



1911
Gold

1911 Gold Corporation

National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for the Ogama–Rockland Gold Project Southeast Manitoba, Canada,

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

Qualified Persons working for T. Maunula & Associates Consulting Inc. (TMAC) prepared this report as a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report in accordance with Form 43-101F1, for 1911 Gold Corporation (1911 Gold). The quality of information, conclusions, and estimates contained in this report are based on: (i) information available at the time of preparation of data; (ii) data from outside sources; and (iii) the assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as put forth by the report writer. This report is intended to be used by the 1911 Gold, subject to terms and conditions of TMAC. The relationship permits the 1911 Gold to file this report as a Technical Report with applicable securities regulatory authorities pursuant to provincial securities legislation.

Date and Signature Page

The undersigned prepared this Technical Report, titled *National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for the Ogama–Rockland Gold Project, Southeast Manitoba, Canada*, dated September 24, 2026, in support of the public disclosure for public listing. The format and content of this report conforms to National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

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Abbreviations

1911 Gold	1911 Gold Corporation
AAS.....	atomic absorption finish
Accurassay	Accurassay Laboratories Ltd.
Actlabs	Activation Laboratories Ltd.
ALS	ALS Chemex Laboratory
AMC.....	AMC Mining Consultants Canada Ltd.
Bison.....	Bison Gold Resources Inc.
CDN	CDN Resource Laboratories
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
CIM Definition Standards	CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves



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Client, the.....	1911 Gold Corporation
CRM.....	certified reference materials
CSV.....	comma-separated values
CV.....	coefficient of variation
DXF.....	Drawing Exchange Format
Golden Pocket	Golden Pocket Resources Ltd.
IDW2.....	inverse distance weighting squared
Klondex	Klondex Mines Ltd.
MIBC.....	methyl isobutyl carbinol
MinePlan.....	Hexagon Mining's HxGN MinePlan
MRMR Best Practice Guidelines	CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines
MSO.....	Deswick's Mineable Shape Optimizer
NAD	North American Datum
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
NN.....	nearest neighbour
OK.....	ordinary kriging
OREAS	Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd
PAX.....	potassium amyl xanthate
PEA.....	preliminary economic assessment
Project.....	Ogama–Rockland Gold Project
Property	Ogama–Rockland Gold Project property
QA/QC	quality assurance and quality control
QP.....	qualified person
RLGB	Rice Lake Greenstone Belt
Rodren	Rodren Drilling Ltd.
RQD.....	rock-quality designation
SD.....	standard deviation
SGS	Société Générale de Surveillance SA
Technical Report.....	National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for the Ogama–Rockland Project, Southeast Manitoba, Canada
TMAC.....	T. Maunula & Associates Consulting Inc.
TOC	total organic carbon
TSL	TSL Laboratories
UAV.....	unpiloted aerial vehicle
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
WGM.....	Watts, Griffis and McOuat
WGS	World Geodetic System
Wynne.....	Wynne Drilling Ltd



Symbols and Units of Measure

%.....	percent
'.....	minute
°.....	degree (azimuth)
°C.....	degree Celsius
°F.....	degree Fahrenheit
\$.....	Canadian dollar
cm.....	centimetre
ft.....	foot or feet
g.....	gram
g/cm ³	grams per cubic centimetre
g/t.....	grams per tonne
Ga.....	giga-annum (billion years)
ha.....	hectare (10,000 square metres)
kg.....	kilogram
km.....	kilometre
kV.....	kilovolt
line km.....	one linear kilometre
m.....	metre
masl.....	metres above sea level (elevation)
mesh.....	a measure of the number of openings per inch in a screen
mg/L.....	milligrams per litre
mm.....	millimetre
Moz.....	million troy ounces
Mt.....	megatonne (a million tonnes)
oz.....	troy ounce
oz/t.....	troy ounces per tonne
P ₈₀	% passing
ppb.....	parts per billion
ppm.....	parts per million
t.....	tonne
t/m ³	tonnes per cubic metre
ton.....	short ton (2,000 pounds)
US\$.....	United States dollar
µm.....	micrometre (micron)



1 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

This report titled *National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for the Ogama–Rockland Gold Project, Southeast Manitoba, Canada* (this Technical Report), dated September 24, 2026, with an effective date of August 6, 2026, reports a Mineral Resource estimate update for the Ogama–Rockland Gold Project (the Project), near Bissett, Manitoba.

1.2 Terms of Reference

T. Maunula & Associates Consulting Inc. (TMAC) prepared this Technical Report for the 1911 Gold Corporation (the Client or 1911 Gold) in accordance with the Canadian disclosure requirements of National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and Form 43-101 F1, and is prepared using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (CIM, 2014) and the CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (CIM, 2019).

The report supports 1911 Gold's disclosures in a press release dated August 11, 2026, titled 1911 Gold Announces Mineral Resource Estimate Update for the Ogama–Rockland Gold Project (1911 Gold, 2026).

1.3 Property Description and Location

The Ogama–Rockland Project (Project) is about 170 km northeast of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and approximately 27 km southeast of the True North Gold Project complex in the town of Bissett, at approximately 51°53' north latitude, 95°23' west longitude; Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 15N 332500m E 5640000m N (NAD 83).

The Project is near the True North Gold Project (formerly the San Antonio Gold Mine), which 1911 Gold is bringing back into production at Bissett. Basic services such as accommodations, meals, groceries, gas and hardware are available in Bissett.

1.4 Mineral Tenure, Royalties and Agreements

The Project is within the 1911 Gold property holdings, which consist of a 100% interest in unpatented claims, patents, and mineral leases. The total area covered is 62,685 ha, which excludes the mineral leases. 1911 Gold has a 100% interest in 18 patented mining claims covering an area of 290 ha, two mining leases covering 1,091 ha, and 417 unpatented mining claims covering an area of 61,304 ha.



1.5 History

Early exploration in the Bissett/Rice Lake belt was prompted by the discovery of gold in 1911 on the north shore of Rice Lake near the former San Antonio mine at Bissett. By 1915, prospecting and claim staking had spread through the belt, including around the Central Manitoba Mine area. Central Manitoba Mines Ltd. became the first substantial gold producer in the Bissett/Rice Lake belt preceding the historical San Antonio mine at Bissett by several years.

Historical exploration proximal to the Project included diamond drilling conducted between 1946 and 2012 by New Manitoba Gold Mines, Arbor Resources, Exador Resources, Mid-North Resources, Placer Dome and Bison Gold Resources. Other types of exploration work included geochemical surveys, geophysical surveys and geological mapping.

1.6 Geology and Mineralization

The Project lies within the Archean Rice Lake Greenstone Belt (RLGB) of the western Superior Province. The RLGB comprises Neoproterozoic and Mesoproterozoic rocks and associated intrusions that define the western segment of the volcanic-plutonic Uchi Subprovince.

RLGB lithologies are characterized by lower greenschist facies metamorphism and contain several syn-metamorphic foliations. In the Project area, the RLGB is dominated by the Ross River pluton, a multi-phase intrusion, ranging from diorite and tonalite to quartz feldspar porphyry bounded on the south and southeast margins by the basalt flows and gabbro sills belonging to the Bidou assemblage.

All the vein-hosted gold mineralization at the Project occurs within an approximately 2.724 Ga of elliptical shape the tonalitic–granodioritic intrusive rocks of the Ross River pluton, which intrudes the basalt-dominated Bidou assemblage.

According to Zhou (2012), based on geometry, internal structures, and geometric relationships associated with the shear-zone hosting them, veins within the area are classified into three main types: fault-fill, extension, and stockwork.

1.7 Deposit Types

At the Project, the association of gold with quartz (carbonate) fault-fill, extensional, and stockwork veins developed in brittle–ductile shear zones and laterally extensive hydrothermal alteration zones, indicates that the deposits represent epigenetic mesothermal lode-gold-type (Poulsen et al., 2000) or orogenic-type gold mineralization (Groves et al., 1998).

1.8 Exploration

1911 Gold has completed several exploration programs within their property holdings from 2018 to 2022. These include regional exploration programs aimed to define areas of anomalous gold mineralization for target generation and follow-up drilling programs.



The regional exploration programs conducted by 1911 Gold between 2018 and 2022 include: airborne magnetic surveys, prospecting, and geochemical surveys.

1.9 Drilling

Surface drilling completed at the Project from 2004 to 2026 totalled 98 drill holes for 34,976.98 m. The Mineral Resource estimate reported in Section 14 is based on 79 drill holes: 66 historical drill holes completed between 2004 and 2012 and thirteen 1911 Gold drill holes completed between 2018 and 2026.

The historical drilling by Placer Dome and Bison Gold Resources totalled 30,668.20 m.

1911 Gold completed 13 drill holes totalling 4,291.41m. One additional hole (OG-18-004A, 17.37 m deep) was abandoned and not used in the Mineral Resource estimate.

1.10 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testwork

A metallurgical testwork program was conducted to evaluate the chemical, mineralogical, and comminution characteristics of the Ogama–Rockland deposit and to quantify metallurgical response to different processing options. The test program included comminution characteristics and metallurgical response, including gravity testing, flotation testing, and cyanidation leach on flotation concentrates. Head assays and mineralogical analysis were also conducted. The scope of work on the Project composite material included testing, summarized as follows:

- Bond ball mill work index tests on the composite using a closing screen size of 106 µm
- Head characterization, including multi-element ICP analysis and gold screen metallics
- Metallurgical testing, including Knelson gravity testing, rougher flotation testing, and cyanidation leach testing on flotation concentrates.

Interim results were received in an Excel spreadsheet pending the final report from ALS Metallurgy (ALS, 2026). An overall gold recovery of 96.4% was determined through this testwork.

1.11 Mineral Resource Estimate

The Mineral Resource estimate incorporates extensive drill-hole data from surface diamond drill programs, combining both historical drilling completed prior to 2018 and 1911 Gold's resampling and 2018 and 2025–2026 drilling campaigns. The cut-off date for assay data used in the Mineral Resource estimate was May 26, 2026. All data received were recorded in UTM Zone 15N (NAD 83) coordinates.

The Mineral Resource estimate was:

- Prepared using Hexagon Mining's HxGN MinePlan 16.5.0 (MinePlan)
- Classified according to the CIM Definition Standards



- Reported within constraining panels, derived using Deswick’s Mineable Shape Optimizer (MSO) at a 2.5 g/t Au cut-off grade and a minimum width of 1.2 m, amenable to underground extraction.

The Ogama–Rockland Mineral Resource estimate reported from panels designed using Deswick MSO using a 2.5 g/t Au cut-off grade are Inferred Mineral Resource of 3,314,000 t at 6.68 g/t Au, containing 712,000 oz Au (Table 1-1).

Table 1-1: Mineral Resource Estimate

Class	Tonnes	Capped Au g/t	Contained Au oz
Inferred	3,314,000	6.68	712,000

Notes:

- The effective date of the Mineral Resource estimate is August 6, 2026, based upon all exploration data available up to April 20, 2026.
- The Mineral Resource estimate follows the November 29, 2019, CIM Best Practice Guidelines. The quantity and grade of the Inferred Mineral Resources listed here are uncertain in nature and have insufficient exploration data to classify them as Indicated Mineral Resources, and it is not certain.
- Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources estimated will be converted into Mineral Reserves.
- The CIM Definition Standards were followed for the classification of Inferred Mineral Resources. Inferred Mineral Resources were assigned for blocks interpolated using a minimum of two holes with a nominal spacing of 80 m.
- Ounces and tonnes have been rounded to the nearest 1,000; therefore, sums in the table may not add up due to rounding.
- The Mineral Resource estimate uses a cut-off grade of 2.50 g/t Au based on assumptions of a gold price of US\$2,500/oz; an exchange rate of USD 0.72:CAD 1.00; mining operating costs of \$175.00/t; processing costs of \$38.00/t processed; haulage costs of \$15.20/t mined; general and administrative cost of \$37.00/t processed; average gold recoverability of 94%.
- The Mineral Resource estimate is reported from MSO-designed mining stopes based on 20 m long, 18 m high, and a minimum of 1.2 m wide.
- A bulk density of 2.71 t/m³ was used for non-mineralized material and 2.69 t/m³ for mineralized material to convert volumes to tonnes for all blocks in the Mineral Resource estimation.
- Historically mined tonnage from voids, totalling 236,600 tonnes, was removed from the model.
- The raw gold assay values were capped by vein, with capping ranging from 3.0 g/t Au to 60.0 g/t Au.
- Gold grades were estimated into a 5 m x 5 m x 5 m block model using the OK method using composites intersecting the vein solids.
- From surface, a 36 m-high proposed crown pillar is removed from the Mineral Resource.
- All resources below –270 masl, or below 590 m vertical depth, are removed.
- Selected isolated and peripheral blocks were removed from the Mineral Resource.

1.12 Other Relevant Data and Information

The 1911 Gold’s True North Gold Project complex, located 27 km southeast of the Project, includes a modern, fully-permitted 1,300 t/d processing facility, tailings management area and reprocessing operation, underground mine infrastructure, and the True North gold deposit.



The True North mine has produced more than 2 Moz of gold over a mine life that has spanned close to 100 years, including 36 years of continuous production (1932–1968) from the historical San Antonio Gold Zone.

An updated Mineral Resource estimate for True North (Lomas et al., 2024) reported an Indicated Mineral Resource comprising 3.52 Mt at 4.41 g/t Au, for 499,000 oz of contained gold, and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 5.49 Mt at 3.65 g/t Au, for 644,000 oz contained gold. 1911 Gold is actively exploring for new targets and new mineralized zones within the True North project area from surface and underground.

In February 2026, 1911 Gold announced an updated preliminary economic assessment (PEA) for the True North Gold Project that AMC Mining Consultants Canada Ltd. (AMC) produced, titled 1911 Gold True North PEA (Amended and Restated) (Salmenmaki et al., 2026, July 16), with an effective date of February 10, 2026. The PEA outlines a robust gold-mining operation using the fully built and permitted infrastructure, including shafts, underground workings, and the processing and tailings management facility. The PEA outlines a foundational mine plan based on 2024 Mineral Resource estimates (Lomas et al., 2024, December 23), and targets steady-state production of 58,114 oz/a with a mine life of 11 years. The PEA also outlines opportunities to improve metrics with potential to increase the grade and production profile.

1.13 Conclusions and Recommendations

1.13.1 Conclusions

Risks to the Project include changes to metal price and exchange-rate assumptions, interpretation of mineralization geometry and continuity, assumed density and domain assignments, and assumptions regarding continued ability to access the site, retain mineral and surface rights titles, and maintain environmental and other regulatory permits and social license to operate.

Recent drilling demonstrates the opportunity to expand the Mineral Resource estimate through continued infill and expansion drilling. The Inferred Mineral Resources could potentially be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration drilling.

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

1.13.2 Recommendations

Based on the results of the Ogama–Rockland Gold Project 2026 Mineral Resource estimate, and the review and interpretation of the Project geological data, the QPs recommend that 1911 Gold continues the exploration activities to advance the Project toward a future development decision.

A two-phase work program is recommended to support an updated Mineral Resource estimate and study at a preliminary economic assessment (PEA level that includes completing near-surface resource extension, infill drilling programs, and metallurgical and environmental study.



The proposed budget for Phase 1 is \$1.8 million based on the following recommended work:

- Completing an exploration drilling program to 250 m below surface to continue to test resource expansion. Priority targets already identified within the Ogama–Rockland vein system aimed at expanding near-surface resources.
- Initiating an engineering study of environmental, mineral processing, and preliminary mining-method definition. As part of the mineral processing work, it is recommended that subsequent testing be performed to evaluate the impact of a finer primary grind across a range of particle size distributions on gold extraction from this stream.
- Completing a PEA study of the Project supported by the 2026 Mineral Resource estimate.

The proposed budget for Phase 2 is \$8.9 million. In Phase 2 the QPs recommend continuing exploration activities and completing the following work to support an updated PEA for the Project:

- Infill and resource expansion drilling program deeper than 250 m below surface
- Engineering studies initiated in Phase 1
- An update of the 2026 Mineral Resource estimate upon completion of drilling campaigns
- An updated NI 43-101 in support of the Mineral Resource estimate update
- Expansion of resource areas to determine the focus, direction, and plans for further resource development.



2 INTRODUCTION

This report titled *National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for the Ogama–Rockland Gold Project, Southeast Manitoba, Canada* (this Technical Report), dated September 24, 2026, with an effective date of August 6, 2026, reports a Mineral Resource update for the Ogama–Rockland Gold Project (the Project), near Bissett, Manitoba.

2.1 Terms of Reference

T. Maunula & Associates Consulting Inc. (TMAC) prepared this Technical Report for the 1911 Gold Corporation (the Client or 1911 Gold) in accordance with the Canadian disclosure requirements of National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and Form 43-101 F1, and is prepared using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) *CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves* (CIM, 2014) and the *CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines* (CIM, 2019).

The report supports 1911 Gold's disclosures in a press release dated August 11, 2026, titled *1911 Gold Announces Mineral Resource Estimate Update for the Ogama–Rockland Gold Project* (1911 Gold, 2026).

2.2 Sources of Information

The Project has been an exploration target for many years, and the subject of numerous reports. Many mining consulting firms prepared those reports and other documents on behalf of earlier Project operators.

Data used in this Technical Report have been verified where possible, and the report is based on information believed to be accurate at the time of completion.

2.3 Qualified Persons

The authors, by virtue of their education, experience, and professional association, are considered qualified persons (QP) as defined in NI 43-101, and members in good standing of appropriate professional institutions and associations; their report responsibilities are given in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: QP Responsibilities

Qualified Persons	Company	QP Responsibility/Role	Report Section(s)
Tim Maunula, P.Geo.	TMAC	Geology, QA/QC, data verification, drilling, Mineral Resource estimate	1–12, 14–24 and portions of 25 and 26
Roselyn Yeboah, P.Eng.	1911 Gold	Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing	13 and portions of 25 and 26

Note: QA/QC = quality assurance and quality control.



2.4 Site Visit

In accordance with NI 43-101 guidelines, Mr. Maunula conducted a site visit on May 11–14, 2026, which included an inspection of the Ogama–Rockland Gold Project property (the Property) and a review of drill core.

2.5 Units, Currency, and Rounding

The units of measure used in this Technical Report are those of the International System of Units (or metric), except for imperial units commonly used in the industry.

All dollar figures are quoted in this Technical Report in Canadian dollars (\$) unless otherwise noted.

Frequently used abbreviations and acronyms are included below the table of contents.

This Technical Report includes technical information that required subsequent calculations to derive subtotals, totals, and weighted averages. Such calculations inherently involve a degree of rounding and consequently introduce a margin of error. Where these occur, the QP does not consider them to be material.



3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The QPs' conclusions, opinions, and estimates in this Technical Report are based on:

- Information available at the time of preparation
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth herein
- 1911 Gold and other third-party information.

TMAC has followed standard professional procedures in preparing the content of this Technical Report. Data used have been verified where possible, and are based on information believed to be accurate at the time of completion.

With respect to legal aspects, the QPs have relied upon the work of the expert listed below. To the extent permitted under NI 43-101, the QPs disclaim responsibility for the relevant section of this Technical Report.

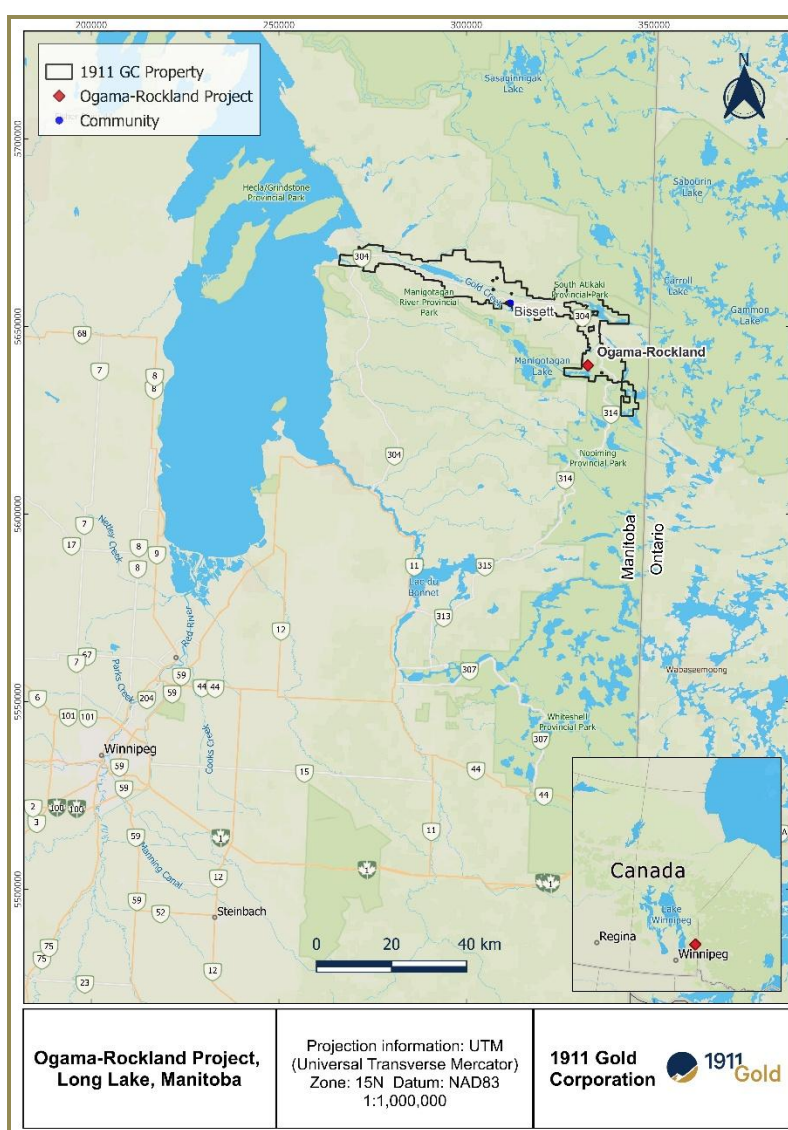
- Expert: Mr Andrew H. MacSkimming, Barrister & Solicitor, 201 Portage Ave., 18th Floor, Winnipeg, MB, Canada, R3B 3K6, as advised in a letter of December 12, 2025, to Mr. Michele Della Libera, VP Exploration of 1911 Gold Corporation.
- Report, opinion, or statement relied upon: information on mineral tenure and status, and title issues.
- Extent of reliance: full reliance following the QPs' review.
- Portion of Technical Report to which disclaimer applies: relevant portion of Section 4.



4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location

The Project is about 170 km northeast of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and approximately 27 km southeast of the True North Gold Project complex in the town of Bissett, at approximately 51°53' north latitude, 95°23' west longitude; Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 15N 332500m E 5640000m N (NAD83) (Figure 4-1).



Source: 1911 Gold (this report).

Figure 4-1: Location of the Ogama–Rockland Gold Project



4.2 Property Description

The Project is within the 1911 Gold property holdings, which consist of a 100% interest in unpatented claims, patents, and mineral leases, the extent of which is shown in Figure 4-1. The total area covered is 62,685 ha (Table 4-1), which excludes the mineral leases. 1911 Gold has a 100% interest in 18 patented mining claims covering an area of 290 ha, two mining leases covering 1,091 ha, and 417 unpatented mining claims covering an area of 61,304 ha (Table 4-1).

Table 4-1: Summary of 1911 Gold Property Holdings and Surface Areas

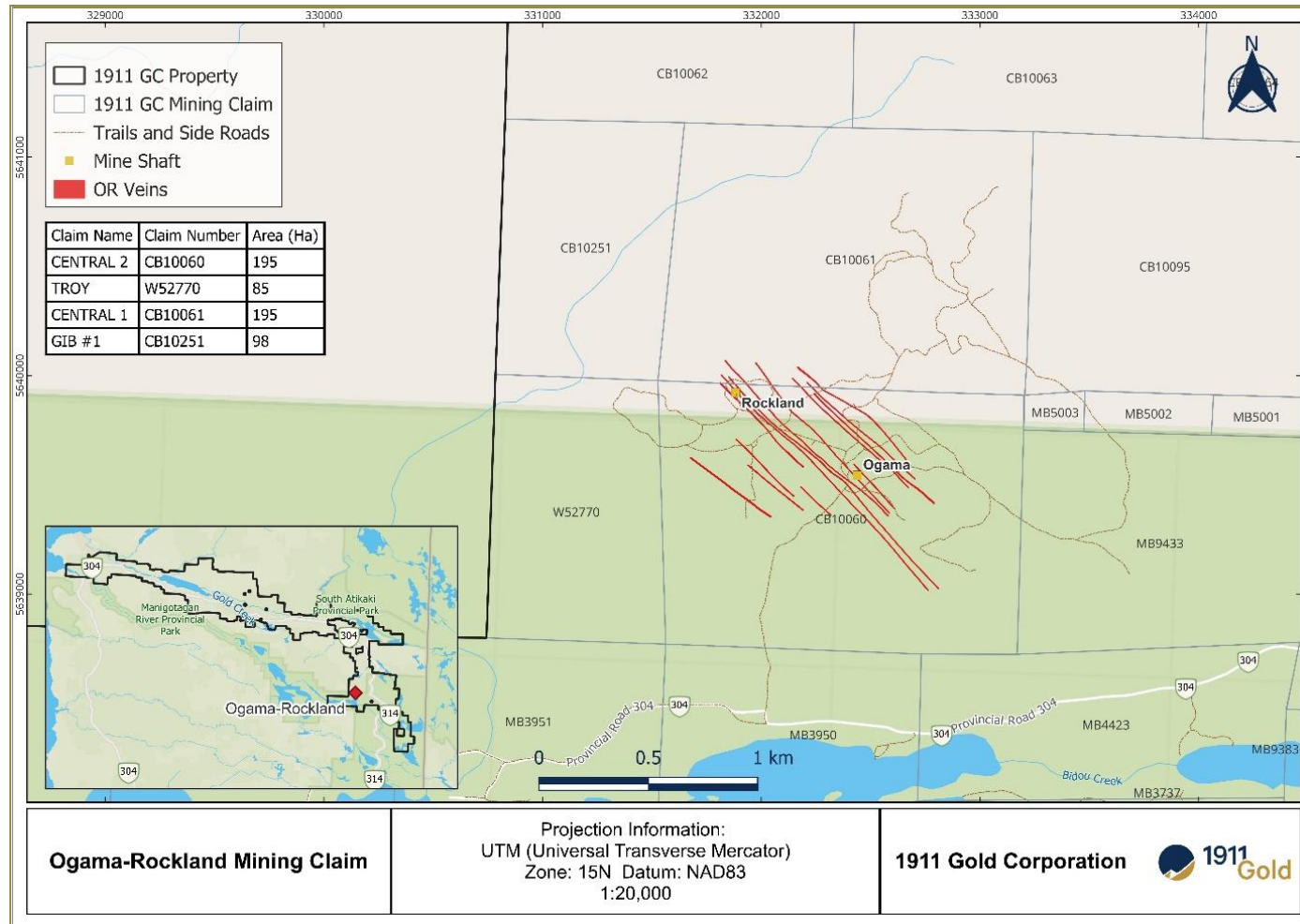
Item	Number of Claims and Lease	Hectares
Unpatented Mining Claims	417	61,304
Patented Mining Claims	18	290
Mineral Lease	2	1,091
Total	437	62,685

The immediate Ogama–Rockland Gold Project area comprises a 100% recorded interest in four mining claims: WS2770, CB10251, CB10061, and CB10060 (Figure 4-2). These claims are not subject to any royalties or other interests. WS2770 and CB10060 are within Nopiming Provincial Park and may be subject to further scrutiny.



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Source: 1911 Gold (this report).

Note: Green shaded area within Nopiming Provincial Park. OR = Ogama–Rockland, GC = Gold Corporation

Figure 4-2: Ogama–Rockland Mining Claim Numbers CB10060, WS2770, CB10060, and CB10251



4.3 Work Commitments

The unpatented mineral claims are subject to: annual work commitments of either \$12.50/ha from Years 2 to 10, and \$25/ha from Year 11 on; and filing fees of \$13/claim per year, which must be submitted with a renewal application. Exploration activities may be reported to the Manitoba Mines Branch for eligible assessment credits, which can be applied towards the annual work commitment of any claim, providing that the distribution does not exceed a contiguous area of 3,200 ha (in the case of an unpatented claim) or 1,600 ha (in the case of a mineral lease) from where the original work was performed. There is no limit on the number of years a claim may be renewed, provided adequate assessment credits exist.

The patented claims are subject to an annual mineral tax that must be paid to the Manitoba Mines Branch on or before December 31. Additionally, the patented claims are subject to annual municipal tax payments, in connection with surface ownership.

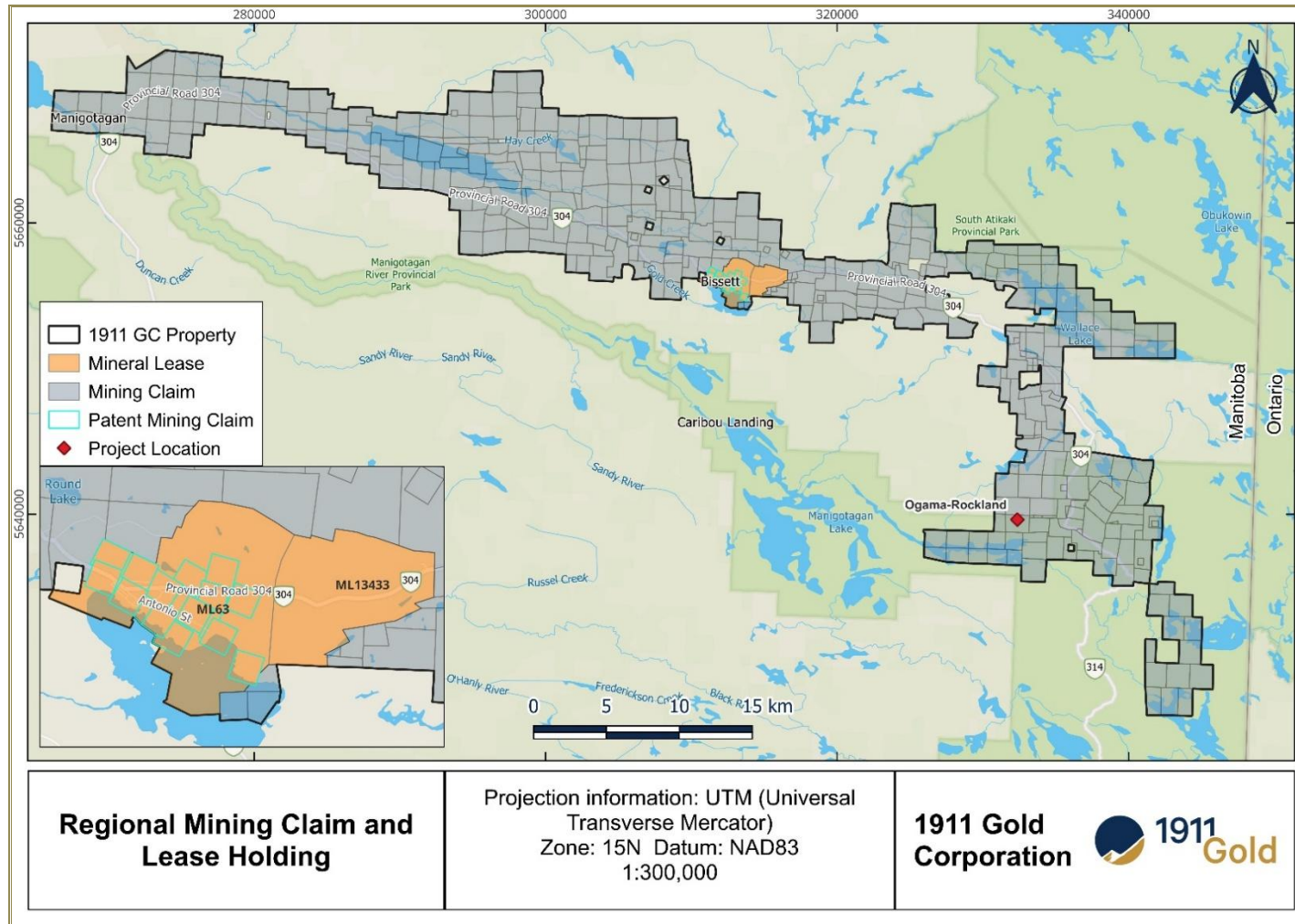
There are no other property agreements or obligations.

The QP is not aware of any significant risks that might affect title, access to the Property or the ability to perform work on the Property.



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Notes: GC = Gold Corporation.

Source: 1911 Gold (this report).

Figure 4-3: Regional Mining Claim and Lease Holdings



4.4 Mineral Property Tenure

The QP's review of mineral dispositions summarized in Table 4-2 is based on information 1911 Gold provided and as noted in Section 3. The 1911 Gold property holdings are inclusive of the True North Gold Project and Ogama–Rockland Gold Project. The mineral dispositions listed are in good standing. An independent verification of land title was not conducted by the QP.

Table 4-2: 1911 Gold Property Holdings—August 6, 2026

Disposition Type	Disposition No.	Disposition Name	Claim Size (ha)	NTS	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Tenure Type
Claim	MB10164	CARB FR	10.00	52L14NW	Jun 30, 2011	Jun 30, 2033	Mineral
Claim	MB10436	ANGELA	194.00	52L14NW	Aug 10, 2011	Aug 10, 2029	Mineral
Claim	MB1270	LOUIS	122.00	52L14NW	Aug 29, 2003	Aug 29, 2029	Mineral
Claim	MB1271	TIM	128.00	52L14NW	Sep 10, 2003	Sep 10, 2026	Mineral
Claim	MB1279	GARY	152.00	52L14NW	Aug 29, 2003	Aug 29, 2029	Mineral
Claim	MB1280	ALAN 2	196.00	52L14NW	Sep 26, 2003	Sep 26, 2026	Mineral
Claim	MB4792	ALAN 4	84.00	52L14NW	Nov 21, 2003	Nov 21, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB4926	BRADY 1	256.00	52L14NW	Nov 21, 2003	Nov 21, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB4927	ALAN 5	32.00	52L14NW	Nov 21, 2003	Nov 21, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB4928	BRADY 2	256.00	52L14NW	Nov 21, 2003	Nov 21, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB4929	BRADY 3	120.00	52L14NW	Nov 21, 2003	Nov 21, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB4930	BRADY 4	120.00	52L14NW	Nov 21, 2003	Nov 21, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB9164	BEAR 4	217.00	52L14NW	Jan 21, 2009	Jan 21, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB9307	AMY 5	16.00	52L14NW	Jul 20, 2009	Jul 20, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB9308	ALAN 3	157.00	52L14NW	Jul 20, 2009	Jul 20, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB9309	PIP	45.00	52L14NW	Jul 20, 2009	Jul 20, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB9600	SGR	26.00	52L14NW, 52L14S	Oct 24, 2011	Oct 24, 2026	Mineral
Claim	P9356E	ALAN	232.00	52L14NW	Aug 13, 2003	Aug 13, 2029	Mineral
Claim	CB8043		65.00	52M03SW, 52M04S	Jul 11, 1977	Jul 11, 2036	Mineral
Claim	MB1296	GOLD HORSE 3	173.00	52M04SW	Mar 19, 1997	Mar 19, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB1327	GOLD HORSE 1	96.00	52M04SW	Dec 16, 1996	Dec 16, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB1328	GOLD HORSE 2	39.00	52M04SW	Dec 16, 1996	Dec 16, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB1354	GOLD HORSE 4	96.00	52M04SW	Mar 19, 1997	Mar 19, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB1357	GEO 3	144.00	52M03SW, 52M04S	Mar 19, 1997	Mar 19, 2030	Mineral
Claim	MB13620	WALL 2	100.00	52M3	Dec 17, 2018	Jan 02, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB13621	WALL 3	90.00	52M3	Dec 17, 2018	Jan 02, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB13622	WALL 1	96.00	52M3	Dec 17, 2018	Jan 02, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB13623	WALL 4	96.00	52M3	Dec 17, 2018	Jan 02, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB13624	WALL 5	72.00	52M3	Dec 17, 2018	Jan 02, 2035	Mineral
Claim	MB13625	WALL 6	192.00	52M3	Dec 17, 2018	Jan 02, 2028	Mineral



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Disposition Type	Disposition No.	Disposition Name	Claim Size (ha)	NTS	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Tenure Type
Claim	MB13626	WALL 7	192.00	52M3	Dec 17, 2018	Jan 02, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB13628	WALL 9	224.00	52M3	Dec 17, 2018	Jan 02, 2031	Mineral
Claim	MB13629	WALL 10	192.00	52M3	Dec 17, 2018	Jan 02, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB13630	WALL 11	96.00	52M3	Dec 17, 2018	Jan 02, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB13631	WALL 12	168.00	52M3	Dec 17, 2018	Jan 02, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB13632	WALL 13	144.00	52M3	Dec 17, 2018	Jan 02, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB13633	WALL 14	144.00	52M3	Dec 17, 2018	Jan 02, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13634	WALL 15	192.00	52M3	Dec 17, 2018	Jan 02, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB13635	WALL 16	192.00	52M3	Dec 17, 2018	Jan 02, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB13636	WALL 17	144.00	52M3	Dec 17, 2018	Jan 02, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB13637	WALL 24	192.00	52L14	Dec 17, 2018	Jan 09, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB13638	WALL 19	144.00	52M3	Dec 17, 2018	Jan 02, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13639	WALL 20	144.00	52M3	Dec 17, 2018	Jan 02, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13640	WALL 21	144.00	52M3	Dec 17, 2018	Jan 02, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13641	WALL 22	192.00	52M3	Dec 17, 2018	Jan 02, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13642	WALL 18	143.00	52M3	Dec 17, 2018	Jan 02, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13643	WALL 23	96.00	52L14	Dec 17, 2018	Jan 02, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13644	Wall 8	128.00	52L14	Jan 09, 2019	Jan 09, 2030	Mineral
Claim	MB13645	WALL 25	144.00	52L14	Dec 17, 2018	Jan 02, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB13647	MORRIS 1	162.00	62P01	Jan 09, 2019	Jan 09, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB13648	Morris 2	189.00	62P01	Jan 09, 2019	Jan 09, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB13649	Morris 3	184.00	62P01	Jan 09, 2019	Jan 09, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB13650	Morris 4	256.00	62P01	Jan 09, 2019	Jan 09, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB13651	Morris 5	256.00	62P01	Jan 09, 2019	Jan 09, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB13652	MORRIS 6	256.00	62P01	Jan 22, 2019	Jan 22, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB13653	MORRIS 7	256.00	62P01	Jan 22, 2019	Jan 22, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB13654	MORRIS 8	256.00	62P01	Jan 22, 2019	Jan 22, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13655	MORRIS 9	256.00	62P01	Jan 22, 2019	Jan 22, 2029	Mineral
Claim	MB13657	MORRIS 10	256.00	62P01	Jan 22, 2019	Jan 22, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13658	MORRIS 11	256.00	62P01	Jan 22, 2019	Jan 22, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13659	MORRIS 18	56.00	62P01	Jan 22, 2019	Jan 22, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB13660	MORRIS 12	256.00	62P01	Jan 22, 2019	Jan 22, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13661	MORRIS 13	64.00	62P01	Jan 22, 2019	Jan 22, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13662	MORRIS 14	256.00	62P01	Jan 22, 2019	Jan 22, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13663	MORRIS 15	256.00	62P01	Jan 22, 2019	Jan 22, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13664	MORRIS 16	256.00	62P01	Jan 22, 2019	Jan 22, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13665	MORRIS 17	128.00	62P01	Jan 22, 2019	Jan 22, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13666	MORRIS 19	220.00	62P01	Jan 23, 2019	Jan 23, 2027	Mineral



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Disposition Type	Disposition No.	Disposition Name	Claim Size (ha)	NTS	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Tenure Type
Claim	MB13667	MORRIS 20	256.00	62P01	Jan 22, 2019	Jan 22, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13668	MORRIS 21	256.00	62P01	Jan 22, 2019	Jan 22, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13669	MORRIS 22	256.00	62P01	Jan 22, 2019	Jan 22, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13670	MORRIS 24	105.00	62P01	Jan 22, 2019	Jan 22, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13671	MORRIS 25	256.00	62P01	Jan 22, 2019	Jan 22, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13672	MORRIS 26	256.00	62P01	Jan 22, 2019	Jan 22, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13673	MORRIS 27	192.00	62P01	Jan 22, 2019	Jan 22, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13674	MORRIS 30	238.00	62P01	Jan 25, 2019	Jan 25, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13675	MORRIS 31	210.00	62P01	Jan 25, 2019	Jan 25, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13676	MORRIS 34	232.00	62P01	Jan 25, 2019	Jan 25, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13677	MORRIS 35	224.00	62P01	Jan 25, 2019	Jan 25, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13678	MORRIS 36	252.00	62P01	Jan 25, 2019	Jan 25, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13679	MORRIS 37	252.00	62P01	Jan 25, 2019	Jan 25, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13680	ULTRA 27	219.00	62P01	Jan 23, 2019	Jan 23, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13681	ULTRA 28	84.00	62P01	Jan 22, 2019	Jan 22, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13682	ULTRA 29	192.00	62P01	Jan 22, 2019	Jan 22, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13687	MORRIS 23	128.00	62P01	Feb 19, 2019	Feb 21, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13688	MORRIS 28	256.00	62P01	Apr 05, 2019	Apr 05, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13690	WALL 26	118.00	52M03	Apr 05, 2019	Apr 05, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB13691	WALL 27	120.00	52M03	Apr 05, 2019	Apr 05, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13692	WALL 28	90.00	52M03	Apr 05, 2019	Apr 05, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB13819	WALL 29	153.00	52M04	Feb 11, 2021	Feb 11, 2030	Mineral
Claim	MB13821	GOLD RIDGE 21	256.00	52M04	Feb 11, 2021	Feb 11, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB13822	GOLD CANYON 7	42.00	52M04	Feb 11, 2021	Feb 11, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13823	GOLD CANYON 5	96.00	52M04	Feb 11, 2021	Feb 11, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13824	GOLD HORSE 12	108.00	52M04	Feb 11, 2021	Feb 11, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB13825	GOLD HORSE 13	120.00	52M04	Feb 11, 2021	Feb 11, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB13827	GOLD RIDGE 27	184.00	52M04	Feb 11, 2021	Feb 11, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB13828	GOLD RIDGE 28	256.00	52M04	Feb 11, 2021	Feb 11, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB15459	LAURA	248.00	52M3SW	Oct 10, 2025	Oct 10, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB15460	LISA	230.00	52M3SW	Oct 10, 2025	Oct 10, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB15461	CARMEN	256.00	52M3SW	Oct 10, 2025	Oct 10, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB15476	ANN	92.00	52L, 52M	Feb 21, 2026	Feb 21, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB15477	BIA	132.00	52L, 52M	Feb 21, 2026	Feb 21, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB15478	RACHEL	80.00	52L, 52M	Feb 21, 2026	Feb 21, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB1756	REX 4	16.00	52M04SW	May 28, 1998	May 28, 2040	Mineral
Claim	MB1846	JADE 3	16.00	52M04SE	Jul 13, 1998	Jul 13, 2041	Mineral
Claim	MB1847	JADE 4	16.00	52M04SE	Jul 13, 1998	Jul 13, 2041	Mineral



