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2025 Assessment Report

Describing

2024 UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE LIDAR SURVEY, PROSPECTING, LINEAMENT ANALYSYS AND HISTORICAL DATA REVIEW OF THE OGI PROPERTY, DAWSON MINING DISTRICT

Owner: Fox Exploration Ltd - 100%.

Work Performed: LiDAR Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Survey, Lineament Analysis, Prospecting, Data Review and Geological Interpretations.

Period of Work: October 2024 – March, 2025

Quartz Claims (upon which work was conducted): YD145262, YD145259, YD145283, YD145260, YD145264, YD145238, YD145257, YD145281, YD145261, YD145236, YD145263, YD145258

NTS Map Sheets: 116B01

Location: 64°10'14.81"N, -138°21'28.22"W

Prepared For: Sitka Gold Corporation

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Whitehorse, Yukon

Report Date: March 29th, 2025

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The following report describes results from a 2024 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Light Detection And Ranging (LiDAR) survey, reconnaissance geological prospecting and data review across a portion of the OGI property, which is located ~55 km northeast of Dawson City, Yukon Territory (**Fig. 1**). The OGI claims, which consist of 99 individual quartz claims are currently owned 100% by Fox Exploration Ltd. and cover approximately 20 km². Fieldwork, LiDAR Surveying, image processing, desktop compilation and analysis were conducted intermittently from October 2024 through to April, 2025.

The key objectives of the 2024 work program were to:

- ▲ Complete a high resolution LiDAR survey over a northern section of the claims covering an historic gold in soil anomaly.
- ▲ Carry out reconnaissance prospecting over gold in soil anomalies.
- ▲ Review historical exploration data.
- ▲ Conduct a general lineament interpretation from newly acquired LiDAR data.
- ▲ Integrate historical project data with 2024 field observations and lineament analysis to better understand controls on gold mineralization on the OGI property.

All drafted maps and digital data products provided are generated using the NAD 83 CSRS datum and projected to UTM zone 7. A Statement of Qualifications appears in Appendix I and the Statements of Costs appear in Appendix II. UAV imagery datasets are presented in Appendices III and IV. All maps are drafted in the NAD83 (CSRS) datum and projected to UTM zone 7.



FIGURE 1: Location of OGI project.

2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND ACCESS

The OGI claims are located approximately 55 km northeast of Dawson City (**Fig. 2**), which is a road accessible town ~530 km from Whitehorse. The claims are located approximately 8 km northwest of the past producing Brewery Creek gold mine and access to the property is by helicopter from either Dawson City or from the Dempster Highway located approximately 8 km west of the property. The OGI claims occur on NTS map sheet 116B01 and the approximate center is situated at 64°10'14.81"N, -138°21'28.22"W (WGS84). The OGI project consists of 99 contiguous quartz claims that due to expire October 28, 2036 and is 100% owned by Fox Exploration Ltd., and operated by Sitka Gold Corporation (**Table 1; Fig. 3**).

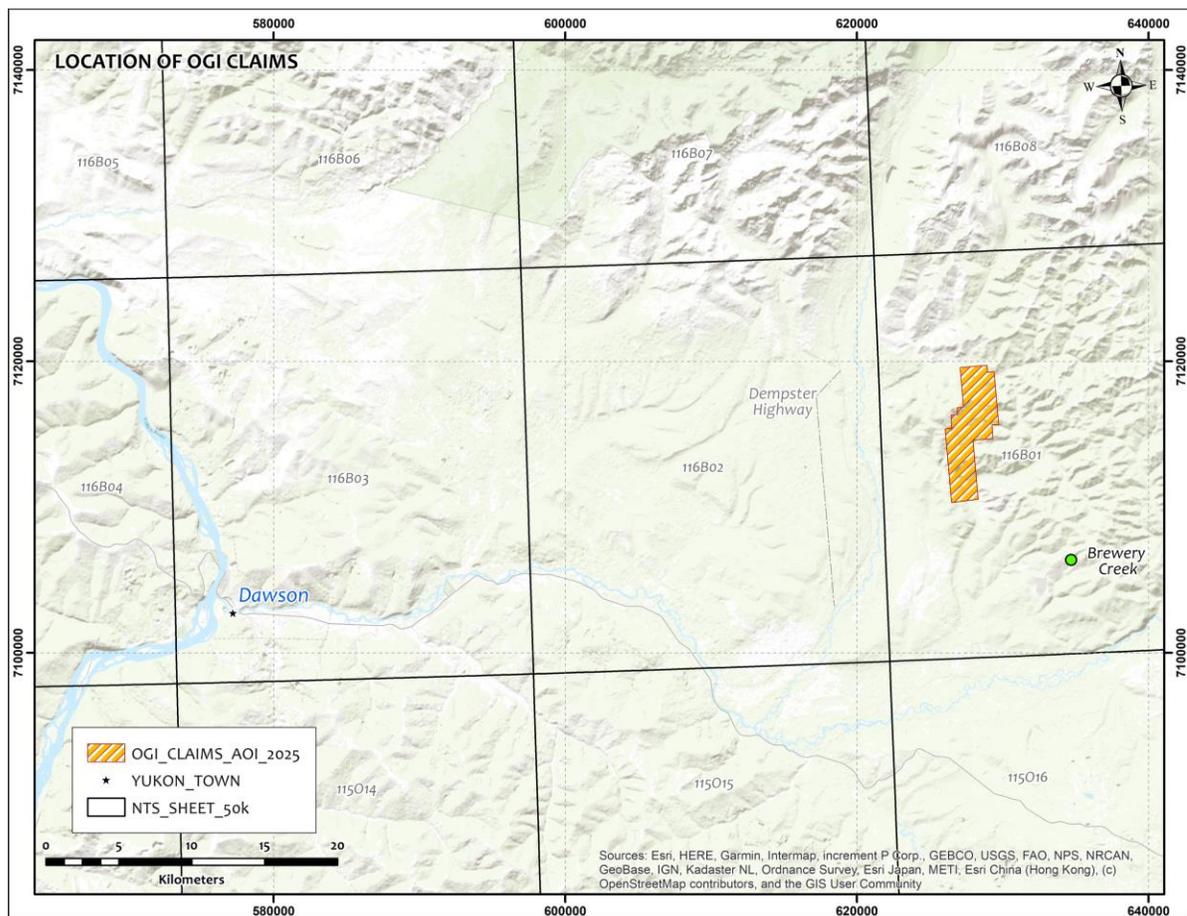


FIGURE 2: Detailed location of OGI project.

The project area is located at the southern extent of the Ogilvie Mountains and characterized by steep to moderate relief and is situated below 1200 metres above sea level. The property is covered by black spruce, pine, poplar, birch and alder trees with abundant willows and buck brush at lower elevations (Dawson, 2022). Outcrop on the property is sparse and exists primarily along ridges and steeper areas of relief and in the creeks (Dawson, 2022).

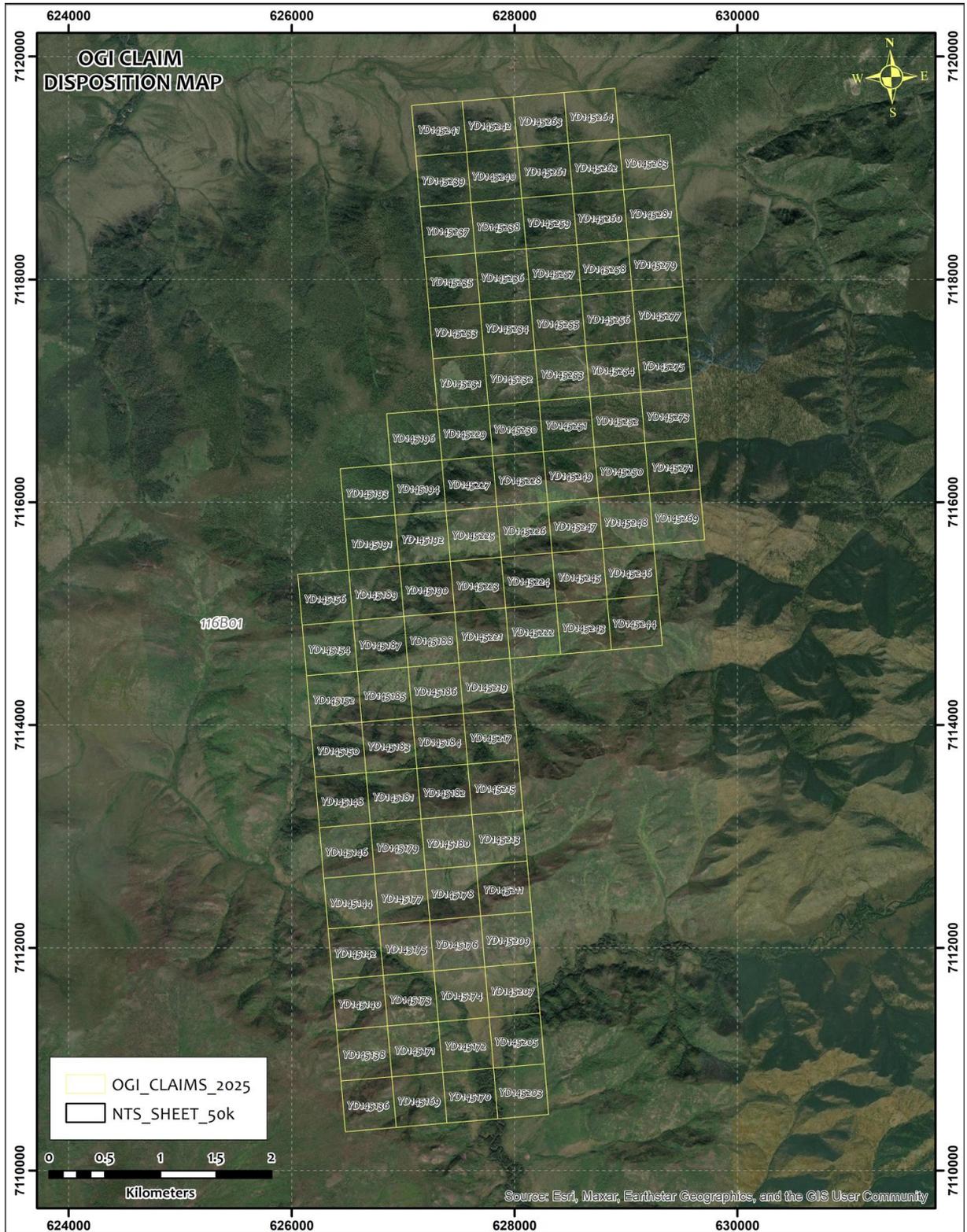


FIGURE 3: Detailed mineral tenure location map – OGI claims.

