NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

on the

ROGUE GOLD PROJECT

Yukon, Canada

NTS: 105N/09 and 105O/06 & 10 to 12

Latitude 63°38'N Longitude 131°18'W

Mayo Mining District

Site visits on April 27, 2023, from June 24 to July 8, 2022
and June 16 to June 22, and July 1, 2021

Discovery outcrop of Valley target, view looking easterly (J. Pautler, June 17, 2021)

For
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Effective Date: May 15, 2023
Signature Date: June 13, 2023

1.0 Executive Summary

The approximate 92,000 hectare Rogue Project (the "Project"), NTS map sheets 105N/09 and 105O/06 & 10 to 12, covers various targets throughout the Rogue Range of the Hess Mountains in east-central Yukon, Canada, approximately 380 km northeast of Whitehorse. Access is by fixed wing to local airstrips and camp facilities from the community of Mayo, with helicopter access necessary to most of the Project area and local float plane access. The closest road access to the Project is from the seasonal exploration camp at Macmillan Pass, which lies 80 km to the southeast, accessible via the North Canol Road (Yukon Highway 6) from the Robert Campbell Highway (Yukon Highway 4). Roads connecting to the locally overgrown, 1970's to early 1980's era, 110 km long winter road from the North Canol road to the old Plata silver mine, lie 5 km from the western Project boundary.

The claims, situated within the Mayo Mining District at a latitude and longitude of 63°38´N, 131°18´W, are 100% owned by Snowline Gold Corp. ("Snowline") of Vancouver, British Columbia, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Senoa Gold Corp. ("Senoa"), subject to the terms of a purchase agreement with 18526 Yukon Inc. This report was prepared to meet the terms of Senoa's obligations pursuant to NI 43-101.

The Project lies within the Selwyn Basin, comprising a thick sequence of Neoproterozoic to Paleozoic predominantly clastic sedimentary rocks, with lesser limestone and mafic volcanic rocks, accumulated on the passive ancestral margin of North America. The Selwyn Basin is locally overlain by black shale and chert of the Earn Group. Multiple intrusive bodies belonging to the mid-Cretaceous Mayo and Tombstone plutonic suites, which define the Tombstone Gold Belt, penetrated local stratigraphy in and near the apex of a regional drag fold related to dextral movement along the Hess-Macmillan fault system. Many of the intrusions are surrounded by conspicuous magnetic thermal aureoles.

The deposit type for mineralization observed on the Project is that of reduced intrusion related gold systems ("RIRGS"), which characterize the Tombstone Gold Belt and are important bulk-minable gold targets in Yukon and Alaska. Examples include the Fort Knox mine in Alaska and the Eagle mine (Dublin Gulch) and past producing Brewery Creek mine in Yukon, characteristics of which are not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Rogue Project, which is the subject of this report.

Historical exploration on the Rogue Project consisted of regional scale stream sediment geochemistry, prospecting followed by localized mapping, rock, soil and silt geochemistry, minor hand trenching, an airborne electromagnetic/magnetic survey over the southern Project area, and limited and poorly documented diamond drilling in eight and part of two additional holes. This work outlined significant stream sediment anomalies and led to the discovery of mineralized occurrences, some of which have been followed up in subsequent exploration by Snowline, including the Valley target.

Exploration work by Snowline on the Project, completed from 2021 to 2022, includes: prospecting; localized geological mapping; rock geochemistry (468 samples); grid and contour soil geochemistry (1,880 samples) and minor silt geochemistry (41 samples); construction of the 50-person Forks camp and extension of the Forks airstrip; a 410.9 line km drone magnetic survey over the Valley stock; Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) photogrammetry over select targets; 2,316 line kilometres of combined airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys; 14,124m of diamond drilling in 36 holes at Valley and Gracie, and; mineral studies with petrographic sections and select SEM mineralogical characterization, and the initiation of environmental baseline studies at Valley.

Multi-element stream sediment geochemistry now covers approximately 75% of the Project, with no more than 20% covered by soil and rock geochemistry, and mapping, much of it more reconnaissance in nature. Detailed airborne geophysics covers about 22% of the Project. The Snowline drilling is currently restricted to the Valley drilled prospect with five holes on the Gracie showing.

Eleven mineralized “Minfile” occurrences, as documented by the Yukon Geological Survey have been identified within the Project, consisting of the Horn and the Fango prospects, the Old Cabin, Gracie, Christina, Scronk, Emerald, Grizz, Van Angeren and Bartow showings and a RIRGS at Snowline’s newly discovered Valley drilled prospect.

A 400m wide by 750m long area to a 300-350m depth extent of gold bearing sheeted veins has been intersected in Snowline’s 2021 and 2022 diamond drill programs, comprising 11,168m of diamond drilling in 26 holes on the Valley stock. Drill length intersections (capped at 10 g/t Au) include, but are not limited to: 1.13 g/t Au over 168.65m from DDH V-21-003 within the western hornfelsed margin; 3.22 g/t Au over 146.0m within 1.88 g/t Au over 410.0m from DDH V-22-007; 2.35 g/t Au over 318.8m from DDH V-22-010; 1.20 g/t Au over 558.7m from DDH V-22-029 and; 1.25 g/t Au over 338.0m from DDH V-22-032.

Good potential exists for a buried intrusion at the Gracie showing based on the extent of the biotite ±pyrrhotite hornfelsed aureole evident on surface and in drilling, the resistivity high geophysical signature (similar to the Valley stock), intersection of sheeted style veins with visible gold in drilling, similar vein orientations to Valley, and similarities to mineralization at the Gil pit currently being mined at Fort Knox. The initial diamond drilling of 2,152m in five holes at Gracie was successful in intersecting significant skarn type mineralization within calcareous, reactive beds of the Earn Group sedimentary unit in four holes with drill length intersections ranging from 19.45 g/t Au over 0.9m to 1.29 g/t Au over 4.5m.

Most of Snowline’s work on the Project has focused on the Valley RIRGS discovery which constitutes a small part of the Project area and is associated with only one of at least 12 mapped mid-Cretaceous intrusions belonging to the favourable Mayo and Tombstone plutonic suites on the Project, with potential for additional intrusions based on geophysics. Many of these intrusions are known to host sheeted veins with gold, bismuth, tellurium anomalies in rock and soil sampling with peripheral, often high grade,

quartz-sulphide veins. Gold and pathfinder stream sediment anomalies remain to be followed up. RIRGS deposits are known to occur in clusters, so good potential exists for the discovery of additional systems of this type on the Project.

The Rogue Project constitutes a property of merit based on:

- the discovery of a near surface still open 400m wide by 750m long by 300-350m deep mineralized system at Valley consistent with the RIRGS deposit model,
- its favourable geological setting within the Selwyn Basin and Tombstone Gold Belt of the Tintina Gold Province,
- the presence of numerous intrusions of the favourable mid-Cretaceous Tombstone and Mayo plutonic suites across the Project, which are known hosts to RIRGS deposits,
- the association of gold bearing sheeted veins with many of the intrusions with related bismuth, arsenic, ±tellurium geochemistry, and
- the presence of untested geophysical and rock, soil and stream sediment geochemical anomalies.

A $12,000,000, contingent two phase exploration program is recommended on the Rogue Project with a Phase 1 program consisting of 5,000m of diamond drilling in 13 holes to complete infill and expansion drilling on the Valley target, regional baseline stream sediment sampling along with contour and localized grid soil sampling, mapping and prospecting to assess newly staked targets, an infill ZTEM geophysical survey over key target areas, with a budget of $6,000,000. Contingent on results from Phase 1, a Phase 2 program, consisting of 6,000m of drilling in 15 to 17 holes and follow up geochemical and geophysical surveys to delineate additional drill targets with a $6,000,000 budget, is proposed.

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2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Qualified Person, Participating Personnel and Scope

Ms. Jean M. Pautler, P.Geo. of JP Exploration Services Inc. ("JPEx") was commissioned by Snowline Gold Corp. ("Snowline"), a company duly incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, to evaluate the geology and mineral potential of the Rogue Project (the "Project"), consisting of 4,420 claims, and to make recommendations for the next phase of exploration work in order to test the resource potential of the project. Based on the literature review and property examination, recommendations are made for the next phase of exploration work. An estimate of costs has been made based on current rates for drilling, mapping, geophysics, geochemical surveys and professional fees in the Yukon. This report describes the geology, exploration history and mineral potential of the Rogue Project. This report was prepared to fullfil obligations of Snowline, pursuant to NI 43-101.

The report describes the property in accordance with the guidelines specified in National Instrument 43-101 and is based on historical information, a review of recent exploration on the Project and in the area, and a site visit by the author on April 27, 2023, accompanied by Snowline's Chief Geologist, Sergio Gamonal, following all work completed on the Project to review additional core and select drillholes following the receipt of assays. Site visits and work were also completed by the author from June 24 to July 8, 2022 and June 16 to July 22 and July 1, 2021.

2.2 Terms, Definitions and Units

All costs contained in this report are denominated in Canadian dollars. Distances are reported in metres (m) and kilometres (km). GPS refers to global positioning system with co-ordinates reported in UTM grid, Zone 9, NAD 83 projection, unless stated otherwise. Minfile showing refers to documented mineral occurrences on file with the Yukon Geological Survey ("YGS"). The annotation 020º/55ºE refers to an azimuth of 020º, dipping 55º to the east. Ma refers to a million years in geological time. The informal "mid-Cretaceous" is used to refer to 105 to 90 Ma. DDH refers to diamond drill hole. TMI refers to the total magnetic intensity and CVG refers to the calculated vertical gradient of the magnetic field, which is useful in the delineation of structures. EM refers to an electromagnetic type of geophysical survey useful in the detection of conductors.

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

Element abbreviations used in this report include gold (Au), silver (Ag), bismuth (Bi), tellurium (Te), copper (Cu), molybdenum (Mo), tungsten (W), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn), arsenic (As), and antimony (Sb). Minerals found on the Project include pyrite and

pyrrhotite (iron sulphides), limonite (hydrated iron oxide), arsenopyrite (iron, arsenic sulphide) molybdenite (molybdenum sulphide), stibnite (antimony sulphide), chalcopyrite (copper sulphide), malachite and azurite (hydrous copper carbonates), galena (lead sulphide), and sphalerite (zinc sulphide). Visible gold has been reported at a number of occurrences on the Project with gold, electrum and bismuthinite (bismuth sulphide) visible in drill core at the Valley drilled prospect. Electrum is a gold-silver alloy ranging from >20 to <80% silver.

2.3 Source Documents

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

- Research of the Minfile data available for the area at http://data.geology.gov.yk.ca/Occurrences/ on March 22 and May 15, 2023.
- Research of mineral titles at http://www.yukonminingrecorder.ca, http://apps.gov.yk.ca/ymcs and https://mapservices.gov.yk.ca/GeoYukon/ on March 22 and May 15, 2023. *
- Review of company reports and annual assessment reports filed with the government at http://data.geology.gov.yk.ca/AssessmentReports/.
- Review of geological maps and reports completed by the Yukon Geological Survey (“YGS") or its predecessors.
- Review of published scientific papers on the geology and mineral deposits of the region and on mineral deposit types.
- Publicly available and company data of Snowline Gold Corp., including a review of the exploration programs.
- Review of the purchase agreement between 18526 Yukon Inc. and Snowline on March 29, 2023. *
- A site visit by the author on April 27, 2023 following all work completed on the Project, and site visits and work completed by the author from June 24 to July 8, 2022 and June 16 to July 22 and July 1, 2021 during the respective exploration programs on the Project.
- The author has some previous independent experience and knowledge of the area having worked on regional and property exploration in the general area. I have visited the Fort Knox and Eagle gold mines, the Brewery Creek past producer and Freegold Ventures Limited’s Golden Summit deposit.
- Discussions with Dr. Maurice Colpron, head of Regional Bedrock Geology, Yukon Geological Survey and Dr. Craig Hart, known for his role in the development of intrusion-related gold exploration models.
- A review of pertinent news releases of Snowline Gold Corp. *(https://snowlinegold.com/)* and of other companies conducting work in the regional area.

Title documents and the purchase agreement were reviewed for this study as identified with an asterisk (*) above. The title and option information were relied upon to describe the ownership of the property and claim and option summaries in Section 4.2, “Land Tenure”.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

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

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location (Figures 1 and 2)

The Rogue Project is located approximately 380 km northeast of Whitehorse in the east-central Yukon *(Figure 1)* on NTS map sheets 105N/09 and 105O/06 & 10 to 12 *(Figure 2)*, with the most advanced target, Valley, centered at an approximate latitude and longitude of 63°38´N, 131°18´W *(Figure 2)*. It lies approximately 230 km east of the community of Mayo, 195 km north-northeast of Ross River and 190 km northeast of Faro, which are 407 km north, and 358 km and 410 km northeast, respectively, by all weather highway from Whitehorse, Yukon's capital city.

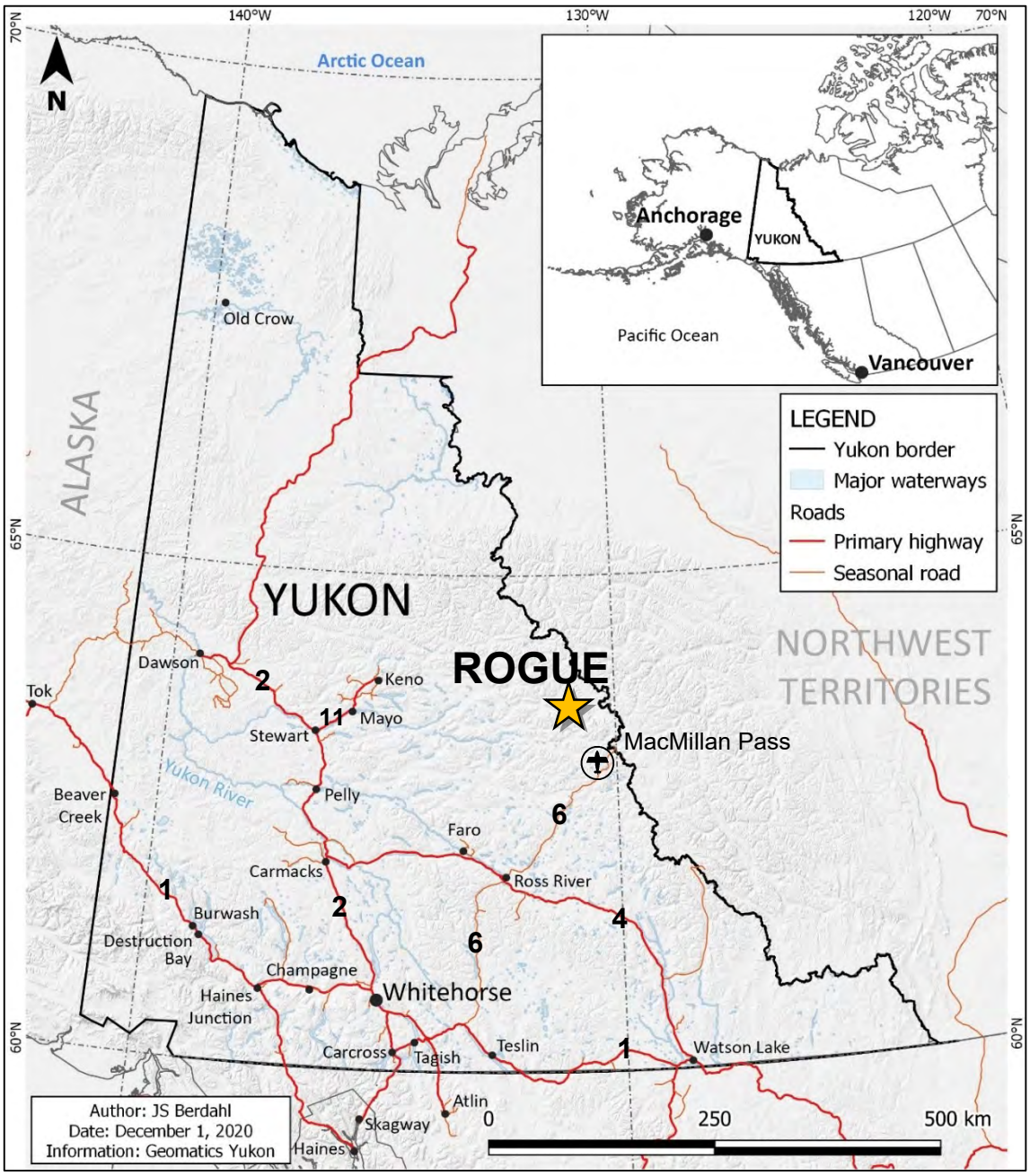

FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP

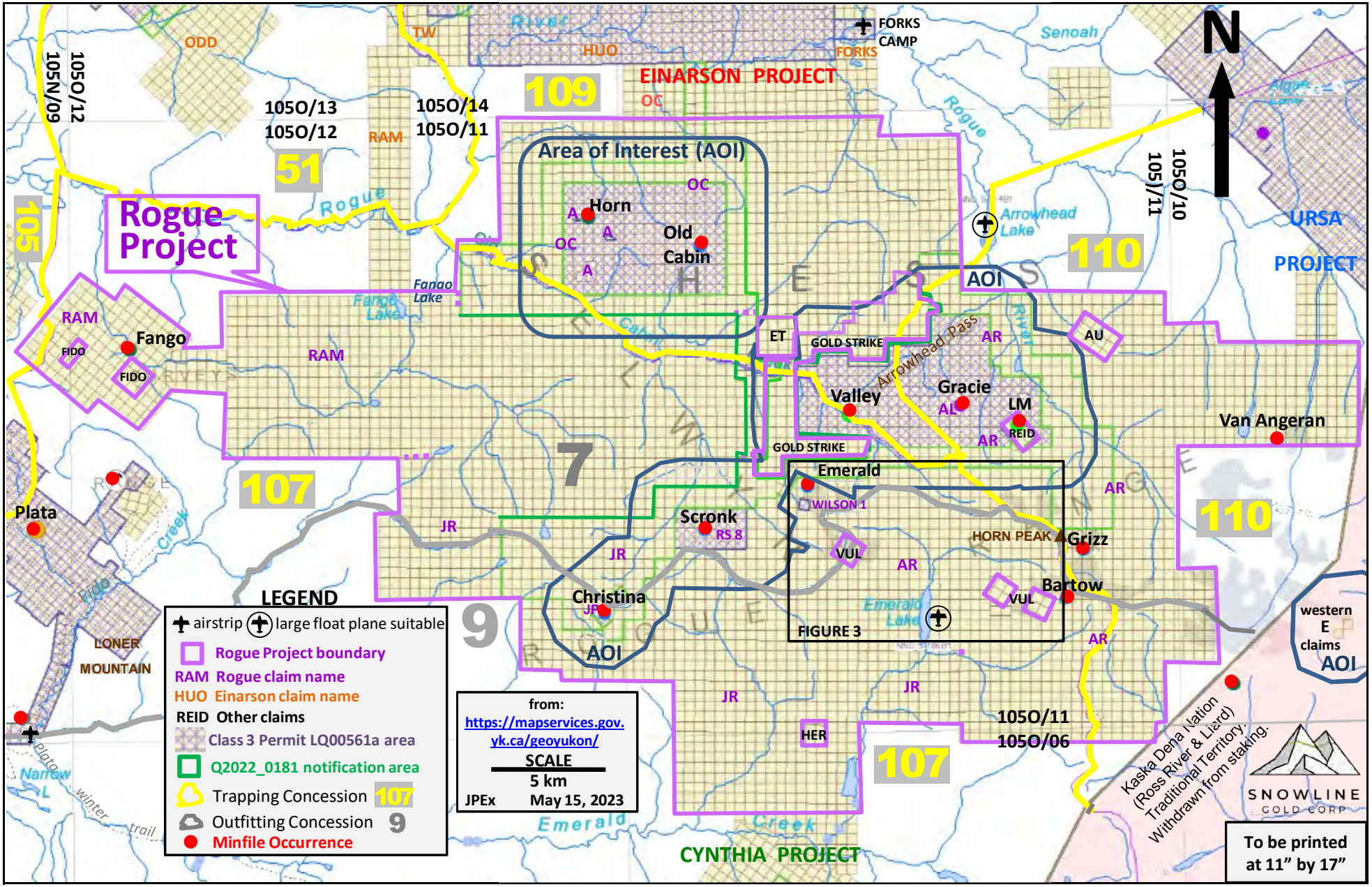

FIGURE 2: CLAIM and INDEX MAP

4.2 Land Tenure (Figure 2 and Table 1)

The Rogue Project consists of 4,420 contiguous Yukon Quartz Mining claims covering an area of approximately 92,000 hectares in the Mayo Mining District *(Figure 2)*. An additional five "E" claims (104.5 ha) formed part of the initial Rogue purchase agreement and are subject to the Rogue property area of interest ("AOI"), but are not contiguous and lie proximal to, and operationally form part of, Snowline's Ursa Project. Obligations will be discussed later in this section, but the "E" claims will not be otherwise discussed in this report. The claim areas are approximate since claim boundaries have not been legally surveyed. The mineral claims were located by GPS and staked in accordance with the Yukon Quartz Mining Act on claim sheets 105N/09 and 105O/06 & 10 to 12, available for viewing in the Mayo Mining Recorder's Office; the "E" claims lie on 105O/10. A table summarizing pertinent claim data is shown on the following page.

The claims comprising the Rogue Project are registered 100% to Senoa *(website at http://apps.gov.yk.ca/ymcs)*, a wholly owned subsidiary of Snowline, which is a company duly incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. The Project is operated by Senoa.

Skyledger Tech Corp. ("Skyledger") (name change to Snowline on February 25, 2021) acquired a 100% interest in 121 claims (including the "E" claims) comprising the original Rogue property from 18526 Yukon Inc. (the "vendor"), a private, Yukon-based company, through a purchase agreement dated December 1, 2020, as amended January 29, 2021, as part of a larger package of 7 properties, including the Rogue property *(Newsfile Corp., 2023)*. The overall agreement is subject to an aggregate deferred cash consideration of $1,000,000, of which $250,000 is to be paid to the vendor on each of the first, second, third and fourth anniversaries of Closing (February 25, 2021).

The vendor will retain a 2.0% underlying net smelter return royalty ("NSR"), of which 1.0% may be purchased by Snowline for 1,000 ounces of gold bullion. Snowline is required to make a cash bonus payment of $1,000,000 to the vendor in the event that a NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource exceeding 1,000,000 ounces of gold is defined in any category on the Rogue Project, including the "E" claims.

A 2 km AOI exists around the original 121 Rogue Project claims, and additional areas identified by 18526 Yukon Inc., for a period of four years. Claims staked or acquired by either party within this area, excluding pre-existing third-party claims, become part of the property and are subject to the NSR and cash bonus payments outlined above. Those areas subject to the NSR and cash bonus payments are outlined in Figure 2. The "E" claims are subject to the NSR and cash bonus payment and have an associated AOI, but the area is currently withdrawn from staking so no new claims can currently be staked. They are located approximately 7 and 10 km east of the southeastern Rogue property.

Snowline has significantly increased its claim position in the Rogue Project from 2,439 ha comprised of 121 claims to about 92,000 ha in 4,425 claims, a >3,700% increase in the land package size since Snowline's inception. This includes 1,878 claims recently staked, which are also shown on Figure 2 and posted on the Yukon government's mining claims database website *(https://apps.gov.yk.ca/ymcs/)* and the digital map data website (*https://mapservices.gov.yk.ca/geoyukon/*).

Table 1: Claim data summary

Claim Name	Grant Number	No. of Claims	Expiry Date
A 94,96,264,319,321	YD65984, 86, YD66153, 208, 210	5	2027-10-19
AL 1, 3, 118	YC69941, 43, YC97604	3	2030-03-31
AR 1-46; 53, 55, 61-90	YD79975-96, YE51087-100, YC97641-44, YD17339-44; YD17297, 99, YD17261-90	78	2030-03-31
AR 47-52, 54, 56-60	YD17291-96, 98, 300, YD17257-60	12	2027-09-10
AR 91-108, 175-178, 180; 182,184,186, 188,190,192,194,196,198, 200-01, 203	YE51601-18, YE51685-88, 90; YD79863, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81-82, 84	35	2031-05-11
AR 109-174, 179,181; 183,185, 187, 207	YE51619-84, YE51689, 91; YD79864, 66, 68, 88	72	2031-03-31
AR189,191,193,195,197,199,202,204-6	YD79870, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 83, 85-87	10	2030-03-31
AR 208-269, 274-75, 342-427	YF82028-89, 94-95, 162-202, 204, YF82684-727	150	2027-03-31
AR 276-341, 428-436, 447-455	YF82096-129, YF82730-761, YF82762-779	84	2028-03-18
AR 437-446	YF82257-66	10	2028-03-03
AR 456-549	YF85426-519	94	2027-03-31
AR 550-644, 645-802	YF85930-6024, YF86685-842	252	2023-09-26
AR 803-1059, 1096-1124 ŧ	YF87943-YF88199, YF87266-YF88264	286	2024-04-12
AR 1125-1445, 1456-1485 ŧ	YF89525-YF8984, YF89856-YF89885	351	2024-04-12
AR 1498-1515 1526-1542, ŧ	YF89898-YF89915, YF89926-YF89942	35	2024-04-12
AR F 270-273	YF82090-93	4	2027-03-31
B 236, 238, 301, 303, 305	YD66573, 75, YD66636, 38. 40, 42	5	2030-10-19
B 240-244, 276, 307	YD66577-81, YD66611	7	2030-03-31
JP 1-2, 5, 7	YC97571-72, 75, 77	4	2027-10-19
JR 1-28	YE49670-97	28	2028-05-11
JR 29-206	YF82459-636	178	2028-03-18
JR 207-492	YF85137-422	286	2027-03-31
JR 493-704	YF85713-YF85924	212	2023-09-26
JR 795-1149 ŧ	YF89045-YF89489	355	2024-04-12
OC 1-176	YE98501-674, YD152749-50	176	2028-05-11
OC 177-358, 359-374	YF82277-458, YE97139-154	198	2028-03-18
OC 387-490	YF83807-910	104	2023-08-30
OC 491-544	YF86031-084	54	2023-09-26
OC 690-1010 ŧ	YF87620-YF87940	321	2024-04-12
Ram 1-326, 419-571	YF84401-726, YF83919-84006, YF84107-84171	479	2023-08-30
Ram 572-1101 ŧ	YF88272-YF88801	530	2024-04-12
RS 8	YC97594	1	2027-10-19
Wilson 1	YC57747	1	2023-10-19
E 362, 466-467 *	YD68318, YD68422-23	3	2024-10-19
E 483, 485 *	YD68439, 41	2	2025-10-19
TOTAL	**1878**	**4,425**	**2,547**

* The E claims are not operationally part of the Project. Expiry dates are shown in yyyy-mm-dd format.
ŧ new claims recorded 2023-04-12

The Project is located within the Traditional Territory of the Na-Cho Nyäk Dun First Nation, which has settled their land claims in the area. Two small parcels of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun First Nation, Category B (surface rights only) settlement land are evident in the regional area *(Figure 2)*. One lies within the southern Project area along the southern shore of Emerald Lake (NND S-186B1), but no work will be conducted within the parcel. The other parcel lies outside of the northern Project area, approximately 1.8 km north and 1 km east of the AR claims on the northern shore of Arrowhead Lake (NND S-114B1). The remaining land in which the mineral claims are situated is Crown Land and the mineral claims fall under the jurisdiction of the Yukon Government. Surface rights would have to be obtained from the government if the project were to go into development. The "E" claims lie within the Kaska Dene Traditional Territory in an area that is currently withdrawn from staking.

The 110 km long Plata Winter Access Route, which might be considered for use in any future development of the Project, primarily falls within the Traditional Territories of both the Na-Cho Nyäk Dun and the Kaska Dene First Nations. The terminus portion of the route is shown in the southwest corner of Figure 2. The Traditional Territory of the Kaska Dene Nation, currently closed to mineral claim staking, lies about 5 km southeast of the southeastern Project boundary.

Large hunting and trapping concessions cover most of the Yukon. The Rogue Project overlaps two outfitting concessions (concessions 7 & 9), and four single trapping concessions (concessions 107, 109 and 110 and a small portion of 105) *(Figure 2)*. Little activity is apparent in the vicinity of the Project area outside of relatively light hunting and trapping.

A mineral claim holder is required to perform assessment work and is required to document this work to maintain the title as outlined in the regulations of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. The amount of work required is equivalent to $100.00 of assessment work per quartz claim unit per year. Alternatively, the claim holder may pay the equivalent amount per claim unit per year to the Yukon Government as "Cash in Lieu" to maintain title to the claims.

Preliminary exploration activities require notification *(https://eservices.gov.yk.ca/submit-class1-exploration-notice)* (Class 1 Permit). Significant drilling, trenching, blasting, cut lines, and excavating may require a more advanced Mining Land Use Permit that must be approved under the Yukon Environmental Socioeconomic Assessment Act (YESAA). A Class 3 Land Use Approval permit (number LQ00561a) is currently held by Senoa for Snowline on select claims, valid to September 15, 2026 *(Figure 2),* and covers the proposed exploration programs on the Project, for which a Class 3 permit is required *(Government of Yukon, 2020b)*. A Class 1 notification (Q2022_0181) is currently in place on select surrounding claims and is valid to June 27, 2023. A new notification of intended early stage work on claims not covered by the Class 3 permit has been applied for to cover additional claims and extend this date to 2024.

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

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (Figures 1 and 2)

5.1 Access, Local Resources and Infrastructure (Figures 1, 2 and 5)

The Rogue Project is not road accessible, with most areas accessible only by helicopter. In 2022 Snowline established a 50 man camp (Forks camp) at the confluence of Marmot Creek and the Rogue River at UTM co-ordinates 387772mE, 7075037mN, NAD 83, Zone 9. Airstrips at the Forks camp (387885mE, 7075045mN), 15 km to the north of the Valley target, and at the old Plata camp at 646661mE, 7045398mN, NAD 83, Zone 8, 40 km to the west-southwest of Valley but only about 15 km south and southwest from the western Project boundary, allow for fixed wing support for staging supplies and personnel. Arrowhead and Emerald Lakes, situated 9 km northeast and 9 km south-southeast of Valley, respectively, also allow for float plane access. The airstrips, large float plane suitable lakes and the Forks camp are shown on Figure 2.

Although the closest community to the Project is Faro, Alkan Air operates fixed wing and float plane bases in Mayo with charter service available. The closest road access to the Project is from the seasonal exploration camp at Macmillan Pass, which lies 80 km to the southeast, accessible via the North Canol road (Yukon Highway 6) from the Robert Campbell Highway (Yukon Highway 4) *(Figure 1)*.

The 110 km long Plata Winter Access Route was cleared in the 1970's to allow access for heavy equipment to the Plata silver mine from the North Canol road. The mine roads, which connect to the route and the Plata airstrip, lie 5 km from the western Project boundary and approximately 33 km west of the Valley target, with low elevations and relatively gentle topography in between. Although this access route has not been used in decades and is partially overgrown, large sections are still visible from the air. With proper permitting and upgrades it could potentially be used to support lower cost exploration and development of the Project in the future, if warranted. The terminus portion of the route is shown in the southwest corner of Figure 2.

Water is available from the rivers, many creeks, local lakes and ponds and snow and ice fields throughout the Project *(Figure 2)*. There is water available for camp and diamond drilling purposes on the Project, although high elevation sites may require staged pumps and/or snowfield sources.

The nearest source of hydro-electric power is the hydro generation facility at Mayo Lake, about 200 km to the west, and the communities of Ross River and Faro, which are connected to the Yukon electrical grid. Electric power at the Forks camp is currently provided by an integrated solar and battery storage system, which is leased from Na-Cho Nyäk Dun Development Corporation.

Mayo, with a population of approximately 450, is the closest town with significant services. Facilities include a gravel airstrip suitable for turbo-prop aircraft, two helicopter

bases and fixed wing (including float plane) bases. Facilities include a police station, medical clinic, grocery store, accommodation, seasonal restaurants and fuel supply. Some heavy equipment and a mining oriented labour force are available for contract mining work. Main industries are government services, placer gold mining and exploration. More complete facilities and supplies, and a larger mining and construction oriented labour force are available in Whitehorse, the territorial capital, which has regular air service from Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton and other points south. Several assay laboratories operate sample preparation facilities in Whitehorse.

5.2 Physiography and Climate (Figure 2)

The Rogue Project is situated within the Rogue Range of the Hess Mountains, part of the Selwyn Mountains, lying within the Selwyn Mountains Ecoregion of the Taiga Cordillera Ecozone *(Smith et al. 2004)*. Salient features from Yukon Ecoregions Working Group (2004), which the reader is referred to for a more detailed account, are briefly summarized in this section.

The Project is characterized by rugged, steep topography with mountains and ridges separated by broad valleys. The area is drained by overall westerly flowing drainages which flow into the Hess River, thence into the Stewart River, part of the Yukon River Watershed. Drainages include the Rogue River and its tributaries (notably northwest flowing Old Cabin Creek and southwest to westerly flowing Fido Creek) and Emerald Creek and its tributaries. Both the Rogue River and Emerald Creek flow into the Hess River.

Elevations range from approximately 950m along Fido Creek on the southern Ram claims, 1,080m at Emerald Lake and 1,100m along the Rogue River in the northeastern Project area near Arrowhead Lake, to 2,514m on Horn Peak along the western portion of a greater than 2,200m, 3.8 km long ridge on the southern AR claims *(Figure 2)*. A number of high peaks and ridges dominate the southeastern Project area. The highest elevations are devoid of vegetation with barren, commonly steep, rocky outcrop and talus. Below this vegetation is primarily alpine and subalpine, with lichen, mosses and grass grading to dwarf birch and willow commonly on hillsides between 1,800 and 1,200m, with some subalpine fir at the lower levels. Black spruce and lesser subalpine fir predominate in the valley bottoms. Treeline is generally at 1,200 to 1,375m.

