NI 43-101 Technical Report

Northumberland Gold Project, Nevada, USA

StrikePoint Gold Inc.

Prepared by:

SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.

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1.0 Summary

1.1 Executive Summary

SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd. (SLR) was retained by StrikePoint Gold Inc. (StrikePoint) to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Northumberland Gold Project (Northumberland or the Project), located in Nye County, Nevada, USA. The purpose of this report is to support disclosure of StrikePoint's initial Mineral Resource estimate on the Project, as well as document the status of exploration activities by previous owners. This report, with an effective date of July 31, 2026 (the Effective Date), has been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101). SLR's Qualified Person (QP) for the geology aspects of the Project, Hebert Lopes Oliveira, B.Sc., P.Geo., visited the Project on May 12, 2026.

The Mineral Resource estimate presented in this Technical Report supersedes all prior mineral resource estimates for the Project.

StrikePoint is a Canadian mineral exploration company focused on the acquisition and exploration of precious metals properties in western North America. The company is incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia and publicly listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX.V: SKP) and the US OTC Markets (OTCQB: STKXF).

Pursuant to a purchase agreement dated August 18, 2026 among Fronteer Development LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (Fronteer), Newmont USA Limited, a Delaware corporation (Newmont, and together with Fronteer, the Sellers), Nu Gold LLC, a Nevada limited liability company (Nu Gold), and StrikePoint (the Purchase Agreement), Nu Gold has acquired from the Sellers all of their right, title, and interest in the Project (the Proposed Transaction). Upon closing of the Proposed Transaction, StrikePoint, through its wholly-owned subsidiary Nu Gold, now is the 100% owner of the patented claims, fee simple lands, and certain unpatented claims that make up the Project. The unpatented claims making up the Project are leased on a perpetual basis, and the lease will be transferred to Nu Gold.

The Project is an exploration stage project which was the site of open pit mining and cyanide heap leach processing from 1939 to 1942 and again from 1981 to 1991. Total past production is estimated to have been 7.4 million short tons (6.7 million tonnes (Mt)), containing 230,700 ounces (oz) of gold and 485,800 oz of silver.

StrikePoint's development concept that supports the assumptions of Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) for the mineral resource estimate considers a large open pit mining operation, with routing of the smaller oxide and, potentially, transition material portion to carbon-in-leach (CIL) and the larger, sulphide material portion to pressure oxidation (POX, with carbon flotation as needed) followed by CIL.

The total estimated Mineral Resources at the Project are presented in Table 1-1. The Mineral Resources comprise approximately 67 Mt at average grades of 1.26 g/t Au and 5.38 g/t Ag, containing approximately 2.71 million ounces (Moz) of gold and 11.60 Moz silver in the Indicated category and approximately 30.96 Mt at average grades of 1.53 g/t Au and 4.28 g/t Ag containing approximately 1.52 Moz Au and 4.26 Moz Ag in the Inferred Mineral Resources category. There are no Measured Mineral Resources estimated for the Project, nor are there Mineral Reserves. Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM 2019) Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (MRMR) Best Practice guidelines and the CIM (2014) definitions for Mineral Resources. were followed for Mineral Resource estimation and classification.

Table 1-1: Summary of Northumberland Mineral Resources as of July 10, 2026

Category	Tonnage (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Grade (g/t Ag)	Grade (g/t AuEq)	Contained Metal (Au oz)	Contained Metal (Ag oz)	Contained Metal (AuEq oz)
Indicated	67,008	1.26	5.38	1.33	2,709,000	11,599,000	2,857,000
Inferred	30,967	1.53	4.28	1.58	1,519,000	4,260,000	1,568,000

Notes:

1. The MRE was prepared by Mr. Hebert Lopes Oliveira, B.Sc., P.Geo., Principal Resource Geologist at SLR, who is an independent Qualified Person (QP) for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101).
2. This is the initial MRE for StrikePoint, and reflects revised price, cost, and technical assumptions over historical MREs, which should not be relied on. The MRE incorporates the CIM (2019) Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (MRMR) Best Practice guidelines and the CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
3. Metallurgical recoveries consider oxidation state as defined by sulphide content: < 0.5% (oxide) and ≥ 0.5% (fresh), and further subdivide fresh material into low, medium and high preg-robbing categories as estimated from preg-robbing values (PRV) and assumed as follows:
    a. Oxide material: 75% for both Au and Ag
    b. Fresh, low PRV material: 90% Au; 70% Ag
    c. Fresh, medium PRV material: 80% Au; 60% Ag
    d. Fresh, high PRV material: 60% Au; 40% Ag
4. Gold Equivalent (AuEq) = Au(g/t) + (Ag(g/t) x (Ag price x Ag recovery / Au price x Au recovery)).
5. Mineral Resources are estimated at variable AuEq cut-off grades based on long term prices of US$3,500 per gold ounce and US$55 per silver ounce and Au and Ag recoveries by material type as follows: 0.16 g/t (oxide); 0.31 g/t (fresh, low PRV); 0.35 g/t (fresh, medium PRV); and 0.47 g/t (fresh, high PRV).
6. Mineral Resources are reported within an optimized pit shell, using the following assumptions:
    a. Overall pit slope angles of 45°
    b. Mining costs of US$2.12/tonne (t) mined
    c. G&A costs of US$1.35/t milled
    d. Processing costs of US$12/t milled (oxide); US$30/t milled (sulphide)
    e. In situ bulk density is 2.6 t/m^3.
7. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. There are no Mineral Reserves at Northumberland.
8. This Mineral Resource estimate includes Inferred Mineral Resources which have had insufficient work to classify them as Indicated Mineral Resources. It is uncertain but reasonably expected that Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.
9. Numbers may not add or multiply accurately due to rounding.
10. The effective date of the Mineral Resource Estimate for Northumberland is July 10, 2026.
11. The QP is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors not discussed in this report that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

1.1.1 Conclusions

1.1.1.1 Geology and Mineral Resources

- SLR has prepared an initial Mineral Resource estimate on the Northumberland deposit for StrikePoint. Mineral Resources are estimated to total 67 Mt at average grades of 1.26 g/t Au, 5.38 g/t Ag and 1.33 g/t AuEq for Indicated and 31 Mt at average grades of 1.53 g/t Au, 4.28 g/t Ag and 1.58 g/t AuEq for Inferred.
- The understanding of the Project's geology and mineralization is sufficiently advanced to support Mineral Resource estimation. The adopted deposit model is considered appropriate and consistent with the geological characteristics and mineralization styles identified to date.

- Sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures of the recent drilling adhere to industry standards for data quality and integrity. No sampling or preparation factors are considered to materially affect assay accuracy or reliability. Available quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) results indicate acceptable accuracy and precision, supporting the adequacy of the database for Mineral Resource estimation.
- While the historical drilling database for the central and eastern areas of the deposit is considered sufficiently reliable to support the current Project stage, uncertainties remain due to the absence of confirmatory drill holes and more widely documented QA/QC data. These factors may influence the geometry, continuity, and classification of mineralization, and could impact future Mineral Resource updates and Project evaluation. Twinning selected historical drill holes is expected to support data confidence and reduce these uncertainties.
- Additional re-logging and analytical test work is needed to better understand the geometallurgical characteristics of the deposit.
- The Project shows strong potential for resource growth, warranting further exploration and technical studies.
- As the Project advances and additional data are collected, reliance on historical data is expected to decrease.

1.1.1.2 Mineral Processing

- Test work sample representativity is uncertain as composites are not clearly tied to drill holes and preg-robbing value (PRV) variability is sparsely defined.
- Heap leach and CIL test work results indicate variable metallurgical performance dependent on mineralization type and mineralogical characteristics, with gold extraction ranging from 26% to 86%.
- POX pretreatment test work separated composites by refractory (AuCN/AuFA) and by preg-robbing potential. POX pretreatment resulted in a significant increase in gold extraction for all composite types tested relative to direct cyanidation, with refractory material increasing from 6% to above 80%. For high preg-robbing material, POX pretreatment achieved 35% extraction, but this was increased to 65% extraction with carbon flotation before CIL.
- Acid autoclave conditions generally returned higher gold extractions than alkaline autoclave conditions across the test work dataset; however, this was achieved with high acid consumption.
- A conceptual flowsheet routes low sulphur (<0.5% S) material to CIL and higher sulphur material to acid POX (with carbon flotation as needed) followed by CIL, with indicative recoveries for oxides of approximately 75% for both gold and silver, and sulphides of 90% for gold and 70% for silver at low PR, 80% for gold and 60% for silver at medium PR, and 60% for gold and 40% for silver at high PR. Transitional (partially oxidized) material has been reported but not well documented in the data available.
- Additional geometallurgical test work is recommended to improve confidence in process design and metal recovery estimates. Each process route to be tested on all geometallurgical domains, including heap leach, CIL, and CIL with POX pretreatment. Additional process routes will also be investigated, including blinding agents to reduce preg-robbing, flotation and POX treatment on flotation concentrate.

1.1.2 Recommendations

1.1.2.1 Geology and Mineral Resources

The SLR QP has reviewed and concurs with StrikePoint's proposed phased budgets (Table 1-2 and Table 1-3) and recommends that the proposed exploration program be carried out.

Phase 1 of the recommended work program will include all relevant test work and studies needed for a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) as well as diamond drilling to support infill and expansion programs. Additional diamond drilling will also assess the potential extension along mineralized structures, support geometallurgical modelling and the potential conversion of categorized material. Contingent upon the results of Phase 1, a Phase 2 work program would include additional drilling and metallurgical test work, a Mineral Resource update and Pre-Feasibility study (PFS).

Table 1-2: Northumberland Project Proposed Budget – Phase 1

Description	Length (m)	Cost/Unit (US$)	Total Cost (US$)	Total Cost (C$)
Exploration and Infill Drilling Programs				
Core Drilling	5,000	700	3,500,000	4,861,111
Reverse Circulation Drilling	10,000	350	3,500,000	4,861,111
Drilling Subtotal			**7,000,000**	**9,722,222**
Test Work				
Geometallurgical Sample Selection			15,000	20,833
CIL and refractory (flot, POX, fine grind, Albion)			165,000	229,167
Heap Leach Testwork (Bottle Roll Tests)			15,000	20,833
Test Work Subtotal			**195,000**	**270,833**
Studies				
Mineral Resource Update			75,000	104,167
PEA			265,000	368,056
Studies Subtotal			**340,000**	**472,222**
Subtotal			7,535,000	10,465,278
Contingency (10%)			753,500	1,046,528
Total			**8,288,500**	**11,511,806**
F/X	0.72			

Table 1-3: Northumberland Project Proposed Budget – Phase 2

Description	Length (m)	Cost/Unit (US$)	Total Cost (US$)	Total Cost (C$)
Exploration and Infill Drilling Programs				
Core Drilling	7,500	700	5,250,000	7,291,667
Reverse Circulation Drilling	15,000	350	5,250,000	7,291,667
Drilling Subtotal			**10,500,000**	**14,583,333**
Test Work				
Geometallurgical Sample Selection			20,000	27,778
CIL and refractory (POX, fine grind, Albion)			180,000	250,000
Heap Leach Test Work			250,000	347,222
Test Work Subtotal			**450,000**	**625,000**
Studies				
Mineral Resource Update			100,000	138,889
Pre-Feasibility Study			500,000	694,444
Studies Subtotal			**600,000**	**833,333**
Subtotal			11,550,000	16,041,667
Contingency (10%)			1,155,000	1,604,167
Total			**12,705,000**	**17,645,833**
F/X	0.72			

Within, the recommended exploration program above, the SLR QP makes the following recommendations:

1 Undertake a re-logging campaign to validate and confirm historical logging, especially related to the presence of organic carbon and redox conditions.

2 Complete a multielement Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA), focusing on spatial correlation between Au, Ag, S, As, Hg, PRV, total organic carbon (TOC), and clay. Define preliminary geometallurgical domains tied to oxidation state and sulphide content.

3 Recover the structural database created by Panterra Geoservices Inc. in 2010 and integrate it into the geological model for the PEA and, if results warrant, the PFS stages of the Project.

4 Implement a structurally driven exploration program targeting open ground surrounding and beneath the historical Chipmunk Pit, with emphasis on fault intersections and down-dip extensions that have not previously been tested. Priority work should include structural reinterpretation, integration of historical pit mapping with drilling data, and targeted step-out drilling to test continuity along the fault system beyond the limits of historical mining.

5 Strengthen QA/QC: procure certified reference material (CRM) , include low/mid/high-grade CRMs and blanks at higher insertion rates, and increase external check assays toward ~5%.

6 Twin priority historical holes in continuity-critical zones; add downhole surveys where absent; resurvey legacy collars tied to local grids.

1.1.2.2 Mineral Processing

1 A more extensive and complete assay set that covers all the variables needed to define free leaching gold, sulphide locked gold, and preg-robbing is required to move the project forward. This is expected to be achieved by confirming the historical assays and logging and through a new exploration program.

2 Additional geometallurgical test work is recommended to improve confidence in process design and metal recovery estimates, with a focus on preg-robbing behaviour and its variability across geological domains. Geometallurgical test work with systematic sample selection including mineralogy and diagnostic leach test work to ensure the test work dataset represents the geological and metallurgical variability of the deposit.

3 Each process route should be tested on all geometallurgical domains, including heap leach, CIL, and CIL with POX pretreatment, conventional flotation and flotation with reducing, or low-Eh conditions reagents and technologies to produce a concentrate for sale or for downstream CIL with POX pretreatment. Additional process routes will also be investigated, including blinding agents to reduce preg-robbing, flotation and POX treatment on flotation concentrate. Albion, BIOX or equivalent technologies should be investigated as an alternative to POX pretreatment and, lastly, roasting to remove preg-robbing carbonaceous material. Additional investigation into acid autoclave vs alkaline autoclave is recommended, to reduce acid consumption in the acid autoclave. Inclusion of an acidulation circuit prior to POX to destroy carbonates should also be investigated.

1.1.3 Risks

1.1.3.1 Geology and Mineral Resources

- Survey and deviation issues: Some early collars were surveyed on local grids with incomplete transformations; holes with a depth beyond approximately 800 ft (244 m) show significant deviation; minor collar/topography mismatches persist—each can mislocate grades and structures at depth.
- The closely spaced drilling in the central east region of the deposit has demonstrated geological continuity. However, considering the legacy aspect of the database dating back to the early 2000s, redrilling or additional drilling programs are required, with implementation of a modern approach to QA/QC for sampling procedures.
- QA/QC gaps and laboratory uncertainty: Low historical insertion rates, missing CRM certificates, limited Ag QA/QC, and duplicated records (now cleaned) elevate risk of undetected bias, especially in older datasets and low-grade ranges.
- Data processing history: Corrections (e.g., negative values, duplicate removals) and incomplete dates for some QA/QC records underscore residual risk of hidden data issues, despite current validation. That was corrected for the current Mineral Resource estimate but this data still contains original inconsistencies.



- Structural complexity and continuity: Mineralization is controlled by multiple low-angle thrusts overprinted by high-angle faults and intrusive contacts; stacked, stratabound lenses can be discontinuous, increasing uncertainty in geometry and continuity between drill fences.
- Additional density measurements are required to better understand the variability and values of the lithology and alteration types at the deposit. Currently, the density model is supported by average values set by lithology from 344 samples and assumed values for disturbed material (waste dumps and backfill).
- Model simplifications: Consolidation of numerous small high-grade lenses into 19 domains (and exclusion of approximately 30 lenses due to limited continuity) risks over- or under-connecting mineralized trends in sparsely drilled areas.
- Estimation and support effects: Domain-specific capping and outlier restrictions are necessary but can introduce smoothing or local bias; in smaller domains, NN vs. OK and composite vs. block means diverge (up to approximately 20% to 30%), affecting local grade distribution.

1.1.3.2 Mineral Processing

- Despite an extensive test work history spanning over 80 years, the spatial location of many legacy samples cannot be confirmed. Without verified drill hole ID, depth, or coordinates, samples cannot be reliably tied to specific geometallurgical domains, lithologies, or block model locations. This creates a fundamental inability to assess sample representativity; it cannot be determined whether the existing dataset adequately covers the range of mineralization types, oxidation states, carbonaceous carbon content, and PRV present across the deposit. Additionally, PRV is only assigned to approximately 3% of samples. The conceptual flowsheet is recommended based upon historical test work which may not have been conducted on representative samples but is considered adequate to support the current MRE.
- Metal recovery assumptions used in the Mineral Resource estimate may not reflect actual deposit-wide behaviour, particularly for preg-robbing, which is known to vary spatially. Recovery from the conceptual flowsheet could be overstated in previously untested or under-sampled domains, directly inflating projected gold production and Project economics. This risk is mitigated by assuming that the majority of the mineralization is preg-robbing and applying the corresponding lower recovery.

1.1.4 Opportunities

- The metallurgical data available for the Project were collected from historical programs and are limited in scope and consistency. A systematic metallurgical testing program is recommended to evaluate the characteristics of the various mineralization types and assess alternative processing methods. Additional testwork may identify opportunities to improve recoveries, reduce capital and operating costs, and simplify process flowsheet requirements, thereby enhancing overall project economics.
- Historical heap leach pads and waste rock piles may contain residual gold that was not recovered by previous processing methods. Further sampling and metallurgical testing are recommended to determine the remaining gold content and evaluate the potential for economic reprocessing. If viable, this could provide an additional source of gold production with limited mining requirements and potentially improve project economics.



- The Project remains open for resource expansion through additional exploration and drilling. Existing geological, geochemical, and drilling data indicate the presence of several near-resource and regional exploration targets that warrant further evaluation. Continued exploration success could increase the mineral resource inventory, extend the potential mine life, improve operational flexibility, and potentially have a material positive impact on the overall project development scenario.
- Opportunities may exist to produce a gold concentrate for shipment to third-party processing facilities rather than constructing a complete on-site downstream processing plant. Further trade-off studies are recommended to evaluate this alternative development strategy, including concentrate quality requirements, transportation logistics, operating costs, and commercial terms. If viable, this approach could reduce initial capital requirements, simplify permitting, and potentially accelerate the path to production.
- Oxide and transitional mineralization are currently envisioned to be processed through a conventional milling and CIL/CIP circuit. However, historical operations successfully utilized heap leach processing for oxide material on the property. Additional metallurgical and economic studies are recommended to evaluate heap leaching as an alternative or complementary processing option. Successful implementation could reduce operating costs, lower cut-off grades, and improve the economic extraction of lower-grade material.
- Transitional material is poorly characterized in the current model, with most material being characterized as either oxide or sulphide. Better definition of transitional material and confirmation that it is amenable to processing in a CIL/CIP circuit could provide an extended period of operations before a POX circuit is warranted.

1.2 Technical Summary

1.2.1 Property Location and Description

The Northumberland Gold Project (the Project) is located in northern Nye County, Nevada, USA, within the Toquima Range of the Basin and Range Province. The Project is centred at approximately 38°57′29″ N latitude and 116°50′44″ W longitude, approximately 298 mi (480 km) northwest of Las Vegas and 249 mi (400 km) east-southeast of Reno. The nearest population centres are the Round Mountain mining community, located approximately 25 mi (40 km) to the south, and the town of Austin, located approximately 53 mi (85 km) to the northwest.

The Project is situated within a well-established precious metals belt that includes the Round Mountain, Manhattan, and Tonopah mining districts.

The property is made up of a central block of patented claims that are surrounded by a contiguous block of unpatented claims and land leased from the State of Nevada, all within Nye County, Nevada. The combined mineral property at Northumberland controlled by StrikePoint totals 29,739 acres (12,035 ha) as of the Effective Date of this report.

Access to the Project is provided via Nevada State Route 376 and a maintained gravel road to site, allowing for year-round access subject to seasonal conditions. Existing infrastructure associated with historical mining activities is present, and a regional 230 kV transmission line is located approximately 11 mi (18 km) from the Project.

1.2.2 Land Tenure

The tenure package comprises patented mining and mill site claims, fee lands, and federal unpatented claims historically held by Fronteer/Newmont. As of August 2026, StrikePoint (via Nu Gold) is party to a transaction to acquire 100% of the patented/fee lands and select unpatented claims, with perpetual lease claims to transfer. The Project area totals approximately 18,398 ha and includes large fee blocks (Upper/Lower Sites) covering historical pits, a decline, pads, ponds, and support facilities. Various net smelter return (NSR) royalties encumber parts of the package, with potential buy-downs; SLR did not independently verify title and relied on third party expert opinions.

1.2.3 History

Exploration and mining at the Project have occurred in two principal periods. Initial activity commenced in 1866 with the discovery of silver mineralization and limited underground production. A second phase began in 1936, following the identification of low-grade gold mineralization, and has continued intermittently to the present. The Project has been held by multiple operators, reflecting successive stages of exploration, development, and production.

Gold mining was initiated in the late 1930s and ceased in 1942. Modern exploration and development resumed in the mid-1970s, leading to open pit mining and heap leach operations between 1981 and 1991. Subsequent exploration programs resulted in the discovery of several deposits, including Zanzibar, Rockwell, and Pad 4. Exploration decline development was initiated at Zanzibar in 2010 but was discontinued due to adverse geotechnical conditions associated with unconsolidated material. The decline was deemed unsafe, abandoned, and later incorporated into the Northumberland Mine closure plan. Recent work has focused on resource delineation and ongoing project evaluation.

1.2.4 Geology and Mineralization

The Project lies within a north-northeast trending belt of significant precious metal deposits that includes the Round Mountain, Manhattan, and Tonopah districts. The geology comprises a structurally complex assemblage of carbonate and siliciclastic rocks intruded by Jurassic plutons and modified by multiple phases of deformation.

At the property scale, mineralization is hosted primarily within Paleozoic sedimentary rocks, including the Hanson Creek and Roberts Mountains formations, which occur in structurally imbricated panels. The structural framework is defined by low-angle thrust faults and subordinate higher-angle structures.

Gold and silver mineralization is controlled by structurally prepared zones within the host sequence and is localized along discrete low-angle structural horizons that act as primary pathways for hydrothermal fluids. Mineralization occurs as stratiform to stratabound zones that form stacked mineralized bodies reflecting the interaction of stratigraphy, structure, and fluid flow. Alteration associated with mineralization includes silicification, decalcification, and argillic assemblages.

Gold is typically associated with sulphide minerals in unoxidized zones and occurs as residual mineralization in oxidized material. Mineralization is interpreted to be related to hydrothermal systems associated with intrusive activity and subsequent structural deformation. Gold mineralization at the Project is interpreted to be characteristic of sediment-hosted, Carlin-type deposits developed within lower Paleozoic stratigraphy similar to several mines in Northeastern Nevada.



1.2.5 Exploration Status

Since StrikePoint entered into a July 2026 agreement to acquire the Project, no new operator-led programs have been conducted. Future exploration plans focus on the three low-angle structural horizons and their intersections with northeast corridors, with additional potential beneath volcanic cover and along strike/down-dip from known deposits. Priority work includes structural reinterpretation and targeted step-outs beneath and around the historical Chipmunk Pit.

1.2.6 Drilling

The validated database contains 1,548 holes totalling approximately 663,700 ft (201.4 km), consisting predominantly of reverse circulation (RC) drilling, with selective core drilling for metallurgical and geological purposes. For the Mineral Resource estimate, 25 holes were excluded and 1,523 (651,900 ft, or 198.7 km) retained following validation and deduplication. Most collars are near vertical, appropriate for stratabound geometry, with modern Global Positioning System (GPS) surveying and downhole data available for many historical holes; reasonable assumptions were applied where surveys were absent.

1.2.7 Sample Preparation, Analysis, and Security

Sampling procedures for core and RC drilling followed industry practice with chain-of-custody maintained and storage of coarse rejects and pulps. Multiple commercial laboratories (e.g., American Assay Laboratories, ALS Chemex) were used over different campaigns with variable historical accreditation. The earliest programs have incomplete documentation. Samples are stored in a secured facility in the Big Smoky Valley, and it is unknown if legacy datasets were removed from the Mineral Resource database.

1.2.8 Data Verification

Manual spot checks against certificates and an ALS (2004–2008) verification set covering approximately 8% of Au and 508 Ag samples showed negligible mismatches. Twin hole analyses demonstrate strong correlation, supporting reliance on historical assays. External check assays (approximately 1.5% of the database across ten laboratories) were evaluated via QQ/scatter plots showing acceptable agreement. QA/QC data were cleaned for duplicates. Overall precision and accuracy are suitable for a Mineral Resource estimate; however, gaps remain (e.g., limited Ag QA/QC and missing CRM certificates), and additional check assays, up to approximately 5% of the deduplicated database, should be completed. However, several model areas rely on legacy Cyprus and WSMC drilling (1975–1997) and these campaigns generally lacked systematic QA/QC and have patchy chain-of-custody documentation. Beyond the drill hole sample data verification, and to the extent possible given the available information, SLR has conducted a series of standard tests to confirm accurate data transformation and location, as well as material movement.

1.2.9 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Historical test work indicates variable cyanidation response and improved recoveries with POX-CIL, with acid POX often outperforming alkaline and variable preg-robbing (PR) effects. McClelland Laboratories, Inc.'s (2011) testing of 21 composites showed agitated and column leach recoveries for gold ranging from approximately 27% to 86%, indicating some heap leach amenability but high variability. Representativity is a risk where composites are not clearly tied to current drill holes and PRV variability is sparsely defined. A conceptual flowsheet routes low



sulphur (<0.5% S) material to CIL and higher sulphur material to POX (with carbon flotation as needed) followed by CIL, with indicative recoveries for oxides of approximately 75% for both gold and silver, and sulphides of 90% for gold and 70% for silver at low PR, 80% for gold and 60% for silver at medium PR, and 60% for gold and 40% for silver at high PR. The systematic geometallurgical program and expanded PRV mapping are recommended as well as a full investigation into alternative flowsheets.

1.2.10 Mineral Resources

Mineral Resources as of the effective date of July 10, 2026, are reported in Table 1-1. This Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) is the initial MRE at Northumberland for StrikePoint. The estimate incorporates CIM (2019) Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (MRMR) Best Practice guidelines and reflects revised price, cost, and technical assumptions over historical MREs prepared under former operators, which should not be relied on. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for the classification of Mineral Resources.

The block model was prepared using available information to July 10, 2026, noting that no new drilling has been undertaken at the Project since the end of 2011. The Mineral Resource database includes 1,511 RC and 37 core holes.

Seequent's Leapfrog Geo and Edge software were used to construct the geological model, estimation domains, block model, and carry out grade estimation.

The Mineral Resource is defined by 19 mineralized domains which represent nested grade shells above 0.1 g/t Au. Samples were composited to 10 ft (3 m), and estimated in a standard nested approach, using the ordinary kriging (OK) or inverse distance (ID) interpolation algorithms. The model was validated using a combination of methods including visual comparison of block and composite gold and silver grades, swath plots of estimated grades compared against a nearest neighbour (NN) de-clustered distribution, as well as several geostatistical validation tools.

Mineral Resources are reported using a gold price of $3,500/oz and silver price of $55/oz. To demonstrate Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE), pit optimization was generated with inputs including gold price; mining, processing, and general and administrative (G&A) costs; process recovery (driven by sulphur and preg-robbing values), and pit slope angle assumptions. Cut-off grades ranging from 0.16 g/t Au to 0.47 g/t Au, depending on material type and preg-robbing characteristics, were used for Mineral Resource reporting.

Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. The QP is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors not discussed in this report that could materially affect the potential development of the Project as of the Effective Date of the report.

2.0 Introduction

SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd. (SLR) was retained by StrikePoint Gold Inc. (StrikePoint) to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Northumberland Gold Project (Northumberland or the Project), located in Nye County, Nevada, USA. The purpose of this report is to support the disclosure of an initial Mineral Resource estimate for StrikePoint, as well as document the status of exploration activities. This report, with an effective date of July 31, 2026 (the Effective Date), has been prepared in accordance with the National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101).

The Mineral Resource estimate presented in this Technical Report supersedes all prior mineral resource estimates for the Project.

StrikePoint is a Canadian mineral exploration company focused on the acquisition and exploration of precious metals properties in western North America. The company is incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia and publicly listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX.V: SKP) and the US OTC Markets (OTCQB: STKXF).

Pursuant to a purchase agreement dated August 18, 2026 among Fronteer Development LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (Fronteer), Newmont USA Limited, a Delaware corporation (Newmont, and together with Fronteer, the Sellers), Nu Gold LLC, a Nevada limited liability company (Nu Gold), and StrikePoint (the Purchase Agreement), Nu Gold has acquired from the Sellers all of their right, title, and interest in the Project (the Proposed Transaction). Upon closing of the Proposed Transaction, StrikePoint, through its wholly-owned subsidiary Nu Gold, now is the 100% owner of the patented claims, fee simple lands, and certain unpatented claims that make up the Project. The unpatented claims making up the Project are leased on a perpetual basis, and the lease will be transferred to Nu Gold.

Northumberland is an exploration stage project which was the site of open pit mining and cyanide heap leach processing from 1939 to 1942 and again from 1981 to 1991. Total past production is estimated to have been 6.7 million tonnes (Mt [7.4 million short tons]), containing 230,700 ounces (oz) of gold and 485,800 oz of silver.