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Claim	MB1915	GEO 4	32.00	52M04SE	Dec 16, 1998	Dec 16, 2030	Mineral
Claim	MB1922	GOLD PERCULATOR 1	56.00	52M04SW	Apr 13, 1999	Apr 13, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB1924	SANANTONIO JR 1	239.00	52M04SE, 52M04S	Feb 26, 1999	Feb 26, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB1925	SANANTONIO JR 2	240.00	52M04SE, 52M04S	Feb 26, 1999	Feb 26, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB1926	SANANTONIO JR 3	144.00	52M04SE, 52M04S	Feb 26, 1999	Feb 26, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB1927	GOLDEN CANYONS 1	256.00	52M04SW	Feb 26, 1999	Feb 26, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB1928	SANANTONIO JR 4	212.00	52M04SE	Feb 26, 1999	Feb 26, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB1930	GOLD CANYON 3	64.00	52M04SW	Feb 26, 1999	Feb 26, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB1931	GOLD CANYON 4	256.00	52M04SW	Feb 26, 1999	Feb 26, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB1932	GEO 5	16.00	52M04SE	Jan 25, 1999	Jan 25, 2030	Mineral
Claim	MB1934	GOLD CANYON 5	256.00	52M04SW	Feb 26, 1999	Feb 26, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB1935	GOLDEN CANYONS 2	256.00	52M04SW	Feb 26, 1999	Feb 26, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB1936	GOLDEN CANYONS 3	224.00	52M04SW	Feb 26, 1999	Feb 26, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB1937	GOLD PERCULATOR 2	136.00	52M04SW	Apr 13, 1999	Apr 13, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB1943	GOLD CANYON 1	256.00	52M04SW	Feb 26, 1999	Feb 26, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB1944	GOLD CANYON 6	16.00	52M04SW	Feb 26, 1999	Feb 26, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB1945	MOTHERLOAD 1	256.00	52M04SW	Feb 26, 1999	Feb 26, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB1946	GOLD TWINS 1	252.00	52M04SW	Feb 26, 1999	Feb 26, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB1947	GOLD TWINS 2	66.00	52M04SW	Feb 26, 1999	Feb 26, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB1948	GOLD TWINS 3	256.00	52M04SW	Feb 26, 1999	Feb 26, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB1949	GOLD TWINS 4	256.00	52M04SW	Feb 26, 1999	Feb 26, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB1950	GOLD TWINS 5	256.00	52M04SW	Feb 26, 1999	Feb 26, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB1951	OLD PROSPECTOR 2	248.00	52M04SW	Apr 07, 1999	Apr 07, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB1979	OLD PROSPECTOR 3	248.00	52M04SW	Apr 07, 1999	Apr 07, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB2002	GEO 7	32.00	52M03SW	Apr 09, 1999	Apr 09, 2030	Mineral
Claim	MB2004	GEO 9	96.00	52M03SW	Apr 22, 1999	Apr 22, 2029	Mineral
Claim	MB2005	GEO 10	96.00	52M03SW	Apr 22, 1999	Apr 22, 2030	Mineral
Claim	MB2067	MARLEEN	129.00	52M04SW	Mar 24, 2000	Mar 24, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB2101	BUB 1	128.00	52M04SE	Nov 22, 1999	Nov 22, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB2102	BUB 2	128.00	52M04SE	Nov 22, 1999	Nov 22, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB2103	BUB 3	192.00	52M04SE	Nov 22, 1999	Nov 22, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB2104	BUB 4	128.00	52M03SW, 52M04S	Nov 22, 1999	Nov 22, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB2105	BUB 5	192.00	52M03SW, 52M04S	Nov 22, 1999	Nov 22, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB2106	BUB 6	192.00	52M03SW	Nov 22, 1999	Nov 22, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB2109	JONA	75.00	52M04SE	Aug 16, 2002	Aug 16, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB2115	MALIBU 1	256.00	52M03SW, 52M04S	Jan 04, 2000	Jan 04, 2030	Mineral
Claim	MB2116	MALIBU 2	256.00	52M03SW, 52M04S	Jan 04, 2000	Jan 04, 2030	Mineral
Claim	MB2118	MALIBU FR.	12.00	52M04SE	Jan 04, 2000	Jan 04, 2030	Mineral



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Claim	MB2120	JADE	61.00	52M04SW	Jan 17, 2000	Jan 17, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB2175	PAULA 5	192.00	52M04SW	Jul 04, 2000	Jul 04, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB2180	KIM 10	96.00	52M04SE, 52M04S	Jul 21, 2000	Jul 21, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB2181	KIM 1	108.00	52M04SE	Jul 26, 2000	Jul 26, 2040	Mineral
Claim	MB2378	PAULA 2378	252.00	52M04SW	Dec 13, 2000	Dec 13, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB2379	PAULA 2379	166.00	52M04SW	Dec 13, 2000	Dec 13, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB2380	PAULA 2380	250.00	52M04SW	Dec 13, 2000	Dec 13, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB2381	PAULA 2381	56.00	52M04SW	Dec 13, 2000	Dec 13, 2026	Mineral
Claim	MB2707	KIM 8	60.00	52M04SE	Jul 26, 2000	Jul 26, 2040	Mineral
Claim	MB2710	PAULA 10	226.00	52M04SW	Jul 21, 2000	Jul 21, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB2712	PAULA 12	113.00	52M04SW	Jul 21, 2000	Jul 21, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB2753	LOOK OUT	16.00	52M04SW	Jan 23, 2001	Jan 23, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB2755	PAULA 13	240.00	52M04SW	Aug 14, 2000	Aug 14, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB2787	SABINA 5	131.00	52M04SW	Aug 08, 2000	Aug 08, 2029	Mineral
Claim	MB2791	SABINA 1	89.00	52M04SW	Sep 20, 2000	Sep 20, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB2792	SABINA 2	87.00	52M04SW	Sep 20, 2000	Sep 20, 2026	Mineral
Claim	MB2798	LAURALEE 8	224.00	52M04SE	Jul 31, 2000	Jul 31, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB2799	KIM 9	124.00	52M04SW	Aug 21, 2000	Aug 21, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB2801	LAURALEE 1	130.00	52M04SE	Jul 31, 2000	Jul 31, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB2802	LAURALEE 2	189.00	52M04SE	Jul 31, 2000	Jul 31, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB2945	MONA 2945	256.00	52M03SW	Jan 24, 2001	Jan 24, 2030	Mineral
Claim	MB2949	MONA 2949	128.00	52M03SW	Jan 24, 2001	Jan 24, 2030	Mineral
Claim	MB2975	KIM 2975	150.00	52M04SE, 52M04S	Dec 13, 2000	Dec 13, 2040	Mineral
Claim	MB2978	LAURALEE	128.00	52M04SW	Mar 02, 2001	Mar 02, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB2979	LAURALEE 2979	232.00	52M04SW	May 09, 2001	May 09, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB2980	LAURALEE 2980	170.00	52M04SW	May 09, 2001	May 09, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB2981	LAURALEE 2981	244.00	52M04SW	May 09, 2001	May 09, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB2982	LAURALEE 2982	135.00	52M04SW	May 09, 2001	May 09, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB2983	LAURALEE 2983	181.00	52M04SW	May 09, 2001	May 09, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB2984	LAURALEE 2984	140.00	52M04SE, 52M04S	May 09, 2001	May 09, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB2987	OX 2987	57.00	52M04SW	May 15, 2002	May 15, 2036	Mineral
Claim	MB2991	YORK	20.00	52M04SW	Sep 04, 2001	Sep 04, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB2998	MONA 2998	75.00	52M03SW	Feb 26, 2001	Feb 26, 2030	Mineral
Claim	MB3000	MONA 3000	256.00	52M03SW	Jan 24, 2001	Jan 24, 2030	Mineral
Claim	MB3001	MONA 3001	214.00	52M03SW	Feb 26, 2001	Feb 26, 2030	Mineral
Claim	MB3028	MONA 3028	80.00	52M04SW	Apr 02, 2001	Apr 02, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB3029	MONA 3029	248.00	52M04SW	Apr 02, 2001	Apr 02, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB3030	RACHELLE 3030	182.00	52M04SW	Apr 26, 2001	Apr 26, 2036	Mineral



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Claim	MB3031	MONA 3031	114.00	52M04SW	Mar 26, 2001	Mar 26, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB3032	RACHELLE 3032	210.00	52M04SW	May 07, 2001	May 07, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB3033	RACHELLE 3033	161.00	52M04SW	Apr 26, 2001	Apr 26, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB3035	LAURALEE 3035	143.00	52M04SE, 52M04S	May 09, 2001	May 09, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB3036	DEB 36	80.00	52M04SW	Aug 14, 2001	Aug 14, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB3038	JACQUIE 3038	213.00	52M04SW	May 14, 2001	May 14, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB3227	KIM 3227	58.00	52M04SW	Feb 19, 2002	Feb 19, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB3229	DEB 3229	167.00	52M04SW	Feb 19, 2002	Feb 19, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB3261	SABINA 3	159.00	52M04SW	Nov 12, 2003	Nov 12, 2026	Mineral
Claim	MB3593	KIM 3593	194.00	52M04SE, 52M04S	Apr 14, 2003	Apr 14, 2040	Mineral
Claim	MB3596	REO 3596	80.00	52M03SW	Apr 30, 2003	Apr 30, 2030	Mineral
Claim	MB3893	REO 3893	230.00	52M04NW, 52M04S	Feb 05, 2003	Feb 05, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB3895	REO 3895	252.00	52M04SW	Feb 05, 2003	Feb 05, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB3897	REO 3897	241.00	52M04NW, 52M04S	Feb 05, 2003	Feb 05, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB3949	HURON #1	16.00	52M04SW	May 13, 2003	May 13, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB4498	SAN 9	192.00	52M04SE	Feb 28, 2003	Feb 28, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB4554	GRAND CENTRAL	32.00	52M04SW	May 26, 2003	May 26, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB4563	VAN	93.00	52M04SE	Jun 08, 2004	Jun 08, 2041	Mineral
Claim	MB4604	OLD EDKE	46.00	52M04SW	Sep 22, 2003	Sep 22, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB4605	OLD EDKE 1	217.00	52M04SW	Sep 22, 2003	Sep 22, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB4606	OLD EDKE 3	247.00	52M04SW	Sep 22, 2003	Sep 22, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB4607	OLD EDKE 4	160.00	52M04SW	Sep 22, 2003	Sep 22, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB4611	JARY 1	110.00	52M04SW	Jun 21, 2005	Jun 21, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB4612	JARY 2	90.00	52M04SW	Jun 21, 2005	Jun 21, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB4781	SABINA 7	154.00	52M04SW	Oct 16, 2003	Oct 16, 2026	Mineral
Claim	MB4782	SABINA 6	214.00	52M04SW	Oct 16, 2003	Oct 16, 2026	Mineral
Claim	MB4783	SABINA 4	149.00	52M04SW	Oct 16, 2003	Oct 16, 2026	Mineral
Claim	MB5006	ROBERT PETER	36.00	52M03SW	Jun 21, 2005	Jun 21, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB5007	TATONGA 1	138.00	52M03SW	Jun 21, 2005	Jun 21, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB5035	GOLDRIDGE 1	256.00	52M04NW, 52M04S	Jan 06, 2004	Jan 06, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB5036	GOLDRIDGE 2	240.00	52M04SW	Jan 06, 2004	Jan 06, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB5037	GOLDRIDGE 3	256.00	52M04SW	Jan 06, 2004	Jan 06, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB5040	GOLDRIDGE 6	256.00	52M04SW, 62P01S	Jan 06, 2004	Jan 06, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB5272	PFG	235.00	52L13NE, 52M04S	Mar 19, 2004	Mar 19, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB5277	PFG 5	256.00	52M03SW, 52M04S	Aug 20, 2004	Aug 20, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB5280	PFG 8	194.00	52M03SW	Aug 20, 2004	Aug 20, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB5281	PFG 9	256.00	52L14NW, 52M03S	Sep 28, 2004	Sep 28, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB5455	GOLDRIDGE 15	256.00	62P01NE, 62P01S	Apr 02, 2004	Apr 02, 2028	Mineral



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Claim	MB5457	GOLDRIDGE 14	256.00	62P01NE, 62P01S	Apr 02, 2004	Apr 02, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB5465	AAA	89.00	52M04SE	Nov 29, 2005	Nov 29, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB5568	WANI 1	256.00	52M04SW, 62P01S	May 17, 2004	May 17, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB5569	WANI 2	246.00	52M04SW, 62P01S	May 17, 2004	May 17, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB5589	CONTACT 1	227.00	52M04SW	May 05, 2004	May 05, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB5694	MARA	115.00	52M04SE, 52M04S	Oct 05, 2004	Oct 05, 2026	Mineral
Claim	MB5932	JILL FRACTION	1.00	52M04SE	Aug 24, 2005	Aug 24, 2032	Mineral
Claim	MB5935	SAN 18	96.00	52M04SE	May 09, 2005	May 09, 2030	Mineral
Claim	MB6112	JARY 6112	40.00	52M04SW	Aug 08, 2005	Aug 08, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB6113	JARY 6113	18.00	52M04SW	Aug 08, 2005	Aug 08, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB6115	RIO 5F	10.00	52M04NW	Aug 05, 2005	Aug 05, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB6116	RIO 4	20.00	52M04NW	Aug 05, 2005	Aug 05, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB6117	RIO 3	173.00	52M04NW	Aug 05, 2005	Aug 05, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB6118	RIO 2	255.00	52M04NW	Aug 05, 2005	Aug 05, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB6119	RIO 1	256.00	52M04NW	Aug 05, 2005	Aug 05, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB6122	AUDREY 6122	256.00	52M03SW	Oct 12, 2006	Oct 12, 2030	Mineral
Claim	MB6123	AUDREY 6123	238.00	52M03SW, 52M04S	Oct 12, 2006	Oct 12, 2030	Mineral
Claim	MB632	PAULA 632	249.00	52M04SW	Dec 13, 2000	Dec 13, 2026	Mineral
Claim	MB633	PAULA 633	99.00	52M04SW	Dec 13, 2000	Dec 13, 2026	Mineral
Claim	MB7168	BBB	176.00	62P01SE	Aug 02, 2007	Aug 02, 2029	Mineral
Claim	MB7506	ULTRA 24	208.00	62P01SE	Apr 25, 2007	Apr 25, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB7507	ULTRA 26	128.00	62P01SE	Apr 25, 2007	Apr 25, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB7508	ULTRA 25	256.00	62P01SE	Apr 25, 2007	Apr 25, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB7509	ULTRA 21	256.00	62P01SE	Apr 25, 2007	Apr 25, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB8111	CUD 3	84.00	52M04SE	Jan 15, 2008	Jan 15, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB9150	TOM 4	256.00	52M04SE	Aug 26, 2008	Aug 26, 2040	Mineral
Claim	MB9151	TOM 3	136.00	52M04SE	Aug 26, 2008	Aug 26, 2040	Mineral
Claim	MB9152	TOM 5	256.00	52M04SE	Aug 26, 2008	Aug 26, 2040	Mineral
Claim	MB9154	TOM 6	256.00	52M04SE	Aug 26, 2008	Aug 26, 2040	Mineral
Claim	MB9155	TOM 7	220.00	52M04SE	Aug 26, 2008	Aug 26, 2040	Mineral
Claim	MB9162	TOM 8	248.00	52M04SE	Sep 29, 2008	Sep 29, 2041	Mineral
Claim	MB9231	BILL 31	192.00	52L13NE, 52M04S	Mar 02, 2009	Mar 02, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB9232	BILL 32	192.00	52M04SE	Mar 02, 2009	Mar 02, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB9233	BILL 33	64.00	52M04SE	Mar 02, 2009	Mar 02, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB9378	BILL 34	93.00	52M04SE	May 11, 2009	May 11, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB9521	GOLD HORSE 7	64.00	52M04SE	Feb 24, 2010	Feb 24, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB9522	GOLD HORSE 10	256.00	52M04SE	Feb 24, 2010	Feb 24, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB9523	GOLD HORSE 6	150.00	52M04SE	Feb 24, 2010	Feb 24, 2027	Mineral



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Claim	MB9524	GOLD HORSE 9	256.00	52M04SE	Feb 24, 2010	Feb 24, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB9525	GOLD HORSE 11	140.00	52M04SE	Feb 24, 2010	Feb 24, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB9526	GOLD HORSE 5	240.00	52M04SE	Feb 24, 2010	Feb 24, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB9527	GOLD HORSE 8	256.00	52M04SE	Feb 24, 2010	Feb 24, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB9575	BILL 31 FR	54.00	52M04SE	Apr 14, 2010	Apr 14, 2030	Mineral
Claim	MB9732	SAN 2 FR	2.00	52M04SE	Jul 04, 2012	Jul 04, 2030	Mineral
Claim	P2169F	SAN 11	144.00	52M04SE	Mar 17, 2003	Mar 17, 2040	Mineral
Claim	P2170F	SAN 12	32.00	52M04SE	Mar 17, 2003	Mar 17, 2040	Mineral
Claim	W44497	NUPIC 2 FR.	15.00	52M04SE	Jan 29, 1973	Jan 29, 2030	Mineral
Claim	W44498	NUPIC 3	17.00	52M04SE	Jan 29, 1973	Jan 29, 2030	Mineral
Claim	W44500	NUPIC 5	9.00	52M04SE	Jan 29, 1973	Jan 29, 2030	Mineral
Claim	W44501	NUPIC 6	16.00	52M04SE	Jan 29, 1973	Jan 29, 2030	Mineral
Claim	W44502	NUPIC 7	19.00	52M04SE	Jan 29, 1973	Jan 29, 2030	Mineral
Claim	W44509	NUPIC 14	19.00	52M04SE	Feb 12, 1973	Feb 12, 2030	Mineral
Claim	W44512	NUPIC 17 FR.	7.00	52M04SE	Feb 12, 1973	Feb 12, 2030	Mineral
Claim	W44513	NUPIC 18	9.00	52M04SE	Feb 12, 1973	Feb 12, 2030	Mineral
Claim	W44514	NUPIC 19	17.00	52M04SE	Feb 12, 1973	Feb 12, 2042	Mineral
Claim	W44515	NUPIC 20	17.00	52M04SE	Feb 12, 1973	Feb 12, 2042	Mineral
Claim	W45949		17.00	52M04SW	Dec 14, 1977	Dec 14, 2028	Mineral
Claim	W47000	GOLD CREEK #5	102.00	52M04SE	Oct 27, 1982	Oct 27, 2040	Mineral
Claim	W48116	ALIX	121.00	52M04SE	Feb 03, 1983	Feb 03, 2030	Mineral
Claim	W48245	KAREN	80.00	52M04SE	Nov 29, 1985	Nov 29, 2034	Mineral
Claim	W48337	LUANA # EXT	52.00	52M04SE	Feb 08, 1984	Feb 08, 2041	Mineral
Claim	W48442	LUANA	255.00	52M04SE	Feb 08, 1984	Feb 08, 2041	Mineral
Claim	W48765	BISSETT 1	64.00	52M04SE	Oct 15, 1984	Oct 15, 2028	Mineral
Claim	W48796	BISSETT	240.00	52M04SE	Oct 15, 1984	Oct 15, 2034	Mineral
Claim	W48797	RICE 45	126.00	52M04SE	Jan 31, 1985	Jan 31, 2042	Mineral
Claim	W49083	ODESSA	242.00	52M04SE	Mar 09, 1984	Mar 09, 2042	Mineral
Claim	W49440	JADE	219.00	52M04SE	Mar 25, 1985	Mar 25, 2036	Mineral
Claim	W49441	JADE 2	195.00	52M04SE	Mar 25, 1985	Mar 25, 2030	Mineral
Claim	W49444	SHARON	187.00	52M04SE	Mar 06, 1987	Mar 06, 2042	Mineral
Claim	W49445	WAWA	29.00	52M04SE	Mar 06, 1987	Mar 06, 2030	Mineral
Claim	W50355	JADE #1	222.00	52M04SE	Apr 02, 1985	Apr 02, 2041	Mineral
Claim	W51793	DANCER	48.00	52M04SE	Aug 28, 1987	Aug 28, 2030	Mineral
Claim	W51799	LUANA FR.	6.00	52M04SE	Oct 23, 1987	Oct 23, 2041	Mineral
Claim	W52076	FLORA	182.00	52M04SE	May 02, 1988	May 02, 2028	Mineral
Claim	W52077	LODE	104.00	52M04SE	May 02, 1988	May 02, 2030	Mineral
Claim	W52779	ERIC	95.00	52M04SE	Feb 22, 1990	Feb 22, 2042	Mineral



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Claim	W52780	HENRIKSON	95.00	52M04SE	Feb 22, 1990	Feb 22, 2042	Mineral
Claim	W52781	SCUD	78.00	52M04SE	Jan 27, 1992	Jan 27, 2041	Mineral
Claim	W52840	FLASH	205.00	52M04SE	Apr 01, 1992	Apr 01, 2030	Mineral
Claim	W52841	FRUM	16.00	52M04SE	Apr 01, 1992	Apr 01, 2029	Mineral
Claim	W52842	BEAR	16.00	52M04SE	Jun 22, 1992	Jun 22, 2041	Mineral
Claim	W52843	SPIDER	162.00	52M04SE	Oct 16, 1992	Oct 16, 2041	Mineral
Claim	W52844	FLY	104.00	52M04SE	Oct 16, 1992	Oct 16, 2041	Mineral
Claim	W52845	WEB FRACTION	12.00	52M04SE	Oct 16, 1992	Oct 16, 2034	Mineral
Claim	W53116	PATRIOT	195.00	52M04SE	Feb 28, 1991	Feb 28, 2042	Mineral
Claim	W53314	SAN 1	137.00	52M04SE	Aug 18, 1992	Aug 18, 2030	Mineral
Claim	W53391	BEA	47.00	52M04SE	Apr 10, 2002	Apr 10, 2028	Mineral
Claim	W53405	CHCALA 1	48.00	52M04SE	May 01, 2001	May 01, 2030	Mineral
Claim	W53619	GLORIA	201.00	52M04SE	Dec 09, 1999	Dec 09, 2031	Mineral
Claim	W53803	SAN 4	240.00	52M04SE	Jan 10, 1996	Jan 10, 2030	Mineral
Claim	W53846	SAN 2	192.00	52M04SE	Jan 10, 1996	Jan 10, 2030	Mineral
Claim	W53847	SAN 3	192.00	52M04SE	Jan 10, 1996	Jan 10, 2030	Mineral
Claim Converted	CB11704	RICE NO 4	31.00	52M04SE	Apr 25, 1980	Apr 25, 2041	Mineral
Claim Converted	W44496	NUPIC 1 FR.	17.00	52M04SE	Jan 29, 1973	Jan 29, 2030	Mineral
Claim Converted	W44499	NUPIC 4	9.00	52M04SE	Jan 29, 1973	Jan 29, 2030	Mineral
Claim Converted	W46385	RICE NO 5	17.00	52M04SE	Apr 25, 1980	Apr 25, 2041	Mineral
Claim Converted	W48247	ZORRO	17.00	52M04SE	Sep 23, 1987	Sep 23, 2030	Mineral
Claim Converted	W49484	BISSETT 3 FR	15.00	52M04SE	Feb 11, 1985	Feb 11, 2030	Mineral
Claim Pending	MB13980	Smitty	20.00	52M04	Mar 25, 2022	Mar 25, 2024	Mineral
Mineral Lease	ML13433		395.00	52M04SE	Apr 01, 1992	Apr 01, 2027	Mineral
Mineral Lease	ML63		696.00	52M04SE	Apr 01, 1992	Apr 01, 2027	Mineral
Patent	P10_8	Emma	20.90	52M04SE	Jul 16, 1919	Dec 31, 2026	Mineral
Patent	P12_227	Gabrielle	20.90	52M04SE	Mar 07, 1919	Dec 31, 2026	Mineral
Patent	P15_64	Goldcup	17.32	52M04SE	Jul 13, 1923	Dec 31, 2026	Mineral
Patent	P16_65	Gold Cup No. 2 Fr.	16.83	52M04SE	Jul 13, 1923	Dec 31, 2026	Mineral
Patent	P2_11	Annex	19.54	52M04SE	Jul 17, 1919	Dec 31, 2026	Mineral
Patent	P20_7	Goldfield	20.19	52M04SE	Jul 18, 1919	Dec 31, 2026	Mineral
Patent	P26_15	Jumping Cat	20.88	52M04SE	Aug 26, 1921	Dec 31, 2026	Mineral
Patent	P3_66	Big Four Fr.	3.36	52M04SE	May 30, 1924	Dec 31, 2026	Mineral
Patent	P32_14	Mite Fr.	8.17	52M04SE	Jul 17, 1919	Dec 31, 2026	Mineral
Patent	P35_47	Rachel	20.90	52M04SE	Jul 21, 1922	Dec 31, 2026	Mineral
Patent	P38_951	Ross Fr.	7.50	52M04SE	Sep 12, 1921	Dec 31, 2026	Mineral
Patent	P39_12A	Ross Fr. (N200)	1.21	52M04SE	Feb 27, 1920	Dec 31, 2026	Mineral
Patent	P4_6	Cartwright	20.90	52M04SE	Mar 07, 1919	Dec 31, 2026	Mineral



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Patent	P41_46	San Antonio	18.17	52M04SE	Sep 14, 1921	Dec 31, 2026	Mineral
Patent	P42_9	Scarabe	20.90	52M04SE	Aug 26, 1919	Dec 31, 2026	Mineral
Patent	P47_10	West Scarabe	14.97	52M04SE	Jul 16, 1919	Dec 31, 2026	Mineral
Patent	P48_45	Island Fr.	17.64	52M04SE	Sep 14, 1921	Dec 31, 2026	Mineral
Patent	P9_13	Deluxe	19.81	52M04SE	Jul 16, 1919	Dec 31, 2026	Mineral
Claim	CB10060	CENTRAL 2	195.00	52L14NW	Nov 27, 1978	Nov 27, 2030	Mineral
Claim	CB10061	CENTRAL 1	195.00	52L14NW	Nov 27, 1978	Nov 27, 2030	Mineral
Claim	CB10062	CENTRAL 3	259.00	52L14NW	Nov 27, 1978	Nov 27, 2030	Mineral
Claim	CB10063	CENTRAL 4	259.00	52L14NW	Nov 27, 1978	Nov 27, 2030	Mineral
Claim	CB10064	CENTRAL 5	247.00	52L14NW	Nov 27, 1978	Nov 27, 2030	Mineral
Claim	CB10065	CENTRAL 6	255.00	52L14NW	Nov 27, 1978	Nov 27, 2030	Mineral
Claim	CB10095	DUN	195.00	52L14NW	Jun 27, 1979	Jun 27, 2031	Mineral
Claim	CB10251	GIB #1	98.00	52L14NW	Nov 06, 1979	Nov 06, 2031	Mineral
Claim	CB10280	NOP #1	142.00	52L14NW	Dec 27, 1979	Dec 27, 2030	Mineral
Claim	CB10281	NOP #2	57.00	52L14NW	Dec 27, 1979	Dec 27, 2030	Mineral
Claim	CB11523	CENTRAL #8	149.00	52L14NW	Mar 04, 1980	Mar 04, 2031	Mineral
Claim	MB10111	STORM	96.00	52L14SW	Sep 21, 2017	Sep 21, 2029	Mineral
Claim	MB11576	SAN 70	202.00	52L14NW	Jun 18, 2013	Jun 18, 2032	Mineral
Claim	MB11577	SAN 71	210.00	52L14NW	Jun 18, 2013	Jun 18, 2032	Mineral
Claim	MB11579	SAN 73	256.00	52L14NW	Jun 18, 2013	Jun 18, 2032	Mineral
Claim	MB11580	SAN 74	231.00	52L14NW	Jun 18, 2013	Jun 18, 2032	Mineral
Claim	MB1342	CENTRAL 14	94.00	52L14NW	Apr 24, 1997	Apr 24, 2031	Mineral
Claim	MB13646	CENTRAL 15	116.00	52M3	Dec 17, 2019	Jan 02, 2029	Mineral
Claim	MB13740	DOVE 1 Fr	9.00	52L14NW	Mar 19, 2020	Mar 19, 2032	Mineral
Claim	MB13743	SAN 27 FR	8.00	52L14SW	Aug 14, 2020	Aug 14, 2032	Mineral
Claim	MB14722	Morgan 1	133.00	52L	Oct 05, 2022	Oct 05, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB14723	Morgan 2	233.00	52L	Oct 05, 2022	Oct 05, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB14724	Morgan 3	233.00	52L	Oct 05, 2022	Oct 05, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB14725	Morgan 4	240.00	52L	Oct 05, 2022	Oct 05, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB14726	Morgan 5	203.00	52L	Oct 05, 2022	Oct 05, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB14727	Morgan 6	120.00	52L	Oct 08, 2022	Oct 08, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB14728	Morgan 7	240.00	52L	Oct 08, 2022	Oct 08, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB14729	Morgan 8	247.00	52L	Oct 08, 2022	Oct 08, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB14730	Morgan 9	230.00	52L	Oct 08, 2022	Oct 08, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB14731	Morgan 10	220.00	52L	Oct 08, 2022	Oct 08, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB14740	Morgan 12	234.00	52L	Oct 14, 2022	Oct 14, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB14741	Morgan 11	189.00	52L	Oct 14, 2022	Oct 14, 2034	Mineral
Claim	MB14743	Morgan 13	193.00	52L	Oct 14, 2022	Oct 14, 2034	Mineral



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Southeast Manitoba, Canada,



Disposition Type	Disposition No.	Disposition Name	Claim Size (ha)	NTS	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Tenure Type
Claim	MB1909	LOVE FR	14.00	52L14NW	Jan 21, 1999	Jan 21, 2033	Mineral
Claim	MB3433	BERE 6	36.00	52L14NW, 52L14S	Mar 28, 2003	Mar 28, 2032	Mineral
Claim	MB3737	BILL 100	176.00	52L14SW	Nov 22, 2002	Nov 22, 2032	Mineral
Claim	MB3950	BILL 90	131.00	52L14NW, 52L14S	Oct 24, 2002	Oct 24, 2032	Mineral
Claim	MB3951	BILL 91	141.00	52L14NW, 52L14S	Oct 24, 2002	Oct 24, 2032	Mineral
Claim	MB3952	BILL 92	135.00	52L14NW, 52L14S	Oct 24, 2002	Oct 24, 2032	Mineral
Claim	MB3953	BILL 93	192.00	52L14NW, 52L14S	Oct 24, 2002	Oct 24, 2032	Mineral
Claim	MB3954	BILL 94	192.00	52L14NW, 52L14S	Oct 24, 2002	Oct 24, 2032	Mineral
Claim	MB3955	BILL 95	160.00	52L14SW	Oct 24, 2002	Oct 24, 2032	Mineral
Claim	MB3956	BILL 96	160.00	52L14SW	Oct 24, 2002	Oct 24, 2032	Mineral
Claim	MB3957	BILL 97	120.00	52L14SW	Oct 24, 2002	Oct 24, 2032	Mineral
Claim	MB3960	BILL 98	168.00	52L14SW	Oct 24, 2002	Oct 24, 2032	Mineral
Claim	MB3961	BILL 99	100.00	52L14SW	Oct 24, 2002	Oct 24, 2032	Mineral
Claim	MB4423	SAN 6	128.00	52L14NW, 52L14S	Feb 06, 2003	Feb 06, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB4425	SAN 8	256.00	52L14SW	Feb 06, 2003	Feb 06, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB4942	SAN 16	92.00	52L14SW	Oct 16, 2003	Oct 16, 2032	Mineral
Claim	MB5001	DUN 1	16.00	52L14NW	Nov 21, 2003	Nov 21, 2030	Mineral
Claim	MB5002	DUN 2	16.00	52L14NW	Nov 21, 2003	Nov 21, 2030	Mineral
Claim	MB5003	DUN FR.	6.00	52L14NW	Dec 03, 2003	Dec 03, 2030	Mineral
Claim	MB6134	SAN 21	207.00	52L14SW	Jan 26, 2006	Jan 26, 2029	Mineral
Claim	MB6135	SAN 20	168.00	52L14NW	Jan 26, 2006	Jan 26, 2033	Mineral
Claim	MB6136	SAN 22 FR	8.00	52L14NW	Jan 26, 2006	Jan 26, 2029	Mineral
Claim	MB6646	SAN 31	108.00	52L14SW	Dec 15, 2010	Dec 15, 2032	Mineral
Claim	MB811	CEN	16.00	52L14NW	Jun 28, 1999	Jun 28, 2031	Mineral
Claim	MB8377	SAN 22	109.00	52L14NW	Mar 04, 2008	Mar 04, 2032	Mineral
Claim	MB8378	SAN 23	225.00	52L14NW	Mar 04, 2008	Mar 04, 2032	Mineral
Claim	MB8379	SAN 24	180.00	52L14SW	Mar 04, 2008	Mar 04, 2032	Mineral
Claim	MB8380	SAN 25	228.00	52L14SW	Mar 04, 2008	Mar 04, 2031	Mineral
Claim	MB8381	SAN 26	164.00	52L14SW	Mar 04, 2008	Mar 04, 2031	Mineral
Claim	MB8382	SAN 27	196.00	52L14NW	Mar 13, 2008	Mar 13, 2032	Mineral
Claim	MB9383	SAN 28	192.00	52L14SW	Oct 09, 2009	Oct 09, 2032	Mineral
Claim	MB9433	SAN 29	188.00	52L14NW, 52L14S	Dec 01, 2009	Dec 01, 2032	Mineral
Claim	MB9434	SAN 30	161.00	52L14NW, 52L14S	Dec 01, 2009	Dec 01, 2033	Mineral
Claim	MB9538	SAN 54	77.00	52L14NW	Jul 17, 2012	Jul 17, 2032	Mineral
Claim	MB9540	SAN 50	57.00	52L14NW	Jul 17, 2012	Jul 17, 2032	Mineral
Claim	MB9800	BERM	107.00	52L14NW SW	Feb 08, 2017	Feb 08, 2032	Mineral
Claim	W49605	NUG 1	16.00	52L14SW	Nov 25, 1994	Nov 25, 2032	Mineral
Claim	W52770	TROY	85.00	52L14NW	Nov 20, 1989	Nov 20, 2030	Mineral



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Disposition Type	Disposition No.	Disposition Name	Claim Size (ha)	NTS	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Tenure Type
Claim	W53340	ORE 1	50.00	52L14NE, 52L14N	Dec 06, 1993	Dec 06, 2034	Mineral
Claim	W53341	NUG 2	228.00	52L14SW	Dec 05, 1994	Dec 05, 2031	Mineral
Claim	W53447	ORO	16.00	52L14NE, 52L14N	Dec 06, 1993	Dec 06, 2033	Mineral
Claim	W53920	CENTRAL 7	163.00	52L14NW	Dec 19, 1996	Dec 19, 2030	Mineral
Claim	W53922	CENTRAL 10	252.00	52L14NW	Dec 19, 1996	Dec 19, 2030	Mineral
Claim	W53923	CENTRAL 11	105.00	52L14NW	Dec 19, 1996	Dec 19, 2030	Mineral
Claim	W53930	BERE 5	144.00	52L14SW	Apr 26, 1996	Apr 26, 2031	Mineral
Claim	W54255	BERE 1	238.00	52L14NE, 52L14N	Apr 23, 1996	Apr 23, 2030	Mineral
Claim	CB10258	CRY #1	142.00	52L14NW	Nov 19, 1979	Nov 19, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB4791	JEWEL	16.00	52L14NW	Sep 15, 2003	Sep 15, 2032	Mineral
Claim	W48109	JEWELL 1	20.00	52L14NW	Mar 17, 1983	Mar 17, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB11698	CDGW 6	58.00	52L14NW, 52M03S	Aug 10, 2015	Aug 10, 2031	Mineral
Claim	MB11699	CGW12	60.00	52L14NW	Nov 14, 2016	Nov 14, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB11700	CGW 9	16.00	52L14NW	Aug 15, 2016	Aug 15, 2031	Mineral
Claim	MB11851	CGW 15	173.00	52L14NW	Jan 20, 2017	Jan 20, 2031	Mineral
Claim	MB11945	CDGW 7	100.00	52L14NW	Aug 10, 2015	Aug 10, 2031	Mineral
Claim	MB11946	CGW 10	20.00	52L14NW	Aug 30, 2016	Aug 30, 2031	Mineral
Claim	MB11947	CGW 13	27.00	52L14NW	Nov 14, 2016	Nov 14, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB11956	CDGW 8	16.00	52L14NW	Jan 06, 2016	Jan 06, 2036	Mineral
Claim	MB11959	PLEIADES 1	105.00	52L14NW	Mar 10, 2016	Mar 10, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB12044	CGW 11	16.00	52L14NW	Aug 30, 2016	Aug 30, 2031	Mineral
Claim	MB12075	CGW 14	78.00	52L14NW	Nov 21, 2016	Nov 21, 2028	Mineral
Claim	MB12322	CGW19	16.00	52L14NW	Nov 07, 2018	Nov 07, 2032	Mineral
Claim	MB13530	CGW20	185.00	52L14NW	Apr 26, 2019	Apr 26, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13532	CGW21	181.00	52L14NW	Apr 26, 2019	Apr 26, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13697	CGW22	61.00	52L14NW	Feb 10, 2020	Feb 10, 2027	Mineral
Claim	MB13698	CGW23	66.00	52L14NW	Feb 10, 2020	Feb 10, 2027	Mineral
Total (ha)			62,685.09				



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

5.1 Accessibility

The Project is about 170 km northeast of Winnipeg, Manitoba's provincial capital, and approximately 45 km southeast of the town of Bissett. Winnipeg is a major logistics hub, hosting the two national railways, the main east–west national highway, and an international airport.

Bissett can be reached from Winnipeg via all-weather Provincial Road 304, which runs north from Pine Falls to Bissett and eventually the Project area. The Property can also be reached by Provincial Roads 315 and 314. There is a small emergency gravel airstrip 19 km east of Bissett. Rice Lake serves as a base for float-equipped aircraft during the ice-free months. The main access to the Ogama–Rockland Property is 1 km south of Long Lake, by gravel road.

On the Property itself, numerous bush roads and trails provide ready access to most areas.

5.2 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Property is near the True North Gold Project (formerly the San Antonio Gold Mine), which 1911 Gold is bringing back into production at Bissett. Basic services such as accommodations, meals, groceries, gas and hardware are available in Bissett. Bissett was a thriving community of several hundred people from the 1930s until closure of the San Antonio gold mine in 1968, and dropped to fewer than 100 residents. However, with the reopening of the mine in early 2006, the population of Bissett, and exploration activity in the area, has increased substantially, but has continued to fluctuate depending on the status of the True North Gold Project. Bissett currently has serviced lots available for mobile homes and for home construction. Potentially, and directly relevant to the Project, the most important resource in Bissett is 1911 Gold's permitted and constructed mine and mill complex that is undergoing re-opening.

A small school in the Township of Bissett provides education up to grade six. The township also has recreational infrastructure, such as a curling rink, outdoor rink, and a baseball diamond. Additional accommodation is available at the hamlet of Long Lake and at Lac du Bonnet to the south. The town of Lac du Bonnet lies some 85 km south-southwest, and the town of Pine Falls is about 70 km southwest of the Property.

There are three cottage subdivisions in the general area, which can also be used for full-time residency. The Wallace Lake subdivision is about 10 km to the north, the Beresford Lake subdivision is about 10 km southeast, and the Long Lake subdivision is immediately south of the southeast corner of the project. There is a fishing and hunting outfitter at Long Lake.

Mining supplies, equipment, services, and a skilled mining and mineral exploration workforce are readily available in southern Manitoba and in the established mining communities in northwest Ontario. The



Project has a long history of mining, which helps to attract employees and contractors from throughout the area and region.

Manitoba Hydro provides electrical power to site via twin 66 kV transmission lines. Fuel is trucked from Winnipeg.

1911 Gold owns 100% of the infrastructure for the True North Gold Project complex, which consists of the mine shaft, declines, mobile, and crushing equipment, mineral processing mill, storage areas, and tailings management area. The process plant is currently configured to operate at up to 1,300 t/d. Sufficient on-site accommodation and services exist for the Project personnel, 1911 Gold employees, and contractors.

5.3 Climate

This area of southeastern Manitoba has an average annual precipitation of approximately 430 mm (17 inches) of rain. Winter snow accumulations of up to 145 cm (57 inches) occur between October and March. Average winter temperature is -16°C (3°F) with extended periods of -20°C to -25°C (-4°F to -13°F). Average summer temperature is 16°C (61°F).

5.4 Physiography

Average relief in the Project area is approximately 40 to 60 masl, with elongated outcrop ridges separated by low-lying ground with swamps, rivers, and lakes. Ground elevation of the topography is at an elevation of about 320 masl, locally varying between 295 and 335 masl.

5.5 Vegetation

The vegetation of the area consists of typical Canadian Shield boreal forest. Poplar, balsam, spruce, and pine are the main tree species. Rock outcrop exposure is abundant in most areas, although there is a thin cover of organics and lichen growth that can restrict detailed observation.



6 HISTORY

The history of the Rice Lake exploration area is drawn from Chater et al. (2013), a Watt, Griffis and McQuat (WGM) technical review.

6.1 Historical Exploration

From Chater et al. (2013):

The history of the producing mines, exploration shafts and various gold showings within the Bissett/Rice Lake belt is well documented in the Manitoba government publication Gold Deposits of Manitoba (Richardson & Ostry, 1996). Much of the information for this publication is derived from a database known as the "Mineral Inventory Records". This database also provides excellent information on the history and geology of the various shafts and gold showings on the [Ogama–Rockland] property [and surrounding area]. The entire database [for the Property] is quite [extensive] details as they relate to the gold potential of the property are summarized below.