The area has been affected by numerous glacial epochs, with the predominant glacial and glaciofluvial features related to the most recent McConnell advance in the Late Pleistocene. Alpine glaciers are evident at the higher elevations, with a prominent rock glacier in the Gracie area and several near the Horn showing. Horns and arêtes are common. Colluvium blankets the upper slopes and side valleys and moraine and glaciofluvial deposits are found in major valley bottoms. Ice moved down valleys to the depression north of Arrowhead Lake and out to the west via the Rogue River valley and over the tops of low, intervening ridges *(Wheeler, 1954)*.

The area exhibits brief warm summers and long cold winters. Precipitation is moderate to locally high, approximately 500 to 600 mm annually, with heavy snowfall. Approximate summer daily averages are 10 to 25°C with 6 to -5°C at night, and in

winter -5°C to -20°C during the day, dropping to -35°C and colder overnight. The valleys generally exhibit higher temperatures than the higher elevations in the summer, but exhibit a greater range of temperatures in the winter. Permafrost is often absent or discontinuous in the valleys due to insulation from high snow accumulation, but permafrost is estimated to be continuous above 1,300m.

The seasonal window for exploration is variable, depending on snowfall and elevation but generally extends from approximately late May until mid to late September. Activities such as claim staking, and drilling in lower relief areas, can be accomplished over a longer time frame, but efficiency decreases due to the shortened day length from mid October to mid February, increasing the cost, and avalanche risk is a concern from October into early May.

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

6.0 HISTORY (Figures 2 to 6, 17, 18, Table 2)

The Project covers eleven Minfile occurrences as documented by the YGS *(Figure 2 and Table 2 on page 38)* for which the work history is summarized at Government of Yukon (2023a) and website http://data.geology.gov.yk.ca/Occurrences/. It is important to note there is some discrepancy as to the location of the Grizz Minfile showing. It originally referred to Inco's molybdenum showing and is plotted near a 1 km diameter stock about 2.5 km northeast of the eastern Emerald Lake pluton ("ELP") *(Figure 11)*. Most of the information from the Minfile actually refers to AGIP Canada Ltd.'s ("AGIP"s) showings along the south to southeastern margin of the ELP. Cecile (1998) plots the Grizz zone northwest of the ELP proximal to another elongate stock. The actual location appears to be a bit further west and on the northeast margin of the ELP near Horn Peak and AGIP's Grizz zone appears to lie near the southeast boundary *(Figures 3 and 11).* In addition, the stock at the LM drilled prospect has been referred to in recent reports as the Arrowhead stock, but the Arrowhead Lake stock as mapped by Wheeler (1954) is on the AU claims and the original Arrowhead showing is near the Valley drilled prospect. To avoid confusion with the name "Arrowhead", the author will refer to the stock at the LM drilled prospect on the Reid claims as LM, and suggests this name be adopted.

Work completed by various operators on the Rogue Project area (unless stated otherwise) as documented in Yukon Minfile *(Deklerk, 2009 and Government of Yukon, 2023a)*, various government publications of the YGS or its predecessor *(Mineral Industry Reports and Yukon Exploration and Geology)* and the Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC"), and company publications (primarily available as assessment reports filed with the government) is summarized below. The locations of the known mineralized zones and important natural features are shown in Figures 2 to 6 in relation to the

project boundaries. Laboratory abbreviations and methods are given under section 11.0.

The initial discovery of the **Emerald** showing (Minfile No. 105O 009) was made by the GSC during regional mapping in 1952 at which time the Emerald Lake pluton was delineated, scheelite was observed in a carbonate vein with disseminations in the wall rock, and a grab sample of quartz veins with pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pyrite, ranging up to 10 cm wide, returned trace gold, 6.2 g/t Ag, 0.31% Cu, and 0.06% nickel *(Wheeler, 1954)*.

Minor exploration was undertaken through the area, primarily for base metals, following the discovery of the Tom sedimentary exhalative ("Sedex") property (now a deposit) in 1951 by Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Ltd., approximately 70 km southeast of Emerald Lake. Much of this work was completed by independent prospectors and as large scale reconnaissance programs, including stream sediment sampling (primarily for Cu and W, but also Pb and Zn), by companies *(Smith, 1967)*, including the Dynasty Syndicate in 1963, which discovered a copper showing in the wall of a steep canyon southwest of Arrowhead Pass at approximately 386400mE, 7058500mN, just north of the current Valley drilled prospect *(Heinanen, 1968),* but no claims were staked. The occurrence was originally documented by the YGS as the **Arrowhead** Minfile showing, which has now been moved and renamed **Valley** (Minfile No. 105O 012).

Regional mapping and geochemical sampling for base metals was spurred on by the discovery and immediate mining of the Faro zinc, lead, silver Sedex deposit in 1965, with reconnaissance work in the Arrowhead Lake to Emerald Lake areas, within the current Project area, but as part of a larger program, by Atlas Explorations Ltd. ("Atlas") for the Hess Project (also included Quebec Cartier Mining Company and Phillips Bros. (Can) Ltd.) in 1967 *(Smith, 1967)* and 1968 *(Coates, 1969)*. Quartz-sulphide (copper-bornite-arsenopyrite) veins were found following up the Dynasty Syndicate copper showing and a small intrusion was mapped at **Valley**, but gold was not analyzed and no claims were staked in the current Project area *(Coates, 1969)*. A regional aerial magnetic survey, conducted at an approximate one-mile (1.6 km) line spacing, covered the Rogue Range revealing broad magnetic highs generally associated with hornfels around members of the Emerald Lake plutonic suite *(Miles et al., 2017)*.

The **Horn** showing (Minfile No. 105O 010), comprised of a crushed sulphide vein system, fracture fillings/shears and small sulphide bodies, was staked in 1968 for copper by a syndicate managed by Canadian Industrial Gas & Oil Ltd. which completed mapping and geochemical sampling in 1969 and channel sampling (4 samples) in 1970. The 4.6m wide 020° striking vein, containing pyrrhotite with lesser pyrite, chalcopyrite and quartz, was traced for at least 36.6m and a 106.7m vertical dip extent, returning 0.49% Cu over 1.5m and 0.21% Cu over 9.1m *(Marshall, 1970)*. The results were low for the size of the vein system and the claims were allowed to lapse. Geochemical analysis was performed by Loring Labs Ltd, Calgary but elements besides copper are not reported.

No further work is documented until 1979 when the emphasis generally switched to precious metal exploration (summarized below) due to the high gold price, although Inco Ltd. staked the **Grizz** claims (Minfile No. 105O 030) for porphyry molybdenum potential, probably due to the high molybdenum price at this time, and performed limited mapping and geochemical sampling in 1980. In 1991, the GSC released RGS data from a systematic stream sediment sampling program over the Yukon portion of NTS 115O *(Friske et al., 1991)*, which yielded significant gold geochemistry and prompted staking through the area. These samples were later reanalyzed by the YGS using updated laboratory procedures *(YGS, 2020)*. There was a resurgence in gold exploration through the 1990's with emphasis on reduced intrusion related gold systems ("RIRGS") following the discovery of Fort Knox in Alaska, related to a similar reduced intrusion of similar age to those in the Project area. Gold exploration was renewed and rocketed in the area in 2010 following the recognition of carbonate-hosted disseminated gold (Carlin type) systems to the northwest by ATAC Resources Ltd.

The ensuing gold dominated exploration on the Project is summarized below.

1979-83 In 1979, AGIP conducted a regional airborne radiometric survey, originally for uranium, which indicated moderately anomalous readings for the Emerald Lake pluton relative to other plutons in the area, followed up by reconnaissance prospecting and mapping in 1980 *(Wells, 1980)*, with claim staking in the **Emerald** (1979-80), **Van Angeran** (1980) and around the **Grizz** showing (1981) areas. Overall zones and select results are shown on Figure 3.

Programs of orthophoto preparation, mapping, prospecting, collection of about 137 stream sediment, 1453 soil and 505 rock samples (some with the aid of professional climbers) and 62.75m of hand trenching in 6 trenches *(Figure 3)* were completed in the **Emerald** Lake area, which returned Cu, Mo, W and Au stream sediment anomalies and mineralized float, which led to the delineation of areas of precious metal enrichment, often accompanied by arsenic and bismuth, primarily within the southern pluton and its contact aureole *(Robertson et al., 1981a & b, Garagan and Robertson, 1982,* and *Garagan, 1982, 1983a & b)*. Samples were analyzed for Au, Ag, and Cu, with rocks and soils for Mo and some for Zn as well and initially for W by fusion. Silts were also analyzed for As, all by Bondar-Clegg and Co. Ltd. ("B-C"), Whitehorse. Original assay certificates were not enclosed in the assessment reports.

Overall, high gold values are associated with arsenopyrite and bismuthinite in sheeted quartz veins and fracture fillings, but also hornfelsed sedimentary rocks in the aureole. Values of 253 g/t Au with 158 g/t Ag, and 33.6 g/t Au with 1.86% Bi are reported from grab samples from trenches on the eastern ridge of the Glacier zone with restricted chip samples from the wall below yielding 1.2 to 2.7 g/t Au over 1.5 to 2m widths *(Irwin, 1996)*. The eastern side of the central ridge is also reported to contain 1.6 g/t Au over 85m (estimated true thickness of 55m), including 4.6 g/t Au over 15m *(Irwin, 1996 and Tom Garagan, personal communication)*. The values reported in Irwin (1996) and other high gold values of 23.5 and 18.4 g/t are reported from the Ice 1-20 claims. The West Ridge area of the Glacier zone appears to lie on the adjoining VUL 9-12 claims, not on the current Project.

At the southeastern pluton margin, the Luc zone yielded 13.4 g/t Au over 1.5m *(Figure 3)* and a talus line just to the west yielded an average of 165 ppb Au over 550m *(Garagan, 1982 & 1983b)*. A talus line 1 km to the south averaged 155 ppb Au (to a high of 630 ppb) over 500m and another about 1 km further to the southeast yielded 252 ppb Au over 550m *(Garagan, 1982 & 1983b)* but 125m of it extends onto the

internal adjacent VUL 1-4 claim block, which is not currently on the Project. This appears to be AGIP's Grizz zone.

The Mt. Soleil zone, which appears to be an extension of the original Emerald showing, was found at the northwestern margin of the pluton, consisting of a 5-7m wide by 500m sub-horizontal sheeted vein/dyke system with chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite and scheelite. Two trenches were excavated here with another trench just northwest of Emerald Lake, to follow up pyrrhotite hornfels carrying 3 g/t Au, but gold results were disappointing *(Garagan, 1983a & Robertson and Doherty, 1981)*.

In the **Van Angeren** area (Minfile No. 105O 031), minor molybdenite and pyrite were observed in weakly developed quartz-feldspar veins, which appear to widen and display a better vein density at depth. However, mineralization was found to be erratic and hydrothermal alteration weak so the claims were allowed to lapse. In the **Grizz** showing area (Horn) soil sampling returned values from negligible to 525 ppb Au (average of 256 ppb over 75m), but only to 120 ppb Au in chip samples.

1983 A limited program of mapping, geochemical sampling and an airborne electromagnetic/magnetic (DIGHEM) survey was completed by Cominco on the above claims under option from AGIP, but results were not filed. The property was dropped by AGIP several years later due to a change in their corporate direction, focusing on oil and gas and uranium exploration.

Other exploration programs undertaken at this time include the following.

1981-2 Orthophoto and contour base map preparation, mapping, hand trenching (17 trenches), sampling (527 stream sediments, >400 rock chips/channels with lesser grabs) and aerial magnetic interpretation *(Boniwell, 1982)* were carried out by Union Carbide Exploration Corporation in the **Horn** to **Old Cabin** (Minfile No. 105O 039) area *(James, 1982a & c)* identifying seven zones of gold bearing quartz-arsenopyrite veins with minor pyrite, argentiferous galena and chalcopyrite. The 1 to 15 cm, locally to 50 cm, thick veins returned <0.1 to 8 g/t Au by geochemical methods (presumably AA) with select higher grade samples analyzed by fire assay for Au (4.4 to 22.4 g/t Au; the latter from Old Trench Ridge) *(James and Plummer, 1981)*.

Gold values were considered to be erratic and confined to the vein material, with the best showings being Caribou, Old Trench Ridge *(James and Plummer, 1981)* and Baffle *(James, 1982c)*. Narrow (1 cm) pyrite-pyrrhotite-molybdenite quartz veins were found cutting the Old Cabin stock and a small intrusion was identified just southeast of the Baffle showing *(James, 1982c)*. Samples were analyzed for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As by Vangeochem Lab Ltd., North Vancouver.

In addition, 22 rock and 29 stream sediment samples were collected from the **Fango** area, resulting in the discovery of a 1m boulder of stibnite in a rock glacier and quartz-sulphide veins within an intrusion. Follow up mapping and sampling (6 rocks) yielded 1.4 g/t Au from a quartz-sulphide vein and 1.2 g/t Au from arsenopyrite bearing granodiorite *(James, 1982b)*. Samples were analyzed for Au by FA, AAS and for 30 element ICP by Vangeochem Lab Ltd.

1983 Mapping and rock geochemical sampling (10 samples) were completed by Hart (1986) as part of his B.Sc. thesis, partially funded by the GSC. He identified a 0.9 by 0.4 km plug about 2.5 km northwest of the Horn showing and a 0.3 by 0.2 km plug approximately 1 km west of the Old Cabin pluton. Results of 5.3 and 5.6 g/t Au were obtained from the Old Trench Ridge showing and 9.6 g/t Au from quartz-arsenopyrite veins just west of the Old Cabin pluton *(Hart, 1986)*.

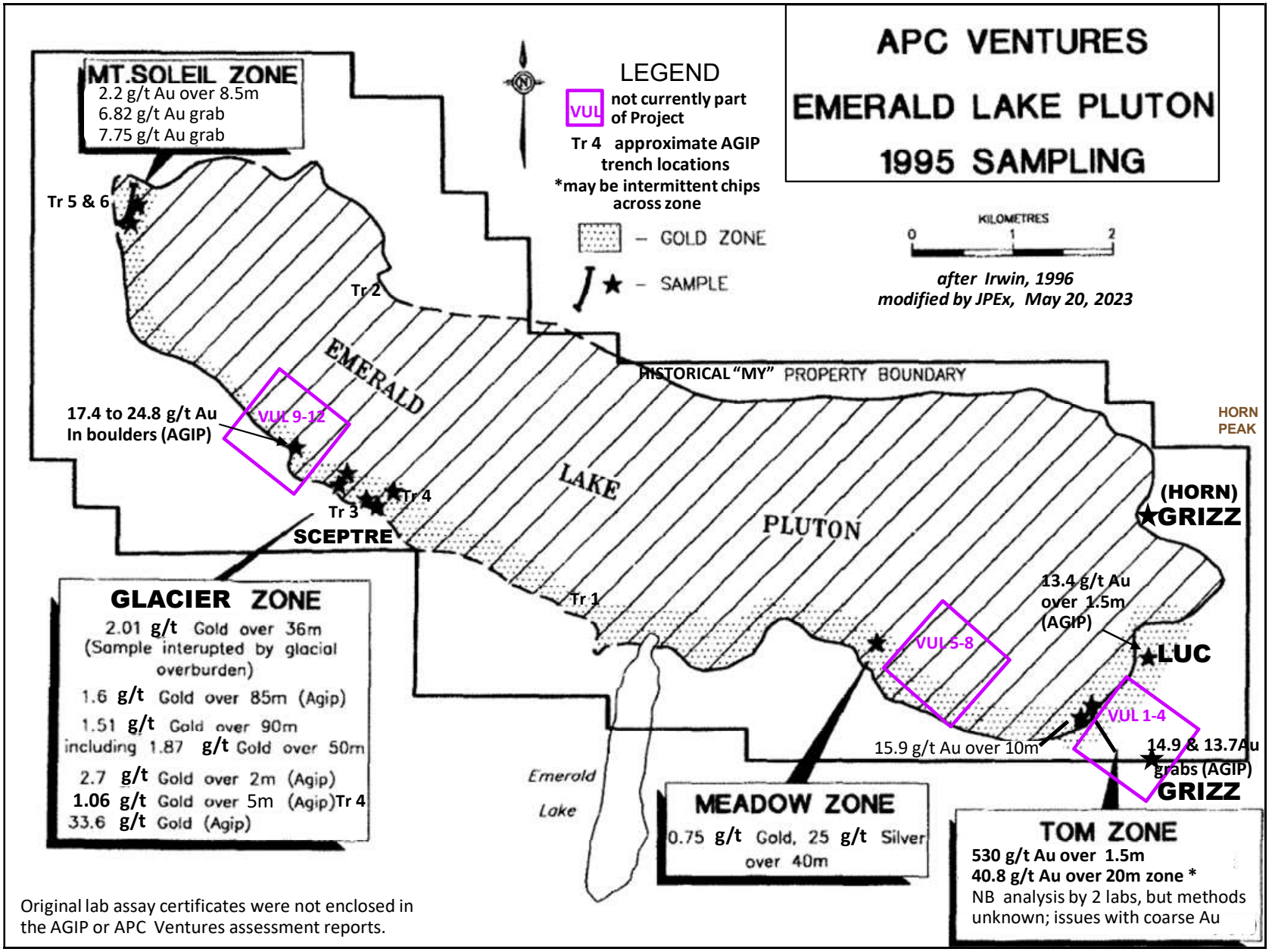

FIGURE 3: EMERALD LAKE PLUTON HISTORICAL RESULTS

1990 The **Scronk** (Minfile No. 105O 059) and **Christina** (Minfile No. 105O 055) claims were staked by S. Ebert and G. Couture following a reconnaissance program to the west of Emerald Lake, which was followed up by mapping, silt (12) and rock geochemistry (247) and petrography (15). The claims covered mid-Cretaceous intrusions and their aureoles with gold bearing quartz-arsenopyrite veins, ±tourmaline and other sulphides. The <1 to 15 cm veins (2 cm average) from **Scronk** returned from 0.5 to 36 g/t Au with one containing 416 g/t Ag, and the <1 to 37.5 cm thick veins (3 cm average) from **Christina** yielded 0.02 to 14 g/t Au and 1.3 to 79.5 g/t Ag, with a few samples of a tourmaline-arsenopyrite cemented breccia cut by quartz, averaging 2 g/t Au *(Ebert, 1991)*. A 141 ppb gold in silt was returned from a creek to the north of Christina, draining the West Rogue stock. Geochemical analysis was performed by B-C for gold by fire assay ("FA") and 28 elements by ICP in North Vancouver.

Brian Lueck ("Lueck") and Ann Mark ("Mark") staked a number of mid-Cretaceous intrusions through the Project area in 1995, including the Emerald Lake pluton and two small intrusions (HIS and HER) about 7 and 10 km to the southwest; the Old Cabin pluton and the ET to the southeast; the Survey stock (Fango prospect) within the Ram claim area, and; the Arrowhead Lake and LM stocks in the eastern Project area. The HER, ET, Arrowhead Lake (AU claims), and LM (Reid claims) stocks are not covered by, and occur as small internal claim blocks within, the current Project. In addition, a possible southwestern tongue of the Survey stock may be covered by the southeastern Fido claims), not part of the Project. In the Emerald Lake pluton area, the possible northwestern extent of the Glacier zone and quartz-sulphide veins hosted by quartz monzonite dykes about 1 km southeast of the Tom zone do not appear to be on the current Project. The off Project claims will be discussed under section 23.0, "Adjacent Properties".

All the above claims were optioned to APC Ventures Inc. in 1995 (name change to Yukon Gold Corp. ("YGC") in February, 1996 and to Alliance Pacific Gold Corp. ("Alliance Pacific") in June, 1997 and International Alliance Resources Inc. in 1998, which completed the following programs on the current Project. Samples were analyzed for Au, Ag, Cu, As, Sb, Mo, Bi, W in 1995, but the method was not reported.

1995 Mapping and prospecting were completed over the **Old Cabin** pluton (HR claims) with the collection of 12 rock and 16 soil samples. Minor quartz vein float from the west boundary of the Old Cabin pluton yielded >6.7 g/t Au (presumably later assayed at 5.9 g/t Au - *Lueck and Pudar, 1997 & Jiang and Broughton, 1998)* with >10,000 ppm As and Sb, and elevated arsenic was obtained in some rocks and soils *(Lueck, 1996b)*, but the limited sampling done was not conclusive.

At least 3 rock samples were collected proximal to the north margin of the Arrowhead stock from that portion of the **AU** claims which appear to lie on the current Project, based on registering the historical data. However, the exact locations of the samples are not definitively known. Sample ANKRC 95002 reportedly carried significant gold and bismuth from a zone of hornfelsed sedimentary rock on the northwest side of the stock, but no assay results were given *(Lueck, 1996b)*.

Mapping, prospecting and rock chip (420) sampling was conducted over the **Emerald** Lake pluton where gold mineralization, associated with bismuth, was found to occur within 1 km inboard from the southern margin of the pluton. The Mt. Soleil zone at the western margin yielded 2.2 g/t Au over 8.5m, with select grab samples of 4.5 to 7.75 g/t Au. Significant results of 2.0 g/t Au over 36m and 1.5 g/t Au over 90m were reported from the Glacier zone; 0.75 g/t Au and 25 g/t Ag over 40m from weathered stockwork

and quartz-sulphide mineralization at the Meadow zone, and; 530 g/t Au over 1.0m from a massive sulphide pod, and 15.9 g/t Au over 10m, 100m to the west, from the Tom zone at the eastern margin of the pluton *(Irwin, 1996)*. At the Tom zone issues were encountered with assaying high sulphide material with visible gold and the assay method and original certificates were not enclosed in the reports, but an attempt was made to verify with an addition chip sampling line which was assayed at Chemex Labs (now ALS) yielding 40.8 g/t Au over 20m. It is probable that the chip line was reconnaissance in nature with chips collected at intervals along the traverse. Original assay certificates were not enclosed in the assessment reports.

Three rock and 3 soil samples were collected from the His intrusion yielding negligible to 27 ppb Au, 665 ppm As and 49 ppm Sb from rock and to 55 ppb Au and 1879 ppm As in soil; and three rock and two soil samples were collected from the HER claims, yielding negligible to 55 ppb Au and 683 ppm As in rock and to 16 ppb Au, 596 ppm As and 92 ppm Sb in soil *(Lueck, 1996c)*.

Mapping and prospecting, with the collection of 23 rock and 54 soil samples were conducted over the Plata North (**Fango** prospect - Minfile No. 105O 031) property, all of which lie on the current Rogue Project *(Lueck, 1996d)*. Results listed for a chip sample traverse include a 10m interval of 11 g/t Au. Replacing this value with the average value for the entire interval, results show 1.02 g/t Au over 70m; it is presumed the chips were not continuous but taken at intervals across the zone, commonly used to provide a rough evaluation. A 1.1 km long soil sample line, at a 20m sample spacing, below this ranged from 87 to 1,504 ppb Au and other actual chip sample results include 3.96 g/t Au over 10m covering a quartz-sulphide vein and 2.57 g/t Au over 10m over quartz stockwork, both intrusion hosted *(Lueck, 1996d)*.

1996 Follow up prospecting with 18 rock samples was conducted in the western, and primarily southwestern **Old Cabin** pluton (Ben claims) with results <55 ppb Au except 1.35 and 0.75 g/t Au associated with pyrrhotite hornfels and fracture fillings *(Lueck and Pudar, 1997)*. Gold analysis was done by Northern Analytical for Au, with 5 samples for 36 element ICP.

The **Fango** prospect was prospected, sampled, and a fence of six diamond drill holes completed, but this work was not filed for assessment and is only referred to in later reports *(Jiang and Broughton, 1998)*. Low grade (generally <500 ppb Au) mineralization was found within the intrusion at **Fango** *(Jiang and Broughton, 1998)* and hole 3 returned 1.02 g/t Au over 13.6m *(YGS, 2023)*. Two holes were also drilled on the Tom zone within the **Emerald** Lake pluton, but no significant mineralization was intersected *(Burke, 1996 and YGS, 2023)*.

A portion of 2 of the 3 holes drilled on the **LM** showing and six of the rock samples collected to follow up 1995 prospecting and sampling (not on the Project), do lie on the current Project. The rock samples collected from the drill collar of AS-96-03 returned 2.19 g/t Au over 0.3m and 2.81 g/t Au from quartz-sulphide veins and 1.21 g/t Au over 1m from quartz-bismuthinite veinlets in the intrusion. The portions of the holes that underlie the Rogue Project returned 0.17 g/t Au over 25.9m in DDH AS-96-02 and 0.12 g/t Au over 88.4m in DDH AS-96-03 *(Lueck, 1997)*.

1995-6 Tysons' Fine Minerals Inc. concurrently explored the Sceptre claims, part of YGC's Glacier zone, for gem-quality smoky quartz and other mineral specimens in up to 1m in diameter miarolitic cavities within the ELP (minor free gold with arsenopyrite noted in one), but the remoteness and difficult access precluded further work *(Gorham, 1997)*.

1997 Mapping and prospecting were completed with 11 rock samples over the **Old Cabin** pluton, 36 rock samples at the **Fango** prospect, 17 rock samples from southeast of the

Glacier and on the Tom zones on the My clams over the **Emerald** Lake pluton, 20 rock samples from south of the **Arrowhead** Lake stock (on the current Project) and 7 samples from outboard of the HER claims, all under option from Alliance Pacific and Lueck by Cyprus Canada Inc., which also conducted a regional stream sediment survey through the area *(Jiang and Broughton, 1998)*.

No significant results were obtained from the **Arrowhead** area, despite pyrrhotite rich hornfels and numerous quartz veinlets. Quartz veins yielded 5.4 and 4.9 g/t Au with Cu, Pb, Zn, As and Sb from **Old Cabin**, and at **Fango** a quartz-sulphide vein yielded 12.84 g/t Au, and granodiorite with sheeted veinlets returned 2.25 and 1.15 g/t Au with high Ag, Pb, Sb, As and Bi values *(Jiang and Broughton, 1998)*. The 7 samples peripheral to the HER claims returned from negligible to 390 ppb Au *(Jiang and Broughton, 1998)*. Samples were analyzed for Au and 35 element ICP by B-C. Jiang and Broughton (1998) reported that significant mineralization was found within hornfels in the 1997 sampling on the SYB claims (**Gracie**) just west of the **LM** claims.

No significant results were obtained from the My claims but Cyprus separately fringe staked around the western My claims of the **Emerald** Lake pluton, probably based on anomalous gold from their stream sediment geochemistry and collected 11 rock samples around the contact zone. No significant results were obtained *(Lewis and Bennett, 2012)* and the claims were allowed to lapse.

Other exploration programs for gold were undertaken at this time as follows.

1996 Staking and follow up by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd and Miner River Resources Ltd. ("Eagle Plains/Miner River") on the **Scronk** and **Christina** showings by mapping, hand trenching and rock geochemistry (88 samples) confirmed previous results, but claims were allowed to lapse based on the narrow, widely spaced nature of the veins *(Dickie, 1997a)*. Values ranged from negligible to 4.63 g/t Au at Christina and to 14.0 g/t Au at Scronk, accompanied by high bismuth. Analyses were performed by Northern Analytical for Au by geochemistry, with select values by FA, and 29 elements by ICP, with preparation in Whitehorse and analysis in Vancouver.

1996,98 Geological mapping, minor hand trenching, and sampling was conducted by Eagle Plains/Miner River in the general **Horn** (46 samples) and **Old Cabin** (22 samples) areas (west of the Ben claims) targeting copper bearing pyrrhotite hornfels and quartz-arsenopyrite veins surrounding the Old Cabin stock. No significant gold values and insufficient copper were obtained from the hornfels, and low vein densities were encountered. Veins were discontinuous with erratic gold values (negligible to 2-3 g/t) in the Horn area, but significant gold values (>1.4-6.7 g/t from 11 samples, including 6.6 g/t over 0.3m), associated with Bi, Sb and As, were obtained from the Old Trench Ridge showing area west of the Old Cabin Minfile showing area *(Dickie, 1997c & b)*. Following fringe staking by Cyprus, which did not record any work, a final, failed attempt at prospecting and rock sampling (14) was undertaken in the Horn area on the basis of a highly anomalous GSC gold in silt of 805 ppb *(Kreft, 1998)*. Analyses were performed as at Scronk and Christina in 1996, above.

In 2008, Exploration Syndicate Inc. hired Geotech Inc. to fly a regional scale ZTEM electromagnetic and magnetic survey over a 25,000 km^2 area in Selwyn Basin at a 1 km line spacing *(Witherly, 2013)*, which covers the southeastern Rogue Project *(Figure 4)*. Conductivity lows, typical of RIRGS type mineralization and surrounding anomalies related to hornfels were highlighted throughout the Emerald Lake pluton and the West Rogue pluton and support the existence of a possible buried intrusion at Gracie.

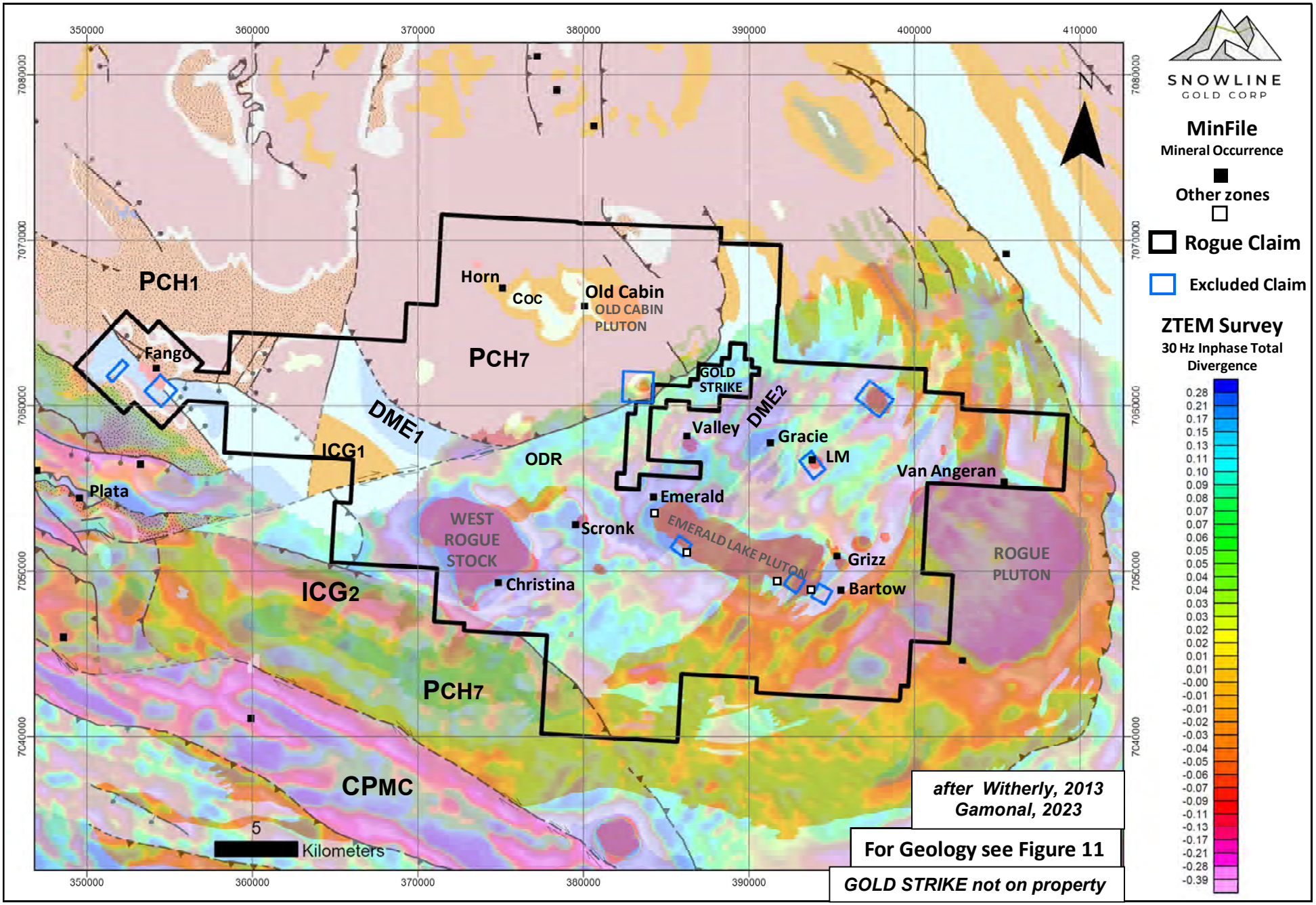

FIGURE 4: 2008 ZTEM GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY over GEOLOGY

Claims forming part of the current Project were staked in 2008 by 18526 Yukon Inc. which collected 28 rock samples, 1 soil and 7 silt samples to the northwest of the LM in the **Gracie** area (Minfile No. 105O 066), 22 rocks from the Tom zone area within the **Emerald** Lake pluton and 22 rocks and 2 soil samples from the **Old Cabin** area *(Berdahl, 2009)*. Samples were analyzed by Acme Labs (now Bureau Veritas) in Vancouver using aqua-regia digestion/ICP analysis on a 0.5g sample (with select gold rerun using a 15g aliquot), except for the Emerald Lake samples which were run on a 30g aliquot. Some samples from Old Cabin were analyzed by ALS in Vancouver using a 35 element ICP package with fire assay/AA for Au.

