

**NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT
on the
BURRO CREEK PROJECT
MOJAVE COUNTY, ARIZONA**

Sections 4, 9-11, 14, 15, 22-23, Township 14N, Range 12W

Kaiser Spring 7.5 minute Quadrangle

Latitude 34°34'N Longitude 113°30'W

Greenwood Mining District, Arizona

Site visit on November 9, 2024



Cover photo: View southeasterly along the Burro Vein looking from the North Block to the Central Block (1980 photo)

Prepared for
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1.0 Summary

The approximate 287 hectare Burro Creek Project (or the “Project”) is located 105 km by road southeast of Kingman, Arizona in southeastern Mohave County, approximately 265 km southeast of Las Vegas, Nevada and 200 km northwest of Phoenix, Arizona. It is centred at latitude 34°34’N and longitude 113°30’W, encompassing a portion of the generally southwesterly flowing Burro Creek drainage. The Project is accessible via dirt roads and lies approximately 1.6 km southwest of United States Highway 93 and 1 to 2 km from a high tension powerline.

The Project comprises four centrally located patented mineral claims and 35 located lode claims within the Greenwood Mining District. The claims are owned by Coelton Ventures Ltd. (“Coelton”) subject to an option agreement with Sitka Gold Corp. (“Sitka”), a company duly incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, to acquire 100% of the Project. This report was prepared to comply with Sitka’s obligations pursuant to National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties (“NI 43-101”).

The Project covers the Burro Vein, a 330-340°/50-75°NE trending low sulphidation epithermal vein within a basin and range tectonic setting, ranging from approximately 1m to 45m wide, and discontinuously traced over a strike length of 1.7 km. The vein fills a fault/shear zone, related to a major pre-existing basement fault zone along Burro Creek, which controlled the eruption of three successive felsic lava domes. The Burro Vein cuts Tertiary volcanoclastic and lesser flows and Precambrian basement rocks, with angular breccia fragments of the host rocks evident along vein margins. Three “blow outs” are evident along the Burro Vein with significant widths and favourable topography for open pit mining: the North, Central and South Blocks.

The deposit model for the Project is the bulk-mineable and bonanza type low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver model. Examples include the Midas Mine of Franco Nevada in Nevada, the El Penon Mine of Meridian Minerals in Chile, and the former Baker and Cheni Mines in the Toodoggone District of British Columbia. The characteristics of the above examples are not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Burro Creek Project, which is the subject of this report.

The Project has a long history of exploration dating back to the time of the Spaniards more than 200 years ago. A second period of exploration was undertaken between 1902 and 1928. More recent exploration was carried out between 1981 and 1988 and 2008 to 2013. Previous exploration has involved: approximately 327m of early underground development; 6394m of drilling in 102 holes, including 3811m of diamond drilling in 55 holes, 2272m of reverse circulation drilling in 22 holes and at least 311m of percussion drilling in 14 holes; detailed chip and channel sampling; mapping and; an MMI soil survey. All work was primarily focused on the northern third exposure of the vein, referred to as the Burro deposit (Central and North Blocks).

The Burro deposit contains an historical mineral resource estimate as defined by NI 43-101 and is not considered by Sitka Gold Corp. to be a current mineral resource because a qualified person has not completed sufficient work to reclassify it as such. The indicated and inferred historical mineral resource estimates were prepared for Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. in November, 2010 in compliance with the standards of NI 43-101 at the time by Dr. A. Armitage, Ph.D., P.Geol., and J. Campbell, B.Sc., P.Geol. of GeoVector Management Inc., an Ottawa, Ontario based consulting firm specializing in resource estimation, project assessment, and project management. The historical resource estimate was contained in an NI 43-101 compliant technical report titled "Technical report on the Burro Creek Project," dated January 31, 2011 by Pautler, J.M., Armitage, A. and Campbell, J. and filed on SEDAR on February 28, 2011 (www.sedar.com).

The historical mineral resource estimate of the Burro deposit is based on 87 reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drill holes and 9 sampled adits totalling 6,672m and 2,682 assays. Mineralization was constrained within a three dimensional geological solid created using Gemcom software. Practices consistent with CIM (2005) were applied to the generation of the historical mineral resource estimate and the parameters of the modeling are fully described in the NI 43-101 report referenced above.

The author considers the NI 43-101 report to be relevant and reliable given that additional significant work has not been completed since the issuance of the historical mineral resource estimate, uses categories as defined in sections 1.2 and 1.3 of NI 43-101 and is based on near surface intercepts expected to fall within previously proposed open pit outlines. An assessment of the historical mineral resource estimate is required by a qualified person and current standards applied pertaining to reasonable expectations of eventual extraction.

The Burro deposit contains an historical mineral resource estimate with an historical indicated resource of 2,331,871 tonnes grading 1.01 g/t Au and 36.77 g/t Ag (yielding 122,491 ounces at a 1.63 g/t Au equivalent) and an historical inferred resource of 2,247,069 tonnes grading 0.60 g/t Au and 30.95 g/t Ag (yielding 81,304 ounces at a 1.13 g/t Au equivalent), both using a cut-off grade of 0.50 g/t Au (*Pautler et al. 2011*). The historical indicated resource lies within the Central Block. The North Block and area between the North and Central Blocks contained only an historical inferred resource.

Metallurgical testing of the Burro Creek mineralization in 1981 and 1988 indicated a favourable response to cyanide leaching. Although the Project was permitted in 1988 the gold and silver prices fell at this time and the Central Block was never put into production.

Mineralization on the Burro Creek Project remains open to the north and south along strike of the Burro Vein and at depth, and in possible subparallel structures. MMI soil sampling in 2008 and 2013 was effective in detecting the Burro Vein within the Central Block and South Blocks, and suggests continuity of the vein in between. Two anomalies were

identified with an aggregate length of 600m. The northernmost one extends 350m over widths of 100 to 250m and adjoins the historical resource estimate on the Central Block, which covers an area of approximately 350 by 45m, to the south. The second anomaly extends 250m north of the South Block with widths of 75 to 150m. In the northern anomaly a possible widening of the vein is suggested that may be related to a crosscutting fault.

Sitka optioned the property in 2018 and completed 983.76m of diamond drilling in 10 holes, access rehabilitation, construction of 500m of new drill trails, and archaeological and biological assessments from 2019 to 2020. The drill program twinned two of the 2008 drill intersections, tested the northern extent of the Central Block and the continuity of the Burro Vein for 250m south of the Central Block as suggested by the MMI soil survey.

The program was successful in: confirming previous mineralization with the two twin holes completed within the Central Block, extending Central Block mineralization to the north and; tracing the mineralized structure to the southern boundary of the patented claims. The down dip vein projection and southern strike extents remain open and constitute viable targets for the next phase of exploration. The archaeological and biological assessments completed in 2020 identified no potential impacts from the current proposed Phase 1 exploration program, allowing exploration to continue off the patented claims.

Previous chip sample results from the South Block of the Burro Vein contain significant values of 0.72 g/t Au, 50.40 g/t Ag over 21m and 1.75 g/t Au, 3.43 g/t Ag over 4.6m, with similar values evident in the hanging wall and footwall. This portion of the vein has a significant width (21m) and favourable topography amenable to open pit mining. Drilling and detailed chip/channel sampling and mapping are required to evaluate the size and grade of this section of the vein.

Good potential also exists for at least 350m south of the Central Block based on: the MMI soil anomaly; intersection of the Burro Vein structure at high levels in the 2020 drilling; exposure of a strongly banded vein, which typically contain significant precious metal values and; indications of a northeast cross-fault in the MMI soil data. Good potential exists down dip and along strike to the south of the 2020 holes.

A \$600,000 Phase 1 program is recommended on the Project involving 1,040m of drilling in approximately 9 holes to include drilling of:

- the South Block of the Burro Vein and
- the southern continuation of the Burro Vein to the south and down dip of the 2020 drilling between the Central and South Blocks.

A \$965,000 Phase 2 program is recommended, entirely contingent on Phase 1, which would consist of: MMI soil geochemistry (250 samples) over the covered northern strike extension of the Burro Vein; 2,000m of diamond drilling of targets generated by Phase 1 and earlier programs and the results of the MMI survey and; the preparation of a new resource estimate.

Table of Contents

	Page
Title Page	1
1.0 Summary	2
Table of Contents	5
List of Figures	6
List of Photographs	6
List of Tables	7
2.0 Introduction	8
2.1 Qualified Person, Participating Personnel and Scope	8
2.2 Terms, Definitions and Units	8
2.3 Source Documents	9
3.0 Reliance on Other Experts	10
4.0 Property Description and Location	10
4.1 Location	10
4.2 Land Tenure	11
5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure & Physiography	15
5.1 Access, Local Resources and Infrastructure	15
5.2 Physiography, Climate and Infrastructure	15
6.0 History	16
6.1 Historical Exploration	17
6.1.1 Rock Geochemistry	18
6.1.2 Soil Geochemistry	24
6.1.3 Geophysics	26
6.1.4 Underground Development	27
6.1.5 Archaeological Survey	29
6.2 Historical Estimates	29
7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization	36
7.1 Regional Geology	36
7.2 Property Geology	36
7.3 Mineralization	37
8.0 Deposit Type	41
9.0 Exploration	43
9.1 Archaeological and Biological Assessments	44
10.0 Drilling	44
10.1 Historical Drilling	44
10.2 Current Drilling	53
11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security	56
12.0 Data Verification	58
13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing	61
14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates	62
23.0 Adjacent Properties	63
24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information	63
25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions	63
26.0 Recommendations	66
26.1 Budget	69
27.0 References	70
Certificate of Qualified Person	73
Signature Page	74

List of Figures

	Page
Figure 1: Location Map	10
Figure 2: Land Status & Access Map	11
Figure 3: Patented Claims	12
Figure 4: Claim Map	13
Figure 5: Burro Vein North Detail	20
Figure 6: Burro Vein Central Detail	21
Figure 7: Burro Vein South Detail	22
Figure 8: Select 2008 Rock Samples	24
Figure 9: MMI Soils	26
Figure 10: Isometric view showing Burro Vein model, topography & drill holes	31
Figure 11: Isometric view showing location and orientation of block model	32
Figure 12: Isometric view showing the distribution of Au resource blocks	34
Figure 13: Isometric view showing the distribution of Ag resource blocks	34
Figure 14: Regional Geology Map	38
Figure 15: Property Geology Map	39
Figure 16: Burro Vein Central Longitudinal Section	47
Figure 17: Drill Hole Locations	49
Figure 18: Drill Hole Detail – Central Block	50
Figure 19: Proposed drill holes	68

List of Photographs

Cover photo	View SE along Burro Vein looking from North Block to Central Block	1
Photo 1:	Burro Vein textures in outcrop along Burro Creek.....	40
Photo 2:	Cemented BC19-56	59
Photo 3:	BC19-58, 46.02 to 48.16m	59
Photo 4:	BC19-63, 140.97 to 142.01m	60
Photo 5:	South Block of Burro Vein	67
Photo 6:	Central Block of Burro Vein	74

List of Tables

		Page
Table 1:	Located claim summary	12
Table 2:	Option agreement summary	14
Table 3:	1982 sample results Burro Vein North	18
Table 4:	1984, 1987 sample results, Burro Vein Central	19
Table 5:	1987-88 channel sample results Burro Vein, Central Block	19
Table 6:	1988 sample results South Block	23
Table 7:	Significant reconnaissance sample results in 2008, Burro Vein	23
Table 8:	Adit specifications 1987-88 RC drill hole specifications and results	27
Table 9:	NT adit – 1984 chip sample results	27
Table 10:	Adit 1 - 1984 chip sample results	28
Table 11:	Adit 3 - 1984 chip sample results	28
Table 12:	Adit 4 - 1984 chip sample results	28
Table 13:	2008 chip sample results, Burro Vein Central	28
Table 14:	Block model parameters used to calculate the Burro Vein resources	33
Table 15:	Contained tonnage and grade of gold and silver	35
Table 16:	Summary of diamond drill programs	44
Table 17:	1981 drill hole specifications and results	44
Table 18:	1987-88 diamond drill hole specifications and results	45
Table 19:	1987-88 RC drill hole specifications and results	46
Table 20:	2008 diamond drill hole specifications	48
Table 21:	Significant 2008 diamond drill intersections	52
Table 22:	2019-20 diamond drill hole specifications	53
Table 23:	Significant 2019-20 diamond drill intersections	55
Table 24:	Comparison of twinned holes	55
Table 25:	2019-20 core sample verification results	59
Table 26:	Comparison of chip sample results	61
Table 27:	Summary of 1981 column leach tests	61
Table 28:	Summary of 1981 flotation tests	61
Table 29:	Comparison of 1984 agitation leach tests	62
Table 30:	Summary of 1988 column leach tests	62
Table 31:	Proposed drill holes	66
Table 32:	Potential Phase 2 diamond drill hole specifications	67

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Qualified Person, Participating Personnel and Scope

Ms. Jean M. Pautler, P.Geo., of JP Exploration Services Inc. (“JPEX”), was commissioned by Sitka, a company duly incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, to update the 2018 technical report on the Burro Creek Project (*Pautler, 2018*), following a drill program completed by Sitka in 2019-2020. The Project is registered to Coelton, subject to an option agreement with Sitka to acquire a 100% interest in the Project. This report was prepared to comply with Sitka’s obligations pursuant to National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties (“NI 43-101”).

This report describes the geology, exploration history, an historical resource evaluation (*Pautler et al., 2011*) and mineral potential of the Burro Creek Project and documents the procedure and results of Sitka’s 2019-2020 drill program and archaeological and environmental studies. This report was prepared in compliance with the guidelines specified in NI 43-101 and the companion policy to NI 43-101.

A site visit was conducted by the author on November 9, 2024 (after which no work has been conducted) at which time the 2019-20 drill sites and select core were examined, with three verification samples collected. The author was accompanied by Mr. Scott Price (“Price”) of Spring Creek, Nevada, Operations Manager (USA) for Sitka, who managed the 2019-20 drill program on the Project. Previous site visits were conducted by the author on October 26, 2018 (following additional staking and a soil survey), April 13 and 14, 2008 (following the 2008 drill program) and February 7 and February 12 to 14, 2007 (initial evaluation and confirmation). The site visits are discussed under section 12.0, “Data Verification”.

Mr. Kevin Hanna, Professional Engineer, of Prescott, Arizona, who has extensive experience on the Project, and Mr. Corwin Coe from Coelton, also with significant past experience on the Project, provided a one day orientation on the property on February 7, 2007. In the April, 2008 site visit the author was accompanied by Mr. Corwin Coe, VP Exploration of Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. (“NFR”) at the time, and currently Chairman, Director and CEO of Sitka.

Research included a review of available documented historical work that related to the immediate area of the property. Regional geological data and current exploration information have been reviewed to determine the geological setting of the mineralization and to obtain an indication of the level of industry activity in the area. Recommendations for the next phase of exploration work are made in order to test the resource potential of the property. An estimate of costs has been made based on current rates for drilling, geochemical surveys and professional fees in Arizona.

2.2 Terms, Definitions and Units

All costs contained in this report are denominated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise specified. Distances are primarily reported in metres (m) and kilometres (km) and in feet (ft) when reporting historical data. GPS refers to global positioning system. DDH refers to diamond drill hole. RC refers to reverse circulation, a type of percussion drilling. MMI soil sampling refers to soil samples collected in a specific manner and analyzed by a process that measures mobile metal ions (“MMI”), useful in detecting mineralization beneath younger cover rocks and thick glacial till. Ma refers to million years, and Tertiary refers to the combined Paleogene and Neogene Periods, in geological time. The annotation 020°/55°E refers to an azimuth of 020°, dipping 55° to the east. QAQC refers to quality assurance and quality control. SEDAR refers to the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval.

The term ppm refers to parts per million, which is equivalent to grams per metric tonne (g/t) and ppb refers to parts per billion. The abbreviation oz/ton and oz/t refers to troy ounces per imperial short ton. The symbol % refers to weight percent unless otherwise stated. AuEq refers to gold equivalent.

Elemental abbreviations used in this report include gold (Au), silver (Ag), copper (Cu), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn), iron (Fe), arsenic (As), antimony (Sb), sulphide (S) and oxide (O). Minerals found on the property include pyrite (iron sulphide), galena (lead sulphide), sphalerite (zinc sulphide), chalcocite (copper, iron sulphide), chalcocite (copper sulphide), cerargyrite (silver chloride), possible tetrahedrite-tennantite (copper-iron sulphide with antimony/arsenic), barite (barium sulphate), adularia (a potassium feldspar) and amethyst (a purple iron rich variety of quartz).

2.3 Source Documents

Sources of information are detailed below and in section 27.0, “References”, and include available public domain information and private company data.

- Research of mineral titles at <https://www.blm.gov/services/land-records/mlrs> on November 23, 2024.*
- Research of mining regulations at <https://www.blm.gov/programs/energy-and-minerals/mining-and-minerals/about/arizona> on November 23, 2024.
- Review of the company reports of previous operators.
- A review of pertinent news releases of Sitka, Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. (“NFR”) (now Triumph Gold Corp.) and of other companies conducting work in the regional area.
- Review of relevant company reports and data of Sitka and NFR.
- Review of geological maps and reports completed by the Arizona Geological Survey or its predecessors and the United States Geological Survey.
- Published scientific papers on the geology of the region, epithermal gold-silver deposits, and mineral deposits.
- Site visits by the author on November 9, 2024, October 26, 2018, April 13 and 14, 2008 and February 7 and 12-14, 2007.

Title documents were reviewed for this study as identified with an asterisk (*) above and were relied upon to describe the ownership of the Project and claim summary in section 4.2, “Land Tenure”.

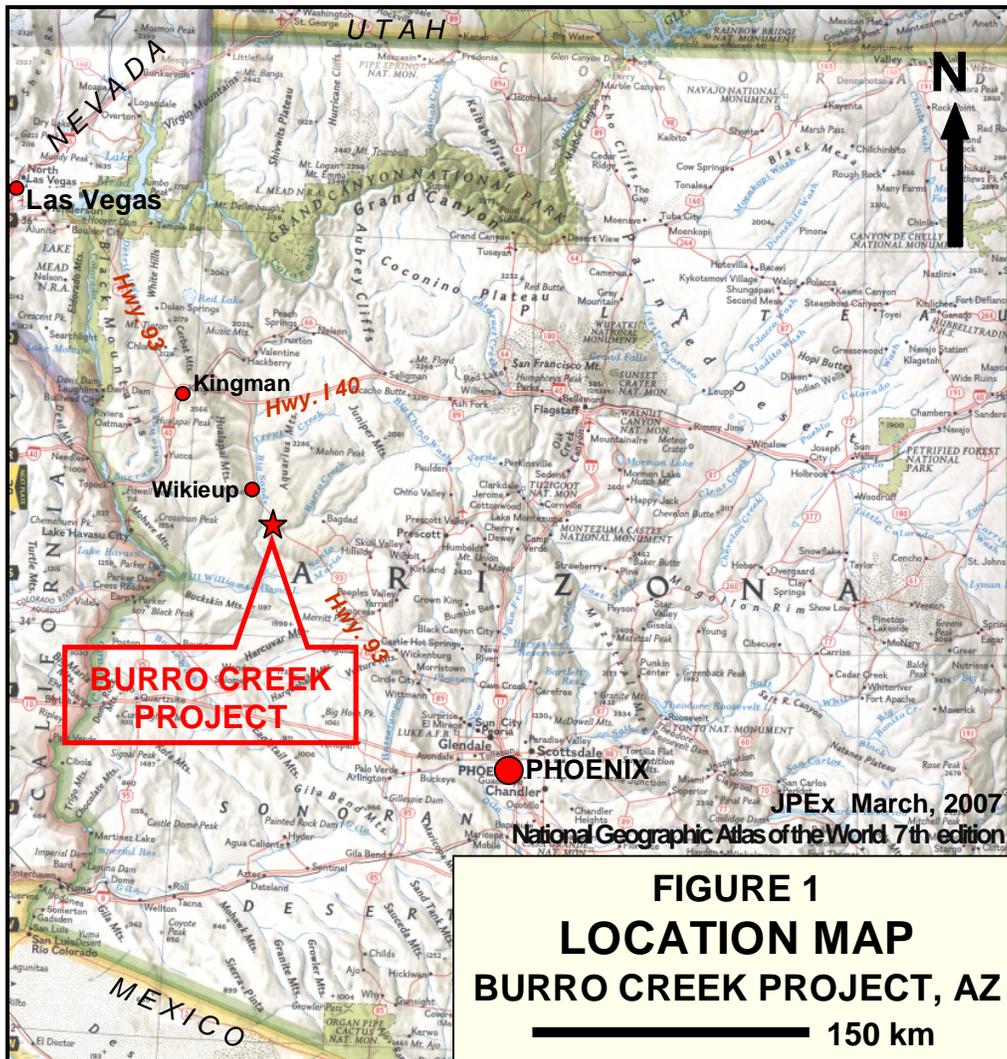
3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This section is not relevant to this report since there is no reliance on other experts.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location Figures 1 to 2 and 4

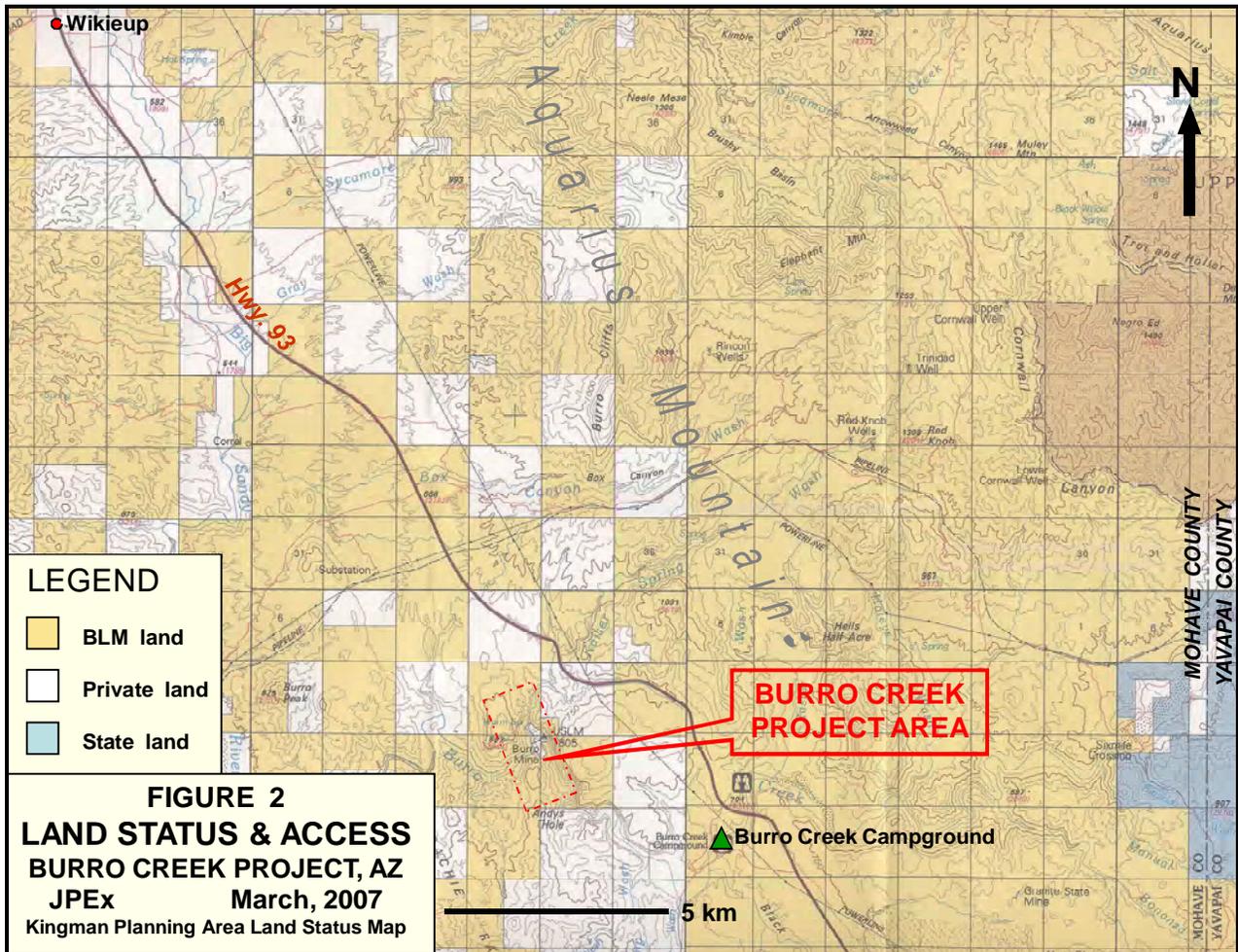
The Project is primarily located on Sections 10, 11, 14, 15 of Township 14N, Range 12W in the Kaiser Spring 7.5 minute quadrangle, 105 km by road southeast of Kingman, Arizona, in southeastern Mohave County, approximately 265 km southeast of Las Vegas, Nevada and 200 km northwest of Phoenix, Arizona (Figure 1). It encompasses a portion of the generally southwesterly flowing Burro Creek drainage, approximately 1.6 km southwest of United States Highway 93 (Figure 4), about 20 km south of Wikieup (Figure 2). The Project is centred at a latitude of 34°34'N and a longitude of 113°30'W.