3.0 PREVIOUS WORK AND GEOLOGICAL SETTING

3.1 – Previous Work

Sixteen bedrock mineral exploration programs took place in the area between 1990 and 2022 on the OGI claims or larger claim blocks including the OGI claims (Table 2). A description of the work history is summarized from Dawson (2022) assessment report.

The area of the OGI Property was originally staked in 1989 by Tombstone Explorations Company Ltd., who carried out limited prospecting and geochemical silt sampling in 1990 (Minfile 116B 165). A larger area that also included the current extents of the OGI claims was re-staked in 1996 (Oki claims; the Ridgeway prospect). The claim group was optioned to International Kodiak Resources Ltd. and in 1997 the group carried regional stream sediment sampling, soil sampling, prospecting, geological mapping and airborne geophysical surveying and claim staking to expand the size of the project. Work continued through to 2000 on the OKI claims.

In 2011, Fox Exploration Ltd. (Fox) staked the OGI claims to cover prospective gold anomalies generated from an historic stream sediment sampling program and was focused on an intrusion related gold target. In 2012 Fox conducted a program of soil sampling geochemical on the property that returned a single sample of 3.7 g/t Au in the vicinity of the Ridgeway Minfile occurrence (895 ppb Au, 1,065 ppm As, 10 ppm Sb and 3,650 ppm Hg in quartz monzonite float) and identified an area of strongly anomalous Zn and Ag values as well as other metals in the southern part of the property. Additional exploration conducted on the Property during in 2013 to 2017 defined a Zn-Ag soil geochemical anomaly approximately 1,000 m in length and 500 m wide in this area. The anomaly is strongly anomalous in Zn (2,000 to +10,000 ppm), Ag (10 ppm to +50 ppm) and enriched in a number of other metals and remains open to the south.

In 2017, Pacific Ridge Resources optioned the Property and conducted limited exploration focused on the anomalous Zn-Ag anomaly. Geological mapping, infill soil sampling (and analysis with a handheld XRF analyser), trenching and a MAG-VLF survey were completed. This work confirmed and added detail to the Zn – Ag anomaly and demonstrated that some east west trending conductors occur within the anomalous area.

In 2020, Sitka Gold Corp optioned the property and completed a 12.2 square kilometer drone survey that produced a detailed topographic map, and a 4 hole, 103.6 m Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling program. Holes OGI RAB 20-001, 003 and 004 all intersected a black fine grained argillaceous unit that is moderately to strongly anomalous in zinc and silver. The strongest mineralization was encountered in OGI-RAB-20-004,

which averaged 1,963 ppm Zn and 5.7 ppm Ag over its entire 30.5 m length. The highest results from the hole were 1.5 m of 5,430 Zn at 13.7 m and 1.5 m of 11.6 g/t Ag at 3.0 m. In 2021 Sitka Gold Corp. completed a gravity survey over the zinc – silver anomaly on the southern part of the property. The survey identified 3 gravity high anomalies and 2 gravity low anomalies that justify further investigation by way of a more detailed compilation of geological and geochemical data, ground truthing and more detailed gravity surveying. The 2022 exploration program on the OGI property, also by Sitka Gold Corp., consisted of soil and limited rock sampling programs. A total of 348 samples were collected on a 100 m by 50 m grid to infill an area between historic samples that had not been sampled while 258 samples were collected at a 50 by 25 m spacing around a historic high grade soil sample which returned 3.7 g/t Au. The 2 rock samples were collected from a hand dug pit at the site of the 3.7 g/t Au sample. The 2022 exploration program did not demonstrate that economically significant gold mineralization occurs in the area investigated. This program did not, however, follow up on the recommendations of the 2021 gravity survey work which was focused on the zinc – silver potential of the southern part of the property

REPORT_NUM	REPORT_TYPE	TITLE	YEAR	DATE_SUBMIT	AUTHOR	COMPANY	CLAIMS	PROPERTY	EXPEND_\$
92939	Assessment Report - Hardrock	Report on the 1990 Assessment Work on the MIK Claims	1990	1991-03-15	Keyser, H. J.	Tombstone Explorations Co. Ltd.	Mik 1-26, Mike 33-40	Mik	3759.11
93009	Assessment Report - Hardrock	Report on the 1991 Assessment Work on the MIK Claims	1991	1992-01-28	Strain, D.	Placer Dome Exploration Ltd.	Mik 1-26, Mike 33-40	Mik	3723.6
93768	Assessment Report - Hardrock	Geological, Geophysical and Geochemical Assessment Report on the Oki-Doki Project Claims	1997	1998-01-21	Van Damme, V. P., Malahoff, B. T., Kauss, C. A.	International Kodiak Resources Inc.	Oki,Doki,Smoki,Karl, Lokey,Ob,Axis,Wow, Bulsi,Good News,Yes, Loki,Golden,Goshawk, On,Eagle,Bald,Bonus, ANT,MLN,Bo	Oki-Doki	1141550
93961	Assessment Report - Hardrock	Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Oki-Doki Project Claims	1998	1998-12-22	Damme, V. P., Game, B. D.	International Kodiak Resources Ltd	MLN, Oki, Doki, Smoki, Kari, Lokey, Ob, Axis, Eagle, Goshawk, Bald, Golden, Wow, Bulsi, Good News, Yes, On, Bonus, Loki, Lucky, Big Time, Luvnit	Oki-Doki	407136
93967	Assessment Report - Hardrock	Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Oki-Doki Project Claims	1998	1998-12-22	Van Damme, V. P., Game, B. D.	International Kodiak Resources Inc.	MLN,Bo,Oki,Doki, Smoki,Karl,Lokey, Pay,Lucky,Big Time, Luvnit, Pay Day,Bang On, Big One,Bang,OBI, Sure Thing,Pay Dirt, Strike,High Grade	Oki Doki	0
94118	Assessment Report - Hardrock	Geological and Geochemical Report on the Oki-Doki Claims	1999	2000-04-03	Jaworski, B. J., Vanvermeskerken, M. T.	International Kodiak Resources Inc.	MLN,Bo,Oki,Doki, Smoki,Karl,Lokey, Pay,Lucky,Big Time, Luvnit, Pay Day,Bang On, Big One,Bang,OBI, Sure Thing,Pay Dirt, Strike,High Grade	Oki Doki	342696.57
94221	Assessment Report - Hardrock	Geological and Geochemical Report on the Oki-Doki Claims	2000	2001-04-23	Vanvermeskerken, M. T., Jaworski, B. J.	International Kodiak Resources Inc.	MLN,Bo,Oki,Doki, Smoki,Karl,Lokey, Pay,Lucky,Big Time, Luvnit, Pay Day,Bang On, Big One,Bang,OBI, Sure Thing,Pay Dirt, Strike,High Grade	Oki Doki	332152.55
2012-070	YMEP Report - Hardrock	2012 Assessment Report for the OGI Claim Property	2012	2012-10-10	Coe, C.	Fox Exploration Ltd.	OGI	OGI	45474.68
96275	Assessment Report - Hardrock	2012 Assessment Report for the OGI Claim Property, Soil Geochemistry	2012	2012-11-07	Coe, C.	Fox Exploration Ltd.	OGI 1-164,OGI 169-184	OGI	44132.52
2013-067	YMEP Report - Hardrock	2013 Assesment Report for the OGI Claim Property Soil Geochemistry	2013	2013-10-24	Coe, C.	Fox Exploration Ltd.	OGI	OGI	26763.56
96535	Assessment Report - Hardrock	OGI Claim Property, Soil Geochemistry	2013	2013-11-13	Coe, C.	Fox Exploration Ltd.	OGI 1-164,OGI 169-184	OGI	30467.45
96974	Assessment Report - Hardrock	2016 Assessment Report for the OGI Claim Property	2016	2017-02-21	Coe, C.	Fox Exploration Ltd.	OGI 1-164, OGI 169-184	OGI	10506.19
2017-065	YMEP Report - Hardrock	YMEP Project 2017-065 Target Evaluation - Hard Rock Final Report 2017 GEOLOGY, SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY, TEST PITTING AND GEOPHYSICS REPORT on the OGI ZINC PROPERTY	2017	2017-08-25	Carlson, G. G.	Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd	OGI	OGI	93960
97071	Assessment Report - Hardrock	Assessment Report - 2017 Geology, Soil Geochemistry and Geophysics Report on the Ogi Zinc Property	2017	2017-09-08	Carlson, G.	Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd.	OGI	OGI	83777.71
2020-041	YMEP Report - Hardrock	2020 RAB Drilling and Drone Imagery Report on the OGI Zinc Property	2020	2021-01-20	Dawson, J.G.	Sitka Gold Corp.	OGI	OGI	122666

TABLE 2: Summary of historical hardrock exploration programs conducted on the OGI claims (or historical claims including the current OGI claims).