At **Gracie**, rock samples ran from negligible to 3.59 g/t Au, commonly with high arsenic and locally with high bismuth and tungsten, suggestive of an intrusive source, and silt sampling extended the prospective area to the northwest. The **LM** intrusion, 3 km to the south was interpreted to continue below the magnetic hornfelsed aureole. The Tom zone was found to be small but with extensive sheeted veins from 1-35 cm exposed for over 100m including 1.2 g/t Au and associated bismuth. Results from Old Cabin ranged from negligible to 3.12 g/t Au by aqua-regia digestion/ICP analysis, with associated As, Bi, Sb ±Ag, Pb and Zn. There was a variation based on the method of analysis with a sample from the Tom zone returning >100,000 ppb Au by aqua-regia digestion/ICP analysis on a 30g sample, which returned 0.58 g/t Au by fire assay/ICP.

The claims were expanded by 18526 Yukon Inc. in 2010 to about 4,922 claims covering approximately 98,900 ha under an option agreement with Golden Predator Canada Corp. (“Golden Predator”). Golden Predator’s Rogue project covered a similar area to the current Project, but included Snowline’s Ursa Project to the northeast and did not include the Ram claims to the west and some generally internal gaps in the Emerald Lake pluton and between the Old Cabin and Scronk showings. Analytical methods are discussed under section 11.0.

Work conducted by Golden Predator in 2011, summarized from Lewis and Bennett, (2012) consisted of a regional stream sediment sampling program, prospecting and mapping with the collection of approximately 385 stream sediment, 453 rock and 4 soil samples on the current Project. In addition, Newmont Mining Corp., through an agreement with Golden Predator, carried out a bulk leach extractable gold (BLEG) stream sampling program with the collection of 76 BLEG samples on the current Project, which are useful in accurately measuring fine grained gold in streams (assay certificates and analysis details are not publicly available).

Gold anomalous BLEG samples were obtained draining the western Emerald Lake pluton, the Horn area, and Gracie. Significant gold stream sediment anomalies drained Horn (with lesser at Old Cabin) the northern LM stock, the Gracie and Valley areas, the eastern Emerald Lake pluton and the Grizz and Bartow areas, southeast of Emerald Lakes, distal to the Her stock to the southwest, and in a northerly flowing drainage of the Rogue River, to the east of LM. The West Rogue pluton is drained by arsenic stream sediment anomalies, with lesser gold.

Follow up of the 2008 mineralization at **Gracie** resulted in the discovery of high grade gold-arsenopyrite veins, breccias and gold and copper bearing replacements with 8

prospecting samples ranging from 1.05 to 5.8 g/t and 57 g/t Au with 216 g/t Ag and 3.3% Pb, as well as associated bismuth. The northeast trending gold-arsenopyrite quartz vein system in the **Horn** area, west of the Old Cabin pluton, returned 1.98 to 8.67 g/t Au from 4 samples and was found to have considerable strike extent but never drill tested. The northwest **Old Cabin** pluton yielded 1.25 to 2.21 g/t Au. A 1.23 g/t Au value appears to be from Inco's original **Grizz** showing. A gold-copper skarn occurrence was discovered in a prominent northeast trending valley southeast of the **Grizz** area of the ELP, yielding 1.03 to 2.35 g/t Au including 0.3% Cu from 5 samples, with other additional mineralization identified through the area including massive pyrite veins to 20 cm with 2.3 and 1.62 g/t Au. The skarn plots proximal to the **Bartow** skarn showing and may represent this occurrence or a similar one in the general area. The **Linda** epithermal vein was discovered about 4 km further east in the western West Rogue pluton, yielding 1.14 g/t Au and 326 g/t Ag.

In 2012 Golden Predator completed follow up focused prospecting, mapping and sampling, as summarized from Burke and Carlos (2014) with the collection of 603 rock and 1,206 soil/talus samples on the current Project.

Follow up of three anomalous stream sediment anomalies of 57.3 to 100 ppb Au from the 2011 program led to the discovery of gold bearing sheeted veins within the **Valley** stock by Shane and Luke Carlos; the stock was originally mapped by Atlas in 1968 *(Coates, 1969)* while conducting base metal exploration. Channel sampling of sheeted veins within the hornfels near the contact in the Canyon of Old Cabin Creek, yielded 4.2 g/t Au over 4.7m and 0.46 g/t Au over 12m and a quartz-sulphide vein returned 12.2 g/t Au, 50 g/t Ag, 4.8% Pb over 0.75m. Hornfelsed sediments returned 18.3 g/t Au. And sheeted veins in the intrusion yielded 2.3 and 3.5 g/t Au. Approximately 600m to the east-northeast, quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite veins returned 1.83 to 10.1 g/t Au, with 186 g/t Ag. Grab sampling and select specimens of arsenopyrite rich vein and breccia as local talus immediately north of the stock assayed 4.78 to 152.0 g/t Au from 7 samples (Ridge zone). A channel sample at the presumed site of Dynasty's 1963 copper showing averaged 0.65 g/t Au, 65 g/t Ag and 1.3% Cu over 12m.

At the **Gracie** target, three rock samples contained 4.1 to 20.1 g/t Au from quartz-sulphide veins and 3.2 to 3.3 g/t Au from altered sedimentary rock. Ten of 64 soil samples from a northeast trending fault/vein zone returned 40 to 1320 ppb Au. Northeast of the **LM** stock to the east of Gracie, 6 rock samples returned 1.1 to 7.5 g/t Au from generally northwest trending quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite-chalcopyrite veins in hornfels and intrusive within a 700m long gold soil anomaly, which lies downslope of the Reid claims.

At **Old Cabin** rock sampling from the Old Trench Ridge showing returned 9.5 g/t Au, samples from narrow 1-5 cm wide quartz-arsenopyrite shear veins, 9.97 and 3.49 g/t Au and a sample of skarn thought to be from the Horn showing yielded 3.22 g/t Au.

Follow up of **skarn** mineralization southeast of the ELP and on the **Linda vein** in the western Rogue pluton resulted in lower order results with 1.76 Au from the skarn and limited extent, and anomalous soils of 60 and 70 ppb Au about 300m along strike to the north.

At this time a grab sample of the tourmaline breccia at **Christina** returned 4.4 g/t Au, and a soil line by 18526 Yukon Inc. returned elevated to anomalous gold values in soils on and around the claims *(Berdahl and Lewis, 2020)*.

Golden Predator dropped their option in 2013 as the company transitioned from a junior explorer to a royalty corporation (Americas Bullion Royalty Corp, now Till Capital Corp).

In 2016, 18526 Yukon Inc. completed a small soil sampling and prospecting program in the **Valley** and **Horn** - **Old Cabin** areas with the collection of 18 silts, 36 rocks and 188 soils. Sample preparation was performed by AGAT Labs facility in Whitehorse and internally sent to AGAT's Mississauga, Ontario facility for analysis by aqua regia digestion on a 30g aliquot with an ICP-MS finish for Au and 50 other elements (package 201-074). At Valley a soil line was run along the northwest margin of the stock and a short one just south of Old Cabin Creek. A 4.6 g/t Au soil was obtained 150m northeast of the canyon exposure and 114 and 317 ppb Au were obtained 120m to the south and quartz-arsenopyrite vein float was found about 700m to the northeast *(Mann, 2016)*. At Horn - Old Cabin additional silts and two soil lines, 500m apart with a 100m spacing, were run along the southwestern slope to follow up Golden Predator's stream sediment anomalies of 1,150, 350, 22.1, 100 and 56.9 ppb Au over 6 km. Only two were anomalous with 859 ppb Au from the 1,150 site, with a 358 ppb soil nearby, and 396 ppb Au from a small drainage 500m to the southeast.

In 2017 to 2018, Bartow Resources Inc. staked the Jones 1-255 claims and completed rock, silt and soil geochemistry over the **Emerald** Lake pluton and surrounding area, but results are not currently available *(Schulze, 2018)*. The **Bartow** showing (Minfile No. 105O 080) is reported to consist of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite bearing skarn float to the east of the pluton in Earn Group stratigraphy from which two rock samples returned 0.53 and 1.01 g/t Au *(Yukon Government, 2023a)*. This showing may be part of, or proximal to, the skarn discovered by Golden Predator in 2011.

Over the years 18526 Yukon Inc. allowed many of the 4,922 claims to lapse and restaked select claims in 2020 following the upturn in gold prices and renewed interest in the district and subsequently entered into a purchase agreement with Skyledger (name changed to Snowline in February, 2021). On September 7, 2020, a site exam was carried out by J.S. Berdahl and L. Lewis to verify past results from the sheeted veining and high grade sulphide veins in the Valley area on behalf of Skyledger (name changed to Snowline). Results were confirmed with grab samples returning 38.1 to 58.4 g/t Au with 83.3 to 394 g/t Ag, 0.3-0.4% Bi and 0.11 to 0.24% Cu from sulphide-quartz vein and breccia talus north of the stock, and 5.68 g/t Au with 32.6 g/t Ag, 474 ppm Bi and 0.13% Cu from the Valley stock *(Berdahl and Lewis, 2020)*.

Historical drilling will be discussed in more detail under section 10.0, "Drilling".

Due to the recent acquisition of a large package of ground by staking, a large amount of non-digital data is in the process of being entered into the Snowline database. Such work has been discussed under History, but the historical figures may not reflect the total extent of work that has been done.

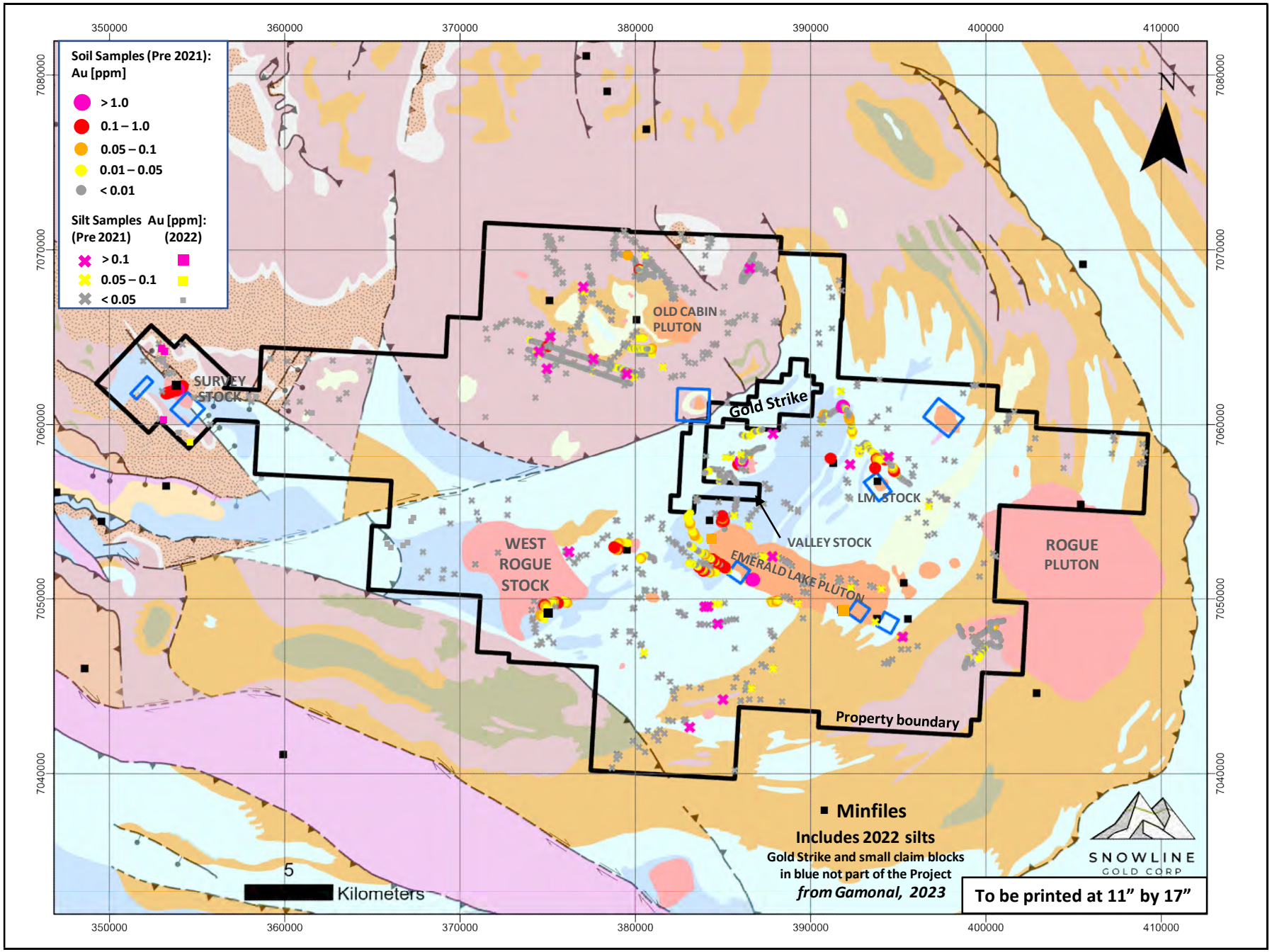

FIGURE 5: HISTORICAL GOLD STREAM SEDIMENT AND SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY (includes 2022 silts)

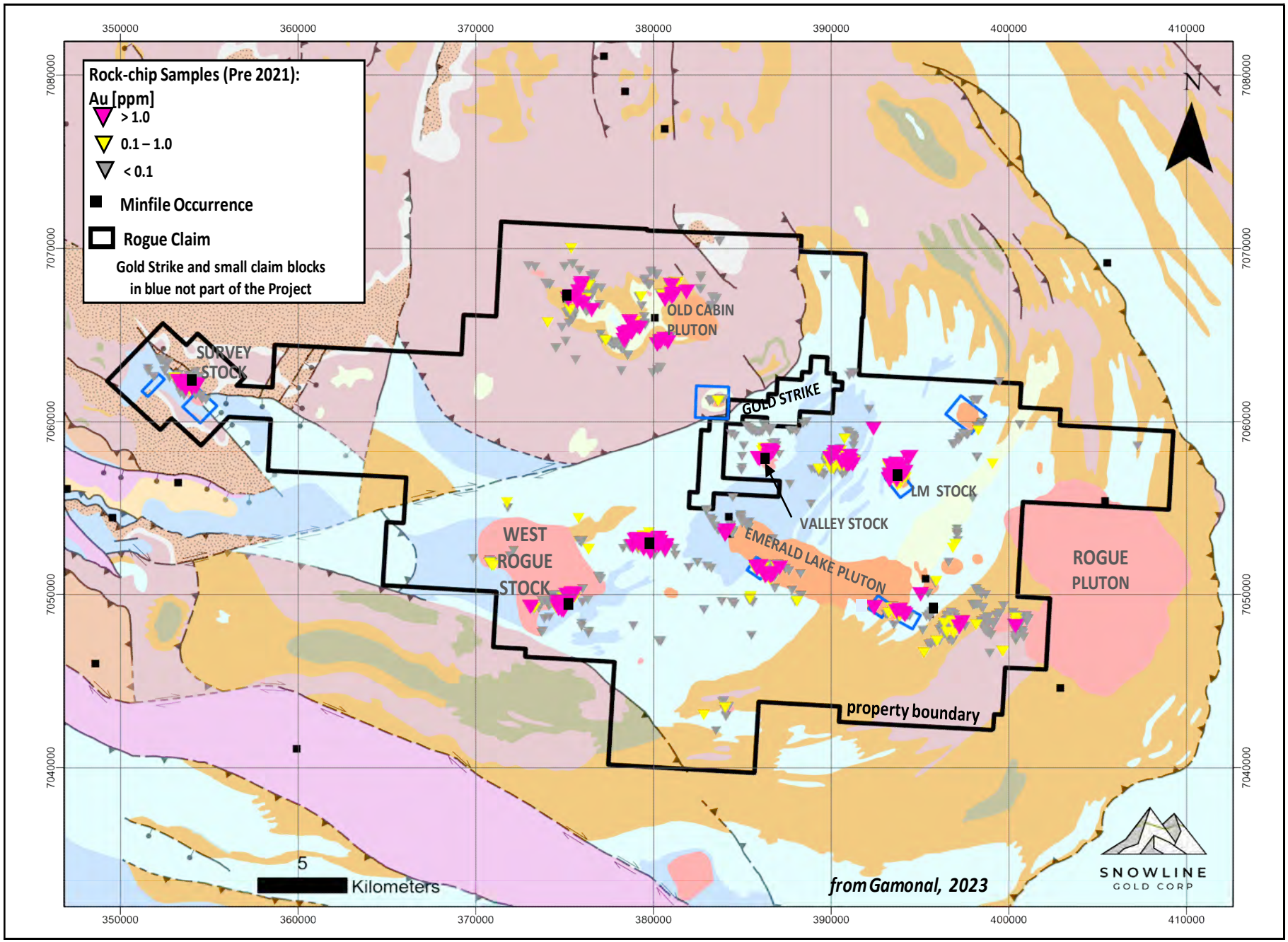

FIGURE 6: HISTORICAL GOLD ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology (Figures 7 to 11)

The regional geology of the Rogue Range and the Emerald Lake plutonic complex was first mapped by Wheeler (1954), who outlined basic intrusive and sedimentary packages at a 1:253,000 scale through the northern Selwyn Mountains. The northeast Niddery Lake (NTS 115O) portion was updated at a 1:125,000 scale by Cecile and Abbott (1989), based on earlier 1:50,000 map sheets published in 1985, and incorporated into a 1:250,000 compilation of NTS 115O, released in 1992 *(Cecile and Abbott, 1992)*. The adjoining eastern Lansing map sheet (115N) was mapped by the GSC and YGS *(Roots et al. 1995)*, followed by the full map sheet *(Roots, 2003)*. The most recent mapping comprises the 1:50,000 scale maps of 105O/11 *(Cecile, 1998)* and 105O/12 *(Cecile, 2000b)*, which cover approximately 95% of the current Project area. The geology of the Niddery Lake map sheet (115O) was published by the GSC *(Cecile, 2000a)*.

The following geological discussion is primarily summarized from the above references, as well as from prior Project reports by Berdahl and Lewis (2020), and Lewis and Bennett (2012). The tectonic setting is largely summarized from Colpron and Nelson (2011), Nelson and Colpron (2007) and Colpron et al. (2007).

The Rogue Project lies within Selwyn Basin, a thick predominantly off-shelf metasedimentary and lesser metavolcanic sequence deposited on the southwestern margin of, and derived from, the North American craton from Neoproterozoic to Lower Paleozoic times *(Figure 7)*. The basinal rocks (**NAb**) were deposited in place as shallow to deep water marine rocks along the ancestral North American continental platform (**NAm**). Most of the other terranes were accreted to the continental margin from elsewhere by plate tectonics.

The Yukon-Tanana and other terranes collided and were accreted onto the continental margin in the Late Triassic to early Jurassic. The collisional forces were accommodated along the Robert Service and the Tombstone thrust faults and led to deformation and light metamorphism of the Selwyn Basin and ancestral North America near the collisions, out to the line marked as the “eastern limit of Cordilleran deformation” *(Figure 7)*. This regional northeasterly directed compression variably shortened units of Selwyn Basin through extensive faulting and folding, which is exemplified in the Project area by tightly folded stratigraphy of the Emerald Lake synclinorium *(Figure 11)*. The stratigraphy southwest of the Selwyn Valley thrust fault (northeast of the Project), as well as the Arrowhead and Elmer Creek thrust faults, was regionally folded into a large drag fold along the dextral Hess-Macmillan fault system *(Figure 8)*, which lies just southwest of the Project.

Numerous plutons, stocks, bosses and associated dykes and sills of the favourable mid-Cretaceous Mayo and Tombstone plutonic suites, which will be discussed later in this section, intruded the stratigraphy along and near the apex of the regional drag fold.

The southwestern Selwyn Basin was truncated by the Tintina fault, transporting it into central Alaska *(Figure 7)*, and is bounded on the north by the Dawson thrust fault.

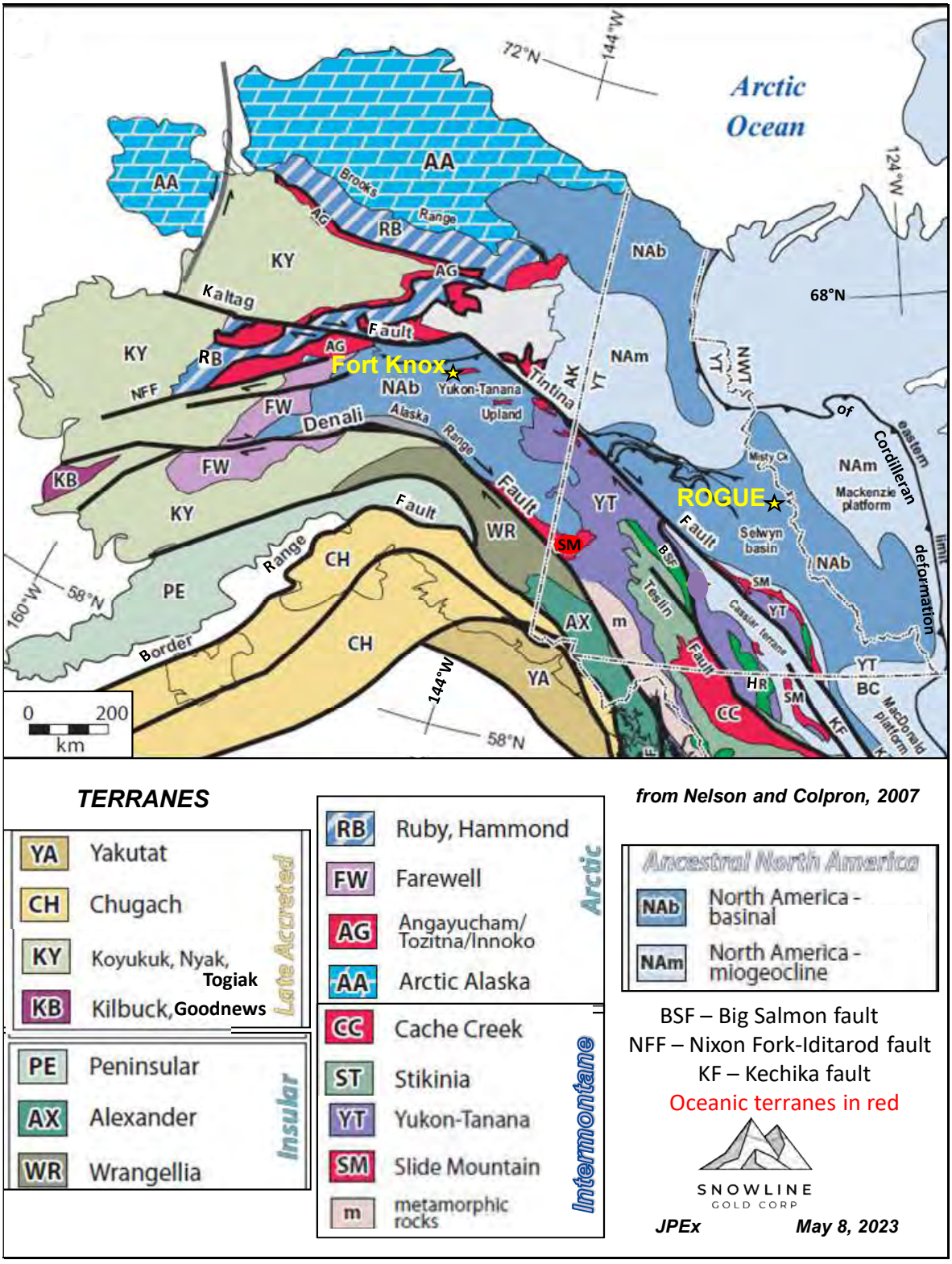

FIGURE 7: TECTONIC MAP

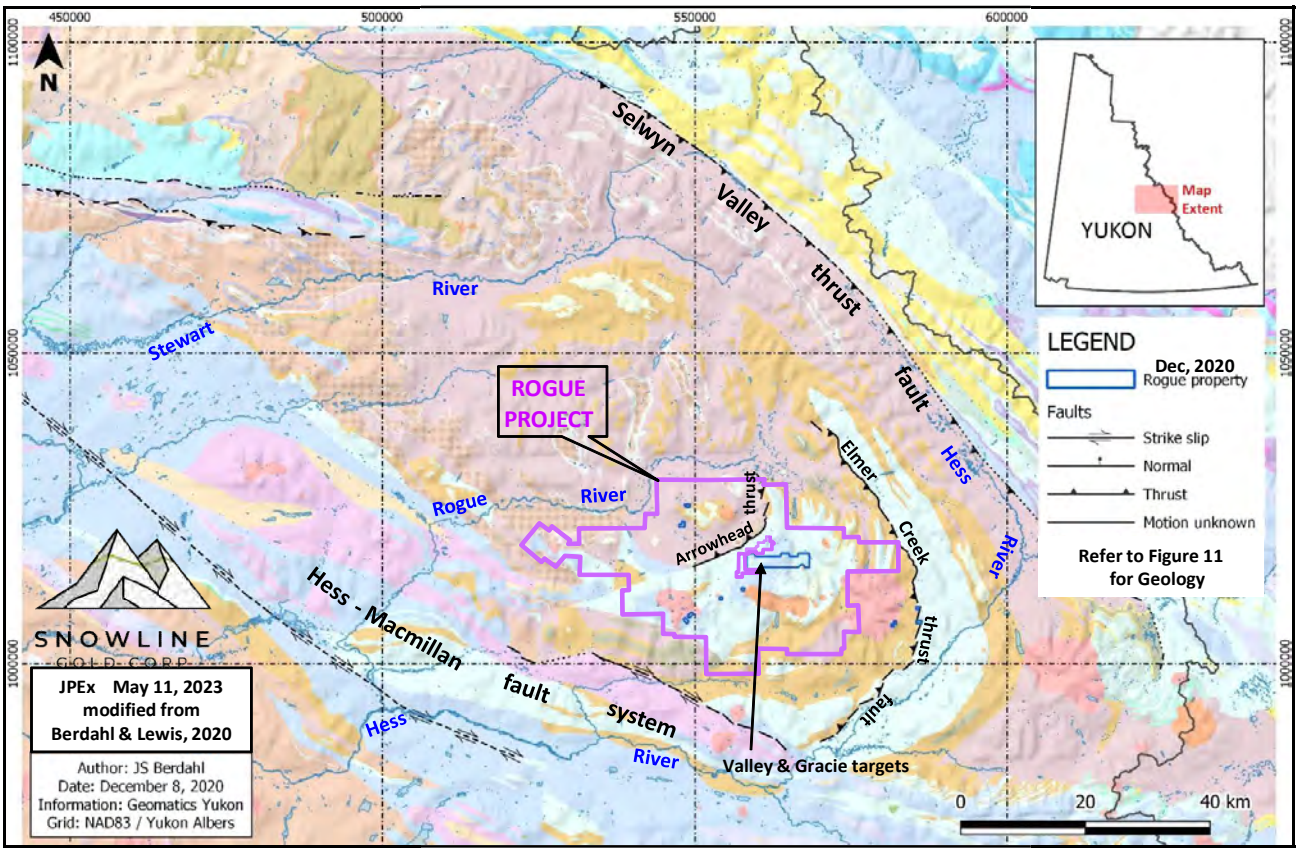

FIGURE 8: REGIONAL STRUCTURAL SETTING

Lithological units within Selwyn Basin include thick sequences of weakly metamorphosed mudstone, siltstone and quartz-rich sandstone, interbedded with regionally extensive carbonate formations and rare carbonate debris flows, as well as volcaniclastic units. The Hyland Group, which forms the basal group of Selwyn Basin, consists of three major formations, from oldest to youngest; Yusezyu (coarse with lesser fine clastic rocks); Algae (limestone); and Narchilla (primarily fine clastic, including green and maroon, sedimentary rocks).

The Hyland Group (primarily fine clastic rocks of the Yusezyu Formation and Arrowhead Lake Member of the Narchilla Formation), Gull Lake Formation (primarily fine clastic rocks) and Road River Group (black shale, chert and dolomitic siltstone) represent clastic fill and deep water chemical precipitate of Selwyn Basin.

In the regional area, the Devonian and Mississippian Earn Group conformably and locally unconformably overlies the Selwyn Basin succession and dominantly consists of black shale, chert and marine conglomerate. Simplified stratigraphy of Selwyn Basin is shown in Figure 9. Limited exposures of fine grained clastic and carbonate rocks of the Carboniferous to Permian Mount Christie Formation are juxtaposed against the older units along faults.

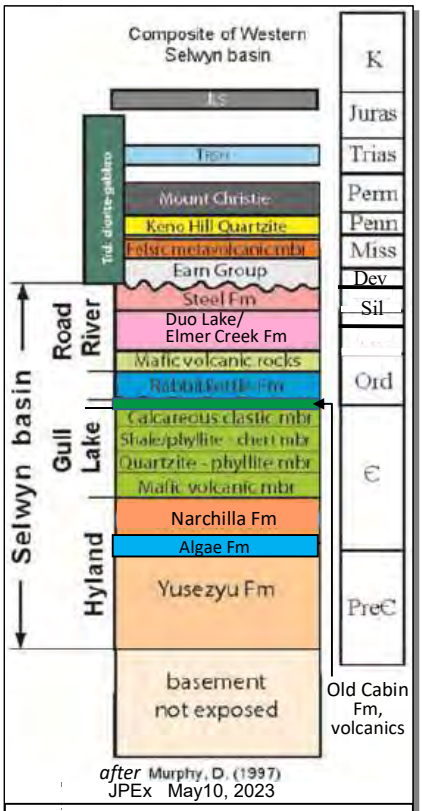

FIGURE 9: SIMPLIFIED STRATIGRAPHY OF SELWYN BASIN

Early to mid-Cretaceous magmatism intruded Selwyn Basin stratigraphy following regional deformation as a result of the accretionary process. The most inboard and youngest of these, along the northern margin of the basin, are associated with gold mineralization (and tungsten), comprising the Tombstone – Tungsten Belt, a 1,000 km long belt of reduced mid-Cretaceous intrusions, of the Tombstone, Mayo and Tungsten plutonic suites *(Hart, 2007)*. The Tombstone suite (90-94 Ma) is alkalic, variably fractionated, slightly oxidized, contains magnetite and titanite, and has primary, but no xenocrystic, zircon. The Mayo suite (93-98 Ma) is sub-alkalic, metaluminous to weakly peraluminous, fractionated, but with early felsic and late mafic phases, moderately reduced with titanite dominant, and has xenocrystic zircon. The Tungsten suite is peraluminous, entirely felsic, more highly fractionated, reduced with ilmenite dominant, and has abundant xenocrystic zircon. The Tombstone Gold Belt ("TGB") includes the Tombstone and Mayo suites.

The TGB covers the Yukon portion of the Tintina Gold Province, an arcuate region that extends about 2,000 km from southeast Yukon to southwest Alaska and includes the large, bulk tonnage Fort Knox gold mine of Kinross Gold Corporation, near Fairbanks, Alaska *(Figure 10)*. The western extent of the TGB has been offset along the Tintina fault and displaced to the Fairbanks district. Fort Knox and, in Yukon, the Eagle gold mine of Victoria Gold Corp., as well as the Scheelite Dome and Clear Creek drilled prospects, are hosted by the Mayo plutonic suite, which has the strongest gold association. The intrusions are massive to foliated and intermediate to felsic in composition with little or no aeromagnetic expression due to their reduced nature, but the adjacent sedimentary rocks typically exhibit well developed hornfelsing visible as magnetic high halos.

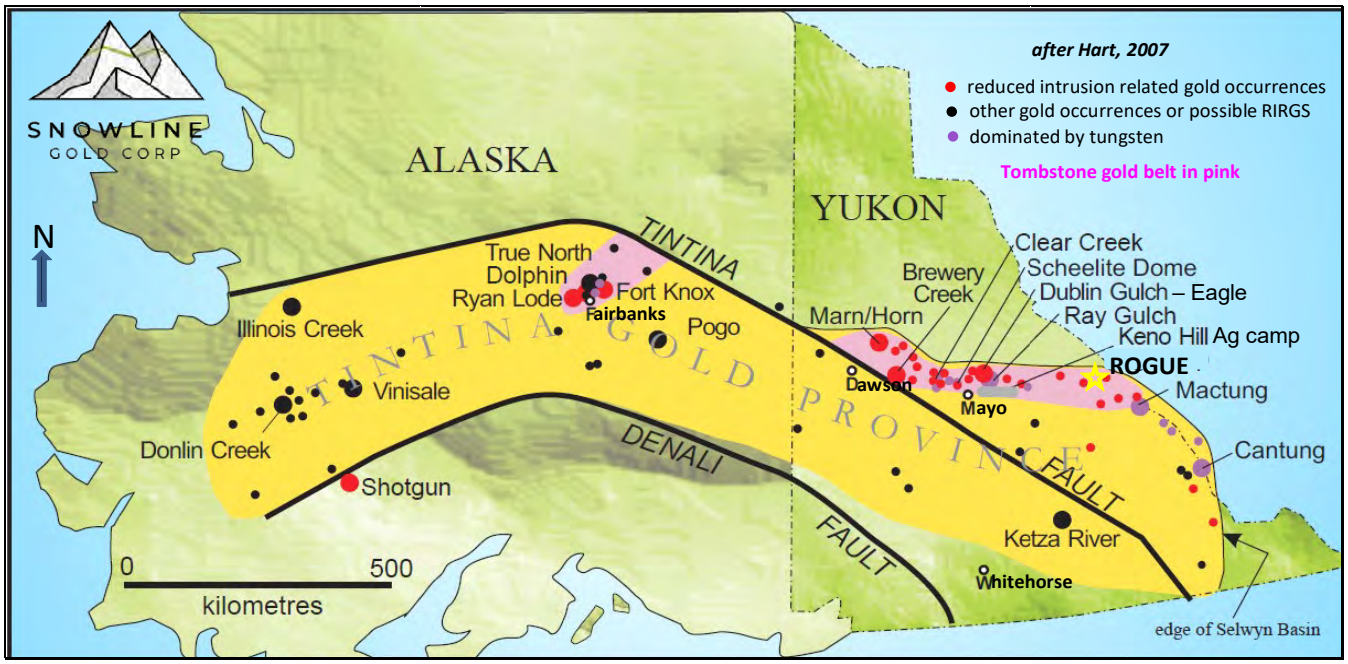

FIGURE 10: TINTINA GOLD PROVINCE

The Rogue Project lies within Selwyn Basin in the eastern TGB and covers a number of intrusions of the favourable Mayo and Tombstone plutonic suites.