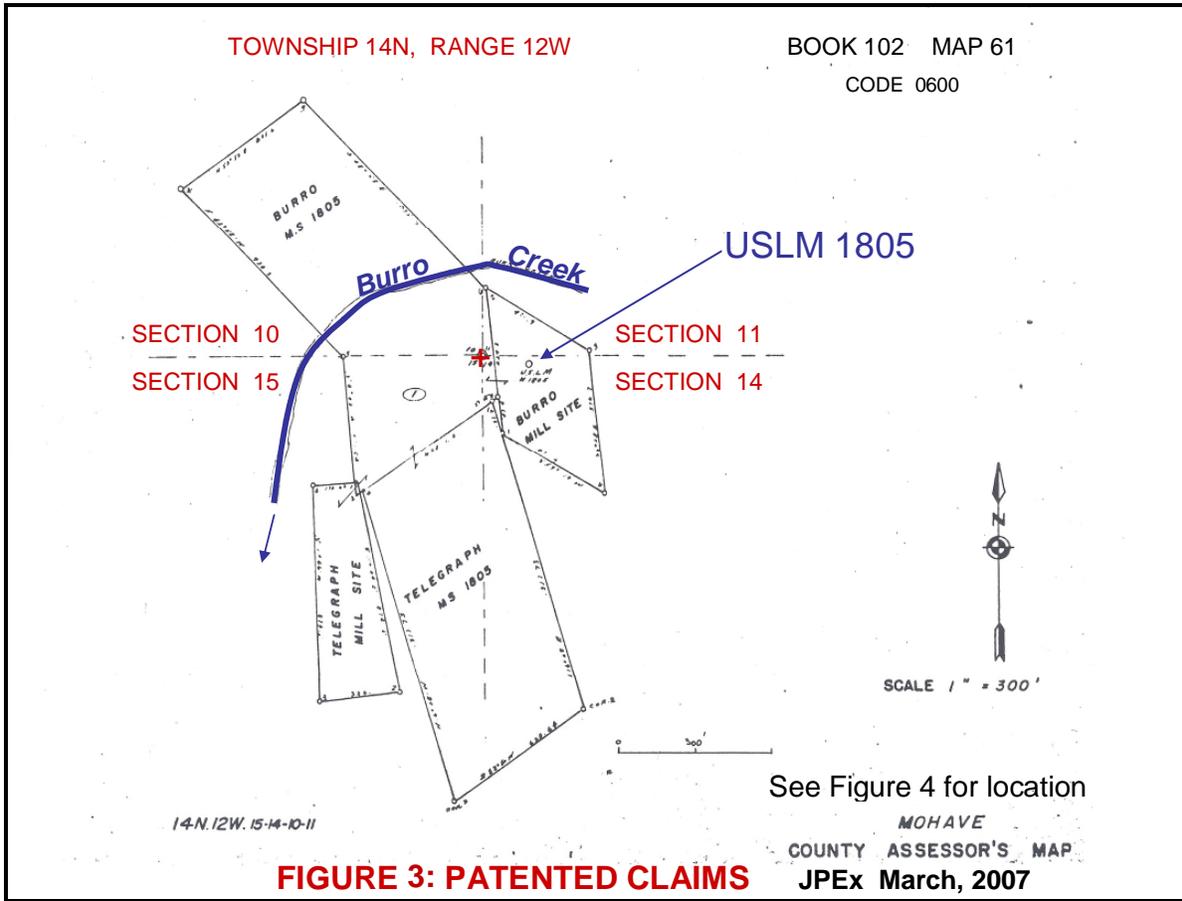
4.2 Land Tenure

Figures 2 to 4, Tables 1 and 2

The Project is primarily situated on public lands administered by the United States Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (“BLM”) with a centrally located portion on private land (*Figure 2*). The claims comprising the Project are contiguous and include four patented mineral claims (the Burro and Telegraph mine site, and Burro and Telegraph mill site claims) on the private land and 35 located mineral claims, which collectively cover an area of approximately 287 hectares in the Greenwood Mining District, Arizona. The area is approximate since the located claims are not surveyed; only the patented claims have been legally surveyed.



The patented mineral claims, comprising nearly 50 acres, are privately owned claims shown on U.S. Mineral Survey No. 1805 (*Figures 3 and 4*), registered in the name of Anthony Busch. The corner of Sections 10, 11, 14 and 15 of Township 14N, Range 12W is located on the Burro mine site claim (*Figure 3*). Coelton Ventures (USA) LLC, the US subsidiary of Coelton, has acquired 100% of the mineral, water and geothermal rights on the patented claims, subject to a 3% NSR (to be applied in lieu of and not in addition to the monthly payments) and monthly payments of \$500.00 US per month. Coelton has the option of purchasing 1% NSR for \$100,000 US and another 1% NSR for \$1,000,000 US. Permitting is not necessary on private land.



The located mineral claims (Figure 4 and Table 1) were staked as lode claims on public lands (Figure 2) administered by the BLM in accordance with BLM regulations which are documented at <https://www.blm.gov/programs/energy-and-minerals/mining-and-minerals/about/arizona>. The located mineral claims were staked using map, compass and GPS for control with eight staked in 2017 and the remaining 27 staked on October 13 and recorded on October 15, 2018. A number of the required monuments and marked lines were observed and recorded by the author during the 2018 site visit. All located claims are registered in the name of Coelton Ventures USA LLC, the US subsidiary of Coelton. The claims can be viewed at the Mohave County Land Registry Office, Kingman, Arizona and at <https://reports.blm.gov/report/LR2000/21/Pub-MC-Claim-Name-Number-Index>.

TABLE 1: Located claim summary

Claim Name	AMC #	Location Date	Payment Due	Owner
Burro #1-5, 6-9	452685-89, 93-96	10/13/2018	09/01/2025	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #12-14	452697-99	10/13/2018	09/01/2025	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro# 18-19, 22-23	448332-33, 34-35	10/14/2017	09/01/2025	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #24, 28-30	452700, 01-03	10/13/2018	09/01/2025	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #27	448338	10/14/2017	09/01/2025	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #31-32	448340-41	10/14/2017	09/01/2025	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #33-35	452704-06	10/13/2018	09/01/2025	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #37	448343	10/14/2017	09/01/2025	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #38-40, 48, 100	452707-11	10/13/2018	09/01/2025	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #41, 49, 56	452690-92	10/13/2018	09/01/2025	Coelton Ventures USA LLC

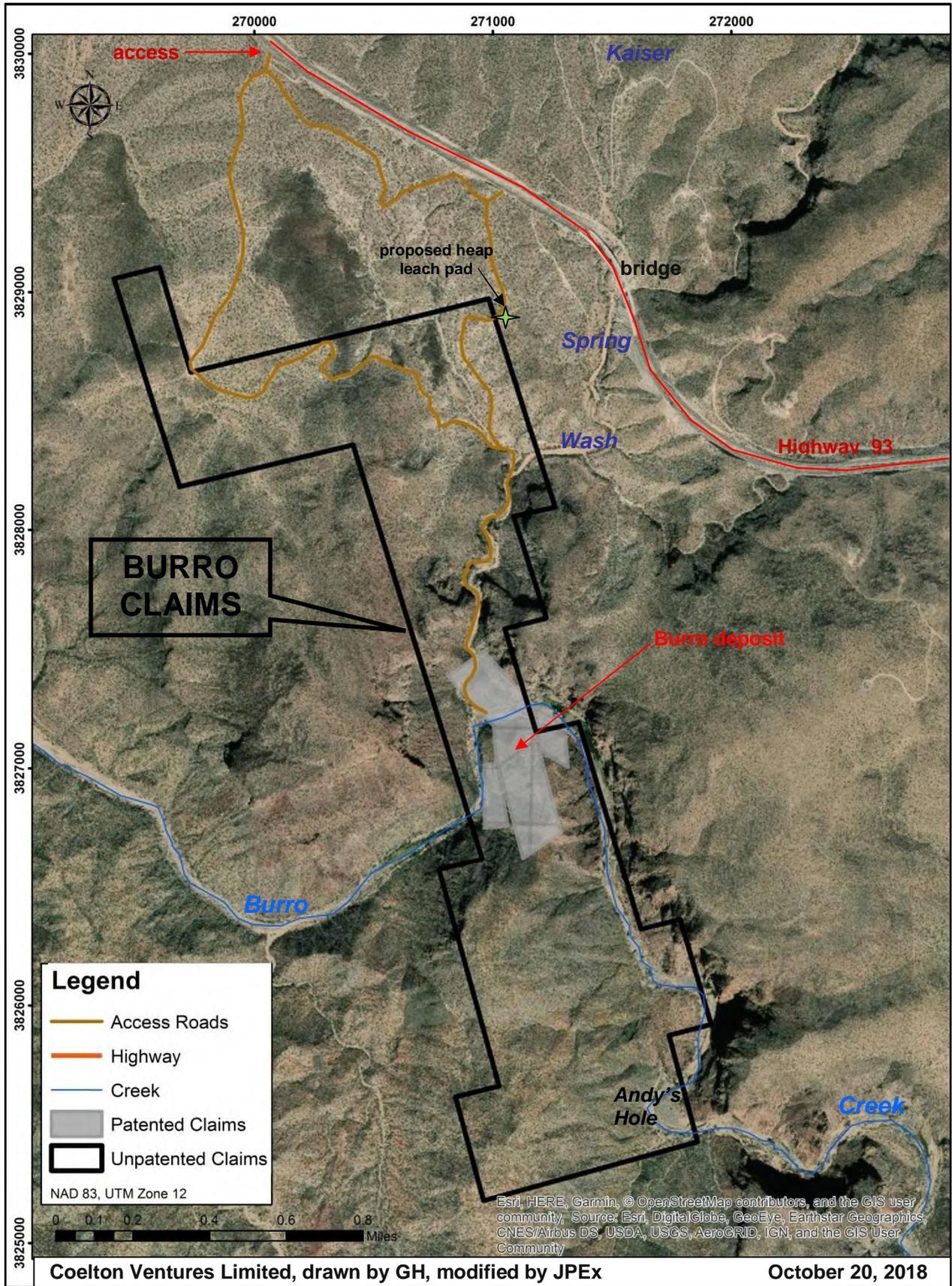


FIGURE 4: CLAIM MAP

In an agreement dated September 17, 2018 Sitka Gold Corp. can acquire 100% interest in the patented and located mineral claims from Coelton by issuing 5 million shares, making cash payments totalling \$1,000,000 US and incurring exploration and development expenditures totalling \$4,000,000 US over a seven year period. Details of the option agreement are summarized below and can be viewed at <https://www.sitkagoldcorp.com>. This acquisition is considered a related-party transaction pursuant to Multilateral Instrument 61-101, as Coelton is controlled by Corwin Coe, the chief executive officer and a director of Sitka. All payments and shares have been issued to date and the aggregate amount of expenditures due by 2022 to 2024 has been waived.

TABLE 2: Option agreement summary

Timing	\$ Cash (September 17 unless noted otherwise)	Shares (September 17 unless noted otherwise)	\$ Expenditures (September 17)
initial	50,000 ⁽¹⁾	500,000 ⁽²⁾	
Year 1, 2019	50,000	500,000	100,000
Year 2, 2020	150,000	500,000	150,000
Year 3, 2021	200,000	500,000	750,000
Year 4, 2022	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
Year 5, 2023	300,000	500,000	1,000,000
Year 6, 2024	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
Year 7, 2025	-	1,000,000	
TOTAL	\$1,000,000 US	5,000,000	\$4,000,000 US

(1) paid upon or before execution of the option Agreement

(2) on or before the expiry of 30 days from Exchange Acceptance

On BLM land, claims can be staked and recorded for a fee of \$274 US per claim, which includes a \$49 US location fee, \$200 US maintenance fee, and \$25 US service charge. Annual maintenance fees of \$200 US per claim are due to BLM on or before September 1 each year. Small miners (with fewer than 10 claims) can file assessment work in lieu of maintenance fees.

To locate a mining claim, one must be a United States citizen (or have declared an intent to become a citizen), or a corporation authorized to do business in the United States. All mining claims are initiated by erecting a conspicuous monument at the place of discovery and posting thereon a Notice of Location. Mining claims must be distinctly marked on the ground so that their boundaries can be readily traced.

Prior to operation the BLM Field Office having jurisdiction over the land in which the claims are located must be contacted, in this case the Kingman Field Office at 2755 Mission Boulevard, Kingman, Arizona 86401, phone: (928) 718-3700. The office can advise on what type of work is allowable and steps required for casual work, Notice or Plan of Operations, and bond requirements. A Plan of Operations permit has been granted for the proposed Phase 1 drilling recommended in this report (*BLM, 2023*), pending posting of a reclamation bond.

Lode Mining Claims are located upon deposits of minerals which are injected in or surrounded by hard rock, such as veins, fissures, lodes and disseminated ore bodies. By federal law, the lode claim cannot exceed 1500 feet along the length of the deposit,

nor more than 300 feet to either side of the centre line of the deposit. Location of a lode mining claim cannot occur until a lode or vein is discovered on site.

To the author's knowledge, the Project area is not subject to any environmental liability. The author does not foresee any significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access, Local Resources and Infrastructure Figures 2 and 4

The Project is accessible via U.S. Highway 93 south from Kingman through Wikieup to a two wheel drive road, approximately 16 km south of Wikieup (*Figure 2*). The road is followed for almost 3 km south, then southeasterly across the northern claims to Kaiser Spring Canyon, then along the canyon to its junction with Burro Creek, the location of the old workings on the patented claims (*see Figure 4*). A high tension powerline generally follows Highway 93 and comes to within 1 to 2 km of the Project.

Wikieup, the closest town, has a population of approximately 32 with main industries including ranching and tourism. Facilities include a service station, convenience store and a few restaurants/cafes. Complete services are available in Kingman, approximately one hour via Highway 93, northwest of Wikieup (*Figure 1*). Kingman, with a population of approximately 36,000, surrounded by an unincorporated area with an additional 20,000, is an important regional trade, service and distribution centre for northwestern Arizona. Facilities include a hospital, restaurants, motels, gasoline and oil depots, auto and truck repair, heavy equipment and construction companies and a college. Kingman has freight rail service.

5.2 Physiography, Climate and Infrastructure Figures 1, 2 and 4

The Project lies along the western slope of the Aquarius Mountains in the Poachie Range within the Mohave Desert at an average elevation of 2500 feet (*Figures 1 and 2*).

Elevations range from 1780 feet to 2610 feet above sea level with slopes covered by light vegetation, which includes various cactuses and mesquite trees. Water is available year round from Burro Creek, which has created a rugged canyon throughout most of its course through the Project (*see Figures 2 and 4*) and provides suitable water for drilling purposes. The southerly flowing Warm Spring Creek, that portion of Kaiser Spring Wash that is fed by a warm spring, is also canyon-like and flows into Burro Creek near the old workings. Burro Creek is the main tributary of the Big Sandy River which forms part of the Colorado River Watershed. Rock exposure is abundant, locally obscured by colluvium, talus and alluvial deposits.

The climate is typical of the southwest desert of the United States with light precipitation (≤ 25 cm annually), hot summers (20 to 41°, occasionally up to 49°C) and mild winters (0 to 18°C) with rare snowfall. The exploration season is year round but best from November through April due to high summer temperatures and occasional flash floods. Mining can be conducted year round.

The surface rights to support a mining operation is sufficient as the patented claims include mineral, water and geothermal rights and provisions are made in the agreement for the use of surface rights for mining purposes. Permitting was previously obtained in 1988 for the unpatented (located) claims for a heap leach mining operation and can be applied for and permitted in a similar fashion today. The location of the heap leach pad that was originally permitted is shown in Figure 3.

Although there do not appear to be any topographic or physiographic impediments, and suitable lands appear to be available for a potential mine, including mill, tailings storage, heap leach and waste disposal sites, engineering studies have not been undertaken and there is no guarantee that areas for potential mine waste disposal, heap leach pads, or areas for processing plants will be available within the subject property.

6.0 HISTORY Figures 5 to 13, 15 and 17 to 18 and Tables 3 to 13

The Project has a long history of exploration dating back to the time of the Spaniards more than 200 years ago (*Harbaugh, 1913*). A second period of exploration was undertaken between 1902 and 1928. At this time a two-stamp amalgamation mill was constructed but nothing remains of the structure (*Robinson and James, 1982*). More recently exploration was carried out between 1981 and 1988. No further work was completed until after NFR (now Triumph Gold Corp. (“Triumph”)) optioned the property from Coelton in 2007, relinquishing the option in 2017. The Project was optioned by Sitka in 2018, which completed work which will be discussed under section 9.0, “Exploration”.

A summary of the work completed by various operators, as documented in previous private company reports, is tabulated below. The O’Leary 1980 report and original 1981 drill report have not been located but are referred to in subsequent reports. The results of the programs are documented under their respective sub-sections under Section 6.1 “Historical Exploration” and will be reported in the units that they were originally documented in to avoid any confusion with conversion factors. For reference, locations of the workings are shown in Figures 5 to 8, 15 and 17 to 18.

1902-1928	Driving of ten adits (possibly all prior to 1913) and chip sampling were undertaken with significant fire assay results including 0.04 to 15.92 oz/ton Au and 0.15 to 32.3 oz/ton Ag, averaging 0.2 oz/ton Au and 5.0 oz/ton Ag (<i>Blount, 1928</i>).
1980	Evaluation was completed by O’Leary (<i>Borovic, 1987</i>).

- 1981 A series of fourteen shallow percussion drill holes (<90 feet) were drilled with an air track drill on 40 foot centres and sampled at 5 foot intervals and fire assayed (*Ostberg, 1981*). Preliminary heap leach testing (*Boehme, 1981*), flotation testing and spectrographic analysis of vein material (*Robinson and James, 1982*), geological mapping, sampling, ore reserve estimation and cost analysis of open pit mining for the main part of the vein were completed (*Ostberg, 1981*) for Northern Arizona Mining and Milling Company.
- 1981-2 Evaluation, mapping and chip sampling surveys were completed for Northern Arizona Mining and Milling Company (Dominion Resources in 1982) (*Robinson and James, 1982* and *Robinson, 1983*).
- 1984 Detailed bulk chip/channel sampling, minor mapping (*Dodge, 1984a*) and cyanide leach testing (*Dodge, 1984b*) were undertaken for Corval Development Incorporated (a subsidiary of Arizona Silver Corporation).
- 1987-88 Programs of evaluation (*Borovic, 1987*), bulk channel rock chip sampling, 2272m of reverse circulation drilling in 33 holes and 1246m of NX and BW diamond drilling in 22 holes, covering a 305m strike and 229m dip extent of the Burro Vein (*Hanna, 1988*), cyanide leach testing (*Henriouille and Bacon, 1988*), mineral resource estimates (*Leader, 1988* and *Hanna, 1988*) and a feasibility study (*Suchar, 1988*) were conducted for Arizona Silver Corporation.

Work completed by Northern Freegold Resources Ltd.:

- 2008 An archaeological survey, access road upgrading, 2565m of diamond drilling in 33 holes (*Morin, 2009*), petrographic analyses (8 sections from 5 core samples) (*Fonseca, 2008*), a 101 sample test MMI soil survey (*McCuaig, 2008*), and limited rock sampling and prospecting were completed (*Morin, 2009*).
- 2011 A mineral resource estimate, prepared to NI 43-101 standards at the time, was completed by GeoVector Management Inc., Ottawa, Ontario (*Pautler et al., 2011*). Due to revisions to NI 43-101 (in 2016) and CIM (2014) standards since this time, the results are considered and treated as an historical mineral resource estimate and will be discussed under section 6.2 "Historical Estimates, below.
- 2013 A 427 sample MMI soil geochemical survey was completed to evaluate the area between the Central and South Blocks of the Burro Vein, which lies beneath overburden and cover rocks (*NFR, 2013*).

No further exploration work was completed by NFR after 2013 and the option was terminated in 2017.

6.1 Historical Exploration Figures 5 to 9 and Tables 3 to 13

Exploration from around 1902 to 2013 involved approximately 327m of early underground development, 3811m of diamond drilling in 55 holes, 2272m of reverse circulation drilling in 33 holes, at least 311m of percussion drilling in 14 holes, mapping and detailed chip and channel sampling of the Burro Vein, minor petrography, a resource estimate and MMI soil sampling. The work primarily focused on the Burro deposit and more specifically on the Central Block covering only a 305m strike extent of the Burro Vein.

The previous work is summarized below under the respective sections and illustrated on Figures 5 to 9. Details of all drill programs are discussed under section 10.0, "Drilling" for correlation purposes.

6.1.1 Rock Geochemistry Figures 5 to 8 and Tables 3 to 7

Several periods of channel/chip sampling were carried out over the Burro Vein showing, including three surveys completed on the property between 1981 and 1988.

In 1982 seventy-one 10-12 lb bulk rock chip samples were collected from the northern third of the vein system covered by the Burro and Telegraph patented claims and assayed for gold and silver. The samples were collected across 50 foot surveyed and marked traverses roughly perpendicular to the vein. Thirty-four additional 4-6 lb spot rock samples were collected and assayed for gold and silver. Five check analyses were analyzed at a separate laboratory and confirmed the original assays (*Robinson, 1983*).

Assays for the main zone on the Burro Vein (Central Block), immediately south of Burro Creek, returned the best values with an average of 0.042 oz/ton Au and 1.8 oz/ton Ag from the bulk rock chip samples. From the 35 bulk samples 14 contain between 0.04 and 0.220 oz/ton Au and 16 contain between 1.0 and 9.25 oz/ton Ag. From the 18 spot samples three contain between 0.04 and 0.076 oz/ton Au and ten contain between 1.0 and 2.8 oz/ton Ag (*Robinson, 1983*).

The North end of the Burro Vein, immediately north of Burro Creek, returned lower results but sampling in this area was less perpendicular to the vein and often parallel to it. Significant results from the 34 bulk samples and 14 spot samples are tabulated below and sample locations are shown on Figure 5 (*Robinson, 1983*).

TABLE 3: 1982 sample results, Burro Vein North

Sample No.	Width (ft)	Width (m)	Assay oz/ton	
			Au	Ag
5	50	15	0.010	0.21
6	50	15	0.011	0.18
8	50	15	0.053	0.27
19	40	12	0.010	0.07
29	50	15	0.048	0.74
32	15	4.6	0.048	0.048
JR-5	spot	spot	0.024	1.27

In 1984 extensive bulk (12 lb) chip/channel sampling of old (1902-1928) pits and open cuts in the Burro deposit area was conducted (*Dodge, 1984a*). Of interest are the results of several open cuts above Adit 4 with higher gold and silver values, which are summarized in Table 4, below. It appears that the ore mined by the Spanish and later treated in the two-stamp mill in the early 1900's was taken from the hanging wall portion of this part of the Burro Vein near the southern end of the Central Block (*Harbaugh, 1913*).

TABLE 4: 1984, 1987 open cut sample results, Burro Vein Central

Open cut No.	1984				1987			
	Width (ft)	Width (m)	Assay oz/ton		Width (ft)	Width (m)	Assay oz/ton	
			Au	(Ag)			Au	Ag
SBC-4	35	10.7	0.16	5.36	7	2.1	0.166	12.90
SBC-5	45	13.7	0.10	5.22	15	4.6	0.160	10.22
CCN*	15	4.6	0.12	4.03	271147mE 3826964mN			
CCNF*	7	2.1	0.04	2.04	271147mE 3826955mN			

* GPS'ed by author during 2007 site visit

Open cut SBC-4 lies 50 feet above Adit 4 (*Figure 6*) and Open cut SBC-5 lies 40 feet to the south of SBC-4. Open cut CCN is situated 40 feet below and 50 feet to the south of Open cut SBC-5. A prospect pit 10 feet south of Open cut CCN is thought to represent the original glory hole (CCNF). Cerargyrite (silver chloride) was noted in Open cut SBC-5 (*Dodge, 1984a*). In 1987 confirmation samples were collected from SBC-4 and SBC-5, verifying the higher grade gold and silver values from this area (*Borovic, 1987*). (Refer to Table 4, above.)

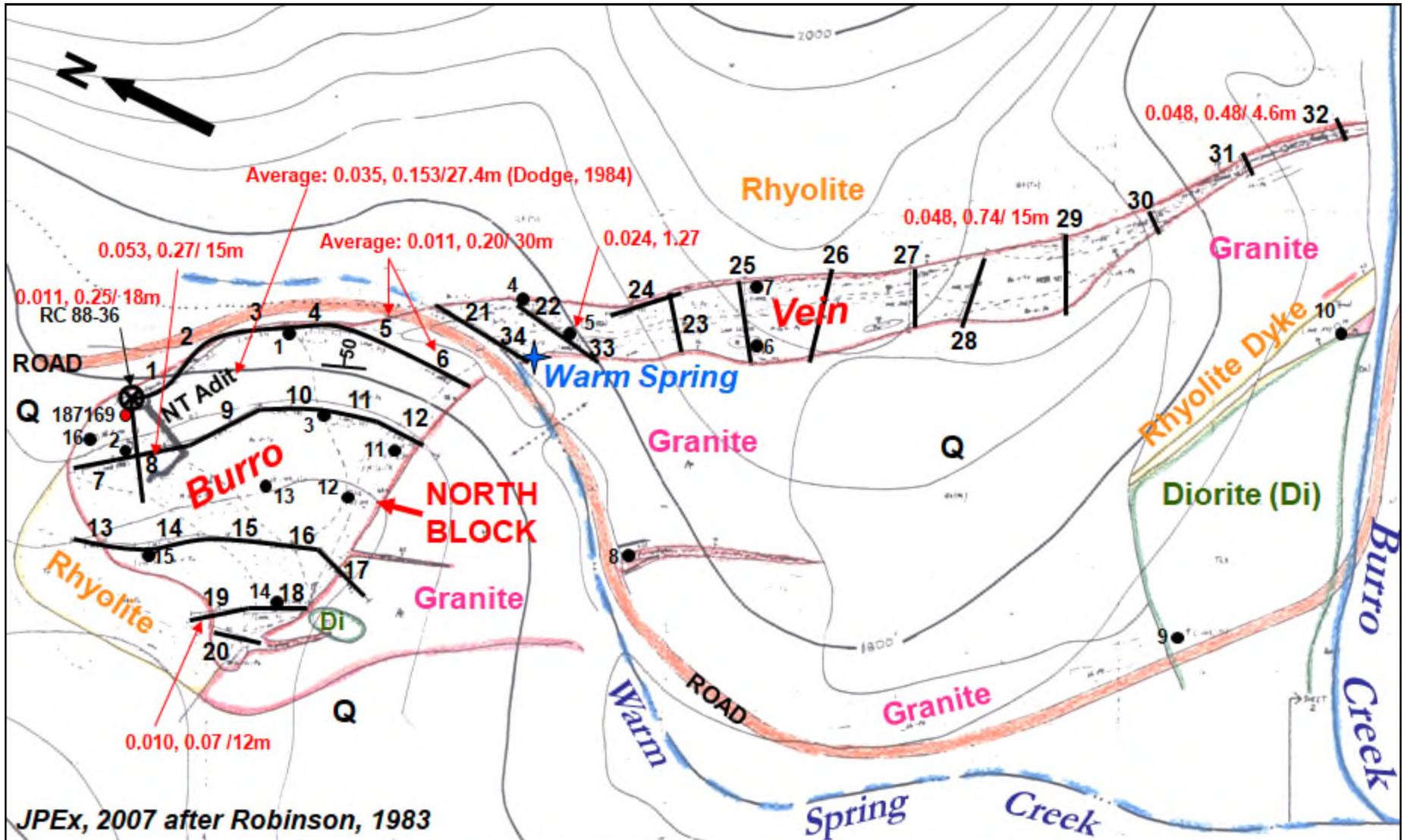
In 1988 nine bulk channel rock samples (ranging from 10.7 to 36.6m wide) were cut across the top of the Burro Vein outcrop within the Central Block and across the portion of the vein crosscut by the Bat Tunnel (*Hanna, 1988*). Results are tabulated below.