StrikePoint's development concept that supports the assumptions of Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) for the mineral resource estimate considers a large open pit mining operation, with routing of the smaller oxide material portion to carbon-in-leach (CIL) and the larger sulphide material portion to pressure oxidation (POX, with carbon flotation as needed) followed by CIL.

2.1 Sources of Information

Hebert Lopes Oliveira, B.Sc., P.Geo., Principal Resource Geologist at SLR, the Qualified Person (QP) responsible for geology and Mineral Resources, conducted a site visit to the Northumberland Gold Project on May 12, 2026. This site visit included geologic overviews of the Project, detailed inspections of exposures in the historical open pits, and verification of drill hole locations. The visit also included detailed discussions of the evolving geologic understanding of the Project and associated mineralization, as well as:

- Drill core and reverse circulation (RC) samples;
- Property geology, gold mineralization, alteration, and controlling structures;
- Historical logging and RC sampling procedures;
- Database management and sample security;

- Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) and data verification programs; and
- Mining and processing history and the legacy operation.

Travis O'Farrell, P.Eng., Director, Processing and Metallurgy at Fuse Advisors (part of SLR), the QP responsible for the Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing sections of this report has not conducted a personal inspection of the Northumberland Gold Project. The Project is an exploration-stage property with no operating or existing process plant. The metallurgical database consists of test work completed by Dawson Metallurgical Laboratories (2009–2010) and McClelland Laboratories, Inc. (2011), both independent, industry-recognized commercial testing laboratories. This QP has directly reviewed the original test work reports, assay results, and procedures documented for these programs. As such, there is no metallurgical processing infrastructure on site to observe that would inform the conclusions in this QP's sections of the report. Given the absence of on-site metallurgical infrastructure or samples requiring direct physical inspection, and given that review of drill core logging is outside this QP's area of expertise, a separate site visit by this QP was not considered necessary to support the conclusions in the Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing section of this report.

Mr. Oliveira and Mr. O'Farrell are QPs under NI 43-101 and have no affiliation with StrikePoint except that of independent consultant/client relationship. Mr. Oliveira was assisted by SLR team members Kathryn MacWilliam, Principal Resource Geologist, April Barrios, Senior Resource Geologist, and Aline Romagna, Project Geologist, in the preparation of wireframe models, analysis of QA/QC data, and data verification work. Nick Hallet, Technical Consultant at Fuse Advisors, supported the pit optimization work.

QP responsibilities are outlined in Table 2-1.

Discussions were held with personnel from StrikePoint and Newmont:

- Michael G. Allen, P. Geo., President, CEO, and Director
- Caleb Cotton, Team Lead, Technical Projects US Newmont Legacy Sites

Table 2-1: Qualified Persons and Responsibilities

QP, Designation, Title	Company	Responsible for Sections
Hebert Lopes Oliveira, B.Sc., P.Geo., Principal Resource Geologist	SLR	1.1, 1.1.1.1, 1.1.2.1, 1.1.3.1, 1.2 (except 1.2.9), 2-12, 14-24, 25.1, 26.1, and overall report preparation
Travis O'Farrell, P.Eng. Director, Processing and Metallurgy	Fuse Advisors, part of SLR	1.1.1.2, 1.1.2.2, 1.1.3.2, 1.2.9, 1.4, 13, 25.2, 26.2

The documentation reviewed, and other sources of information, are listed at the end of this Technical Report in Section 27 References.

2.2 Units of Measurement

As the Project is located in Nevada, USA, US customary units are used to describe historical and much of the technical information available to date, with metric equivalents provided in brackets. Metric units were used for reporting the Mineral Resource estimate, while the block model was set up in US customary units. All currency in this Technical Report is US dollars (US$) unless otherwise noted.

µm	micrometre	kV	kilovolt
°C	degree Celsius	L	litre
C$	Canadian dollars	m	metre
cfm	cubic feet per minute	M	mega (million); molar
°F	degree Fahrenheit	m^3	cubic metre
ft	foot	Ma	million years
ft^3	cubic foot	mi	mile
g	gram	mm	millimetre
Gal	Imperial gallon	oz	Troy ounce (31.1035g)
g/L	gram per litre	oz/ton, opt	ounce per short ton
g/t	gram per tonne	ppm	part per million
ha	hectare	s	second
in.	inch	st	short ton
k	kilo (thousand)	st/ft^3	short tons per cubic foot
kg	kilogram	t	metric tonne
kg/t	kilogram per tonne	t/m^3	tonnes per cubic metre
km	kilometre	US$	United States dollar

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

This Technical Report has been prepared by SLR for StrikePoint. The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on:

- Information available to SLR at the time of preparation of this Technical Report.
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this Technical Report.

For the purpose of this Technical Report, SLR has relied on ownership information provided by StrikePoint. As part of the Proposed Transaction, StrikePoint has relied on a title opinion prepared by Parsons Behle & Latimer, dated June 24, 2026, and entitled “Title Report: Northumberland Property, Nye County, Nevada USA”, WestLand Engineering & Environmental Services, 2026, Northumberland Gold Mine Property Desktop Due Diligence Evaluation, prepared for Tembo Capital Management Limited, June 23, 2026, Stewart Title Company, 2026, Exhibit A Legal Description, File No. 2931790, Northumberland Property, Nye County, Nevada, June 3, 2026. and this opinion is relied on in Section 4 and the Summary of this Technical Report. SLR has not independently researched property title or mineral rights for the Northumberland Gold Project and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the property.

Furthermore, SLR did not conduct any investigations of the environmental or political issues associated with the Northumberland Gold Project and is not an expert with respect to these matters. SLR has therefore relied upon information and opinions provided by StrikePoint,

SLR has relied on StrikePoint for guidance on applicable taxes, royalties, and other government levies or interests, applicable to revenue or income from the Northumberland Gold Project.

Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities laws, any use of this Technical Report by any third party is at that party’s sole risk.

4.0 Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The Northumberland Gold Project is located in northern Nye County, Nevada, USA, near the geographic centre of the state. The Project is centred at approximately 38°57′29″ N latitude and 116°50′44″ W longitude, within the Toquima Range at Northumberland Pass as shown in Figure 4-1.

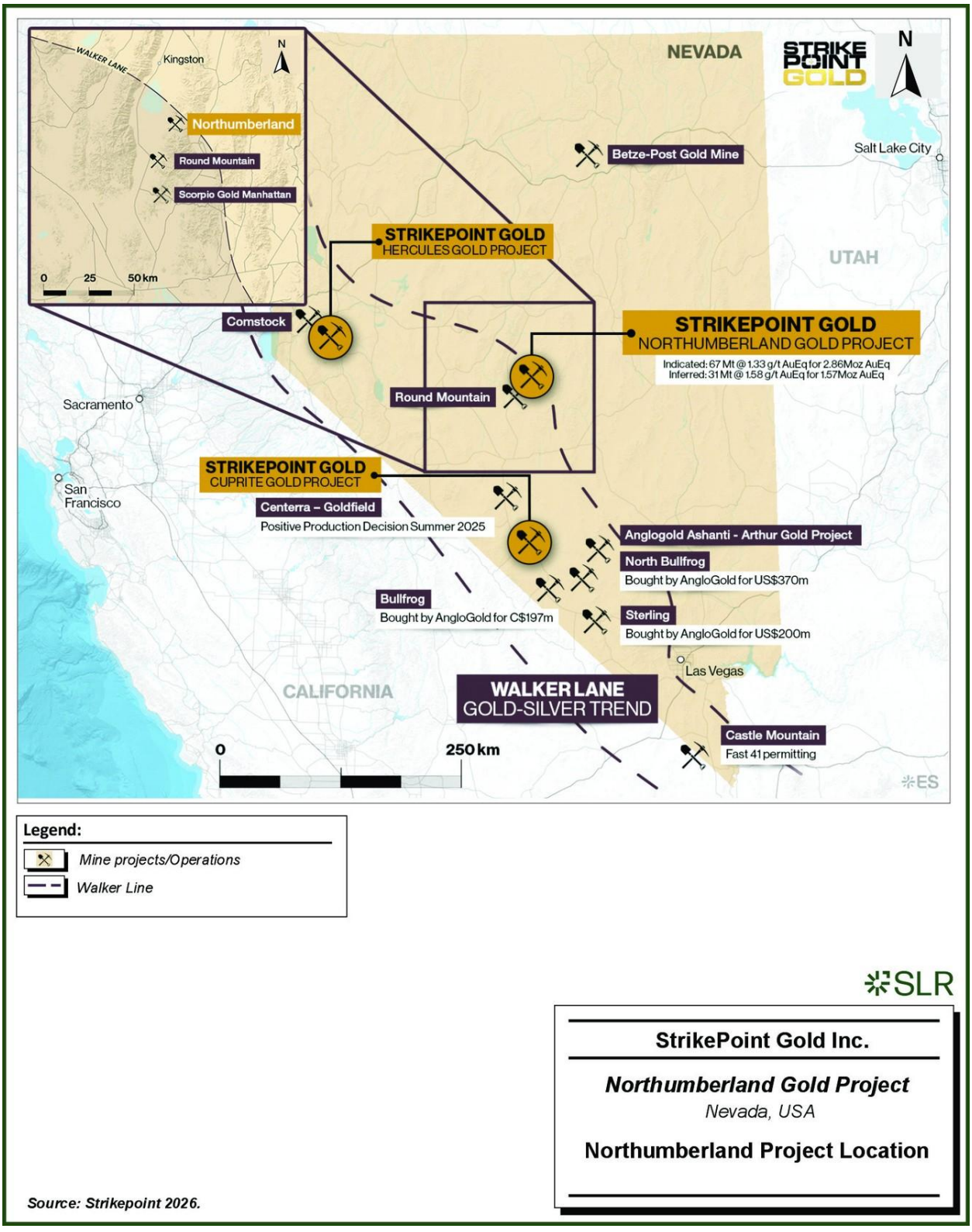
The Project is situated approximately 298 mi (480 km) northwest of Las Vegas and 249 mi (400 km) east–-southeast of Reno by road. The nearest population centres are the Round Mountain mining community, located approximately 25 mi (40 km) to the south, and the town of Austin, located approximately 53 mi (85 km) to the northwest. The Round Mountain district hosts an active gold mining operation and provides access to regional infrastructure and an experienced mining workforce.

Regionally, the Project is located in the Walker Lane mineral belt of Western Nevada, a north-northeast– trending belt of precious metal deposits that includes the Round Mountain, Manhattan, and Tonopah districts and is a well-established mining jurisdiction with a long history of precious metal exploration and production. Several toll processing facilities exist in the area.

The Project lies within the Basin and Range Province, a vast, arid physiographic region in western North America defined by its distinct alternating pattern of steep, fault-block mountain ranges and flat, sediment-filled desert basins. Access to the Project is provided via Nevada State Route 376, which runs along the western margin of Big Smoky Valley. A well-maintained secondary gravel road provides access from the highway to the Project site via West Northumberland Canyon. This access route is suitable for year-round use, subject to seasonal weather conditions.

The Project area includes infrastructure associated with historical mining activities, including access roads and previously disturbed areas suitable for potential future development. A regional 230 kV transmission line is located in Big Smoky Valley approximately 11 mi (18 km) from the main Project area. Historical operations relied on on-site power generation. Sufficient space exists within the Project area to accommodate potential mining and processing infrastructure, subject to further engineering and environmental studies.

Figure 4-1: Northumberland Project Location



4.2 Land Tenure

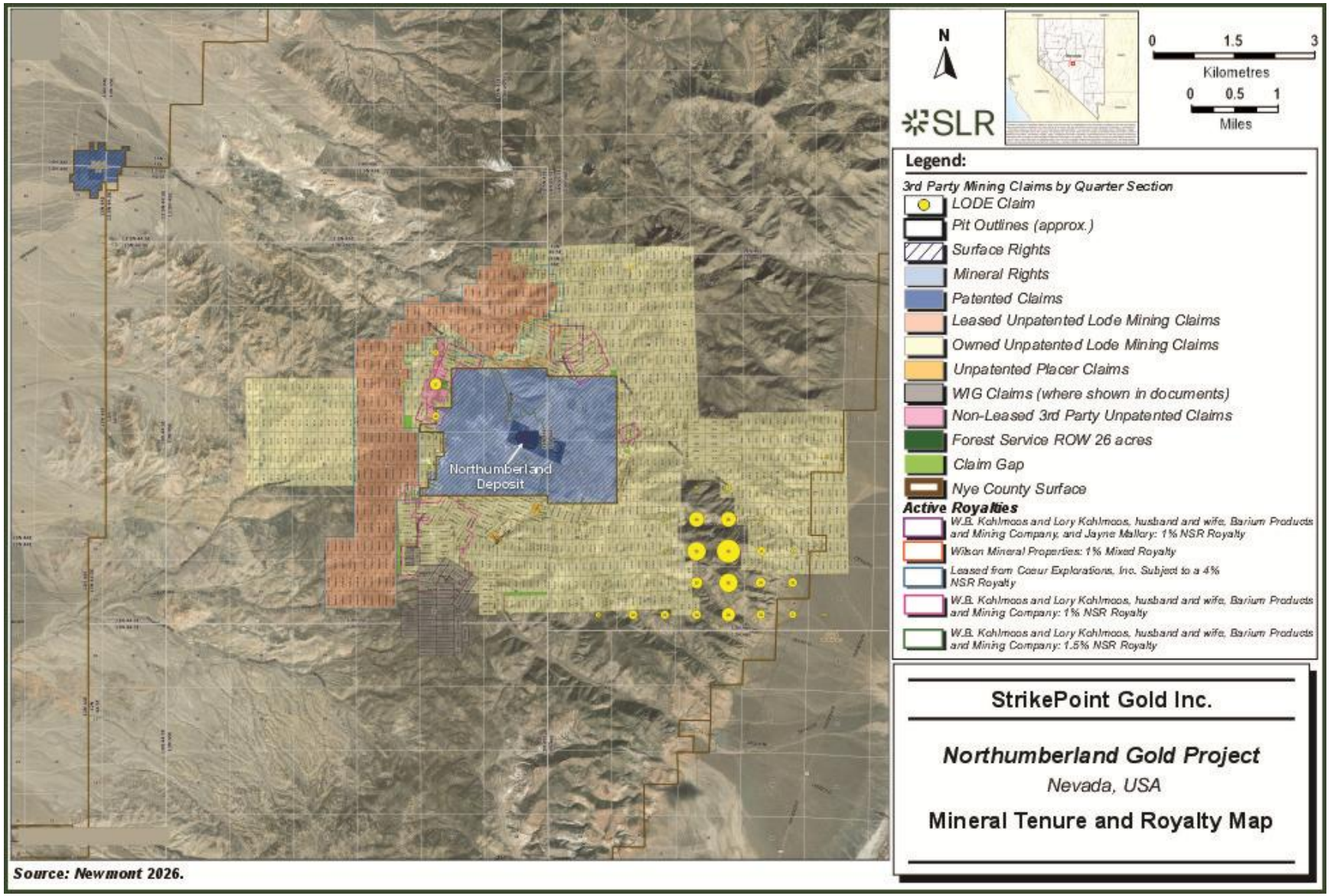
The Project comprises 910 unpatented mining claims (the “Owned Claims”) and 209 leased unpatented mining claims (the “Leased Claims”) (collectively, the “Unpatented Claims”), located on certain lands associated with the Northumberland Property. The Northumberland Property also contains nine patented lode mining claims and 63 patented mill sites (together, the “Patented Claims”), and certain fee parcels (the “Fee Land”). The combined mineral property at Northumberland controlled by StrikePoint totals 29,739 ha as of the Effective Date of this report. The land package includes 4,311 ha of Leased Claims and 25,428 ha of Owned Claims.

Of the 910 unpatented mining claims, 15 have a 1% gross revenue royalty, 73 have a 1% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) reserved, and one has a 1.5% NSR. The Leased Claims carries a 4% NSR. Portions of the 1% NSR extend onto the Fee Land. Royalty agreements are summarized in Table 4-1.A claim list in included in Appendix 1 - Claim List.

The Project includes two principal fee-land areas historically referred to as the Upper Site and Lower Site. The Upper Site hosts the majority of historical mining activity and includes two inactive open pits, an exploration decline, former heap-leach facilities, process ponds, waste-rock and stockpile areas, fuel storage infrastructure, and ancillary mine facilities. The Lower Site contains a historical reclaimed heap-leach facility, solution ponds, maintenance facilities, storage buildings, and related infrastructure associated with previous mining operations.

The current Mineral Resource lies entirely within the fee lands, where surface rights are owned.

Figure 4-2: Mineral Tenure and Royalty Map



In Nevada, unpatented mining claims are administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) or US Forest Service (USFS) and give the holder rights to extract minerals from hard rock (lode) or unconsolidated ground (placer) from federal public land, but the federal government retains ownership of the surface rights where such rights are not held by others, and annual maintenance fees are required.

Unpatented mining claims (both lode and placer) are created and maintained in accordance with the U.S. General Mining Law of 1872, as amended. While the federal government retains title to the land within an unpatented mining claim, the claimant, through compliance with federal and state laws, has the right to explore for and exploit certain minerals (including precious metals) within the claim area. No specific mining or exploitation license or permit is required to hold the claims.

Patented lode claims provide the owner the same rights to exploit minerals as unpatented claims, but are considered private property, include surface land ownership, and are administered by the county and state rather than the BLM or USFS. Patented millsite claims are treated much the same as patented lode claims but were originally granted as host to mining infrastructure on land next to mining activities. Patented Claims in Nevada are recorded with the county recorder and taxed as property with specific exemptions related to performed development work.

Fee land parcels give private ownership of both surface and subsurface rights with no maintenance or fee obligations outside of annual property tax.

Expected annual maintenance fees to maintain all unpatented mining claims, payable to the BLM, is approximately US$239,800/year. County fees for the unpatented claims are expected to be approximately US$26,378. Annual taxes to maintain patented lode and millsite claims, as well as the fee land parcels, are expected to be US$41,800/year.

4.3 Encumbrances

StrikePoint obtained and has relied on an assessment of encumbrances (Parsons Behle & Latimer, 2026, Stewart Title Company, 2026, WestLand Engineering & Environmental Services a Trinity Consults Team, 2026) which noted that the former owner (Fronteer) had sufficient rights and permits for exploration and the proposed Zanzibar decline, but not all permits necessary for full-scale mine development.

Surface rights and easements

Multiple surface encumbrances affect the property, including:

- Electrical transmission line rights-of-way.
- Access road easements.
- Range improvement corridors.
- Forest Service archaeological-site withdrawal areas.

The reports state these easements did **not materially affect the defined Mineral Resource**, but they could influence infrastructure layout and permitting.

Permitting Encumbrances

Northumberland had active permits in good standing, but redevelopment would require substantial amendments and additional approvals.

Key items include:

- Water Pollution Control Permit.
- Mining Reclamation Permit.
- Air Quality Permit.
- Tailings facility approvals.
- Groundwater permits.
- Public lands authorizations where required.

A part of the Proposed Transaction, all encumbrances were transferred to StrikePoint, through its subsidiary Nu Gold.

4.4 Royalties

Several legacy royalty burdens on portions of the land package are noted in Table 4-1 and shown in Figure 4-2.

Table 4-1: Royalties

Royalty Type	Area / Claims	Burden
Gross Revenue Royalty	NU 1-15 claims	1% of gross revenue royalty
NSR Royalty	Numerous legacy Kohlmoos claims (Windy, Kay, Rainbow, Jane, Lynx, Hazel, Valley View, etc.)	1% NSR
Kay No. 18	Specific claim	1.5% NSR (reducible to 1% under certain conditions)
Thumb / Hoodoo lease claims	Leased ground	4% NSR plus US$20,000/year advance royalty

4.5 Environmental Liabilities, Permitting, and Other Significant Factors and Risks

The QP is not aware of any environmental liabilities on the property that could affect StrikePoint's ability to advance the Project and will be expected to post bonds to cover any of assumed liabilities related to the project. StrikePoint has all required permits to conduct the proposed work on the property. The QP is not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the proposed work program on the property.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The Project is accessible via Nevada State Route 376, which follows the western margin of Big Smoky Valley. Access to the Project is provided by a well-maintained gravel road through West Northumberland Canyon that intersects State Route 376 approximately 18 mi (29 km) south of its junction with State Route 50 and approximately 85 mi (137 km) north of its junction with State Route 6.

Secondary roads developed during historical exploration and mining activities provide access throughout the Project area. These roads are generally suitable for light to moderate vehicle use and would support ongoing exploration activities. Access is considered to be available year-round, although temporary interruptions may occur due to seasonal weather conditions, including snowfall.

5.2 Climate

The climate at the Project is typical of a mid-latitude, high-desert environment in central Nevada, characterized by warm, dry summers and relatively cold, windy winters.

Average temperatures range from approximately 73°F (23°C) in July to approximately 30°F (−1°C) in January. Annual precipitation is generally less than 12 in. (300 mm), with the majority occurring as winter snowfall and localized summer thunderstorms. Snowfall varies from year to year depending on the intensity and frequency of individual storm events.

Historical mining operations at the Project were conducted on a year-round basis, and climatic conditions allow for continuous exploration activities, subject to short-term interruptions related to seasonal weather events.

5.3 Local Resources

The Project is located in Nye County, Nevada, approximately 25 mi (40 km) north of the Round Mountain mining area and approximately 53 mi (85 km) southeast of Austin. The nearest communities are Round Mountain and Tonopah, both of which currently support mining operations.

Mining has been conducted in central and western Nevada for over 150 years, and personnel with experience in mining, mineral processing, maintenance, and related technical services are available within the region. Elko, Nevada (population approximately 36,000), located approximately 250 mi (400 km) north of the Project, is a regional centre for mining-related services, including equipment supply, contractors, laboratories, and technical support. A labour force and supporting services suitable for mining operations are considered to be available in the region.

5.4 Infrastructure

A 230 kV transmission line traverses Big Smoky Valley and is located at the eastern margin of the Lower Site, approximately 11 mi (18 km) from the Upper Site. Previous mining operations at the Upper Site utilized on-site diesel generation for power supply, and future development may consider either grid connection or on-site generation, subject to engineering, economic, and

permitting requirements. Water suitable for industrial and potable use is anticipated to be sourced from groundwater, which would require drilling, testing, and permitting in accordance with State regulations.

The Project includes privately controlled lands at the Upper and Lower Sites which, in combination with the public land portion of the project, are considered sufficient to accommodate mine, processing, and support infrastructure required for potential future operations. Access to the Project is provided via State Highway 376 and secondary roads, and transport of supplies, consumables, and equipment would be by road using the existing regional highway network.

5.5 Physiography

The Project is located within the Toquima Range, part of the Basin and Range physiographic province of central Nevada. Topography is moderately rugged, with elevations ranging from approximately 7,700 ft to 9,165 ft (2,350 m to 2,795 m) above sea level, with Mount Gooding representing the highest elevation. Historical open pits at the Upper Site are located at approximately 8,600 ft (2,620 m).

Vegetation reflects semi-arid, high-desert conditions, with sagebrush and grasses at lower elevations, and juniper, pinyon pine, and mountain cedar at higher elevations. Physiographic conditions are typical of central Nevada and are not considered to present unusual constraints to mining operations, although seasonal weather conditions may affect access and operations and can be managed using standard industry practices.

6.0 History

Exploration and mining at the Project have occurred in two principal periods. Initial activity began in 1866 with the discovery of silver mineralization and limited underground production. A second phase of exploration and mining commenced in 1936, following the identification of low-grade gold mineralization, and has continued intermittently to the present.

Subsequent work has included multiple phases of exploration, open pit mining, heap leach processing, and resource delineation programs conducted by several operators.

6.1 Prior Ownership

The Project has been held by multiple operators, including Northumberland Mining Company (NMC), Cyprus Mines Corporation (Cyprus), Western States Minerals Corporation (WSMC), Nevada Western/NewWest, Newmont Mining Corporation (Newmont), and Fronteer Development Group Inc. (Fronteer). Ownership reflects successive exploration, development, and production stages typical of gold projects in Nevada.

6.2 Exploration and Development History

Mining activity in the Northumberland area commenced in 1866 following the discovery of silver mineralization in the district. Early production was limited and derived from underground mining of silver bearing veins.

A second phase of exploration and mining began in 1936 with the identification of low-grade gold mineralization. NMC acquired the principal properties in 1938 and initiated production in 1939. Mining was conducted from three small open pits located in what is now the eastern portion of the Main Pit area. Ore was milled and processed by cyanidation, and tailings were transported approximately 1.5 mi (2.4 km) by flume to deposition sites in East Northumberland Canyon. Operations ceased in 1942 following the implementation of U.S. Government Order L-208 during World War II. During this period, NMC completed 214 churn drill holes for exploration and development purposes.

Exploration between 1942 and 1975 consisted primarily of drilling programs conducted by several operators, including Peter Joralemon (Joralemon), Kerr McGee, Homestake Mining Company (Homestake), and Idaho Mining Company (Idaho Mining). A total of 129 conventional rotary drill holes were completed between 1959 and 1975.

Cyprus acquired the Project in 1975 and conducted exploration drilling between 1975 and 1984, including 53 rotary and core holes and 36 air-track holes in 1978. Additional drilling of unknown type, identified by a “T83” prefix, is partially captured in the current database (42 holes). Cyprus developed oxide gold deposits at the Main and Chipmunk pits and commenced open pit mining in 1981. Ore was crushed to approximately 0.5 in. (12 mm) and transported to heap leach facilities at the Lower Site, where gold and silver were recovered using carbon adsorption and electrowinning. Heap leach operations ceased in mid-1985.

WSMC acquired the Northumberland property in 1985 and resumed operations by reprocessing previously leached material at the Lower Site. Mining was conducted between 1987 and 1990, with production primarily from the Chipmunk Pit. WSMC processed run-of-mine ore using heap leach facilities constructed at the Upper Site. Mining ceased in 1990, and gold production ended in 1991.

WSMC conducted extensive exploration from 1985 to 1997, including geological mapping, geochemical sampling, and airborne and ground geophysical surveys. Programs included

analysis of satellite imagery, controlled-source audio-frequency magnetotelluric (CSAMT) surveys, and aeromagnetic surveys, supported by approximately 6,600 rock chip samples and 6,300 soil samples. Drilling comprised 679 RC and core holes totalling approximately 310,000 ft (94,500 m). These programs contributed to the identification of structural controls on mineralization and led to the discovery of the Zanzibar deposit (1991), Rockwell deposit (1992), and Pad 4 deposit (1997).

WSMC also completed an aerial survey in 1990 to generate digital topography of the post-mining surface. In 1997, a land exchange with the U.S. Forest Service resulted in approximately 1,370 ha (3,386 acres), including the Upper Site and known deposits, being converted to private fee land.

In December 2003, Nevada Western entered into a joint venture with Newmont, with Newmont acting as operator. Through subsequent transactions, Nevada Western became a wholly owned subsidiary of NewWest in 2005. Between 2003 and 2008, Newmont conducted extensive exploration programs, including soil and stream sediment sampling, trenching and channel sampling, geological mapping, and ground and airborne geophysical surveys, including gravity, CSAMT, induced polarization (IP), and magnetic and radiometric surveys.

Geochemical programs included collection of B-horizon soil samples, stream sediment samples, and bulk-leach extractable gold samples to support regional and deposit-scale targeting. Geological mapping and trenching programs supported interpretation of mineralization controls and drill targeting.

Newmont defined drilling targets through integrated interpretation of geological, geochemical, geophysical, and historical data. Drilling programs conducted between 2004 and 2007 comprised RC, core, and pre-collared core holes targeting extensions of mineralization at the Zanzibar and Chipmunk deposits, evaluation of structural controls, and testing of regional targets. A total of 115 drill holes were completed during this period.

Drilling programs focused on expanding mineralized zones, evaluating higher-grade sulphide mineralization at depth, and obtaining samples for metallurgical and geotechnical testing. Limited testing of certain regional targets did not return significant gold values. Metallurgical test work included evaluation of oxide and sulphide material for processing characteristics; however, limited sulphide test results are available.

Following acquisition, Fronteer completed a review and audit of the Project database and conducted additional drilling comprising 24 RC holes and 18 core holes totalling approximately 36,249 ft (11,050 m). Fronteer also initiated metallurgical test work programs and baseline studies to support permitting activities, including work associated with a proposed exploration decline and environmental assessment.

Exploration decline development was initiated at Zanzibar in 2010 by Fronteer but was discontinued due to adverse geotechnical conditions associated with unconsolidated material. The decline was deemed unsafe, abandoned, and later incorporated into the Northumberland Mine closure plan. Since 2011, Fronteer has performed some care and maintenance activities, but has not undertaken any exploration programs.

Exploration at the Project has been conducted by multiple operators and has included geological mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys, and drilling programs. Exploration has been iterative, with geological, geochemical, geophysical, and drilling data integrated to refine the deposit model and support ongoing target generation.