7.2 Property Geology (Figure 11 to 13)

The Project is primarily underlain by Silurian to Neoproterozoic clastic sedimentary rocks of Selwyn Basin, which are dominated by clastic sedimentary rocks of the Lower Cambrian Arrowhead Member of the Narchilla Formation, Hyland Group in the northern Project area, and clastic sedimentary rocks and chert of the Ordovician to Silurian Road River Group, southeast of the Arrowhead fault *(Figure 11)*. Algae Formation limestone and the Yusezyu Formation underlies the Narchilla on the Ram claims in the western Project area. The Arrowhead stratigraphy is conformably overlain by fine clastic and mafic volcanic rocks of the Lower Cambrian Gull Lake Formation in the Old Cabin area and by primarily fine clastic rocks in the southeast Project area, and as a partly fault bounded slice at the boundary of the JR and Ram claims. Mafic volcanic rocks of the Old Cabin Formation overlie Gull Lake stratigraphy in the Old Cabin area and Ram claims, and as a band extending northeasterly from the eastern Emerald Lake pluton.

The Road River Group of Selwyn Basin is locally overlain by black shale and chert of the Earn Group southeast of the Arrowhead fault, in part within the Emerald Lake synclinorium, and on the Ram and JR claims.

Multiple intrusive bodies assigned to the mid-Cretaceous Mayo (6 known) and Tombstone (6 known) plutonic suites penetrated local stratigraphy in and near the apex of the regional drag fold related to dextral movement along the Hess-Macmillan fault system, many of which are surrounded by conspicuous magnetic thermal aureoles. Most have not been dated, but have been allocated based on composition.

Intrusions of the Mayo suite (93-98 Ma) on the Project include, from west to east, the 1 by 2 km Survey stock on the Ram claims, the approximate 4 by 6 km West Rogue stock, with a small 0.6 by 0.8 km boss to the northeast at the Scronk showing, the Valley stock and possibly a small boss to the southeast *(Coates, 1968)*, the western margin of the 9 by 12 km Rogue pluton, and the small His intrusion in the south.

Intrusions of the Tombstone suite (90-94 Ma) on the Project include, counter-clockwise from the north, the 2.5 km diameter Old Cabin stock (and possibly three smaller plugs northwest of it), the approximate 2-3 by 11 km Emerald Lake pluton, with 3 smaller bodies (including the Grizz) to the northeast, and a 0.3 by 0.7 km boss to the north of the Rogue pluton. In addition, a sizeable buried intrusion is suspected at Gracie based on a strong hornfelsed thermal aureole, skarn mineralization and geophysical signature.

Other intrusions are suspected based on geophysical surveys, which will be discussed under section 9.3, “Geophysics”. No work has been done by Snowline on the Emerald Lake pluton, which will be discussed later in this section. Detailed mapping completed by Snowline will be discussed under section 9.0, “Exploration”.

A table of Formations (“Fm”) and Intrusions is shown on the page following Figure 11 and constitutes a legend for Figures 4 and 11.

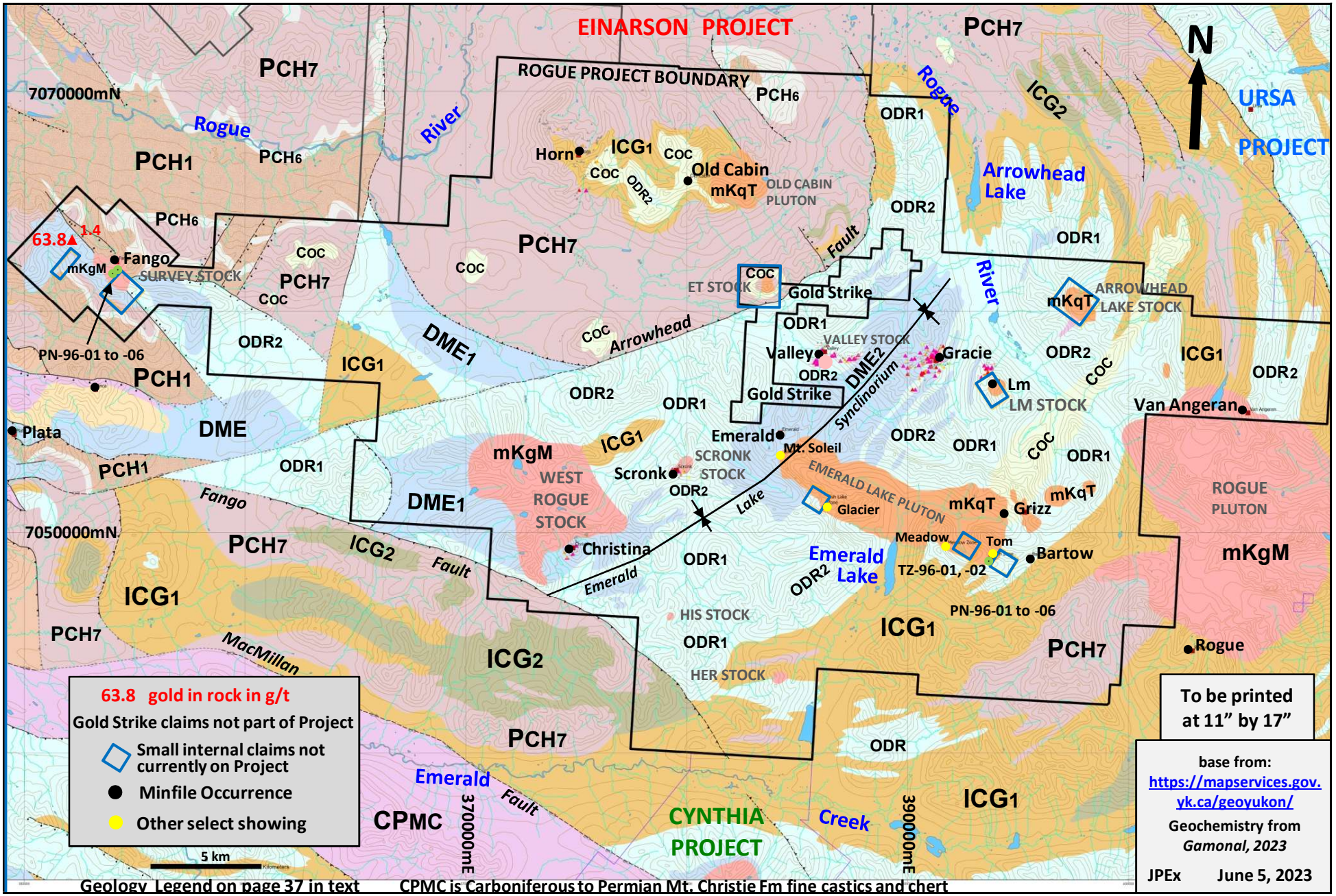

FIGURE 11: PROPERTY GEOLOGY and 2021-22 ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY OVERVIEW

Table of Formations and Intrusions: Legend for Figures 4 and 11

mid-Cretaceous

mKqT: *Tombstone plutonic suite*: biotite-hornblende clinopyroxene granite (90-94 Ma)

mKgM: *Mayo plutonic suite*: biotite granite, K-feldspar porphyry granite; includes quartz monzonite, granodiorite (93-98 Ma)

Devonian and Mississippian

DME: *Earn Group*: black shale and chert, chert pebble conglomerate, minor sandstone, minor felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks

SELWYN BASIN

Ordovician to Silurian

ODR: *Road River Group:*

ODR2: Silurian *Steele Fm:* rusty green to buff argillite, minor black shale and chert, prominent orange weathering dolostone bed

ODR1: Ordovician *Elmer Creek Fm:* chert and siliceous shale (graphitic & bioturbated in upper part); grey chert and siliceous argillite in lower part, rare limestone

Upper Cambrian

COC: *Old Cabin Fm:* basic volcaniclastics, breccias, lapilli tuff, flows, sills, dykes, minor sedimentary units

Lower Cambrian

ICG: *Gull Lake Fm*: fine clastic rocks with local basal limestone, limestone conglomerate, with local volcanic and volcaniclastic units (observed at Old Cabin)

Neoproterozoic to Lower Cambrian

PCH: *Hyland Group:* undifferentiated

Narchilla Fm:

PCH7: *Arrowhead Member:* maroon weathering maroon and pale green argillite, minor, quartzite, conglomerate, limestone

PCH6: *Algae Fm:* limestone, ±sandy with local shale, calc-silicate, marble

PCH1: *Yusezyu Fm:* primarily maroon and red weathering argillite and siltstone of Upper Maroon Member; calcareous, brown weathering sandstone, grey-white weathering quartzite, minor shale, argillite and grit *(Cecile, 2000a & b, but YGS, 2023 shows Blueflower Fm, Rackla Group (***uPB)** *– Yusezyu Fm is more probable here)*

The Emerald Lake pluton is epizonal, distinctly alkaline and silica deficient in composition and classified as syenite to locally granite with >50% K-feldspar), with minor hornblende and local biotite. Several phases were recognized by Smit (1984) including: trachyte, dominated by aligned K-feldspar phenocrysts at the west end and in the Horn Peak outlier; a porphyritic phase, which cuts the trachyte, with large K-feldspar phenocrysts comprising 75% of the ELP, and; a later biotite-bearing stage in the central to southern portion. Miarolitic cavities or vugs are present throughout the pluton but more common in the western half, particularly in the Glacier zone. They are generally a few centimetres across, but range up to several metres and contain quartz (crystals to >0.5m) tourmaline, orthoclase, biotite and sometimes sulphide. Based on the alkalinity and U-Pb age date of 92.8 ±0.2 Ma in 2002 *(YGS, 2023)* the pluton is similar to other Tombstone suite plutons in Yukon. A small body to the northeast was also dated by the U-Pb method in 2002 yielding an age of 94.5 ±0.2 Ma *(YGS, 2023)*. The contact with the sedimentary wallrock is generally sharp with a hornfelsed aureole extending several kilometres.

7.3 Mineralization (Figures 2, 3 and 15 to 18, Table 2)

The Rogue Project covers eleven Minfile occurrences *(Table 2 and Figures 2 and 11)* as documented by the YGS *(Government of Yukon, 2023a)*.

Table 2: **Summary of Minfile Occurrences**

Name	Minfile No.	Status	Metals ▪	Easting*	Northing*	Style ▪
Emerald	105O 009	showing	Au-Ag-Cu	354194	7062271	RIRGS, porphyry related
Horn	105O 010	prospect	Cu-Au	375103	7067108	skarn
Valley	105O 012	drilled prospect	Au	386090	7057730	RIRGS
Grizz	105O 030	showing	(Mo, Ag, W, Au)	394950	7050971	porphyry related gold
Van Angeren	105O 031	showing	(Mo)	405412	7055401	porphyry related gold
Old Cabin	105O 039	showing	Au-Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu	380031	7065523	RIRGS/polymetallic vein
Fango	105O 041	prospect	Au-Ag	353735	7061765	RIRGS
Christina	105O 055	showing	Au	374635	7049223	RIRGS
Scronk	105O 059	showing	Au	379347	7052871	RIRGS
Gracie	105O 066	showing ŧ	Au	391459	7057861	RIRGS/polymetallic vein
Bartow	105O 080	showing	Cu-Au	395606	7048814	skarn

ŧ upgraded from anomaly by author; * UTM co-ordinates in Nad 83 zone 9; ▪ revised by author

Due to the abundance of favourable intrusions of the Mayo and Tombstone plutonic suites intruding Selwyn Basin stratigraphy within the Tombstone Gold Belt, the main style of mineralization on the Project constitutes sheeted, gold-bearing veins within and around small intrusive bodies and associated higher-grade veins, replacements and skarns related to reduced intrusion related gold systems (“RIRGS”).

Mineralization found historically has been discussed under section 6.0, “History” and mineralization documented by Snowline during 2021 and 2022 is discussed under section 9.0, “Exploration”.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE (Figure 12)

The deposit type for mineralization observed on the Project is that of reduced intrusion related gold systems (“RIRGS”), which characterize the Tombstone Gold Belt (“TGB”) and are important bulk-minable gold targets in central Yukon and Alaska. The deposit type was defined primarily based on occurrences in the central Yukon and Alaska, most notably Fort Knox in Alaska and Eagle (Dublin Gulch) and Brewery Creek in Yukon; the first two are currently in production and the latter is a past producer. An overview of the deposit model is summarized below, primarily from Hart (2007). The characteristics are not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Rogue Project, which is the subject of this report.

RIRGS deposits are the product of local-scale fluids derived from cooling of a proximal granitoid intrusion. Within the TGB, which comprises the Tombstone and Mayo plutonic suites, these systems have a gold-bismuth-tellurium association, lack base metals, intrude miogeoclinal basinal stratigraphy (Selwyn Basin) of the ancient North American

margin and are associated with generally reduced mid-Cretaceous intrusions of 90-98 Ma. A generalized plan of this model showing the range in mineralization and geochemistry is shown in Figure 12. There is a strong predictable variation outwards from a central pluton with the scale dependent on the size of the exposed pluton, which is likely to range from 100m to 5 km in diameter.

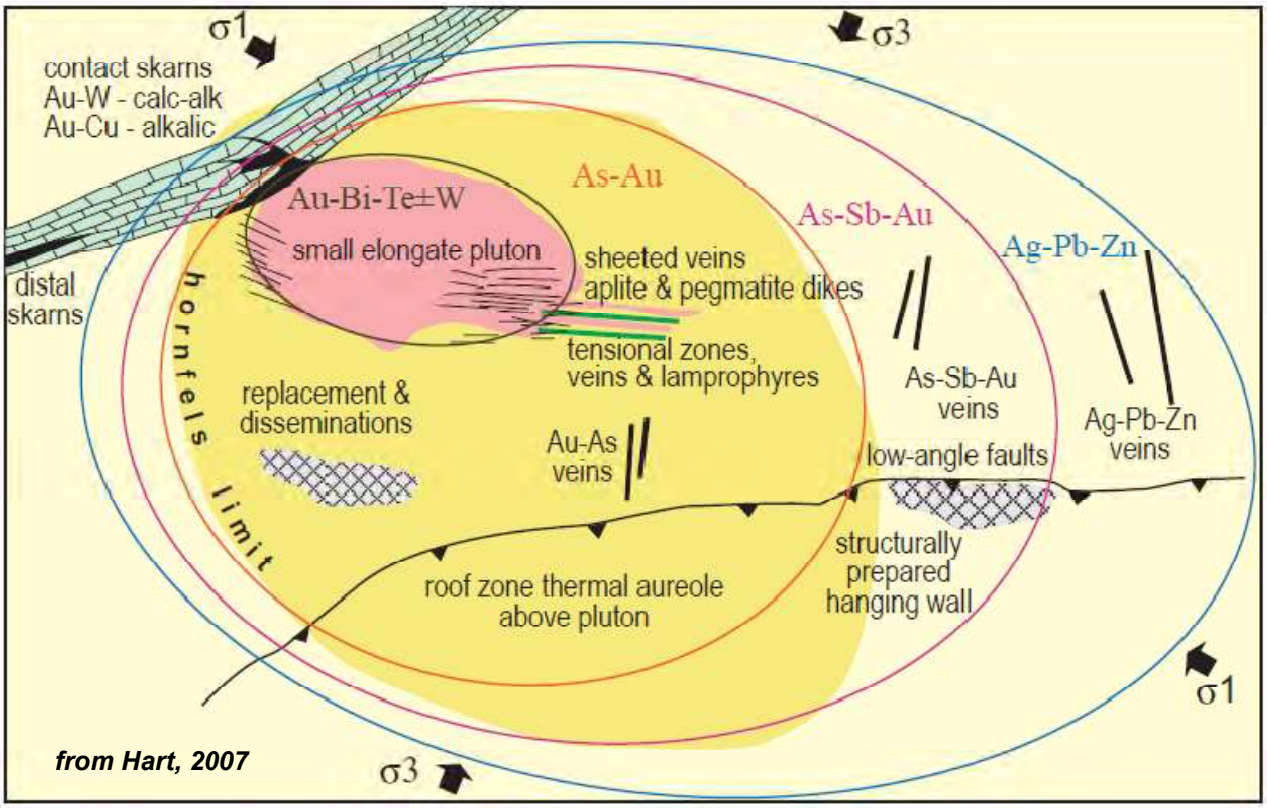

Figure 12: General plan model of RIRGS from the Tintina Gold Province

RIRGS are characterized by widespread, sheeted, gold-bearing veins within and around small intrusive bodies, particularly in and near their upper carapaces. They generally form low-grade, bulk tonnage orebodies, with sheeted vein density controlling grade, though associated higher-grade veins, replacements and skarns can complement mineralization and increase overall grade. Gold mineralization is hosted by millimetre to metre wide quartz veins hosted by equigranular to porphyritic granitic intrusions and adjacent hornfelsed country rock. The veins may form parallel or “sheeted” arrays, and less typically, weakly developed stockworks. Sulphide content is generally low (<3%). Native gold occurs associated with bismuth and telluride minerals, with minor pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and scheelite. The causative plutons may also form large tungsten deposits. These systems can be any age, although they are best known in Paleozoic to Mesozoic rocks. Deposits in Alaska and the Yukon are Cretaceous age.

Since RIRGS form around reduced, ilmenite series (versus oxidized, magnetite series) intrusions, iron occurs primarily in non to weakly magnetic minerals. Consequently, the intrusions themselves have low magnetic susceptibilities and magnetic responses. Contact metamorphism of surrounding rock caused by the plutons, however, often produces magnetic pyrrhotite, resulting in a magnetic high signature around and above

a reduced intrusion (typical in the Mayo suite, but the Tombstone suite is slightly oxidized). Where the intrusion comes to surface a magnetic low is surrounded by a "donut" magnetic high.

The abundance of RIRGS deposits correlates inversely with the surface exposure of the related intrusion because stocks and batholiths with considerable erosion are generally less prospective *(Lefebure and Hart, 2005)*. Consequently, buried intrusions are more prospective since much of the mineralization in these systems is found within the thermal aureole of the intrusion and in its carapace. A buried intrusion is suspected at Gracie based on extensive hornfels and skarn alteration, and magnetic signature.

Based on the geological setting, the style of mineralization, the geochemical and mineral associations observed in drill core and geophysical properties, Valley is interpreted to be a reduced intrusion-related gold system (RIRGS). A significant zone of gold bearing sheeted veins with associated bismuth and tellurium, has been intersected in drilling at the Valley drilled prospect as discussed under section 10.0, "Drilling". Quartz-sulphide (arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite, stibnite) veins with associated bismuth are evident peripheral to the stock.

Potential exists for additional mineralization of this type across the Project, which is underlain by a large package of Selwyn Basin stratigraphy and overlying Earn Group, intruded by numerous felsic to intermediate bodies assigned to the favourable mid-Cretaceous Mayo and Tombstone plutonic suites, many of which are known to host sheeted veins and exhibit gold, bismuth, tellurium anomalies in rock and soil sampling. These include the southern margin of the Emerald Lake pluton, the Survey stock, the West Rogue and Scronk stocks and the Old Cabin pluton.

The author has not been able to independently verify the above information which is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Rogue Project, the subject of this report.

Potential may also exist for orogenic veins which share some common characteristics with RIRGS.

9.0 EXPLORATION (Figures 5, 13 to 20, Tables 3 to 5 and Photos 1 to 5)

Exploration work by Snowline on the Rogue Project since the granting of the purchase agreement includes: prospecting; geological mapping; rock geochemistry (468 samples); grid and contour soil geochemistry (1,880 samples) and minor silt geochemistry (41 samples); construction of the 50-person Forks camp and extension of the Forks airstrip to 1,000m in length; a 410.9 line km drone magnetic survey over the Valley intrusion, covering 10.5 km^2; Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) photogrammetry over select targets; 2,316 line kilometres of combined airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys; 14,124m of diamond drilling in 36 holes; environmental baseline studies at Valley, and; mineral studies with petrographic sections and select SEM mineralogical characterization.

Diamond drilling is discussed under section 10.0, “Drilling”. The remainder of the work is discussed under their respective sections below. A site visit, discussed under section 12.0, “Data Verification”, was completed by the author on the Project on April 27, 2023, at which time additional drill core and select sites were examined.

Multi-element stream sediment geochemistry now covers approximately 75% of the Project area, with no more than 20% covered by soil and rock geochemistry, and mapping, much of it more reconnaissance in nature. Airborne geophysics covers about 22% of the Project. The Snowline drilling is currently restricted to the Valley drilled prospect with five holes on the Gracie showing.

9.1 Soil and Stream Sediment Geochemistry (Figures 5, 13 to 14 and Table 3)

A total of 1,880 soil and 41 silt samples were collected and analyzed for gold and multiple other elements on the Rogue Project by Snowline in 2021 and 2022. The 2021 soil and 2022 silt sample programs (with helpers from Snowline) were conducted by Big River Mineral Exploration, 100% owned by the Na-Cho Nyäk Dun Development Corporation, and the 2022 soil sample program was conducted primarily by Snowline with 67 samples collected by Big River. Gold in soil results are shown in Figure 13 with a detail of the gold results from the Valley target on Figure 14. The silt samples are shown on Figure 5 as separate symbols with the historical results. Details of the 2021 program are primarily summarized from de Pasquale (2022) and details of the 2022 program, and additional details from 2021, from Snowline directly.

All soil and silt samples were recorded using hand-held GPS units and were marked by flagging tape with the sample number. Approximately 300g of soil or silt were collected, placed into individually numbered Kraft paper bags and dried at camp. Soils were collected from the B-C horizons (C horizon was preferentially sampled where possible) with hand-held augers and analyzed with an XRF to provide primary geochemical data. Silts were collected from bars within the creeks. The samples were bagged in rice bags, shipped by float plane in 2021 and wheeled plane in 2022 to Mayo, then transported to ALS in Whitehorse via expeditor or Snowline personnel. Overall, 76 samples from the 2021 program contained insufficient material to be analyzed.

Most of the samples (1,175) were collected from the Valley target at a 50m spacing on east-west trending lines 50m apart, and at a 50m spacing along minor contour lines to the east on the steep slopes. Two additional contour lines were run at a 50m sample spacing along both sides of Arrowhead Creek to the northeast of Valley. At the Gracie target the 437 soil samples collected primarily consisted of C horizon talus fines, collected along contour lines at a 50m spacing due to the steep terrain. Five stacked contour lines were completed with a 50m sample spacing and 200m line spacing north of the LM drilled prospect, which lies primarily on the adjoining Reid claims (not on the current Project). The 254 samples primarily consisted of C horizon soils with about one third C horizon talus fines.

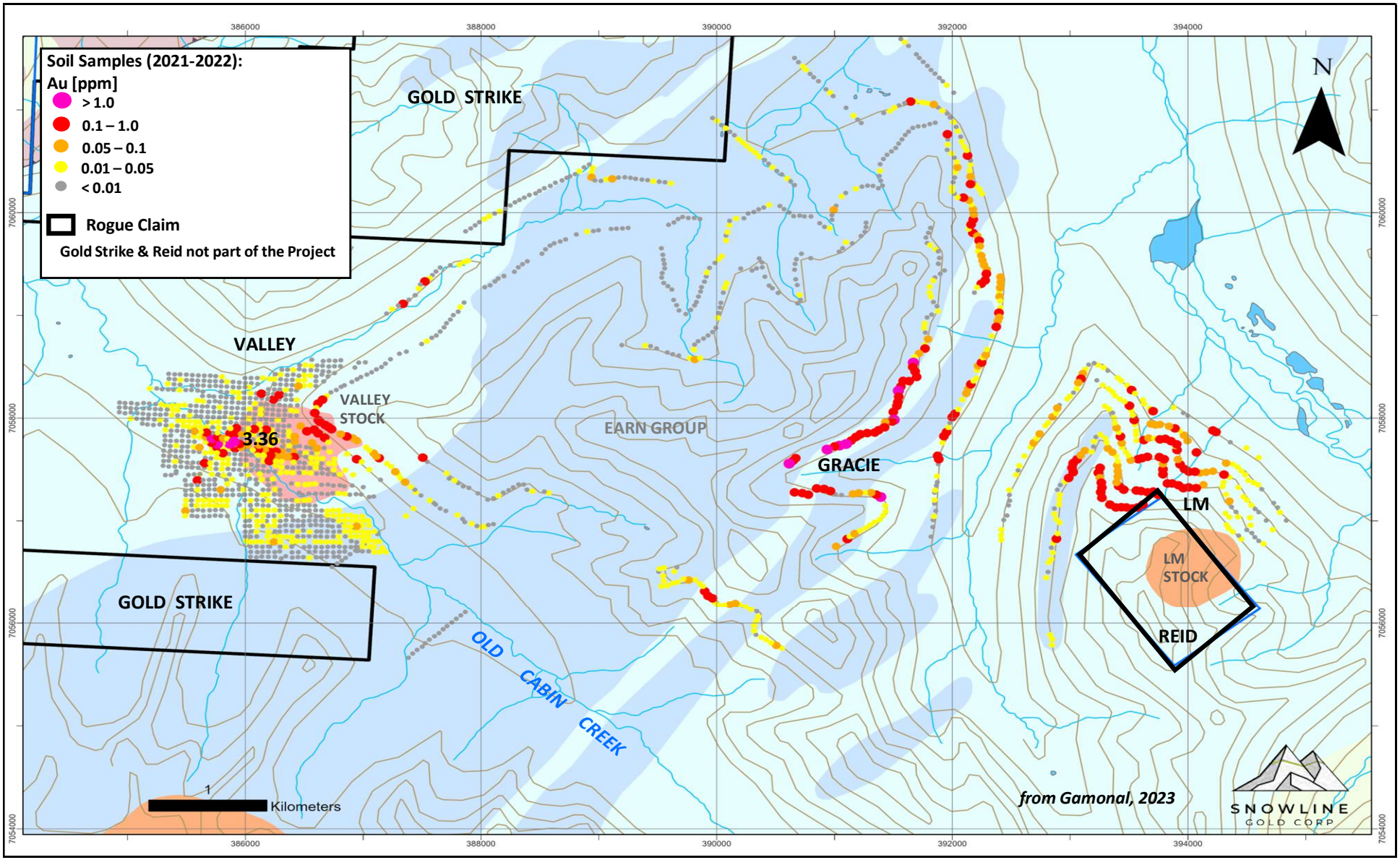

FIGURE 13: GOLD SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

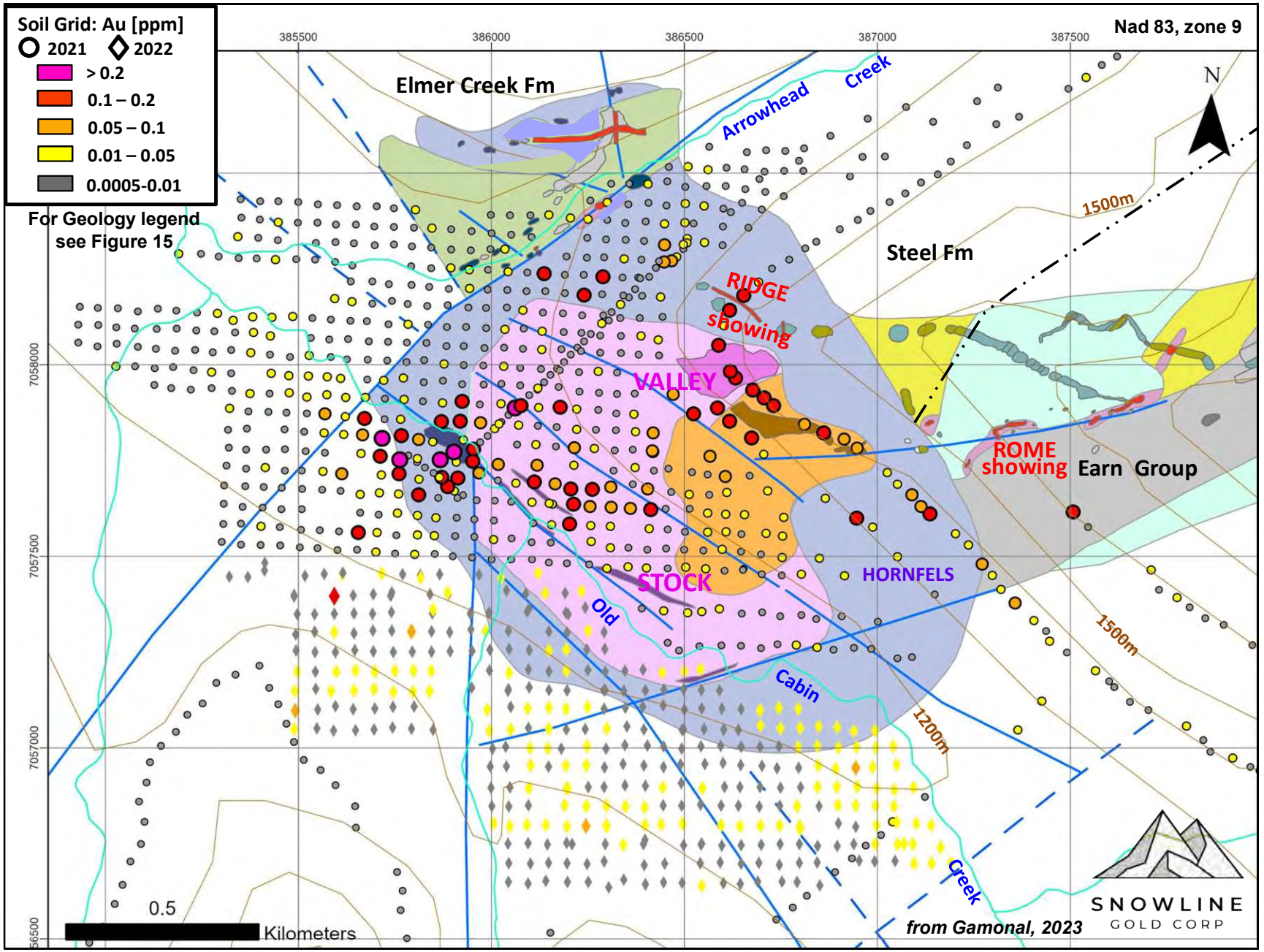

FIGURE 14: VALLEY 2021-22 GOLD SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY OVER GEOLOGY

Sample analysis is discussed under section 11.0, “Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security”. Anomalous thresholds and peak values gold and pathfinder elements in soil samples are listed in Table 3, below.

Table 3: Anomalous soil geochemical data

Element	Background	Weak	Moderate	Strong	Peak
Gold (ppb)	<5	≥5 to to <10	≥10 to <130	≥130	3360
Bismuth (ppm)	<0.5	≥5 to <10	≥10 to <50	≥280	1065
Tellurium (ppm)	<0.1	≥0.1 to 1.5	≥1.5 to <3.5	≥3.5	136
Arsenic (ppm)	<0.35	≥35 to <1400	≥1400 to <6300	≥6300	>10,000
Antimony (ppm)	<2	≥2 to <60	≥60 to <160	≥160	734
Copper (ppm)	<30	≥30 to <320	≥320 to <560	≥560	2220

The soil geochemistry over Valley *(Figure 14)* delineated an east-southeasterly trending approximate 300m by 800m gold in soil anomaly proximal to Old Cabin Creek, with values ranging from negligible to 3.36 g/t Au. The anomaly generally corresponds to the RIRGS mineralization outlined in drilling, with some variation expected due to the thickness of glacial till. There is a strong correlation with tellurium and bismuth, and lesser with arsenic and tungsten, typical of RIRGS. Samples collected southwest of this anomaly in 2022 did not return significant results. A second northwest trending gold-arsenic-bismuth-tellurium anomaly is associated with the northwest trending quartz-arsenopyrite veins in the Ridge zone (both in the intrusion and surrounding sedimentary unit, extending to Arrowhead Creek to the northwest and to the southeast, where it is open, for a total discontinuous distance of approximately 1.5 km (primarily due to intermittent soil coverage). A 400m long gold anomaly was obtained from the contour line on the north side of Arrowhead Creek approximately 2.3 km northeast of Old Cabin Creek.

A 1.5 km long gold anomaly was obtained along a contour line through the east facing bowl at Gracie *(Figure 13)* which coincides with a resistivity high geophysical signature (similar to the Valley stock) obtained in the 2008 ZTEM survey. Gold values ranged from negligible to 1.71 g/t Au, associated with arsenic, tellurium, bismuth, tungsten, lead, antimony and copper, with more distal molybdenum. This anomaly lies within a discontinuous 5.1 km long gold anomalous zone.

All five contour lines completed north of the LM drilled prospect *(Figure 13)* yielded anomalous gold over a 1 km area on most lines from below the northern end of the LM stock, which returned significant results in drilling. Most values were >100 ppb to a peak of 848 ppb Au, strongly associated with tungsten, bismuth, arsenic, tellurium as well as thorium and copper. The highest soil values are situated along a southwest-northeast gully, which would favourably transect the mineralized fracture sets at 135°/90° and mineralized lineaments at 160-180°/steep. One contour line 250m northwest of the gully returned >100 to <599 ppb Au over 200m, suggesting continuity in this direction.

Silt samples were collected: from an area of structural complexity approximately 4 km west of the West Rogue stock, but no significant results were obtained, and; in the Fango prospect area and about 10 km to the east *(Figure 5)*. Silt sampling in the Fango

area returned anomalous results that warranted follow up, which was subsequently undertaken.

