/t)	Mih (kWh/t)	Mic (kWh/t)	A	b
MC-101	22.4 - 19.0	10.4	90	27.1	21.8	11.3	89.7	0.30
MC-102	22.4 - 19.0	10.8	90.2	27.9	22.7	11.8	100	0.26
MC-103	22.4 - 19.0	12.5	98	29.8	25.0	12.9	83.5	0.28
MC-104	22.4 - 19.0	13.4	99	31.6	26.8	13.9	80.5	0.27

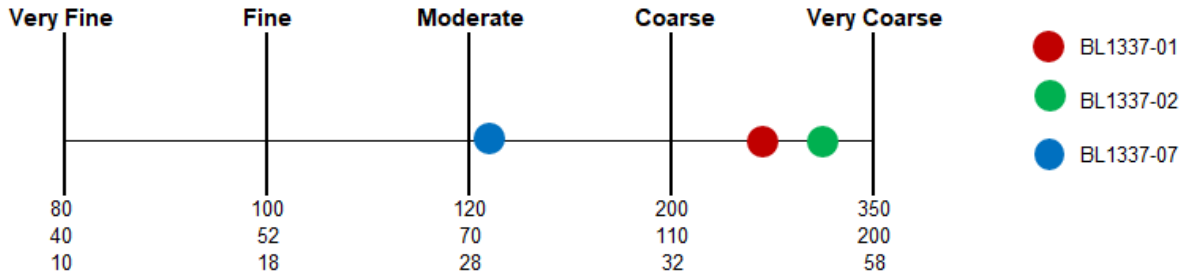
Sample ID	Axb	sg	ta	SCSE	Bond BWI @ 106µm CSS			
	SMC				F_{80}-µm	P_{80}-µm	Gpr	kWh/t
MC-101	26.9	2.76	0.25	12.2	2,493	74	1.02	**17.2**
MC-102	26	2.76	0.24	12.4	2,537	75	1.10	**16.2**
MC-103	23.4	2.91	0.21	13.7	2,284	76	1.08	**16.8**
MC-104	21.7	2.89	0.19	14.2	2,625	74	0.94	**18.2**

Source. BaseMet, 2023

13.1.5. GRAVITY RECOVERABLE GOLD

Gravity Recoverable Gold (GRG) test work was completed on MC-101 (BL1337-01), 102 (BL1337-01), and 103 (BL1337-01). There was not a sufficient sample to test MC-104. All three MCs tested have a significant amount of gravity gold. MC-101, MC-102, and MC-103 had a GRG of 93.0%, 94.9%, and 75.8%, respectively. The gravity component is considered moderate to very coarse gold recovered to the gravity pan concentrate. Figure 13-4 shows where the samples fit on the Amria Scale.

FIGURE 13-4 ROWAN MC SAMPLES ON THE AMRIA SCALE



Source. FLS Knelson, 2023

13.1.6. GRAVITY LEACH TESTS

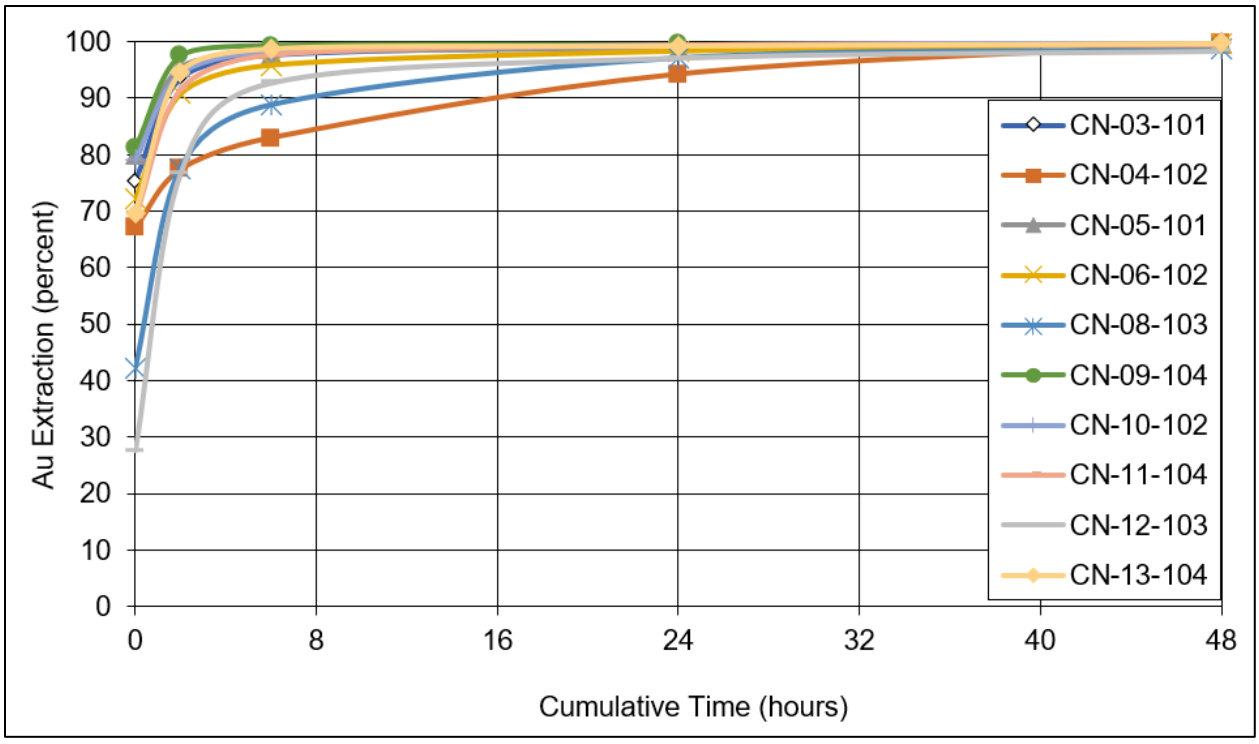
Gravity leach test work results demonstrate high gravity gold recovery to the pan concentrate ranging from 28% to 81%, with an average of 66%. The results indicate gold extraction in the range of 94.3% to 99.5% in 24 hours with a large portion of the gold recovered in the gravity circuit pan concentrate. Table 13-4 summarizes the gravity leach tests completed on the four MCs. Additional tests were completed on MC-102 and MC-104 at a grind size of 80% passing (P_{80}) 125 µm to evaluate gold extraction at a coarser primary grind size. The results at 24 hours of leaching were above 99%. This could be attributed to the high recovery to the pan concentrate but indicates a coarser grind could achieve high gold extraction while maintaining plant throughput. The majority of the tests had fast leach kinetics with most of the gold extraction completed in the first six hours. The gold extraction versus time is illustrated below in Figure 13-5.

TABLE 13-4 GOLD EXTRACTION VS. TIME FOR BL1337

Sample ID	Test	Head Grade (g/t Au)	Grind Size (P_{80} µm)	Gravity Recovery (%)	Leach Extraction (%) over 48 hours				Cyanide Consumption (kg/t)
					6	12	24	48	
2kg MC101	BL1337-03	7.4	75	75.4	93.6	97.7	99.2	99.7	0.14
2kg MC102	BL1337-04	15.3	75	67.1	77.5	83.0	94.3	99.7	0.08
10kg MC101	BL1337-05	6.4	75	80.1	95.4	98.0	98.8	99.6	0.07
10kg MC102	BL1337-06	7.8	75	72.2	90.7	95.8	98.3	99.6	0.10
1 kg MC103	BL1337-08	4.6	75	42.3	77.7	88.8	97.1	98.6	0.19
1 kg MC104	BL1337-09	4.6	75	81.2	97.4	99.3	99.4	99.3	0.23
2kg MC102	BL1337-10	13.1	125	79.2	94.3	98.2	99.3	99.8	0.10
1kg MC104	BL1337-11	5.1	125	68.9	91.6	97.8	99.5	99.5	0.22
4kg MC103	BL1337-12	3.4	75	27.7	76.8	92.8	97.2	98.4	0.16
9kg MC104	BL1337-13	2.5	75	69.6	94.7	98.9	99.3	99.8	0.19

Source. BaseMet, 2023

FIGURE 13-5 GOLD EXTRACTION VS. TIME FOR BL1337

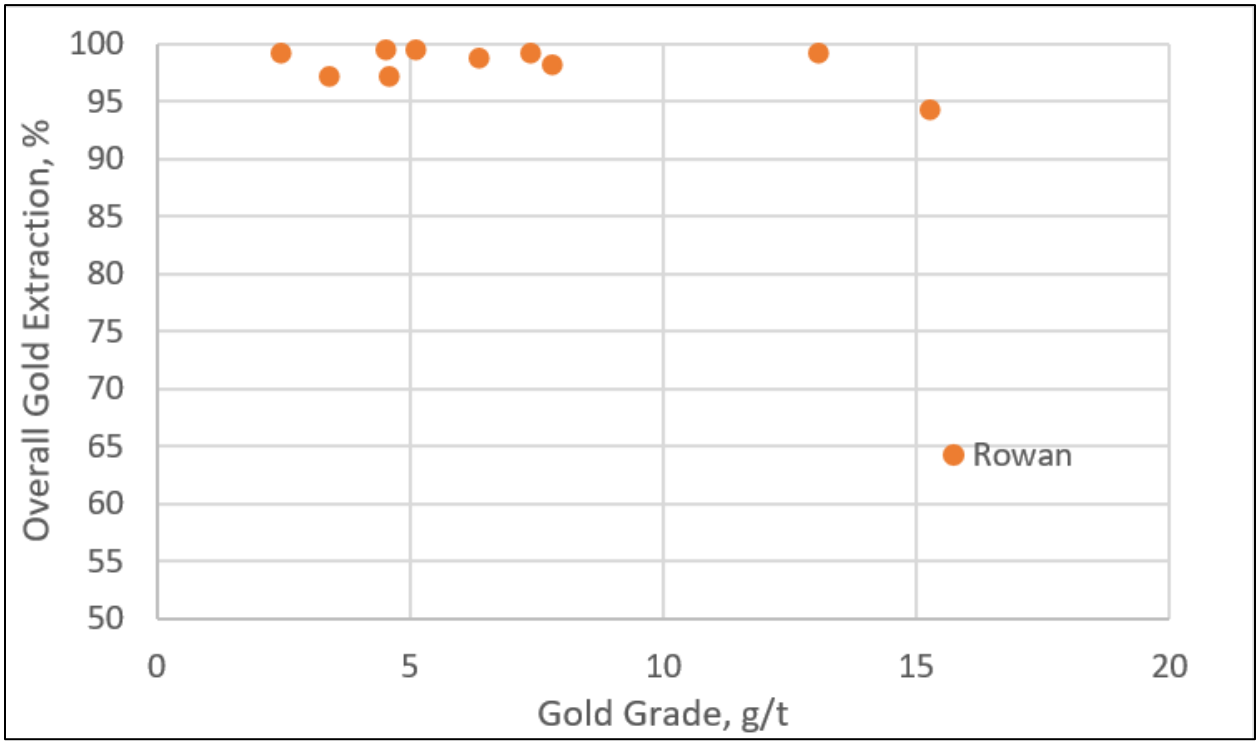


Source. BaseMet, 2023

From the results of BL1337 there does not appear to be a significant correlation between the head grade and overall gold extraction. Gold head grade versus overall gold extraction is illustrated in

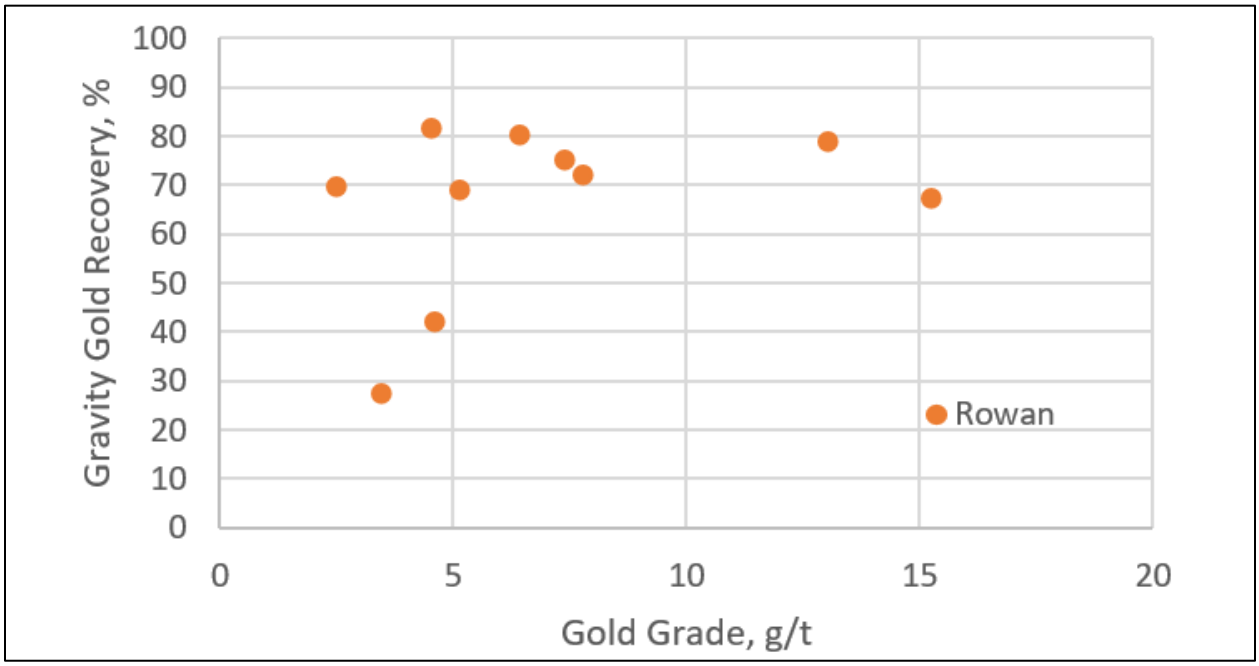
Figure 13-6. Similarly, the gravity gold component does not appear to have a relationship with head grade as shown in Figure 13-7. The samples tested do indicate that the Rowan deposit has a large gravity gold component.