TABLE 5: 1987-88 channel sample results, Burro Vein Central Block

Sample No.	Nad 83 Easting	Zone 12 Northing	Elev. (m)	Length (m)	True Width (ft)	Assay oz/ton Au Ag	
AS-1*	271133.09	3827217.06	533.00	32.00	25 (105)t	0.006	2.40
AS-2*	271142.64	3827206.88	541.00	35.05	110	0.024	0.47
AS-3*	271109.99	3827004.96	628.00	27.43	90	0.051	1.13
AS-4*	271139.99	3826957.65	634.00	24.38	70	0.036	3.53
AS-5*	271104.64	3827039.56	615.00	16.76	50	0.072	1.68
AS-6*	271092.55	3827086.35	607.00	10.67	35	0.035	0.63
AS-7*	271092.88	3827147.99	585.00	24.38	80	0.030	1.47
AS-8*	271107.97	3827233.72	531.00	16.76	55	0.003	1.39
54			615.70		40	0.045	1.23
62			643.13		50	0.045	3.70
64, 65			646.18		110	0.065	5.82
66			653.80		35	0.056	2.70
68			653.80		45	0.020	1.73
Bat Tunnel*	271053.29	3826884.09	534.00	172.21	68	0.025	0.87

* denotes 9 channel samples used in 2011 resource estimate

t denotes assay width 25' but vein width 105'



JPEX, 2007 after Robinson, 1983

**FIGURE 5
BURRO VEIN NORTH
DETAIL**

30m

LEGEND

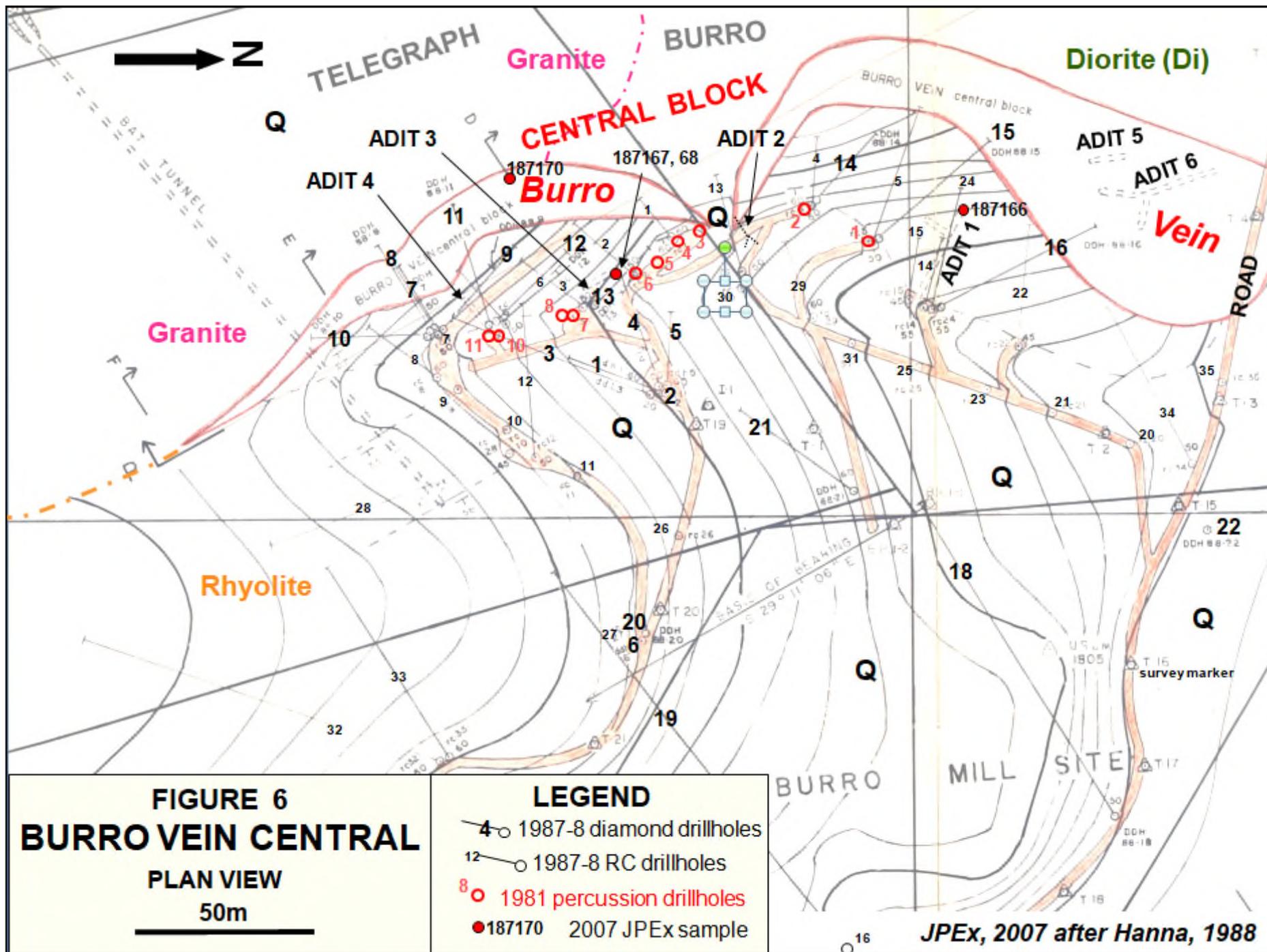
- 187162 ● 2007 JPEX sample
- 4 / 1982 chip sample
- 12 ● 1982 spot sample

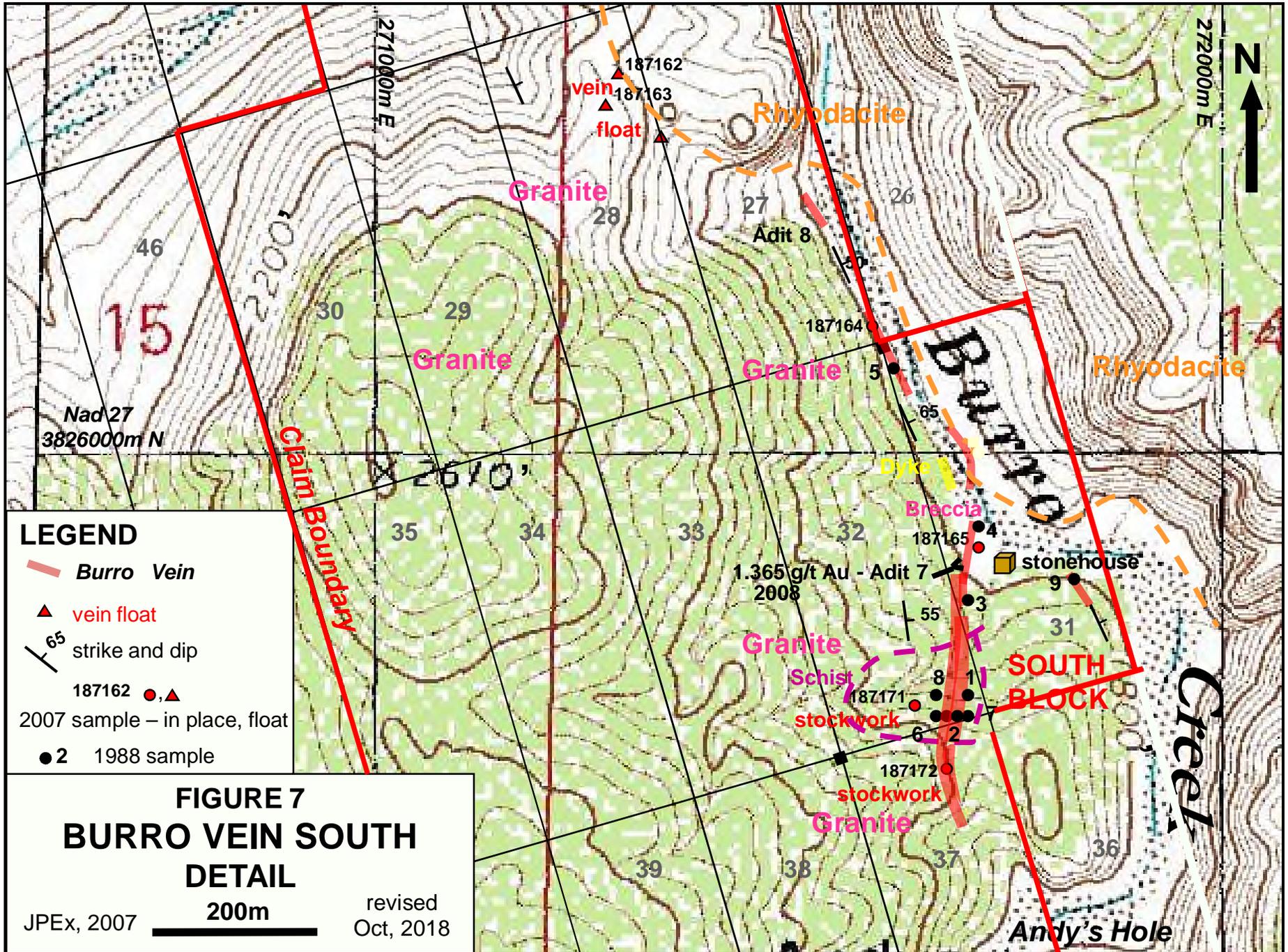
RESULTS

0.024, 1.27 Au, Ag in oz/t

GEOLOGY

- Q Quaternary Cover
- Tertiary Rhyolite
- Precambrian Diorite
- Precambrian Granite





Samples were also collected from the most southern exposure of the vein (South Block) in 1988, returning significant results as tabulated below (*Hanna, 1988*).

TABLE 6: 1988 sample results, South Block

Sample No.	Width (ft)	Assay oz/ton		Type	Comments
		Au	Ag		
SOUTH 1	70	0.025	0.39	chip	Vein 100' north of claim line 32/37
SOUTH 2	70	0.021	1.47	chip	Vein at claim line 32/37
SOUTH 3	50	0.009	0.26	chip	Vein south of claim line
SOUTH 4	15	0.051	0.10	chip	Vein at west bank of creek
SOUTH 5	-	<0.002	0.04	grab	Silica ledge at west bank of creek
SOUTH 6	5	0.026	0.66	grab	Iron stained footwall of SOUTH 2
SOUTH 7	-	0.012	0.28	grab	Hanging wall of SOUTH 2
SOUTH 8	-	0.022	1.10	grab	Footwall of SOUTH 2
SOUTH 9	3	0.019	0.05	chip	Below stonehouse at creek

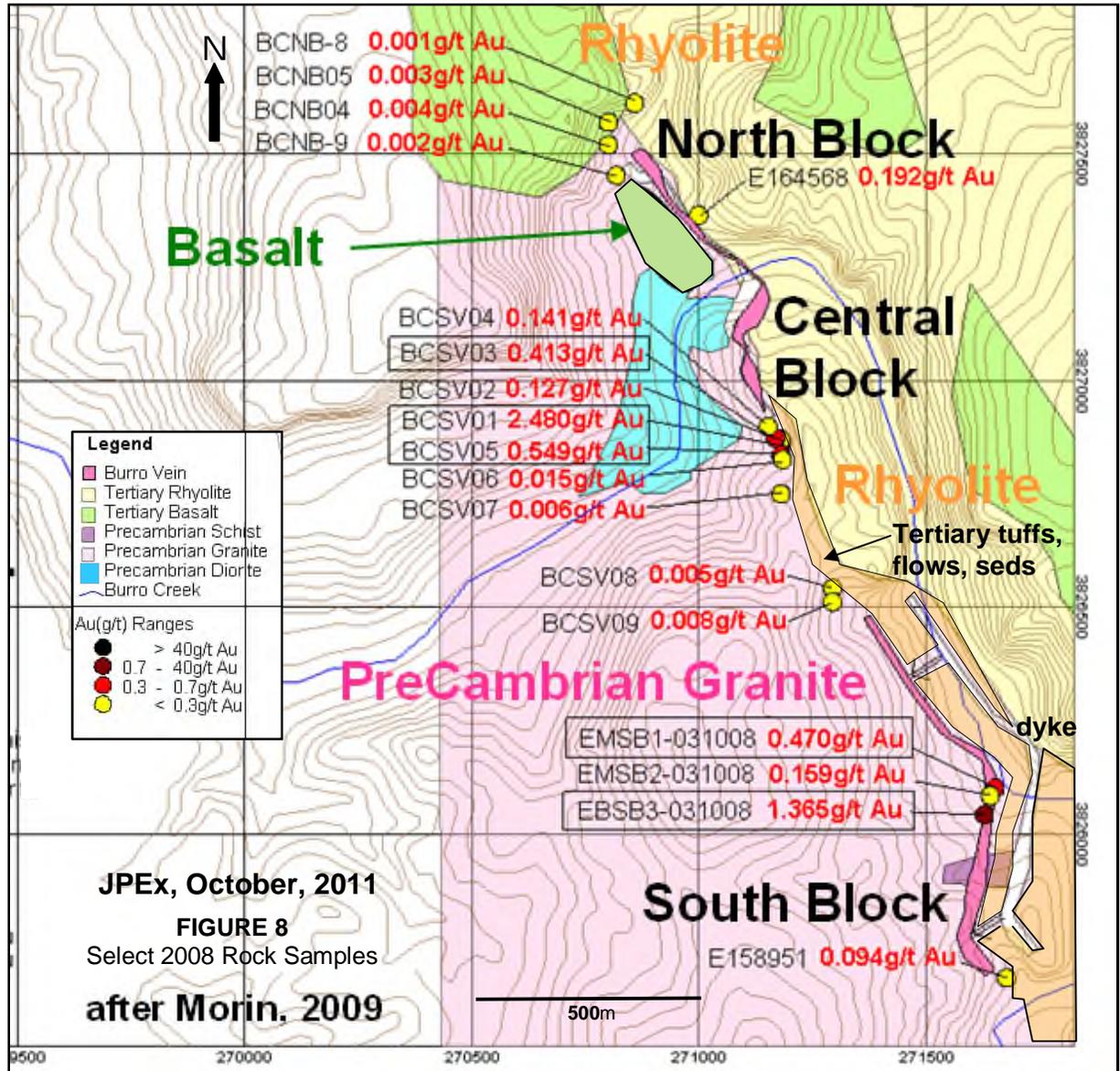
Twenty-six grab samples were collected from the property in 2008 during prospecting traverses. Samples with significant precious metal results are tabulated below.

TABLE 7: Significant reconnaissance sample results in 2008, Burro Vein

Sample No.	Location	Easting (Nad 83)		Au g/t	Ag g/t	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t
BCSV01	S. Central Block	271182	3826865	2.48	12	0.072	0.350
BCSV02	S. Central Block	271179	3826871	0.127	4	0.004	0.117
BCSV03	S. Central Block	271168	3826873	0.413	2	0.012	0.058
BCSV04	S. Central Block	271151	3826899	0.141	<1	0.004	<0.029
BCSV05	S. Central Block	271179	3826836	0.549	<1	0.016	<0.029
E164568	between N & C Blocks	270998	3827365	0.192	14	0.006	0.408
EBSB1	N. end South Block	271651	3826101	0.47	6	0.014	0.175
EBSB2	N. end South Block	271640	3826085	0.159	3	0.005	0.088
EBSB3	N. end South Block	271627	3826043	1.365	<1	0.040	<0.029

The best results were obtained from 10-30 cm quartz veinlets exposed in outcrop immediately south of the southernmost outcrop of the Burro Vein in the Central Block with elevated values in five of the six samples collected (Samples BCSV01 to 06) ranging from 0.127 g/t Au, < 1 g/t Ag to 2.48 g/t Au, 12 g/t Ag (BCSV01).

Grab samples collected from outcrop at the north end of the South Block of the Burro Vein (Samples EBSB1 to 3) yielded significant precious metal values, with 1.365 g/t Au (EBSB3) from the portal of Adit 7.



6.1.2 Soil Geochemistry **Figure 9**

Metal Mobile Ion (“MMI”) soil sampling was conducted to trace the Burro Vein along strike under overburden and younger cover rocks due to the method’s effectiveness in picking up soil geochemical responses in areas covered by glacial till, thick overburden and cover rocks. A total of 101 samples were submitted in 2008 from 83 sample sites (McCuaig, 2008) and 427 samples were submitted from 385 sites in 2013 by Fox Exploration Ltd. (NFR, 2013 and company data).

Initially in 2008, a 225m test line at an azimuth of 060° (generally perpendicular to the strike of the Burro Vein in this area) was initially sampled over the covered saddle area in the Central Block of the Burro Vein with 29 samples collected from various depths (0-10 cm, 10-20 cm and 20-30 cm) from 11 sample sites. Two blanks were inserted for quality control. The ideal sampling depth was determined to be 10-20 cm. Favourable results were obtained and an additional four 060° trending lines, 350 to 500m long, were

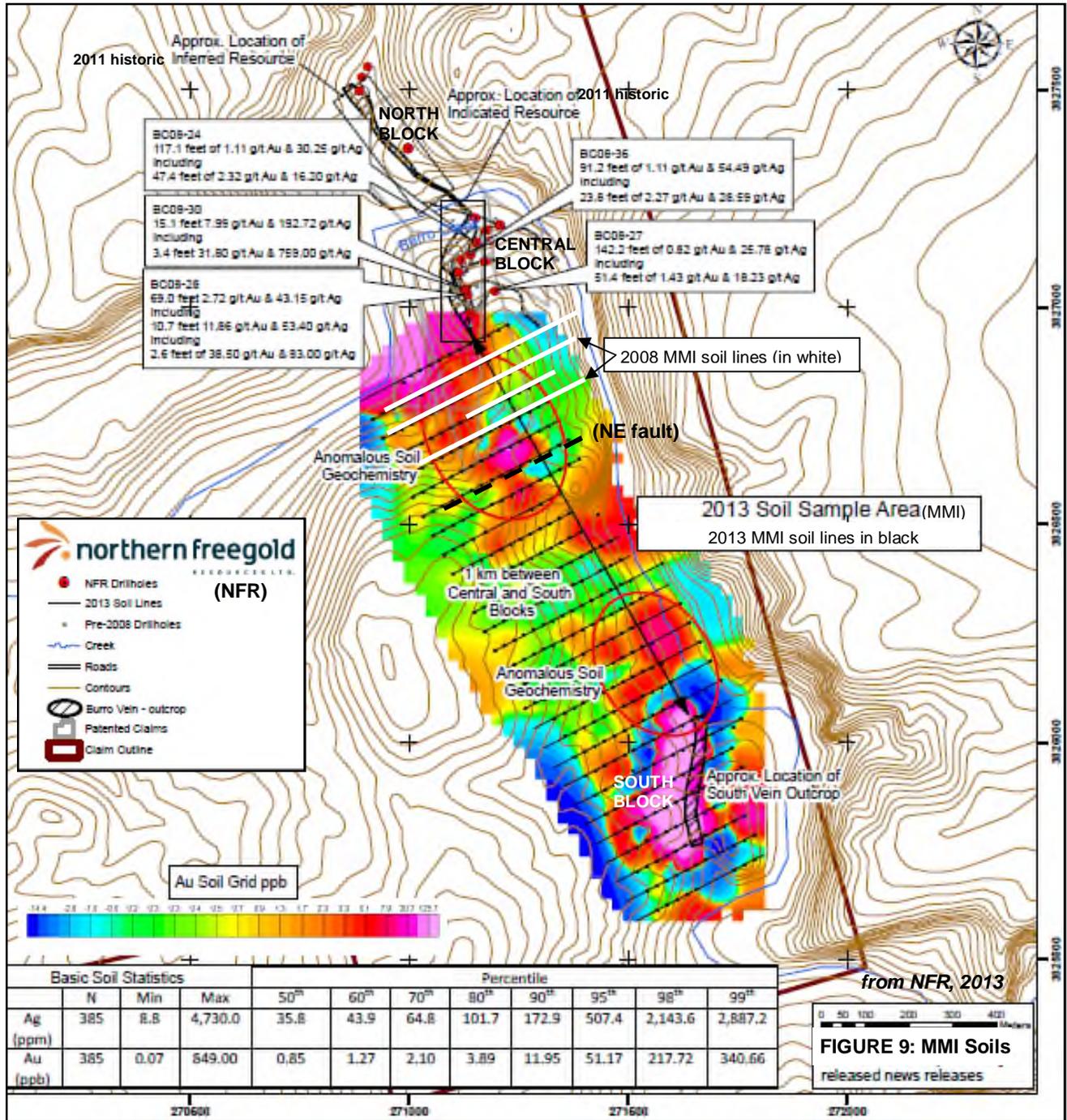
sampled in an overburden covered area to the south of the southernmost exposure of the Central Block with 72 samples collected at 25m spacings on lines 50m apart and four duplicate/blank samples inserted for quality control.

In 2013 an additional 28 lines were run, 325 to 425m long, trending 060°. A total of 385 samples were collected at 25m spacings on lines 50m apart, with an additional 42 blanks and duplicates covering a 1300 x 400m area from the Central Block to beyond the South Block. The MMI sample grid and gold results are shown in Figure 9 on the following page.

All samples were collected by shovel across an interval at a depth of 10 to 20 cm (except where shallow soil profiles necessitated the collection from 0-10 cm depths) and placed in two sets of sealable 4mm plastic bags. Samples were sent to, and analyzed by, ALS Chemex (now ALS Minerals), Sparks, Nevada in 2008 and ALS Minerals ("ALS"), Vancouver, British Columbia in 2013. Analysis involved leaching of a representative subsample with a weak acid solution followed by ICP-mass spectrometry analysis for 42 elements (ME-MS23). Blank and duplicate analyses showed sufficient reproducibility for the survey. Response ratios were calculated and plotted for gold and silver in 2008 and gold, silver, mercury, copper, molybdenum and zinc in 2013. ALS is, and ALS Chemex was, an ISO 17025:2005 accredited laboratory.

Significant results were obtained with gold values ranging from detection limit to 849.00 ppb and silver values ranging from 8.8 to 4,730 ppm. Two main gold anomalies (defined by the 80th percentile) were identified with an aggregate length of 600m, with similar signatures for silver, mercury and molybdenum in the response ratios and in the gold and silver values themselves. The northernmost of these two zones extends 350m over widths of 100 to 250m and adjoins the historical resource on the Central Block, which covers an area of approximately 350 by 45m, to the south. The second anomaly extends 250m north of the South Block with widths of 75 to 150m. Another small two-point anomaly lies between the two main gold anomalies, suggesting continuity of the vein system, resulting in a 1300m extent from the south end of the Central Block to the end of the South Block.

The northern part of the northern anomaly suggests a possible widening of the vein that may be related to a fault suggested by a prominent northeast trending air photo lineament which follows a linear portion of Burro Creek, 300m west of the Burro Vein. It should be noted that some of the highest values lie proximal to a gully that could be influenced by water drainage during the rainy season. If the anomaly is indeed related to a vein, the width may indicate a "blow out" zone within the vein.



6.1.3 Geophysics

No geophysical surveys have been reported on the Burro Creek Project. A suitable location was found to locate an emitting tower, required to run a CSAMT (Controlled Source Audio-Frequency Magnetotelluric) induced polarization geophysical survey, in 2008 on the property of Mr. Doak Geist, at Wikieup.

6.1.4 Underground Development Figures 5 to 7, 15 to 16 and Tables 8 to 13

Nine adits, totalling approximately 327m, were driven on the main exposures of the Burro Vein, all probably prior to 1913. Another small adit was found in 2013 during the MMI survey between the Central and South Blocks. Locations are plotted on Figures 15 and 16, are shown in more detail in Figures 5 to 7 and are tabulated in Table 8, below.

TABLE 8: Adit specifications

Adit Name	Adit (Dodge)	UTM NAD83, Zone 12		Elev. (m)	Az. (°)	Length (m)	Location; Comments
		Northing	Easting				
NT Adit*	NT	3827499	270887	555	195	29.0	North Block
Adit 1	BC-3	3827122	271127	562	295	26.2	Central Block
Adit 2*		3827125	271131		250	10.7?	Central; buried
Adit 3	SBC-1	3827042	271116	593	225	8.2	Central Block
Adit 4*	SBC-3	3827002	271136	610	240	8.8	Central Block
Adit 5					173	13.7	Central Block
Adit 6					160	35.1	Central Block
Bat Tunnel*		3826884	271053	534	050	172.2	Central Block
Adit 7		3826043	271627		262	18.3?	South Block
Adit 8		3826480	271412			-5	between Central & South
	TOTAL:					327	

GPS'ed by author in 2007, Bat Tunnel in 2018

Several documented programs of channel and chip sampling were undertaken in the adits, the latest were completed in 1984 (*Dodge, 1984a*), with the Bat Tunnel in 1987 and re-sampling of adits 1 and 3 in 2008. All footages commenced at the adit portals.