3.2 Regional Geological Setting

The OGI claims occur within the tectonic element known as the Selwyn Basin which is a geologically significant sedimentary basin that spans from the late Precambrian (Neoproterozoic) to the Cretaceous period and is characterized by deep water, off-shelf sedimentary strata that are transitional eastward and northward into shelf carbonate and clastic sedimentary rocks of the Mackenzie Platform (Fig. 4; Colpron and Nelson, 2011). The OGI claims also lie immediately southeast of the western extent of the Robert Service Thrust, which is an important structural element associated with Jurassic – Cretaceous compressional deformation in the Selwyn Basin. To the southwest, the Selwyn Basin is separated from volcanic stratigraphy of the exotic Yukon Tanana Terrane by the Tintina Fault Zone.

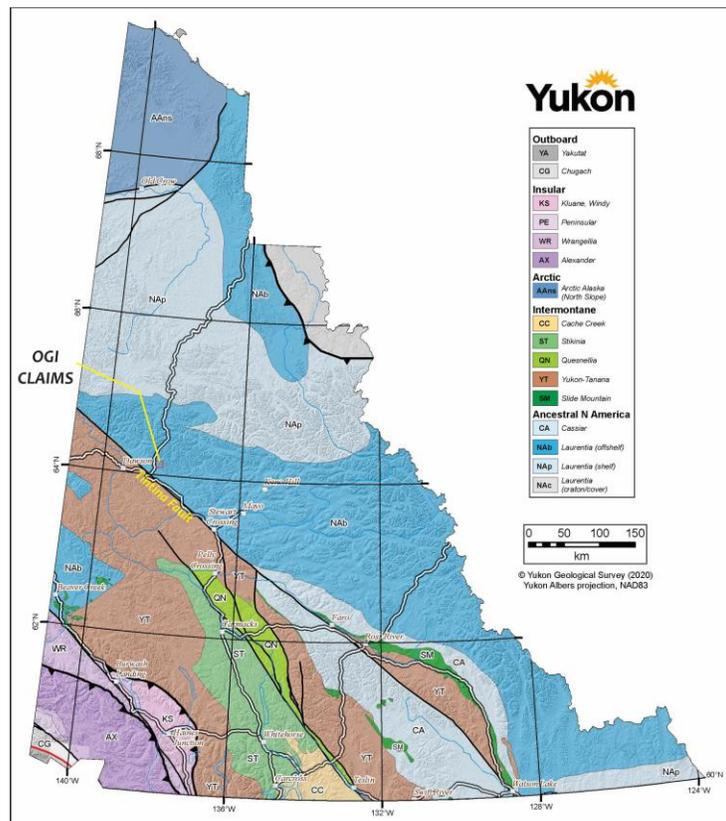


FIGURE 4: Regional Tectonic Setting of OGI Property (Colpron and Nelson, 2011).

The basal unit of Selwyn Basin consists of clastic rocks of the Proterozoic to lower Cambrian Hyland Group, which are characterized by green-grey phyllite, sandstone and less common conglomerate and calcareous rocks (Fig. 5). The Cambro-Ordovician Rabbit Kettle Formation unconformably overlies older lithologies and forms a prominent laterally continuous white weathering carbonate marker horizon (Dawson, 2022). Overlying the Rabbit Kettle Formation in the vicinity of the OGI claims is the Silurian to Ordovician Road River Group which consists of the basal Duo Lake Formation (phyllitic shale, cherty shale, chert and rare

quartz augen phyllite) and the overlying Steel Formation (mudstone and siltstone with lesser sandstone). The Road River Group is host to numerous Zn-Pb-Ag occurrences, the most well-known of which is Howards Pass, and also unique nickeliferous stratabound mineralization, the Nick occurrence (Minfile 106D 092).

Unconformably overlying the Road River Group is the Devono-Mississippian Earn Group consisting mostly dark grey to black shale with subordinate and variable amounts of chert, siltstone, sandstone, limestone, bedded barite, chlorite muscovite phyllite and chert pebble conglomerate (Dawson, 2022; **Fig. 5**). The Earn Group strata are also host to numerous Zn-Pb-Ag occurrences throughout Selwyn Basin, the most well-known of which are the Tom and Jason deposits in the Macmillan Pass area.

The Selwyn Basin strata have been intruded by felsic to intermediate Cretaceous stocks and small plutons of the Tombstone and McQuesten Suites, forming an arcuate band that spans the Yukon from north of Dawson to the NWT border. Gold mineralization of the Tintina Gold Belt is associated with these intrusive rocks (Dawson, 2022; **Fig. 5**). The OGI claims are also underlain by unglaciated and glaciated surficial deposits, included quaternary materials from both Reid and pre-Reid glaciations (**Fig. 6**)

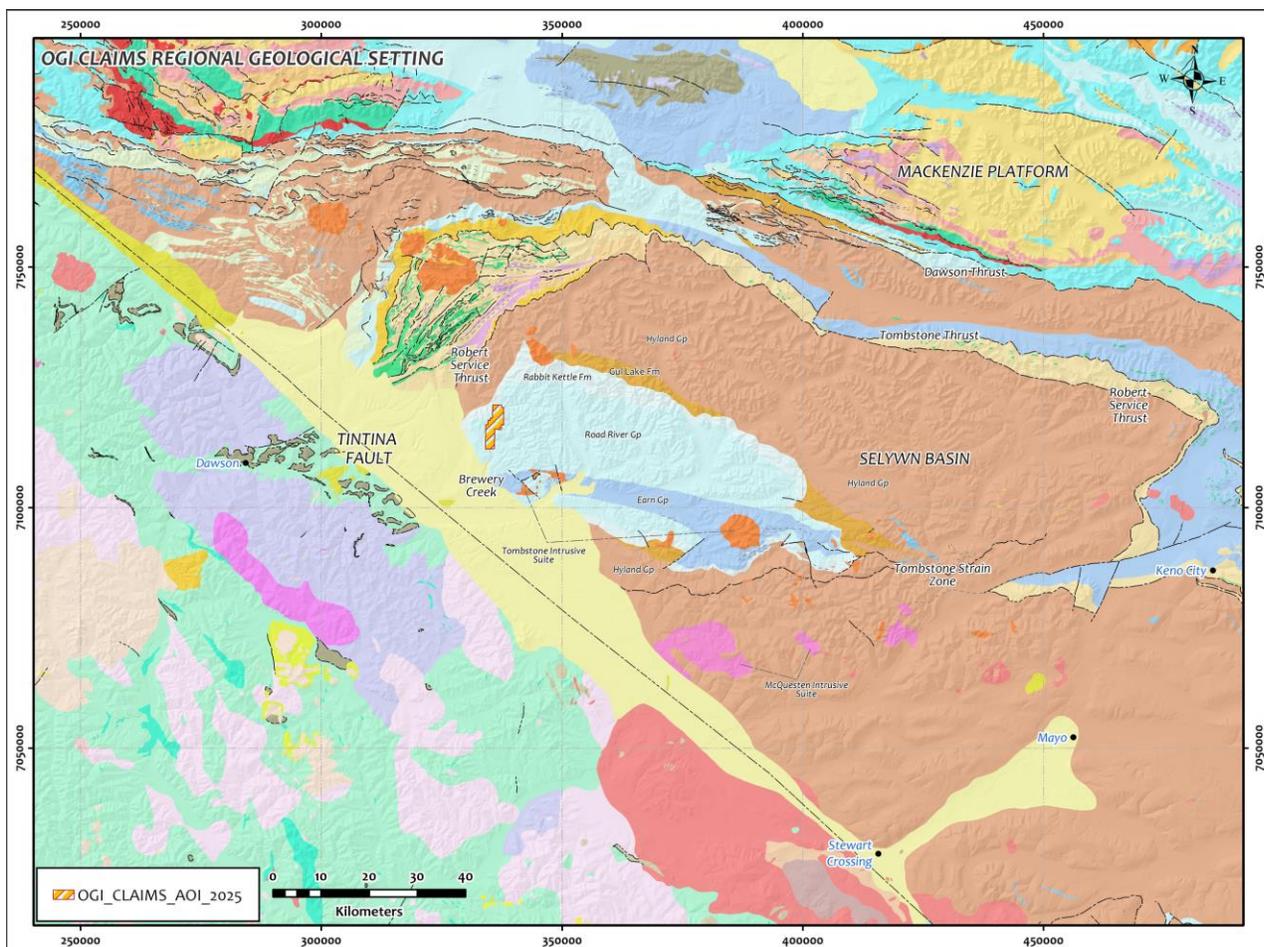


FIGURE 5: Regional Geological setting of OGI claims (Modified after Colpron, 2017).