Substantial information, especially about the early production history along the adjacent Central Manitoba Zone, is also contained within the Central Manitoba Mines Ltd. corporate clipping file at the Manitoba Mines Branch Library. This file includes mainly newspaper articles, but also various annual reports and correspondence with the provincial government. Readers who wish access to detailed plans and longitudinal sections of the mine workings along the Central Manitoba Zone are referred to Manitoba Archives records on Central Manitoba Mines Ltd. within Map Tubes #143 and 144. A reasonable attempt has been made to incorporate data from all these sources, as it is relevant to the gold exploration potential of the property, within this report.

The following brief summary of historical exploration on the property is followed by a more in depth review of the more notable events [Table 6-1 summarizes drilling completed through 2013]:

- 1927–1932—Development and mining of the Kirchener, Growler, Tene, Rogers and Hope veins by Central Manitoba Gold Mines Limited.
- 1979—Property acquired by Mid-North Resources Ltd. All subsequent work carried out by interests that had optioned the Property.
- 1981—Soil sampling and compilation of data by Camflo Mines Limited.
- 1984—Arbor Resources Ltd. Diamond drilled four holes on soil anomalies west of the shaft area. Soils were apparently contaminated by tailings and drilling results were negative.
- 1987–1988—Exador Resources Inc. carried out extensive airborne and ground geophysical surveys over the area and diamond drilled 20 holes (3,001 m) primarily on targets along the south carbonate shear, and 15 holes (1,830 m) were drilled on the Cryderman block. 55 km of



grid lines were cut, and 33 km of IP/Resistivity survey was carried out. An 1,850 km regional airborne Mag-EM survey was also carried out.

- 1992—Detailed geological mapping, prospecting and lithogeochemical sampling were carried out by Cameco.
- 1996—Mid-North Resources drilled 187 overburden holes (1,144 m) along a 2 km strike length of the North Carbonate Shear zone.
- 1998—Mid-North Resources diamond drilled 14 holes (745 m) and overburden drilled 122 holes (727 m) on the North Carbonate Shear zone.
- 2003–2004—Placer Dome carried out a field mapping program included prospecting, soil sampling, and black spruce top sampling on the Ogama–Rockland-Valley Vein area immediately north of Long Lake, and the Cryderman showings between Halfway Lake and Wallace Lake. A fixed-wing airborne magnetometer survey was flown concurrently with the summer field program. In 2004, a grid was cut over the Rockland–Ogama–Onondaga shaft area. The shaft area has been covered by cement as shown in Figure 6-1. An offset pole-dipole induced polarization (IP) survey was completed by Abitibi Geophysics on behalf of Placer Dome and 3-D modelling of the data was completed in-house to generate chargeability anomaly drill targets. A series of chargeability-high anomalies were modeled from the data. Many of the IP anomalies had coincident soil and black spruce top Au anomalies that coincided with numerous sub-parallel shear zones containing widespread hydrothermal alteration.

Exploration since 2004 comprises:

- 2009–2012—Bison Gold Resources Inc. (Bison) completed 77 diamond drill holes for 27,873 m on Ogama–Rockland.
- 2010—Bison completed a LiDAR survey over the Property.
- 2013—Bison engaged WGM to complete a Mineral Resource estimate (Chater et al., 2013).

Table 6-1: Ogama–Rockland Historical Drilling Summary

Year	Company Name	No. of Holes	Metres	Drill Type	Zone Name
1946	New Manitoba Gold Mines	12	NA	NA	Ogama–Rockland
1984	Arbor Resources	10	877	Diamond	Ogama–Rockland
1987/1988	Exador Resources	20	3,001	Diamond	Ogama–Rockland
1997/1988	Exador Resources	15	1,830	Diamond*	Cryderman
1996	Mid-North Resources	187	1,144	Overburden	Ogama–Rockland
1998	Mid-North Resources	122	727	Overburden	Ogama–Rockland
1998	Mid-North Resources	7	?	Diamond	Central Manitoba
1998	Mid-North Resources	6	?	Diamond	Blemm, Elora
1998	Mid-North Resources	1	?	Diamond	Troy
2004	Placer-Dome	8	2,733	Diamond	Ogama–Rockland
2006	Bison Gold Resources	9	1,010	Diamond	Central Manitoba



Year	Company Name	No. of Holes	Metres	Drill Type	Zone Name
2007/2008	Bison Gold Resources	21	4,096	Diamond	Central Manitoba
2009	Bison Gold Resources	26	7,442	Diamond	Central Manitoba
2009	Bison Gold Resources	8	3,869	Diamond	Ogama–Rockland
2010/2012	Bison Gold Resources	69	24,006	Diamond	Ogama–Rockland

Note: NA = not available.



Source: 1911 Gold. (2025).

Figure 6-1: Capped Historical Shaft at the Ogama Zone of the Ogama–Rockland Deposit

Early exploration in the Bissett/Rice Lake belt was prompted by the discovery of gold in 1911 on the north shore of Rice Lake near the former San Antonio mine at Bissett. By 1915, prospecting and claim staking had spread through the belt, including around the Central Manitoba Mine area. Central Manitoba Mines Ltd. became the first substantial gold producer in the Bissett/Rice Lake belt preceding the historical San Antonio mine at Bissett by several years. According to provincial government statistics, the Central Manitoba Mine produced 160,034 oz of gold between 1927 and 1937 from 435,737 tons (395,294 tonnes) of ore for a recovered grade of 0.37 oz Au/ton (12.6 g/t Au), and remains the second largest producer in the belt, second to 1911 Gold’s larger True North deposit at Bissett. Production at Central Manitoba was from five shafts, the Growler, Kitchener, Tene, Roger and Hope, listed from west to east along the zone. All production from these shafts was from depths of less than 200 m, though the Kitchener shaft was sunk to a depth of 908 ft (277 m) with exploration drifting on the 875 ft (267 m) level.



Geological Survey of Canada Memoir #219, by C.H. Stockwell and C.S. Lord, 1939, remains the best source of geological and technical data on the Central Manitoba property, and especially the veins along the Central Manitoba Zone. Stockwell & Lord produced excellent mapping of the area at a scale of 1 inch=1,000 ft (1:12,000), and their detailed plan and longitudinal section of the mines/veins along the zone has been widely reproduced since. Stockwell and Lord provide important documentation of the observations of early mine operators on the zone, with regard to the shallow plunge of the ore shoots and their control by local irregularities (rolls) in the contact between a cherty tuff unit and gabbro sill.

New Manitoba Gold Mines Ltd. purchased the claims along the Central Manitoba Zone in 1946 and drilled 12 holes on the Wentworth vein, located between the Kitchener and Tene shafts. Results from this work are only available in a summarized form in historical newspaper articles from that time.

The Ogama–Rockland gold occurrence in the southwest corner of the property was also discovered around 1915, and was periodically prospected, trenched and drilled by various individuals and groups until it was acquired by Ogama–Rockland Gold Mines Ltd. in 1942. Ogama–Rockland shipped about 4,100 tons of ore in 1942 to the Gunnar Gold Mines Ltd. mill, located 15 km to the east near Beresford Lake. Ogama–Rockland Gold Mines went into formal production in 1948 and operated until 1951, producing 45,440 oz Au from about 139,103 tons (126,192 tonnes) of ore for a recovered grade of 0.33 oz Au/ton (11.2 g/t Au).

Through the period from 1915 to about 1950, prospecting, trenching, drilling and shaft sinking was conducted on a number of other veins within the property, including the Eldorado, Elora, Onondago, Rex and Valley veins, by a variety of individuals and small companies. Most of these additional gold occurrences are in the west and southwestern portion of the property. Results from work on these other gold showings were generally negative, though local high grades over narrow widths were reported. Since the most significant work in the area during the 1915 to 1950 timeframe was focused on the Central Manitoba and Ogama–Rockland Zones, lengthy details on these other occurrences within the Central Manitoba property are not critical to the purposes of this Technical Report. The Central Manitoba property was generally inactive through the period from 1951 to 1980, though minor prospecting and drilling occurred on various showings with no significant results reported. In 1980, the property, including the major portions of the Central Manitoba and Ogama–Rockland zones, was acquired by Mid-North, the predecessor company to BGE.

In late 1980, Mid-North optioned the Central Manitoba property to Camflo Mines Ltd. (Camflo), which later became Barrick Resources Corporation. Camflo completed some surface work on the property and then optioned the ground to Angela Developments Ltd. and Arbor Resources Inc. (Arbor), part of the Hughes-Lang group of companies, in 1984. Arbor completed a 10 hole, 877 m drill program targeting VLF and geochemistry anomalies in areas north of the Ogama–Rockland Zone and west of the Central Manitoba Zone. Results from this program were generally negative (Cunningham & Korenic, 1984).



Exador Resources Inc. (Exador) optioned the property from Mid-North in 1987. Exador's consultant recommended that they "concentrate on definition of new targets" and that "none of the known deposits and showings warranted drilling." Substantial surface work was completed and 20 drill holes totalling 3,001 m were completed in 1987–1988, mostly in the area west of the Central Manitoba Zone. These drill holes were targeted mainly on induced polarization (IP) anomalies and intersected nothing of significance (Trinder, 1988).

In 1991, Mid-North optioned the Property to Cameco Corporation, who conducted a variety of surface work, including prospecting, mapping, magnetic and VLF geophysics, and rock geochemistry during 1991–1992. Nothing new or significant came from this program (Halaburda, 1992).

Mid-North undertook small programs of overburden drilling for basal till sampling in 1996 and 1998. Mid-North then completed 745 m of diamond drilling in 14 drill holes in late 1998. The 1998 work was funded, in part, by an earn-in agreement with High Point Capital Corporation. Seven holes were drilled to the immediate north of the Central Manitoba Zone, testing the "North Carbonate Shear", but the best result was reported to be 0.03 oz Au/ton (1.0 g/t Au) over 0.35 m (true width unknown) in hole CM9805. These holes were targeted on anomalies resulting from the basal till sampling program. Six drill holes were completed on the Blenn showing, believed to be the northern extension of the Elora occurrence, in the west-central area of the Property. Four of these drill holes on the Blenn vein cut narrow gold intersections, with the best being 0.272 oz Au/ton (9.3 g/t Au) over 1.0 m (0.90 m estimated true width) in hole CM9807. One drill hole was completed under the Troy showing in the extreme southwest corner of the property, intersecting 0.087 oz Au/ton (3.0 g/t Au) over 0.3 m (true width unknown) (Busch, 1998).

In 2003, Placer Dome Canada Ltd. (Placer Dome) optioned the Central Manitoba property from Mid-North. Placer Dome completed an airborne horizontal gradient magnetic survey over the entire property and a surface program of geologic mapping, rock geochemistry and soil geochemistry in the area of the Ogama–Rockland Zone during 2003. In 2004, Placer Dome completed an IP survey and then followed with 2,733 m of drilling in 8 holes. Although this drilling was moderately successful, it did not meet Placer Dome's pre-set criteria, so it dropped the option. Two holes tested the down-plunge extension of the former Ogama deposit, intersecting 2.5 g/t Au over 2.85 m (including 8.3 g/t Au over 0.49 m) and 4.6 g/t Au over 3.15 m (including 7.4 g/t Au over 1.15 m), with true widths estimated to be about 55% of these core lengths, based on core intersection angles in drill logs. Drillholes were also collared to test IP anomalies and the nearby Valley vein. Several narrow, but high-grade gold intersections were cut in the hanging wall above the Valley vein, including 20.8 g/t Au over 0.56 m, 33.6 g/t Au over 0.15 m and 165.5 g/t Au over 0.21 m, with true widths estimated to be about 60% of these core lengths. Holes targeted on IP anomalies generally cut altered rocks with disseminated sulphides and some narrow veins with moderate gold values. In his report for Placer Dome, Lengyel (2004) notes that strong IP anomalies appear to coincide with low grade peripheral mineralization and that moderate IP anomalies may represent higher grade zones. Additional drilling down-plunge from the former Ogama deposit was also recommended. As well, Lengyel (2004) recommended compilation work



and drilling on the Central Manitoba Zone, both between and down-plunge from the known mined-out deposits (Mitton, 2003; Lengyel, 2004a).

Bison amalgamated with Mid-North in 2005 and acquired all of their properties, including the Central Manitoba [properties, which included Ogama–Rockland]. (Chater et al., 2013, pp. 15–19

Bison has conducted a number of drilling programs initially on the Central Manitoba Mines area of the property to follow up existing targets as identified from historical work and data compilation. In 2006, Bison drilled nine holes (1,010 m) on the Central Manitoba Mines area and in 2007–2008 Bison drilled an additional 21 holes for 4,096 m in the same area. An additional 26 diamond drill holes (7,442 m) were completed in 2009.

Bison also drilled eight holes (3,869 m) into the Ogama–Rockland structure in 2009. Subsequently from 2010–2012 Bison drilled 69 holes for approximately 24,006 m into the Ogama–Rockland structure.

Bison’s non-drilling exploration consisted of a multi-phase exploration program on the Property between September of 2010 and December 2011 including a LiDAR survey in 2010. From May to October 2011, a comprehensive field exploration program was conducted specifically on the Central Manitoba portion of the Property. The program was designed to explore the known historical gold occurrences and also examined anomalies identified by the LiDAR Survey Exploration included surface mapping, prospecting, grab sampling, and channel sampling. (Chater et al., 2013, p. 29)

Klondex Mines Ltd. (Klondex) acquired Bison in October 2017. As a result of the court-approved plan of arrangement, Bison shares were delisted from the TSX Venture Exchange and ceased trading. Subsequent exploration work Klondex conducted, and its May 2018 spin-out company Havilah Mining, is included in Section 9. Havilah Mining underwent a name change to 1911 Gold in June 2019.

6.2 Historical Mineral Resource Estimates

Bison engaged WGM in 2013 to complete a Mineral Resource estimate for Ogama–Rockland. WGM studied the results of the Placer Dome and Bison drilling on the Ogama–Rockland area. From this drilling, WGM calculated an Inferred Mineral Resource of 1.28 million tonnes containing 337,000 oz of gold at a grade of 8.17 g/t Au. For this estimate, a cut-off grade of 2.5 g/t Au over a minimum horizontal width of 1.0 m was used along with a 70 g/t Au capping grade applied. A bulk density of 2.71 t/m³ was applied to calculated Mineral Resource volumes and a metallurgical gold recovery of 95% was used (Chater et al., 2013).¹

¹ This historical Mineral Resource estimate is based on: The 2005 *CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves* for classification of Mineral Resources (since amended and replaced in 2014); Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability; Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 2.5 g/t Au; Mineral Resources are estimated at a gold price of \$1,500 and a metallurgical recovery of 95%; high-grade assays are capped at 70 g/t Au; bulk density of 2.71 t/m³ was used; numbers may not add due to rounding.



The QPs from either 1911 Gold or TMAC have not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates of Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves as current, and 1911 Gold and TMAC are not treating these historical estimates as current. Therefore, the historical estimates cannot be fully verified. These values cannot and should not be relied upon and are only referred to herein as an indication of previously defined gold mineralization. The relevance of the historical estimates is not known. Key assumptions, parameters, and methods used to estimate these Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves are not known. The historical Mineral Resource estimates described in this Technical Report are superseded by the Mineral Resource estimates described in Section 14.

6.3 Historical Development and Production

The "Ogama–Rockland gold occurrence ... was ... discovered around 1915, and was periodically prospected, trenched and drilled by various individuals and groups until it was acquired by Ogama–Rockland Gold Mines Ltd. in 1942" (Chater et al., 2013, p. 17).

The Project was in production from 1948 to 1951 via underground shafts, primarily via two shafts, the Ogama shaft to the west and the Rockland shaft in the east, that reached vertical depths of 314 m and 83 m with the ore processed at site over this time. All infrastructure has been removed, with the exception of the access roads and nearby electrical power grid, and the shafts have been closed and capped.

Ogama–Rockland shipped about 4,100 tons of ore in 1942 to the Gunnar Gold Mines Ltd. mill, located 15 km to the east near Beresford Lake. Ogama–Rockland Gold Mines went into formal production in 1948 and operated until 1951, producing 45,440 oz of gold from about 139,103 tons (126,192 tonnes) of ore for a recovered grade of 0.33 oz Au/ton (11.2 g/t Au). (Mineral Inventory File No. 245, 1985)



7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Project lies within the Archean Rice Lake Greenstone Belt (RLGB) of the western Superior Province (Figure 7-1 and Figure 7-2). The RLGB comprises Neoarchean and Mesoarchean rocks and associated intrusions that define the western segment of the volcanic-plutonic Uchi Subprovince.

The RLGB is composed of the Bidou assemblage, a 2.745–2.715 Ga volcanic complex, which consists of a succession of intermediate to felsic volcanoclastic and epiclastic rocks, local mafic volcanic flows and volcanoclastic units, and associated subvolcanic intrusive rock. The supracrustal rocks of the RLGB are divided in several distinct lithotectonic assemblages, which include the Wallace Lake assemblage (Mesoarchean) and the Bidou, Gem, Edmunds, and San Antonio assemblages (Neoarchean) (Anderson, 2008, 2011; Poulsen et al., 1986).

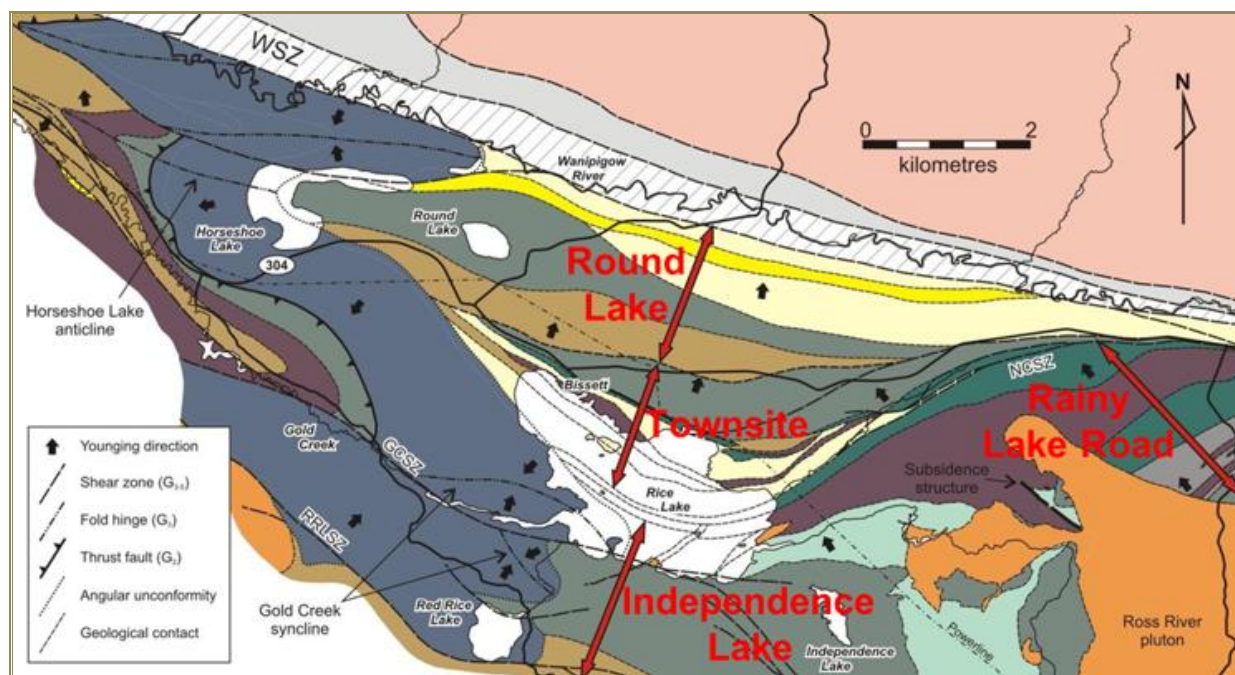
The Project area lies in the southeastern portion of the Ross River pluton, an approximately 2.724 Ga tonalite to granodiorite body of elliptical shape, which intrudes the basalt-dominated Bidou assemblage that defines the core of the RLGB.

The RLGB is structurally bounded by the west-northwest-trending, subvertical Wanipigow Shear Zone (WSZ) to the north and the Manigotagan Shear Zone (MSZ) to the south, both regional-scale structures of the type associated with major orogenic gold districts in other Archean greenstone belts, which separate the RLGB from the metasedimentary rocks of the English River Subprovince to the south and granitoid rocks of the North Caribou Terrane (Berens River Subprovince) to the north.

RLGB lithologies are characterized by lower greenschist facies metamorphism and contain several syn-metamorphic foliations.

In the Project area, the RLGB is dominated by the Ross River pluton, a multi-phase intrusion, ranging from diorite and tonalite to quartz feldspar porphyry bounded on the south and southeast margins by the basalt flows and gabbro sills belonging to the Bidou assemblage (Figure 7-1 and Figure 7-2).





Source: Adapted from Anderson (2011).

Figure 7-1: Bidou Assemblage—General Lithostratigraphic Units

The RLGB is affected by at least three and possibly four major periods of deformation (Anderson, 2008, 2011; Rhys, 2011). The resulting fold pattern is complex with overturned, doubly plunging folds in the Rice Lake Group rocks. The late Archean San Antonio Formation sedimentary rocks may have been affected by only the last major period of deformation.

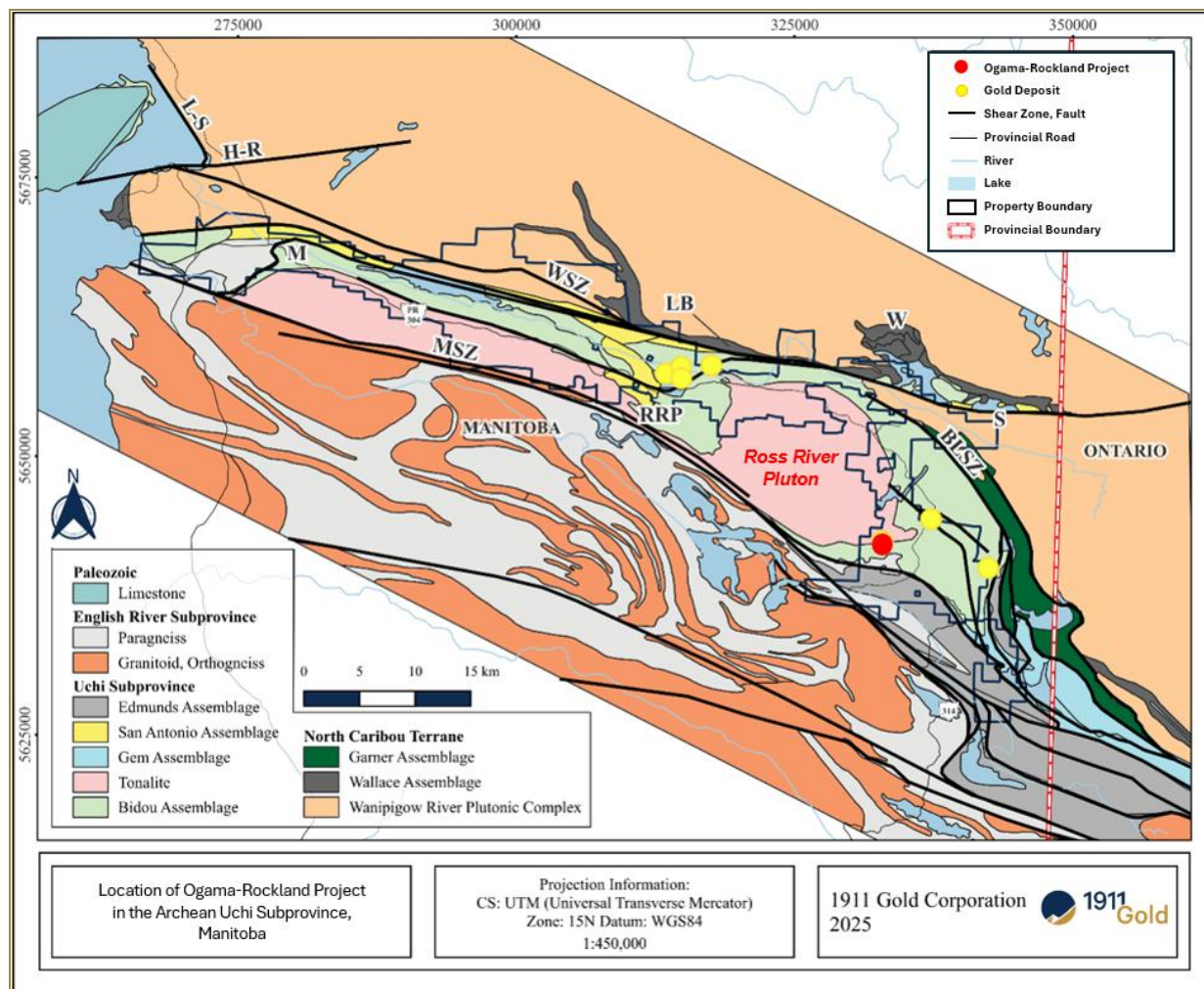
Multiple major regional fault structures are present. The most prominent are the major structures that trend generally to the east–west. Movement along these structures formed conjugate shear zones that splay off to the north and south. Thrust faulting likely occurred in the early stages of deformation, but these structures are difficult to identify.

All the major gold occurrences in the Project area occur as quartz veins or quartz vein systems formed during structural deformation of the host rocks. Significant gold production has occurred from the Uchi Subprovince in the Rice Lake Greenstone Belt to the west in Manitoba and in the Red Lake, Birch–Uchi Lake and Pickle–Dona Lake Greenstone Belts to the east in Ontario (Figure 7-3).



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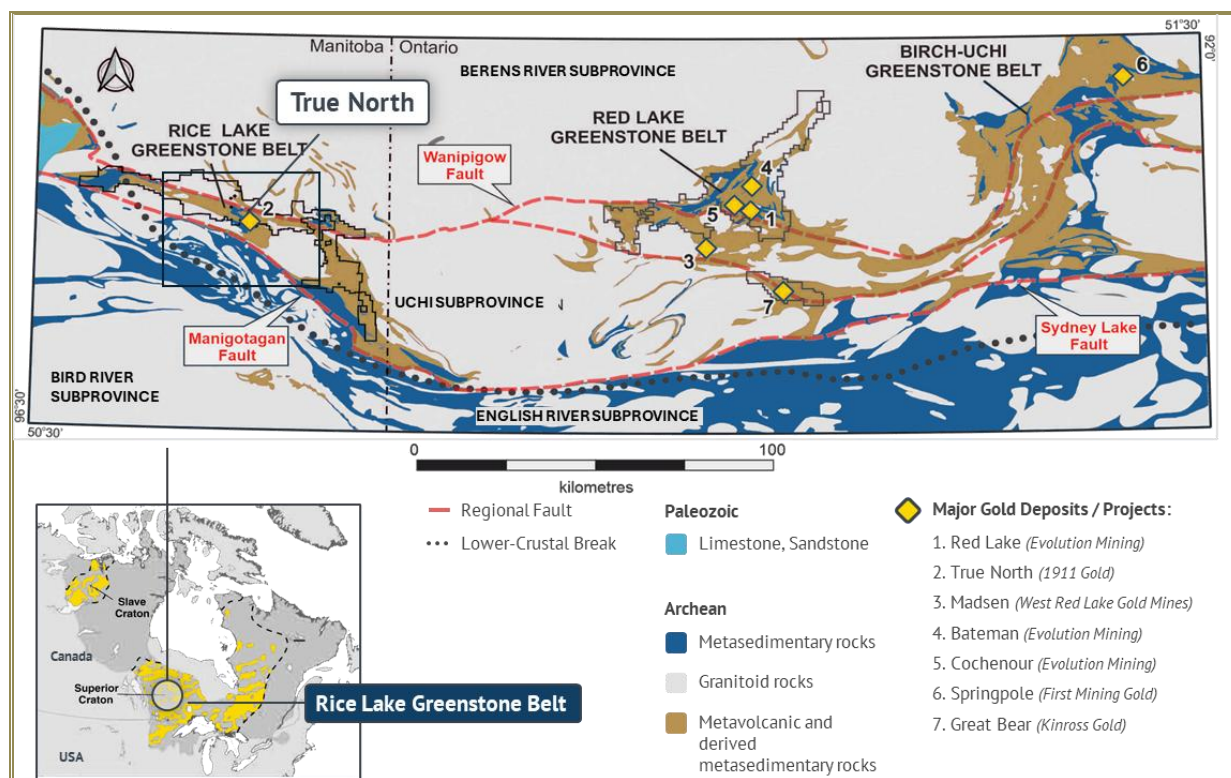


Source: Anderson (2008).

Notes: MSZ = Manigotagan Shear Zone; SL–LSJF = Sydney Lake–Lake St. Joseph Fault; WSZ = Wanipigow Shear Zone.

Figure 7-2: Regional Geologic Map showing the Location of Ogama–Rockland Gold Project in the Archean Uchi Subprovince, Manitoba





Source: Adapted from Percival et al. (1999).

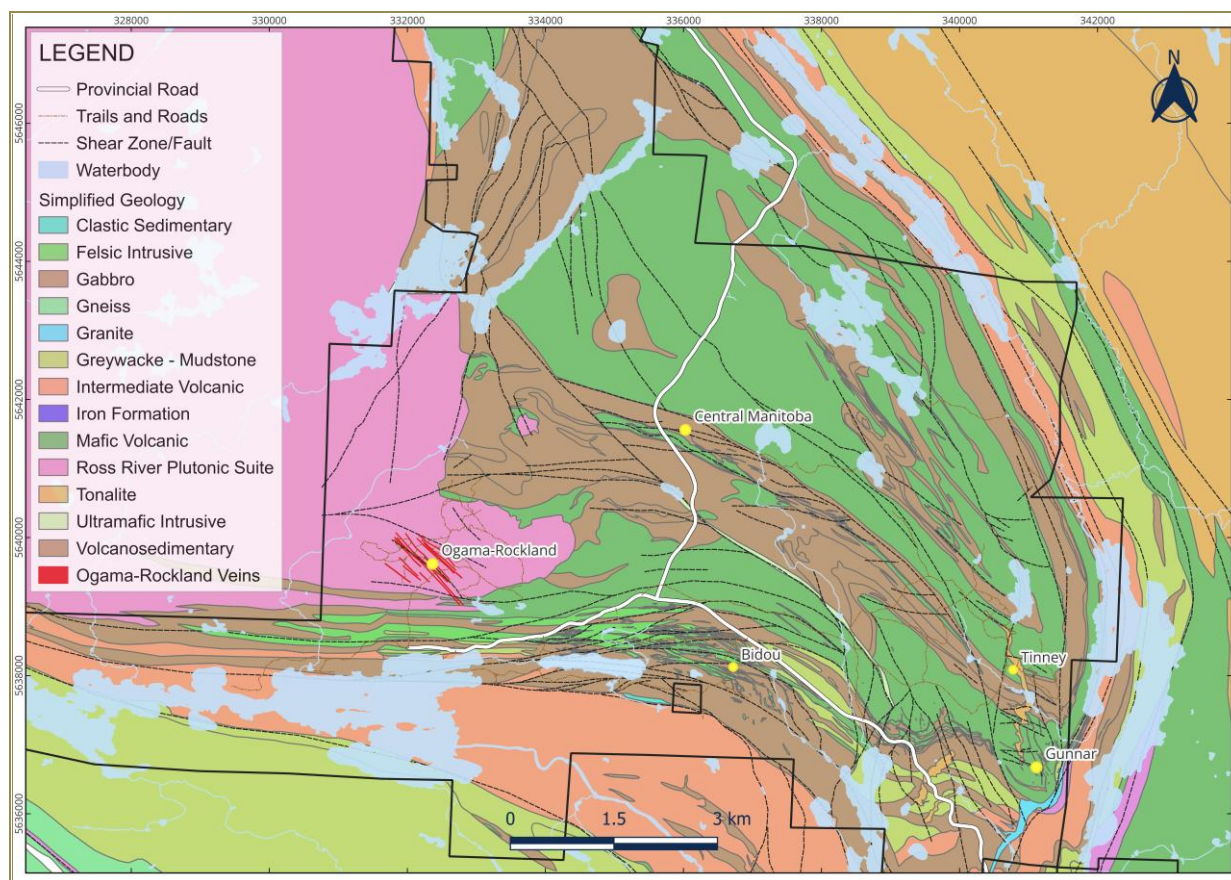
Figure 7-3: Geologic Map showing the Location of Gold Deposits and Litho-Tectonic Assemblages

7.2 Property Geology

All the vein-hosted gold mineralization at the Project occurs within the tonalitic–granodioritic intrusive rocks of the Ross River pluton, an approximately 2.724 Ga of elliptical shape that intrudes the basalt-dominated Bidou assemblage.

The southern portion of the Ogama–Rockland Project area, along the south margin of the Ross River pluton is underlain by pillowed and massive basalt flows and gabbro sills of the Bidou assemblage intruded by the Ross River pluton. The pluton is composed mainly of equigranular to plagioclase-phyric tonalite and equigranular to K-feldspar-phyric granodiorite, which are intruded by numerous discordant quartz-feldspar porphyry and aplite dikes (Zhou, Lin, & Anderson, 2013).





Source: Adapted from Stockwell (1946) and Brommecker (1996).

Figure 7-4: Local Geology of Ogama–Rockland Project Area

7.3 Structural Setting

The lithological sequences of the regional greenstone belt have been affected by multiple deformation events.

In the Ogama–Rockland area, both the basaltic country rock belonging to the Bidou Assemblage and the Ross River pluton host discrete brittle-ductile shear zones associated with the quartz veins hosting the gold mineralization. The principal shear zones hosting gold mineralization within the Ross River pluton are west-northwest striking and subvertical to steeply dipping to the east-northeast with apparent dextral displacement, which control the quartz veins hosting modelled to support the Mineral Resource estimate that is the subject of this Technical Report.

A small number of shear zones recognized within the area are north-trending, subvertical-showing sinistral offsets. The basaltic country rocks bounding the pluton to the south-southeast contain an east–west trending, steeply dipping-to-the-north shear zone, apparently a high-angle regional reverse fault.



Structural features from the detailed fieldwork of Zhou (2012) in the area can be summarized as follows:

- East–west-trending reverse shear zone:
 - Near the southern contact with the Ross River pluton the basaltic unit of the Bidou assemblage is intensively deformed and metamorphosed, overprinted by a 5–10 m wide, east–west-striking, steeply dipping-to-the-north ductile shear-zone. The rocks in this high-strain zone are strongly foliated within a chloritic mylonite.
- West-northwest-to-northwest-trending strike slip shear zone:
 - Both the Ross River pluton and basaltic country rocks have been affected by development of west-northwest-to-northwest-trending dextral brittle–ductile shear zones, dipping steeply to the north and hosting fault-fill quartz vein. Kinematic indicators collected suggest a dominant dextral oblique-slip component. These shear zones are interpreted to be developed during the second regional deformation phase as third order structures which may be coeval with the shear zones hosting the gold mineralization at True North.
- North-to-north-northeast-trending strike–slip shear zones:
 - Several north-to-north-northeast-trending, subvertical, sinistral shear zones have been recognized; they are relatively rare compared to the dextral shear zones and contain fewer fault-fill quartz veins.

7.4 Veins and Mineralization

According to Zhou (2012), based on geometry, internal structures, and geometric relationships associated with the shear zone hosting them, veins within the area are classified into three main types: fault-fill, extension and stockwork.

7.4.1 Fault-Fill Veins

Fault-fill veins are the most common type in the Ogama–Rockland area, averaging half to one metre thick and extending along strike continuously for tens of metres, and locally up to a hundred metres on strike. They are characterized by grey to milky quartz, tabular, or in lenses with massive internal texture.

Near the Rockland shaft, the shear zone-hosted veins are characterized by smoky to locally blushed quartz, occasionally laminated or banded.

7.4.2 Extension Veins

Extension veins are typically 1–10 cm thick and usually oriented at a moderate to high angle to the adjacent shear zones. In some outcrops were described as parallel arrays of extension veins. Field observation defined this vein system as clearly truncating the northwest trending fault-fill vein associated with the main shear zone in the area, indicating a late development.



7.4.3 Stockwork Veins

Stockwork veins contain two or more oblique or perpendicular sets of veins, which show mutual crosscutting relationships supporting a coeval emplacement.

The veins logged from the drill holes described by 1911 Gold geologists are overall related to the fault-fill vein category, within some sections, centimetre thick stockwork veins were described on the edge of the fault-fill vein. The fault-fill veins are mostly massive, with some occurring as laminated or banded, but mostly composed of grey quartz with minor milky white quartz.

Associated mineralization comprises pyrite and chalcopyrite disseminated or in veinlets, with minor pyrrhotite, sphalerite, and molybdenite.

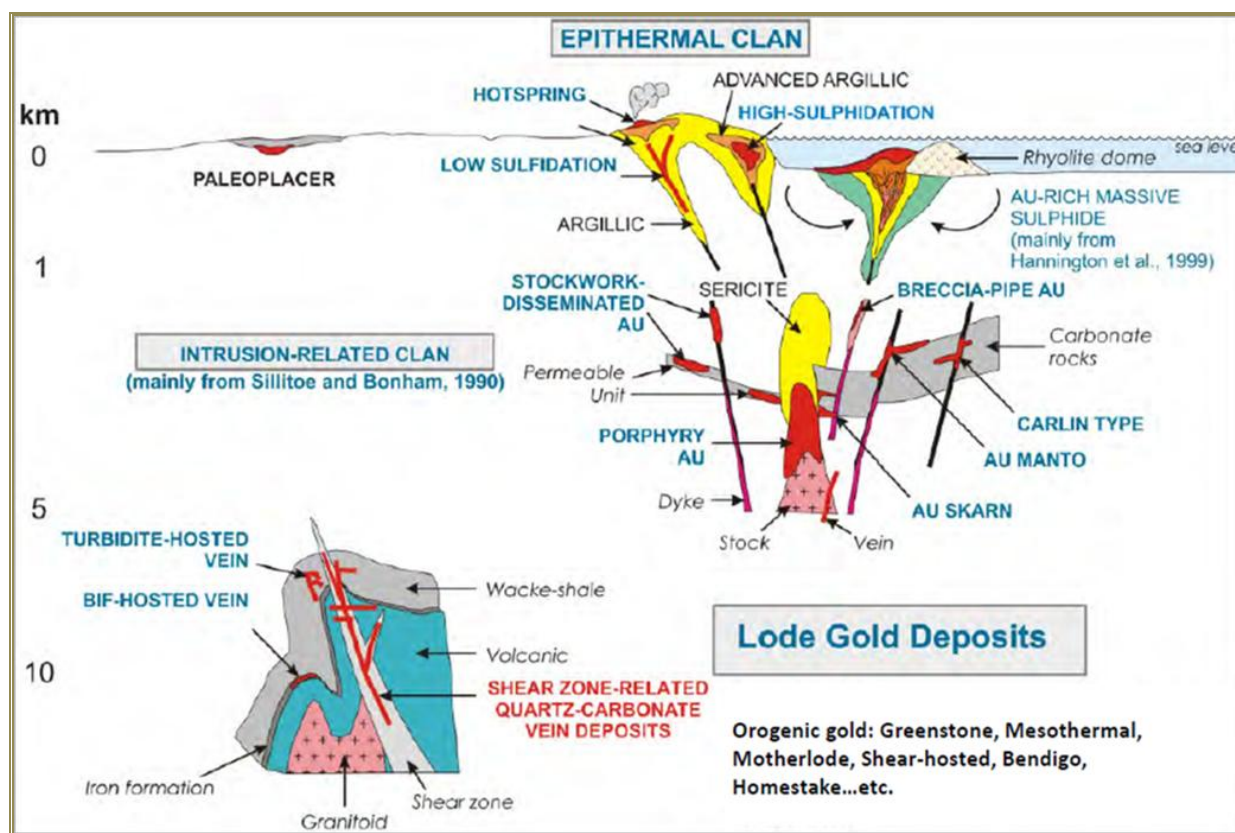
7.5 Alteration

Alteration is constrained within the veins and halos; it averages up to 5 m around the veins, particularly when stockwork veins are present, and is characterized by moderate sericite $\pm$ carbonate and on the periphery of chlorite $\pm$ epidote. Wider chloritic alteration has also been described within the host rock, within sections of drill holes up to several metres and outside of the veins.



8 DEPOSIT TYPES

At the Project, the association of gold with quartz (carbonate) fault-fill, extensional, and stockwork veins developed in brittle–ductile shear zones and laterally extensive hydrothermal alteration zones, indicates that the deposits represent epigenetic mesothermal lode-gold-type (Poulsen et al., 2000) or orogenic-type gold mineralization (Groves et al., 1998). Such gold deposits form from metal-bearing fluids generated during accretionary processes and prograde regional metamorphism at depth in greenstone belt terrains. In this model (Figure 8-1), the resulting fluids migrate and are channelled upward along transcrustal fault systems to subsidiary shear and fracture structures developed in the middle to upper crust. Gold is deposited in quartz-carbonate veins as a result of pressure–temperature, pH, and other physiochemical changes, phase separation, and fluid–rock reactions. The reactions commonly involve sulphidation of precursor oxide, carbonate, and silicate minerals, as well as mineral assemblages.



Source: Modified from Poulsen et al. (2000) and Dubé and Gosselin (2007).

Figure 8-1: Schematic Cross-Section Representation of the Geometry and Structural Setting of Shear Zone Hosted Gold-Bearing Quartz Vein Networks in Greenstone Belt Terranes



9 EXPLORATION

1911 Gold has completed several exploration programs within their property holdings from 2018 to 2026 (Table 9-1). These include regional exploration programs aimed to define areas of anomalous gold mineralization for target generation and follow-up drilling programs.