Adit NT-1, trending 195°, explores the North Block of the Burro Vein. It has been closed off by bars, but is reported to extend 95 feet (29m). The adit extends across the hanging wall side of the vein and is reported to be all in vein material (*Dodge, 1984a*). Previous sample numbers and a chiselled channel were reported by Dodge (1984a) and could still be observed at the adit portal. A weighted average of the samples yields 0.04 oz/ton Au, 0.15 oz/ton Ag over the 90 feet (27.4m) sampled. Results are tabulated below.

TABLE 9: NT adit 1984 chip sample results

Sample No.	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Sample No.	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
NT 0'-5'	0.06	0.45	NT 50'-55'	trace	0.20
NT 5'-10'	0.07	0.02	NT 55'-60'	0.04	0.04
NT 10'-15'	0.05	0.13	NT 60'-65'	0.06	0.06
NT 15'-20'	0.04	0.50	NT 65'-70'	trace	0.01
NT 20'-25'	0.02	0.03	NT 70'-75'	0.04	0.02
NT 25'-30'	0.04	0.18	NT 75'-80'	0.04	0.22
NT 30'-35'	0.02	0.16	NT 80'-85'	0.04	0.36
NT 35'-40'	trace	0.14	NT 85'-90'	0.04	0.06
NT 40'-45'	0.02	0.08	NT 90'-95'		
NT 45'-50'	0.06	0.10	Average	0.04	0.15

Three adits were sampled within the Central Block of the Burro Vein in 1984 (*Dodge, 1984a*). A fourth adit in this area is reportedly buried. Channel sample results are tabulated below for each of the adits. Adit 1 diagonally crosscuts the vein with the following results.

TABLE 10: Adit 1 - 1984 chip sample results

Sample No.	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Sample No.	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
BC-3 0'-5'	0.04	0.81	BC-3 west face	0.06	1.04
BC-3 5'-10'	0.04	0.78	BC-3 south face	0.10	1.04
BC-3 10'-15'	0.02	0.71			
BC-3 15'-20'	0.02	0.92			
BC-3 20'-25'	0.02	0.27			
BC-3 25'-30'	0.01	0.21			

At adit 3 a crosscut was driven in for 20 feet across the vein then turned along the vein for 27 feet. Two faces show a 2 foot wide zone of more mineralized material with SBC-1 1 collected at 2 feet from the south face of the tunnel and SBC-1 2 collected at 25 feet, at the west face of the tunnel. Results are as follows (*Dodge, 1984a*).

TABLE 11: Adit 3 - 1984 chip sample results

Sample No.	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Width (ft)	Sample No.	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
SBC-1 1-2'	0.30	3.38	5	SBC-1 5'-10'	0.04	0.26
SBC-1 2-25'	0.04	1.24	2	SBC-1 10'-15'	0.08	0.47
				SBC-1 15'-20'	0.36	0.52
				SBC-1 20'-25'	0.10	0.15

In 2008 the above two adits within the Central Block of the Burro Vein, Adits 1 (BC-3) and 3 (SBC-1), were re-sampled to confirm historical values. The adits were sampled in three foot intervals (0.9m), starting at the entrance of the adits approximately 1.5m above the adit floor, as perpendicular to the dip of the vein as possible. Chips were caught on a plastic sheet and transferred to clear plastic sample bags to avoid contamination, numbered and secured in the field. Weighted averages were calculated from the detailed chip sample assay results. Average historical gold and silver values (*Dodge, 1984a*) were comparable to, but slightly lower than, the 2008 assay results. The results have not been used in the historical resource estimate.

TABLE 12: 2008 chip sample results as weighted averages, Burro Vein Central

Adit No.	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Width (ft)	Assay g/t		Assay oz/ton	
					Au	Ag	Au	Ag
Adit 1	0.92	26.23	25.32	83.1	1.25	25.43	0.04	0.74
incl.	0.92	7.32	6.40	21.0	0.30	63.29	0.01	1.85
and	9.15	26.23	17.08	56.0	1.72	37.70	0.05	1.10
1984	across	vein	9.1	30			0.025	0.62
Adit 3	2.75	6.41	3.66	12.01	8.78	152.25	0.256	4.44
incl.	4.58	6.41	1.83	6	16.83	234.5	0.491	6.84
incl.	4.58	5.49	0.92	3	20.9	428	0.61	12.48
1984	across	vein, hw	6.1	20			0.145	5.94

Adit 4 crosscuts the vein for 29 feet with the following results (*Dodge, 1984a*).

TABLE 13: Adit 4 - 1984 chip sample results

Sample No.	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Sample No.	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
SBC-3 0'-5'	0.06	1.44	SBC-3 15'-20'	0.08	0.92
SBC-3 5'-10'	0.06	1.78	SBC-3 20'-25'	0.06	1.04
SBC-3 10'-15'	0.04	0.22	SBC-3 25'-30'	0.06	1.54

The Burro Vein exposed in the Bat Tunnel returned 0.025 oz/ton Au and 0.87 oz/ton Ag over 68 feet in 1987 (*Hanna, 1988*).

6.1.5 Archaeological Survey

An archaeological survey was conducted by SWCA Environmental Consultants for NFR in January 2008 to see if any artefacts were present on or near the road site (*Morin, 2009*). Some were found about halfway between the highway and the actual drilling site, but could readily be avoided by staying on the access route. A previous site was identified at the original access from the highway, which is now blocked.

6.2 Historical Estimates Figures 10 to 13 and Tables 14 to 16

Three historical estimates are published for the Burro Vein, two of which were completed in 1988 prior to the implementation of NI 43-101 standards, and one was released in 2011 to NI 43-101 standards at the time, but is now outdated due to subsequent updates to the standards. The 2011 estimate requires updating pertaining to “reasonable expectations of eventual extraction” as per CIM (2014). A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current mineral resources. All of the historical estimates are not and should not be treated or relied upon as current mineral resources. The 2011 estimate supersedes the 1988 estimates.

The 2011 historical estimate and accompanying figures (*Figures 10 to 13*) were completed as a resource estimate by Allan Armitage PhD, P. Geol, and Joseph Campbell, B.Sc. (Hons), P.Geo., both of GeoVector Management Inc. (“GeoVector”) for NFR. Dr. Armitage and Mr. Campbell were independent Qualified Persons as defined by NI 43-101. Practices consistent with CIM (2005), now replaced by CIM (2014), were applied to the generation of the resource estimate, which was based on 87 RC and diamond drill holes and 9 sampled adits. Much of the work on the property was conducted in: 1984 (adit sampling); 1987-1988, including RC drilling (33 holes for 2272m), diamond drilling (22 holes for 1246m) and adit sampling and; diamond drilling of 2565m in 33 holes in 2008.

The author considers the NI 43-101 report to be relevant and reliable given that no additional work of significance has been completed since the issuance of the historical mineral resource estimate, uses categories as defined in sections 1.2 and 1.3 of NI 43-101 and is based on near surface intercepts expected to fall within previously proposed open pit outlines. An assessment of the historical mineral resource estimate is required by a qualified person and current standards applied pertaining to reasonable expectations of eventual extraction.

The following discussion of the estimate is taken in whole or in part from the discussion in section 14.0, “Mineral Resource Estimates” in Pautler et al. (2011).

Inverse distances squared interpolation restricted to mineralized domains were used to estimate gold (grams/tonne Au) and silver (grams/tonne Ag) grades into the block models. Gold and silver content were combined into a gold equivalent value for

resource reporting. Indicated and inferred mineral resources are reported in summary tables below, consistent with CIM definitions required by NI 43-101 (*CIM, 2005*).

The assay database was examined for errors, including overlaps and gapping in intervals, typographical errors in assay values, and supporting information on source of assay values, and finally a comparison of check assays, duplicates and metallic assays. Generally the database was in good shape, and after minor corrections no adjustments were required to assay values due to lab bias. Variation in assay value and statistical distribution by drill campaign were small when compared spatially within the deposit, and any apparent variability was considered too small at the deposit scale to generate a significant resource bias. No adjustment to historical values was required. Verifications were carried out on hole locations, down hole surveys, lithology, specific gravity (SG), trench data, and topography information. Minimal corrections were done to this information.

The drill database was imported into Gemcom software (GEMS 6.2.3) and the 3D wireframe model was created. The vein model incorporated mineralized material at an approximate cut off grade of 0.1 g/t Au. Construction of the vein model involved visually interpreting mineralized zones from cross sections using histograms of gold and silver values. Polygons of the mineral intersections were made on each cross section and these were wireframed together to create a contiguous mineralized body. This modelling exercise provided broad controls of the dominant mineralizing direction. Once the resource model shape was accepted, a review of grade distribution in the model showed a relatively consistent spatial distribution between gold and silver.

The mineralized body is contained within a single relatively linear mineralized body (*Figure 10*) which can be traced, from drilling, for up to 670m and appears to be preferentially striking in a northwesterly direction with a moderately steep dip to the northeast.

A total of 2682 assays were available to create the resource estimate. Average width of the samples was about 1.35m, within a range of 0.12 to 6.9m. Of the total assay population <10% of the samples were >2m and only 2.5% were >3m. Simple statistics of grade range and mean grade were carried out as an initial assessment of tenor of mineralization and this was used to help guide grade models for the resource estimate. On the basis of the assay sample size a nominal composite length of 1.5m was chosen. It was necessary to in-fill areas of the drill core with “zero” grade samples where no sampling had occurred.

The composites were domained into Waste and Grade based on whether they intersected the resource model, and a total of 1440 composite sample points occur within the Resource model. Gold grades in the composites averaged 0.92 g/t (range of 0.00 g/t - 22.40 g/t); silver averaged 38.39 g/t (range of 0.00 g/t - 618.86 g/t). These values were used to interpolate grade into their respective resource blocks.

No capping of composites was carried out on the composite populations to limit high values. The gold composite sample values included 4 samples greater than 10 g/t (up to 22.4 g/t). The silver composite sample values included 20 samples above 200 g/t (up to

619 g/t). A robust population of silver values exists between 100 and 200 g/t. The inclusion of the top few values of gold and silver may have slightly over estimated the resource grades. Analyses of the spatial location of these samples and the sample values proximal to them led GeoVector to believe that the high gold and silver values were legitimate parts of the population, and that the impact of including these high composite gold and silver values uncut would be negligible to the overall resource estimate.

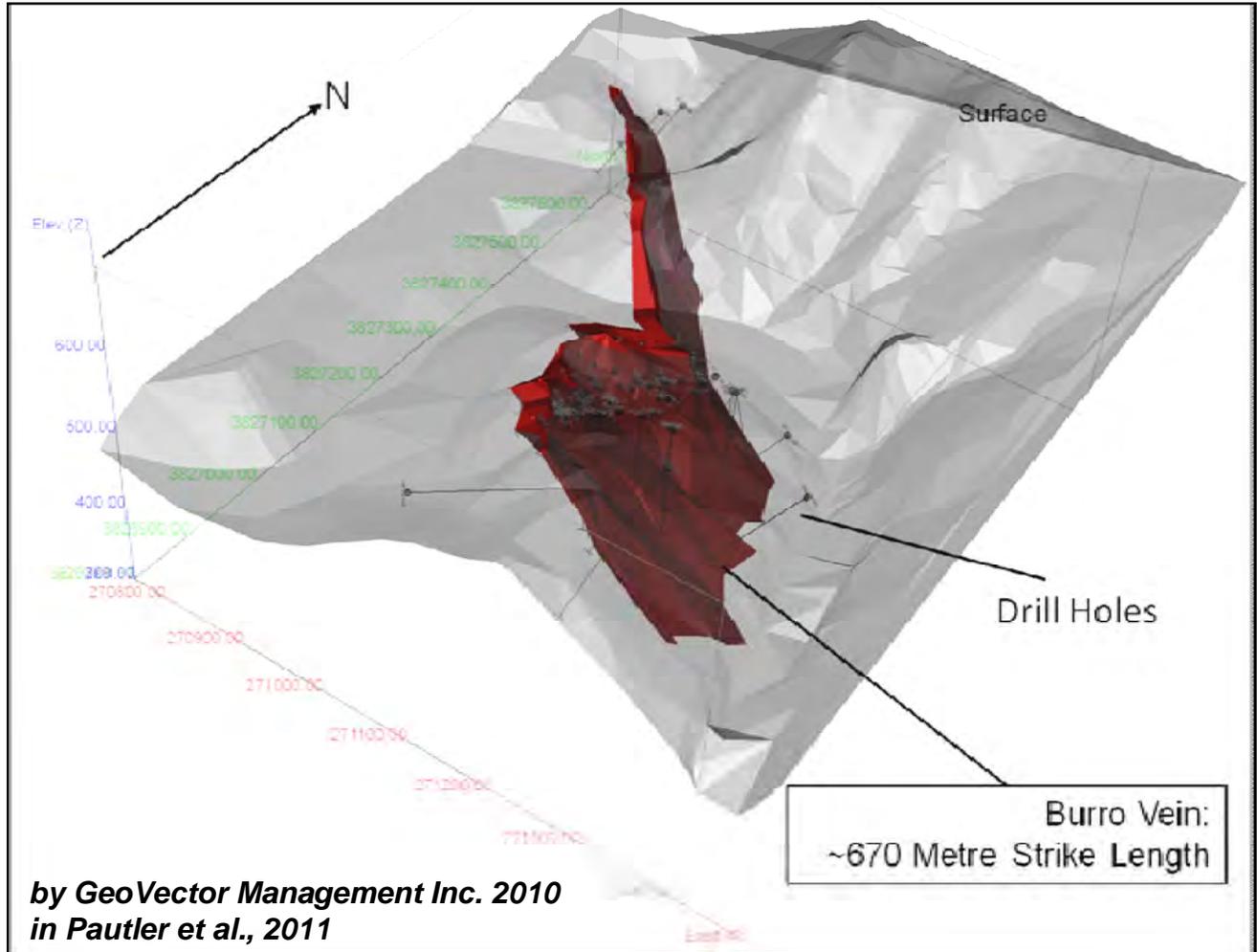


FIGURE 10: Isometric view looking northwest showing the Burro Vein model, surface topography and drill holes

An empty block model area was created within NAD83 UTM space with an origin at 270790E, 3826800N, and an elevation of 700m above sea level (ASL) (Figure 11). Block size was designed to reflect the spatial distribution of the raw data – i.e. the hole spacing. The core of the deposit contains drill intersections that are on sections predominantly 20 to 40m apart, up to 50m apart in the northwest deposit area. The down dip spacing between holes ranges from 10m up to 100+m. It was decided to create blocks that were 10 x 10 x 5m in size in the X, Y and Z directions respectively. At this scale of the deposit this still provides a reasonable block size for discerning grade distribution, while still being large enough not to mislead when looking at higher cut-off grade distribution within the model. The model was intersected with surface topography

and overburden models to exclude blocks, or portions of blocks, that extend above the bedrock surface.

A total of 311 pieces of drill core from mineralized and nonmineralized vein material and host rock were used to determine specific gravity using the weight in air over weight in water method. The minimum value of samples was 1.06; the maximum value was 2.93 and the overall average specific gravity was 2.51. This value was applied to all blocks within the block model.

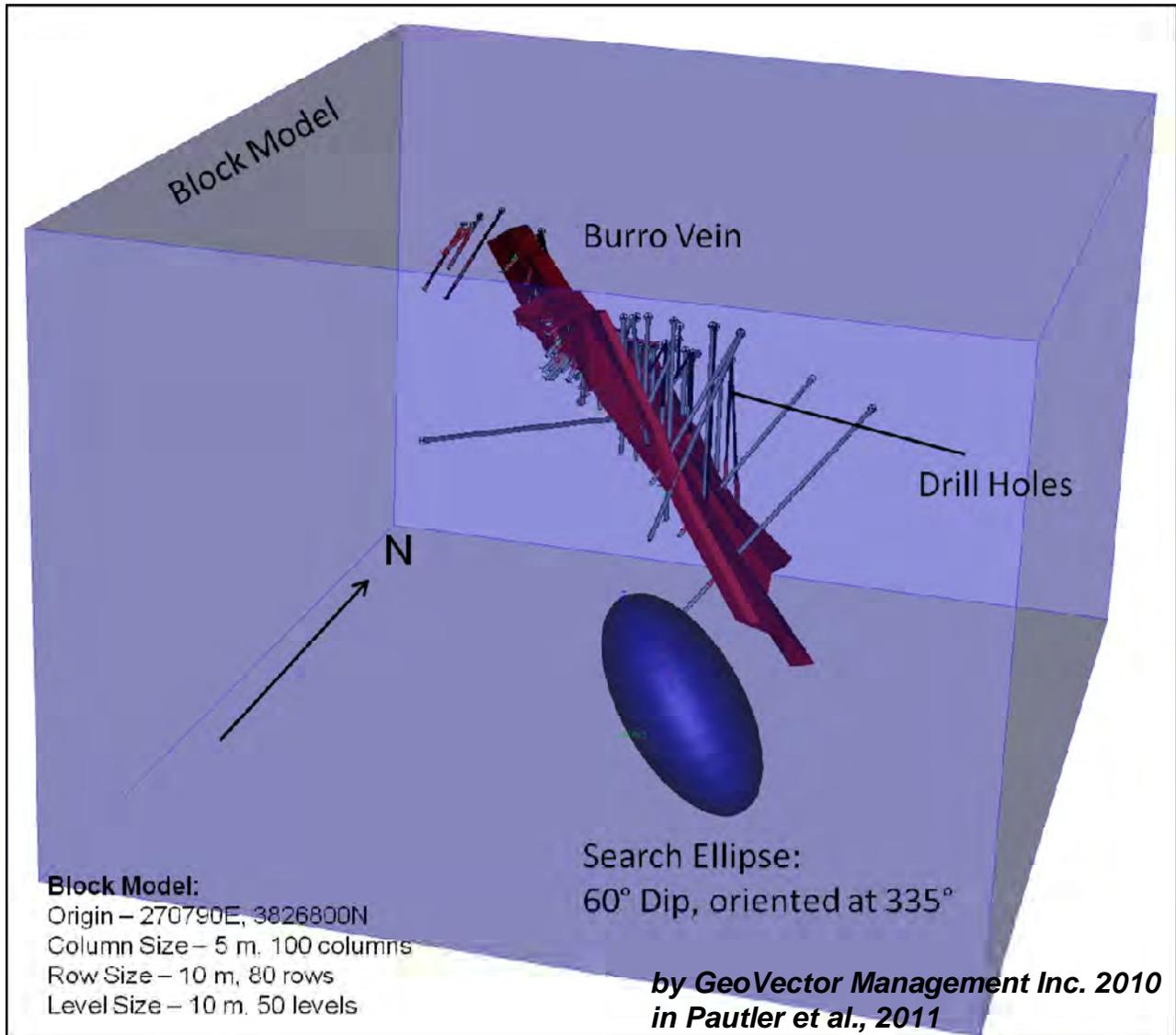


FIGURE 11: Isometric view looking north showing location and orientation of block model and search ellipse used to interpolate the Burro Creek Vein resource

GeoVector assumed that the areas within the model were part of the resource, and therefore a primary aim of the interpolation was to fill the blocks within these models with grade. The parameters used to calculate the resource are described in Table 14.

A block model with block dimensions of 10 x 10 x 5m was placed over the resource model solid with the proportion of each block below the topographic surface and inside

the solid recorded. Two different search ellipses were used to constrain the indicated (50 x 25 x 50m) and inferred resource (200 x 100 x 200m) for the Burro Vein. Due to the wider spacing of drilling at depth and to the northwest, a larger search ellipse was used to constrain the inferred resource. Interpolation was carried out using inverse distance squared (ID2). The number of samples used to interpolate a block grade was set at a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 12. The majority of blocks had the maximum number of samples. The size of the search ellipse and the number of samples used filled almost all the blocks within the resource models with grade.

TABLE 14: Block model parameters used to calculate the Burro Vein resources

Drill Holes:	Total of 96 drill holes and adits totalling 6,672 metres and 2,682 assay values were used to build the resource models		
Composites:	A total of 1,440 - 1.5 metre composites within the vein boundary were used to calculate the resource		
Average Grade (comps.):	Silver: 38.39 g/t (0.03 g/t - 618.86 g/t) Gold: 0.92 g/t (0.003 g/t - 22.40 g/t) Au_Eq: 1.91 g/t (0.01 g/t - 31.44 g/t)		
Capping:	No capping of composites was applied.		
Specific Gravity:	2.51 - based on data from 311 mineralized and non mineralized core samples		
Interpolation Method:	Inverse Distance squared (ID2) Minimum of 2 and maximum of 12 samples to use		
Block Model:	Upper left corner: 270790E, 3826800N, 700 m Elev., no rotation Column Size 10 metres, 70 columns Row size 10 metres, 80 rows Level size 5 metres, 100 Levels		
Search Ellipse:	Principal Azimuth of 335°, Principal dip of 60°NE		
	Indicated Resource -	X - 50, Y - 25, Z - 50	
	Inferred Resource -	X - 200, Y - 100, Z - 200	

The volume of the block model compared to the wireframe model was essentially identical. The size of the search ellipses and the number of samples used to interpolate grade achieved the desired effect of filling the ore models, and very few blocks had zero grade interpolated into them. Because ID2 interpolation was used the drill hole intersection grades would be expected to show good correlation with the modelled block grades. Visual checks of the block model grades against the drill hole intersections showed that, as expected, the grades in the blocks proximal to the drill holes were very similar to drill hole grades. Simple statistical analysis was done of the composite grade distribution and trends against the distribution of the estimated block grades. When the distribution of gold and silver grade ranges for the resource block population is compared with the composite population both show a logarithmic distribution typical of precious metal deposits. Block grades are determined by multiple composites (most use twelve samples), and there are few blocks having enough low or high grade outliers of either metal to result in low or high grade gold or silver.

A review of the geological modelling shows that there is good continuity of the mineralized zones across the area that was subject to the resource estimation. Following block modelling it was observed that the models honoured the original interpretations for the zones. Representative block model longitudinal sections are provided in Figures 12 and 13.

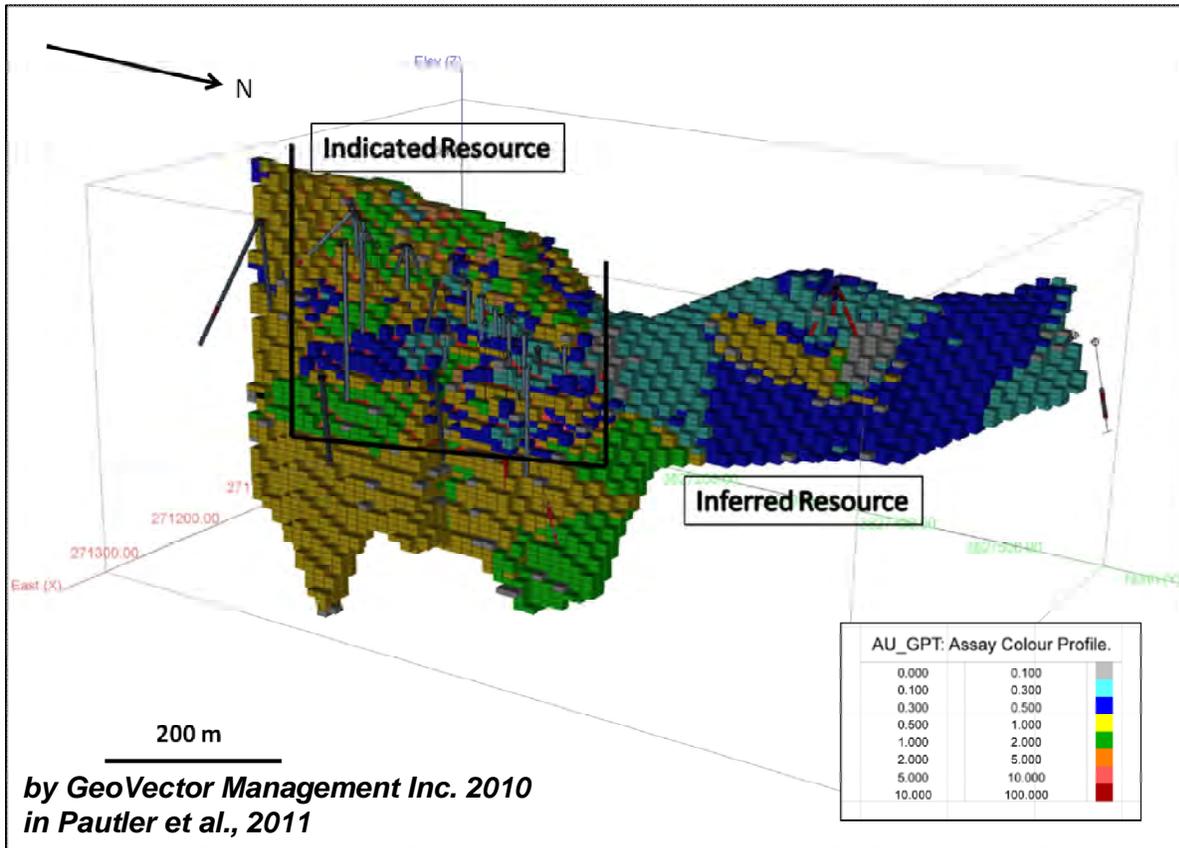


FIGURE 12: Isometric view looking west showing the distribution of Au resource blocks, at 0 g/t AuEq cut-off, within the Burro Vein

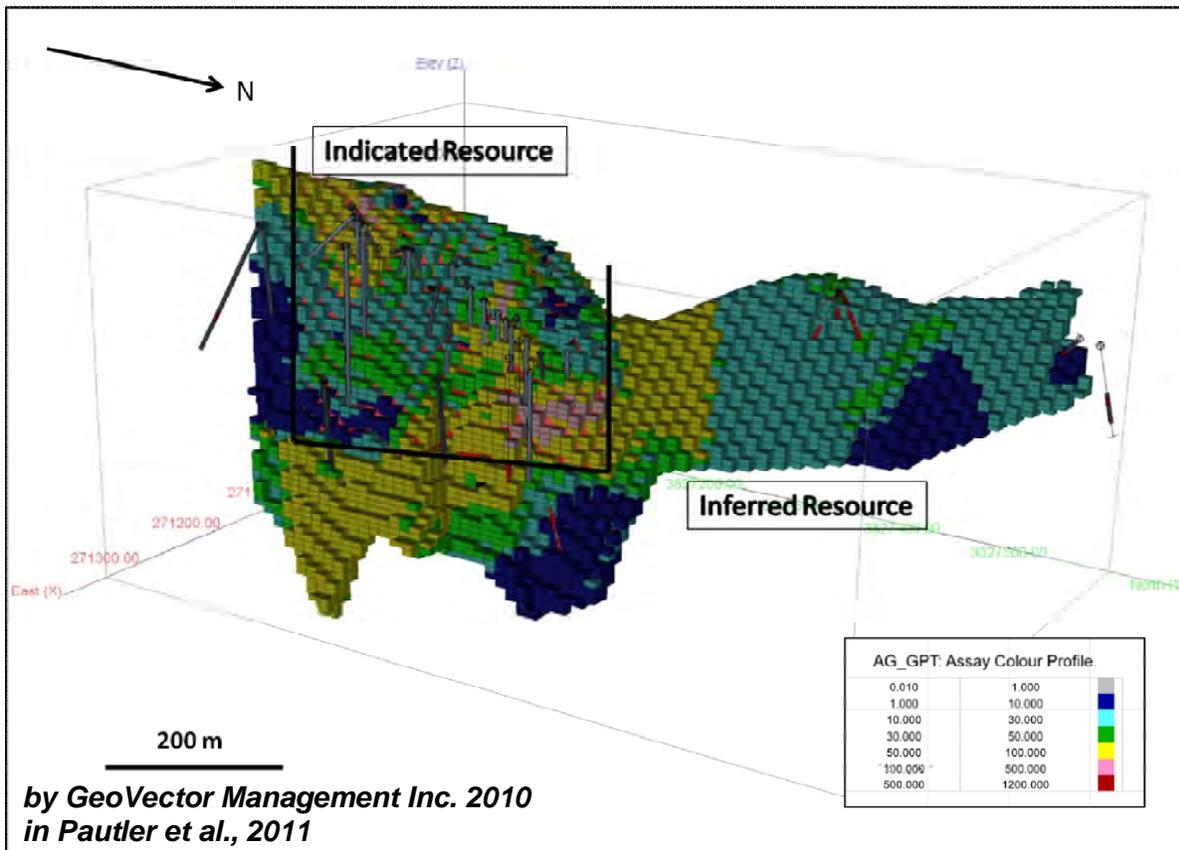


FIGURE 13: Isometric view looking west showing the distribution of Ag resource blocks, at 0 g/t AuEq cut-off, within the Burro Vein

Although tonnes and grade were estimated for several grade ranges (*Tables 15A and 15B*), it was assumed based on likely economic parameters that a cut-off grade (“COG”) of 0.5 g/t AuEq would be appropriate for mineral resource reporting. In addition higher grade cut-off’s of 1.0, 2.0 and 5.0 g/t AuEq were estimated to try and define higher grade cores for mining. Visual examination of the distribution of blocks above a 1.0 g/t AuEq cut-off shows that the mineralization becomes discontinuous and therefore has a low confidence level.