The scope and progression of these activities are summarized in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1: Summary of Exploration Programs at the Northumberland Project

Operator	Period	Exploration Activities	Drilling (No. of Holes)	Drilling (m) (ft)	Key Outcome
NMC	1938–1942	Mining and exploration; churn drilling	214	Not reported	Initial gold production and delineation of oxide mineralization
Various Operators	1959–1975	Rotary drilling programs	129	Not reported	Early delineation of mineralized zones
Cyprus	1975–1984	RC and core drilling; air-track drilling	~89 + additional T83 holes	Not reported	Definition of Main and Chipmunk deposits and development of heap leach operations
WSMC	1985–1997	Mapping, geochemistry, geophysics, drilling	679 (RC and core)	~94,500 (310,000)	Discovery of Zanzibar, Rockwell, and Pad 4 deposits; refinement of structural controls
Newmont JV	2003–2008	Geochemistry, mapping, geophysics, drilling	115	Not fully reported	Expansion of mineralization and refinement of structural interpretation
Fronteer	2008-2011	Data validation, drilling, metallurgical and baseline studies, exploration decline	54 (30 RC; 24 core)	~11,050 (36,249)	Infill drilling and support for technical and permitting work. Mineral Resource estimate with combined open pit and underground conceptual scenario.

Notes:
1. Drilling totals include reverse circulation (RC), core, and air-track drilling where reported.
2. Historical drilling data may include incomplete records; totals are based on available information.
3. Drilling footage reported in imperial units has been converted to metres (m), with original values in parentheses.
4. “T83” holes refer to historical drill holes of unknown type included in the project database.

On August 18, 2026, StrikePoint, Nu Gold, and the Sellers entered into a Purchase Agreement, pursuant to which Nu Gold will acquire from the Sellers all of their right, title, and interest in the Northumberland Gold Project. Upon closing of the Proposed Transaction, StrikePoint, through its wholly-owned subsidiary Nu Gold, will be the 100% owner of the patented claims, fee simple lands, and certain unpatented claims that make up the Project. Further unpatented claims making up the Northumberland Gold Project are leased on a perpetual basis, and this lease will be transferred to Nu Gold.

6.3 Historical Resource Estimates

Mineral resource estimates prepared by previous operators are considered historical in nature, cannot be relied on, and are not relevant to the current report.



6.4 Past Production

Past production at the Project occurred between 1939 and approximately 1991 from operations conducted by NMC, Cyprus, and WSMC. Total past production is estimated to be approximately 7.4 Mst (6.7 Mt), containing approximately 230,700 oz of gold and 485,800 oz of silver. Average grades are estimated at approximately 0.031 oz/ton (1.06 g/t Au) and 0.068 oz/ton (2.33 g/t Ag). Production by operator is summarized in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2: Northumberland Historical Production Summary

Operator	Period	Tonnes t (st)	Gold (oz)	Grade g/t Au (oz/ton)	Silver (oz)	Grade g/t Ag oz/ton)
Pre-1939	Pre-1939	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
NMC	1939–1942	200,000 (220,284)	45,000	6.34 (0.204)	—	—
Cyprus	1981–1984	1,953,000 (2,153,016)	92,000	1.47 (0.043)	103,900	1.64 (0.048)
WSMC	1985–1991	4,554,000 (5,019,000)	93,730	0.65 (0.019)	381,862	2.62 (0.076)
Total	**1939–1991**	**6,707,000 (7,392,300)**	230,730	**1.06 (0.031)**	**485,762**	**2.33 (0.068)**

Notes:
1. Tonnes are reported as metric tonnes (t), with short tons in parentheses.
2. Grades are reported in grams per tonne (g/t), with ounces per ton (oz/ton) in parentheses.
3. Silver grades were not reported for NMC operations.
4. Metric tonnages and grades are derived from reported imperial units; minor differences may occur due to rounding.
5. Totals may not sum exactly due to rounding.
6. Totals are incomplete and exclude at minimum, production from pre-1939 mining, and silver production from NMC.
7. Data compiled from historical company records (e.g., WSMC 1998; Lee and Ashton 2008).

Photos of the legacy infrastructure from the different phases of historical operation are shown in Figure 6-1, illustrating the Chipmunk open pit (left) and underground ramp access for the Zanzibar zone (right).

Figure 6-1: Photos of Historical Operation Phases (Open Pit and Underground Decline)



Chipmunk Historical Open Pit



Developed portal driven to access main underground ramp to access Zanzibar zone (abandoned).

Source: SLR 2026.

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Project is located within the central Toquima Range in the Basin and Range Province of Nevada. The Project is characterized by exposure of Paleozoic sedimentary rocks and Mesozoic intrusive bodies within an erosional window through Cenozoic volcanic rocks. Gold mineralization is associated with structurally controlled zones within Paleozoic stratigraphy adjacent to Jurassic intrusive rocks.

7.1 Regional Geology

The Project is located near the centre of the north-trending Toquima Range within the Basin and Range Province of central Nevada. The Project lies along a north-northeast trending alignment of significant precious metal deposits in Nye County, including Round Mountain, Manhattan, and Tonopah, which define a regionally important metallogenic belt (Figure 7-1).

Regional geology is characterized by exposure of Paleozoic sedimentary rocks and Mesozoic intrusive bodies within an erosional window (Ikes Canyon or Northumberland window) through overlying Cenozoic volcanic rocks (Figure 7-1). The stratigraphic framework, summarized in Figure 7-3 (Stratigraphic Column), comprises a structurally complex assemblage of autochthonous, parautochthonous, and allochthonous units typical of central Nevada.

Autochthonous rocks include Ordovician to Permian carbonate and clastic sequences deposited on a continental shelf. Parautochthonous rocks represent basinward facies equivalents, while allochthonous rocks, consisting primarily of argillite, chert, and shale, were transported eastward by thrust faulting during Paleozoic and Mesozoic deformation and are locally correlated with the Vinini Formation. Overlap assemblages of Pennsylvanian age unconformably overlie these units.

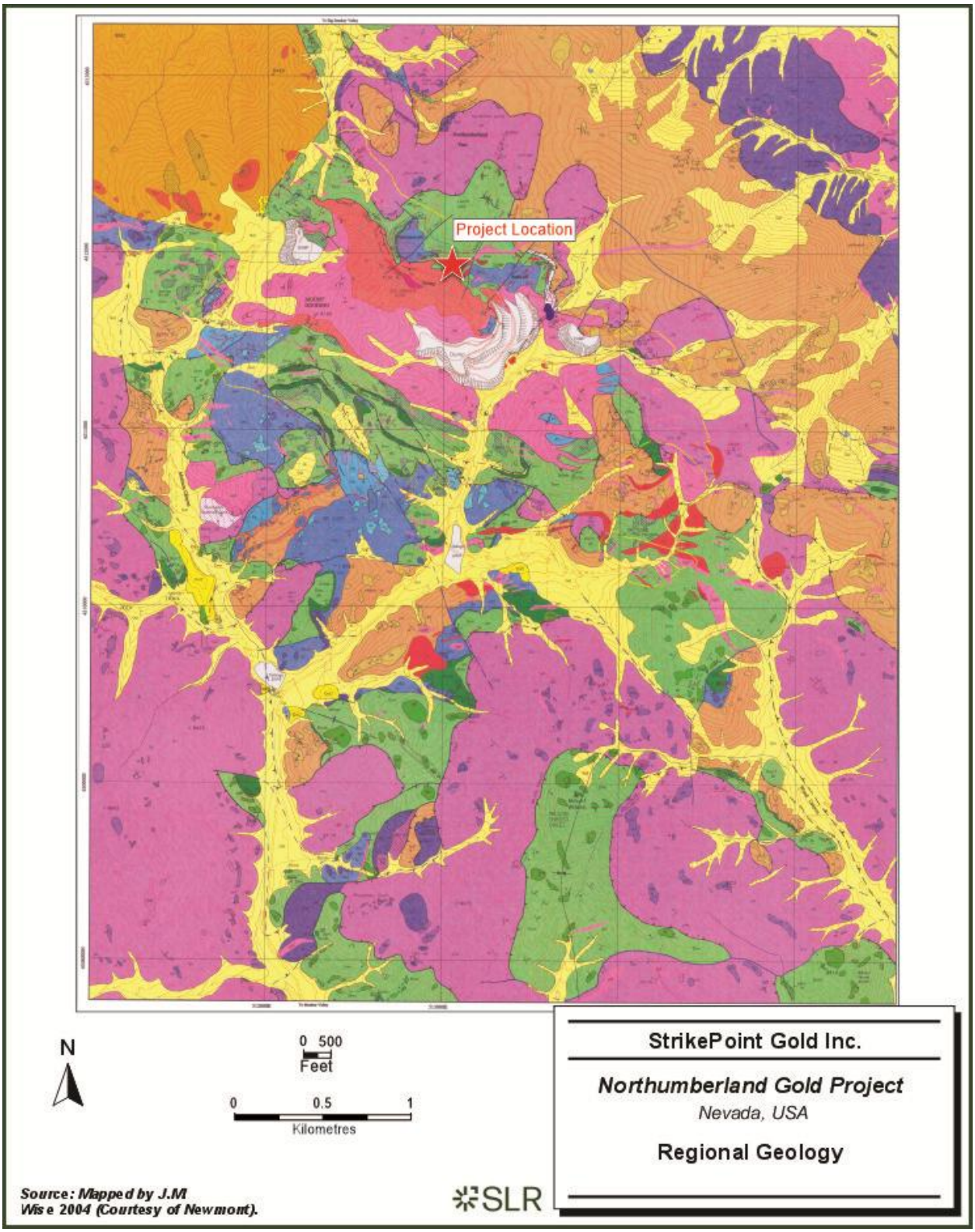
Jurassic intrusive activity is represented by several plutons, including the Clipper Gap pluton (approximately 151 ± 3 Ma), which are regionally associated with mineral systems.

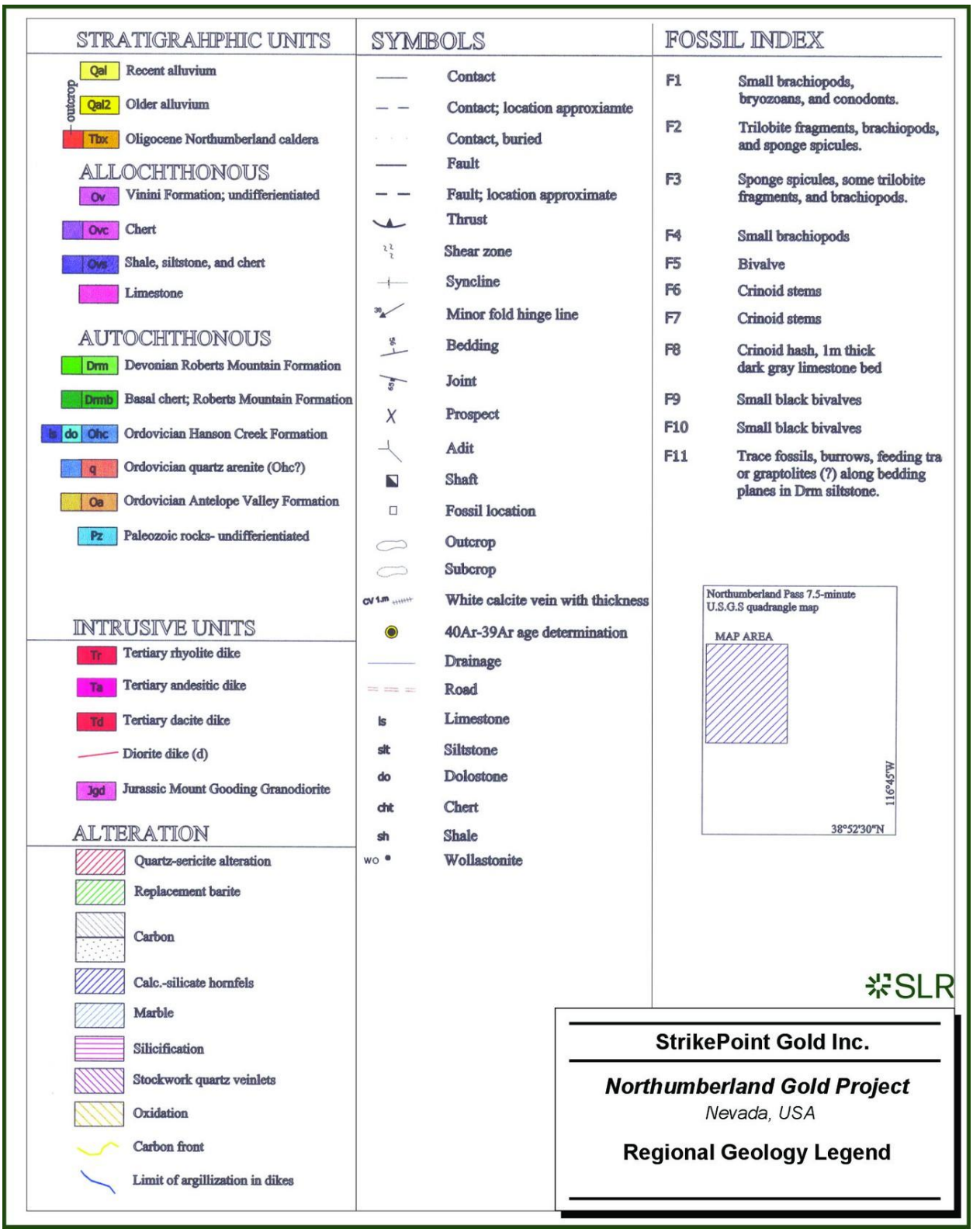
Cenozoic volcanic rocks of Oligocene to Miocene age unconformably overlie the older units and include ash-flow tuffs, welded tuffs, and volcaniclastic sequences. These rocks are associated with regional magmatic centres and caldera development, including the Northumberland Caldera located on the western flank of the range.

The regional structural framework reflects multiple deformation events, including Paleozoic and Mesozoic compressional tectonics followed by Cenozoic extension. Rocks are folded and cut by low-angle thrust faults, high-angle normal faults, and oblique-slip structures, with later block faulting and tilting typical of Basin and Range development.

Dioritic to felsitic dikes of interpreted Cretaceous to Tertiary age intrude both sedimentary and intrusive rocks and are locally associated with hydrothermal systems.

Figure 7-1: Regional Geology




STRATIGRAHPHIC UNITS
outcrop
Qal Recent alluvium
Qal2 Older alluvium
Tbx Oligocene Northumberland caldera
ALLOCHTHONOUS
Ov Vinini Formation; undifferientiated
Ovc Chert
Ovs Shale, siltstone, and chert
Limestone
AUTOCHTHONOUS
Drm Devonian Roberts Mountain Formation
Drmb Basal chert; Roberts Mountain Formation
ls do Ohc Ordovician Hanson Creek Formation
q Ordovician quartz arenite (Ohc?)
Oa Ordovician Antelope Valley Formation
Pz Paleozoic rocks- undifferientiated
INTRUSIVE UNITS
Tr Tertiary rhyolite dike
Ta Tertiary andesitic dike
Td Tertiary dacite dike
Diorite dike (d)
Jgd Jurassic Mount Gooding Granodiorite
ALTERATION
Quartz-sericite alteration
Replacement barite
Carbon
Calc.-silicate hornfels
Marble
Silicification
Stockwork quartz veinlets
Oxidation
Carbon front
Limit of argillization in dikes
SYMBOLS
Contact
Contact; location approxiamte
Contact, buried
Fault
Fault; location approximate
Thrust
Shear zone
Syncline
Minor fold hinge line
Bedding
Joint
Prospect
Adit
Shaft
Fossil location
Outcrop
Subcrop
cv 1.m White calcite vein with thickness
40Ar-39Ar age determination
Drainage
Road
ls Limestone
slt Siltstone
do Dolostone
cht Chert
sh Shale
wo Wollastonite
FOSSIL INDEX
F1 Small brachiopods, bryozoans, and conodonts.
F2 Trilobite fragments, brachiopods, and sponge spicules.
F3 Sponge spicules, some trilobite fragments, and brachiopods.
F4 Small brachiopods
F5 Bivalve
F6 Crinoid stems
F7 Crinoid stems
F8 Crinoid hash, 1m thick dark gray limestone bed
F9 Small black bivalves
F10 Small black bivalves
F11 Trace fossils, burrows, feeding tra or graptolites (?) along bedding planes in Drm siltstone.
Northumberland Pass 7.5-minute U.S.G.S quadrangle map
MAP AREA
116°45'W
38°52'30"N
SLR
StrikePoint Gold Inc.
Northumberland Gold Project
Nevada, USA
Regional Geology Legend

7.2 Local Geology

The Northumberland deposit area is underlain by lower Paleozoic sedimentary rocks exposed within an erosional window through overlying Tertiary volcanic units. These rocks occur in structurally complex, fault-bounded panels and represent a tectonically imbricated sequence characteristic of central Nevada. The geological interpretation reflects a compilation of historical mapping, drilling, and reinterpretation by multiple operators (Figure 7-2).

Paleozoic stratigraphy in the deposit area represents North American shelf to slope facies and is summarized in Figure 7-3. The principal units include the Ordovician Hanson Creek Formation, composed of carbonate rocks with limestone and dolostone members, overlain by the Silurian Roberts Mountains Formation, consisting of fine-grained siliciclastic rocks including limy shale and chert bearing units. These units form the primary host sequence and are described in more detail in Table 7-1.

Structurally higher silty limestone and chert units are interpreted as slope facies equivalents (Zanzibar Formation) emplaced above the Roberts Mountains Formation along low-angle thrust faults, forming a structurally stacked sequence. Local stratigraphic continuity and correlation remain uncertain due to deformation, alteration, and limited exposure.

The deposit area lies within a structural window beneath the Roberts Mountains allochthon. Two principal low-angle thrust systems are recognized: the Prospect Thrust and the Mormon Thrust. Bedding-plane faults within the Roberts Mountains and Hanson Creek formations define additional structural discontinuities.

Three principal low-angle structural horizons are recognized: the Prospect-Mormon thrust intersection (upper horizon), the Basal Chert fault at the Roberts Mountains–Hanson Creek contact (middle horizon), and the Hanson Creek fault within the Hanson Creek Formation (lower horizon). These horizons define zones of enhanced permeability and structural preparation.

The Paleozoic sequence is intruded by the Jurassic Mount Gooding stock and associated dikes and sills. The intrusion is granodioritic and locally forms silicified and brecciated contacts with the surrounding sedimentary rocks. The intrusive complex is dated at approximately 154 ± 3 Ma and is associated with hydrothermal alteration.

Tertiary intrusive rocks, including andesitic and rhyolitic dikes, occur locally. The South Ridge dike (approximately 35.2 ± 0.2 Ma) intrudes the southern portion of the deposit area and exhibits localized alteration.

The Paleozoic rocks are folded into a broad north trending anticline (Northumberland anticline), with superimposed smaller-scale deformation. Overlying volcanic rocks include rhyolitic ash-flow tuffs and volcaniclastic units (approximately 33 Ma to 27 Ma), preserved as erosional remnants associated with the Northumberland Caldera.



Figure 7-2: Local Geology

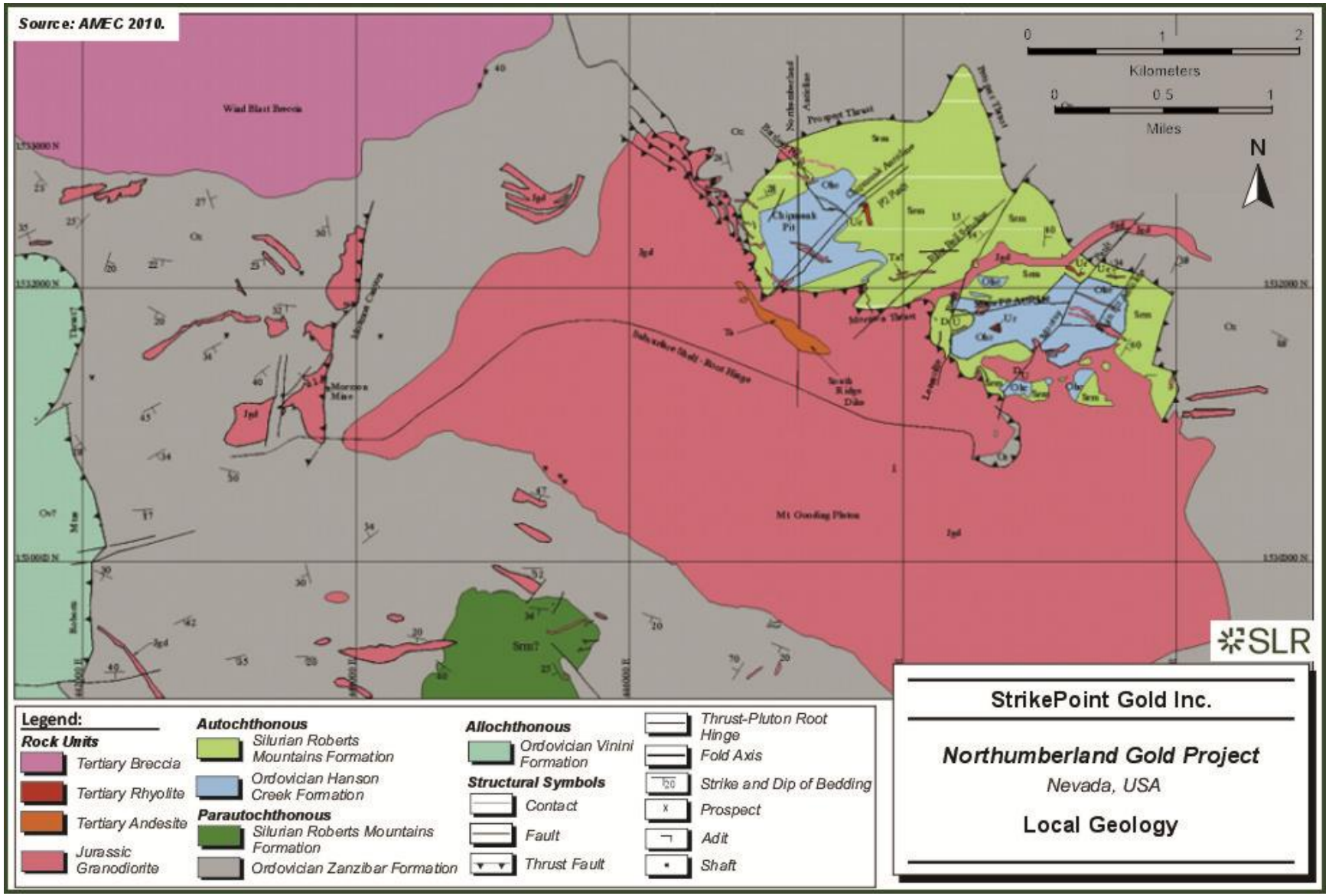


Figure 7-3: Stratigraphic Column

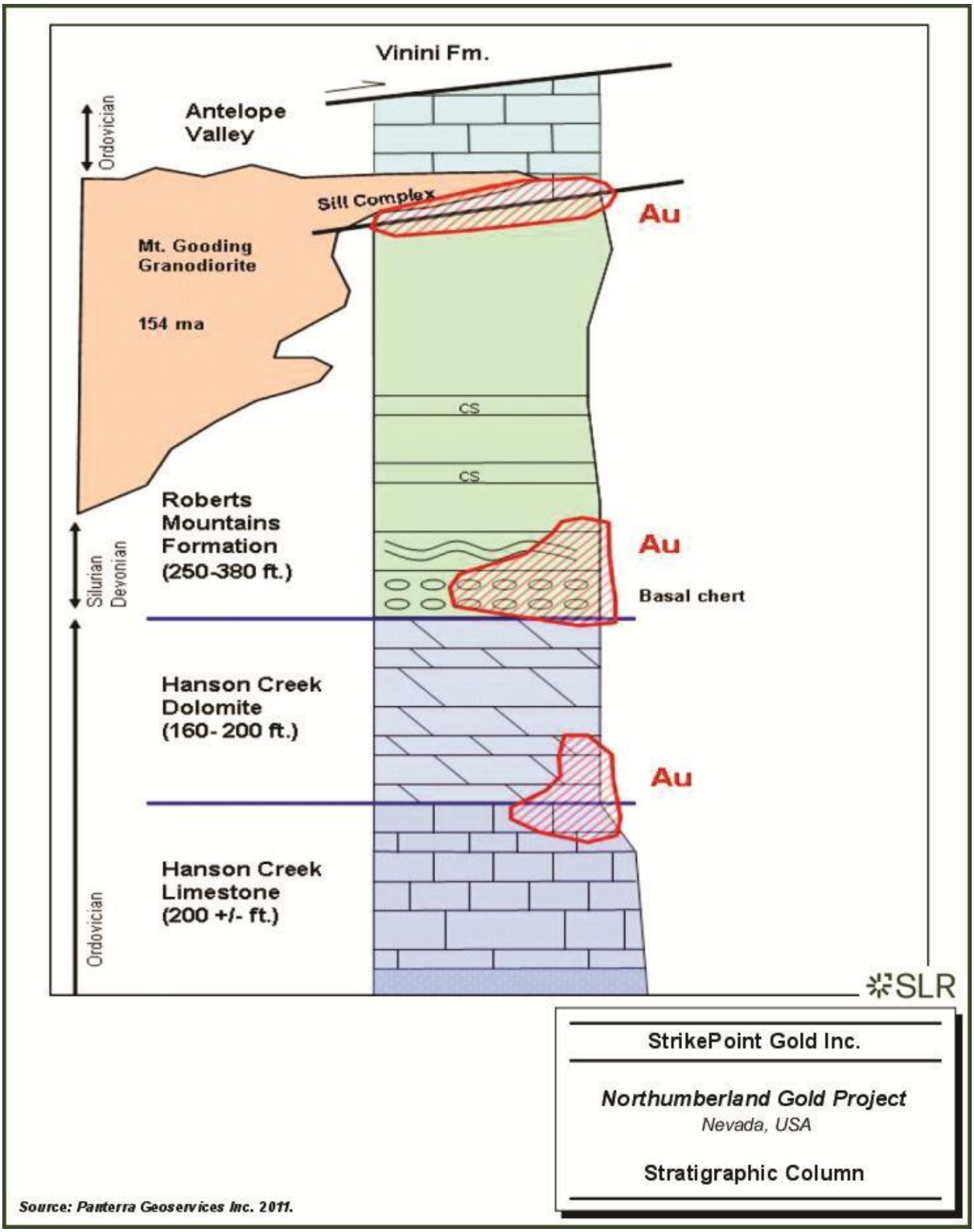


Table 7-1: Northumberland Stratigraphic Rock Units Description

Code	Unit	Age	Short Plain Description
Oz	Zanzibar Formation (interpretation uncertain)	Ordovician?	Silty limestone and limey siltstone with local ribbon chert beds. Forms the structurally highest sedimentary unit above the Prospect Thrust. May not be true regional Zanzibar everywhere in the mine area.
Srms	Roberts Mountains Formation - Mudstone/Siltstone Member	Silurian	Dark carbonaceous mudstone and calcareous siltstone. Commonly contains calc-silicate altered beds near the Mt. Gooding intrusion. Important host to Zanzibar mineralization.
Srmc	Roberts Mountains Formation - Basal Chert Member	Silurian	Black chert with limestone interbeds. Commonly silicified to jasperoid. Major host horizon for the States and Main deposits along the Basal Chert Fault.
Ohcd*(shown as upper Ohc in report)*	Hanson Creek Dolomite	Ordovician	Massive blue-grey dolomite, locally banded and strongly deformed. Rare zebra textures. Forms a competent carbonate unit beneath the Roberts Mountains Formation.
Ohcl*(lower Ohc)*	Hanson Creek Limestone	Ordovician	Pale grey limestone to marble, commonly recrystallized and locally bioturbated. Forms the lowest exposed sedimentary unit in the mine sequence.
(informal)	Hanson Creek Carbonaceous Mudstone	Ordovician	Dark carbonaceous mudstone between the limestone and dolomite members. Acts as a weak horizon that can localize faulting and mineralization.
—	Mt. Gooding Stock (Tonalite/Granodiorite)	Jurassic (~154-163 Ma)	Large intrusive body adjacent to the deposit. Produces calc-silicate alteration in surrounding rocks and strongly influences fault geometry and ore distribution.

7.3 Property Geology

The geology of the Project at the property scale is illustrated in Figure 7-4 and reflects the distribution of Paleozoic host rocks, intrusive bodies, and structural features controlling mineralization.

Paleozoic rocks of the Hanson Creek and Roberts Mountains formations form the principal host sequence and are exposed in fault-bounded panels across the property. These units exhibit variable thickness and continuity due to structural repetition, truncation, and deformation. Lower plate carbonate and transitional slope facies rocks dominate the central deposit area, whereas upper plate rocks are locally present at the margins.

The structural framework is defined by low-angle thrust faults, bedding-plane faults, and folding. The Prospect Thrust and Mormon Thrust control stratigraphic juxtaposition and are expressed

as zones of brecciation, silicification, and shearing. Bedding-plane faults form laterally continuous structural horizons.

Three principal structural horizons are recognized at the property scale and are shown in Figure 7-4. These include the Prospect-Mormon thrust intersection (upper horizon), the Basal Chert fault at the Roberts Mountains–Hanson Creek contact (middle horizon), and the Hanson Creek fault within the Hanson Creek Formation (lower horizon). These horizons form the primary controls on deformation, stratigraphic distribution, and mineralization geometry.