FIGURE 13-6 GOLD HEAD GRADE VS. OVERALL EXTRACTION FOR BL1337



Source. BaseMet, 2023

FIGURE 13-7 GOLD HEAD GRADE VS. GRAVITY GOLD RECOVERY FOR BL1337



Source. BaseMet, 2023

13.1.7. CYANIDE DESTRUCTION

The initial target for detox included one hour residence time, 5:1 SO2:CN_{WAD} ("Weak Acid Dissociable Cyanide") and 30 mg/L $CuSO_4.5H_2O$ with a target of less than 5 ppm CN_{WAD}. The cyanide destruction test work completed on the MCs indicates that the Rowan material can achieve a final tailings CN_{WAD} of less than 1 ppm using the target test work parameters. MC103 had fewer tests due to insufficient sample mass, but the target CN_{WAD} was reached with an SO2:CN_{WAD} ratio of 7:1 and a copper addition of 30 mg/L. The results are summarized in Table 13-5.

TABLE 13-5 CYANIDE DESTRUCTION RESULTS ON BL1337

Composite	Sample	Detox Test	Test Parameters				Test Length		Feed/Detox Solution Assays (ppm)				
			pH	Retention Time (min)	Reagent Used		Mins	No. of Tests	CNMP	Cu	Fe	Zn	Ni
					SO_2 (g/g CNMP)	Cu (mg/L)							
MC101	T05 CNTI	Feed	10.2	-	-	-	-	-	181	9.04	4	0.24	6.57
		C1	8.1	60	5.0	30	180	3	1.16	0.39	<1	0.12	0.03
		C2	8.1	60	5.0	15	180	3	0.64	0.23	<1	0.16	<0.01
		C3	8.1	60	4.0	10	180	3	0.61	0.16	<1	0.13	<0.01
		C4	8.1	45	4.0	10	135	3	0.50	0.10	<1	0.11	<0.01
		C5*	8.0	45	4.0	0	45	1	0.40	0.09	<1	0.10	0.01
MC102	T06 CNTI	Feed	10.2	-	-	-	-	-	162	4.28	5	0.47	5.57
		C1	8.3	60	5.0	30	180	3	1.55	0.31	<1	0.34	0.01
		C2	8.1	60	5.0	15	180	3	0.87	0.33	<1	0.32	<0.01
		C3	8.0	60	4.0	10	180	3	0.81	0.43	<1	0.27	<0.01
		C4	8.1	45	4.0	10	135	3	0.44	0.13	<1	0.22	<0.01
		C5*	8.2	45	4.0	0	45	1	0.47	0.07	2	0.21	0.02
MC103**	T12 CNTI	Feed	10.2	-	-	-	-	-	125	20.9	5	1.00	8.26
		C1	8.0	60	5.0	30	180	3	8.0	9.27	<1	0.22	<0.01
		C2	8.1	45	7.0	30	90	2	0.6	0.22	<1	0.10	<0.01
MC104	T13 CNTI	Feed	10.3	-	-	-	-	-	194	31.1	2	3.36	2.88
		C1	8.1	60	5.0	30	180	3	2.54	2.72	<1	0.40	<0.01
		C2	8.0	45	4.0	10	90	3	5.62	7.93	<1	0.92	<0.01
		C3	8.2	60	4.0	10	180	3	2.20	3.12	<1	0.23	<0.01
		C4	8.1	60	4.0	0	180	3	1.40	1.14	<1	0.58	<0.01

Source. BaseMet, 2023

Notes:

* Ran out of feed material. Based off mV values, the CN_{WAD} would likely level out above 1 ppm but still below 5 ppm
** Due to low sample mass, 550 mL reactor was used, all other tests were conducted in a 900 mL reactor.

13.2. SUMMARY

The BaseMet BL1337 (2023) test program flowsheet included a primary grind targeting P_{80} of 75 microns, gravity concentration, 2-hour pre-oxidation with pH control and the addition of lead nitrate, 30-hour leach at 500 ppm cyanide with oxygen sparging, and 1-hour cyanide destruction using sodium meta bisulphate and oxygen to reduce the CN_{WAD} content below the target of <5 mg/L. A preliminary estimate of gold recovery based on the BL1337 test work and accounting for processing losses is 95%. No significant deleterious elements are expected in the doré.

Future metallurgical test work at Rowan should include additional drilling and sample selection based on the updated vein model.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1. SUMMARY

Mineral Resources for the Rowan Mine deposit were estimated in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves dated May 10, 2014 (CIM (2014) definitions) as incorporated by reference in NI 43-101. The modelling and estimation of the Mineral Resources was completed between January 1 and March 1, 2024, by or under the supervision of the John Sims, President of SR and the QP for this Mineral Resource estimate (MRE). The effective date of the MRE is March 1, 2024. The MRE presented here supersedes any previously stated MREs for Rowan.

For each area, domains representing gold mineralization were defined in Leapfrog Geo version 2023.2.1 software, while sub-block model estimates were completed within Leapfrog Edge software, using 2.0 m capped composites and a single-pass inverse distance cubed (ID^3) interpolation approach. Blocks were classified considering local drill hole spacing. Class groupings were based on criteria developed using continuity models (variograms) and modified to reflect geological understanding and to ensure cohesive classification shapes.

Wireframe and block model validation procedures including wireframe to block volume confirmation, statistical comparisons of composite Au grades vs. ID^3 and nearest neighbour (NN) estimates using swath plots, visual reviews in 3D, longitudinal, cross section, and plan views were completed for all zones.

The Rowan Mine deposit MRE is presented in Table 14-1. The QP is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the 2024 MRE.

TABLE 14-1 SUMMARY OF THE ROWAN MINE DEPOSIT 2024 MINERAL RESOURCES AS OF MARCH 1, 2024

Category	Tonnage (t)	Average Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (oz Au)
Indicated	476,323	12.78	195,746
Inferred	410,794	8.76	115,719

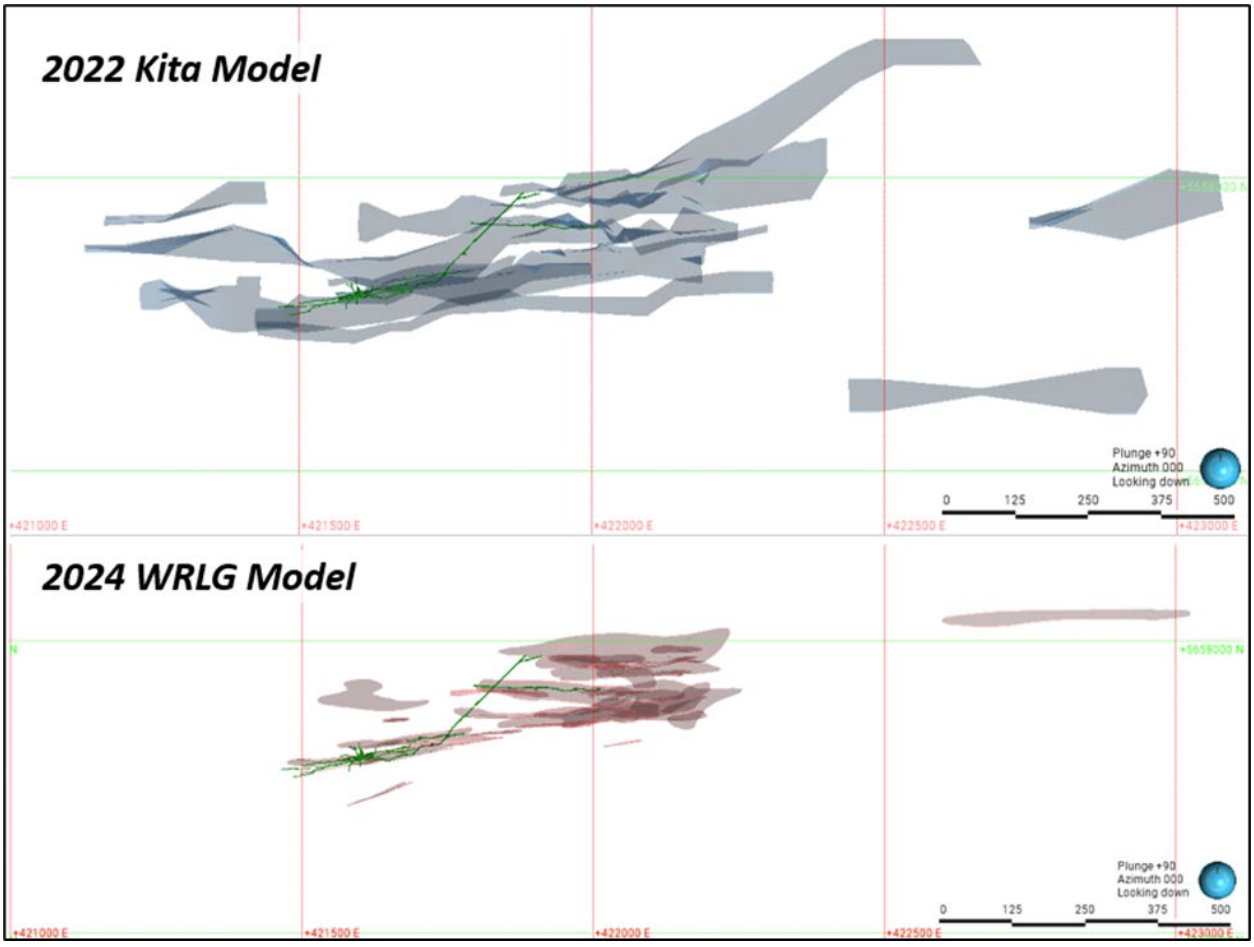
Notes:

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources were estimated at a gold cut-off grade of 3.80 g/t using a long-term gold price of US$1,800 per ounce.
3. There are no Mineral Reserves currently estimated at the Rowan Mine deposit.
4. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
5. Mineral Resources are reported within vein wireframes at the stated cut-off grade of 3.80 g/t Au.
6. Density of 2.8 g/cm^3
7. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

14.2. COMPARISON TO PREVIOUS MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

The previous interpretation of the Rowan vein system (Kita, 2022) was that the veins were emplaced after D_2 and were essentially undeformed and highly continuous over hundreds of metres. Such an interpretation was supported by the consistency of multiple narrow vein occurrences in drill holes spanning long strike lengths. With the benefit of a tighter drill spacing and oriented core following the 2023 WRLG drill campaigns, this interpretation is no longer tenable. The new interpretation on veining and structural controls has resulted in a more compact and higher-grade resource at Rowan with opportunity for expansion and growth on the existing model through additional drilling. Figure 14-1 provides a visual comparison between the two models.