It was considered that there was sufficient drill density, and continuous grade in the 0.5 g/t AuEq range for blocking out a Drill Indicated resource in the Burro Vein (*Figures 12 and 13, Table 15*). The Burro Vein extends for a strike length of approximately 670m and to a depth of ~320m. Within this area a Drill Indicated resource extends for about 260m along strike and ~200m vertical.

TABLE 15: Contained tonnage and grade of gold and silver at various AuEq cut-off grades for the Indicated (A) and Inferred (B) resource.
(AuEq grade is based on 0.017 gram of gold for each gram of silver.
Tonnes and ounces have been rounded off to the nearest thousand.)

A) Burro Vein Indicated Resource

AuEq (g/t)** Cut-off	Tonnes	Gold		Silver		Au Equivalent	
		Grade (g/t)	Ounces	Grade (g/t)	Ounces	(g/t)	Ounces
Waste (<0.1 g/t)	2,400,164	0.98	76,013	35.98	2,776,930	1.60	123,280
0.1 g/t	2,390,173	0.99	76,013	36.13	2,776,930	1.60	123,280
0.5 g/t	2,331,871	1.01	75,567	36.77	2,756,778	1.63	122,491
1.0 g/t	1,854,615	1.15	68,687	40.69	2,426,363	1.84	109,987
2 g/t	597,424	1.68	32,234	53.68	1,031,131	2.59	49,785
5 g/t	1,741	3.20	179	193.60	10,835	6.50	364

B) Burro Vein Inferred Resource

AuEq (g/t)** Cut-off	Tonnes	Gold		Silver		Au Equivalent	
		Grade (g/t)	Ounces	Grade (g/t)	Ounces	(g/t)	Ounces
Waste (<0.1 g/t)	2,308,177	0.59	43,730	30.42	2,257,402	1.11	82,154
0.1 g/t	2,307,891	0.59	43,730	30.42	2,257,402	1.11	82,154
0.5 g/t	2,247,069	0.60	43,243	30.95	2,236,113	1.13	81,304
1.0 g/t	1,249,248	0.72	29,051	43.96	1,765,707	1.47	59,106
2 g/t	87,778	1.18	3,327	63.06	177,973	2.25	6,356

**AuEq Metal prices: US\$846.00/oz gold, US\$14.40/oz silver (3-year average prices)

GeoVector and NFR did not know of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing or political issue that could materially affect the mineral resource estimate and did not know of any mining, metallurgical, infrastructural or other relevant factors that could materially affect the mineral resource estimate.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology Figure 14

The regional geology of Mohave County is shown in Figure 14 (*Arizona Land Resources Information System, website*).

The Burro Creek Project lies within the Western Volcanic Belt of the Kaiser Spring bimodal volcanic field along the Basin and Range – Transition Zone boundary in west-central Arizona. The Western Volcanic Belt is dominated by 8 to 10 Ma low silica rhyolite lava flows with interbeds of alkali-olivine basalts (*Moyer, 1990*).

The volcanic rocks are underlain by Precambrian basement rocks which, within the Project area, consist of granite gneiss with minor roof pendants of diorite to amphibolite and schist. The crystalline basement was uplifted prior to, and actively eroding at, the time of volcanism (*Moyer, 1990*). Block faulting occurred prior to 12 Ma, with volcanism occurring as the faulting waned. Basins and ranges were oriented northwest to north-northwest (*Moyer, 1990*).

The Tertiary rhyolite volcanic sequence in the Project area has been identified as belonging to the Topaz Rhyolite suite, fluorine rich alkaline silicic lavas characterized by the presence of topaz in gas cavities (*Burt et. al., 1981*). Occurrences of topaz rhyolites surround the Colorado Plateau, coinciding with zones of Cenozoic extension (extension in this area probably occurred around 17 Ma) in the eastern Basin and Range province and along the Rio Grande Rift. Topaz rhyolites form flow-dome complexes with vents commonly structurally controlled along faults that may be related to the collapse of earlier unrelated calderas and are commonly associated with rifts on a larger scale (*Burt et. al., 1981*).

A major pre-existing basement fault zone proximal to Burro Creek controlled the eruption of three successive felsic lava domes, and marks the southwest boundary of the Burro Creek graben, a deep basin in the southern part of the volcanic field, currently interpreted as a graben (*Moyer, 1990*). Erosion of the volcanic pile was accompanied by minor, high angle normal faulting. The lava domes will be discussed in more detail under Section 7.2, "Property Geology", below.

7.2 Property Geology Figure 15

The geology of the main part of the Project is primarily summarized from Moyer (1990) and Robinson (1983) and shown on Figure 15.

The oldest rocks in the project area are schists and gneisses of Precambrian age. Precambrian granite gneiss, commonly with potassium feldspar megacrysts, is exposed throughout the central and southwestern Project areas and forms the main footwall host of the Burro Vein. Diorite to amphibolite, with minor disseminated pyrite, of probable Precambrian age is exposed near the junction of Warm Spring and Burro Creeks and

may represent a pendant within the granite gneiss. The granite gneiss, and locally diorite to amphibolite, forms the footwall of the Central Block of the Burro Vein. A small body of Precambrian schist, which also forms a pendant within the granite gneiss, is exposed in the southeast Project area and locally forms the footwall of the South Block of the Burro Vein.

A thick series of Tertiary rhyolite volcanic rocks, commonly with thin basal vitric tuff zones, underlie the eastern Project area. The rhyolite is commonly situated within the hanging wall of the Burro Vein. The basal unit consists of debris and pyroclastic flows and surge deposits, minor pumice falls and locally derived fluvial deposits.

A major pre-existing basement fault zone proximal to Burro Creek appears to form the southwest bounding fault of the interpreted Burro Creek graben and controlled the emplacement of three successive felsic lava domes, which erupted from southeast to northwest. The three centres, shown on Figure 15, are: the Andy's dome rhyodacite at Andy's Hole, in the vicinity of the South Block of the Burro Vein; the rhyodacite of Middle dome, the vent of which is prominently exposed within the cliffs on the east side of Burro Creek south of the junction of Warm Spring and Burro Creeks and; the Warm Spring rhyolite dome, the only high silica rhyolite within the Western Volcanic Field.

A rhyolite porphyry dyke, subparallel to the Burro Vein, crosses Burro Creek 40m to the west of the Burro Vein. Smaller veins (50 cm) exist along the footwall margin of the dyke. Another dyke or the southern strike extension of the same dyke lies approximately the same distance into the footwall of the southern strike extension of the Burro Vein. The dyke(s) may represent a feeder to the rhyolitic volcanic rocks and may be associated with, probably slightly predating, mineralization. The dyke occupies part of the same structure that hosts the vein.

A large, 10-15m wide, northerly trending rhyolite dyke cuts the vein at its northern extent, beyond which it is covered by overburden. The dyke may be a late stage phase related to the Warm Spring rhyolite vent.

Thin tholeiitic basalt flows are evident near the junction of Warm Spring and Burro Creeks and locally form the hanging wall of the Burro Vein. Probable alkali basalt flows are exposed to the northwest of the Warm Spring rhyolite dome, which appear to post date mineralization.

7.3 Mineralization

The Project covers a 330-340°/50-75°NE trending low sulphidation epithermal vein (the "Burro Vein"), ranging from approximately 1m to 45m wide, which has been discontinuously traced over a strike length of 1.7 km. The vein fills a major normal fault/shear zone cutting Tertiary volcanic and Precambrian basement rocks with angular breccia fragments of the host rocks evident along vein margins. Several "blow outs" exist along the vein which appear to be related to dilation along the host fault zone. One such "blow out" is exposed at a large bend in Burro Creek (Central Block).

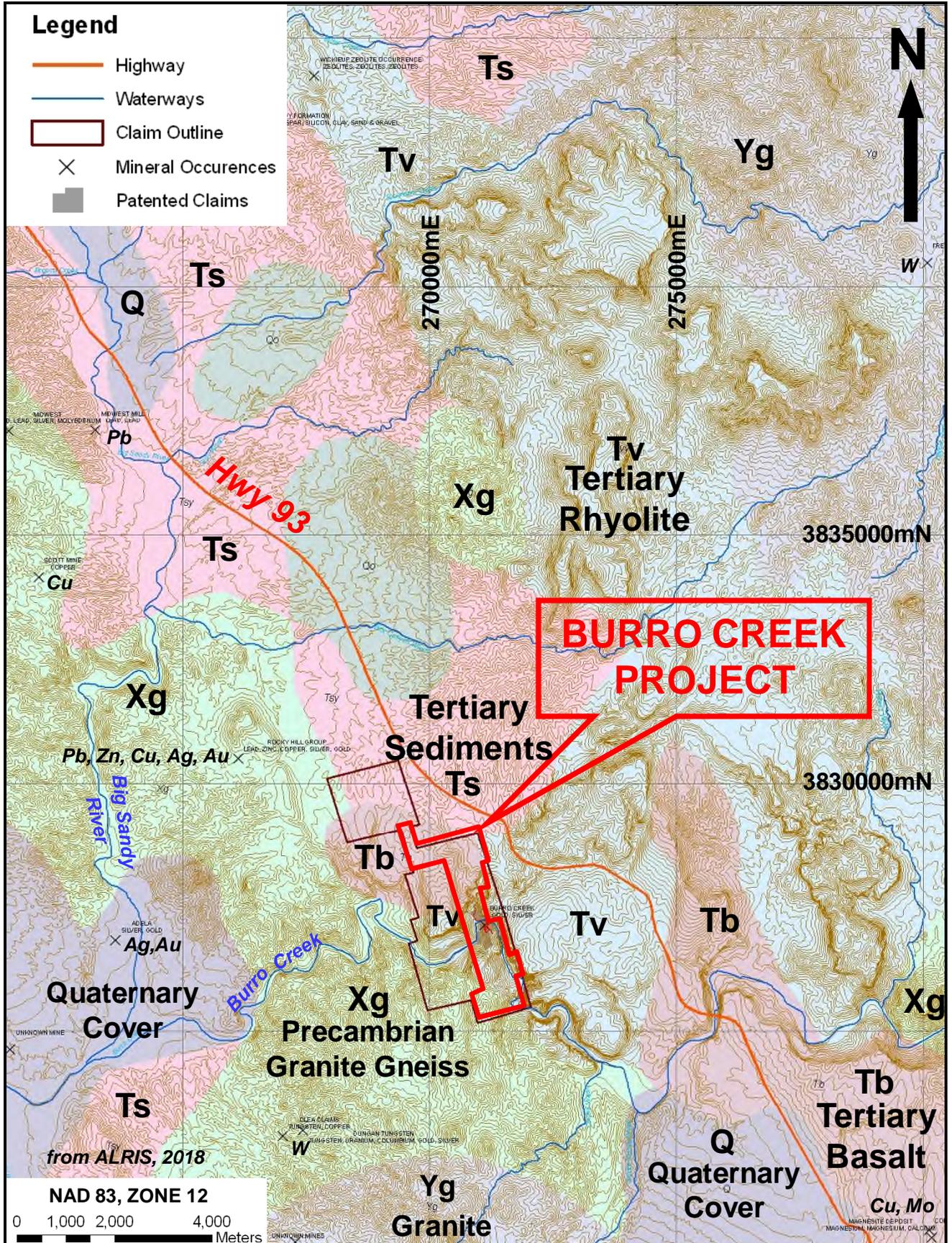


FIGURE 14: REGIONAL GEOLOGY

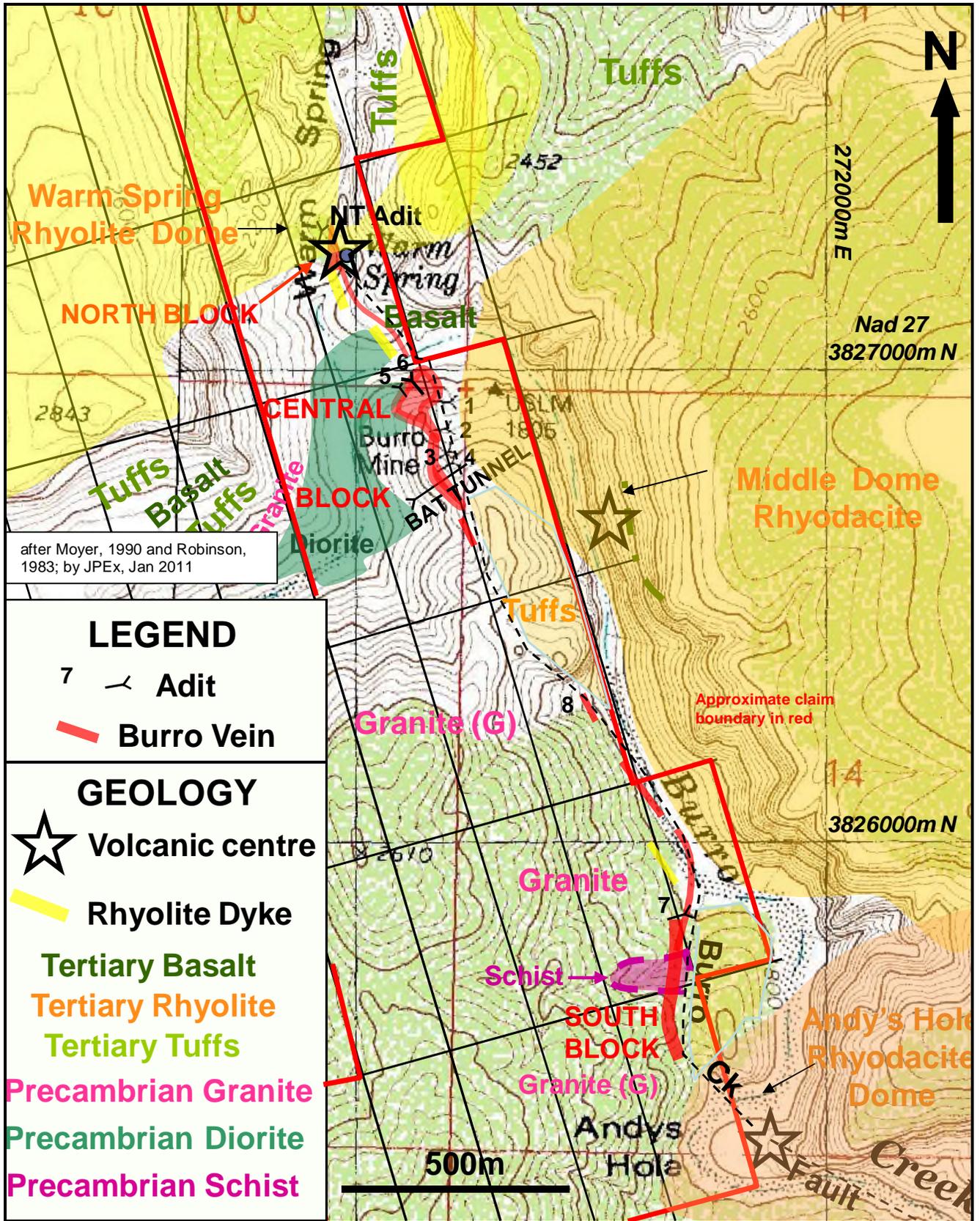


FIGURE 15: PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The vein consists of quartz and calcite, very minor barite and adularia (*confirmed in Fonseca, 2008*) and trace lead and zinc, the latter noted in spectrographic analysis (*Robinson and James, 1982*) and current ICP analyses. Sulphide mineralogy includes fine grained disseminated pyrite and rare chalcopyrite, identified in petrographic analysis (*Fonseca, 2008*). A possible <10 micron grain of gold was tentatively identified in thin section from quartz-carbonate vein material from BC08-024 (*Fonseca, 2008*). Manganese staining is common, especially in higher silver bearing zones. Vein textures include druses and vugs, bladed silica after calcite (indicative of boiling), minor banded quartz/chalcedony and vein and vein breccia clasts (*Photo 1*). Amethyst was observed in a stockwork zone in the footwall zone of the southern extent of the vein (*Pautler, 2007*) and in the footwall of the Central Block of the Burro Vein in 2008 drill holes (*Morin, 2009*).



Photo 1: Burro Vein textures in outcrop along Burro Creek at 271486mE, 3826456mN (*S. Price, February 29, 2020*)

Almost all exploration on the property has been focused on the northern third exposure of the Burro Vein (referred to as the Burro deposit and historically referred to as the Burro Mine showing), which is covered by the Burro and Telegraph mine site patented claims (*see Figures 3 and 4*). In addition, three areas of potentially bulk mineable mineralization, containing significant gold and silver values over significant widths (probably related to dilational zones along the host fault) in areas of favourable topography, have been delineated along the Burro Vein, the North and Central Blocks at the Burro deposit and the South Block at the southernmost exposure of the Burro Vein. In some historical reports Burro Vein South refers to the southern portion of the Central Block. The majority of work and all historical estimates have been confined to the Burro deposit, and more specifically on the Central Block covering only a 305m strike extent of the vein.

The North Block of the Burro deposit, situated on the Telegraph claim, is 80m long by a minimum of 30m wide and 25m high, as exposed in outcrop. The Central Block lies at the confluence of Warm Springs Creek with Burro Creek and is greater than 215m in

strike length, <3m to 45m wide and 60m high as exposed in outcrop. The South Block, 1220m to the south, covers a similar sized area as the Central Block (*Robinson, 1983, Dodge, 1984a and Hanna, 1988*).

The following geological information was obtained from the 2008 drill program on the Central Block of the Burro Vein (*Morin, 2009*).

The hanging wall of the Burro Vein consists of Tertiary volcanic rocks, including rhyolite tuff and vesicular basalts, and a possible fault zone. The footwall is composed of Precambrian granite gneiss, generally highly fractured, with some infilling of amethyst.

The Burro Vein is primarily composed of quartz-carbonate breccias containing highly altered hanging wall clasts (hanging wall breccia), vein and vein breccia clasts (indicative of multi-episodic pulses) and footwall clasts (footwall breccia), with clasts less altered than those of the hanging wall. The vein is vuggy in places, with vugs commonly coated by manganese oxide. Sulphide mineralization consists of local minor very fine grained pyrite. The footwall contact of the vein is commonly brecciated, with footwall clasts even found in the centre of the vein, and quartz-carbonate veinlets and stringers persist into the footwall. High concentrations of disseminated pyrite are present within the footwall, especially near the vein contact.

Smectite with minor kaolinite (typical in this type of deposit) were identified by PIMA analysis undertaken by Ms. A. Fonseca, on two samples from holes BC08-030 and BC08-032 (*Morin, 2009*).

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

The deposit model for the Burro Creek Project is the low sulphidation epithermal gold model with gold-silver veins and stockwork zones. Examples include the Midas Mine of Franco Nevada in Nevada, the El Penon Mine of Meridian Minerals in Chile, and the former Baker and Cheni Mines in the Toodoggone District of British Columbia. Commodities are gold and silver with minor copper, lead and zinc. The following characteristics of the low sulphidation epithermal gold deposit model are primarily summarized from Panteleyev, (1996) and are not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Burro Creek Project, which is the subject of this report.

Mineralization typically occurs as quartz veins, stockworks and breccias carrying gold, silver, electrum, argentite and pyrite with lesser and variable amounts of sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, rare tetrahedrite and sulphosalt minerals in high level (epizonal) to near surface environments. The ore commonly exhibits open space filling textures and is associated with volcanic-related hydrothermal to geothermal systems in volcanic island and continent margin magmatic arcs and continental volcanic fields with extensional structures.

Host rocks include most types of volcanic rocks with calcalkaline andesitic compositions predominating. Some deposits occur in areas with bimodal volcanism (as at Burro Creek) and extensive subaerial ashflow deposits. A less common association is with

alkalic intrusive rocks and shoshonitic volcanic rocks. Clastic and epiclastic sedimentary rocks host deposits in intra-volcanic basins and structural depressions.

Gangue minerals include quartz, amethyst, chalcedony, quartz pseudomorphs after calcite, and calcite, with minor adularia, sericite, barite, fluorite, calcium-magnesium-manganese-iron carbonate minerals such as rhodochrosite, hematite and chlorite.

Alteration generally consists of extensive silicification occurring as multiple generations of quartz and chalcedony, commonly accompanied by adularia and calcite. Pervasive silicification in vein envelopes is flanked by sericite-illite-kaolinite assemblages. Intermediate argillic alteration (kaolinite-illite-montmorillonite \pm smectite) forms adjacent to some veins. Advanced argillic alteration (kaolinite-alunite) may form along the tops of mineralized zones. Propylitic alteration dominates at depth and peripherally. Weathered outcrops are often characterized by resistant quartz \pm alunite 'ledges' and flanking extensive, bleached, clay-altered zones with supergene alunite, jarosite and other limonite minerals.

Quartz-calcite, lesser chalcedony, barite, adularia and amethyst have been identified within the Burro Vein, commonly with open space filling textures and bladed silica after calcite. Hematite, sericite and chlorite are evident and smectite and kaolinite have been identified by Pima analysis.

The deposits form in high-level hydrothermal systems from depths of approximately 1 km to surficial hot spring settings. They are associated with regional-scale fracture systems related to grabens (Burro Creek fault at Burro Creek), \pm resurgent calderas, flow-dome complexes and rarely, maar diatremes. Extensional structures in volcanic fields (normal faults, fault splays, ladder veins and cymoid loops, etc.) are common; locally graben or caldera-fill clastic rocks are present. High-level (subvolcanic) stocks and/or dikes and pebble breccia diatremes are present in some areas. Locally resurgent or domal structures are related to underlying intrusive bodies.

Mineralized zones are typically localized in structures (Burro Creek fault at Burro Creek), but may be hosted in permeable lithologies. Upward-flaring ore zones centred on structurally controlled hydrothermal conduits are typical. Large (greater than 1m wide and hundreds of metres in strike length) to small veins and stockworks are common with lesser disseminations and replacements. Vein systems can be laterally extensive but ore shoots have relatively restricted vertical extent. High-grade ores are commonly found in dilational zones in faults at flexures, splays and in cymoid loops.

Deposits are commonly zoned vertically over 250 to 350m from a base metal poor, gold-silver rich top to a relatively silver rich base metal zone and an underlying base metal rich zone grading at depth into a sparse base metal, pyritic zone. From surface to depth, metal zones contain gold-silver-arsenic-antimony-mercury, gold-silver-lead-zinc-copper, silver-lead-zinc. In alkalic hostrocks tellurides, roscoelite (vanadium mica) and fluorite may be abundant, with lesser molybdenite.

Ages of mineralization are variable although Tertiary deposits are most abundant. The age is closely related to the associated volcanic rocks but invariably slightly younger in age (0.5 to 1 Ma, more or less).

Low-grade, bulk tonnage mineralization has been delineated within the main Burro Creek workings on the property. “Bonanza-grade” precious metal (silver and lesser gold) values have also been returned from the workings. There is excellent potential to uncover additional bulk tonnage mineralization and to intersect significant high-grade ore shoots.