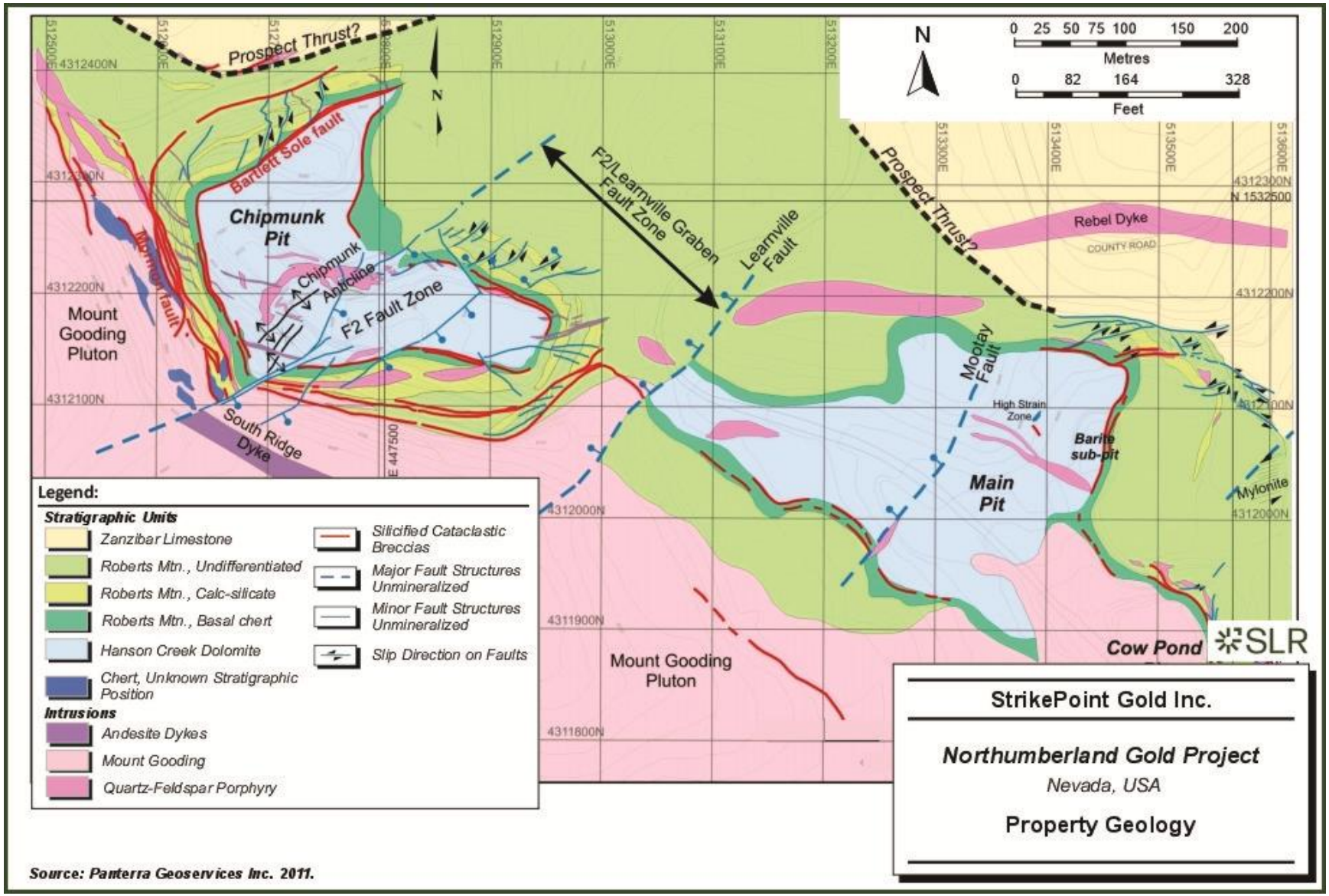
The Paleozoic sequence is intruded by the Jurassic Mount Gooding stock and associated dikes and sills. Intrusive contacts are commonly irregular and locally associated with silicified breccia zones. East to northeast trending dike swarms are present across the property and influence structural orientation and continuity.

High-angle structures, including northwest trending faults and dikes, locally offset and truncate stratigraphic units and mineralized zones. Folding associated with the Northumberland anticline further modifies stratigraphic orientation and structural relationships.

Tertiary volcanic rocks occur as discontinuous remnants across the property and are not significant hosts to mineralization but influence surface exposure and geomorphology.

Overall, the property geology reflects a structurally controlled system in which stratigraphy, low-angle structural horizons, intrusive emplacement, and deformation define the distribution of host rocks and mineralization geometry.

Figure 7-4: Property Geology



7.4 Mineralization

7.4.1 Style of Mineralization

Gold and silver mineralization at the Project occurs in multiple deposits hosted within Paleozoic sedimentary rocks and is predominantly stratiform to stratabound in character. Mineralization is controlled by structurally prepared zones within the host stratigraphy. Overall, the Northumberland Gold Project is host to Carlin Style gold-silver mineralization.

Mineralization is localized along three principal low-angle structural horizons: the Prospect-Mormon thrust intersection (upper horizon), the Basal Chert fault (middle horizon), and the Hanson Creek fault (lower horizon). These horizons represent zones of enhanced permeability and fluid flow and form the primary controls on the distribution and geometry of mineralized zones.

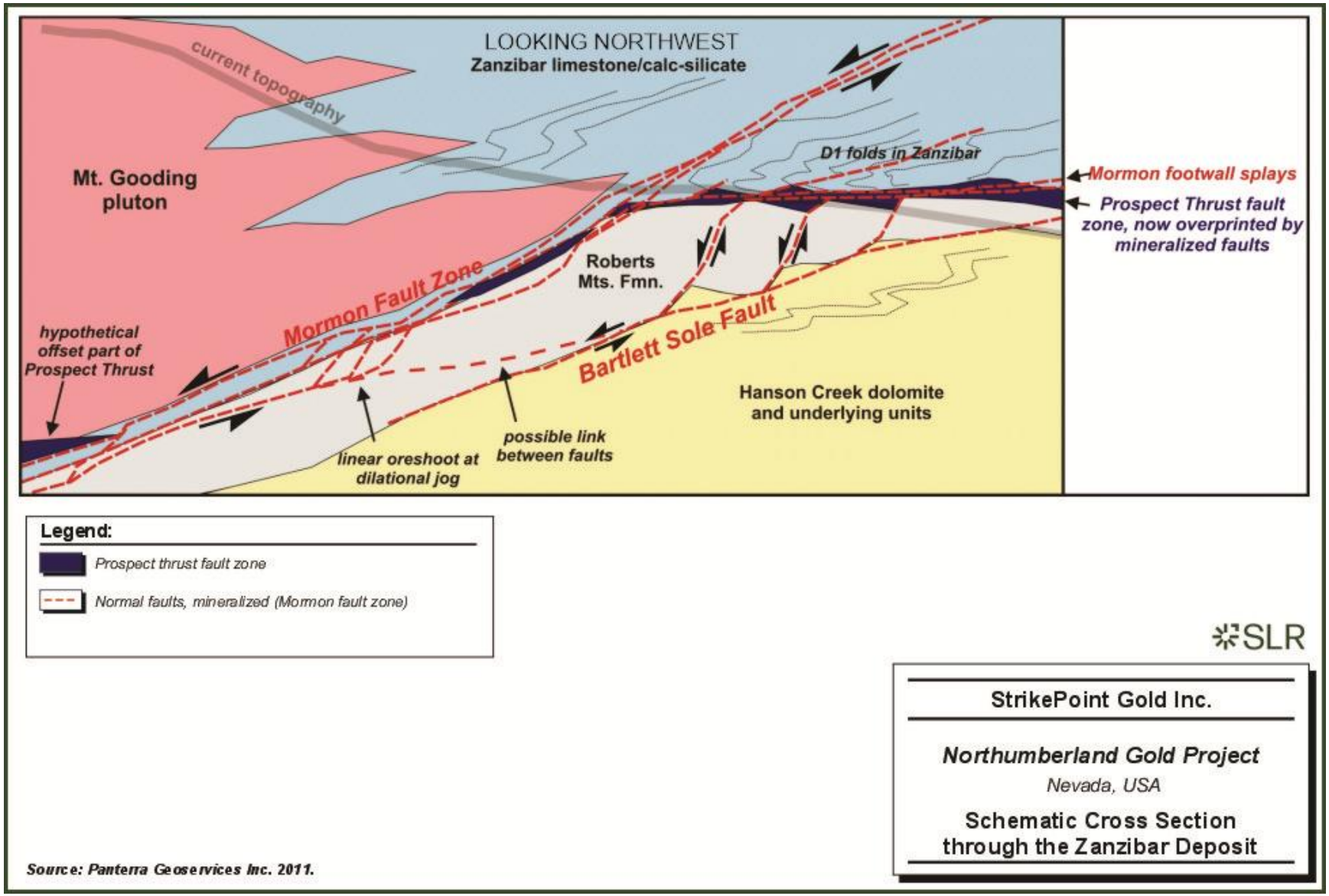
Mineralization associated with the Prospect-Mormon thrust intersection occurs within zones of brecciation and deformation and forms laterally continuous mineralized zones, including the largest deposits (Figure 7-5). Mineralization along the Basal Chert fault is developed near the contact between the Roberts Mountains and Hanson Creek formations and is commonly associated with chert bearing lithologies. Mineralization along the Hanson Creek fault occurs within carbonate rocks and is more structurally controlled and locally confined.

The distribution of mineralization is further influenced by higher-angle structures and intrusive features. East to northeast trending structural zones and dike swarms influence the orientation and continuity of mineralized zones, while northwest trending structures locally offset or limit mineralization.

Mineralization is interpreted to be related to hydrothermal systems associated with Jurassic intrusive activity and subsequent structural development. Alteration associated with mineralization includes silicification, decalcification, and argillic to quartz-illite assemblages.

Overall, mineralization reflects the interaction of stratigraphy, structural architecture, and intrusive activity, resulting in a structurally controlled system in which the principal horizons define the geometry and continuity of mineralized zones across the property.

Figure 7-5: Schematic Cross Section through the Zanzibar Deposit

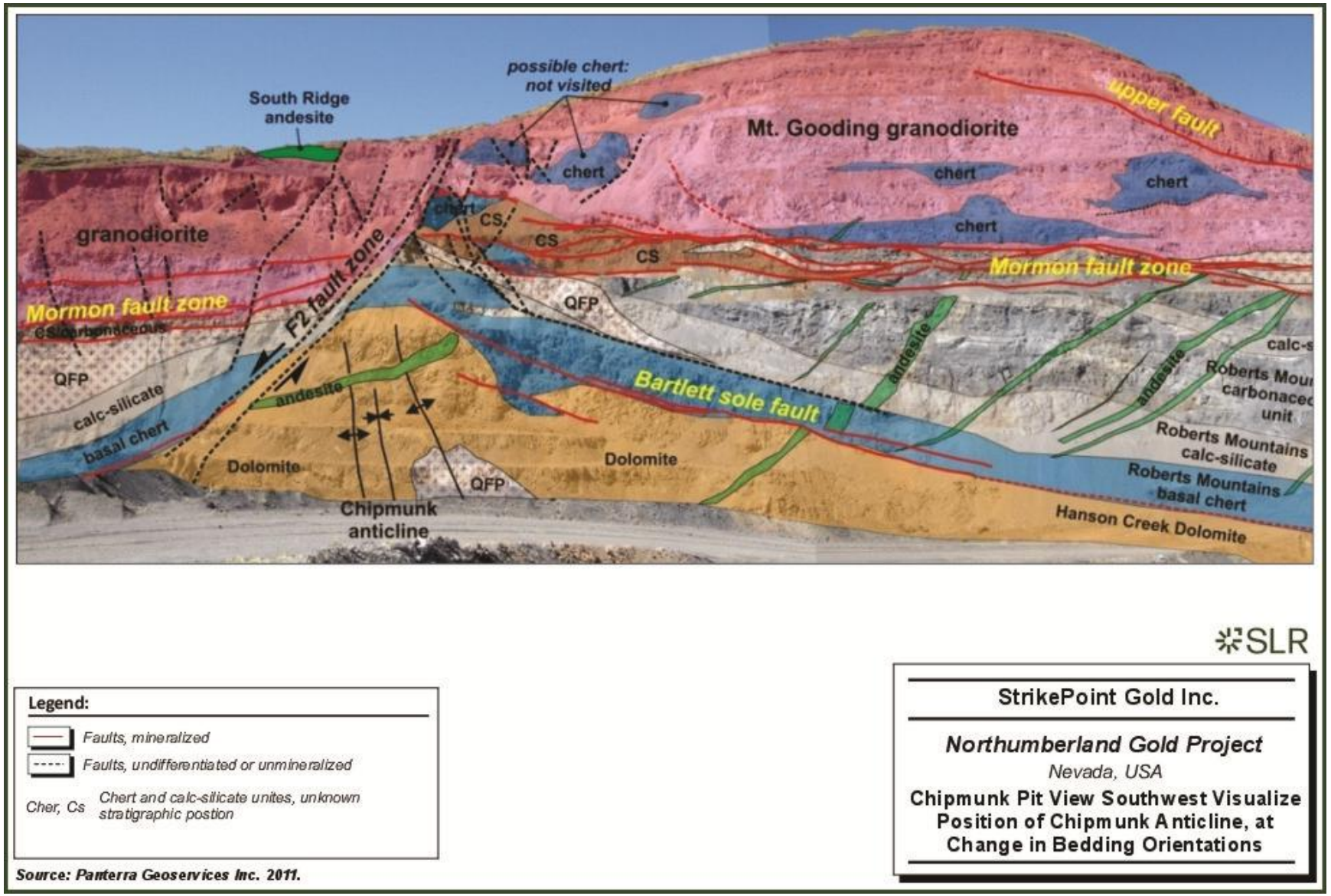


7.4.2 Location of Gold-Silver Mineralization

Gold exploited in the late 20th century was reportedly mined from structurally controlled carbonaceous, calc-silicate, and chert/jasperoid bodies near the Chipmunk and Main pits (Figure 7-6). Gold mineralization at the Northumberland deposits is associated with a set of low-angle, often stratabound to shallowly discordant, faults and fault zones which overprint all contractional fabrics in the local area. These structures include the Mormon Fault Zone, which is host to the Zanzibar Deposit, and underlying faults that include the Basal Chert and Hanson Creek faults. Orientations of these structures vary with position on the Northumberland Anticline, from mainly shallow to the west in the Chipmunk Pit through to shallow to the east and east-northeast in the eastern Chipmunk and Main pits.

A general two-phase sequence of mineralization is evident in these zones: 1) early pervasive pyritic alteration that includes jasperoid, silica-carbonate-sericite alteration, and associated breccias during which most gold mineralization was probably introduced, which most closely resembles a Carlin mineralization style, and 2) later phases of more structurally focused quartz-vein rich and pale grey, siliceous breccias associated with Ag-Sb mineralization that occur along the same mineralized structures as the earlier mineralization, which have local textures suggestive of an epithermal overprint. Late to post-mineralization faulting, and progressive phases of fault overprinting throughout mineralization often superpose and intermix different paragenetic phases in breccias along fault zones, complicating determination of paragenesis in many areas (Panterra Geoservices Inc. 2011).

Figure 7-6: Chipmunk Pit View Southwest Visualize Position of Chipmunk Anticline, At Change in Bedding Orientations



8.0 Deposit Types

Gold mineralization at the Project is interpreted to comprise sediment-hosted, Carlin-type gold deposits developed within lower Paleozoic stratigraphy with a later quartz vein Au-Sb epithermal overprint. The deposits exhibit characteristics typical of Carlin-type systems in Nevada, including finely disseminated, micron-sized gold, strong structural and stratigraphic controls, and association with hydrothermal alteration.

The Northumberland deposits are considered analogous to Carlin-type systems of the Carlin Trend, including the Goldstrike (Betze-Post) deposit (Figure 8-1), based on similarities in host lithologies, structural setting, and spatial association with Jurassic intrusive rocks. Mineralization at Northumberland is interpreted to post-date emplacement of the Mount Gooding intrusive complex and is considered to be Eocene in age based on regional analogues.

Mineralization at Northumberland is hosted primarily within Ordovician to Silurian sedimentary rocks, including carbonate and siliciclastic units of the Hanson Creek and Roberts Mountains formations. Mineralized zones are stratiform to stratabound and are developed within structurally prepared horizons, forming stacked geometries that reflect the interaction of stratigraphy and deformation.

Hydrothermal alteration associated with mineralization includes silicification, decalcification, and argillic to quartz-illite assemblages. These alteration types are developed within zones of structural disruption and adjacent to intrusive contacts and are consistent with alteration styles observed in Carlin-type systems. Late-stage hydrothermal barite is locally present.

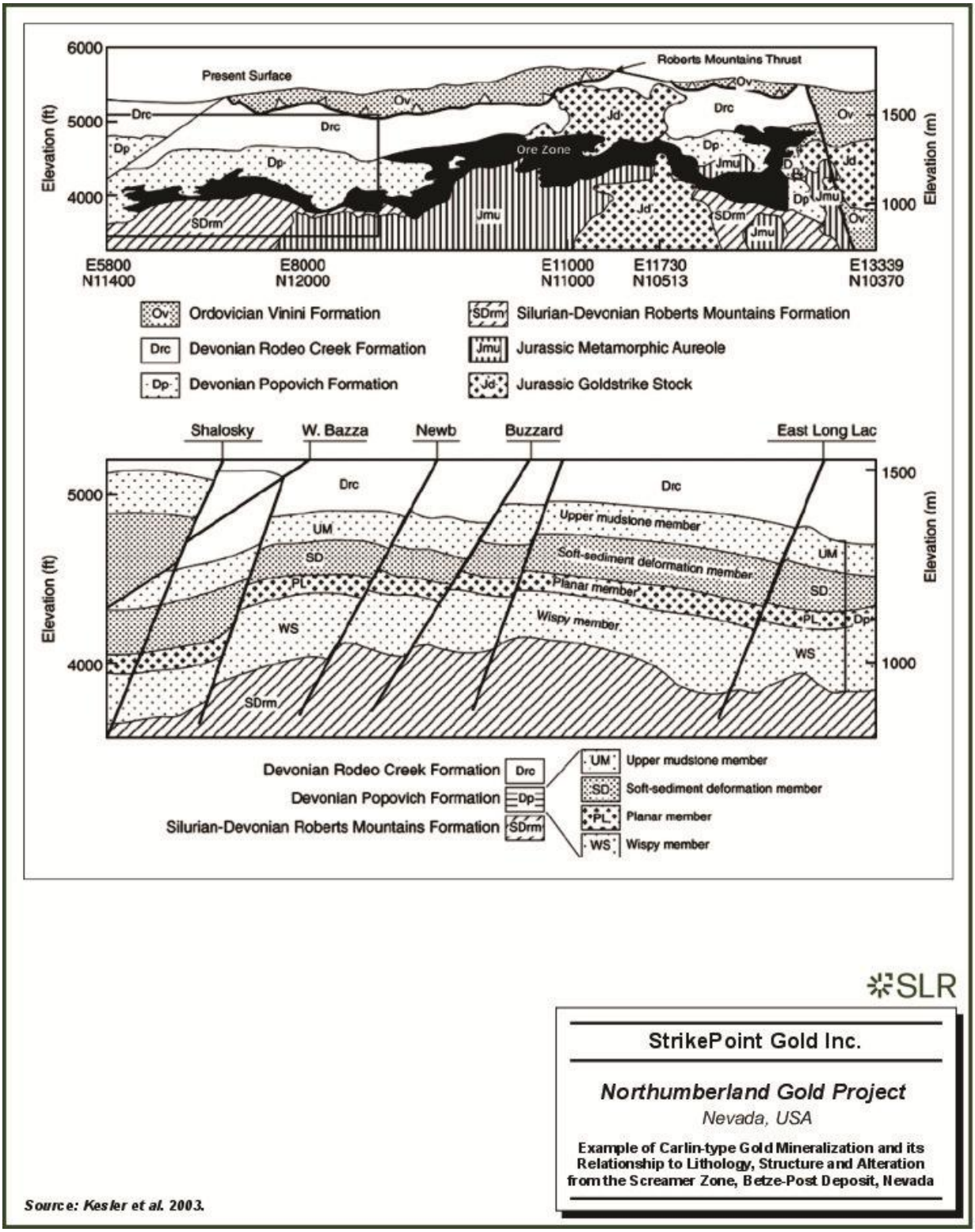
The distribution of mineralization is controlled by both low-angle and higher-angle structures. Low-angle structural horizons act as primary controls on stratabound mineralization, while higher-angle structures and dike swarms influence the orientation, continuity, and local distribution of mineralized zones.

Gold occurs as micron-sized particles disseminated within host rocks and is commonly associated with iron sulphides in unoxidized material. In oxidized zones, sulphides are partially to completely removed, resulting in modification of mineralogical characteristics.

Gold occurrences identified in Tertiary volcanic rocks west of the Paleozoic window are interpreted to represent volcanic-hosted epithermal mineralization. These occurrences are considered analogous to mineralization at Round Mountain, Nevada, and represent a distinct mineralizing environment from the sediment-hosted system described above.

Overall, the Project represents a structurally controlled Carlin-type system characterized by stacked, stratabound mineralized zones developed within favourable stratigraphy and influenced by intrusive-related hydrothermal processes.

Figure 8-1: Example of Carlin-type Gold Mineralization and its Relationship to Lithology, Structure and Alteration from the Screamer Zone, Betze-Post Deposit, Nevada



9.0 Exploration

StrikePoint entered into an agreement dated August 18,2026 to acquire the Northumberland Gold Project, and is yet to undertake any exploration activities on the Project. A summary of historical exploration activities in included in Section 6.0.

StrikePoint has undertaken a compilation exercise of historical data and information for the purposes of prospectivity analysis, target generation, and target prioritization. Northumberland offers significant exploration upside, including open extensions to known mineralization, untested volume between mineralized drill holes, and widespread untested surface geochemical anomalies across the property. Additionally, unravelling the complexity of discordant mineralized structures splaying off and linking between the stratabound mineralized faults may present opportunities to discover additional mineralization between or below known faults and at other stratigraphic horizons.

Key exploration opportunities include:

- **Targets Adjacent to Open Pits:** Potential gold extensions along northeast-trending anticlines, with high-grade mineralization potentially present at the contact between the Mt. Gooding granodiorite sill and the Roberts Mountain Formation. Numerous areas along this contact remain untested.
- **Caldera Area:** Open down-dip extensions of the Zanzibar and Rockwell zones, potential for missed vertical mineralization due to suboptimal historical drilling orientation, and indications of hydrothermal pathways along the southwestern margin of the Mt. Gooding stock.
- **Vinini Target:** A conceptual target based on favourable stratigraphic repetition displaced by the Roberts Mountain thrust south of Mt. Gooding, supported by elevated surface gold and silver anomalies.
- **SE Jasperoid Area:** Multiple favourable indicators, including Jurassic and Tertiary intrusions, jasperoid and hydrothermal alteration, anomalous gold in soils, and a dyke swarm extending from Mt. Gooding.
- **Dike Swarm Target:** East-trending dike systems cutting the Northumberland Mine area, targeted at southeastern portion of the Main pit.
- **White Canyon Fault Zone:** A northwest-trending structural zone showing the strongest surface gold and silver soil anomalies outside currently drilled areas.

In addition, drilling gaps have been identified where large sections of favourable stratigraphy remain untested. Immediate, testable near-pit targets include:

1. **Rockwell Target:** A large-scale gap in drilling coverage across the contact between the Hanson Creek Dolomite and the Hanson Creek Limestone.
2. **Eastern Limb:** The structural and stratigraphic features associated with known mineralization may repeat on the eastern limb of the Northumberland Anticline.
3. **Depth Potential:** Mineralization remains open at depth, with further extensions possible down-dip beyond current drilling.
4. **Upper Zone:** Sparse historical sampling suggests the possibility of a shallow, low-grade mineralized zone above known mineralization.

Priority target locations are shown in Figure 9-1 and Figure 9-2.

Figure 9-1: Prioritized Exploration and Extension Targets

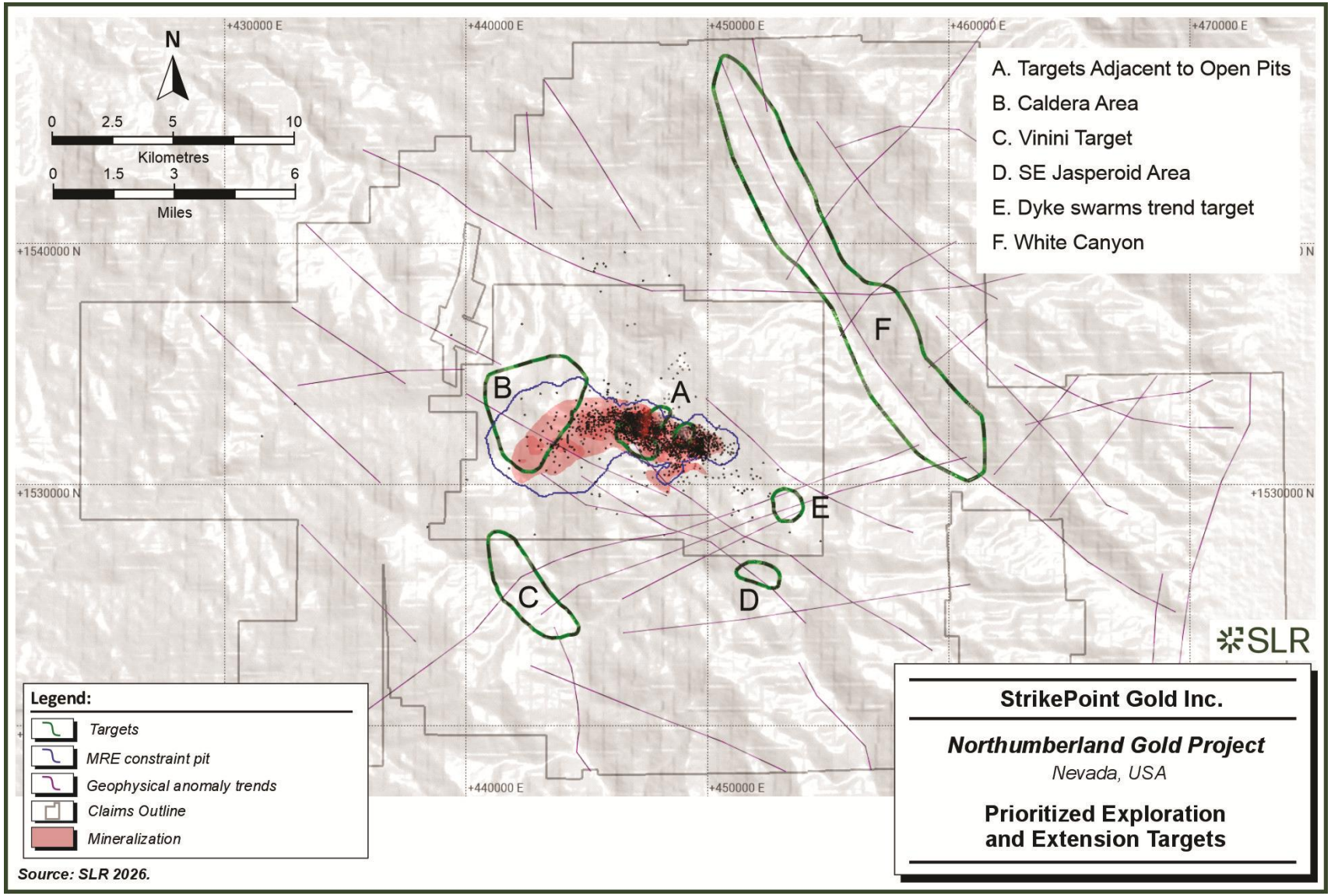
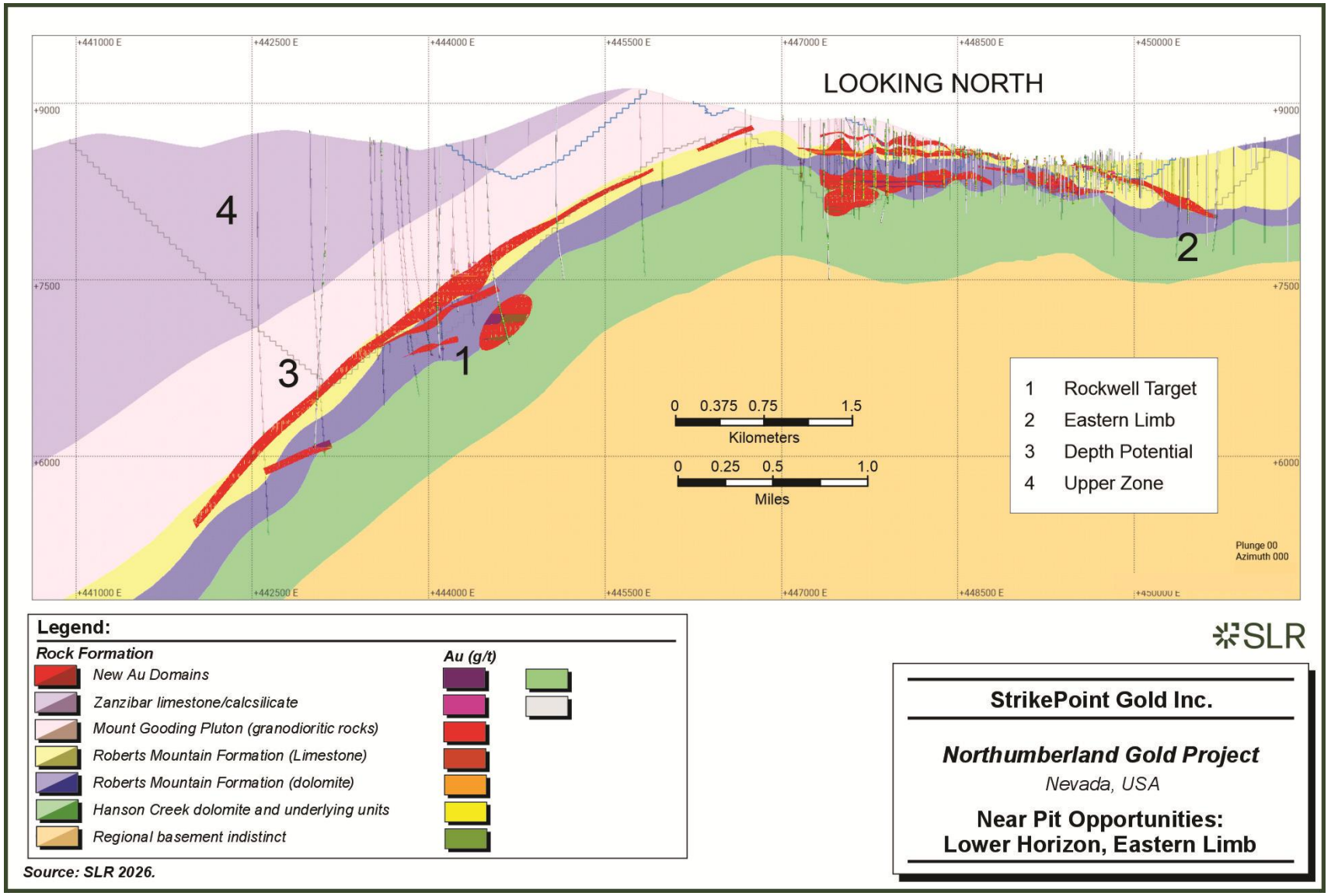


Figure 9-2: Near Pit Opportunities: Lower Horizon, Eastern Limb



Source: SLR 2026.