9.2 Geology, Mineralization and Rock Geochemistry (Figures 15 to 18)

Mapping completed by Snowline from 2021 to 2022 concentrated on the Valley-Gracie-LM area with minor work at Old Cabin, Christina and Scronk. A total of 468 rock samples were collected from the Project by Snowline, with 174 collected in 2021, primarily focused at Valley and 294 samples in 2022. The geology, mineralization and significant rock geochemical results are discussed below under the respective target headings below.

Rock sample sites were marked with flagging tape, or metal tags, labeled with the sample number, and locations recorded using hand-held GPS units. Rock samples were placed in clear plastic sample bags and primarily consisted of grab samples of subcrop, float and outcrop exposures or as initial prospecting samples to evaluate the grade potential. Chip samples were collected across mineralized outcrop exposures where possible. All of the samples were assayed for gold and multiple other elements as discussed under section 11.0, “Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security”.

9.2.1 Valley-Gracie-LM (Figures 15 to 16)

The Valley-Gracie-LM area is underlain by Ordovician to Silurian argillite, shale and chert of the Elmer Creek and Steel Formations which are overlain by black shale, chert argillite, sandstone and minor conglomerate of the Devonian Portrait Lake Formation of the Earn Group. The stratigraphy has been tightly folded by the Emerald Lake synclinorium. Two small granodiorite stocks intrude the Steel Formation within 7 km, the Valley stock to the west of the main fold axis, and the LM stock to the east. The LM stock was referred to as the Arrowhead South target in the mid 1990’s and has been erroneously referred to as the Arrowhead stock in recent reports, but should not be confused with the Arrowhead Lake stock *(Wheeler, 1954)*, approximately 7 km to the northeast, which comprised the Arrowhead North target. A third, unexposed intrusion is inferred beneath the Gracie showing based on geophysical data, the intensity of hornfels alteration and presence of skarn mineralization. It has been suggested for some time that the LM stock extends beneath the Gracie area *(Berdahl, 2009),* which continues to be the case after significantly more work has been done.

Valley Geology:

The most advanced occurrence on the Project is the Valley, which was undrilled prior to Snowline’s programs in 2021 and 2022 (see section 10.0, “Drilling”).

The oldest unit in the Valley area is the Ordovician Elmer Creek Formation of the Road River Group, which underlies the northwestern map area *(Figure 15)*. It consists of interbedded chert and siliceous argillite with a green grit marker bed, which was evident

on both sides of lower Arrowhead Creek. Bedding generally trends 220-250°/30-55°NW, but locally steeper proximal to the creek. A steep northwest dipping fault has been interpreted from the geophysics, locally following Arrowhead Creek and other northwest trending faults are evident cutting the stratigraphy northwest of the fault *(Gamonal, 2023)*, some of which are evident in the field.

The Steel Formation is dominated by argillite to argillaceous siltstone, siltstone and lesser sandstone, which is strongly hornfelsed for about 100 to 200m outwards from the mid-Cretaceous Valley stock of the Mayo plutonic suite. In the Rome showing area the stratigraphy is dominated by shale with flanking interbedded sandstone/siltstone, more consistent with the Earn Group, which appears to be exposed within the Emerald Lake synclinorium. Bedding trends southwest, dipping moderately to steeply northwest.

The Valley stock, originally mapped by Atlas in 1968, was not subsequently identified until 2012 by S. and L. Carlos, working for Golden Predator *(Burke and Carlos, 2014)*, at which time they identified a poorly exposed approximate 1.2 by 0.4 km body. The Valley intrusion is now known to consist of a 1.1 by 0.8 km slightly northwest elongated stock which has been intersected in drilling from an elevation of about 1,200m for 500m in the deepest drill hole. The following discussion of Valley is primarily summarized from Gamonal (2023).

The Valley stock is granodiorite in composition with 30-40% plagioclase, 12-25% quartz, 1-10% biotite and 1-5% hornblende, as identified by thin section *(Hamel, 2023)*. Three different phases are evident that vary only in grain size and texture. The main phase is coarse grained with an equigranular texture. A less coarse grained phase, referred to as medium grained, is present in the east to northeastern portion of the stock. A finer grained porphyritic phase forms a small 100 by 150m by at least 300m long body with associated dykes proximal to, and elongated along, what appears to be a northwest trending fault along Old Cabin Creek in the southern stock area. One of the dykes trends east-northeast along a portion of the fault-bounded southern contact of the stock.

The western, southern and southeastern margins of the Valley stock are fault bounded. The northeastern margin shows an intrusive contact with fine grained hornfelsed argillaceous siltstones. Several metre scale dykes have been identified along the western margin of the stock trending northerly. Dykes in the Rome showing area trend northeast and tight folding is developed parallel to the fold axis of the Emerald Lake synclinorium. Intermediate dykes and sills, possibly associated with the Valley stock, were mapped north of Arrowhead Creek, including two easterly trending felsic sills with proximal hornfelsing and pyrrhotite locally in both the sills and the hornfels, and a northerly trending fault controlled dyke.

Northwest trending, steeply dipping faults, which transect the Valley stock, with one just to the south, were intersected in drilling and appear to control the development of the sheeted quartz veins. Northeast and north-south oriented faults are interpreted as second order structures that were active during the magmatic and hydrothermal event given the control on dykes and quartz veins, with late movement suggested.

Valley Mineralization:

The following discussion of mineralization at Valley is primarily summarized from Gamonal (2023).

Gold mineralization at the Valley drilled prospect is associated with quartz veins with gangue and ore minerals typical of reduced intrusion related systems of the TGB. The veins occur primarily as irregular to planar sheeted arrays but also as multidirectional veins, typically 0.5 to 1 cm thick but range up to 10 cm. Textures include euhedral grains to massive fine grained crystals. Altered selvage thicknesses are variable and can be nonexistent. Gangue mineralogy consists of quartz, K-feldspar, adularia, calcite, and scheelite. Sulphides are represented by pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, bismuthinite, and different alloys of tellurium, bismuth, lead, and arsenic. Electrum and native gold are present as free grains and along margins of native bismuth, bismuthinite and above mentioned alloys such as baksanite, hedleyite, pilsenite, sulphotsumoite, lillianite, and tetradymite *(Hamel, 2023)*. Gold is also present locally at vein selvages as observed in petrographic sections. Sphalerite, galena and arsenopyrite are also observed within veins, and are interpreted as a late event in mineralization based on crosscutting relationships. The veins are primarily hosted in the Valley stock but also in the western hornfelsed margin. Pyrrhotite and pyrite are present as disseminated grains within the groundmass.

The Valley stock and associated proximal dykes are weakly to moderately potassically altered to potassium feldspar and biotite, with secondary biotite developed as anhedral grains in the groundmass of the fine grained porphyritic phase and potassium feldspar concentrated in vein walls, selvages and within veins, some with euhedral shapes suggestive of adularia crystallization. Following the potassic event, the alteration mineralogy is represented by: sericite replacing plagioclase phenocrysts and groundmass; chlorite and rutile replacing primary biotite and hornblende and; calcite and scheelite filling veins and vein selvages.

At surface, quartz veins have been recognized in the canyon of Old Cabin Creek and at the Ridge and Rome zones and along Arrowhead Creek (including at the old Arrowhead showing. The predominance of veins strike northwest (300 to 340°) and dip 60 to 90°NE. At the Ridge zone, veins strike 310 to 330°, with a secondary trend of 225°/ 85°NW.

Valley Rock Geochemistry:

Most of the rock sampling in 2021 concentrated on following up the 2012 discovery of mineralization within the Valley stock by Golden Predator in order to delineate drill targets. Rock sampling, with detailed chip sampling within the Canyon exposure, was conducted by, or under the supervision of, the author for Snowline resulting in the collection of 48 samples. Other Snowline personnel collected samples from the overall area.

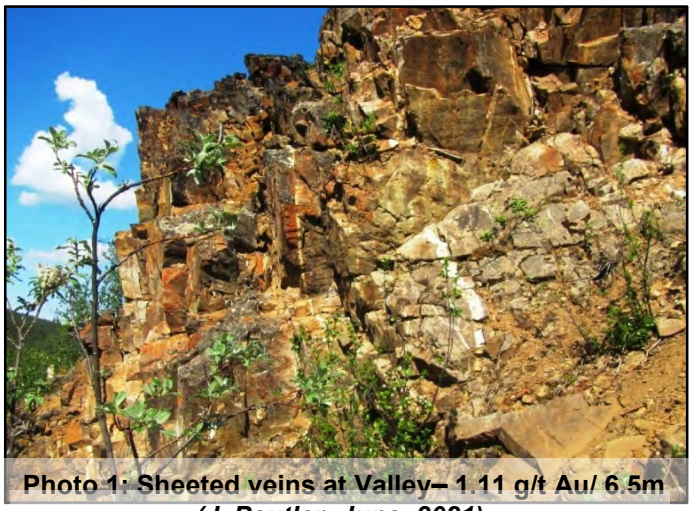

Photo 1: Sheeted veins at Valley– 1.11 g/t Au/ 6.5m
(J. Pautler, June, 2021)

Sheeted quartz veins, ranging from a few millimetres to 1-3 cm and locally up to 7 cm wide, are common within the hornfelsed sedimentary rocks and in the surrounding intrusion within the Old Cabin Creek canyon over a distance of about 200m wide by 400m along the canyon, limited by exposure. Despite high water hampering accessibility to the discovery mineralization, a zone with 25 sheeted veins per metre within the hornfels on the north side of the creek along a 030° chip sample line yielded 1.11 g/t Au over 6.5m, about 30m downstream of the discovery samples *(Photo 1)*. Approximately 75% of all samples collected within 130 by 30m along the canyon exposure yielded >1 to 11.7 g/t Au, with peripheral float samples to 15.97 g/t Au, verifying and expanding on the original discovery sampling. Bismuth and tellurium, ±arsenic values accompany the gold. Main trends are 280-300°/75-80°NE, more northerly/E trends proximal to the intrusive contact, and fewer at 200°/65°NW; the latter generally closely follows the bedding planes within the sedimentary unit. The veins commonly contain minor pyrite and lesser arsenopyrite.

Sheeted quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite veins, returning 1.83 to 10.1 g/t Au, with 186 g/t Ag, are also exposed over a 200m easterly by 75m area along cliff type exposures of the Valley stock, approximately 600m northeast of the discovery canyon exposure. Veins trend 306°/70°NE and 335°/50°NE near the base, and 025°/90°and 224°/87°NW near the top, but were generally of lower density and yielded 2.63 g/t Au.

Follow up of scorodite-arsenopyrite quartz vein talus float from the Ridge zone in 2021, previously returning values ranging from 4.78 to 152 g/t Au from at least 9 samples accompanied by up to 394 g/t Ag, 0.4% Bi and 0.24% Cu, ± Pb, indicated one persistent 10-15 cm wide vein trending 320-324°, with a probable 60°NE dip. A sample proximal to bedrock returned 12.25 g/t Au in 2021. The vein float extends for 250m to the northwest, crosscutting the slope. Lead and silver generally increase outboard in RIRGS type deposits.

The Ridge vein may persist another 250m to Arrowhead Creek where the Carlos brothers obtained 0.65 g/t Au, 65 g/t Ag and 1.3% Cu over 12m in 2012. Sampling lower in the creek identified fault controlled quartz-sulphide veins at 325°/75-90°NE, and more northerly trends of 350°/30°NE and 360°/60°E. Results ranged from 1.12 to 5.0 g/t Au with 9.43 g/t Au from a 210°/60°NW trending vein, all accompanied by high arsenic, bismuth, tellurium, antimony, copper (to 7.5%), ± high silver. The mineralized veins may be associated with a 310°/70°NE normal fault with NE side down. The high sulphide with copper association is more common in slightly more distal veins in RIRGS type deposits.

The Rome vein was discovered about 700m southeast of the Ridge zone in 2021 yielding 0.03 to 2.5 g/t Au from 1m chip samples with a grab returning 13.15 g/t Au *(de Pasquale, 2022)*.

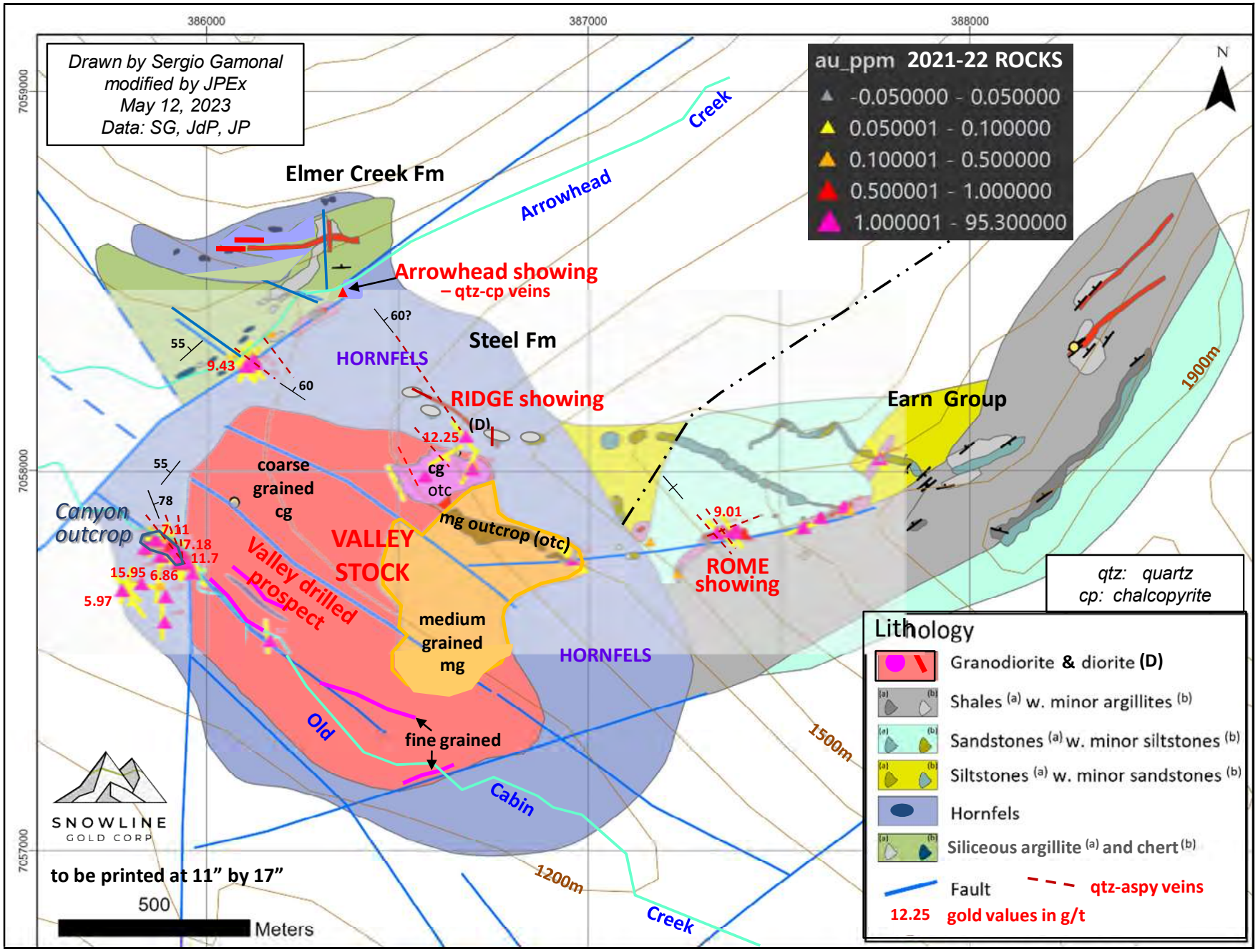

FIGURE 15: VALLEY GEOLOGY and 2021-22 ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY DETAIL

Gracie to LM Geology Mineralization and Rock Geochemistry: (Figure 16)

Snowline mapped a sedimentary succession consisting of argillite to coarse grained siltstone-sandstone, ±limy, greywacke and chert pebble conglomerate units at Gracie, which are locally metamorphosed to quartzite. The latter two units form marker horizons within the Portrait Lake Formation of the Earn Group. The sequence has been tilted at 50° to the northwest and then tight to isoclinally folded at 030°/20° *(Photo 2)*. Overall, bedding trends 260°/40-90°NW. Faults are evidenced as breaks cutting the cliffs and generally trend 320°, but no significant displacement has been recognized. Similar stratigraphy is evident within the LM area but without the coarser greywacke and conglomerate beds and the intense structural deformation.

Photo 2: Isoclinal folding at Gracie

A presumably contact metamorphic hornfelsed aureole is exposed over a 1.5 km diameter area with rusty weathering, horseshoe shaped pyrrhotite hornfels (containing 0.5-3% disseminated and/or banded pyrrhotite), within its western portion. No intrusive rocks have been recognized at surface, but northeast trending dykes have been previously mapped about 2 km to the south by Cecile (1998) and the LM stock lies 3 km to the southeast where hornfelsing extends 200 to 500m outwards from the stock.

Three styles of mineralization are evident at Gracie as summarized from Gamonal (2023).

1) **stratabound carbonate replacement-skarn:** This style of mineralization at Gracie appears to be associated with scarce, commonly oxidized, 0.3 to 1m thick limy beds within the thick clastic sedimentary package of the Earn Group. They can be traced over tens to hundreds of metres, with one every 15m. Mineralization consists of gold bearing pyrrhotite-rich, chalcopyrite, pyrite ± arsenopyrite continuous to poddy semi-massive to massive sulphide associated with amphibolite and commonly associated with actinolite-tremolite-diopside skarn.

2) **gold bearing quartz-arsenopyrite sheeted veins:** The 1 mm to 5 cm thick, commonly arsenopyrite rich veins are controlled by 320°/subvertical joints, with a vein density of about 4/metre and joint density to 10-15/metre.

3) **gold-bearing drusy quartz veins:** The few millimeter to 4 cm thick veins with drusy to comb texture and minor oxidation, trend sub-parallel to the stratigraphy, averaging around 220°-240°/60°NW, but variable, and are locally transposed to the bedding. They rarely contain sulphides, which consist of stibnite or bismuthinite with no alteration halo or selvage.

All veins postdate the regional scale folding. The 320° joint set cuts all deformation and the associated quartz-arsenopyrite veins are younger than the sulphide bearing beds and the drusy veins.

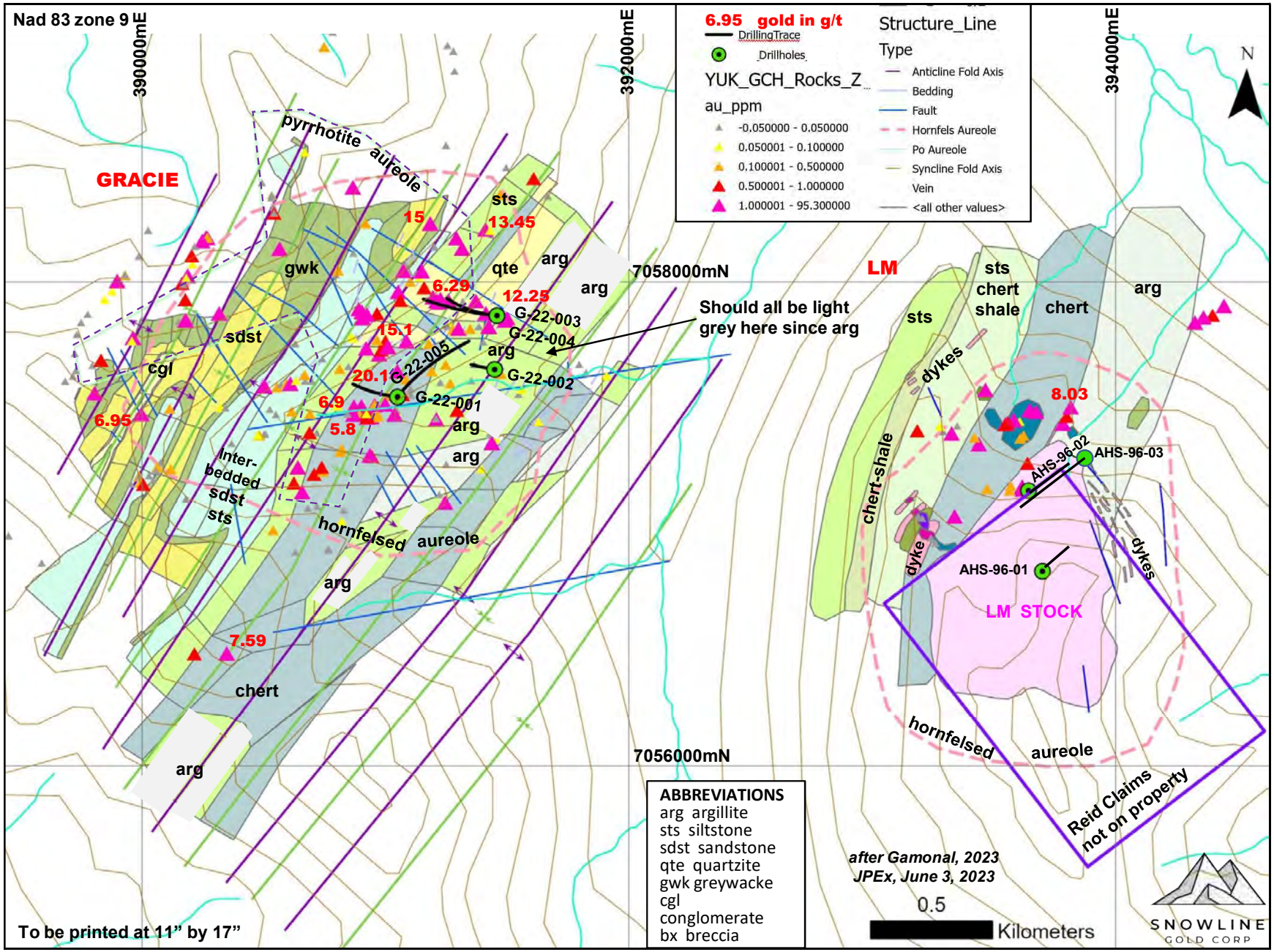

FIGURE 16: GRACIE-LM GEOLOGY and 2021-22 ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY DETAIL

A total of 22 rock samples were collected by Snowline in 2021 from the Gracie hornfelsed zone to follow up high grade gold-arsenopyrite veins and breccias and gold and copper bearing replacements obtained by Golden Predator which ran 1.05 to 5.8 g/t Au with a select specimen yielding 57 g/t Au with 216 g/t Ag and 3.3% Pb and associated bismuth. An additional 96 samples were collected in 2022 to delineate drill targets. The values obtained, and associated geochemistry, from the different styles of gold bearing mineralization encountered are outlined below.

Table 4: Gracie mineralization and geochemical data

Type	Trend (°)	Range Au (g/t)	Average Au (g/t)	No. of Samples	Association
Replacement skarn	220	0.02-12.25	0.98	16	Cu, ±As
quartz-arsenopyrite sheeted veins	320	0.0025-13.45	2.96	44	As, Te, Bi
Drusy quartz veins	240	0.01-7.59	1.25	12	±Sb, Bi

Similar mineralization to Gracie was encountered from the vicinity of the LM drilled prospect, just north of the Reid claims (the Reid claims are not on the Project). Approximately 25 rock samples, primarily of sheeted veins, were collected by Snowline in 2022, 16 of which returned gold values ranging from 0.2 g/t to 8.03 g/t Au from quartz vein material across an open, 450 by 600m area. The sheeted quartz veins, which lie proximal to the northern margin of the LM intrusion, are oriented northwest, parallel to mineralized veins present at both Valley and Gracie.

9.2.2 Old Cabin (Figure 17)

The Old Cabin pluton is described as biotite granite to quartz monzonite and granodiorite in composition with a sharp contact with the surrounding sedimentary and volcanic to volcaniclastic rocks, which are commonly metamorphosed to a magnetite bearing hornfels and a 100 by 50m skarn zone lies along the western margin *(YGS, 2023)*. The eastern contact is displaced by a northwesterly fault. The pluton has been assigned to the Tombstone plutonic suite based on the magnetic signature. Another small intrusion was mapped by Union Carbide about 2 km to the northwest *(James, 1982b)* and another two small bodies were mapped by Hart (1986), one described below, and a 0.3 by 0.2 km plug approximately 1 km west of the Old Cabin pluton.

Snowline's 2022 program focused on the NW Horn area in the vicinity of a small Cretaceous granodiorite plug about 2.5 km northwest of the **Horn** showing. The approximately 0.9 by 0.4 km intrusion, informally referred to as the "Hart" plug in this report was initially identified by Craig Hart during work on his B.Sc. thesis *(Hart, 1986)*. The following discussion is primarily summarized from Gamonal (2023).

In mapping by Snowline, both medium grained granodiorite and fine grained diorite phases of the "Hart" plug were identified and all the observed contacts between the pluton and the siltstone-sandstone wallrocks were steep faults *(Photo 3)*. On the northwest side the plug intrudes a sequence of variably brecciated andesite, interbedded siltstone/sandstone and argillite. Hornfels alteration is observed in a 10m thick bed of fine grained sedimentary rocks beneath the andesite unit or in contact with

diorite and granodiorite intrusive rocks. The andesite unit forms an overturned fold, which lies in contact with a layer of andesite breccia, with a horizontal hinge axis roughly oriented north-south.

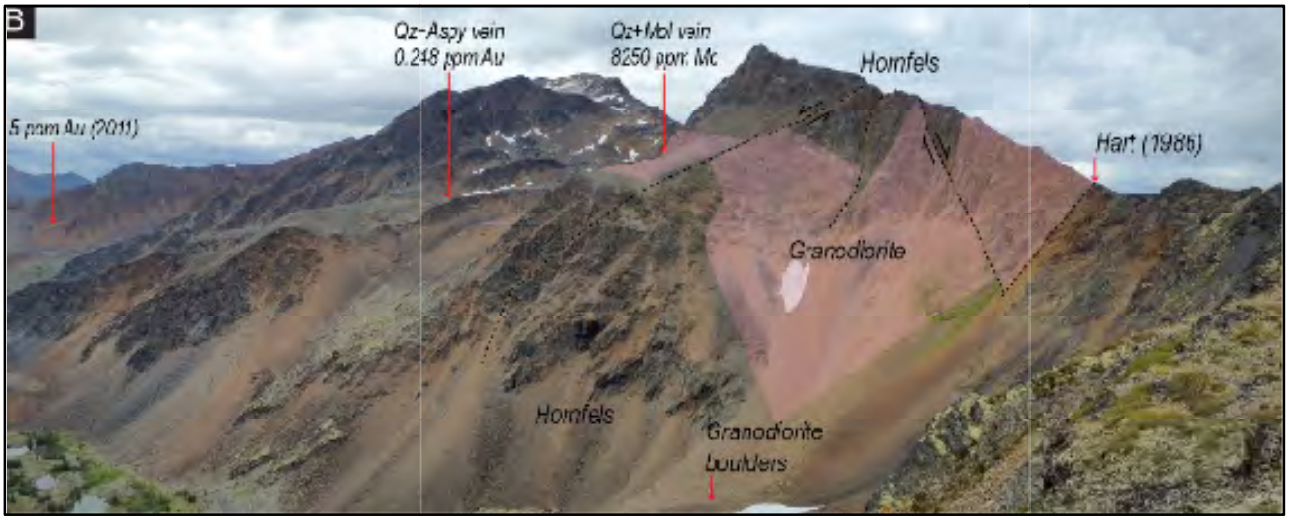

Photo 3: "Hart" plug, NW Horn area, view looking southerly
(N. Piette-Lauziere, August, 2022)

The Old Cabin granodiorite pluton is primarily cut by 1 cm wide pyrite-pyrrhotite quartz veins with thin (1-2 mm) K-feldspar alteration envelopes. Quartz-arsenopyrite veins, 1 to 15 cm, locally to 50 cm, thick veins are observed 1-2 km to the west of the pluton. At the Old Trench Ridge showing veins trended 150°/30°W, 200°/46° and 280/35°. A skarn has been noted along the northwest margin and skarn is noted at the Horn showing.

Snowline's 2022 work in the NW Horn area, as summarized from Gamonal (2023), identified sheeted quartz, ±carbonate, ±molybdenite veins forming high density systems within the wallrock (up to 10 veins/metre) parallel to the N-S and NE-SW bounding faults, but also within the granodiorite with more variable orientations such as northwest–southeast and east-west but always with a vertical dip. The granodiorite displays weak to strong pervasive sericite alteration, stronger along vein selvages. Vertical sheeted quartz+carbonate veins with traces of bismuthinite are present in the siltstone-sandstone unit with vein density up to 4 veins/metre with a northwest–southeast principal orientation and north-northeast to south-southwest secondary orientation.

The andesite breccia within the fold in the NW Old Cabin area is variably infilled by sulphide minerals (chalcopyrite, pyrite, and arsenopyrite) and carbonate, and the massive andesite is also mineralized with disseminated sulphides.

Sheeted veins hosted in the main granodiorite intrusive to the northwest of the map area returned 8,250 ppm Mo and >300 ppm to 810 ppm W. Veins hosted in diorite or contact hornfels contained anomalous pathfinder elements such as >325 to 1,172 ppm Bi, and >104.5 to 147 ppm Te, with 1,250 ppm W in the diorite. Specimens from the country rock returned 0.383, 0.516 and 1.2 g/t Au. The geochemical signature of the

molybdenite-rich granodiorite to the northwest, and the bismuth-tellurium-tungsten-rich porphyritic diorite to the south is also an indication that these intrusive phases are possibly related to a RIRGS but that the mineralized intrusive is still yet to be identified.

Limited follow up in 2022, of historical anomalous stream sediments of 1,150 and 859 ppb Au draining the area to the southeast of the Horn showing resulted in the discovery of a small arsenopyrite vein in the drainage just upstream of the 1,150 ppb Au in silt. Brecciated siltstone with fine arsenopyrite yielded 1.2 g/t Au and a drusy quartz veined breccia yielded 0.52 g/t Au, both with anomalous bismuth, upstream of the 859 ppb Au in silt higher up in the creek.

9.2.3 Christina and Scronk (Figure 18)

Geology:

The Christina Minfile showing is associated with the southern margin of the West Rogue stock. Very little data exists for this stock, but based on thin section work by Ebert (1991) it is described as a granite with about 48% quartz, 20% potassium feldspar, 20% plagioclase, 7% biotite and 5% hornblende with zones of potassic alteration identified in its northern and southwestern portions.

Limited 2022 mapping by Snowline at the Scronk Minfile showing indicates an east-west elongate intrusive body of up to about 150m wide by possibly 500m long, with the northern and western limits undefined. Dykes of similar composition, some finer grained, are evident with widths of up to about 5m. Dyke orientations were generally 280 to 295°. Composition appears to be Kspar megacrystic (locally to 50%), hornblende-biotite granite, although Ebert (1991) describes it as a quartz syenite from thin section work, probably due to samples with a high percentage of the Kspar megacrysts, reducing the quartz content. The intrusion cuts north to northeast dipping hornfelsed siltstone, argillite and chert of the Silurian Road River Group. Dolomitic siltstone of the Road River Group lies just to the south of the main target. An extensional east-west trending structural zone controlled by steep north dipping, north side down faults was observed. Other structures in the area include steep, south-north faults and joints.

Mineralization and Rock Geochemistry:

The following discussion of the mineralization is based on 2022 prospecting and sampling completed by the author for Snowline in 2022.

Christina:

Two mineralized zones are evident at Christina, apparently associated with somewhat of an embayment in the West Rogue stock. The North zone consists of entirely intrusion hosted mineralization and the West zone is hosted by hornfelsed sedimentary rocks, approximately 1 km to the southwest.

