RC Gold Project
NI 43-101 Technical Report
Dawson Mining District, Yukon Territory

Prepared for:
Sitka Gold Corp.

Prepared by:
Ronald G. Simpson, P.Geo., Geosim Services Inc.

Report Date: July 10, 2026
Mineral Resource Effective Date: February 25, 2026

DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

The date of this NI 43-101 Technical report, entitled “RC Gold Project, NI 43-101 Technical Report,” is July 10, 2026.

(Signed & Sealed) Ronald G. Simpson

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Ronald G. Simpson, P.Geo.
Date: July 10, 2026

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1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

Geosim Services Inc. ("Geosim") was requested by Sitka Gold Corp. ("Sitka" or "the Company") to prepare an independent Technical Report for the RC Gold Project ("the Project") located in the central Yukon Territory. The purpose of this Technical Report is to summarize the Mineral Resource Estimates for the RC Gold Project as of July 10, 2026, and to include disclosure of work carried out on the Blackjack Deposit in 2025.

The Project comprises 2,289 contiguous quartz claims covering a total of 447 square kilometres located in the Dawson and Mayo Mining Districts. The Project consists of 6 contiguous claim groups with differing underlying ownership and agreements (Barney Ridge, CCB, Clear Creek (Kreft), Clear Creek (Victoria Gold), RC Gold, Big Creek, and Mahtin). The Clear Creek (Kreft) (Quartz Grouping 'New Group', no ID at time of writing), Barney Ridge (Quartz Grouping HD03789) and Clear Creek (Victoria Gold) Properties are the subjects of this report.

The Clear Creek (Kreft) Property consists of 652 mineral claims that are 100% owned by Sitka. The claims were acquired through an option agreement dated June 2020 with Bernie Kreft ("Kreft"). The option was exercised by Sitka in December 2023. A total of 120 new claims were staked in the summer of 2025, and a re-grouping of claims will add these to the Clear Creek (Kreft) grouping.

The Barney Ridge Property consists of 230 mineral claims that are 100% owned by Sitka. The claims were acquired through an option agreement dated June 2020 with Kreft. The option was fully exercised by Sitka in May 2024.

The Clear Creek (Kreft) and Barney Ridge Properties are also subject to a 2% royalty payable to Kreft with a buy down of 50% which can be purchased for CAD $1,500,000 at anytime prior to commencement of commercial production.

In June 2024, Sitka entered into a purchase agreement with Victoria Gold Corp. ("Victoria Gold") pursuant to which Sitka has the right to acquire a 100% interest in the Clear Creek (Victoria Gold) Property (the "VG Purchase Agreement"). Sitka issued an aggregate of 21,843,401 Common Shares to Victoria Gold upon signing the VG Purchase Agreement. To complete the acquisition, Sitka is required to make three deferred payments, in cash or Common Shares, at the Company's sole discretion, comprised of: (i) CAD $2,000,000 on or before August 30, 2025 (complete); (ii) CAD $3,000,000 on or before June 24, 2026 (complete); and (iii) CAD $6,000,000 on or before June 24, 2027.

Upon completion of the acquisition, Victoria Gold will retain a 5.0% NSR royalty on the Clear Creek (Victoria Gold) Property. Sitka will have the right to reduce such royalty to 2.0% by making a one-time cash payment of CAD $10,000,000 to Victoria Gold any time after the royalty is granted. In the event that Victoria Gold or any of its affiliates proposes to sell all or any portion of the NSR royalty to an arm's length third party, Sitka holds a right of first refusal to acquire such royalty interest on the same financial terms and conditions as those being offered by the third party.

Subsequent to entering into the VG Purchase Agreement, in August 2024, the Ontario Superior Court of Justice issued an order appointing PricewaterhouseCoopers (“PwC”) as receiver over the assets and undertakings of Victoria Gold, including the VG Purchase Agreement. PwC confirmed to Sitka, on a with prejudice basis, that it would not seek to disclaim the VG Purchase Agreement nor would it seek to sell the Clear Creek (Victoria Gold) Property free and clear of the VG Purchase Agreement. The VG Purchase Agreement remains in full force and effect as between Sitka and Victoria Gold.

1.2 Project History

The Clear Creek area has a long history of placer activity dating back to 1900 when the first placer claims were recorded. Hard rock activity in the area was first recorded in 1902 with work at Lewis Gulch and Josephine Creek. The first claims in the project area were staked in October 1923 (Yukon Minfile, 1993). The Mary, Ellen and Zoe claims were originally staked by Bernard Kreft in 2009 and 2010.

Sitka has been carrying out exploration work on the property since 2020 and completed 165 core holes (59,765 m) as well as selective LiDAR and helicopter airborne magnetometer surveys.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The Property is located in the West Ridge area within the Tintina gold belt, central Yukon. Locally the Property lies within the Tombstone Gold Belt (“TGB”) characterized by the Tombstone Plutonic Suite (“TPS”) which is comprised of highly deformed metasedimentary Hyland Group rocks intruded by mid-Cretaceous TPS stocks and dykes. Cretaceous aged intrusive rocks and the adjacent altered sediments (hornfels) are considered highly favourable for hosting intrusion-related gold deposits such as Brewery Creek, Dublin Gulch, and Fort Knox (Alaska).

Previous work on the Property has outlined several highly anomalous and extensive gold-in-soil trends associated with four intrusions. These anomalies all show strong correlations with bismuth, arsenic, tungsten and lesser silver.

The Blackjack Zone hosts a pit-constrained Indicated Mineral Resource of 39.9 million tonnes grading 1.01 g/t Au. An additional 34.6 million tonnes grading 0.94 g/t Au is classified as inferred (Simpson, 2025).

1.4 Metallurgical Testing

Initial and follow-up bottle-roll metallurgical testing confirmed the non-refractory characteristics of the gold mineralization. Metallurgical testwork in 2024 returned recoveries ranging from 77.6 to 93% for gravity followed by cyanidation. The most recent tests in 2026 returned gold extraction rates from conventional bottle roll tests averaging 94.3%.

Preliminary conventional flotation tests resulted in a total tungsten recovery of 84.7% in the rougher flotation concentrates.

For the purposes of the current resource model, it is assumed that a likely mill flowsheet would consist of a gravimetric, flotation, and cyanidation circuit.

1.5 Mineral Resource Estimate

The Mineral Resource Estimates (MRE) for the RC Gold Project are presented in Table 1-1 at a base case cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au. The base case cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t is based on a gold price of $2500/oz and is considered to provide a reasonable margin over estimated operating and sustaining costs for open-pit mining and processing.

Table 1-1 Summary of RC Gold Project Gold Mineral Resources

Zone	CLASS	Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)	Tonnes (000's)	Gold Grade (Au g/t)	Oz Au (000's)
Blackjack	Indicated	0.3	39,962	1.01	1,291
Blackjack	Inferred	0.3	34,603	0.94	1,044
Rhosgobel	Inferred	0.3	100,677	0.70	2,250
Eiger	Inferred	0.3	32,143	0.52	535
Total Inferred	Inferred	0.3	167,423	0.72	3,829

Notes:

1. Mineral Resource Estimates for the Rhosgobel Deposit and Eiger Zone were prepared by Ronald G. Simpson of Geosim Services Inc. with an effective date of February 25, 2026.
2. The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Blackjack Zone was prepared by Ronald G. Simpson of GeoSim Services Inc. with an effective date of January 21, 2025.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated consistent with CIM Definition Standards and reported in accordance with NI 43-101.
4. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
5. Mineral resources for the Rhosgobel Deposit and Eiger Zone are constrained by an optimized pit shell using the following assumptions: US$3000/oz Au price; a 45° pit slope; assumed metallurgical recovery of 85% for Au; mining costs of US$2.50 per tonne; processing costs of US$14.00 per tonne; G&A of US$4.00/t.
6. Mineral resources for the Blackjack Zone are constrained by an optimized pit shell using the following assumptions: US$2000/oz Au price; a 45° pit slope; assumed metallurgical recovery of 85%; mining costs of US$2.00 per tonne; processing costs of US$10.00 per tonne; G&A of US$4.00/t.
7. The base case cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au is based on a gold price of $2500/oz and is considered to provide a reasonable margin over estimated operating and sustaining costs for open-pit mining and processing
8. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

1.6 Interpretation and Conclusions

The author has prepared an updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Rhosgobel Deposit. The following observations and conclusions were drawn:

- The adequacy of sample preparation, security and analytical procedures are sufficiently reliable to support an indicated and inferred mineral resource estimation, and that sample preparation, analysis, and security are generally performed in accordance with exploration best practices at the time of collection.

- The Eiger Zone resource estimate is based on analytical data from 21 drill holes representing 8,340 m of drilling carried out in 2020, 2021, and 2025 by Sitka

- The Blackjack Zone resource estimate is based on analytical data from 46 drill holes representing 18,562 m of analyzed core

- The Rhosgobel Deposit resource estimate is based on analytical data from 46 core holes completed by Sitka in 2024 and 2025 as well as 27 historic RC holes.

- Statistical analysis of gold grade distribution indicates that cutting or capping of high grades is warranted.

- There is significant potential for expanding the current mineral resources and for discovering additional gold deposits on the Property.

Areas of uncertainty that may materially impact the Project's potential economic viability or continued viability include:

- Commodity price assumptions

- Assumptions that all required permits will be forthcoming

- Metallurgical recoveries

- Mining and process cost assumptions

- Ability to meet and maintain permitting and environmental license conditions and the ability to maintain the social license to operate.

There are no other known material factors or issues that materially affect the estimate other than normal risks faced by mining projects in the Yukon Territory in terms of environmental, permitting, taxation, socio economic, marketing, and political factors. The author is not aware of any known legal or title issues that would materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

1.7 Recommendations

The author makes the following recommendations:

- Additional drilling is recommended to define the extents of the known deposit, support mineral resource estimation of the Bear Paw, and Contact Deposits, and to test other geophysical/geochemical anomalies on the Property.
- Metallurgical testing should be continued to determine optimum recovery methods.
- A Scoping Study should be considered to investigate the potential for bulk tonnage underground mining in the Blackjack Zone.

A first phase exploration budget is presented in Table 1-2 and includes definition and step-out drilling of the main targets on the RC Gold Project to define and expand the mineral resources and potentially upgrade inferred resources to measured or indicated. On December 18, 2025, Sitka announced that it had signed a contract with Kluane Drilling Ltd. to complete up to 60,000 metres of diamond drilling on the Project in 2026. All-in drilling costs per metre are based on work completed in previous years and include helicopter support, fuel, analytical work, camp costs, mobilization, and equipment rentals.

The budget for a Phase II program (Table 1-2) is contingent on successful results from Phase I and will include continued metallurgical testing, baseline environmental studies, and engineering studies to support a Scoping Study. The Scoping Study would include investigation into the potential for bulk tonnage underground mining in the Blackjack Zone.

Table 1-2 Proposed Phase I & II Exploration Budget

Phase I Activity - Drilling	Drilling (m)	Cost per meter (all-in)	Cost CAD$ 000's
Winter Program (March/April) - 2 Drills			
Blackjack	6,000	$700	$4,200
Summer Program (April-October) - 6 Drills			
Rhosgobel	30,000	$400	$12,000
Pukelman/Contact	10,000	$400	$4,000
Blackjack	5,000	$400	$2,000
Bear Paw	5,000	$400	$2,000
Other	4,000	$400	$1,600
Totals	**60,000**		**$25,800**

Phase II Activity	Cost CAD$ 000's
Baseline environmental studies	$100
Metallurgical testing	$25
Scoping Study including engineering studies and mineral resource updated	$250
Subtotal	**$375**

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

Sitka Gold Corp. (“Sitka” or “the Company”) is engaged in the exploration of the RC Gold Project (“the Project”), Dawson and Mayo Mining Districts, Yukon Territory.

This NI 43-101 report on the Property has been prepared for Sitka. The report is based on personal observations, assessment reports filed with the Yukon Ministry of Energy and Mines, publications by the Yukon Geological Survey, data and internal reports supplied by Sitka. A complete list of references is provided in Section 20.

The project is subject to a 2% royalty payable to Bernard Kreft with a buy down of 50% which can be purchased for CAD $1,500,000 at any time prior to commencement of commercial production.

The Clear Creek (Kreft) and Barney Ridge Properties are subject to a 2% royalty payable to Kreft with a buy down of 50% which can be purchased for 1,500,000 at anytime prior to commencement of commercial production.

Upon completion of Sitka’s acquisition of the Clear Creek (Victoria Gold) Property, Victoria Gold will retain a 5.0% NSR royalty on the property. Sitka will have the right to reduce such NSR royalty to 2.0% by making a one-time cash payment of 10,000,000 to Victoria Gold any time after the royalty is granted. In the event that Victoria Gold or any of its affiliates proposes to sell all or any portion of the NSR royalty to an arm's length third party, Sitka holds a right of first refusal to acquire such royalty interest on the same financial terms and conditions as those being offered by the third party.

Geosim Services Inc. (“Geosim”) was retained by the Company to summarize all the current Mineral Resource Estimates for the RC Gold Project as of July 10, 2026, to include disclosure of work carried out on the Blackjack Deposit in 2025, and complete a Technical Report summarizing the findings of the study to meet the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 (“the instrument”) and Form 43-101F1.

Author R. Simpson (“Simpson”), P.Geo., is an independent Qualified Person under the meaning of NI 43-101. He examined the Clear Creek Property on August 27, 2021, August 19, 2022, September 5, 2024, and August 28, 2025, and is responsible for all sections of this report. Simpson is the president of Geosim and is not a director, officer or shareholder of Sitka, and has no interest in the RC Gold Project or any nearby properties.

2.1 Terms of Reference

Geosim is independent of Sitka and has no beneficial interest in the RC Gold Project. Fees for this Technical Report are not dependent in whole or in part on any prior or future engagement or understanding resulting from the conclusions of this report.

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

The geographic projection used for the project maps and surveys is UTM Zone 8, NAD 83.

2.2 Qualified Persons

Ronald G. Simpson, P Geo. served as the Qualified Person (QPs) as defined in NI 43-101.

2.3 Site Visits and Scope of Personal Inspection

Personal site inspections were carried out by R. Simpson on August 27, 2021, August 19,2022, September 5, 2024, and August 28, 2025. Drill core was examined, independent samples were collected, and drill hole collar locations were checked by handheld GPS.

Details of the site visits are described in Section 12.1.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The QP author of this Report states that he is a qualified person for those areas as identified in the "Certificate of Qualified Person", as included in this Report.

The author has not relied upon a report, opinion, or statement of another expert concerning legal, political, environmental or tax matters relevant to the technical report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

RC Gold Project (the "Project") consists of 2,289 contiguous quartz claims covering a total of 447 square kilometres located in the Dawson and Mayo Mining Districts (Figure 4-1 and Appendix I). The project consists of 6 contiguous claim groups with differing underlying ownership and agreements (Barney Ridge, CCB, Clear Creek (Kreft), Clear Creek (Victoria Gold), RC Gold, Big Creek, and Mahtin (Figure 4-2).

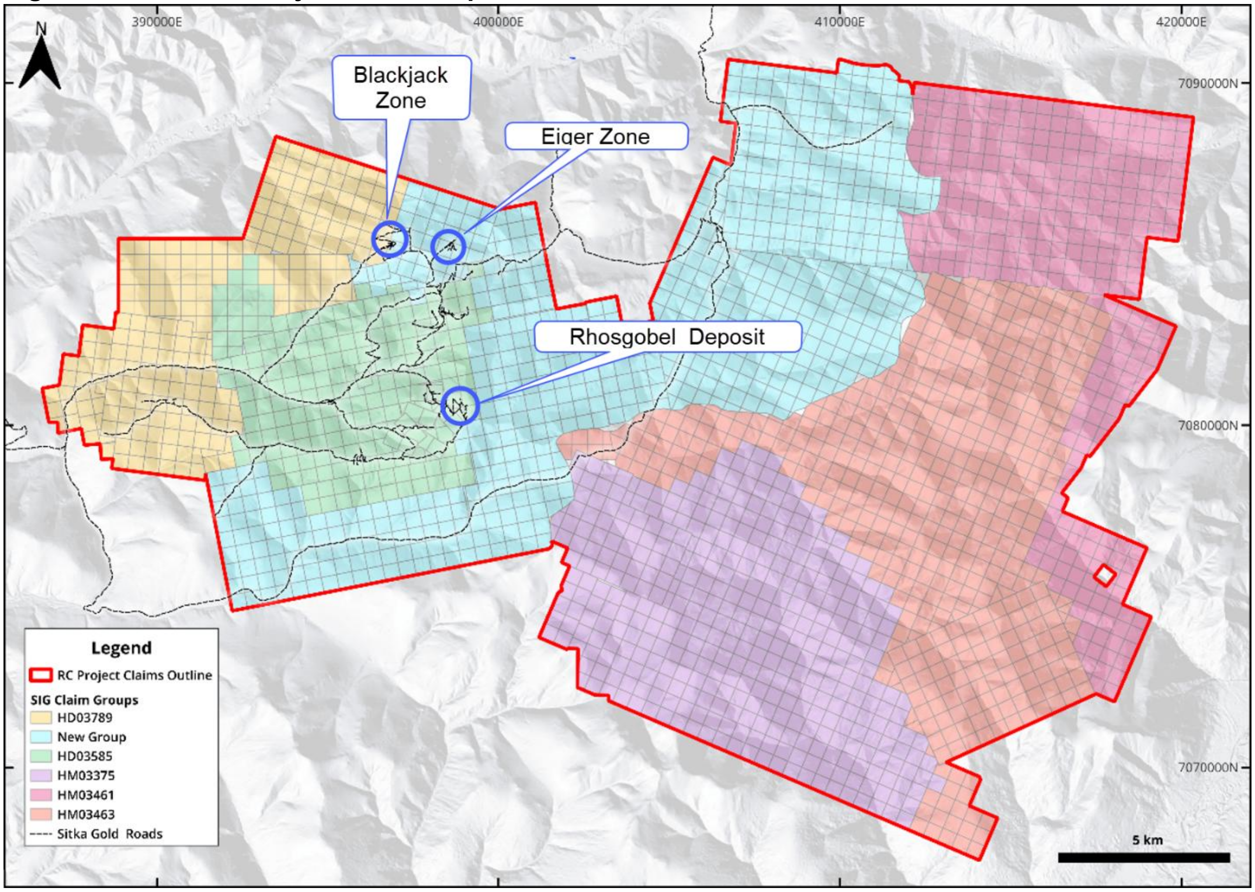
The Clear Creek (Kreft) Property consists of 652 mineral claims that are 100% owned by Sitka. The claims were acquired through an option agreement dated June 2020 with Bernie Kreft ("Kreft"). The option was fully exercised by Sitka in December 2023.

A total of 120 new claims were staked in the summer of 2025, and a re-grouping of claims will add these to the Clear Creek (Kreft) grouping. The Barney Ridge Property consists of 230 mineral claims that are 100% owned by Sitka. The claims were acquired through an option agreement dated June 2020 with Kreft and fully executed on April 12, 2024. The option was fully exercised by Sitka in May 2024.

Figure 4-1 General Location Map

Source:https://geology.com/canada/yukon-territory.shtml

Figure 4-2 RC Gold Project Claim Map



Source: Sitka Gold Corp

4.1 Mineral Tenure

In the Yukon, all work undertaken on the surface for hard rock mineral claims and leases is regulated under the Quartz Mining Act (QMA) through the Quartz Mining Land Use Regulation and is managed by the Mining Recorder's Office within the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

A mineral claim is a parcel of land located or granted for hard rock mining. A claim also includes any ditches or water rights used for mining the claim, and all other things belonging to, or used in, the working of the claim for mining purposes. The holder of a mineral claim is entitled to all minerals found in veins or lodes, together with the right to enter on, and use and occupy, the surface of the claim for the efficient and miner-like operation of the mines and minerals contained in the claim. Continued tenure to the mineral rights is dependent upon work performed on the claim or a group of claims.

A Quartz Mining Lease is the most secure form of mineral title in the Yukon as the claims are held for a longer period of time (21 years instead of annually) and the claims are surveyed. A lease is applied for when a company is contemplating production and would like to advance their claims to lease. This relieves the company of the annual work requirement; there are, however, annual rental fees of CAD $200 per lease. Quartz Mining Leases are issued for 21 years and can be renewed for an additional

21-year term, provided that during the original term of the lease, all conditions of the lease and provisions of the legislation have been adhered to.

Continued tenure to the mineral rights is dependent upon work performed on the claim or a group of claims. Renewal of a quartz claim requires CAD $100 of work be done per claim per year. Where work is not performed, the claimant may make a payment in lieu of work.

The Project consists of 2,289 contiguous quartz claims covering a total of 447 square kilometres located in the Dawson and Mayo Mining Districts (Figure 4-2 and Appendix I). The Project consists of 6 contiguous claim groups with differing underlying ownership and agreements (Barney Ridge, CCB, Clear Creek (Kreft), Clear Creek (Victoria Gold), RC Gold, Big Creek, and Mahtin). The Clear Creek (Kreft) (Quartz Grouping ‘New Group’, no ID at time of writing), Barney Ridge (Quartz Grouping HD03789) and Clear Creek (Victoria Gold) Properties are the subjects of this report.

The Clear Creek (Kreft) Property consists of 652 mineral claims that are 100% owned by Sitka. The claims were acquired through an option agreement dated June 2020 with Bernie Kreft (“Kreft”). The option was fully exercised by Sitka in December 2023. 120 new claims were staked in the summer of 2025, and a re-grouping of claims will add these to the Clear Creek (Kreft) grouping.

The Barney Ridge Property consists of 230 mineral claims that are 100% owned by Sitka. The claims were acquired through an option agreement dated June 2020 with Kreft. The option was fully exercised by Sitka in May 2024.

On June 24, 2024, Sitka entered into the VG Purchase Agreement, pursuant to which Sitka has the right to acquire a 100% interest in the Clear Creek (Victoria Gold) Property from Victoria Gold. As initial consideration, the Company issued an aggregate of 21,843,401 Common Shares to Victoria Gold. In order to complete the acquisition, the Company is required to make three deferred payments, in cash or Common Shares, at the Company's sole discretion, comprised of: (i) CAD $2,000,000 on or before August 30, 2025 (complete); (ii) CAD $3,000,000 on or before June 24, 2026 (complete); and (iii) CAD $6,000,000 on or before June 24, 2027. In addition, if the Company publicly delineates proven and probable mineral reserves (within the meaning of NI 43-101) of 2,000,000 ounces or more of gold or gold equivalent on the Clear Creek (Victoria Gold) Property, the Company will be required to make an additional payment of CAD $10,000,000 in cash to Victoria Gold Corp. within 60 business days of such public disclosure. The Company is the operator of the Clear Creek (Victoria Gold) Property in accordance with the VG Purchase Agreement.

Subsequent to entering into the VG Purchase Agreement, in August 2024, the Ontario Superior Court of Justice issued an order appointing PwC as receiver over the assets and undertakings of Victoria Gold Corp., including the VG Purchase Agreement. PwC confirmed to Sitka, on a with prejudice basis, that it would not seek to disclaim the VG Purchase Agreement nor would it seek to sell the Clear Creek (Victoria Gold) Property free and clear of the VG Purchase Agreement. The VG Purchase Agreement remains in full force and effect as between Sitka and Victoria Gold.

4.2 Royalties and Encumbrances

The Clear Creek (Kreft) and Barney Ridge Properties are subject to a 2% royalty payable to Kreft with a buy down of 50% which can be purchased for CAD $1,500,000 at anytime prior to commencement of commercial production.

Upon completion of Sitka's acquisition of the Clear Creek (Victoria Gold) Property, Victoria Gold will retain a 5.0% NSR royalty on the property. Sitka will have the right to reduce such NSR royalty to 2.0% by making a one-time cash payment of CAD $10,000,000 to Victoria Gold any time after the royalty is granted. In the event that Victoria Gold or any of its affiliates proposes to sell all or any portion of the NSR royalty to an arm's length third party, Sitka holds a right of first refusal to acquire such royalty interest on the same financial terms and conditions as those being offered by the third party.

4.3 Permits & Environmental Liabilities

The work permitting process in the Yukon is similar to the rest of Canada in that, although the claim holder has the right to explore for minerals, they must make all the necessary applications to Energy, Mines, and Resources and other environmentally and regulatory applicable agencies prior to the commencement of work.

Several permits underlie the claim groups which are the subject of this report. Permit LQ00523 is a 7-year class 3 permit which has been extended to December 15, 2026 that underlies the Barney Ridge Property. Both the Barney Ridge Property and the Clear Creek Kreft Property fall under permit LQ00586, a 10-year class 3 permit expiring on April 29, 2034. The eastern domain of the Clear Creek (Kreft) Property was also permitted this season under permit LQ00543, a 5-year class 3 permit that expired on November 19, 2025. This permit is within the Mahtin area of the RC Gold Project and is not the focus of the 2026 drill program. A new Class 3 Mining Land Use permit has been applied for and is currently within the YESSA process. The YESSA project # is 2025-0153. The permit renewal process will not impact the recommended work program.

All class 3 permits allow or allowed for fuel storage, road and trail building, clearing helicopter pads and drill sites, trenching, drilling, and soil sampling.

The Crown holds control of the surface rights on the Property. In addition, the Property is located within the Traditional Territory of the Na-Cho Nyäk Dun First Nation who is self-governing and who have settled its land claim. No additional agreements with First Nations are currently required for the proposed work program; however, the company has engaged several consultants and contractors that have Cooperation Agreements with First Nations.

No Heritage Resources Overview Assessment (HROA) has been conducted on the Property to date.

The Property is not encumbered by any kind of environmental liability to the author's knowledge.

4.4 Comments on Section 4

To the extent known there are no other significant factors and risks besides noted in the report that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

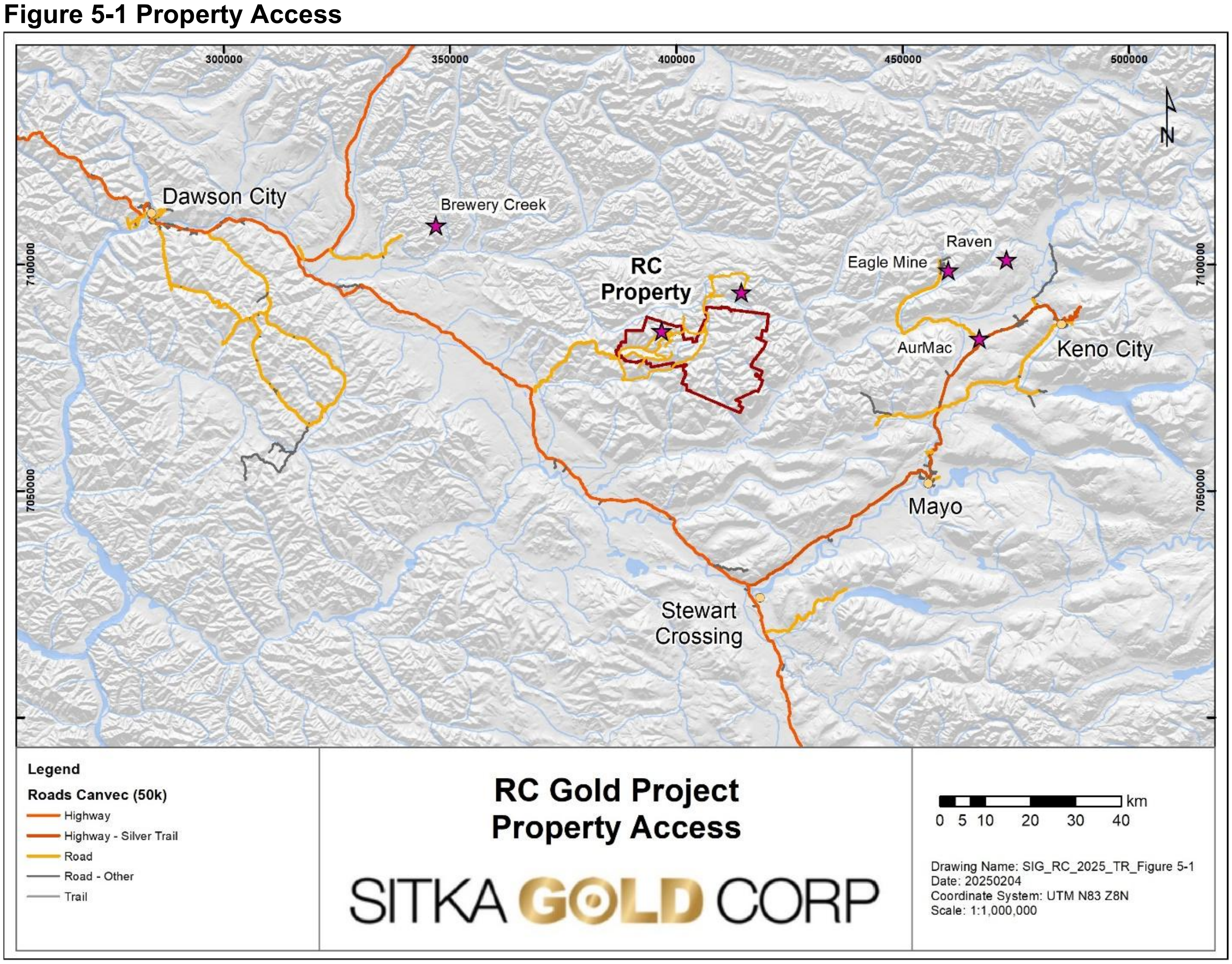
5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

Access into the project area is by a 46 kilometre long (approximate 1.5 hours travel time) government maintained gravel road originating at Barlow Lake on the Klondike Highway and ending in the valley of the Left Fork of Clear Creek near its confluence with Right Fork Clear Creek. Rough roads related to placer mining extend along both forks of Clear Creek from this point, with further access to the project provided by 4x4 drive roads (Figure 5-1). The access road is in good condition and is periodically maintained by the Yukon department of highways. Numerous local exploration roads provide rough access to most of the zones. During the summer 2025 program, the personnel stayed at a tent camp located on the Barney Ridge claims at the western end of the property. The winter programs were supported out of Dawson City, where a wide range of services are available.

Helicopter charter is available year-round from the town of Mayo or Dawson City.

Figure 5-1 Property Access



Source: Sitka Gold Corp

5.2 Climate

The Clear Creek property has a northern interior climate characterized by a wide temperature range with warm summers, long cold winters and light precipitation. The property experiences rapid weather changes with somewhat cooler weather and more precipitation than what typically occurs in the Dawson area. Windstorms are common at higher elevations. A normal field season lasts from late May to mid-September, but certain types of exploration and mining are possible on a year round basis. The area escaped the last two continental glaciation episodes but was affected by montane glaciation resulting in the presence of several cirques and moraines. True outcrop is rare, but there is abundant subcrop and locally derived talus suitable for surface prospecting and rock-sampling purposes.

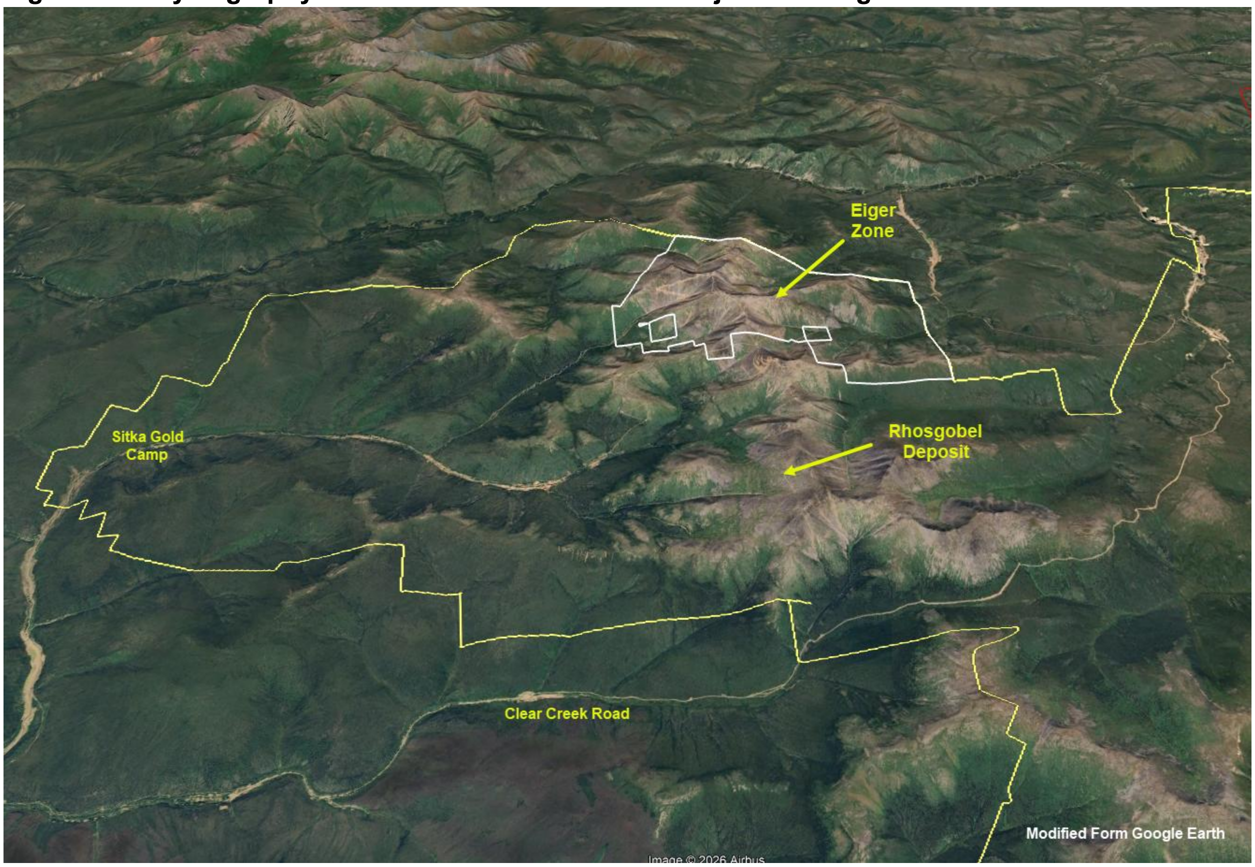
5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

A camp can be supported from Dawson City (approximately 2 hour drive), where a wide range of services are available, and from Whitehorse (8 hour drive) including linecutting, geophysics, drilling, assaying, aircraft charters etc. There is a 5KW electrical power station immediately north of Mayo and a transmission line links Mayo and Dawson City.

5.4 Physiography

The Clear Creek property is located at the transition between the Klondike Plateau and the Ogilvie mountains to the north. Topography is moderate to steep, but generally not a hindrance to exploration efforts (Figure 5-2). Property elevations range from 1000 to 1830 meters. Most of the property is located above tree line, with vegetation consisting of mosses, grasses and some willow.

Figure 5-2 Physiography and Access – West Area of Project Looking North

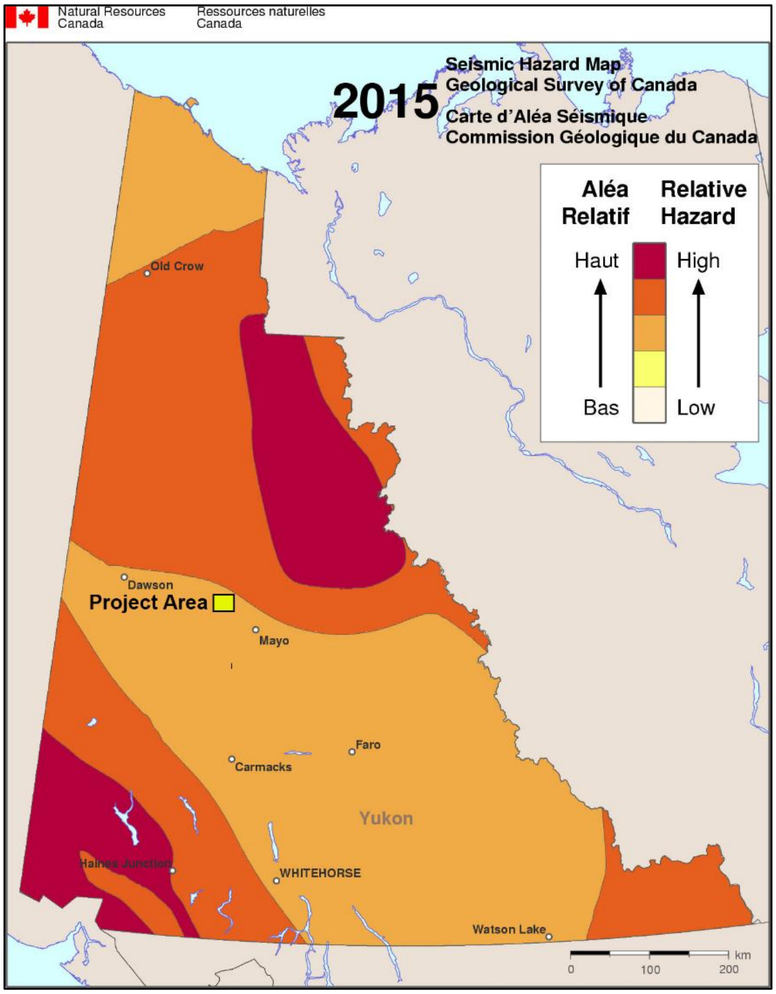


Source: Google Earth

5.5 Regional Seismicity

The project lies in the central Yukon where the level of recorded historical seismic activity is moderate (Figure 5-3).

Figure 5-3 Seismic Hazard Map - Yukon



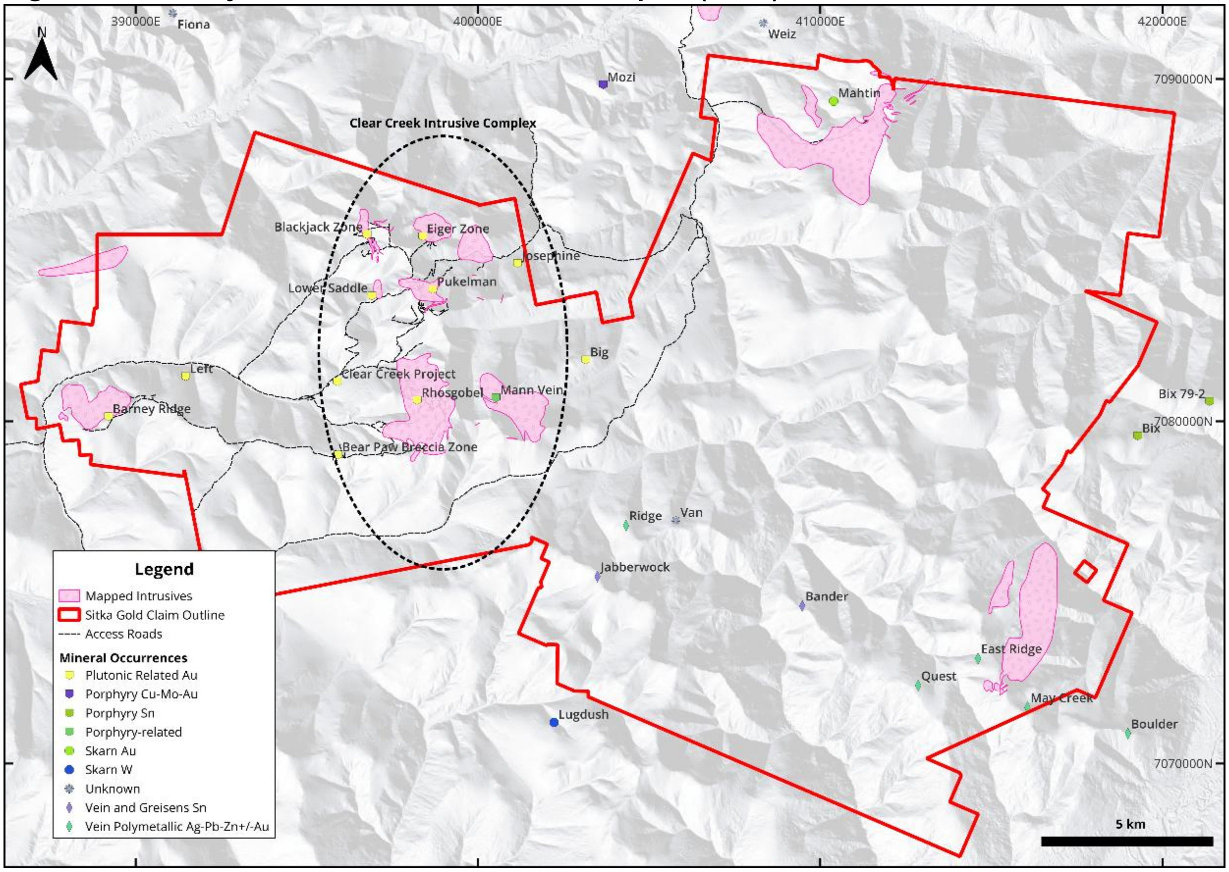
6.0 HISTORY

The YGS MINFILE database lists six Plutonic Related Au mineral showings within the RC Property along with several other minfiles with various commodities and deposit types, as well as six plutonic related Au minfiles on the adjacent property. These minfiles are listed below in in Table 1 and are displayed in Figure 4. Plutonic Related Au mineralization is analogous to Reduced Intrusion Related Gold Systems as discussed in the deposit model section below.

Table 6-1 Yukon MINFILE Showings

Minfile Number	Minfile Name	Deposit Type	Deposit Status	Main Commodity
115P 034	Barney Ridge	Plutonic Related Au	Showing	tin, tungsten, gold
115P 061	Big (Creek)	Plutonic Related Au	Showing	arsenic, tungsten, silver, manganese, lead, gold, bismuth
115P 075	**Blackjack Zone**	**Plutonic Related Au**	**Drilled Prospect**	**gold**
115P 074	**Eiger Zone**	**Plutonic Related Au**	**Drilled Prospect**	**gold**
115P 011	Josephine	Plutonic Related Au	Showing	tungsten, gold
115P 012	Rhosgobel	Plutonic Related Au, Skarn W	Prospect	arsenic, bismuth, silver, tungsten
115P 055	Left	Plutonic Related Au	Anomaly	antimony, gold, arsenic
115P 077	Mann Vein	Porphyry-related	Drilled Prospect	gold, arsenic
115P 007	Mahtin	Skarn Au	Drilled Prospect	antimony, arsenic, bismuth, tin, gold, silver, copper
115P 063	Van	Unknown	Showing	arsenic, zinc, tungsten, silver, lead, gold, copper, bismuth
115P 036	Bander	Vein and Greisens Sn	Showing	lead
115P 051	Jabberwock	Vein and Greisens Sn	Prospect	copper, tin, silver
115P 008	East Ridge	Vein Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au	Prospect	copper, gold, lead, zinc, tin, tungsten, silver
115P 056	May Creek	Vein Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au	Prospect	copper, zinc, silver, lead
115P 057	Quest	Vein Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au	Prospect	gold, silver, lead
115P 010	Ridge	Vein Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au	Showing	lead, zinc, tin, silver

Figure 6-1 RC Project – Clear Creek Intrusive Complex (CCIC) and Mineralized Zones



Source: Sitka Gold Corp

The Clear Creek area has a long history of placer activity dating back to 1900 when the first placers claims were recorded. Hard rock activity in the area was first recorded in 1902 with work at Lewis Gulch and Josephine Creek. After the original staking in the early 1900's little hard rock exploration was completed in the area until the demand for tungsten in the late 1970's and early 1980's drove activity back into the area with exploration focused on skarns related to the Rhosgobel, Pukelman and Barney stocks.

The current Mary, Ellen, and Zoe claims were originally staked by Bernard Kreft in 2009 and 2010.

Table 6-2 lists all known exploration history covering the Project area. The data was compiled using the Yukon Geological Survey's Integrated Data System (YGSIDS) and Yukon Mining Map Viewer. The following descriptions of work history focus on exploration completed within the modern Property boundaries.

Table 6-2 Exploration History

Assessment Report #	Year	Operator	Author	Work completed
061132	1971	United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.	Joy, R.R. & * VanTassell, R.E.	Geological mapping, geochemical survey
090926	1981	Canada Tungsten	Rainbird, R.H.	soil, rock, silt geochemistry, prospecting, mapping
062291	1987	M.E. Compu Software Inc.	Wallis, J.E.	Data compilation, summarize preexisting data

Assessment Report #	Year	Operator	Author	Work completed
092146	1987	Gold Rite Mining Corp.	Nicholson, G.	soil geochemistry, prospecting,
092748	1989	Gold Rite Mining Corp.	Doherty, R.A.	soil, rock, silt geochemistry, prospecting, mapping, geophysics, at Saddle / Contact; diamond drilling at Contact;
092984	1991	Noranda Exploration Co.	Duke, J.L.	Soil and rock geochemistry and trenching
093011	1991	Noranda exploration Co.	Duke, J.L.	Soil and rock geochemistry, IP and magnetics ground survey, and trenching
093097	1992	Hemlo Gold Mines Inc.	Bidwell, G.	Reverse circulation drilling
093289	1994	Ivanhoe GoldFields Ltd.	Doherty, R.A.	geochemical sampling, geological mapping, road and grid construction
093372	1995	Kennecott Canada Ltd.	Coombes, S.F.	reverse circulation drilling, geochemical sampling, geological mapping, and road construction
093763	1997	New Millennium Mining	Doherty, R.A.	Trenching
093937	1998	Newmont Mines Ltd.	Stammers, M.A.	soil, rock, silt geochemistry, prospecting, mapping, property wide airborne EM and radiometrics
094058	1999	Redstar Resources Corp.	Stammers, M.A.	Soil and rock geochemistry, diamond drilling and line cutting
095031	2004	StrataGold Corp.	Hladky, D.	Orthophoto, Satellite Imagery
094885	2006	StrataGold Corp.	Whitehead, K.	Soil, and silt, geochemistry, and trenching
095152	2009	Bernie Kreft	Kreft, B.	Soil and rock geochemistry and prospecting
095539	2011	Golden Predator Canada Corp.	O'Brien, E.	Diamond drilling and Reverse circulation drilling
095984	2011	Golden Predator Canada Corp	Shutty, M.	Diamond drilling, soil geochemistry
097108	2017	Kestrel Gold Inc.	Huber, M.	Soil and rock geochemistry

After the original staking in the early 1900's little hard rock exploration was completed in the area until the demand for tungsten in the late 1970's and early 1980's drove activity back into the area with exploration focused on skarns related to the Rhosgobel, Pukelman and Barney stocks.

The following summaries have been modified from Gillham, 2021.

090926 – Canada Tungsten Mining Corp. – 1981 – Bema Industries Ltd., on behalf of Canada Tungsten, completed a large mapping program and an extensive geochemical survey on its West Ridge claim block consisting of soil, silt, sludge and rock sampling. Much of the work was completed adjacent to the modern Clear Creek property with limited prospecting and geological mapping at a 1:5000 scale over the Josephine grid (primarily Josephine and Pukelman Stocks). Several auriferous quartz-arsenopyrite stockworks were found to occur on the margins of the intrusions. Two significant arsenopyrite bearing quartz veins were exposed over the Josephine grid from this work (Rainbird, 1981). Canada Tungsten was first to notice the potential for lode gold deposits in the area with strong gold assays from stream, soil and rock samples, however with declining tungsten and tin market these claims were allowed to lapse.

062291 – M.E. Compu Software Inc. – 1987 – Robertson and McCrory of Whitehorse staked the RUM claims in 1987 (part of present-day Clear Creek) and optioned them to Compu Software who completed a compilation of the Clear Creek area. The work outlined favourable gold targets based on the work completed by Bema in 1981.

092146 – Goldrite Mining Corp. – 1987 – Goldrite acquired the Clear Creek property (RUM claims) in 1987 and began exploration to follow up on the anomalous gold values exposed by Canada Tungsten. They completed detailed soil grids over presumably the Rhosgobel and Josephine Bema grids (the report failed to define grid or baseline locations; assumption is made from recommendations in assessment report 062291). Spot anomalies of up to 206 ppb Au were recorded from the Josephine grid (Nicholson, 1987).

092748 – Goldrite Mining Corp. – 1989 – Goldrite staked an additional 84 claims (RYE claims; part of the present-day Clear Creek) prior to the 1988 exploration program and based on favourable results from the season staked another 132 claims. The program focused primarily on the Contact Zone (south of the Pukelman intrusion, outside current property extents) and the Saddle zone (east of Saddle stock) with limited work completed on the Gossan, Pukelman, and Josephine zones.

Saddle and Gossan Zones

A soil grid with 149 samples (0.7 x 4.0 km) was completed over the Saddle zone with 33 samples returning results greater than 500 ppb Au. The anomaly forms a strong east-west trend thought to be related to a structural break (Doherty, 1989). Rock sampling from the Saddle zone returned significant gold values.

A total of 14 soil samples were taken from the Gossan zone, south of Saddle zone, 12 samples assayed between 105 to 571 ppb Au. (Doherty et al, 1988).

Josephine Zone

Goldrite also returned anomalous soil values from Josephine Creek Gossan zone. Rock samples returned significant Au values from a 10cm wide quartz vein with arsenopyrite from the southwest edge of the Josephine stock.

Pukelman (North) Zone

Soil sampling over the north portion of the Pukelman grid revealed a large soil anomaly over an area roughly 400 x 500 m. Several soil samples were also taken along contour lines in the. Soil sampling was also completed along the road with 15 samples over roughly 500m exceeding 100 ppb Au. Rock grab samples were collected from the Pukelman North zone with significant gold assays.