10.0 Drilling

Drilling at the Project has been conducted by multiple operators using air-track, rotary, RC, and diamond core methods to support exploration, delineation of mineralization, and development of the geological and resource models. The current operator has not completed any drilling.

The drill hole database used for Mineral Resource estimation comprises 1,548 drill holes totalling approximately 663,738 ft (201,392 m). The dataset includes drilling completed by Cyprus, WSMC, Newmont, and Fronteer, as well as selected earlier drilling considered to be of acceptable quality. A summary of drilling by method is presented in Table 10-1 and drilling by year is shown in Figure 10-1 to Figure 10-3 relative to the current resource pit shell.

Certain historical drill holes have been excluded from the database due to concerns regarding sample quality, analytical reliability, or incomplete records. These include early churn and rotary drilling completed by NMC and other operators, as well as selected holes with high analytical detection limits or missing assay data. In addition, specific holes and assay intervals have been excluded where results are considered unreliable.

Drilling methods are dominated by RC drilling, which has been used for both exploration and resource delineation. Diamond core drilling has been completed to provide detailed geological, structural, geotechnical, and metallurgical information and to support validation of RC results. Pre-collared core holes drilled from RC platforms are included in the database.

Drilling is predominantly near-vertical, with the majority of holes drilled at inclinations greater than -80°. This drilling orientation is appropriate for testing the generally stratiform and folded nature of mineralization. In areas where mineralized zones dip more steeply, such as at depth in the Zanzibar and Rockwell deposits, drill hole geometry does not always intersect mineralization orthogonally; however, three-dimensional geological and resource modeling accounts for true thickness.

Collar locations for recent drilling programs were surveyed using GPS methods, while earlier drilling programs used conventional survey techniques. Downhole survey data are available for a subset of drill holes, including most WSMC and Newmont drilling. For holes without downhole surveys, collar dip assumptions have been applied. Given the predominance of vertical drilling, the impact of this assumption is considered limited, although potential positional uncertainty increases with depth.

Drilling programs have confirmed that mineralization is primarily hosted within Paleozoic sedimentary rocks and is controlled by low-angle structural horizons, consistent with the geological model. The continuity and geometry of mineralization are influenced by both stratigraphic and structural factors, with higher-angle structures locally affecting distribution and orientation.

Drill data have been integrated with geological, geochemical, and geophysical information to support interpretation of mineralization geometry and continuity and form the basis for the Mineral Resource estimation.

Table 10-1: Summary of Resource Database Drill Holes

Description	Number of Holes	Total ft/m
Reverse	1,511	627,491/191,258
Core	37	33,248/10,135
Air track	41	2,766/843
Rotary	598	146,672/44,710
Total	**1,548**	**660,738/201,392**

A selection of significant drill hole intercepts is presented in Table 10-2.

Table 10-2: Select Drill Hole Intercepts at Northumberland

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)*	g/t Au
NUN-93 (s)	271.27	283.46	12.19	4.77
NUN-94 (s)	249.94	268.22	18.29	3.84
including	263.65	266.70	3.05	7.54
NN-102 (o)	6.10	16.76	10.67	3.70
NN-104 (o)	7.62	25.91	18.29	2.67
including	13.72	21.34	7.62	5.38
NN-105 (o)	12.19	16.76	4.57	5.38
NUN-88 (s)	310.90	330.71	19.81	3.77
NUN-90 (s)	377.95	385.57	7.62	4.56
NUN-95 (s)	243.84	256.03	12.19	8.33
NUN-96 (s)	220.98	233.17	12.19	8.47
NUN-97 (s)	228.60	236.22	7.62	6.31
and	242.32	245.36	3.05	6.17
NUN-98 (s)	207.26	234.70	27.43	5.04
NUN-107 (o)	0.00	7.62	7.62	1.10
NUN-108 (o)	25.91	30.48	4.57	0.89
and	33.53	54.86	21.34	1.54
NUN-109 (o)	3.05	7.62	4.57	2.09
and	28.96	32.00	3.05	3.46
and	44.20	48.77	4.57	0.75
NUN-110 (o)	59.44	100.58	41.15	1.30
NUN-113 (s)	583.69	586.74	3.05	4.83
and	588.26	589.79	1.52	3.33
Note: *True thickness is estimated to be 70% to 100% of the interval length.				

Figure 10-1: Drill Hole Locations

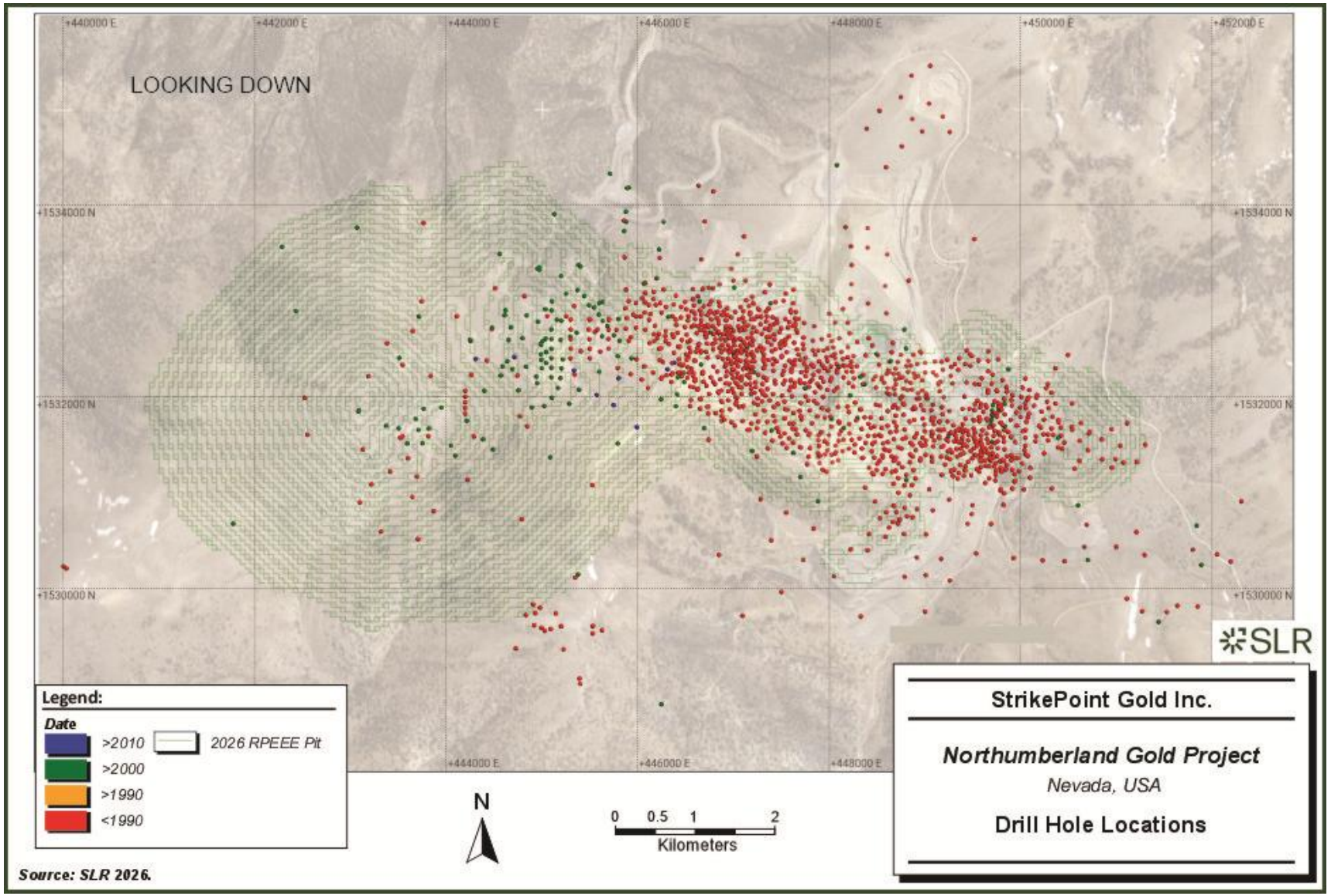


Figure 10-2: Drill Hole Geology and Au Grade Cross Section (East-West)

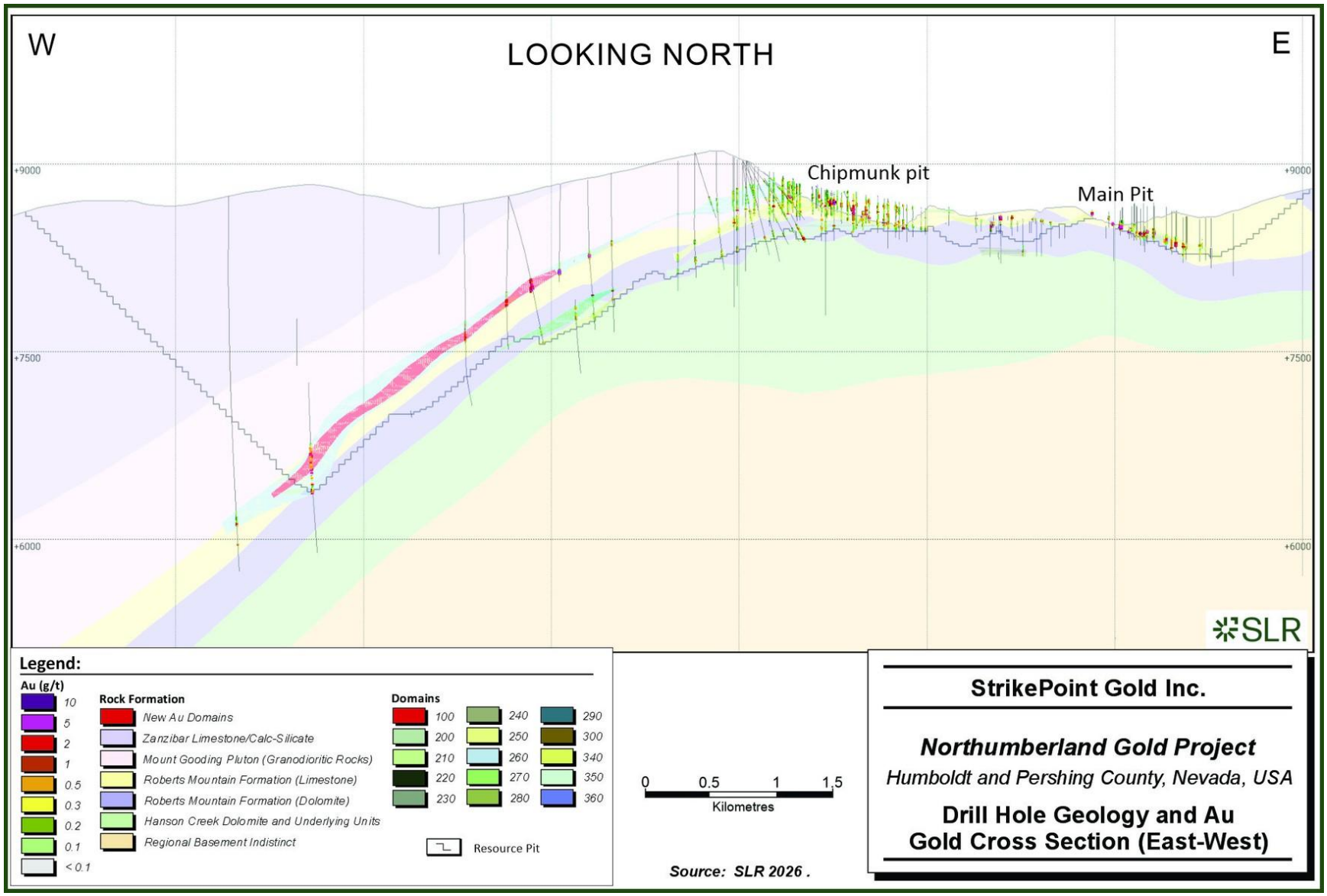
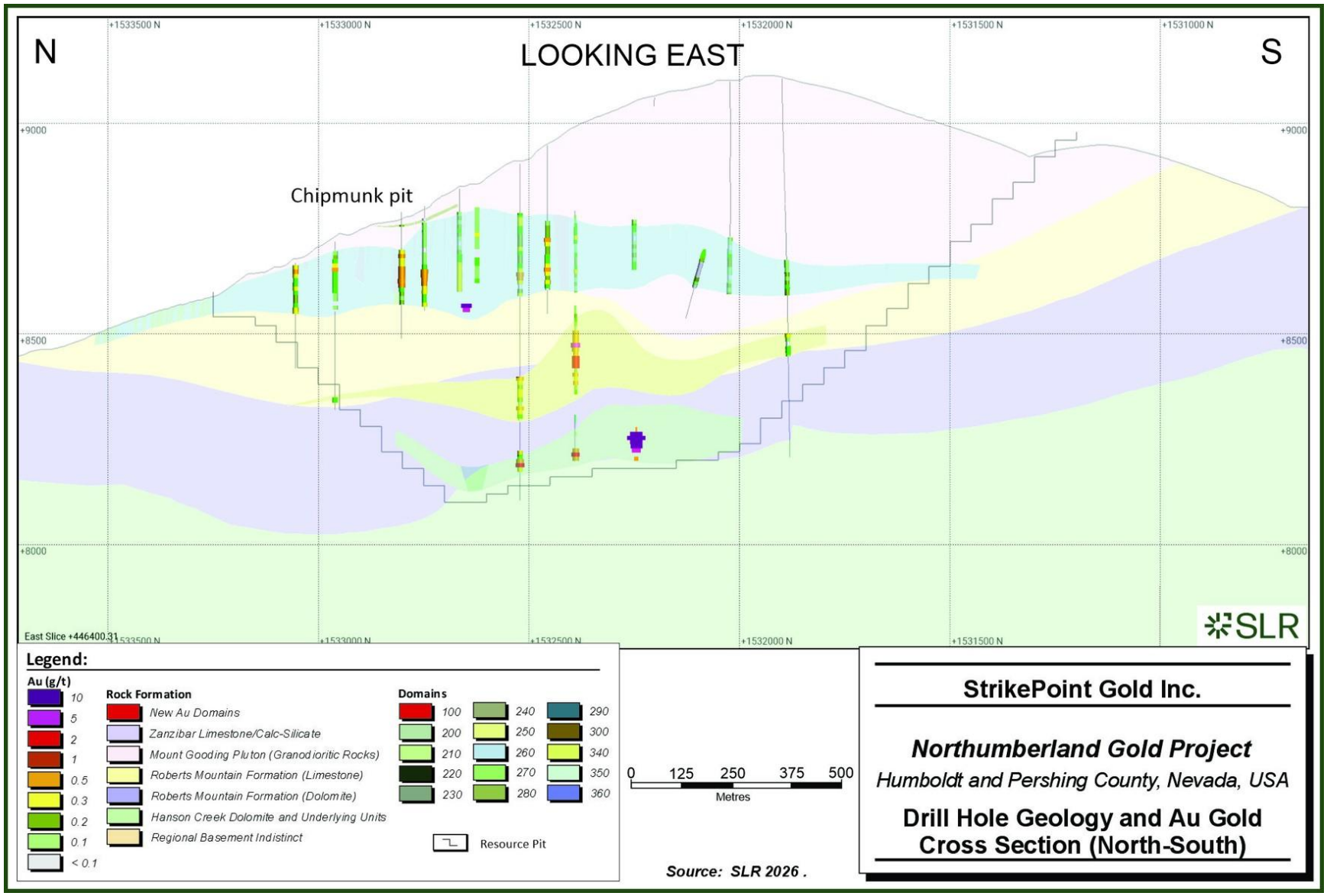


Figure 10-3: Drill Hole Geology and Au Grade Cross Section (North-South)



11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security

All sample preparation and analysis at Northumberland has been undertaken by former operators to StrikePoint.

11.1 Sampling Methods

The historical Northumberland sampling and QA/QC documented by previous operators followed standard industry procedures.

In RC drilling, compressed air lifts rock chips up the inner tube to a cyclone, where they are discharged to a riffle or rotary splitter. The splitter produces a primary sample and, when required, a field duplicate from the same stream. Samples are typically collected on fixed intervals (often 5 ft/2 m in Nevada RC programs), placed in labeled bags, and tracked with chain-of-custody forms. Moisture control and splitter cleanliness are critical to minimize contamination and segregation. The laboratory then dries, crushes, and splits to a coarse reject and pulverizes a sub-sample to produce a pulp for assay; the coarse reject and pulp support later checks such as field duplicates, pulp duplicates, and umpire assays.

In diamond core drilling, intact core is retrieved in tubes, logged, photographed, and marked for sampling. Core is sawn longitudinally; half-core (or quarter-core in selective cases) is bagged as the primary sample, and the remaining half is retained for reference. Sample lengths are guided by geology but often constrained to consistent intervals for estimation and QA/QC.

Throughout both historical RC and core workflows, quality control materials are inserted at routine frequencies: certified reference materials (CRM) to monitor accuracy, blanks after expected high-grade samples to detect carryover, and duplicates (rig/field duplicates from coarse material for RC; pulp duplicates from the laboratory for both RC and core) to measure precision. Assaying commonly uses fire assay with AA or gravimetric finish for gold, with cyanide-leach assays and silver analyses as needed. This end-to-end approach, including controlled collection, secure custody, standardized preparation, and multi-tier QA/QC, aims to deliver precise, unbiased samples suitable for resource estimation.

11.2 Sample Preparation and Analysis

Many of the details of the sample preparation and analytical procedures used in the assaying of the drill hole samples are not fully documented. All holes drilled by NMC, Joralemon, and Kerr McGee have been removed from the database due to uncertain sample quality and assays, and are not discussed further. Although neither the laboratory nor exact details of the analytical procedures are known for the Homestake drill holes and T83 series holes of Cyprus, gold and silver fire assays are included in the Mineral Resource database., WSMC did not acquire the original assay certificates for holes drilled by Cyprus and earlier operators at the time WSMC took possession of Northumberland, although summary assay logs prepared by Whitney & Whitney, Inc. were obtained (Lanier 1992a).

11.2.1 Analytical Laboratories

American Assay Laboratories (American Assay) of Sparks, Nevada, analyzed the 1989 through 1997 drill samples of WSMC. American Assay obtained ISO 9002 registration in 2000. Union Assay of Salt Lake City, Utah (Union); Skyline Laboratories of Denver, Colorado (Skyline); and Rocky Mountain Geochemical Corporation, of Sparks, Nevada (Rocky Mountain) assayed Idaho Mining drill samples. The accreditation status of these laboratories at the time of analysis is not known. Laboratories used to analyze the Cyprus drill samples include CMS of Salt Lake City,

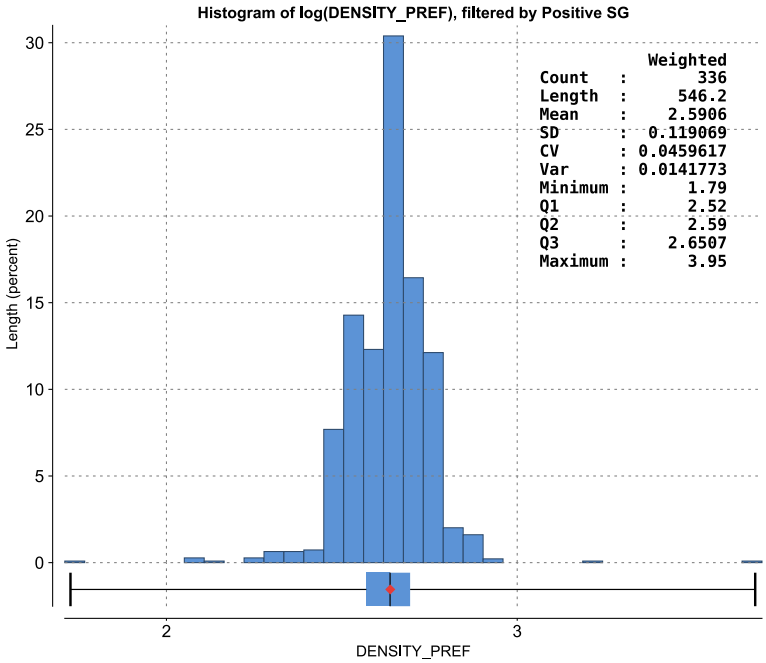
Utah (CMS); CRL of Salt Lake City (CRL); Hunter Mining Laboratory of Sparks, Nevada (Hunter); Monitor Geochemical Laboratory of Elko, Nevada (Monitor); Skyline; Union; Rocky Mountain; Western Testing Laboratories; Legend Laboratories of Reno, Nevada (Legend); and the Cyprus mine laboratory at Northumberland. The accreditation status of these laboratories at the time of analysis is not known. Gold and silver cyanide leach values of samples from WSMC drill holes NW800 through NW958 were completed by WSMC, Barringer Laboratories, Inc. (Barringer), Universal Laboratories of Elko, Nevada (Universal), and Rocky Mountain. The accreditation status of these laboratories at the time of analysis is not known. All samples from Newmont's 2004–2007 drill holes were sent to the ALS Chemex preparation facility in Elko, Nevada, except for drill holes NN037, NN039, NN042, and NN046 which were sent to American Assay in Reno, Nevada. Fronteer drill samples were analyzed by ALS Chemex in Reno, Nevada. Both ALS Chemex and American Assay were independent of Newmont and Fronteer. All assay laboratories were independent, professional facilities widely used by mining companies at the time.

11.2.2 Bulk Density

A total of approximately 336 positive density measurements (DENSITY_PREF > 0) is available in the database for density estimation. The majority of values are derived from core drilling and range from approximately 2.1 t/m³ to 2.9 t/m³, with most measurements clustering between 1.79 t/m³ and 3.95 t/m³ (Figure 11-1). A small number of higher values, including isolated measurements up to approximately 4.0 t/m³, are present and have been reviewed as potential outliers prior to compositing or domain assignment.

The density dataset is spatially distributed across multiple drill holes and lithological intervals, providing a reasonable basis for assigning bulk density values by mineralization domain, lithology, or weathering state where appropriate. Given the number of available measurements and their generally consistent range, the dataset is considered adequate to support density estimation and the derivation of representative bulk density factors for Mineral Resource estimation, however, collecting a larger representative sample set of density measurements is recommended.

Figure 11-1: Northumberland Bulk Density Database



11.3 Sample Security

Samples are stored in the core shack located in Big Smoky Valley approximately 10 mi (15 km) from the mine site. The access to the area is controlled by Newmont. Core and RC chip sample boxes are securely stored in cardboard and plastic containers. The facility is equipped with necessary logging and storage infrastructure. The boxes and returned sample pulps are well maintained and available for additional logging or re-sampling if required during future campaigns. Figure 11-2 and Figure 11-3 illustrate the main infrastructure used to store samples at the Project.

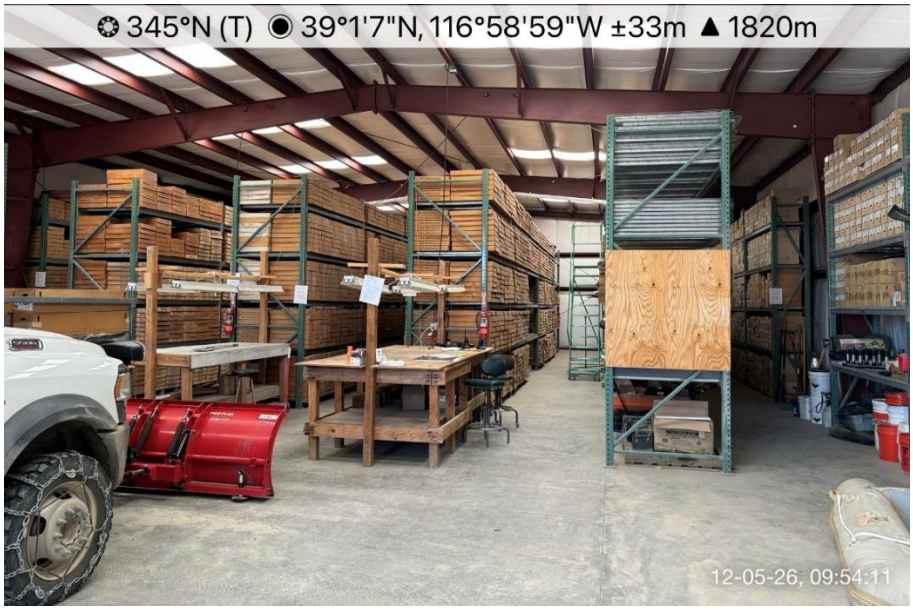
Figure 11-2: Core Shack Facilities



External view



Internal storage and aisles with cardboard sample boxes



Internal view with tables and infrastructure for logging

Figure 11-3: Examples of Well Preserved Core Boxes at Core Shack Facility



11.4 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

Quality Assurance (QA) refers to systems and procedures implemented to maintain data quality during sampling, sample preparation, and analytical methods. Quality Control (QC) refers to the routine checks used to verify the quality of the data. Together, QA/QC protocols help to ensure sample representativity, analytical accuracy, and analytical precision.

QA/QC information was supplied in the “NU_DATABASE2.accdb” file, with additional limited historical QA/QC information supplied as separate Microsoft (MS) Excel files. SLR notes that the “NU-DATABASE2.accdb” contained a large number of duplicate rows which required removal prior to QA/QC analysis.

11.4.1 QA/QC Protocols

Consistent information on QA/QC protocols and samples used at the time of Homestake, Idaho Mining, Cyprus, and early WSMC exploration programs is mostly unavailable (AMEC 2010).

QA/QC protocols were implemented more consistently following Newmont’s acquisition of the Project with the inclusion of CRMs, duplicates, and blanks from 2004 onwards. External check assays were also conducted. This section is based solely on the available QA/QC data. SLR also notes that date information is lacking for a large proportion of the data, therefore conducting a year-on-year QA/QC analysis is difficult.

Samples supported by QA/QC were assayed at ALS Chemex and American Assay, located in either Elko or Reno, Nevada and accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017. QA/QC samples make up approximately 4% of the 2004-2011 database. This level of insertion is considered low for current standard practice, however, the QA/QC database is also thought to be incomplete, with some additional data referenced in older reports but not in the current database. Table 11-1 outlines the insertion rates and failure criteria for each QA/QC sample type. Table 11-2 outlines the QA/QC sample breakdown for samples assayed between 2004 and 2011. It is noted that

there are likely more QA/QC samples for each of the sample types listed below, especially blanks, as these are referenced in previous reports; however, the files containing these samples were unavailable to SLR at the time of reporting and therefore could not be included.