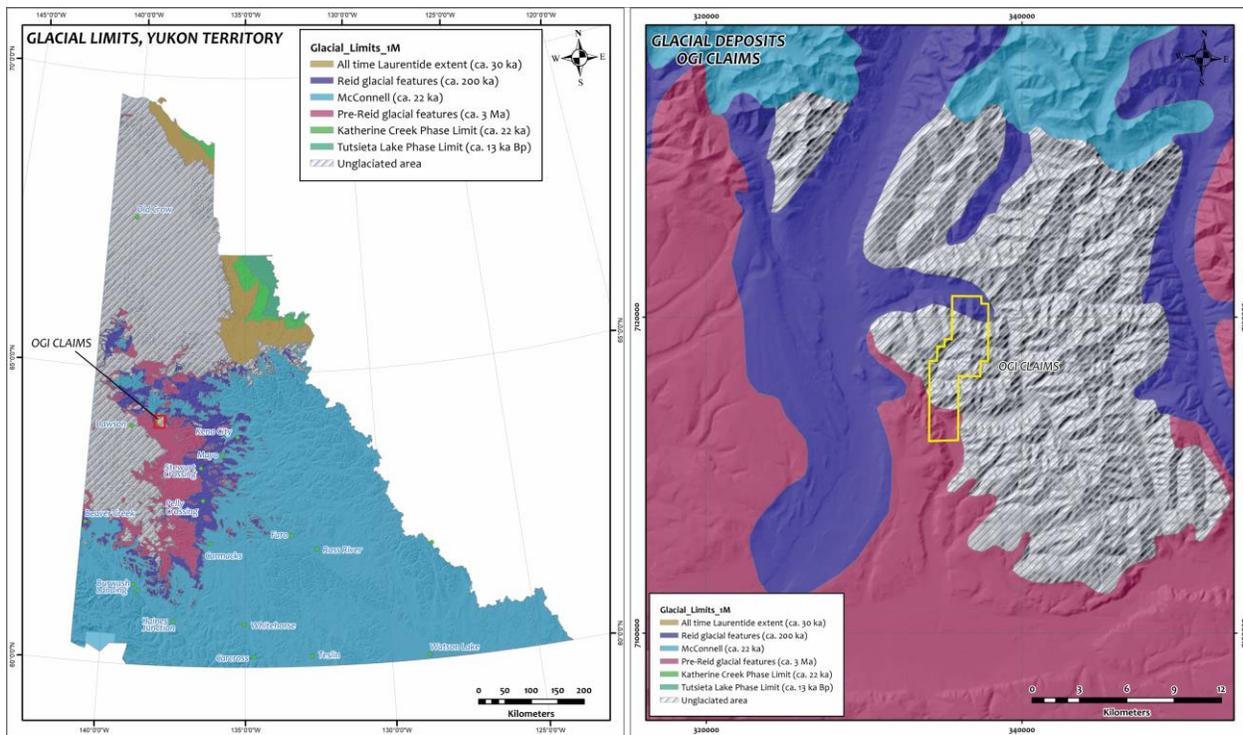


FIGURE 6: Glacial limits of Yukon map modified from Duk-Rodkin (1999).

3.3 – Property Geology

The OGI claims are underlain by predominantly by rocks of the Road River Group with minor limestones of the Rabbitkettle formation occurring in the northwestern corner of the claims (Fig. 7). There has been no comprehensive geological mapping on the property and outcrop is scarce. Limited field mapping indicates the main lithology is light to medium grey chert to siliceous argillite belonging to the Road River group (Dawson, 2022). The chert often shows an indistinct brecciated texture, probably tectonic in origin, and it is often cut but thin, irregular quartz veinlets. It ranges from massive to well bedded on a scale of 3 to 5 cm thick beds. Outcrops are typically quite rubbly(Dawson, 2022). An aeromagnetic-radiometric anomaly associated with the Ridgeway prospect in the northern part of the Property is likely associated with a buried Tombstone intrusion (Dawson, 2022). Two mineralization styles are thought to be present on the OGI claims including (i) Intrusion Related gold (IRG) and (ii) sedimentary exhalative mineralization (SedEx). The Road River Formation that underlies the Property is known throughout the Selwyn Basin to host SedEx style base and precious metal mineralization.

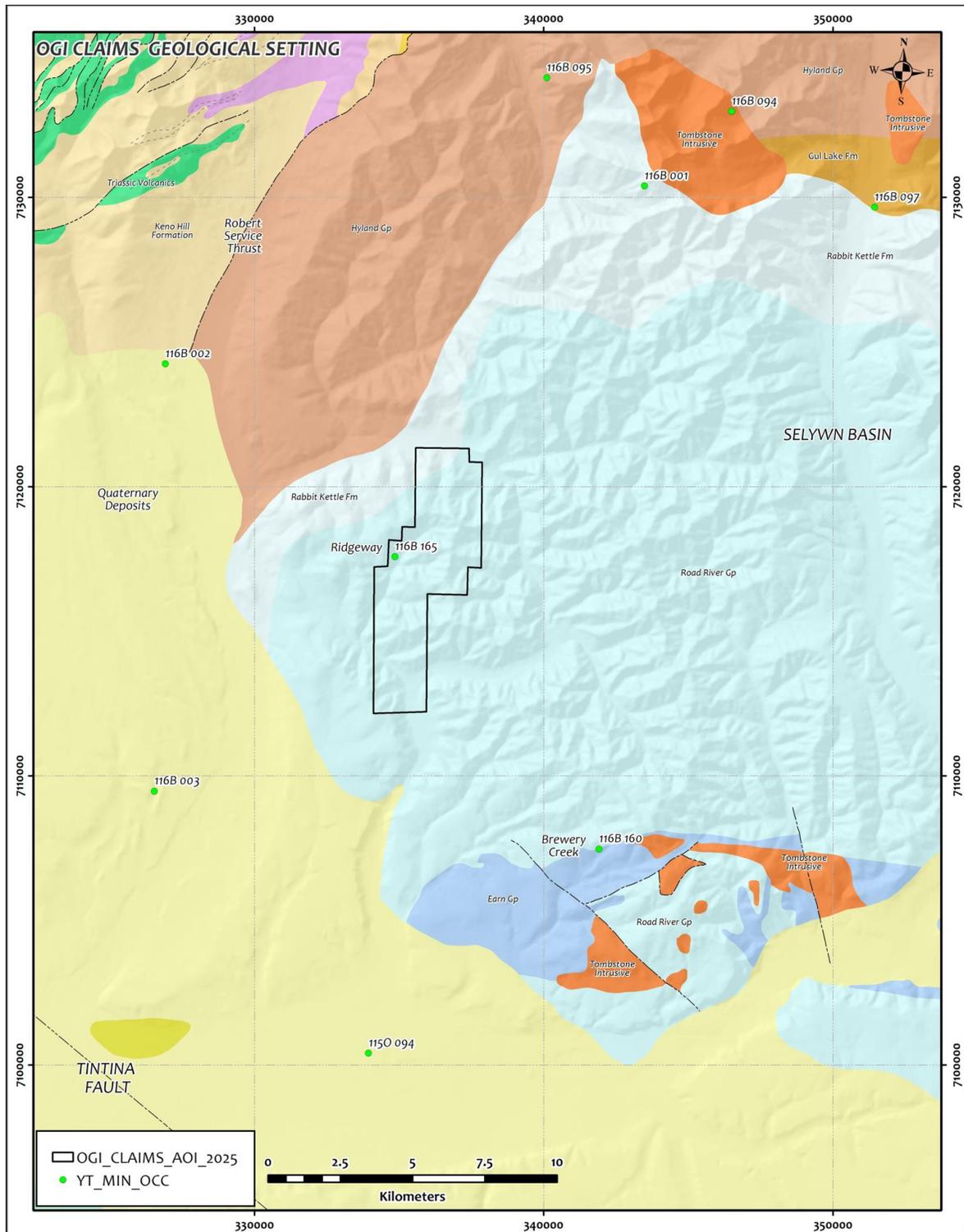


FIGURE 7: Property Geology of the OGI claims (Modified after Colpron, 2017).

4.0 OGI CLAIMS 2024 WORK PROGRAM

The 2024 OGI work program was focused on historic northern gold-in-soil anomalies (Fig. 8) and consisted of three components including:

- i. New high resolution UAV LiDAR survey over the target to better identify structural features that may be controlling gold mineralization.
- ii. Reconnaissance prospecting to evaluate historic gold-in-soil anomalies.
- iii. Data processing, analysis and review.