092984 – Noranda Exploration Co. – 1991 – Noranda acquired the RUM and original 84 RYE claims of the Clear Creek project in 1990, the other claims staked in the area were allowed to lapse. Three exploration programs were completed by Noranda between June 1990 and June 1991 which included soil and rock sampling and trenching. The 1991 rock sampling over the Saddle Zone returned several significant results with 5 of the 26 samples returning greater than 1.5 g/t Au (Duke, 1991).

093011 – Noranda Exploration Co. – 1992 – A total of 560 meters of trenching was completed over the Saddle and Eiger Zones in 1991. This program also included the collection of 442 rock samples, 1,661 soil samples, a 138 line-kilometer magnetometer survey and an eight line-kilometer I.P. survey.

Saddle Zone

Trenching over the Saddle zone returned 2.11 g/t Au over 25m including 6.05 g/t Au over 5m in trench S-2, through a quartz monzonite with disseminated sulphide mineralization. Trench S-3 returned two significant intervals of 1.27 g/t Au over 15m adjacent to a lamphrophyre dyke and 1.14 g/t Au over 10m within a rusty blue schist with quartzite. Trench S-1 intersected 0.86 g/t Au over 10m (Duke, 1992)

Eiger Zone

Trenching over the Eiger zone (previously Elger) returned 1.09 g/t Au over 35m including 4.2 g/t Au over 5m from Trench E-1. Trench E-2 returned 4.72g/t Au over 1.0 m. Rock sampling also returned several significant results from the Eiger zone including 319.5 g/t Au, from a quartz-arsenopyrite vein (Greg vein) in a sheared diorite, and a nearby rock chip samples which assayed 233 g/t Au (Duke, 1992).

093097 – Hemlo Gold Mines Inc. – 1992 – A RC drill program (6 holes, 644.0m) was conducted over the Pukelman, Eiger, and Saddle zones, several significant drill intersections were encountered from the Eiger and Saddle zone which are listed in Table 6-3below. Drill hole CCRC-92-3 bottomed in mineralization with 1.4 g/t Au from 141 -142 m (end of hole; Bidwell, 1992).

Table 6-3 1991 Hemlo RC Drill Intersections (Bidwell, 1992)

Hole	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
CCRC-92-3	Eiger	54.0	142.0	88.0	0.65
Including		114.0	122.0	8.0	1.91
CCRC-92-4	Eiger	16.0	32.0	16.0	0.69
including		30.0	32.0	2.0	2.90
CCRC-92-5	Saddle	38.0	50.0	12.0	0.55
CCRC-92-6	Saddle	10.0	14.0	4.0	0.56

093289 – Ivanhoe Goldfields Ltd. – 1994 – Ivanhoe acquired the Clear Creek project in 1993 (RUM and RYE claims) and staked additional claims adjacent to the block. In 1994 Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. constructed roads to further access the Saddle and Rhosgobel Zones and established a picket grid over the Saddle intrusion. Minimal sampling was completed in this season.

093372 – Kennecott Canada Inc. – 1995 – In 1995 Kennecott optioned the Clear Creek project and completed a 27 hole drill program over the Rhosgobel stock as well as soil and rock geochemistry and geological mapping. Some geological mapping was completed over the current property extent; however, no analytical work was recorded over the current claims.

093763 – New Millennium Mining Ltd. – 1997 – The property was acquired by New Millennium Mining in 1997 who had Aurum Geological Consultants complete soil geochemical surveys and trenching programs over the Property. A total of 87 linear meters in two trenches was completed over the Saddle Zone; Trench 97-4 returned an interval of 1.13 g/t Au over 10.5 meters (Doherty, 1997).

093937 – Newmont Exploration Ltd. – 1998 – Newmont acquired the option from New Millennium and consolidated it with their adjacent land tenure. A two-stage exploration program was completed in 1998 which included geological and geochemical surveys in July and an airborne magnetic and radiometric geophysical survey in August.

Newmont Soil Sampling

A total of 232 soil samples were collected over three locations including the Saddle and Eiger zones. Grid sampling over the Saddle zone delineated an open gold-in-soil anomaly roughly 1 square km with. Soil sampling over the Eiger stock returned anomalous gold values over a 1000 x 800 meter anomaly, open to the west. Resampling trenches and select sample locations around the Saddle stock confirmed previous gold values, including 10 meters of 1.0 g/t Au from New Millennium's 1997, T97-4 trench (Stammers, 1998).

Newmont Airborne Geophysics

The Saddle, Eiger, Pukelman and Josephine stocks showed minimal expression on the airborne magnetics with little contrast between the intrusive stocks and the surrounding metasediments. Intrusive rocks in the area were therefore found to be better defined by radiometric geophysical responses, particularly potassium. It was also concluded by Stammers (1998) that based on the magnetics and radiometric responses the Saddle, Eiger, Josephine and Pukelman stocks are likely part of a single body. The discrepancy between the mapped geology and radiometric response was attributed to three possible reasons; 1) the stocks may be more extensive at surface than mapped, 2) contact metamorphism from the intrusions may have introduced potassium to the host metasediments 3) mechanical weathering and transport may have dispersed intrusive material over a large area. The report also identified two dominate structural trends one oriented NW-SE and the second WNW-ESE defined by linear magnetic lows interpreted to be major faults (Stammers, 1998).

094058 – Redstar Resources Corp. – 1999 – In 1999 Redstar optioned the Clear Creek property from Newmont and completed soil and rock geochemical surveys as well as diamond drilling over the Bear Paw zone (south of Clear Creek property). Work completed within current Property boundaries included a soil geochemical grid between Josephine Creek and Big Creek. Soil values from this grid returned up to 300 ppb Au exposing a preliminary soil anomaly roughly 1200 x 800m, one rock sample was collected from this zone which assayed 0.40 g/t Au. Redstar also resampled Noranda's 1991 trench S-2 in the Saddle zone which returned 1.72 g/t Au over 20m (original results 2.11 g/t over 25m), additional grab samples from the area returned anomalous Au grades (Stammers, 1999).

095031 – StrataGold Corp. – 2004 – Stratagold acquired the Clear Creek project in 2004 and collected orthophoto maps and satellite imagery over the property.

094885 – StrataGold Corp. – 2006 – The fieldwork completed in 2006 by Stratagold included soil sampling grids, silt sampling and trenching. Portions of the soil and silt sampling program were complete over the current Property extents, with many of the samples returning elevated gold values.

StrataGold Soil Sampling

A soil grid was completed to better define the Contact zone extents (adjacent claims), some of this work falls onto the current Clear Creek property located near the southwestern portion of the Josephine zone. The entire grid returned highly anomalous Au.

StrataGold Silt Sampling

Silt samples taken from the unnamed creek draining the north side of the Saddle zone returned values greater than 50 ppb Au over roughly a 700m interval. Samples from the unnamed creek draining the north side of the Eiger zone returned values from 100 ppb to 361 ppb Au over roughly 400m with values strengthening in an upstream direction. Sampling was also completed on the right fork of Lewis

Gulch (east of Pukelman) with anomalous Au values just outside the property limits downstream from the confluence of the left and right forks of Lewis Gulch.

095152 – Bernard Kreft – 2009 – In 2009 Bernard Kreft of Whitehorse staked 55 claims (Mary and Ellen claims) covering the Eiger, Saddle, Josephine and Pukelman North zones. That same year Kreft completed road rehabilitation, prospecting and rock sampling concentrated on the four stocks. Grab samples from the Pukelman North. Eiger and Josephine zones returned assays with significant Au grades.

095539 – Golden Predator Canada Corp. – 2010 – In 2010 the property was optioned to Golden Predator who completed 1139.95m of reverse circulation drilling over 18 holes. Eleven holes were drilled over the Saddle zone totaling 731.52m, significant intersections are listed in Table 6-4 below. Seven holes were drilled over the Josephine zone, however due to significant subsurface water all holes were terminated before reaching target depth (O'Brien, 2011). Due to permitting restrictions at the time of the program, holes were spotted on (and relatively restricted to) roads rather than geological merit.

Table 6-4 Golden Predator 2010 RC Drill Intersections, Saddle Zone (O'Brien, 2011)

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
CC10-25	10.67	33.53	22.86	1.24
and	45.72	47.24	1.52	1.50
CC10-27	3.05	10.67	7.62	0.54
CC10-28	9.14	19.81	10.67	0.53
and	48.77	53.34	4.57	0.93
CC10-29	1.52	6.10	4.58	1.07
CC10-35	1.52	6.10	4.58	0.93

095984 – Golden Predator Canada Corp. – 2010 – Also in 2010 Golden Predator completed a soil sampling program over a large portion of the Clear Creek property. Roughly 600 samples were taken with approximately 50 of those returning values greater than 180 ppb Au. Highly anomalous clusters were exposed over the Eiger and Saddle zones.

097108 – Kestrel Gold Inc. – 2017 – In 2017 Kestrel optioned the Ellen, Mary and Zoe claims from Bernard Kreft and completed soil and rock sampling over the Eiger and Saddle zones. Rock and soil sampling over the Eiger and Saddle zones returned significant Au values.

m

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

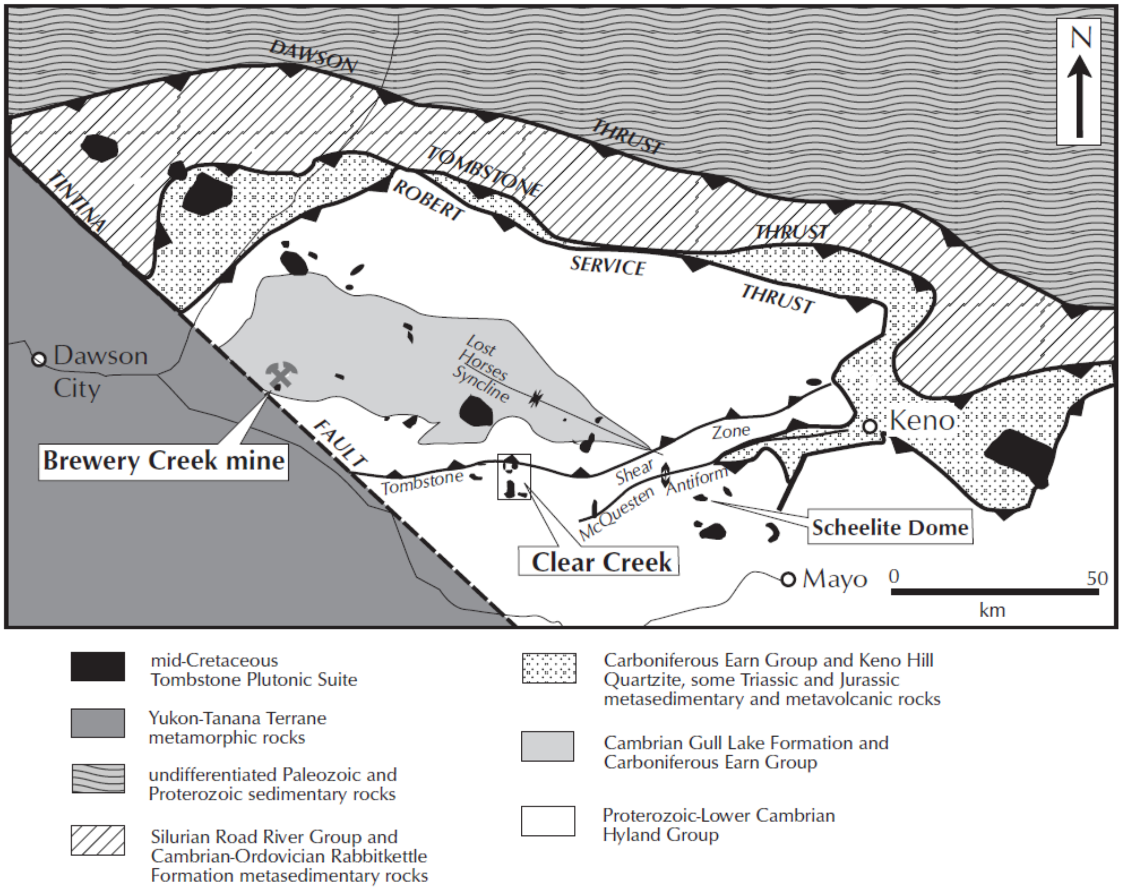
7.1 Regional Geology

The Property is situated within the Selwyn Basin and part of the Omineca Belt (Wheeler et al., 1991). Abbott (1986) describes the Selwyn Basin as part of the cordilleran miogeocline comprised of Precambrian to Jurassic sedimentary rocks deposited along the western margin of ancient North America. The eastern margin of the basin is marked by the Paleozoic shale - carbonate contact while the western margin is defined by the Teslin fault or suture. The sedimentary basin was active from the late Proterozoic to Middle Jurassic time. All the large stratabound, sediment hosted lead - zinc deposits in the northern Canadian Cordillera are found within the Selwyn Basin. The Tintina Gold belt is a metallogenic province extending for 2,000 km across the central Yukon and Alaska that hosts several intrusive related gold deposits, such as Fort Knox, Donlin Creek, Dublin Gulch, and Brewery Creek.

The Eastern or Selwyn Plutonic Suite of granitoid intrusives are distributed along a northwest trending arcuate belt within the Selwyn Basin (Figure 7-1). The granitoids are mainly granitic in composition and are associated with tin, tungsten, and molybdenum mineralization. The Dublin Gulch gold deposit is hosted by a quartz monzonite pluton of the Tombstone Plutonic Suite.

Age dating by J. Mortensen at the University of British Columbia on the Red Mountain stock, within the RC Property, yielded an age of 92.3 ±0.8Ma. The dike swarms on the Regent Saddle were dated at ca 92MA while the Sprague Creek stock (Mahtin) yielded an age of 91.0 ±0.2Ma, which is within the age range of the Tombstone Plutonic Suite (Murphy and Heon, 1994).

Figure 7-1 Geology of the western Selwyn Basin (Modified from Stephens, 2000)



7.2 Property Geology

The Property is primarily underlain by Neoproterozoic Yusezyu Formation (PCH1) of the Hyland Group which is dominantly expressed as hornfelsed biotite schist with intercalated felsic bands and 'gritty' feldspar psammitic units on the property. Numerous intrusive rocks as described below occur on the property.

Diorite (Kd) (DIOR)

The most mafic intrusive stocks on the property are composed of diorite. There are three diorite stocks, the Eiger (or West Josephine) stock, the northern portion of the Far stock, and the Barney stock. The diorite is fine to medium grained, equigranular, salt and pepper textured with rare, scattered phenocrysts of biotite, plagioclase and pyroxene. The Eiger stock straddles a northeast trending ridge and is well exposed along the ridge for 800 metres. The intrusion extends about 700 metres northwest of the ridge and up to 500 metres to the southeast. The stock is cut by northeast and east trending dykes of granodiorite and quartz porphyritic granite. East-west trending, steeply dipping sheeted quartz veins and joints in the central to southern part of the stock impart a strong structural fabric to the ridge crest outcrop. The northern part of the Far stock consists of fine grained diorite exposed for 330 metres on a ridge The Far diorite is similar to the Eiger diorite in hand specimen, but contains fewer quartz veins The Barney stock is exposed at the west end of Barney ridge It is mapped as diorite but is not described in previous reports

Granodiorite (Kgd)

Fine to medium grained, equigranular granodiorite stocks are proximal and possibly genetically related to the diorite stocks. Granodiorite is found at the Josephine stock as reported in Coombes, J. 1995, but not investigated during the 2021 field season. The rock contains feldspar and biotite phenocrysts up to 4 millimetres. The Josephine stock outcrops in Josephine Creek intermittently for 750 metres and extends upslope to the north and south for a combined distance of about 1.0 kilometres. The stock appears to contain fewer veins and fracture sets than the adjacent Eiger stock. No late intrusive dykes or sill have been mapped at the Josephine stock.

Feldspar Megacrystic Porphyritic Quartz Monzonite to Granite (Kqm) (QMZN) (GR)

The Saddle and Pukelman intrusions are mainly composed of medium to coarse grained hypidiomorphic quartz monzonite containing 30 to 40% euhedral to subhedral K-feldspar phenocrysts commonly exceeding one centimetre across. The matrix is composed of quartz and plagioclase with roughly equal amounts of biotite and hornblende (4 to 5% each) and minor sphene apatite, and zircon Common alteration minerals include sericite and minor epidote replacing plagioclase and chlorite replacing biotite. Some plagioclase grains have rims of myrmekitic intergrowths with wormy quartz inclusions.

The Saddle stock is an elongate, partially unroofed intrusion straddling a ridge 2.5 kilometres northwest of the Pukelman. The composite granite and quartz-monzonite stock trends in a north-south direction for 1.2 kilometres. The exposed width ranges from 250 metres on the north end to less than 20 metres on the ridge crest. A series of east-west trending sills extend from the upper portion of the intrusion on the ridge. The stock is cut by east-west trending sheeted quartz veins. A broad area of hornfels extends southeast of the stock suggesting the presence of additional intrusions at a shallow depth.

The Pukelman is a 600 metre diameter, equidimensional stock two kilometres north of the Rhosgobel. The feldspar porphyritic quartz-monzonite is similar to that at the Rhosgobel. Structure is dominated by local zones of east-west joints and sheeted quartz-K-feldspar veins in the central and southern parts of the stock. The hornfels aureole extends about 500 metres.

Quartz-Feldspar Porphyritic Granite (“Granite Dikes”) (Kg) (GD)

At the Saddle stock, granite occurs as a subordinate phase, mostly as dikes & sills as observed in drill core, to feldspar megacrystic porphyritic quartz monzonite. Quartz phenocrysts (10 to 15%) are anhedral to subhedral and locally exceed 3 millimetres across. Grey subhedral feldspar phenocrysts (0 to 15%) are set in a fine to medium grained leucocratic matrix.

Quartz-Eye Porphyritic Granite Dykes and Sills ("Aplite") (Kqp) (APLT)

Aphanitic to fine grained, quartz-eye porphyritic granite is the most abundant composition for dykes and sills mapped on the property. They are white to tan in colour with anhedral quartz phenocrysts (5 to 15%) up to 4 millimetres across. Feldspar locally occurs as subhedral phenocrysts.

Quartz-eye porphyry sills and dykes are common north of the Rhosgobel stock where they are in talus and cut hornfels in outcrop. Sills are up to 10 metres wide and are locally strongly clay altered and veined with quartz (±tourmaline). Strike length of the sills is more than 3.5 kilometres. A northeast trending composite granodiorite-quartz porphyry dyke south of the Pukelman stock is within a zone of silicification, sericitization and argillic alteration over a strike length of at least one kilometre (the Contact Zone). Quartz veined and weakly clay altered east-west and north-south striking dykes up to 3 metres wide cut the Eiger stock, the east-west striking dykes are within and parallel to a zone of sheeted quartz veining. Quartz-eye porphyry granite dykes are also found on Barney Ridge and in Left Clear Creek some distance east of the Barney stock, suggesting an additional stock might underlie the central part of the ridge. They also often host a gold-bearing light grey quartz stockwork (as opposed to sheeted quartz veins) with no visible sulphides.

(Biotite) Feldspar Porphyry and Feldspar (Hornblende) Porphyry Dykes (Kbf) (FP)

Medium to dark grey porphyritic dykes occur locally adjacent to, and cross-cutting the Saddle and Eiger stocks. The dykes are fine grained with phenocrysts of plagioclase and lesser biotite or hornblende up to 2 millimetres.

Calcareous Biotite Diorite Dykes ("Lamprophyre") (Kbd) (LMPR)

Several narrow (<10 metres) northwest to east-west trending dykes in the Saddle, Eiger and Pukelman areas have been mapped as Lamprophyre (calcareous biotite diorite). They are dark grey to dark brown, fine grained, and composed predominantly of biotite and feldspar with abundant calcite in the matrix and fizz readily with the application of dilute hydrochloric acid.

Intrusive Breccias (Kbx) (BX)

Intrusion related breccias occur at the Saddle stock and reportedly around the Josephine and Eiger stocks (Coombes, J. 1995). The breccias consist of fragments up to 5 centimetres across of quartzite, impure quartzite & biotite schist in a patchy matrix of K-Feldspar, quartz, biotite, plagioclase, sphene and actinolite. The breccia at the Saddle stock is at the apex of the partially unroofed intrusion, and along the major north-south trending Blackjack fault structure. It may be a phreatic explosion breccia which suggests a shallow level of emplacement for the stock.

Metasediments/Biotite Schist/ (PCH1) (MET)

Hyland Group sediments form the oldest group of the Selwyn Basin which underlies much of the area northeast of the Tintina Fault Zone. The Yusezyu Formation consists of coarse-grained, gritty sandstones and pebbly conglomerates inter-fingered with siltstones and shales (Murphy, 1997). Within the Clear Creek area, the Hyland group consist primarily of (greatest to least abundance) psammite, phyllite, quartzite, conglomerate, schist and calc-silicate rocks which have been deformed and metamorphosed in the Tombstone high-strain zone (Stephens, 1999). Regional metamorphic grade is nominally greenschist but is transitional and decreases from south to north.

Geologic Summary

The Properties cover the Saddle, Eiger, Josephine, Big Creek, Barney and northern portions of the Pukelman stock – all of which belong to the mid-Cretaceous Tombstone Plutonic Suite (TPS) which intrude the Hyland Group (Figure 7-2). The TPS forms a narrow (50 km wide), east-west trending belt, 550km long, of lithologically distinct intrusions across north-central Yukon (Mortenson et al., 1997). The composition of TPS stocks vary from quartz monzonite, granite, granodiorite and diorite (Murphy, 1997) with well constrained ages between 89 and 95Ma (Mortenson et al., 1997). The intrusions were emplaced over a considerable depth range with highly variable wallrock, compositions of the intrusions consist of both single phase bodies and larger composite bodies.

Contact metamorphism within the Hyland Group rocks encompasses up to 500 meters around the stocks characterized primarily by rusty weathered biotite hornfels and rare calc-silicate skarn (Marsh et al., 1999). Hydrothermal alteration is commonly exhibited by sericite, bleaching, silicification and argillic alteration near structural features such as cross cutting faults, fractures, joints, and foliation. Zones of variably mineralized, hydrothermal breccias are also spatially and temporally related to the intrusive rocks (Stephens, 2000). East-southeast trending lamprophyre (up to 12m wide) and aplite (usually much thinner) dykes are common within the clear creek area and crosscut many of the stocks. Gold mineralization often occurs within quartz-sulphide veins and sheeted stockwork within and adjacent to these stocks and dykes (Marsh et al., 1999).

At Clear Creek Re–Os molybdenite dates (93.6 ± 0.3 to 92.4 ± 0.4 Ma) are in excellent agreement with the host intrusion U–Pb zircon age (92.3 ± 0.3 Ma). Consequently, the nominally younger existing 40Ar/39Ar hydrothermal mica ages (91.7 ± 0.4 and 90.0 ± 0.3 Ma) for Clear Creek are regarded because of slow cooling. This age agrees with dating at Dublin Gulch, where the Re–Os molybdenite date (93.2 ± 0.3 Ma) for a late stage vein is nominally younger than the host intrusion U–Pb zircon age (94.0 ± 0.3 Ma), in agreement with the deposits paragenesis (Selby et al 2003).

Saddle Stock

The Saddle stock is described in Marsh et al., 1999 as a porphyritic intrusion ranging from medium- to coarse-grained monzonite to medium-grained granite. Feldspar megacrysts up to several centimetres are the dominant feature and range from sparse to crowded within the unit. Sheeted quartz veins (often auriferous) cut the stock which have altered the adjacent monzonite and granite with abundant secondary biotite, sparse disseminated sulphide (po-py-aspy-bi) and feldspar altered to sericite. Several fine-grained lamprophyre dykes (primarily fine-grained biotite and feldspar) transect the stock; these dykes were emplaced at the latest stages of mineralization to post mineralization with rare arsenopyrite/pyrrhotite/quartz veining but are most commonly devoid of any elevated gold values; however, well developed mineralized quartz veins are often found adjacent these dykes. Roughly 200 meters east of the Saddle stock outcrops a similar monzonitic to granitic sill (Saddle Zone) crosscut by similar quartz veins and lamprophyre dykes.

Eiger Stock

The Eiger stock, described in Marsh et al., 1999, is an equigranular, fine- to medium-grained diorite with occasional mafic phenocrysts. Aplitic dykes up to 2 meters wide cut the southern contact of the stock elevated gold grades have been encountered.

Josephine Stock

The Josephine stock is described by Marsh et al., 1999 as a fine- to medium-grained granodiorite with abundant biotite, recrystallized quartz and feldspar and minor garnet in altered areas.

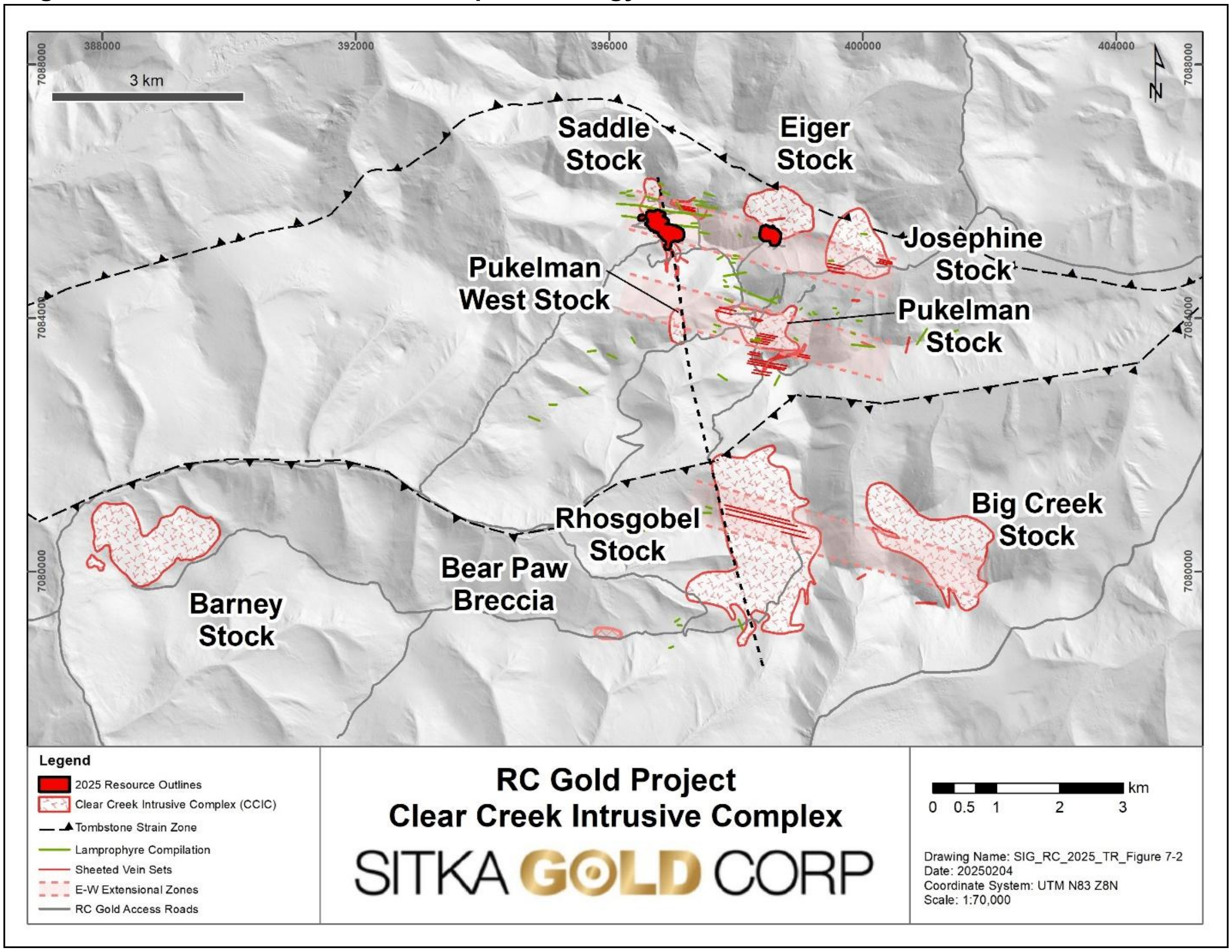
Pukelman Stock

The Pukelman stock is similar to the Saddle stock, it is described by Marsh et al., 1999 as a feldspar megacrystic quartz monzonite. Feldspar megacrysts up to several centimetres are the dominant feature and range from sparse to crowded within the unit. Sheeted quartz veins (often auriferous) cut the stock which have altered the adjacent monzonite and granite with abundant secondary biotite, sparse disseminated sulphide (po-py-aspy) and feldspar altered to sericite. Several fine-grained lamprophyre dykes (primarily fine-grained biotite and feldspar) transect the stock; these dykes were emplaced at the latest stages of mineralization to post mineralization with rare arsenopyrite/pyrrhotite/quartz veining but are most commonly devoid of any elevated gold values; however, well developed mineralized quartz veins are often found adjacent these dykes.

Rhosgobel Stock

The Rhosgobel stock is similar to the Saddle stock and is described by Marsh et al., 1999 as a feldspar megacrystic quartz monzonite. Feldspar megacrysts up to several centimetres are the dominant feature and range from sparse to crowded within the unit. Sheeted quartz veins (often auriferous) cut the stock which have altered the adjacent monzonite and granite with abundant secondary biotite, sparse disseminated sulphide (po-py-aspy) and feldspar altered to sericite.

Figure 7-2 Clear Creek Intrusive Complex Geology

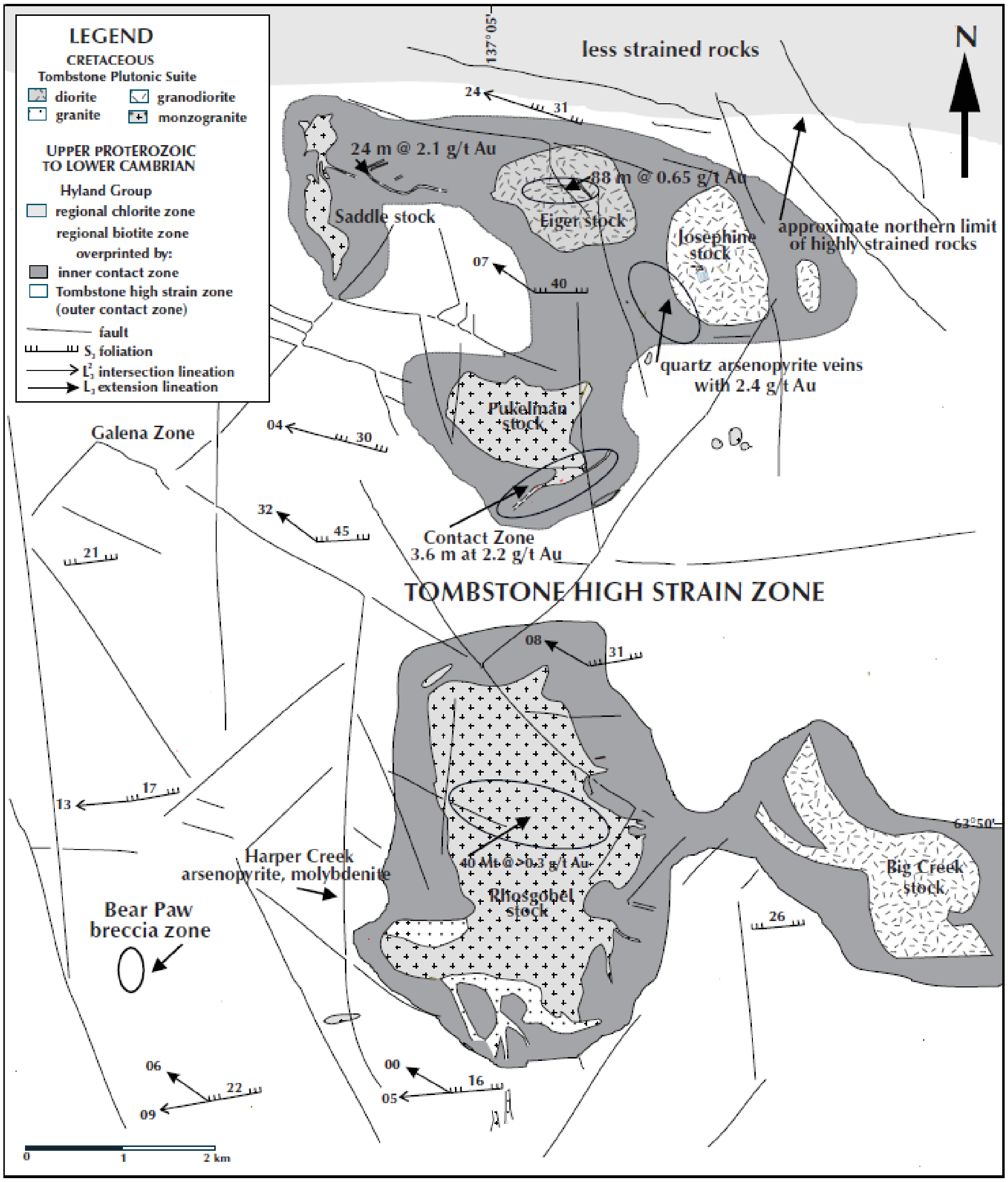


Structures

Stephens et al., (2000) conducted the most comprehensive investigation of structural controls on gold mineralization at Clear Creek to date; some of their implications for the Property are described here (Figure 7-3). Four early ductile deformation events in the Hyland Group rocks allowed for the development of four different types of quartz veins which are associated with a progression from ductile to brittle-ductile behavior. These ductile deformation events were followed by three major brittle structural trends; 1) BFa South to south-southeast striking (~165º) steep, major faults with mostly sinistral displacement 2) BFb east-southeast striking (~115º) steep fracture zones and 3) BFc northeast striking (~035º), steep fracture zones (Figure 7-2). This was followed by the emplacement of the Tombstone Plutonic Suite on a generally east-west trend, with some influence from the BFa major faults. The east-west fracture sets continued to develop after the emplacement of the TPS which resulted in the widespread development of auriferous sheeted quartz veins in the Clear Creek area.

Stephens et al., suggested several favourable sites for mineralization based on fault geometry (dilation of fractures) and connectivity; 1) most favourable site are east-west fracture zones BFb connected to ~165º faults BFa, and more favourable if connected to two BFa faults 2) BFa major faults (~165º) with misoriented segments or more easterly striking segments and 3) BFc structures connected to Bfa major faults may also provide dilation sites for mineralization (Stephens et al., 2000).

Figure 7-3 Major Fault and Fracture Sets of the Clear Creek Area



Source: Stephens et al. 2000

7.3 Mineralization

Gold mineralization is predominantly associated with quartz veining occurring within intrusive stocks and adjacent sediments, with significant mineralization associated with intense stockwork or sheeted veining. The linear nature of many of the gold-in-soil anomalies and exposed veins suggests a strong structural control for mineralization, however, anomalous gold values in the area have also been found within argillically altered and limonitic intrusive material with an absence of veining. Gold shows a moderate to strong association with arsenic and bismuth and occasional tungsten and tin, with the highest gold grades invariably associated with highly anomalous bismuth.

Saddle Zone

Mineralization within the Saddle zone occurs in a variety of forms. Strong Au, As, W values are found within east-west trending quartz veins or sheeted quartz veins cutting the intrusion as well as within the altered host rock adjacent to the veins. Alteration often contains abundant secondary biotite, disseminated sulphide and occasionally feldspar altered to sericite (Marsh et al., 1999). Gold is often found within fracture fill arsenopyrite-rich quartz veins that cut the intrusion.

Josephine Zone

Gold mineralization within the Josephine zone occurs as a series of transparent to milky, arsenopyrite-rich quartz veins from less than a millimeter wide up to 13 cm wide (Marsh et al., 1999).

Eiger Zone

Gold mineralization occurs on the southern margin of the stock primarily within sulphide rich quartz veins. Significant gold values have been associated with quartz-arsenopyrite veins in sheared diorite. Drilling by Sitka in 2020, 2021, and 2025 intersected significant gold mineralization (Section 10).

A previous inferred Mineral Resource was estimated for the Eiger Zone in 2025 and amounted to 27.4 million tonnes grading 0.5 g/t Au (Simpson, 2023)

Blackjack Zone (Saddle Stock)

The Blackjack zone was discovered by drilling in 2021 and is centered over a highly oxidized north-south trending intrusive-tectonic breccia fault zone located within the main Saddle stock. Historically, the Saddle zone has been centered over a strong Au-in-soil anomaly on the ridge line 700 metres to the east of the main Saddle intrusive stock, and in many reports the Saddle stock would be left outside of this zone. Drilling by Sitka between 2020 and 2025 has intersected significant gold mineralization (Section 10).

The Blackjack Zone hosts a pit-constrained Indicated Mineral Resource of 39.9 million tonnes grading 1.01 g/t Au. An additional 34.6 million tonnes grading 0.94 g/t Au is classified as inferred (Simpson, 2025).

Rhosgobel Deposit

Drilling at Rhosgobel has intersected reduced intrusion-related gold system (RIRGS) style mineralization including centimetre-scale, sheeted, quartz veins and larger, metre-scale quartz, and quartz-tourmaline veins (and breccias) cutting the feldspar megacrystic quartz monzonite intrusion.

Visible gold has been observed within all styles of veins and is often associated with bismuthinite, scheelite, and molybdenite. Drilling to date has traced mineralization over a strike length of approximately 1.1 kilometres within a large 2.0 km x 1.5 km surface signature represented by a gold-in-soil anomaly. Gold mineralization at Rhosgobel begins at surface, extends to a depth of over 400 metres and remains open in all directions.

Tungsten mineralization has been observed in all of the drill holes completed to date across the 3x2 km Rhosgobel Intrusion and occurs as coarse (up to 5 cm) scheelite crystals within the sub-metre scale quartz, and quartz tourmaline veins and as smaller (0.5-1 cm) crystals within the centimetre-scale sheeted quartz veins cutting the quartz monzonite intrusion at Rhosgobel.

Pukelman Zone

Gold mineralization occurs on the margins of the stock and extends well into the hornfels aureole often with relatively high silver and lead. These occur as arsenopyrite-bearing quartz veins or sheeted quartz veins. Strong gold values have also been assayed from biotite-rich zones within the monzonite stock (Marsh et al., 1999).

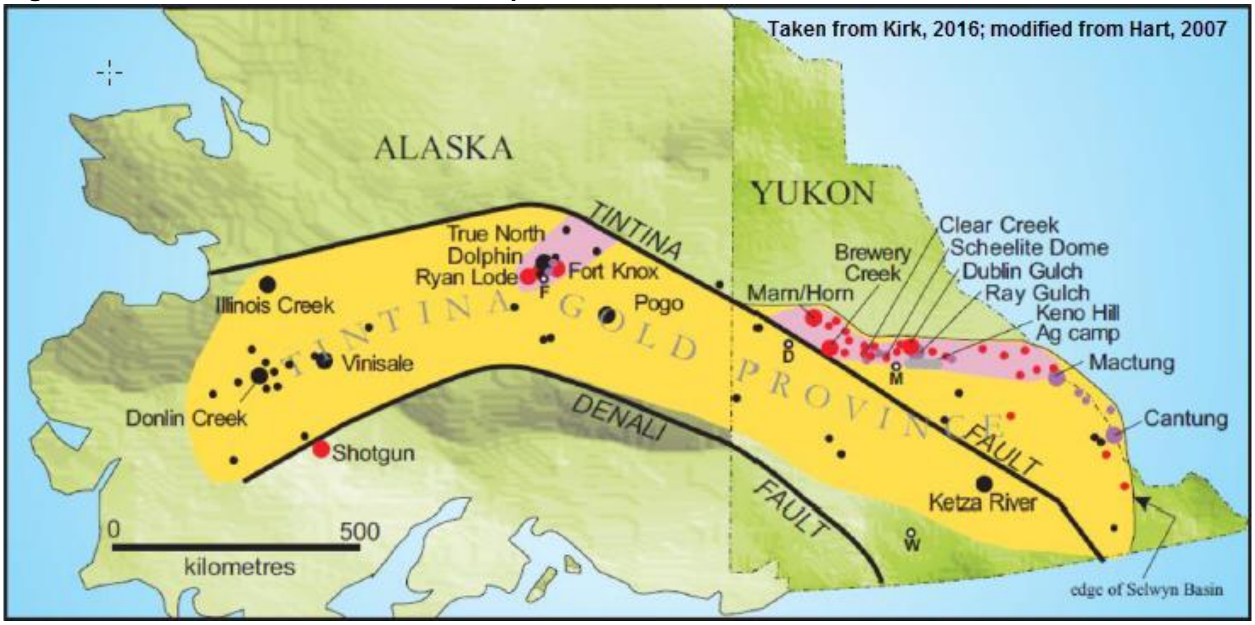
8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The RC Project covers several zones of mineralization which show several key similarities with reduced intrusion related gold system (“RIRGS”).

The project area lies in an underexplored part of the loosely defined Tintina Gold Province (Figure 8-1). This metallurgical province has past production of 29.9 million ounces and 39.3 million ounces of resources for total gold resources of 69.2 million ounces. The property is part of the Tombstone Gold Belt (pink shading in Figure 8) which is the prominent host to IRGS in Yukon and Alaska.

Gold mineralization in the Clear Creek intrusions share strong similarities with the Eagle Gold deposit and the Fort Knox deposit in Alaska, including sheeted quartz vein systems hosted within intrusions, anomalous bismuth, tungsten, and arsenic as well as mineralized metasediments adjacent to the intrusive bodies.

Figure 8-1 Tintina Gold Province and Deposits



Source: Kirk, 2016

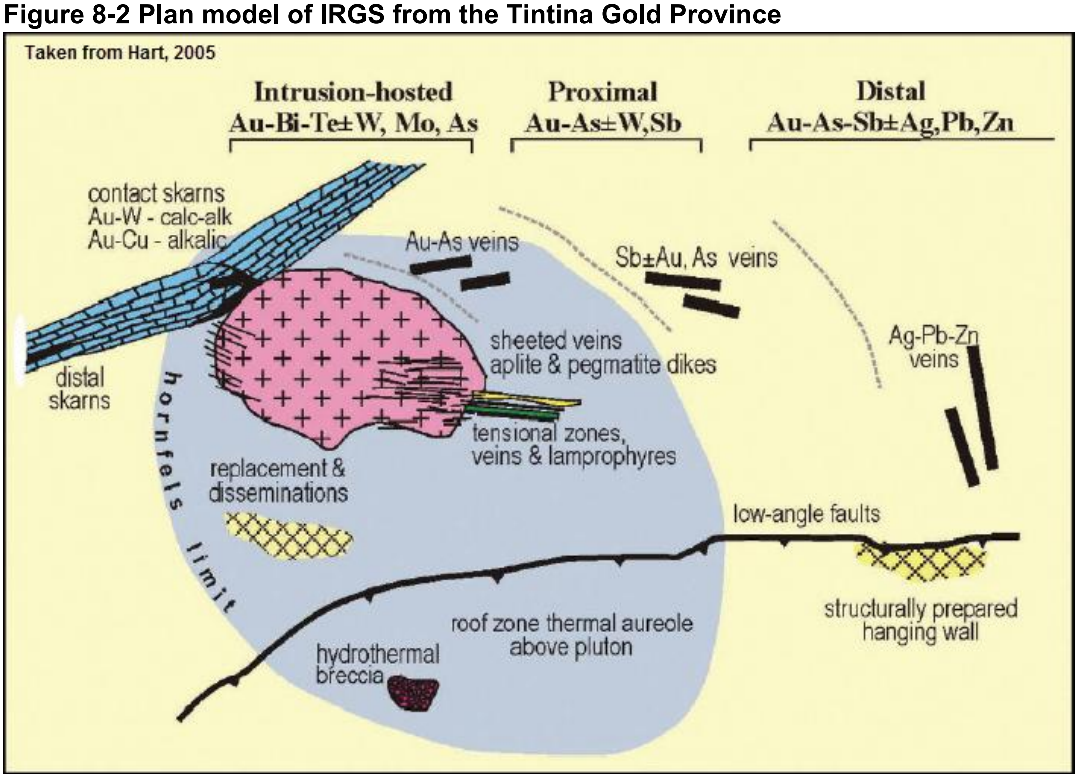
Hart (2005) describes the most common characteristics for IRGS deposits which include:

1. metaluminous to peraluminous, sub-alkalic to alkalic, volatile-rich plutons which are intermediate to felsic
2. tectonic setting, in deformed shelf sequences well inboard of convergent plate boundaries
3. gold associations variably with elevated W, Bi, As, Mo, Te and Sn
4. Zoning of sulphide concentrations, low sulphide within igneous bodies increased through skarn to rich base metal veins distally
5. gold mineralization emplaced post-deformation
6. low gold grades in sheeted quartz veins within pluton
7. typically, in areas formally known for tungsten or tin deposits

Gold mineralization in IRGS is hosted by millimeter to metre wide sheeted quartz veins and stockworks in equigranular to porphyritic granitic intrusions and adjacent country rock (hornfels). Native gold is associated with pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, scheelite and bismuth as well as telluride minerals. Several deposits have late and/or peripheral arsenopyrite, stibnite or galena veins.

Intrusion related deposits and occurrences within the Tombstone Gold belt are associated with mid- to late-Cretaceous intrusions hosted by the intrusions and/or the older basement rocks. There is typically a strong correlation between gold and bismuth with low and reduced sulfide mineralogy (Hart, 2007).

Figure 8-2 Plan model of IRGS from the Tintina Gold Province



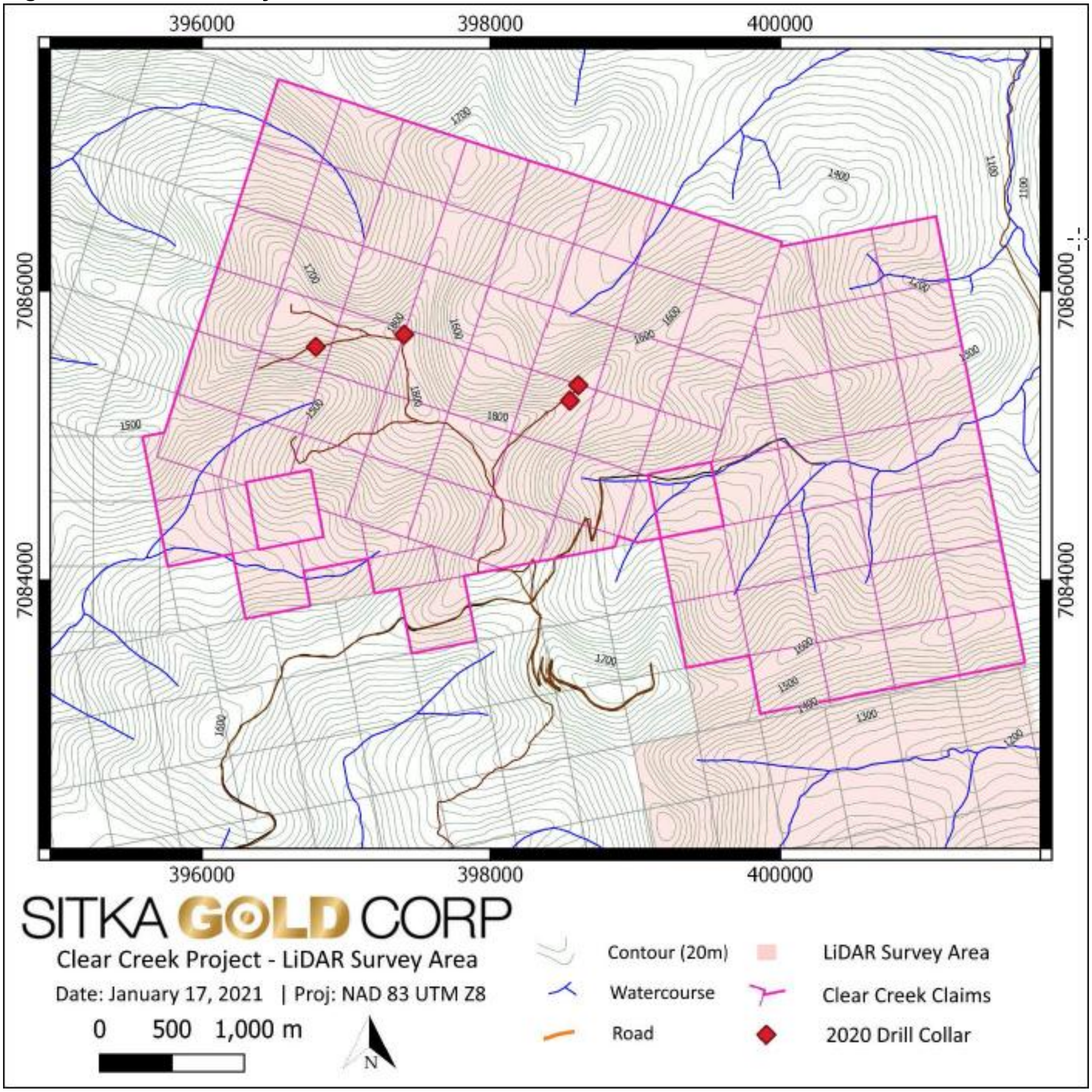
Source: Hart, 2005

9.0 EXPLORATION

9.1 LiDAR Survey

A LiDAR survey was performed by McElhanney Ltd. of Vancouver covering 16.5 km2 over the western portion of the RC Project on September 23rd, 2020. The survey included the Clear Creek claims and the nearby Barney Ridge Project (both operated by Sitka). The survey used an Optech Galaxy system for LiDAR data capture and an on board Camera Phase One iXU-RS1000 RGB for orthophoto capture both mounted on a Piper Navajo fixed wing Aircraft. The mean density of the point cloud (all points) was measured at nominal 18.3 pts/m² and the bare earth (ground) point density was measured at nominal 4.5 pts/m² and the standard deviation of the airborne GPS solution for using KAR (Kinematics Ambiguity Resolution) was estimated to 0.013 m, 0.013 m and 0.022 m in East, North and height directions, respectively. Extent of the survey is illustrated in Figure 9-1

Figure 9-1 LiDAR Survey Area



Source: Sitka Gold Corp

In 2022, a study was carried out by Geomantia Consulting to reprocess and analyze the LiDAR data (Bennet, 2022). The purpose of the analysis was to better understand the structural controls within the 2022 work area and to generate a preliminary digital geological compilation.