Table 11-1: QA/QC Insertion Rates and Failure Criteria

Control	1 in*	Limit
CRM	69	+/- 3SD
Blank	666	10x LOD
Field Duplicate (Au)	57	30%
Coarse Duplicate (Au)	184	20%
Unknown Duplicate (Ag)	189	30%

Notes:
*Calculated from assay database used for modelling; numbers have been rounded
*** There are likely more blanks, as referenced in Appendix D of the AMEC (2010); however, the files available to SLR did not contain any additional information related to these blanks.

Table 11-2: QA/QC Summary

Year	Samples	No. Samples
2004-2011	Primary	42,375
	Standards	568
	Field Duplicates (Au)	682
	Coarse Duplicates (Au)	213
	Unknown Duplicate Type (Ag)	208
	Blanks*	59
	Total QA/QC Samples	***1,730 (4% of the DB)***

Notes:
* There likely are more blanks, as referenced in Appendix D of AMEC (2010); however, the files available to SLR did not contain any additional information related to these blanks.

11.4.2 Standards (CRMs)

Standards evaluate accuracy of the assaying by detecting the differences between a result and an expected value, also known as a bias. Results of the regular submission of CRMs are used to identify potential issues with specific sample batches and long-term biases associated with the primary assay laboratory. Specific pass/fail criteria were used based on setting the CRM acceptance limits at the mean ±3 standard deviations (SD) as a failure limit threshold. From 2004 to 2011, 475 CRM samples were sent to ALS Chemex and 91 to American Assay. Additionally, two samples were assayed at BSI Inspectorate (now known as Inspectorate, a division of Bureau Veritas). A total of 568 samples were evaluated, and 21 CRMs were used throughout this period. A proportion of these CRMs (8) comprised fewer than three samples and were therefore excluded from analysis, as they were considered inadequate for providing a representative evaluation of performance. Furthermore, SLR could not verify the expected value of many of the CRMs due to the unavailability of original CRM certificates. The ‘GBM’ CRMs, acquired from Geostats Pty Ltd, do not contain a SD value for Au and so could not be plotted.

SLR was also unable to confirm whether the CRMs were certified and appropriate for use in Au analyses. The expected values used in the plots below are supplied by the client or from previous reports. No data was available relating to Ag CRMs. Overall CRM performance for the 2004–2011 QA/QC program is shown in Table 11-3.

Overall, CRM performance is considered acceptable with most CRMs performing within the acceptable 3SD limits. SN1 analyzed at ALS Chemex had the highest failure rate with 16 samples failing out of the 40 samples analyzed. This, however, is likely due to a labelling error or unintentional sample swap during the insertion stage (AMEC 2010). Other CRMs which exhibited a large bias include LUB, SV, UNK, GBM905-4, MS1, MS8, and SOT. The majority of these contain three or less samples and are not deemed representative by SLR. MS3 (ALS Chemex), MS8 (American Assay), and SV (ALS Chemex) all demonstrated a high number of failures and should be investigated further. All MS8 samples assayed at Americal Assay are negative values, which is possibly a data entry error. CRM SOT assayed at ALS Chemex contained one outlier which is likely a labelling error, with the low-grade outlier representing a blank. Figure 11-4 to Figure 11-8 below present the performance of select CRMs.

SLR also notes that the CRMs used during the 2004–2011 period are all low-grade samples. Blanks are not explicitly labelled in the database files supplied to SLR, and it is possible that some of the CRMs described in the database are blank materials, given the low-grade nature of the samples.

Table 11-3: CRM Summary

Laboratory	Element	Unit	CRM	Period Range	Number of Samples	Mean	Expected Value	Standard Deviation	Number of Outliers	Bias (%)
ALS Chemex	Au	ppm	GO3	2006-05-23 - 2006-05-23	1	0.1975	0.1933		0	2.2
ALS Chemex	Au	ppm	LUB	2007-09-07 - 2007-11-05	2	0.292	0.422	0	2	-30.8
ALS Chemex	Au	ppm	MS1	2004-02-01 - 2007-11-05	42	0.003	0.0029	0.0002	0	2.1
ALS Chemex	Au	ppm	MS2	2004-03-01 - 2009-04-20	67	0.0043	0.0043	0.0011	4	0.4
ALS Chemex	Au	ppm	MS3	2004-03-01 - 2007-11-08	100	0.0296	0.0298	0.0104	13	-0.5
ALS Chemex	Au	ppm	MS7	2006-07-17 - 2007-11-05	7	0.0796	0.0787	0.007	0	1.1
ALS Chemex	Au	ppm	MS8	2006-05-24 - 2007-03-06	18	0.051	0.0534	0.0078	1	-4.5
ALS Chemex	Au	ppm	PR6	2006-07-18 - 2007-11-05	22	0.0122	0.0132	0.003	2	-7.8
ALS Chemex	Au	ppm	SAP	2004-08-27 - 2007-11-06	37	0.008	0.0079	0.0006	0	0.7
ALS Chemex	Au	ppm	SB3	2004-08-27 - 2006-11-28	31	0.0016	0.0018	0.0004	1	-9.3
ALS Chemex	Au	ppm	SN1	2004-08-11 - 2007-10-25	40	0.0083	0.0115	0.0034	16	-27.5
ALS Chemex	Au	ppm	SOT	2004-08-11 - 2007-11-08	81	0.0088	0.0089	0.0012	1	-0.6
ALS Chemex	Au	ppm	SV	2004-09-21 - 2006-05-09	9	0.0012	0.0015	0.0009	1	-16.7
ALS Chemex	Au	ppm	SW1	2006-02-01 - 2007-08-15	8	0.0058	0.0057	0.0005	0	1.8
ALS Chemex	Au	ppm	UNK	2006-07-12 - 2006-07-12	3	0.0091	0.101	0.0003	3	-91
ALS Chemex	Au	ppm	GBM398-5	2011-10-04 - 2011-10-12	2			0.0011	0	4.1
ALS Chemex	Au	ppm	GBM900-5	2011-10-12 - 2011-10-18	3			0.0005	0	2.8
ALS Chemex	Au	ppm	GBM905-4	2011-10-12 - 2011-10-13	2			0.0106	0	-11.2
American Assay	Au	ppm	MS1	2005-03-10 - 2005-09-09	5	0.0034	0.0029	0.0002	0	17.9
American Assay	Au	ppm	MS2	2005-04-05 - 2005-08-30	4	0.0046	0.0043	0.0003	0	6.3

Laboratory	Element	Unit	CRM	Period Range	Number of Samples	Mean	Expected Value	Standard Deviation	Number of Outliers	Bias (%)
American Assay	Au	ppm	MS3	2005-03-10 - 2005-03-10	4	0.0309	0.0298	0	0	3.7
American Assay	Au	ppm	MS8	2004-08-02 - 2004-08-02	18	-0.0043	0.0534	0.0034	18	-108
American Assay	Au	ppm	OXA26	2004-08-02 - 2004-08-02	33	0.0185		0.0266	0	
American Assay	Au	ppm	OXJ36	2005-09-19 - 2005-09-19	5	0.068		0	0	
American Assay	Au	ppm	S9	2004-08-02 - 2004-08-02	3	0.1231		0.0535	0	
American Assay	Au	ppm	SAP	2005-08-30 - 2005-09-21	4	0.0079	0.0079	0.0006	0	0.3
American Assay	Au	ppm	SB3	2005-03-11 - 2005-09-21	6	0.0019	0.0018	0.0002	0	5.6
American Assay	Au	ppm	SN1	2005-08-30 - 2006-09-27	3	0.0101	0.0115	0.0054	2	-12.5
American Assay	Au	ppm	SOT	2006-09-27 - 2006-09-27	1	0.009	0.0089		0	1.1
American Assay	Au	ppm	SV	2005-08-30 - 2005-09-09	4	0.001	0.0015	0.0002	0	-35.8
American Assay	Au	ppm	UNK	2005-10-04 - 2005-10-04	1	0.0051	0.101		1	-95
BSI	Au	ppm	SOT	2006-07-17 - 2006-07-17	2	0.1801	0.0089	0.2403	1	1,923.7



Figure 11-4: MS1 CRM Performance of Au at American Assay

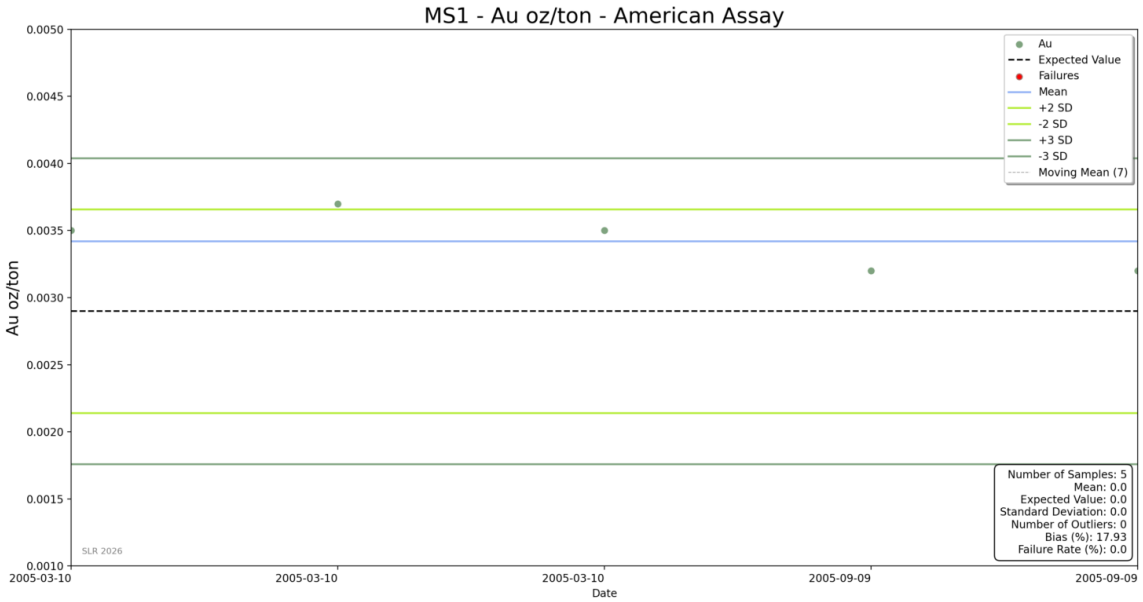


Figure 11-5: MS1 CRM Performance of Au at ALS Chemex

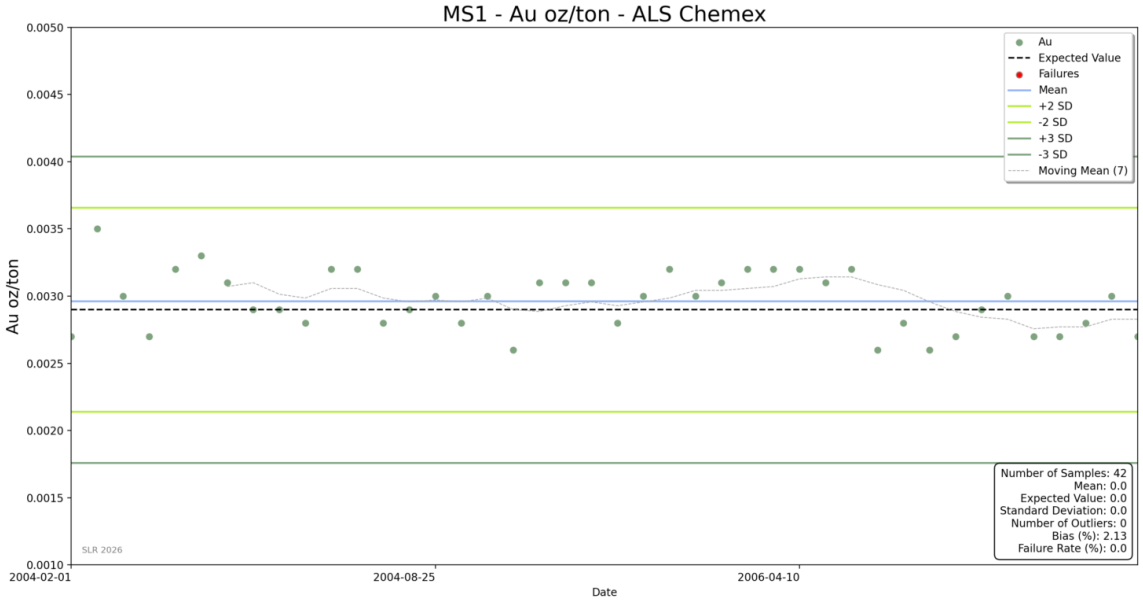


Figure 11-6: MS2 CRM Performance of Au at ALS Chemex

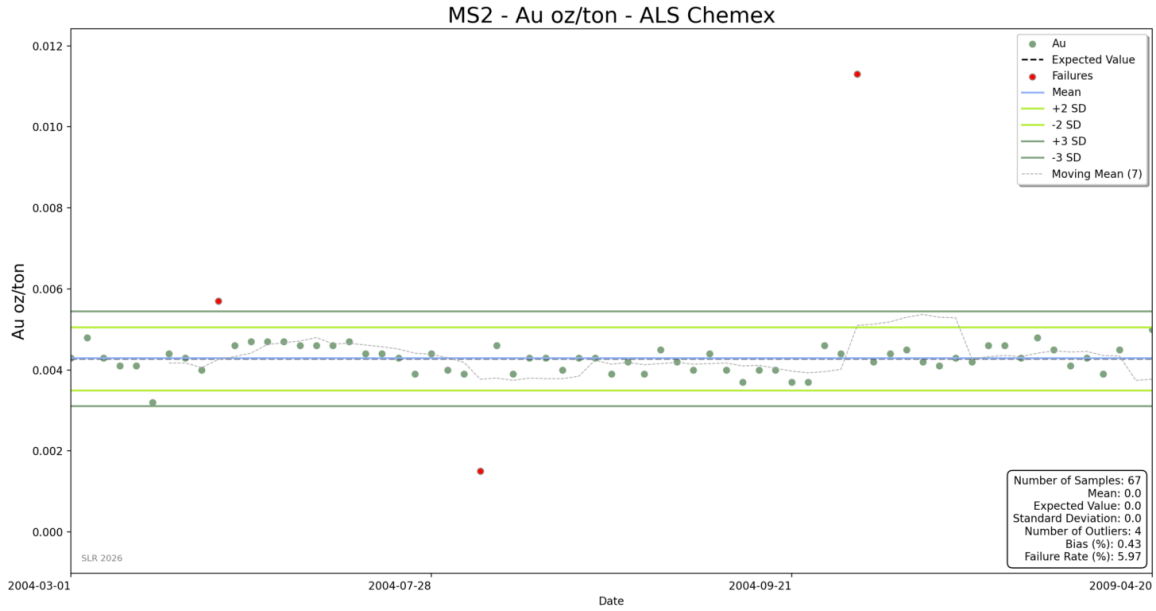


Figure 11-7: MS3 CRM Performance of Au at ALS Chemex

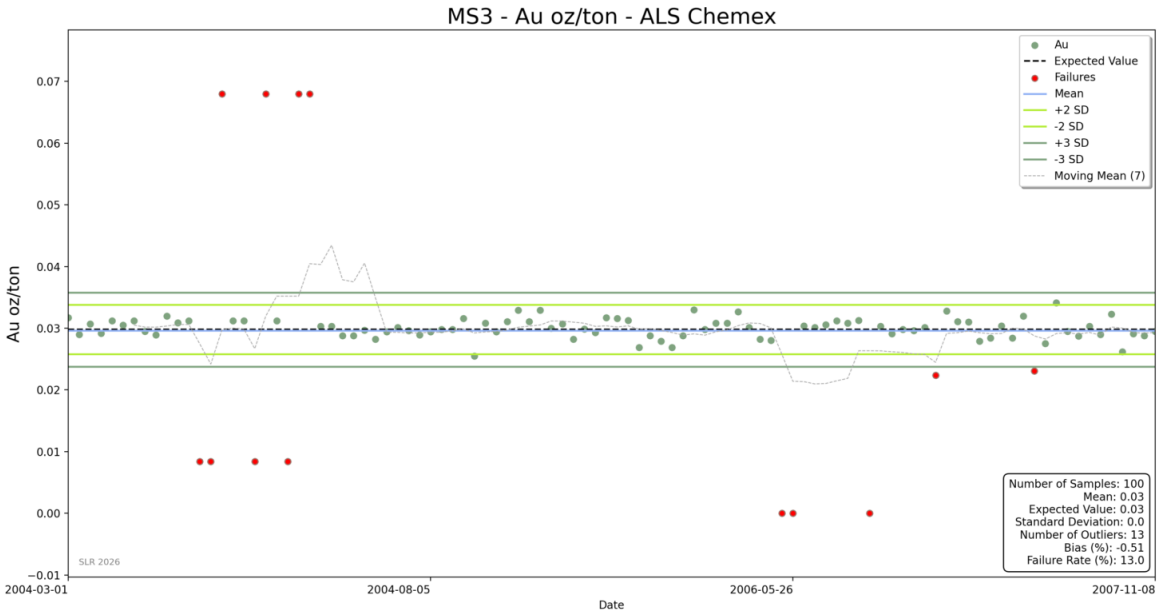
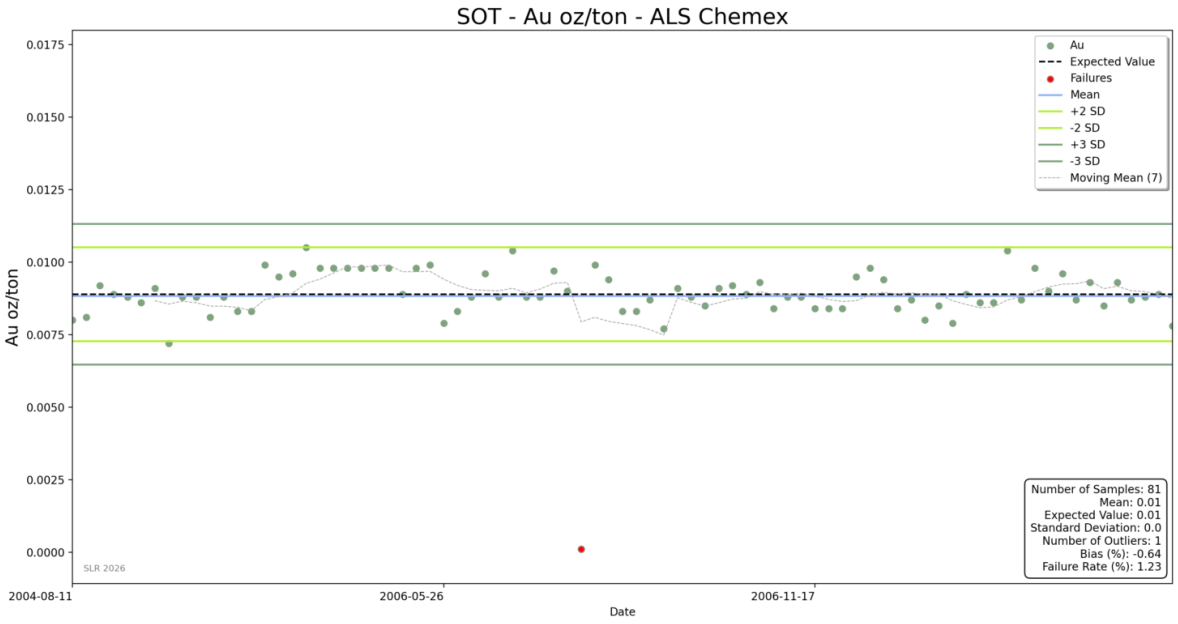


Figure 11-8: SOT CRM Performance of Au at ALS Chemex



11.4.3 Duplicates

Duplicates were first introduced by Newmont during the 2004-2007 drill campaign and include field, coarse reject, and pulp duplicates. AMEC (2010) describes the field duplicates as being 'rig duplicates' collected at 100 ft (30 m) intervals as a second split from the rig. No information is given surrounding the 'coarse reject' samples which are assumed by SLR to be coarse duplicate samples. Pulp duplicates are cited in Appendix C of the AMEC (2010) report; however, no pulp duplicate assay data was supplied to SLR and therefore could not be reviewed.

11.4.3.1 Field Duplicates

Field duplicates are labelled as 'DUP' in the supplied "NU_DATABASE2.accdb" file. Samples labelled 'LABDUP' are assumed to be internal laboratory QA/QC checks and were not reviewed by SLR. No parent sampleID is provided; instead, a parent ROWID is given which was used to match parent and duplicate samples. Date information is scarce and not available for all samples.

Field duplicate performance for Au was evaluated using Hard Absolute Relative Difference (HARD) index and duplicate scatter plots. A total of 658 field duplicate samples were assayed at ALS Chemex with an additional 24 field duplicates assayed at American Assay. The HARD index distribution indicates generally acceptable precision with the majority of sample pairs falling below the 30% HARD threshold. Overall, the ALS and American Assay datasets demonstrate reasonable precision and no systematic analytical bias, and are considered to be performing within acceptable QA/QC limits for field duplicate samples (Figure 11-9 and Figure 11-10).

Figure 11-9: HARD and Scatter Plots of Au Field Duplicates at ALS Chemex

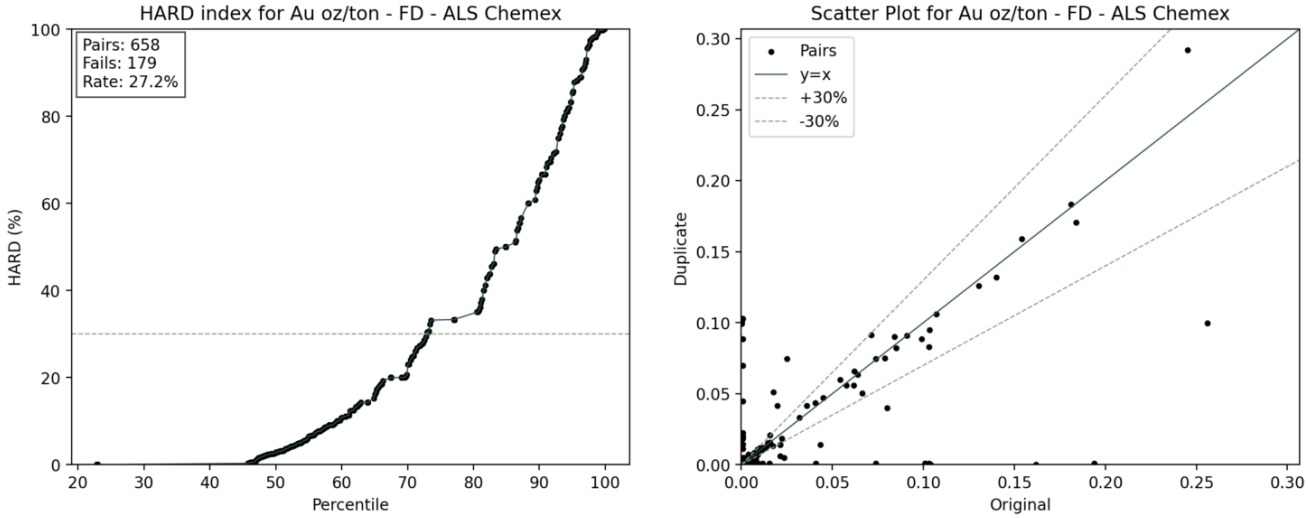
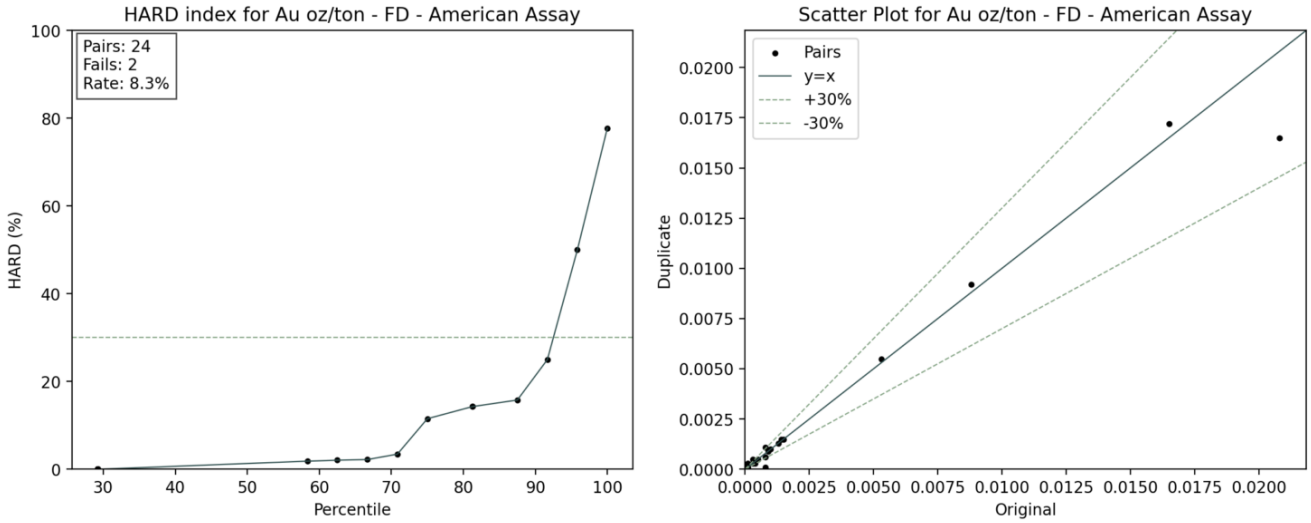


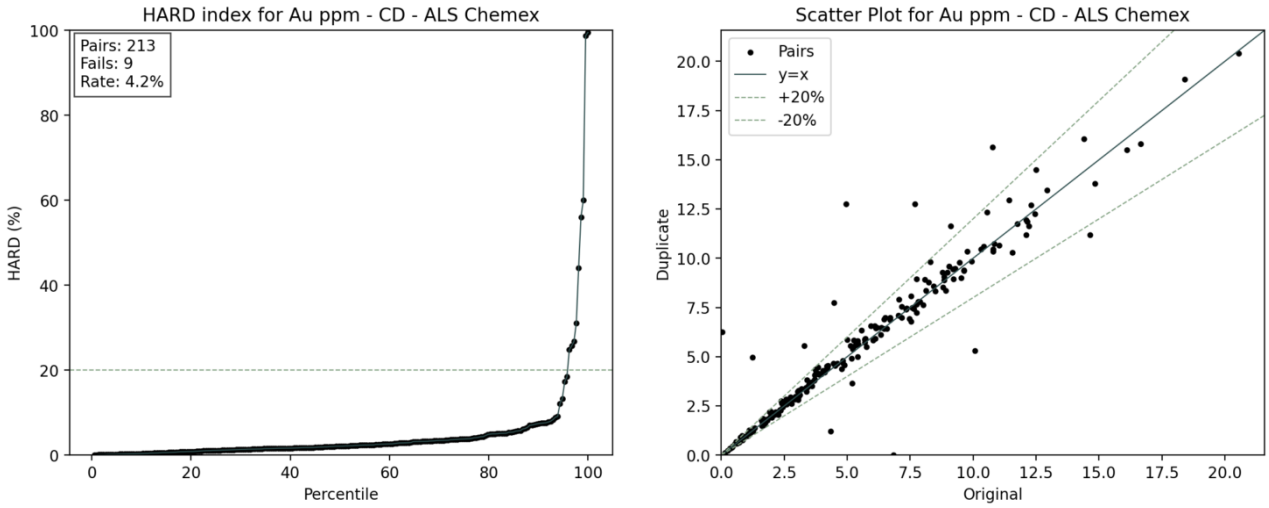
Figure 11-10: HARD and Scatter Plots of Au Field Duplicates at American Assay



11.4.3.2 Coarse Duplicates

The coarse reject samples were supplied in 'NU_DH_QAQC_Reject_Dup-Orig_Comp.xls' and relate to samples assayed in October 2009 at ALS Chemex. SLR reviewed coarse duplicate performance using HARD index and duplicate scatter plots as seen in Figure 11-11. A total of 213 coarse reject samples were supplied to ALS, with nine samples falling outside the 20% HARD threshold. The HARD index distribution indicates generally good precision, with less than 5% failures.