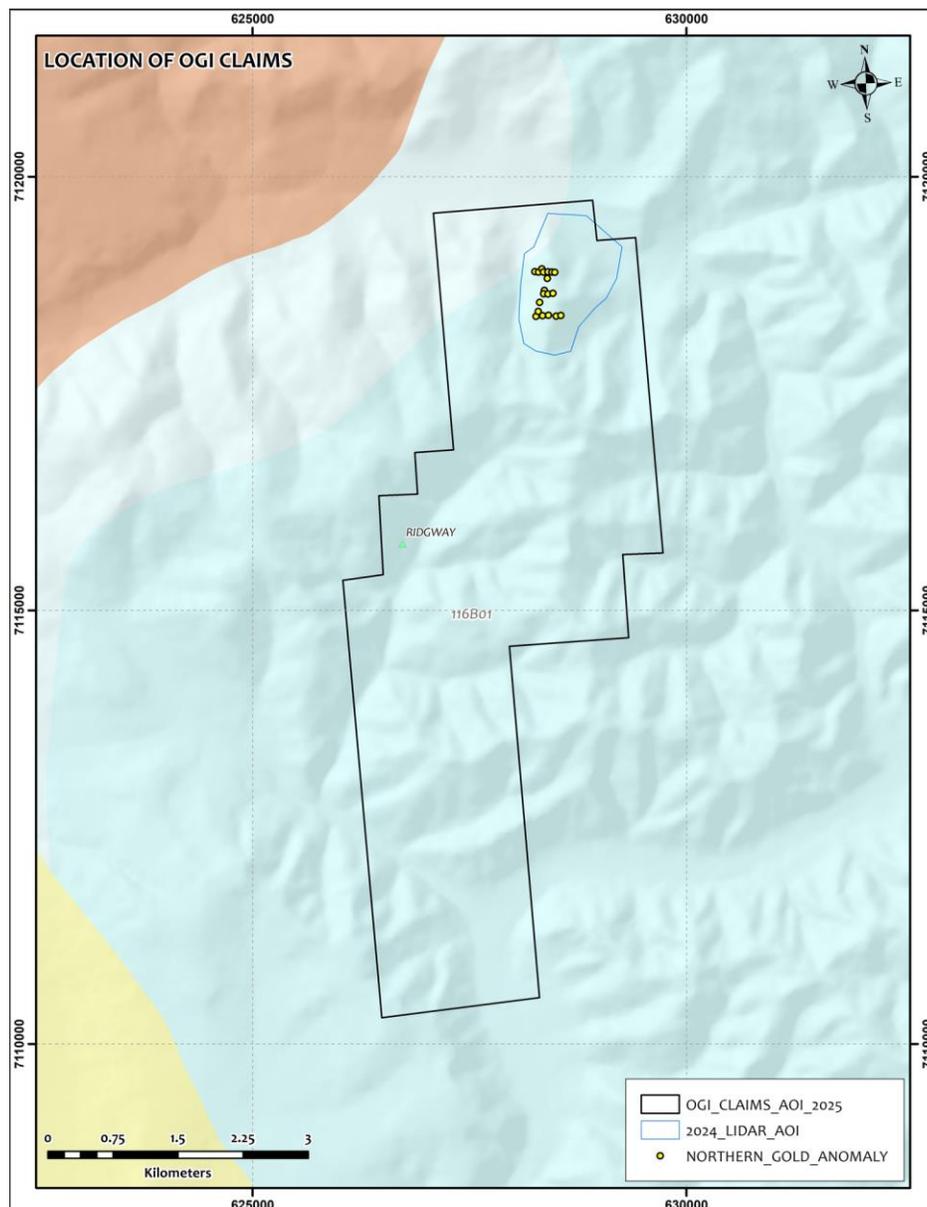


FIGURE 8: Location of northern gold-in-soil anomaly and 2024 OGI work program.

4.1 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle LiDAR Survey

Equipment used to complete the OGI project UAV LiDAR surveys consisted of the Zenmuse L2 sensor integrated with the M350 RTK drone platform (**Fig. 9**). The L2 is a scanning sensor that integrates a proprietary DJI LiDAR module, a 20 mp RGB camera, and an inertial measurement unit (IMU). The LiDAR sensor (that supports five returns) is able to detect an effective point rate of about 1200000 pts/s on multiple returns, and the average range is 450 m with 50% reflectivity and 250 m with 10%.

Maximum areal coverage at lowest pulse density consists of ~ 2.5 km² in a single flight given flat an optimal flying conditions and 10% swath overlap. The RGB camera is characterised by a 20-megapixel 4/3 inch CMOS sensor with a mechanical shutter. This LiDAR payload is only supported by the DJI Matrice 300 and 350 RTK Unmanned aerial vehicle models. Ground control point data were laid out prior to surveying. **Table 3** summarizes known accuracies for this LiDAR UAV system.

All LiDAR, IMU and GNSS data were processed to generate an unclassified point cloud in the proprietary software DJI Terra™. The point clouds were subsequently imported into Terrasolid UAV™ lidar processing software for further post processing and classification into bare earth and non-bare earth point cloud datasets. Digital terrain and hillshade models were prepared from these processed LiDAR point clouds. *All data were processed in the WGS84 geographic coordinate system and transformed into NAD83 (CSRS) UTM zone 7N projection (epoch 2024.9).*



FIGURE 9: DJI M350 RTK and Zenmuse L2 LiDAR Survey Equipment.

PARAMETER	DJI L2
SENSOR TYPE	Zenmuse
FIELD OF VIEW	70H 75V
MAXIMUM - AREA COVERAGE_ km2	2.5
ALTITUDE-m	150
SPEED_ m/s	15
OVERLAP_ %	20
POINT CLOUD RATE -MULTIPLE RETURN	1,200,000 pts/s
VEGETATION PENETRATION BEST PRACTICE AREA COVERAGE PER MISSION_ km2	0.6
VEGETATION PENETRATION BEST PRACTICE AREA COVERAGE PER DAY_ km2	10 to 12 km2
ALTITUDE-m	140
SPEED_ m/s	15
OVERLAP_ %	50
PULSE DENSITY - ALL CLASSES	300-400
HORIZONTAL RMSE - MANUFACTURER (cm) @ 150m altitude	5
VERTICAL RMSE - MANUFACTURER (cm) @ 150m altitude	4
NON-VEGETATED VERTICAL RMSE (cm)	4
POINT CLOUD CLASSIFICATION	Terrain, low& high vegetation, buildings, powerlines, poles

TABLE 3: Accuracy specifications for DJI Zenmuse L2 LiDAR + M350 UAV system.

Digital Terrain model resolution is dependent on ground point density. In order to determine appropriate resolution for the LiDAR survey area, the following formula was used:

Lidar density and DEM resolution

- average of 1 Lidar pulse per DEM pixel

- Point density (e.g., 8 pulses per square meter)

- Point spacing (e.g., 50 cm)

$$PS = \text{SQRT}(1/PD)$$

Example: 8 pulses / meter² = 0.35 meters

Lidar data were acquired on October 6, 2024. Five terrain following missions were completed to survey the northern gold anomaly of the OGI claims (**Fig. 8**). The IMU was calibrated at the beginning and end and at 100 seconds intervals during each mission. A flight speed of 15 ms⁻¹ was maintained and side overlap was kept to 50 percent to achieve maximum point density. Two ground control points were used to assess the final spatial accuracy of the data using intensity data. **Table 4** summarizes the accuracy of the resultant point cloud when compared to ground control points measured at the time of the survey.

The LiDAR survey was subsequently processed to generate a georeferenced 3D point cloud and trajectory files (SBET.out) which were subsequently imported into Terrasolid™ for final QC/QA, data cleaning and classification into bare-earth and non bare-earth point clouds. The final accuracy of the data falls within acceptable tolerance for vegetated terrain. The final Digital Terrain Model (DTM) is presented in Appendix III.

GCP	N83z7_EAST	N83z7_NORTH	Known Z	Dx_m	Dy_m	Dz_m
1	628516.84	7118573.41	1143.33	-0.033	-0.012	-0.021
2	628505.97	7118573.62	1143.36	0.008	0.016	0.019
					XY_m	Z_m
				RMSE	0.0254	0.016

TABLE 4: Comparison of ground control point data with processed LiDAR point cloud.

4.2 Reconnaissance Prospecting

A half day was spent reviewing outcrops and prospecting in the vicinity of historical gold-in-soil anomalies in the northern target area (**Fig. 10**). Two main lithological units were observed and are interpreted to represent Earn Group stratigraphy. These included:

- i) 1-5 centimeter interbedded lithic and arkosic sandstone (**Fig. 11**).
- ii) More massive quartz rich feldspathic sandstone(**Fig. 12**).

All outcrops examined showed centimetre to decimeter scale brittle fracture arrays in which pre-existing pyrite has been oxidized and preferentially weathered out. These structures may be the host to elevated gold in soil anomalous observed in this target area. No obviously mineralized outcrops were observed.

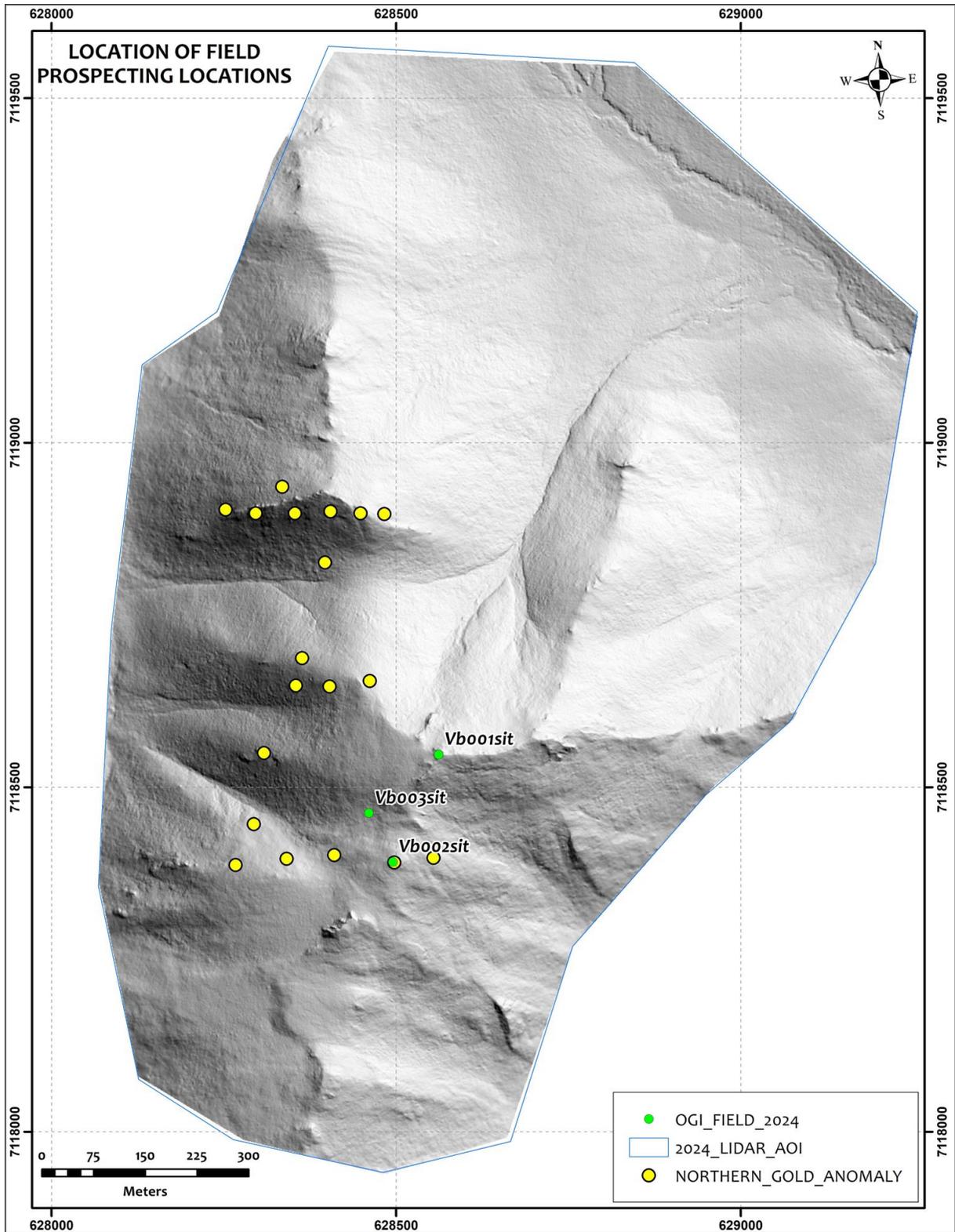


FIGURE 10: Prospecting location map.