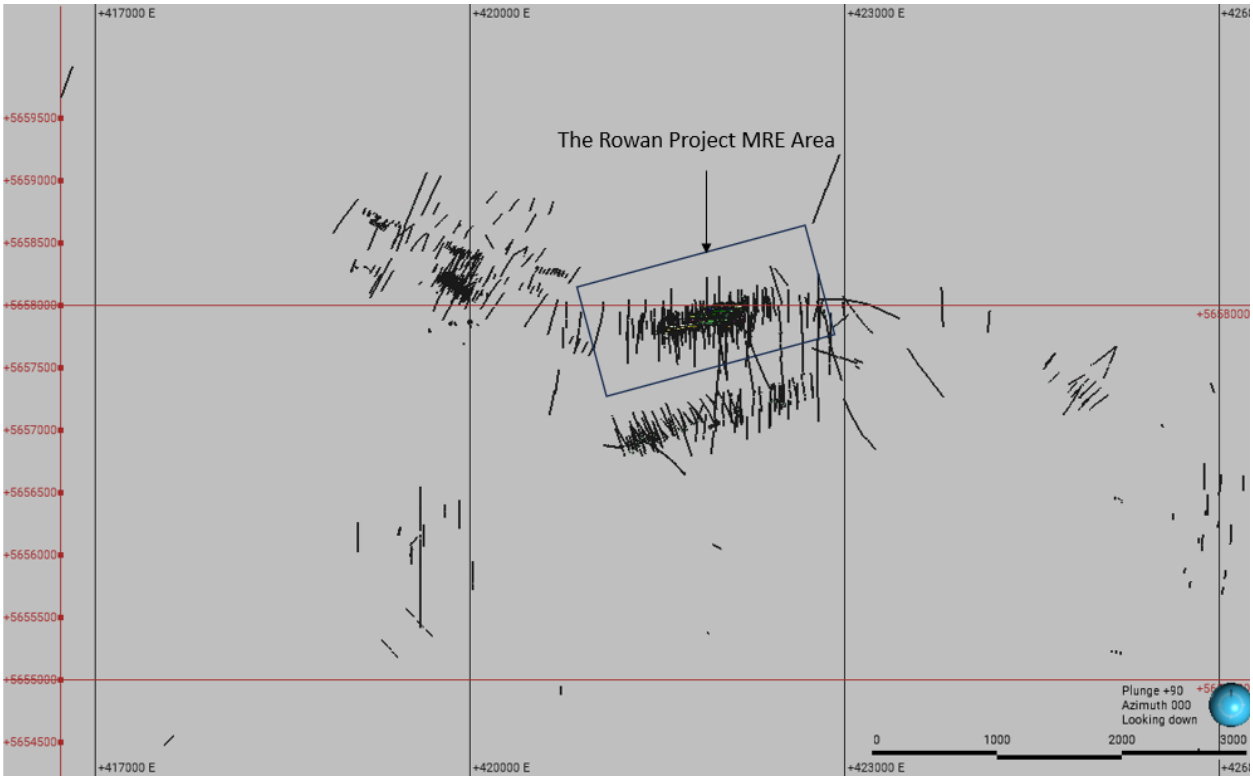
FIGURE 14-1 PLAN VIEW IMAGE COMPARING 2022 KITA DOMAINS TO 2024 WRLG DOMAINS



14.3. DATABASE

The database was supplied by WRLG and is currently managed in Geotic database software. WRLG is moving to a DataShed (Maxgeo) database management system in 2024. WRLG provided a Leapfrog project that the QP reviewed and used for the 2024 MRE. The Rowan Leapfrog project data used for the 2024 MRE contains 304 diamond drill holes, with 46,148 raw assay records from the Rowan MRE Area (Figure 14-2). The QP maintained all standard tables including coded lithology and intercepted zones within the Rowan_MRE_2_23_2024 Leapfrog project used for the MRE and is of the opinion that the Rowan project data is suitable for resource estimation.

FIGURE 14-2 PLAN VIEW OF DRILL HOLES IN THE ROWAN_MRE_2_23_2024 LEAPFROG PROJECT



14.4. DOMAIN INTERPRETATION

WRLG geologists completed a first-pass wireframe model of the Rowan gold mineralization in Leapfrog using both implicit and vein modelling tools. The mineral domains were interpreted to respect the drill hole assay data within the context of the Rowan lithological and structural modelling. Receptive contacts between veins and lithologies were the primary controls on the modelling of the gold domains. For the Rowan MRE domains, a 2 m width criteria was used that

adds dilution to the narrow zones. The QP reviewed and completed small revisions on the resultant WRLG wireframes and finalized the gold domains using the same method.

A total of 26 individual domain wireframes (v001 to v026) were created for the Rowan Mine deposit and used for the 2024 MRE work by the QP. Plan and longitudinal sections showing examples of the gold domains are presented in Figure 14-3 and Figure 14-4. The QP notes that the current underground workings have a very small volume when intersecting the Rowan veins, however, The QP recommends that more work be done in these areas for the next model update. There are most likely mined-out areas not reflected in the current underground wireframes.

FIGURE 14-3 PLAN VIEW ROWAN MINERALIZED DOMAINS

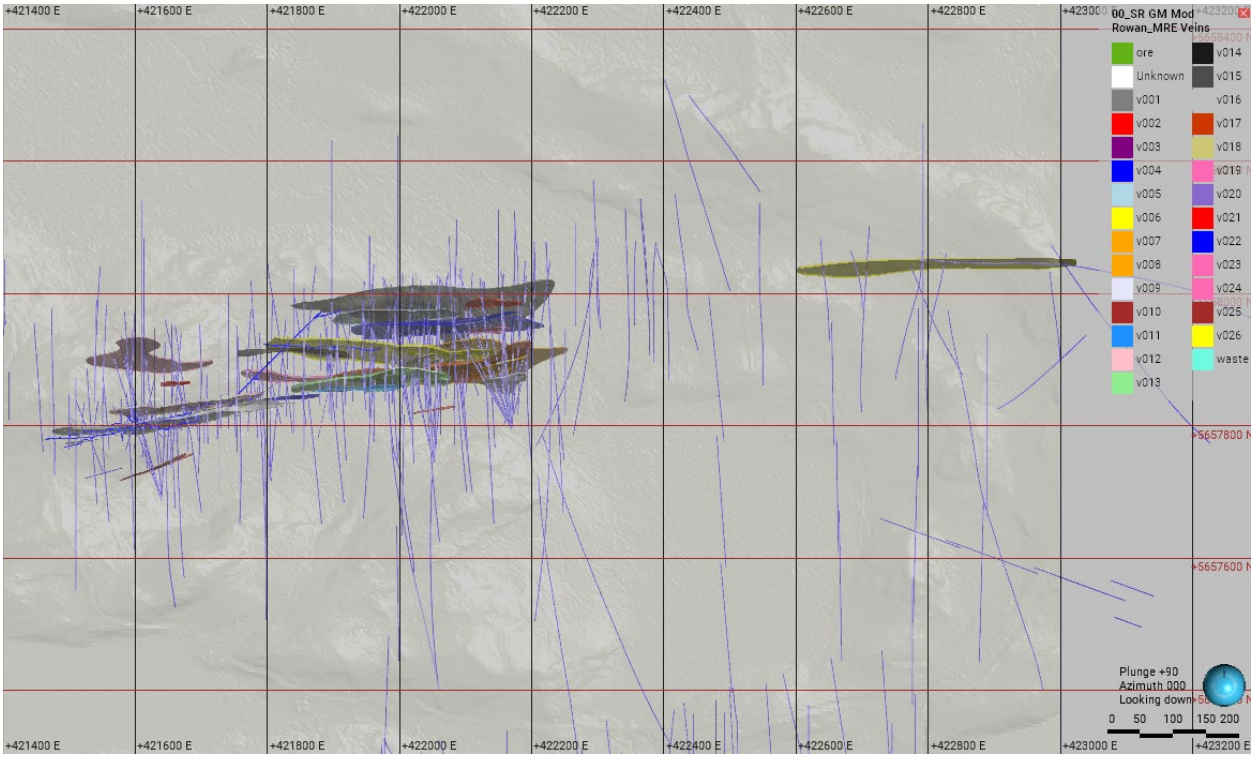
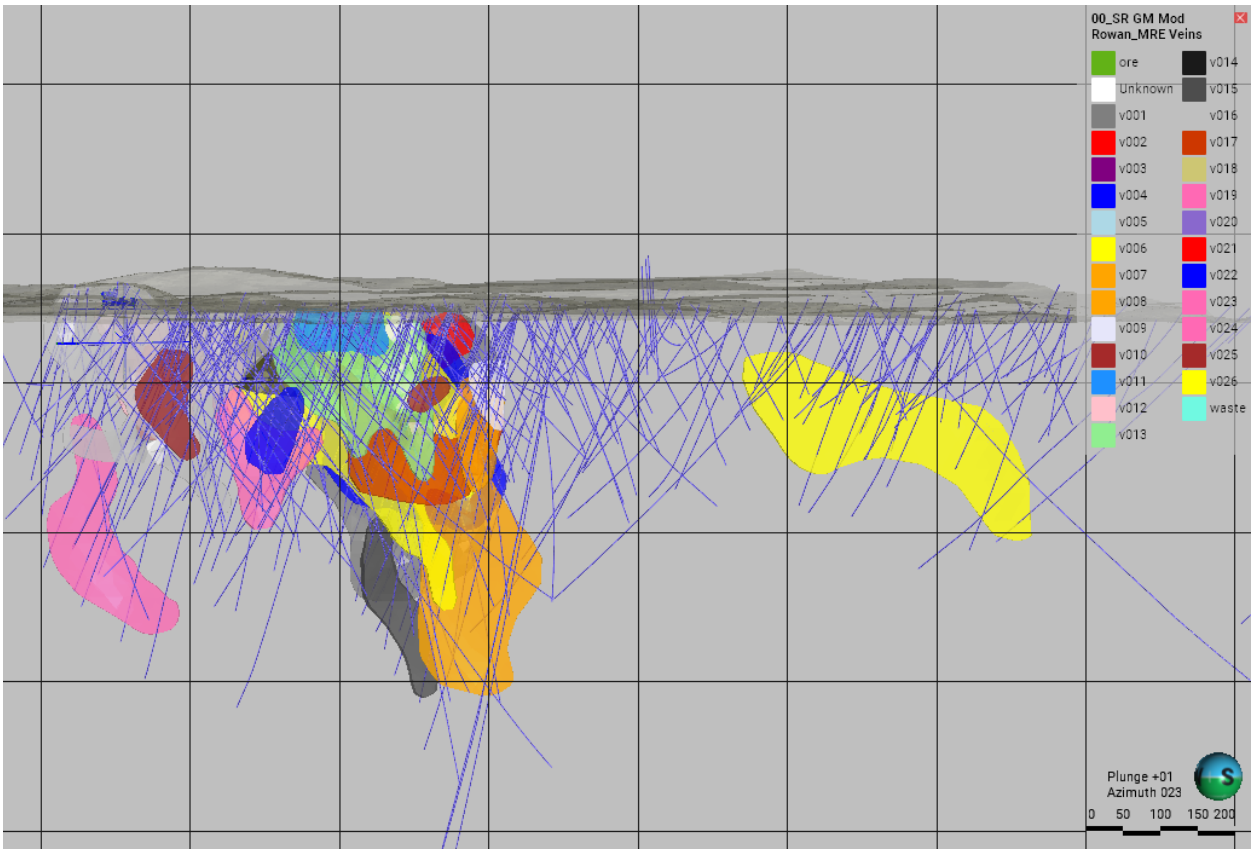


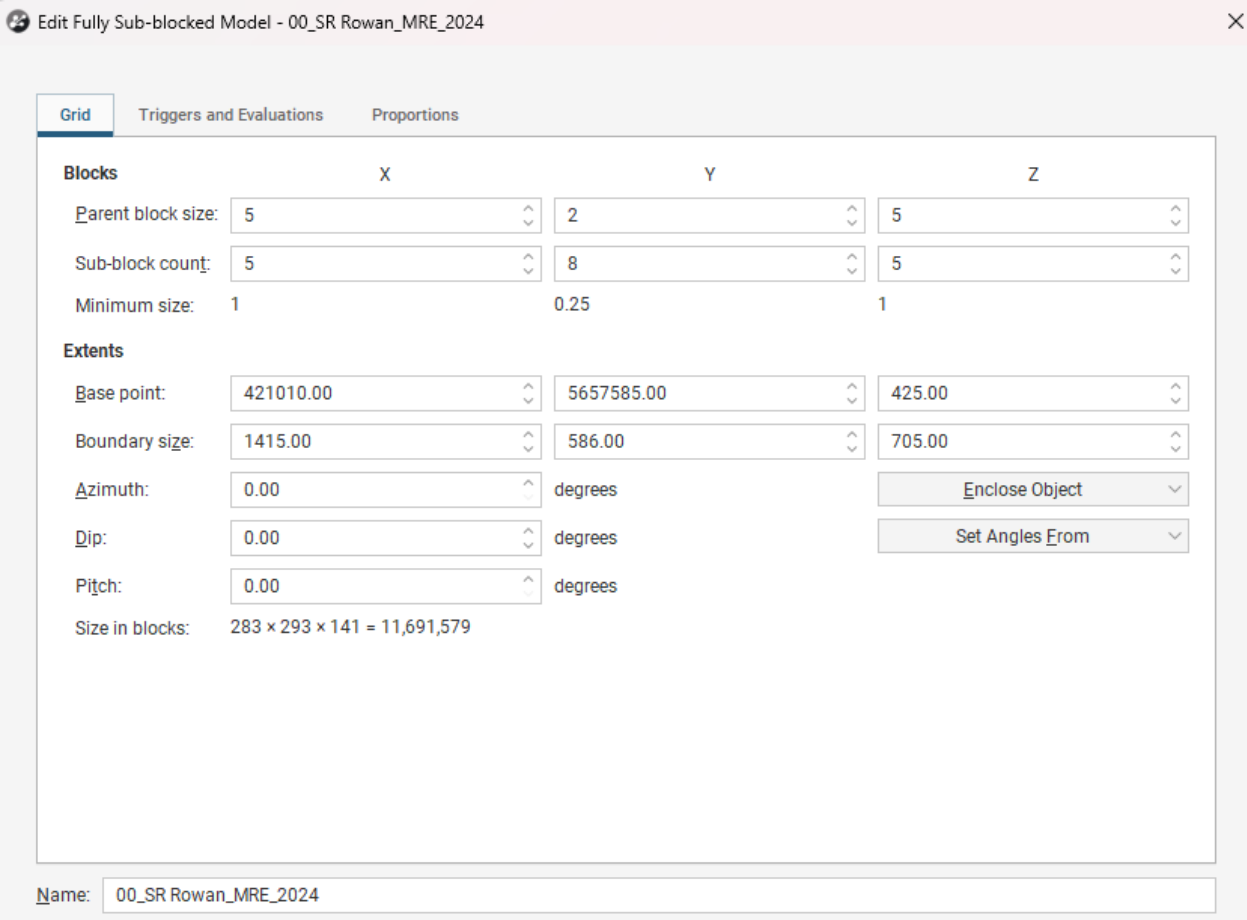
FIGURE 14-4 LONGITUDINAL SECTION VIEW OF ROWAN'S 26 VEIN DOMAINS LOOKING NORTH



14.5. BLOCK MODEL GEOMETRY

Figure 14-5 defines the origin, block size, and orientation of the block model used by the QP for the Rowan 2024 MRE.