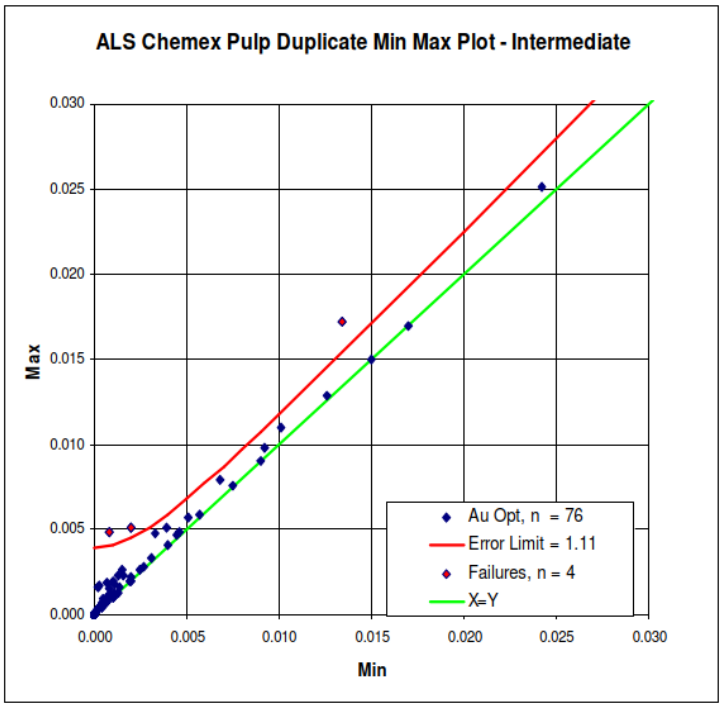
Figure 11-11: HARD and Scatter Plot of Au Coarse Duplicates at ALS Chemex



11.4.3.3 Pulp Duplicates

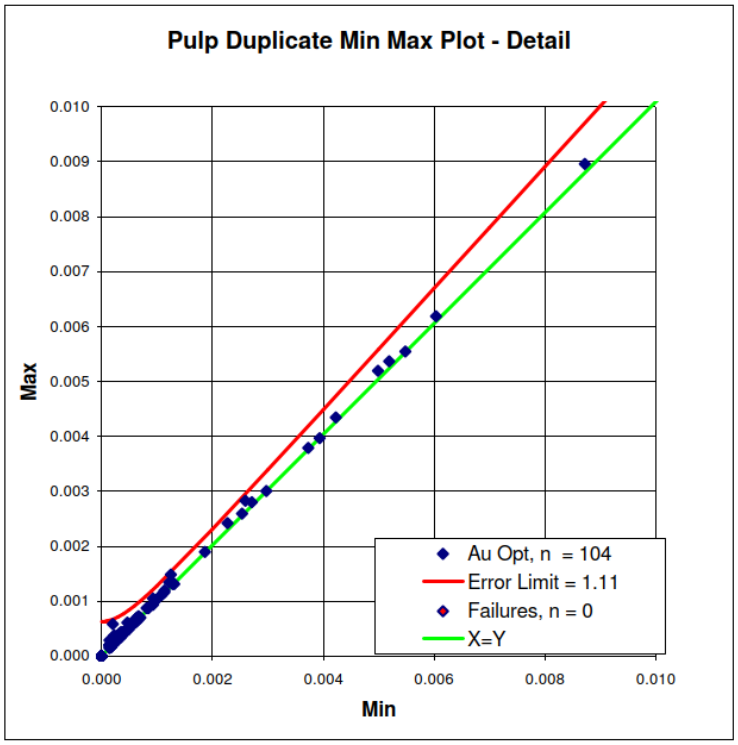
Pulp duplicates are referenced in Appendix C of the Fronteer NI 43-101 report (AMEC 2010) which states that 76 pulp duplicates were sent to ALS Chemex and nine pulp duplicates were sent to America Assay before Fronteer took over the Project. This data was not available to SLR at the time of reporting and has not been verified. Additionally, in Appendix D of the NI 43-101 report, AMEC (2010) notes that 210 pulp duplicate pairs were sent to ALS Chemex with 106 pairs plotting below detection limit. The plots in Figure 11-12 and Figure 11-13 are taken from Appendix C and Appendix D of the NI 43-101 report (AMEC 2010) and have not been verified by SLR.

Figure 11-12: Newmont Pulp Duplicate Performance for Au (oz/ton)



Source: AMEC 2010.

Figure 11-13: 2008 Pulp Duplicate Performance for Au (oz/ton)



Source: AMEC 2010.

11.4.4 Blanks

Blank samples are inserted into the assay stream to monitor potential contamination during sample preparation and analysis.

AMEC (2010) identified SV2 as a proxy blank. Upon inspection, six samples did not contain date information and could not be analyzed. SLR has assumed that SMC is also a proxy blank given its expected value of 0.0005 oz/ton. A limit of 10 times the detection limit has been applied in the plots below. A total of 59 blanks were analyzed at ALS Chemex between 2004 and 2007, (Figure 11-14 and Figure 11-15). Blank samples are not explicitly labelled in the database; it is possible that some CRMs are in fact blank material due to their expected low-grade values as discussed in Section 11.4.2. It is possible that the actual number of blanks is higher than indicated above.

Figure 11-14: SV2 Blank Performance of Au at ALS Chemex

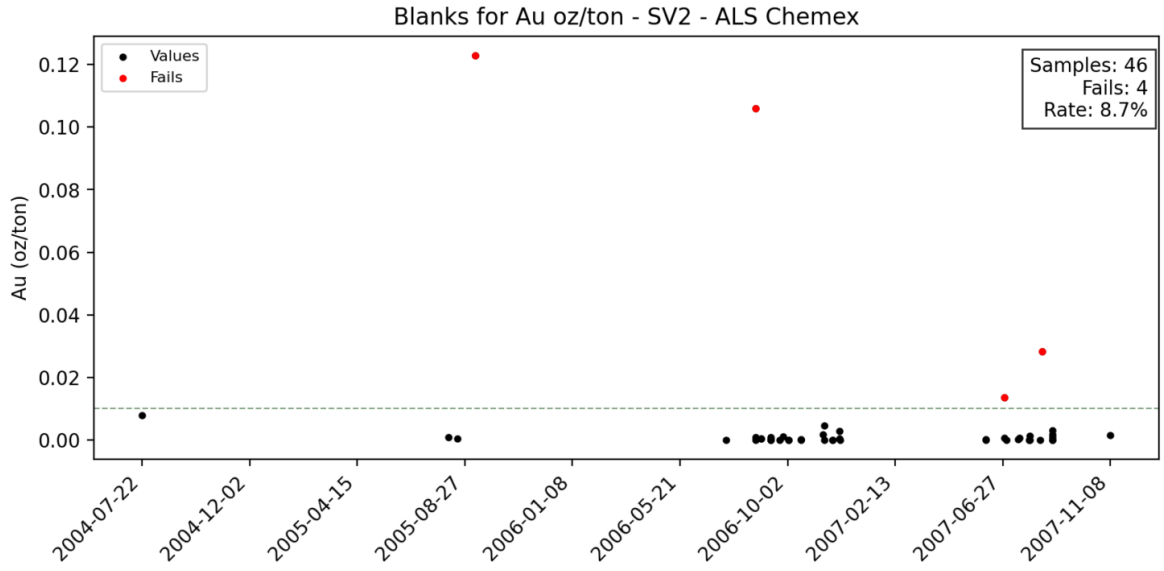
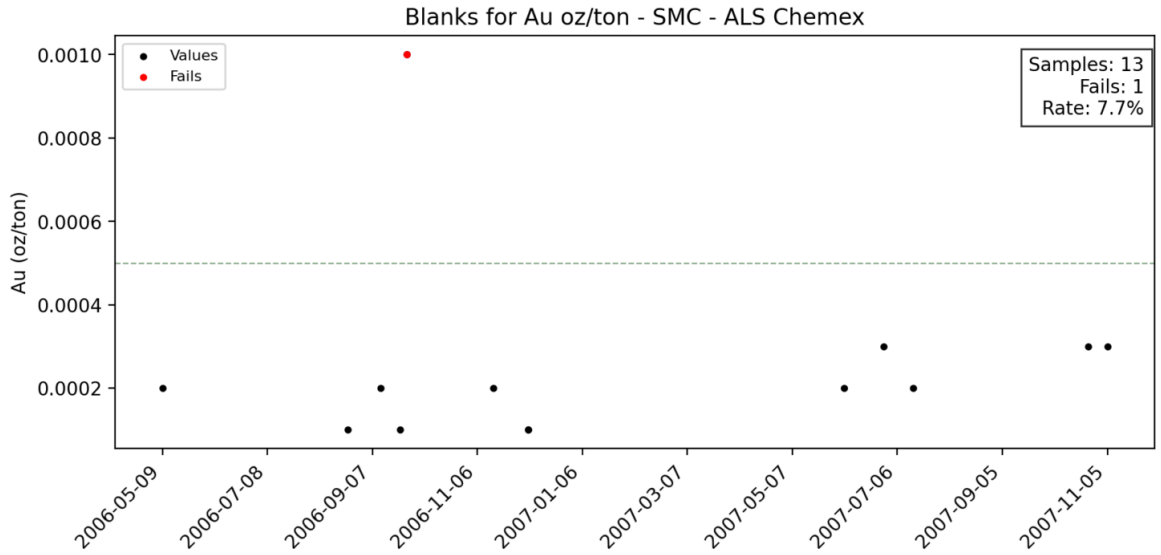


Figure 11-15: SMC Blank Performance of Au at ALS Chemex

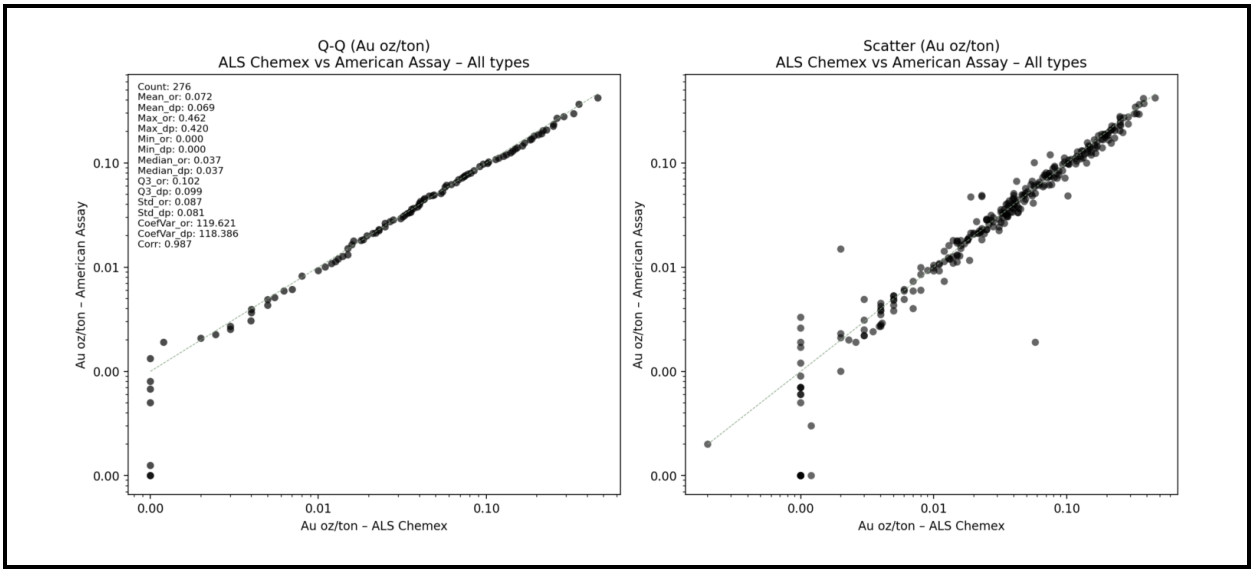


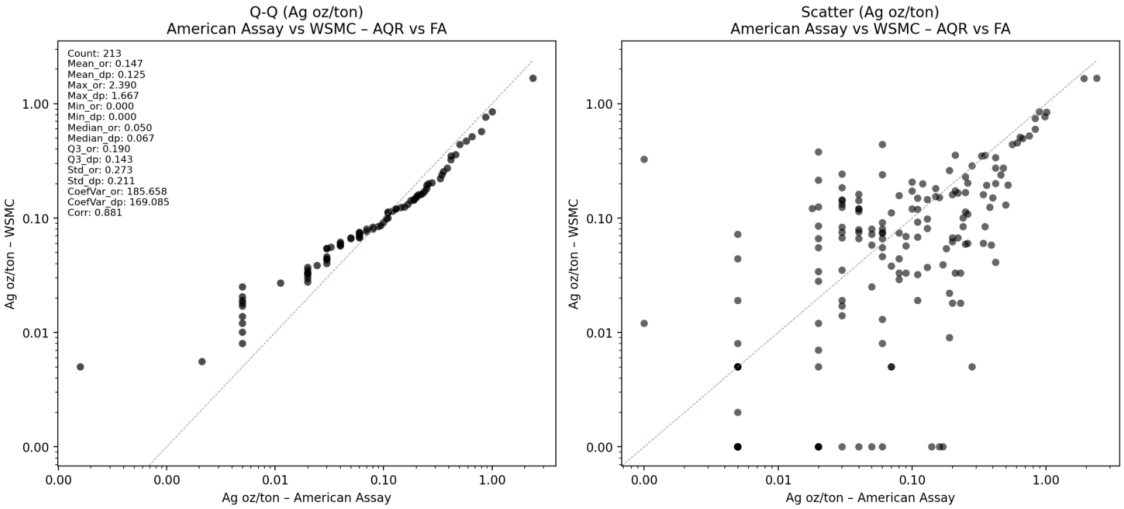
11.4.5 External Check Assays

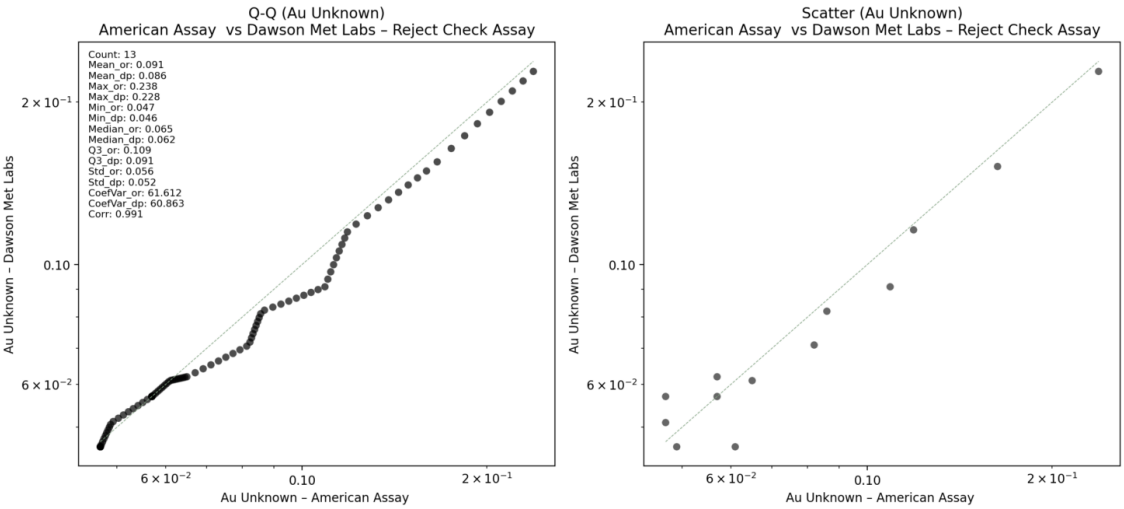
Several check assay files were supplied to SLR which included external check assays, external coarse reject check assays, and external pulp check assays. No dates or SampleIDs were provided for any of the check assays. Additionally, only the pulp check assays contained Ag values.

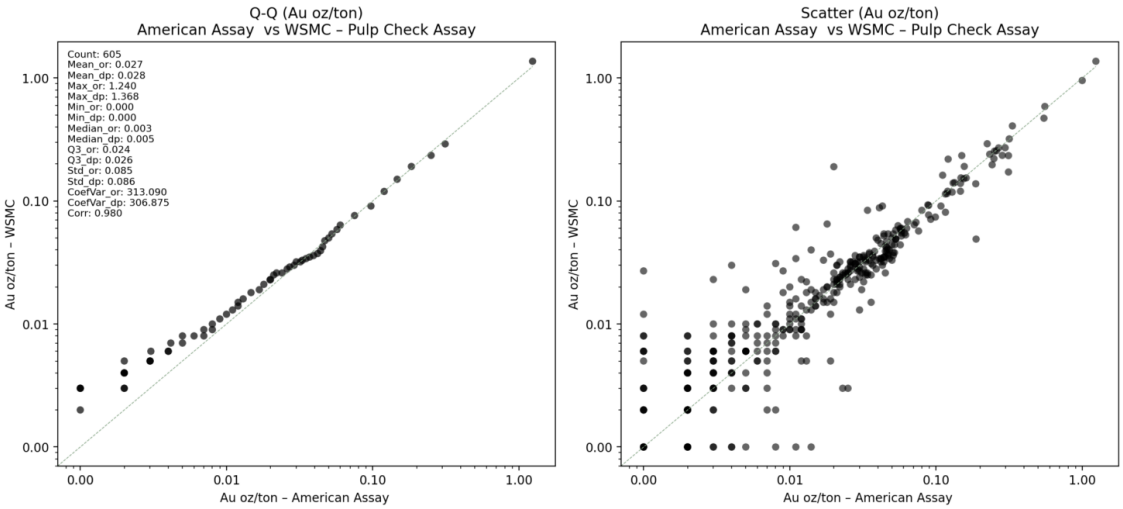
SLR has reviewed the supplied data and reviewed the assays using Q-Q plots and scatter plots; a selection of the check assay plots are provided in Figure 11-6. The total number of check assay samples supplied to SLR is 1,825 across 10 laboratories, approximately 1.5% of the deduplicated database. The QP recommends that additional check assays be conducted on historical samples to increase this number to 5%.

Figure 11-16: External Check Assays




Q-Q (Ag oz/ton)
American Assay vs WSMC – AQR vs FA
Count: 213
Mean_or: 0.147
Mean_dp: 0.125
Max_or: 2.390
Max_dp: 1.667
Min_or: 0.000
Min_dp: 0.000
Median_or: 0.050
Median_dp: 0.067
Q3_or: 0.190
Q3_dp: 0.143
Std_or: 0.273
Std_dp: 0.211
CoefVar_or: 185.658
CoefVar_dp: 169.085
Corr: 0.881
Ag oz/ton – WSMC
Ag oz/ton – American Assay
Scatter (Ag oz/ton)
American Assay vs WSMC – AQR vs FA
Ag oz/ton – WSMC
Ag oz/ton – American Assay


Q-Q (Au Unknown)
American Assay vs Dawson Met Labs – Reject Check Assay
Count: 13
Mean_or: 0.091
Mean_dp: 0.086
Max_or: 0.238
Max_dp: 0.228
Min_or: 0.047
Min_dp: 0.046
Median_or: 0.065
Median_dp: 0.062
Q3_or: 0.109
Q3_dp: 0.091
Std_or: 0.056
Std_dp: 0.052
CoefVar_or: 61.612
CoefVar_dp: 60.863
Corr: 0.991
Au Unknown – Dawson Met Labs
Au Unknown – American Assay
Scatter (Au Unknown)
American Assay vs Dawson Met Labs – Reject Check Assay
Au Unknown – Dawson Met Labs
Au Unknown – American Assay


Q-Q (Au oz/ton)
American Assay vs WSMC – Pulp Check Assay
Count: 605
Mean_or: 0.027
Mean_dp: 0.028
Max_or: 1.240
Max_dp: 1.368
Min_or: 0.000
Min_dp: 0.000
Median_or: 0.003
Median_dp: 0.005
Q3_or: 0.024
Q3_dp: 0.026
Std_or: 0.085
Std_dp: 0.086
CoefVar_or: 313.090
CoefVar_dp: 306.875
Corr: 0.980
Au oz/ton – WSMC
Au oz/ton – American Assay
Scatter (Au oz/ton)
American Assay vs WSMC – Pulp Check Assay
Au oz/ton – WSMC
Au oz/ton – American Assay

11.4.6 QA/QC Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the data available at the time of reporting, the QP concludes the following:

- The QA/QC results reviewed by SLR covering the period of data collection by Newmont indicate that the data is suitable for use in a Mineral Resource estimate. Older data sets employed similar analytical facilitates and assumed sample collection practice.
- Of the data available, sample dates are mostly absent preventing analysis of temporal performance trends.
- CRM performance is considered acceptable with most CRMs performing within the acceptable 3SD limits. Most CRM values are low grade, and accuracy of higher grade thresholds is untested.
- Precision tests, including check and duplicate assay analysis, indicate that industry standard sampling methodology was followed at both the drill rigs and in the laboratories.
- The majority of QA/QC data relates to Au, with QA/QC data for Ag lacking. Original CRM certificates are unavailable. The actual insertion rates remain undetermined due to the absence of a full QA/QC dataset.
- Most gold CRMs used are low-grade, limiting the number of standard tests on higher grade samples.
- Blank sample performance at ALS Chemex is acceptable overall, with low rates of contamination and indicating few sample swaps or other chain of custody errors.
- The field duplicate datasets submitted to ALS and American Assay demonstrate reasonable precision, and are considered to be performing within acceptable limits for test. The ALS coarse duplicate results demonstrate good sample preparation and analytical repeatability.
- The results of the external check assays indicate that the primary analytical lab is accurately measuring gold values.

Based on the data available at the time of reporting, the QP recommends the following:

- Compile the QA/QC data into a single organized database.
- Remove duplicated data within the supplied database and label samples with clear QA/QC sample type labels, e.g.: Pulp Duplicate, Blank, Coarse Duplicate, etc.
- Include sample dates on all future QA/QC assays to assess sample performance over time.
- Include low-, mid-range, and high-grade CRMs for all future drill programs, e.g., 0.01 oz/ton (0.34 g/t), 0.03 oz/ton (1.03 g/t), and 0.07 Au oz/ton (2.40 g/t) as recommended by AMEC (2010).
- Obtain the original CRM certificates to verify expected values and standard deviations of all CRMs used.
- Increase the number of samples per CRM inserted. Eight of the 21 CRMs evaluated contained three or less samples.

In the QP's opinion, the QA/QC program as designed and implemented by Fronteer and Newmont is adequate and the assay results within the database are suitable for use in a Mineral



Resource estimate. Older data sets are not supported by QA/QC, however, the general grade tenor and trends at Northumberland is well understood by recent drilling and historical mining activities. While it is expected that as the Project advances through higher levels of study, reliance on older drilling will be reduced and replaced with StrikePoint drill holes, for the current Project stage, and for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation, the QP considers the database suitable.

12.0 Data Verification

12.1 Site Visit Inspection

Hebert Lopes Oliveira, B.Sc., P.Geo., Principal Resource Geologist at SLR, conducted a site visit to the Northumberland Gold Project on May 12, 2026. The visit included geological overviews of the Project, inspections of exposures within historical open pits, and verification of drill hole locations. Discussions with Project personnel focused on the evolving geological interpretation and mineralization controls, including:

- Drill core and RC samples at the core facility;
- Property geology, gold mineralization, alteration, and structural controls;
- Historical logging and RC sampling procedures;
- Database management, sample security, and data verification practices;
- QA/QC programs; and
- Historical mining and processing activities associated with the legacy operation.

Because there has not been any active drilling since 2010 and there is no infrastructure on site, all core was moved to Newmont's core shack facility located between Northumberland and Carvers – Nye County, Nevada, where the QP had an opportunity to review core and RC samples against digital logs and records.

Travis O'Farrell, P.Eng., Director, Processing and Metallurgy at Fuse Advisors (part of SLR), did not conduct a site visit. The Northumberland Gold Project is an exploration-stage property with no operating or existing process plant, and the metallurgical database is based on test work completed by Dawson Metallurgical Laboratories (2009-2010) and McClelland Laboratories, Inc. (2011), both independent, industry-recognized commercial laboratories. Mr. O'Farrell reviewed the original test reports, analytical results, and documented procedures supporting these programs.

12.2 Verification Procedures

StrikePoint inherited a historical drill hole database in digital format as part of its acquisition of the Project. SLR completed a comprehensive review of the database, comparing summarized tallies against previous technical reports (AMEC 2010) and validating collar locations using USGS LiDAR topographic data.

The QP reviewed the collar coordinates of drill hole collars, historical open pits, and other site infrastructure within the Project area to assess the spatial integrity of the database.

SLR also performed a detailed spatial validation of the legacy drilling dataset. Of the 1,548 drill hole collars in the database, 25 were excluded from further evaluation due to issues such as topographic discrepancies, overlapping twin holes, unsampled and/or missing assay data.

12.3 Manual Database Verification

At the time of reporting, the majority of historical records, such as original assay certificates for some historical drill holes, sample sheets denoting sample type, and CRM certificates, were not available. Of the historical assay certificates available for review, many were provided as photos



or scanned PDF flies which required manual spot checks. SLR's manual spot checks on these certificates noted no major discrepancies between the certificate and database.

SLR compiled a total of 79 ALS Chemex certificates related to samples assayed between July 2004 and February 2008, provided as MS Excel files. The certificate Au (Fire Assay) and Ag (Aqua Regia) values were compared with the database values by matching on SampleID. Only Au and Ag values were analyzed during the data verification stage. Samples contained in file "N-20.xlsx" contained negative values, which was assumed to be an error, and values were corrected to positive prior to validation. Ag was also recorded in ppm in most cases, which was converted to oz/ton for the purposes of data verification.

The database supplied to SLR contains 33,617 Au (Fire Assay) samples and 12,269 Ag (Aqua Regia) samples from 2004–2008, excluding QA/QC samples after deduplication. Using the provided ALS Chemex certificates, SLR was able to verify 3,468 Au samples and 508 Ag samples, approximately 8% of the samples assayed during this period. Two mismatches between the supplied original laboratory certificate and the database value were found which, upon further investigation, appeared to be related to detection limits. These mismatches were not deemed to have any material impact on the Mineral Resource estimate. Table 12-1 outlines the data verification summary.

The QP is of the opinion that the supporting information is of sufficient quality to support the disclosure of Mineral Resources.

Table 12-1: Database Verification Summary for ALS Chemex Samples 2004-2008

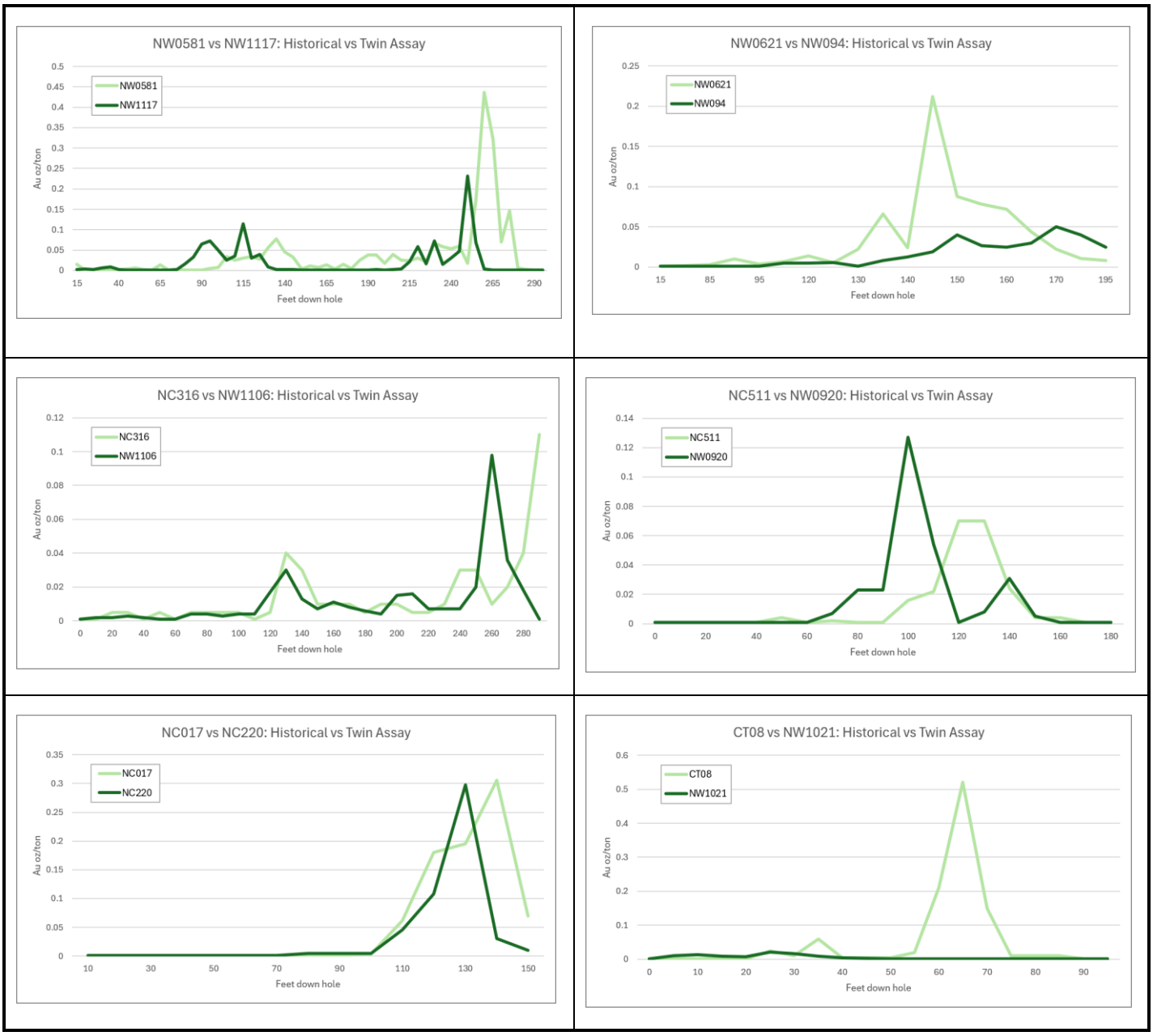
Analyte	N_DB	N_Cert	N_Matched	N_Mismatch	Mismatch_Rate_%
Ag_AQR	12,269	990	508	2	0.39
Au_FA	33,617	3,749	3,467	0	0

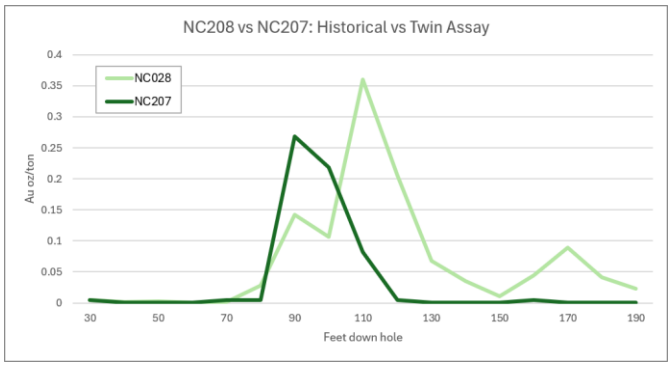
12.4 Twin Hole Analysis

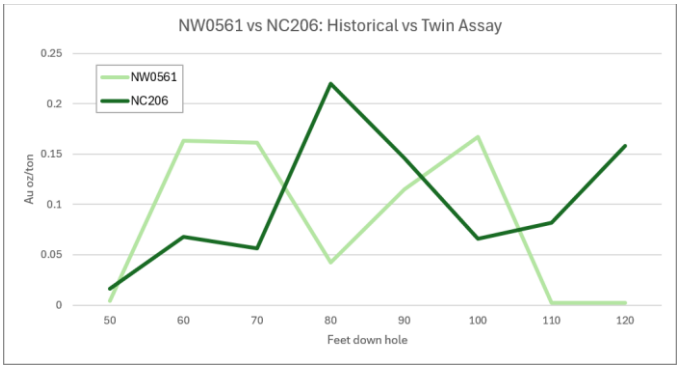
Twin drill holes were used to validate the reliability of existing drilling data by replicating an earlier hole in close proximity and comparing the results. This approach provides a key quality assurance check on historical datasets. Strong correlation between twin and original holes increases confidence in the dataset and supports the use of historical data in resource estimation.