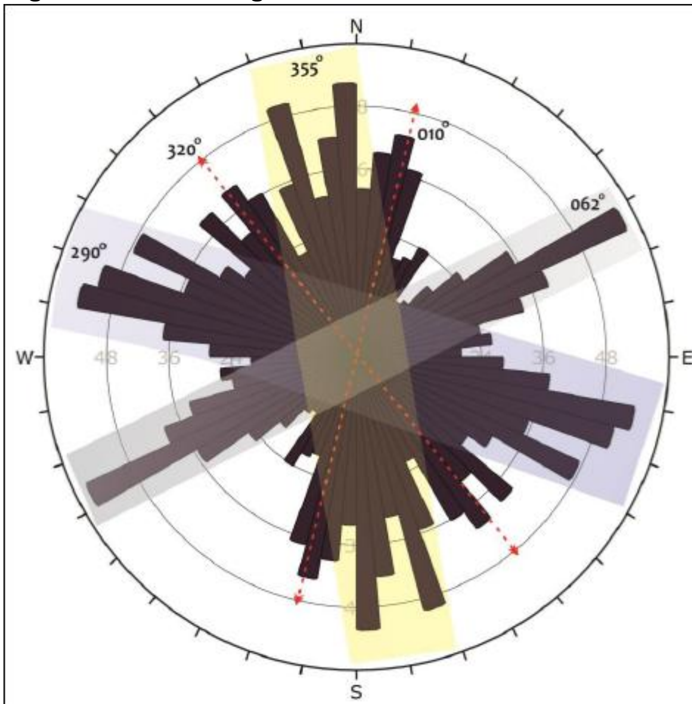
After reprocessing of the LiDAR point cloud, the new imagery products were used to conduct a lineament interpretation in the area in which the 2022 work program is being conducted. The following procedures were adopted:

- Generation of a 1: 1500 grid covering the mapping area (Figure 9-1).
- Systematic mapping of (a) bedding form lines and (b) all interpreted faults and lineaments.
- Lineament density interpolation analysis.
- Lineament azimuth analysis and rose diagram reviews.
- Identification of the denser structural networks.
- Comparison to geological mapping, soil geochemical data, aeromagnetic survey datasets.

Form lines represent bedding trace lines which highlight the general strike of sedimentary rocks that occur in the survey area. In mountainous terrain such as the RC Gold project, dip directions can also be identified. Sedimentary rocks in the 2022 work area generally strike north-west and dip shallow to moderately north-east.

Systematic mapping of lineaments within each 1:1500 scale grid square resulted in generation of 1247 individual linear features within the 2022 work area. Lineament azimuth data were analyzed using a rose diagram (Figure 9-2). The diagram demonstrates the presence of three dominant main populations NNW (average 355˚), WNW (average 290˚) and ENE (average 062˚o) and two subordinate populations (average 320˚ and 010˚).

Figure 9-2 Rose diagram of lineament azimuth data



Plot Mode	Rosette
Plot Data	Apparent Strike
Face Normal Trend	0.0
Face Normal Plunge	90.0
Bin Size	5°
Outer Circle	60 planes per arc
Planes Plotted	1207
Minimum Angle To Plot	45.0°
Maximum Angle To Plot	90.0°

Source: Sitka Gold Corp

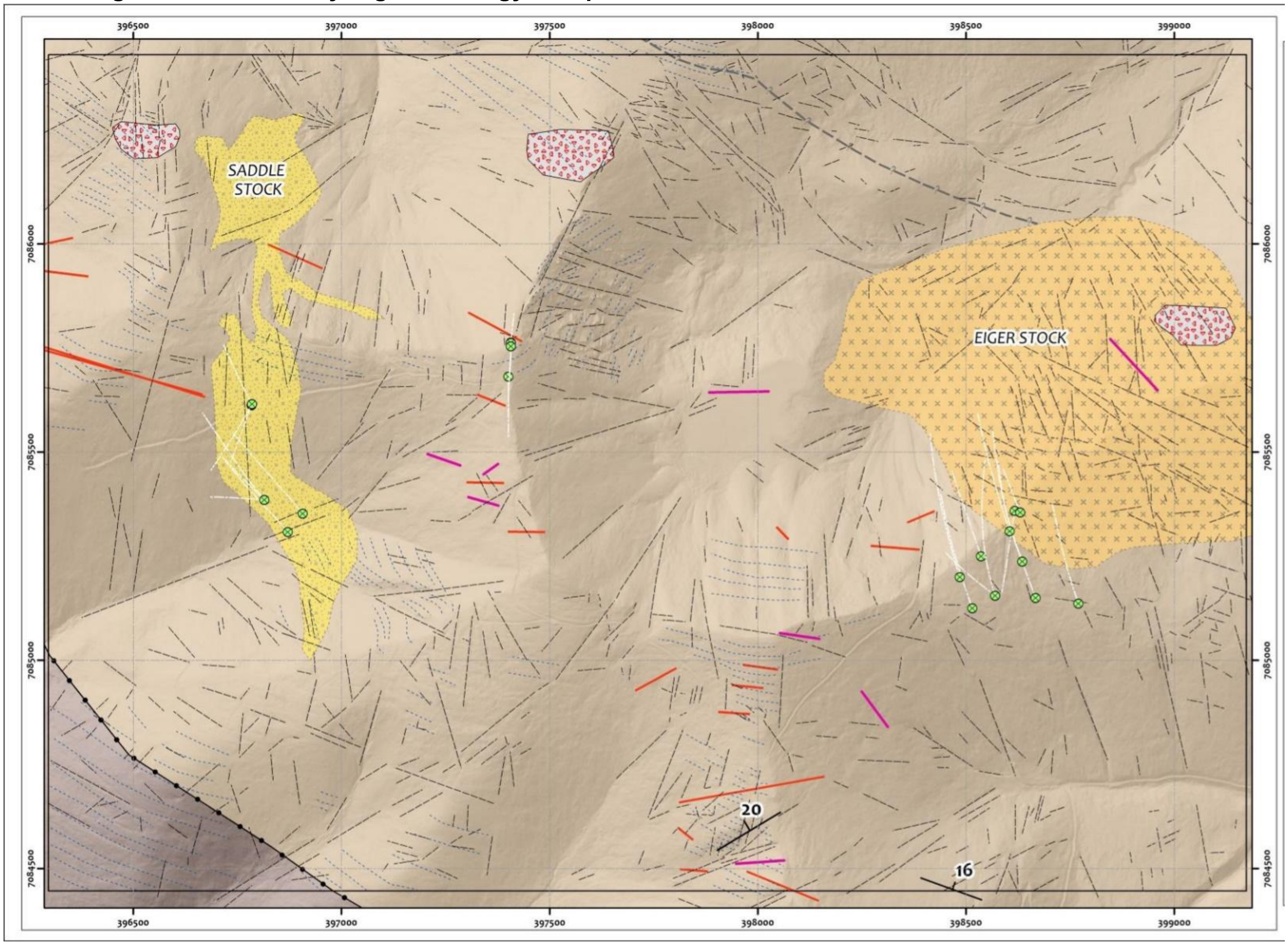
A preliminary digital geological compilation was conducted out for the 2022 work area using the results of lineament analysis and the following sources:

- Yukon Digital Geology compilation

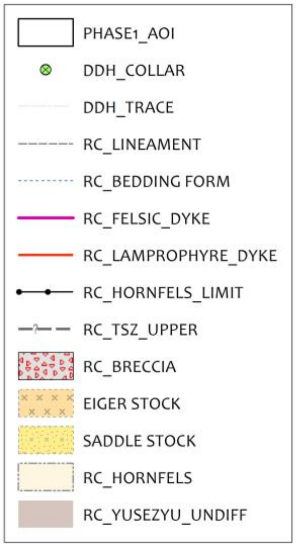
- Mapping completed by E. Marsh in 1998 (Marsh et al. 1999)

The preliminary compilation is presented in Figure 9-3. Drilling completed from 2020-21 are displayed for reference. The two main drill areas occur on the western contact zones of both the Saddle and Eiger intrusives.

Figure 9-3 Preliminary Digital Geology Compilation



Source: Sitka Gold Corp



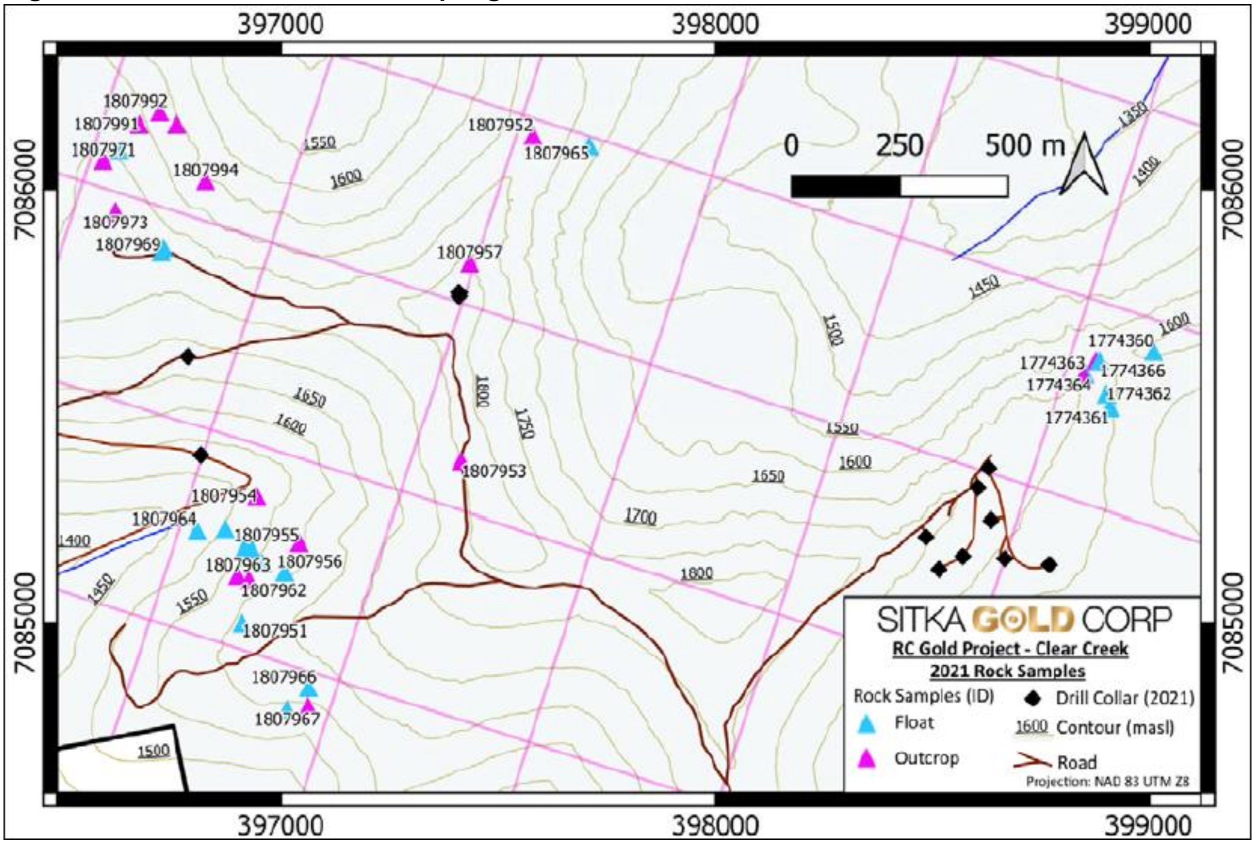
9.2 Geochemical Sampling

9.2.1 2021 Rock Geochemical Sampling

In 2021 a total of 35 rock grab and chip samples were taken from Clear Creek claims. Rock sampling targeted areas north and south of the Saddle intrusive where drillhole DDRCCC-20-002 intersected significant mineralization, and east of the Eiger zone drilling which has seen limited historical prospecting. All areas explored returned significant gold values with individual samples ranging from below detection limit for gold (< 0.001 ppm Au) to 11.0 ppm Au.

Rock sample locations are presented below in Figure 9-2 and a summary table of results in Table 9-1.

Figure 9-4 2021 Surface Rock Sampling



Source: Sitka Gold Corp

Table 9-1 2021 Rock Sample Results

Sample ID	East	North	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Te (ppm)	W (ppm)
1774360	399010	7085628	0.01	161.5	1.6	0.43	0.02	1.53
1774361	398910	7085498	0.73	35.1	3.36	0.46	0.06	16.7
1774362	398901	7085530	0.03	102.5	1.7	0.4	0.03	1.48
1774363	398853	7085577	1.33	>10000	139	59.3	2.87	2930
1774364	398848	7085572	2.9	>10000	142	22.7	3.66	159
1774365	398878	7085606	0.35	714	50.9	0.77	0.7	8.72
1774366	398886	7085606	0.01	49.2	4.25	0.45	0.02	1.44
1807951	396910	7085002	0.12	3100	6.53	2.75	0.14	6.76
1807952	397578	7086125	1.55	45.4	66.6	0.58	0.85	530
1807953	397412	7085372	5.83	520	72.7	1.66	3.06	125.5
1807954	396944	7085292	11	>10000	124	82.8	9.07	122
1807955	397042	7085187	2.74	496	54.6	4.36	1.68	0.76
1807956	397009	7085120	1.11	2250	31.2	2.7	0.65	49.7
1807957	397432	7085832	1.23	1310	0.6	25.7	0.03	2.33
1807958	396871	7085220	0.01	122	0.35	0.87	0.02	2.86
1807959	396917	7085178	0.62	>10000	9.58	11.8	0.9	30.6
1807960	396933	7085172	0.02	290	9.4	0.66	0.07	14.65
1807961	396957	7085140	0.05	30	2.36	0.25	0.06	26.5

Sample ID	East	North	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Te (ppm)	W (ppm)
1807962	396926	7085101	5.17	7190	175.5	9.68	4.15	5.13
1807963	396900	7085112	8.62	8450	264	10.05	7.24	15.75
1807964	396806	7085216	5.08	5000	276	3.6	6.1	137
1807965	397708	7086101	0.02	47.8	1.82	0.71	0.04	2640
1807966	397063	7084854	0.01	1530	0.81	3.26	0.02	7.07
1807967	397014	7084804	0.08	1475	1.65	1.76	0.08	8.74
1807968	397062	7084810	0.42	7530	4.22	5.37	0.44	2.44
1807969	396723	7085856	0.06	2010	2.82	1.65	0.09	208
1807970	396729	7085866	0.04	158	3.56	0.53	0.05	7.88
1807971	396590	7086068	1	2090	81.9	13.75	0.87	1130
1807972	396628	7086090	0.17	780	16.75	2.56	0.14	55.2
1807973	396618	7085948	0.04	1885	2.85	2.08	0.06	109.5
1807974	396618	7085950	4.54	>10000	153.5	25.6	3.15	13.8
1807991	396673	7086151	0.22	387	13.35	3.02	0.22	120.5
1807992	396720	7086180	<0.001	21.6	0.09	1.47	<0.01	1.96
1807993	396759	7086151	0.06	591	1.8	2.22	0.05	60.9
1807994	396826	7086021	0.02	77.5	0.52	1.98	0.02	350

9.2.2 2024 Rock Geochemical Sampling

Sitka geologist and geologists from Archer Cathro collected 77 rock samples on the property in 2024. All rock samples collected in 2024 were placed in industry standard poly rock bags with the appropriate sample tags provided by ALS and zip tied. Samples were then sealed in rice bags and taken to Whitehorse for preparation and subsequently to North Vancouver for analysis.

Rock sample locations are presented below in Figure 9-5 and a summary table of results in Table 9-2.

Figure 9-5 1994 Rock Sampling

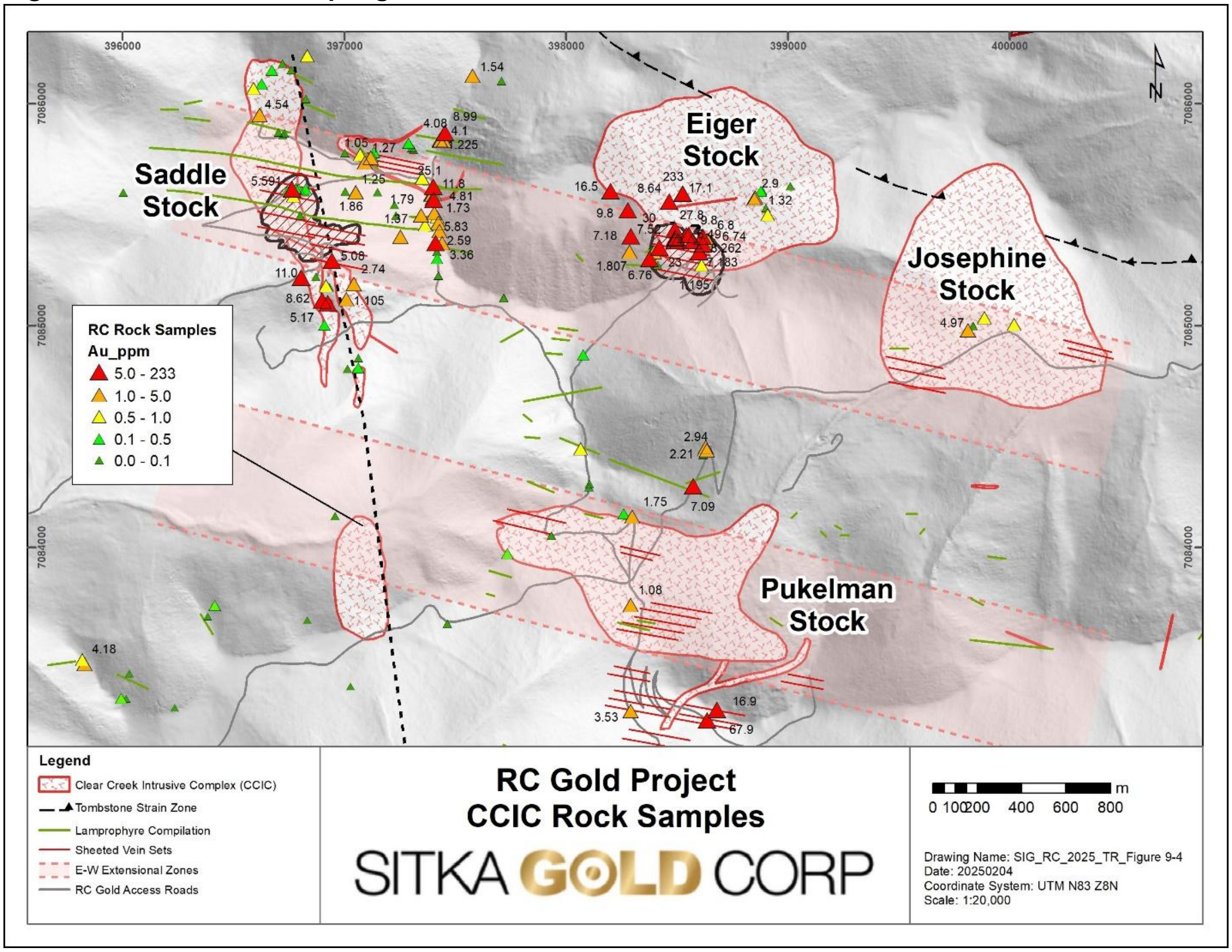


Table 9-2 2024 Rock Sample Results

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Type	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Te (ppm)	W (ppm)
ST215026	396016	7083318	Scree/Talus	0.015	2.31	2440.00	3.21	4.74	0.11	0.31
ST215027	395994	7083321	Outcrop	0.337	212.00	>10000	1.42	210.00	0.05	850.00
ST215028	395828	7083475	Outcrop	4.180	22.60	>10000	35.60	62.40	0.47	1.00
ST215029	395818	7083493	Subcrop	0.975	231.00	>10000	357.00	77.10	1.40	1.18
ST215046	398473	7080785	Scree/Talus	0.402	28.30	52.90	89.90	2.45	2.90	2470.00
ST215047	397736	7083972	Scree/Talus	0.166	0.39	995.00	0.44	10.10	0.02	6.40
ST215048	398291	7083741	Scree/Talus	1.080	2.16	2080.00	15.55	2.40	0.26	176.50
ST215049	398290	7083263	Outcrop	3.530	7.00	>10000	3.17	7.87	0.24	40.80
ST215050	398637	7083221	Scree/Talus	67.900	33.30	>10000	170.00	174.00	1.09	0.54
ST215315	398681	7083268	Subcrop	16.900	23.90	>10000	57.30	93.50	1.42	12.95
ST215280	397651	7080747	Scree/Talus	0.005	0.18	38.20	0.49	0.56	0.02	2.09
ST215281	397685	7080723	Scree/Talus	0.005	0.17	13.20	0.73	0.50	0.03	1.65

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Type	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Te (ppm)	W (ppm)
ST215251	403039	7075830	Grab - Outcrop	0.011	0.09	38.20	0.21	0.58	0.01	0.23
ST215252	403055	7075735	Grab - Subcrop	0.028	0.14	25.70	0.37	0.26	0.01	0.13
ST215253	404602	7075260	Grab - Subcrop	0.002	0.10	5.00	3.24	0.41	0.03	0.08
ST215254	407231	7076769	Grab - Outcrop	0.004	0.06	9.20	1.14	0.28	0.01	0.05
ST215255	414768	7072207	Grab - Float	7.950	75.50	>10000	0.70	116.50	0.01	0.15
ST215256	414999	7072207	Grab - Outcrop	0.011	0.24	94.70	1.39	0.39	0.02	2.83
ST215257	415162	7072249	Grab - Outcrop	0.005	0.21	31.50	0.13	0.17	0.01	0.37
ST215258	396235	7083276	Grab - Float	0.003	0.09	16.40	0.08	0.90	0.01	0.05
ST215259	396030	7083431	Grab - Subcrop	0.037	2.49	3240.00	0.38	11.90	0.10	0.06
ST215260	415048	7071979	Grab - Float	0.008	0.68	250.00	0.32	3.42	0.01	0.08
ST215261	415385	7072017	Grab - Outcrop	0.012	0.27	8.40	0.45	0.29	0.07	3.69
ST215262	415428	7072141	Composite	0.014	1.26	143.00	0.35	2.36	0.01	0.23
ST215263	415357	7072588	Grab - Outcrop	0.030	3.22	229.00	1.70	0.59	0.01	34.60
ST215264	409788	7088832	Grab - Subcrop	11.050	41.40	7990.00	1085.00	12.25	18.85	280.00
ST215265	410127	7088621	Composite	0.010	3.40	683.00	3.05	52.40	0.02	0.51
ST215266	410465	7088497	Grab - Subcrop	0.010	0.24	145.50	1.63	1.61	0.02	0.57
ST215267	410818	7088856	Grab - Subcrop	0.015	0.42	249.00	1.13	2.75	0.02	0.43
ST215268	411111	7088664	Grab - Subcrop	0.040	0.62	>10000	3.87	8.91	0.25	9.72
ST215269	411290	7088569	Grab - Float	0.376	2.04	1770.00	2.61	>10000	0.02	0.14
ST215270	411304	7088588	Grab - Subcrop	0.016	3.14	3560.00	13.10	105.00	0.10	2.73
ST215271	412007	7072359	Grab - Float	0.040	189.00	855.00	0.34	86.50	0.01	0.05
ST215272	398448	7081397	Grab - Float	0.018	1.37	>10000	0.71	13.25	2.59	1330.00
ST215273	398673	7081309	Grab - Outcrop	0.424	6.79	28.50	98.40	6.42	1.44	43.40
ST215274	398661	7081300	Grab - Outcrop	0.003	0.87	15.00	1.54	1.74	0.05	1.94
ST215275	398946	7081145	Grab - Float	0.080	1.45	543.00	0.24	88.70	0.03	1.46
ST215276	396384	7083688	Grab - Outcrop	0.013	0.60	57.70	1.22	2.66	0.03	0.88
ST215277	396415	7083738	Grab - Subcrop	0.431	3.11	>10000	38.40	30.60	0.70	9.62
ST215278	396833	7083671	Grab - Float	0.024	0.08	4480.00	2.23	3.62	0.06	0.26
ST215279	397027	7083374	Grab - Float	0.002	0.17	416.00	0.27	1.06	0.02	0.24
ST215301	406336	7072926	Composite	0.002	0.74	67.60	0.03	0.87	0.01	0.14
ST215302	406300	7073089	Composite	0.005	0.22	118.00	0.21	0.59	0.01	0.13
ST215303	414510	7072578	Grab - Float	0.061	111.00	116.00	119.50	11.50	0.38	5.39
ST215304	414515	7072583	Grab - Float	1.950	585.00	256.00	6.52	19.20	0.13	0.19
ST215305	414598	7072621	Grab - Outcrop	0.015	3.15	212.00	25.00	0.38	0.04	71.60
ST215306	415381	7073011	Grab - Float	1.655	27.80	>10000	849.00	7.40	0.21	650.00
ST215307	415389	7073000	Grab - Outcrop	0.372	19.35	>10000	186.50	5.13	0.07	770.00
ST215308	415417	7073014	Grab - Float	0.971	13.10	>10000	353.00	2.51	0.11	400.00
ST215309	415704	7073165	Grab - Outcrop	0.673	0.61	>10000	8.61	25.20	1.81	9.29

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Type	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Te (ppm)	W (ppm)
ST215310	402615	7073764	Composite	0.130	1.37	84.20	21.20	0.18	1.20	41.70
ST215311	415594	7073246	Grab - Float	31.700	2.96	>10000	118.00	116.00	30.20	330.00
ST215312	415765	7073303	Grab - Outcrop	6.230	2.06	>10000	89.30	105.50	0.65	211.00
ST215313	412445	7071830	Grab - Float	0.017	0.10	151.00	0.39	1.54	0.03	0.50
ST215314	412772	7071894	Grab - Outcrop	0.008	0.11	55.70	0.28	0.63	0.02	0.29

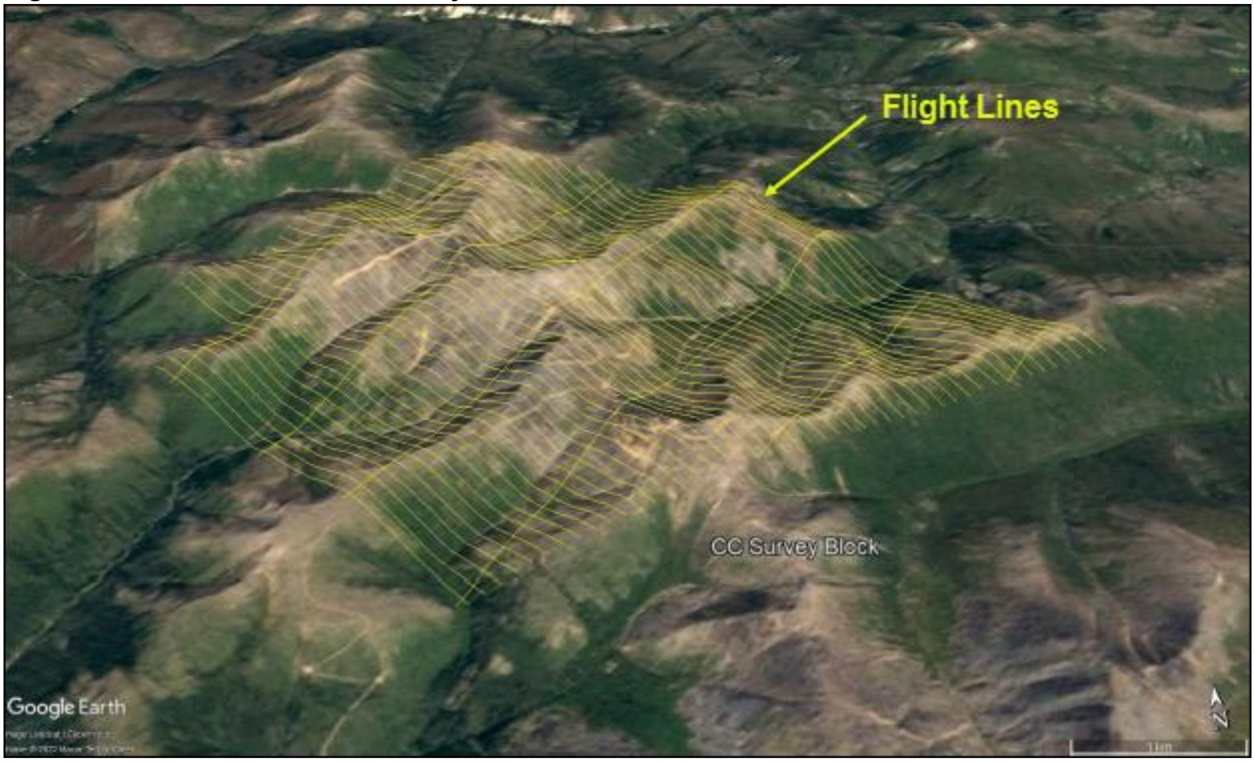
9.3 Airborne Geophysical Survey

In January 2022, a high resolution airborne magnetic survey was completed by Precision GeoSurveys Inc. on the Property and totalled over 227 line kilometres covering 20.7 km^2 (Figure 9-6). The survey was part of a larger project that covered three survey blocks on ground controlled by Sitka.

The airborne geophysical data were acquired to map the geomagnetic characteristics of the survey area, which are in turn related to the distribution of magnetic minerals in the Earth. Magnetic patterns correspond to the concentration and distribution of magnetite and other magnetic minerals in the subsurface. Therefore, the geophysical data will be useful in mapping lithology, structure, and alteration.

All geophysical and subsidiary equipment were installed and configured by Precision GeoSurveys to collect airborne magnetic data. The survey was flown using a Bell 206 Jet Ranger helicopter equipped with a data acquisition system, GPS navigation system, pilot guidance unit (PGU), laser altimeter, cesium vapor magnetometer, and fluxgate magnetometer. A magnetic base station was used to record temporal magnetic variations.

Figure 9-6 Terrain view of CC survey block



Source: Walker, 2022

Interpretation of airborne magnetic survey on the Clear Creek block was carried out by SJ Geophysics, of Delta, B.C. (Pezzot, 2022).

The total field magnetic intensity data (TMI) is presented in false colour format with a linear colour distribution in Figure 9-7 after applying a reduction to the pole (RTP) filter. This filter removes artefacts in the measured magnetic field caused by the 78° inclination and 19° declination angles of the earth's magnetic field in this area.

In general, the magnetic data is very quiet across the area, consistent with the subdued responses commonly associated with sedimentary rocks. The most prominent feature is a series of relatively strong magnetic lows lying along the southern edge of the survey block (L1). These anomalies form a linear contact striking ~65°-245° that closely aligns with the northwestern edge of the 5 km diameter magnetic low observed on the high altitude regional aeromagnetic map.

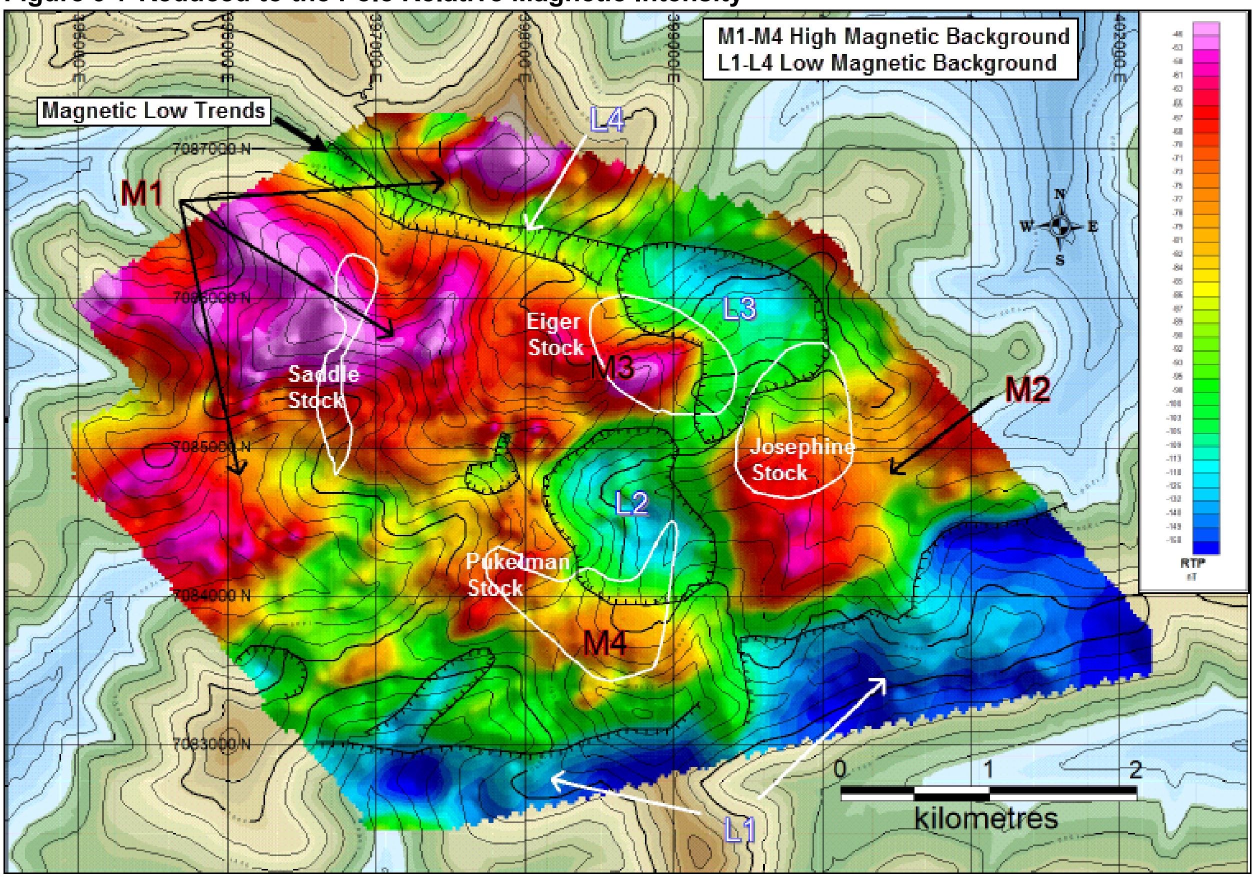
The northwestern half of the survey area is dominated by relatively high magnetic readings (M1). This zone is bordered to the east by a couple of sub-circular magnetic lows (L2, L3) and a narrow magnetic low band (L4) that strikes WNW (290° - 110°) across the northern edge of the survey block. This L4 band coincides with a large, regional fault zone shown on the top right portion of Figure 9-3.

A second large magnetic high (M2) underlies the valley hosting the headwaters of Josephine Creek in the northeastern section of the survey and separates L1 from the L2 and L3 magnetic lows. Two smaller magnetic highs M3 and M4 are also flagged. These are located along the eastern edge of the M1 response but may be separate from it and both loosely coincide with geologically delineated stocks.

There does not appear to be any consistent magnetic response associated with the stock outlines delineated on the geological maps. The Saddle stock lies within the relatively large M1 magnetic high zone. The Josephine, Eiger and Pukelman stocks straddle the contacts between the kilometre wide magnetic low anomalies L2 and L3 and the M2, M3 and M4 magnetic high anomalies respectively. It is unclear whether the stocks are being mapped by either the magnetic lows or magnetic highs.

Two magnetic low lineations, L1 to the south trending ~065° and L4 to the north trending ~110°, suggest the surface geology forms a wedge or fold shaped structure, open to the west and converging near Josephine Creek, some 2 kilometres east of the survey.

Figure 9-7 Reduced to the Pole Relative Magnetic Intensity



Source: Pezzot, 2022

10.0 DRILLING

10.1.1 Rhosgobel Drill Programs

Kennecott 1995 RC Drill Program

In 1995 Kennecott completed 27 RC holes on the Rhosgobel Deposit. Drill hole collar data is presented in Table 10-1 and hole locations are illustrated in Figure 10-1. Significant drill intercepts greater than 25 m and using a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au are presented in Table 10-2.

Table 10-1 Rhosgobel RC Drill Collars

Hole-ID	East	North	Elev	Length	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
CCRC-95-001	398853.08	7080297.85	1605.88	79.25	180.00	-60.00
CCRC-95-002	398844.07	7080447.85	1618.12	15.24	174.00	-60.00
CCRC-95-002A	398844.08	7080447.85	1618.13	79.25	180.00	-60.00
CCRC-95-003	398866.07	7080607.85	1640.01	77.72	180.00	-60.00
CCRC-95-004	398881.07	7080767.85	1672.02	77.72	180.00	-60.00
CCRC-95-005	399048.08	7080437.86	1678.38	77.72	180.00	-60.00
CCRC-95-006	399059.08	7080587.86	1695.08	77.72	180.00	-60.00
CCRC-95-007	398672.07	7080617.84	1576.68	77.72	181.00	-60.00
CCRC-95-008	398676.06	7080777.84	1584.61	77.72	181.00	-60.00
CCRC-95-009	398662.07	7080317.84	1561.27	77.72	179.00	-60.00
CCRC-95-010	398666.07	7080457.84	1567.9	77.72	182.00	-60.00
CCRC-95-011	398666.07	7080457.84	1567.9	77.72	1.00	-60.00
CCRC-95-012	398460.06	7080507.83	1523.91	76.20	181.00	-60.00
CCRC-95-013	398469.06	7080597.83	1525.92	77.72	183.00	-60.00
CCRC-95-014	398483.05	7080927.83	1511.4	75.29	184.00	-60.00
CCRC-95-015	398470.06	7080797.83	1518.68	76.20	180.00	-60.00
CCRC-95-016	398469.06	7080787.83	1519.22	68.58	3.00	-60.00
CCRC-95-017	398262.06	7080627.82	1499.57	75.60	183.00	-60.00
CCRC-95-018	398271.05	7080787.82	1489.84	76.20	186.00	-60.00
CCRC-95-019	398287.05	7080937.82	1461.68	77.72	184.00	-60.00
CCRC-95-020	398065.05	7080797.81	1481.08	76.20	186.00	-60.00
CCRC-95-021	398059.04	7080917.81	1455.88	77.72	184.00	-60.00
CCRC-95-022	398031.04	7081187.80	1375.09	77.72	184.00	-60.00
CCRC-95-023	397855.04	7080787.80	1507.72	76.20	184.00	-60.00
CCRC-95-024	397875.04	7080947.80	1471.89	76.20	182.00	-60.00
CCRC-95-025	397888.03	7081177.80	1385.79	39.62	184.00	-60.00
CCRC-95-026	397881.03	7081377.79	1325.43	70.10	182.00	-60.00

Figure 10-1 RC Drill Hole Plan - 1995

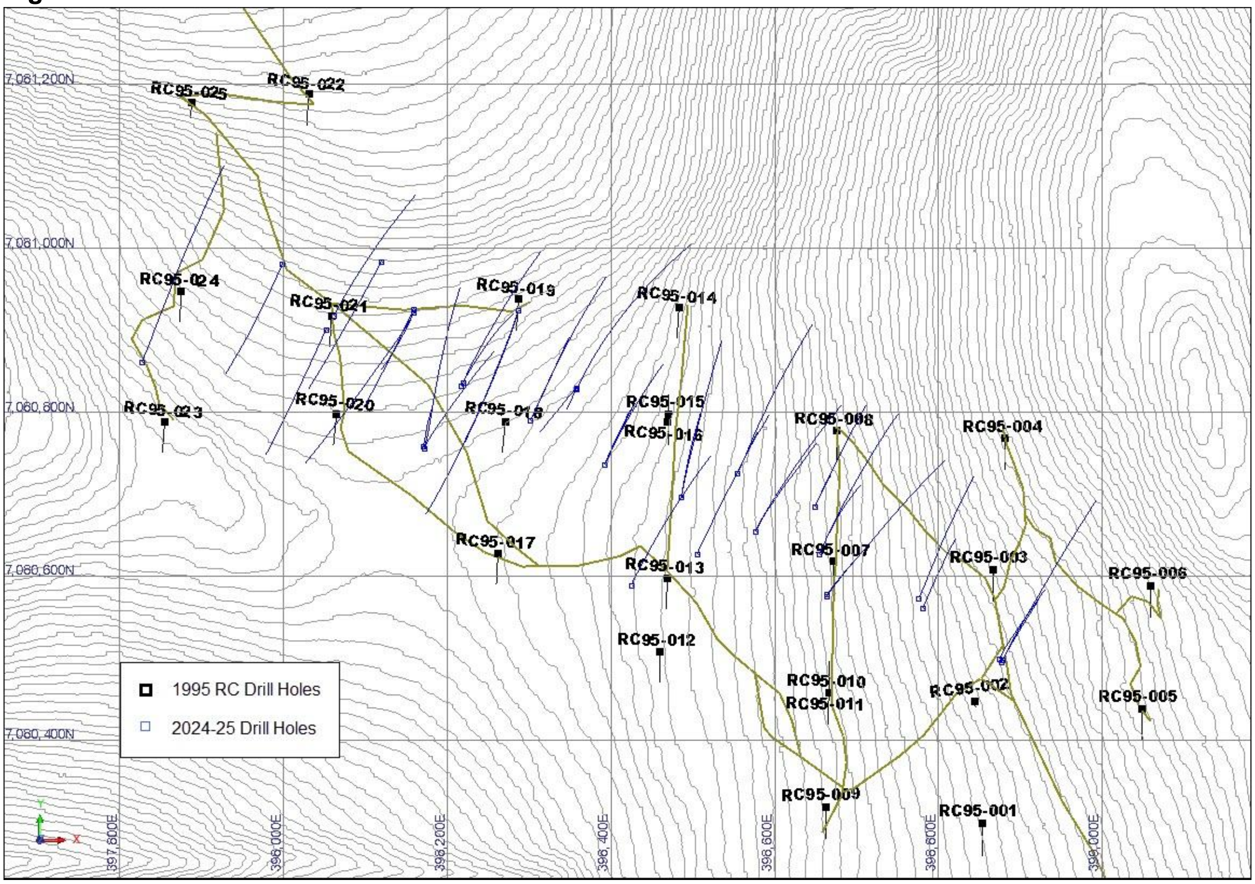


Table 10-2 Rhosgobel 1995 RC Significant Intercepts >25m

Hole	From	To	Width	Au g/t
RC95-003	39.62	73.15	33.53	0.553
RC95-008	13.72	41.15	27.43	0.696
RC95-008	47.24	77.72	30.48	0.686
RC95-015	3.05	74.68	71.63	0.861
RC95-016	1.52	68.58	67.06	1.030
RC95-019	1.52	77.72	76.20	0.435
RC95-024	6.10	68.58	62.48	0.466

Sitka Drill Programs

Sitka carried out drill programs on the Rhosgobel Deposit in 2024 and 2025.

The 2024 and 2025 drill program consisted of 45 diamond drill holes (13,421.93 m) which were drilled in the Rhosgobel intrusion. Two of the holes (003A and 036A) ended prematurely and were not sampled. Drilling was carried out using Kluane Drilling's skid and fly rig and all holes were drilled using NTW steel. All core is stored in a core storage yard located adjacent to the Barney Ridge camp. Drill hole collar data is presented in Table 10-3 and hole locations are illustrated in Figure 10-2.

Significant drill intercepts greater than 25 m and using a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au are presented in Table 10-4.