FIGURE 14-5 SR'S ROWAN_MRE_2024 BLOCK MODEL GEOMETRY



14.6. CUT-OFF GRADE ESTIMATION

The reporting cut-off grade is based on the parameters outlined in Table 14-2. Costs are estimated based on recent technical reports for underground lode gold operations with milling rates between 1,000 and 1,500 tonnes per day. The gold price is based on a five-year average. There are NSR royalties on certain claims held by RLG. The estimated resources are all contained within claims having a royalty of 3% to Jamie Frontier.

TABLE 14-2 CUT-OFF GRADE PARAMETERS

Parameter	Unit	2023 Base Case (LH) $1,600 [1]
Mining Cost	C$/t	108.6
Milling	C$/t	73.3
General and Administrative	C$/t	54.1

Parameter	Unit	2023 Base Case (LH) $1,600 [1]
Total	**C$/t**	**235.99**
Metal Price	US$/oz Au	1,600
Recovery	%	95
Cut-off Grade	**g/t Au**	**3.80**

Note. [1] These operating costs have been estimated assuming long-hole mining method and US$1,600/oz gold.

As additional metallurgical testing results become available, the cut-off grade may require adjusting to account for changes in processing costs and gold recovery. It is the QP's opinion that the calculated cut-off grade is reasonable for use in a resource estimation.

14.7. BULK DENSITY ESTIMATION

Bulk density (specific gravity) measurements were collected by WRLG geology staff during the 2023 drilling program. A total of 723 density measurements were collected across all lithologies and a number of mineralized zones. Taking an average of densities recorded across all mineralized domains (n = 247) results in an average density of 2.85 g/cm^3. A density of 2.8 g/cm^3 was used by the QP for the tonnage calculations on the current resource. This number is within the range for typical Archean age volcanic hosted gold deposits and is suitable for use in a resource estimate.

14.8. ASSAY COMPOSITING

The assay data confirms the narrow width of the mineralized zones. The contact between mineralized and non-mineralized material is very sharp. For the Rowan MRE domains, a 2.0 m width criteria were used, which adds dilution to the narrow zones.

The QP reviewed the raw Au assay lengths in the mineralized domains and found that the mean length was approximately 1.0 m (Figure 14-6). The QP composited the raw Au assay data to 2.0 m composites within each domain. Table 14-3 contains the compositing parameters from the Leapfrog output.

FIGURE 14-6 RAW ASSAY LENGTHS WITHIN THE ROWAN VEIN WIREFRAMES

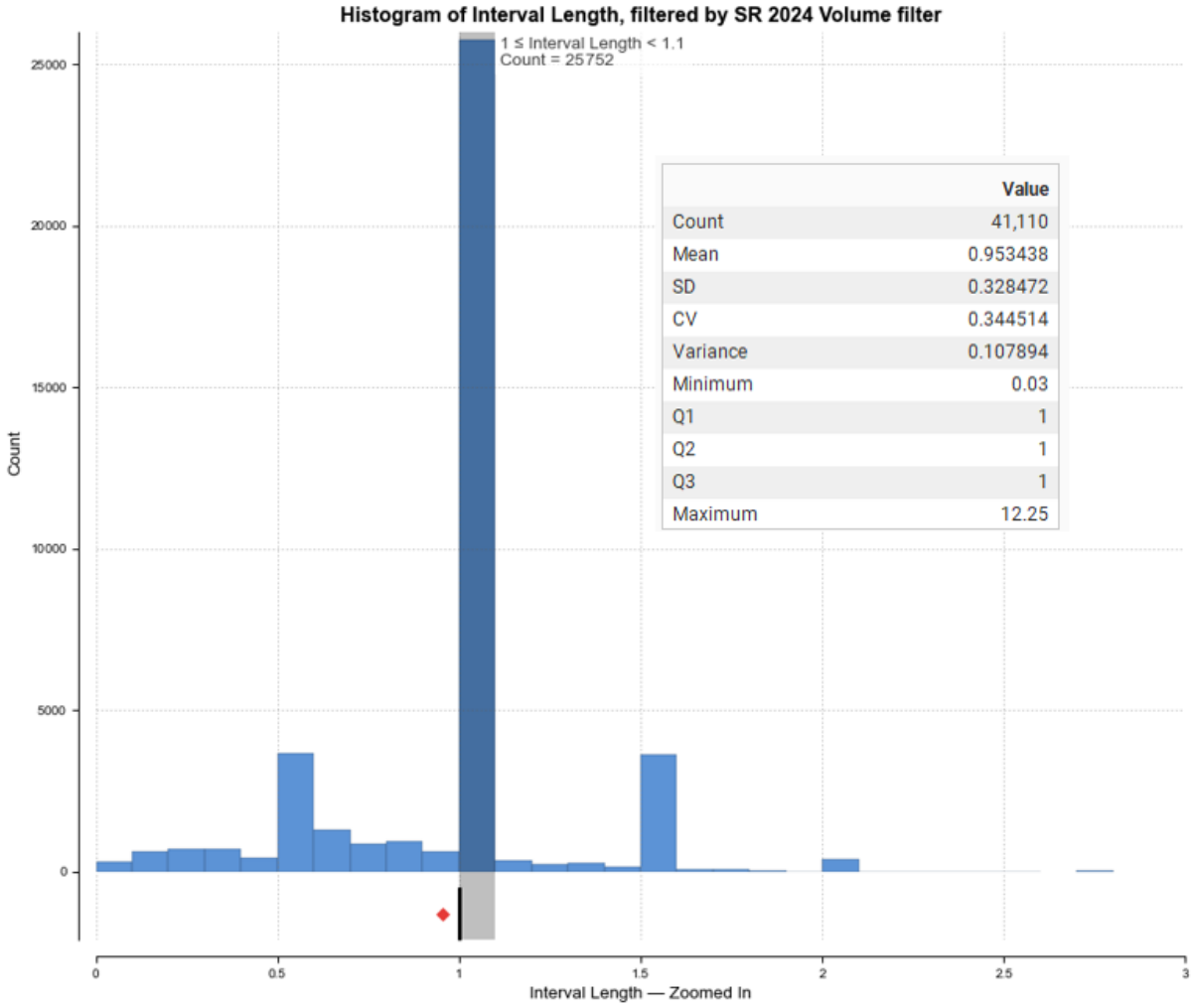


TABLE 14-3 SR'S 2024 DOMAIN COMPOSITING OUTPUT PARAMETER FILE FROM LEAPFROG

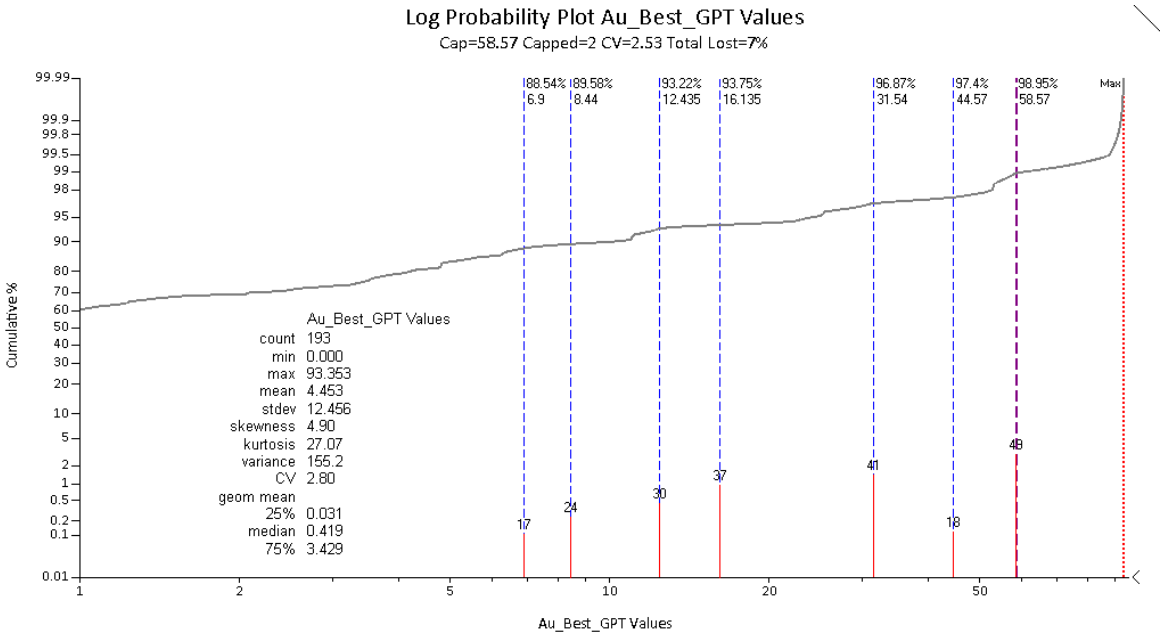
General		Boundary	Compositing				
Name	Source	Boundary Type	Composite in	Composite length	Residual End Length	End Length Handling	Min Coverage
Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v001	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	Hard	Within boundary	2	0.5	Dist equally	0
Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v002	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	Hard	Within boundary	2	0.5	Dist equally	0
Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v003	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	Hard	Within boundary	2	0.5	Dist equally	0
Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v004	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	Hard	Within boundary	2	0.5	Dist equally	0
Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v005	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	Hard	Within boundary	2	0.5	Dist equally	0
Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v006	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	Hard	Within boundary	2	0.5	Dist equally	0
Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v007	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	Hard	Within boundary	2	0.5	Dist equally	0
Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v008	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	Hard	Within boundary	2	0.5	Dist equally	0
Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v009	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	Hard	Within boundary	2	0.5	Dist equally	0
Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v010	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	Hard	Within boundary	2	0.5	Dist equally	0
Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v011	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	Hard	Within boundary	2	0.5	Dist equally	0
Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v012	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	Hard	Within boundary	2	0.5	Dist equally	0
Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v013	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	Hard	Within boundary	2	0.5	Dist equally	0
Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v014	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	Hard	Within boundary	2	0.5	Dist equally	0
Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v015	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	Hard	Within boundary	2	0.5	Dist equally	0
Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v016	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	Hard	Within boundary	2	0.5	Dist equally	0
Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v017	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	Hard	Within boundary	2	0.5	Dist equally	0
Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v018	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	Hard	Within boundary	2	0.5	Dist equally	0
Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v019	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	Hard	Within boundary	2	0.5	Dist equally	0
Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v020	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	Hard	Within boundary	2	0.5	Dist equally	0
Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v021	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	Hard	Within boundary	2	0.5	Dist equally	0
Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v022	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	Hard	Within boundary	2	0.5	Dist equally	0
Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v023	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	Hard	Within boundary	2	0.5	Dist equally	0
Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v024	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	Hard	Within boundary	2	0.5	Dist equally	0
Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v025	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	Hard	Within boundary	2	0.5	Dist equally	0

14.9. CAPPING ANALYSES

When the assay distribution is skewed positively or approaches log-normal, erratic high grade assay values can have a disproportionate effect on the average grade of a deposit. One method of treating these outliers to reduce their influence on the average grade is to cap or restrict them at a specific grade level and/or search distance.

The QP is of the opinion that the influence of high grade gold assays must be reduced or controlled by using a number of industry best practice methods, including capping of high grade values at the composite level. The QP used disintegration analysis by domain on the 2.0 m composites to determine an appropriate Au capping grade. Figure 14-7 shows the disintegration analysis for domain v006. This method uses a 15% step function to find population breaks for the capping analysis. This type of method provides granularity on the Cumulative Distribution Function (CDF) and allows for step function changes to testing capping levels for use in the MRE. Table 14-4 contains the capped and uncapped Au grade statistics applied to the 2024 Rowan MRE for each domain.