FIGURE 11: Interbedded lithic and arkosic sandstone (vb001sit)



FIGURE 12: - massive quartz rich feldspathic sandstone (vb002sit)

4.3 - LiDAR Lineament Analysis & Soil Geochemical Data Review

The 2024 OGI LiDAR elevation data was processed to generate a series of hillshade models to help identify and map important structures and lineaments (**Fig. 13**). Hillshade models illuminate topographic data from different sun azimuths and heights from the horizon. These bare earth hillshade models are an integral component of understanding the structural setting of any mineralized district.

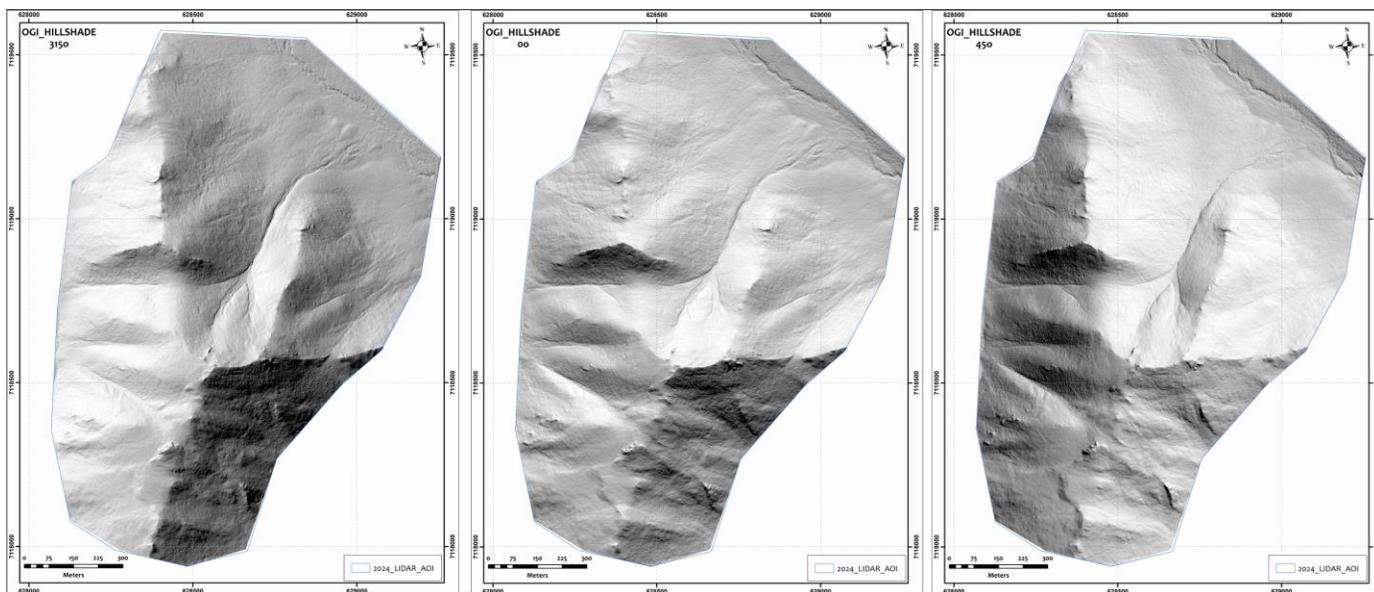


FIGURE 13: 2024 OGI LiDAR hillshade imagery over northern gold target area.

Bedding form lines interpreted from linear topographic highs indicate that the Earn Group stratigraphy is broadly east striking and south dipping across the northern OGI claims (**Fig. 14**). Fault and lineaments are considered to represent narrow topographic recessive zones within the OGI LiDAR hillshade data. Three main fault and lineament orientations are present in the LiDAR data including curvilinear north east trending arrays, east trending arrays and north northwest trending arrays that are concentrated in the southwestern portion of the survey area (**Fig. 15**).

A review of the 2022 soil geochemical data shows a strong correlation between Au-Sb-Zn-Ag-Mo-Cu correlation (**Table 5; Fig. 16**). The distribution of all historic gold-in-soil anomalies reveal (i) a distinct zone several kilometres south of the 2024 survey area that represents the focus of most historical work on the OGI claims and, (ii) more sporadic gold in the northern portion of the claims (**Fig. 17**)