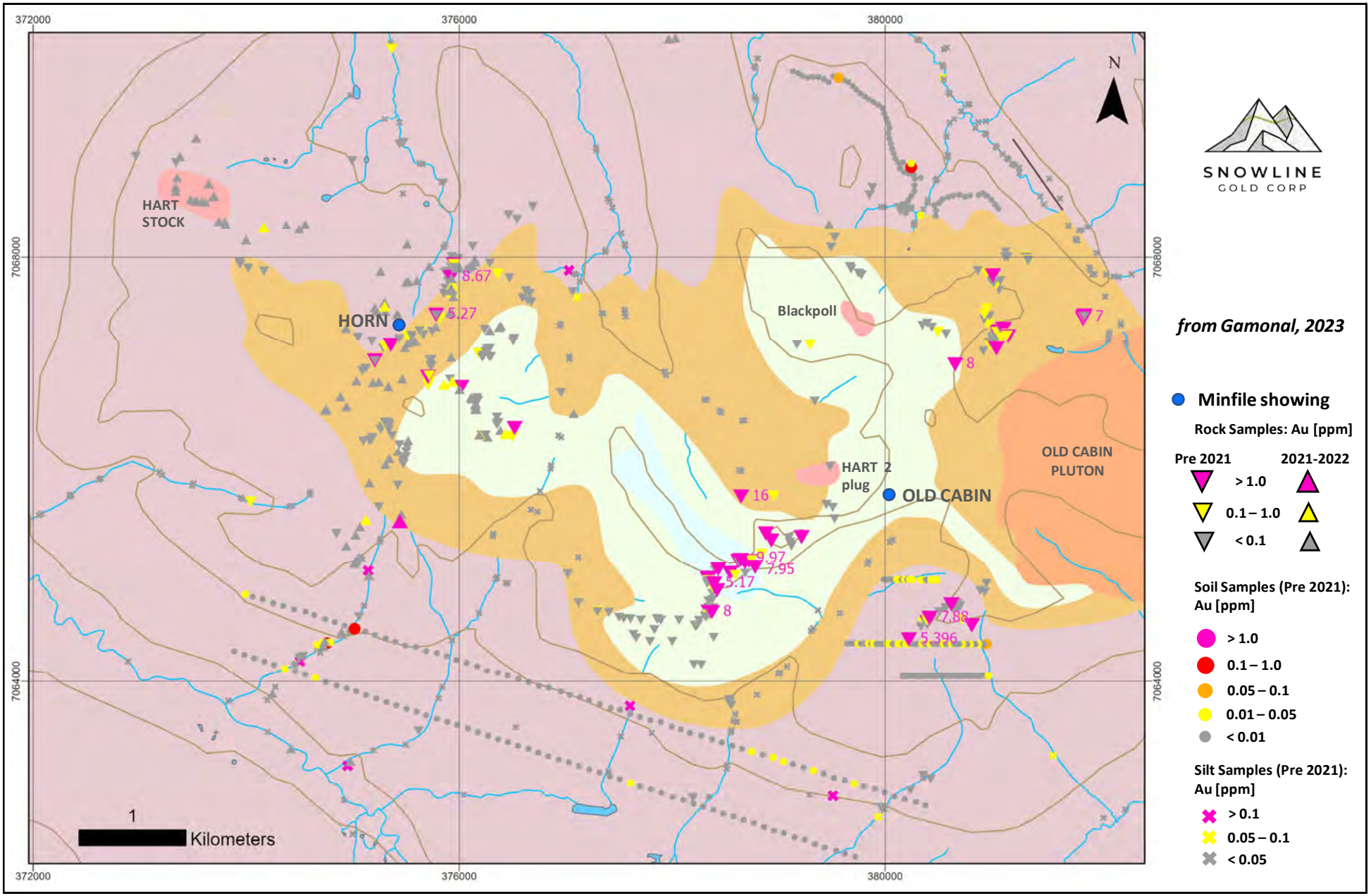

FIGURE 17: OLD CABIN GEOLOGY and ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY DETAIL

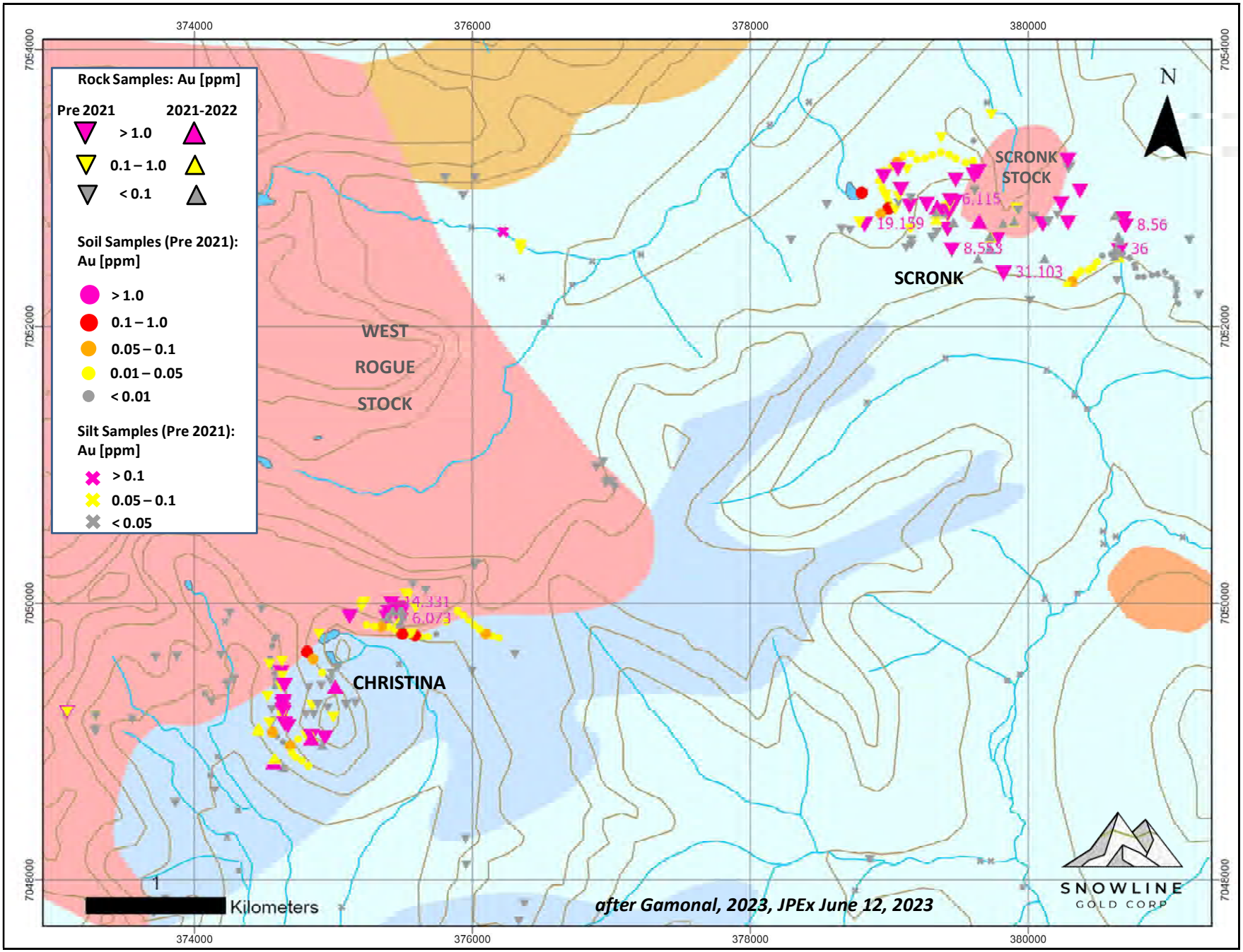

FIGURE 18: CRISTINA–SCRONK GEOLOGY and ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY DETAIL

Mineralization at the North zone consists of quartz-tourmaline ±arsenopyrite within a 150m diameter zone. Locally chalcopyrite and pyrite are present within the veins and as disseminations within the sericitized haloes of the veins (up to 1-2 cm margins). Veins follow fracture surfaces and joints, consistently trending 310-335°/63-75°NE. Other fractures trend 280-295°/70-75° and 020-040°/20°E. Vein density is up to 1 per metre over 3m widths, with 3-4 veins or vein sets within about 25m, repeating every 35-40m within the zone. Veins average 1-3 cm, with a maximum width of 15 cm observed (with only minor arsenopyrite) and previously reported veins range up to 37.5 cm wide. Samples returned negligible to 0.462 g/t Au from six samples collected, generally accompanied by significant bismuth, arsenic, antimony, ±copper. Previous sample sites, which returned from negligible to 14.3 g /t Au, were not resampled. The arsenic, antimony and copper association suggests a more distal signature. Overall vein density is low.

The chilled margin of the intrusion in this area trends 330°/75°NE and contained 1-3% fine disseminated, stringer and blebby chalcopyrite over at least 0.5m, limited by exposure. Trace chalcopyrite is evident within the hornfelsed sedimentary rocks, locally with disseminated pyrrhotite. However, no significant gold was obtained from the one sample collected.

Photo 4: Tourmaline breccia veins

J. Pautler. July 4. 2022

Mineralization at the West zone consists of quartz-arsenopyrite veins, quartz tourmaline veins, tourmaline breccia veins with silicified siltstone clasts *(Photo 4)* and fine tourmaline stockwork and a tourmaline breccia body cut by quartz-arsenopyrite veins and lesser pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. A sample of the tourmaline breccia yielded 2.01 g/t Au with >1% As, 57 ppm Bi and 265 ppm Sb, confirming previous results. Fine disseminated arsenopyrite is evident, possibly replacing select limy beds, but the one sample collected returned 0.23 g/t Au. The main area of quartz-arsenopyrite veins, which previously returned 0.52 to 3.83 g/t Au from 9 samples over 175m, was not investigated or sampled in 2022 due to limited access due to snow conditions and time.

Table 5: Christina mineralization and 2022 geochemistry

Type	Au (g/t)	Association
tourmaline breccia body	2.01, 1.00	>1% As, Bi, Sb
quartz-arsenopyrite veins	1.64	As
brecciated siltstone, arsenopyrite cement	3.98	As, Bi, Te
quartz tourmaline veins	negligible	

Veins in both zones appear to be related to 315-335°/65-75° trending structures, with the tourmaline breccia controlled by this same structural trend at the intersection with more northerly trends (020°/70°). Northeast trends appear to be later.

Scronk:

Mineralization at Scronk consists of quartz-arsenopyrite veins and fracture fillings, arsenopyrite veins and fracture fillings and coatings on joint surfaces, and tourmaline as fracture fillings, stringers and small breccia veins, locally cutting quartz, primarily hosted by hornfelsed siltstone, argillite and chert of the Silurian Road River Group. No significant gold values were obtained from the hornfels, which was variably mineralized with pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and actinolite. The quartz veins are commonly drusy. Pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite locally accompany the veins with minor molybdenum, chalcopyrite and possible bismuthinite evident within the veins which are more proximal to the intrusion. Thin veinlets of sphalerite were also observed and galena and tetrahedrite have been reported. Disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrite and pyrrhotite haloes are locally evident peripheral to the veins, generally extending <1 cm from the veins/fractures within a halo of sericite alteration. Veins are a few mm thick ranging to 8 cm (15 cm is previously reported), but average 1-2 cm. Arsenopyrite also occurs as veins (few mm to 0.6 cm) and as patches within fault breccias

The arsenopyrite is commonly accompanied by scorodite and veins generally occur along the margins of drusy quartz veins, along fractures and joint surfaces, and in one case, crosscutting (trend 013/70°E) intensely silicified siltstone at 45° to the fracture planes which were at 330°/75°. Arsenopyrite is evident within the wall rock but not abundant.

Veins are persistent, with one discontinuously traced for approximately 1 km, but narrow overall. Main vein/joint/fracture set trends are 270-290/70-80°N, with fewer at 310°/75°N. The veins appear to lie within an extensional, overall east-west trending structural zone controlled by steep north dipping, north side down faults *(Photo 5)*.

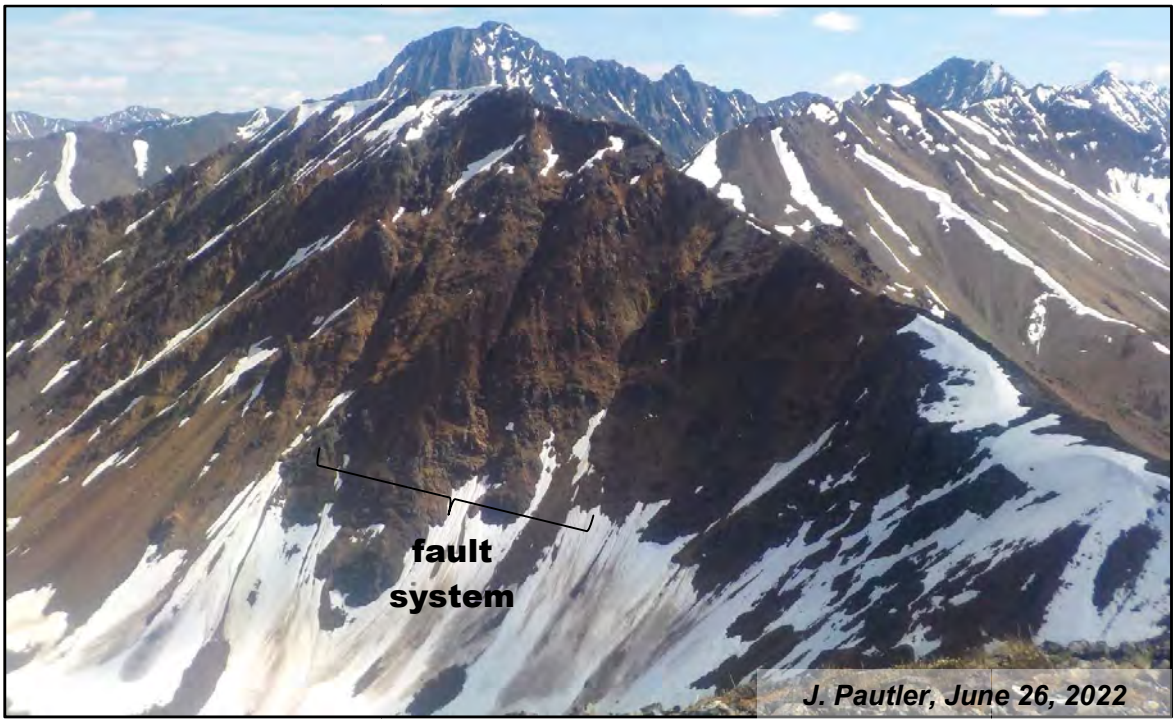

Photo 5: East-west controlling normal faults at Scronk, view looking easterly

Follow up of 1990 samples returning up to 36 g/t Au, 419 g/t Ag, 13.5% Pb and 4.2% Zn and >0.2% As from a talus covered fault zone was not successful in relocating the sulphide rich float. The source appears to be from a gully to the west which lies below the persistent possible 1 km vein. This vein, if continuous, returned 2.43 g/t Au, 39.2 g/t Ag, >1% Pb, >1% As and 0.6% Sb more proximal to the intrusion. Other quartz-arsenopyrite veins in 2022 more proximal to the intrusion, from which previous sampling returned negligible to 14.3 g/t Au, returned from negligible to 1.12 g/t Au. The only vein where bismuthinite was identified yielded 0.17% Bi, but no significant gold and consisted of quartz-tourmaline with minor arsenopyrite.

9.2.4 Fango (**Figure 11)**

Sampling by Snowline following up anomalous stream sediment results northwest of the Fango prospect in 2022 returned 63.8 g/t Au with 273 Ag from quartz-arsenopyrite-galena-pyrrhotite tetrahedrite vein float in a scree slope and 1.4 g/t Au, 46 g/t Ag and 176 ppm Bi from hornfels float with arsenopyrite, northwest of the Survey stock from which drilling reportedly intersected 1.0 g/t Au over 13.6m *(Burke, 1996)*.

9.3 Geophysics (Figures 19 to 20)

In 2021 a 410.9 line km UAV-borne magnetic survey was flown over the Valley target by EarthEx Geophysical Solutions Inc. (“EarthEx”) from July 23 to August 6, 2021, covering 10.4 km^2 to provide detailed magnetic data allowing for the potential 3D modeling of the intrusion and associated alteration below the surface. Survey logistics are summarized from EarthEx (2021). Line spacing was 25m and 50m on a heading of 002°/182°, with tie lines at a 250m and 500m line spacing on a heading of 092°/272°, and a nominal flight height of 25m above ground level. The survey was successful in aiding in the delineation of the margins of the Valley intrusion and identification of northwest-trending (310°) structures which cut the intrusion and the northeast trending Arrowhead fault *(Figure 19)* and appear to be associated with the distribution of gold mineralization. In Figure 19, the Residual Magnetic Intensity (“RMI”) defines lithological boundaries well and the black and white second vertical derivative of the RMI defines structures well. The hybrid aims to present these details from both images in a single view, making it an excellent backdrop for litho-structural interpretation. The data facilitated the demarcation of 2022 drill holes.

High resolution helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric surveys were flown over the Valley-Gracie-LM (Rogue), Old Cabin and Ramsey targets by Precision GeoSurveys of Langley, British Columbia for Snowline in 2022. Survey logistics are summarized from Hanlon (2022a & b). The 809 line km (73 km^2) Rogue, 769 line km (69 km^2) Old Cabin and 738 line km (66.1 km^2) Ramsey survey areas, totaling 2,316 line km (208.1 km^2), were flown between July 16 and 26, 2022 at 100m line spacing on a heading of 003°/183°, while tie lines were flown at 1000m line spacing on a heading of 093°/273°, with a nominal flight height of 50m above ground level. The TMI for the surveys are shown in Figure 20.

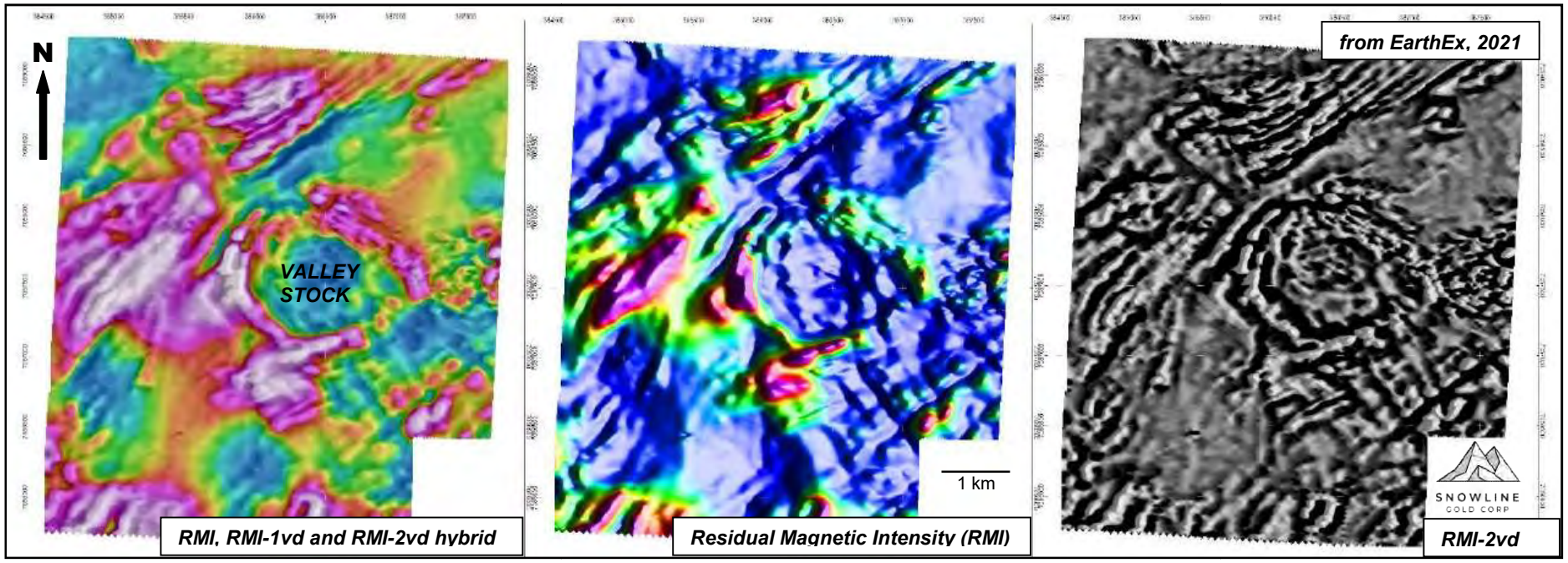

FIGURE 19: VALLEY UAV-BORNE MAGNETIC GEOPHYSICS

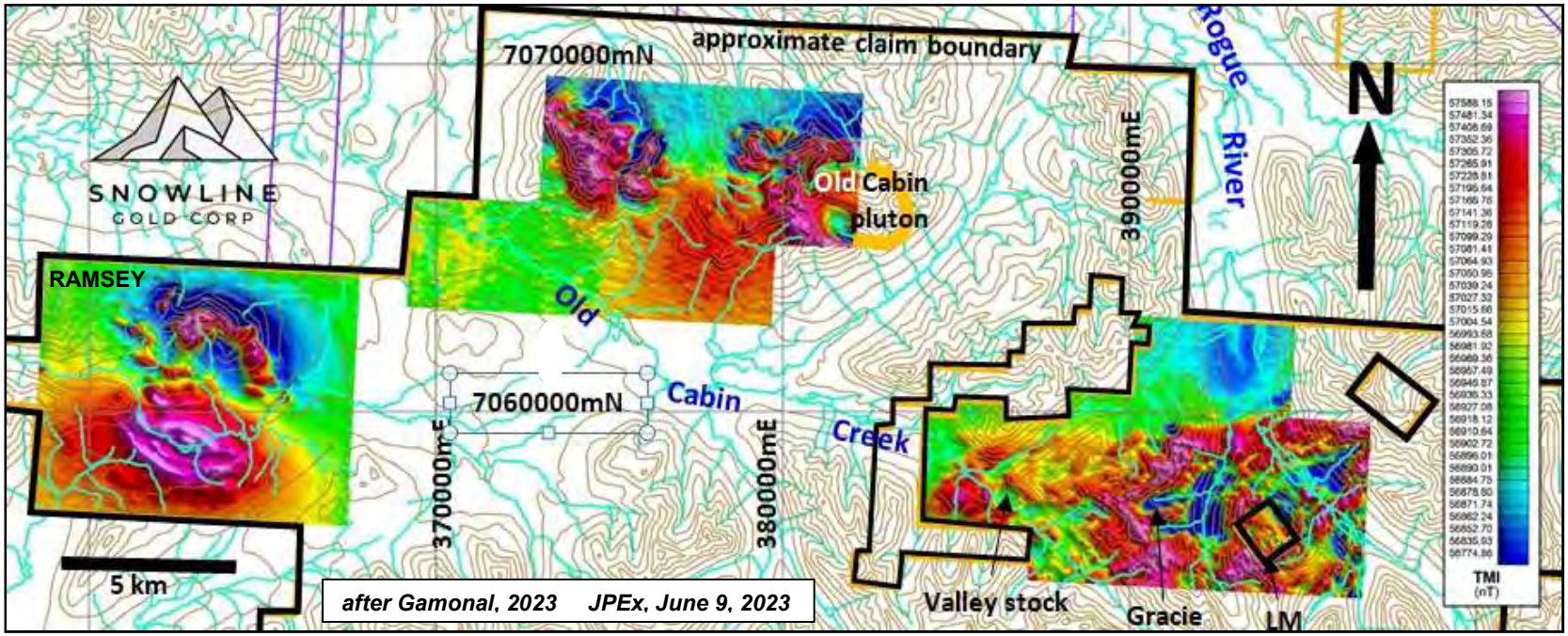

FIGURE 20: AIRBORNE TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY GEOPHYSICS

The surveys were flown using an Airbus AS350 helicopter, registration C-GOHK, equipped with a data acquisition system, GPS navigation system, pilot guidance unit (PGU), laser altimeter, Scintrex CS-3 split-beam cesium vapor magnetometer, Billingsley TFM100G2 triaxial fluxgate magnetometer, Nuvia Dynamics gamma ray spectrometer (AGRS-2), barometer, and temperature/humidity probe. In addition, two GEM GSM-19T base stations magnetometers were used to record temporal magnetic variations.

Intrusions associated with the RIRGS model are typically characterized by a low magnetic signature (reduced) and conductivity lows, often surrounded by conspicuous magnetic thermal aureoles, which is observed within the Mayo suite intrusions. The Tombstone suite is slightly oxidized so generally has a flat magnetic signature.

Data from the 2022 Rogue magnetic survey was merged with the 410.9 line km of UAV-borne magnetic data collected in 2021 aiding in the definition of structures. The merged data further supported the northwest trending structures apparently associated with mineralization. A fault is interpreted from the geophysics to extend along Arrowhead Creek trending approximately 120°/60°NW and other north to northwest trending structures were evident on the northwest side of the structure. The survey suggests a large (4 km diameter) hornfelsed aureole at Gracie with a possible buried intrusion at depth.

The survey at Old Cabin shows a magnetic hornfelsed aureole surrounding the Old Cabin pluton, which has a slightly lower signature than the aureole, possibly due to the slightly oxidized characteristics of the Tombstone suite intrusions. A small plug mapped by Hart (1986) just to the west with proximal quartz-sulphide veins, corresponds to a magnetic low. The Old Cabin volcanics and volcaniclastics are readily recognized by their extremely high magnetic signature in the Old Cabin and Ramsey area to the west.

9.4 Aerial photogrammetry

UAV photogrammetry was flown over the Valley (3.3 km^2), Gracie (3.3 km^2), LM (2.2 km^2) and Old Cabin (3.5 km^2 & 2.2 km^2 in 2021 & 2022, respectively) targets to provide high resolution (cm-scale) base maps for geological mapping, and desktop and baseline studies, as well as an understanding of bedrock controls on mineralization. Survey logistics are summarized from Bennett (2021a & b & 2022). The surveys were flown using a DJI Phantom 4 Pro v2.0 optical 20 megapixel camera drone with both a mechanical shutter and an upgraded rover L1/L2 Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) receiver by Drone North between August 30 and September 2, 2021 (Gracie and Old Cabin) and between August 13 and 20, 2022 (Old Cabin and LM). Data products generated include 20 cm resolution in 2021 and 2.5-3.5 cm resolution in 2022, colour orthophoto mosaics, Digital Surface Models (DSM) and Digital Terrain Models (DTM). Hillshade models were also generated for each survey area.

9.5 Petrography and SEM Mineralogical Characterization Studies

Petrographic sections and select scanning electron microscopy ("SEM") mineralogical characterization was completed by Hamel (2023) on the Valley stock as partial fulfillment of her B.Sc. (Hons.) degree at the University of Ottawa, from which the following discussion is taken in whole or in part. Twenty-one drill core and field samples of the intrusion were examined petrographically and seven of them submitted for whole rock analysis. The ore mineralogy of the gold-bearing veins was analyzed further by SEM and energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy.

The Valley stock was characterized as a reduced intrusion, comprising equigranular to porphyritic biotite and amphibole bearing granodiorite with abundant titanite. Whole rock geochemistry and petrography support the intrusion as being part of the subalkalic Mayo suite of the TGB in the Yukon. Gold is late stage, up to 96 weight percent pure and is hosted in quartz-carbonate sheeted veins surrounded by sericite, ±chlorite, alteration envelopes. The veins and their alteration haloes contain scheelite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, arsenopyrite and gold, which is closely associated with a variety of bismuth, ±lead, ±tellurium minerals, such as lillianite, hedleyite, tetradymite, baksanite, pilsenite, bismuthinite, galena and native bismuth.

Vein mineralization sequences were observed assuming a retrograde and partial replacement of lillianite, which appears to have been the first mineral crystallizing. These sequences are based on the availability and concentration in the system of bismuth, tellurium, lead and sulphur. The vein mineral assemblage suggests the veins were formed by up to 400°C, CO_2-rich hydrothermal fluids with native bismuth potentially acting as a scavenger of gold.

9.6 Environmental Baseline Studies

Environmental baseline studies commenced in the Valley drilled prospect area in October, 2022 including monthly water quality monitoring, hydrology, pre-disturbance botanical inventories and wildlife surveying, providing a baseline of knowledge for future advanced stage permitting. The water quality monitoring involves monthly surface water sampling and discharge measurements collected from 11 sites along Old Cabin Creek and tributaries by Ensero Solutions Canada Inc.

10.0 DRILLING (Figures 11, 21 to 24 and Tables 6 to 11)

A total of 14,124m of diamond drilling in 36 holes has been completed on the Rogue Project by Snowline, with 804m in 4 holes in 2021 at Valley and 13,340m in 32 holes in 2022. The 2022 drilling includes 11,168m in 26 holes at Valley (an additional 2 holes were abandoned due to thick talus with no bedrock and drilled as new holes with steeper dips), and 2,152m in 5 holes at Gracie. A total of 11,972m has been completed at Valley. No previous drilling was conducted at either target.

Historical diamond drilling within the current Project area, which will be discussed under section 10.1, “Historical Drilling”, consists of at an estimated 2,000m in eight, and part of two, holes drilled on three separate targets; Fango at Plata North, LM to the east of Gracie, and the Tom zone at the southeastern end of the Emerald Lake pluton. All holes were drilled by Yukon Gold Corp. (“YGC”) in 1996, under option from Lueck and Mark. Locations are shown on Figures 11 and 16, and plotted in Jiang and Broughton (1998).

Approximately 16,000m of diamond drilling in 46 holes has been completed within the Rogue Project. All drill programs are summarized in Table 6, below.

Table 6: Drill program summary

Year	Company	Target	Holes	Type	Size	Length (m)
1996	YGC	Fango (Plata North)	6	diamond	NQ	unknown
1996	YGC	LM	part of 2	diamond	NQ	378
1996	YGC	Tom zone	2	diamond	NQ	unknown
2021	Snowline	Valley	4	diamond	NQ2	804
2022	Snowline	Valley, Gracie	32	diamond	NQ2	13,320*
TOTAL			**46**			**14,502+m**

*does not include two holes abandoned in overburden

10.1 Historical Drilling (Figure 11, 16, Tables 7 and 8)

Only the details, including logs, of the 1996 drilling on the Reid claims, which cover the 0.8 km diameter **LM** stock, are available in the literature *(Lueck, 1997)*, with all historical holes roughly plotted in *(Jiang & Broughton, 1998)*. Three holes were diamond drilled in the northern portion of the LM stock in 1996 but portions of two of the holes appear to underlie the current Rogue Project, based on georeferencing Figure 5 from Lueck (1997) and published claim boundaries *(YGS, 2023a)*. All measurements regarding what portions of, and intersections within, the holes should be considered as rough estimates only, since holes and claim boundaries have not been located in the field. Diamond drill hole specifications of the 1996 holes are summarized in Table 7, below; “Az.” denotes azimuth.

Table 7: Historical diamond drill hole specifications

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Size	Target/Comments
AS-96-02	393642	7057138	45	50	202	NQ	LM-from 101-393.2m on Rogue
AS-96-03	393847	7057306	225	45	176	NQ	LM-from 0-176m on Rogue
PN-96-01	354023	7062074	unknown	unknown	unknown	NQ	Plata North- Fango
PN-96-02	354023	7062074	unknown	unknown	unknown	NQ	Plata North- Fango
PN-96-03	354023	7062074	unknown	unknown	unknown	NQ	Plata North- Fango
PN-96-04	353819	7061955	unknown	unknown	unknown	NQ	Plata North- Fango
PN-96-05	353819	7061955	unknown	unknown	unknown	NQ	Plata North- Fango
PN-96-06	353819	7061955	unknown	unknown	unknown	NQ	Plata North- Fango
TZ-96-01	393695	7049151	unknown	unknown	unknown	NQ	Tom zone, ELP
TZ-96-02	393695	7049151	unknown	unknown	unknown	NQ	Tom zone, ELP
TOTAL	**10 holes**				**378+**		**possibly 2,000m total on Rogue**

The drilling on the LM drilled prospect targeted the northern portion of the LM stock to crosscut the known gold-bearing vein systems at depth as well as to intersect the intrusion-sedimentary contact *(Figure 16)*. The program was successful in intersecting significant mineralization which is discussed further in section 23.0, "Adjacent Properties". The anomalous intersection in DDH AS-96-02 represents the continuation of an anomalous intersection from above on the Reid claims and mineralization was intersected below 176m in DDH AS-96-03, which does not underlie the Rogue Project. Diamond drill holes PN-96-01 to-06 were drilled as a fence from two drill pads at the southern margin of the Survey stock on the Fango prospect by YGC in 1996 to test the intrusion/sedimentary contact at the Plata North property *(Figure 11)*. The work was not filed for assessment and is only referred to in a later report by Jiang and Broughton (1998). Hole 3 is reported to contain 1.02 g/t Au over 13.6m *(YGS, 2023)*. Two holes were also drilled on the Tom zone within the Emerald Lake pluton *(Figure 11)*, but no significant mineralization was intersected *(YGS, 2023)*. Significant intersections are tabulated below.

Table 8: Significant historical diamond drill results

Drillhole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
AS-96-02	100.6	138.7	25.9	0.17
AS-96-03	88.4	176.8	88.4	0.12
PN-96-03	unknown	unknown	13.6	1.02

10.2 Snowline Drilling (Figures 21 to 24)

The 2021 and 2022 diamond drilling for Snowline was completed by New Age Drilling Solutions Inc. of Whitehorse, Yukon, using heli-portable drills with NQ2 wireline tools, primarily Multipower Product's Discovery 1.5 diamond drill, except for six holes (V22-019, 022, 025, 027, 029 and 033, which were drilled with a Zinex A5. All core is stored at the Forks camp at 387868mE, 7075136mN. Diamond drill hole specifications are summarized in Table 9, on the following page; "Elev." denotes elevation and "Az." azimuth. Drill hole locations for Valley are shown on Figure 21, and for Gracie in Figure 16. Drill sections are shown in Figures 22 to 24 showing significant intersections, with gold grades capped at 10 g/t Au over the interval length in metres.

Overall core recovery was excellent in 2021 to 2022, averaging approximately 96%, including 94% from Gracie and 97% from Valley. Recoveries would be slightly lower due to rounding of intervals, resulting in consecutive >100% recoveries that have not been reconciled, but this would not materially change the recoveries reported (about 1-2% lower at Valley). Core recovery in DDH V-22-025 was poor at only 51.7%, with extremely poor recovery ranging from about 13 to 30% between 68 and 86m within silicified and sericite altered hornfels. No significant results were obtained and it does not appear that the low recoveries impacted the results since there does not appear to be significant concentrations of lost material. Other intersections with no significant results exhibited more localized intervals of poor to fair recovery, commonly within the hornfels (DDH V-22-022, -011, -003 and -004) or at contacts (DDH V-22-013). Two intervals are evident (146-149m and 155-158m) with only fair (60%) recovery within a significant intersection in DDH V-22-004 associated with hornfels. Poor core recovery was also noted within the tops of some holes, which is expected due to weathered bedrock at surface. The veins and silicification through the mineralized intervals at

Valley tend to be amenable to favourable recoveries. Overall core recovery does not appear to impact on the results obtained.