Table 9-1: Summary of 1911 Gold Exploration Activities

Date	Activity	Performed by
Sep–Nov 2018	6 diamond drill holes (DDH) totalling 1,899 m—Ogama–Rockland area	Vanguard Drilling
Feb–Mar 2019	Helicopter-borne aeromagnetic survey—Manigotagan area	Earthex Geophysical Solution Inc. (Card, 2020 March)
May–Sep 2019	1,191 rock grab samples, 245 bark samples, 644 rock channel samples and 2,261 humus samples (Regional)	1911 Gold Geologists
Nov–Dec 2019	10 DDH totalling 2,586 m—Bidou area	Major Drilling
Feb–Mar 2020	14 DDH totalling 4,087 m—Tinney area	Major Drilling
May–Sep 2020	1,791 rock grab samples, 520 bark samples, 282 rock channel samples and 3,174 humus samples (Regional)	1911 Gold Geologists
Nov–Dec 2020	22 DDH totalling 5,950 m—Bidou and Horseshoe areas	Major Drilling
Dec-20	Drone UAV-borne magnetic survey—Bidou and Currie's Landing areas	Earthex Geophysical Solution Inc. (Card, 2021 March)
Jan–Feb 2021	Drone UAV-borne magnetic survey—Wanipigow River Grid	Earthex Geophysical Solution Inc. (Card, 2021 October)
Jan–Mar 2021	41 DDH totalling 12,428 m—Bidou, Horseshoe, and Tinney areas	Major Drilling
May–Sep 2021	995 rock grab samples, 259 bark samples, 26 rock channel samples and 657 humus samples (Regional)	1911 Gold Geologists
Jan–Apr 2022	29 DDH totalling 7,556 m—Central Manitoba, Bidou, Tinney, and Wallace areas	Major Drilling
Aug–Dec 2022	14 DDH totalling 3,786 m—Central Manitoba area	Rodren Drilling
May–Sep 2022	1,068 rock grab samples, 276 bark samples, 414 rock channel samples, and 3,879 humus samples (Regional)	1911 Gold Geologists
Oct 2024–May 2026	95 Surface DDH totalling 25,494 m—True North Project	Rodren Drilling
Oct 2024–Aug 2026	16 Underground DDH totalling 4,359 m	Orbit Drilling

9.1 Regional Exploration

Based on the orogenic gold model (Figure 8-1), regional exploration targets are selected using these criteria:

- Presence of anomalous gold grades
- Favourable structure (shear zones and breccia zones)



- Significant quartz vein material
- Hydrothermal alteration minerals and assemblages
- Proximity to unconformities and disconformities
- Proximity to oxidation and reduction boundaries of regional scale.

Geophysical surveys measure the magnetic and chargeability–resistivity characteristics of the rocks, and can assist in mapping their distributions and identifying anomalies that could be related to hydrothermal alteration or the presence of sulphide minerals. These areas are then examined in more detail through geological mapping and geochemical sampling (humus, bark, soils, and rock chips) to identify anomalous areas of gold mineralization for follow-up drill programs. Details of 1911 Gold’s exploration activities between 1918 and 2022 are summarized below.

9.1.1 Magnetic Surveys

In March 2019, 1911 Gold contracted Earthex Geophysical Solutions Inc. to complete a high-resolution helicopter-borne magnetic survey. A total of 4,885 line-km was flown on 50 m-spaced lines over two separate regional targets (Card, 2020 March).

In 2020 and 2021 two additional high-resolution unpiloted aerial vehicle (UAV) magnetic surveys were completed over four separate regional targets with a total of 7,778 line-km on 25/250 m spaced lines (Card, 2021 October and Card, 2021 March).

The Helicopter-Borne and UAV survey data interpretation improved the understanding of the geological framework within the target areas including distribution of lithological units, and location of major tectonic features.

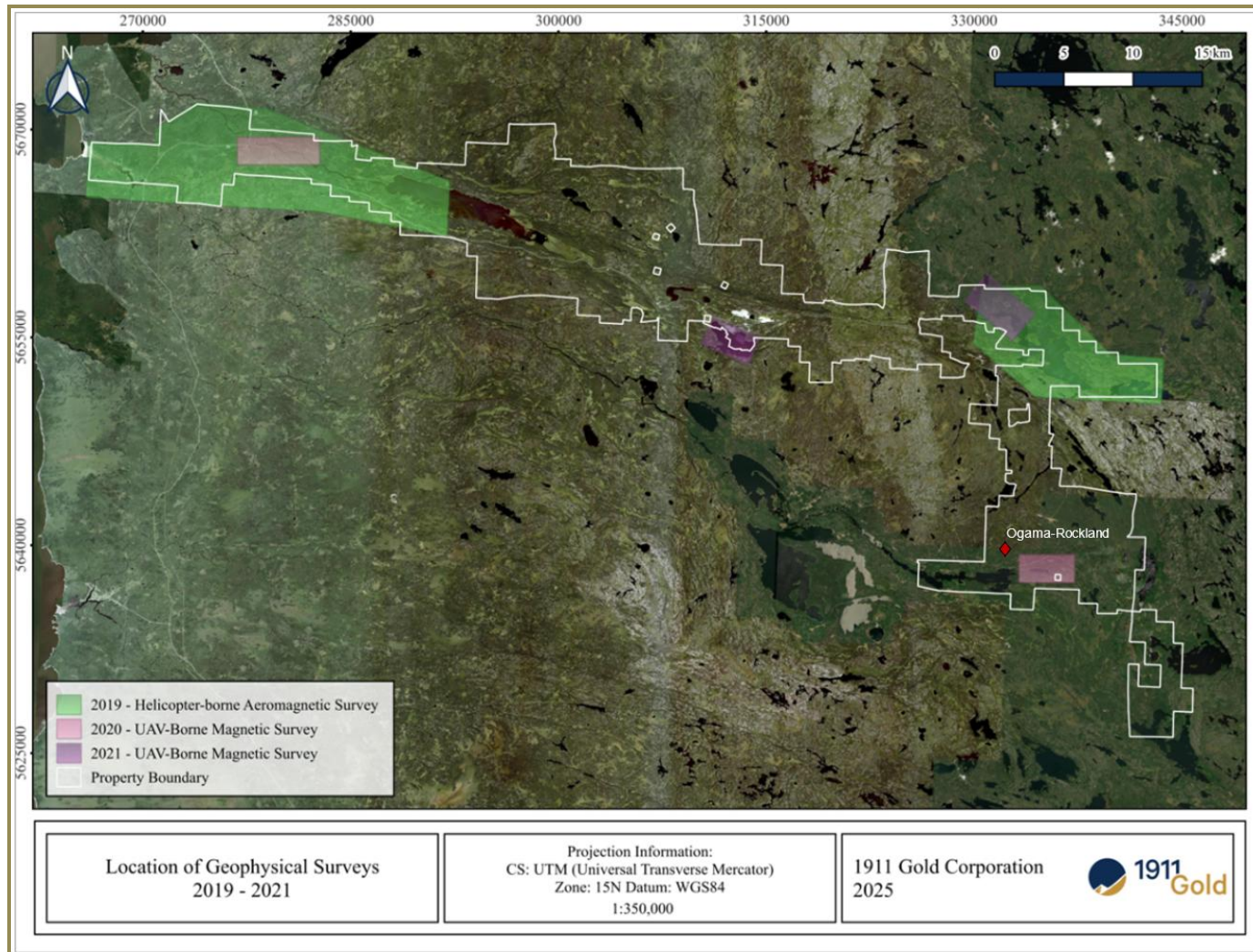
The location of the three survey areas is shown in Figure 9-1.

9.1.2 Humus and Bark Sampling

During the 2019 to 2022 field seasons, 1911 Gold’s exploration team completed a regional reconnaissance humus and bark sampling programs to generate regional exploration targets (1911 Gold Internal Report). A total of 9,971 humus and 1,300 bark samples were collected in seven regional target areas (Figure 9-2 and Figure 9-3).

The results from this sampling program, combined with geophysical and geological data, contribute to understanding the regional geology and assisting with target generation for more focused mapping and sampling programs.

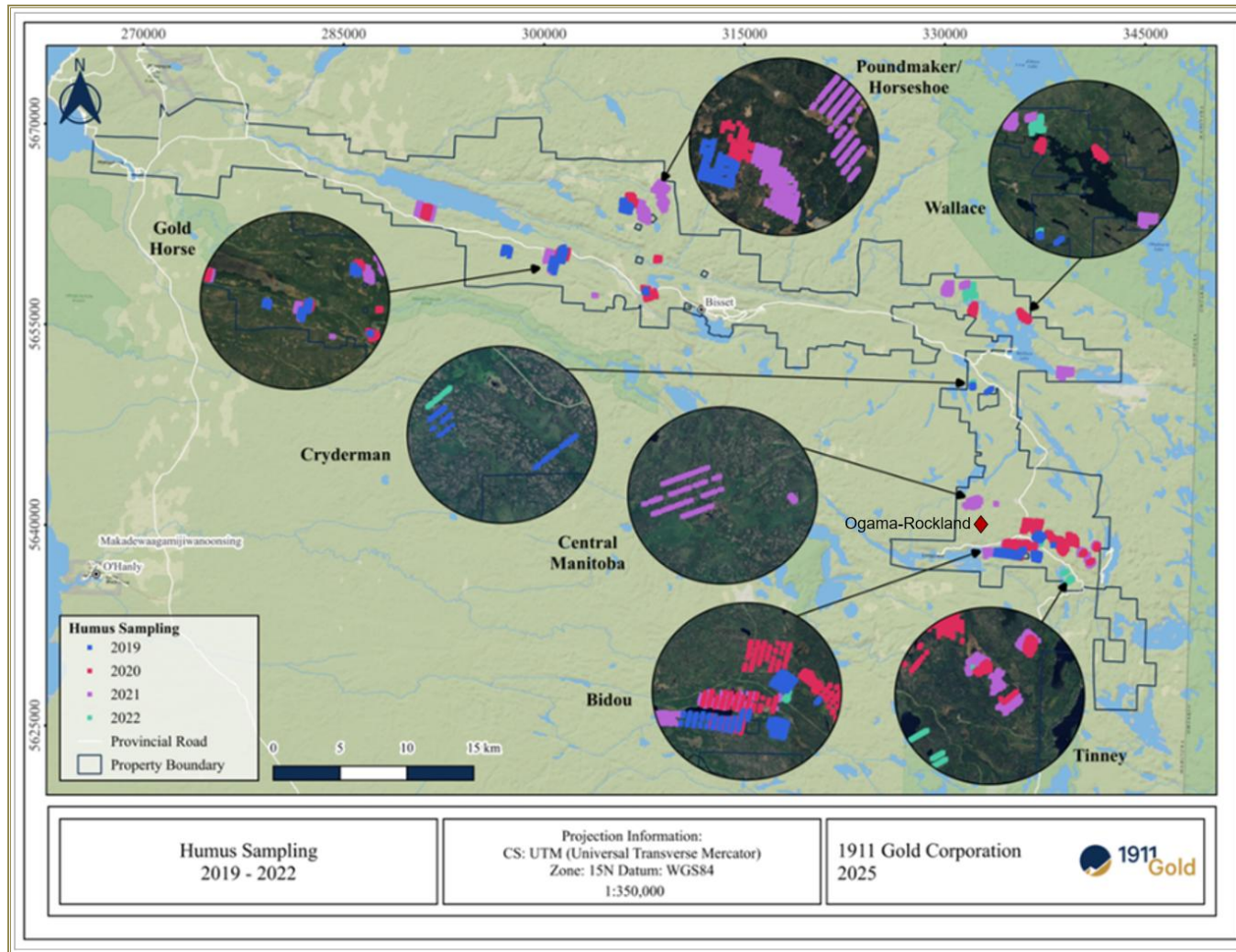




Source: 1911 Gold (this report).

Figure 9-1: 2019–2021 Geophysical Surveys Areas

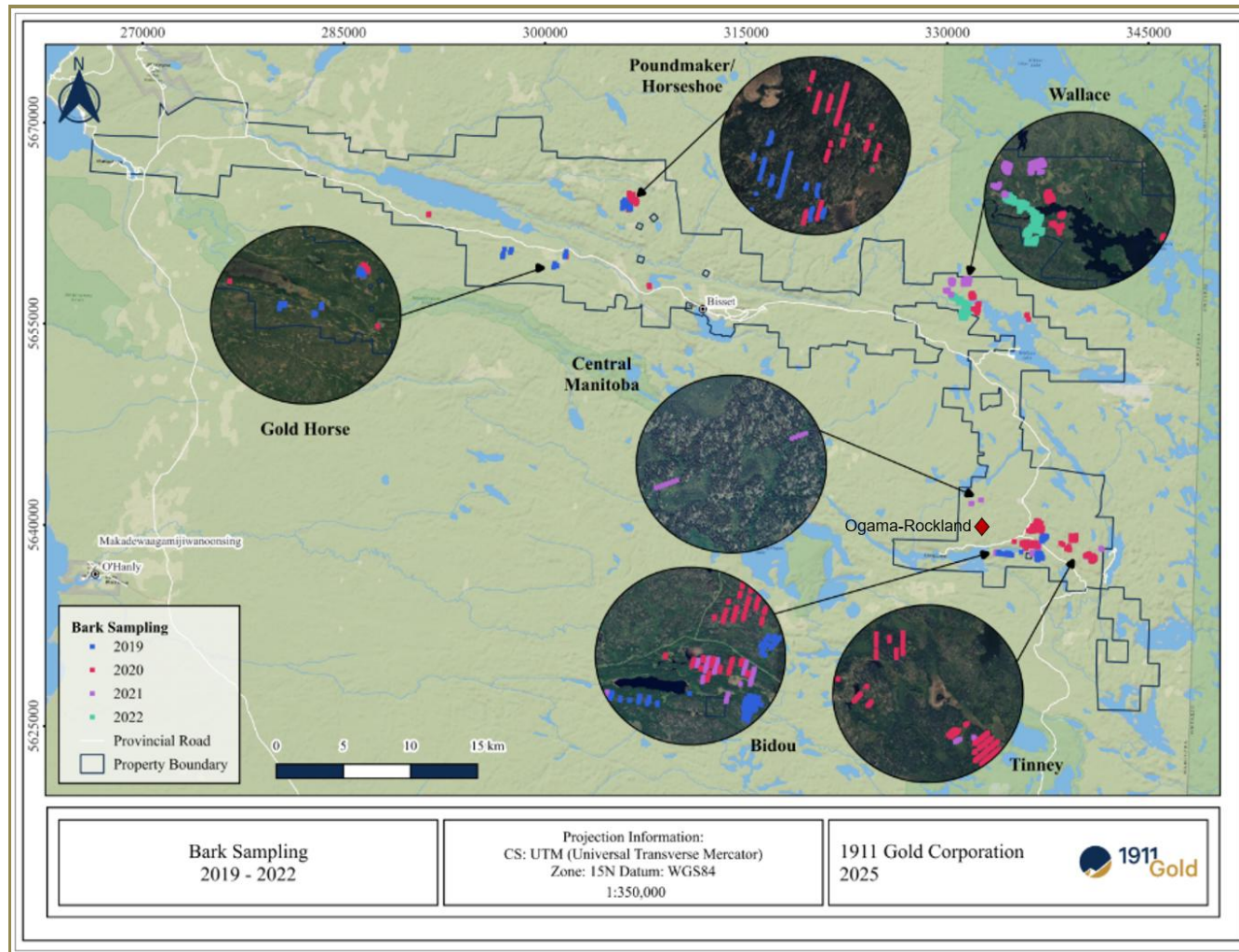




Source: 1911 Gold (this report).

Figure 9-2: Regional Humus Sampling Areas





Source: 1911 Gold (this report).

Figure 9-3: Regional Bark Sampling Areas



9.1.3 Rock Chip and Channel Sampling

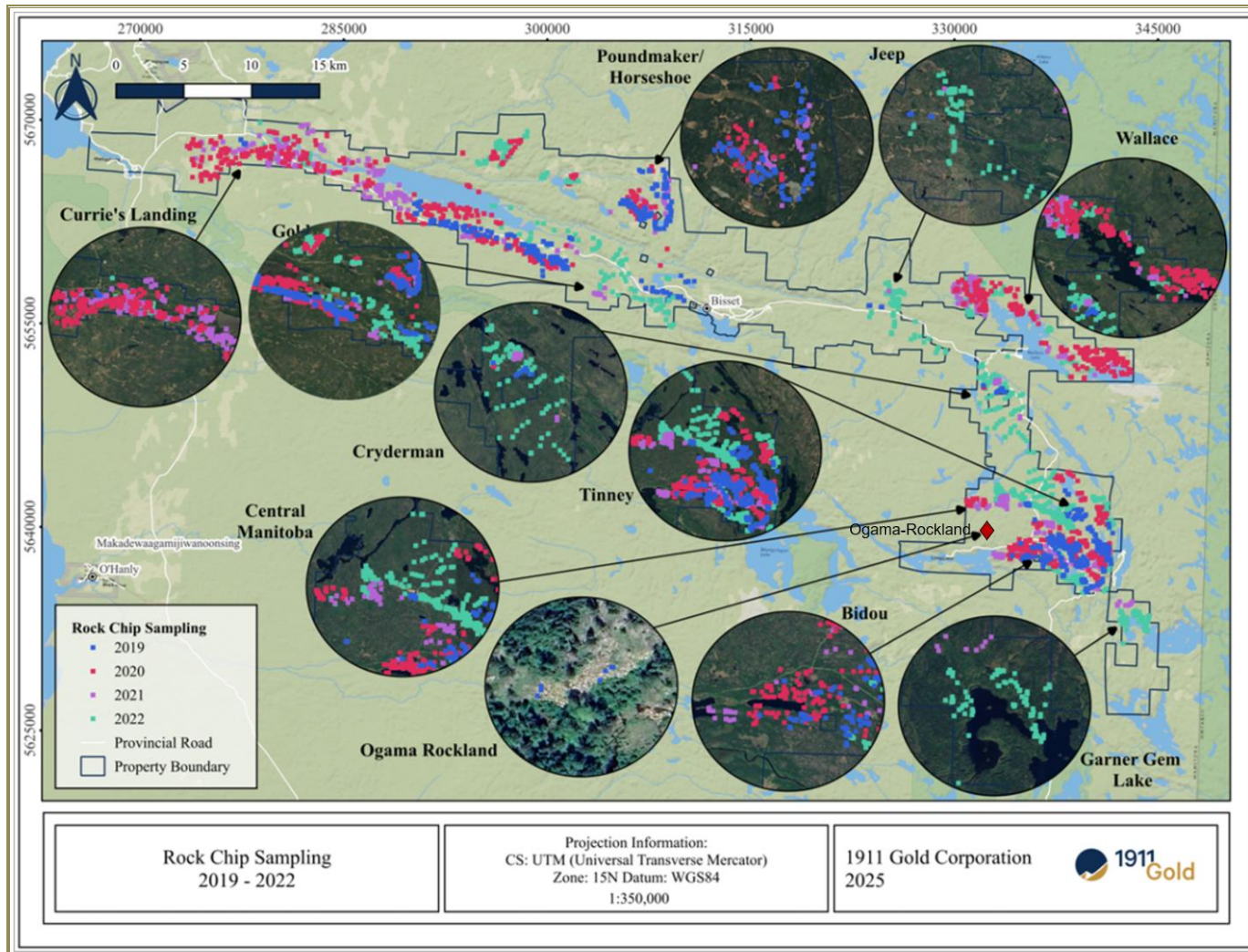
During the 2019 to 2022 field seasons, the 1911 Gold exploration team completed regional reconnaissance rock-chip and channel sampling in eleven targeted areas (1911 Gold Internal Report). A total of 5,045 rock chips and 1,366 channel samples was collected. The assay results were incorporated into the regional exploration database (Figure 9-4 and Figure 9-5).

All the regional exploration data were compiled to produce a map showing the various types of lithological, geochemical, and structural anomalies (Figure 9-6 and Figure 9-7). The anomalies were then ranked, and drill-ready targets were assessed for follow-up diamond drilling programs.



1911 GOLD CORPORATION

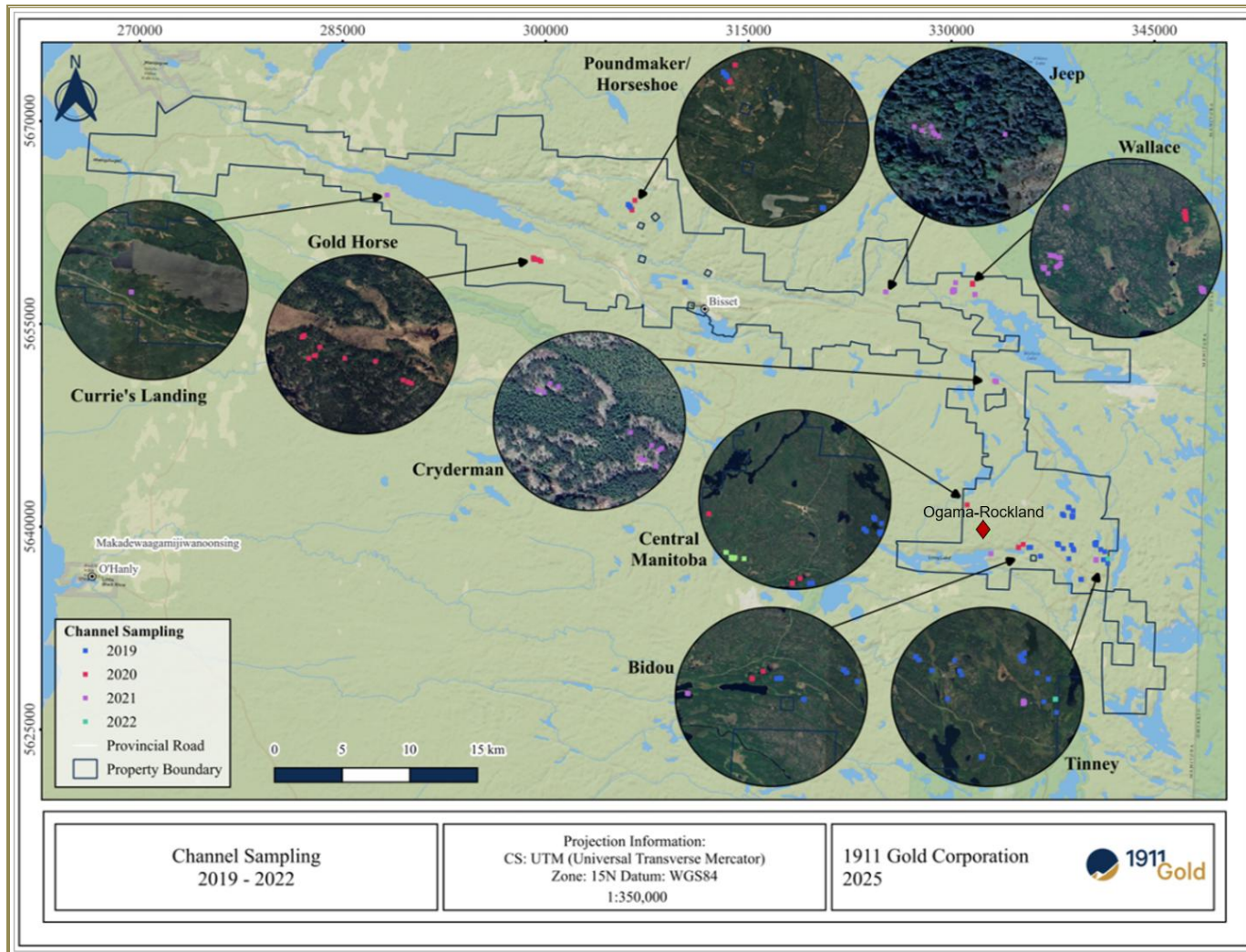
National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for the
Ogama-Rockland Gold Project
Southeast Manitoba, Canada,



Source: 1911 Gold (this report).

Figure 9-4: Regional Rock Chip Sampling

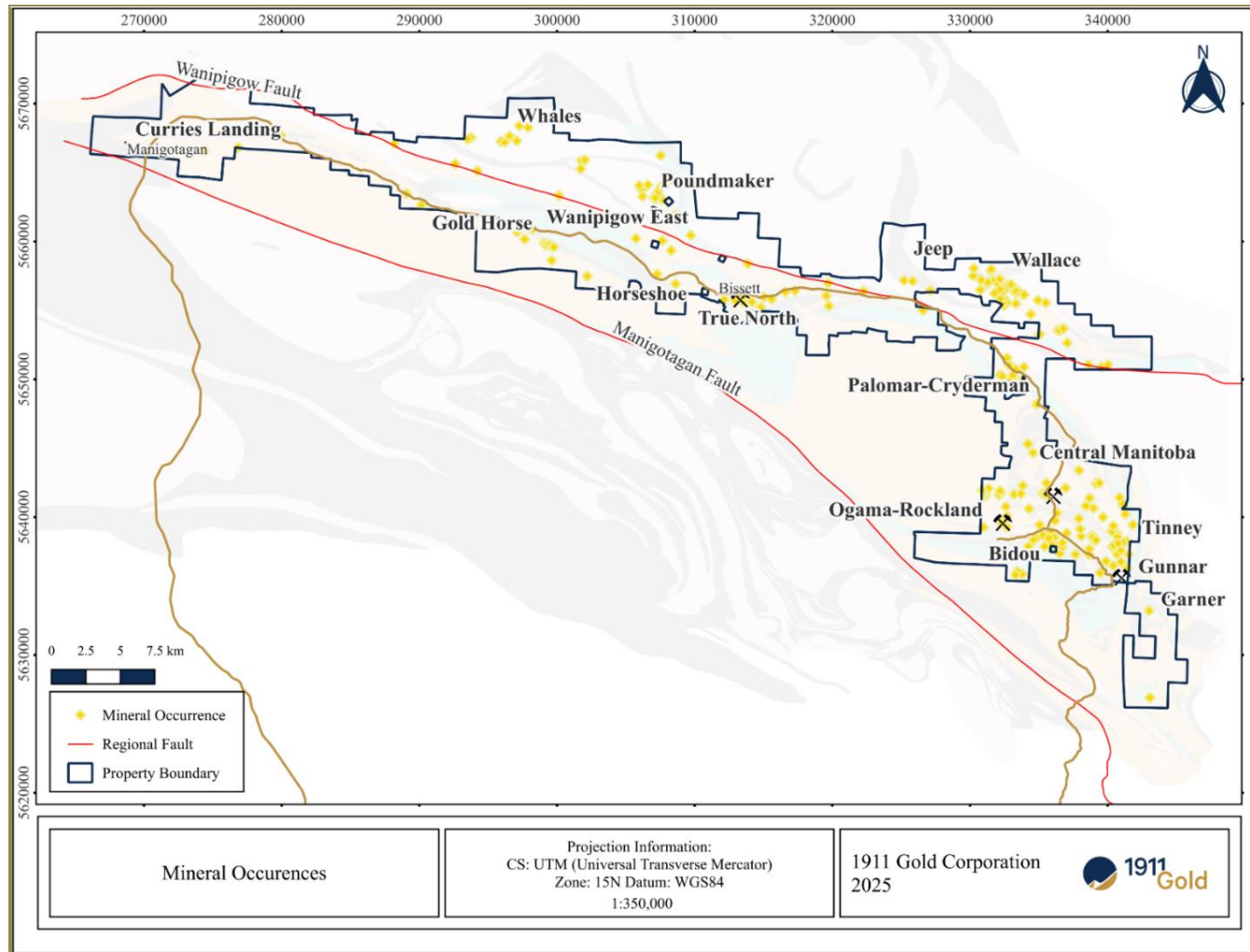




Source: 1911 Gold (this report).

Figure 9-5: Regional Channel Sampling

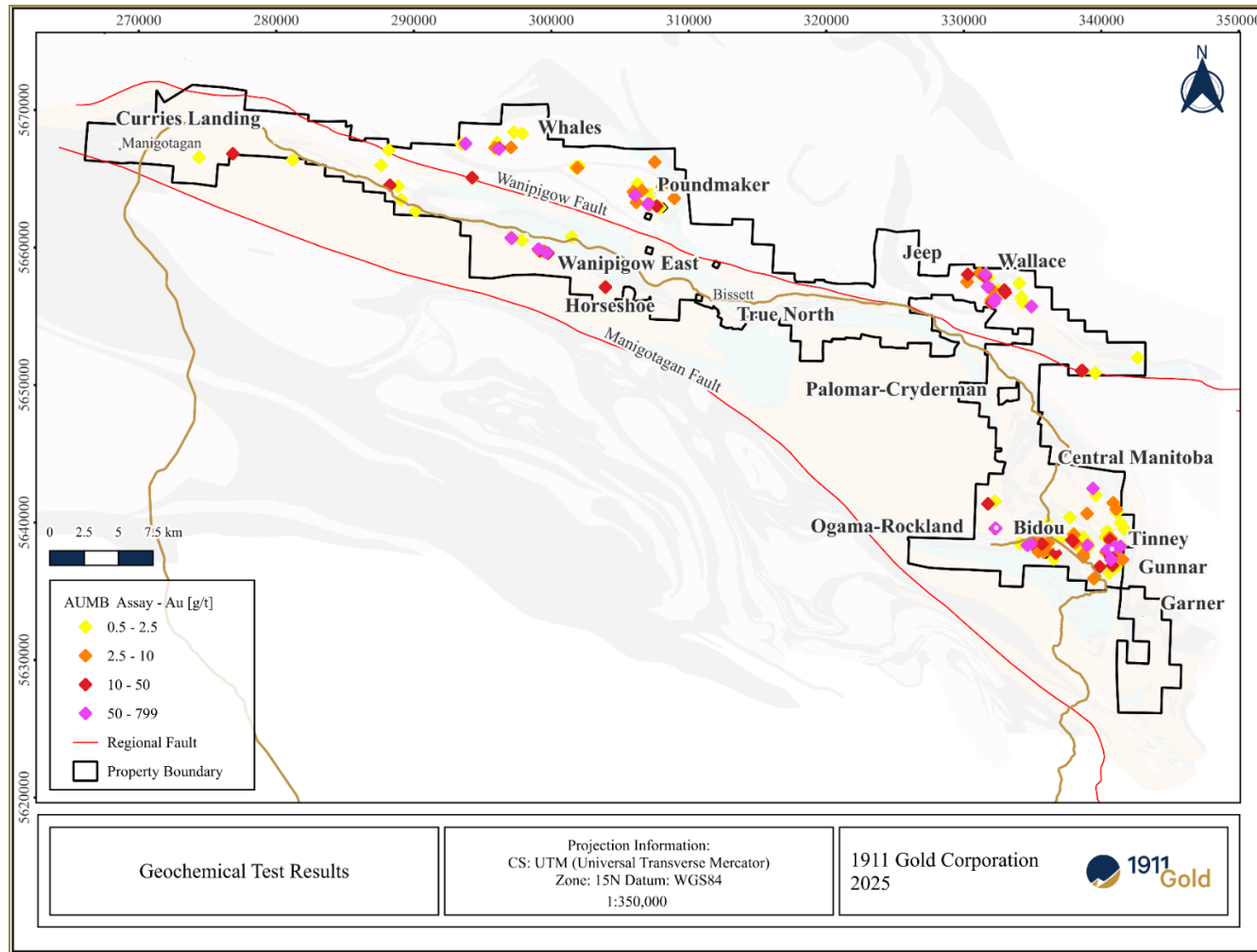




Source: 1911 Gold (this report).

Figure 9-6: Regional Gold Occurrences Defined from Geochemical Sampling Results





Source: 1911 Gold (this report).

Figure 9-7: Regional Rock Samples Assay Results above 0.5 g/t Au



10 DRILLING

Surface drilling completed at the Project from 2004 to 2026 totalled 98 drill holes for 34,976.98 m. The Mineral Resource estimate reported in Section 14 is based on 79 total drill holes: 66 historical drill holes were completed between 2004 and 2012 and thirteen 1911 Gold drill holes completed between 2018 and 2025–2026.

10.1 Historical Diamond Drilling (2004–2012)

Eighty-five surface drill holes were completed on the Project from 2004 to 2012 (Table 10-1). Of those, 66 holes totalling 28,478.40 m of drilling were used to estimate the Mineral Resource estimate in Section 14.

Table 10-1: Summary of Historical Drill Holes By Company

Company	Year	No. DDH	Metres
Placer Dome Limited Canada	2004	8	2,732.92
Bison Gold Resources	2009	8	3,876.27
Bison Gold Resources	2010	5	2,378.97
Bison Gold Resources	2011	31	9,650.04
Bison Gold Resources	2012	33	12,030.00
Total		85	30,668.20

Note: DDH = diamond drill hole.

10.1.1 Placer Dome Limited Canada

Rodren Drilling Ltd. (Rodren), West St. Paul, Manitoba, completed the Placer Dome Limited Canada drilling program using a Boyles Brother B-37A wire line diamond drill and NQ diameter core. Downhole surveys were taken using a Reflex EZ-Shot tool at 50 m intervals (Lengyel, 2004a).

Core Logging and Sampling Methods

The drill core was logged for lithology, alteration, mineralization, and sample description using two separate Excel-based spreadsheets for export into MapInfo/Discover software. Geotechnical data were collected for five of the eight drilled holes—OG-04-03 to OG-04-08, and both recovery and rock-quality designation (RQD) were reported very high (above 95% and 90%, respectively) (Lengyel, 2004). The geologist logging the drill core determined and marked up the intervals to be sampled by focusing on quartz veins and intensely altered zones (Lengyel, 2004a).

The core was cut in half using a diamond drill saw. One half of the core was sent for assaying, and the other half was stored in wooden core boxes in a rack in the core yard adjacent to the project camp facilities.



The sampling methods Placer Dome Limited used appear to be consistent with industry standards for mineralization of this type.

10.1.2 Bison Gold Resources

Bison Gold geologists and surveyors planned and marked the drill-hole collar location and front and back sights and surveyed the collars when the hole was completed. Steel casing was left in each hole and capped with a plug (Benson, 2012).

Rodren Drilling (Rodren), West St. Paul, Manitoba completed the 2009 drilling program on NQ diameter core size. Downhole surveys were taken approximately every 93.6 m from the collar using a Reflex EZ-Shot tool.

Rodren completed the 2010–2011 drilling program on NQ diameter core size. Using a Reflex EZ-Shot tool, downhole surveys were taken on the collar, and from 11.3 m (37 ft) or 14.3 m (47 ft) from the collar, then every 100 ft (30.5 m) to the end.

Rodren completed the 2012 drilling program on NQ diameter core size. Downhole surveys using a Reflex EZ-Shot tool were taken on the collar, then 14 m (45.9 ft) from the collar, and every 30 m (98.4 ft) to the end.

Core Logging and Sampling Methods

Drill-hole core was logged and processed on site at Bison Gold’s mobile processing facility. Drilling contractor personnel placed diamond drill core in labelled wooden trays with depth marker-blocks prior to the project geologist removing the core from the drill site. All drill cores were stored on site in cross piles.

Core intervals were selected for sampling based on the presence of mineralization, favourable structure, and quartz veining. They were then marked and measured for sampling and labelled with assay tags at the end of the sample interval. All pertinent technical information (drill logs) for the core was entered directly into Excel spreadsheets, including lithology, structure, mineralization, alteration, sampled intervals, RQD, and recovery. Recovery and RQD were reported very high, at 90%–99% and 71%–87%, respectively.

10.2 1911 Gold Corporation Diamond Drilling

Drilling programs 1911 Gold completed in 2018 and 2025–2026 comprised 14 surface NQ-size diamond drill-core holes for a total of 4,308.78 m. Rodren completed both drilling programs. Thirteen of these holes, totalling 4,291.41 m, were used to support the Mineral Resource estimate in Section 14 (Table 10-2). One hole (OG-18-004A, depth 17.37 m) was abandoned and not used in the estimate.

1911 Gold drilled the five 2018 drill holes for 1,881.41 m to twin historical Bison Gold holes drilled between 2009 and 2012. The results indicated the presence of high-grade gold in multiple structures within the extent of the 2013 historical Mineral Resource estimate.



Table 10-2: Summary of Drill by 1911 Gold Corporation Used in Mineral Resource Estimate

Company	Year	No. DDH	Metres
1911 Gold	2018	5	1,881.41
1911 Gold	2025–2026	8	2,410.00
Total		13	4,291.41

Note: DDH = diamond drill hole.

In December 2025, the Company started a surface drilling program designed to update the geological model and test the down-dip and along-strike extension of the main vein system in an area with drill data-gaps. The program was completed in January 2026, with eight drill holes totalling 2,410.00 m (Figure 10-1).

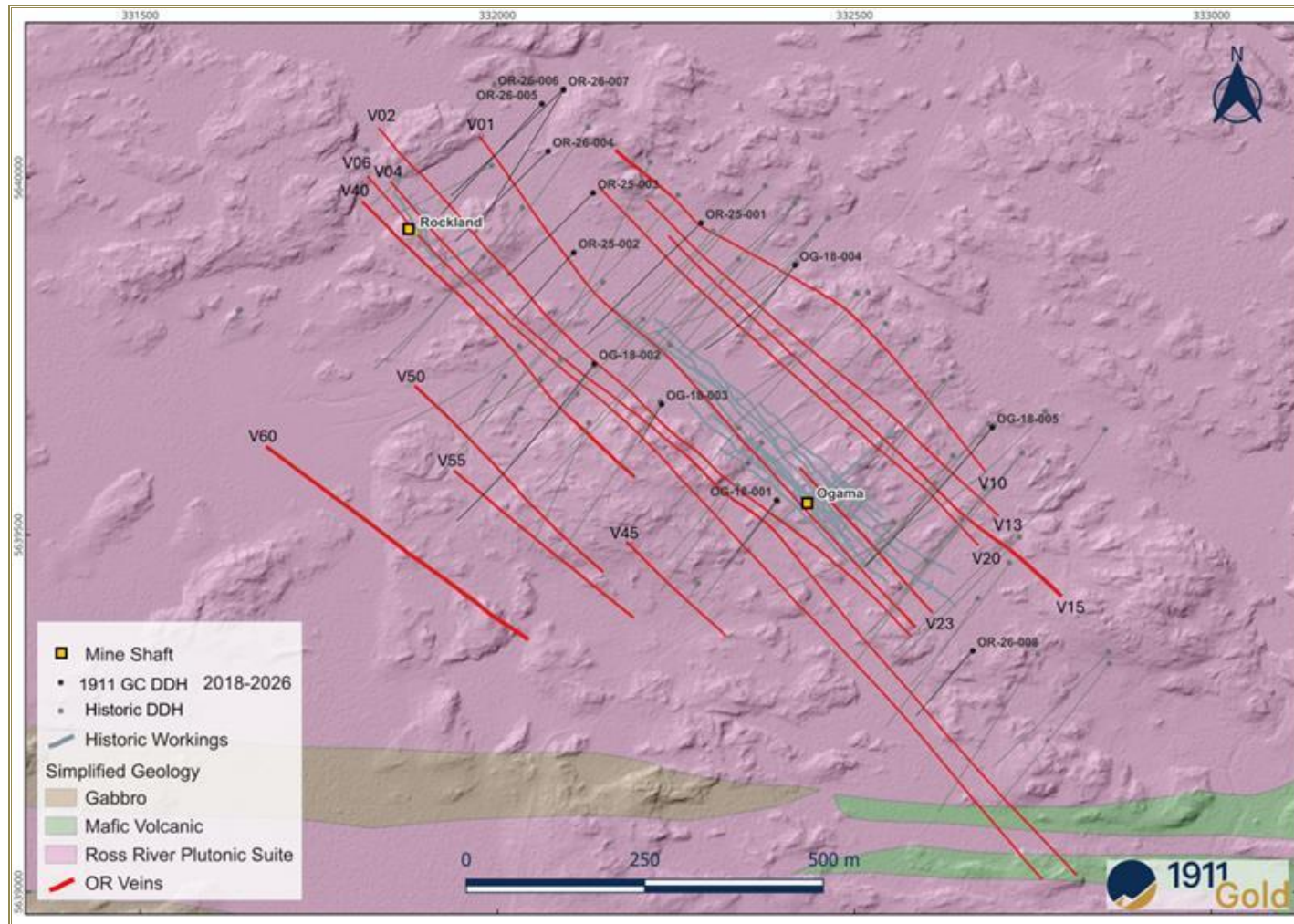
Drill-Hole Collars and Surveys

Drill-hole collar coordinates were located using a handheld GPS. A flagged stick or coloured mark identified the location, and front and back sites were flagged with sticks to ensure accurate drill-rig alignment. Each drill hole's azimuth and inclination were checked using an Axis Aligner tool prior to drilling. Final collar coordinates were surveyed using a Trimble GPS system after the drill rig was removed from the pad, then entered in the Project database (Seequent MX Deposit Software).

Downhole survey measurements were taken with an Axis Champ Navigator tool at every 30 m from the collar. If casing was installed through the overburden, one measurement was taken at the top of bedrock and then every 30 m downhole. One final measurement was taken at the end of every drill hole. The data were uploaded to MX Deposit, then imported to Seequent Leapfrog Software to check for errors. If excessive deviations were identified, the drilling supervisor was notified and, if necessary, additional surveys tests were completed.

All drill holes were drilled as oriented core. The drilling contractors used an Axis Champ Navigator reflex tool to mark the bottom of the core.





Note: GC = Gold Corp., DDH = drill hole, OR = Ogama–Rockland

Source: 1911 Gold (this report).

Figure 10-1: Ogama–Rockland Project Simplified Geology with Vein Locations and Drill Holes



Core Handling, Logging, and Sample Selection

Core boxes are delivered by the drilling contractor to the site core-shack facility at the end of each drilling shift and laid on core racks. After removing the lids, core boxes are laid on racks and washed with water using paint brushes, to remove drilling additives and cuttings. The core pieces are reassembled to restore the original orientation of the core. Core lengths are measured backward and forward from each block to check for missing intervals. Core boxes are then marked with hole number, box number, and “from” and “to” depths.

Oriented core is aligned in an angle iron and marked with a line along the core from the driller’s orientation mark. Structural orientation measurements are collected with an EZY logger goniometer and entered into the logging software with corresponding depth and descriptive comments.

Geotechnical logging includes magnetic susceptibility, recovery, RQD, and total number of joints. Magnetic susceptibility is entered directly into MX Deposit via a hand-held sensor. Measurements are taken every 50 cm along the core between the wooden depth marks within the same lithology. The results are averaged for the block-to-block interval (same rock and alteration types) and saved into MX Deposit.

Recovery measures are collected as a percentage of the total recovered core-length divided by the total core run-length. Measured recovery results of the drill-core report an averaged value of 99%, which is very high recovery, so no material impact on the accuracy of analytical samples is expected.

RQD is calculated as the sum of all pieces greater than 10 cm (including pieces fractured along core axis) divided by the length of the run multiplied by 100. Measured RQD results of the drill-core report an average value of 96%, which is very-high core quality, so no material impact on the accuracy of analytical samples is expected.

The core is then logged for lithology, texture, alteration, mineralization, and structure. The logged data are entered directly into MX Deposit, which uses templates to restrict the range of entries to maintain consistency and avoid entry errors.

Samples for bulk density measurements are collected within the quartz vein zones and in adjacent host rock. An additional sample is collected every 50 m down the drill hole to characterize the different lithologies. Each sample is a 10- to 15 cm-long section of uncut core. Bulk density is determined in house using the water immersion method—whereby the dry sample weight is recorded, the sample is weighed suspended in water, and density is calculated according to Archimedes’ principle.