Economic low sulphidation epithermal deposits are usually mined by a combination of open pit mining and underground operations with conventional cyanide milling processing, with moderate daily tonnage production. They typically contain high-grade sections, often with significant silver content, high silver to gold ratios, “clean” metallurgy, and good recoveries. Associated deposit types include high sulphidation epithermal gold-silver, hot spring gold-silver, porphyry copper±molybdenum±gold and related polymetallic veins and placer gold.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Exploration on the Project by Sitka, consisted of 983.91m of diamond drilling in 10 holes, access rehabilitation, construction of 500m of new drill trail, and archaeological and biological assessments, which was completed from 2019 to 2020 following granting of the option. The drilling and access rehabilitation and construction are discussed under section 10.2, “Current Drilling”, with the assessments summarized below.

9.1 Archaeological and Biological Assessments

Tierra Right of Way Services, Ltd. (“Tierra”) conducted a Class III cultural resources inventory of proposed drill pads and associated access roads on the Project with fieldwork conducted on March 3, 2020. Additionally, Tierra conducted a Class I records check of previously recorded sites within a 1.6 km (1.0 mile) buffer surrounding the proposed project location. A masonry structure was identified around which a 30.5m buffer is proposed, which does not impact the proposed exploration program and Tierra recommends that there will be no impact to cultural resources as part of the proposed drill program (*Middleton, 2020*).

An environmental analysis was completed by Bowers Environmental Consulting for Sitka with a site visit completed in March, 2020. Based on these observations, literature searches, and data provided by the Arizona Game and Fish Department and US Fish and Wildlife Service, species-specific surveys were not considered warranted and it was indicated that the proposed drilling would have no effect on sensitive species within the analysis area (*Bowers, 2020*).

Based on the above studies and mitigation by BLM, resulting in no potential impacts from the Project being identified, BLM indicated that there were no issues to resolve through additional mitigation or other action alternatives (*BLM, 2021*).

10.0 DRILLING Figures 16 to 18 and Tables 16-24

Sitka has completed approximately 984m of diamond drilling in 10 holes on the Burro Creek Project, but 6394m of drilling in 102 holes has previously been completed on the Project for a total of approximately 7,378m of drilling in 112 holes. Previous drilling includes 3811m of diamond drilling in 55 holes, 2272m of reverse circulation (“RC”) drilling and at least 311m of percussion drilling. In the drill tables “Elev.” denotes elevation, “Az.” Azimuth and “EOH”, end of hole. The drill programs are summarized below. All drill sampling methods are discussed under section 11.0, “Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security”. The 2008 and 2019-2020 core is stored in an enclosed compound in Wikieup, belonging to Mr. Doak Geist.

Table 16: Summary of diamond drill programs

Year	No. of Holes	Co.	Drill Co.	Type	Core Diam.	Meters drilled	No. of Samples
1981	14	G.Haynes		percussion	-	311	180
1987-8	22	Arizona		diamond	NX, BW	1246	
1987-8	33	Silver		RC	-	2272	
2008	33	NFR	Kluane	diamond	NTW BQ in 2	2565	1473
2019-20	10	Sitka	DrillRite	diamond	HQ	983.91	266
TOTAL	112					7377.91	

10.1 Historical Drilling Figures 6 and 16 to 22 and Tables 17 to 21

A fourteen hole, ≥ 311 m percussion drill program was undertaken on the main Burro Vein exposure (Central Block) in 1981 by Mr. G.R. Haynes of Kingman, Arizona (*Dodge, 1984a*). The drill hole specifications and results are documented in Robinson and James (1982) and tabulated in Table 17, below. Assay interval was five feet. Ten of the holes were located by Dodge (1984a) which probably represents all of the pad locations. No additional information is known. Drill hole locations are shown on Figure 6 in section 6.1, “Historical Exploration”.

TABLE 17: 1981 drill hole specifications and results

Drill hole No.	UTM NAD83 Zone12		Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (ft)	Depth of Assays (ft)	Average (oz/ton)	
	Easting	Northing					Au	Ag
B1A	271125	3827108	-	-90	100	0-90	0.039	0.28
B1	271125	3827108	300	-70	80	0-80	0.042	0.37
B2	271111	3827099	290	-70	80	0-75	0.044	0.639
B3	271113	3827072	-	-90	75	0-75	0.019	0.21
B4	271115	3827057	230	-85	80	0-80 *	0.021	0.35
B-5	271119	3827051	255	?	≥ 25	0-25	0.018	0.22
B-6†	271124	3827046	240	?	80	0-80	0.026	0.553
B-6A†	271124	3827046	-	-90	80	?	0.057	0.83
B-7†	271133	3827029	255	?	≥ 80	0-80	0.035	0.27
B-7A†	271133	3827029	255	?	30	0-30	0.028	0.483
B-8	271134	3827027	260	-80	80	0-65	0.049	0.752
B-8A	271134	3827027	260	?	≥ 30	0-30	0.027	0.717
B-10†	271136	3827009	-	-90	100	0-65	0.049	3.29
B-11	271138	3827005	-	-90	100	0-45	0.040	1.54
TOTAL:					≥ 1020	(≥ 311m)		

* assay average from 0-30 feet, no values below; † UTM co-ordinates by NFR in 2008

Depth of assays are reported since true widths of the system are not definitively known due to incomplete data and variance in dip of vein, but would vary from ~70-95% through the -90 to -70° dips of drill holes.

A total of 3518m of drilling was completed on the Project between October, 1987 and July, 1988, including 2272m of reverse circulation drilling in 33 holes and 1246m of NX and BW diamond drilling in 22 holes by Arizona Silver Corporation (*Hanna, 1988*). The holes are shown in more detail on a longitudinal section in Figure 16, and with the 2008 holes in Figure 17. The program covered a 305m strike and 229m dip extent of the Burro Vein. All holes were completed on the Central Block (see *Figure 6*) except for RC88-36 which was completed on the North Block (*Figure 5*). The diamond drill specifications and results are tabulated below.

TABLE 18: 1987-88 diamond drill hole specifications and results

DDH No.	NAD83 Zone 12		Elev. (m)	Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Intercept (ft)	True Width	Assay oz/ton	
	Easting	Northing							Au	Ag
87-1	271154.74	3827051.56	595.94	201	-60	53.64	95.5-161.0	14.6m	0.043	0.61
87-2	271154.56	3827053.52	595.94	-	-90	70.29	139.3-188	9.1m	0.021	0.88
87-3	271154.83	3827048.95	596.55	201	-20	63.64	93.6-167.7	17.7m	0.039	0.96
87-4	271152.59	3827051.71	595.94	251	-20	36.79	77.1-103.0	24.0m	0.031	0.64
87-5	271152.49	3827053.94	595.94	273	-60	40.48	102.4-127.3	18.0m	0.036	0.77
87-6	271223	3827044	611.18	-	-90	149.66	Hole lost	-	-	-
88-7*	271134.77	3826990.05	622.15	237	-50	35.69	0-80	23.5m	0.025	1.34
88-8*	271135.78	3826988.50	622.76	237	0	29.87	0-80	20.1m	0.027	0.82
88-9*	271135.24	3826992.20	622.76	312	0	32.64	0-90		0.024	1.37
88-10	271137.02	3826987.65	622.76	179	0	33.16	0-90		0.022	1.48
88-11*	271134.40	3827004.96	611.49	253	0	35.14	0-45	10.7m	0.059	3.24
88-12	271134.23	3827009.85	611.49	316	0	28.25	0-65		0.032	1.89
88-13	271129.30	3827035.06	601.12	314	0	21.61	0-55		0.031	0.91
88-14*	271101.11	3827098.35	583.14	312	0	25.15	0-45		0.078	1.39
88-15	271112.06	3827115.36	574.61	320	0	41.76	0-190		0.047	1.37
88-16*	271132.18	3827131.25	559.37	332	0	51.57	0-130		0.027	0.66
88-17				?	?	19.60	Hole lost	-	-	-
88-18*	271276.44	3827172.53	538.03	238	-50	163.80	425-440	4.3m	0.037	3.70
88-19	271335.34	3827111.18	539.55	233	-45	209.40	485-595	29.9m	0.022	1.06
88-20*	271223.28	3827044.45	611.18	-	-90	176.66	448-555	18.6m	0.020	0.36
88-21*	271183.83	3827104.63	579.18	216	-60	79.25	200-215	4.0m	0.006	0.69
88-22	271197.06	3827202.57	528.89	-	-90	136.86	295.4-440	25.3m	0.016	0.36
TOTAL:	22	holes				4088'	(1246m)			

Drill hole used in 2011 historical estimate in bold. True widths measured from sections where possible.
*denotes GPS'ed by author in 2007

Core recovery was greater than 95% in all except two holes, DDH 88-18 and DDH 88-22. The RC holes, summarized below, yielded clean representative samples except where water was encountered, generally below the 1700 foot elevation (*Hanna, 1988*).

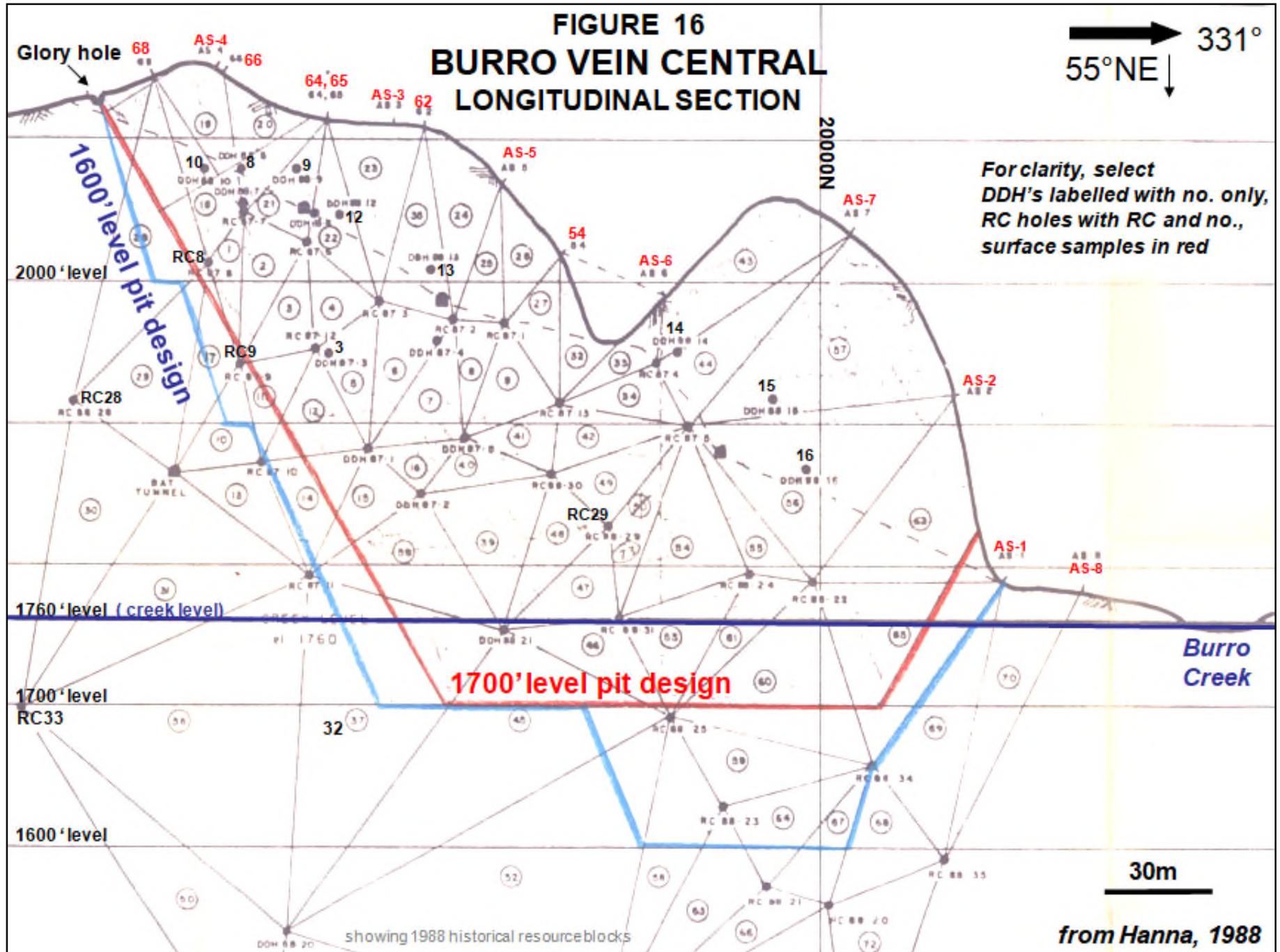
TABLE 19: 1987-88 RC drill hole specifications and results

RC Hole No.	NAD83 Zone 12		Elev. (m)	Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Intercept (ft)	True		Assay oz/ton	
	Easting	Northing						Width (m)	Au	Ag	
87-1*	271110.51	3827057.21	592	231	-50	21.34	0-45	13.1	0.017	0.30	
87-2*	271121.26	3827046.33	594	222	-50	30.48	0-25	7.0	0.133	1.45	
87-3	271129.90	3827031.50	600	217	-50	33.53	0-80	77	0.030	0.79	
87-4*	271102.48	3827096.68	582	274	-50	30.48	0-15	23.5	0.106	1.90	
87-5*	271112.94	3827113.25	574	290	-50	60.96	0-55	32	0.065	0.84	
87-6	271133.11	3827007.32	611	227	-50	32.00	0-95	9.8	0.031	1.40	
87-7*	271136.63	3826990.83	620	237	-50	33.53	0-80	23.5	0.028	1.32	
87-8*	271148.80	3826989.96	622	217	-60	48.77	30-115		0.041	1.44	
87-9*	271152.09	3826995.66	621	-	-90	67.06	70-160	15.8	0.029	1.26	
87-10	271164.14	3827008.48	620	-	-90	85.34	145-255	19.2	0.030	1.28	
87-11*	271177.88	3827027.44	618	-	-90	103.63	225-325	17.4	0.044	0.40	
87-12*	271172.08	3827016.15	620	265	-50	67.06	110-200	73	0.045	1.06	
87-13*	271120.78	3827076.49	581	255	-50	44.20	35-45	22.3	0.025	1.45	
87-14*	271131.99	3827126.34	562	285	-50	32.00	0-105+‡	lost	in	vein	
87-15			562	280	-45	25.30	0-83+‡	lost	in	vein	
88-16*	271335.13	3827111.87	540	233	-45	152.40	485-505+‡	lost	in	vein	
88-20*	271171.74	3827181.93	546	-	-90	92.96	180-305+?	21.9	0.022	2.42	
88-21	271162.42	3827160.89	552	-	-90	96.01	145-295	26.2	0.029	1.75	
88-22*	271143.45	3827152.11	553	275	-45	47.24	30-125	28.7	0.027	0.77	
88-23	271155.49	3827142.93	558	-	-90	92.96	140-275	23.5	0.021	0.97	
88-24	271132.42	3827128.56	558	280	-55	60.96	10-125	24.1	0.029	0.53	
88-25	271148.77	3827124.29	564	-	-90	92.96	145-215	12.2	0.025**	1.28	
88-26			605	-	-90	38.10	Hole lost	-	-	-	
88-27	271223	3827044	611	-	-90	136.55	Hole lost	-	-	-	
88-28*	271170.92	3827009.11	620	155	-45	102.11	190-305	14.3	0.015	0.37	
88-29*	271134.32	3827095.59	575	250	-60	44.20	75-85	2.7	0.008	1.06	
88-30*	271125.08	3827076.01	582	-	-90	35.05	70-80	1.8	0.011	0.27	
88-31	271141.72	3827105.99	570	-	-90	89.92	130-155	5.2	0.068	3.60	
88-32*	271257.18	3826985.04	626	200	-50	166.12		14.0	fault	breccia	
88-33*	271256.47	3826987.39	626	235	-60	126.49	345-385	11.0	0.029	0.16	
88-34*	271178.07	3827199.03	539	242	-50	77.72	115-235	35.1	0.023	1.23	
88-35*	271154.66	3827208.85	537	-	-90	68.58	80-225	25.3	0.023	2.54	
88-36	270897.20	3827491.79	544	242	-45	38.10	0-125+‡	36.6	0.008	0.174	
includes							10-70	18.3	0.011	0.254	
TOTAL:	33	holes				7455'	(2272m)				

Drill hole used in 2011 historical estimate in bold. True widths measured from sections where possible.

** 190-195 foot interval with 0.325 oz/ton Au not used in average; ‡ lost in vein; * GPS'ed by author in 2007

The one hole drilled on the North Block (RC hole 88-36) intersected the vein throughout its length but was lost within the vein. It returned 0.008 oz/ton Au and 0.174 oz/ton Ag over the entire 38.1m length of the hole, including 0.011 oz/ton Au and 0.254 oz/ton Ag over 18m.

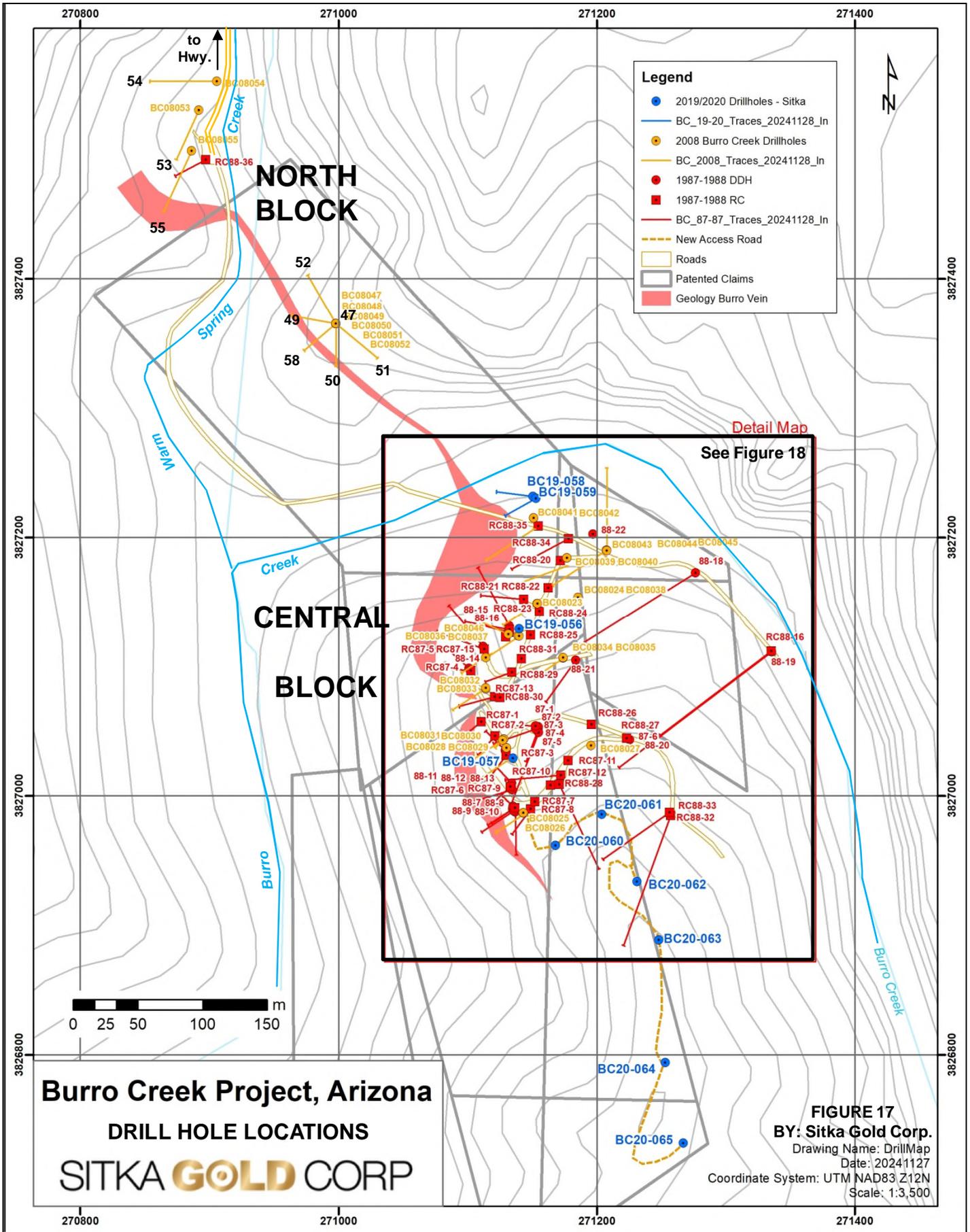


A total of 2565m of diamond drilling in 33 holes from 17 sites was completed on the Project between January 27 and April 11, 2008 by Kluane International Drilling Inc., Whitehorse, Yukon utilizing a portable Kluane series III hydraulic drill. To ensure maximum recovery, 5 foot NTW (5.6 cm inside diameter) rods and wireline tools were employed, which had to be reduced to BQ (4.6 cm) in holes BC08-045 and BC08-054 (Morin, 2009). Drill hole locations were surveyed by Kevin Hanna, marked with a 2 foot by 1 inch steel pipe and tagged with the drill hole number. Diamond drill hole specifications are tabulated below in Table 20 and drill hole locations are shown on Figure 17, with detail of the Central Block in Figure 18.

TABLE 20: 2008 diamond drill hole specifications

DDH No.	UTM: NAD83, Zone 12		Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Elev. (m)	Depth (m)
	Easting	Northing				
BC08-023	271153.05	3827148.57	-	-90	552.47	91.13
BC08-024	271153.05	3827148.57	237	-60	552.47	60.96
BC08-025	271140.92	3826984.36	237	-45	622	32
BC08-026	271140.92	3826984.36	-	-90	622	50.29
BC08-027	271195.01	3827038.57	-	-90	613.47	156.97
BC08-028	271133.49	3827029.01	-	-90	599.94	48.77
BC08-029	271133.49	3827029.01	237	-45	599.94	47.24
BC08-030	271126.37	3827042.74	-	-90	593.25	54.86
BC08-031	271126.37	3827042.74	237	-45	593.25	36.58
BC08-032	271112.79	3827082.3	-	-90	582.57	27.43
BC08-033	271112.79	3827082.3	237	-45	582.57	41.15
BC08-034	271173.5	3827105.78	-	-90	573.68	68.58
BC08-035	271173.5	3827105.78	237	-60	573.68	54.86
BC08-036	271139.69	3827123.05	237	-90	561.69	73.15
BC08-037	271139.69	3827123.05	237	-45	561.69	44.20
BC08-038	271184.78	3827153.57	-	-90	554	140.21
BC08-039	271176.76	3827177.99	-	-90	544.92	126.49
BC08-040	271176.76	3827177.99	250	-60	544.92	85.34
BC08-041	271151.41	3827206.41	-	-90	524.22	102.11
BC08-042	271151.41	3827206.41	237	-45	524.22	62.48
BC08-043	271207.59	3827189.97	-	-90	540.69	150.87
BC08-044	271207.59	3827189.97	237	-65	540.69	117.35
BC08-045	271207.59	3827189.97	0	-70	540.69	185.93
BC08-046	271118.62	3827110.06	237	-45	573.43	39.62
BC08-047	270998	3827365	-	-90	580	75.9
BC08-048	270998	3827365	230	-45	580	45.72
BC08-049	270998	3827365	280	-50	580	54.86
BC08-050	270998	3827365	180	-50	580	51.82
BC08-051	270998	3827365	130	-65	580	99.06
BC08-052	270998	3827365	330	-65	580	103.63
BC08-053	270891.96	3827529.86	205	-45	542.27	59.44
BC08-054	270905.83	3827552.17	270	-60	543.47	103.63
BC08-055	270886.33	3827498.67	205	-45	541.6	73.15
TOTAL	33 holes					2565.78

Hole locations verified by author in April, 2008.



Burro Creek Project, Arizona
DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS
SITKA GOLD CORP

FIGURE 17
BY: Sitka Gold Corp.
 Drawing Name: DrillMap
 Date: 20241127
 Coordinate System: UTM NAD83 Z12N
 Scale: 1:3,500

During drilling, sumps were utilized to contain drill cuttings. Each drill hole was grouted and cemented and well abandonment forms submitted as per regulations of the Arizona Department of Water Resources, and all 2008 drill pads were reclaimed (*Morin, 2009*).

Diamond drill holes BC08-023 to BC08-044, and BC08-046 were drilled in the Central Block of the Burro Vein, primarily to confirm historical results from the 1987 to 1988 drill program (*Morin, 2009*). Holes BC08-027, -038, -039, -043, -045 and, to a lesser extent, BC08-34 and -035 were drilled to test the down dip extent of the vein (*Morin, personal communication*). All holes intersected mineralization except for BC08-034 and BC08-035 which were abandoned due to poor drilling conditions (*Morin, 2009*). Overall, comparison holes showed good correlation.

Drill holes BC08-047 to BC08-055 were exploratory holes testing a previously undrilled portion of the Burro Vein between the Central and North Blocks, in an attempt to delineate an inferred resource in this area. Holes BC08-047 to BC08-052 were drilled from one helicopter pad at the top of a steep hill. All holes intersected mineralization, although over narrower intervals than in the Central Block (*Morin, 2009*).

Holes BC08-053 to BC08-055 tested the North Block of the Burro Vein, with BC08-055 drilled to confirm and expand on results from RC88-36, which was lost in the vein, and BC08-053 and BC08-054 drilled to explore the Burro Vein extension at depth and further to the north beneath the volcanic cap, respectively (*Morin, 2009*). BC08-055 returned 0.43 g/t Au and 44.59 g/t Ag over a 2.8m true width of the vein. BC08-053 did not intersect the Burro Vein but returned 1.88 g/t Au, 6 g/t Ag over a true width of 0.3m at the projected down dip extent of the surface trace. Two narrow vein intersections were encountered in BC08-054 with no significant results, but the hanging wall is faulted.