Table 9: Snowline 2021 to 2022 diamond drill hole specifications

Hole ID	Target	UTM NAD 83 Zone 9		Elev. (m)	Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Recovery %	No. of Samples
		Easting (m)	Northing (m)						
V-21-001ŧ	Valley	385917	7057833	1169	175	-50	161	99.0	168
V-21-002ŧ	Valley	385917	7057833	1169	175	-70	242	98.3	206
V-21-003	Valley	385945	7057816	1171	220	-50	220	97.5	174
V-21-004	Valley	385907	7057860	1167	220	-50	180.75	96.0	135
V-22-005	Valley	386063	7057920	1184	221	-59	339	96.2	252
V-22-006	Valley	386064	7057922	1185	39	-55	301	98.8	232
V-22-007	Valley	386269	7057714	1190	218	-55	415.13	98.3	327
V-22-008	Valley	386722	7058149	1460	217	-55	292	96.4	238
V-22-009*	Valley	386963	7058034	1550	220	-55	27▪	-	0
V-22-010	Valley	386090	7057729	1173	219	-55	404	98.7	358
V-22-011	Valley	386965	7058036	1550	216	-75	315.85	93.8	202
V-22-012ŧ	Valley	386604	7057568	1206	222	-56	355	96.4	277
V-22-013	Valley	386583	7058083	1407	220	-60	324	96.2	221
V-22-014	Valley	386172	7057586	1178	220	-55	368	98.4	274
V-22-015	Valley	386396	7057845	1223	221	-54	553.6	99.0	457
V-22-016*	Valley	386753	7057760	1291	220	-55	23▪	-	0
V-22-017	Valley	386755	7057763	1293	215	-71	351	98.3	262
V-22-018	Valley	386216	7057358	1186	221	-55	334	95.4	236
V-22-019	Valley	386481	7057420	1184	221	-56	482	98.3	355
V-22-020	Valley	386398	7057851	1224	39	-55	500	99.0	362
V-22-021	Valley	386552	7057208	1186	221	-54	272	96.0	199
V-22-022	Valley	386824	7057387	1197	220	-55	428	92.5	304
V-22-023	Valley	386778	7057119	1192	219	-55	155	93.8	111
V-22-024	Valley	387104	7057208	1218	219	-55	315.5	95.3	221
V-22-025	Valley	386007	7058074	1185	220	-60	109.3	51.7	64
V-22-026	Valley	386319	7057496	1181	219	-56	398	97.5	272
V-22-027	Valley	386398	7057706	1200	206	-55	677	97.2	479
V-22-028	Valley	386110	7057481	1183	36	-53	566	96.4	384
V-22-029ŧ	Valley	386226	7057886	1211	219	-66	770.1	96.1	543
V-22-030	Valley	386524	7057716	1215	214	-53	407	99.2	303
V-22-031	Valley	386605	7057566	1205	177	-54	462.5	96.4	333
V-22-032	Valley	385924	7057651	1173	31	-55	542	98.6	414
V-22-033ŧ	Valley	386226	7057886	1211	217	-86	731	97.9	516
G-22-001	Gracie	391050	7057525	1599	280	-55	380.16	88.5	273
G-22-002	Gracie	391449	7057639	1546	280	-55	170	86.2	114
G-22-003	Gracie	391458	7057861	1657	280	-45	451	96.3	348
G-22-004	Gracie	391459	7057861	1657	275	-70	555	98.6	388
G-22-005	Gracie	391050	7057525	1599	40	-60	595.61	93.9	403
TOTAL	**effectively 36 holes**						**14,123.5**	**96%**	**10,405**

* bedrock not intersected in V-22-009 & -016, so holes drilled as -011 & -017, respectively
▪ not used in totals; ŧ locations verified by author on April 27, 2023

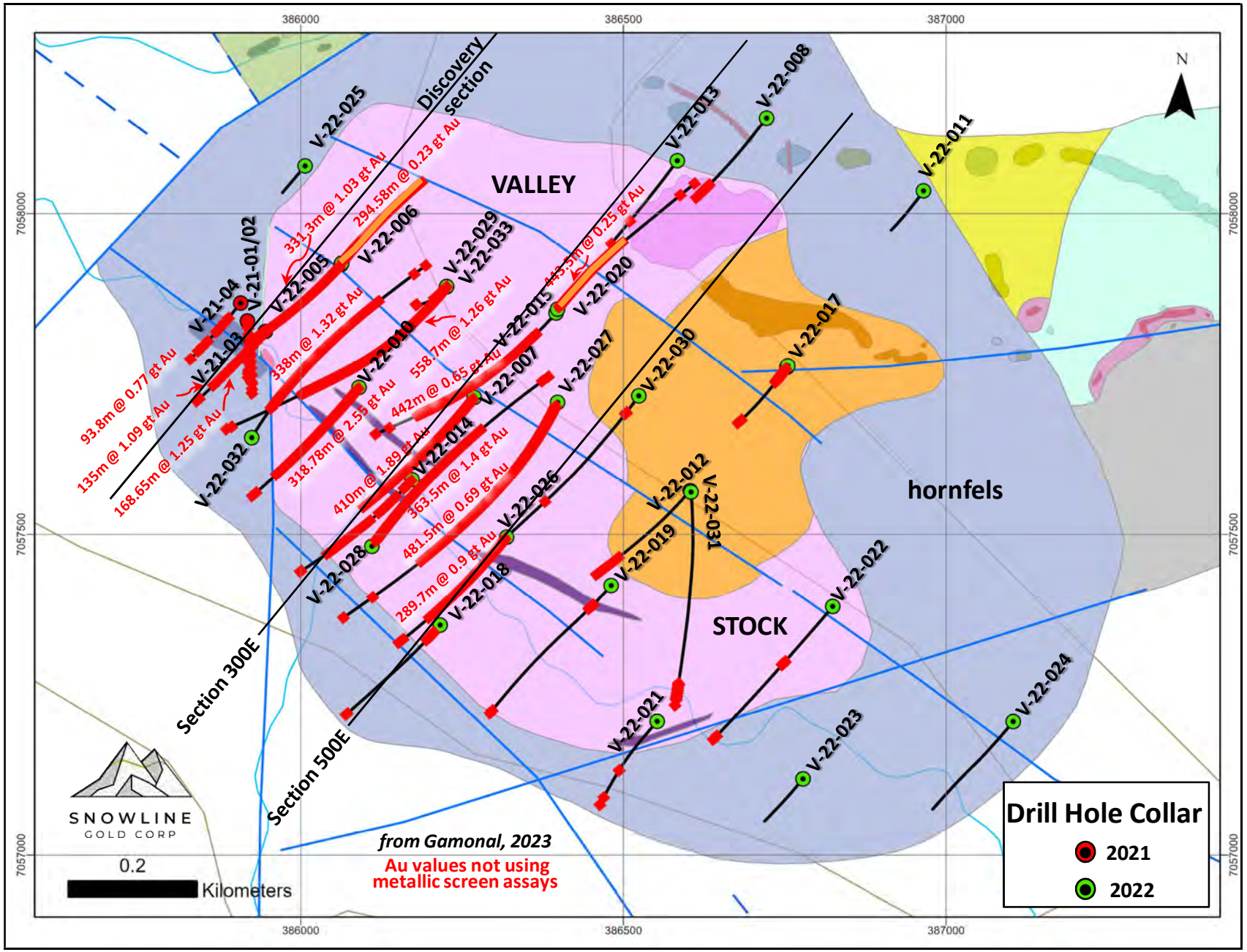

FIGURE 21: Valley Drill Hole Locations over Geology

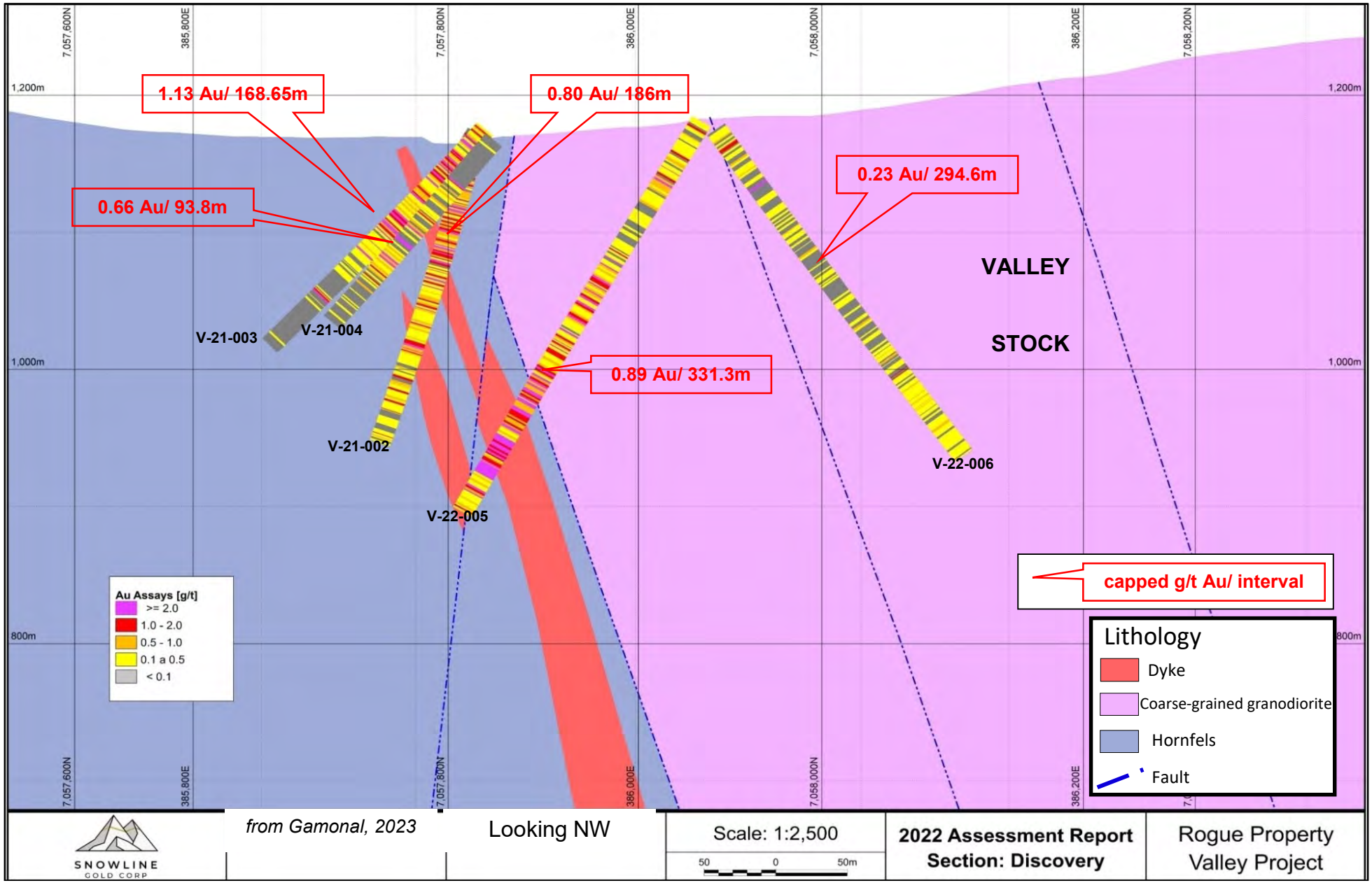

FIGURE 22: VALLEY DISCOVERY SECTION

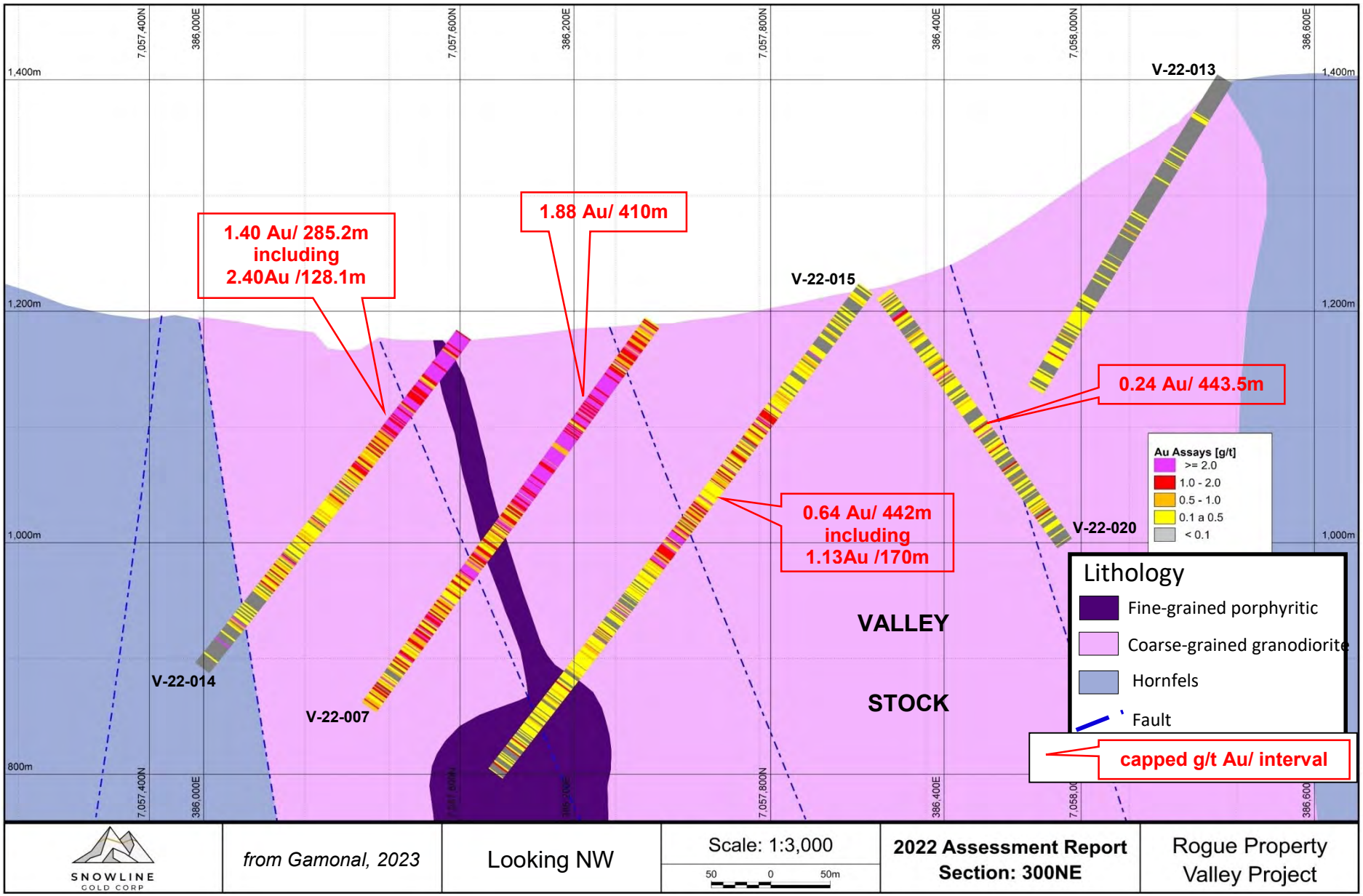

FIGURE 23: VALLEY DRILL SECTION 300NE

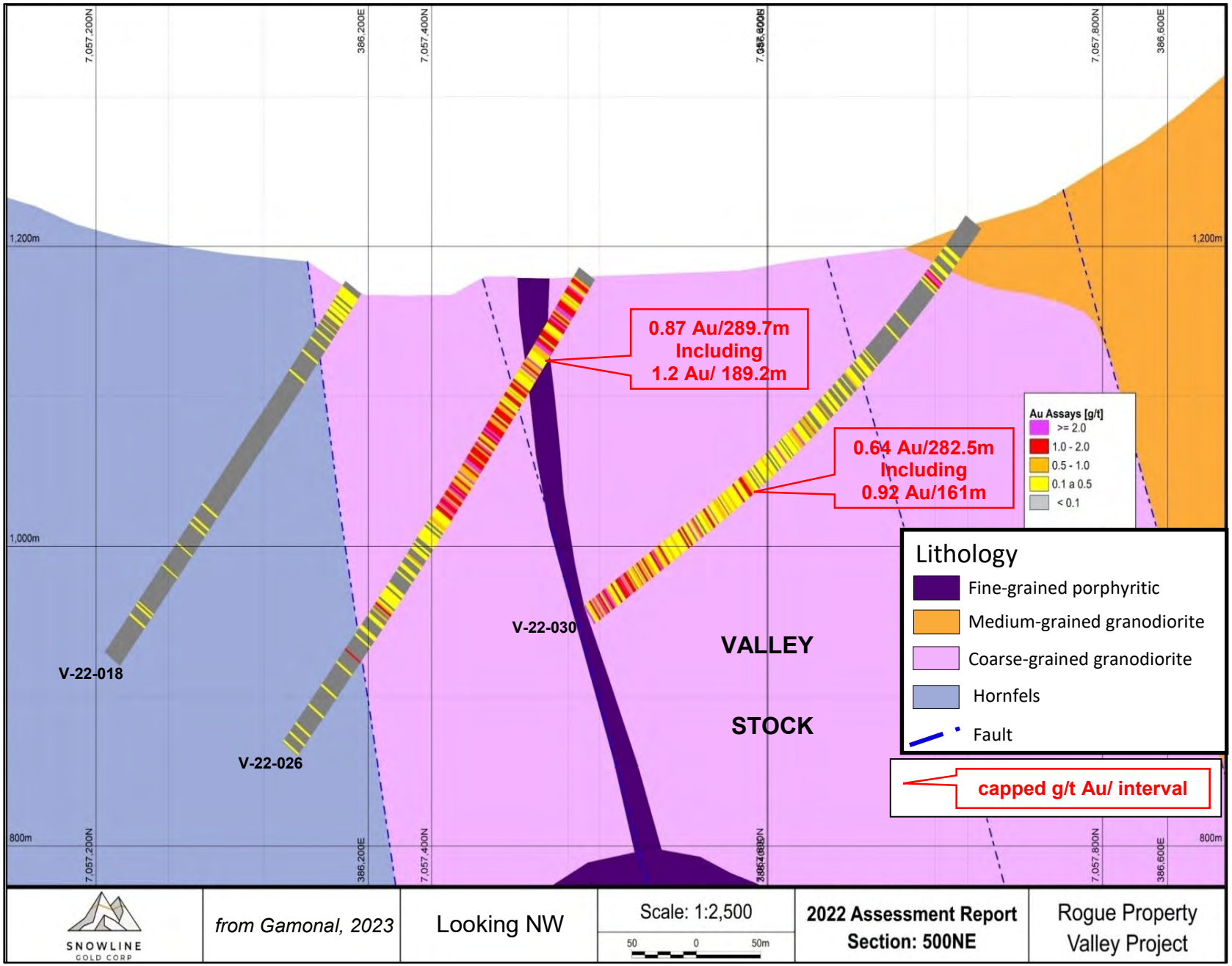

FIGURE 24: VALLEY SECTION 500NE

Valley:

The four drill holes at Valley in 2021 targeted the discovery canyon exposure which had returned 1.11 g/t Au over 6.5m earlier in the season, with sheeted vein trends at 280-300°/75-80°NE, ranging towards more 345°/NE near the intrusive contact. The following description of the holes is primarily summarized from de Pasquale (2022). The holes intersected sedimentary rocks within the contact aureole of the Valley stock and several sub-parallel dykes with clay altered margins near the stock contact, which rarely exceeded 10m in width *(Figure 22)*. Sheeted quartz veins, <0.5 to 3 cm thick with a density of 2 to 5 per metre cut both the sedimentary rocks and the dykes, with vein density diminishing at depth. Visible gold was encountered in all holes, strongly associated with bismuthinite.

The results from the initial 2021 drill program demonstrated the potential for a bulk tonnage RIRGS at Valley. All four exploration drillholes encountered gold bearing sheeted quartz vein and veinlets associated with bismuthinite; the grade strongly correlated with vein density. Results included 1.13 g/t Au over 168.65m from DDH V-21-003, with gold capped at 10 g/t. Consequently, a 3,000m drill program was initiated in 2022 to determine continuity and intensity of mineralization, which quickly escalated to over 11,000m of drilling to define the width, breadth and depth of mineralization due to the continued intersection of high-density sheeted quartz veins with visible gold.

The drill programs, totaling 11,972m in 31 holes, outlined a 400m wide by 750m long area to a 300-350m depth extent of high-density gold bearing sheeted veins with a direct association with bismuth and tellurium minerals in the southwestern Valley stock. Details of vein mineralogy are discussed under section 9.2.1 under section 9.0, “Exploration”. Multiple vein generations and vein orientations are evident, typically 0.5 to 1 cm thick but range up to 10 cm. Mineralization is largely confined to the stock, except in the western margin where the surrounding hornfels is cut by multiple dykes *(Figure 22)*. DDH V22-011, and -023 to -025 and most of V22-008, -018, -021 were drilled within the hornfels and did not intersect significant sheeted veins or mineralization, which in part may be related to proximity to favourable structures.

Multiple vein orientations hamper the estimation of true widths. However, drilling has been oriented to intersect the predominant vein and structural orientation of 300-310°/70°NE. Overall estimated approximate true widths would be 90%, 85%, 72.5%, 70% and 50% for the -50, -55, -60, -70 and -86° holes. Significant intersections have been calculated as weighted averages using the high percentage of metallic screen assays performed, followed by gravimetric assays and fire assay/atomic absorption. Significant intersections are summarized in Table 10 on the following page. The specific gravities measured for the mineralized intersections ranged from 2.44 to 2.78, with an average of 2.62.

The Valley stock of granodiorite composition is comprised of three phases that vary only in grain size and texture *(Figures 22-24)*. The “Main” phase, coarse grained with an equigranular texture, hosts most of the mineralization and overall best density of sheeted veins. A finer grained porphyritic phase forms a small 100 by 150m by at least 300m long body with associated dykes, proximal to, and elongated along, what appears

to be a northwest trending fault along Old Cabin Creek in the southern stock area. This phase was intersected in holes V-007, V-010, -014, -015, -021, -022, -026, -027, -029 and -032, appears to be younger based on xenoliths of Main phase within it, and, although mineralized, is less so than the Main phase. A less coarse grained phase, referred to as medium grained, was intersected in holes V-012, -017, -030 and -031 and comprises an irregular 500m diameter body in the east to northeastern portion of the stock. Although it contains lower density sheeted veins, it is generally barren and is thought to represent an early phase.

Table 10: Significant Valley diamond drill results

Drillhole ID	From▪ (m)	To▪ (m)	Interval* (m)	Au (g/t)	Capped^ Au (g/t)
V-21-001	**5.0**	**140.0**	**135.0**	**1.05**	**1.00**
including	**19.5**	**127.5**	**108.0**	**1.22**	**1.16**
V-21-002	31.5	217.5	186.0	0.80	0.80
including	**35.3**	**172.0**	**136.75**	**0.94**	**0.94**
V-21-003	**1.0**	**169.7**	**168.65**	**1.20**	**1.13**
including	**1.0**	**126.0**	**125.0**	**1.50**	**1.40**
with	**12.5**	**71.0**	**58.55**	**1.93**	**1.79**
V-21-004	46.5	140.3	93.8	0.69	0.66
including	65.0	134.5	69.45	0.79	0.75
V-22-005	**7.7**	**339.0**	**331.3**	**0.98**	**0.89**
including	**132.0**	**324.0**	**192.0**	**1.40**	**1.25**
V-22-006	6.4	301.0	294.58	0.23	0.23
V-22-007	**5.1**	**415.1**	**410.0**	**1.91**	**1.88**
including	**56.0**	**202.0**	**146.0**	**3.32**	**3.22**
V-22-010	**3.0**	**321.8**	**318.78**	**2.44**	**2.35**
including	**3.0**	**111.0**	**108.0**	**3.76**	**3.50**
and	334.5	358.0	23.50	1.34	1.06
V-22-014	**2.9**	**288.0**	**285.2**	**1.45**	**1.40**
including	**2.9**	**131.0**	**128.1**	**2.52**	**2.40**
V-22-015	75.0	517.0	442.0	0.64	0.64
including	**137.5**	**307.5**	**170.0**	**1.13**	**1.13**
including	276.0	306.5	30.5	**2.40**	**2.40**
V-22-020	7.5	451.0	443.5	0.24	0.24
V-22-026	**10.8**	**300.5**	**289.7**	**0.87**	**0.87**
including	**10.8**	**200.0**	**189.2**	**1.20**	**1.20**
V-22-027	**11.5**	**493.0**	**481.5**	0.63	0.63
including	**102.0**	**352.0**	**250.0**	**0.91**	**0.91**
including	**268.5**	**319.5**	**51.0**	**1.67**	**1.67**
V-22-028	**17.0**	**380.5**	**363.5**	**1.38**	**1.35**
including	**45.0**	**87.3**	**42.3**	**2.03**	**2.03**
and	**141.3**	**271.2**	**129.9**	**2.09**	**2.00**
V-22-029	***4.4***	***563.0***	***558.7***	**1.24**	**1.20**
including	***90.0***	***292.0***	***202.0***	**1.98**	**1.98**
including	131.0	163.5	32.5	**2.44**	**2.44**
and	**630.5**	**689.0**	**58.5**	0.79	0.58
V-22-030	**124.5**	**407.0**	**282.5**	0.64	0.64
including	**246.0**	**407.0**	**161.0**	**0.92**	**0.92**
and with	**341.0**	**407.0**	**66.0**	**1.33**	**1.33**
V-22-032	**91.6**	**429.5**	**338.0**	**1.29**	**1.25**
including	**126.0**	**333.0**	**207.0**	**1.71**	**1.66**
V-22-033	3.5	316.5	313.0	0.83	0.83
including	**120.5**	**242.4**	**121.9**	**1.19**	**1.19**

▪ From/To widths are rounded, so Interval widths reported exhibit higher accuracy.

* Interval widths are reported since true widths of the system are not definitively known.
Estimated approximate true widths would be 90, 85, 72.5, 70 and 50% for the -50, -55, -60, -70, -86° holes.

^ Gold values in this column are capped at 10 g/t Au.

Northwest trending, steeply dipping faults were intersected in drilling and transect the Valley stock, with one just to the south. They appear to control the development of the sheeted quartz veins. This association with a major structure is typical in RIRGS and is significant at the Fort Knox Mine in Alaska. The western, southern and southeastern margins of the Valley stock are fault bounded and this may contribute to the significant grade within the hornfels on the west margin of the stock, which lies at an intersection of the controlling northwest structures with a north trending fault.

Gracie: (**Figure 16, Table 11)**

The diamond drilling at Gracie was successful in intersecting significant mineralization in four of the five drill holes as summarized below. Drill hole locations are plotted on Figure 16.

Table 11: Significant Gracie diamond drill results

Drillhole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Capped^ Au g/t
G-22-001	184.0	188.5	4.5	1.29	1.29
G-22-003	101.0	102.5	1.5	1.44	1.44
and	329.0	330.0	1.0	5.70	5.70
G-22-004	196.1	197.0	0.9	19.45	10.00
and	317.1	321.0	3.9	1.44	1.44
G-22-005	209.5	211.0	1.5	6.25	6.25
and	214.0	215.5	1.5	6.00	6.00

Interval widths are reported since true widths of the system are not known.
^ Gold values in this column are capped at 10 g/t Au.

The intercepts in DDH G-22-001 and -004 and the upper interval in G-22-003 include massive actinolite layers with pyrrhotite, pyrite and usually chalcopyrite, typical of the stratabound carbonate replacement-skarn style mineralization on surface. The lower interval in G-22-003 and intersections in G-22-005 consisted of biotite hornfels with pyrrhotite. Generally one 0.2 to 0.8 cm quartz-sulphide vein was intersected within the intercepts in all holes except G-22-003, and several small ones were evident within the lower interval in G-22-004. Sulphide mineralogy generally consisted of bismuthinite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, ±stibnite and arsenopyrite. The actinolite layer in the upper intercept in G-22-004 which yielded 19.5 g/t Au over 0.9m is described as heavily mineralized with pyrrhotite and is cut by a 0.5 cm quartz-sulphide vein. The strong bismuth and tellurium values, and generally low arsenic, suggest proximity to the intrusion.

In addition the four holes discussed above intersected zones of hornfels, indicative of a nearby intrusion, and trace instances of visible gold associated with bismuth and tellurium minerals in sheeted quartz veins (although of low vein density), which are oriented at about 320°, roughly parallel to those at Valley.

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

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY (Table 12)

The 2022 and 2021 drill core was transported by helicopter from the drill sites directly to the core facility (at Snowline's Forks camp in 2022 and the old Anthill camp in 2021) where the core was photographed, logged, processed and stored. Block markers, in imperial units, were first converted into metric units, recovery, rock quality designation ("RQD"), specific gravity and magnetic susceptibility were measured, and the core was photographed and logged, involving descriptions of lithology, alteration, structure and mineralization. After logging, intervals for geochemical analysis were outlined for sampling and sample intervals recorded. All 2021-22 core was sampled from top to bottom with a total of 8,879 samples from Valley and 1,526 samples from Gracie.

The 2021 Valley holes (V-21-001 to -004) were logged by geologists Jerome de Pasquale, Sam Attersley, Tom Lacey and Marisa Hindemith, respectively. The 2022 Valley holes were logged by geologists Tom Lacey, Nicolas Piette-Lauziere, Gregor Hahn, Cassis Lindsay, Ali Brown, and third year geological student Laurence Hamel, who was completing her thesis on the Valley target. The Gracie holes were logged primarily by geologists Gregor Hahn and Warren Smythe, with portions by geologist Andrew Turner.

Sample intervals were 1.5m by default, but ranged from narrow intervals of 0.2 to 0.49m (31 samples) to isolate features of interest, grading to wide intervals of 2.8 to 5.4m (13 samples) in fresh rock. In future drilling it is recommended that mineralized sample intervals be limited to a minimum of 0.5m. Core was cut in half lengthwise along a pre-determined line, with one half (same half, consistently) collected for analysis and the other half returned to the core box and stored for future reference. Field duplicates in 2021 were prepared by halving the remaining half of the reference core for select samples with half (¼ core) collected for duplicate analysis and the other half (¼ core) returned to the core box, and in 2022 by further halving the parent sample, with only ¼ core left for the sample and ½ core left for reference. It is important to note that the parent sample and field duplicate must be averaged to represent the sample interval in this method and is not recommended in future drilling.

Standard reference materials, blanks and duplicate samples, were inserted by Snowline personnel at regular intervals into the sample stream for quality assurance and quality control ("QAQC"). In 2021, one QAQC sample (standard, blank or field duplicate was inserted every 20 samples. In 2022, the standards were inserted into the sample sequence on sample numbers ending in the odd tens (10, 30, 50, 70, 90) in order of low, medium and high grade; blank material on those ending with even tens (00, 20, 40, 60, 80); and field duplicates of the previous samples on those ending with 25 and 75. Bagged samples were sealed with security tags to ensure integrity during transport.

All 2021 and 2022 samples were delivered by expeditor or Snowline personnel to the preparation facility of ALS Minerals Laboratory ("ALS") in Whitehorse, Yukon. Sample preparation was completed at different facilities including Whitehorse (all 2021 samples were prepared here), Sudbury, ON, Thunder Bay, ON and Langley, BC then sent internally to ALS in North Vancouver for analysis. Preparation by ALS for core samples involved crushing to >70% passing below 2 mm and split using a riffle splitter, followed by pulverizing the 250g split to >85% passing below 75 microns. In 2022, preparation

duplicates with sample numbers ending with 55 were requested by Snowline personnel and created at the preparation facility from a split of the pulp material from samples ending with 54 in the sequence.

In 2022, a four-acid digestion with an inductively coupled plasma - mass spectroscopy ("ICP-MS") finish was used for 48-element analysis on 0.25g sample pulps (ME-MS61L) on all samples (rock, soil and silt) and core and rock samples were analyzed for gold content by fire assay with an atomic absorption spectroscopy ("AAS") finish on 30g aliquots (Au-AA23) and the 2022 soil and silt samples by Au-ICP21. Any overlimit samples (>10 g/t Au) were re-analyzed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish on 30g aliquots (Au-GRA21). In 2021 samples were analyzed for 51 elements including gold by aqua-regia digestion and ICP analysis (AuME-TL44) with gold also analyzed by fire assay with an ICP-AES finish (Au-ICP21) in DDH V-21-001 to -003 and for 78% of the significant intersection in V-21-004. Any overlimit sample (>10 g/t Au) was reanalyzed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish on a 30g aliquot (Au-GRA21) in 2022, and on a 50g aliquot in 2021 (Au-GRA22). Samples returning, at first >1.5 g/t Au, and then >2.0 g/t Au (due to the high number of samples in this range) and those where visible gold was detected in core but did not reflect this in the assays, were analyzed by metallic screen (Au-SCR24), the most accurate method to analyze samples with coarse gold using a 1 kg sample from the reject. Two samples of the minus fractions were assayed by fire assay with an AAS finish on 50g aliquots (Au-AA26).

A total of 1,481 samples (14%) were submitted for QAQC from Snowline's 2021 and 2022 diamond drill programs, consisting of 570 standards, 573 blanks and 210 duplicates, as outlined below in Table 12. CDN-GS-P6D ran out early in the 2022 season so was only used on the first few holes. Details of the standard reference materials, obtained from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. ("CDN"), are available at http://www.cdnlabs.com/Certificates/. CDN is an ISO 9001-2015 certified manufacturer of matrix matched geological standards. Blank material consisted of commercially available garden stone (<0.010 g/t Au). Reruns were generally requested for 5 blank samples before and after gold values higher than 0.01 g/t.

Table 12: Number of QAQC Samples

Year	Target	Blanks	Standards	Duplicates		Total	Standard used	Au (g/t)	Range* (g/t Au)
				Field	Prep				
2021	Valley	12	11	11	0	34	CDN-GS-7J CDN-GS-P6D	7.34 0.769	0.145 0.0465
2022	Valley	473	472	187	97	1229	CDN-GS-7J CDN-GS-4N CDN-GS-P8J	7.34 3.88 0.788	0.145 0.271 0.042
	Gracie	88	87	25	18	218			
TOTAL SAMPLES		**573**	**570**	**223**	**115**	**1481**			

* Range refers to accepted range for gold by CDN

In 2022, 1.9% of the blanks submitted returned weakly elevated values (one of 0.06 g/t Au), but primarily passed after being rerun. A rerun of the 0.06 g/t Au, following 71m in DDH V-22-10, was requested, but not rerun, but all samples from 3 to 281m in this hole were rerun by metallic screen analysis. Assays of blank samples were within an acceptable range.