Table 10-3 Rhosgobel Drill Collars 2024-2025

Hole	East	North	Elev	Length	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Casing	Core Size
DDRCRG-24-001	398486.00	7080697.00	1527.05	303.28	10	-50	21.43	NTW
DDRCRG-24-002	398486.00	7080697.00	1527.05	400.81	10	-75	24.39	NTW
DDRCRG-25-003	398577.19	7080655.77	1550.29	274.32	25	-50	4.60	NTW
DDRCRG-25-003A	398577.19	7080655.77	1550.29	25.91	25	-50	3.05	NTW
DDRCRG-25-004	398576.82	7080654.98	1550.17	382.52	25	-70	3.05	NTW
DDRCRG-25-005	398555.00	7080726.55	1543.23	295.66	25	-50	4.57	NTW
DDRCRG-25-006	398554.98	7080726.60	1543.23	396.24	25	-80	6.10	NTW
DDRCRG-25-007	398654.37	7080627.42	1571.65	304.50	25	-50	3.05	NTW
DDRCRG-25-008	398654.37	7080627.58	1571.65	431.29	25	-75	3.05	NTW
DDRCRG-25-009	398649.20	7080685.77	1572.70	214.88	25	-50	6.10	NTW
DDRCRG-25-010	398649.31	7080685.71	1572.70	240.95	25	-80	6.10	NTW
DDRCRG-25-011	398505.10	7080627.34	1533.31	272.19	25	-60	10.70	NTW
DDRCRG-25-012	398424.97	7080589.70	1519.30	417.58	25	-65	9.14	NTW
DDRCRG-25-013	398062.54	7080918.45	1458.41	304.80	25	-55	12.20	NTW
DDRCRG-25-014	398392.26	7080736.62	1510.08	118.87	25	-50	9.14	NTW
DDRCRG-25-015	398052.50	7080901.76	1459.13	289.56	205	-55	24.40	NTW
DDRCRG-25-016	398392.26	7080736.62	1510.08	313.94	25	-75	10.50	NTW
DDRCRG-25-017	398159.42	7080926.62	1454.48	307.85	205	-65	10.70	NTW
DDRCRG-25-018	397827.49	7080862.43	1497.31	388.01	25	-50	10.70	NTW
DDRCRG-25-019	398392.26	7080736.62	1510.08	295.52	25	-60	7.50	NTW
DDRCRG-25-020	398392.77	7080736.21	1510.08	102.11	25	-50	13.70	NTW
DDRCRG-25-021	397999.19	7080981.55	1443.60	351.43	205	-65	7.60	NTW
DDRCRG-25-022	398302.12	7080790.57	1494.99	338.33	25	-55	18.35	NTW
DDRCRG-25-023	398119.42	7080984.61	1435.46	425.20	205	-65	9.14	NTW
DDRCRG-25-024	398301.77	7080790.53	1494.99	326.13	25	-70	21.34	NTW
DDRCRG-25-025	398286.70	7080924.52	1465.15	417.58	195	-65	29.00	NTW
DDRCRG-25-026	398358.53	7080828.73	1500.43	326.13	25	-50	13.70	NTW
DDRCRG-25-027	398664.11	7080578.21	1575.40	332.29	35	-50	4.57	NTW
DDRCRG-25-028	398286.77	7080924.49	1465.15	367.28	195	-45	21.00	NTW
DDRCRG-25-029	398358.55	7080830.38	1500.43	118.87	205	-75	19.80	NTW
DDRCRG-25-030	398663.86	7080576.21	1575.40	126.49	35	-65	4.57	NTW
DDRCRG-25-031	398159.60	7080922.52	1454.48	452.63	205	-80	7.50	NTW
DDRCRG-25-032	398776.23	7080573.84	1608.00	362.71	25	-65	3.05	NTW
DDRCRG-25-033	398358.55	7080830.38	1500.43	365.76	205	-80	16.76	NTW
DDRCRG-25-034	398219.32	7080836.48	1480.79	272.79	25	-50	16.76	NTW
DDRCRG-25-035	398780.87	7080561.48	1608.00	339.85	25	-75	3.05	NTW
DDRCRG-25-036	398159.53	7080922.51	1454.48	307.85	205	-45	16.76	NTW
DDRCRG-25-036A	398159.53	7080922.51	1454.48	16.76	205	-45	6.10	NTW
DDRCRG-25-037	398217.57	7080832.89	1480.79	295.66	25	-70	16.76	NTW
DDRCRG-25-038	398874.60	7080499.51	1629.95	172.82	25	-55	3.05	NTW
DDRCRG-25-039	398172.58	7080757.10	1486.59	286.51	25	-60	6.10	NTW
DDRCRG-25-040	398878.38	7080497.99	1629.95	316.99	25	-45	3.05	NTW
DDRCRG-25-041	398172.58	7080757.10	1486.59	347.47	15	-55	12.14	NTW

Hole	East	North	Elev	Length	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Casing	Core Size
DDRCRG-25-042	398877.46	7080496.25	1629.95	358.14	25	-75	3.05	NTW
DDRCRG-25-043	398170.90	7080759.28	1486.59	315.47	25	-80	6.10	NTW

Figure 10-2 Rhosgobel Drill Hole Plan

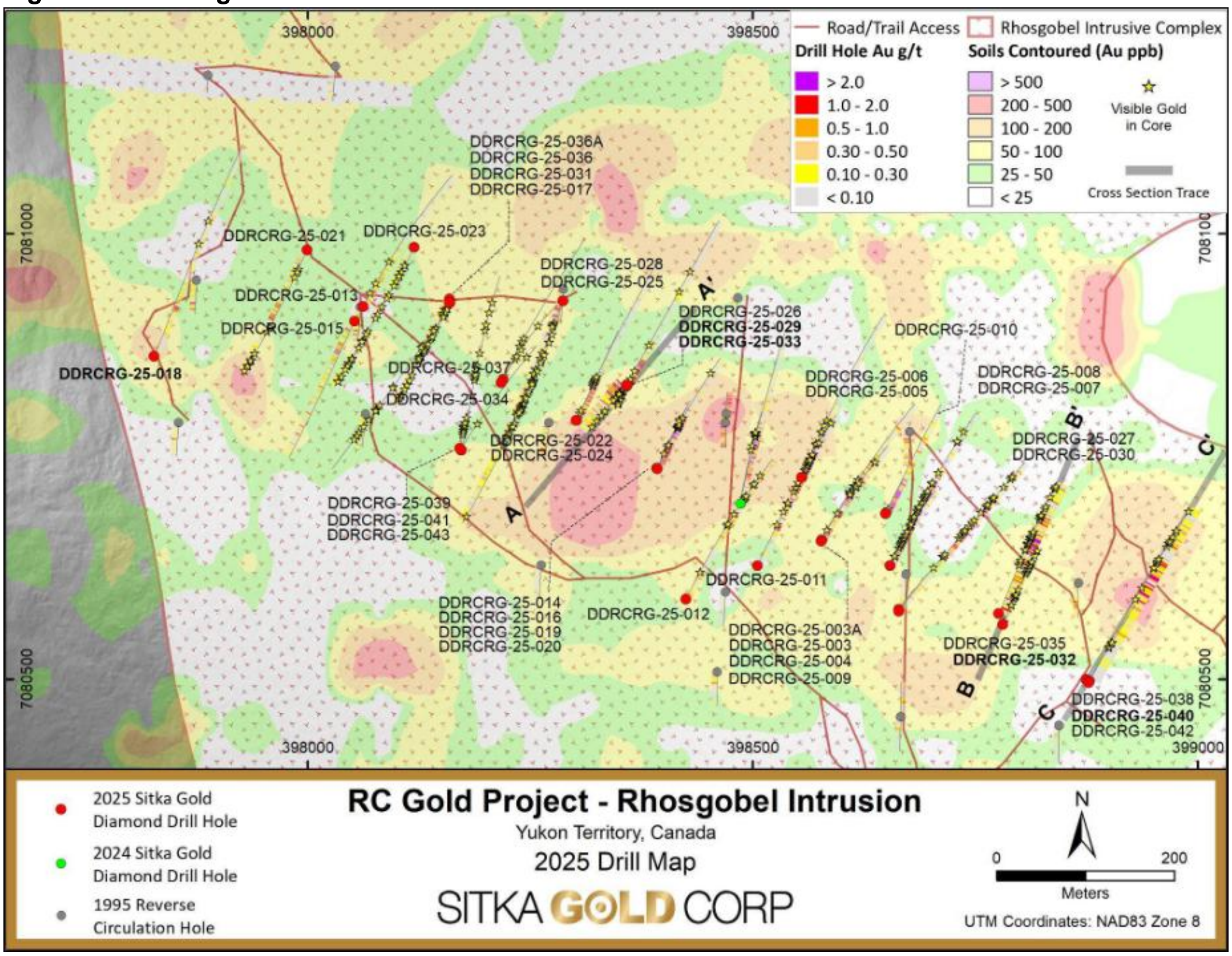


Table 10-4 Rhosgobel Significant Intercepts >25m

Hole	From	To	Width	Au g/t
DDRCRG-24-001	9.14	64.29	55.15	0.537
DDRCRG-24-001	71.54	153.60	82.06	1.230
DDRCRG-24-002	97.00	160.00	63.00	0.774
DDRCRG-24-002	167.13	193.64	26.51	0.888
DDRCRG-25-003	3.05	51.00	47.95	0.738
DDRCRG-25-003	77.55	174.00	96.45	1.215
DDRCRG-25-004	3.05	67.00	63.95	0.644
DDRCRG-25-004	96.00	121.00	25.00	1.075

Hole	From	To	Width	Au g/t
DDRCRG-25-021	51.00	111.00	60.00	0.449
DDRCRG-25-021	149.00	204.02	55.02	0.923
DDRCRG-25-022	28.00	84.00	56.00	0.919
DDRCRG-25-022	90.00	120.00	30.00	0.457
DDRCRG-25-023	342.00	379.00	37.00	0.492
DDRCRG-25-024	21.34	168.00	146.66	1.050
DDRCRG-25-025	17.77	75.00	57.23	0.357
DDRCRG-25-025	206.50	248.00	41.50	0.287

DDRCRG-25-004	128.41	183.00	54.59	0.577
DDRCRG-25-005	4.18	88.02	83.84	1.468
DDRCRG-25-006	3.05	136.55	133.50	1.356
DDRCRG-25-007	31.51	167.00	135.49	1.119
DDRCRG-25-008	35.00	60.00	25.00	1.161
DDRCRG-25-008	66.00	234.00	168.00	0.967
DDRCRG-25-009	7.03	70.86	63.83	1.648
DDRCRG-25-010	5.00	90.00	85.00	1.630
DDRCRG-25-010	95.65	186.00	90.35	0.641
DDRCRG-25-011	70.93	99.00	28.07	1.011
DDRCRG-25-011	117.09	197.00	79.91	0.947
DDRCRG-25-012	218.00	250.00	32.00	0.725
DDRCRG-25-012	350.00	400.00	50.00	0.300
DDRCRG-25-013	26.00	89.00	63.00	0.604
DDRCRG-25-014	11.00	118.87	107.87	1.009
DDRCRG-25-015	16.00	93.00	77.00	0.725
DDRCRG-25-015	101.00	145.00	44.00	0.434
DDRCRG-25-016	13.00	39.00	26.00	0.688
DDRCRG-25-016	51.00	85.41	34.41	0.545
DDRCRG-25-016	90.54	158.00	67.46	1.030
DDRCRG-25-016	201.00	238.00	37.00	0.266
DDRCRG-25-017	22.00	54.00	32.00	0.653
DDRCRG-25-017	81.00	139.00	58.00	0.657
DDRCRG-25-017	259.00	304.00	45.00	0.432
DDRCRG-25-018	77.00	126.43	49.43	0.560
DDRCRG-25-019	6.00	126.49	120.49	0.961
DDRCRG-25-020	10.25	50.85	40.60	0.714
DDRCRG-25-020	57.00	102.01	45.01	1.180

DDRCRG-25-026	5.79	68.00	62.21	1.202
DDRCRG-25-027	112.66	236.00	123.34	1.212
DDRCRG-25-028	9.14	61.50	52.36	0.755
DDRCRG-25-028	73.00	100.00	27.00	0.409
DDRCRG-25-028	131.00	183.00	52.00	0.556
DDRCRG-25-028	202.00	233.00	31.00	0.312
DDRCRG-25-029	42.00	106.07	64.07	1.797
DDRCRG-25-031	18.29	72.50	54.21	0.608
DDRCRG-25-031	334.97	400.89	65.92	0.939
DDRCRG-25-032	164.74	233.95	69.21	1.431
DDRCRG-25-032	246.00	277.98	31.98	0.653
DDRCRG-25-033	32.00	166.00	134.00	1.103
DDRCRG-25-033	230.00	273.84	43.84	0.423
DDRCRG-25-034	12.19	82.00	69.81	0.482
DDRCRG-25-035	109.00	138.00	29.00	0.821
DDRCRG-25-036	16.71	51.00	34.29	0.844
DDRCRG-25-036	63.00	90.00	27.00	0.548
DDRCRG-25-036	109.73	156.47	46.74	0.644
DDRCRG-25-036	225.00	254.00	29.00	0.548
DDRCRG-25-039	77.87	109.00	31.13	0.391
DDRCRG-25-040	85.07	152.00	66.93	0.352
DDRCRG-25-040	158.00	222.00	64.00	1.009
DDRCRG-25-040	244.00	286.98	42.98	0.385
DDRCRG-25-041	28.00	101.00	73.00	0.519
DDRCRG-25-041	107.00	142.50	35.50	0.638
DDRCRG-25-041	148.00	174.09	26.09	0.348
DDRCRG-25-042	169.13	209.20	40.07	0.666
DDRCRG-25-043	98.00	159.00	61.00	0.521
DDRCRG-25-043	98.000	159.000	61.000	0.521

10.1.2 Eiger Drill Programs

Sitka carried out drill programs on the Eiger Zone in 2020, 2021, and 2025. In 2020 and 2021 drilling was carried out by New Age Drilling Solutions of Whitehorse using a skid mounted drill. Drilling in 2025 was carried out by Kluane Drilling Corp. based in Whitehorse. Twenty-one holes have been completed on the zone to date totaling 8,539.72 m.

Drill hole collar data is presented in Table 10-5 and hole locations are illustrated in Figure 10-3.

Significant drill intercepts greater than 25 m and using a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au are presented in Table 10-6.

Table 10-5 Eiger Drill Collars 2020-2025

Hole	East	North	Elev	Length	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Casing	Core Size
DDRCCC-20-003	398536.00	7085250.00	1702.83	307.40	341	-45	3.00	NQ
DDRCCC-20-004	398617.00	7085359.00	1684.97	281.00	189	-45	2.10	NQ
DDRCCC-21-009	398489.00	7085208.00	1703.77	481.51	340	-45	6.00	NQ2

Hole	East	North	Elev	Length	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Casing	Core Size
DDRCCC-21-010	398568.00	7085162.00	1675.28	458.00	340	-45	5.60	NQ2
DDRCCC-21-011	398568.00	7085162.00	1675.28	224.00	307	-45	6.00	NQ2
DDRCCC-21-012	398635.00	7085237.00	1668.22	419.00	340.4	-45	4.50	NQ2
DDRCCC-21-013	398678.00	7085142.00	1636.26	476.00	340	-50	4.50	NQ2
DDRCCC-21-014	398525.00	7085129.00	1682.42	490.31	340	-50	4.50	NQ2
DDRCCC-21-015	398770.00	7085136.00	1620.72	399.00	340	-49	5.60	NQ2
DDRCCC-21-016	398605.00	7085310.00	1688.00	440.00	340	-45	3.00	NQ2
DDRCCC-21-017	398630.00	7085355.00	1683.94	162.50	340	-45	6.00	NQ2
DDRCCC-25-078	398443.97	7085203.64	1711.93	133.19	345	-50	6.10	NTW
DDRCCC-25-079	398443.97	7085203.64	1711.93	513.59	345	-55	3.10	HTW
DDRCCC-25-082	398443.80	7085203.00	1711.94	431.29	345	-75	3.05	NTW
DDRCCC-25-088	398661.42	7085251.13	1663.53	486.16	350	-60	16.80	NTW
DDRCCC-25-094	398704.64	7085228.56	1649.34	390.14	350	-60	7.62	NTW
DDRCCC-25-097	398638.21	7085200.79	1659.66	518.16	350	-50	51.80	NTW
DDRCCC-25-101	398604.66	7085055.83	1633.07	554.74	350	-50	3.05	NTW
DDRCCC-25-103	398716.86	7085417.67	1681.96	361.19	350	-50	3.05	NTW
DDRCCC-25-106	398604.51	7085056.48	1633.37	518.76	335	-50	3.10	NTW
DDRCCC-25-109	398604.20	7085055.82	1633.22	493.78	332	-52	3.10	NTW

Figure 10-3 Eiger Drill Plan

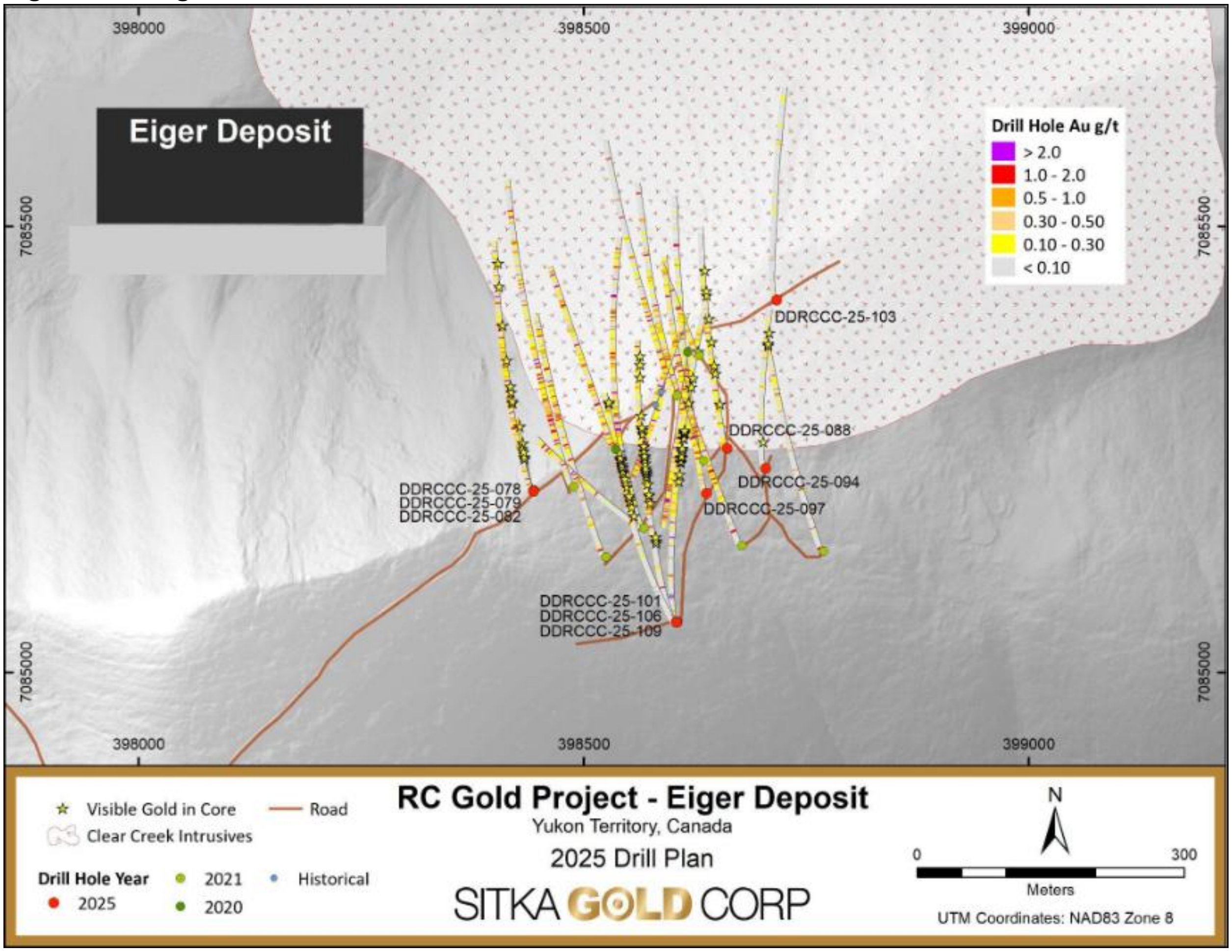


Table 10-6 Eiger Drilling Significant Intercepts > 25m

Hole	From	To	Width	Au g/t
DDRCCC-20-003	19.00	65.00	46.00	0.624
DDRCCC-20-003	140.00	165.00	25.00	0.402
DDRCCC-20-003	235.00	262.60	27.60	0.781
DDRCCC-20-004	187.00	224.00	37.00	0.550
DDRCCC-20-004	234.00	273.00	39.00	1.011
DDRCCC-20-009	72.00	188.00	116.00	0.618
DDRCCC-20-009	198.00	230.00	32.00	0.719
DDRCCC-20-010	39.00	72.20	33.20	0.408
DDRCCC-20-010	136.50	200.00	63.50	0.826
DDRCCC-20-010	242.00	285.00	43.00	0.584
DDRCCC-20-012	4.50	52.00	47.50	0.469
DDRCCC-20-012	86.70	136.00	49.30	0.340
DDRCCC-20-012	166.00	224.00	58.00	0.369
DDRCCC-20-013	113.00	145.00	32.00	0.616
DDRCCC-20-013	151.00	217.00	66.00	0.410
DDRCCC-20-013	275.00	326.00	51.00	0.666

Hole	From	To	Width	Au g/t
DDRCCC-20-014	257.00	311.00	54.00	0.514
DDRCCC-20-016	95.00	121.00	26.00	0.256
DDRCCC-20-079	163.00	219.86	56.86	0.887
DDRCCC-20-079	256.00	304.80	48.80	0.445
DDRCCC-20-097	192.00	228.00	36.00	0.599
DDRCCC-20-101	196.00	230.00	34.00	0.324
DDRCCC-20-101	241.00	314.00	73.00	0.420
DDRCCC-20-106	205.00	242.00	37.00	0.516
DDRCCC-20-106	252.00	341.00	89.00	0.388
DDRCCC-20-106	349.00	376.00	27.00	0.645
DDRCCC-20-109	242.00	369.00	127.00	0.725

10.1.3 Blackjack Drill Programs

Sitka carried out drill programs on the Blackjack Zone in 2020, 2021, and 2025. In 2020 and 2021 drilling was carried out by New Age Drilling Solutions of Whitehorse using a skid mounted drill. Drilling in 2025 was carried out by Kluane Drilling Corp. based in Whitehorse.

Blackjack drill hole collar data is presented in Table 10-7 and hole locations are illustrated in Figure 10-4 and Figure 10-3.

Significant drill intercepts greater than 25 m and using a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au are presented in Table 10-8.

Table 10-7 Blackjack Drill Collars 2020-2025

Hole-ID	East	North	Elev	Length	Azim (°)	Dip (°)	Casing	Core Size
DDRCCC-20-002	396784.00	7085613.00	1677.95	296.00	200	-60	9.00	NQ
DDRCCC-21-007	396788.00	7085620.00	1678.73	353.40	200	-60	6.00	NQ2
DDRCCC-21-008	396788.00	7085620.00	1678.73	233.00	320	-45	4.50	NQ2
DDRCCC-21-021	396814.00	7085385.00	1529.64	367.45	320	-45	6.00	NQ2
DDRCCC-22-022	396870.53	7085310.10	1494.08	364.60	320	-45	3.00	HQ
DDRCCC-22-023	396813.00	7085382.00	1527.45	285.00	320	-60	3.00	HQ
DDRCCC-22-024	396812.64	7085381.31	1526.92	204.00	277	-47	4.50	HQ
DDRCCC-22-025	396901.62	7085362.56	1524.59	389.20	320	-46	4.50	HQ
DDRCCC-22-026	396875.23	7085307.26	1495.91	374.00	140	-45	11.63	HQ
DDRCCC-22-027	396594.00	7085472.00	1607.54	209.00	320	-55	1.50	HQ
DDRCCC-22-028	396668.00	7085405.00	1551.68	254.00	320	-50	6.00	HQ
DDRCCC-22-029	396949.50	7085358.45	1534.98	308.00	320	-50	4.50	HQ
DDRCCC-22-030	396822.00	7085505.00	1609.78	398.00	320	-50	2.84	HQ
DDRCCC-22-031	396996.10	7085301.39	1539.79	359.00	320	-50	13.50	HQ
DDRCCC-22-032	397046.00	7085397.00	1583.04	386.00	320	-54	4.40	HQ
DDRCCC-22-033	396766.24	7085318.36	1486.06	344.00	320	-50	7.00	HQ
DDRCCC-22-036	396728.00	7085517.00	1621.43	410.00	320	-65	3.00	HQ
DDRCCC-22-037	396597.00	7085533.00	1647.49	305.00	125	-50	2.60	HQ
DDRCCC-22-038	396960.93	7085286.80	1529.87	545.00	315	-50	21.80	HQ
DDRCCC-22-039	396888.00	7085453.00	1582.12	480.00	320	-54	4.00	HQ

Hole-ID	East	North	Elev	Length	Azim (°)	Dip (°)	Casing	Core Size
DDRCCC-22-040	396763.00	7085446.00	1567.54	209.00	320	-55	6.85	HQ
DDRCCC-23-041	396794.79	7085229.50	1470.36	518.80	28	-60	4.57	HTW
DDRCCC-23-042	396728.85	7085193.44	1451.46	527.30	28	-60	15.24	HTW
DDRCCC-23-043	396818.00	7085383.00	1528.71	526.39	5	-85	3.05	NTW
DDRCCC-23-044	396881.00	7085280.00	1496.31	391.97	40	-50	3.05	NTW
DDRCCC-23-045	396881.00	7085278.00	1496.70	458.72	40	-62.5	6.10	NTW
DDRCCC-23-046	396847.00	7085620.00	1691.92	402.34	155	-55	15.00	NTW
DDRCCC-23-047	396917.68	7085230.91	1519.99	422.15	40	-55	3.05	NTW
DDRCCC-23-048	396916.82	7085226.89	1520.12	442.97	180	-55	6.10	NTW
DDRCCC-23-049	396595.00	7085530.00	1646.57	315.47	30	-52	3.05	NTW
DDRCCC-24-057	396872.74	7085213.97	1503.39	550.16	60	-60	9.15	HTW
DDRCCC-24-058	396884.00	7085274.00	1498.84	534.92	60	-60	6.00	HTW
DDRCCC-24-059	396953.61	7085353.27	1533.31	153.92	310	-60	4.57	HTW
DDRCCC-24-060	396953.78	7085353.57	1533.33	455.68	125	-60	7.52	HTW
DDRCCC-24-061	396824.67	7085271.32	1476.69	411.48	35	-55	6.10	HTW
DDRCCC-24-062	396841.77	7085165.80	1511.11	530.35	35	-60	7.62	HTW
DDRCCC-24-063	397114.00	7085324.50	1605.15	494.69	225	-60	7.62	NTW
DDRCCC-24-064	397215.00	7085260.00	1658.64	492.25	225	-55	7.62	NTW
DDRCCC-24-065	397215.00	7085260.00	1658.64	511.15	225	-70	6.10	NTW
DDRCCC-24-066	397239.00	7085172.82	1700.90	394.72	225	-55		NTW
DDRCCC-24-067	396840.36	7085165.08	1510.89	547.73	65	-50		NTW
DDRCCC-24-068	396818.00	7085383.00	1528.71	708.66	100	-75	3.05	NTW
DDRCCC-24-069	396767.50	7085316.89	1485.13	202.08	35	-75		NTW
DDRCCC-24-070	396817.59	7085384.03	1529.45	256.03	30	-45	3.05	NTW
DDRCCC-24-071	396800.00	7085019.00	1556.51	714.76	35	-55	3.05	HTW
DDRCCC-24-072	396818.00	7085383.00	1528.71	757.43	100	-65	6.00	HTW
DDRCCC-25-075	396845.24	7085168.05	1511.25	715.97	37	-65	4.57	NTW
DDRCCC-25-076	396845.24	7085168.05	1511.25	944.88	37	-75	4.57	HTW
DDRCCC-25-077	396845.24	7085168.05	1511.25	725.42	20	-65	7.50	HTW
DDRCCC-25-080	396963.88	7085282.78	1532.95	479.15	40	-55	6.10	NTW
DDRCCC-25-083	396964.04	7085284.28	1532.43	541.02	60	-60	6.10	NTW
DDRCCC-25-090	396964.03	7085283.60	1532.75	86.87	35	-55	4.60	NTW
DDRCCC-25-091	396961.28	7085284.92	1530.92	210.31	35	-55	3.05	NTW
DDRCCC-25-092	396962.00	7085285.62	1530.89	463.30	55	-50	7.50	NTW
DDRCCC-25-095	396995.95	7085315.61	1541.42	545.59	42	-65	16.76	NTW
DDRCCC-25-099	396730.35	7085189.17	1453.47	708.35	45	-65	7.60	HTW
DDRCCC-25-102	396738.43	7085200.94	1453.19	579.12	10	-60	12.20	HTW
DDRCCC-25-105	396974.45	7084963.25	1638.25	353.57	45	-60	10.50	NTW
DDRCCC-25-107	396730.35	7085189.17	1453.47	600.46	45	-75	6.10	HTW
DDRCCC-25-108	396973.28	7084965.99	1637.70	368.81	20	-60	6.10	NTW
DDRCCC-25-110	396972.31	7084962.87	1637.22	253.62	225	-65	9.14	NTW

Figure 10-4 Blackjack Drill Plan

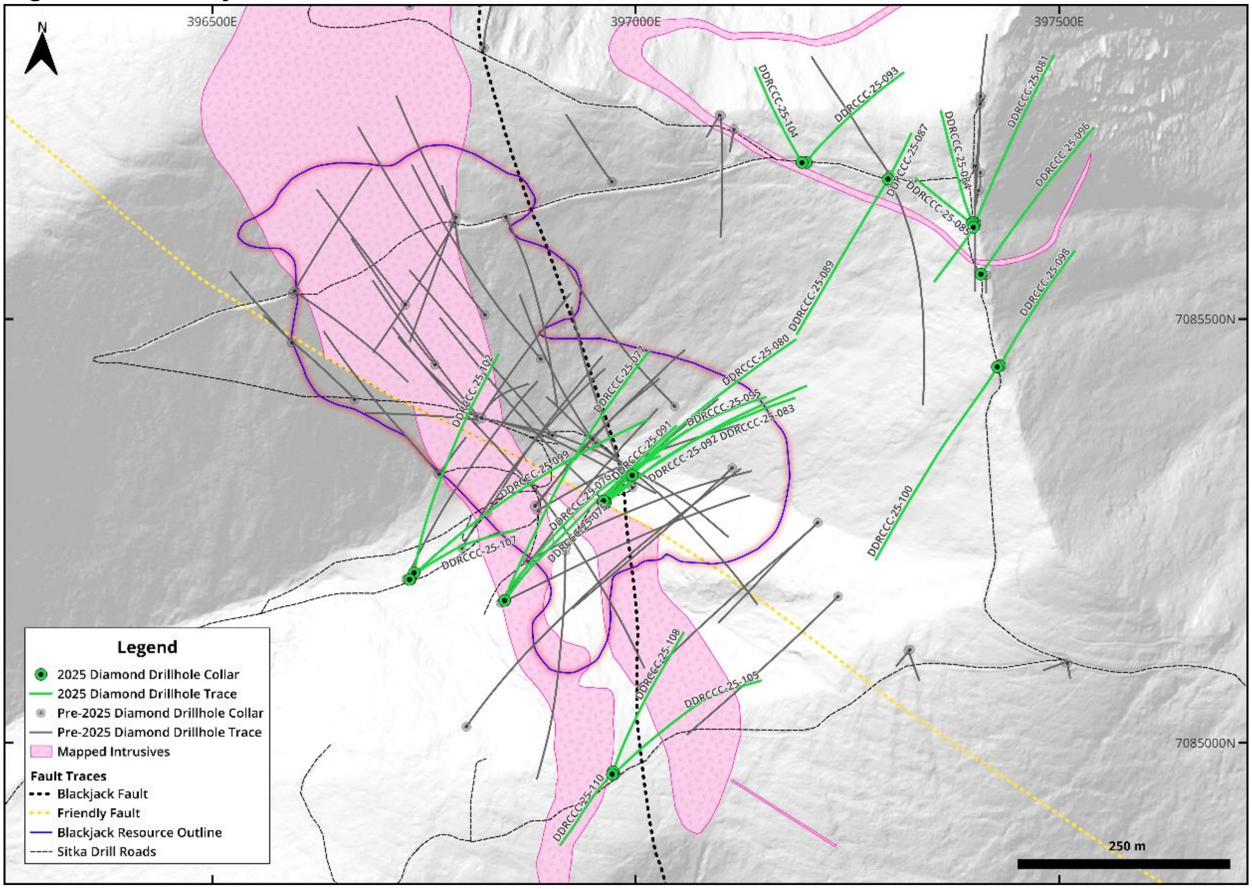


Table 10-8 Blackjack Significant Intercepts > 25m

Hole	From	To	Width	Au g/t
RC20-002	117.30	257.21	139.91	0.665
RC21-007	110.00	136.00	26.00	0.558
RC21-007	142.00	232.00	90.00	0.573
RC21-007	261.70	294.00	32.30	1.236
RC21-021	43.00	187.00	144.00	1.450
RC21-021	197.40	232.00	34.60	0.961
RC22-022	46.00	85.00	39.00	0.747
RC22-023	8.00	40.00	32.00	0.790
RC22-023	46.00	149.00	103.00	1.510
RC22-023	161.00	189.00	28.00	0.564
RC22-024	16.00	54.20	38.20	1.544
RC22-025	21.00	49.00	28.00	0.550
RC22-025	107.00	135.00	28.00	2.304
RC22-025	147.00	191.00	44.00	1.312
RC22-025	209.00	246.00	37.00	1.118

Hole	From	To	Width	Au g/t
RC24-057	399.00	438.00	39.00	1.265
RC24-057	445.00	508.00	63.00	2.266
RC24-058	413.00	508.00	95.00	1.930
RC24-059	16.00	70.00	54.00	0.839
RC24-060	246.00	275.00	29.00	1.118
RC24-061	139.00	181.00	42.00	0.814
RC24-062	281.00	310.00	29.00	1.335
RC24-062	317.50	371.00	53.50	1.529
RC24-062	409.25	526.52	117.27	1.571
RC24-067	456.00	519.10	63.10	1.500
RC24-068	8.50	71.40	62.90	1.088
RC24-068	94.00	130.00	36.00	0.337
RC24-068	207.00	241.00	34.00	0.922
RC24-068	294.62	324.10	29.48	2.458
RC24-068	331.00	361.00	30.00	0.737

Hole	From	To	Width	Au g/t	Hole	From	To	Width	Au g/t
RC22-026	152.00	184.05	32.05	0.462	RC24-068	381.00	413.00	32.00	1.419
RC22-029	27.00	86.00	59.00	0.859	RC24-068	440.50	477.00	36.50	1.029
RC22-030	2.84	148.00	145.16	0.911	RC24-068	483.00	545.00	62.00	1.438
RC22-030	159.89	223.00	63.11	0.449	RC24-068	563.00	595.00	32.00	3.714
RC22-031	186.00	216.00	30.00	0.723	RC24-068	618.45	666.00	47.55	2.598
RC22-036	34.90	115.00	80.10	0.585	RC24-070	2.34	55.58	53.24	1.076
RC22-038	176.00	234.00	58.00	1.193	RC24-071	225.00	258.90	33.90	1.714
RC22-038	248.00	281.00	33.00	0.922	RC24-071	570.00	601.50	31.50	1.461
RC22-038	293.00	373.00	80.00	1.178	RC24-072	295.06	349.50	54.44	0.669
RC22-038	449.00	474.50	25.50	0.323	RC24-072	368.00	395.00	27.00	0.639
RC22-039	336.00	367.00	31.00	0.445	RC24-072	470.00	518.00	48.00	1.511
RC22-040	75.00	123.50	48.50	1.142	RC25-075	410.95	439.50	28.55	1.286
RC22-040	142.00	207.50	65.50	0.801	RC25-075	463.00	610.25	147.25	2.859
RC23-041	217.00	362.00	145.00	1.610	RC25-075	648.90	694.30	45.40	0.918
RC23-041	467.00	492.00	25.00	0.644	RC25-076	449.40	508.93	59.53	1.686
RC23-042	394.03	425.00	30.97	1.328	RC25-076	591.00	618.00	27.00	4.690
RC23-042	453.00	488.86	35.86	1.659	RC25-076	806.00	871.00	65.00	2.004
RC23-043	29.00	64.00	35.00	0.709	RC25-077	232.00	262.24	30.24	0.398
RC23-043	70.00	123.00	53.00	0.874	RC25-077	274.00	334.66	60.66	0.567
RC23-043	173.00	215.00	42.00	1.068	RC25-077	344.00	440.23	96.23	1.017
RC23-043	345.00	453.00	108.00	1.177	RC25-077	445.44	500.10	54.66	2.005
RC23-044	143.00	170.45	27.45	0.989	RC25-083	221.00	265.00	44.00	0.571
RC23-046	141.20	190.00	48.80	1.389	RC25-090	3.90	41.00	37.10	0.644
RC23-046	320.80	359.00	38.20	4.154	RC25-092	146.00	173.00	27.00	0.555
RC23-047	233.00	359.00	126.00	2.037	RC25-095	401.00	427.00	26.00	0.905
RC23-048	179.54	210.09	30.55	0.949	RC25-099	327.00	378.00	51.00	0.804
RC23-049	190.00	219.90	29.90	0.593	RC25-099	482.00	517.40	35.40	2.285

10.2 Recovery

Core recovery for the Sitka drill programs was generally excellent. Drilling at Rhosgobel averaged 96.4% recovery over 4765 core runs. Eiger averaged 95.8 over 2768 intervals and Blackjack 96.4% over 9102 intervals. A few zones of fair to very poor recovery were encountered and generally correlated with zones of sulphide oxidation near the top of the holes or in fault zones.

10.3 Collar Surveys

Predetermined collar locations are initially surveyed using a handheld global positioning system (GPS). When the hole is completed, the collars were marked by leaving the casing in the hole and affixing a metal tag listing drill hole ID and orientation. The collars are later surveyed using another GPS to confirm the location.

Starting in the fall of 2024, a Geode GNS3 DGPS unit was used to establish more accurate drill hole collar locations. This device has sub-metre accuracy with 95-98% precision.

Drill hole elevations are determined using the LiDAR data elevation model obtained during the Company's 2020 program (Gillham, J. 2021). The initial orientation of collars was determined by affixing an inclinometer to the drill for dip, and by handheld compass readings conducted by the supervising geologist for azimuth.

For the 1995 Kennecott program, drill collars were surveyed using a mobile G.P.S. system in conjunction with a base station recorder established on the claims (Coombes, 1995).

10.4 Down Hole Surveys

Down Hole Surveys Downhole survey readings, measuring magnetic azimuth and inclination, were taken near the top of the hole (around 30 m depth), and then approximately every 100 m (100m, 200m etc.) in the 2020 and 2021 programs and every 50 m in programs thereafter, and at the end of the hole (unless a previous survey was done within 20-30 metres of the end of hole). Prior to 2025 the down hole surveys were completed using a Single Shot Reflex downhole survey instrument. In 2025 an Axis Champ Magshot instrument was used.

Magnetic susceptibility measurements are made at each survey point to check for evidence of magnetic interference. Survey readings were generally regarded as accurate and only occasional test readings were considered unreliable due to a large discrepancy between survey readings and were therefore removed from the dataset.

During the validation of the database, it had been noted that there were several holes whose collar orientations as logged differed markedly from the first downhole survey. In some instances, this occurred in places where the holes were collared on blocky or loose ground. The drills sometimes shifted when they encountered large boulders resulting in abrupt changes in hole direction.

10.5 True Thickness

The mineral zones are irregular in shape and not tabular, therefore true thickness does not have any relevance and was not used as a factor in resource estimation.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

11.1 Sampling Methods

11.1.1 1995 RC Drill Program (Kennecott)

Dry samples from drill holes were collected in two poly fibre bags for each 1.5m (5 foot) interval. Bags were labelled with the hole number and interval. In camp both bags were run through a Gilson splitter and ½ from each was held in the pans while the other half was discarded. Both retained pans were then run together through the splitter and both halves bagged in the original two bags (approximately 12 lg each).

One of the bags was given a sample number while the other was set aside for storage. Every 15th sample, the second bag (rig duplicate) was also retained and given a sample number consecutive with the final sample number for the hole.

Gravel blanks weighing the same as a typical sample were inserted into the sample stream every 20th sample in the same type of bag

All dry samples were weighed and the weight recorded.

Wet samples were quarter split at the drill using a rotating splitter. To collect samples a bin was placed under the sample spout on the splitter with a second shorter pail to catch fines spilling from the larger container. Contents of both containers sere drained and combined in a cloth sample bag and labelled with the hole number and interval. Bags were spaced apart in camp to allow drying. Numbered sample tickets were inserted in camp.

Rig duplicates were collected every 15th sample by placing a bin and pail under the reject spout and collecting the entire reject (75% of the run) as for the original sample. The duplicate was bagged, labeled and dried in camp. The dried duplicate was then run through the Gilson splitter to obtain a split which was numbered and shipped with other samples.

Gravel blankd were inserted as per the dry sample procedure.

Accurate sample weights were obtained by the assay lab after final drying.

11.1.2 2020 Drill Program

Drill core was transported to the logging facilities at the Sika Camp at the end of each drill shift. The core was then checked for recovery, geologically logged, tagged for sampling, and photographed. All recovered core was sampled at site by sawing the core in half with a diamond bladed saw and placing one half of the cut core in a labelled sample poly bag along with the corresponding portion of the sample tag. The poly bags were then zip tied and packaged in a rice bag with several other samples, which was then closed with a security tag and shipped to ALS in Whitehorse as single-hole-shipments to be prepped for assay.

Certified reference standards and blanks were inserted into the sample sequence alternating between a standard and a blank every tenth sample.

11.1.3 2021 Drill Program

The entire length of all recovered core during the 2021 program for each hole was sampled. Sample intervals were designed to respect changes in lithology, major features such as faults, and significant zones of mineralization and alteration. The sample intervals were as small as 20 cm and as long as 4 m for NQ core. Sample intervals were generally 2 m in length, with shorter intervals employed over narrow discrete geologic features, such as significant veins, faults or dikes, and longer intervals rarely employed over 'dead' rock that the logging geologist determined had a low chance of returning any significant gold grades. Sample breaks were also inserted by the geologist at changes in the rock type.

Once all information was collected and sample tags affixed to the beginning of the sample intervals, the core was stacked adjacent to the core saw to await cutting. The NQ-sized core samples were sawn in half with a gas powered, diamond-bearing saw. One half of the sampled core was placed back in the box while the other half was placed in poly sample bags along with the sample tag. Where duplicate samples were taken, the half-core piece was sawn in half again, with each quarter placed in a poly sample bag with sample tags.

11.1.4 2024 and 2025 Drill Programs

All core (HTW/NTW) was logged for geology, lithology, alteration, structure, mineralization, TCR and RQD, then tagged, and photographed on site. The core was then cut in half using a core saw and one-half core was shipped to ALS in Whitehorse for analysis.

11.2 Density Determinations

Between 2021 and 2025, specific gravity measurements were systematically taken using the water immersion method. Rock samples were weighed using wire baskets in water and in air and a value was calculated from these compared values. Rocks encountered in the Clear Creek drill program displayed no visible signs of porosity and consist of metamorphic-siliciclastic and igneous rocks except for rare instances of small vugs in late calcite veins which account for an insignificant portion of the rock. Specific gravity measurements were taken on core samples selected approximately every 40 metres in continuous lithology, and at closer intervals where significant lithology changes were observed. Samples were taken from competent sections of core with mechanical breaks at both ends and were generally 10 to 20 cm in length. A total of 225 measurements were performed on core samples from the Eiger Zone and 297 from the Rhosgobel core.

11.3 Analytical and Test Laboratories

Analytical work for the Kennecott RC drill program in 1995 was carried out by Chemex Labs Ltd. Chemex was a well-established and widely used commercial assay laboratory in Vancouver. It is not known if Chemex was ISO-certified at the time the analyses were performed.

All analytical work was completed by ALS Canada Ltd. ("ALS"), an ISO 9001:2008 accredited provider of geochemical and environmental analytical services.

11.4 Sample Preparation and Analysis

11.4.1 1995 Kennecott RC Drill Program

At Chemex Labs, the samples were dried, weighed and crushed to >60% passing -10 mesh. The samples were then split into a 5kg sample and the remainder saved as a reject. The sample was pulverized to 250 micron and further split into a 250 g sample and reject. The 250 g sample was ring pulverized to >90% passing -150 mesh. A 40 g sub-sample was analyzed for gold by fire assay with an atomic absorption (AA) finish and analysed by 32 element ICP.

If the gold analysis exceeded 2000 ppb, the sample was re-analyzed using a metallics or screen assay to check for coarse gold. The +150 mesh portion was screened out and analyzed in its entirety. The -150 mesh fraction I homogenized, and a 30 gram fusion was used to determine grade. Values and weights were reported for both size fractions and a total gold content was calculated.

11.4.2 Sitka Drill Programs

Drillholes DDRCRC-20-003 and DDRCRC-20-004 were prepared and assayed at ALS. Preparation at the ALS lab consisted of fine crushing to 70% < 2mm, followed by splitting to 1 kg and pulverize the subsample to 85% < 75 micrometers. Assays consisted of a 35 element aqua regia digestion ICP-AES (ALS Code ME-ICP41) along with a 30 g fire assay ICP-AES finish for gold (ALS Code Au-ICP21).

11.4.3 2021 and 2022 Drill Programs

Analytical work was carried out by ALS Canada Ltd., an ISO 9001:2008 accredited provider of geochemical and environmental analytical services. The sample preparation took place in Whitehorse, YT and the analyses were completed in North Vancouver, BC.

Preparation at the ALS lab consisted of fine crushing to 70% < 2mm (CRU-31), followed by splitting with a 1 kg subsample pulverized to 85% < 75 micrometers (PUL-32).

All samples were assayed by ICP (ALS method ME-MS41) for a suite of 51 elements.

Holes DDRCCC-21-007 through DDRCCC-21-009 & DDRCCC-21-011 through DDRCCC-21-018 were assayed for gold by 30 gram fire assay (ALS method Au-ICP21), while holes DDRCCC-21-010 through DDRCCC-22- 040 were assayed for gold by 50 gram fire assay (ALS method Au-ICP22). Holes DDRCCC-21-011 through DDRCCC-21-018 had both 30 g and 50 g fire assays for gold (ALS Au-ICP21 & Au-ICP22) completed on the samples.

Overlimit samples containing greater than 10 g/t Au were analyzed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish (ALS method Au-GRA22).

11.4.4 2023 to 2025 Drill Programs

Analytical work was carried out by ALS Canada Ltd., an ISO 9001:2008 accredited provider of geochemical and environmental analytical services. The sample preparation took place in Whitehorse, YT and the analyses were completed in North Vancouver, BC.

Preparation at the ALS lab consisted of fine crushing to 70% < 2mm (CRU-31), followed by splitting with a 1 kg subsample pulverized to 85% < 75 micrometers (PUL-32).

All samples were assayed by ICP (ALS method ME-MS41) for a suite of 51 elements and Fire assayed for gold by 50-gram fire assay (ALS method Au-ICP22). Overlimit samples containing greater than 10 g/t Au were analyzed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish (ALS method Au-GRA22).

For the 2026 drill programs a separate XRF analysis will be performed for tungsten, Pulps from the 2025 Rhosgobel drill program are presently being re-analysed using this method which provides a more complete digestion than ICP.

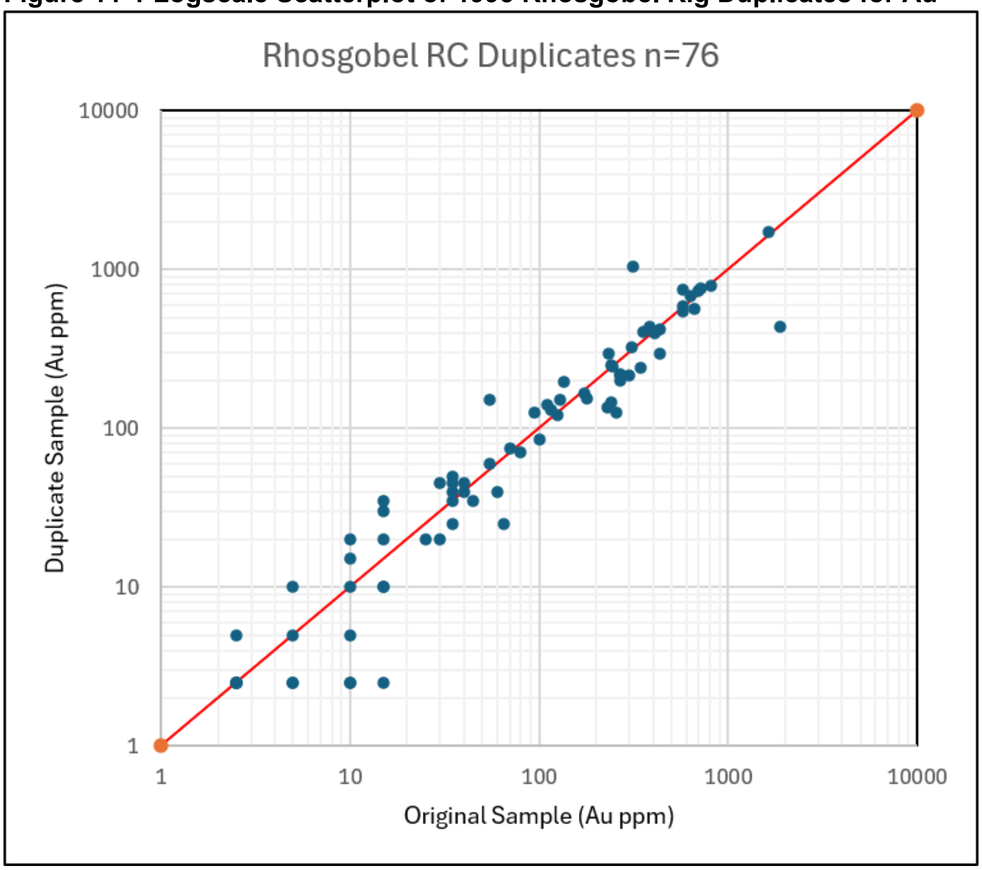
11.5 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

11.5.1 1995 Kennecott RC Drill Program

Rig duplicates were collected every 15th sample, and gravel blanks were inserted every 20th sample. A total of 51 blanks were analysed. Six samples exceeded a threshold of 10 ppb Au with the highest outlier at 60 ppb. Given that the standard was not certified this is deemed acceptable.

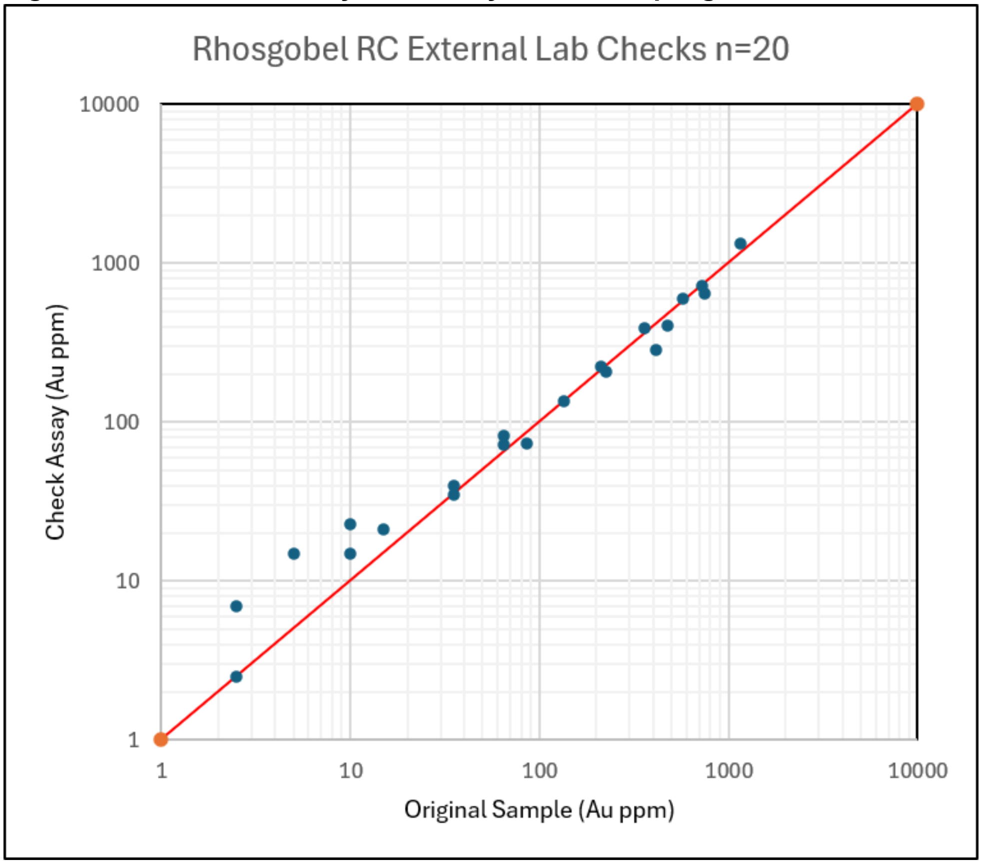
A total of 76 rig duplicates were taken, and results show acceptable correlation for Au (Figure 11-1).

Figure 11-1 Logscale Scatterplot of 1995 Rhosgobel Rig Duplicates for Au



A total of 21 samples were sent to Bondar Clegg Laboratory in North Vancouver as a secondary laboratory check. The Bondar Clegg results appear to have a minor positive bias below 50 ppb but compare fairly closely at higher grades (Figure 11-2).

Figure 11-2 1995 Secondary Laboratory Check Sampling



11.5.2 2020 Drill Program

Standards and blanks were inserted into the sample sequence alternating between a standard and a blank every tenth (10th) sample. Standards inserted into the sequence were certified reference material ("CRM") provided by CDN Resource Laboratories Inc ("CDN"). CRM's used in this program were CDN-GS-2U and CDN-GS-PJ4 which have stated Au values of 2.12 and 0.479 ppm respectively. Source material for the Blanks was provided by ALS Whitehorse (Rockbin-2022-03).

11.5.3 2021 Drill Program

The quality assurance/quality control program for the 2021 drilling includes the addition of CRM, blanks, and duplicates to the sample stream. Control samples are added at a nominal rate of one for every ten samples, with blanks and standards alternated and the grade range of the CRM rotated. Quarter-core field duplicates were nominally taken every 50th sample. Typically, a group of 100 samples shipped to the laboratory would contain five blanks and five standards, and two field duplicates depending on the sequence. Upon receiving the assay QA/QC analyses, a project geologist reviewed them for failures. If more than three control samples from a work order failed, then the batches containing the failures were rerun.