Significant results are summarized in Table 21 on the following page. Only ten diamond drill holes were drilled between the Central and North blocks and three diamond drill holes were drilled on the North Block in 2008, with one RC hole (88-36) in 1988.

In the 2008 drill program (*Morin, 2009*), gold and silver values within the Burro Vein were generally found to show a zonation, with higher silver more evident in the hanging wall portions of the vein and higher gold values in the footwall portions of the vein and occasionally within the Precambrian granite footwall of the vein. The higher gold values were found primarily within breccias, including a breccia which has heavily carbonate altered clasts, referred to in the logs as "generic breccia", and in vein/footwall breccia with clasts of the Precambrian granite. High silver values were not generally associated with high gold, but significant exceptions do occur with 759 g/t Ag and 31.8 g/t Au over 1.03m (0.6m true width) reported from DDH BC08-030. Significant gold or silver values were not associated with the pyritic granite gneiss within the footwall of the Burro Vein.

Core recovery averaged 88% but was quite variable, with intervals ranging from 0% to 100%. Recovery from vein intervals was generally good with lower core recoveries reported from the Burro Vein in holes BC08-38, 39, 43, 50, 51, 53 and 55. This could result in overall lower values and mineralized intervals being missed within sections of the vein.

TABLE 21: Significant 2008 diamond drill intersections

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width* (m)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/ton)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/ton)
CENTRAL BLOCK								
BC08-023	22.3	69.9	47.6	27.3	0.85	0.025	51.3	1.496
incl.	50.9	69	18.1	10.4	1.49	0.043	16.2	0.472
BC08-024	14.85	50.55	35.7	32.4	1.11	0.032	30.25	0.882
incl.	30.48	44.92	14.44	13.1	2.32	0.068	20.46	0.597
BC08-025	1.93	16.36	14.43	14.2	0.86	0.0251	35.40	1.033
BC08-026	3.93	24.88	20.95	12.0	0.79	0.0230	74.27	2.166
and	30.35	39.27	8.92	5.1	1.42	0.0415	23.77	0.693
BC08-027	97.05	138.59	41.54	23.8	0.84	0.0245	26.90	0.785
BC08-028	10.32	31.37	21.05	12.1	2.72	0.079	43.15	1.259
incl.	18.09	21.36	3.27	1.9	11.86	0.346	53.40	1.558
BC08-029	3.05	20.6	17.55	17.3	1.08	0.032	40.550	1.183
incl.	4.57	13.35	8.78	8.6	1.58	0.046	60.299	1.759
BC08-030	11.28	15.88	4.60	2.6	7.99	0.233	192.72	5.62
incl.	12.00	13.03	1.03	0.6	31.80	0.928	759.00	22.14
BC08-031	0.00	9.96	9.96	9.8	1.58	0.046	46.61	1.359
BC08-032	3.35	5.59	2.24	1.3	0.63	0.018	16.61	0.484
BC08-033	3.29	4.97	1.68	1.7	0.62	0.018	50.50	1.47
BC08-036	29.21	57.00	27.79	15.9	1.11	0.033	54.49	1.589
BC08-037	13.86	30.69	16.83	16.6	0.95	0.03	45.62	1.33
incl.	23.14	30.69	7.55	7.4	1.99	0.06	47.98	1.40
BC08-038	69.38	120.69	51.31	29.4	0.94	0.027	56.1	1.64
incl.	93.96	120.69	26.73	15.3	1.2	0.035	43.96	1.28
BC08-039	53.76	87.87	34.11	19.6	0.64	0.019	83.74	2.443
incl.	75.56	87.87	12.31	7.1	1.09	0.032	47.46	1.384
BC08-040	44.1	54.53	12.47	9.4	2.23	0.065	38.06	1.11
BC08-041	48.76	58.23	9.47	5.4	1.18	0.034	48.4	1.412
BC08-042	25.4	34.32	8.92	8.8	1.88	0.055	34.12	0.995
incl.	30.78	32.4	1.62	1.6	7.16	0.209	39	1.138
BC08-043	106.78	126.98	20.2	11.6	0.86	0.025	42.19	1.23
BC08-044	62.48	90.1	27.62	23.9	0.75	0.022	65	1.896
incl.	77.65	90.1	12.45	10.8	1.35	0.039	20.79	0.606
BC08-045	145.81	161.54	15.73	6.9	0.83	0.024	4.09	0.119
incl.	151.7	161.54	9.84	4.3	1.2	0.035	5.59	0.163
BC08-046	5.33	14.48	9.15	9.0	1.65	0.048	34.53	1.007
Between NORTH and CENTRAL BLOCKS								
BC08-047	50.4	56.39	5.99	3.5	4.08	0.119	25.46	0.743
BC08-048	25.91	28.77	2.86	2.7	1.16	0.034	113.91	3.322
	24.38	30.82	6.44	6.2	0.71	0.021	64.93	1.894
BC08-049	35.64	38.1	2.46	2.2	0.81	0.024	47.15	1.375
and	47.85	48.49	0.64	0.6	0.83	0.024	43	1.254
BC08-050	32	34.48	2.48	1.6	0.72	0.021	31.62	0.922
and	40.58	42.43	1.85	1.2	0.51	0.015	12.56	0.366
BC08-051	59.26	81.68	22.42	8.4	0.76	0.022	16.6	0.484
BC08-052	74.08	84.67	10.59	6.1	0.72	0.021	37.9	1.105
NORTH BLOCK								
BC08-053	40.81	41.2	0.39	0.3	1.88	0.055	6	0.175
BC08-055	8.02	11.4	3.38	2.8	0.43	0.013	44.59	1.301
and	68.19	69.32	1.13	0.9	1.14	0.033	13	0.379

* True widths are approximate, based on sections and 3D model.

10.2 Current Drilling Figures 17 to 18 and Tables 22 to 24

Approximately 984m of diamond drilling in 10 holes, including access improvement and construction, was completed on the Project by Sitka since the granting of the option, all between November 12, 2019 and March 10, 2020 by DrillRite LLC Exploration Drilling, Elko, Nevada. A CS1000 4x4 truck mount drill rig, utilizing HQ (7.8 cm inside diameter) rods and wireline tools, to ensure maximum recovery, was employed. Road and pad work utilized a 308D excavator, tracked loader and rock hammer. During drilling, sumps were utilized to contain drill cuttings. Each drill hole was grouted and cemented and all drill pads were reclaimed.

Drill holes were located by GPS and aligned by compass, and later marked with 2 foot by 1 inch steel pipe inscribed with the drill hole number or with a 2.5 foot orange plastic rod, by Price, who managed the drill program on site. Information regarding the program is sourced from Sitka's "Data Room" and files from, and communications with, Price (*Sitka, 2024a*), as well as Sitka's website (*Sitka, 2024b*). Diamond drill hole specifications are tabulated below in Table 22 and drill hole locations are shown on Figure 17, with detail of the Central Block in Figure 18.

TABLE 22: 2019-20 diamond drill hole specifications

DDH No.	UTM: NAD83, Zone 12		Elev. (m)	Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Total Samples	B,S,D*	Rec. (%)
	Easting	(m)							
BC19-056	271140	3827129	552	-	-90	60.05	42	2,2,2	87
BC19-057	271135	3827029	600	-	-90	52.43	42	2,2,2	93
BC19-058	271150.4	3827231.6	524	277	-58.5	54.41	23	1,1,1	79
BC19-059	271153	3827230	525	241	-61	57	28	2,2,1	84
BC20-060	271168	3826962	638	-	-90	71.32	32	2,1,2	98
BC20-061	271204	3826986	643	-	-90	136.86	31	2,1,1	89
BC20-062	271231	3826934	658	-	-90	146	25	1,1,1	92
BC20-063	271248	3826889	670	-	-90	158.34	26	1,2,1	99
BC20-064	271253	3826794	677	-	-90	139.6	34	1,2,2	93
BC20-065	271267	3826732	664	-	-90	107.9	29	2,2,1	95
TOTAL	10 holes					983.91	312	16,16,14	92%

* B,S,D samples are blanks, standards and duplicates for quality assurance and quality control
All holes were located and co-ordinates confirmed by author in 2024.

Holes BC19-056 and BC19-057 twinned BC08-36 and BC08-28, respectively for QAQC purposes, while holes BC19-058 and -059 tested the northern extent of the Central Block of the Burro Vein. BC19-058 was terminated early due to poor ground conditions at the lower margin of the vein. Holes BC20-060 to -65 targeted the southern continuity of the Burro Vein beneath tuffaceous cover rocks over a 250m extent of a 1.3 km long corridor of anomalous gold and silver MMI soil geochemical values, which corresponds to the southern projection of the Burro Vein. Due to permitting delays during the Covid pandemic, drilling was restricted to the patented claims and resulted in hitting the Burro Vein structure at progressively higher elevations moving south, particularly in holes BC20-062 through BC20-065 where the trace of the Burro Vein transects the highest elevation.

The Burro Vein was observed to be hosted by a major normal fault with Tertiary volcanoclastic rocks forming the hanging wall and Precambrian metamorphic rocks comprising the footwall. The hanging wall primarily consisted of feldspar-biotite crystal and ash tuff with minor volcanic and basement lithic clasts with volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks commonly in the more immediate hanging wall. Felsic to intermediate flow rocks were encountered in the top of holes BC19-058 and -059, at the north end of the Central Block, with some identified near the hanging wall of the Burro Vein in BC20-061 and -063.

The Precambrian basement rocks in the footwall primarily consisted of chloritic schist, hornfels, greenstone and minor diorite, with amphibolite also noted in BC20-061 and -062. A quartz deficient, feldspar rich possible diorite was encountered in the footwall of BC20-064 and foliated granite dominated in BC20-065 with chloritic hornfels in the bottom of the hole.

Price describes the Burro Vein in logs as being epithermal quartz, chalcedony, calcite veins with banded, lattice (quartz after calcite), and “vein sediment” textures common. Vein fragments and wall rock fragments may be present. Silicified tuffaceous detritus that was probably disturbed, disaggregated, and/or winnowed by epithermal flow prior to lithification is noted as well as major zones of hydrothermal silica and/or calcite matrix breccia with discrete wall rock or vein clasts.

A total of 312 samples were collected for assay, 46 of which were QAQC samples. Core recovery was good, averaging 92%, but was lower at the top of the holes due to weathering, and in areas proximal to faults, some of which are within vein intervals. This could result in overall lower values and mineralized intervals being missed within sections of the vein. Voids were intersected in BC19-056, -058, and 059, particularly at the top of the main portion of the vein, often with mention in the logs of the rods dropping. To be cautious, values of zero (0) have been assigned to the voids. However, they appear to be open spaces related to faults, so the length of the intersection would be slightly less but the actual vein intersections would all be contiguous. The zero values would result in slightly lower assay values than what is probable for the mineralized intervals. Vein intervals affected by low recoveries and voids are as follows:

- BC08-56 – void at 41.15-42.67m within 3m interval which otherwise had 87% recovery; void lies just above a 17.55 g/t Au vein intercept which had fair recovery of 75%,
- BC08-57 – low core recovery at the top of the mineralized zone of 44%, from 0-6.71m,
- BC08-58 – voids at 35.05-37.18m and 39.62-40.84m at the top of the vein and within; recovery below the upper void and excluding the second void was 78% over 12.8m within the vein,
- BC08-59 – voids at 31.7-32.31m and 45.26-47.85m within the vein with recovery between the voids of 84% over the 12.95m, but ranging from 59-100%,
- BC08-61 – the 3.12 g/t Au over 4.33m vein intercept had good recovery of 83% with the 6.24 g/t over 1.4m returning only about 72%,
- BC08-62 – the 0.94 g/t Au over 6.04m intercept had poor recovery of 47% with the preceding 1.22m above the vein returning only about 24%; the lower interval of 0.62 g/t Au with 57 g/t Ag over 2.56m exhibited, and was contained in, a 5.2m vein interval with only 70% recovery.

Significant results are summarized in Table 23 below.

TABLE 23: Significant 2019-20 diamond drill intersections

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width* (m)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/ton)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/ton)
BC19-056	15.03	56.11	41.08	23.5	1.15	0.034	43.16	1.259
incl.	37.34	56.11	18.77	10.8	2.21	0.064	27.79	0.811
incl.	42.67	43.74	1.07	0.62	17.55	0.512	33.00	0.963
BC19-057	0	50.63	50.63	29.1	1.10	0.032	35.09	1.023
incl.	10.70	22.40	11.70	6.7	3.24	0.095	73.43	2.142
incl.	18.93	20.21	1.28	0.74	16.85	0.491	77.00	2.246
BC19-058	29.41	54.41 EOH	25.00	20.5	0.32	0.009	68.90	2.010
incl.	44.50	50.90	6.40	5.2	0.75	0.022	119.37	3.482
BC19-059	26.52	53.64	27.12	22.3	0.61	0.018	72.69	2.120
incl.	47.85	53.64	5.79	4.8	2.09	0.061	23.69	0.691
BC20-060	36.48	48.37	11.89	5.95	1.02	0.030	66.61	1.943
	36.48	39.83	3.35	1.18	1.76	0.051	52.24	1.524
BC20-061	106.56	134.72	28.16	14.08	1.01	0.029	10.91	0.318
incl.	128.62	132.95	4.33	2.16	3.12	0.091	6.37	0.186
incl.	129.84	131.24	1.40	0.7	6.24	0.182	8.00	0.233
BC20-062	116.73	122.73	6.04	3.02	0.94	0.027	14.16	0.413
	118.56	121.30	2.74	1.37	1.45	0.042	17.44	0.509
	130.33	132.89	2.56	1.28	0.62	0.018	56.93	1.660
BC20-063	140.97	142.01	1.04	0.52	1.27	0.037	1.00	0.029

* True widths are approximate based on sections and 3D model; assumes a -63 dip for vein in holes BC20-060 to BC20-63

The QAQC holes, BC19-057 and -058, intersected very similar values to the original holes as shown below in Table 24, especially considering the slightly different intervals used.

TABLE 24: Comparison of twinned holes

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
BC19-056	15.03	56.11	41.08	23.5	1.15	42.94
BC08-036	29.21	57.00	27.79	15.9	1.11	54.49
BC19-057	0	50.63	50.63	29.1	1.09	34.95
incl.	10.70	22.40	11.70	6.7	3.23	72.86
incl.	17.83	21.18	3.35	1.9	7.60	52.65
BC08-028	3.05	48.77 EOH	45.72	26.5	1.37	24.72
incl.	10.32	31.37	21.05	12.1	2.72	43.15
incl.	18.09	21.36	3.27	1.9	11.86	53.40

* True widths are approximate based on sections and 3D model

Significant mineralization was intersected in BC19-059 at the north end of the Central Block with 0.61 g/t Au and 72.69 g/t Ag over 27.12m, despite voids and some poor recovery. BC19-058 targeted the vein further north at a less favourable angle and returned lower values, some voids and lower recovery, and ended in mineralization due to bad ground.

BC20-062 and -063 intersected lower values over narrower intervals and BC20-064 and -065 did not yield significant assays despite intersecting calcite-quartz veining within

and surrounding the normal fault which controls the Burro Vein, Furthermore, an exposure of a strongly banded vein, which typically contain significant precious metal values, outcrops at the 525m elevation, 350m south of BC20-065. The lack of significant results in BC20-064 and -065 is interpreted to reflect the higher elevations of the veining above the precious metals zone since gold and silver in low sulphidation epithermal vein systems are strongly elevation controlled. Current drill core and geologic mapping suggest the four holes lie within an 80-100m down-dropped structural block relative to the gold-silver resource area immediately to the north, resulting in the upper level for the precious metals zone expected at an elevation below 575m in this area (*Sitka, 2024a*). Elevations of the intersections of the vein structure in BC20-062 to -065, progress upwards from 541 to 594m.

The program was successful in confirming previous mineralization within the two twin holes within the Central Block, extending Central Block mineralization to the north, and tracing the mineralized structure to the southern boundary of the patented claims. The down dip vein projection and southern strike extents remain open and constitute viable targets for the next phase of exploration.

Drill sampling methods are discussed under section 11.0, "Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security", below.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The core from the **2019-2020** and the **2008** drill programs was photographed, logged and split at 3827153.57m N, 271184.78m E, Nad 83, Zone 12 projection (drill pad BC08-038) on the private patented claims.

The **2019-2020** core was logged by Price who managed the drill program on site. Core was initially quick logged, cleaned and core recovery and RQD measured, followed by logging in imperial units (feet). Sample intervals were generally 1.0m, ranging up to 2.0m, and breaks were primarily dictated by lithological and phase changes, followed by structural and textural changes. Sample tags were stapled into the core boxes at start of interval.

Quality assurance and quality control ("QAQC") in 2019-20 involved the company insertion of one certified Standard Reference Material ("standard"), one certified Blank ("blank") and one field duplicate for every 20 samples. Duplicates were prepared by sawing core in half, replacing one half back in the box, and sawing the remaining half into quarters. One quarter is placed into the bag with the original number (parent sample) and the other quarter into another bag with the duplicate number (duplicate). This method requires averaging the parent and duplicate samples to obtain the value for the sample interval. A total of 16 standard and 16 blank samples were inserted and 14 duplicate samples collected for a total of 46 quality control samples. Standards used were WCM Mineral's ("WCM") PM458 (0.175 g/t \pm 0.0113 g/t Au) and CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd.'s CDN-GS-4L (4.01 g/t \pm 0.30 g/t Au, 125.9 \pm 7.3 g/t Ag by the analyses used). The blank used was WCM's BL 127 (<0.005 g/t Au, <0.3 g/t Ag). All company

inserted standards passed QAQC, with only 1 blank slightly high but acceptable, and all laboratory standards, blanks, check repeat analyses and resplits were within acceptable ranges. Overall there was good reproducibility with no significant bias evident between original and duplicate halves of the drill core.

The **2019-2020** core and **2024** author's verification samples were delivered to ALS Minerals Division ("ALS") of ALS Global Labs (USA) in Elko, Nevada, by Sitka personnel where they were prepared and internally sent to their facility in Reno, Nevada for analysis. Gold was analyzed by fire assay with an atomic absorption ("AA") finish and over-limits reanalyzed gravimetrically, and silver was analyzed by four-acid digestion with ICP instrumentation and over-limits re-analyzed by fire assay and gravimetric methods.

In **2008**, after delivery of core to the logging facility, the core was cleaned and core recovery, RQD and specific gravity were measured, followed by logging by geologists Elise Morin, Dan Hepp and Mike McCuaig. Most of the core was sampled in 2008 to determine if precious metal values extended beyond the Burro Vein and immediate wallrock. Sample intervals were generally 1.0 to 2.0m and breaks were primarily dictated by lithological changes, followed by structural and textural changes. Narrow features such as veinlets and dykes were sampled separately where possible and smaller intervals were sampled where distinct differences were noted within the Burro Vein. A total of 1473 core samples were collected for analysis, excluding the 273 quality control samples.

The core was then sawn in half by trained personnel and samples placed in clear plastic sample bags, numbered, secured and transported to the office of NFR in Wikieup where standards and blanks were inserted, bags secured, and all samples delivered to Kingman, Arizona by company personnel and sent by United Parcel Service to ALS Chemex (now ALS Minerals), Sparks, Nevada. Preparation and analysis were completed at ALS Chemex's Elko, Winnemucca and Reno facilities. After sampling the core was delivered to the enclosed yard of Mr. Doak Geist in Wikieup for storage.

Generally one gold standard was inserted for every 15 samples and one blank sample every 20 samples for quality control. In addition, one duplicate sample was obtained by re-splitting the remaining half of the core (resulting in a quarter of the core) for one sample interval every 20 samples. A total of 109 standard and 84 blank samples were inserted and 80 duplicate samples collected for a total of 273 quality control samples. The SRM standards and blanks were obtained from Shea Clark Smith, Minerals Exploration and Environmental Geochemistry ("MEG"), Carson City, Nevada.

MEG standards SRM 0.20 (a 0.234 g/t Au standard) and NBM-3b (102 ± 15.2 g/t Au, standard) were used in DDH BC08-023 to -033 and Adit 1 and 3. It was identified that the standard deviation of NBM-3b was too large, so NBM-3b was replaced by SRM 6.0 (a 6.405 g/t Au standard) starting in hole BC08-034. The blank used throughout consisted of barren rhyolite tuff, MEG JOB #S107014X (<0.005 g/t Au) (Morin, 2009). All company inserted blanks and laboratory standards, blanks, check repeat analyses and resplits passed QAQC and duplicate samples showed good reproducibility. There was some variability noted within the company inserted standards so an independent

QAQC study was performed by Ms. L. Bloom of Analytical Solutions Ltd. as discussed under section 12.9, "Data Verification".

All **2008** samples were analyzed for Al, Sb, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Cd, Ca, Cr, Co, Cu, Fe, Ga, La, Pb, Mg, Mn, Hg, Mo, Na, Ni, P, K, Ag, Sc, Sr, S, Th, Ti, Tl, W, U, V and Zn using a 35 element inductively coupled plasma (ICP)-AES package, which involves aqua regia digestion and atomic emission spectrometry (AES). Gold was analyzed on 30 gram pulps by fire assay followed by ICP-AES analysis. Gold values greater than 1000 ppb were analyzed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish. Silver was also analyzed by ore grade analysis involving HF-HNO₃-HClO₄ acid digestion with HCl leach and ICP finish.

In the **1987-88** RC and diamond **drill** programs the assay interval was generally five feet and gold and silver assays were completed by fire assay procedure by Chemex Labs Inc. (now ALS Minerals), Sparks, Nevada. In the **1981** drill program the assay interval was five feet and gold and silver assays were completed by AA by Ore Reclamation Systems, Las Vegas, Nevada (accreditation unknown), with select repeats by fire assay. Generally higher values were obtained by fire assay procedures, particularly with high silver values that were limited by the detection limit of the AA instrument. No additional information is known on the drill programs from the 1980s.

In all programs, QAQC procedures were also implemented at the laboratory involving the regular insertion of blanks and standards and check repeat analyses and resplits (re-analyses on the original sample prior to splitting); good correlation was obtained. There is no evidence of any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. All sample preparation was conducted by the laboratory. The laboratory is entirely independent from the issuer. ALS Minerals Laboratory does and ALS Chemex and Chemex did carry ISO 9001 registration and is/was accredited to ISO 17025 Standards Council of Canada for the procedures performed. In the author's opinion the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures were adequate for the programs.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION Table 25 to 26 and Photos 2 to 3

The geochemical data was verified by sourcing analytical certificates and digital data. Analytical data quality assurance and quality control was indicated by the overall favourable reproducibility obtained in company and laboratory inserted standards, blanks and duplicates (repeats). A minor issue with inadequate standards supplied in the 2008 drill program is discussed below. There is a good correlation between the duplicates collected for quality control. Quality assurance and quality control procedures are documented and discussed in section 11.0, "Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security". There does not appear to have been any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. In the author's opinion, the data provided in this technical report is adequately reliable for its purposes.

A site visit was conducted by the author on November 9, 2024 (after which no work has been conducted), at which time the 2019-20 drill sites (*Photo 2*) and select core were examined, with three verification samples collected. The author was accompanied by Price of Spring Creek, Nevada, Operations Manager (USA) for Sitka, who managed the 2019-20 drill program on the Project.

Drill hole locations were marked with 2 foot by 1 inch steel pipe inscribed with the drill hole number or with a 2.5 foot orange plastic rod. All 2019-20 drill sites were located and GPSed by the author and verified with the Sitka database. Select sections of drill core were examined, sample tags and QAQC sample locations verified, and three core samples, consisting of the remaining half core for the interval, were collected by the author for verification purposes (*Table 25*).

**Photo 2: Cemented BC19-56
(Pautler, November 9, 2024)**

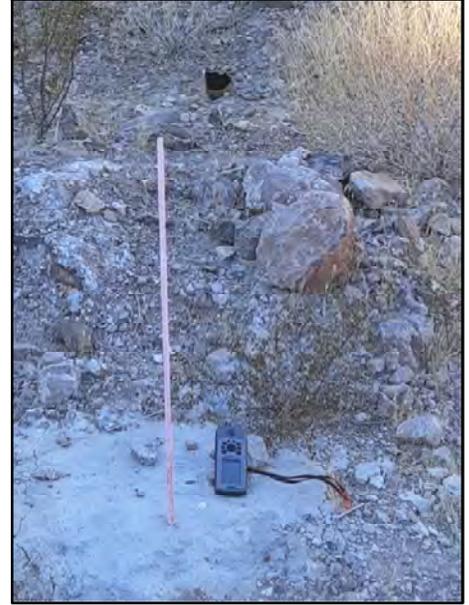


Table 25: 2019-20 core sample verification results

SAMPLE NUMBER	DDH No.	INTERVAL (m)			Au ppm	Ag ppm	Comments
		From	To	Length			
E812008	BC19-56	42.67	43.74	1.07	31	42	high grade gold intercept from confirmation hole
A0903028					17.55	33.0	
E812009	BC19-58	46.02	48.16	2.13	0.821	287	high grade silver intercept from confirmation hole
A0903101					0.683	262	
E812010	BC19-63	140.97	142.01	1.04	1.445	2	southernmost significant vein intercept
A0903238					1.265	1.00	

author's samples in bold

Strong epithermal vein textures were observed within the veins as shown in photos 3 and 4 below, which were taken as verification samples. The results obtained for the verification samples of drill core, as shown in Table 13, show favourable reproducibility, especially considering that the samples are field duplicates.



Photo 3: BC19-58, 46.02 to 48.16m (Pautler, 2024)



Photo 4: BC19-63, 140.97 to 142.01m (Pautler, 2024)

A site visit was also completed by the author on October 27, 2018 for Sitka, at which time select claim monuments on newly staked claims, select 2013 MMI soil anomalies and the Bat Tunnel portal and dump were examined in the field, as well as drill sites and adits which were previously examined.