The recommended values for the standard reference materials as defined by CDN are shown in Table 12 with the "Between Laboratory" recommended values being two

standard deviations. If the gold assay value fell outside of the acceptable range a request was made to ALS to rerun the sample and the 5 samples before and after for Au-AA23 in 2022.

The standards ranged from:

- 6.48 to 8.02 g/t Au, biased high but with one significantly (19%) low at 5.95 in CDN-GS-7J,
- 3.36 to 4.37 g/t Au in CDN-GS-4N,
- 0.693 to 0.895 in CDN-GS-P8J and
- primarily from 0.729 to 0.843 g/t Au in CDN-GS-P6D, with one significantly (21%) high at 0.931.

Approximately 11% of the standards were just over 2 standard deviations from the expected mean with 62% of these passing quality assurance and quality control after requested reruns (including the high of 0.931). The remaining standards, above the 2 standard deviations from the expected mean were not in mineralized intervals and not repeated. The standards are acceptable.

There were no standard or blank failures in 2021, and the 2022 standard and blanks were within acceptable ranges, indicating that the analytical data can be assumed to be accurate and the data can be assumed to be free from contamination during sampling and analyses.

Overall, the duplicates showed a variation with some showing good reproducibility with the original samples and others returning elevated variations, generally more evident at higher grade intervals. Visible gold was commonly observed in the core but fine gold is also present. Sample preparation should involve crushing to >90% passing below 2 mm and split (500g, or even better 1,000g) using a riffle splitter, followed by pulverizing the split to >95% passing below 75 microns.

Approximately 5% of the pulps from Snowline's Rogue Project drilling were submitted to a second independent laboratory, Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories ("BVML"), Vancouver, British Columbia using the same analytical methods. Company certified standards and blanks were inserted for additional QAQC. Samples were selected by taking 1 in 20 from the entire batch to ensure no grade selection bias; grades ranged from <0.005 g/t to nearly 10 g/t Au. The results show a good correlation between the labs. The quality control data indicates that the analyses of the 2022 drill core are accurate within the sampling and analytical parameters normally found with gold mineralization.

For Snowline's soil samples, one blank, standard or field duplicate was reportedly inserted at camp, every 30 samples for a total of 40 QAQC samples in 2021 (no standard is reported) and in 2022 one blank and one field duplicate were inserted every 20 samples, staggered 10 samples apart for 48 QAQC samples. Blank material consisted of lime powder. No significant disparities were noted. The 2021 soil samples were analyzed for 53 elements using an aqua regia digestion followed by ICP - mass spectroscopy ("MS") or atomic emission spectroscopy ("AES") on a 50g aliquot (AuME-ST44). Sample preparation in 2021 and 2022 involved drying and screening to -80 mesh.

The 2011 and 2012 Golden Predator samples were transported by air from the Plata airstrip to Whitehorse by Alkan Air and delivered by in-house personnel or insured professional expeditors to ALS's preparation facility in 2011 and AGAT Lab's preparation facility in 2012, both in Whitehorse. Stream sediment and soil samples were dried and screened to 180 microns (80 mesh).

In 2011, the pulps were internally sent to and analyzed at ALS's North Vancouver laboratory using the ultra-trace ME-MS41 package in which a 0.5g aliquot is digested by aqua regia techniques and 51 elements are analyzed through a combination of ICP-AES and ICP-MS. The 2011 rocks were analyzed for gold by fire assay (Au-AA23) on a 30g aliquot, then digested in aqua regia solution and analyzed by atomic absorption. Overlimit values (>10 g/t Au) were re-assayed by fire assay followed by a gravimetric finish (Au-GRA21) on a 30g sample. Other elements were analyzed by a 35 multielement package (ME-ICP41) whereby the sample is digested in an aqua regia acid solution and then analyzed by ICP – AES. Overlimit samples with >100 ppm silver, >10,000 ppm lead and >10,000 ppm Cu were re-analyzed beginning with an aqua regia digestion and assay by conventional ICP-AES analysis.

In 2012, the pulps were internally sent to and analyzed at AGAT's facility in Mississauga, Ontario using aqua regia digestion with an ICP-MS finish (method 201074) on a 0.5g aliquot for multi-elements and for gold on a 30g aliquot. Values over 25 g/t Au were re-assayed by fire assay (method 202064) with a gravimetric finish.

There is very little detail of the 1996 historical drilling by Yukon Gold Corp. The LM drill program, from which portions of two holes may lie on the Project, is documented in Lueck (1997) with drill logs, but no specific details of the program are reported. All of the core was sampled and split in half, with half returned to the box and stored at Plata for future examination. The core samples were sent to Northern Analytical Labs in Whitehorse, but the sample procedure is not reported. The mineralized 96m interval from AS-96-03 was sent as bulk samples from Northern Analytical and re-assayed at Chemex Labs (now ALS), North Vancouver, confirming significant intercepts with slightly better grade. No details are known of YGC's drill programs on the Fango prospect and on the Tom zone in the southeastern ELP, but presumed to be analyzed similarly.

Quality control procedures were also implemented at the laboratories, involving the regular insertion of blanks and standards and check repeat analyses and resplits (reanalyses on the original sample prior to splitting). There is no evidence of any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. All sample preparation was conducted by the laboratories. ALS and BVML and AGAT are, and Chemex Labs was, accredited to ISO 17025 Standards Council of Canada for its laboratory analysis and preparation procedures performed and are entirely independent from the issuer. In the author's opinion the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures were entirely adequate for the programs.

All future trenching, extensive chip sample lines, and drill programs on the Project should involve the routine and regular insertion of blanks, standards and duplicates sent to the primary laboratory, and re-assaying of selected mineralized pulps at a second independent laboratory.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION (Table 13, Photos 6 and 7)

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

Nine samples from holes V-22-032 and -033 were analyzed by ALS for specific gravity by measuring the bulk density by water displacement (OA-GRA09) to compare with the on-site company specific gravity measurements which were also measured by water displacement. Due to a misunderstanding the identical core was not measured on site, but was very close and results were very comparable with the lab measurements, ranging from -0.06 to +0.08 g/cm^3 from the on-site measurements.

The author conducted surface mapping, prospecting and sampling at the Valley target between June 16 and June 22, 2021, including chip sampling at the discovery Canyon exposure. Results included 1.11 g/t Au over 6.5m, with 75% of all samples collected within 130 by 30m along the canyon exposure yielding >1 to 7.2 g/t Au, verifying and expanding on the original discovery sampling. All sampling was verified by the initial discovery intersections in the 2021 drilling. The author also conducted follow up sampling between June 24 and July 8, 2022 on the Scronk, Christina and Old Cabin targets, verifying the presence of mineralization, sample locations and select prior results.

A site visit, which postdates all exploration to the effective date, was completed by the author on the Project on April 27, 2023 at which time select drill sites were GPSed and sections of drill core were examined, sample tags and QAQC sample locations verified and three core samples were collected by the author for verification purposes. Three drill pads, DDH V-21-001 & -002, DDH V-22-012 and DDH V-22-029 & -033 *(Photo 6)*, were identifiable due to the presence of the drills wintered on site and locations verified. The pump site and adjacent staging area was visible at 386249mE, 7057493mN, NAD 83, Zone 9.

Photo 6: DDH V-22-029 pad, view looking northwesterly

(J. Pautler, April 27, 2023)

High-density sheeted veins were observed as shown in the interval in Photo 7, which was quartered and taken as a verification sample. The results obtained for the verification samples of drill core as shown in Table 13, show favourable reproducibility, especially considering that the samples; are field duplicates, and are quartered core so half the size/weight of the original samples.

Table 13: Valley 2023 core sample verification results

SAMPLE NUMBER	DDH No.	INTERVAL (m)			Au	Bi	Te	As	Sb
		From	To	Length	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
C295651	V-22-029	255.0	256.5	1.50	**2.45**	**57.1**	**5.91**	**1.59**	**0.75**
G768531	V-22-029	255.0	256.5	1.50	3.02	82.2	9.1	1.88	0.83
C295652	V-22-031	422.5	423.5	1.00	**0.27**	**148**	**3.26**	**184**	**14.2**
G766989	V-22-031	422.5	423.5	1.00	1.46	435	11.5	481	25.7
C295653	V-22-033	480.5	481.5	1.00	**3.94**	**271**	**19.7**	**1.67**	**67.6**
G769335	V-22-033	480.5	481.5	1.00	8.51	441	39.2	6.43	11.5

author's samples in bold

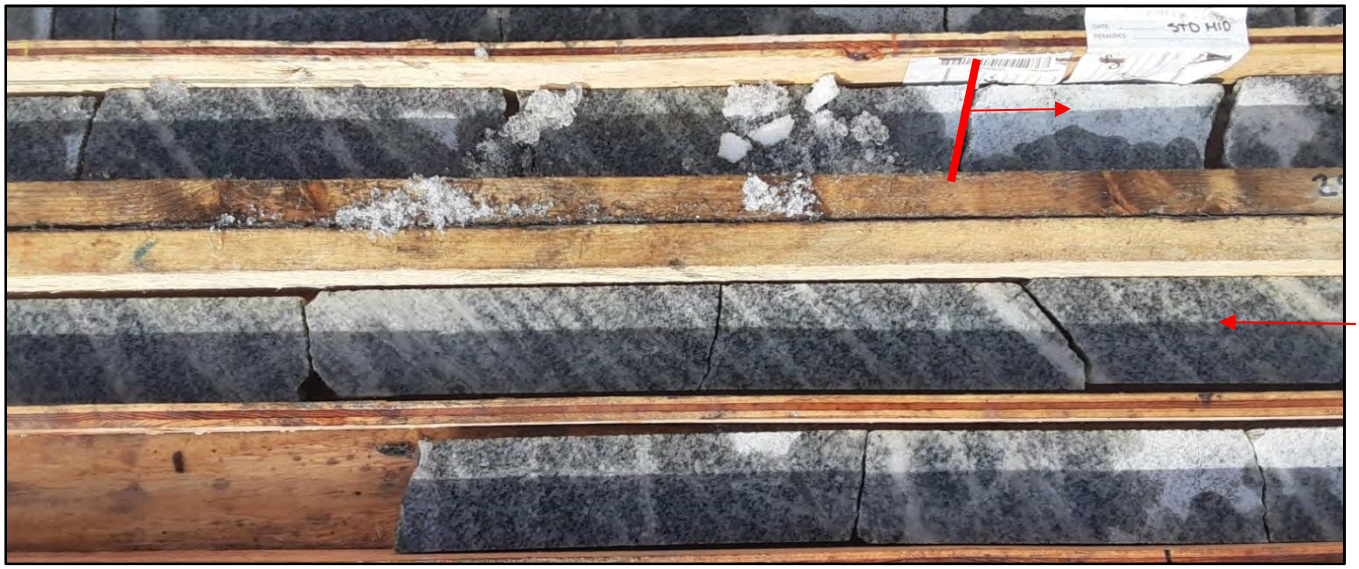

Photo 7: DDH V-22-029, 255-256.5m, Sample G768531, showing sheeted veins (resampled as C295651) ***(J. Pautler, April 27, 2023)***

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No metallurgical testing has been completed at present on the Rogue Project so that mineral processing techniques cannot be definitively determined.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates have been undertaken on the Rogue Project. Infill drilling is currently recommended in order to obtain a more meaningful estimate.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES (Figures 2 to 3 and Tables 14 to 16)

The Rogue Project is adjoined by Snowline's Einarson, Ursa and Cynthia Projects, to the north, northeast and south, respectively. The following discussion of the two former Projects is summarized from their website *(Snowline, 2023),* with the latter from de Pasquale (2023).

The >91,000 ha Einarson Project covers a geological environment analogous to the Great Basin in Nevada known for its Carlin-style gold deposits and covers kilometre scale gold and pathfinder element anomalies, suggestive of the potential for this deposit style with five primary targets identified. In Snowline's 2021 program, epizonal orogenic gold mineralization was intersected with similarities to Fosterville, Australia. Gold was intersected in multiple zones of quartz-carbonate veins and altered wallrock with significant drill intercepts encountered within the 1.1 kilometres tested, which lies within a 3 km long gold in soil anomalous zone. Drill intercepts include 13.9 g/t Au over 6m, including 45.0 g/t Au over 1.5m in DDH J-21-012, 2.59 g/t Au 27m in J-21-013 at the south end and 8.3 g/t Au over 4.7m in DDH J-21-020 at the north end.

The >23,000 ha Ursa Project covers a 9 km trend of elevated gold in soils in heavily folded carbonaceous black shales and cherts in a setting similar to Sukhoi Log in Russia, and a 14 km trend of highly anomalous zinc, silver, copper, molybdenum, nickel and vanadium in soils with a 2.7 km section having a median soil concentration of 14.8 g/t Ag.

The >19,000 ha Cynthia Project covers an RIRGS target with gold associated with dykes within a structural zone between two mid-Cretaceous Mayo suite intrusions, the Hess North and Hess South. Historical surface results yielded 0.2 to 3.0 g/t Au with a high of 16 g/t Au, and 1.2 g/t Au over 6.5m within a broader interval of 0.43 g/t Au over 32m in initial drilling.

An internal block of 109 Gold Strike claims, comprising approximately 2,270 ha, registered to Lireca Resources Inc. adjoins the western portion of the main AR claim block of the Rogue Project, which hosts the Valley drilled prospect. The claims were staked on February 21, 2022 and are valid to March 1, 2028. Work reportedly consisted of LiDAR and soil geochemistry, but no details are available. No known mineral occurrences have been reported from the claims.

A number of small internal claim blocks within the Rogue Project area, which comprise 44 claims in five small blocks of claims staked in 1995 by Lueck and Mark, are registered to Luis Botto ("Botto"). An additional 18 claims, registered to RST Klondike Discoveries Ltd. ("KD"), include three blocks of VUL claims along the southern margin of the Emerald Lake pluton and the LM stock on the Reid claims; both were acquired in

2002 and cover portions of claims previously staked by Lueck and Mark in 1995. The claims, comprising approximately 1294.6 ha are summarized in Table 14, below.

Table 14: Summary of small internal claim blocks

Grant No.	Claim Name	No.	Stock/zone	Good to date	Area(ha)
YB64123-4,39 ▪	Fido 15-16, 31	3	NW of Survey	2023/JUN/23	62.64
YB64125-30,41, 43, 45 ▪	Fido 17-22, 33, 35, 37	9	S of Survey	2023/JUN/23	187.92
YB44189-204 ▪	ET 1-16	16	ET	2024/APR/28	334.08
YB44084,86,88,90,97-104 ▪	AU 16,18,20,22,29-36	12	Arrowhead Lake	2024/APR/28	250.56
YB44181-84 ▪	HER 1-4	4	Her	2024/APR/28	83.52
YC10100-105 *	Reid 1-6	6	LM	2023/MAY/23	125.28
YC10106-09 *	VUL 1-4	4	ELP/NE Glacier	2023/MAY/23	83.52
YC10110-13 *	VUL 5-8	4	ELP/SE of Meadow	2023/MAY/23	83.52
YC10114-17 *	VUL 9-12	4	ELP/SE of Tom	2023/MAY/23	83.52
TOTAL		**62**			**1294.56**

ELP denotes Emerald Lake pluton; ▪ registered to Botto; * registered to KD

The Botto claims were staked by Lueck and Mark in 1995 to cover a number of small mid-Cretaceous intrusions (Her, ET, Arrowhead Lake and the Survey stock). The HER and ET claim blocks remain unchanged but the remaining blocks form a small part of the original 1995 claim blocks due to lapsing of claims. Work was conducted on all the above claim blocks listed in Table 11 in 1995 by APC Ventures Inc. (“APC”) under option from Lueck and Mark.

The **ET** claims cover a small, about 0.6 km diameter, Tombstone suite intrusion about 5 km southeast of the Old Cabin pluton and the **HER** claims a similar size Mayo suite intrusion about 10 km southwest of the Emerald Lake pluton. In 1995 mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling were completed. The 5 rock and 3 soil samples from ET yielded negligible to 2,720 ppm As in rock and to 790 ppm As in soil, but no significant gold values, and the 3 rock and 2 soil samples from the HER yielded negligible to 55 ppb Au and 683 ppm As in rock and to 16 ppb Au, 596 ppm As and 92 ppm Sb in soil *(Lueck, 1996c)*. Follow up on the HER in 1997 by Cyprus under option returned negligible to 158 ppb Au from the 7 samples collected *(Jiang and Broughton, 1998)*.

It is difficult to definitively locate all historical data due to lack of GPS or survey control on the remaining internal claim blocks. It appears that 6 rock samples were collected in 1995 from the current **AU** claims, which now appear to just cover the approximate 1.2 by 1.9 km Arrowhead stock, and no significant results were obtained. No sampling and only minor mapping have been conducted on the two blocks of remaining **Fido** claims, with a small tongue of the Survey stock possibly extending onto the northern portion of the Fido 22 claim *(James, 1982b)*.

A 79 line km airborne magnetic and radiometric survey was completed over the **AU**, **ET** and **HER** claim blocks by Precision GeoSurveys Inc. of Vancouver, British Columbia for Northern Dancer Uranium Corp. in 2011 under option from Alliance Pacific Gold Corp. (name changed to International Alliance Resources Inc.). The surveys used a 100m line spacing at a 090°/270° heading with perpendicular tie lines *(Poon, 2011)*. Significant metamorphic aureoles with possible sulphide mineralization were identified on the AU

and ET blocks and the HER stock appeared to be much larger, extending 5 km north-south with a significant magnetic high in the northwestern claim area and uranium anomaly in the central-northern portion *(Molak, and Kress, 2012)*.

The three **VUL** claim blocks cover portions of the southern **Emerald** Lake pluton *(Figure 3)*. Gold values of 13.7 and 14.9 g/t, the latter with 1.6% Bi, were obtained on the eastern VUL 1 claim by AGIP in 1982 about 1 km southeast of the southeastern pluton margin (appears to correspond to AGIP's Grizz zone, as opposed to Inco's original Grizz showing). This lies just above the western portion of a gold talus anomaly which yielded 252 ppb Au over 550m *(Garagan, 1983b)*, 125m of which lies on the VUL property. The rock samples consisted of arsenopyrite, ±bismuthinite, bearing quartz veins associated with a quartz monzonite dyke. This may also be the location of a 179 g/t Au grab sample anomaly by AGIP *(Tom Garagan, personal communication, 2023)*. The VUL 5-8 claims appear to lie just northwest of the Tom zone and the VUL 9-12 claims appear to cover the West Ridge area of the Glacier zone from which AGIP reportedly obtained boulders yielding 17.4 to 24.8 g/t Au *(Irwin, 1996)*.

Mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling were completed on the Reid claims in 1995, which cover the 0.8 km diameter **LM** stock. A total of 47 rock and 28 soil samples were collected from which 11 rock samples ranged from >1 g/t Au over 1-3m (locally up to 10m), to 14.6 g/t Au over 2m, including 1.51 g/t Au over 10m and 4.78 g/t Au over 2m, and 68% of the soils ranged from >300 ppb to 1.69 g/t Au *(Lueck, 1996a)*. Three holes were diamond drilled in the northern portion of the intrusion followed by the collection of 136 rock and 3 soil samples. Sub-parallel gold-bearing, few cm to 1m thick quartz-arsenopyrite veins throughout the stock, as well as stockwork and sheeted quartz veins with bismuthinite and arsenopyrite, yielded results from negligible to 18.8 g/t Au *(Lueck, 1997)*.

Portions of two of the holes appear to underlie the current Rogue Project, based on georeferencing Figure 5 from Lueck (1997) and published claim boundaries *(YGS, 2023a)*. All measurements regarding what portions of, and intersections within, the holes should be considered as rough estimates only, since holes and claim boundaries have not been located in the field. Approximate drill specifications are tabulated below.

Table 15: LM diamond drill hole specifications

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Size	Comments
AS-96-01	393700	7056805	45	45	397.8	NQ	on Reid claims
AS-96-02	393642	7057138	45	50	393.2	NQ	top 101m on Reid
AS-96-03	393847	7057306	225	45	461.5	NQ	lower 285.5m on Reid
TOTAL	**3 holes**				**1252.5**		**784.3m on Reid**

Significant intersections are tabulated below and include 0.72 g/t Au over 105.2m from DDH AS-96-03 including two 1.5 m intervals grading 26.67 g/t and 76.9 g/t Au, which were capped at 10 g/t Au, and entirely underlie the Reid claim. About half of the anomalous intersection in DDH AS-96-02 lies on the Reid claims.

Table 16: Significant LM diamond drill results

Drillhole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)*	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
AS-96-01	74.7	120.4	45.7	0.2	5.1	0.2
including	74.7	105.2	30.5	0.13	7.0	0.3
AS-96-02	*82.3*	138.7	56.4	0.18	1.0	0.034
AS-96-03	216.41	321.6	105.2	0.72	NC	NC

* Au capped at 10 g/t; NC denotes not calculated since not significant

The author has not been able to verify the mineralization on the adjacent properties and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Rogue Project.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

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

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Rogue Project includes the Valley drilled prospect at which a bulk tonnage style RIRGS has been intersected in drilling by Snowline. Gold is associated with bismuthinite and telluride minerals hosted in sheeted quartz vein arrays within, and proximal to, the southwestern margin of the 800m by 1.2 km Valley stock, an intrusion of the mid-Cretaceous aged Mayo plutonic suite which also host Victoria Gold's Eagle mine in the Yukon and Kinross's Fort Knox mine in Alaska.

Snowline's 2021 and 2022 diamond drill programs outlined a 400m wide by 750m long area to a 300-350m depth extent of high-density gold bearing sheeted veins. Gold results (capped at 10 g/t Au) over drill lengths include, but are not limited to: 1.13 g/t Au over 168.65m from DDH V-21-003 within the western hornfelsed margin; 3.22 g/t Au over 146.0m within 1.88 g/t Au over 410.0m from DDH V-22-007; 2.35 g/t Au over 318.8m from DDH V-22-010; 1.20 g/t Au over 558.7m from DDH V-22-029 and; 1.25 g/t Au over 338.0m from DDH V-22-032.

Initial diamond drilling of 2,152m in 5 holes at Gracie was successful in intersecting significant skarn type mineralization within calcareous, reactive beds of the Earn Group sedimentary unit in four holes. Intersections range from 19.45 g/t Au over 0.9m to 1.29 g/t Au over 4.5m. Of more significance are: the gold bearing northwest trending quartz-sulphide veins not yet drill tested; the intersection of hornfels alteration, indicative of a nearby intrusion, and; trace instances of visible gold associated with bismuth and tellurium minerals in sheeted quartz veins (although of low vein density), which are oriented at about 320°, roughly parallel to those at Valley. The LM stock with sheeted veins lies 3 km to the southeast of Gracie, surrounded by its own hornfelsed aureole further suggesting a buried intrusion may be present at Gracie with the favourable carapace intact.

Most of Snowline's work on the Project has focused on the Valley RIRGS discovery which constitutes a small part of the Project area and is associated with only one of at least 12 mapped mid-Cretaceous intrusions belonging to the Mayo and Tombstone plutonic suites on the Project, with potential for additional intrusions based on geophysics. Many of these intrusions are known to host sheeted veins with gold, bismuth, tellurium anomalies in rock and soil sampling with peripheral, often high grade, quartz-sulphide veins. These include the southern margin of the Emerald Lake pluton, the Survey stock, the West Rogue and Scronk stocks and the Old Cabin pluton, and are also related to a large hornfels aureole suggestive of a buried stock at Gracie. In addition, gold and pathfinder stream sediment anomalies remain to be followed up. RIRGS deposits are known to occur in clusters, so good potential exists for the discovery of additional systems of this type on the Project.

Most of the Project is at an early exploration stage. Drilling is currently restricted to the Valley drilled prospect with five holes on the Gracie showing, eight historical holes with no known reports, and a portion of two historical holes from the LM drilled prospect. No more than 20% is covered by mapping and soil and rock geochemistry, much of it more reconnaissance in nature. Detailed airborne geophysics covers about 22% of the property. Multi-element stream sediment geochemistry covers approximately 75% of the property. Much of the historical work requires digitizing and adding to the Snowline database.

The Rogue Project constitutes a property of merit based on:

- the discovery of a near surface still open 400m wide by 750m long by 300-350m deep mineralized system at Valley consistent with the RIRGS deposit model,
- its favourable geological setting within the Selwyn Basin and Tombstone Gold Belt of the Tintina Gold Province,
- the presence of numerous intrusions of the favourable mid-Cretaceous Tombstone and Mayo plutonic suites across the Project, which are known hosts to RIRGS deposits,
- the association of gold bearing sheeted veins with many of the intrusions with related bismuth, arsenic, ±tellurium geochemistry, and
- the presence of untested geophysical and rock, soil and stream sediment geochemical anomalies.

The Rogue Project is considered a high risk. The above interpretations and the following recommendations for work are based on the results of geochemical and geophysical surveys with only significant drilling in one area, which are subject to a wide range of interpretation. Although initial drill results are highly promising at Valley, additional drilling followed by a resource calculation will better define the risk. There are no specific risks that the author foresees that would impact continued exploration and development of the Project. Although the author believes the surveys on the Project are scientifically valid, evaluating the geological controls on mineralization is hampered by a lack of outcrop exposure in certain critical areas and limited work in others.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

A $12 million, contingent two phase exploration program is recommended on the Rogue Project with a Phase 1 program consisting of: 5,000m of diamond drilling in 13 holes to complete infill and expansion drilling on the Valley drilled prospect; regional baseline stream sediment sampling along with contour and localized grid soil sampling; mapping and prospecting to assess newly staked targets and; an infill ZTEM geophysical survey over key target areas, with a budget of $6,000,000. Contingent on results from Phase 1, a Phase 2 program, consisting of: 6,000m of drilling in 15 to 17 holes and; follow up geochemical and geophysical surveys to delineate additional drill targets with a $6,000,000 budget, is proposed.

Ongoing digitization of historical work over the greatly increased land package comprising the Rogue Project is required to add to the Snowline database. Initial metallurgical test work is also recommended on the Valley drilled prospect. An archaeological survey is required to evaluate possible heritage sites and environmental monitoring and wildlife studies are ongoing to provide a baseline.

Priority in Phase 1 is to complete infill and expansion drilling on the Valley drilled prospect to facilitate the preparation of a resource estimate. A total of 5,000m of diamond drilling in 13 holes is recommended. Proposed holes have been designed by Snowline and have been reviewed and accepted by the author. The recommended holes are outlined in Table 17 below.

Table 17: Proposed diamond drill holes at Valley

Proposed	Plan HoleID	Easting	Northing	Elev. (m)	Az. (°)	Dip	Depth (m)
1	REC-23-01	386272	7057816	1207	220	-55	400
2	REC-23-02	385980	7057512	1184	40	-55	400
3	REC-23-03	386277	7057606	1180	220	-60	400
4	REC-23-04	386238	7057813	1197	220	-60	400
5	REC-23-05	386154	7057734	1181	220	-60	400
6	REC-23-07	386003	7057860	1175	220	-60	300
7	REC-23-09	385927	7057601	1176	40	-60	400
8	REC-23-10	386050	7057759	1173	220	-60	400
9	REC-23-11	386112	7057837	1180	220	-60	400
10	REC-23-12	386174	7057916	1202	220	-60	400
11	REC-23-14	386098	7057658	1175	220	-60	350
12	REC-23-15	386293	7057899	1217	220	-60	400
13	REC-23-36	386348	7057652	1188	220	-60	350
TOTAL							**5,000m**

Due to the enormous extension in the size of the Project, new targets have been acquired and significant results from Snowlines 2022 work require follow up. Consequently, an extensive program of stream sediment, soil and rock sampling along with prospecting and geological mapping is recommended to follow up on various unexplained geochemical anomalies and historical showings to generate new drill targets. An approximate 2,500 line km ZTEM survey is recommended to complete coverage across the property due to its effectiveness in outlining conductivity lows associated with intrusions within the TGB.

A contingent Phase 2 diamond drill program, entirely contingent on Phase 1, is recommended to follow up Phase 1 drilling at Valley, the 2022 drilling at Gracie and additional drill targets generated in Phase 1. The objective at Gracie is to intersect a high density of sheeted quartz veins associated with a buried intrusion as well as target the depth extent of the high grade quartz-sulphide veins exposed at surface. Additional magnetic or other geophysical surveying specific to individual targets and soil and rock geochemistry, prospecting and geological mapping is recommended to follow up initial targets found in Phase 1.

Due to the presence of coarse gold, it is recommended that sample preparation for core involve crushing to >90% passing below 2 mm and split (500g or 1kg) using a riffle splitter, followed by pulverizing the 500g split to >95% passing below 75 microns due to the presence of significant visible (coarse) gold.

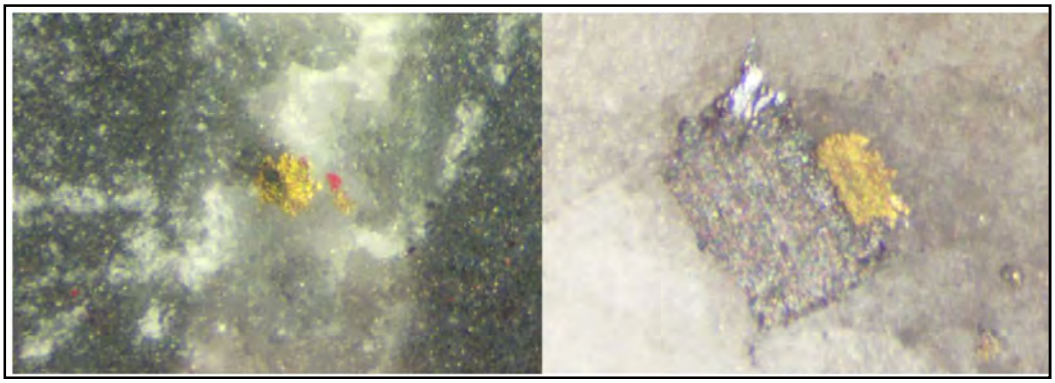

Photo 8: Visible gold from 19.6 and 19.7m in DDH V-21-001, with bismuthinite at 19.7m.
(Snowline's website at https://snowlinegold.com/)

26.1 Budget:

Based on the above recommendations, the following contingent two phase exploration program with corresponding budget is proposed. Phase 2 is entirely contingent on results from Phase 1.

Phase 1: drilling, mapping, prospecting, geochemistry, geophysics

• Digitization of historical data	**$** 10,000
• Archaeological Study	100,000
• Metallurgical testwork	60,000
• Wildlife Survey	100,000
• Environmental sampling	100,000
• Valley drilling (5,000m all in)	4,000,000
• ZTEM airborne survey (2,500 line km)	500,000
• Soil survey (2,500 samples)	375,000
• Regional silt survey (1,500 samples)	225,000
• Mapping (75 days)	45,000
• Rock sampling/prospecting (500 samples)	75,000
• Drone surveying	60,000
• Camp costs	350,000
TOTAL:	**$6,000,000.00**

Phase 2: (contingent on results from Phase 1)

• Drilling (6,000m) Valley, Gracie, other targets	**$** 4,800,000
• Environmental sampling	100,000
• Resource estimate	40,000
• Follow up geophysics	245,000
• Follow up soils (1,800 samples)	270,000
• Mapping (75 days)	45,000
• Rock sampling/prospecting (400 samples)	60,000
• Drone surveying	60,000
• Camp costs	380,000
TOTAL:	**$6,000,000.00**

Total of Phases 1 and 2: **$12,0000,000**

SIGNATURE PAGE

Respectfully submitted,

Effective Date: May 15, 2023

Signing Date: June 13, 2023

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

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
J. M. PAUTLER
19804
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

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

Photo 9: Solar arrays at Forks camp
(Solvest website at solvest.ca, August 2, 2022)

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

1) I, Jean Marie Pautler of 103-108 Elliott Street, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory am self-employed as a consulting geologist, authored and am responsible for all sections of this report entitled "NI 43-101 technical report on the Rogue Project, Yukon, Canada", dated effective May 15, 2023 and signed June 13, 2023.

2) I am a graduate of Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario with an Honours B.Sc. degree in geology (May, 1980) with over 42 years mineral exploration experience in the North American Cordillera. Pertinent experience includes extensive exploration throughout the Yukon and Alaska, including through the Selwyn Basin and on reduced intrusion related gold systems. I have conducted exploration, including property examinations, within the Yukon since 1980 for JC Stephen Explorations Ltd., Kerr Addison Mines Ltd., Teck Exploration Ltd., and as an independent consultant from 2001 to present. I have visited the Fort Knox and Eagle gold mines, the Brewery Creek past producer and Freegold Ventures Limited's Golden Summit deposit.

3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia ("APEGBC") registration number 19804. I am licensed by Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia ("EGBC"), permit to practice number 1001108.

4) I have visited the subject mining property of this report and am a "Qualified Person" in the context of and have read and understand National Instrument ("NI") 43-101 and the Companion Policy to NI 43-101. This report was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.

5) This report is based on a review of pertinent data and a site visit by the author on April 27, 2023 following all work completed on the Project, and site visits and work completed by the author from June 24 to July 8, 2022 and June 16 to July 22 and July 1, 2021 during the respective exploration programs on the Project. I do not have any other prior involvement on the Rogue Project.

6) At the effective date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

7) I am entirely independent, as defined in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101, of Snowline Gold Corp., Senoa Gold Corp., 18526 Yukon Inc., any associated companies and the Rogue Project.

Dated at Carcross, Yukon Territory this 13th day of June, 2023,
effective date May 15, 2023.

"Signed and Sealed"

Jean Pautler.

Jean Pautler, P.Geo. (APEGBC Reg. No. 19804)
(EGBC Permit to Practice No. 1001108)
JP Exploration Services Inc.
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The signed and sealed copy of this Certificate page has been delivered to Snowline Gold Corp.