Blank material was provided by the ALS preparatory lab in Whitehorse and consisted of nominally 1 inch rounded river rock. Two workorders, WH21299118 for hole DDRCCC-21-013 & WH21226310 for hole DDRCCC-21-021 produced 3 significant failures for Blank material (as defined at 0.003 ppm Au - 3 times the detection limit for gold) each but did not fail in a sequential order and trigger a re-assay. Workorder WH21191667 was completed with 30 g fire assay charges for gold values in error for hole DDRCCC-21-013 with fire assay data replaced by workorder WH21299118 with 50 g fire assay charges for hole DDRCCC-21-013. The Blanks from both work orders produced similar values and as such the source of the failure is considered to be attributable to either primary elevated gold values in the sample, or contamination during preparation of the sample pulp, and not the fire assay process.

A total of 41 field duplicate samples were taken in 2021 and inserted into the sample stream. Results showed reasonable correlation.

Three different certified reference materials (CRM) certified for Au and prepared by CDN Resource Laboratories of Langley BC totalling 134 standard samples were inserted into the 2021 sample stream. One additional CRM (CDN-GS-6G) was used in one instance for re-sampling of a section of hole DDRCCC-21-021 (83 m to 91m depth). The comparisons of these assay results to the certified reference values are summarized above Table 11-1 and plotted below in Figure 11-4 to Figure 11-6. For CM-27 and GS-1Z, the mean is slightly above the expected value, and 11 assays fall outside of the acceptable range. For FS-P4J, the mean is close to the expected value, and 3 values falls outside of the acceptable range.

Table 11-1 Summary of 2021 CRM Failures

CRM	Expected Value	Failed High	Failed Low	Consecutive Outside Limit	Samples	Comments
CM-27	0.636	2	0	none	53	mean was 6% above expected value
GS-1Z	1.115	9	0	2 sets of 2 high	61	mean was 6 % above expected value
GS-P4J	0.479	2	1	none	21	mean is close to expected value

11.5.4 2024 and 2025 Drill Programs

Standards and blanks were inserted into the sample sequence alternating between a standard and a blank every tenth (10th) sample. Standards inserted into the sequence were certified reference material (“CRM”) provided by CDN Resource Laboratories Inc (“CDN”). CRM’s used in these programs were CDN-CM-44 (1.352 ppm Au), CDN-GS-7L (7.99 ppm Au), CDN-GS-7P (7.45 ppm Au), CDN-GS-P4J (0.479 ppm Au), and CDN-GS-P8K (0.829 ppm Au). Source material for the blanks was obtained from ALS Whitehorse and ALX Exploration Services.

A total of 518 field duplicate samples were taken in 2024-2025 drill programs from the Eiger and Blackjack Zones and inserted into the sample stream. A scatter plot of these values is presented in Figure 11-3 and shows acceptable correlation along a 1:1 line.

At Rhosgobel a total of 155 field duplicate samples were taken in 2025 drill programs and results show acceptable correlation for Au (Figure 11-4). In 2026, 157 field duplicates were taken for WO3 and Ag (Figure 11-5 and Figure 11-6).

Figure 11-3 Logscale Scatterplot of 2024-2025 Eiger and Blackjack Zone Field Duplicates

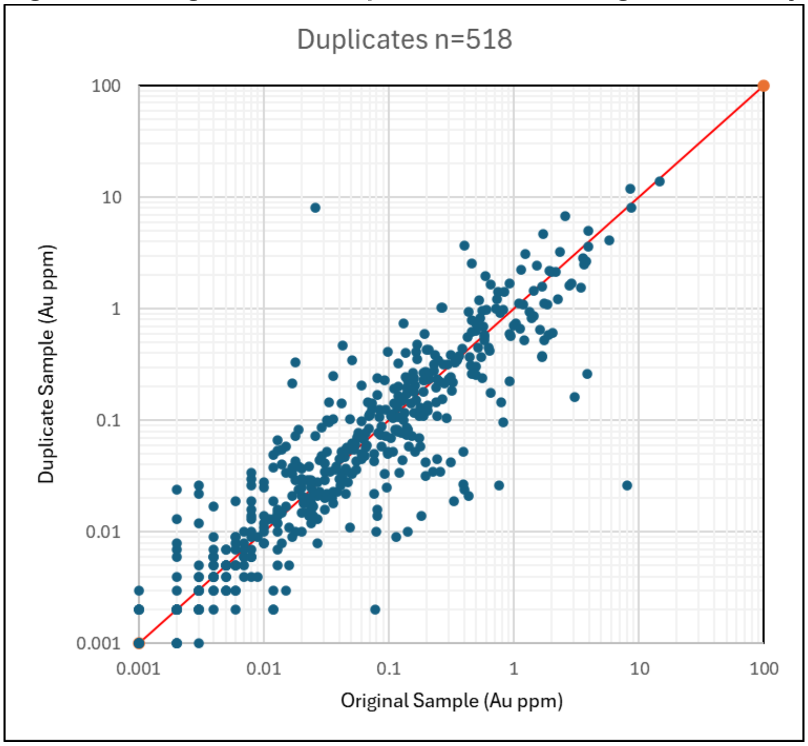


Figure 11-4 Logscale Scatterplot of 2025 Rhosgobel Field Duplicates for Au

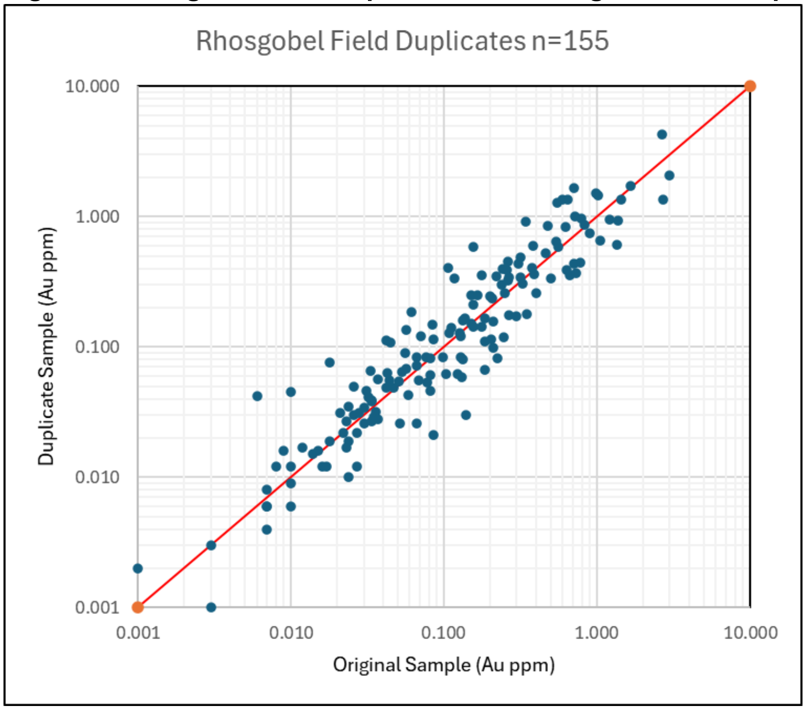


Figure 11-5 Logscale Scatterplot of 2025 Rhosgobel Field Duplicates for Ag

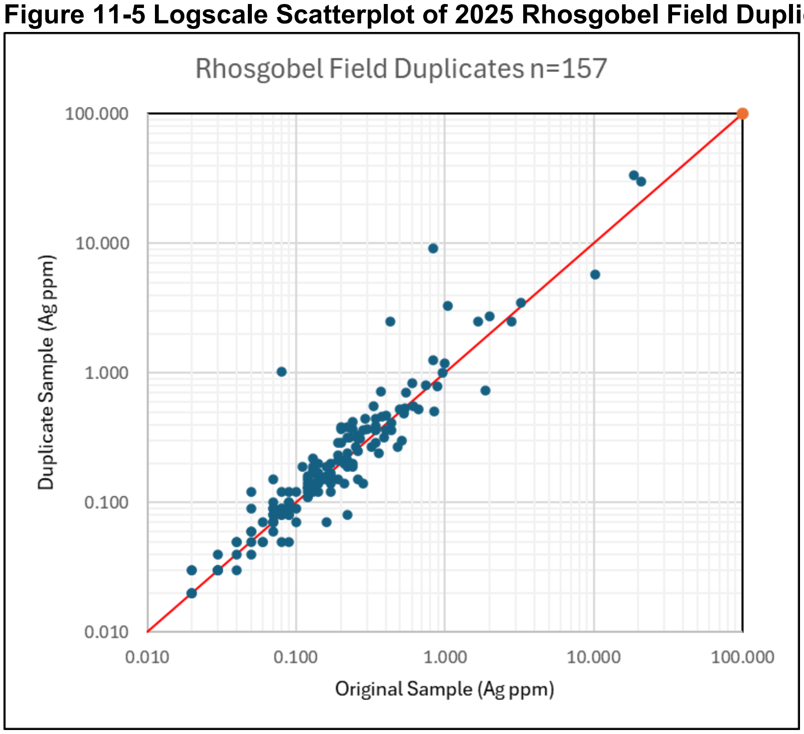
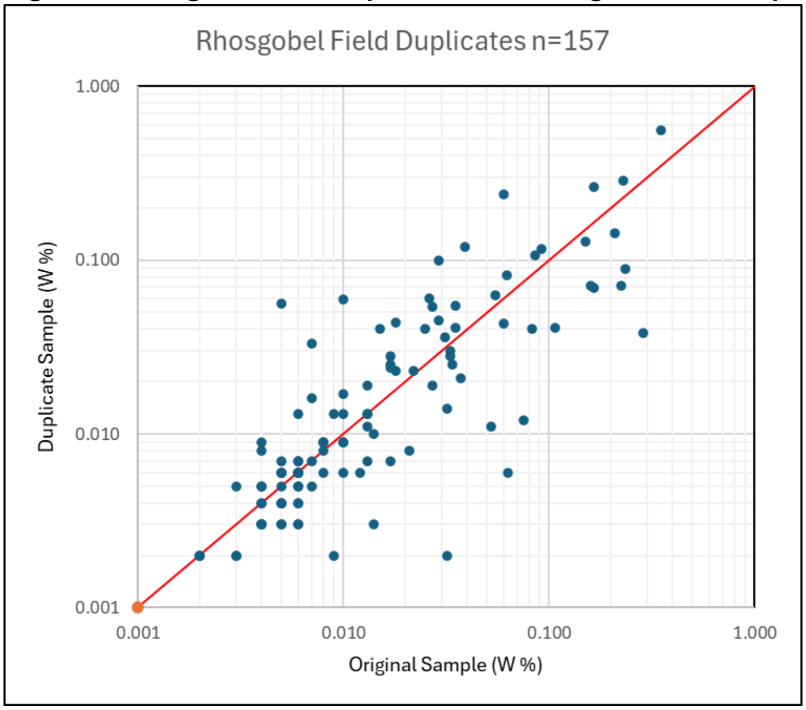


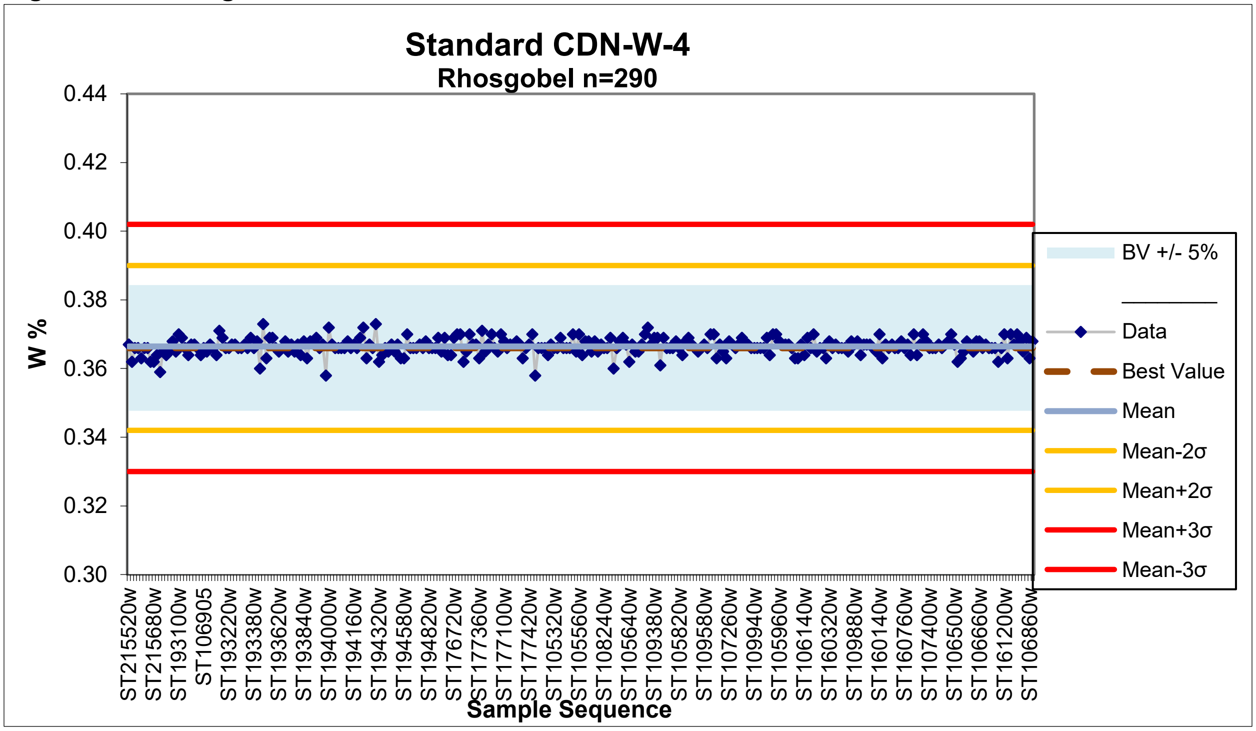
Figure 11-6 Logscale Scatterplot of 2025 Rhosgobel Field Duplicates for WO3



A total of 361 standards were inserted into the 2023-2024 sample stream. Analysis of the results showed acceptable performance for Au and Ag. A total of 626 standards were analyzed in 2025 with similar results.

In 2026, 294 tungsten standards were included in the XRF tungsten analyses and showed acceptable performance (Figure 11-7).

Figure 11-7 Rhosgobel Standard Control Chart for WO_3



11.6 Sample Security

11.6.1 2020 Sample Security

Drill core was transported to the logging facilities at the Sika Camp at the end of each drill shift. The core was then teched for recovery, geologically logged, tagged for sampling, and photographed. All recovered core was sampled at site by sawing the core in half with a diamond bladed saw and placing one half of the cut core in a labelled sample poly bag along with the corresponding portion of the sample tag. The poly bags were then zip tied and packaged in a rice bag with several other samples, which was then closed with a security tag and shipped to either BV or ALS in Whitehorse as single-hole-shipments to be prepped for assay. In total 1,093.4 meters of core was recovered and analyzed as 573 unique samples. In addition to the core samples, standards and blanks were inserted into the sample sequence alternating between a standard and a blank every tenth (10th) sample. Standards inserted into the sequence were certified reference material ("CRM") provided by CDN Resource Laboratories Inc ("CDN"). CRM's used in this program were CDN-GS-2U and CDN-GS-PJ4 which have stated Au values of 2.12 and 0.479 ppm respectively. Cut drill core for the program herein described is now stored on the neighbouring Barney Ridge property, located approximately 6.5 km to west of the 2020 Sitka Camp along the Left Clear Creek access road.

11.6.2 2021-2025 Sample Security

Rock Sampling

Collected rock samples were placed in industry standard poly rock bags with the appropriate sample tags provided by ALS and zip tied. Samples were then sealed in rice bags and taken to Whitehorse for preparation and subsequently to North Vancouver for analysis.

Core Sampling

As the drill core was recovered, it was placed in wooden boxes by the drill helper along with a small wooden block placed at the end of every 3 metre interval to mark the depth in the hole. Once full, boxes were covered with a wooden lid and secured for transportation. Core boxes were transported from the drill site by the drillers at the end of each shift to the core logging facilities at the Clear Creek camp. Upon delivery to the core shack, core boxes were placed on core logging benches in groups of three where the core examination and logging processes were performed. Core is stored in stacks adjacent to the Sitka camp (Figure 12-2).

11.7 Opinion on Adequacy

The author is of the opinion that the adequacy of sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures used in the 2020 to 2025 drill programs are sufficiently reliable to support an indicated and inferred mineral resource estimation, and that sample preparation, analysis, and security are generally performed in accordance with exploration best practices.

The sample preparation, security, and analytical procedure used in the 1995 RC drill program were in accordance with or exceeded sampling standards at the time of collection and are considered adequate to support an inferred mineral resource classification.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Site Visit Verification

The author visited the site on August 27, 2021, August 19, 2022, September 5, 2024, and August 28, 2025. The purposes of the visits were to review the geology and mineralization encountered in the drill holes completed to date. Core logging, sample preparation, and QAQC procedures were also reviewed.

Figure 12-1 RC Gold Camp – Aug 28, 2025

Source: R.G. Simpson

Figure 12-2 Core Storage Area - Aug 19, 2022

Source: R.G. Simpson

Figure 12-3 Core from DDRCCC-24-071 marked for sampling

Source: R.G. Simpson

Figure 12-4 Sample Preparation Area – Aug 28, 2025

Source: R.G. Simpson

Drill core from several holes was examined in every site visit and found to be consistent with drill logs. Sample intervals were correctly marked and identified. Drill core examined included sections of the following holes:

DDRCCC-20-002 (Blackjack Zone)
DDRCCC-20-003 (Eiger Zone)
DDRCCC-20-004 (Eiger Zone)
DDRCCC-21-009 (Eiger Zone)
DDRCCC-21-022 (Blackjack Zone)
DDRCCC-21-023 (Blackjack Zone)
DDRCCC-21-024 (Blackjack Zone)
DDRCCC-24-071 (Blackjack Zone)
DDRCCC-25-078 (Eiger Zone)
DDRCCC-25-092 (Blackjack Zone)
DDRCRG-25-033 (Rhosgobel Deposit)

Eight samples of drill core were collected by the author in 2021 and 2022 and submitted to Bureau Veritas Minerals for assay. Results confirmed the presence of significant gold values (Table 12-1).

Table 12-1 Independent sample results

Date Sampled	Hole	From	To	Width	Au ppm
27-Aug-21	DDRCCC-21-009	208.15	208.45	0.30	0.028
27-Aug-21	DDRCCC-21-009	132.00	132.25	0.25	0.376
27-Aug-21	DDRCCC-21-009	154.80	154.95	0.15	0.171
27-Aug-21	DDRCCC-20-004	236.25	236.45	0.20	0.298
19-Aug-22	DDRCCC-22-023	47.00	47.15	0.15	5.456
19-Aug-22	DDRCCC-22-022	49.20	49.30	0.10	0.168
19-Aug-22	DDRCCC-22-024	107.50	107.65	0.15	0.035
19-Aug-22	DDRCCC-22-024	80.00	80.15	0.15	7.887

Six drill hole collar from the Eiger Zone were verified by hand-held GPS readings in 2021. In 2022 an additional 7 collars locations were verified in the Blackjack Zone. In 2024, six new sites were confirmed in the Blackjack Zone. In 2025 several historical collar were confirmed on the Contact and Bear Paw zones and on the Rhosgobel Deposit.

Drill collars are clearly marked with aluminum tags on casing or wooden posts (Figure 12-2).

Figure 12-5 Drill Hole Collars

Source: R.G. Simpson

Figure 12-6 Drilling on site - Sep. 5, 2024

Source: R.G. Simpson

12.2 Database Verification

The database has been independently audited by the author for location accuracy, down hole survey errors, transcription errors, interval errors, and missing sample intervals. Lithologic and mineralization descriptions have been compared to drill core and found to be accurate. The author has evaluated sampling QA/QC for all the Sitka drilling programs.

The information is currently maintained by Company staff in a GeoSpark Core Database System.

12.3 Conclusions

The QP author has confirmed that the data has been generated with proper procedures, has been accurately transcribed from the original source and is suitable to be used in a Mineral Resource Estimate. Steps and procedures included:

- Drill core inspection of 11 drill holes
- Check sampling (8 samples from 5 holes)
- Drill collar verification by GPS of 19 holes used in the Mineral Resource Estimates

- Review of all QA/QC procedures and results
- Compared 567 assays against original ALS laboratory certificates from Sitka drill programs
- Database audits (annually)
- Review of chain of custody

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1 ALS Canada 2022 Leach Testing

Cyanidation leach tests were carried out by ALS Canada Ltd. Metallurgy Services in 2022. The tests were carried out on 9 samples of drill core material as presented in Table 13-1. Using preliminary and unoptimized grind sizing and leach conditions, gold extractions were relatively consistent for the 9 samples, measuring on average 85 percent, and ranging between about 75 and 94 percent. Based on the limited testing, higher extractions appeared to trend with higher gold grade in the leach feed.

Table 13-1 Test Samples

Sample ID	Hole ID	Zone	Depth Interval (m)		Sample Weight (kg)	Received Date	Sample Form
D898429	DDRCCC-22-024	Blackjack	268	270	2.0	June 17, 2022	<10 Mesh
C945144	DDRCCC-21-007	Blackjack	284	286	2.0	June 17, 2022	<10 Mesh
C947947	DDRCCC-21-021	Blackjack	118	120	2.0	June 17, 2022	<10 Mesh
C945154	DDRCCC-21-007	Blackjack	202	204	2.0	June 17, 2022	<10 Mesh
C945433	DDRCCC-21-009	Eiger	154	156	2.0	June 17, 2022	<10 Mesh
C945385	DDRCCC-21-009	Eiger	80	82	2.0	June 17, 2022	<10 Mesh
C947409	DDRCCC-21-019	Saddle	86	88	1.9	July 28, 2022	<10 Mesh
C947411	DDRCCC-21-019	Saddle	88	90	2.0	July 28, 2022	<10 Mesh
C947432	DDRCCC-21-019	Saddle	126	128	2.0	July 28, 2022	<10 Mesh

Upon receiving, about 500 grams from each sample was pulverized to an approximate sizing of 70µm K80. Head assays were provided by the client. A comparison between measured head assays by different methods and recalculated head assays from cyanidation bottle roll tests are shown in Table 13-2.

Overall, the measured gold grades matched the recalculated head grades. The “AU-GRA22” assay on “D898429” sample didn’t match other assays well, this might be an assay error or an indication of coarse gold.

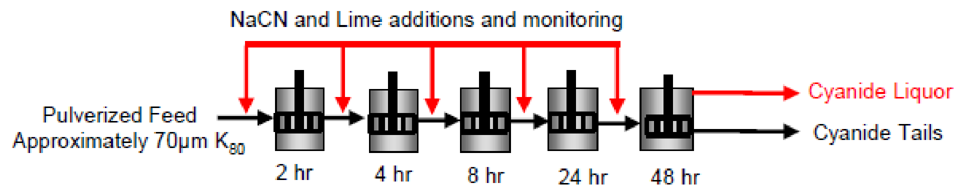
Arsenic contents in the samples were high, up to about 5000 ppm, sulphur contents were relatively low, as low as about 0.1 percent. If the arsenic is associated with arsenopyrite, a concentrate with low mass recovery and high arsenic content would be produced in a flotation circuit. Gold is often associated with arsenopyrite, and this could be effective for concentration of the ore into a smaller stream to feed a potential cyanidation leach circuit. A strong correlation exists between gold and tellurium in these samples; this might indicate that a portion of the gold is contained in tellurides.

Table 13-2 Head Assay Comparison

Sample Number	ALS Geochemistry Head Assay							Au Recalculated - g/tonne
	Au - g/tonne				S - percent	As - g/tonne	Te - g/tonne	
	ME-MS41	Au-ICP21	Au-ICP22	Au-GRA22	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	
C945144	0.79	0.92			0.12	401	0.45	0.84
C945385	0.57	1.04			0.28	941	0.50	0.82
C947947	4.55		4.94		0.26	3910	3.53	5.16
C945154	4.47	5.49			0.35	4930	3.63	5.75
C945433	5.98	6.25			0.19	546	3.89	5.32
D898429	11.0		>10	35.6	0.25	355	9.64	10.7
C947411	1.61		1.72		1.23	1170	1.02	1.48
C947432	0.32		0.52		0.10	545	0.42	0.60
C947409	3.22		3.88		0.80	984	2.44	3.27

Each of the 9 pulverized samples were tested. The cyanidation bottle roll tests were conducted at 40 percent solids, target pH of 10.5 and a sodium cyanide concentration of 1000 ppm for 48 hours was maintained. Oxygen was sparged into the bottle headspace prior to each leaching stage. The flowsheet and test results are illustrated in Figure 13-1.

Figure 13-1 Cyanide Leach Flowsheet and Conditions



Bottle Roll Test Conditions	
NaCN Concentration	1000 ppm
Target pH	10.5
Pulp Density	40% wt

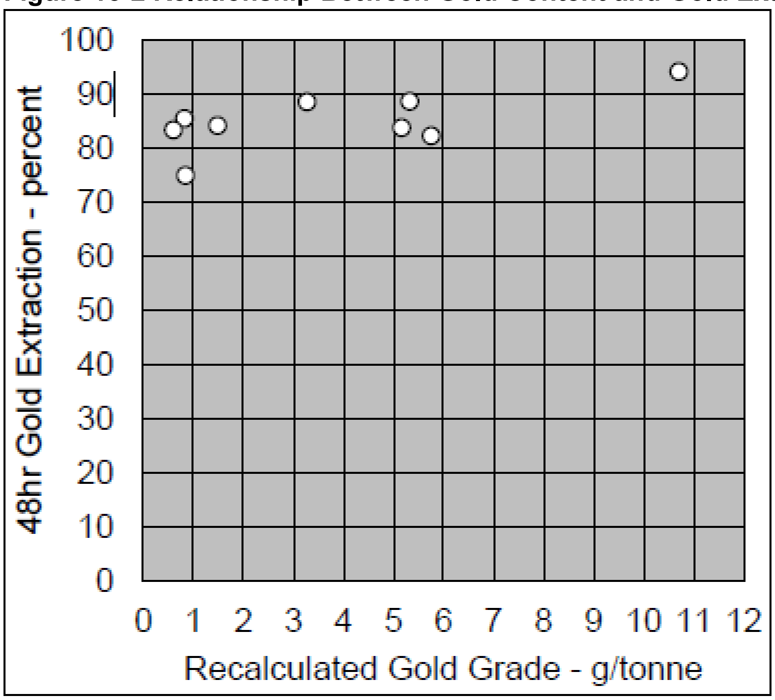
Cyanidation leach gold extraction results were reasonably consistent, with an average gold extraction after 48 hours of 85 percent, ranging from 75 to 94 percent (Table 13-3 and Figure 13-2). Most of the gold was extracted within 24 hours. Only up to 3 percent additional gold extraction was measured between 24 and 48 hours. Based on these preliminary results, it is considered unlikely that a higher cyanide concentration or longer leach times would be beneficial to gold extractions.

Gold extractions appeared to be related to the gold feed grade to the cyanidation leaching stage, as higher feed grade resulted in a slightly higher gold extraction. However, only 9 samples were tested, and it was recommended that more samples be tested to see if this relationship stands.

Table 13-3 Bottle Roll Test Results Summary

Sample Number	Test Number	Gold Extraction - percent	Reagent Consumption - kg/tonne Feed	
			NaCN	Lime
C945144	1	74.9	0.3	0.8*
C945385	2	85.4	0.4	0.8*
C947947	3	83.7	0.5	0.5
C945154	4	82.2	0.5	0.4
C945433	5	88.6	0.3	0.4
D898429	6	94.1	0.4	0.4
C947411	7	84.1	0.5	0.6
C947432	8	83.3	0.4	0.3
C947409	9	88.5	0.5	0.3

Figure 13-2 Relationship Between Gold Content and Gold Extraction



Cyanide consumptions were relatively low, measuring about 0.3 to 0.5 kg/tonne, and averaging about 0.4 kg/tonne.

Based on the discrepancy in head assays, particularly for D898429, it was suggested that it might be worthwhile to investigate gravity concentration ahead of cyanidation leaching in further testing. Flotation may also present a lower cost process option that could reduce the feed mass to a cyanidation leach.

13.2 ALS Canada 2024 Metallurgical Testing

In 2024, ALS Canada conducted scoping level metallurgical testing on reject samples from 4 drill holes from the Blackjack Zone. The goal was to investigate the recovery potential of gravity concentration and sulphide flotation, and to compare the performance with cyanidation leach test.

Upon receipt at the lab, each sample was weighed, crushed to pass 6-Mesh and composites formed. The composites were be homogenized and rotary split into 2-kilogram test charges, purged with nitrogen, sealed in plastic bags and stored in cold storage before consumed in the metallurgical testing program.

Duplicate cuts from each composite were assayed for S and Au, and a single head cut from each composite submitted for a multi-element ICP scan (ME-MS41) to assess potential deleterious elements.

Two grind calibrations were performed on each composite targeting a primary grind size of around 106µm K_{80} for the metallurgical tests.

The Initial metallurgical testing included a 4-kilogram gravity concentration test (Knelson) followed by panning. The gravity tail was split into two 2-kilograms portions, a cyanidation leach test was completed on the first portion of the gravity tail (with test conditions from KM6783), and a kinetic sulphide rougher flotation (four stages) was conducted on the second portion of the gravity tail. The flowsheet is illustrated in Figure 13-3. Results of the testing are summarized in Table 13-4.

Figure 13-3 Initial Metallurgical Test Work - 2024

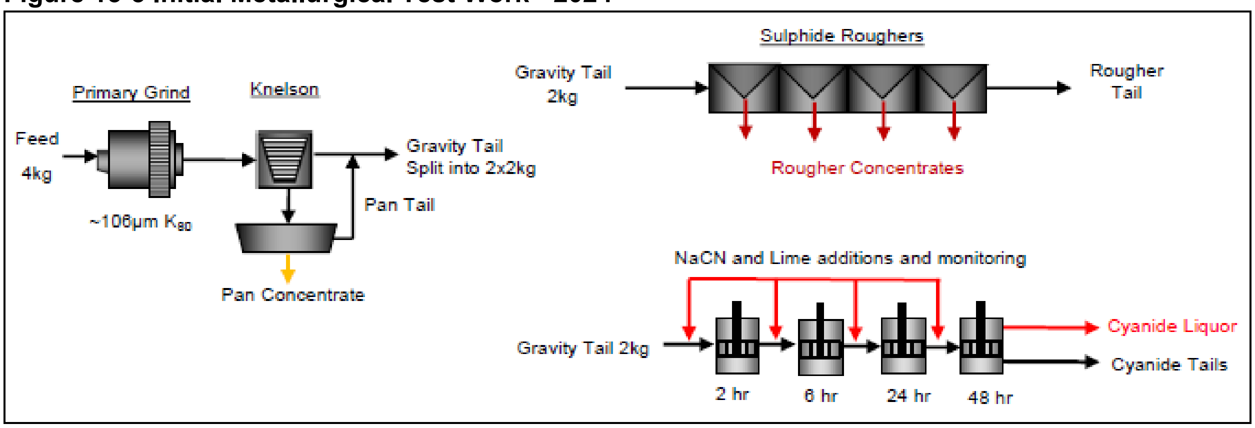


Table 13-4 2024 Test Work Results

Composite	Head Assay Au g/t	Au Distribution - percent			Au recovery (Gravity + CN)
		Pan Con	Rougher Con	CN Extracted	
1	0.44	44.3	24.3 (78.7%)	21.7 (87.5%)	93.0
2	0.5	20.9	25.6 (62.7%)	32.5 (84.9%)	88.1
3	1.05	17.5	27.9 (56.1%)	23.9 (72.8%)	77.6
4	1.89	18.8	25.5 (63.5%)	31.4 (76.4%)	80.8

13.3 Blue Coast Research 2026 Testing

13.3.1 Gold Recovery

Sitka selected mineralized intervals of representative drill core from 2025 drilling at the Rhosgobel deposit to complete initial gold and tungsten recovery testwork. The individual samples were shipped to Blue Coast Research Ltd. in Parksville, British Columbia for sample preparation and metallurgical testing. The sample intervals were composited into 6 separate test composites as shown in Table 13-5 and were used for the preliminary gold recovery metallurgical testing.

Table 13-5 Rhosgobel composite sample head assays for gold recovery testwork.

Composite ID	Hole ID	Rock Type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	S_{total} (%)	S^{2-} (%)	C_{total} (%)	$C_{organic}$ (%)
MC-04-B	DDRCRG-25-008	QZMN	176.5	182.1	5.60	1.27	0.47	0.40	0.52	0.01
MC-04-C	DDRCRG-25-020	QZMN	80.0	86.0	6.00	1.49	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01
MC-04-F	DDRCRG-25-021	QZMN	192.0	198.0	6.00	1.25	0.01	0.01	0.20	0.01
MC-04-G	DDRCRG-25-034	QZMN	56.0	60.0	4.00	0.87	0.11	0.10	0.55	0.01
MC-04-I	DDRCRG-25-008	QZMN	163.7	167.2	3.48	4.55	0.48	0.40	0.51	0.02
MC-04-J	DDRCRG-25-006	QZMN	56.0	60.0	4.00	2.10	0.12	0.11	1.03	0.01

Conventional bottle roll cyanidation tests were completed on 6 composite samples at a target grind size of 75 um and a leaching duration of 48 hours. The whole ore leach results ranged from 91.8% – 97.3% gold recovery with an overall average of 94.3%. On average, over 85% of the gold was recovered in the composite samples within the first 6 hours of leaching, demonstrating rapid leach kinetics (Figure 13-4). The bottle roll test results are indicative of gold recovery in a conventional mill process including Carbon in Leach (“CIL”) and/or Carbon in Pulp (“CIP”). The bottle roll test parameters are summarized in Table 13-6. Summary results for the gold recovery testwork are shown in Table 13-7.

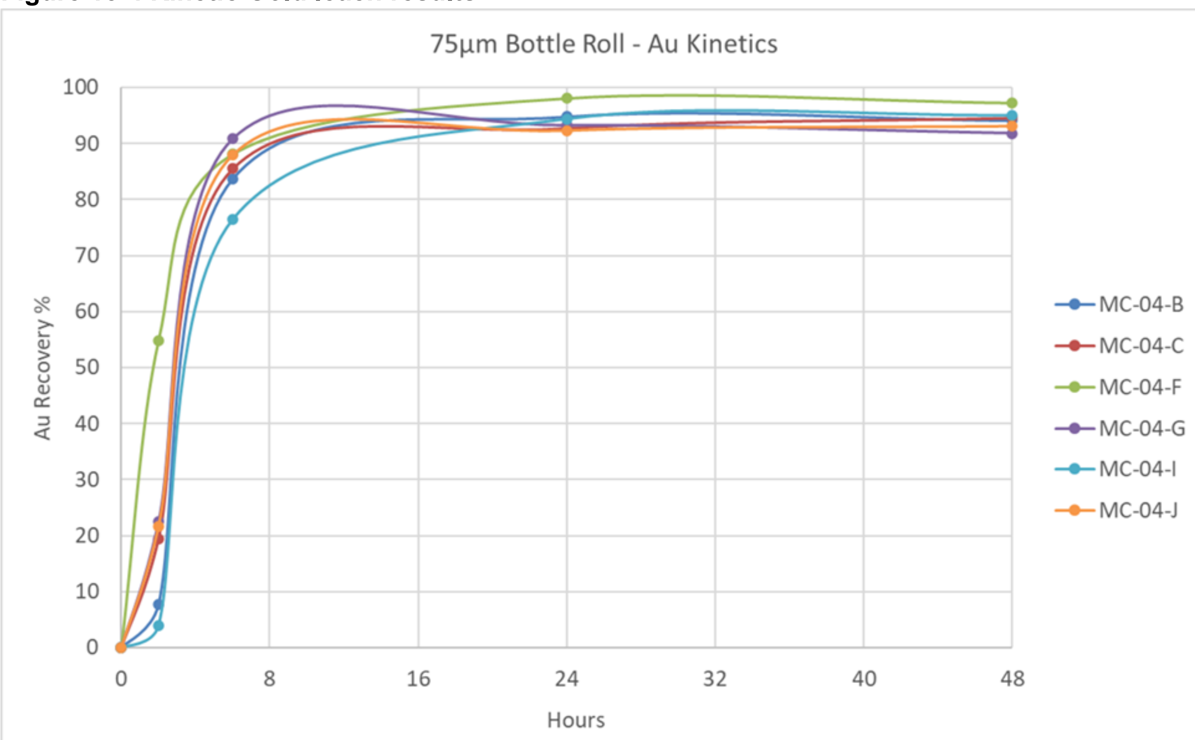
Table 13-6 Bottle Roll Test Parameters

Grind:	~75	µm
pH Range:	10.5-11.0	maintained with lime
Solution Composition:	1.00	g/L NaCN (maintained)
Feed:	1000	g
Solution Volume:	1500	mL (tap water)
Pulp Density:	40	% Solids
Total Leach time	48	hrs

Table 13-7 Summary results for gold recovery testwork at the Rhosgobel deposit

Composite	Au Recovery %	Au Direct Head (g/t)	Au Calc Head (g/t)	Au Residue Grade (g/t)	NaCN Consumption (kg/t)	CaO Consumption (kg/t)
MC-04-B	94.1	1.41	1.42	0.083	3.04	0.26
MC-04-C	94.6	1.28	1.52	0.082	2.85	0.92
MC-04-F	97.3	0.94	1.01	0.027	2.16	0.89
MC-04-G	91.8	0.88	0.84	0.069	2.82	0.44
MC-04-I	95.1	4.41	4.43	0.219	2.89	0.22
MC-04-J	93.1	1.67	1.97	0.137	2.66	0.40

Figure 13-4 Kinetic Gold leach results



13.3.2 Tungsten Recovery

Preliminary conventional flotation was tested to assess the potential for tungsten recovery in Rhosgobel samples. 3 separate core sample intervals from Rhosgobel drill holes from the 2025 drilling program were combined into a single master composite to complete the initial testwork. The composite samples used to prepare the master composite for tungsten testwork are shown in Table 13-8.

Table 13-8 Composite samples for tungsten recovery testwork

Composite ID	Hole ID	Rock Type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Average W Grade (ppm)
MC-04-A	DDRCRG-25-008	QZMN	55.0	58.5	3.50	1.14	2045.0
MC-04-K	DDRCRG-25-010	QZMN	214.1	218.0	3.88	4.61	1845.0
MC-04-L	DDRCRG-25-011	QZMN	185.0	188.9	3.90	1.93	1995.0

The tungsten flotation testwork was completed at a coarse grind size of 191 um using 2 kg. of master composite sample at 60% solids. A sulphide pre-float (Sulphide Rougher 1 Con) was used to first remove floatable sulphides which was successful while only removing a minimal amount of tungsten prior to the first rougher flotation. Appreciable gold recovery in the pre-sulfide floatation resulted in a Au grade of 533.8 gpt.

Three stages of rougher flotation were completed in series (W Rougher 1 Con, W Rougher 2 Con and W Rougher 3 Con; see Table 13-9) which resulted in a total tungsten recovery of 84.7% in the rougher flotation concentrates with a very low mass pull of less than 1%. Mass pull is the percentage of the original rock that ends up in the final concentrate after processing, a low mass pull is important as it results in a low volume of material that will require further processing.

Table 13-9 Summary results for tungsten recovery testwork at the Rhosgobel deposit

Product	Weight		Assays						% Distribution			
	g	%	W (%)	Au (g/t)	Ca (%)	Fe (%)	Stotal (%)	WO3 (%)	W	Au	Ca	Fe
Calculated Head	1991.5	100.0	0.22	2.6	2.1	2.2	0.2	0.28	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sulphide Rougher 1 Con	5.3	0.26	0.34	533.8	2.3	15.5	13.3	0.43	0.41	54.1	0.3	1.8
W Rougher 1 Conc	10.1	0.51	30.94	14.4	20.1	1.4	1.4	39.02	**71.47**	2.8	4.8	0.3
W Rougher 2 Conc	2.7	0.14	13.94	16.3	12.8	2.7	1.2	17.58	**8.67**	0.9	0.8	0.2
W Rougher 3 Conc	2.3	0.11	8.87	16.6	11.6	3.2	1.2	11.18	**4.60**	0.7	0.6	0.2
Rougher Tails	1971.2	98.9	0.03	1.1	2.0	2.2	0.2	0.04	14.85	41.5	93.5	97.5

Figure 13-5 shows the flotation testing with scheelite illuminated by ultra-violet light.

Figure 13-5 Flotation testing for scheelite recovery

13.4 Metallurgy Comments

Initial and follow-up bottle-roll metallurgical testing confirmed the non-refractory characteristics of the gold mineralization. Metallurgical testwork in 2024 returned recoveries ranging from 77.6 to 93% for gravity followed by cyanidation. The most recent tests in 2026 returned gold extraction rates from conventional bottle roll tests averaging 94.3%.

It's also possible that a concentrate with low mass recovery and high arsenic content could be produced in a flotation circuit. Gold is often associated with arsenopyrite, and this could be effective for concentration of the ore into a smaller stream to feed a potential cyanidation leach circuit.

Preliminary conventional flotation tests resulted in a total tungsten recovery of 84.7% in the rougher flotation concentrates

For the purposes of the current resource model, it is assumed that a likely mill flowsheet would consist of a gravimetric, flotation, and cyanidation circuit.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

14.1 Key Assumptions/Basis of Estimate

The database for the Rhosgobel deposit area of the RC Gold Project deposit consists of 72 drill holes representing 14,608 m of analyzed core and RC cuttings. All core drilling was carried out by Sitka between 2024 and the end of 2025 (Table 14-1). Two of the 2005 Sitka holes were not sampled as they ended prematurely.

Table 14-1 Summary of Rhosgobel Drilling

Year	Operator	Type	Holes	Length	m Assayed
1995	Kennecott	RC	27	1,970.55	1,848.34
2024	Sitka	Core	2	704.09	689.44
2025	Sitka	Core	43	12,717.84	12,070.22
	Totals		**72**	**15,392.48**	**14,608.00**

The database for the Eiger Zone consists of 21 drill holes representing 8,459 m of analyzed core. All core drilling was carried out by Sitka between 2020 and the end of 2025 (Table 14-2).

Table 14-2 Summary of Eiger Zone Drilling

Year	Operator	Type	Holes	Length	m Assayed
2020	Sitka	Core	2	588.40	583.30
2021	Sitka	Core	9	3,550.32	3,503.04
2025	Sitka	Core	10	4,401.00	4,372.61
	Totals		**21**	**8,539.72**	**8,458.95**

The database used in the 2025 for the Blackjack Zone resource estimate consists of 46 drill holes representing 18,562 m of analyzed core. All core drilling was carried out by Sitka between 2020 and the end of 2024 (Table 14-3). An additional 15 holes(7,626 m) were completed in 2025.

Table 14-3 Summary of Blackjack Zone Drilling 2020-2025

Year	Operator	Type	Holes	Length	m Assayed
2020	Sitka	Core	1	296	287.00
2021	Sitka	Core	3	953.85	937.35
2022	Sitka	Core	17	5823.8	5,726.42
2023	Sitka	Core	9	4006.11	3,961.03
2024	Sitka	Core	16	7716.01	7,650.42
			46	**18,795.77**	**18,562.22**

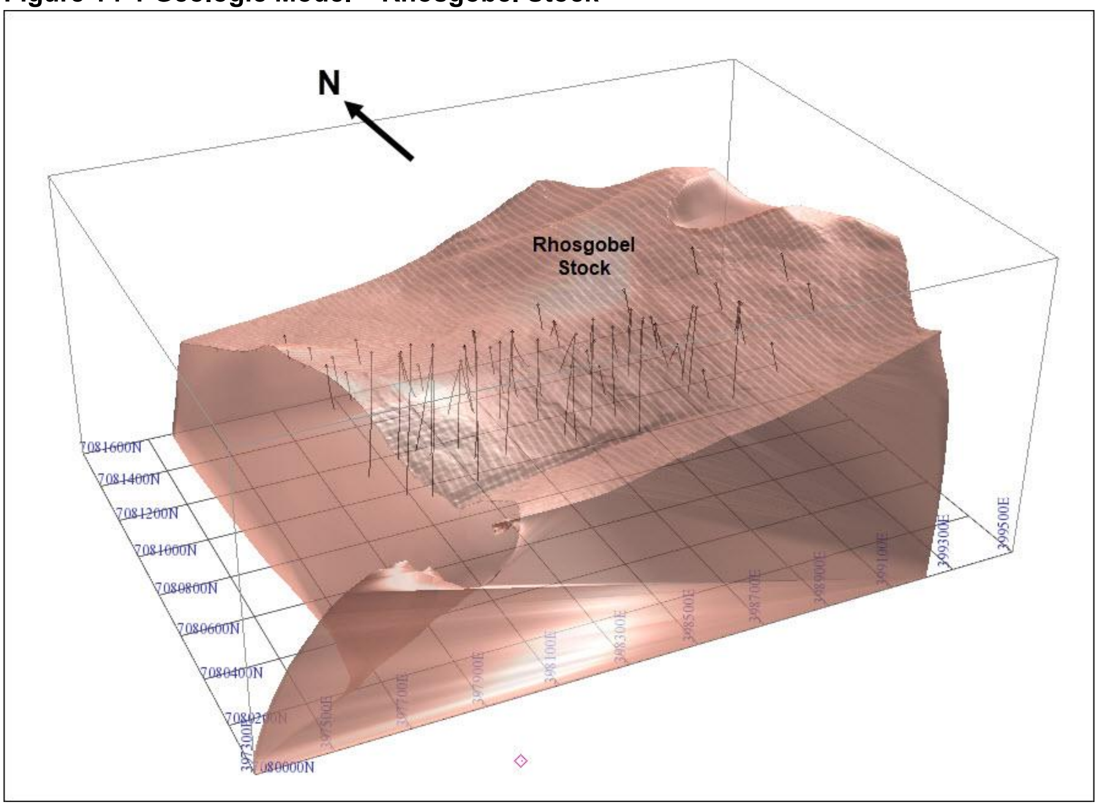
14.2 Geological Modeling

14.2.1 Rhosgobel Deposit

The Rhosgobel deposit is hosted by quartz monzonitic intrusive rocks of the Rhosgobel stock. A solid model of the intrusive rocks was created from a combination of sectional interpretation, surface mapping, and downhole lithology using Leapfrog3d software. Figure 14-1 illustrates the solid wireframe model for the Rhosgobel Stock. All other bedrock within the model extents were assigned to the meta-sedimentary unit.

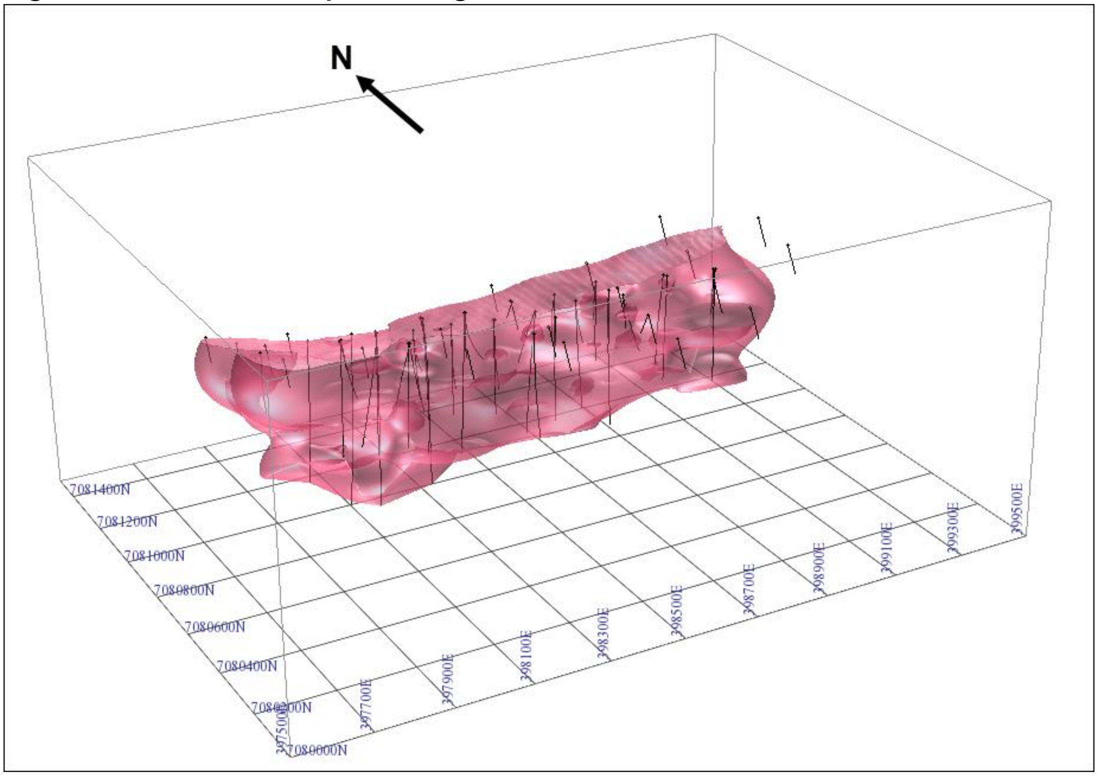
A low-grade envelope was also generated to constrain block model grade estimation. This was performed in Leapfrog using indicator modeling based on a threshold of 0.1 g/t Au (Figure 14-2). This level was chosen as a reasonable cut-off for potentially economic mineralization and was not too close to the current economic cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au that it would cause a potential bias.