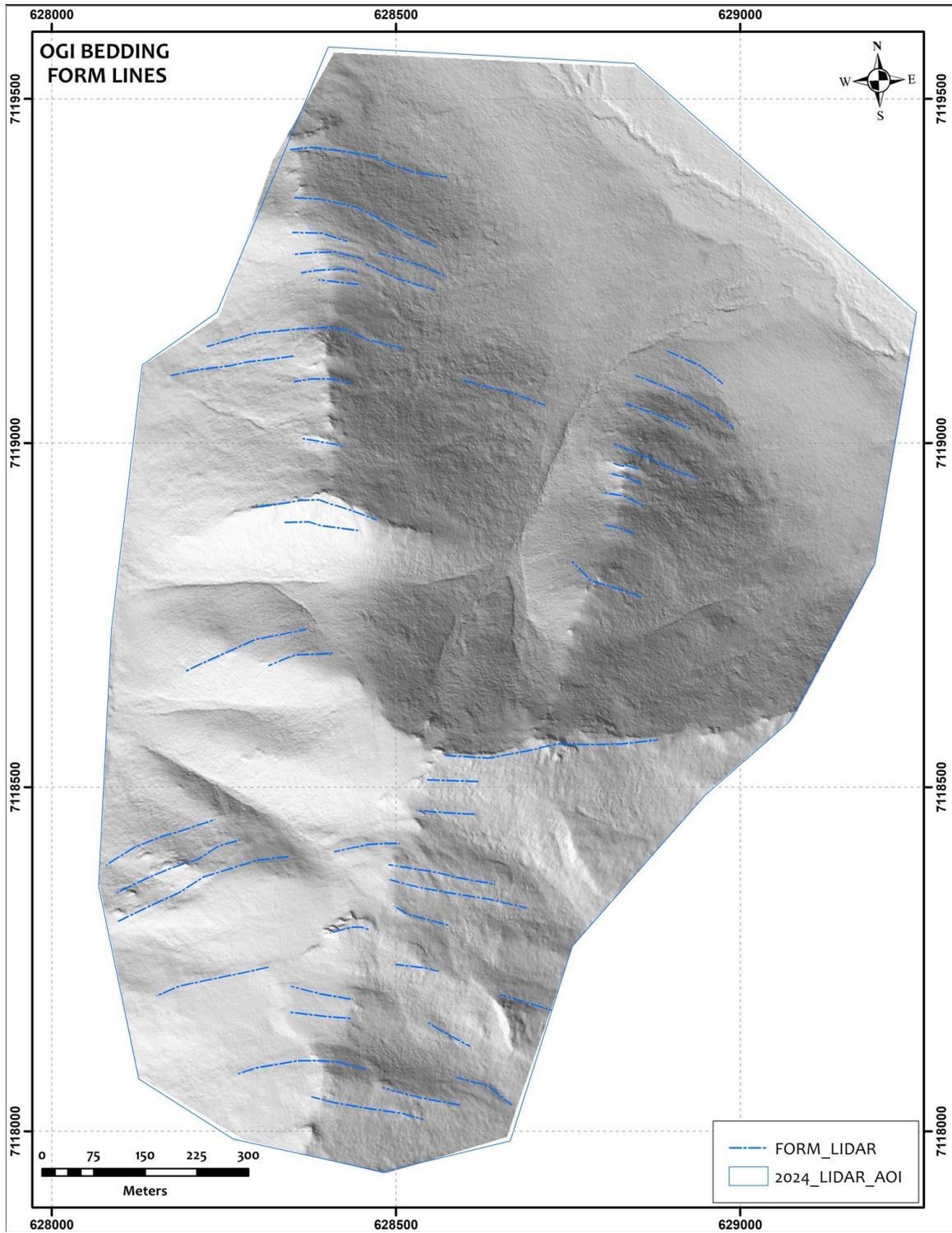


FIGURE 14: 2024 OGI interpreted bedding form lines

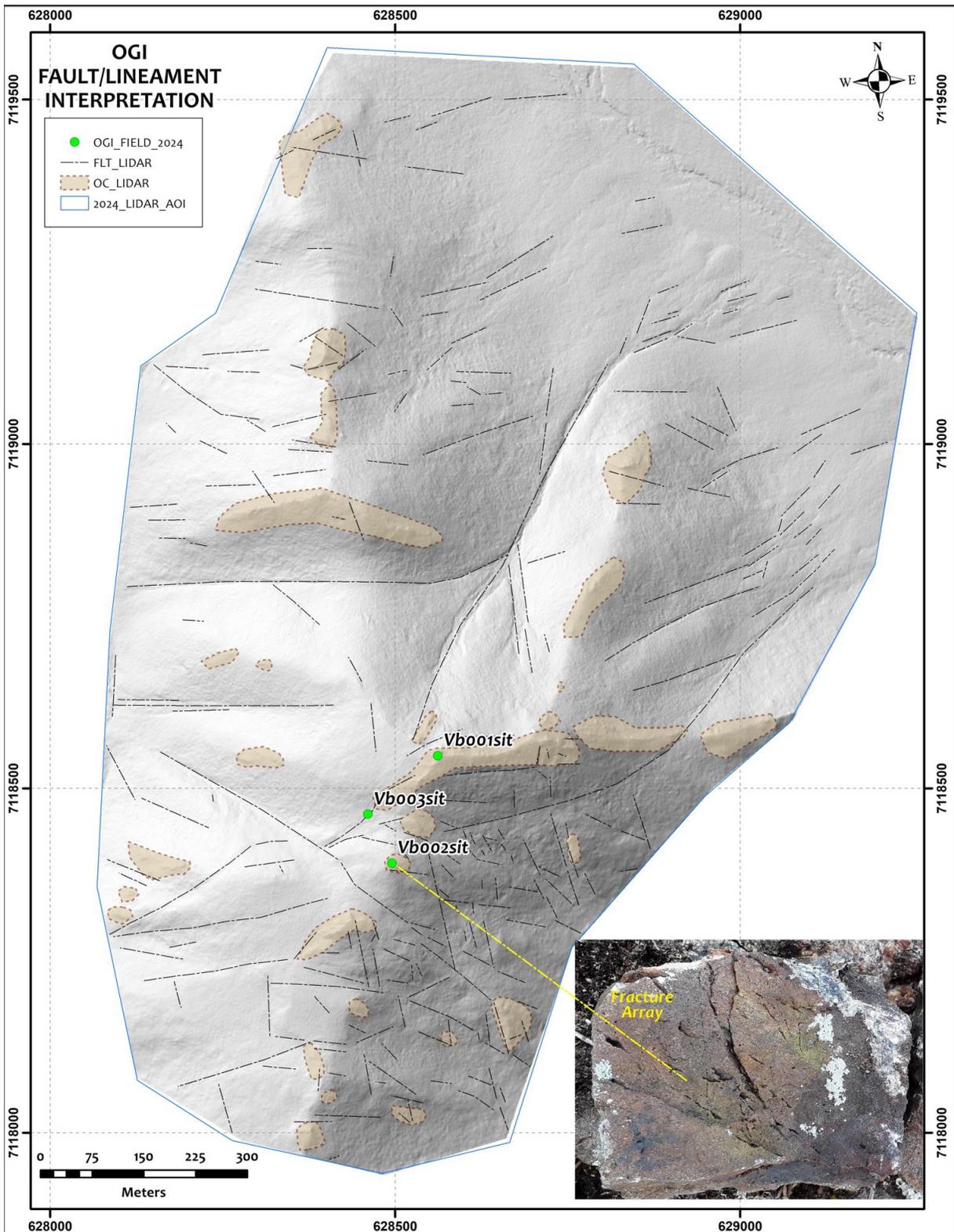


FIGURE 15: 2024 OGI interpreted fault and lineaments

The geochemical signature at OGI has some similarities to Howards Pass (Zn-Pb-Ag- Cd-Mo-Co-Ni-Ba-V-P) and the Nick occurrence (Ni-Pt-Pd-Ag-Zn-Mo-As-Ba-Se; Dawson, 2022), however gold-in-soil data also shows geochemical similarities to intrusion-related gold (Au-Sb-Mo-Cu). The northern gold target area may represent overprinting and remobilization of SedEx style mineralization to the south by later fault structures associated with emplacement of Tombstone age intrusions.

The quartz rich and arkosic sandstone stratigraphy present in the 2024 survey is not consistent with SedEx mineralization that occurs further south within the OGI claims, however the brittle overprinting structures observed in outcrop and distinct NNW and NE trending lineament arrays revealed the 2024 LiDAR data may be more consistent with an intrusion-related gold geochemical signature and structures (**Fig. 18**).

Spearman	Au_ppb	Ag_ppm	As_ppm	Mo_ppm	Bi_ppm	Sb_ppm	W_ppm	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Ni_ppm	Co_ppm
Au_ppb	1	0.58	0.22	0.56	0.18	0.66	-0.14	0.54	0.45	0.59	0.25	-0.19
Ag_ppm	0.58	1	0.085	0.6	0.077	0.63	-0.36	0.58	0.36	0.61	0.31	-0.11
As_ppm	0.22	0.085	1	0.47	0.59	0.55	0.24	0.07	0.67	0.28	0.031	-0.071
Mo_ppm	0.56	0.6	0.47	1	0.46	0.88	-0.34	0.66	0.71	0.7	0.34	-0.013
Bi_ppm	0.18	0.077	0.59	0.46	1	0.43	0.039	0.12	0.68	0.2	-0.097	-0.14
Sb_ppm	0.66	0.63	0.55	0.88	0.43	1	-0.23	0.63	0.72	0.73	0.31	-0.1
W_ppm	-0.14	-0.36	0.24	-0.34	0.039	-0.23	1	-0.51	-0.18	-0.29	-0.34	-0.23
Cu_ppm	0.54	0.58	0.07	0.66	0.12	0.63	-0.51	1	0.4	0.74	0.72	0.28
Pb_ppm	0.45	0.36	0.67	0.71	0.68	0.72	-0.18	0.4	1	0.52	0.11	-0.019
Zn_ppm	0.59	0.61	0.28	0.7	0.2	0.73	-0.29	0.74	0.52	1	0.62	0.2
Ni_ppm	0.25	0.31	0.031	0.34	-0.097	0.31	-0.34	0.72	0.11	0.62	1	0.62
Co_ppm	-0.19	-0.11	-0.071	-0.013	-0.14	-0.1	-0.23	0.28	-0.019	0.2	0.62	1

TABLE 5: Spearman correlation table for 2022 multi-element soil geochemical data

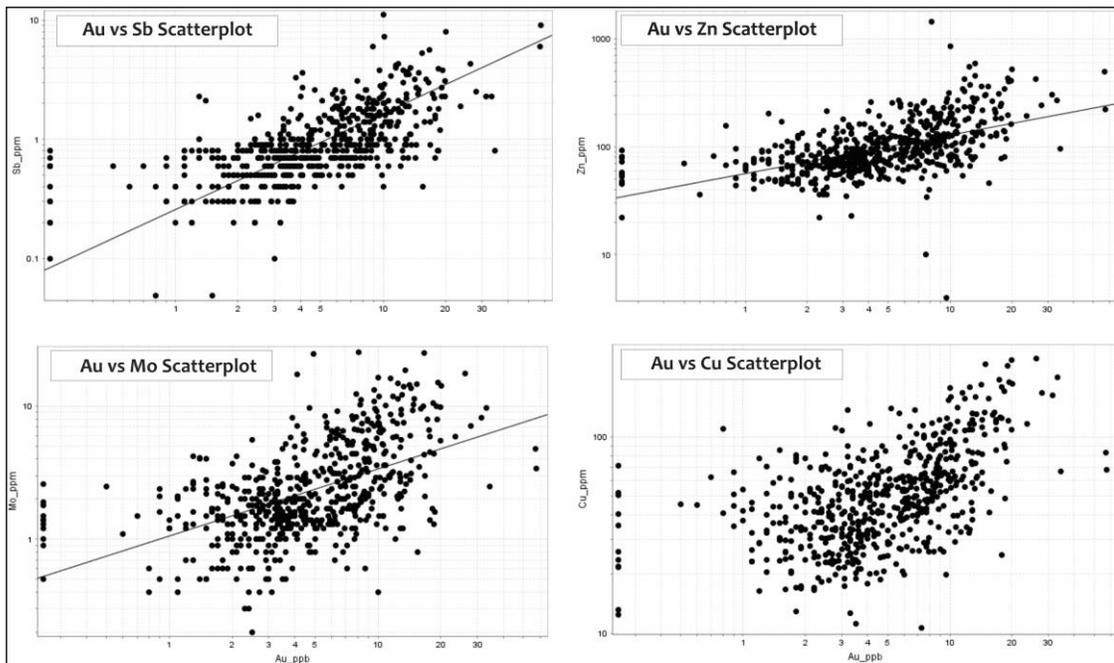


FIGURE 16: X-Y Scatterplots of elements most strongly correlated with Au in 2022 soil dataset.