When detailed logging is complete, the geologist selects sample intervals based on the presence of significant veining, shearing, mineralization, alteration, and lithological contacts. The minimum sample size is 0.5 m, but may be 0.3 m for a change in lithology. For zones smaller than 1.0 m, the entire zone is collected as one sample. Zones longer than 1.0 m are sampled based on the geologist’s judgement and subdivided into multiple intervals, each measuring a minimum of 0.5 m. Sample intervals are then entered into the Project database. A cut-line is marked on the core in preparation for splitting. One half is left in



the core box as a representative sample; the other half is sent to the laboratory for analysis. The standard practice is to retain the bottom half of the cut core.

Photographs of the wet core are taken, with each showing four core boxes. All data are entered and saved in the MX Deposit database within each drill hole's folder and subfolder.

10.3 Qualified Person's Opinion

The QP believes that the drill-hole logging, surveying, and sampling procedures employed for the Ogama–Rockland drill holes are consistent with generally accepted industry best practices and are therefore considered reliable for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation.

10.4 Regional Exploration

1911 Gold completed regional diamond drilling programs from 2019 to 2022 in several target areas (Table 10-3), with 130 diamond drill holes completed, totalling 36,393.00 m. The locations where drilling occurred are shown in Figure 10-2.

Table 10-3: Regional Drill Holes and Metres Completed by Year and Area

Year	Total DDH	Total Metres	Project
2019	10	2,586.00	Bidou
2020	14	4,087.00	Tinney
	18	5,132.00	Bidou
	4	818.00	Horseshoe/Poundmaker
2021	10	2,953.00	Bidou
	11	2,938.00	Horseshoe/Poundmaker
	20	6,537.00	Tinney
2022	15	4,166.00	Central Manitoba
	4	1,085.00	Bidou
	15	3,563.00	Tinney
	9	2,528.00	Wallace
Total	130	36,393.00	

Note: DDH = diamond drill hole.



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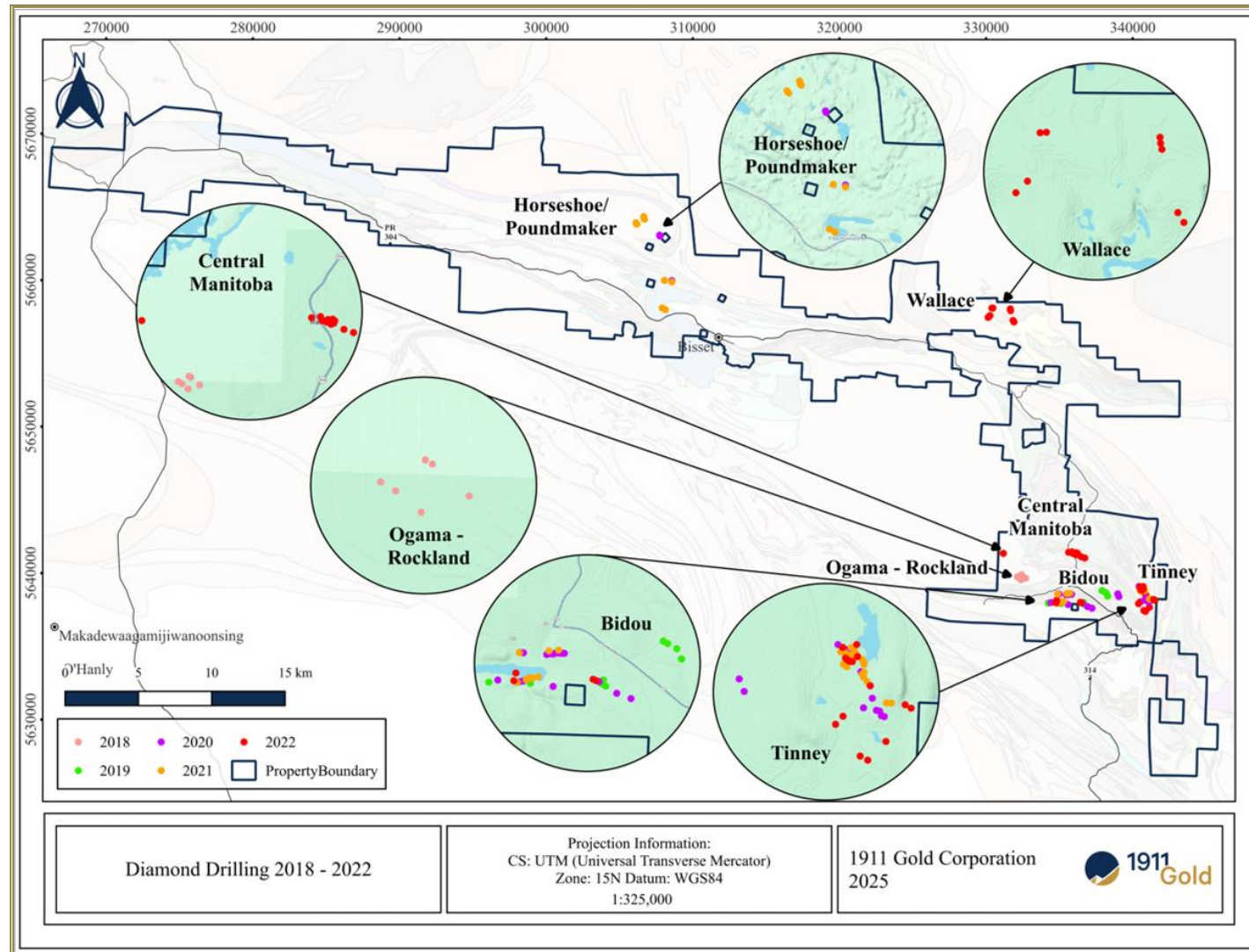


Figure 10-2: Regional Drill Hole Locations



The exploration drilling programs were successful in identifying high-grade (>5.0 g/t over >0.5 m) gold values in 35 of the 130 drill holes completed (Table 10-4).

Table 10-4: Assay Intervals >5 g/t Au and >0.5 m Length

Area	Year	Hole_ID	From	To	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
Bidou	2019	BS-19-002	83.65	84.25	0.60	9.98
Bidou	2020	BL-20-002	174.73	175.30	0.57	6.86
Bidou	2020	BL-20-002	175.90	176.57	0.67	5.76
Bidou	2020	BL-20-002	178.23	179.07	0.84	10.70
Bidou	2020	BL-20-005	152.55	153.35	0.80	9.39
Bidou	2020	BL-20-005	153.35	154.03	0.68	6.33
Bidou	2020	BL-20-005	155.25	155.80	0.55	5.48
Bidou	2020	BL-20-010	199.35	200.25	0.90	6.24
Bidou	2020	BS-20-004	116.70	117.22	0.52	15.10
Bidou	2020	JT-20-006	18.90	19.40	0.50	7.51
Bidou	2020	JT-20-008	32.15	32.65	0.50	7.73
Bidou	2020	JT-20-009	83.55	84.15	0.60	6.20
Tinney	2020	TS-20-003	157.50	158.53	1.03	50.85
Tinney	2020	TS-20-004	151.65	152.30	0.65	43.27
Tinney	2020	CG-20-001	174.70	175.25	0.55	17.97
Tinney	2020	CG-20-001	175.25	175.75	0.50	19.71
Tinney	2020	CG-20-002	88.15	88.65	0.50	37.65
Tinney	2020	EO-20-001	238.40	239.00	0.60	5.14
Tinney	2020	EO-20-002	225.30	225.80	0.50	28.29
Tinney	2020	TS-20-006	160.90	161.40	0.50	13.92
Tinney	2020	JT-20-003	105.90	106.80	0.90	5.04
Tinney	2020	JT-20-001	113.00	113.50	0.50	5.14
Wallace	2020	WC-20-001	94.50	95.10	0.60	6.14
Bidou	2021	JT-21-004	247.20	247.80	0.60	9.96
Tinney	2021	CG-21-004	107.43	108.07	0.64	42.00
Tinney	2021	EO-21-014	208.50	209.00	0.50	15.30
Tinney	2021	EO-21-014	260.75	261.70	0.95	5.22
Tinney	2021	EO-21-014	323.50	324.10	0.60	59.80
Tinney	2021	EO-21-014	329.30	330.00	0.70	10.10
Tinney	2021	EO-21-005	33.55	34.05	0.50	54.40
Tinney	2021	EO-21-005	34.55	35.05	0.50	35.20
Tinney	2021	EO-21-005	154.60	155.10	0.50	31.20
Tinney	2021	EO-21-006	139.85	140.35	0.50	6.29
Tinney	2021	EO-21-018	144.75	145.25	0.50	48.70
Tinney	2021	EO-21-018	145.25	145.75	0.50	46.30



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Area	Year	Hole_ID	From	To	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
Tinney	2021	EO-21-016	143.90	144.75	0.85	19.50
Tinney	2021	EO-21-013	61.50	62.00	0.5	10.10
Tinney	2021	EO-21-013	157.05	158.05	1.00	5.69
Tinney	2021	EO-21-020	350.35	351.20	0.85	20.20
Tinney	2021	TS-21-010	301.00	301.50	0.50	13.70
Tinney	2022	EO-22-034	151.05	151.55	0.50	10.60
Tinney	2022	EO-22-031	35.15	36.05	0.90	11.10
Tinney	2022	EO-22-024	202.00	202.70	0.70	32.20
Central Manitoba	2022	CR-22-003	212.50	213.50	1.00	10.10
Central Manitoba	2022	CM-22-009	122.25	122.80	0.55	7.23
Central Manitoba	2022	CM-22-010	33.30	33.85	0.55	10.10



11 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

11.1 Sample Preparation and Analysis (Placer Dome Ltd. 2004)

Placer Dome Ltd. NQ size drill-core samples were sawn in half; one half was retained for reference purposes, and the other was sealed in plastic bags. Shipping protocol included tie security on individual samples and aluminum security tags on individual sample shipment bags containing 10 samples. Shipment bags were double-bagged to protect security tags, delivered to Manitoulin Transport in Winnipeg, then shipped to ALS Chemex Laboratory (ALS) in North Vancouver B.C. Laboratory personnel received samples upon arrival at the assay lab. All shipments were received with security tags intact, and cross reference revealed no sampling or shipping errors. ALS is an accredited laboratory, independent of Placer Dome.

Placer Dome core samples shipped to ALS totalled 1,248, including 1,191 core samples and 26 blanks. The core samples were crushed to 70% passing (P_{70}) <2 mm, riffle split to obtain a 250 g subsample, pulverized to P_{85} <75 μm , then a 30 g aliquot sample was fire assayed with an atomic absorption finish (AAS). Samples with assay results exceeding 10.0 g/t Au were re-assayed using a gravimetric finish.

11.2 Sample Preparation and Analysis (Bison Gold 2009–2012)

Bison Gold 2009–2012 NQ-size drill-core samples were sawn in a half using a core saw on site; one half of each was returned to the core box, and one-half of each core interval was individually bagged with a uniquely numbered sample tag. Each group of 10 individual samples (including certified reference materials [CRM]: standards and blanks) were sealed in rice sacks and delivered to Manitoulin Transport in Winnipeg, then shipped to TSL Laboratories (TSL) in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Laboratory personnel received samples upon arrival at assay laboratory. TSL was an accredited laboratory and independent of Bison Gold.

On receipt, samples were sorted and verified according to the sample submittal form. Security ties on the sample bags were checked with records sent electronically to TSL, and shipments were assigned a TSL reference number and worksheet.

Sample preparation procedures followed standard industry protocols. Samples were crushed using an oscillating jaw crusher to P_{75} –10 mesh (1.70 mm). A 250 g split was obtained using a riffle splitter and pulverized in a ring-and-puck mill to P_{95} –150 mesh (106 μm). Jaw crushers and riffle splitters were cleaned between samples with compressed air. Pulverizing bowls and rings were brushed clean, washed when necessary, and blown dry with compressed air to prevent cross-contamination.

Samples without visible gold were subject to the fire assay method using 50 g aliquot with an AAS finish. Samples were assayed in batches of 24 and included client quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) samples, one TSL standard, and one TSL blank. Assay results with gold values above 3,000 ppb were fire assayed with a gravimetric finish.



11.3 Core Sample Preparation and Analysis (1911 Gold 2018 to 2022)

1911 Gold 2018–2022 drill-core samples were sawn in half; one half was retained for reference purposes, and the other was sealed in a plastic bag, placed into a rice bag secured with a numbered tag, and packed into wrapped totes for shipping. Samples were sent to TSL from 2018 to 2020 and Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Actlabs) in Ancaster from 2021–2022. Actlabs is an accredited lab which is independent of 1911 Gold.

Samples were crushed to P₇₀ 1.7 mm, riffle split to 250 g subsamples and pulverized to P₉₅ 106 µm. Sample pulp 30 g aliquots were analyzed for gold using a fire assay with an AAS finish. For samples returning >10 ppm Au, a cut of the original pulp was re-assayed using fire assay with a gravimetric finish.

11.4 Core Sample Preparation and Analysis (1911 Gold 2025 to 2026)

Drill-core samples were sawn in half; one half was retained for reference purposes, and the other was sealed in a plastic bag, placed into a rice bag secured with numbered tags, and packed into wrapped totes for shipping. Samples were shipped to Actlabs in Thunder Bay, Ontario, for sample preparation and analysis. Actlabs is an accredited lab which is independent of 1911 Gold.

Samples were crushed to P₉₅ 2.0 mm. The sample was riffle split to a 1,000 g subsample and pulverized to P₉₀ 106 µm. The pulverizer bowl was cleaned with sand between each sample. Pulp samples were analyzed for gold using a 50 g aliquot and fire assay with AAS finish. For assays above 10 g/t Au, a cut of the original pulp was reassayed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish. Samples with visible gold were analyzed by metallic screen assay, with the weighted-average gold content for the entire sample reported based on fire assays of the screen oversize and undersize fractions.

11.5 QA/QC Protocols and Results (Placer Dome Ltd. 2004)

In 2004 Placer Dome supported the drill-core sampling program with a QA/QC program to monitor contamination and precision inserting a 50 g pulverized gold CRM (531 ±41 ppb Au) acquired from Accurassay Laboratories (Accurassay) with a random insertion within the sample batch. A blank sample, sourced from a waste granite purchase from Nelson Quarrie, Ontario, was inserted as 1.0 kg sample every 50 samples.

When assay results were received, the data were reviewed to ensure all results were within acceptable limits, and any required remediation was carried out.

11.5.1 Standards

The QA/QC results for the Accurassay gold CRM are listed in Table 11-1 and shown in Figure 11-1.



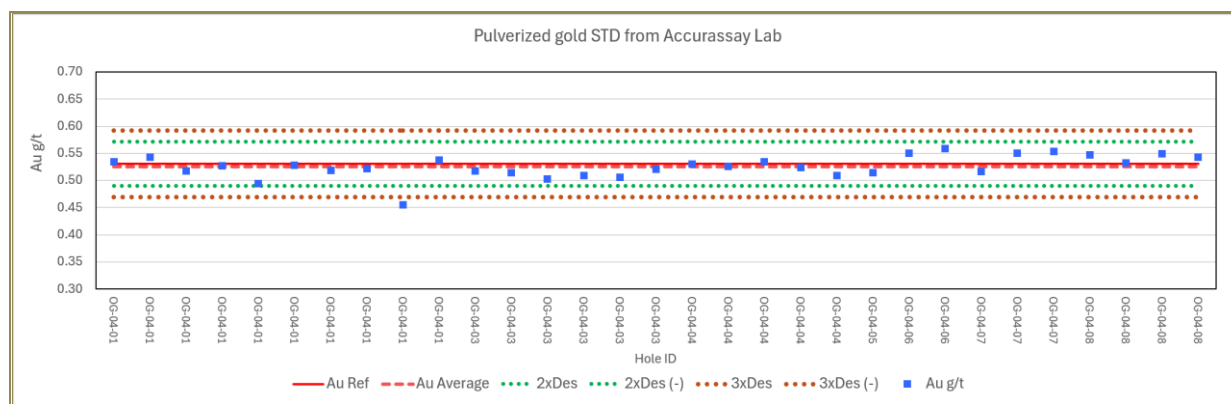
Table 11-1: Summary of Accurassay Gold CRM QA/QC

Reference Material	Sample Count	Suggested Value (g/t Au)	Average (g/t Au)	SD	SD (%)	Failures 2 SD	Warnings (%) 2 SD	Failures 3 SD	Failure(%) 3 SD	Swap-Out Count	Swap-Out (%)
Pulverized Gold CRM	31	0.53	0.53	0.00	0	1	3	1	3		0
Total	31				0	1	3	1	3		0
No. DDH Samples	1,248										
Total %	2										

Note: DDH = diamond drill hole; SD = standard deviation.

Control charts were used to monitor the analytical performance of an individual gold CRM over time. Control lines are plotted on the charts for the expected certified value of the gold CRM, two standard deviations (SD) above and below the expected value, and three SDs above and below the expected value. Gold standard assay results were plotted in order of analysis, and the charts show any analytical drift and bias. The control chart for Accurassay gold CRM is included in Figure 11-1 The figure shows only two failures. Only one sample (3%) of the submitted CRMs exceeding the 3 SD limit.

Control charts were used to monitor the analytical performance of an individual gold CRM over time. Control lines are plotted on the charts for the expected certified value of the gold CRM, two SDx above and below the expected value, and three SDs above and below the expected value. Gold CRM assay results were plotted in order of analysis, and the charts show analytical drift and bias, should they occur. The control chart for Accurassay gold CRM is included in Figure 11-1 The figure shows only two failures. Only one sample (3%) of the submitted standards exceeding the 3 SDs limit see comment above.


Figure 11-1: Accurassay Gold CRM Control Chart

11.5.2 Sample Blanks

Blank sample material was derived from a waste granite purchase from Nelson Quarrie, Ontario; two composite samples were analyzed to confirm the granite is barren and contained no gold. One blank was inserted every 50 samples. Blank samples are intended to monitor gold contamination during sample preparation.



Placer Dome submitted 26 blank samples for analysis and used a failure threshold of 0.05 g/t Au. No sample results exceeded the threshold. The QA/QC results for the blank samples are given in Figure 11-2 and shown in Table 11-2.

Table 11-2: Results of All Blanks Samples

Blanks	Sample Count	%	Au DL (ppb)	Au*10 DL (ppb)	Sample Count Above 10 DL	Percentage Above 10 DL	Swap-Out Count	Swap-Out Percentage
Total	26	2	5	50	0	0%		0%
# DDH Samples	1,248							

Note: DDH = diamond drill hole; DL = detection limit.

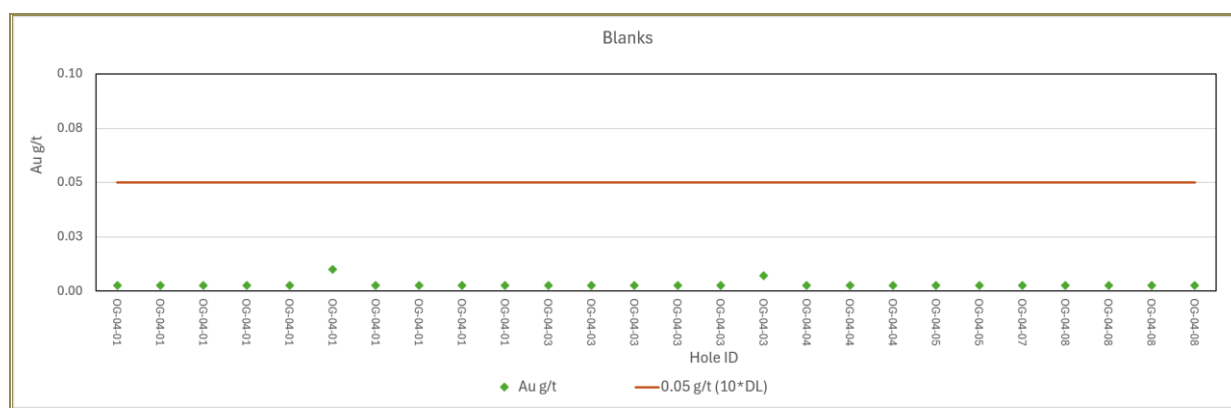


Figure 11-2: Blank Samples Control Chart

11.6 QA/QC Protocols and Results (Bison Gold 2009–2012)

Bison Gold implemented a QA/QC protocol of including blank, CRM, and duplicate samples in the sample stream. One sample blank was inserted into the sample stream for every 40 samples. Sample blanks consisted of unaltered, undeformed wallrock (typically tonalite) that was recovered from areas distal to any known mineralization. Bison Gold used six different CRMs, two sourced from CDN Resource Laboratories (CDN) and four sourced from Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd (OREAS). One CRM sample was inserted for every 40 samples submitted.

Sample duplicates were created every 25 samples by quarter sawing a sample and submitting the duplicate with a separate sample tag. A total of 617 sample duplicates were analyzed during the drilling programs.

1911 Gold geologists completed a full review of the CRM data set. In eight cases, CRM results equal to 0.0 g/t Au were considered to be incorrect sample labelling, tagged as blank, and reported as swap-out.

11.6.1 Certified Reference Materials

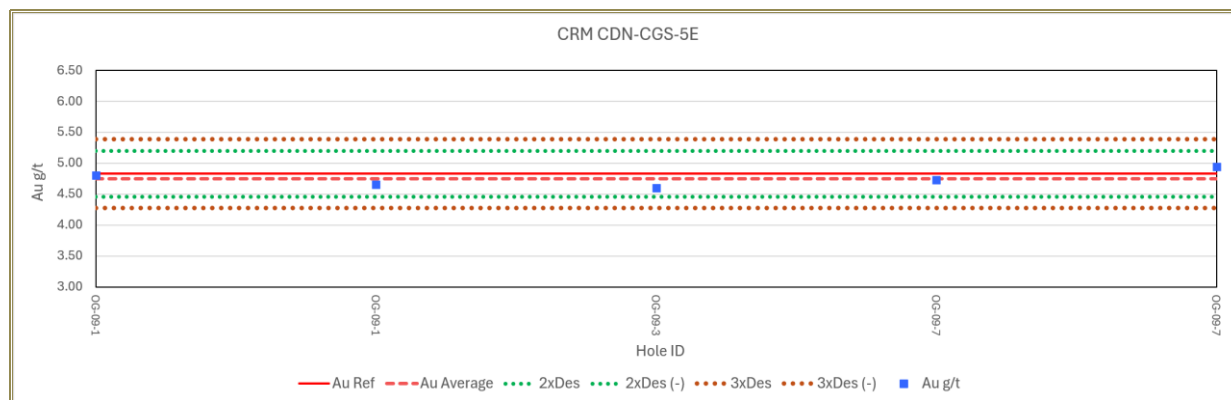
Control charts were used to monitor the analytical performance of an individual gold CRMs over time. Table 11-3 presents the summary statistics for the CRMs.



Table 11-3: Summary of CRM Samples Statistics

Reference Material	Samples (No.)	Suggested Value (g/t Au)	Average (g/t Au)	SD	SD (%)	Fail 2 SDs (No.)	Failures 2 SDs (%)	Fail 3 SDs (No.)	Failures 3 SDs (%)	Swap Out (No.)	Swap Out (%)
CDN-CGS-5E	5	4.83	4.75	0.13	3	0	0	0	0	2	40
CDN-CGS-13	7	1.01	1.10	0.09	8	1	14	0	0	0	0
OREAS 10C	101	6.60	6.56	0.16	2	0	0	0	0	4	4
OREAS 2Pd	106	0.89	0.86	0.07	8	2	2	1	1	1	1
OREAS 52C	205	0.35	0.34	0.04	12	6	3	3	1	3	1
OREAS 54Pa	209	2.90	2.81	0.26	9	32	15	7	3	0	0
Total	633				9	41	7	11	2	10	2
No. DDH Samples	14,728										
Total %	4.3										

The control charts for CRM are included in Figure 11-3 to Figure 11-8. The charts show that the majority of the assays returned results within the 2 SD limit, with only 1% of the submitted CRMs exceeding the 3 SD limit. No bias or trends were noted.


Figure 11-3: CRM CDN-CGS-5E Control Chart

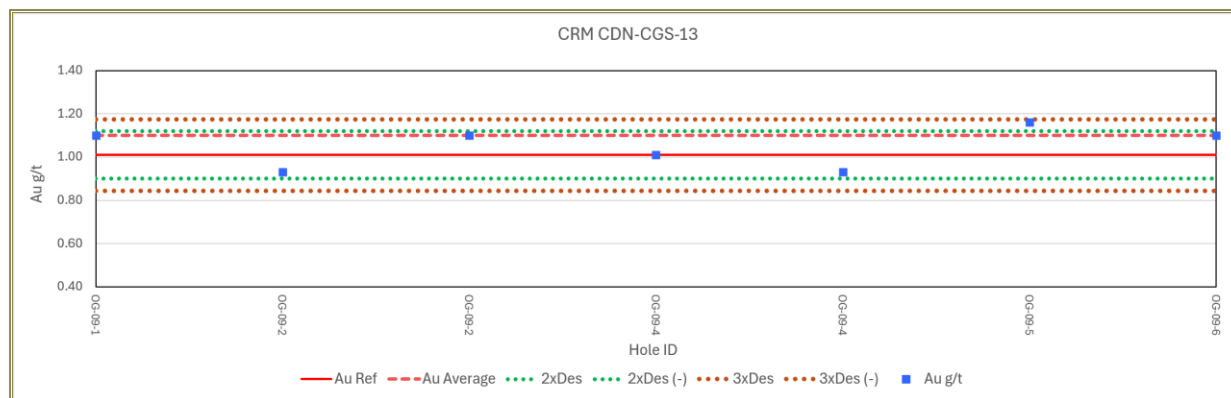



Figure 11-4: CRM CDN-CGS-13 Control Chart

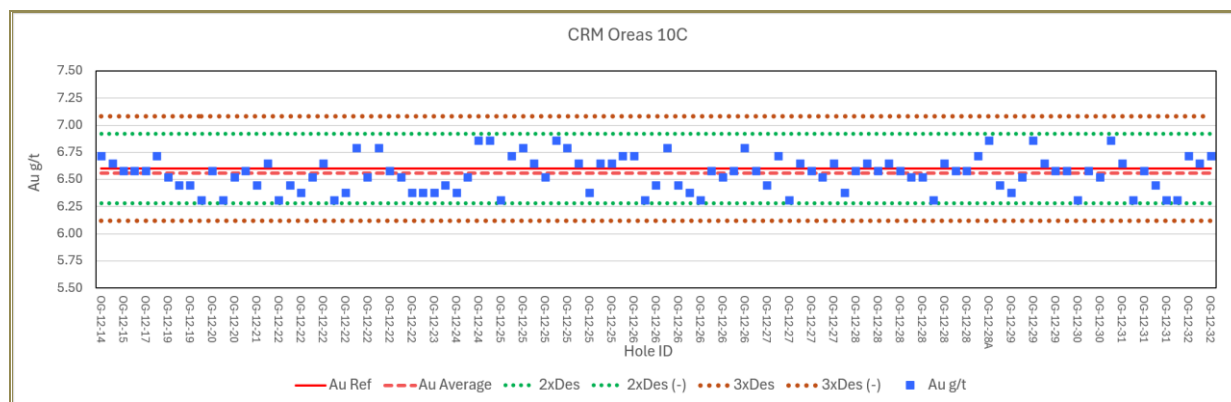


Figure 11-5: CRM OREAS 10C Control Chart

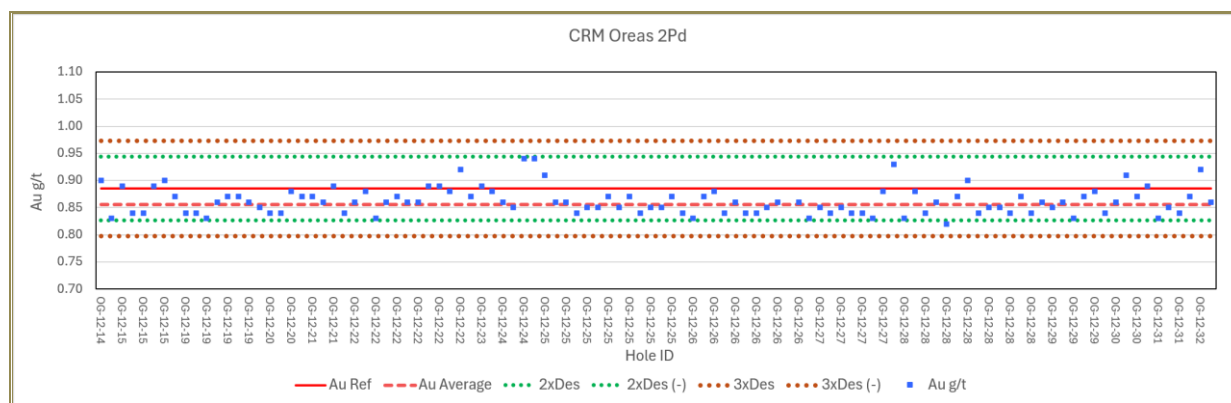


Figure 11-6: CRM OREAS 2Pd Control Chart



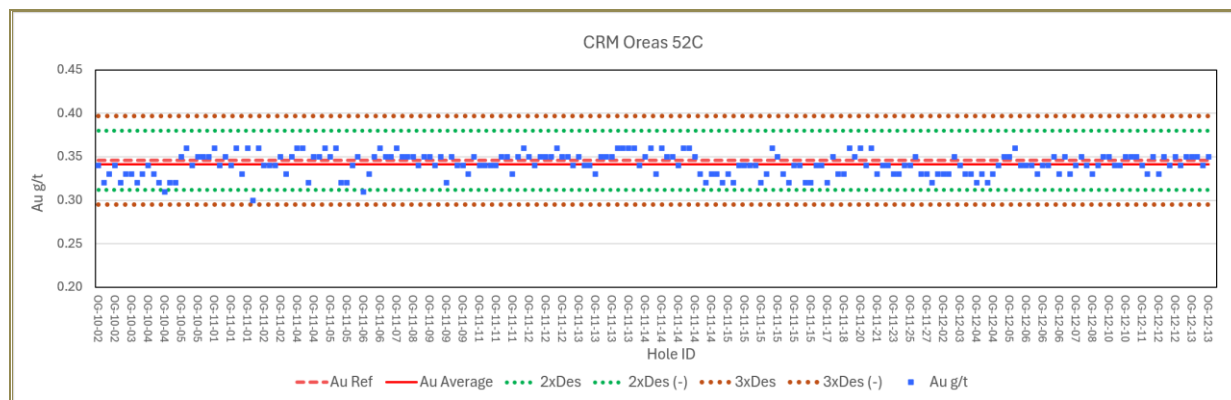


Figure 11-7: CRM OREAS 52C Control Chart

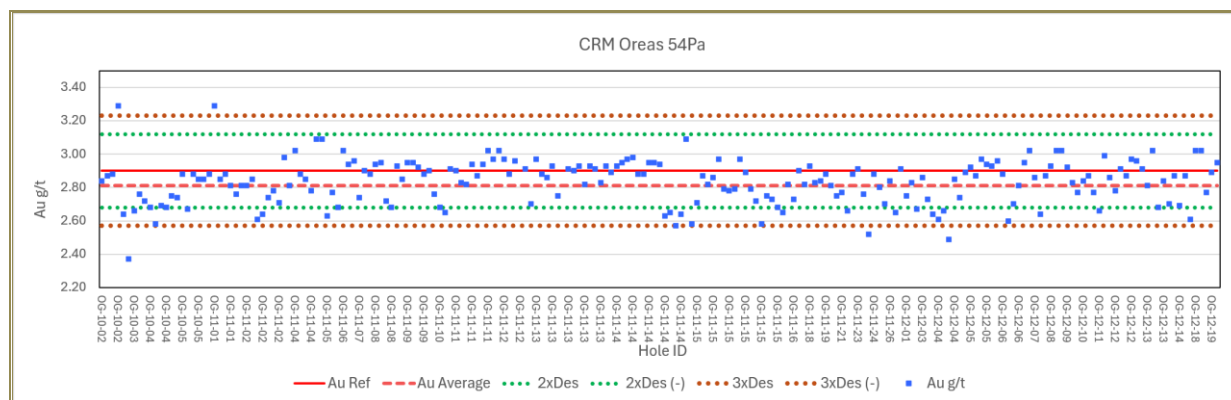


Figure 11-8: OREAS 54Pa Control Chart

11.6.2 Sample Blanks

A review of assay results for 485 blank samples (3% of 14,728 assays) found two (0.4%) exceeding the upper threshold of 5 ppb Au (0.05 g/t Au). Given the nature of the blank material as unaltered, undeformed wall rock (typically tonalite) collected in area distal of known mineralization that was used, these two values could be valid, but well below the Mineral Resource estimate reporting cut-off and do not impact the Mineral Resource estimate. Results are reported in Figure 11-9.



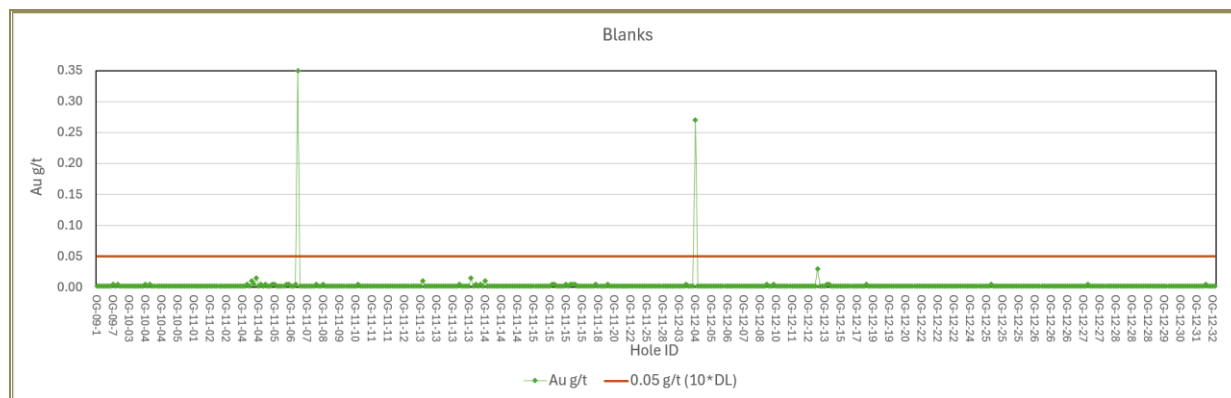


Figure 11-9: Blanks Control Chart

11.6.3 Duplicate Samples (Field Duplicate ¼ Split)

617 sample duplicates were analyzed during the drill program. Sample duplicates were created every 25 samples by quarter-sawing a sample and submitting the duplicate with a separate sample tag.

The results illustrate (Figure 11-10) differences that are both high and low, with an average difference near zero suggesting variability due to gold heterogeneity. Comparison of the original sample values with the duplicate assays shows a fairly wide dispersion, especially in the higher grades. This is common with nuggety gold deposits.

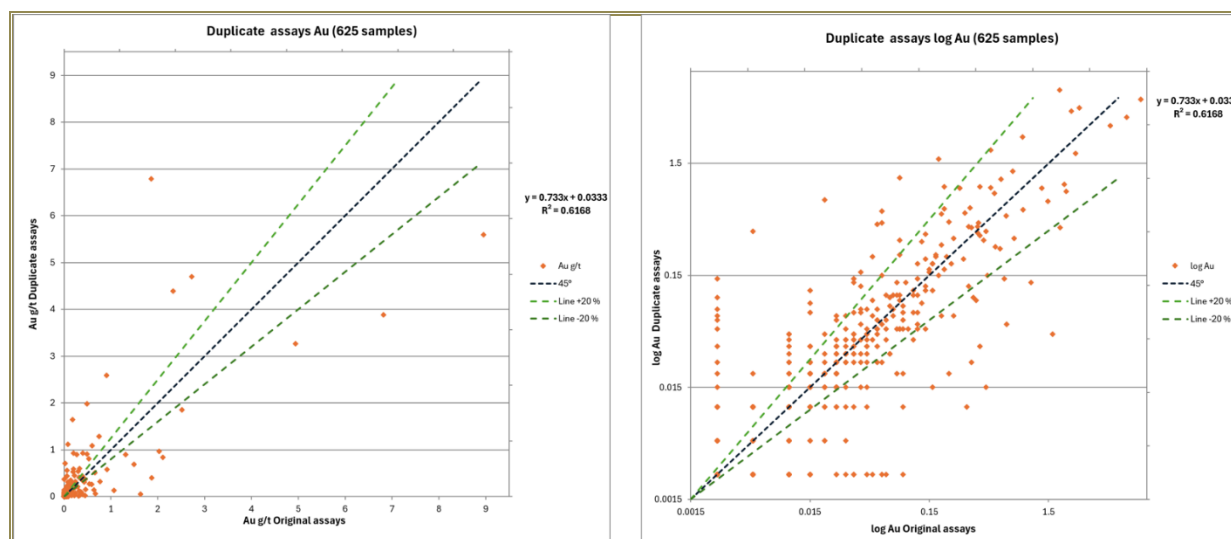


Figure 11-10: Quarter Split Core Duplicates, Au g/t (All and Expanded View)



11.7 QA/QC Protocols and Results (1911 Gold 2018)

In 2018, 1911 Gold supported the drill-core sampling program with a QA/QC program to monitor contamination, precision, and accuracy at the various stages of core sample-preparation and analysis. The protocol for insertion of CRMs, blanks, and duplicates into the sample stream was:

- QA/QC control samples were inserted into the sample sequence at regular intervals:
 - CRMs every 25 samples
 - Blanks every 50 samples and additional blank after a core sample with visible gold
 - Pulp duplicate was taken every 20 samples and analyzed at ALS, North Vancouver.

When assay results were received, the data were reviewed to ensure all results were within acceptable limits, and any required remediation was carried out.

11.7.1 Certified Reference Materials

Table 11-4 summarizes the CRM results for the 2018 drilling.

Table 11-4: Summary of CRM Sample Statistics

CRM	Samples (No.)	Suggested Value (g/t Au)	Average (g/t Au)	SD	SD (%)	Failures 2 SDs (No.)	Failures 2 SDs (%)	Failures 3 SDs (No.)	Failures 3 SDs (%)	Swap Out (No.)	Swap Out (%)
CDN-GS-1P5C	21	1.56	1.64	0.06	4	5	24	0	0	0	0
CDN-GS-6B	29	6.45	6.29	0.14	2	3	10	0	0	0	0
CDN-GS-13A	25	13.20	13.52	0.37	3	2	8	0	0	0	0
CDN-GS-22	23	22.94	23.17	0.59	2	2	9	0	0	0	0
Total	98	-	-	-	3	12	12	0	0	0	0
No. DDH Samples	2,296										
Total %	4.3										

Control charts were used to monitor the analytical performance of an individual gold CRMs over time (Figure 11-11 to Figure 11-14). No CRMs used by 1911 Gold in the 2018 drill program had values outside of 3 SDs, or demonstrated a trend or bias.



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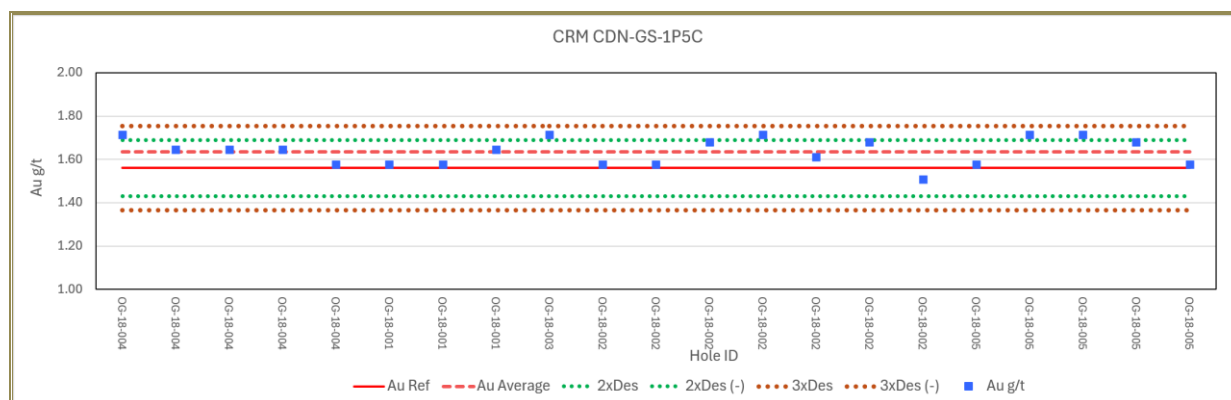


Figure 11-11: CRM CDN-GS-1P5C Control Chart

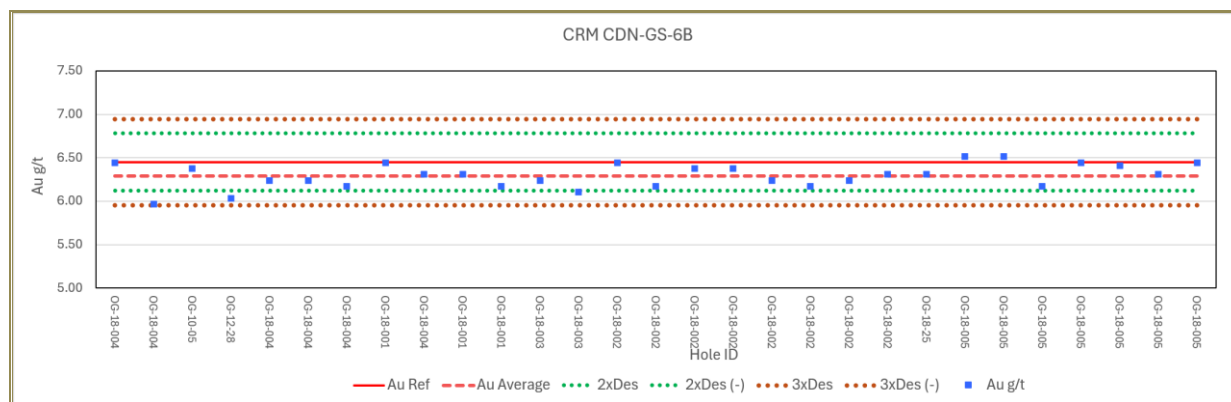


Figure 11-12: CRM CDN-GS-6B Control Chart

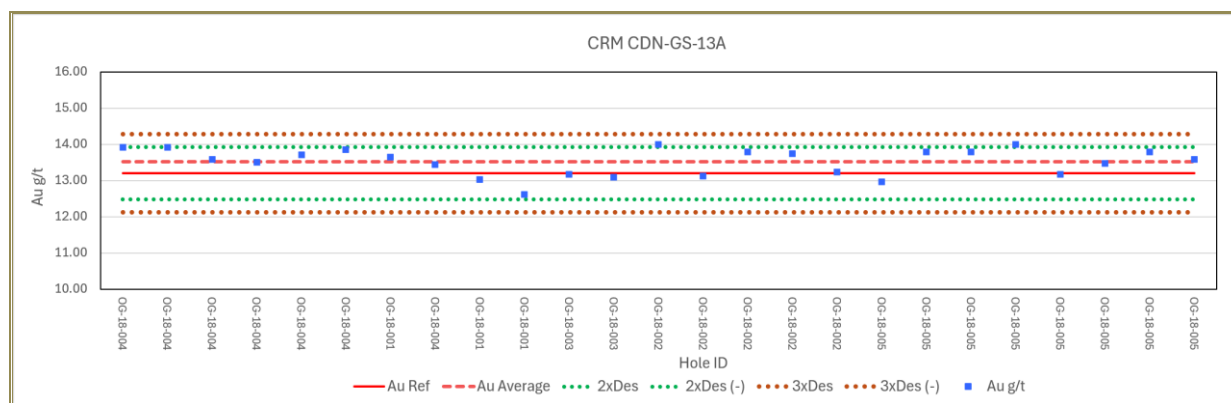


Figure 11-13: CRM CDN-GS-13A Control Chart



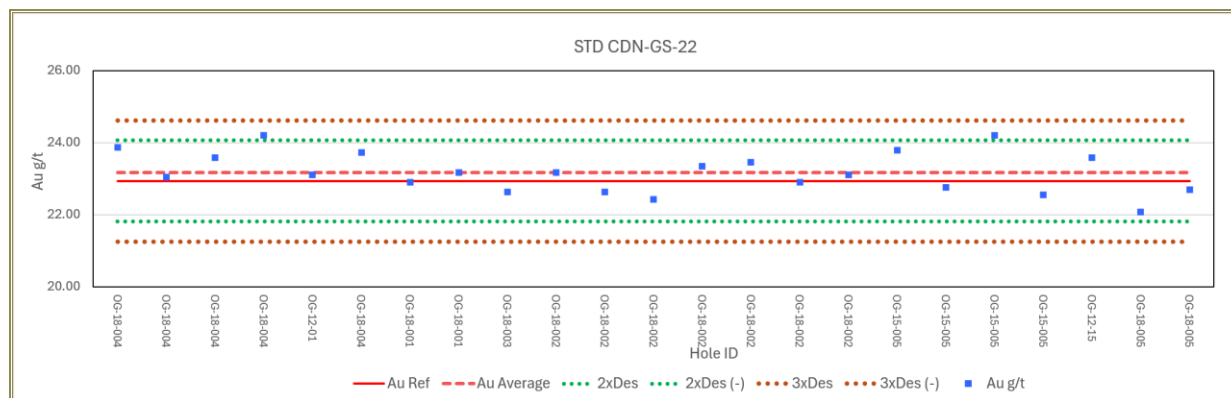


Figure 11-14: CRM CDN-GS-22 Control Chart

11.7.2 Sample Blanks

Review of assay results for 64 blank samples out of a total of 2,296 assays or 3%, found one (2%) exceeding the upper threshold of 5 ppb Au (0.05 g/t Au). Given the nature of the blank material used—unaltered, unmineralized core sample, this value could be valid but is well below the Mineral Resource estimate reporting cut-off.