Figure 14-1 Geologic Model – Rhosgobel Stock



Source: R.G. Simpson

Figure 14-2 Grade Envelope – Rhosgobel Zone



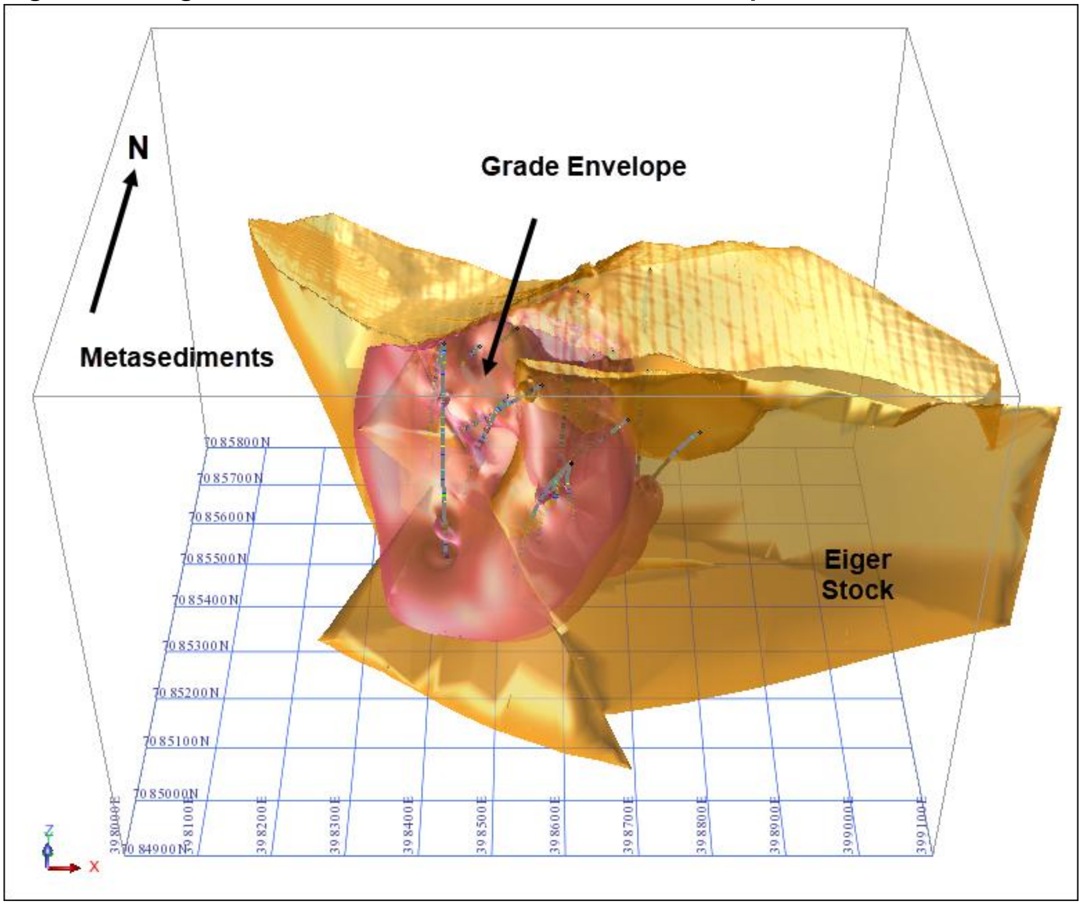
Source: R.G. Simpson

14.2.2 Eiger Zone

The Eiger Zone is hosted by dioritic intrusive rocks of the Eiger Stock and meta-sedimentary rock units. Solid models of the intrusive rocks were created from a combination of sectional interpretation, surface mapping, and downhole lithology using Leapfrog3d software.

A low-grade envelope was also generated to constrain block model grade estimation using a threshold of 0.1 g/t Au (Figure 14-3).

Figure 14-3 Eiger Zone – Intrusive Model and Grade Envelope



14.2.3 Blackjack Zone

The Blackjack deposit is hosted by intrusive and meta-sedimentary rock units. Solid models of the intrusive rocks were created from a combination of sectional interpretation, surface mapping, and downhole lithology using Leapfrog3d software. A post mineral dike in the Blackjack zone was also modeled based on drill hole intercepts. Figure 14-4 illustrates the solid wireframe models for the intrusives and the dike. All other bedrock within the model extents were assigned to the meta-sedimentary unit.

A low-grade envelope was also generated to constrain block model grade estimation. This was performed in Leapfrog using indicator modeling based on a threshold of 0.1 g/t Au (Figure 14-5). This level was chosen as a reasonable cut-off for potentially economic mineralization and was not too close to the current economic cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au that it would cause a potential bias.

Figure 14-4 Geologic Models - Blackjack Zone

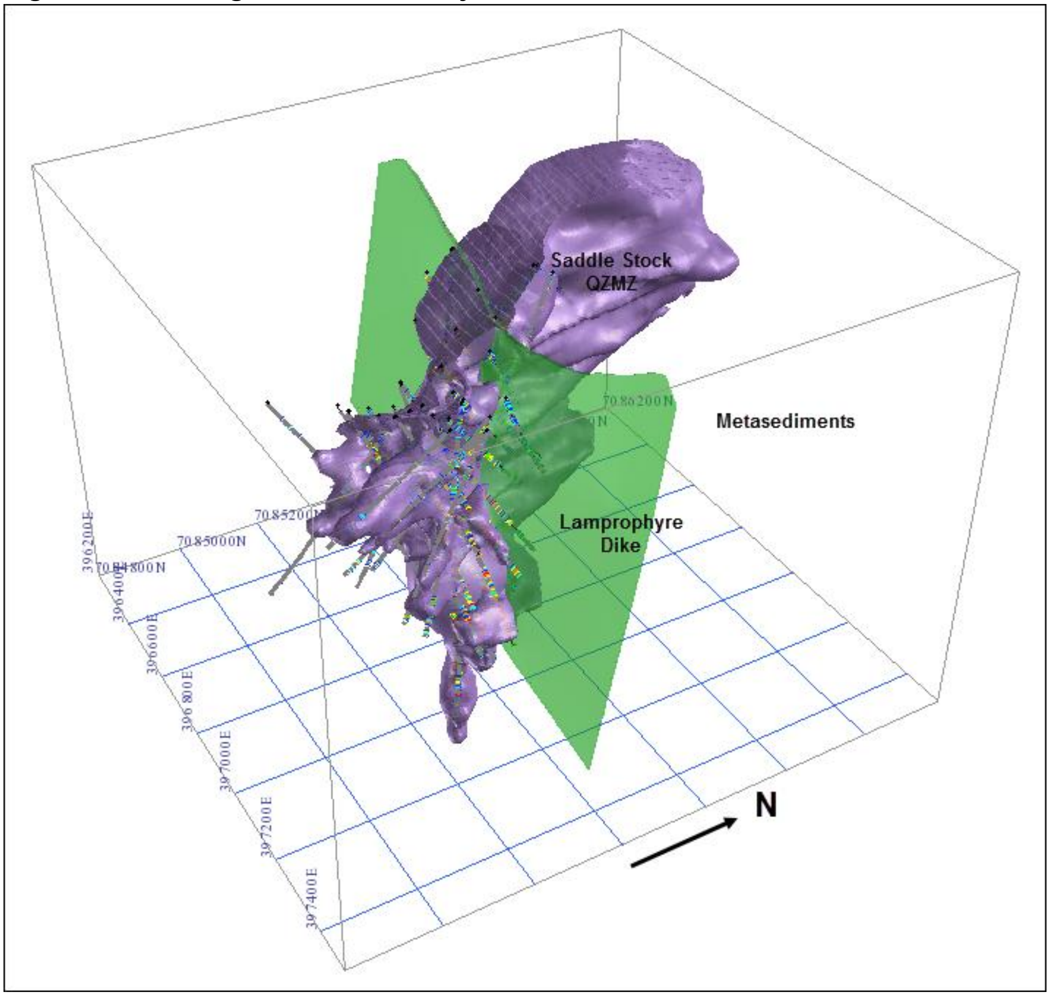
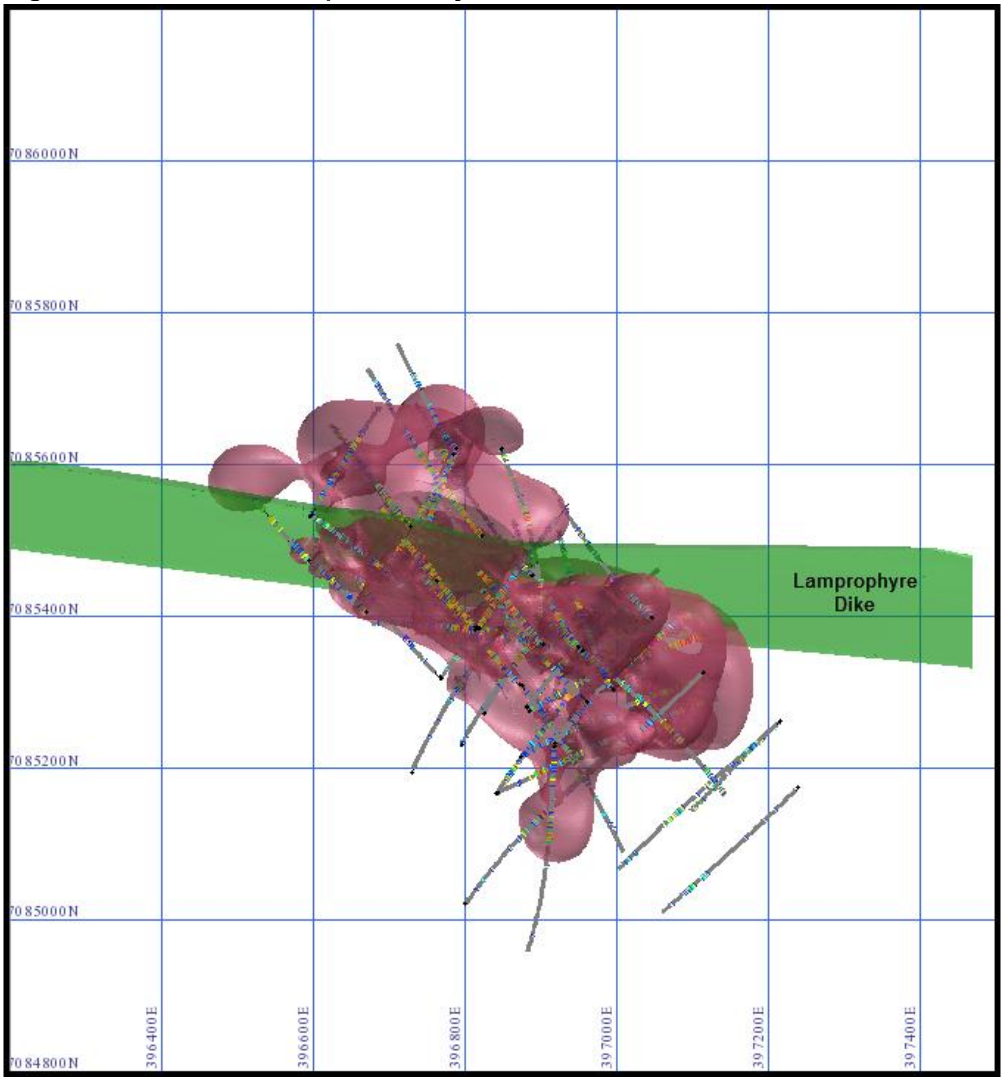


Figure 14-5 Grade Envelope – Blackjack Zone



14.3 Topographic Base

The Digital Elevation Model ("DEM") utilized for topographic control was prepared from high resolution LiDAR data and is accurate to 1m resolution. The LiDAR survey was performed by McElhanney Ltd. of Vancouver during September 2020.

14.4 Exploratory Data Analysis

14.4.1 Rhosgobel Deposit

Drill hole sampling was carried out at 2.0 m nominal widths and ranged between 0.3 and 3.1 m with a median value of 2.0 m. For statistical analysis and grade estimation it was decided to first composite the grades on 2 m intervals.

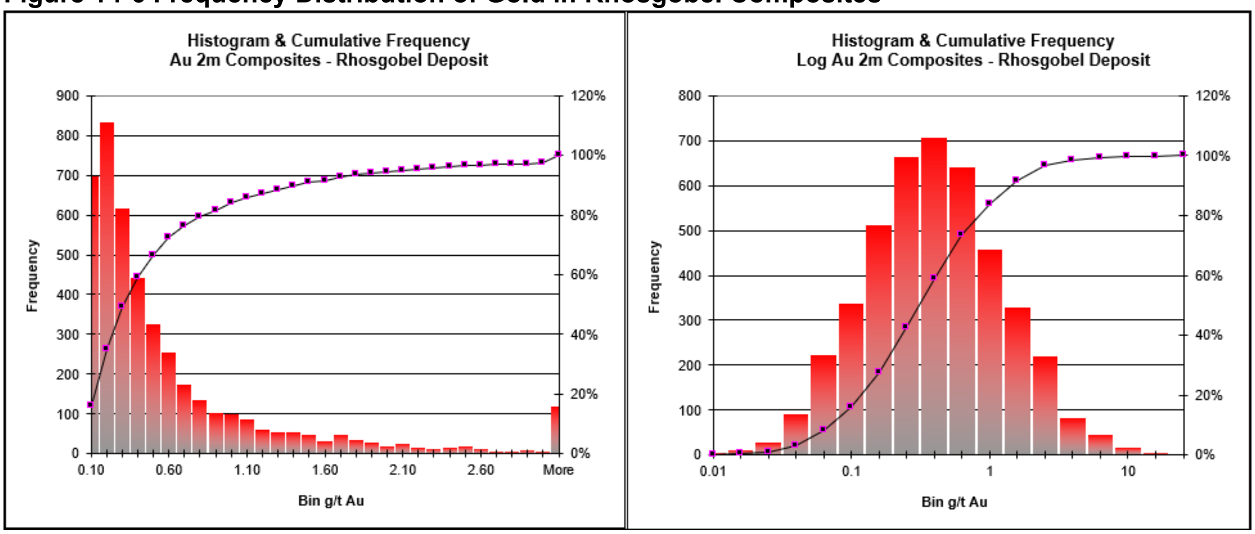
For this modeling exercise it was decided to use the 'best fit' method of compositing. This procedure produces samples of variable length, but of equal length within a contiguous drill hole zone, ensuring the composite length is as close as possible to the nominated composite length. In this case, the nominated length was set at 2.0 m with a tolerance of 50% meaning that composite widths for a given zone intercept could range from 1 to 3 metres. This also has the advantage of avoiding partial composites at the beginning and end of the zone intercepts.

The composite intervals were calculated by determining the drill hole intercepts within the grade envelope. If part of the interval was not sampled, then the values were assumed to be '0' and the composite grade was diluted. Statistics of the composites within the grade envelope are presented in Table 14-4. Frequency distribution is highly skewed approaching log normality with no evident bimodal character (Figure 14-6).

Table 14-4 Composite Statistics for Au - Rhosgobel

	Au g/t
n	4378
Min	0.007
Max	19.659
Median	0.308
Mean	0.615
Variance	1.069
Std Dev	1.034
CV	1.680

Figure 14-6 Frequency Distribution of Gold in Rhosgobel Composites



14.4.2 Eiger Zone

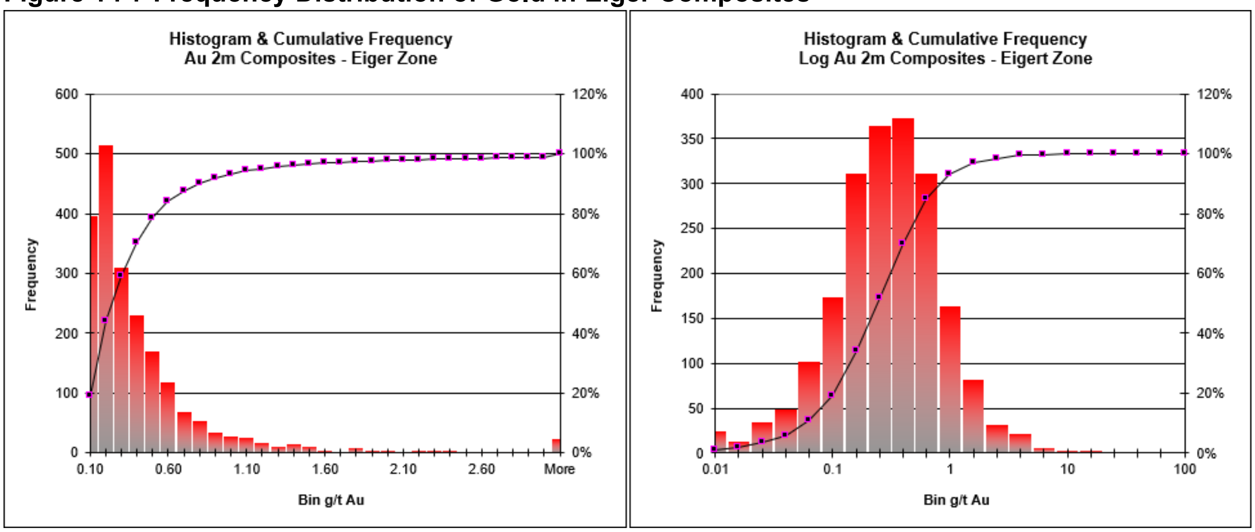
Drill hole sampling was carried out at 2.0 m nominal widths and ranged between 0.23 and 5.45 m with a median value of 2.0 m. For statistical analysis and grade estimation it was decided to first composite the grades on 2 m intervals.

The 'best fit' method of compositing was used as previously described. Statistics of the composites within the grade envelope are presented in Table 14-5. Frequency distribution is highly skewed approaching log normality with no evident bimodal character (Figure 14-7).

Table 14-5 Composite Statistics for Au - Eiger Zone

	Au g/t
n	2063
Min	0.001
Max	13.733
Median	0.241
Mean	0.406
Variance	0.469
Std Dev	0.685
CV	1.689

Figure 14-7 Frequency Distribution of Gold in Eiger Composites



14.4.3 Blackjack Zone

Drill hole sampling was carried out on 2.0 m nominal widths but ranged between 0.2 and 6 m and averaged 1.86 m. For statistical analysis and grade estimation it was decided to first composite the grades on 2 m intervals. Only 6.6% of the samples had widths exceeding this.

For this modeling exercise it was decided to use the 'best fit' method of compositing. This procedure produces samples of variable length, but of equal length within a contiguous drill hole zone, ensuring the composite length is as close as possible to the nominated composite length. In this case, the nominated length was set at 2.0 m with a tolerance of 50% meaning that composite widths for a given zone intercept could range from 1 to 3 metres. This also has the advantage of avoiding partial composites at the beginning and end of the zone intercepts.

The composite intervals were calculated by determining the drill hole intercepts within the grade shell wireframe. If part of the interval was not sampled, then the values were assumed to be '0' and the composite grade was diluted. Statistics of the composites within the zone models are presented inTable 14-6. Frequency distribution is highly skewed approaching log normality with no evident bimodal character (Figure 14-9).

Composites falling within the grade shell domains were analyzed by lithologic domain. The intrusive domain was found to host higher grades in both zones as presented in Table 14-6 and Figure 14-8.

To determine if a hard boundary was justified between the major lithologies, sample grades across contacts were examined. Transitions were found to be inconsistent but due to the higher grades in the intrusive it was decided that hard boundaries were justified at this stage.

Table 14-6 Composite Statistics by Lithologic Domain – Blackjack Zone

	Intrusive	Sediments	Combined
n	2552	1271	3827
Min	0.001	0.001	0.001
Max	41.712	65.581	65.581
Median	0.421	0.293	0.373
Mean	0.910	0.723	0.848
Variance	2.933	5.177	3.683
Std Dev	1.712	2.275	1.919
COV	1.882	3.147	2.264

Figure 14-8 Box Plots of Au by Lithology – Blackjack Zone

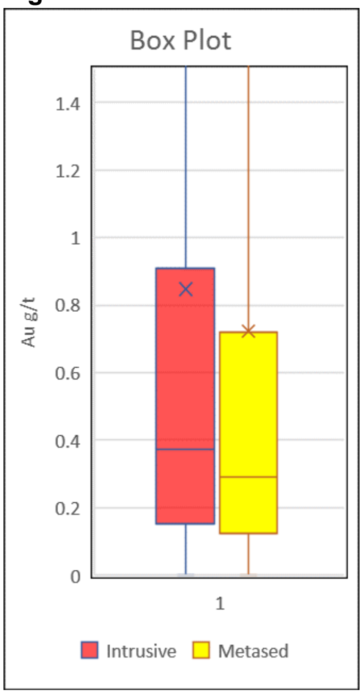
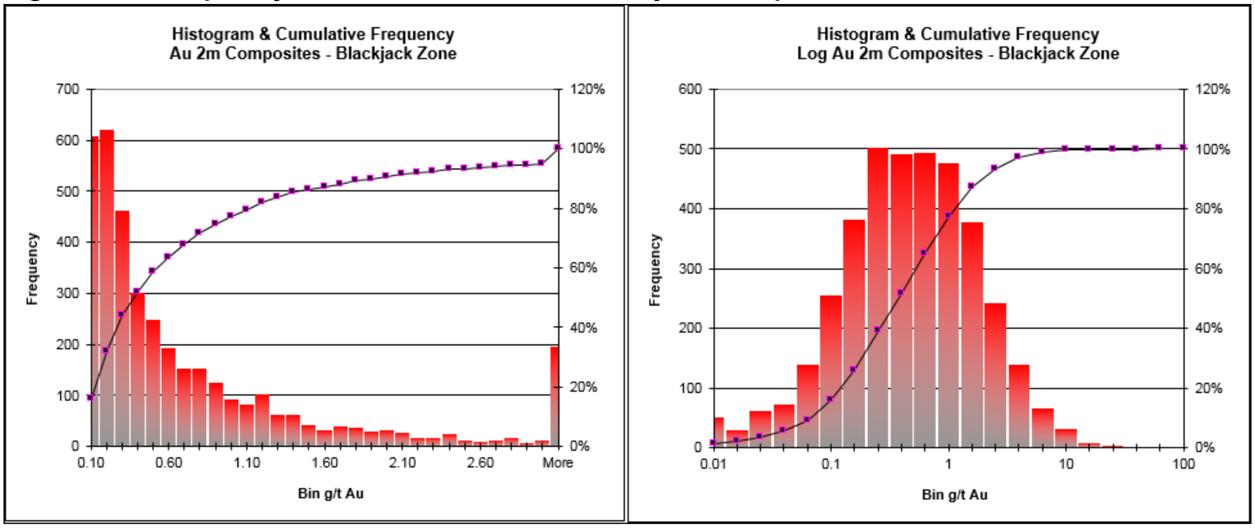


Figure 14-9 Frequency Distribution of Gold in Blackjack Composites



14.5 Grade Capping / Outlier Restrictions

Grade distribution in the composited sample data was examined to determine if grade capping or special treatment of high outliers was warranted. A decile analyses was performed on the composites within the zone constraints and log probability plots examined. As a rule, the cutting of high grades is warranted if:

- the last decile (upper 10% of samples) contains more than 40% of the metal; or
- the last decile contains more than 2.3 times the metal of the previous decile; or
- the last centile (upper 1%) contains more than 10% of the metal; or
- the last centile contains more than 1.75 times the next highest centile.

14.5.1 Rhosgobel Deposit

A decile analysis of the 2 m composites for Rhosgobel meets the last 3 requirements as shown in Figure 14-10, and it was concluded that capping and/or restriction of high-grade outliers was warranted. Capping grades were determined by examining cumulative probability plots of the composite data. It was decided to impose a top-cut of 8.5 g/t Au (Figure 14-11). The capping affected 10 composites comprising 0.2% of the total.

Figure 14-10 Decile Analysis - Rhosgobel

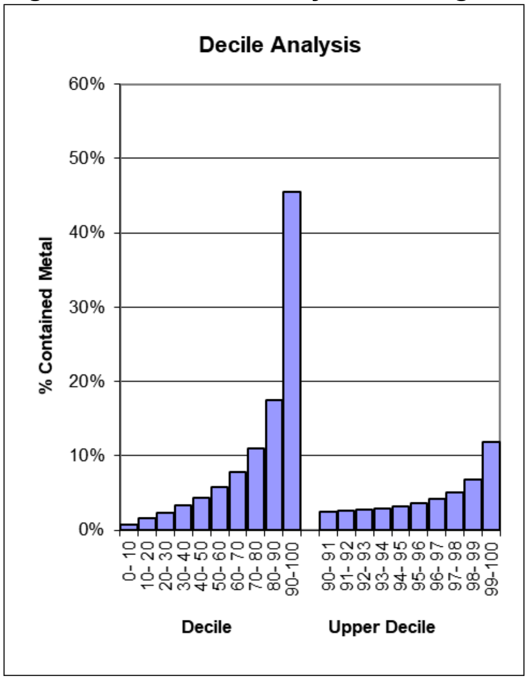
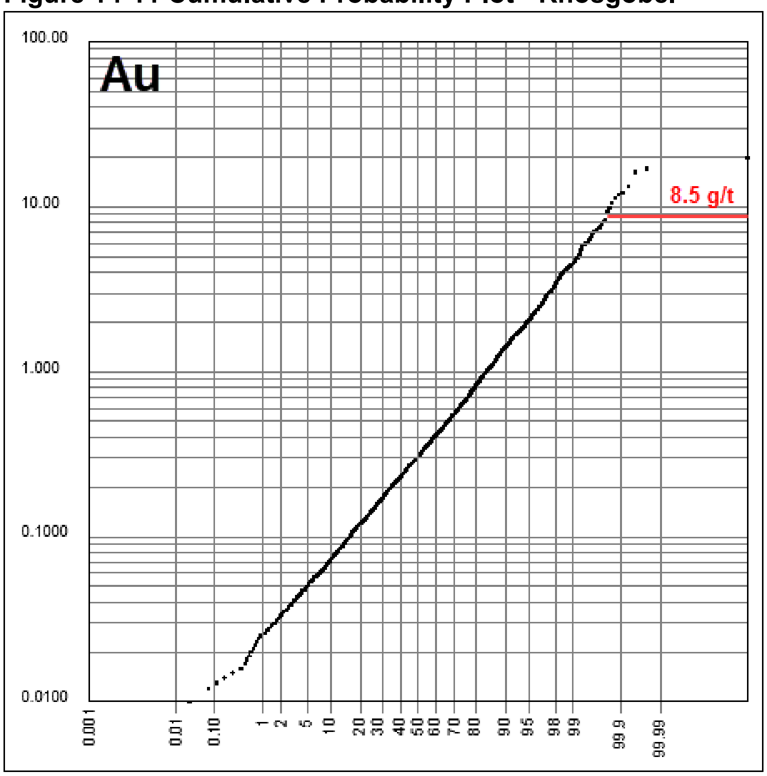


Figure 14-11 Cumulative Probability Plot - Rhosgobel



Statistics of the capped composites are shown in Table 14-7. For the Rhosgobel deposit, the capping reduced the coefficient of variation (CV) from 1.7 to 1.5 and the mean grade from 0.615 to 0.605 g/t Au.

Table 14-7 Capped Composite Statistics - Rhosgobel

	Au g/t
n	4378
Min	0.007
Max	8.500
Median	0.308
Mean	0.605
Variance	0.828
Std Dev	0.910
CV	1.505

14.5.2 Eiger Zone

A decile analysis of the 2 m composites for Rhosgobel meets the last 3 requirements as shown in Figure 14-12, and it was concluded that capping and/or restriction of high-grade outliers was warranted. Capping grades were determined by examining cumulative probability plots of the composite data. It was decided to impose a top-cut of 4 g/t Au (Figure 14-13). The capping affected 10 composites comprising 0.5% of the total.

Figure 14-12 Decile Analysis - Eiger Zone

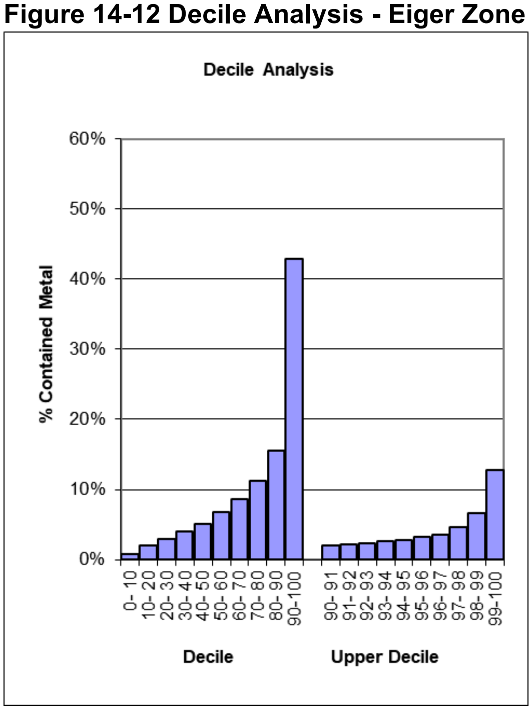
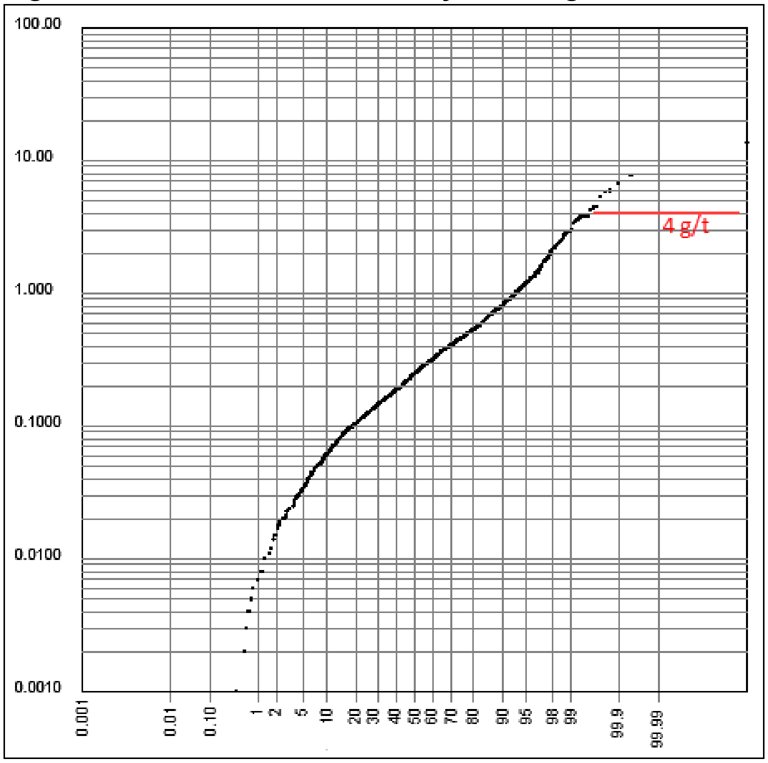


Figure 14-13 Cumulative Probability Plot - Eiger Zone



Statistics of the capped composites are shown in Table 14-8. For the Eiger Zone, the capping reduced the coefficient of variation (CV) from 1.7 to 1.3 and the mean grade from 0.406 to 0.391 g/t Au.

Table 14-8 Capped Composite Statistics - Eiger Zone

	Au g/t
n	2063
Min	0.001
Max	4.000
Median	0.241
Mean	0.391
Variance	0.271
Std Dev	0.521
CV	1.332

14.5.3 Blackjack Zone

A decile analysis of the 2 m composites meets the last 3 requirements as shown in Figure 14-14, and it was concluded that capping and/or restriction of high-grade outliers was warranted. Capping grades were determined by examining cumulative probability plots of the composite data. It was decided to impose a top-cut of 9 g/t Au (Figure 14-15). The capping affected 21 composites comprising 0.5% of the total.

Figure 14-14 Decile Analysis – Blackjack Zone

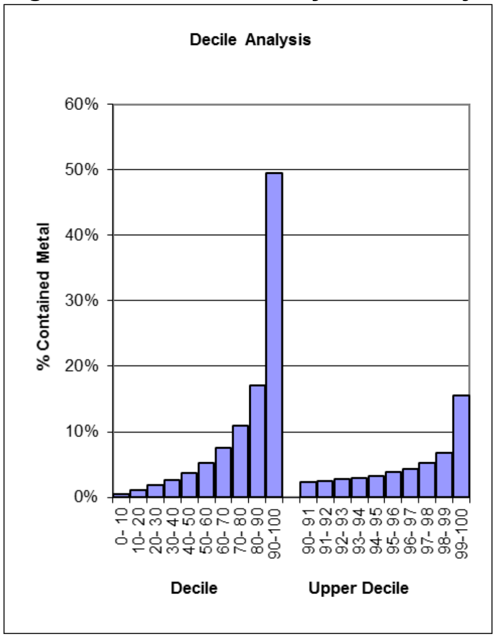
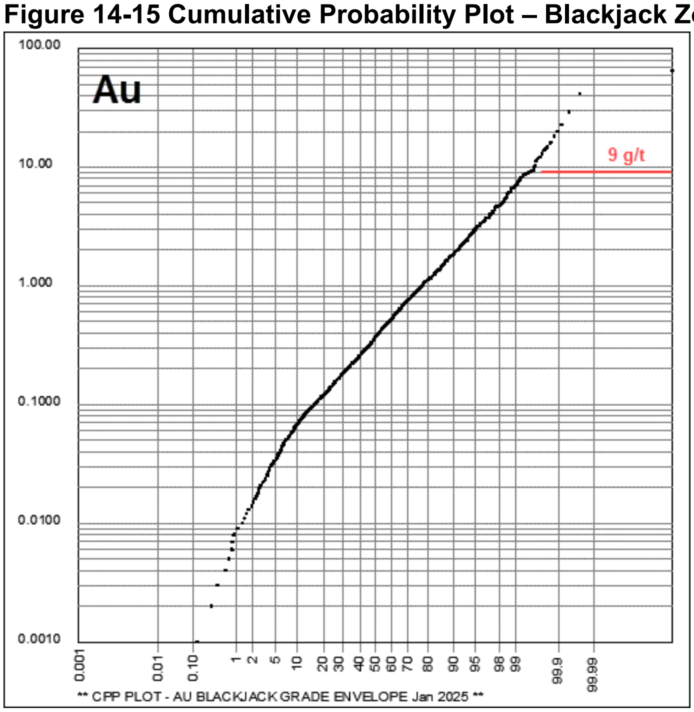


Figure 14-15 Cumulative Probability Plot – Blackjack Zone



Statistics of the capped composites are shown in Table 14-9. The capping reduced the coefficient of variation (CV) from 1.7 to 1.5 and the mean grade from 0.76 to 0.69 g/t Au.

Table 14-9 Capped Composite Statistics - Blackjack Zone

	Intrusive	Sediments	Combined
n	2552	1271	3827
Min	0.001	0.001	0.001
Max	9.000	9.000	9.000
Median	0.421	0.293	0.373

	Intrusive	Sediments	Combined
Mean	0.874	0.652	0.800
Variance	1.664	1.221	1.527
Std Dev	1.290	1.105	1.236
CV	1.476	1.695	1.545

14.6 Density

14.6.1 Rhosgobel Deposit

The Rhosgobel drilling database includes 297 specific gravity measurements from drill core collected in 2024 and 2025. All samples were within the quartz monzonite intrusive. Bulk density was assigned to the block model based on the median value of 2.65 for intrusive rock. Overburden was assigned a value of 2.5.

14.6.2 Eiger Zone

The Eiger Zone database includes 225 specific gravity measurements from drill core collected in 2021 and 2025. Bulk density for the model blocks within the Eiger Stock were assigned the median value of 2.78 (118 measurements) while those in the metasediments were assigned the median value of 2.79 (94 measurements). Overburden was assigned a value of 2.5.

14.6.3 Blackjack Zone

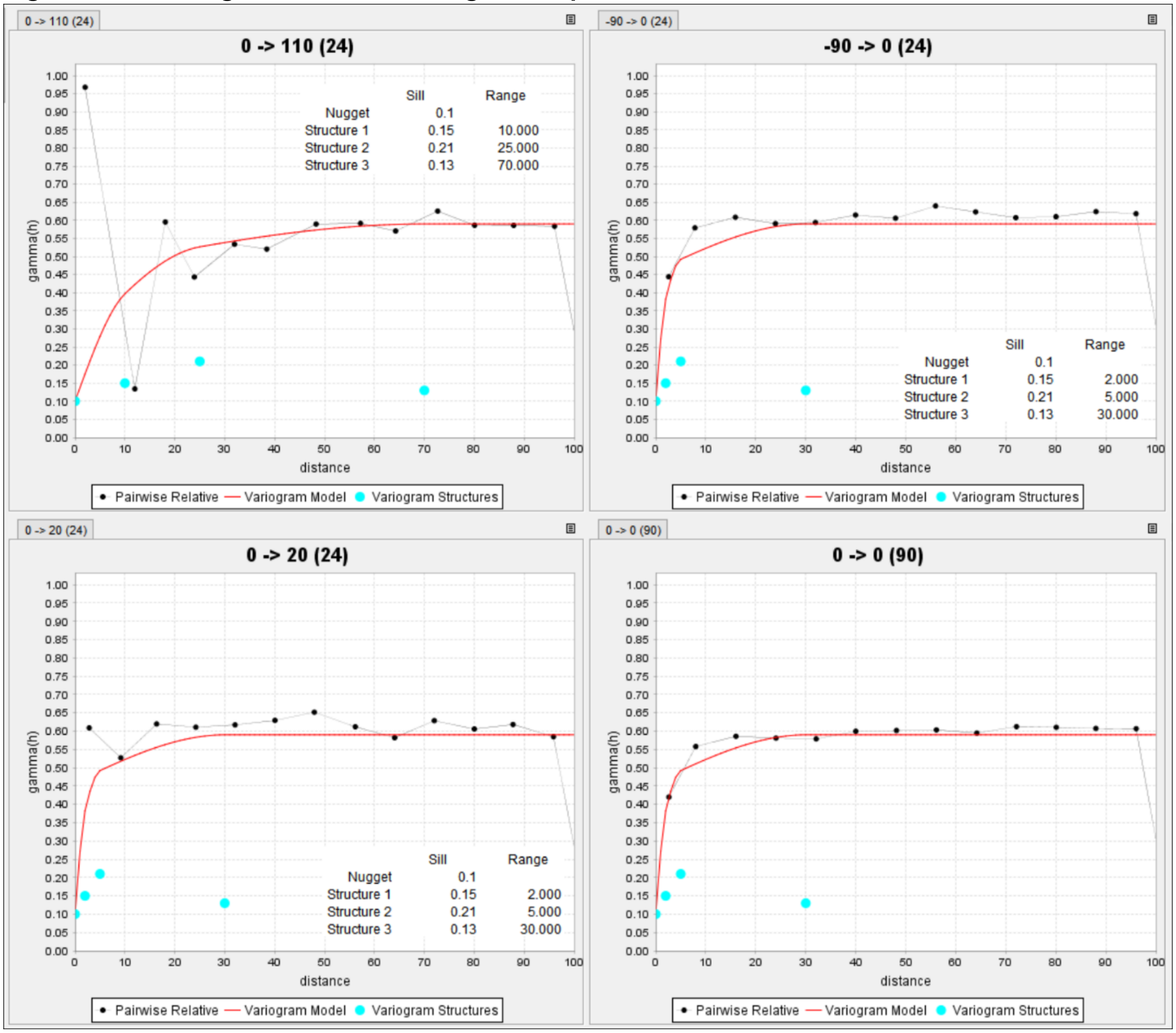
Bulk density for the Blackjack Zone lithologies was based on 278 measurements drill core collected between 2021 and 2024. Bulk densities for the model blocks were assigned the median values of 2.74 for the Saddle Stock quartz monzonite, 2.83 for the Eiger Stock diorite, 2.79 for Lamprophyre Dykes and 2.74 for metasediments.

14.7 Variogram Analysis

14.7.1 Rhosgobel Deposit

Pairwise relative semi-variograms for Au were modeled using composites falling within the grade envelope to determine kriging parameters, search parameters and anisotropy. The Rhosgobel deposit showed moderate anisotropy with the major axis trending ESE and the semi-major and minor axis trending NNE and vertical respectively (Figure 14-16).

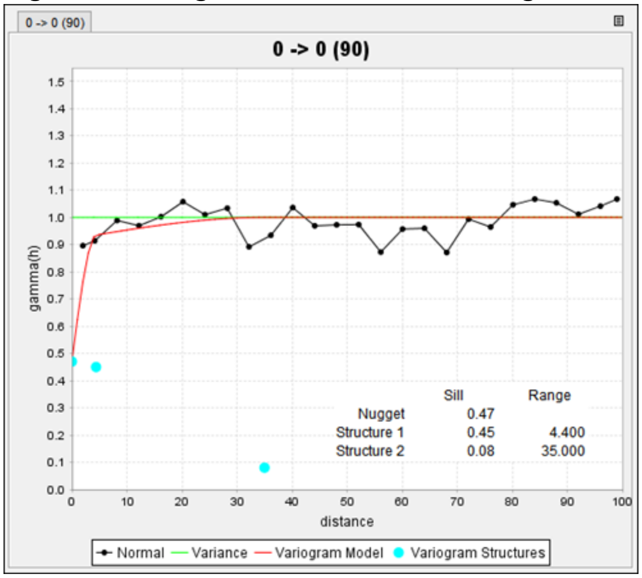
Figure 14-16 Variogram Models – Rhosgobel Deposit



14.7.2 Eiger Zone

Directional variograms for the Eiger deposit were inconclusive showing no discernible anisotropy. The omni-directional variogram shows nested spherical model with a maximum range of 35 m Figure 14-17

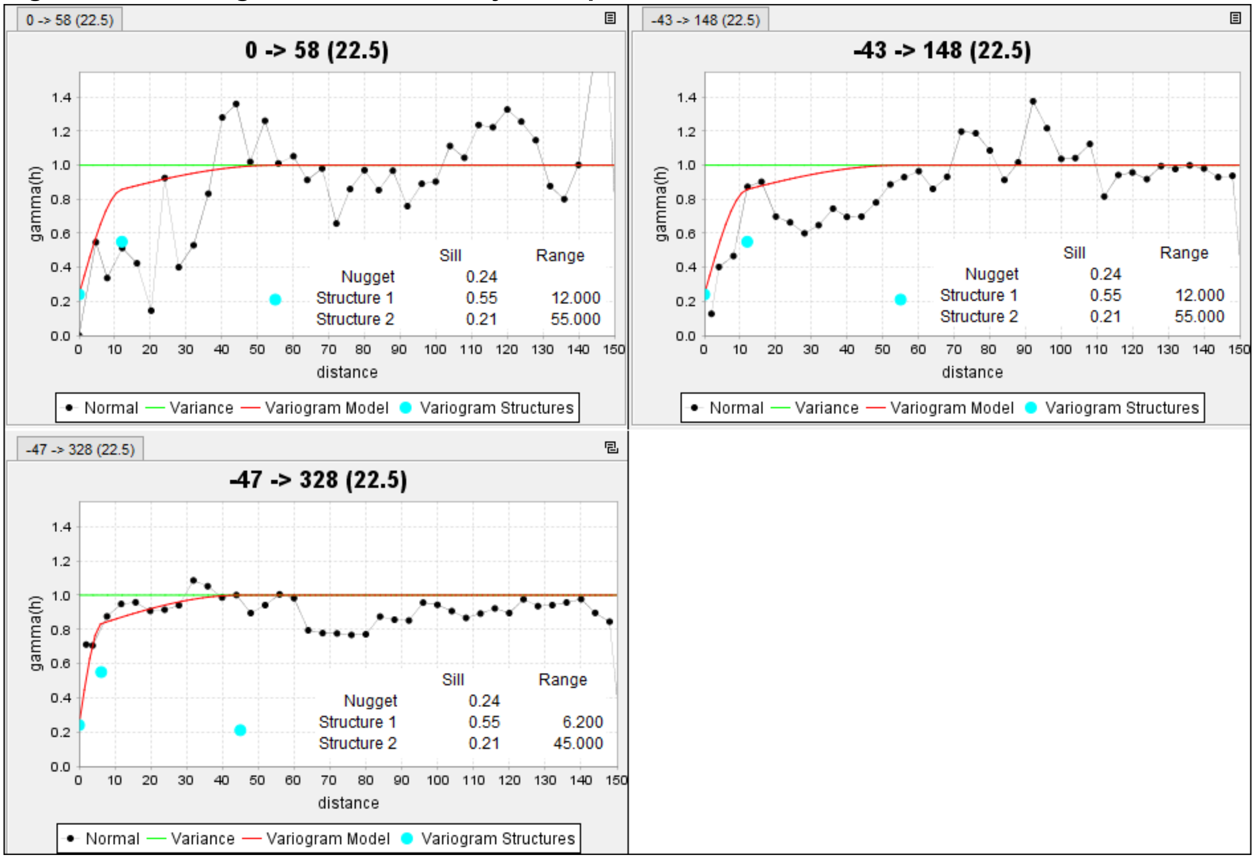
Figure 14-17 Eiger omni-directional variogram



14.7.3 Blackjack Zone

Normal semi-variograms for Au were modeled using composites falling within the grade envelope in order to determine kriging parameters, search parameters and anisotropy. The Blackjack deposit showed a moderate anisotropy with the major axis trending NE and the semi-major axis plunging to the SW (Figure 14-18).

Figure 14-18 Variogram Models - Blackjack Deposit



14.8 Block Model and Grade Estimation Procedures

Block models for the Rhosgobel deposit, Blackjack and Eiger Zone were created in Surpac Vision software v7.4. The block size selected was 5 x 5 x 5 m. Block model extents are shown in Table 14-10 to Table 14-12.

Table 14-10 Block model extents – Rhosgobel Deposit

	East	North	Elev
Min	397300	7080000	950
Max	399500	7081600	1850
Extent	2200	1600	900
Block Size	5	5	5
Blocks	440	320	180

Table 14-11 Block model extents – Eiger Zone

	East	North	Elev
Min	398025	7084875	1200
Max	399075	7085775	1850
Extent	1050	900	650
Block Size	5	5	5
Blocks	210	180	130

Table 14-12 Block model extents – Blackjack Zone

	East	North	Elev
Min	396125	7084735	800
Max	397780	7086180	1850
Extent	1655	1445	1050
Block Size	5	5	5
Blocks	331	289	210

The partial percentage of each block below the topographic surface was calculated and stored as a block attribute.

14.8.1 Grade Modeling

Rhosgobel Deposit

Au grades for blocks within the grade envelope were estimated in two passes using the inverse distance cubed (ID3) method. The first pass had a maximum search distance of 100 m and required composites from at least 2 drill holes to estimate a block. Search parameters used for each pass are shown in Table 14-13.

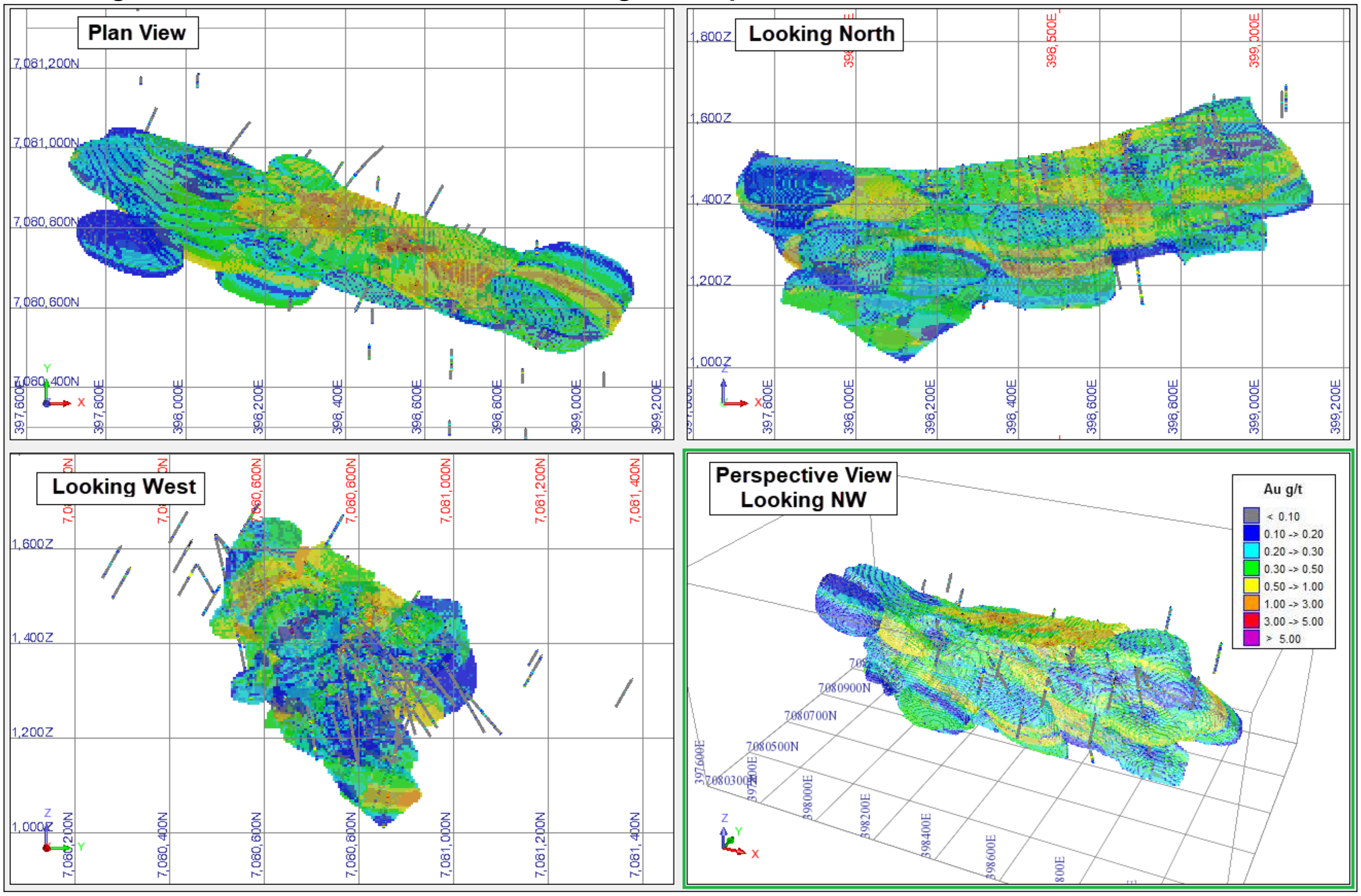
Table 14-13 Block estimation parameters – Rhosgobel Deposit

Deposit	Pass	Maximum Search Dist (m)			Min # Composites	Max # Composites	Max per Hole	Topcut g/t Au
		Major Axis	Semi-Major Axis	Minor Axis				
	1	100	43	19	5	24	4	8.5
	2	150	65	28	5	24	-	8.5

Blocks were also estimated using the ordinary kriging (OK) and the nearest neighbour method (NN) for data validation purposes. The nearest neighbour estimate used 5m composites while the kriged estimate used the same 2m composites as the ID3 estimate.