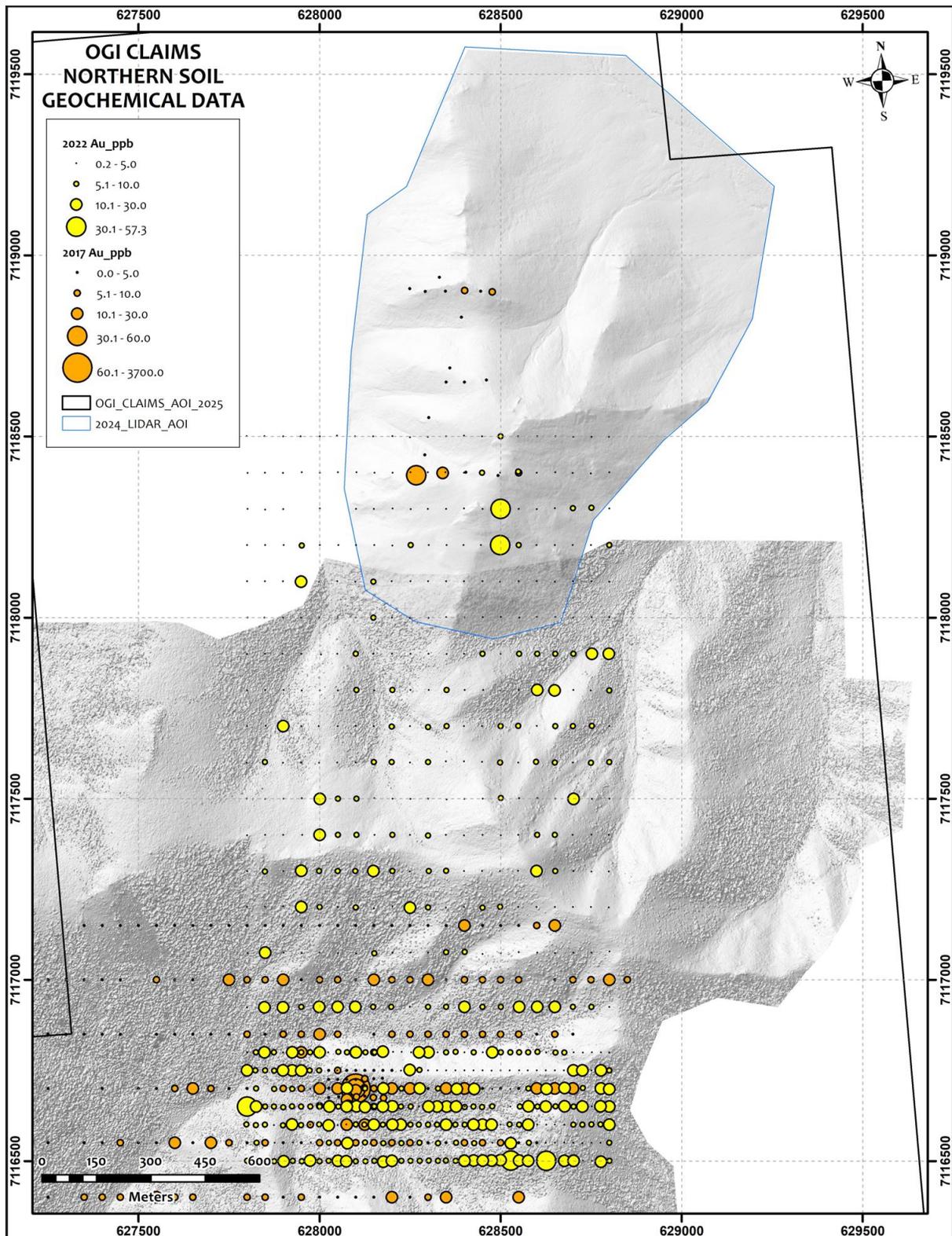


FIGURE 17: Gold-in-Soil anomalies, northern OGI claims (all data).

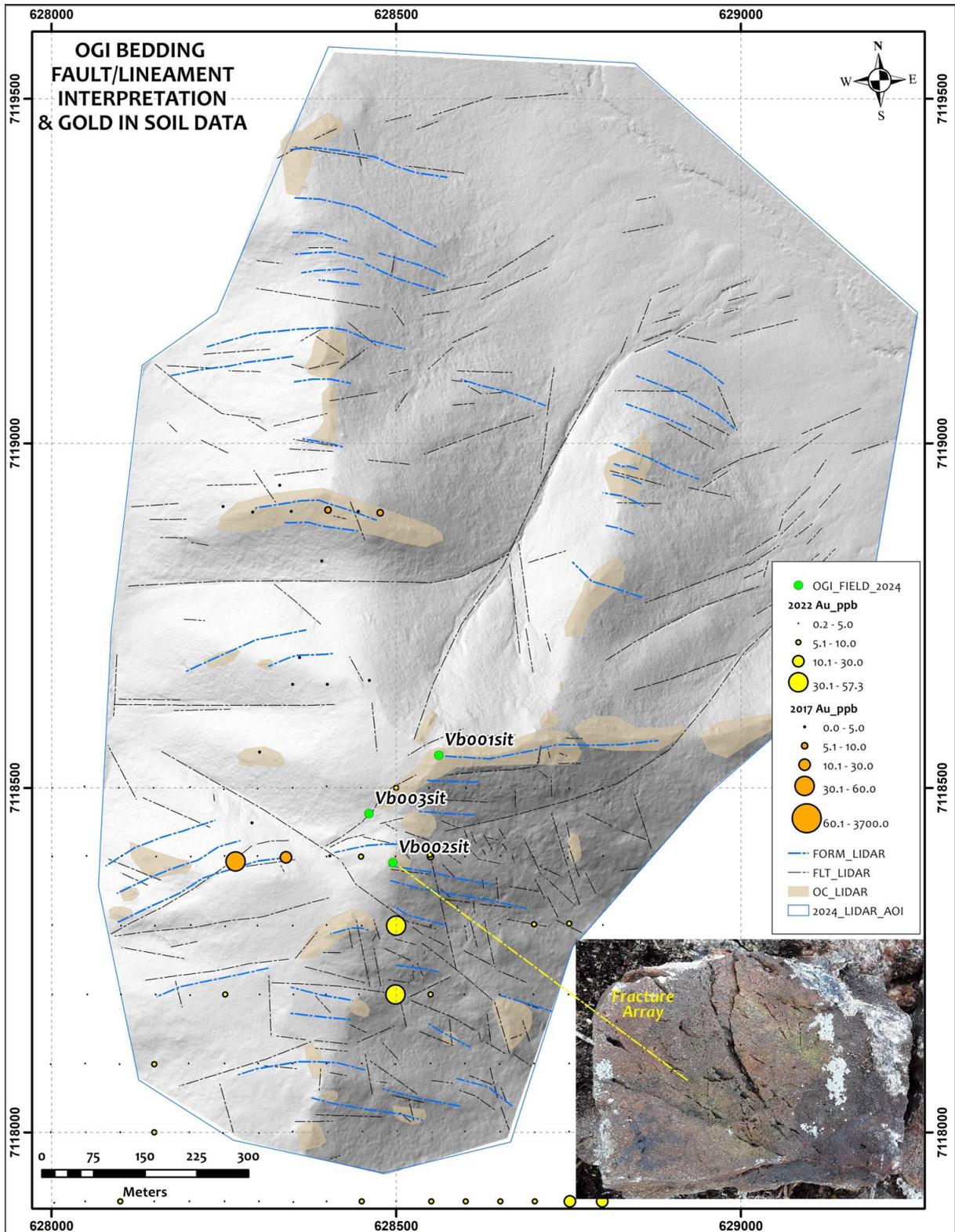


FIGURE 18: Gold-in-Soil anomalies, LiDAR lineament interpretation and field observations.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

A high resolution LiDAR survey was conducted over the northern OGI claims where sporadic historic gold-in-soil anomalies occurred. In addition to the LiDAR survey, a small amount of prospecting around the site of the gold anomalies was also carried out. No obvious mineralization was observed and analysis of the new survey data and historic soil geochemical data suggests, gold mineralization may be associated with late structures related to the emplacement of the Tombstone Intrusive suite.

Recommendations include:

- (i) A LiDAR survey to cover the entirety of the historical soil grid to assist with mapping structures on the project and identifying outcrop.
- (ii) Following up on 2021 project recommendations of the southern silver-zinc anomaly (SedEx style mineralization). These included:
 - (a) 2D & 3D compilation and analysis of all project data over the target.
 - (b) ground prospecting and geological mapping.
 - (c) Diamond drilling to assess SedEx style mineralization at depth below (100m – extent of historical rotary airblast drilling).

6.0 REFERENCES

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Yukon Geological Survey. MinFile 116B 165; Ridgeway occurrence.

APPENDIX I - STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Venessa Bennett, P.Geo, with business and residential addresses in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia in 1996 with a B.Sc. (Hons) in geology, in 2008 from Memorial University of Newfoundland with a Ph.D. majoring in geology and in 2015 from the Centre of Geographic Sciences, Nova Scotia with an advanced diploma in Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing.
2. I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of Alberta (**registration number - 192895**).
3. From 1996 to present, I have been actively engaged as a geologist in mineral exploration, geoscience research and government geoscience both internationally and nationally.
4. I am a Canadian Citizen and have been legally certified to operate Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) under Transport Canada Regulations since November, 2019 (**RPAS Advanced Certification - PC1929736025**)
5. The RPAS equipment used to conduct the surveys summarized in this report have Registration Numbers: **C-2212794066**.
6. I personally participated in the work reported herein and have interpreted all data resulting from this work.

Respectfully Submitted,

Venessa Bennett Ph.D., P.Geo., Adv. Dip GIS/RS

APPENDIX II - STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

ITEM	Rate Days/Units	Cost per diem/units	Sub-Total	
CONTRACTED HELICOPTER				
<i>Horizon Helicopters - October 7, 2024 (2.5 hr minimum+Fuel)</i>	1	2,701.25		2701.25
UAV SURVEY:				
UAV LiDAR Survey over Northern Gold target, OGI property - <i>Drone North (all in cost; mobilization to/from, accommodations, survey preparation, processing and report preparation)</i>	1	2,300.00		2300
GEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK				
Prospecting on northern gold target soil geochemical anomalies - <i>Geomantia Consulting</i>	0.5	800.00		400
GEOLOGICAL REVIEW/ ANALYSIS				
Compilation, review and analysis of historical OGI property data and integration with 2024 Lidar and field geological data - <i>Geomantia Consulting</i>	3	800.00		2400
ASSESSMENT REPORT PREPARATION				
Assessment report preparation and submission - <i>Geomantia Consulting</i>	3	800.00		2400
NOTES/OTHER ITEMS				
			Total CAD	10201.25

APPENDIX III – LiDAR GENERATED
DIGITAL TERRAIN MODEL



APPENDIX IV – LiDAR ORTHOMOSAIC
IMAGERY