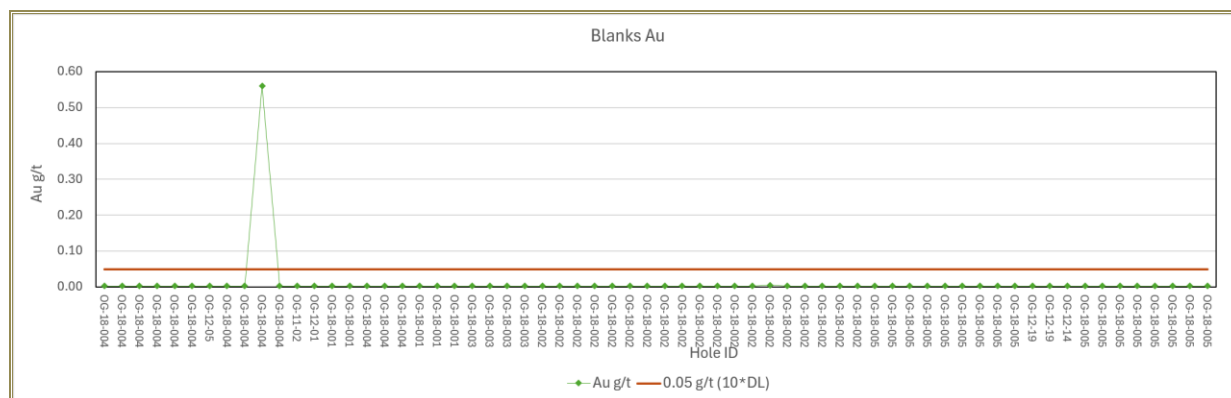


Figure 11-15: Blanks Control Chart

11.7.3 Duplicate Pulp Samples

118 pulp sample duplicates were analyzed during the drill program. Pulp sample duplicates for every 20 samples from ActLabs were submitted to ALS Laboratory, North Vancouver.

The results do not show a bias—differences are both high and low, and many of the results are adjacent to the reference line with an average difference near zero suggesting variability due to gold heterogeneity (Figure 11-16).



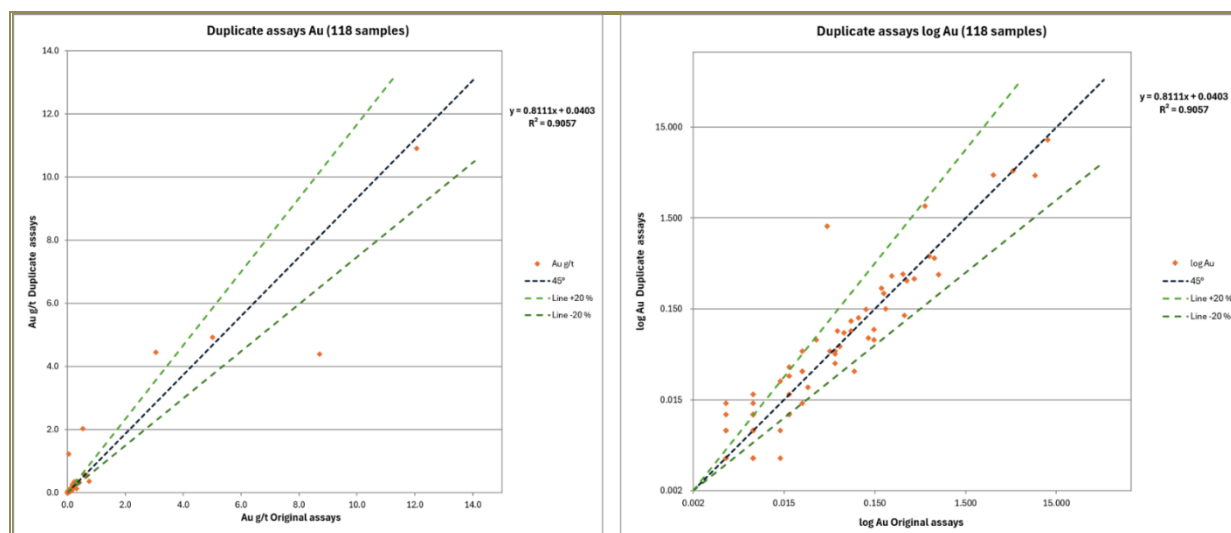


Figure 11-16: Pulp Duplicate Scatter Plot, Au g/t (All and Zoomed-in View)

11.8 QA/QC Protocols and Results (1911 Gold 2025–2026)

1911 Gold started surface drilling in December 2025 and completed in January 2026, with eight drill holes totalling 2,410.00 m. The QA/QC protocol included:

- CRMs inserted every 20th sample
- Coarse and fine blanks inserted on a 1 in 50 sample basis, with a coarse blank and a fine blank also inserted after any sample with visible gold
- Pulp and coarse duplicate samples re-assayed by Actlabs, Thunder Bay (inclusive of all gold grade results) comprised 88 combined samples for 5% of the total assay results
- Pulp duplicate samples assayed by ALS, North Vancouver as third party checks consisted of 96 samples for 5% of the total assay results.

When assay results were received, the data were reviewed to ensure all results were within acceptable limits, and any requiring remediation were undertaken. If the CRM results are within 2 to 3 SDs (warning) 1911 Gold called for a re-assay; depending on significant sample assay results around the CRM warning, ActLabs will repeat the CRM and five samples either side in the sample sequence. For CRM results above 3 SDs, Actlabs will always repeat the CRM and five samples either side in the sample sequence. Results from the re-assay procedure will replace the original results in the Project database.

Where a blank sample returns a grade greater than 10 times the detection limit for the analytical technique for gold, Actlabs must repeat the fire assay of five samples either side of the blank sample in the sample sequence.

11.8.1 Certified Reference Materials

Table 11-5 summarizes the CRM statistics.



Table 11-5: Summary of CRM Statistics

CRM	Samples (No.)	Suggested Value (g/t Au)	Average (g/t Au)	SD	SD (%)	Failures 2 SDs (No.)	Failures 2 SDs (%)	Failures 3 SDs (No.)	Failures 3 SDs (%)	Swap Out (No.)	Swap Out (%)
CDN-GS-1P5C	33	1.56	1.57	0.072	5	2	6	0	0	0	0
CDN-GS-6B	44	6.45	6.45	0.242	4	5	11	3	7	0	0
CDN-GS-13A	19	13.20	13.17	0.345	3	1	5	0	0	0	0
Total	19	-	-	-	3	1	5	0	0	0	0
No. DDH Samples	1,845										
Total %	1%										

Control charts were used to monitor the analytical performance of an individual gold CRMs over time (Figure 11-17 to Figure 11-19). The charts show that the majority of the assays returned results within the 2 SD limits, with 3% of the submitted CRMs exceeding the 3 SD limit and 3 sample failures in CRM CDN-GS-6B. No CRMs 1911 Gold used had values above 3 SDs or demonstrated a trend or bias.

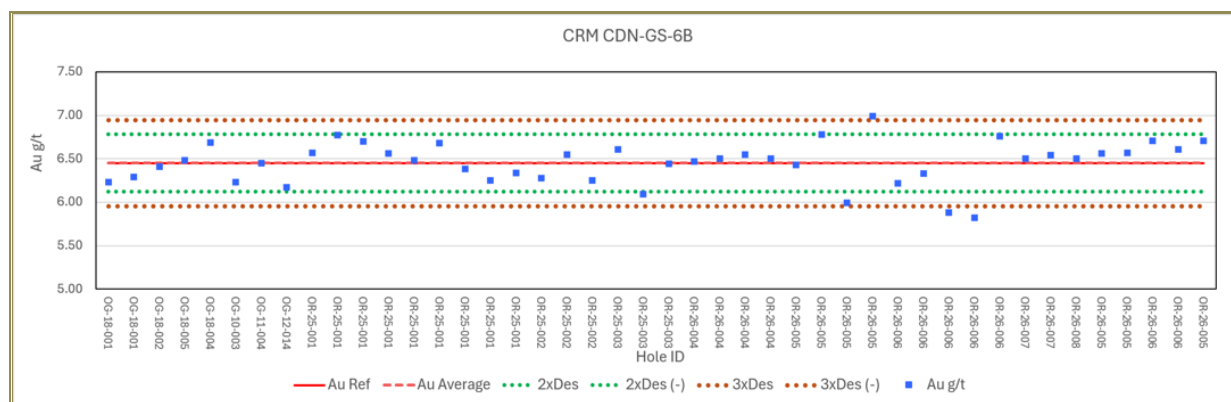


Figure 11-17: CRM CDN-GS-6B Control Chart

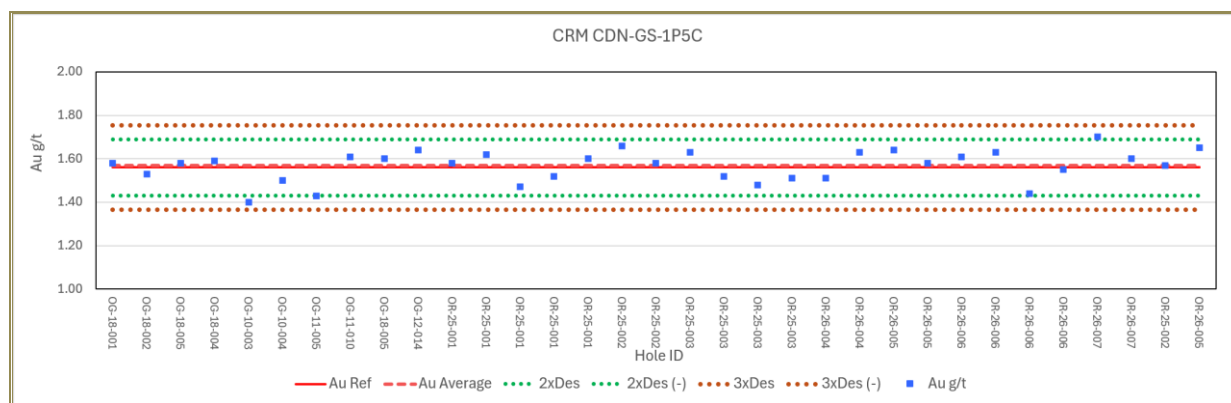


Figure 11-18: CRM CDN-GS-1P5C Control Chart



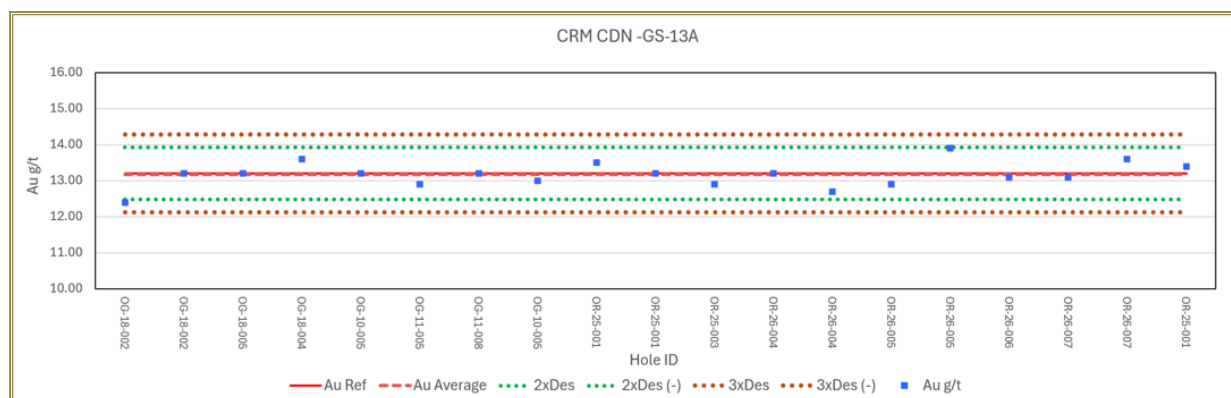


Figure 11-19: CRM CDN-GS-13A Control Chart

11.8.2 Sample Blanks

Review of assay results for 72 blank samples (certified pulp blank and uncertified coarse blank) found no samples exceeding the upper threshold of 5 ppb Au (0.05 g/t Au). The results from the blank samples indicate there was no systemic contamination of the samples during sample collection or preparation (Figure 11-20).

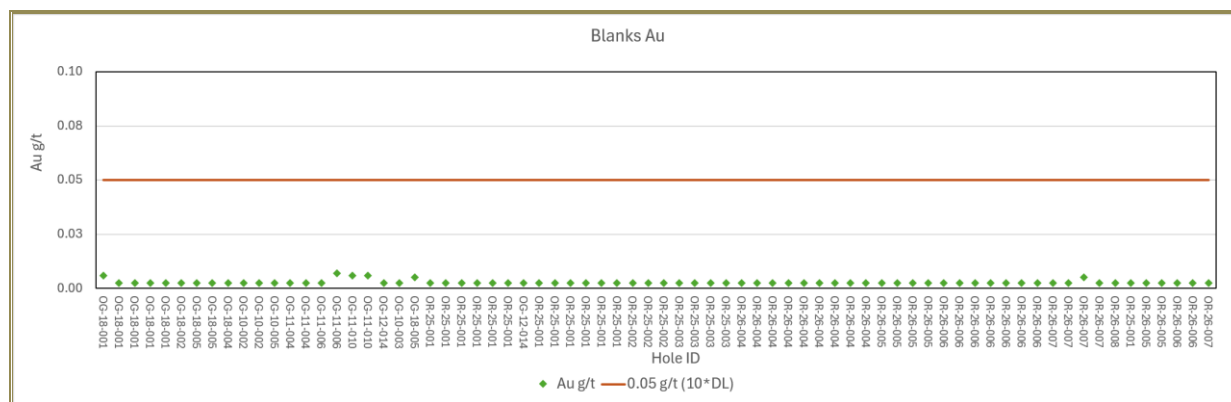


Figure 11-20: Blanks Control Chart

11.8.3 Duplicate Pulp Samples (ActLabs)

In all, total of 42 pulp samples were analyzed during the drill program. ActLabs assayed sample duplicates inclusive of all gold-grade results, representing about 5% of the total sample population.

The pulp duplicate results (Figure 11-21) do not show a bias for the pulp duplicates; the majority of the results are adjacent to the reference line, with an average difference near zero suggesting variability due to gold heterogeneity.



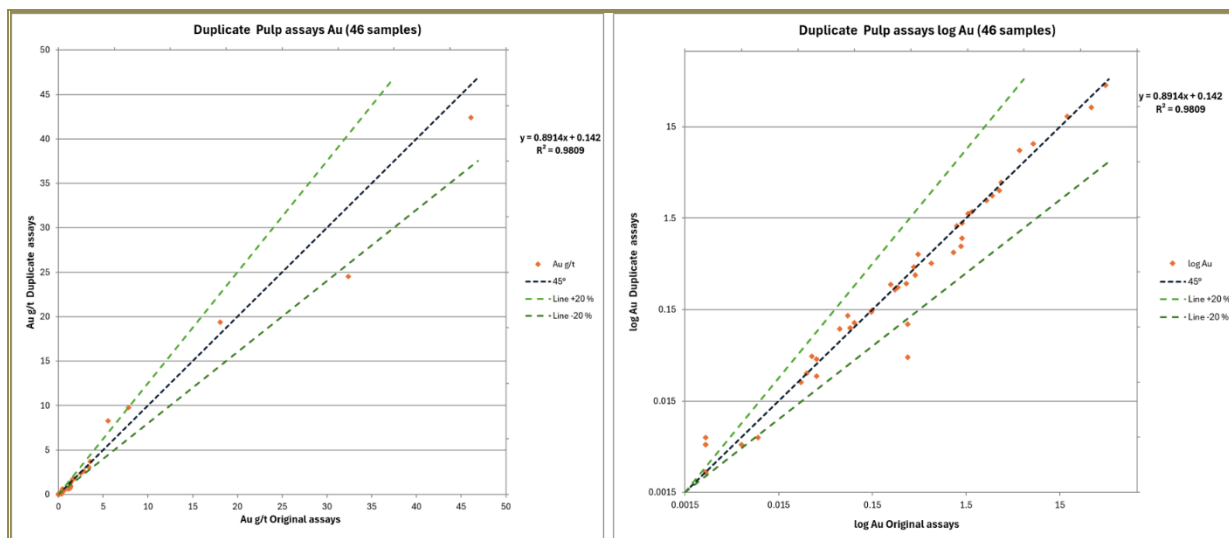


Figure 11-21: Pulp Duplicate Scatter Plot, Au g/t (All and Zoomed-in View)

11.8.4 Coarse Reject Samples (ActLabs)

The 46 coarse reject duplicate results (Figure 11-22) show a low bias on values between 1 and 2 g/t Au; the majority of the result differences are both high and low, and adjacent to the reference line, with an average difference near zero suggesting variability due to gold heterogeneity.

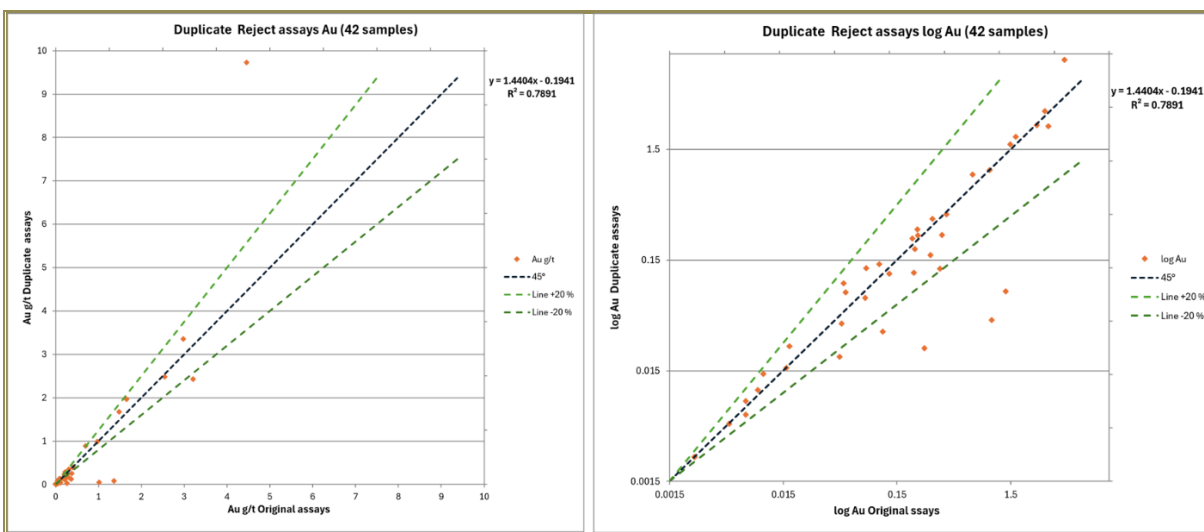


Figure 11-22: Coarse Reject Duplicates, Scatter Plot, Au g/t (Complete and Expanded View)

11.8.5 Duplicate Pulp Samples

1911 Gold sent 95 pulp duplicate samples to ALS for third-party check analysis. The pulp duplicate check sample results do not show bias, and demonstrate reasonable reproducibility of the original assay result (Figure 11-23).



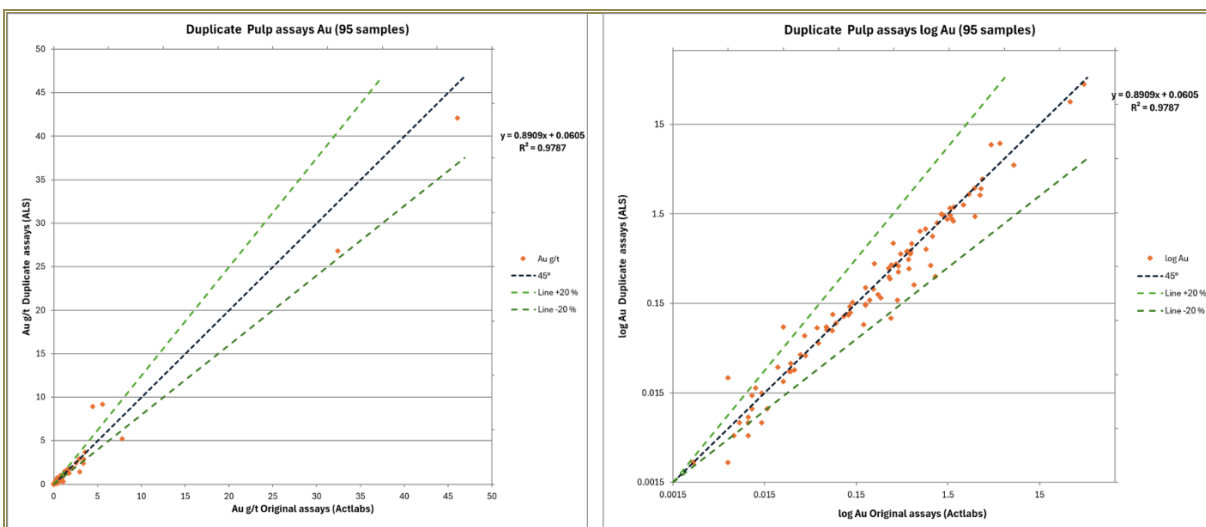


Figure 11-23: ALS Pulp Duplicates Scatter Plot, Au g/t (All and Zoomed-In View)

11.9 Adequacy Statement

The QP, Tim Maunula, P.Geo., believes that the historical and present-day sampling preparation, security, analytical procedures, and QA/QC protocols conform to generally accepted industry best practices at the time they were performed, and are therefore reliable for the purpose of Mineral Resource estimation.



12 DATA VERIFICATION

Data verification has been conducted historically and is ongoing; all of which adequately supports the Mineral Resource estimate.

12.1 1911 Gold Drill Hole Data Review

1911 Gold completed extensive auditing work on the Project database that dated back to work completed by previous owners for drilling during the 2004–2012 period. The work conducted included checking and updating the entire database back with original data sources resulting in a database that is of sufficient quality to support the Mineral Resource estimation.

12.1.1 Collar Location Checks

Eighty-five historical drill holes were located in the field and surveyed with a Trimble handheld GPS, the drill-hole coordinates were then imported within the database drill-hole collar tables and validated against the original data, to assess any inconsistent values requiring further validation. The drill-hole collar tables were then imported into Seequent's Leapfrog software for validation against the surface topography and vein modelling. Discrepancies were corrected and flagged or updated in the database.

12.1.2 Downhole Survey Checks

The drill-hole survey tables were imported into Seequent's Leapfrog Software for validation and vein modelling. The tables were validated for missing information, overlapping records, and any inconsistent values requiring further validation. Discrepancies were corrected and flagged or updated in the database.

12.1.3 Core Assay Checks

Assay certificates were available for all historical drill holes inclusive of the subset used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. Assays were verified for the entire database, which accounts for 18,542 individual assay results. The assays recorded in the database were compared to the original certificates provided directly by the laboratory for the assays completed—the majority from TSL and SGS for the drill holes Bison Gold completed from 2009 to 2012, and to a copy of the original ALS certificates for the drill holes Placer Dome completed in 2004. Any errors or omission were corrected.

12.1.4 Twin Drill Holes

1911 Gold conducted a five drill-hole program to twin historical drill holes the previous operator completed between 2009 and 2012. The results confirmed the presence of high-grade gold in multiple structures within the extent of the historical 2013 mineral resource model (Havilah Mining Corporation, 2019).



12.2 Site Visit and Data Verification

12.2.1 Site Inspection

QP Maunula conducted a site visit in support of the current Mineral Resource estimate was conducted from May 11 to 14, 2026, including inspecting the property and reviewing diamond drilling and logging, sampling, and core-storage facilities in Bissett, Manitoba. Representatives from 1911 Gold Michele Della Libera and Carlos Chamale were present during the visit.

Collar Surveys

Collar coordinates were verified using a Garmin GPSMap 67i. Table 12-1 summarizes the relative difference between the database collar and the GPS check collars. The maximum relative difference is within 5 m, but the overall average relative difference is less than 1 m.

Table 12-1: GPS Check Collar Coordinates

Drill Hole	Zone	TMAC Check		1911 Gold		Relative Difference (m)	
		Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing		
OG-18-001	15U	332390	5639549	332391	5639548	1.2	-0.5
OG-18-003	15U	332230	5639683	332230	5639683	0.0	0.1
OG-11-014	15U	332090	5639752	332089	5639747	-1.0	-5.0
OG-12-007	15U	331981	5639886	331980	5639889	-1.0	3.0
OR-26-008	15U	332670	5639338	332666	5639338	-4.3	-0.3

Figure 12-1 illustrates the capped collar labelled for OG-12-007 and the corresponding GPS reading.



Source: TMAC (this report).

Figure 12-1: Capped Collar, OG-12-007



Core Logging and Sampling

Core logging and sampling were reviewed for mineralized sections of Drill-holes OG-11-008, OG-18-004, OG-18-005, OR-25-001, OR-26-004, and OR-26-006. No material issues were identified in the logging or interpretation of the veins. It was noted that shoulder sampling was subjectively applied based on interpreted gold-bearing alteration; TMAC recommends extending the sampling.

Core box labels, footage tags, and sample tags were also reviewed (Figure 12-2).



Source: TMAC (this report).

Figure 12-2: Core-Box Label and Sample Tags

Duplicate Check Samples

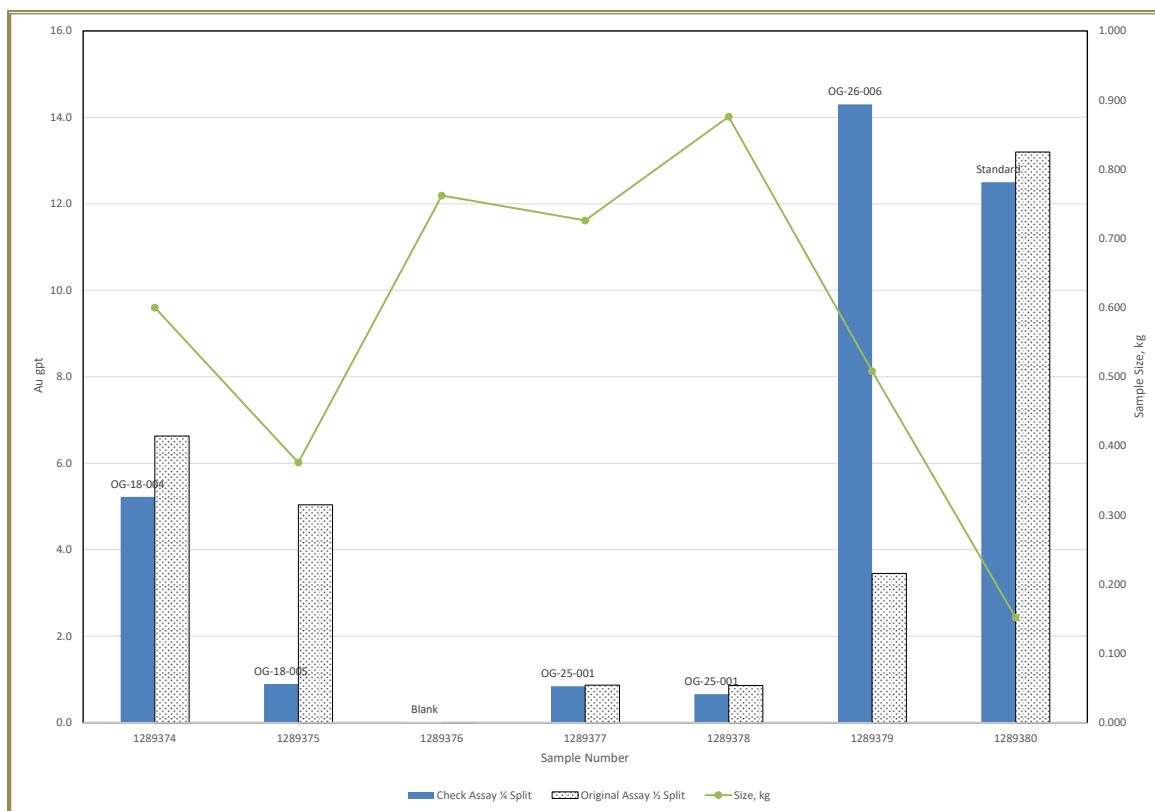
Check samples were collected from Drill-holes OG-18-004, OG-18-005, OR-25-001, and OR-26-006 (Table 12-2). The results illustrate the nuggety gold (both higher and lower grades) and the potential impact of the sample size; the presence of gold was confirmed (Figure 12-3). Limited samples were available, as the majority of the mineralized intervals have been collected for a metallurgical sample.

Table 12-2: Ogama–Rockland Project Check Samples

Source	Sample Size (kg)	Check Assay $\frac{1}{4}$ Split (g/t Au)	Original Assay $\frac{1}{2}$ Split (g/t Au)	% Difference
OG-18-004	0.600	5.220	6.630	-21
OG-18-005	0.376	0.893	5.040	-82
Blank	0.762	0.008	0.005	
OR-25-001	0.726	0.842	0.868	-3



Source	Sample Size (kg)	Check Assay $\frac{1}{4}$ Split (g/t Au)	Original Assay $\frac{1}{2}$ Split (g/t Au)	% Difference
OR-25-001	0.876	0.658	0.858	-23
OR-26-006	0.508	14.300	3.450	314
Standard	0.152	12.500	13.200	



Source: TMAC (this report).

Figure 12-3: Ogama–Rockland Project Check Samples

12.2.2 Database Verification

The verification process included the built-in checks associated with importing data in MinePlan, random checks of database assays compared with assay certificates, and reviewing the QA/QC performance (Section 11). As discussed in Section 14, exploratory data analysis to evaluate the grade distribution is an additional component of the data verification process.

The QP completed data verification of the collars, surveys and assays for six drill holes compared with associated digital files—OG-09-002, OG-11-008, OG-18-005, OR-25-001, OR-26-004, and OR-26-005. Table 12-3 summarizes the data verified by type.



Table 12-3: Data Verification

Type	Count	Verified	Percentage
Collars	98	6	6.1
Surveys	1,139	84	7.4
Assays	19,923	1,582	7.9
Vein Assays	925	95	10.3

The QP did not identify any material issues, and data were found to match the original certificates.

12.3 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

QA/QC is addressed comprehensively in Section 11. The data verification process included reviewing the QA/QC performance of 1911 Gold's programs. The control charts demonstrating CRM performance, blank sample analysis, and duplicate sample reproducibility provide confidence in the assay database.

12.4 QP Comments on Data Verification

Upon completing the data verification process, the QP believes that the geological data collection, sampling, and QA/QC procedures 1911 Gold used are consistent with accepted industry practices. Comprehensive verification work included comparative analysis of historical and recent drilling, twin-hole programs, resampling programs, and detailed QA/QC documentation, which demonstrates that the database is of suitable quality to support the Mineral Resource estimate. The assay data have been verified through multiple independent methods and show no material bias or systematic errors. The database is reliable for Mineral Resource estimation purposes at the level reported in Section 14.



13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1 Sample Collection and Scope

In all, 24 quartered NQ core samples weighing 20.5 kg were collected from the 2025–2026 completed drill holes at the Project and shipped to ALS Metallurgy Americas Laboratory (ALS Metallurgy), Kamloops, B.C., (a division of ALS Canada Ltd.) for metallurgical testing. The sampling of quartered ($\frac{1}{4}$) core metallurgical testing, consisted of retrieving the previously half ($\frac{1}{2}$) split intervals from the core storage facility and marked for $\frac{1}{4}$ splitting; following the exact same intervals as the original assay sample, marked out by the geologist in wax pencil. Each sample was again split, retaining the same $\frac{1}{4}$ consistently throughout the sample interval. The $\frac{1}{4}$ samples were bagged, weighed, and sealed. The geologist reviewed the $\frac{1}{4}$ -cut core for any additional mineralogical observations. Interim results were received in an Excel spreadsheet pending the final report from ALS Metallurgy (ALS, 2026).

The objective of this testwork program was to evaluate the chemical, mineralogical, and comminution characteristics of the Ogama–Rockland deposit and to quantify metallurgical response to different processing options. The test program included comminution characteristics and metallurgical response, including gravity testing, flotation testing, and cyanidation leach on flotation concentrates. Head assays and mineralogical analysis were also conducted. The scope of work on the Project composite material included testing, summarized as follows:

- Bond ball mill work index tests on the composite using a closing screen size of 106 μm
- Head characterization, including multi-element ICP analysis and gold screen metallics
- Metallurgical testing, including Knelson gravity testing, rougher flotation testing, and cyanidation leach testing on flotation concentrates.

13.2 Mineralogy

The chemical content of the composite material was determined using standard analytical techniques. Average results of duplicate iron, sulphur, and silver assays are summarized in Table 13-1; single assays were completed for total organic carbon (TOC). Gold screen metallics results are provided in Table 13-2 (ALS, 2026).

Table 13-1: Head Assays

Sample ID	Assay				
	Fe (%)	S(t) (%)	Cu (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	TOC (%)
Main Composite 1 Hd1	1.9	0.34	899	1	0.02
Average	1.9	0.34	899	1	0.02

Notes: Fe, Cu, and Ag were determined by aqua regia digest; S(t) and TOC were determined by Leco.



Table 13-2: Gold Metallic Assays—Main Comp 1

Head Portion	Assay Data		Distribution (%)	
	(g Au)	(g/t Au)	Mass	(Au)
>75 µm	59.3	12.8	12.0	37.6
Cut 1 <75 µm	31.6	2.67	88.0	62.4
Cut 2 <75 µm	30.2	3.12		
Remainder <75 µm	373.9	2.89		
Total	495.0	4.08	100.0	100.0

Note: Remainder <75 µm assays were calculated based on assay and weights of <75 µm cuts.

On average, about 1.9% of iron and 0.34% of sulphur, were measured in the composite; both silver and TOC measured low content, at less than 1 g/t and 0.02%, respectively.

The potential for the TOC gold-robbing would depend on the extent to which it is upgraded to a rougher concentrate prior to cyanidation leaching. Copper concentration in feed was very high, at 899 mg/L, and would be monitored in future programs as this may negatively impact adsorption-circuit performance.

Gold-screen metallic results suggested there would be some nuggety gold associated in the >75 µm size fractions, which would be expected to be recovered via gravity concentration.

13.3 Metallurgical Testing

13.3.1 Gravity Concentration and Rougher Flotation Test

The gravity concentration test on the Ogama–Rockland material consisted of 2 kg of composite material ground to a nominal P₈₀ 101 µm. The test was conducted using a Knelson concentrator with a 100 g cone, followed by hand panning of the Knelson concentrate. All the gravity tests conducted demonstrated that high-gravity recoveries of 70% to 82% at a primary grind sizing of P₈₀ 101 µm could be achieved (Table 13-3).

The bulk tail from the gravity tests was leached directly to investigate the extraction of gold from this product without incorporating a flotation stage. The gravity leach test result gave an overall gold recovery of 96.2%, with most of the gold recovered in the gravity circuit concentrate. The leach kinetics of the gravity tails showed an extraction of 82% at 24 hours and plateaued slowly, yielding a gold extraction of 87.2% after 72 hours. That slightly low extraction (82% at 24 hours and 87% at 72 hours) could be attributed to the coarser grind size (P₈₀ 101 µm) from the gravity tail material. Further testwork incorporating regrinding of the gravity tailings prior to leaching could yield an appreciable result. The gold extraction recovery versus time is illustrated in Table 13-4 (ALS, 2026).



Table 13-3: Ogama–Rockland Gravity and Flotation Tests Results

	Grind Size (P ₈₀ µm)	Gravity Rec-y (%)	Float Rec-y (%)	Regrind (K ₈₀ µm)	Leach Rec-y (%)	Float Tail (g/t)	Head Grade** (g/t Au)	Total Recovery* (%)
Test 1	101	82.0	15	21	97.70	0.17	4.65	96.34
Test 2	101	72.6	21	18	95.50	0.13	3.95	96.71
Test 3	101	70.7	-	-	-	-	3.69	96.21
Average		75.1	18.05		96.6	0.15	4.09	96.42

Table 13-4: Gravity Tails Leach—Cumulative Metallurgical Balance

Product	Cumulative Time (h)	Volume or Mass	Unit	Assay (g/t Au)	Distribution (%)
Cyanide Liquor (2 h)	2	1990	mL	0.28	25.6
Cyanide Liquor (6 h)	6	1990	mL	0.59	54.4
Cyanide Liquor (12 h)	12	1990	mL	0.80	74.4
Cyanide Liquor (24 h)	24	1990	mL	0.88	82.9
Cyanide Liquor (48 h)	48	1990	mL	0.90	85.9
Cyanide Liquor (72 h)	72	1990	mL	0.90	87.2
Cyanidation Tails	-	1994	g	0.14	12.8
Calculated Feed		1994	g	1.09	100.0
Measured Feed		1990	g		

13.3.2 Gravity Concentration, Rougher Flotation Test, and Cyanidation

Subsequently, the pan tail was combined with Knelson tailings to form a gravity tailings stream, which was subjected to rougher flotation. Potassium amyl xanthate (PAX) was the primary sulphide collector, with Aerofloat 208 as a supplementary collector for gold. Methyl isobutyl carbinol (MIBC) was used to maintain a stable froth. The bulk rougher flotation of the gravity tails proved highly effective. The rougher concentrate recovered an additional 15% to 21% of the gold into a mass pull of 7.2%, yielding a concentrate grade of 10.5 g/t Au. A summary of the flowsheet and test conditions is shown in Figure 13-1 and Table 13-5 (ALS, 2026).



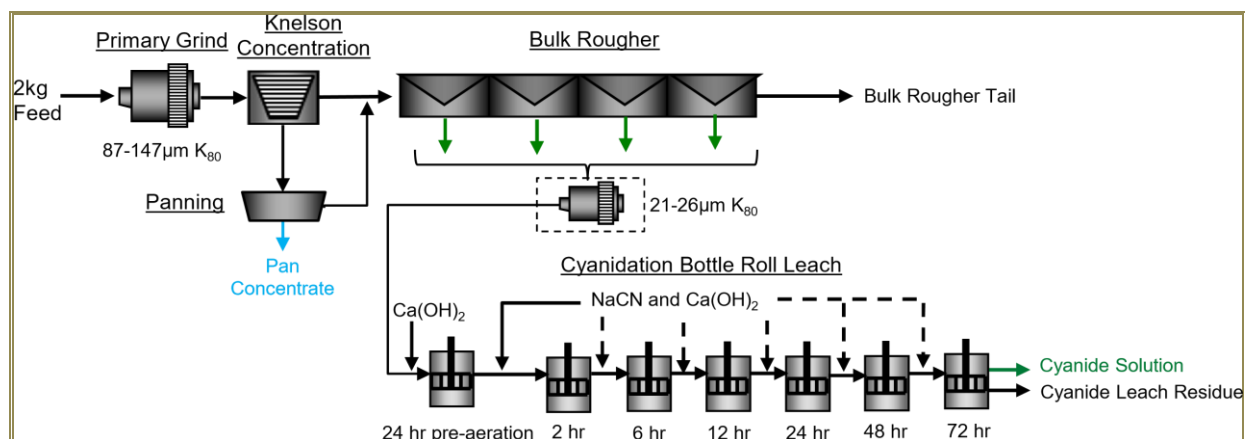


Figure 13-1: Test Flowsheets and Conditions—Gravity-Rougher-Leach Flowsheet and Conditions

Table 13-5: Rougher Test Condition

Stage	Electrochemistry		Reagent Dosages (g/t)			Flotation Time (min)
	pH	Eh - mV	PAX	208	MIBC	
Feed Stage	8.4-8.9	149 to 233	-	-	-	-
Rougher 1	8.4-8.9	133 to 231	8	4	11-22	2
Rougher 2	8.3-9.0	131 to 174	4	2	11-22	2
Rougher 3	8.3-9.0	118 to 172	2	1	0-22	2
Rougher 4		107 to 154	2	1-5	0-22	2

Note: Eh was measured using an Ag/AgCl Pt electrode (3.3M KCl), measurements are not adjusted to SHE.