In 2009, a QAQC study was performed by Ms. L. Bloom of Analytical Solutions Ltd. on the data from the 2008 drill program by NFR due to variability noted within the standards. It was found that there was acceptable repeatability on the rhyolite blank, although one was slightly high (0.09 g/t Au). There was no evidence of systematic gold contamination during analysis based on the pulp blanks that were inserted with samples (*Bloom, 2009*). The two MEG standards were biased significantly low, up to 20% for SRM 0.20 and 10% low for SRM 6.0. NBM-3B was biased high (up to 5%), but was discontinued partway through the program and replaced by SRM 6.0. Internal ALS Chemex standards were within acceptable ranges for gold. Bloom (2009) concluded that, "there appears to be a problem with inadequate standards being supplied to establish overall accuracy of the assays." Overall there was good reproducibility with no bias evident between original and duplicate halves of the drill core (*Bloom, 2009*). Despite inadequate standards, there did not appear to have been any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis.

During the author's April 13 and 14, 2008 site visit the author verified the locations of the 2008 drill sites and reviewed select core and the core logging and QAQC procedures. Select drill site locations from the 1987 and 1988 programs were verified during the author's February 7, 12-14, 2007 site visit as shown in Tables 18 and 19. Drill sites were marked with a 2 foot by 1 inch steel pipe and inscribed with the drill hole number.

Several chip samples were collected from the adits by the author in 2007 to confirm the validity of previous sample collection and assay results. The presence of mineralization and accuracy of previous mapping was confirmed. Footage markers and chip sample channels were observed on the walls of the adits. The SBC and CCN open cuts of Dodge (1984a) could not be located with surety, since several generations of cuts are present and the sample markings were no longer visible, although channel lines could be seen. There

is a good correlation between the results for the adits as shown in Table 26 and Borovic (1987) obtained favourable comparison results for the SBC open cuts.

TABLE 26: Comparison of chip sample results

Location	1982-84 (oz/t/ m)		2007 (oz/t/ m)		Comments
	Sample No.	Au, Ag/ width	No.	Au, Ag/ width	
NT Adit	1 (1982)	0.007, 0.56/ 15.0	187169	0.006, 0.29/ 1.5	adit portal, smaller width
Adit 1		0.06, 1.04/ 1.5	187166	0.015, 0.43/ 1.5	smaller sample size
Adit 3	SBC-1 1-2'	0.30, 3.38/ 1.5	187168	0.49, 2.22/ 0.6	smaller sample width
Adit 3	SBC-1 1-25'	0.04, 1.24/ 0.6			
Adit 3	SBC-1 15'-20'	0.08, 0.52/ 1.5	187167	0.11, 1.69/ 1.5	from centre of 15'-25'
Adit 3	SBC-1 20'-25'	0.36, 0.52/ 1.5	187167	0.11, 1.69/ 1.5	from centre of 15'-25'
Central Block	SBC-4	0.16, 5.36/ 10.7	187170	0.04, 7.12/ grab	1987 - 0.166, 12.9./ 2.1
	SBC-5	0.10, 5.22/ 13.7			1987 - 0.160, 12.9 / 4.6m
above Glory Hole	CCN	0.12, 4.03/ 4.6			
Glory Hole	CCNF	0.04, 2.04, 2.1			

Au and Ag results in oz/ton, width in metres

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING Tables 27 to 30

Heap leach tests were conducted by Mountain States Research and Development, Tucson, Arizona on the Burro Creek mineralization in 1981 for Northern Arizona Milling Company (*Boehme, 1981*). Two samples were tested, one labeled Adit #3 weighing 506 pounds, and one labeled Adit #4 weighing 408 pounds. The column leach tests consisted of crushing to -3/8 inch, mixing and splitting, cyanide leaching over a 33 day period and assaying. The samples responded favourably and are tabulated below. After 12 days gold extraction was 61% or 85% of the final extraction. Silver extraction on Adit #4 was 26% or 84% of the final extraction after 12 days.

TABLE 27: Summary of 1981 column leach tests

Sample No.	NaCN lbs/ton	CaO lbs/ton	Feed Assay (oz/ton)		% Recovery - 33 days	
			Au	Ag	Au	Ag
Adit #3	2.61	1.21	0.250	1.95	71.65	30.59
Adit #4	6.19	0	0.138	13.76	60.04	57.77

Four flotation tests were performed on a composite sample consisting of approximately equal quantities from samples Adit #3 and Adit #4. Gold recovery was comparable to cyanide leaching but silver recovery was significantly higher suggesting the possible presence of sulphides (*Robinson and James, 1982*).

TABLE 28: Summary of 1981 flotation tests

Grind Time minutes	Grind		Feed Assay (oz/ton)		Cons. Assay (oz/ton)		Recovery in %	
	% +100	% -200	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag
6	31.4	50.4	0.21	8.6	0.127	6.3	59.8	72
8	17.3	59.0	0.20	8.0	0.135	5.0	68.0	62
10	9.7	63.8	0.17	8.6	0.119	6.4	70.9	74
15	1.1	81.2	0.23	8.3	0.170	6.3	72.9	76

Cyanide leach tests, including screen analysis, bottle leach and agitation leach tests were conducted in 1984 at the Yucca Mill Laboratory for Arizona Silver Corporation (*Dodge, 1984b*). The screen analysis showed that 56% of the total sample was ¼ inch plus #8 mesh size and contained 68% of the total gold in the sample. Bottle leach tests indicated that 81% of the gold and 27% of the silver was extracted after 148 hours with 57% of the gold recovered after only 47 hours. NaCN consumption was 1 lb/ton after 148 hours and 0.5 lb/ton after 47 hours. Agitation leach tests produced the following results.

TABLE 29: Comparison of 1984 agitation leach tests

Mesh size	Recovery in %		Time (hours)	NaCN consumption	pH change
	Au	Ag			
-200	100%	71%	4	1 lb/ton	none
	81%		1		
-70 to +200	99%	69%	5	1.1 lb/ton	slight drop
	78%		1		
-16 to +50	55%	30%	4	0.5 lb/ton	none

Cyanide leach tests were also completed in 1988 by Bacon, Donaldson and Associates for Arizona Silver Corporation. Two column cyanidation tests were completed on two samples from the same blend of drill core splits, one weighing 45.007 kg crushed to ⅜ inch (1 cm), the other weighing 47.49 kg crushed to ¾ inch (2 cm). Leaching was conducted over a 45 day period. Final gold extraction was reached in 25 days but silver extraction slowed down after 10 days, but continued to increase and noticeably increased after increasing the NaCN concentration from 1 g/l on day 34 to 2.5 g/l. The higher NaCN consumption in C2 was thought to be due to testing new experimental apparatus. After 25 days NaCN consumption was 0.3 kg/t for C1 and 0.91 kg/t for C2 (*Henriouille and Bacon, 1988*). Results are summarized below in Table 30.

TABLE 30: Summary of 1988 column leach tests

Sample No.	Max. Size	Time (days)	Consumption		Grade (oz/ton)		% Extraction		Residue (g/t)	
			NaCN	CaO	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag
C1	1 cm	45	0.56 kg/t	0.22 kg/t	0.039	1.165	67.0	35.8	0.45	25.61
C2	2 cm	45	1.97 kg/t	0.28 kg/t	0.040	1.249	62.9	27.6	0.51	31.02

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There is no current mineral resource estimate for the Burro Creek Project. A mineral resource estimate was released in 2011 (*Pautler et al., 2011*) to the NI 43-101 standards at the time, but can no longer be considered as such due to revised CIM standards in 2014 (pertaining to “reasonable expectations of eventual extraction”), revised NI 43-101 standards in 2016, and being outdated. The estimate is now considered an historical resource estimate and is discussed under section 6.2, “Historical Estimates”.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no properties adjacent to the Burro Creek Project.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the author's knowledge, there is no additional information or explanation necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The 2019 to 2020 drill program was successful in confirming previous mineralization with two twin holes within the Central Block, extending Central Block mineralization to the north, and tracing the mineralized structure to the southern boundary of the patented claims. The down dip vein projection and southern strike extents remain open and constitute viable targets for the next phase of exploration. The archaeological and biological assessments completed in 2020 identified no potential impacts from the current Phase 1 proposed exploration program, allowing exploration to continue off the patented claims.

The Burro deposit contains an historical mineral resource estimate with an historical indicated resource of 2,331,871 tonnes grading 1.01 g/t Au and 36.77 g/t Ag (yielding 122,491 ounces at a 1.63 g/t Au equivalent) and an historical inferred resource of 2,247,069 tonnes grading 0.60 g/t Au and 30.95 g/t Ag (yielding 81,304 ounces at a 1.13 g/t Au equivalent), both using a cut-off grade of 0.50 g/t Au (*Pautler et al. 2011*). The historical indicated resource is hosted by the Central Block. The North Block and area between the North and Central Blocks contains only an historical inferred resource.

The historical indicated and inferred mineral resource estimate was prepared for NFR. (*Pautler et al., 2011*) in compliance with NI 43-101 standards at the time, but may not conform to recent changes to CIM standards and should not be treated or relied upon as a current mineral resource. The Burro historical mineral resource estimate is not considered by Sitka Gold Corp. to be a current mineral resource, as a qualified person has not completed sufficient work to classify it as such.

The author considers the NI 43-101 report to be relevant and reliable given that no additional work of significance has been completed since the issuance of the historical mineral resource estimate and uses categories as defined in sections 1.2 and 1.3 of NI 43-101. An assessment of the historical mineral resource estimate is required and current standards applied by a qualified person pertaining to reasonable expectations of eventual extraction and updating with respect to metal prices.

Metallurgical testing of the Burro Creek mineralization indicates a favourable response to cyanide leaching (*Boehme, 1981 and Henriouille and Bacon, 1988*). The property was permitted in 1988 (Coe, personal communication and various letters from BLM, 1988). However, the gold and silver prices fell at this time and the Central Block was never put into production.

Previous and current work concentrated only on the northern third exposure of the 330-340°/50-75°NE trending Burro Vein, referred to as the Burro deposit, primarily on the Central Block of the Burro deposit, covering only a 300m strike extent of the Burro Vein, the vein having been discontinuously traced over a strike length of 1.7 km. The historical inferred resource from 2011 includes an additional 350m strike extent of the Burro Vein covering the North Block and area between the North and Central Blocks.

The North Block contains economic grades of mineralization, including 0.38 g/t Au and 8.71 g/t Ag over 18m in RC hole 88-36 (which did not incorporate a high grade value of 11.14 g/t Au), and 1.82 g/t Au and 9.26 g/t Ag over 15m from bulk chip sampling. The three holes drilled in 2008 indicated continuity to the vein, with BC08-55 returning 0.43 g/t Au and 44.59 g/t Ag over a 2.8m true width.

Previous chip sample results from the South Block of the Burro Vein contain significant values of 0.72 g/t Au, 50.40 g/t Ag over 21m and 1.75 g/t Au, 3.43 g/t Ag over 4.6m, with similar values evident in the hanging wall and footwall. This portion of the vein has a significant width (21m) and favourable topography amenable to open pit mining.

Mineralization on the Project remains open to the north and south along strike of the Burro Vein and at depth, and in possible subparallel structures. MMI soil sampling in 2008 and 2013 was effective in detecting the Burro Vein within the Central Block and South Blocks, and suggests continuity of the vein in between. Two anomalies were identified with an aggregate length of 600m. The northernmost one extends 350m over widths of 100 to 250m and adjoins the historical resource estimate on the Central Block, which covers an area of approximately 350 by 45m, to the south. The second anomaly extends 250m north of the South Block with widths of 75 to 150m. In the northern anomaly a possible widening of the vein is suggested that may be related to a crosscutting fault.

The South Block constitutes the main target untested by drilling on the Project, which has been hampered by less direct access. Potential exists at the South Block, and along strike, where there is potential to open pit the Burro Vein here due to significant widths and favourable topography. The South Block has not been drilled but initial chip sampling returned values of 0.72 g/t Au, 50.40 g/t Ag over 21m and the MMI soils indicate potential along strike to the north.

Good potential also exists for at least 350m south of the Central Block based on: the MMI soil anomaly; intersection of the Burro Vein structure at high levels in the 2020 drilling; exposure of a strongly banded vein, which typically contain significant precious metal values, at the 525m elevation, 350m south of BC20-065 and; indications of a northeast

cross-fault in the MMI soil data (*Figure 9*). Good potential exists down dip and along strike to the south of the 2020 holes.

High grade zones also exist within the Burro deposit, which require an evaluation for underground mining potential which could add additional resources. Sulphides and possible associated precious metal enrichment were previously noted in the footwall of the Central Block (*Hanna, 1988*) and in the footwall of the South Block. The 2008 drill program did not encounter precious metal enrichment in the pyritic footwall of the Central Block of the Burro Vein but 1988 chip sampling of the pyritic footwall of the South Block returned significant precious metal results, indicating that pyritic zones within the hanging wall and particularly the footwall of the vein require sampling.

The Project is considered a high risk. The above interpretations and the following recommendations for work are based on the results of geochemical surveys, which are subject to a wide range of interpretation, with only restricted drilling. There are no specific risks the author foresees that would impact continued exploration and development of the properties. Although the author believes the surveys on the properties are scientifically valid, evaluating the size and grade of mineralization is hampered by a lack of rock exposure and limited access in critical areas and geochemical data in others.

In conclusion, the Burro Creek Project constitutes a property of merit based on:

- the discovery of the epithermal gold-silver bearing Burro Vein which has been traced for 1.3 km along strike,
- the delineation of a small, near surface, still open, epithermal gold deposit at the Central to North Blocks of the vein,
- the presence of mineralization within the South Block of the vein, where there is potential to open pit the Burro Vein due to significant widths and favourable topography, from which initial chip sampling returned values of 0.72 g/t Au, 50.40 g/t Ag over 21m,
- the presence of an MMI soil geochemical anomaly which extends 250m north of the South Block with widths of 75 to 150m,
- the presence of an MMI soil geochemical anomaly which extends 350m south of the Central Block with widths of 100 to 250m, 250m of which was tested by the 2019-2020 drill program, was successful in intersecting the Burro Vein structure at high levels; good potential exists down dip and along strike and
- additional potential at the North Block and along strike to the north and between the North and Central Blocks.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The priority for the next stage of exploration is to test the South Block of the Burro Vein (*Photo 5*) by diamond drilling based on the potential to open pit the Burro Vein here due to significant widths and favourable topography. The South Block has not been drilled but initial chip sampling returned values of 0.72 g/t Au, 50.40 g/t Ag over 21m.

Diamond drilling is further recommended down dip and along trend to the south of the 2020 drilling between the Central and South Blocks since the vein structure with veining was intersected but appears to be high level and a banded vein occurrence is reported 350m to the south of BC20-65, the last hole of the program.

Helicopter access is proposed to facilitate the drilling and the existing access to the Project requires minor repair and maintenance.

Proposed drill hole locations are tabulated below and are shown on Figure 19.

Table 31: Proposed diamond drill hole specifications

DDH No.	Easting*	Northing*	Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Target
P DDH S-12a	271718	3825785	225	-45	105	south end of South Block
P DDH S-12b	271718	3825785	286	-45	100	down dip of chip sample South Block
P DDH S-12c	271718	3825785	320	-45	110	central South Block
P DDH S-12d	271718	3825785	270	-60	110	central South Block
P DDH S-14a	271726	3825921	340	-45	110	down dip of chip sample, N end South Block
P DDH S-14b	271726	3825921	240	-50	80	between 12c & 14c
P DDH S-14c	271726	3825921	300	-60	100	northern end of South Block
P DDH N-7a	271340	3826662	225	-65	165	step out to S of 7b
P DDH N-7b	271340	3826662	300	-60	160	down dip of BC20-064 & -065
TOTAL	*UTM NAD83, Zone 12				1040m	

A \$600,000 Phase 1 program is recommended on the Project involving 1,040m of drilling in approximately 9 holes to include drilling of:

- the South Block of the Burro Vein and
- the southern continuation of the Burro Vein to the south and down dip of the 2020 drilling between the Central and South Blocks.

A \$965,000 Phase 2 program is recommended, entirely contingent on Phase 1, which would consist of: MMI soil geochemistry (250 samples) over the covered northern strike extension of the Burro Vein; 2,000m of diamond drilling of targets generated by Phase 1 and earlier programs and the results of the MMI survey and; the preparation of a new resource estimate.

Contingent on results of Phase 1, additional drilling is recommended to test the down dip extent of mineralization to the south of the Central Block and within and along strike of the South Block.

Infill and exploration diamond drilling is also recommended in Phase 2 within the Central Block. Testing the depth extent of significant results from DDH BC08-038 in the Central Block has not been undertaken and remains a valid target (*Morin, 2009*). The dip extent can be drilled from a viable pad location at approximately 271233mE, 3827178mN along existing road access on the patented claims. This and other potential drill holes within this area are shown on Figure 18 and are included in Table 32.

Table 32: Potential Phase 2 diamond drill hole specifications

DDH No.	Easting*	Northing*	Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Target
P DDH BC-M	271233	3827178	235	-50	250	down dip of BC08-038
P DDH BC-N	271233	3827178	-	-90	200	down dip of M
P DDH BC-O	271305	3827142	235	-50	220	50m on strike to N of BC88-19
P DDH BC-P	271305	3827142	-	-90	200	down dip of BC-O
TOTAL	*UTM NAD83, Zone 12				870m	

An MMI soil survey is recommended over the North Block and further north along strike to evaluate its potential, based on the successful intersection of the structure below MMI soil targets in the 2020 drilling. Samples should be collected at 25m spacing on lines 50m apart at a depth of 10 to 20 cm. Drilling is proposed to follow up on targets generated.

Following the field program, a new resource estimate to NI-43-101 standards is recommended by a qualified person.



**Photo 5: South Block of Burro Vein, view looking southerly
(2008 photo)**

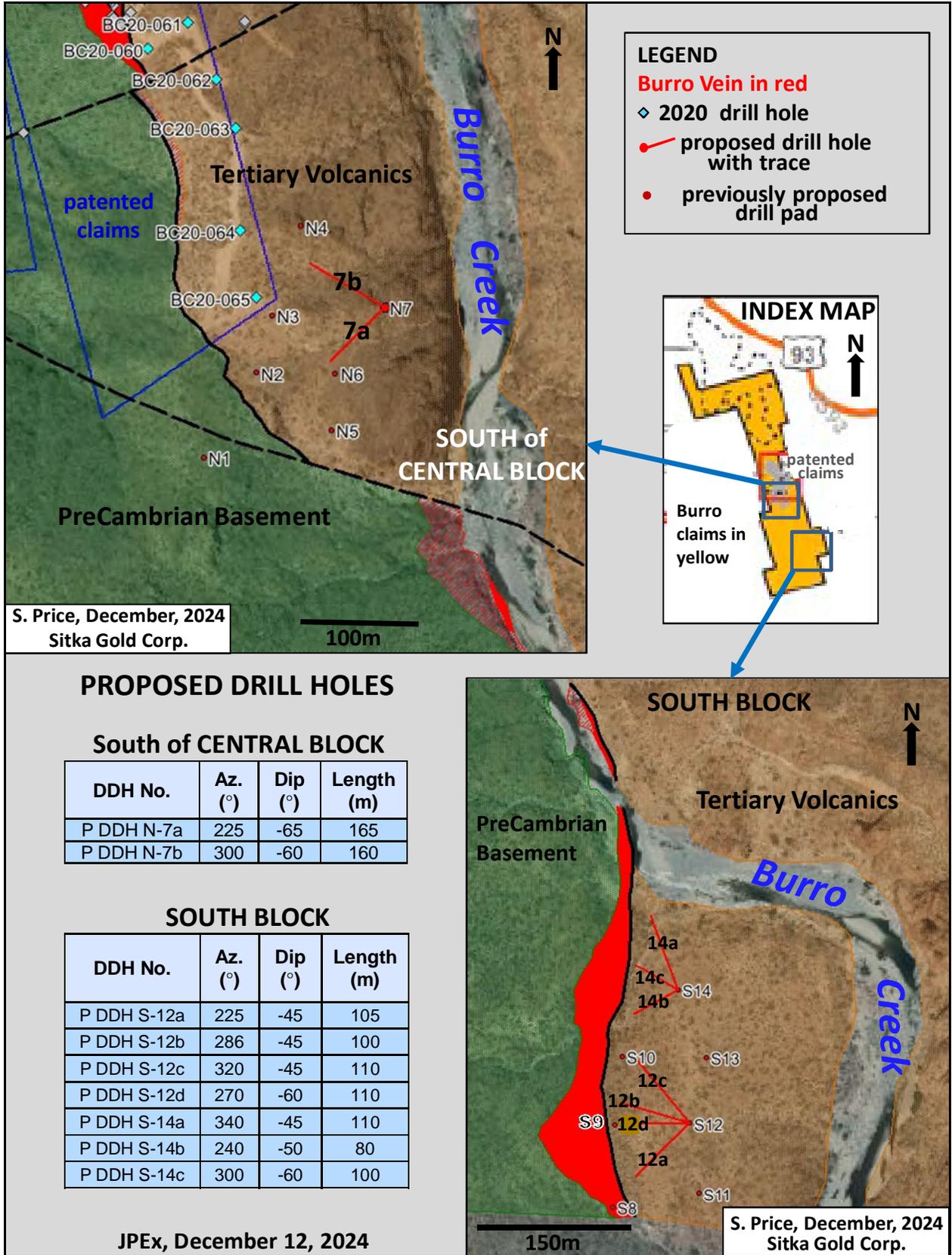


Figure 19: Proposed drill holes

26.1 Budget

Based on the above recommendations, the following \$600,000 Phase 1 and \$965,000 Phase 2 exploration budgets are proposed:

Phase 1 Budget:

1040m heli-supported diamond drilling in 9 holes @ \$400/m (all inclusive)	\$416,000
assays for Au, Ag (including shipping, QAQC)	53,500
access road repairs	15,000
pad building (8 man days, accommodation, travel, lumber)	15,000
wages (60 man days - geology, supervision)	43,000
core sawing and sampling (30 man-days & saw rental)	22,000
transportation (trucks, fuel, mob/demob)	5,200
accommodation off-site (30 man days)	5,200
meals (60 man days)	3,500
field supplies, site costs, communication	10,000
contingency, reporting and miscellaneous	11,600
Phase 1 Subtotal:	\$600,000

Phase 2 Budget: (contingent on Phase 1)

1000m diamond drilling in about 8 holes @ \$225/m (all inclusive)	\$225,000
1000m heli-supported diamond drilling in 8 holes @ \$400/m (all inclusive)	400,000
pad building and access	20,000
assays for Au, Ag (including shipping, QAQC)	100,000
wages (geology, supervision)	80,000
core sawing and sampling (60 man-days & saw rental)	40,000
transportation (trucks, fuel, mob/demob)	10,000
MMI soil survey (250 soils @ \$100/ea, including shipping, QAQC)	25,000
accommodation off-site (55 man days)	10,000
meals (110 man days)	3,500
field supplies, site costs, communication	6,500
new resource estimate	25,000
contingency, reporting and miscellaneous	20,000
Phase 2 Subtotal:	\$965,000

TOTAL Phases 1 and 2:

\$1,565,000

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

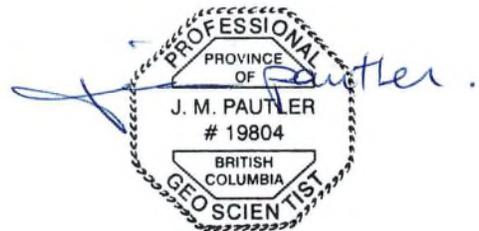
MS. JEAN PAUTLER

- 1) I, Jean Marie Pautler of 103-108 Elliott Street, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory am self-employed as a consulting geologist, authored and am responsible for all sections of this report entitled "NI 43-101 technical report on the Burro Creek Project, Mohave County, Arizona", with an effective date of January 15, 2025.
- 2) I am a graduate of Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario with an Honours B.Sc. degree in geology (May, 1980) with over 44 years mineral exploration experience in the North American Cordillera including the acquisition and delineation of the Tsacha (3T's) epithermal gold deposit, British Columbia for Teck Exploration Ltd. I have explored and evaluated epithermal projects throughout the North American Cordillera including the Avino Mine area in Durango, Mexico.
- 3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia ("APEGBC") registration number 19804. I am licensed by Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia ("EGBC"), permit to practice number 1001108.
- 4) I have visited the subject mining property of this report and am a "Qualified Person" in the context of, and have read and understand, National Instrument 43-101 and the Companion Policy to NI 43-101. This report was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.
- 5) This report is based on a review of pertinent data and a site visit by the author on November 9, 2024 after the latest exploration programs on the property I previously evaluated the Project between February 7 and 14, 2007, with site visits conducted on April 13 and 14, 2008, following the 2008 drill program, and on October 25, 2018, after additional staking and exploration. I do not have any other prior involvement with the Burro Creek Project, which is the subject of this report.
- 6) At the effective date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.
- 7) I am entirely independent, as defined in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101, of Sitka Gold Corp., Coelton Ventures Ltd., any associated companies and the Burro Creek Project.

Dated at Carcross, Yukon this 15th day of January, 2025,
"Signed and Sealed"

Jean Pautler

Jean Pautler, P.Geo. (APEGBC Reg. No. 19804)
(EGBC Permit to Practice No. 1001108)
JP Exploration Services Inc.
#103-108 Elliott St.
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 6C4



The signed and sealed copy of this Certificate page has been delivered to Sitka Gold Corp.

SIGNATURE PAGE

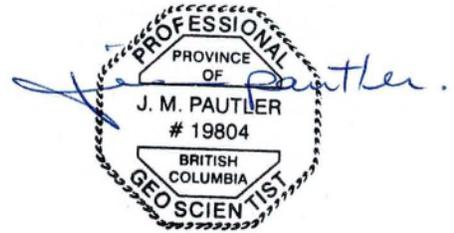
Respectfully submitted,

Effective Date: January 15, 2025



Signing Date: January 15, 2025, 2024

Jean Pautler, P. Geo.
(APEGBC Reg. No. 19804)
(EGBC Permit to Practice No. 1001108)



The signed and sealed copy of this Signature page has been delivered to Sitka Gold Corp.



**Photo 6: Central Block of Burro Vein in foreground,
view looking northwesterly (S. Price, January 19, 2020)**