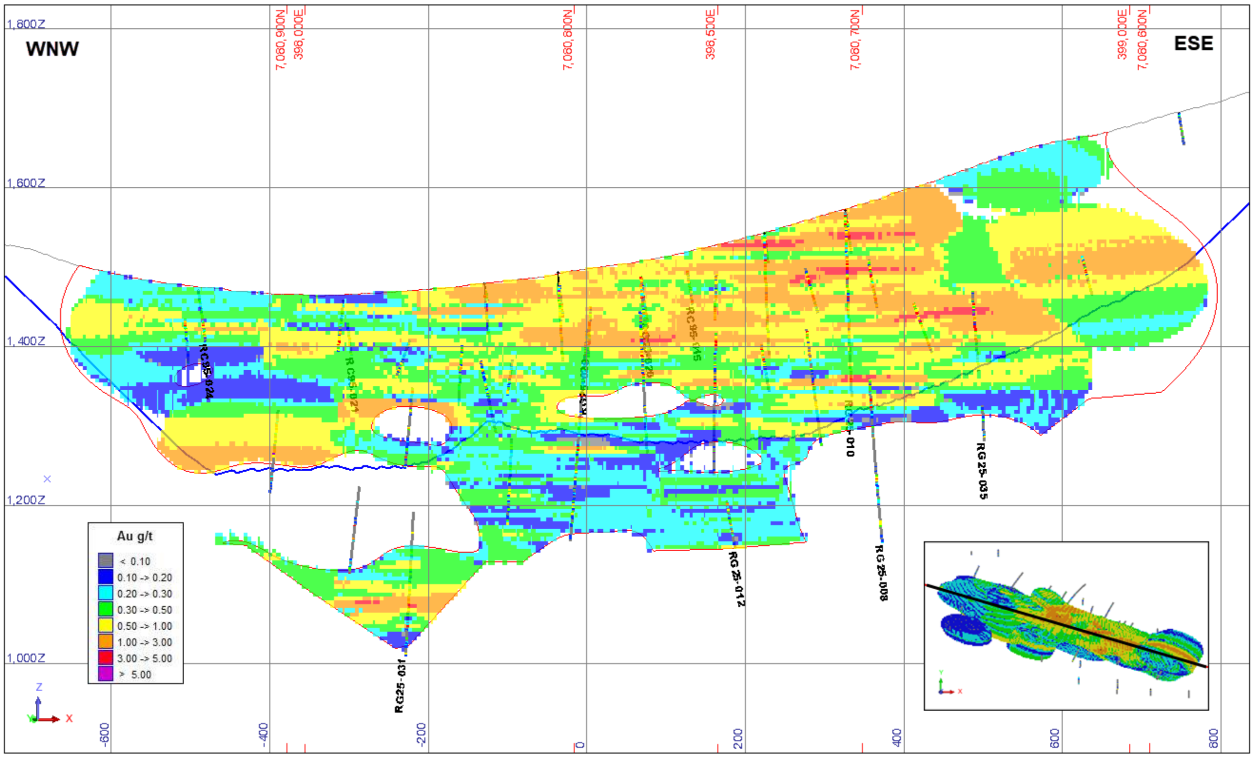
Figure 14-19 illustrates the block grade distribution in plan, section and perspective views. Figure 14-20 to Figure 14-24 present cross-sectional views of the model showing the pit profile.

Figure 14-19 Block Au Distribution – Rhosgobel Deposit



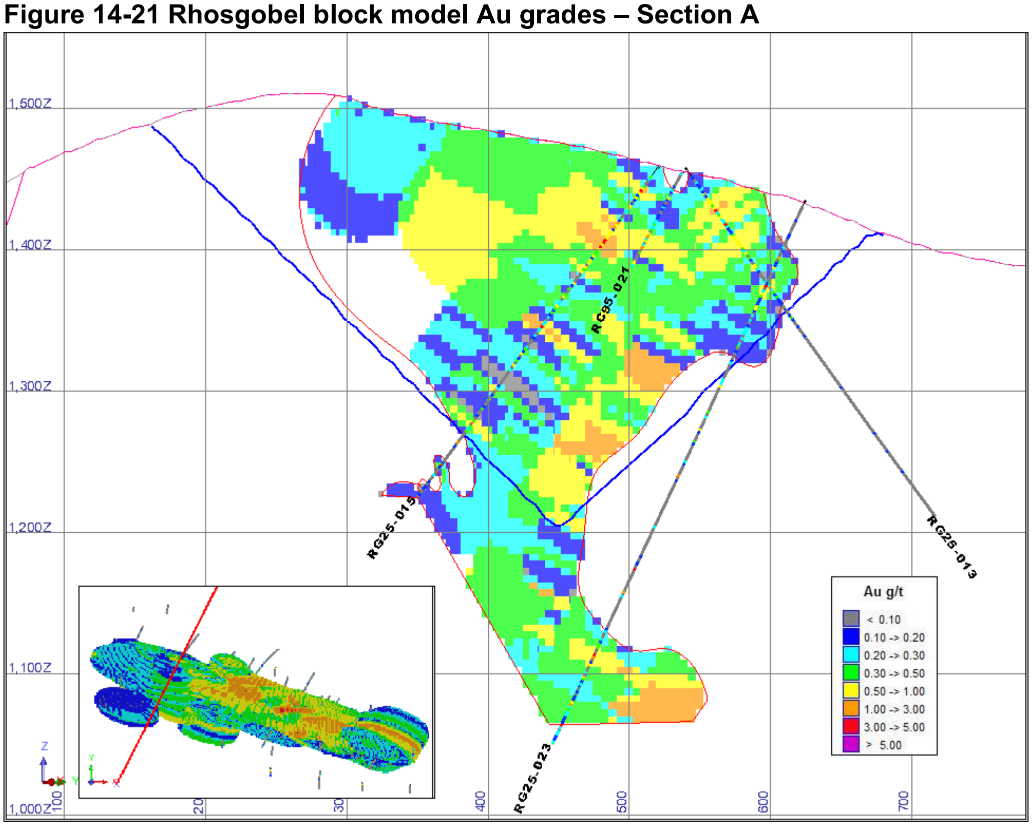
Source: R.G. Simpson

Figure 14-20 Rhosgobel block model Au grades – Longitudinal Section



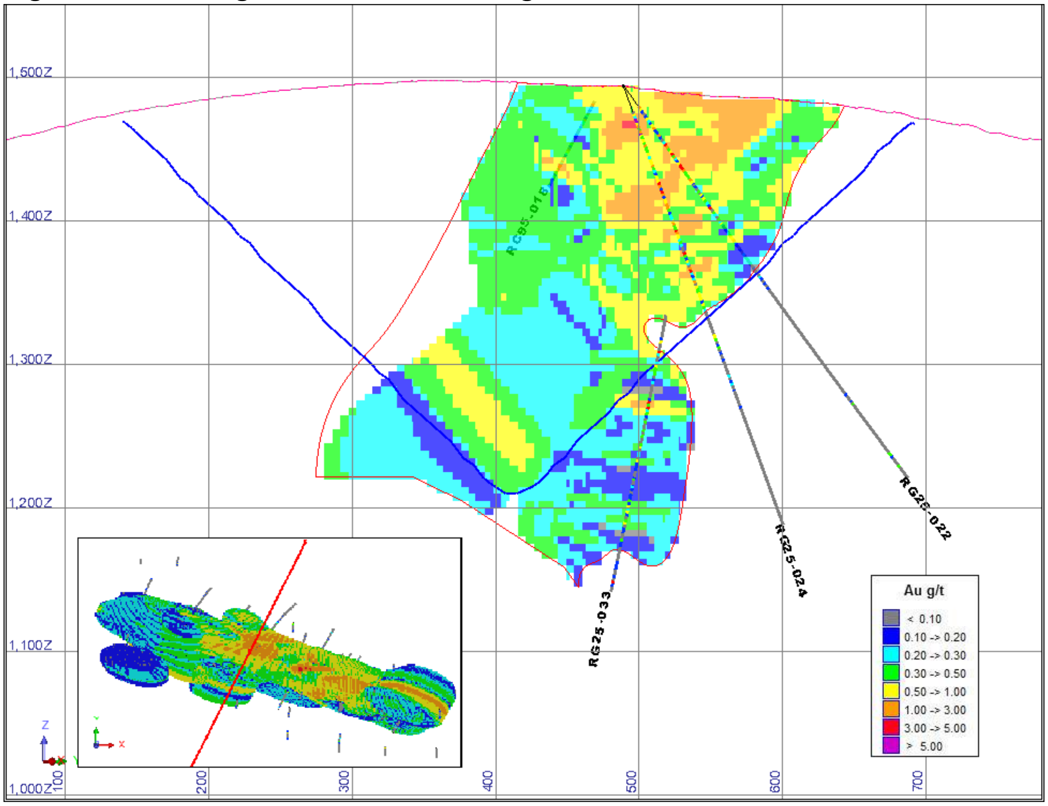
Source: R.G. Simpson

Figure 14-21 Rhosgobel block model Au grades – Section A



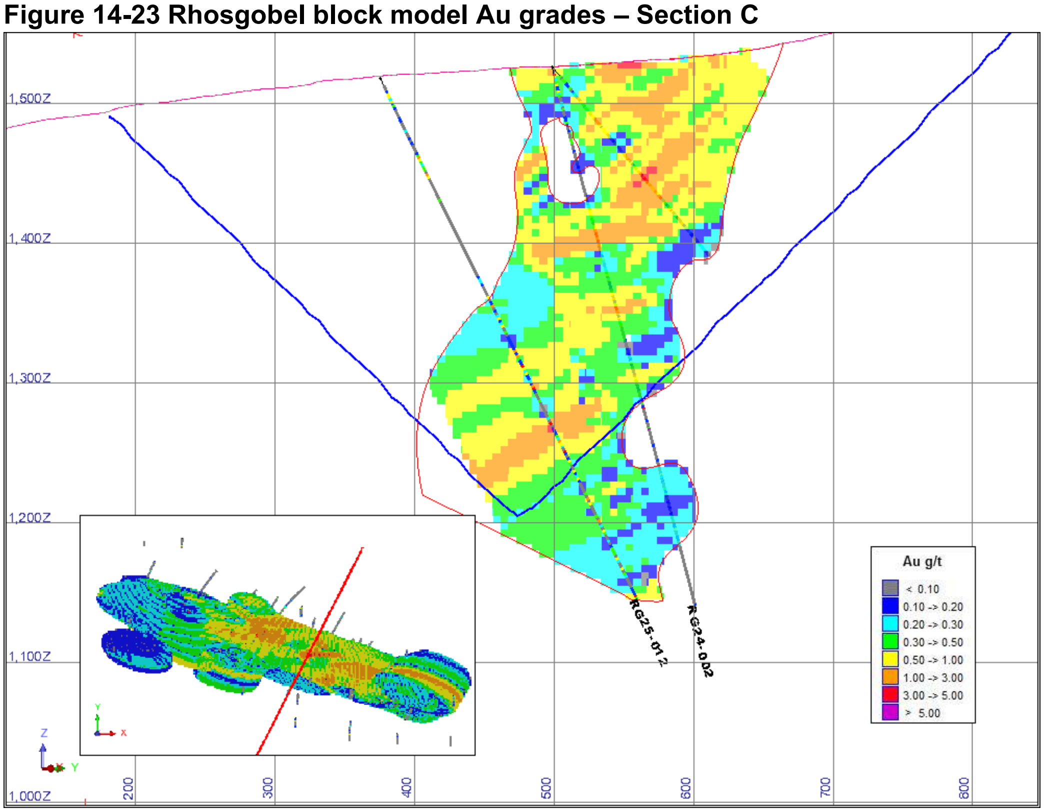
Source: R.G. Simpson

Figure 14-22 Rhosgobel block model Au grades – Section B



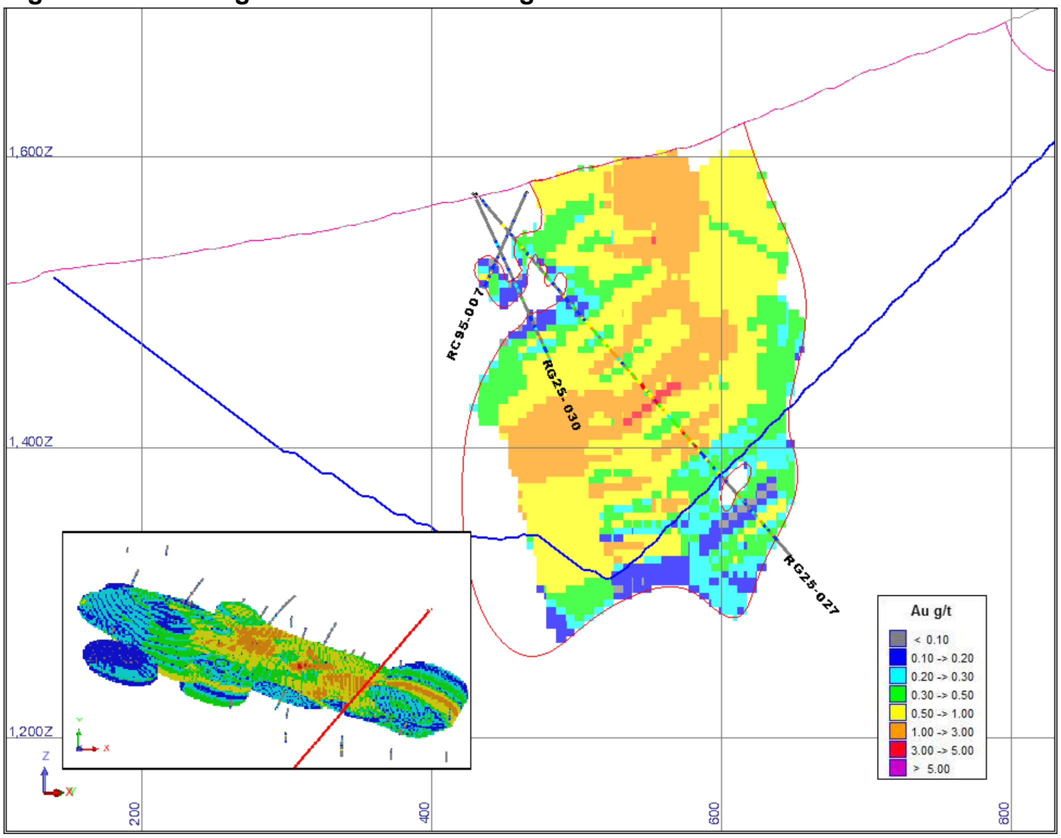
Source: R.G. Simpson

Figure 14-23 Rhosgobel block model Au grades – Section C



Source: R.G. Simpson

Figure 14-24 Rhosgobel block model Au grades – Section D



Source: R.G. Simpson

Eiger Zone

Au grades for blocks within the grade envelope were estimated in two passes using the inverse distance cubed (ID3) method. The first pass had a maximum search distance of 100 m and required composites from at least 2 drill holes to estimate a block. Search parameters used for each pass are shown in Table 14-14

Table 14-14 Block estimation parameters – Eiger Zone

Pass	Maximum Search Dist (m)			Min # Composites	Max # Composites	Max per Hole	Topcut g/t Au
	Major Axis	Semi-Major Axis	Minor Axis				
1	100	100	100	5	24	4	4
2	100	100	100	5	24	-	4

Blocks were also estimated using the ordinary kriging (OK) and the nearest neighbour method (NN) for data validation purposes. The nearest neighbour estimate used 5m composites while the kriged estimate used the same 2m composites as the ID3 estimate.

Figure 14-25 illustrates the block grade distribution in plan, section and perspective views. Figure 14-26 to Figure 14-28 present cross-sectional views of the model showing the pit profile.

Figure 14-25 Block Au Distribution – Eiger Zone

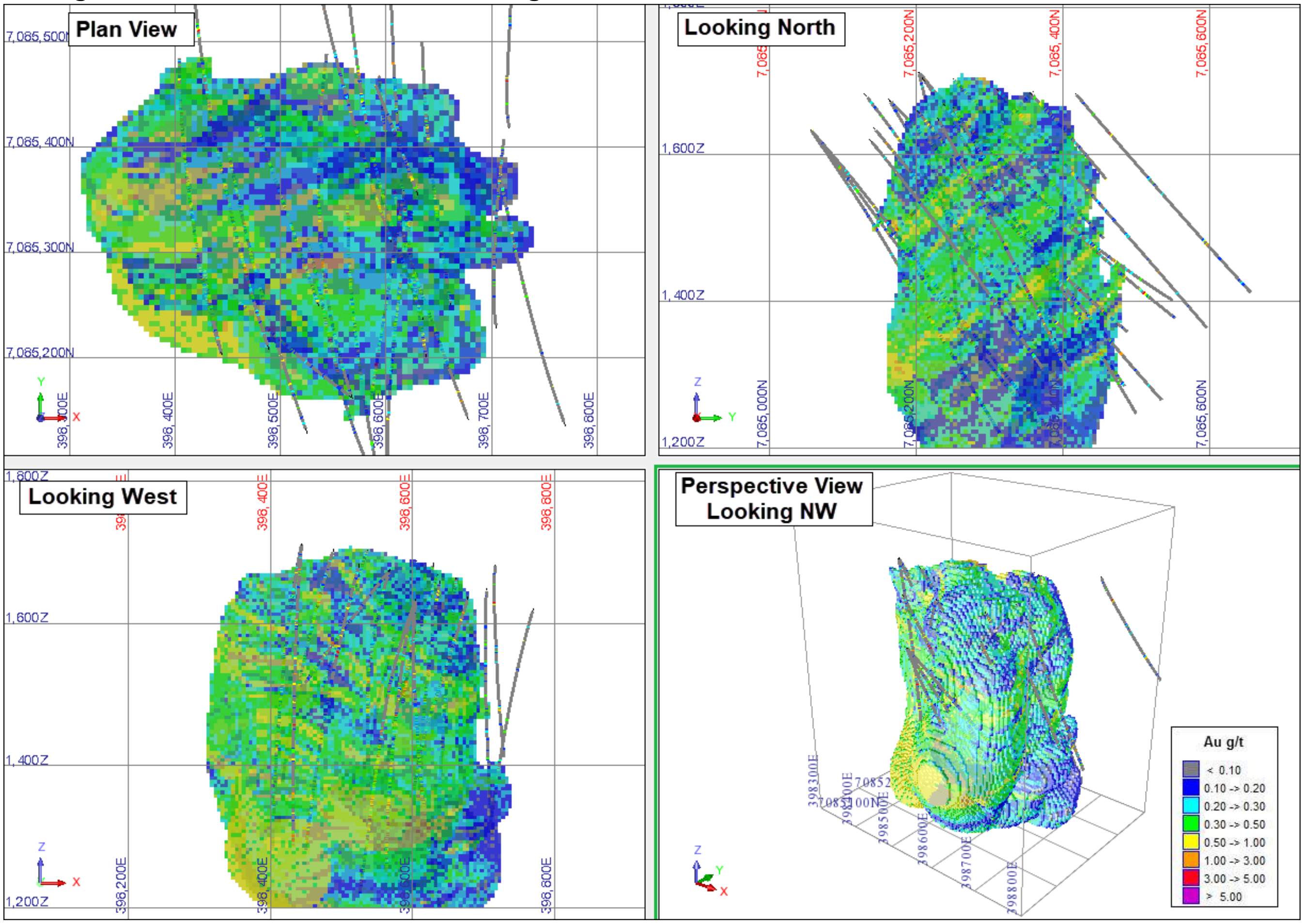


Figure 14-26 Eiger block model Au grades – 7085325N

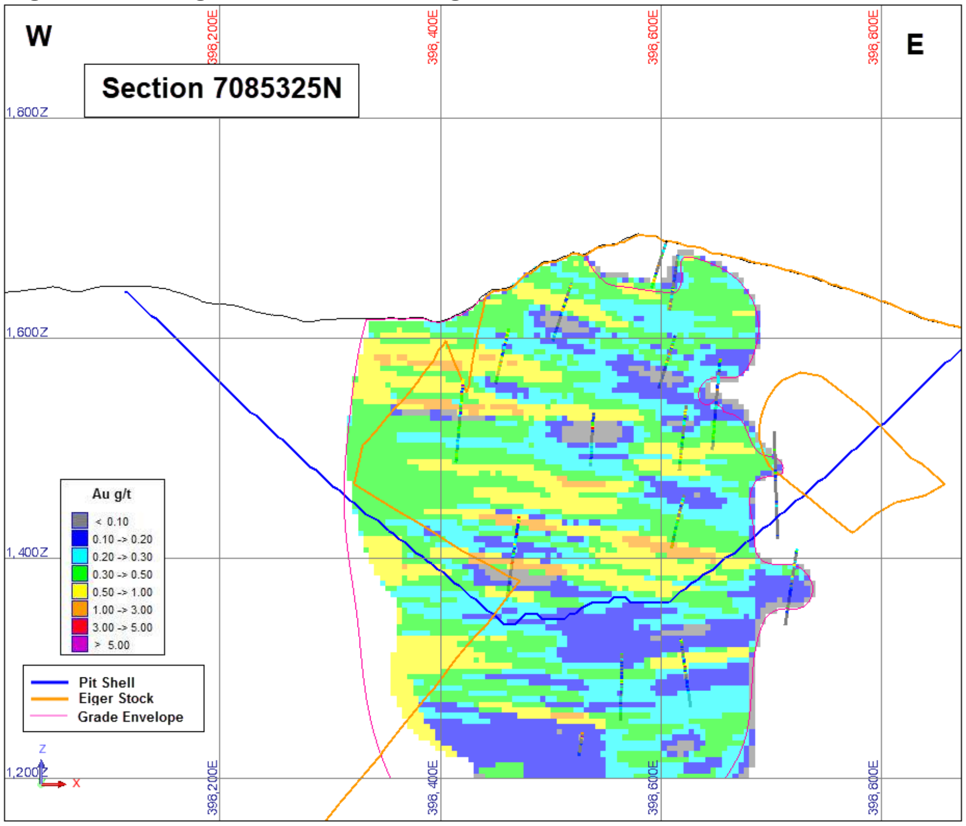


Figure 14-27 Eiger block model Au grades – Section A

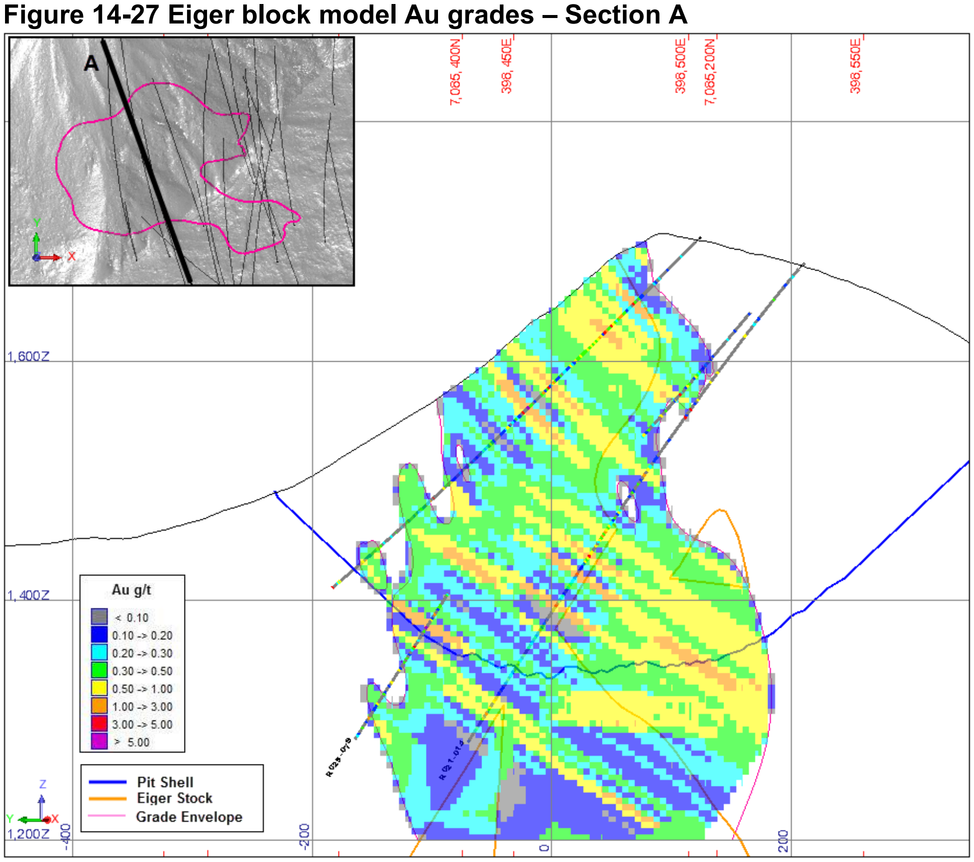
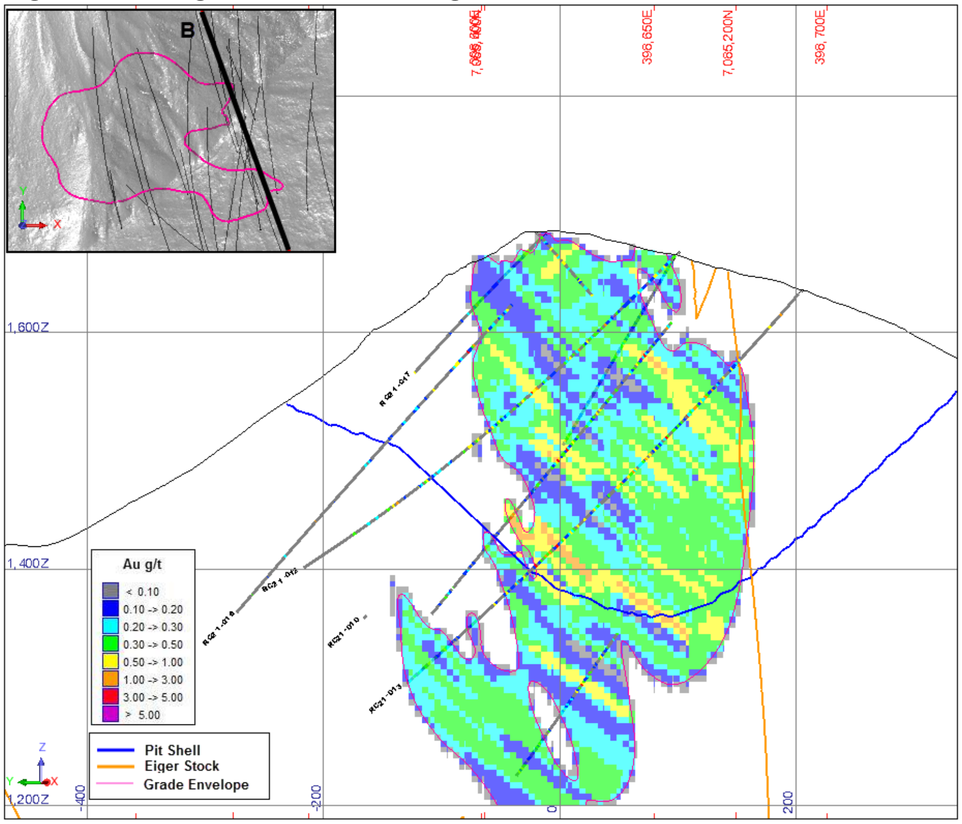


Figure 14-28 Eiger block model Au grades – Section B



Blackjack Zone

The block models for the Blackjack Zones were created in Surpac Vision software v7.4. The block size selected was 5 x 5 x 5 m. Block model extents are shown in Table 14-15.

Table 14-15 Block model extents – Blackjack Zone

	East	North	Elev
Min	396125	7084735	800
Max	397780	7086180	1850
Extent	1655	1445	1050
Block Size	5	5	5
Blocks	331	289	210

The partial percentage of each block below the topographic surface was calculated and stored as a block attribute.

The models were assigned codes based on the lithologic models. Four codes were used to differentiate between QZMZ (Saddle Stock), DIOR (Eiger Stock), the lamprophyre dike in the Blackjack Zone, and the metasediments.

Au grades for blocks within the grade envelope were estimated in two passes using the inverse distance cubed (ID3) method. The maximum search distances for each pass were set at 100 m. The first pass required at composites from at least 2 drill holes to estimate a block. Hard boundaries were used between the metasediments and the Saddle Stock. Search parameters used for each pass are shown in Table 14-16.

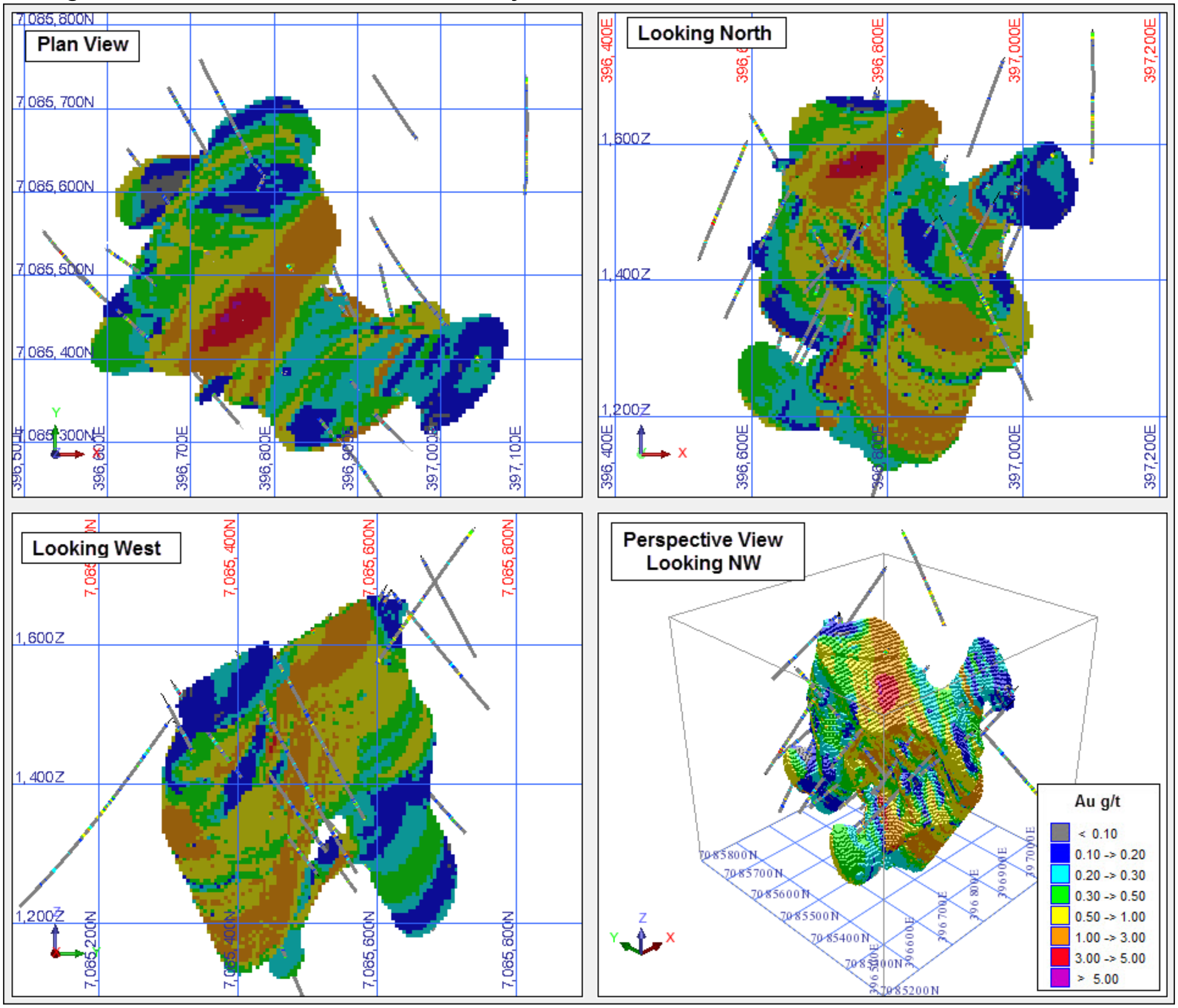
Table 14-16 Block estimation parameters – Blackjack Deposit

Pass	Maximum Search Distance (m)			Min # Composites	Max # Composites	Max per Hole	Topcut g/t Au
	Major Axis	Semi-Major Axis	Minor Axis				
1	100	100	82	5	24	4	9
2	100	100	82	5	24	-	9

Blocks were also estimated using the ordinary kriging (OK) and the nearest neighbour method (NN) for data validation purposes. The nearest neighbour estimate used 5m composites while the kriged estimate used the same 2m composites as the ID3 estimate.

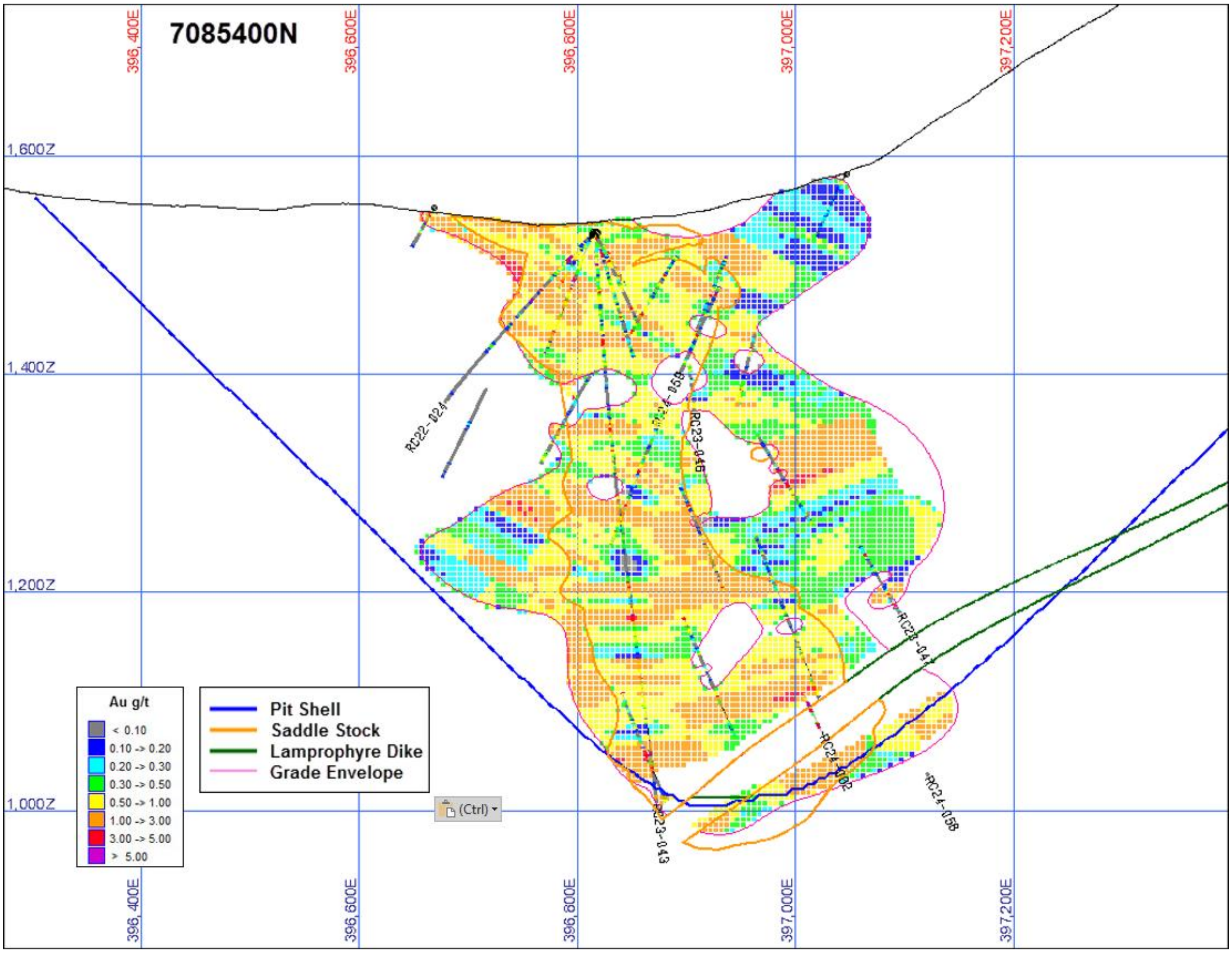
Figure 14-29 illustrates the block grade distribution in plan, section and perspective views. Figure 14-30 to Figure 14-32 present cross-sectional views of the model showing the pit profile.

Figure 14-29 Block Au Distribution – Blackjack Zone



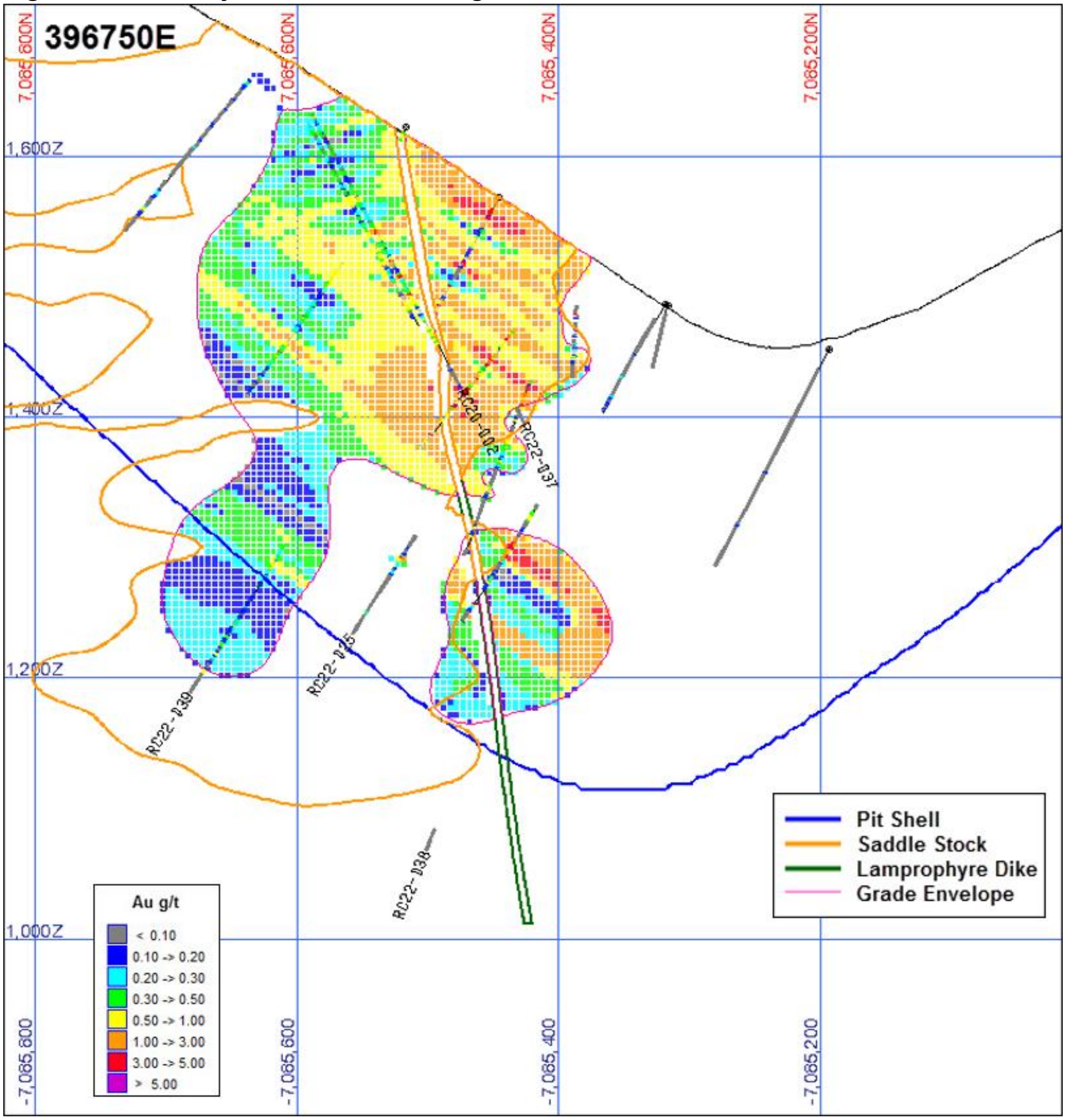
Source: R.G. Simpson

Figure 14-30 Blackjack block model Au grades – 7085400N



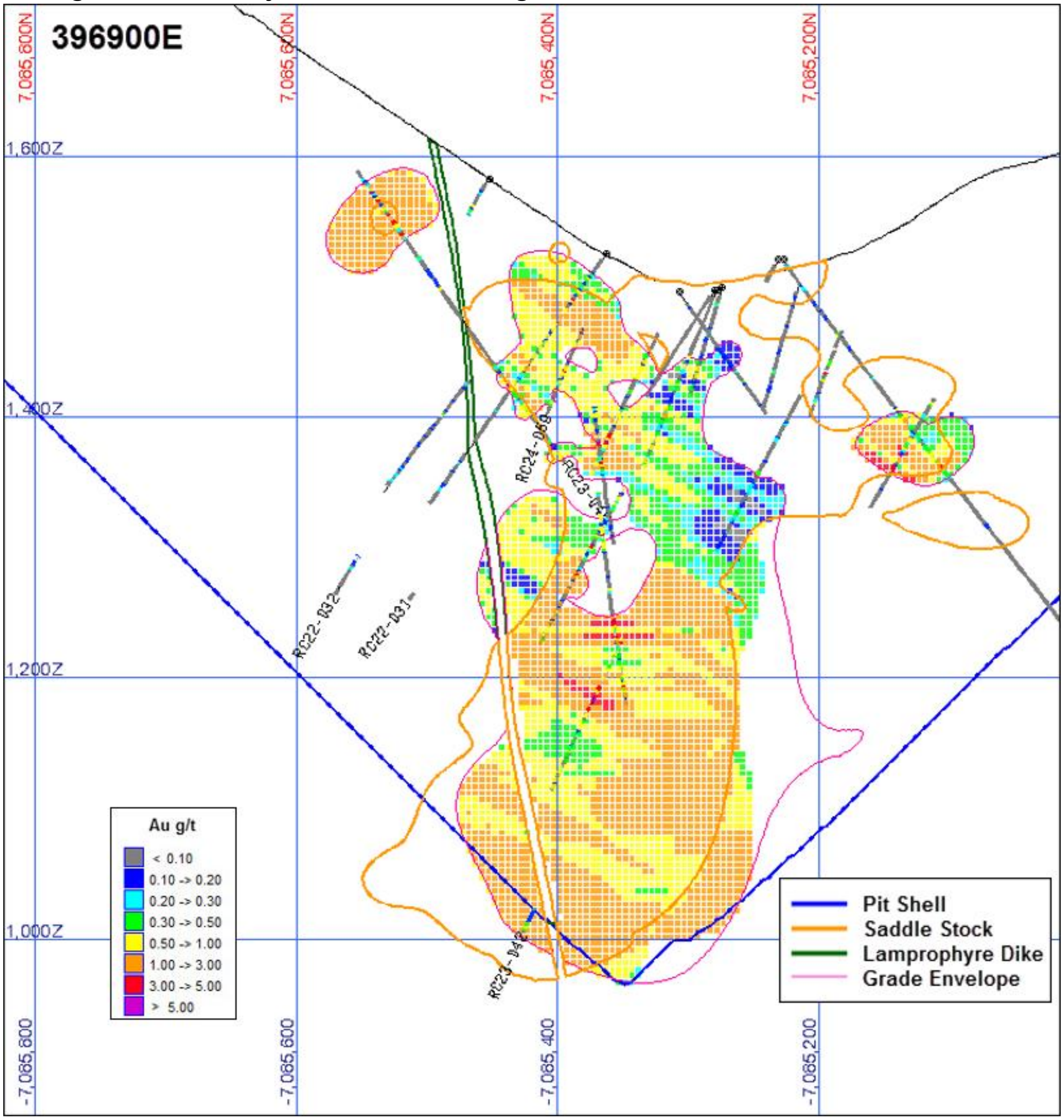
Source: R.G. Simpson

Figure 14-31 Blackjack block model Au grades – 396750E



Source: R.G. Simpson

Figure 14-32 Blackjack block model Au grades – Section 396900E



Source: R.G. Simpson

14.9 Mineral Resource Classification

Resource classifications used in this study conform to the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.

Mineral Resource

A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling.

Measured Mineral Resource

A Measured Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation.

Indicated Mineral Resource

An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation.

Inferred Mineral Resource

An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity.

An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

14.9.1 Rhosgobel Deposit and Eiger Zone

All blocks estimated within the domain constraints and falling within an optimized pit shells were classified as 'Inferred'. Inferred Mineral Resources are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves

14.9.2 Blackjack Zone

Blocks estimated within the domain constraint and falling within an optimized pit shell were initially classified as 'indicated' if they met the following conditions:

1. Interpolated in the first estimation pass
2. Within 41.25 m of the closest composite representing 75% of the maximum variogram range
3. More than 2 drill holes used for block estimation
4. Estimated within an octant search to limit extrapolated blocks

The selected blocks were then manually adjusted to eliminate isolated areas of indicated within inferred blocks. All other blocks were classified as ‘inferred’ (Figure 14-33 and Figure 14-34).