Cyanidation bottle-roll leach tests were conducted on bulk rougher concentrates produced from the gravity-rougher tests. The rougher concentrate was reground to a nominal P_{80} 22 μm . The cyanidation tests were carried out for 72 hours, with 24 hours of pre-aeration ahead of leach. Cyanide concentration was maintained at 1,000 mg/L throughout the test. On average, about 96.6% of gold was extracted from the rougher concentrate, and overall gold recovery was 96.4%. Most of the gold leach extraction was completed around 24 hours into the leach test.

Subsequently, the flotation tail was subjected to cyanide leaching to investigate the extraction of gold from this product. The leaching of the flotation tailings did not significantly improve overall gold recovery. The overall gold recovery recorded was 96.71% at 72 hours using a flowsheet that includes gravity-flotation-regrind of flotation concentrate-cyanide leach of flotation concentrate and tailings.



14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

This section presents the Mineral Resource estimate for the Project, prepared and disclosed in accordance with the CIM Definition Standards (CIM, 2014) and the MRMR Best Practice Guidelines (CIM, 2019). The Mineral Resource estimate includes only Inferred Mineral Resources. The Mineral Resource estimate has an effective date of June 25, 2026.

14.1 Key Assumptions

The Mineral Resource estimate incorporates extensive drill-hole data from surface diamond drill programs, combining both historical drilling completed prior to 2018 and 1911 Gold’s resampling and drilling campaigns from 2018 and 2025–2026. The cut-off date for assay data used in the Mineral Resource estimate was May 26, 2026. All data received were recorded in UTM Zone15N (NAD 83) coordinates.

The Mineral Resource estimate was:

- Prepared using Hexagon Mining’s HxGN MinePlan 16.5.0 (MinePlan)
- Classified according to the CIM Definition Standards
- Reported within constraining panels, derived using Deswick’s Mineable Shape Optimizer (MSO) at a 2.5 g/t Au cut-off grade and a minimum width of 1.2 m, amenable to underground extraction.

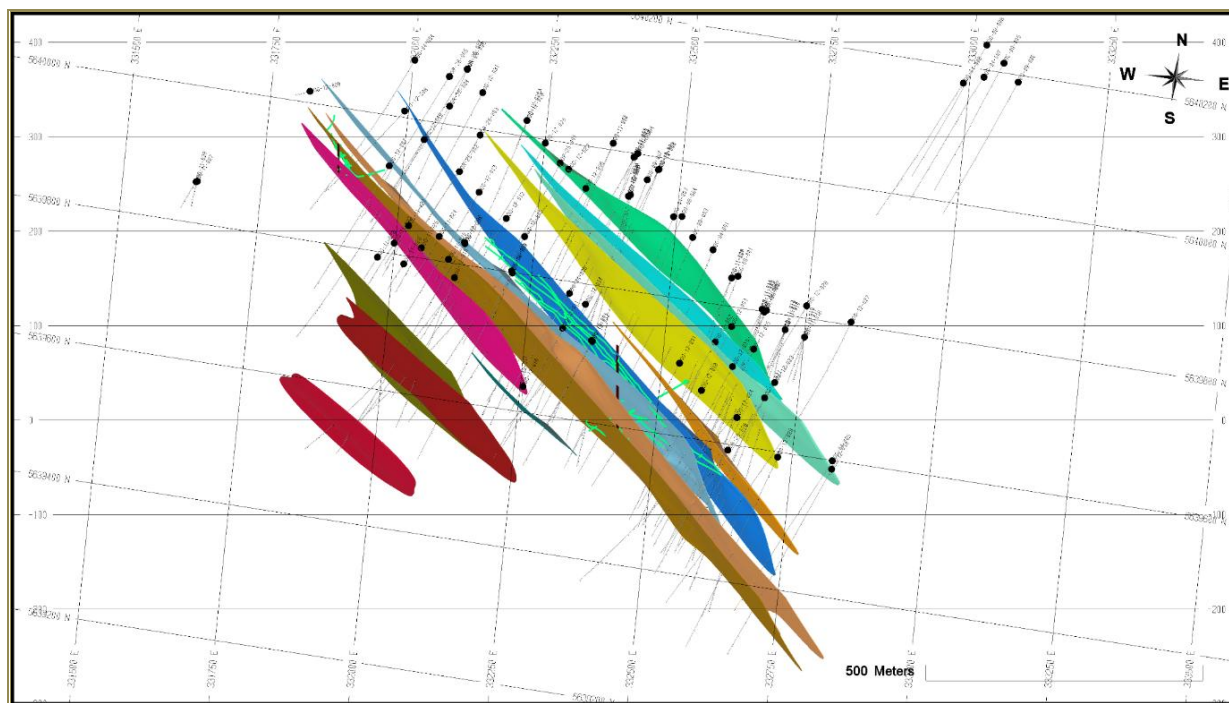
The Ogama–Rockland block model was estimated using three interpolation methods: nearest neighbour (NN), inverse distance weighting squared (IDW2), and ordinary kriging (OK). Uncapped and capped gold grades were estimated for the OK model. Only capped gold grades were estimated for the NN and IDW2 models.

14.2 Data

The Mineral Resource estimate is based on drill-hole data consisting of gold assays, geological descriptions, and density measurements. 1911 Gold provided the data in CSV format files, which were imported into MinePlan. The database was additionally verified using the validation tool in MinePlan to determine errors and overlapping or out-of-sequence intervals. Minor errors were noted, and the database was updated.

The Project includes 85 historical drill holes totalling 30,668.20 m, and fourteen 1911 Gold drill holes totalling 4,308.78 m, which together yielded 18,773 sampled intervals. In all, 937 assays were within the interpreted vein wireframes. Figure 14-1 illustrates the drill-hole locations relative to the vein interpretations.





Source: TMAC (this report).

Figure 14-1: Isometric View of Drill-Hole Intersections with Veins

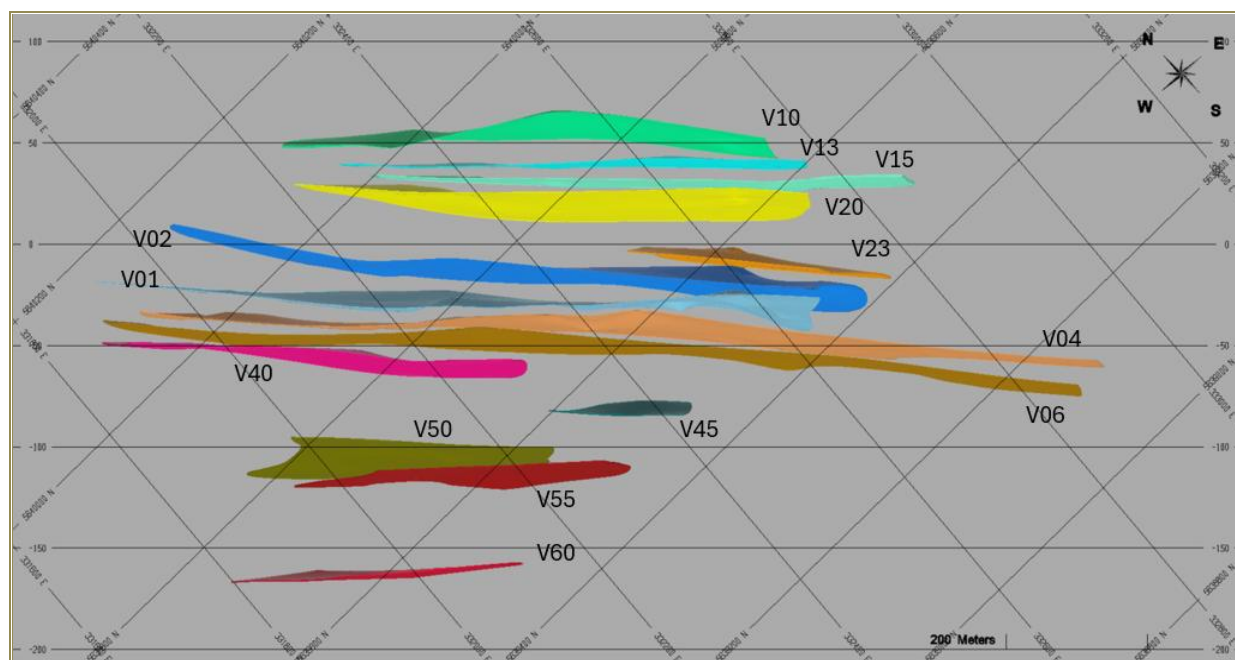
14.3 Geological Models

1911 Gold interpreted 14 veins within the tonalitic–granodioritic intrusive rocks of the Ross River pluton using Leapfrog Version Geo v2026.1.1. 1911 Gold used gold grade, vein thickness, and spatial orientation (strike and dip) in the interpretation. 1911 Gold exported the wireframes as DXF format files and TMAC imported them into MinePlan.

Contact analysis was conducted to compare the grades within the veins and outside the veins in 5 m intervals. The analysis confirmed a very-sharp contact between the host rock and interpreted veins. Additionally, TMAC visually reviewed the interpretations and diamond drilling. Based on the statistical analysis and visual review, the interpretations were accepted for use in the Mineral Resource estimate.

Figure 14-2 shows the labelled interpreted veins in plan. Integer codes were subsequently assigned by replacing the "V" in the vein name for use in MinePlan.





Source: TMAC (this report).

Figure 14-2: Interpreted Veins viewed in Plan

14.4 Density Assignment

In all, 1911 Gold collected 324 bulk density samples (Table 14-1). A value of 2.69 g/cm³ was assigned to blocks within or touching the interpreted vein blocks. Blocks outside the vein were assigned a background value of 2.71 g/cm³.

Table 14-1: Summary of Bulk Density Values (g/cm³)

Description	Count	Average Value
Mineralized Veins	80	2.69
Outside of Veins	244	2.72
Total	324	2.71

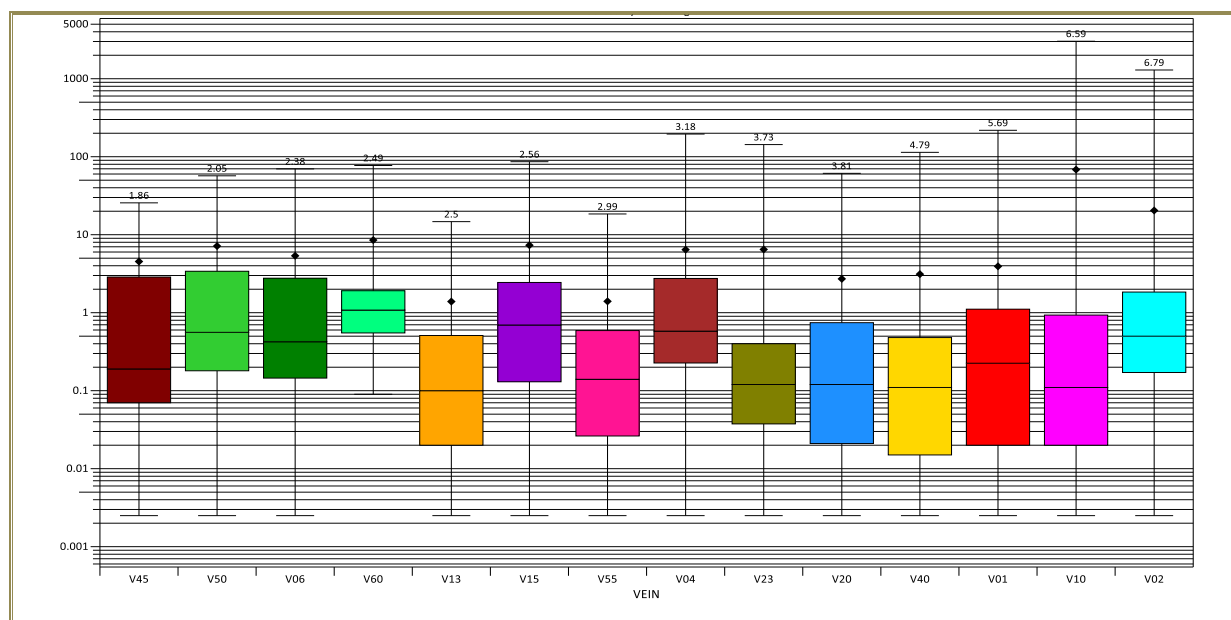
14.5 Exploratory Data Analysis

14.5.1 Assays

The Mineral Resource model includes only gold assays from drill holes that intersected the interpreted vein wireframes. Exploratory data analysis was conducted on the raw drill-hole data, filtered by vein to determine the nature of the gold grade distribution and correlation of grades with individual domains. The gold-grade values were evaluated through a combination of descriptive statistics, histograms, probability plots, and boxplots.



Figure 14-3 presents a boxplot that graphically illustrates the uncapped gold grade sorted by increasing coefficients of variation (CV). The CV is a unitless statistical measure of the relative dispersion (or variability) of a data-point distribution around its mean. In general, the veins with lowest mean grade show the highest variability and corresponding higher CVs.



Source: TMAC (this report).

Figure 14-3: Assay Boxplot Sorted by Increasing CV

14.5.2 Grade Capping and Outlier Restrictions

In mineral deposits having skewed distributions (typically with a CV greater than 2), a few high-grade outliers can represent a large portion of the metal content. Often in these instances, these outliers demonstrate little continuity.

Capping was conducted using percentile break analysis (X10-Geo, Phinar Software) and log probability plots for each vein. The percentile break analysis uses a step function (i.e., the percentile difference between adjacent samples sorted by grade) to denote the changes in an ordered data set and provides a degree of resolution on the plots to identify the population breaks that can be used for capping. It also provides an overall view of the continuity of the grade data set.

Twenty-four assays were capped with a resulting 62% of lost metal. Table 14-2 summarizes the cap value and descriptive statistics by vein.



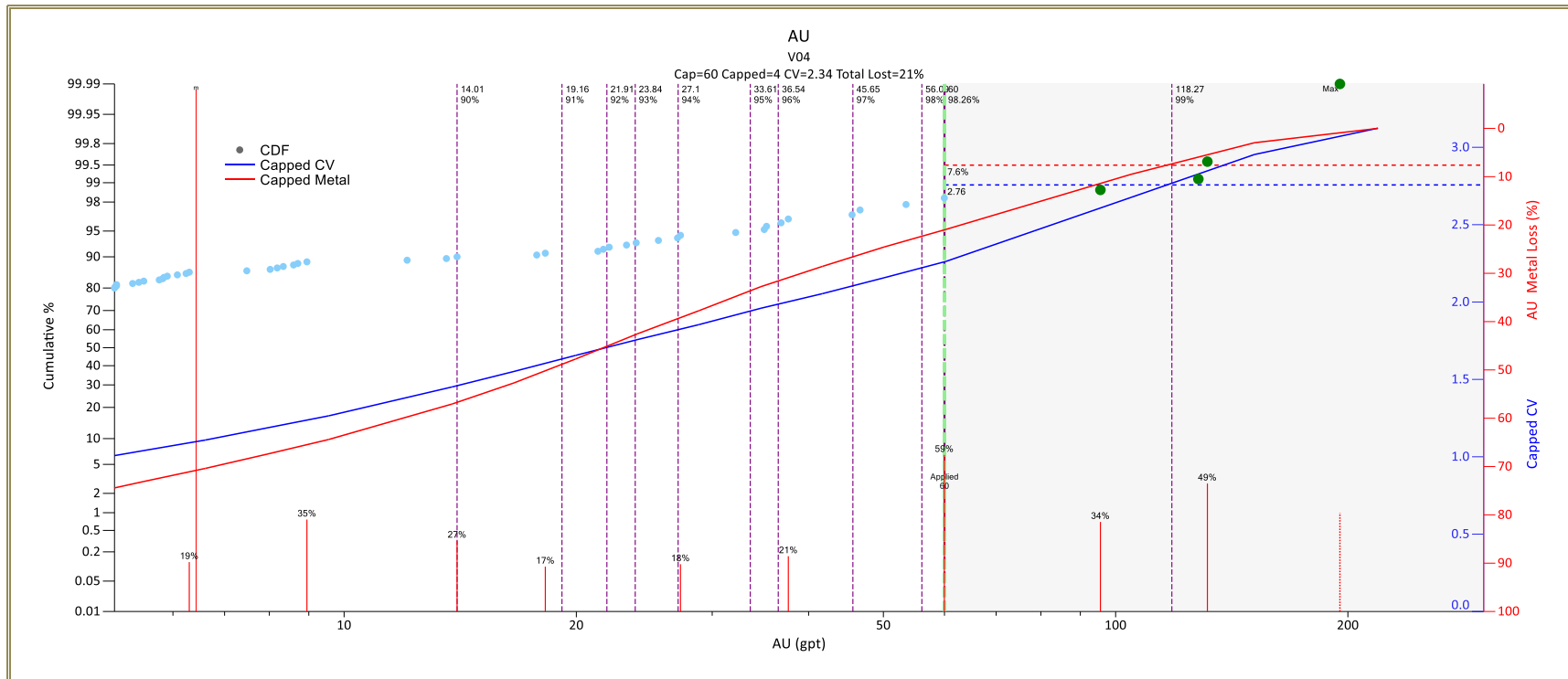
Table 14-2: Summary of Capping Analysis for g/t Au

Vein	Maximum	Capped Count	Capped Percentage	Mean	CV	Lost Metal (%)
V01	31	2	2	1.70	2.88	57
V02	46	3	3	3.70	2.50	82
V04	60	4	2	5.08	2.34	21
V06	56	1	1	5.17	2.28	4
V10	29	1	2	1.83	3.23	97
V13	14	1	2	1.37	2.48	1
V15	55	3	4	6.23	2.33	15
V20	10	2	3	1.21	2.09	55
V23	41	1	3	3.79	2.70	42
V40	38	1	2	1.94	3.52	38
V45	10	1	11	2.80	1.43	38
V50	43	2	6	6.62	1.97	7
V55	3	1	5	0.59	1.55	58
V60	50	1	6	6.93	2.34	19

Figure 14-4 illustrates the determination of the cap value for V04 using a percentile break analysis. Four assays were capped at a value of 60 g/t Au with a net loss of 21% metal.

The cap values were applied to the assays for all veins.





Source: TMAC (this report).

Figure 14-4: Capping Analysis for V04



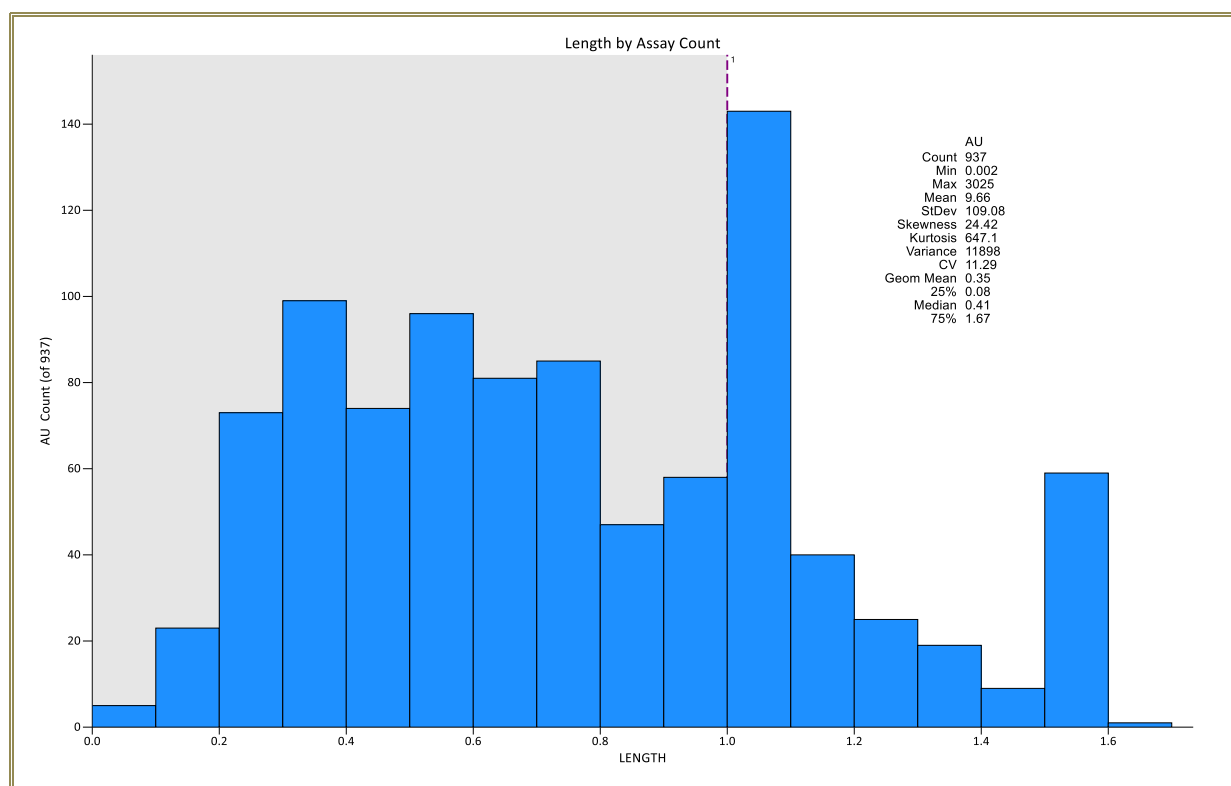
14.5.3 Composites

For the purpose of normalizing the assay data for further analysis, both raw and capped assay values were composited to 1.0 m intervals starting from the top of each drill hole. Figure 14-5 illustrates the sample-length histogram used to determine an appropriate composite length.

Unassayed intervals were assigned a grade of 0.0 g/t Au prior to compositing. The resulting composite values were then categorized using the majority domain code.

The boxplot in Figure 14-6 illustrates the distribution of capped grades by the vein integer code.

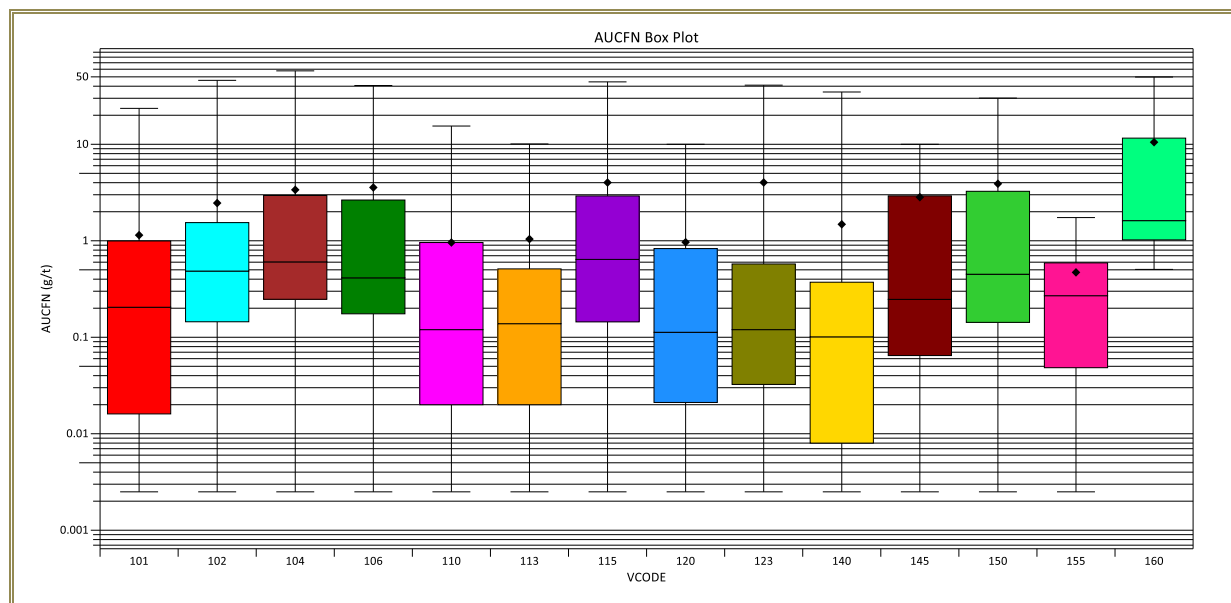
Table 14-3 summarizes the uncapped and capped gold grades for the 1 m composites.



Source: TMAC (this report).

Figure 14-5: Assay Sample Length Histogram (m)





Source: Maunula (this report).

Figure 14-6: Capped Au g/t Composite Grades (AUCFN) by Vein Integer Code (VCODE)

Table 14-3: Statistics for Uncapped and Capped Composite Grades

Vein	Count	Uncapped (g/t Au)			Capped (g/t Au)			
		Mean	CV	Maximum	Cap Value	Mean	CV	Lost Metal (%)
V01	106	2.35	4.75	89.61	31	1.14	2.51	51
V02	75	7.14	6.24	384.45	46	2.46	2.77	66
V04	171	4.28	2.92	91.83	60	3.37	2.32	21
V06	63	3.73	2.35	50.63	56	3.57	2.22	4
V10	45	10.07	6.12	414.13	29	0.96	2.53	90
V13	39	1.05	2.19	10.08	14	1.04	2.19	1
V15	66	4.50	2.45	69.42	55	4.01	2.20	11
V20	60	1.94	4.13	61.25	10	0.97	2.04	50
V23	42	6.69	3.45	143.10	41	4.02	2.49	40
V40	56	2.16	3.69	48.24	38	1.48	3.53	31
V45	9	4.57	1.85	25.62	10	2.83	1.41	38
V50	26	4.15	2.12	36.69	43	3.90	2.02	6
V55	18	0.90	2.38	9.30	3	0.47	1.11	48
V60	10	11.72	1.39	49.79	50	10.51	1.52	10



14.6 Spatial Analysis

Geostatisticians use a variety of tools to analyze and characterize the spatial relationships between data points, particularly how variables relate to each other across different distances (lags) and directions. One of these is the correlogram, which measures the correlation between data values as a function of their separation distance and direction. If samples that are close together are compared, it is common to observe that their values are quite similar and the correlation coefficient for closely spaced samples is near 1.0. As the separation between samples increases, there is likely to be less similarity in the values, and the correlogram tends to decrease toward 0.0. The distance at which the correlogram reaches zero is called the range of correlation, or simply the range. The range of the correlogram corresponds roughly to the more-qualitative notion of the range of influence of a sample; it is the distance over which sample values show some persistence or correlation. The shape of the correlogram describes the pattern of spatial continuity. A very rapid decrease near the origin is indicative of short-scale variability. A more gradual decrease moving away from the origin suggests more short-scale continuity. A plot of “1-correlation” is made so the result looks like the more-familiar variogram plot.

The approach used to develop the variogram models employed SAGE2001 (Version 1.08) software. Directional sample correlograms were calculated along horizontal azimuths of 0°, 30°, 60°, 120°, 150°, 180°, 210°, 240°, 270°, 300°, and 330°. For each azimuth, sample correlograms were also calculated at dips of 30° and 60° in addition to the horizontal (dip 0 degrees). Lastly, a correlogram was calculated for the vertical (dip 90°). Using the 37 sample correlograms, an algorithm determined the best-fit model nugget effect and two-nested structure variance contributions. After fitting the variance parameters, the algorithm then fitted an ellipsoid to the 37 ranges from the directional models for each structure. The anisotropy of the correlation was given by the range along the major, semi-major, and minor axes of the ellipsoids, and the orientations of these axes for each structure. TMAC reviewed the fitted variogram and adjusted to reflect the vein orientations. As there were not sufficient points for the individual analysis of each vein’s spatial analysis, they were combined, and a single variogram model determined.

Figure 14-7 presents the correlogram parameters for the Project by domain codes.

The rotation convention for the search anisotropy is ZXY-LRL:

- Rotation about Z-axis—left-hand rule (clockwise rotation positive)
- Rotation about new X-axis—right-hand rule (anti-clockwise rotation positive)
- Rotation about new Y-axis—right-hand rule (anti-clockwise rotation positive).



```

Nugget ==> 0.40000
C1 ==> 0.45000
C2 ==> 0.15000

First Structure -- Spherical
LH Rotation about the Z axis ==> -45
RH Rotation about the X' axis ==> 0
LH Rotation about the Y' axis ==> -70
Range along the Z' axis ==> 20.0      Azimuth ==> 45   Dip ==> 20
Range along the Y' axis ==> 30.0      Azimuth ==> 315  Dip ==> 0
Range along the X' axis ==> 45.0      Azimuth ==> 45   Dip ==> -70

Second Structure -- Spherical
LH Rotation about the Z axis ==> -45
RH Rotation about the X' axis ==> 0
LH Rotation about the Y' axis ==> -70
Range along the Z axis ==> 60.0      Azimuth ==> 45   Dip ==> 20
Range along the X' axis ==> 125.0    Azimuth ==> 45   Dip ==> -70
Range along the Y' axis ==> 90.0     Azimuth ==> 315  Dip ==> 0

```

Source: Maunula (this report).

Figure 14-7: Correlogram Model for the Combined Veins

14.7 Block Model Definition

The block model matrix was designed to capture the deposit geometry, characterized by narrow zones of mineralization within the broader lithology, drill data-density, and the selective mining unit (SMU). No rotation was applied to the block models. Table 14-4 summarizes the block-model workspace for the Ogama–Rockland Project.

Table 14-4: Block-Model Workspace—UTM Zone 15N (NAD 83)

	Minimum (m)	Maximum (m)	Range (m)	Block Size (m)	Count
Easting	331500	333250	1750	5	350
Northing	5639000	5640200	1200	5	240
Elevation	-420	375	795	5	159



14.8 Estimation and Interpolation Parameters

The Ogama–Rockland block model was estimated using NN, IDW2, and OK. Uncapped and capped gold grades were estimated for the OK model. Capped gold grades only were estimated for the NN and IDW2 models.

Table 14-5 comprehensively summarizes the interpolation parameters and search ellipses used for NN, IDW2, and OK interpolation methods. NN only used one interpolation pass with a search equivalent to Pass 1. The search parameters are reported in Table 14-6.

Table 14-5: Interpolation Parameters by Method and Pass Number

Method	Pass	Minimum No. of Samples	Maximum No. of Samples	Maximum No. of Samples/Drill Hole
NN	1	1	1	1
ID ²	1	1	6	5
	2	1	6	3
OK	1	4	6	5
	2	4	6	3

Table 14-6: Interpolation Search Parameters by Pass Number

Pass	Search Anisotropy	ROT (°)	DIPN (°)	DIPE (°)	Major (m)	Minor (m)	Vertical (m)
1	ZXY-LRL	225	70	0	400	200	50
2	ZXY-LRL	225	70	0	200	100	25

Additional interpolation characteristics were stored for use in model validation and resource classification (Table 14-7).

Table 14-7: Special Models

Method	Special Model	Description
NN	DSTNN	Distance to nearest sample used
IDW2	DSTID	Distance to nearest sample used
OK	DSTOK	Distance to nearest sample used
IDW2	DSTID	Number of samples used
OK	NSOK	Number of samples used
IDW2	DHID	Number of drill holes used
OK	DHOK	Number of drill holes used
OK	OKAV	Average distance to samples used
OK	KV	Kriging variance



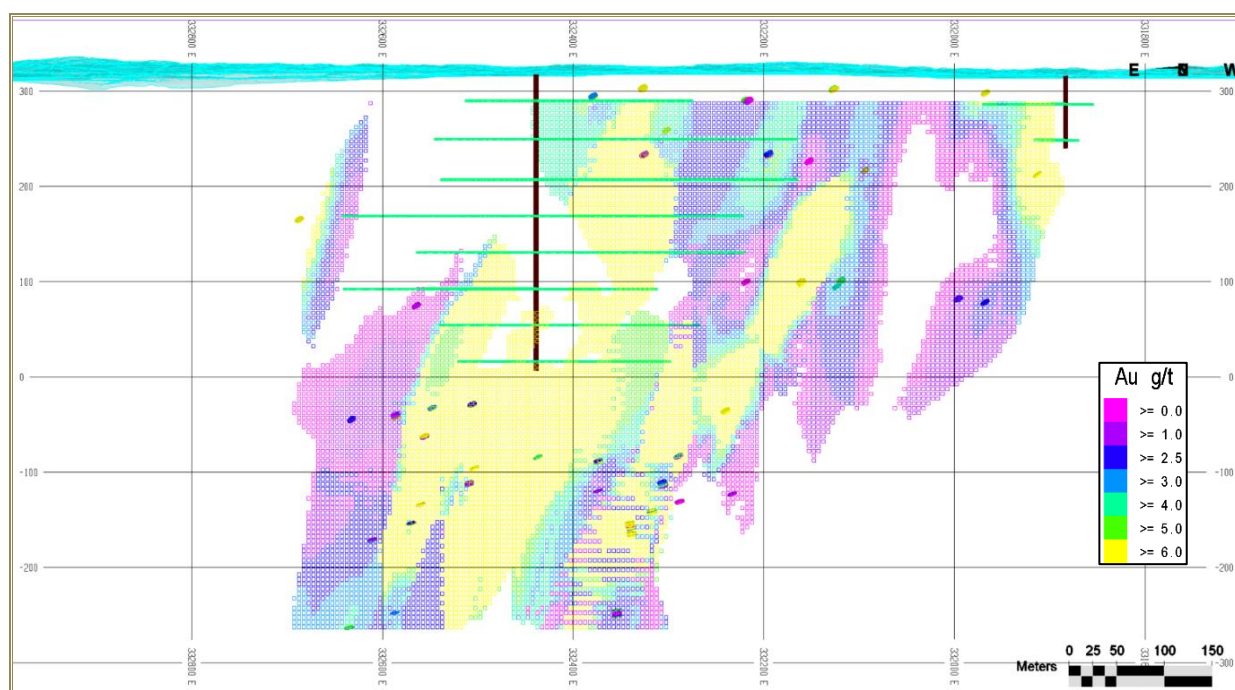
14.9 Block Model Validation

For quality assurance, both verification and validation of the block model are used, defined as follows:

- Verification is a manual check (i.e., visual inspection) or quasi-manual check (i.e., spreadsheet) of the actual procedure used.
- Validation is a test for reasonableness using a parallel procedure, which may be manual or computer-based (i.e., different interpolation methods).

14.9.1 Visual Verification

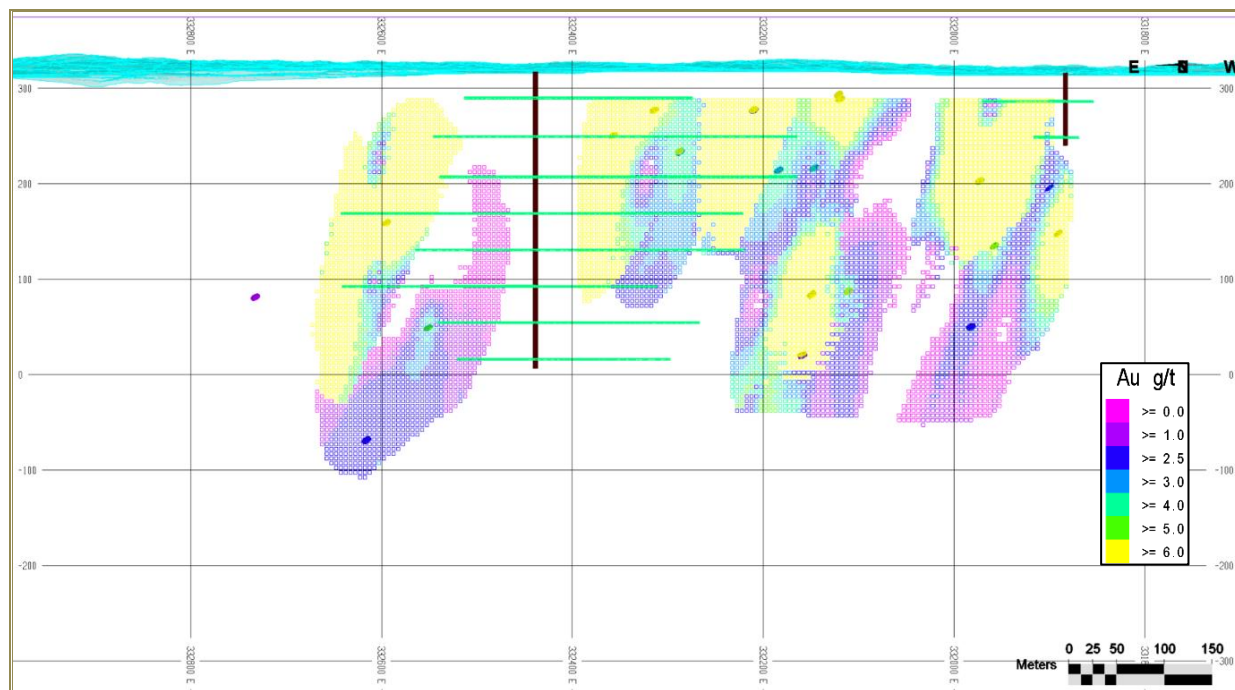
Visual inspection of the block model results, both in section and plan view, demonstrated correlation with the drill-hole composite data. As shown in Figure 14-8, Figure 14-9, and Figure 14-10 (sample plots for V04, V06, and V50, respectively), the interpolated block grades (colored by gold grade) correlate well with the composite data (shown as points colored by gold grade), confirming the model's reliability. Historical underground development is shown in light green and the shafts in black.



Source: Maunula (this report).

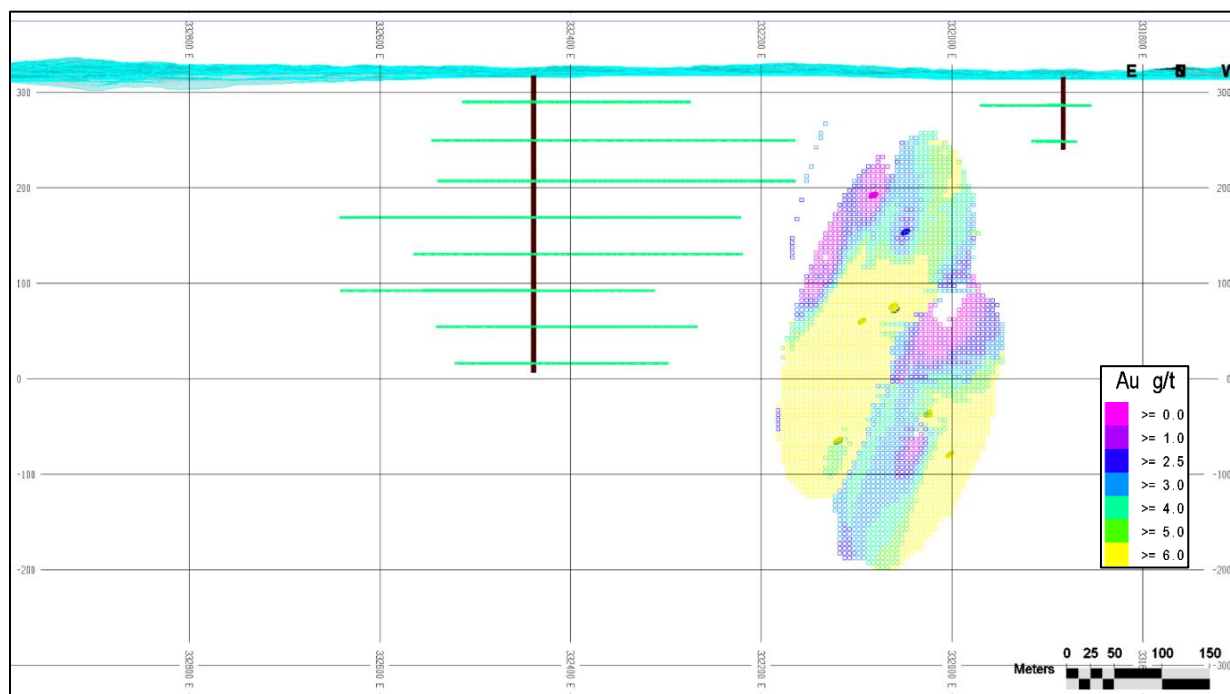
Figure 14-8: V04 Looking North Comparing OK Inferred Blocks vs Composites, Capped Au g/t





Source: Maunula (this report).

Figure 14-9: V06 Looking North Comparing OK Inferred Blocks vs Composites, Capped Au g/t



Source: Maunula (this report).

Figure 14-10: V50 Looking North Comparing OK Inferred Blocks vs Composites, Capped Au g/t



14.9.2 Swath Plots

Validation of the Mineral Resource estimation included comprehensive swath-plot analysis comparing gold grades by NN and OK against composite grades. As shown in Figure 14-11, Figure 14-12, and Figure 14-13, there is a correlation between NN (finbm: AUCNN) and OK (finbm: AUCFN) block model grades with the composite (fincmp: AUCFN) grades, demonstrating the robustness of the grade estimation. At a zero cut-off grade, there is a 4% difference between the OK and NN block model grade.