FIGURE 14-7 DISINTEGRATION ANALYSIS USED TO CAP THE 2.0 M COMPOSITES



	Column	Filter	Cap	Capped	Percentile	Capped%	Lost Total%	Lost CV%	Count	Min	Max
▶	Au_Best_GPT V...								193	0	93.35
	Au_Best_GPT V...		58.57	2	98.95%	1%	7%	10%	193	0	58.57
	Au_Best_GPT V...		44.57	5	97.4%	2.6%	14%	16%	193	0	44.57
	Au_Best_GPT V...		31.54	6	96.87%	3.1%	23%	25%	193	0	31.54
	Au_Best_GPT V...		16.135	12	93.75%	6.2%	41%	39%	193	0	16.14
	Au_Best_GPT V...		12.435	13	93.22%	6.7%	47%	43%	193	0	12.44

TABLE 14-4 CAPPING LEVELS FOR THE ROWAN 2024 MRE

Domain	Max Uncap	Cap	# Capped	Percentile	Capped %	Lost Total %	Lost CV%	Min	Mean Uncap	Mean Cap	CV Uncap	CV Cap
v001	280.69	280.69	Clamp D25%, 86 g/t	-	-	-	-	0.003	8.97	7.78	3.71	3.24
v002	3.95	2.74	1	87.5	11.1	14	8	0.003	0.99	0.85	1.44	1.33
v003	45.26	26.13	2	87.5	22.2	24	8	0.001	8.92	6.80	1.81	1.66
v004	106.68	96.80	1	98.92	1.1	2	2	0.001	5.42	5.31	2.99	2.93
v005	21.50	21.50	NC	-	-	-	-	0.001	2.10	-	2.34	-
v006	93.35	58.57	Clamp D35%, 58 g/t	-	-	-	-	0.001	4.45	3.54	2.80	2.14
v007	7.58	6.50	2	95.24	9.1	4	3	0.001	1.26	1.21	1.71	1.65
v008	9.81	7.06	2	94.28	5.6	12	4	0.001	1.13	0.99	2.32	2.21
v009	4.40	0.39	1	93.75	5.9	74	54	0.001	0.32	0.08	3.33	1.54
v010	5.67	0.05	1	75	20	97	71	0.002	1.16	0.03	2.18	0.63
v011	11.43	6.78	1	93.34	6.3	11	14	0.001	2.70	2.41	1.16	0.99
v012	15.77	8.74	3	96.47	3.5	11	14	0.003	1.82	1.62	1.70	1.47
v013	44.80	24.90	2	97.29	2.7	12	15	0.001	4.38	3.87	1.93	1.64
v014	12.34	7.49	2	94.44	5.4	14	11	0.001	1.71	1.47	1.84	1.64
v015	18.64	12.42	1	95.83	4	11	7	0.003	2.33	2.08	2.05	1.91
v016	48.76	16.61	2	98.94	1.1	16	27	0.003	1.34	1.12	3.35	2.44
v017	45.84	9.62	3	97	3	36	34	0.003	1.28	0.82	4.00	2.62
v018	68.56	16.55	1	92.86	6.7	41	36	0.003	8.52	5.05	2.07	1.33
v019	66.62	6.54	1	88.89	10	68	61	0.090	8.77	2.76	2.33	0.90
v020	24.60	7.29	2	75	40	44	32	0.200	7.81	4.35	1.28	0.87

Domain	Max Uncap	Cap	# Capped	Percentile	Capped %	Lost Total %	Lost CV%	Min	Mean Uncap	Mean Cap	CV Uncap	CV Cap
v021	2.83	NA	NC	-	-	-	-	0.003	0.63	-	2.83	-
v022	71.21	37.65	1	83.34	14.3	28	12	0.009	17.17	12.37	1.59	1.41
v023	10.45	6.04	1	95.65	4.2	8	11	0.003	2.19	2.00	1.22	1.09
v024	24.70	10.84	1	93.34	6.3	22	23	0.003	3.89	3.02	1.65	1.26
v025	4.15	3.07	2	83.34	15.4	8	16	0.730	1.90	1.74	0.65	0.55

14.10. GRADE ESTIMATION

The software formats used by the QP for the Rowan exploratory data analysis (EDA) and MRE were X10 and Leapfrog 2023.2.1.

A multiple “hard” domain model was constructed using previously defined drill hole composite intervals. To avoid domains with a large percentage of low grade waste blocks, the extent of the domains was also limited to projecting the shape approximately 25 m or halfway to the next low grade or waste data point, whichever is less, along strike and dip. Each zone was estimated from composites tagged as being from that specific domain, thus allowing composites selections from within a hard boundary. The Rowan 2024 MRE presented here is based on a 3D block model interpolated using an ID^3 method for 2.0 m composite Au grades.

A single pass interpolation was used to populate the block model with Au grades. This process limits the smearing of higher grade values while concentrating the values closer to the data source. Table 14-5 and Table 14-6 contain the estimation and search parameters used by the QP for the Rowan 2024 interpolation process. It should be noted that the QP used an HG transition (clamping) method for domains v001 and v006 as they contain high grade composites that WRLG believes are continuous within the mineralized shoots. The QP recommends that this area should be drill tested to confirm the use of an HG restriction instead of grade capping or additional domaining work.

TABLE 14-5 ROWAN 2024 MRE ESTIMATION PARAMETERS

General		Value clipping			IDW Options
Interpolant Name	Source	Lower bound	Upper bound	Estimate Type	Exponent
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v001 Capped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01 clamp		IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v001 Uncapped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01 clamp		IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v002 Capped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01	2.74	IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v002 Uncapped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01		IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v003 Capped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01	26.13	IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v003 Uncapped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01		IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v004 Capped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01	96.8	IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v004 Uncapped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01		IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v005 Capped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01	21.5	IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v005 Uncapped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01		IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v006 Capped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01 clamp		IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v006 Uncapped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01 clamp		IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v007 Capped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01	6.5	IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v007 Uncapped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01		IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v008 Capped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01	7.1	IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v008 Uncapped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01		IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v009 Capped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01	0.4	IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v009 Uncapped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01		IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v010 Capped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01	0.05	IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v010 Uncapped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01		IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v011 Capped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01	6.78	IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v011 Uncapped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01		IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v012 Capped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01	8.7	IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v012 Uncapped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01		IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v013 Capped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01	25	IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v013 Uncapped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01		IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v014 Capped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01	7.5	IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v014 Uncapped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01		IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v015 Capped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01	12.4	IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v015 Uncapped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01		IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v016 Capped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01	16.6	IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v016 Uncapped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01		IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v017 Capped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01	9.6	IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v017 Uncapped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01		IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v018 Capped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01	16.5	IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v018 Uncapped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01		IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v019 Capped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01	6.5	IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v019 Uncapped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01		IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v020 Capped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01	7.3	IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v020 Uncapped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01		IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v021 Capped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01	NC	IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v021 Uncapped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01		IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v022 Capped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01	5.4	IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v022 Uncapped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01		IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v023 Capped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01	6.04	IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v023 Uncapped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01		IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v024 Capped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01	10.84	IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v024 Uncapped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01		IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v025 Capped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01	3.07	IDW	3
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v025 Uncapped	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9	0.01		IDW	3

TABLE 14-6 ROWAN 2024 MRE SEARCH PARAMETERS

General		Ellipsoid Ranges			Ellipsoid Directions				Number of Samples		Outlier Restrictions			Drillhole Limit
Interpolant Name	Domain	Max	Inter	Min	Dip	Dip Azi.	Pitch	VO	Min	Max	Method	Distance	Threshold	Max Samples
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v001 Capped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v001	100	70	30				VO	4	15	Clamp	25	86	2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v001 Uncapped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v001	100	70	30				VO	4	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v002 Capped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v002	60	40	20	75	180	80	None	2	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v002 Uncapped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v002	60	40	20	75	180	80	None	2	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v003 Capped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v003	100	80	35				VO	2	10	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v003 Uncapped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v003	100	80	35				VO	2	10	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v004 Capped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v004	130	100	35				VO	3	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v004 Uncapped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v004	130	100	35				VO	3	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v005 Capped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v005	75	65	20	85	180	80	None	3	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v005 Uncapped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v005	75	65	20	85	180	80	None	3	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v006 Capped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v006	150	120	35				VO	4	15	Clamp	35	58	2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v006 Uncapped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v006	150	120	35				VO	4	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v007 Capped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v007	80	60	20				VO	3	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v007 Uncapped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v007	80	60	20				VO	3	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v008 Capped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v008	100	60	30				VO	3	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v008 Uncapped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v008	100	60	30				VO	3	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v009 Capped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v009	110	90	35				VO	3	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v009 Uncapped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v009	110	90	35				VO	3	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v010 Capped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v010	60	40	20				VO	3	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v010 Uncapped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v010	80	60	20				VO	3	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v011 Capped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v011	110	90	25				VO	3	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v011 Uncapped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v011	100	80	25				VO	3	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v012 Capped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v012	100	60	30				VO	3	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v012 Uncapped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v012	80	60	20				VO	3	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v013 Capped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v013	120	80	35				VO	3	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v013 Uncapped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v013	120	80	35				VO	3	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v014 Capped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v014	120	90	30				VO	3	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v014 Uncapped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v014	120	90	30				VO	3	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v015 Capped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v015	140	120	35				VO	2	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v015 Uncapped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v015	140	120	35				VO	2	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v016 Capped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v016	140	120	35				VO	3	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE: v016 Uncapped	00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v016	140	120	35				VO	3	15	None			2

General			Ellipsoid Ranges			Ellipsoid Directions				Number of Samples		Outlier Restrictions			Drillhole Limit
Interpolant Name	Domain	Source	Max	Inter	Min	Dip	Dip Azi.	Pitch	VO	Min	Max	Method	Distance	Threshold	Max Samples
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v017	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9		100	80	30				VO	3	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v017	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9		100	80	30				VO	3	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v018	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9		100	80	30				VO	3	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v018	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9		100	80	30				VO	3	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v019	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9		100	80	30				VO	2	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v019	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9		100	80	30				VO	2	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v020	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9		100	80	30				VO	2	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v020	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9		100	80	30				VO	2	15	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v021	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9		150	130	40				VO	2	10	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v021	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9		150	130	40				VO	2	10	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v022	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9		150	130	40				VO	2	10	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v022	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9		150	130	40				VO	2	10	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v023	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9		150	130	40				VO	2	10	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v023	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9		150	130	40				VO	2	10	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v024	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9		150	140	50				VO	2	10	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v024	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9		150	140	50				VO	2	10	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v025	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9		150	140	50				VO	2	10	None			2
ID, Au_Best_GPT in 00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins: v025	Drillholes_JK22_WRLG23: WRLG_ASSAY_9		150	140	50				VO	2	10	None			2

14.11. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE CLASSIFICATION

The MRE classification used the 2.0 m composited data by domain and was based on a Euclidean distance approach that uses one sample from three drill holes where the average distance is divided by 0.707 to solve the triangulated distances spatially. This provided a tool to test variable distances from the variography and help eliminate the “Spotted Dog” effect. Figure 14-8 and Figure 14-9 show the QP’s classification based on Au interpolated distances and Euclidean calculations to produce a classified model for reporting the 2024 MRE. Classification results used were the following:

- Indicated 0< and ≤38 m
- Inferred <38 m and ≤100 m
- Cat 4 (exploration potential) >100 m