Figure 14-33 block model classification – Blackjack 1499 Level

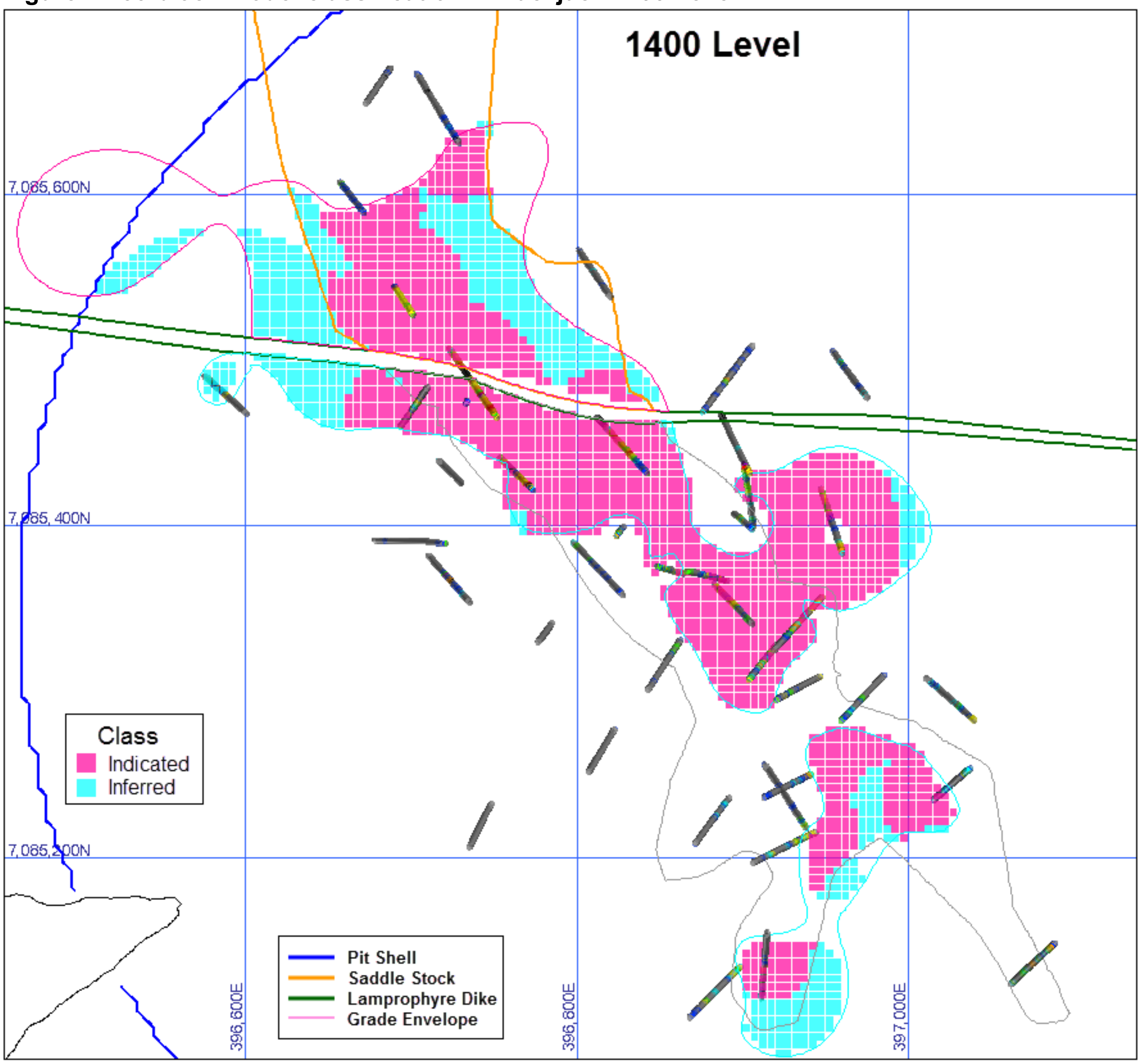
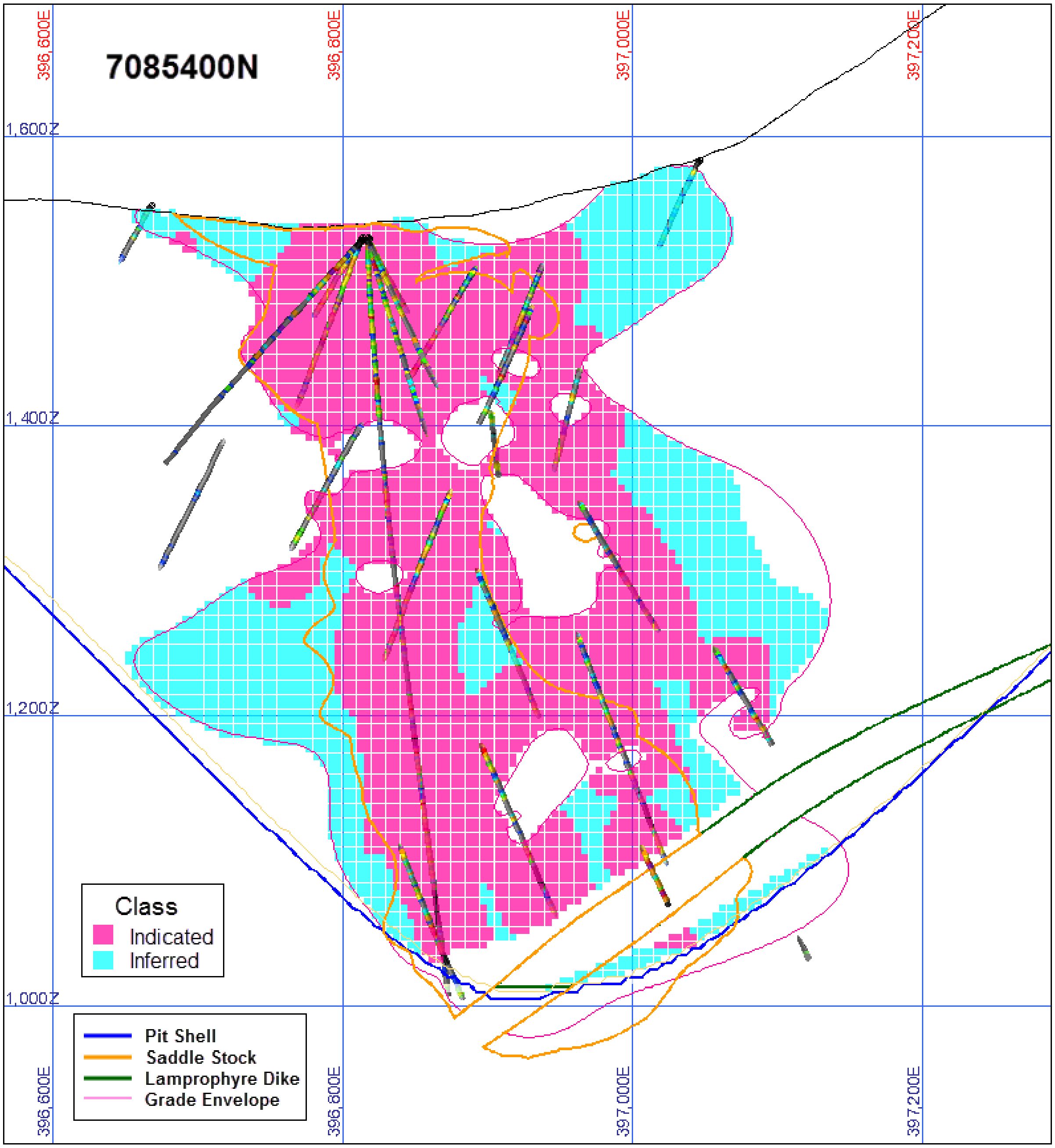


Figure 14-34 Block model classification – Blackjack 7085400N



14.10 Block Model Validation

Block model validation included visual inspection, global bias check and a check for local bias. Each of these is summarized below.

14.10.1 Rhosgobel Deposit

Visual inspection comprised a visual comparison of blocks and composite grades in plan and section views. The estimated block grades showed reasonable correlation with adjacent composite grades.

A global bias check was done by comparing the mean grades obtained for composites and different estimation methods. Results show reasonably close relationships with composites and block model values estimated using the nearest neighbour, ordinary kriging, and ID^3 interpolation methods (Table 14-17).

Table 14-17 Global mean grade comparison - Rhosgobel

Data	Au g/t
Composites	0.615
Declustered Comps	0.566
Capped Comps	0.605
Decl Capped Comps	0.556
ID^3 Block Estimate	0.480
Kriged Block Estimate	0.479
NN Block Estimate	0.479

The local bias check was done with swath plots that were generated to compare OK, ID3 and nearest neighbour estimates on panels through the Deposit. Results show a reasonable comparison between the methods, particularly in the main portions of the deposit indicated by the bar charts (Figure 14-35 to Figure 14-38)

Figure 14-35 Rhosgobel 25m Swath Plot X Drift 7080725-7080750N

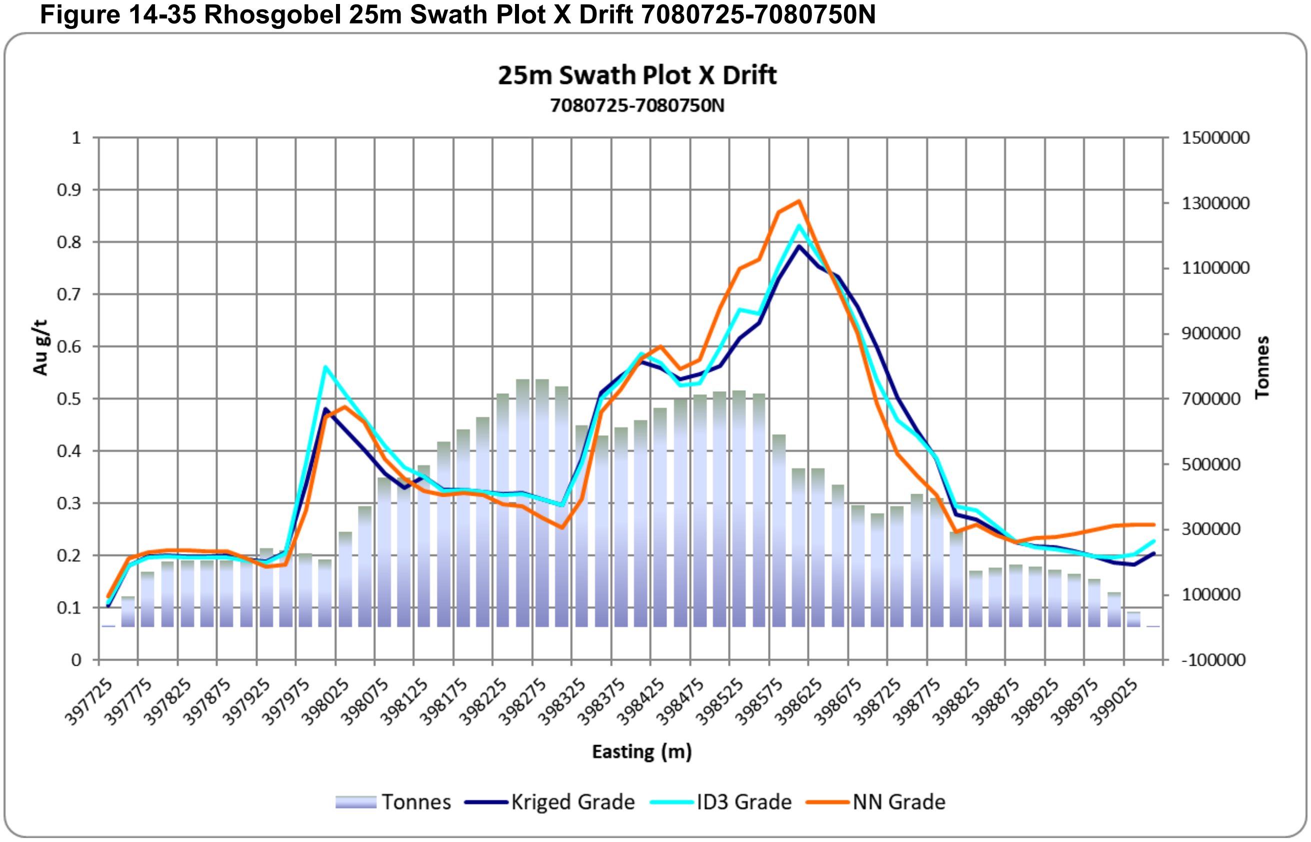


Figure 14-36 Rhosgobel 25m Swath Plot Y Drift 398100-398125E

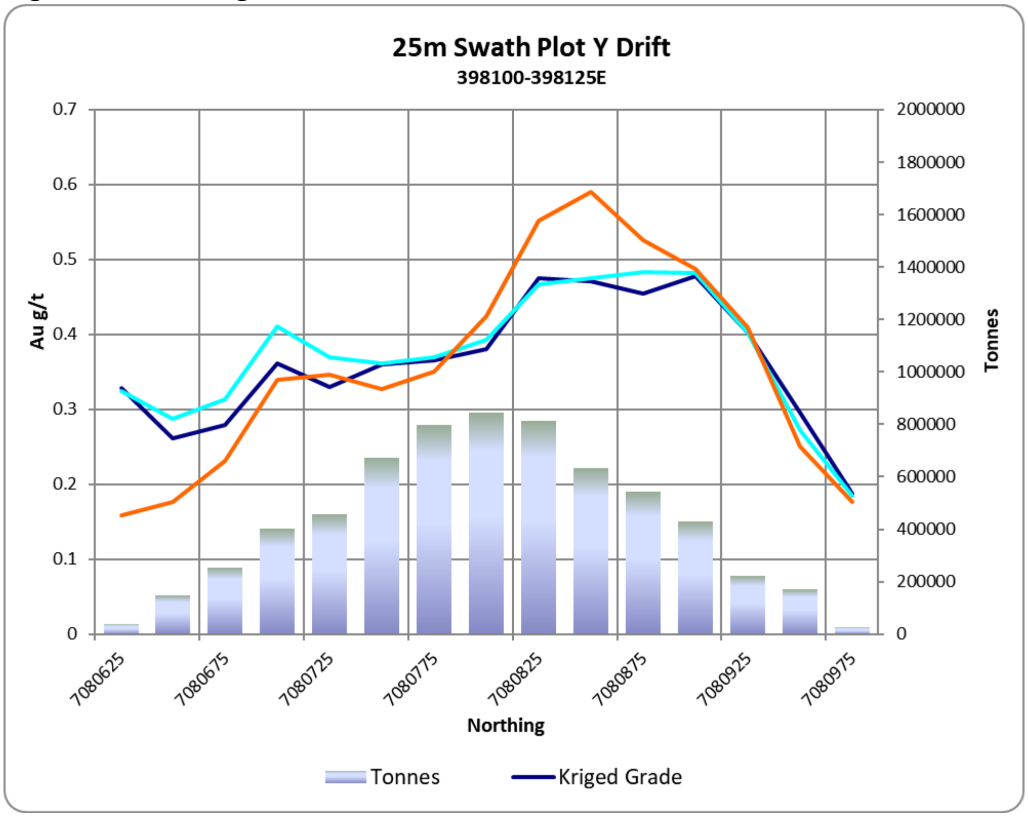


Figure 14-37 Rhosgobel 25m Swath Plot Y Drift 398300-398325E

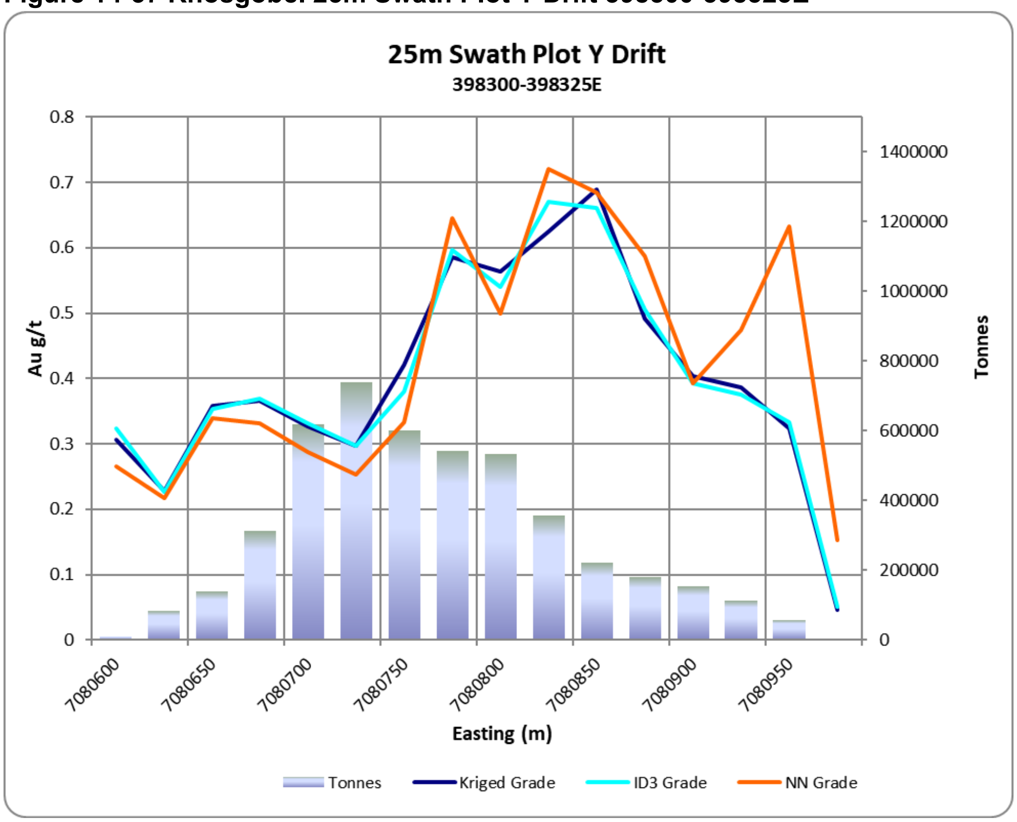
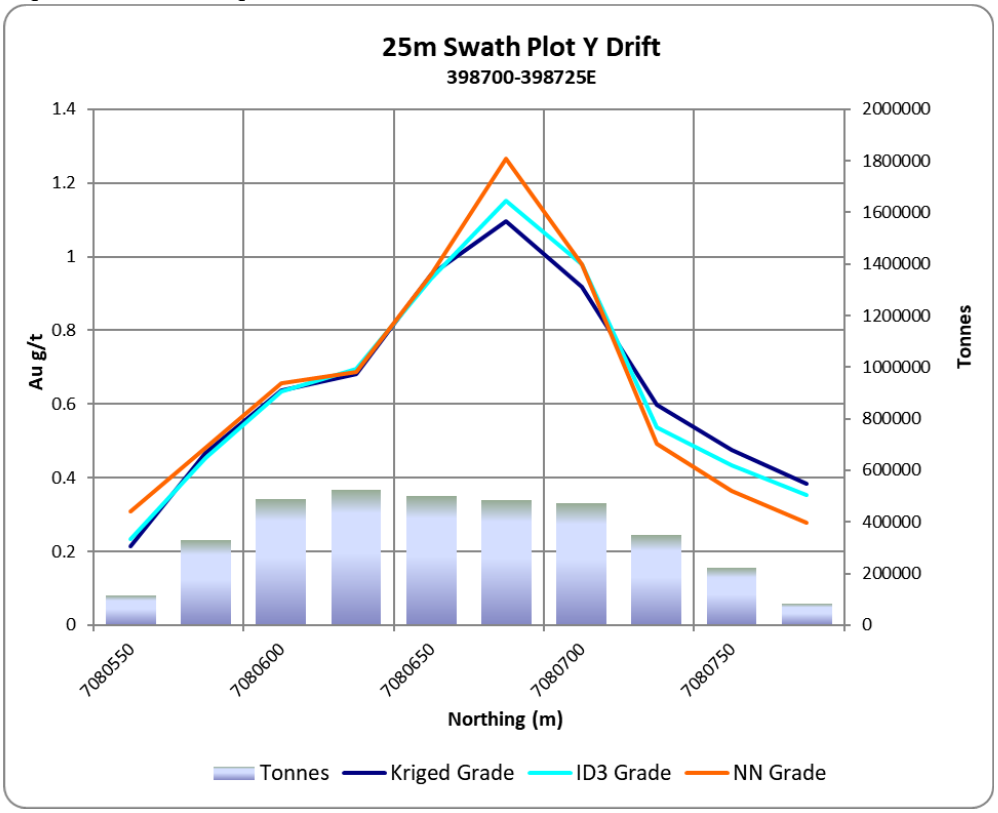


Figure 14-38 Rhosgobel 25m Swath Plot Y Drift 398700-398725E



14.10.2 Eiger Zone

Visual inspection comprised a visual comparison of blocks and composite grades in plan and section views. The estimated block grades showed reasonable correlation with adjacent composite grades.

A global bias check was done by comparing the mean grades obtained for composites and different estimation methods. Results show reasonably close relationships with composites and block model values estimated using the nearest neighbour, ordinary kriging, and ID^3 interpolation methods (Table 14-18).

Table 14-18 Global mean grade comparison - Eiger

Data	Au g/t
Composites	0.41
Declustered Comps	0.40
Capped Comps	0.39
Decl Capped Comps	0.39
ID3 Block Estimate	0.39
Kriged Block Estimate	0.39
NN Block Estimate	0.41

The local bias check was done with swath plots that were generated to compare OK, ID3 and nearest neighbour estimates on panels through the Deposit. Results show a reasonable comparison between the methods, particularly in the main portions of the deposit indicated by the bar charts (Figure 14-39 and Figure 14-40)

Figure 14-39 Eiger 25m Swath Plot X Drift 7085275-7085300N

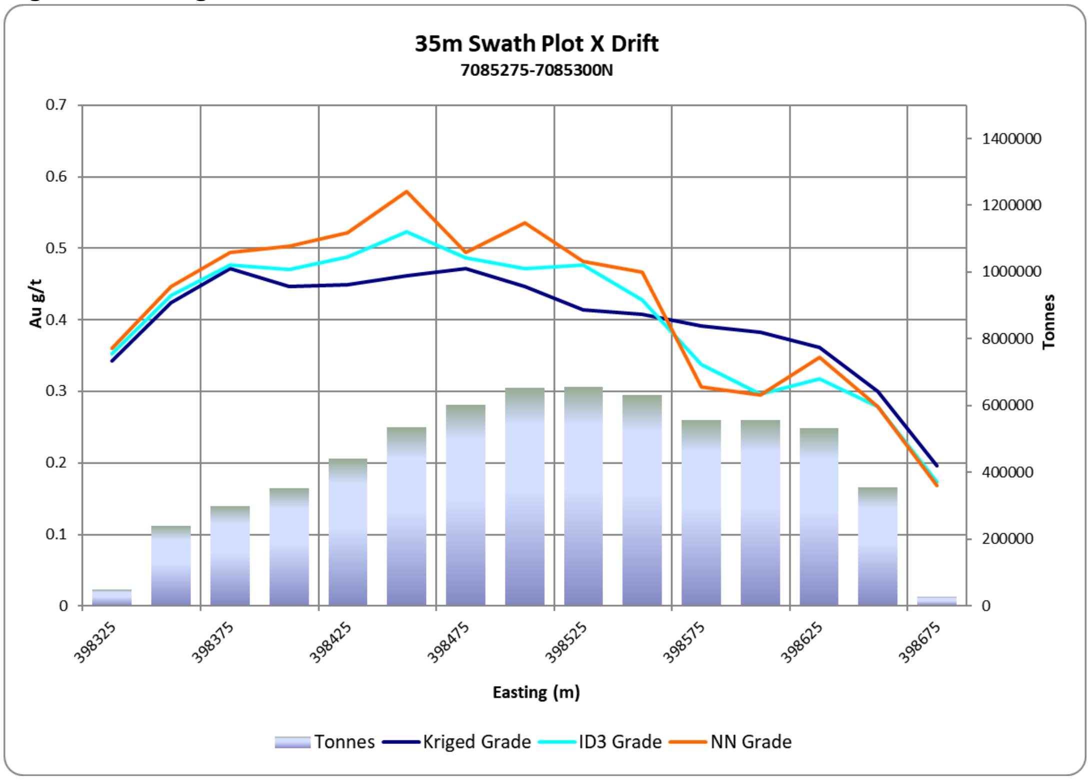
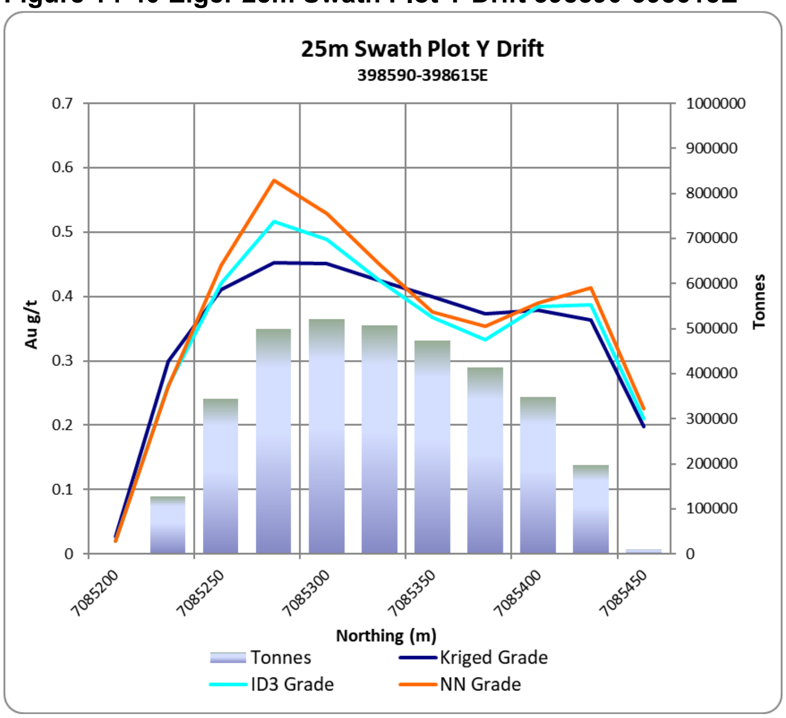


Figure 14-40 Eiger 25m Swath Plot Y Drift 398590-398615E



14.10.3 Blackjack Zone

Block model validation included visual inspection, global bias check and a check for local bias. Each of these is summarized below.

Visual inspection comprised a visual comparison of blocks and composite grades in plan and section views. The estimated block grades showed reasonable correlation with adjacent composite grades.

A global bias check was done by comparing the mean grades obtained for composites and different estimation methods. Results show reasonably close relationships with composites and block model values estimated using the nearest neighbour, ordinary kriging, and ID^3 interpolation methods (Table 14-19).

Table 14-19 Global mean grade comparison – Blackjack Zone

Data	Blackjack Zone
Composites	0.85
Capped Comps	0.80
ID^3 Block Estimate	0.78
Kriged Block Estimate	0.75
NN Block Estimate	0.78

The local bias check was done with swath plots that were generated to compare OK, ID3 and nearest neighbour estimates on panels through the Deposit. Results show a reasonable comparison between the methods, particularly in the main portions of the deposit indicated by the bar charts (Figure 14-41 to Figure 14-43)

Figure 14-41 Blackjack 25m Swath Plot X Drift 7085415-7085440N

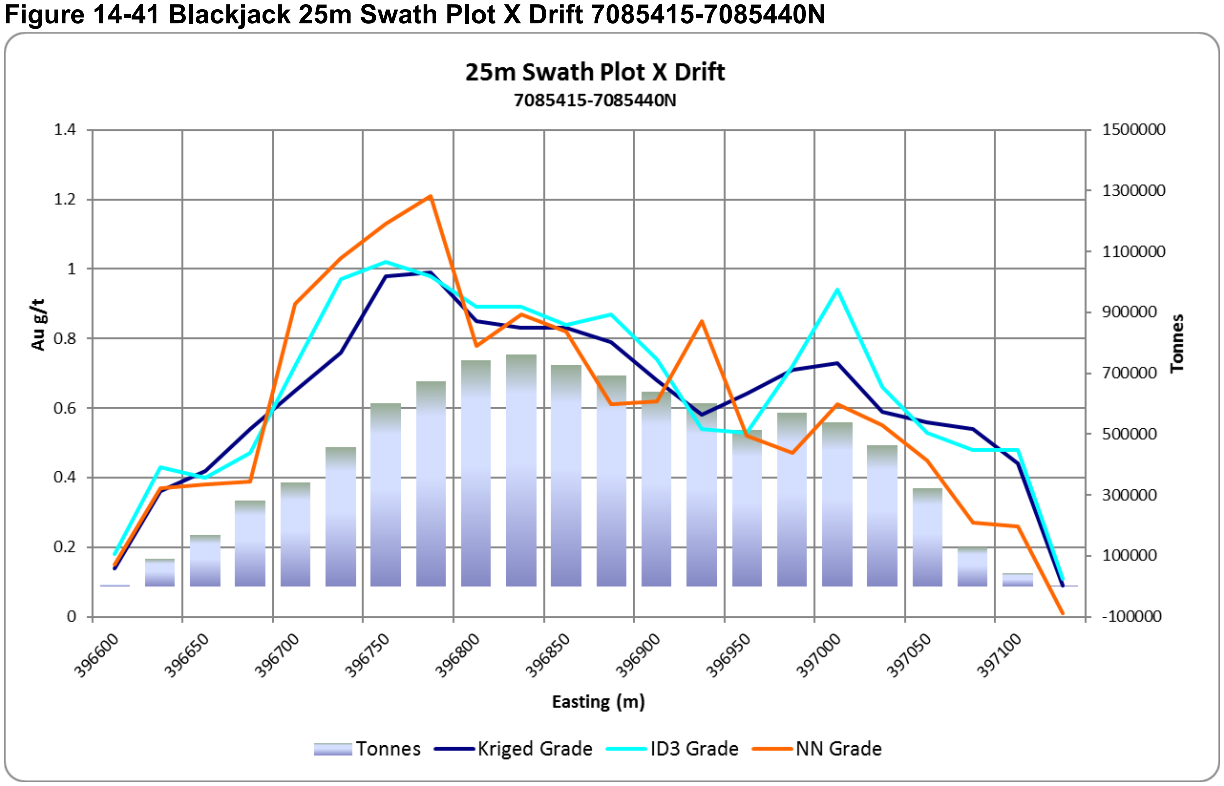


Figure 14-42 Blackjack 25m Swath Plot Y Drift 396775-396800E

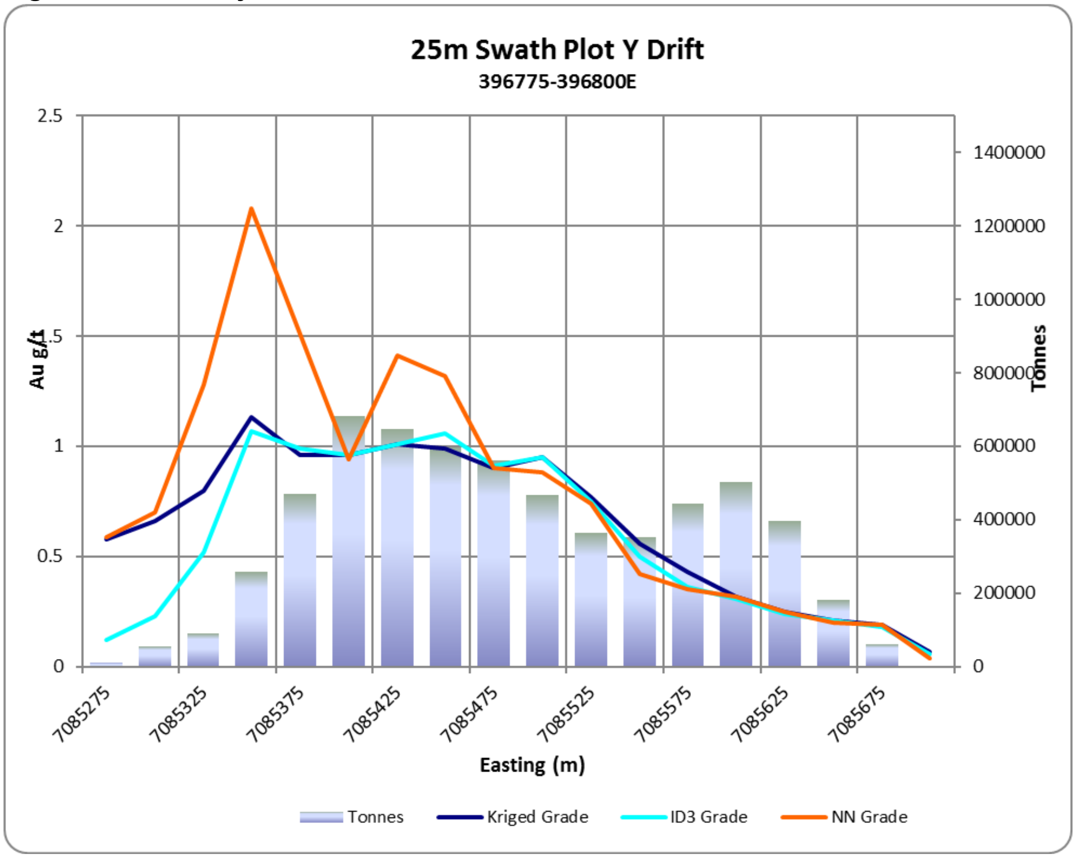
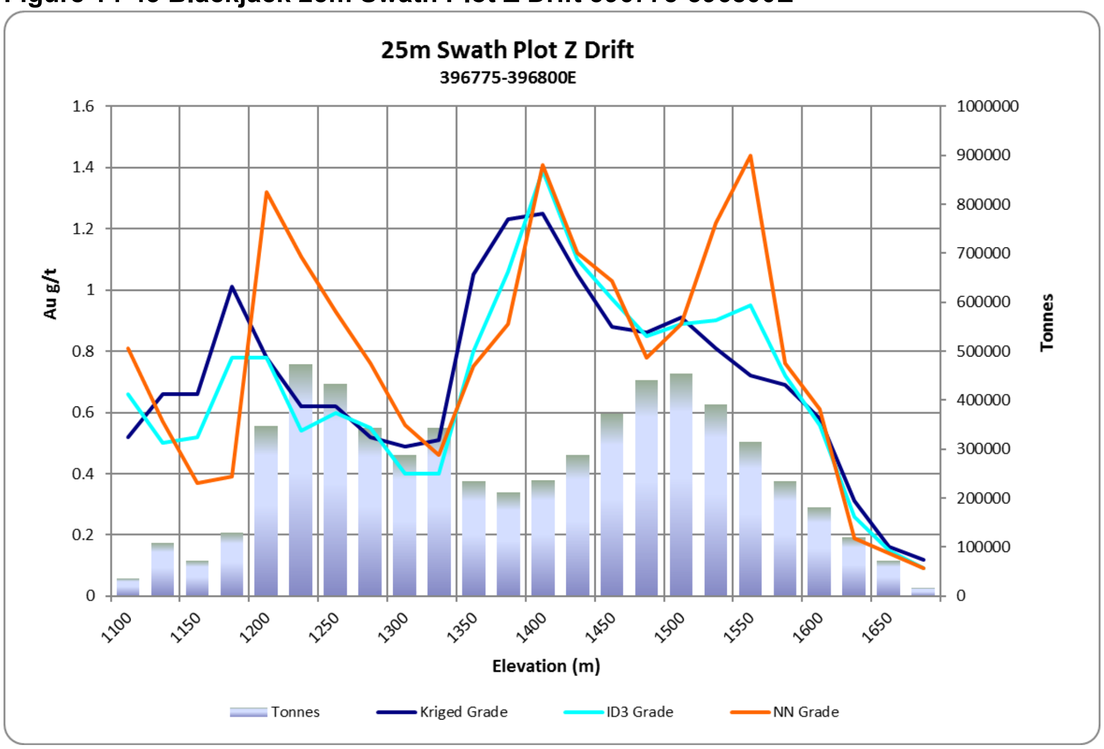


Figure 14-43 Blackjack 25m Swath Plot Z Drift 396775-396800E



14.11 Reasonable Prospects of Economic Extraction

Mineral resources were constrained by an optimized pit shell based on metal prices of $3000/oz Au. Mining costs for pit optimization were assumed to be $2.50/t, processing costs $14.00/t and G&A of $4.00/t. These cost assumptions are based on other large scale open pit gold projects such as the Fort Knox mine in Alaska. Au metallurgical recovery was assumed to be 85% based on very preliminary metallurgical testing. The pit slope was set at 45˚. The base case cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t is based on a gold price of $2500/oz and is considered to provide a reasonable margin over estimated operating and sustaining costs for open-pit mining and processing.

14.11.1 Rhosgobel Deposit

Input parameters for the Au cut-off grade determination are presented in Table 14-20.

Table 14-20 Cut-off Grade Determination for Rhosgobel and Eiger

Item	Units	Price
Gold Price	US$/oz	$2,500
Gold Recovery	%	85%
Mining Cost	(US$/t milled)	$2.50
Processing	(US$/t milled)	$14.00
G&A Cost	(US$/t milled)	$4.00
All-in Cost	(US$/t milled)	$20.50
Cut-off Grade	g/t Au	0.30

14.11.2 Eiger Zone

Input parameters for the Eiger Zone cut-off determination are presented in Table 14-21

Table 14-21 Cut-off Grade Determination for Eiger Zone

Item	Units	Price
Gold Price	US$/oz	$2,500
Gold Recovery	%	85%
Mining Cost	(US$/t milled)	$2.50
Processing	(US$/t milled)	$14.00
G&A Cost	(US$/t milled)	$4.00
All-in Cost	(US$/t milled)	$20.50
Cut-off Grade	g/t Au	0.30

14.11.3 Blackjack Zone

Input parameters for the January 2025 Blackjack Zone cut-off determination are presented in Table 14-22.

Table 14-22 Cut-off Grade Determination for Blackjack Zone (January 2025)

Item	Units	Price
Gold Price	US$/oz	$2,000
Gold Recovery	%	85%
Mining Cost	(US$/t milled)	$2.00
Processing	(US$/t milled)	$10.00
G&A Cost	(US$/t milled)	$4.00
All-in Cost	(US$/t milled)	$16.00
Cut-off Grade	g/t Au	0.30

14.12 Mineral Resource Statement

14.12.1 Rhosgobel Deposit

The inferred Mineral Resource Estimate for the Rhosgobel Deposit is presented in Table 14-23 at a base case cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au. The base case cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t is based on agold price of $2500/oz and is considered to provide a reasonable margin over estimated operating and sustaining costs for open-pit mining and processing.

Table 14-23 Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate – Rhosgobel Deposit

Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)	Tonnes (000's)	Gold Grade (Au g/t)	Oz Au (000's)
0.30	100,677	0.70	2,250

Notes:

1. Mineral Resource Estimate prepared by Ronald G. Simpson of Geosim Services Inc. with an effective date of February 25, 2026.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated consistent with CIM Definition Standards and reported in accordance with NI 43-101.
3. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
4. Mineral resources are constrained by an optimized pit shell using the following assumptions: US$3000/oz Au price; a 45° pit slope; assumed metallurgical recovery of 85% for Au; mining costs of US$2.50 per tonne; processing costs of US$14.00 per tonne; G&A of US$4.00/t.
5. The base case cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au is based on a gold price of $2500/oz and is considered to provide a reasonable margin over estimated operating and sustaining costs for open-pit mining and processing
6. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

14.12.2 Eiger Zone

The inferred Mineral Resource Estimate for the Eiger Zone is presented in Table 14-24 at a base case cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au. The base case cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t is based on a gold price of $2500/oz and is considered to provide a reasonable margin over estimated operating and sustaining costs for open-pit mining and processing.

Table 14-24 Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate – Eiger Zone

Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)	Tonnes (000's)	Gold Grade (Au g/t)	Oz Au (000's)
0.30	32,143	0.52	535

Notes:

1. Mineral Resource Estimate prepared by Ronald G. Simpson of Geosim Services Inc. with an effective date of February 25, 2026.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated consistent with CIM Definition Standards and reported in accordance with NI 43-101.
3. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
4. Mineral resources are constrained by an optimized pit shell using the following assumptions: US$3000/oz Au price; a 45° pit slope; assumed metallurgical recovery of 85%; mining costs of US$2.50 per tonne; processing costs of US$14.00 per tonne; G&A of US$4.00/t.
5. The base case cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au is based on a gold price of $2500/oz and is considered to provide a reasonable margin over estimated operating and sustaining costs for open-pit mining and processing
6. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

14.12.3 Blackjack Zone

The most recent Mineral Resource Estimate for the Blackjack Zone is presented in Table 14-25 at a base case cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au. The base case cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t is considered to provide a reasonable margin over estimated operating and sustaining costs for open-pit mining and processing.

This resource is considered current as it is using the same cut-off grade as the newer resource estimates. More recent drilling in 2025 targeted deep mineralization below the pit level and was not incorporated into a new MRE at this time.

Table 14-25 Blackjack Zone Mineral Resource Estimate

Gold Cut-off (g/t Au)	Mineral Resource Category	Tonnes (000's)	Gold Grade (Au g/t)	Oz Au (000's)
0.3	Indicated	39,962	1.01	1,291
	Inferred	34,603	0.94	1,044

Notes:

1. Mineral Resource Estimate prepared by Ronald G. Simpson of GeoSim Services Inc. with an effective date of January 21, 2025.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated consistent with CIM Definition Standards and reported in accordance with NI 43-101.
3. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
4. Mineral resources are constrained by an optimized pit shell using the following assumptions: US$2000/oz Au price; a 45° pit slope; assumed metallurgical recovery of 85%; mining costs of US$2.00 per tonne; processing costs of US$10.00 per tonne; G&A of US$4.00/t.
5. The base case cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au is considered to provide a reasonable margin over operating and sustaining costs for open-pit mining and processing
6. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

14.13 Cut-off Grade Sensitivity

The sensitivity of the Rhosgobel Mineral Resource Estimate to changes in AuEQ cut-off grade is presented in Table 14-26. The results show that the resource estimate is moderately sensitive to changes in cut-off grade.

Table 14-26 Inferred Resource Cut-off Grade Sensitivity - Rhosgobel

COG g/t Au	Tonnes 000's	Gold Grade (Au g/t)	0z Au 000's
0.20	129,683	0.60	2,481
0.25	115,106	0.64	2,380
0.30	**100,677**	**0.70**	**2,250**
0.35	89,620	0.74	2,135
0.40	78,687	0.79	2,004
0.45	68,714	0.85	1,867
0.50	59,768	0.90	1,731
0.55	51,451	0.96	1,591
0.60	44,883	1.02	1,470

Notes:
1. Bolded row represents the base case for the mineral resource estimate
2. Cut-off grades as low as 0.2 g/t Au are still considered to meet NI 43-101 standards for Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction

The sensitivity of the Eiger Zone Mineral Resource Estimate to changes in cut-off grade is presented in Table 14-27. The results show that the resource estimate is moderately sensitive to changes in cut-off grade.

Table 14-27 Inferred Resource Cut-off Grade Sensitivity - Eiger Zone

COG g/t Au	Tonnes 000's	Au g/t	0z Au 000's
0.20	44,376	0.44	634
0.25	38,512	0.48	592
0.30	**32,143**	**0.52**	**535**
0.35	25,660	0.57	468
0.40	20,203	0.62	402
0.45	15,438	0.68	337
0.50	12,011	0.74	285
0.55	9,315	0.80	240
0.60	7,518	0.86	207

Notes:
1. Bolded row represents the base case for the mineral resource estimate
2. Cut-off grades as low as 0.2 g/t Au are still considered to meet NI 43-101 standards for Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction

The sensitivity of the Blackjack Zone mineral resource estimate to changes in cut-off grade is presented inTable 14-28. The results show that the resource estimate is moderately sensitive to changes in cut-off grade.

Table 14-28 Cut-off Grade Sensitivity – Blackjack Zone

Gold Cut-off (g/t Au)	Mineral Resource Category	Tonnes (000's)	Gold Grade (Au g/t)	Oz Au (000's)
0.2	Indicated	44,638	0.93	1,328
	Inferred	39,710	0.85	1,085
0.3	**Indicated**	**39,962**	**1.01**	**1,291**
	Inferred	**34,603**	**0.94**	**1,044**
0.4	Indicated	35,420	1.09	1,240
	Inferred	29,783	1.03	990
0.5	Indicated	31,171	1.18	1,179
	Inferred	25,340	1.14	926

Notes:
1. Bolded row represents the base case for the mineral resource estimate
2. Cut-off grades as low as 0.2 g/t Au are still considered to meet NI 43-101 standards for Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction

14.13.1 Summary of RC Gold Project Mineral Resources

Table 14-29 presents the current Mineral Resources for the RC Gold Project including the Blackjack Zone resource which was released in January 2025 (Simpson, 2025), and the Eiger Zone resource which was updated on February 25 (Simpson, 2026).

Table 14-29 Summary of RC Gold Project Mineral Resources

Zone	CLASS	Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)	Tonnes (000's)	Gold Grade (Au g/t)	Oz Au (000's)
Blackjack	Indicated	0.3	39,962	1.01	1,291
Blackjack	Inferred	0.3	34,603	0.94	1,044
Rhosgobel	Inferred	0.3	100,677	0.70	2,250
Eiger	Inferred	0.3	32,143	0.52	535
Total Inferred	Inferred	0.3	167,423	0.72	3,829

Notes:
1. Mineral Resource Estimates for the Rhosgobel Deposit and Eiger Zone were prepared by Ronald G. Simpson of Geosim Services Inc. with an effective date of February 25, 2026.
2. The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Blackjack Zone was prepared by Ronald G. Simpson of GeoSim Services Inc. with an effective date of January 21, 2025.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated consistent with CIM Definition Standards and reported in accordance with NI 43-101.
4. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
5. Mineral resources for the Rhosgobel Deposit and Eiger Zone are constrained by an optimized pit shell using the following assumptions: US$3000/oz Au price; a 45° pit slope; assumed metallurgical recovery of 85% for Au; mining costs of US$2.50 per tonne; processing costs of US$14.00 per tonne; G&A of US$4.00/t.
6. Mineral resources for the Blackjack Zone are constrained by an optimized pit shell using the following assumptions: US$2000/oz Au price; a 45° pit slope; assumed metallurgical recovery of 85%; mining costs of US$2.00 per tonne; processing costs of US$10.00 per tonne; G&A of US$4.00/t.
7. The base case cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au is based on a gold price of $2500/oz and is considered to provide a reasonable margin over estimated operating and sustaining costs for open-pit mining and processing
8. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

14.14 Factors That May Affect the Mineral Resource Estimate

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

- Commodity price assumptions
- Assumptions that all required permits will be forthcoming
- Metallurgical recoveries
- Mining and process cost assumptions
- Ability to meet and maintain permitting and environmental license conditions and the ability to maintain the social license to operate.

There are no other known material factors or issues that materially affect the estimate other than normal risks faced by mining projects in the Yukon Territory in terms of environmental, permitting, taxation, socio economic, marketing, and political factors. The author is not aware of any known legal or title issues that would materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

14.15 Comments on Section 14

Silver grades were estimated for Rhosgobel but are not considered to be economically significant at this stage, averaging 0.9 g/t.

The Rhosgobel deposit also anomalous concentrations of Scheelite. The tungsten values do not exhibit a strong correlation with gold grades. Elevated WO3 concentrations ranging from 0.05% to 0.15% occur in the eastern portion of the deposit. Preliminary conventional flotation tests resulted in a total tungsten recovery of 84.7% in the rougher flotation concentrates.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVES

No mineral reserves have been estimated for the Project.

16.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Florin Deposit, owned by Florin Resources, lies on adjacent claims to the north of the RC Gold Project. Details of this property are not relevant to this report.

17.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is of the opinion that all known relevant technical data and information regarding the RC Gold Project deposit has been reviewed and addressed in this Technical Report.

18.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The author has prepared an initial Mineral Resource Estimate for the Rhosgobel Deposit and a Mineral Resource update on the Eiger Zone. The following observations and conclusions were drawn:

- The adequacy of sample preparation, security and analytical procedures are sufficiently reliable to support an indicated and inferred mineral resource estimation, and that sample preparation, analysis, and security are generally performed in accordance with exploration best practices at the time of collection.
- The Eiger Zone resource estimate is based on analytical data from 21 drill holes representing 8,340 m of drilling carried out in 2020,2021, and 2025 by Sitka
- The Rhosgobel Deposit resource estimate is based on analytical data from 46 core holes completed by Sitka in 2024 and 2025 as well as 27 historic RC holes.
- Statistical analysis of gold grade distribution indicates that cutting or capping of high grades is warranted.
- There is significant potential for expanding the current mineral resources and for discovering additional gold deposits on the Property.

Areas of uncertainty that may materially impact the Project's potential economic viability or continued viability include:

- Commodity price assumptions
- Assumptions that all required permits will be forthcoming
- Metallurgical recoveries
- Mining and process cost assumptions
- Ability to meet and maintain permitting and environmental license conditions and the ability to maintain the social license to operate.

There are no other known material factors or issues that materially affect the project other than normal risks faced by mining projects in the Yukon Territory in terms of environmental, permitting, taxation, socio economic, marketing, and political factors. The author is not aware of any known legal or title issues that would materially affect the Project's potential economic viability.

19.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The author makes the following recommendations:

- Additional drilling is recommended to define the extents of the known deposit, support mineral resource estimation of the Bear Paw, and Contact Deposits, and to test other geophysical/geochemical anomalies on the Property.
- Metallurgical testing should be continued to determine optimum recovery methods.
- A Scoping Study should be considered to investigate the potential for bulk tonnage underground mining in the Blackjack Zone.

A first phase exploration budget is presented in Table 19-1 and includes definition and step-out drilling of the main targets on the RC Gold Project in order to define and expand the mineral resources and potentially upgrade inferred resources to measured or indicated. On December 18, 2025, Sitka announced that it had signed a contract with Kluane Drilling Ltd. to complete up to 60,000 metres of diamond drilling on the Project in 2026. All-in drilling costs per metre are based on work completed in previous years and include helicopter support, fuel, analytical work, camp costs, mobilization, and equipment rentals.

The budget for a Phase II program (Table 19-1) is contingent on successful results from Phase I and will include continued metallurgical testing, baseline environmental studies, and engineering studies to support a Scoping Study. The Scoping Study would include investigation into the potential for bulk tonnage underground mining in the Blackjack Zone.

Table 19-1 Proposed Phase I & II Exploration Budget

Phase I Activity - Drilling	Drilling (m)	Cost per meter (all-in)	Cost CAD$ 000's
Winter Program (March/April) - 2 Drills			
Blackjack	6,000	$700	$4,200
Summer Program (April-October) - 6 Drills			
Rhosgobel	30,000	$400	$12,000
Pukelman/Contact	10,000	$400	$4,000
Blackjack	5,000	$400	$2,000
Bear Paw	5,000	$400	$2,000
Other	4,000	$400	$1,600
Totals	**60,000**		**$25,800**

Phase II Activity	Cost CAD$ 000's
Baseline environmental studies	$100
Metallurgical testing	$25
Scoping Study including engineering studies and mineral resource updated	$250
Subtotal	**$375**

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Ronald G. Simpson, P. Geo.

I, Ronald G. Simpson, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Professional Geoscientist, currently employed as a Professional Geoscientist with Geosim Services Inc., with an office at 807 Geddes Road, Roberts Creek, B.C. V0N 2W6.
2. This certificate applies to NI 43-101 Technical Report titled "*RC Gold Project NI 43-101 Technical Report*" prepared for Sitka Gold Corp. that has an effective date of February 25, 2026 (the "Technical Report")
3. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Geology from the University of British Columbia, May 1975.
4. I am a Professional Geoscientist (19513) in good standing with the Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia
5. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1975. I have been directly involved in mineral exploration, mine geology and resource estimation with practical experience from feasibility studies. I have past experience with, and authored Technical Reports on, other intrusive-hosted gold deposits.
6. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in the National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I visited the Property on Aug 27, 2021, Aug 19, 2022, Sept 5, 2024, and August 28, 2025.
8. I am responsible for all sections of the technical report.
9. I am independent of the Company as independence is described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and in Section 1.5 of the Companion Policy to NI 43-101.
10. I have had prior involvement with the RC Gold Project. I authored the previous technical reports on the Property:
    - "Clear Creek Property, RC Gold Project NI43-101 Technical Report" with an effective date of January 19, 2023.
    - "Clear Creek Property, RC Gold Project NI43-101 Technical Report" with an effective date of January 21, 2025.
    - "RC Gold Project NI43-101 Technical Report with an effective date of February 25, 2026.
11. I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument.
12. As of 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 that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated: July 10, 2026.

"Signed and Sealed, Ronald G. Simpson"

Ronald G. Simpson, P.Geo.