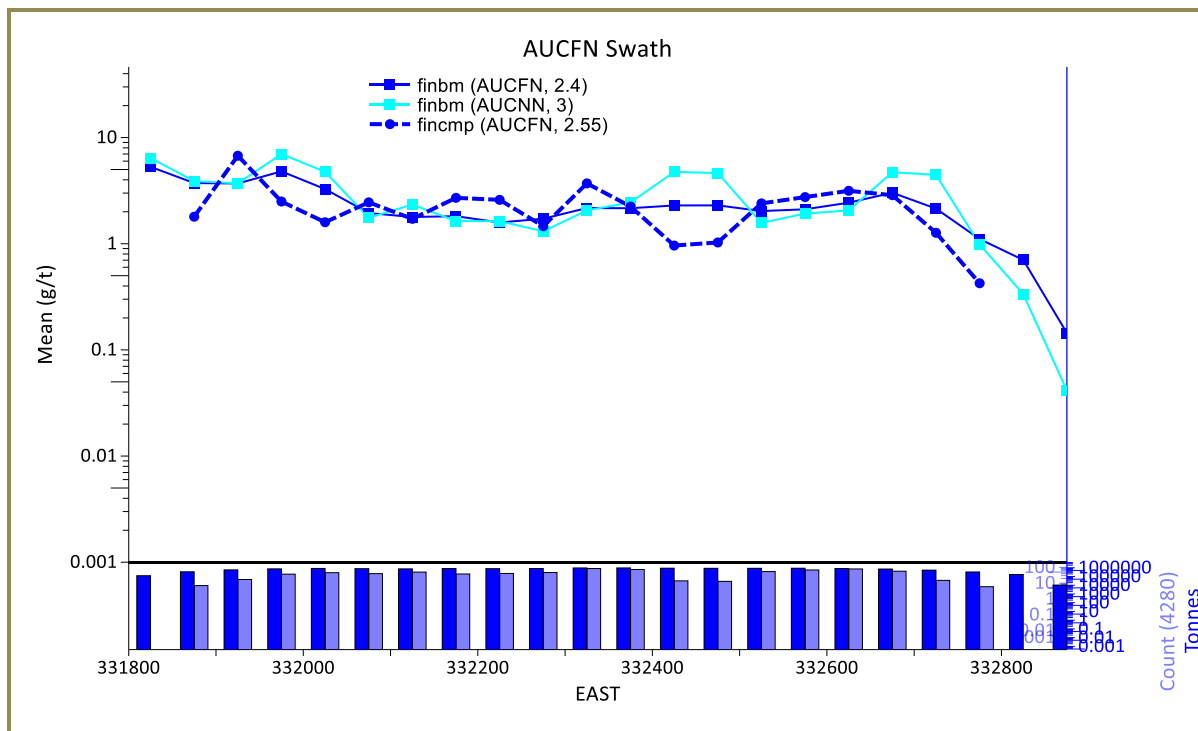


Figure 14-11: Swath Plot Comparing OK (AUCFN) vs NN (AUCFN) Blocks Models, Easting (m)



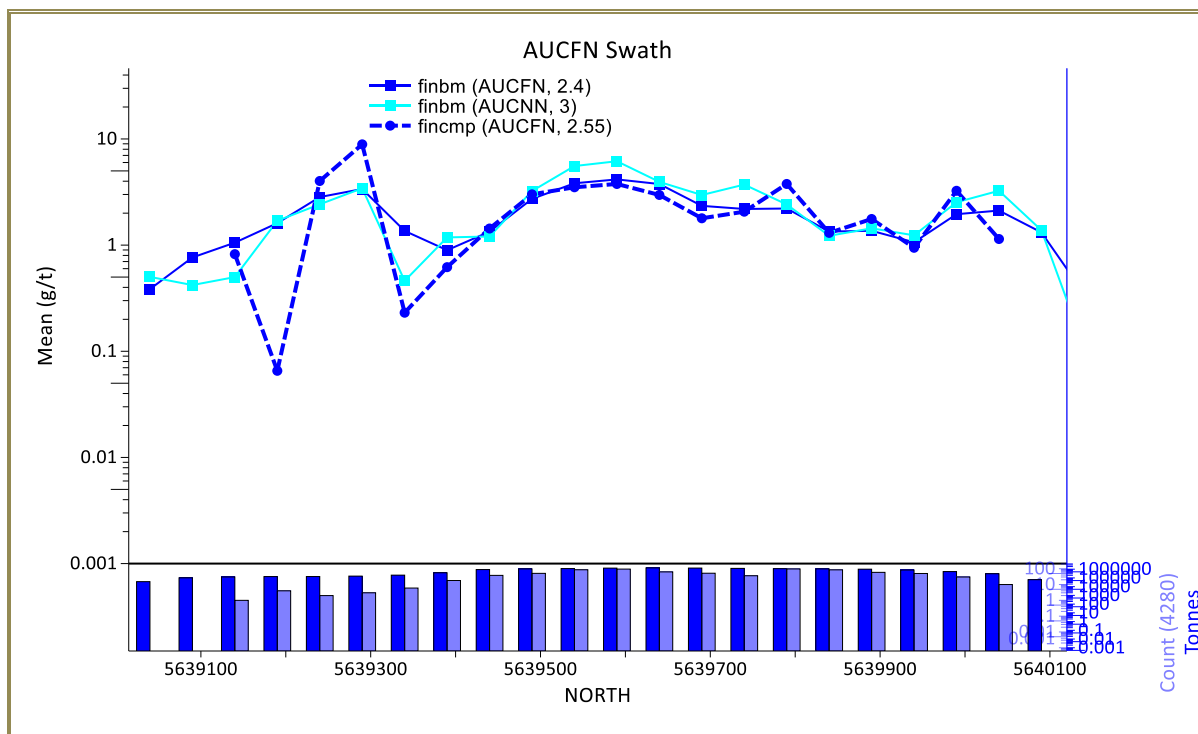


Figure 14-12: Swath Plot Comparing OK (AUCFN) vs NN (AUCFN) Blocks Models, Northing (m)

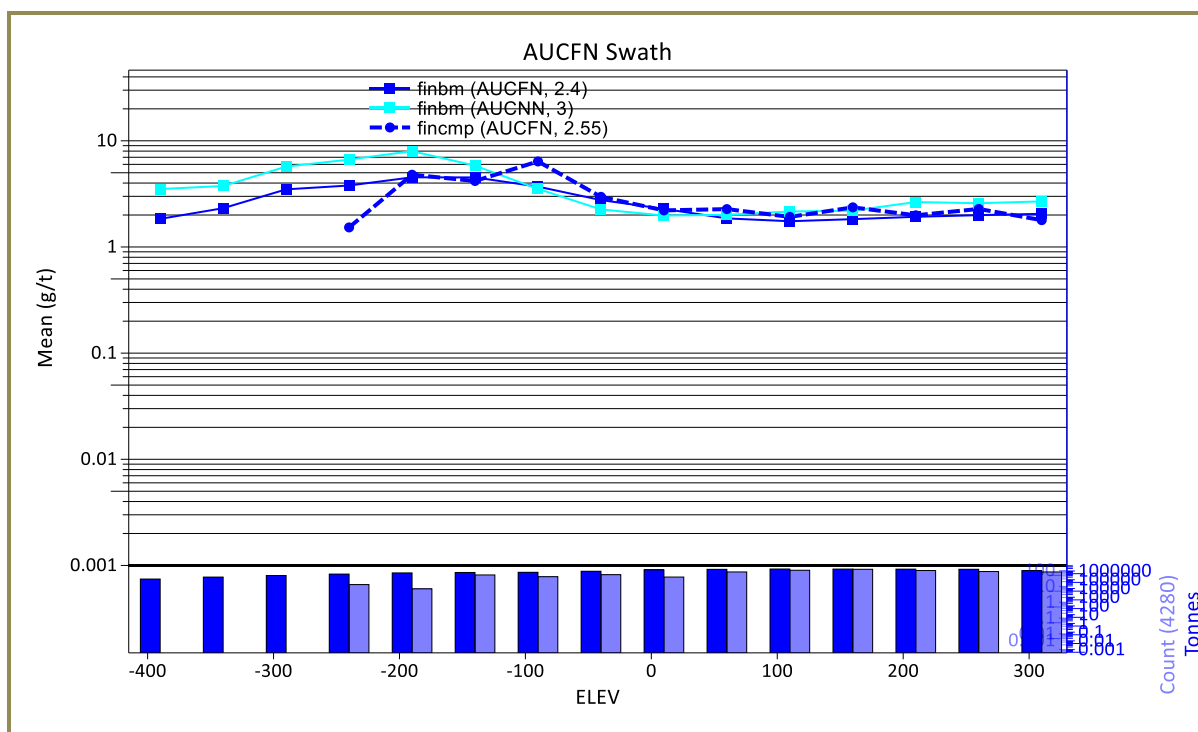


Figure 14-13: Swath Plot Comparing OK (AUCFN) vs NN (AUCFN) Blocks Models, Elevation (m)



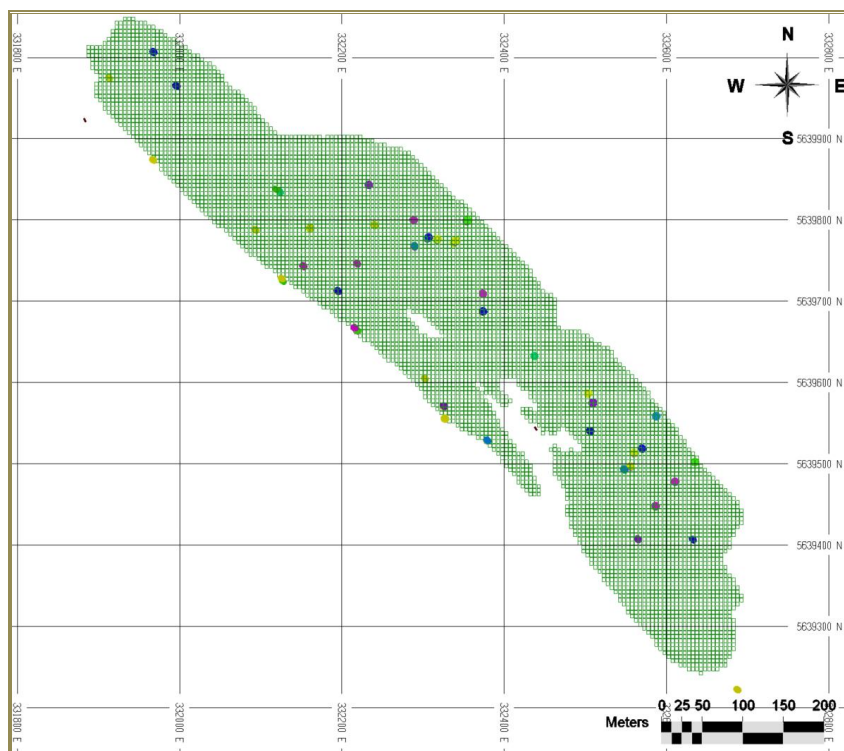
14.10 Classification of Mineral Resources

Mineral Resources were estimated in accordance with the CIM Definition Standards and MRMR Best Practice Guidelines. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

The resource classification was based on the interpolation pass. The search distances for the interpolation passes were derived from the variography. A review of geological continuity and isolated clusters resulted in the downgrading of Inferred blocks. To ensure classification coherence, a grooming algorithm was applied to also address isolated blocks.

The nominal spacing for Inferred Mineral Resource was 80 m. All Inferred blocks were estimated using a minimum of two drill holes.

Figure 14-14 illustrates the resource classification for Vein V04 Inferred blocks in plan. The drill-hole intersections for Vein V04 are shown as circles colored by gold grade.



Source: TMAC (this report).

Figure 14-14: Vein V04 Resource Classification Plot, Plan View

Mined-out blocks were removed from resource classification.

The Mineral Resource estimate was not classified as Inferred Mineral Resource above 287.5 masl or within, on average, 36 m of the topographic surface. The Mineral Resource estimate below –267.5 masl was not classified as Inferred Mineral Resource.



14.11 Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction

The cut-off grade used for the Mineral Resource estimates is 2.5 g/t Au based on the assumptions outlined in Table 14-8. Mineral Resource estimates can be sensitive to the reporting cut-off grade used.

Table 14-8: Design Parameters

Description	Unit	Parameters
Gold Price	US\$/oz Au	2,500
Exchange Rate	C\$:US\$	1.00:0.72
Payable Metal	%	100.00
Net Gold Price	C\$/oz Au	3,472.22
Net Gold Price	C\$/g	111.63
Operating Expense Estimate		
Underground Mining	C\$/t mined	175.00
Hauling to True North Mill	C\$/t ore mined	15.20
Process	C\$/t processed	38.00
General & Administrative	C\$/t processed	37.00
Total Processing Cost	C\$/t processed	75.00
Summary Costs	C\$/t	265.20
Recovery and Dilution		
External Mining Dilution	%	0
Mining Recovery	%	100
Process Recovery	%	94.0
Cut-Off Grade		
Reporting Cut-Off Grade	Au g/t	2.50

To satisfy reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction, panels were created using Deswick's MSO. The criteria used were:

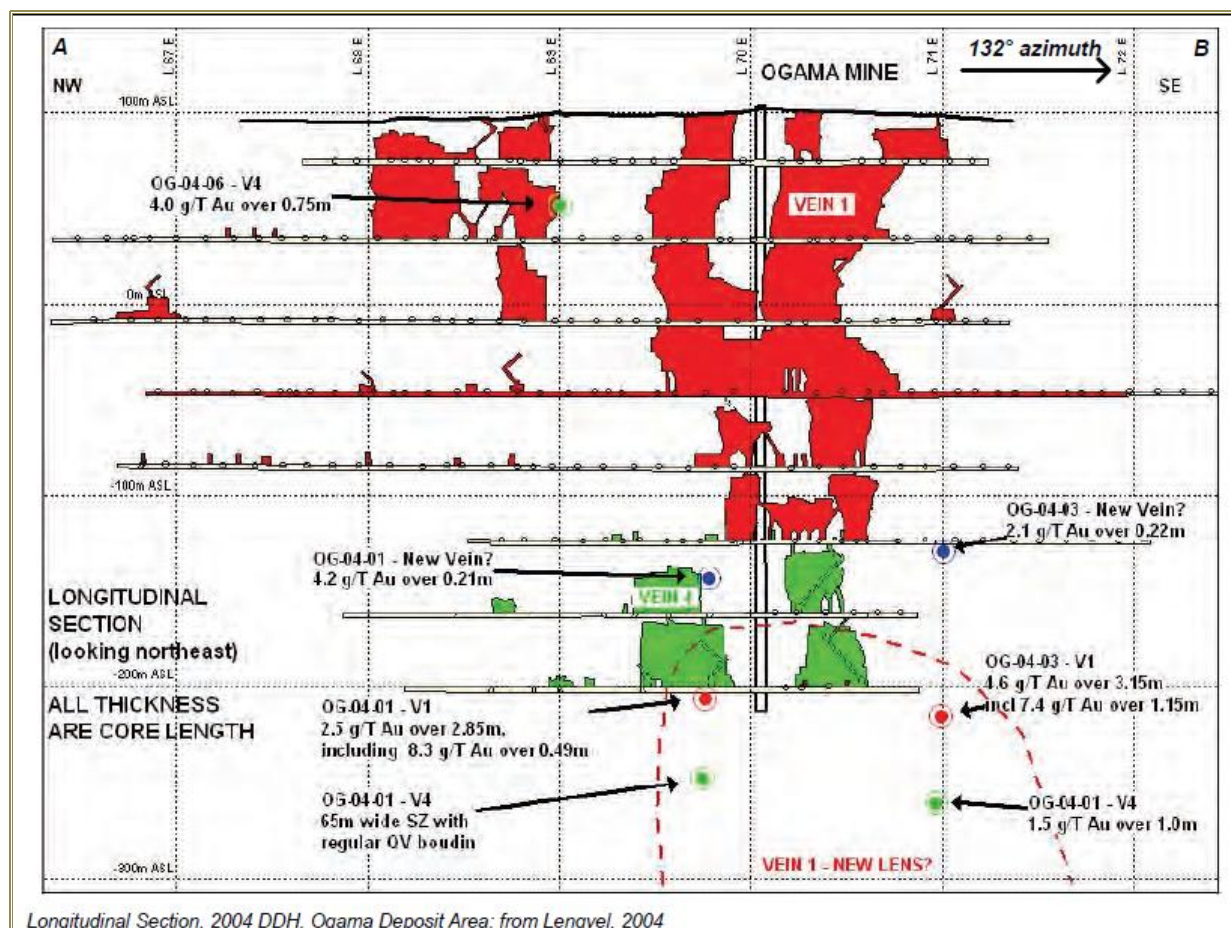
- Cut-off grade—2.50 g/t Au
- Minimum true width—1.2 m
- Stope dimensions—18 m high x 20 m long
- Strike azimuth—135° ± 45°
- Minimum dip—45°

MSO panels above 287.5 masl were classified as crown pillar. MSO panels below -267.50 masl were excluded as potentially uneconomic.



14.11.1 Mined Out Material

1911 Gold developed wireframes to account for mined out material and underground development based on historical information as shown in Figure 14-15 (Bison Gold, 2018).



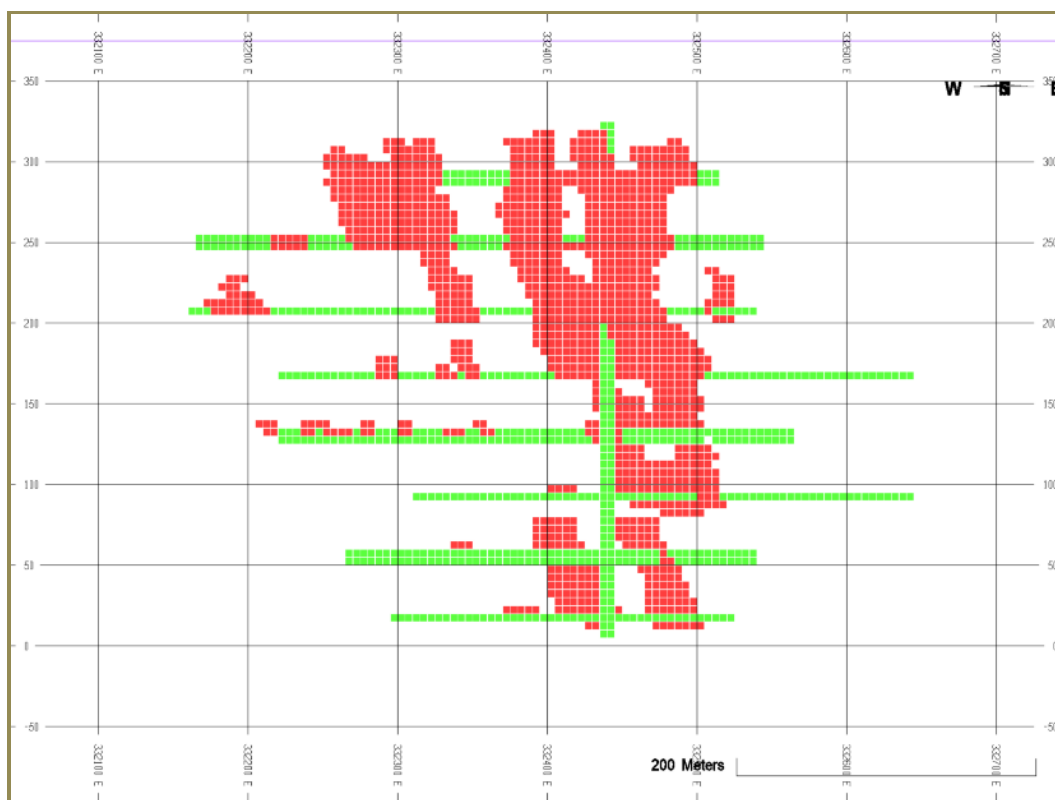
Source: Bison Gold (2018).

Figure 14-15: Mined Out Material as Reported

The wireframes were imported into MinePlan and blocks were coded as mined out if $\geq 1\%$ of the wireframe volume was within the block (Figure 14-16).

in all, 236,600 tonnes of material containing 58,000 oz Au were removed from the Mineral Resource estimate. The historical production was 44,300 oz Au as reported in Mineral Inventory File No. 245.





Source: TMAC (this report).

Figure 14-16: Mined Out Material as Coded in Block Model

14.12 Mineral Resource Statement

The Ogama–Rockland Mineral Resource estimate reported from panels designed using Deswick MSO using a 2.5 g/t Au cut-off grade are Inferred Mineral Resource of 3,314,000 t at 6.68 g/t Au, containing 712,000 oz Au (Table 14-9).

Table 14-9: Mineral Resource Estimate

Class	Tonnes	Capped Au g/t	Contained Au oz
Inferred	3,314,000	6.68	712,000

Notes:

- The effective date of the Mineral Resource estimate is August 6, 2026, based upon all exploration data available up to April 20, 2026.
- The Mineral Resource estimate follows the November 29, 2019, CIM Best Practice Guidelines. The quantity and grade of the Inferred Mineral Resources listed here are uncertain in nature and have insufficient exploration data to classify them as Indicated Mineral Resources, and it is not certain.
- Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources estimated will be converted into Mineral Reserves.
- The CIM Definition Standards were followed for the classification of Inferred Mineral Resources. Inferred Mineral Resources were assigned for blocks interpolated using a minimum of two holes with a nominal spacing of 80 m.



- Ounces and tonnes have been rounded to the nearest 1,000; therefore, sums in the table may not add up due to rounding.
- The Mineral Resource estimate uses a cut-off grade of 2.50 g/t Au based on assumptions of a gold price of US\$2,500/oz; an exchange rate of USD 0.72:CAD 1.00; mining operating costs of \$175.00/t; processing costs of \$38.00/t processed; haulage costs of \$15.20/t mined; general and administrative cost of \$37.00/t processed; average gold recoverability of 94%.
- The Mineral Resource estimate is reported from MSO-designed mining stopes based on 20 m long, 18 m high, and a minimum of 1.2 m wide.
- A bulk density of 2.71 t/m³ was used for non-mineralized material and 2.69 t/m³ for mineralized material to convert volumes to tonnes for all blocks in the Mineral Resource estimation.
- Historically mined tonnage from voids, totalling 236,600 tonnes, was removed from the model.
- The raw gold assay values were capped by vein, with capping ranging from 3.0 g/t Au to 60.0 g/t Au.
- Gold grades were estimated into a 5 m x 5 m x 5 m block model using the OK method using composites intersecting the vein solids.
- From surface, a 36 m-high proposed crown pillar is removed from the Mineral Resource.
- All resources below –270 masl, or below 590 m vertical depth, are removed.
- Selected isolated and peripheral blocks were removed from the Mineral Resource.

14.13 Factors That May Affect the Mineral Resource Estimate

Factors that may affect the Mineral Resource estimate include:

- Metal price and exchange-rate assumptions
- Changes to the assumptions used to generate the gold cut-off grade
- Changes in local interpretations of mineralization geometry and continuity of mineralized zones
- Changes to geological interpretation, and geological and grade continuity assumptions
- Density and domain assignments
- Changes to geotechnical, mining, and metallurgical recovery assumptions
- Changes to the input and design parameter assumptions that pertain to the conceptual underground mining panels constraining the Mineral Resource estimate
- Assumptions as to the continued ability to access the site; retain mineral and surface rights titles; maintain environment and other regulatory permits; and maintain the social license to operate.

There are no other known environmental, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that would materially affect the estimation of mineral resources that are not discussed in this Technical Report.



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15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

Not applicable at this stage of the Project.



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16 MINING METHODS

Not applicable at this stage of the Project.



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17 RECOVERY METHODS

Not applicable at this stage of the Project.



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18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Not applicable at this stage of the Project.



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19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

Not applicable at this stage of the Project.



20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

Not applicable at this stage of the Project.



1911 GOLD CORPORATION

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Southeast Manitoba, Canada,



21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

Not applicable at this stage of the Project.



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Southeast Manitoba, Canada,



22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Not applicable at this stage of the Project.



23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Bissett Project is approximately 30 km west-northwest of the Ogama–Rockland Project.

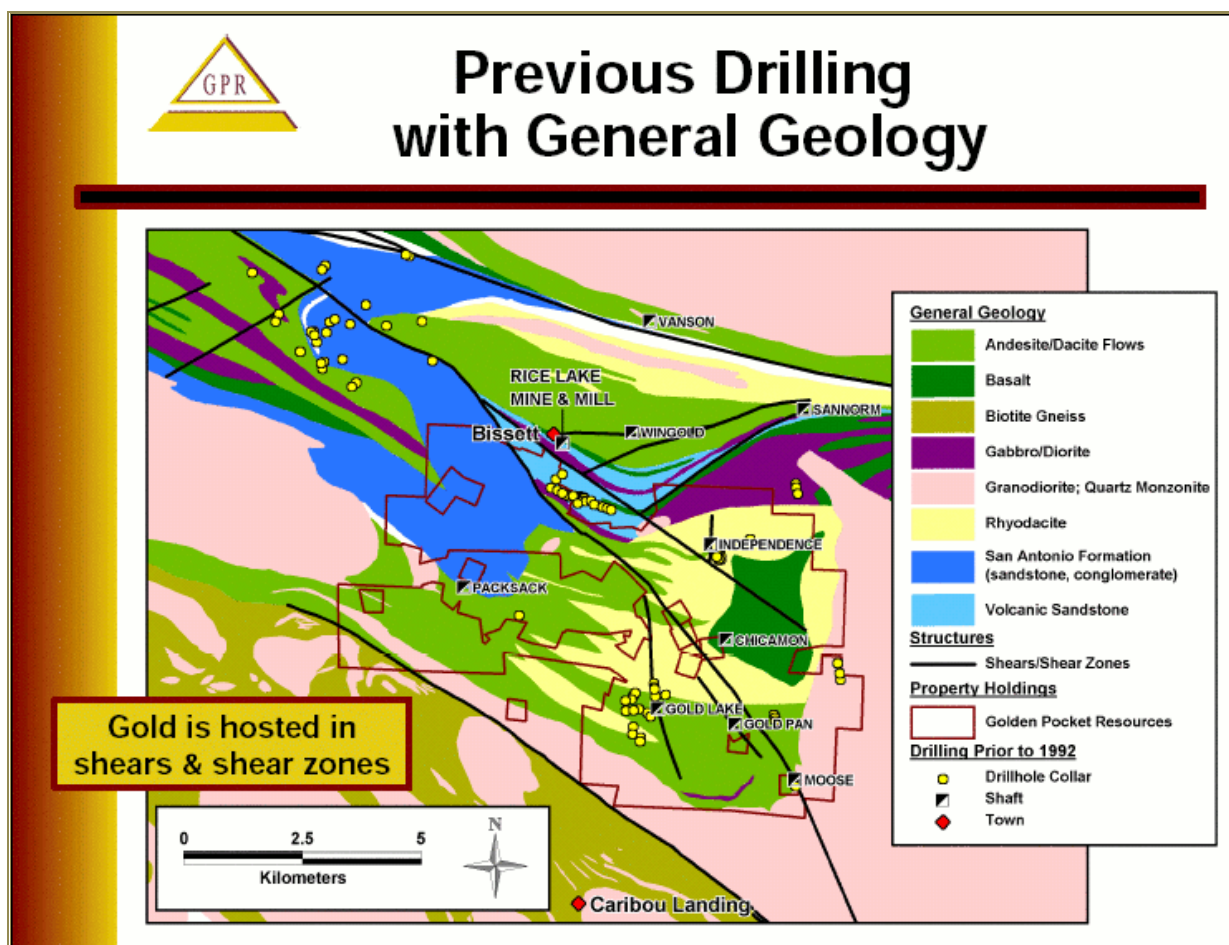
23.1 Golden Pocket Resources—Bissett Project

A private company, Golden Pocket Resources Ltd. (Golden Pocket) owns the Bissett Project gold exploration property (Figure 23-1). Golden Pocket’s land position includes 69 unpatented claims, 7 patented mining claims, and 1 mining lease, totalling approximately 4,102 ha (Golden Pocket, 2009).

In 1998, Golden Pocket drilled 131 diamond holes, for a total of 20,925 m (68,652 ft). The drilling returned high-grade gold intersects, particularly from the Nevada Zone. Gold mineralization is hosted in shear zones in gabbro/diorite intrusions and volcanic sandstones and is considered to be Archean age orogenic-style gold mineralization. Drilling returned results up to 0.45 m at 113.68 g/t Au and 0.93 m at 77.68 g/t Au from the upper zone and 1.31 m at 243.24 g/t Au and 3.00 m at 13.24 g/t Au from the lower zone.

The QP has not been able to verify the Golden Pocket information, and this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Project.





Source: Chastko & Busch (2005).

Figure 23-1: Golden Pocket Resources—Bissett Property



24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The 1911 Gold's True North Gold Project complex, located 27 km southeast of the Project, includes a modern, fully-permitted 1,300 t/d processing facility, tailings management area and reprocessing operation, underground mine infrastructure, and the True North gold deposit.

The True North mine has produced more than 2 Moz of gold over a mine life that has spanned close to 100 years, including 36 years of continuous production (1932–1968) from the historical San Antonio Gold Zone.

The True North gold deposit is an Archean orogenic gold deposit consisting of quartz-carbonate vein systems hosted by brittle–ductile shear zones and faults in volcanic and sedimentary rocks (greenstones). The deposit is hosted by a north-younging, moderately inclined succession of volcanic and sedimentary rocks belonging to the 2.73–2.72 Ga Gem assemblage. At Rice Lake, this assemblage includes volcanic sandstone and conglomerate, tholeiitic basalt flows and gabbro sills, and dacitic volcanoclastic rocks, intruded by various felsic porphyry dikes.

The most important host for gold mineralization is a layered gabbro sill known as the San Antonio Mine unit (host to the main True North, or Rice Lake deposit), but significant mineralization is also hosted by overlying basalt flows (007, 710–711, and SG1 deposits) and dacitic volcanoclastic rocks (the Hinge and Cohiba deposits). The South Gabbro unit has not been drill-tested. Orebodies within these deposits were accessed via the True North shaft and underground tramway, or from surface declines, the latter including the Hinge, 007, and SG1 declines.

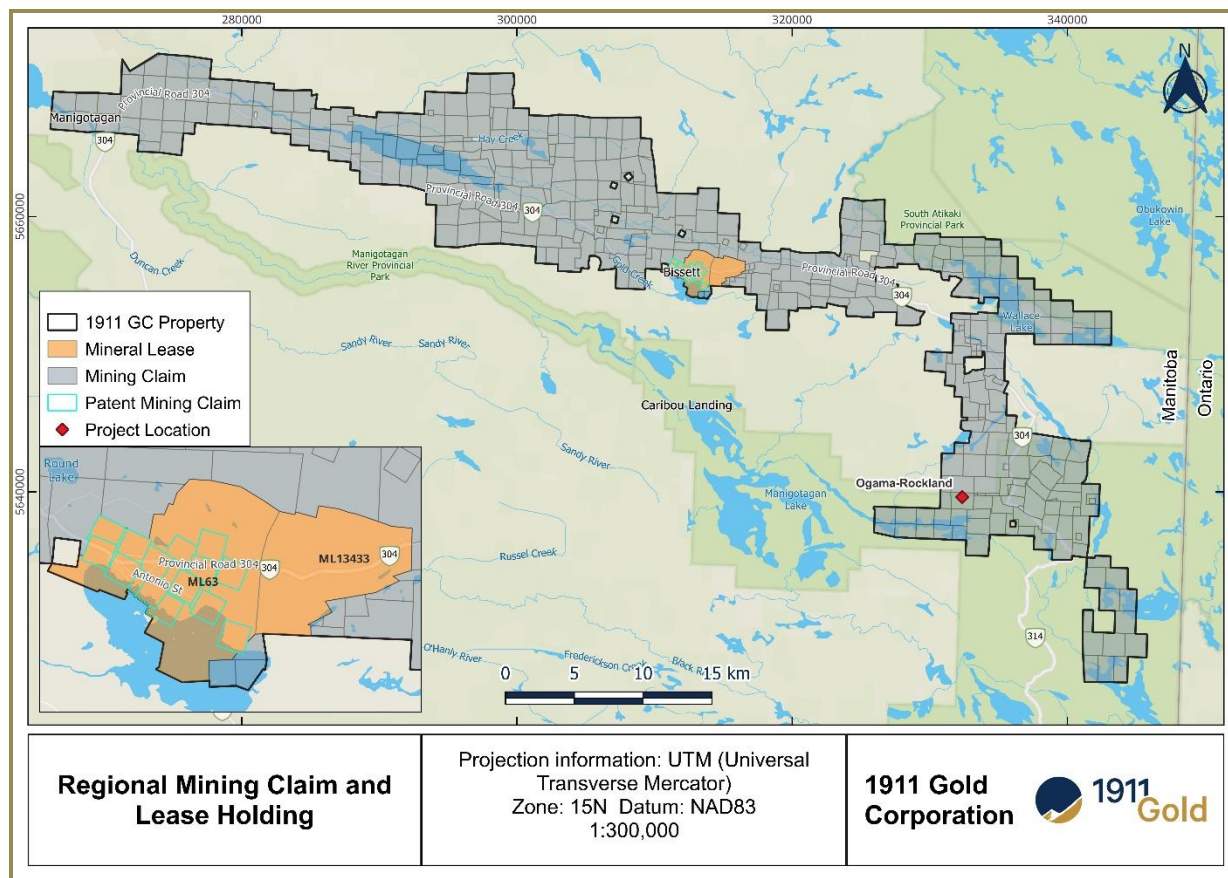
An updated Mineral Resource estimate for True North (Lomas et al., 2024) was based on data from 3,157 surface and underground diamond drill holes (30,525 assay samples), and 30,202 channel-sample strings from underground workings (114,756 assay samples). Wireframe models were constructed for 66 vein sets. The underground resource contains an Indicated Mineral Resource comprising 3.52 Mt at 4.41 g/t Au, for 499,000 oz of contained gold, and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 5.49 Mt at 3.65 g/t Au, for 644,000 oz contained gold. 1911 Gold is actively exploring for new targets and new mineralized zones within the True North project area from surface and underground.

In February 2026, 1911 Gold announced an updated preliminary economic assessment (PEA) for the True North Gold Project that AMC Mining Consultants Canada Ltd. (AMC) produced, titled *1911 Gold True North PEA (Amended and Restated)* (Salmenmaki et al., 2026, July 16), with an effective date of February 10, 2026. The PEA outlines a robust gold-mining operation using the fully built and permitted infrastructure, including shafts, underground workings, and the processing and tailings management facility. The PEA outlines a foundational mine plan based on 2024 Mineral Resource estimates (Lomas et al., 2024, December 23), and targets steady-state production of 58,114 oz/a with a mine life of 11 years. The PEA also outlines opportunities to improve metrics with potential to increase the grade and production profile.



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Source: 1911 Gold (this report).

Figure 24-1: 1911 Gold Corporation—1911 Gold Regional Mining Claims and Lease Holdings





Source: Lomas et al. (2024).

Figure 24-2: Looking South, Aerial Photograph of the True North Gold Project Complex



25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The mineralization present at the Ogama–Rockland Project is primarily hosted within fault-fill veins averaging 0.5 to 1.0 m thick, and extending along strike continuously for tens of metres and locally up to 100 m on strike.

The Mineral Resource estimate in this Technical Report incorporates extensive drill-hole data from surface diamond drill programs, combining both historical drilling completed prior to 2018, and 1911 Gold's resampling and drilling campaigns from 2025–2026. The cut-off date for assay data used in the Mineral Resource estimate is April 30, 2026. All data received were recorded in UTM Zone 15N (NAD 83) coordinates.

The Mineral Resource estimate was:

- Prepared using Hexagon Mining's HxGN MinePlan 16.2.1 (MinePlan)
- Classified according to the *CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves* (CIM, 2014, May)
- Reported within constraining panels, derived using Deswick's Mineable Shape Optimizer (MSO) at a 2.5 g/t Au cut-off grade and a minimum width of 1.2 m, which are amenable to underground extraction.

The Mineral Resources were classified into Inferred categories according to their proximity to the sample data locations and the continuity of mineralization.

The Inferred Mineral Resource comprises 3,314,000 tonnes of gold at a capped grade of 6.68 g/t, for a total of 712,000 oz of contained gold.²

² Notes:

- The effective date of the Mineral Resource estimate is August 6, 2026, based upon all exploration data available up to April 20, 2026.
- The Mineral Resource estimate follows the November 29, 2019, CIM Best Practice Guidelines. The quantity and grade of the Inferred Mineral Resources listed here are uncertain in nature and have insufficient exploration data to classify them as Indicated Mineral Resources, and it is not certain.
- Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources estimated will be converted into Mineral Reserves.
- The CIM Definition Standards were followed for the classification of Inferred Mineral Resources. Inferred Mineral Resources were assigned for blocks interpolated using a minimum of two holes with a nominal spacing of 80 m.
- Ounces and tonnes have been rounded to the nearest 1,000; therefore, sums in the table may not add up due to rounding.
- The Mineral Resource estimate uses a cut-off grade of 2.50 g/t Au based on assumptions of a gold price of US\$2,500/oz; an exchange rate of USD 0.72:CAD 1.00; mining operating costs of \$175.00/t; processing costs of \$38.00/t processed; haulage costs of \$15.20/t mined; general and administrative cost of \$37.00/t processed; average gold recoverability of 94%.
- The Mineral Resource estimate is reported from MSO-designed mining stopes based on 20 m long, 18 m high, and a minimum of 1.2 m wide.
- A bulk density of 2.71 t/m³ was used for non-mineralized material and 2.69 t/m³ for mineralized material to convert volumes to tonnes for all blocks in the Mineral Resource estimation.
- Historically mined tonnage from voids, totalling 236,600 tonnes, was removed from the model.
- The raw gold assay values were capped by vein, with capping ranging from 3.0 g/t Au to 60.0 g/t Au.
- Gold grades were estimated into a 5 m x 5 m x 5 m block model using the OK method using composites intersecting the vein solids.
- From surface, a 36 m-high proposed crown pillar is removed from the Mineral Resource.
- All resources below -270 masl, or below 590 m vertical depth, are removed.
- Selected isolated and peripheral blocks were removed from the Mineral Resource.



25.1 Conclusions

Risks to the Project include changes to metal price and exchange-rate assumptions, interpretation of mineralization geometry and continuity, assumed density and domain assignments, and assumptions regarding continued ability to access the site, retain mineral and surface rights titles, and maintain environmental and other regulatory permits and social license to operate.

Recent drilling demonstrates the opportunity to expand the Mineral Resource estimate through continued infill and expansion drilling. The Inferred Mineral Resources could potentially be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration drilling.

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



26 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the Ogama–Rockland Gold Project 2026 Mineral Resource estimate, and the review and interpretation of the Project geological data, the QPs recommend that 1911 Gold continues the exploration activities to advance the Project toward a future development decision.

A two-phase work program is recommended to support an updated Mineral Resource estimate and study at a preliminary economic assessment (PEA level that includes completing near-surface resource extension, infill drilling programs, and metallurgical and environmental study.

In Phase 1, the QPs recommend the following work:

- Completing an exploration drilling program to 250 m below surface to continue to test resource expansion. Priority targets already identified within the Ogama–Rockland vein system aimed at expanding near-surface resources.
- Initiating an engineering study of environmental, mineral processing, and preliminary mining-method definition. As part of the mineral processing work, subsequent testing be performed to evaluate the impact of a finer primary grind across a range of particle size distributions on gold extraction from this stream.
- Completing a PEA study of the Project supported by the 2026 Mineral Resource estimate.

In Phase 2 the QPs recommend continuing exploration activities and completing the following work to support an updated PEA for the Project:

- Infill and resource expansion drilling program deeper than 250 m below surface
- Engineering studies initiated in Phase 1
- An update of the 2026 Mineral Resource estimate upon completion of drilling campaigns
- An updated NI 43-101 in support of the Mineral Resource estimate update
- Expansion of resource areas to determine the focus, direction, and plans for further resource development.

Table 26-1 presents a guideline for the recommended budget for future Project activities.

Table 26-1: Proposed Budget—Ogama–Rockland Gold Project

Program	Unit (m)	Total Cost (\$)
<i>Ogama–Rockland General</i>		
<i>Phase 1</i>		
Drill Test Resource Extensions from Surface to 250 m depth	4,000	1,200,000
Metallurgical Study		50,000



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Program	Unit (m)	Total Cost (\$)
Environmental Study		50,000
PEA Study		500,000
Total Phase 1		1,800,000
Phase 2		
Drill Test Resource Extension from Surface Below 250 m depth	5,000	1,500,000
Complete Infill Drilling of Areas Identified in Phase 1 PEA	15,000	4,500,000
Engineering study		250,000
Resource updates and PEA or PFS		850,000
Total Phase 2		7,100,000
Total Budget		8,900,000



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28 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSONS

28.1 Tim Maunula, P.Geo.

To accompany this Technical Report titled *National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for the Ogama–Rockland Project, Southeast Manitoba, Canada*, dated September 24, 2026, with an effective date of August 6, 2026 (this “Technical Report”).

I, Tim Maunula, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

- I am a Principal Geologist with T Maunula & Associates Consulting Inc., 15 Valencia Drive, Chatham, Ontario, N7L 0A9, Canada.
- I am a graduate of Lakehead University with an Honours Bachelor of Science in Geology in 1979. In 2004, I graduated from the University of Alberta with a Citation in Applied Geostatistics.
- I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Registration 1115).
- I have practiced my profession in the mining industry since I graduated from university, more than 45 years. This experience comprised 15 years in exploration (including airborne and ground geophysical surveys and data processing) and over 30 years in Mineral Resource estimation and associated activities.
- I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (NI 43-101) and certify that by virtue 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.
- I am independent of the issuer, 1911 Gold Corporation, as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
- I am responsible for Sections 2–12, 14–24 and 26 and portions of Sections 1 and 25 of this Technical Report and accept professional responsibility for those sections of this Technical Report.
- I have had no previous involvement with the Ogama–Rockland Project.
- My most recent site visit to the Ogama–Rockland Project was on May 11–14, 2026.
- As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the portions of this Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the portions of this Technical Report for which I am responsible are not misleading.
- I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and this Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
- I consent to filing this Technical Report with any stock exchange or other regulatory authority and to any publication by them, including electronic publication of this report in the public company files or on their websites accessible by the public.

Dated this 24th day of September 2026, in Chatham, Ontario, Canada.

Original Signed and Sealed

Tim Maunula, P.Geo.



28.2 Roselyn Yeboah, P.Eng. (EGBC)

To accompany this Technical Report titled *National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for the Ogama–Rockland Project, Southeast Manitoba, Canada*, dated September 24, 2026, with an effective date of August 6, 2026 (this “Technical Report”).

I, Roselyn Yeboah, P.Eng. (EGBC), do hereby certify that:

- I am a Senior Metallurgist with 1911 Gold Corp., with a business address at 400 Burrard Street, Suite 1050, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3A6.
- I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Master’s degree in Materials Engineering in 2019.
- I am a member in good standing of the Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (License 63354).
- I have practiced my profession in the mining industry continuously since graduation. My relevant experience includes more than seven years in advanced gold projects in Ontario and Manitoba, and three years overseas.
- I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (NI 43-101) and certify that by virtue 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.
- I am not independent of the issuer, 1911 Gold Corporation, as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
- I am responsible for Section 13 and portions of Sections 1 and 25 of this Technical Report and accept professional responsibility for those sections of this Technical Report.
- I am currently employed by 1911 Gold Corporation, working on site for the Ogama–Rockland and True North Projects.
- As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the portions of this Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the portions of this Technical Report for which I am responsible not misleading.
- I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and this Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

Dated this 24th day of September 2026, in Calgary Alberta, Canada.

Original Signed and Sealed

Roselyn Yeboah, P.Eng. (EGBC)