FIGURE 14-8 SEARCH AND SAMPLE CRITERIA USED FOR CLASSIFICATION FOR V006 DOMAIN – LOOKING NORTH

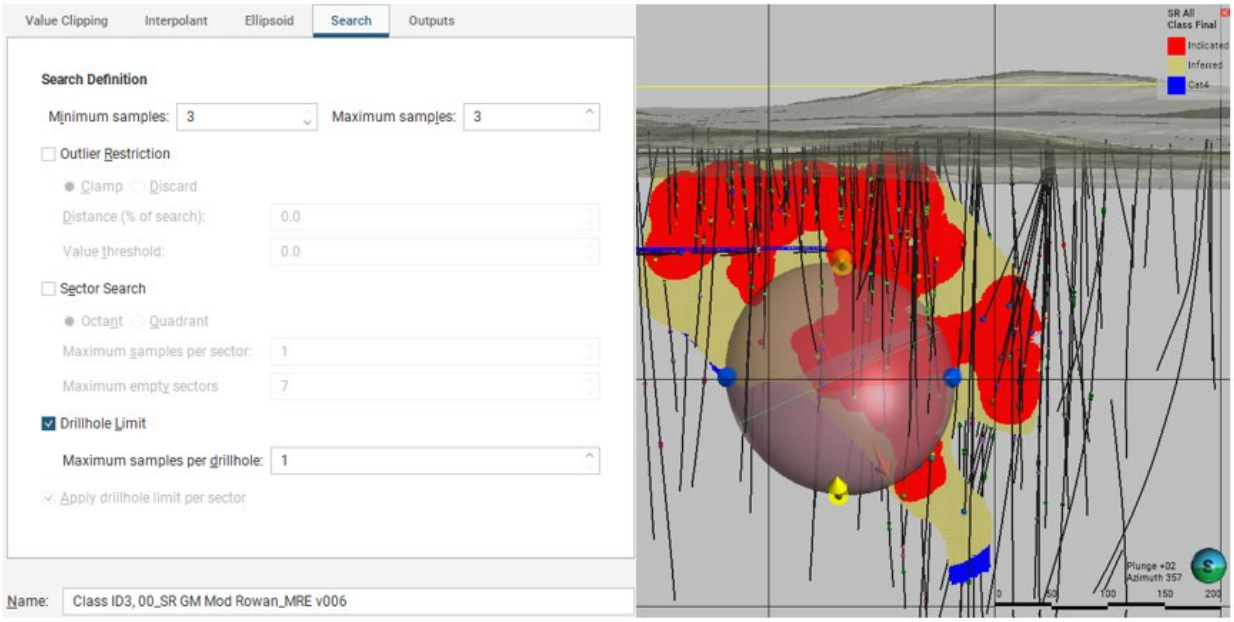
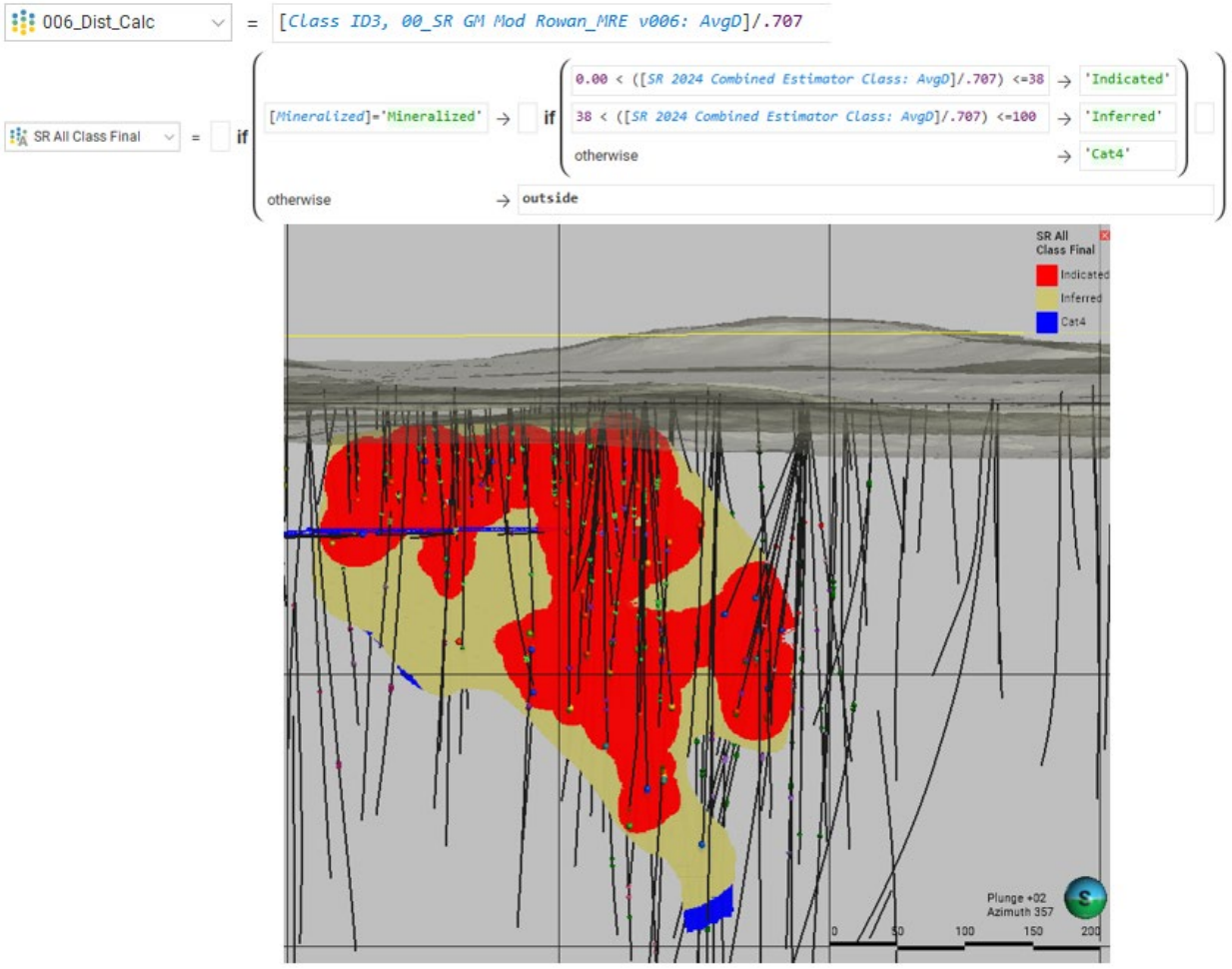


FIGURE 14-9 V006 DOMAIN EUCLIDEAN DISTANCE CALCULATIONS AND INDICATED AND INFERRED BLOCKS – LOOKING NORTH



14.12. RESOURCE ESTIMATES

A summary of the Rowan 2024 MRE is presented in Table 14-7 and is prepared in accordance with CIM (2014) definitions. The QP is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the 2024 MRE.

TABLE 14-7 SUMMARY OF THE ROWAN 2024 MINERAL RESOURCES AS OF MARCH 1, 2024

Category	Tonnage (t)	Average Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (oz Au)
Indicated	476,323	12.78	195,746
Inferred	410,794	8.76	115,719

Notes:

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources were estimated at a gold cut-off grade of 3.80 g/t using a long-term gold price of US$1,800 per ounce.
3. There are no Mineral Reserves currently estimated at the Rowan Mine deposit.
4. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
5. Mineral Resources are reported within vein wireframes at the stated cut-off grade of 3.80 g/t Au.
6. Density of 2.8 g/cm^3.
7. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 14-8 summarizes the Rowan 2024 MRE by domain. It should be noted that Domains 002, 009, 010, 014, 021, and 025 do not contribute to the MRE statement at the 3.80 g/t Au cut-off grade but do contribute at lower cut-off grades.

TABLE 14-8 MRE BY DOMAIN AT THE 3.80 G/T AU COG

00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins	SR All Class Final	Mass (t)	*Average Value* Au Final Capped (g/t)	*Material Content* Au Final Capped (t. oz)
v001	Indicated	140,828	22.66	102,604
	Inferred	81,865	11.92	31,376
v003	Indicated	2,475	9.72	773
	Inferred	23,636	7.32	5,562
v004	Indicated	109,640	11.12	39,186
	Inferred	58,329	9.65	18,090
v005	Indicated	7,025	6.65	1,502
	Inferred	4,678	5.50	827
v006	Indicated	102,338	7.24	23,807
	Inferred	14,239	6.99	3,200
v007	Indicated	2,561	4.48	369
	Inferred	2,998	4.49	432
v008	Indicated	2,141	4.47	308
v011	Indicated	724	5.06	118
v012	Indicated	17,777	5.11	2,922

00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins	SR All Class Final	Mass (t)	*Average Value* Au Final Capped (g/t)	*Material Content* Au Final Capped (t. oz)
	Inferred	1,495	4.03	194
v013	Indicated	27,769	6.31	5,629
	Inferred	9,495	5.97	1,822
v015	Indicated	130	10.05	42
	Inferred	60,701	5.51	10,760
v016	Indicated	14,458	8.68	4,033
	Inferred	28,636	7.24	6,661
v017	Indicated	9,776	4.97	1,563
	Inferred	5,797	4.47	834
v018	Indicated	12,800	8.81	3,625
	Inferred	367	6.01	70.82
v019	Indicated	706	4.57	104
	Inferred	5,353	4.52	778
v020	Indicated	9,594	5.79	1,787
	Inferred	1,847	5.76	342
v022	Indicated	8,405	22.26	6,014
	Inferred	35,011	13.62	15,335
v023	Indicated	4,512	4.96	719
	Inferred	17,218	4.33	2,398
v024	Indicated	2,665	7.50	642
	Inferred	26,874	5.41	4,678
v026	Inferred	32,255	11.92	12,358
Total	**Indicated**	**476,323**	**12.78**	**195,746**
	Inferred	**410,794**	**8.76**	**115,719**

Notes:

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources were estimated at a gold cut-off grade of 3.80 g/t using a long-term gold price of US$1,800 per ounce.
3. There are no Mineral Reserves currently estimated at the Rowan Mine deposit.
4. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
5. Mineral Resources are reported within vein wireframes at the stated cut-off grade of 3.80 g/t Au.
6. Density of 2.8 g/cm^3.
7. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

14.13. RESOURCE BLOCK MODEL VALIDATION

The block model was validated using several industry standard methods including:

- Visual validation comparing block estimates to composite gold values on cross and plan sections.
- Metal loss by comparison of capped vs. uncapped Au grades by domain.
- Swath plot comparison of ID^3 (capped and uncapped) and NN estimations against 2.0 m capped Au composites.

The 2024 Rowan block model was examined in sections and 3D views. Blocks were queried to confirm domain identification within the selected shapes. Composite domain identification was confirmed. The boundary conditions between blocks and domain solids were checked. Block grade values were visually compared to composite point gold values within each domain. In the QP's opinion, the block gold grades did not show significant estimation issues.

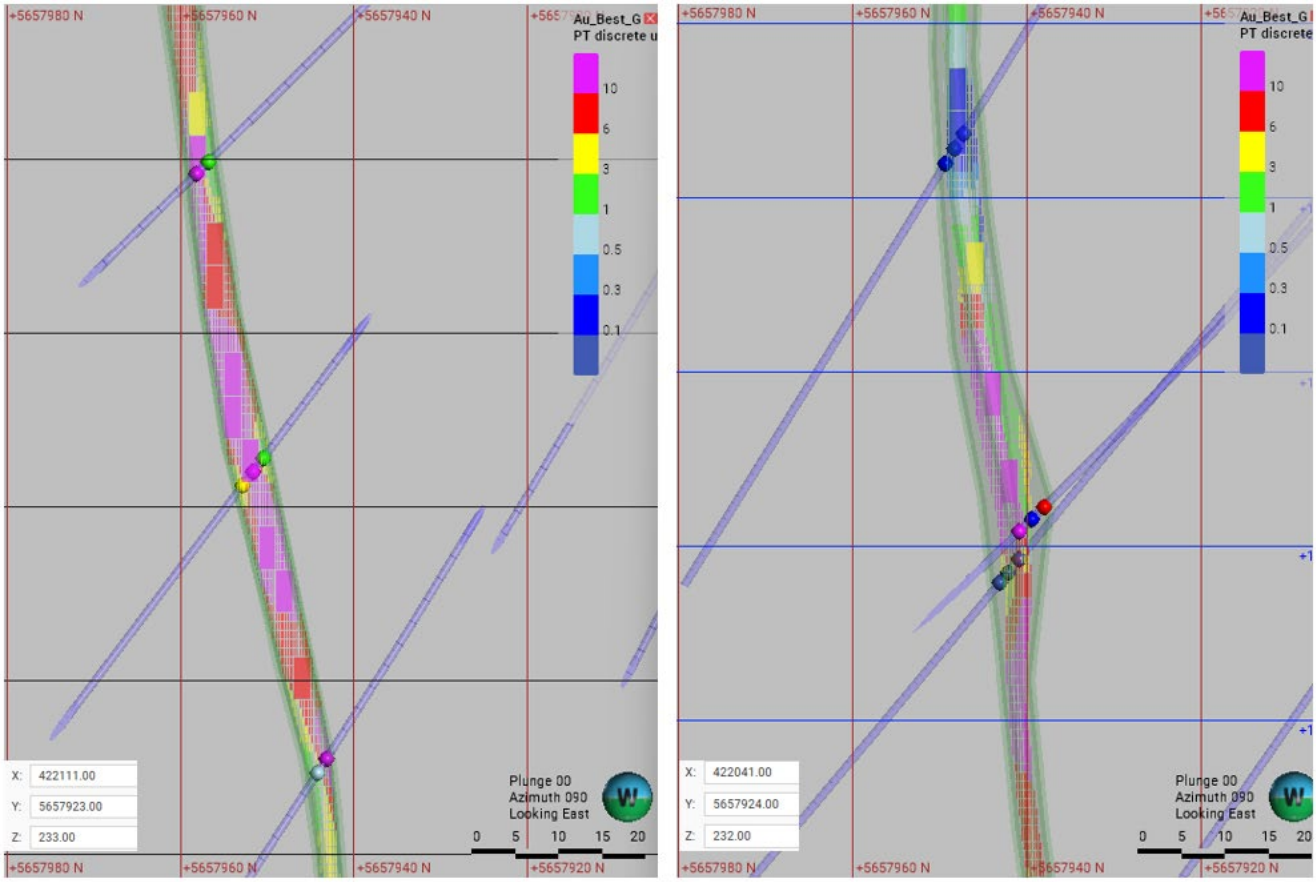
14.13.1. MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINING RECONCILIATION

The available historic records are not adequate to conduct a comparison with the resource model.

14.13.2. VISUAL SECTION VALIDATION

The capped block Au grades were visually compared to the capped 2.0 m composite Au grades within each domain. The block gold grades did not show significant estimation issues, however, the QP recommends infill drilling to determine mineralized shoot geometries to provide more granularity on the gold distributions and validate future MREs.

FIGURE 14-10 VERTICAL SECTIONS FOR DOMAIN 004



14.13.3. SWATH PLOT VALIDATION

The 2024 Rowan block model was examined by domain using swath plots to compare the ID^3 (capped and uncapped) and NN estimations (Figure 14-11 to Figure 14-13). The QP believes that the models are comparable, and no estimation issues are apparent. The QP does believes that the composite Au grades in the swaths are capped at the appropriate level, however, HG transitions should be explored by domain in the next MRE update.

FIGURE 14-11 X DIRECTION SWATH PLOT FOR DOMAIN 004

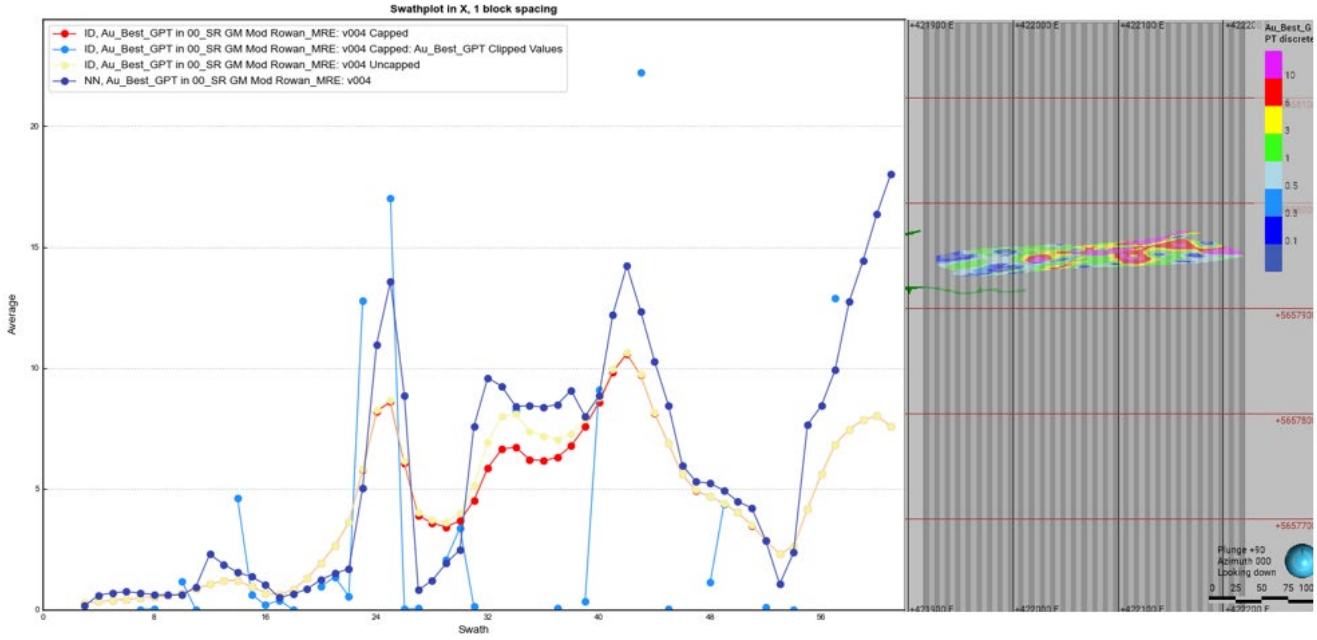


FIGURE 14-12 Y DIRECTION SWATH PLOT FOR DOMAIN 004

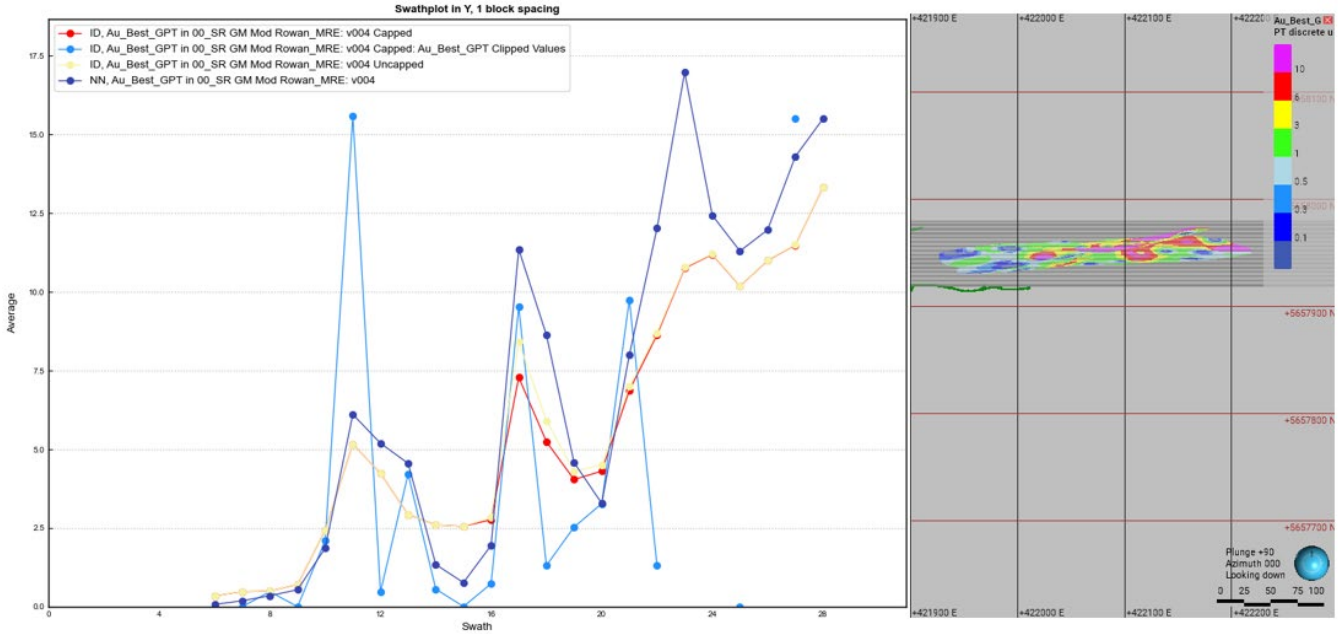
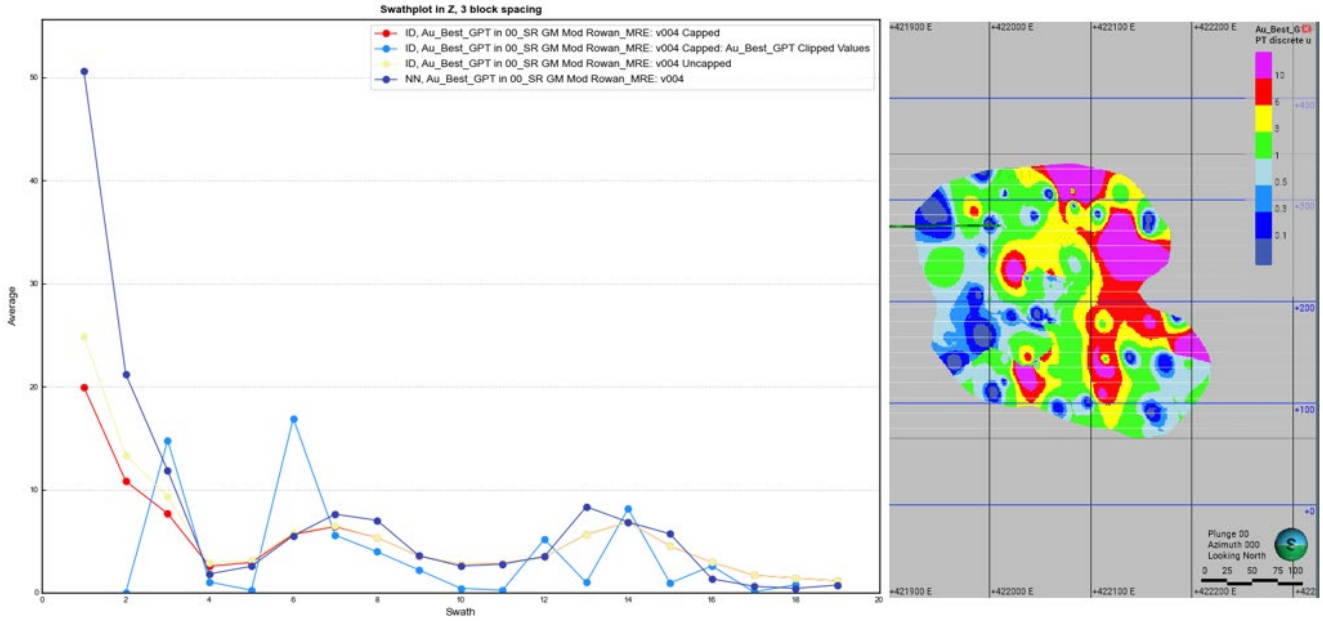


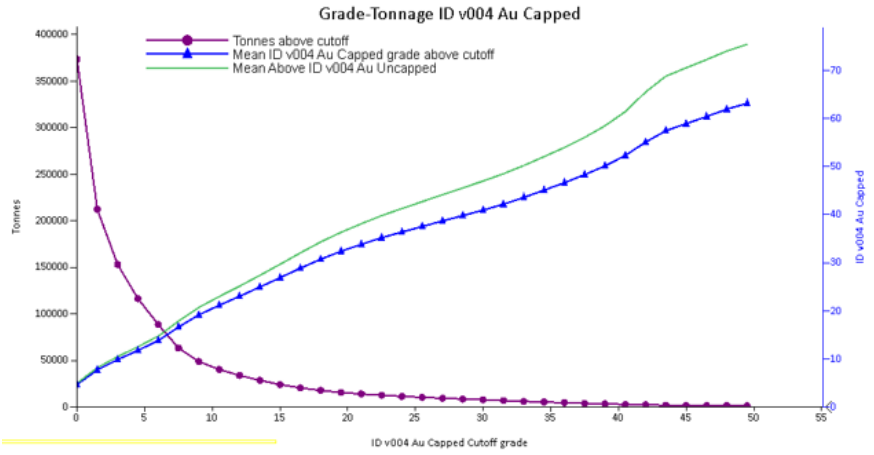
FIGURE 14-13 Z DIRECTION SWATH PLOT FOR DOMAIN 004



14.13.4. CHANGES TO BLOCK CUT-OFF GRADE

Figure 14-14 illustrates the effects of changes for both the capped and uncapped MREs at various cut-off grades. Both show a relatively moderate sloped graph but they diverge significantly above a 13 g/t Au cut-off grade as expected.

FIGURE 14-14 GT CURVE FOR V001 CAPPED VS. UNCAPPED AU



ID v004 Au Capped	Tonnes above cutoff	Mean ID v004 Au Capped grade above cutoff	Mean ID v004 Au Uncapped grade above cutoff
0.0	373,639.50	4.67	4.93
1.5	212,330.70	7.70	8.15
3.0	153,097.42	9.84	10.45
4.5	116,471.25	11.75	12.51
6.0	88,582.27	13.80	14.71
7.5	63,273.15	16.63	17.86
9.0	48,756.60	19.15	20.70
10.5	40,250.25	21.14	22.97
12.0	33,874.87	23.01	25.12
13.5	28,541.02	24.93	27.37
15.0	24,133.27	26.89	29.68
16.5	20,514.60	28.87	32.06
18.0	17,668.12	30.74	34.34
19.5	15,545.92	32.38	36.34
21.0	13,890.15	33.83	38.12
22.5	12,475.35	35.21	39.81
24.0	11,346.07	36.40	41.29
25.5	10,330.20	37.54	42.72
27.0	9,363.60	38.71	44.18
28.5	8,502.97	39.81	45.58
30.0	7,679.47	40.95	47.01
31.5	6,854.62	42.17	48.52
33.0	5,995.35	43.60	50.23
34.5	5,198.17	45.11	52.08
36.0	4,496.85	46.65	53.99
37.5	3,843.45	48.33	56.09
39.0	3,259.57	50.14	58.50
40.5	2,691.22	52.33	61.46
42.0	2,153.25	55.09	65.53
43.5	1,808.32	57.48	68.84
45.0	1,628.77	58.94	70.57
46.5	1,462.72	60.43	72.28
48.0	1,312.20	61.95	74.06
49.5	1,198.80	63.20	75.48

14.13.5. METAL LOSS

Table 14-9 compares the capped vs. uncapped Au grades on the block model as the QP believes this shows the true impact of metal loss due to capping spatially. The same search ellipses and number of composites used are the same in both cases. Only the composite Au grade changed, from the uncapped to the capped Au grades. The report is controlled by the SR Combined Estimator Au Capped at the 3.80 g/t Au cut-off grade so that the tonnages are the same for the comparison. The metal loss due to capping is reasonable for MRE classes as Indicated at 13% has a higher confidence than Inferred at 23%. The QP believes that ideally the metal loss due to capping should be at 10% or less and notes that the percentage difference for some domains is greater than 10%. This is primarily due to the small number of composites and volumes. It also flags the need for additional drilling to provide more data for the capping analysis especially for domain v001 and v006 to support the use of an HG transition strategy instead of grade capping.

TABLE 14-9 METAL LOSS ON THE 2024 ROWAN BM DUE TO AU CAPPING

00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins	SR All Class Final	Mass (t)	*Average Value*		*Material Content*		% Diff
			Au Final Capped (g/t)	Au Final Uncap (g/t)	Au Final Capped (t. oz)	Au Final Uncap (t. oz)	
v001	Indicated	140,828	22.66	25.60	102,604	115,920	12.2
	Inferred	81,865	11.92	16.33	31,376	42,987	31.2
v003	Indicated	2,475	9.72	9.76	773	777	0.5
	Inferred	23,636	7.32	7.35	5,562	5,586	0.4
v004	Indicated	109,640	11.12	11.82	39,186	41,666	6.1
	Inferred	58,329	9.65	10.18	18,090	19,086	5.4
v005	Indicated	7,025	6.65	6.65	1,502	1,502	0.0
	Inferred	4,678	5.50	5.50	827	827	0.0
v006	Indicated	102,338	7.24	7.24	23,807	23,807	0.0
	Inferred	14,239	6.99	6.99	3,200	3,201	0.0
v007	Indicated	2,561	4.48	5.97	369	492	28.5
	Inferred	2,998	4.49	5.14	432	495	13.5
v008	Indicated	2,141	4.47	4.50	308	310	0.8
v011	Indicated	724	5.06	5.24	118	122	3.5
v012	Indicated	17,777	5.11	6.49	2,922	3,707	23.7
	Inferred	1,495	4.03	5.62	194	270	32.8
v013	Indicated	27,769	6.31	6.85	5,629	6,119	8.3
	Inferred	9,495	5.97	6.17	1,822	1,882	3.3
v015	Indicated	130	10.05	15.04	42	63	39.8
	Inferred	60,701	5.51	6.14	10,760	11,978	10.7

00_SR GM Mod Rowan_MRE Veins	SR All Class Final	Mass (t)	*Average Value*		*Material Content*		% Diff
			Au Final Capped (g/t)	Au Final Uncap (g/t)	Au Final Capped (t. oz)	Au Final Uncap (t. oz)	
v016	Indicated	14,458	8.68	11.52	4,033	5,356	28.2
	Inferred	28,636	7.24	7.30	6,661	6,717	0.8
v017	Indicated	9,776	4.97	9.97	1,563	3,134	66.9
	Inferred	5,797	4.47	14.25	834	2,655	104.4
v018	Indicated	12,800	8.81	13.11	3,625	5,393	39.2
	Inferred	367	6.01	9.85	70.82	116	48.5
v019	Indicated	706	4.57	40.82	104	926	159.7
	Inferred	5,353	4.52	10.31	778	1,775	78.1
v020	Indicated	9,594	5.79	11.49	1,787	3,545	65.9
	Inferred	1,847	5.76	12.74	342	756	75.5
v022	Indicated	8,405	22.26	31.31	6,014	8,460	33.8
	Inferred	35,011	13.62	18.72	15,335	21,071	31.5
v023	Indicated	4,512	4.96	4.97	719	720	0.2
	Inferred	17,218	4.33	5.33	2,398	2,952	20.7
v024	Indicated	2,665	7.50	13.60	642	1,165	57.8
	Inferred	26,874	5.41	6.39	4,678	5,522	16.5
v026	Inferred	32,255	11.92	17.25	12,358	17,890	36.6
Total	**Indicated**	**476,323**	**12.78**	**14.57**	**195,746**	**223,182**	**13.1**
	Inferred	**410,794**	**8.76**	**11.04**	**115,719**	**145,765**	**23.0**

Notes:

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources were estimated at a gold cut-off grade of 3.80 g/t using a long-term gold price of US$1,800 per ounce.
3. There are no Mineral Reserves currently estimated at the Rowan Mine deposit.

4. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
5. Mineral Resources are reported within vein wireframes at the stated cut-off grade of 3.80 g/t Au.
6. Density of 2.8 g/cm^3.
7. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

15. MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no Mineral Reserves estimated for the Project at this time.

16. MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable.

17. RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable.

18. PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable.

19. MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable.

20. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section is not applicable.

21. CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable.

22. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable.

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The QP has not independently verified this information and this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization at the Rowan Property.

23.1. NEWMAN TODD PROPERTY OWNED BY RENEGADE GOLD

Located to the south and adjoining WRLG's Rowan Property is the Newman Todd property. The Newman Todd Structure is interpreted to be the southwest extension of the NT Zone which crosses from the Rowan Property across the property boundary and trends southwest for a distance 2.2 km over the Newman Todd property, 100% owned by Renegade Gold Inc. Renegade), formerly known as Trillium Gold Mines Inc. (Trillium).

Total drilling by Renegade on the Newman Todd property as of March 31, 2022 stands at 20,180 m since Renegade began work on the property in 2011. In 2003, Redstar Gold began exploring the Newman Todd property with mapping, prospecting and geophysics which was followed by exploration diamond drilling during 2005-2010, after which Trillium Gold Mines optioned the property from Redstar Gold and continued exploration work up to the present time in 2022. Before 2003, the property was sporadically explored by numerous companies since the late 1920s.

Results disclosed from Newman Todd Structure drilling indicate gold values within a quartz breccia unit along the contact of a quartz-diorite/quartz porphyry intrusive.

The original Newman Todd property consisting of 13 patented claims covers an area of approximately 198 hectares where the Newman Todd Structure is situated. In 2020, Trillium acquired six additional patented claims located adjacent to the west of the original Newman Todd claims, known as the Rivard property having an area of 90 ha, giving the total area of 288 ha for the Newman Todd property. (Source: Renegade Gold disclosure documentation from news releases, corporate website and SEDAR+ filings.)

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No additional information or explanation is necessary to make this Technical Report Summary understandable and not misleading.

25. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Exploration work conducted on the Property to date has led to a focus on the Rowan Mine area and at the NT Zone where several gold zones exhibited characteristics such as prospective geology, structural setting, and anomalous geochemistry which appear to merit additional work.

A significant occurrence of gold mineralization delineated at the Rowan Property by diamond drilling throughout the long history of exploration and underground production includes:

- A 1.8 km portion of the strike length of the east-west trending Pipestone Bay-St Paul Deformation Zone in the Rowan Mine area contains several gold zones which have been drilled to a depth of approximately 450 m deep.
- A one kilometre portion of the northeast trending NT Zone contains several gold zones which have been drilled to a depth of approximately 200 m deep.

Based on the drilling completed in 2023, sufficient data and geological information was collected to support a reinterpretation of the geology and controls on mineralization at the Rowan Mine deposit.

A Mineral Resource estimate for the Rowan Mine property was prepared, as summarized in Table 25-1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.

TABLE 25-1 SUMMARY OF THE ROWAN 2024 MINERAL RESOURCES MARCH 1, 2024

Category	Tonnage (t)	Average Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (oz Au)
Indicated	476,323	12.78	195,746
Inferred	410,794	8.76	115,719

Notes:

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources
2. Mineral Resources were estimated at a gold cut-off grade of 3.80 g/t using a long-term gold price of US$1,800 per ounce
3. There are no Mineral Reserves currently estimated at the Rowan Project
4. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability
5. Mineral Resources are reported within vein wireframes at the stated cut-off grade of 3.80 g/t Au
6. Density of 2.8 g/cm^3
7. Numbers may not add due to rounding

The QP reviewed the sample preparation, analysis, and security procedures at the Rowan Mine property and considers them to be adequate for use in the estimation of Mineral Resources.

The QA/QC program for the Rowan Mine deposit as designed is adequate and the database is suitable for use in a Mineral Resource estimate.

The QP has reviewed the data adjustments and verification checks completed by SRK and is of the opinion that the database is adequate for use in the 2024 MRE.

As the current mineral resource includes Inferred Mineral Resources that are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling, there is no assurance that further exploration will upgrade these resources to Indicated or Measured categories.

At present, the QP is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

The QPs have the following recommendations for the Rowan Property:

1. Drilling should be focused on mineralized shoot geometries and Inferred Resource areas where there are isolated Au intercepts at or above the current Au cut-off grade of 3.8 g/t. Also, closer spaced drilling within the mineralized shoots could provide enough data to develop continuity for variographic analysis.
2. The composite Au grades for the Rowan MRE are capped at the appropriate level, however, high-grade transitions should be explored by domain in the next MRE update.
3. Diamond drilling to expand the Rowan Mine mineral deposit to depth, both down dip and down plunge.
4. Currently the drilling information is captured and stored using Geotic Software. Typically, this data is then transferred to Leapfrog. A central database should be established in addition to the two systems being used.
5. Bulk density determinations should be routinely carried out in mineralization and waste in any future drilling.
6. Mineral Resources may be increased by investigating gold mineralization located on the periphery of the current geological model.
7. Further advance the project by initiating engineering, metallurgical, geotechnical environmental, permitting, and other studies aimed at evaluating the potential viability of an underground mine and then completing a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA).
8. Future metallurgical test work at Rowan should include additional drilling and sample selection based on the updated vein model.

WRLG prepared a Phase 1 budget as summarized in Table 26-1. The QP has reviewed and concurs with the proposed budget.

TABLE 26-1 PHASE 1 PROPOSED PROGRAM AND BUDGET

Description	Total (C$M)
10,000 m of expansion drilling at Rowan Mine Target	3.6
5,000 m of drilling at Mt. Jamie, Red Summit, NT Zone, and generative targets[1]	1.8
Continuation of regional recon-level exploration across Rowan Property (rocks, soils, geological mapping)	0.2
Update of Rowan property geological model	0.1
Total	**5.7**

Note. [1] This phase of work is contingent on additional funding.

27. REFERENCES

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28. DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled “Technical Report on the Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Rowan Property, Ontario, Canada” with an effective date of March 1, 2024 was prepared and signed by:

DocuSigned by:
John Sims
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Dated at Missoula, MT
April 26, 2024

John Sims, C.P.G.
SIMS Resources LLC

DocuSigned by:
Kelly McLeod
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Dated at Lake County, BC
April 26, 2024

Kelly McLeod, P.Eng.
K-Met Consulting Inc.

29. CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

29.1. JOHN SIMS

I, John L. Sims, C.P.G., as an author of this report entitled “Technical Report on the Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Rowan Property, Ontario, Canada” with an effective date of March 1, 2024, prepared for West Red Lake Gold Mines Ltd., do hereby certify that:

1. I am President of Sims Resources LLC, of 945 Wyoming Street Unit 214 Missoula, MT 59801.
2. I am a graduate of University of Montana, in 1992 with a BS Degree(s) in Geology and Mathematics.
3. I am registered as a Professional Geologist with AIPG in the United States CPG-10924. I have worked as a mining industry for over 35 years. My relevant experience with respect to mineral resources and reserves for the purpose of this Technical Report includes:
    - Resource exploration geologist in Chile, Honduras, Mexico, Tanzania, and USA; exploration project manager in Nicaragua;
    - Mine site project manager and geologist at underground and open pit mines in western USA, Central and South America;
    - 20 years of resource modelling and reserve optimization experience for deposits in Argentina, Australia, Chile, Bolivia, Ecuador, Ghana, Mauritania, Mexico, Russia, Tanzania, and USA.
    - I have 19 years of experience as a site and corporate Qualified Person which includes positions as a Senior Project Mine Geologist, then Director of Technical Services for Coeur d'Alene Mines Corporation, and as Director, then VP & SVP of Technical Services for Kinross Gold Corporation.
    - I have contributed to, and project managed multi-disciplinary teams that required close interaction with mining engineers for mineral reserve estimation, as well as consideration of recovery methods, project infrastructure, costs and economics including Scoping, Prefeasibility and Feasibility studies.
4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
5. I visited the Rowan Property on February 20, 2024.
6. I am responsible for preparation of Sections 1 (except 1.2.7) to 12, 14 to 27 of the Technical Report.
7. I am independent of the Issuer, applying the test set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

10. At the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the sections in 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.

Dated this 26th day of April, 2024

DocuSigned by:
John Sims
0FC5942917FB47B...

John L. Sims, C.P.G.

29.2. KELLY MCLEOD

I, Kelly McLeod, P.Eng., do hereby certify that as an author of this report entitled “Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Rowan Property, Ontario, Canada” with an effective date of March 1, 2024 prepared for West Red Lake Gold Mines Ltd. do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as President with K-Met Consultants Inc., with an office at 14650 Oyama Road, Lake Country, B.C., V4V 2C7.
2. I am a graduate of McMaster in 1984 with a Bachelor of Engineering - Metallurgy.
3. I am registered as a Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia (15868). I have worked as a metallurgical engineer for a total of 20 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is Metallurgy and I have recently worked on the following projects: Madsen Gold Project Feasibility Study, Independent Technical Report for PureGold Mine, Premier Gold Project, Macassa Mill Expansion EPCM Project, Valentine Gold Project, Springpole Feasibility Study, Curraghinalt Gold Project, and Spanish Mountain Project.
4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
5. I have not visited the Rowan Property.
6. I am responsible for preparation of Sections 1.2.7 and 13 of this Technical Report.
7. I am independent of the Issuer and related companies applying all the tests set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
10. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections in 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.

Dated this 26th day of April, 2024

DocuSigned by:
Kelly McLeod
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Kelly McLeod, P.Eng.