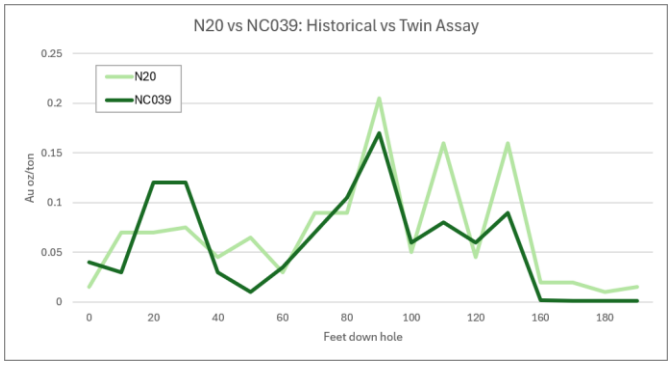
SLR was provided with the file "Twins.xls" which contains information and previous plots demonstrating the correlation between the original historical drill hole and the twin hole. SLR has assessed the data and replicated the plots below in Figure 12-1. Historical assays are shown in light green.

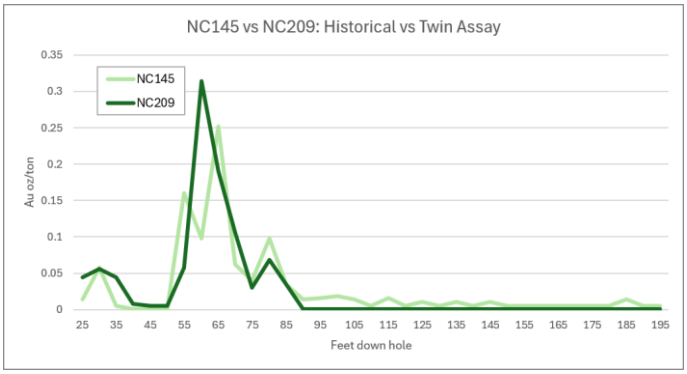
Figure 12-1: Twin Hole Analysis

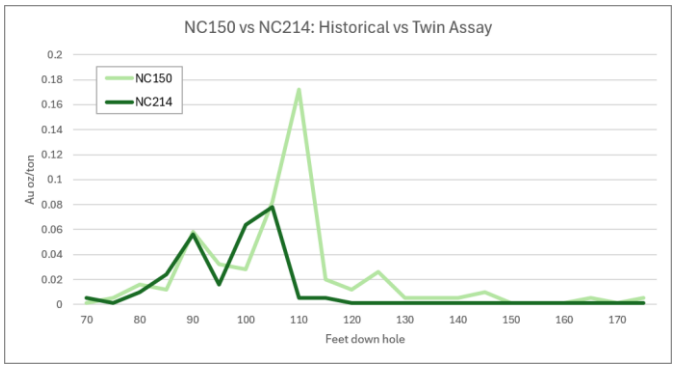


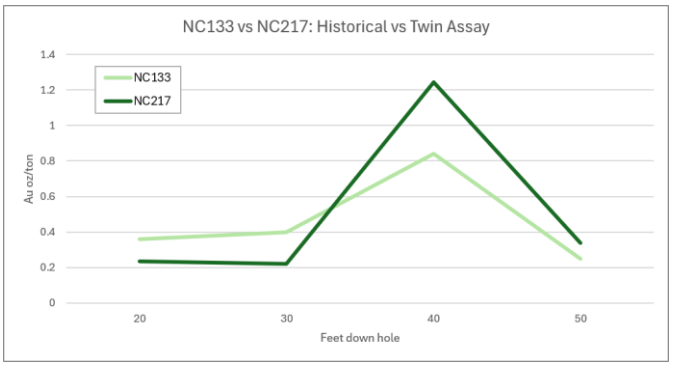

NC208 vs NC207: Historical vs Twin Assay
NC028
NC207
Au oz/ton
Feet down hole

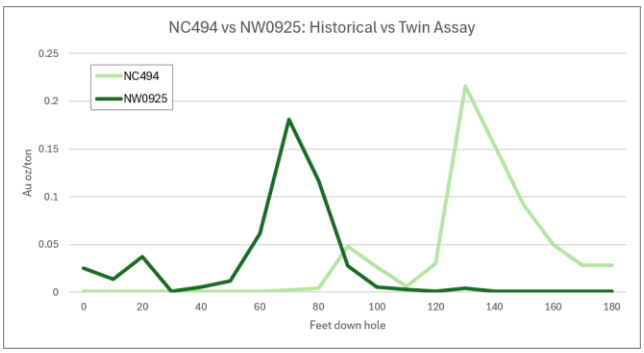

NW0561 vs NC206: Historical vs Twin Assay
NW0561
NC206
Au oz/ton
Feet down hole


N20 vs NC039: Historical vs Twin Assay
N20
NC039
Au oz/ton
Feet down hole


NC145 vs NC209: Historical vs Twin Assay
NC145
NC209
Au oz/ton
Feet down hole


NC150 vs NC214: Historical vs Twin Assay
NC150
NC214
Au oz/ton
Feet down hole


NC133 vs NC217: Historical vs Twin Assay
NC133
NC217
Au oz/ton
Feet down hole


NC494 vs NW0925: Historical vs Twin Assay
NC494
NW0925
Au oz/ton
Feet down hole

AMEC (2010) notes there is a depth difference of 65 ft (19.8 m) in the NC494 versus NW0925 plot. In the past, 65 ft was added to the NW0925 interval depths to create a better correlation between the two holes. No further information was supplied surrounding this depth discrepancy.

The QP has reviewed the twin hole program and considers the results to be satisfactory. The close spatial alignment and strong correlation between the twin and original drill holes support the reliability and reproducibility of the underlying dataset. The QP is satisfied that the historical drilling information is of sufficient quality for inclusion in the Mineral Resource estimate.

The QP is of the opinion that database verification procedures for the Northumberland Gold Project comply with industry standards and are adequate for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

13.1 Introduction

Metallurgical test work has been completed on the Project over multiple programs dating back to approximately 1940, including investigations of various processing flowsheets by different laboratories.

For the purposes of this Mineral Resource estimate, the most recent and detailed available test work programs have been used as the primary basis for metallurgical interpretation and recovery assumptions, specifically, completed between 2009 and 2011 by Dawson Metallurgical Laboratories, Inc. and McClelland Laboratories, Inc. These programs include evaluation of cyanidation, carbon-in-leach (CIL), column leach performance, and pressure oxidation (POX) response across multiple mineralogical and metallurgical domains. However, these programs do not adequately describe sample selection and composite build-up, so the representativity of the samples used in this test work program relative to the Mineral Resource cannot be assessed.

Gold and silver recovery are variable and primarily controlled by sulphide content, preg-robbing characteristics, and overall mineralogical complexity. Recovery assumptions have been developed on a conceptual basis using metallurgical domains defined by these characteristics. In the QP's opinion, sufficient metallurgical work has been completed on a broad range of styles of mineralization found at Northumberland to provide the basis for the recovery estimates used in the current MRE.

13.2 Historical Flotation Test Work

Metallurgical test work has been completed on the Project over multiple programs dating back to approximately 1940. This included conventional air flotation by multiple labs, which consistently yielded poor recovery, due to extremely fine-grained mineralization, making them hard to liberate and float. Further, the fine sulphides oxidize rapidly upon exposure during mining, grinding, and especially during conventional air flotation. N2Tec flotation, which is flotation in an inert nitrogen atmosphere, and yielded better results than conventional flotation because there is no oxygen to oxidize the fine sulfides. N2Tec achieved ~90% recovery to a concentrate on certain samples, the representativity of the samples used in this test work program relative to the Mineral Resource cannot be assessed, so the N2Tec should be further tested as part of a broader metallurgical program.

13.3 Dawson Metallurgical Laboratories 2009-2010 Metallurgical Test Work

Metallurgical test work was completed in multiple phases at Dawson Metallurgical Laboratories, Inc. (DML) in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Phase 1 test work was completed on three composite samples from the Project and included cyanide leach testing with alkaline POX pretreatment. The program was designed to evaluate gold and silver extraction, assess the presence of preg-robbing behaviour, and determine the effect of grind size and POX pretreatment on metallurgical performance. Follow-up testing evaluated the influence of variations in POX operating conditions, the impact of regrinding and releaching of cyanide leach residues, and the effect of different alkaline reagents on gold and silver recovery.

Testing further investigated the use of alternative alkaline reagents in the POX stage, as well as the influence of reagent dosage, grind size, and modified autoclave oxidation conditions on gold recovery.

Test work was completed on Northumberland Shallow–Zanzibar (NU-SZ) samples in March 2010. This phase focused on comparing alkaline and acid POX conditions. Testing also evaluated the effect of sulphur-to-carbonate (S/CO_3) ratios under acid autoclave conditions, the use of trona relative to a soda ash-lime mixture under alkaline conditions, and the impact of grind size on gold extraction.

13.3.1 Phase 1 Cyanide Leach Testing

13.3.1.1 Sample Selection

Thirteen individual core samples were received by DML on May 7, 2009. The samples were crushed, blended, and split for head assays and metallurgical testing. Based on mineralogy and cyanide-soluble to fire assay gold ratios (AuCN/AuFA), three master composites were prepared for leach testing:

- Low AuCN/AuFA composite (refractory)
- Medium AuCN/AuFA composite (mid-refractory)
- High AuCN/AuFA composite (mildly refractory)

Due to limitations in the available historical drilling records, the representativity of the samples used in this test work program relative to the Mineral Resource cannot be assessed. Only one of the reported source drill holes is included in the current drill hole database, and information for the remaining drill holes was not available for review.

Head assays for the individual samples and composites are summarized in Table 13-1.

Table 13-1: Head Assays of Individual Samples and Composites

NU#	g/t		Au(CN)/ Au-%	g/t Ag	Assay - %										Fe/As Ratio	S=/CO_3
	Au	Au(CN)			Fe	As	Sb	Si	S	SO_4	S=	C	C(org)	CO_3		
Low Au																
6	4.87	0.37	7.5	4	1.75	0.55	0.022	18	1.57	0.63	1.36	6.26	0.25	30.1	3.2	0.05
7	4.08	0.33	8.2	2	2.42	1.04	0.025	29.5	2.6	0.5	2.43	1.92	0.2	8.61	2.3	0.28
8	5.11	0.47	9.1	4	1.91	0.72	0.022	34.5	2.21	0.44	2.06	0.56	0.17	1.95	2.6	1.08
9	3.12	0.55	17.6	4	2.04	0.37	0.02	21.2	2.49	0.7	2.26	6.73	0.99	28.7	5.5	0.08
Medium Au																
2	2.13	0.77	36	-2	1.41	0.05	0.008	38.5	1.47	0.56	1.28	0.46	0.35	0.55	30	2.35
13	8.19	3.02	32.9	8	3.94	0.72	0.013	27.7	4.4	0.83	4.12	1.52	0.34	5.89	5.5	0.7
16	2.67	0.82	30.6	57	0.83	0.05	0.014	37.7	0.31	0.83	0.04	1.24	0.4	4.23	16.6	0.01
High Au																
3	2.61	2.23	85.4	2	1.35	0.03	0.009	39	1.05	0.88	0.76	2.17	1.3	4.35	46.6	0.17
5	3.7	2.85	77	2	1.22	0.19	0.018	21.6	0.59	0.89	0.29	5.58	0.17	27	6.5	0.01
12	3.05	2.38	78	4	0.74	0.03	0.006	35.6	0.16	0.47	0.01	2.72	1.07	8.25	21.9	0.001
15	2.74	1.97	71.9	4	1.74	0.08	0.014	34.4	0.4	1.16	0.01	1.93	0.38	7.77	22.6	0.001
17	2.84	2.05	72.2	2	1.68	0.24	0.018	32.3	0.41	0.91	0.11	1.32	0.3	5.11	6.9	0.02
19	8.81	8.27	93.9	4	0.94	0.1	0.019	37.5	0.16	0.38	0.04	0.53	0.44	0.45	9.9	0.09
Composites																
AuCN/AuFA																
LOW	4.49	0.57	12.6	2	*2.05	0.44	0.021	25	2.34	1.53	1.83	4.71	0.84	19.36	4.7	0.09
MEDIUM	5.45	2.07	38	20	*2.36	0.29	0.011	35	2.51	1.56	1.99	1.15	0.35	4.03	8.2	0.49
HIGH	3.39	2.92	86.1	5	*1.34	0.1	0.012	34.1	0.5	0.41	0.36	2.18	0.7	7.42	13.2	0.05
*weighted average from individual samples																

13.3.1.2 Metallurgical Test Program

The Phase 1 metallurgical test work programs were designed to evaluate gold and silver extraction by cyanidation, preg-robbing characteristics, the effectiveness of POX pretreatment under alkaline conditions, the effect of grind size on recovery, and opportunities to improve recovery through optimization of POX operating conditions.

The test work included standard cyanide bottle roll leach tests, CIL tests, whole “ore” alkaline POX pretreatment followed by CIL leaching at 2 g/L NaCN (POX-CIL), testing at multiple grind sizes ranging from 80% passing (P_{80}) 53 µm to approximately P_{80} of 7 µm, and regrind and releach testing of selected POX-CIL residues.

Subsequent optimization testing evaluated the effects of POX temperature, reagent addition, reagent dosage, grind size, and modified autoclave oxidation conditions on gold recovery. Reagents evaluated during the program included NaOH, MgO, soda ash, trona, lignin sulphonate, and a soda ash/lime mixture.

13.3.1.3 Cyanide Leach and POX-CIL Results

The results of the Phase 1 metallurgical test work program are provided in Table 13-2.

Table 13-2: Cyanide Leach and POX-CIL Results

Test #	AuCN Comp.	Procedure	Grind (µm)	%S = Leach Residue	Calc Head (g/t Au)	Au % Extraction Total*	Calc Head (g/t Ag)	Ag % Extraction Total*	Lime Consump. (kg/t feed)	NaCN Consump. (kg/t feed)
1	Low	Agitated Leach	53	1.76	4.55	6.5	4	25	1.5	2.2
2	Low	CIL	53	1.73	4.48	6.4	4.9	18	1.3	2.3
3	Low	POX-CIL	53	0.94	4.34	78.1	3	67	8	0.9
4	Low	POX-CIL	20	0.55	4.54	79.8	4.3	55	5.8	1.4
5	Low	POX-CIL	7.8	0.38	4.87	78.4	3.9	74	7.9	1.8
22	Low	POX-CIL	20	0.77	4.26	85.1	1	5	10	4.1
23	Low	POX-CIL	20	0.89	4.22	71.7	1.3	23	9.9	2
24	Low	POX-CIL	20	0.93	4.05	75.6	1.1	8	6	1.6
29	Low	POX-CIL	20	0.95	4.29	72.9	1.2	15	8	1.6
30	Low	POX-CIL	20	1.36	4.05	36.6	1.8	44	6.8	1.3
19	Low	T3 RG-RL**	20	0.87	1.37	82.3	1.3	75	2.3	3
16	Low	T4 RG-RL**	9	0.55	0.89	85.9	1.5	70	4.1	8.5
21	Low	T5 polish RG-RL**	7	0.45	1.07	83	3.4	92	3.1	2.2
31	Low	T22 polish RG-RL**	20	0.7	0.67	86.6	1.1	15	2	1.1
6	Medium	Standard	53	1.82	5.68	36.5	21.1	62	1.4	2
7	Medium	CIL	53	1.82	5.81	33.3	18.5	62	1.3	2.3
8	Medium	POX-CIL	53	1.08	5.42	76.7	20.6	85	1.8	1

Test #	AuCN Comp.	Procedure	Grind (µm)	%S = Leach Residue	Calc Head (g/t Au)	Au % Extraction Total*	Calc Head (g/t Ag)	Ag % Extraction Total*	Lime Consump. (kg/t feed)	NaCN Consump. (kg/t feed)
9	Medium	POX-CIL	20	0.83	5.5	74.8	17.6	83	8.8	1
10	Medium	POX-CIL	7	0.05	5.87	89.9	23.2	73	26.6	1.6
20	Medium	T8 RG-RL**	20	1.01	1.66	79.2	1.7	91	1.8	3.2
17	Medium	T9 RG-RL**	9	0.83	1.65	80.5	1.2	86	2.9	11.2
11	High	Agitated Leach	53	0.32	3.62	81.1	5	60	1.1	2.4
12	High	CIL	53	0.3	3.41	76.7	7.6	35	1.3	2.6
13	High	POX-CIL	53	0.16	3.73	90	5.1	23	3.1	1
14	High	POX-CIL	20	0.13	3.74	92	4.1	25	2.6	1.3
15	High	POX-CIL	11	0.08	3.52	93.2	4	26	3.8	1.4
18	High	T14 RG-RL**	9	0.13	0.3	93.4	1.3	40	2.6	1.2
Notes: CIL = carbon in leach, POX = pressure oxidation, RG = regrind, RL= releach										

Results of the standard cyanide leach tests demonstrated strongly variable gold extraction across the composite samples. Gold extraction increased from 6.5% for the Low AuCN composite to 36.5% for the Medium AuCN composite and 81.1% for the High AuCN composite under standard cyanidation conditions.

Comparison of standard cyanide leach and CIL test results indicated that preg-robbing was not a significant contributor to the refractory nature of the mineralization.

Alkaline POX pretreatment substantially improved gold extraction for all composite types. Gold extraction for the Low AuCN composite increased from approximately 6% to approximately 80% following POX treatment at 225°C. Gold extraction for the Medium AuCN composite increased from approximately 33% to 77%, while extraction for the High AuCN composite increased from 81% to over 90%.

Grinding finer than a P_{80} of 53 µm generally resulted in modest additional improvements in extraction. For the High AuCN composite, gold extraction increased from approximately 90% to 93% as grind size was reduced to approximately P_{80} of 11 µm. For the Medium AuCN composite, gold extraction increased from 76.7% to 89.9% as grind size was reduced to a P_{80} of 7.2 µm. Limited improvement was observed for the Low AuCN composite with finer grinding alone.

Testing evaluated the effect of reagent additions and POX operating temperature on the Low AuCN composite. Addition of NaOH during POX treatment improved gold extraction to approximately 85%, compared to approximately 80% under baseline conditions. Lignin sulphonate additions did not improve performance. Gold extraction generally decreased with decreasing POX temperature.

Testing demonstrated that gold extraction was sensitive to POX operating conditions and reagent selection. Among the alkaline reagents evaluated, soda ash and a soda ash/lime mixture produced the highest gold extractions for the refractory Low AuCN composite, achieving approximately 86% to 87% extraction. Increased reagent dosage generally improved recovery. A modified oxidation procedure improved gold extraction relative to the standard POX procedure and enhanced the positive effect of finer grinding on recovery.



13.3.1.4 Regrind and Releach Testing

Selected POX-CIL leach residues were reground and subjected to additional cyanide leaching to evaluate whether liberation of passivated or partially oxidized material could improve extraction.

Regrind and releach testing showed moderate improvements in overall gold recovery. On average, approximately 18% of the gold in the initial leach residue was recovered by releaching, corresponding to an increase in overall gold extraction from approximately 81% to 85%.

13.3.1.5 Silver Extraction

Silver extraction showed similar trends to gold recovery, generally increasing following alkaline POX pretreatment, with the greatest improvement observed for the refractory Low AuCN composite. More modest improvements were observed for the Medium AuCN composite.

Interpretation of silver recovery results is limited by the low silver grades of the composites and associated analytical variability, particularly in leach residues, loaded carbon, and process solutions. Nevertheless, the results indicate that POX pretreatment improved silver recovery in addition to gold recovery.

13.3.1.6 Leach Solution and Residue Analysis

Final cyanide leach solutions were analyzed for arsenic and antimony. Elevated concentrations were reported in leach solutions from the Low and Medium AuCN composites under standard cyanidation conditions, while concentrations were negligible following POX pretreatment.

Selected leach residues were analyzed for carbon and sulphur content to assess sulphide oxidation during POX pretreatment. Results indicated increasing sulphide oxidation with decreasing grind size. Testing further demonstrated improved sulphide oxidation and gold extraction under modified POX oxidation conditions.

13.3.2 Phase 3 Cyanide Leach Testing

13.3.2.1 Composite Makeup and Head Assays

Metallurgical samples NU-SZ#1 through NU-SZ #19 were sent to DML in March 2010. Four master composites were prepared based on the preg-robbing and $S^{=}/CO_3$ ratios of the individual samples. The composites were categorized as non (N) preg-robbing, medium (M) preg-robbing (two composites with differing $S^{=}/CO_3$ ratios), and high (H) preg-robbing.

Master composite head assay results are shown in Table 13-3.

Table 13-3: Master Composite Head Assay Results

Comp.	Preg-Rob	Au	Au(CN)	Ag	Hg	As	Fe/As Ratio	S=	C(org)	CO_3	Ratio $S=/CO_3$
		g/t				%		%			
SZ-1N	N	6.03	0.14	20	2.2	0.24	8.0	1.51	0.35	8.76	0.17
SZ-2M	M	7.21	0.07	16	3.6	0.31	8.6	2.28	1.05	6.45	0.35
SZ-2MA	M	6.46	0.09	9	2.7	0.27	7.4	1.58	1.01	10.85	0.15
SZ-3H	H	5.02	<0.03	11	3.8	0.20	9.8	1.62	2.17	9.70	0.17

13.3.2.2 Acid and Alkaline Autoclave Test Work

Two POX treatment procedures were investigated: acid autoclave and alkaline autoclave.

The acid autoclave procedure involved acidifying ground material prior to autoclaving at 225°C. Sulphuric acid additions were used to target specific S/CO_3 ratios and control the acidity of the final autoclave slurry. Following POX, the reacted slurry was treated by CIL leaching for gold recovery.

The alkaline autoclave procedure used the addition of either trona or a soda/lime mixture at 10 kg/t to establish alkaline conditions in the autoclave. The reacted slurry then underwent CIL leaching. All composite samples were ground to a P_{80} of 53 µm, with one alkaline test ground to minus 20 µm. Under acid autoclave conditions, gold extractions of 96.4%, 92.9%, and 34.8% were obtained for the non-, medium-, and high-“preg robbing” samples, respectively. Under alkaline autoclave conditions, corresponding gold extractions were 63.4%, 51.3%, and 36.6%. Carbonate content, shown in Table 13-3, is causing high acid consumption; however, this is expected to be reduced with acidulation circuit prior to POX to destroy carbonates. Leach residues were analyzed for carbon and sulphur content by Leco analysis for indication of oxidation. A summary of test results is presented in Table 13-4.

Table 13-4: POX-CIL Sulphide and Organic Carbon Residue Results

Test #	Au/CN Comp	Grind P_{80} µm	Grind Procedure Notes	Autoclave - POX				Autoclave Final pH	S(sulphide)=			CO_3 %		Sulphide/CO_3 Ratio		Calc Head	Leach Residue	Extraction Au	Extraction Ag
				Reagent			S=/CO_3		Assay %		%								
				Reagent	kg/t	**	***		Head	Residue	Oxidized	Head	Residue	Head	Residue	(g/t Au)	(g/t Au)	%	%
Acid Autoclave																			
53	SZ-1N	53	†	H_2SO_4	133	p	0.7	0.7	1.51	0.07	95	8.76	0.17	0.17	0.42	**5.98**	**0.19**	96.4	56
54	SZ-2M	53	†	H_2SO_4	115	p	0.9	0.9	2.28	0.14	94	6.45	1.47	" "	0.09	**7.43**	**1.91**	68.7	4
55	SZ-2M	53	†	H_2SO_4	94	p	0.8	0.5	" "	0.08	96	" "	0.3	" "	0.27	**7.24**	**0.67**	89.5	13
58	SZ-2M	53	†	H_2SO_4	64	p	0.65	1	" "	0.43	81	" "	0.5	" "	0.87	**7.3**	**0.48**	92.9	88
56**	SZ-3H	53	†	H_2SO_4	204	p	0.7	0.6	1.62	0.1	94	9.7	0.3	" "	0.33	**5.02**	**2.79**	32.2	1
57	SZ-3H	53	†	H_2SO_4	204	p	0.7	0.7	" "	0.26	84	" "	0.1	" "	2.64	**5.01**	**3**	28	1
59	SZ-3H	53	†	H_2SO_4	170	p	0.6	0.5	" "	0.16	90	" "	0.6	" "	0.27	**4.97**	**2.74**	34.8	16
60	SZ-3H	53	†	H_2SO_4	140	p	0.52	0.8	" "	0.07	95	" "	0.3	" "	0.21	**5.1**	**2.92**	34.7	39
61	SZ-3H	53	Float ‡, †	H_2SO_4	125	p	0.48	0.9	" "	0.24	85	" "	15.5	" "	0.02	**5.19**	**1.87**	61.7	47
78	SZ-3H	53	Float ‡, ††	H_2SO_4	125	p	0.48	1.2	" "	0.24	85	" "	0.6	" "	0.43	**5.17**	**1.78**	63.5	74
62	SZ-3H	53	Float ‡‡, †	H_2SO_4	125	p	0.48	1.1	" "	0.33	80	" "	12.9	" "	0.03	**4.93**	**1.61**	65	66
Alkaline Autoclave																			
63	SZ-1N	53	††	Trona	10	g		6.6	1.51	1.08	28	8.76	6.7	0.17	0.16	**5.82**	**2.37**	60.2	78
63-a	SZ-1N	53	†††	Trona	10	g		6.7	" "	0.88	42	" "	6.1	" "	0.14	**6.2**	**2.34**	62.9	75
63-b	SZ-1N	20	††	Trona	10	g		6.4	" "	0.74	51	" "	6.2	" "	0.12	**6.05**	**1.92**	68.4	85
64	SZ-1N	53	††	Soda/ Lime*	10	c		6.5	" "	0.98	35	" "	6.7	" "	0.15	**6**	**2.25**	63.4	85
65	SZ-2M	53	††	Trona	10	g		6.3	2.28	1.77	22	6.45	3.9	0.35	0.46	**7.08**	**3.53**	50.7	82
66	SZ-2M	53	††	Soda/ Lime*	10	c		6.2	" "	1.66	27	" "	4.5	" "	0.37	**7.27**	**3.56**	51.3	81
67	SZ-3H	53	††	Trona	10	g		6.4	1.62	0.99	39	9.7	6.9	0.17	0.14	**5.16**	**3.36**	35.3	71
68	SZ-3H	53	††	Soda/ Lime*	10	c		6.5	" "	0.77	52	" "	7	" "	0.11	**5.04**	**3.23**	36.6	62

Notes:
*6.5 kg/t Na_2CO_3 3.5 kg/t $Ca(OH)_2$
**a.p. = reagent addition point; g = grind; p = pre-autoclave; c = autoclave
***S/CO_3 ratio adjusted for H_2SO_4 addition, before acidification (carbonate destruction occurs prior to autoclaving)
† = standard AC oxidation, †† = amended AC oxidation, ††† = intensified oxidation AC procedure
‡ = carbon float before autoclaving, ‡‡ = carbon float after autoclaving
A.C. Test runs 90 minutes at 225°C, 470 psi total O2 overpressure, 35% solids, CIL NaCN leach 24 hours with 2 g/L NaCN solution, 20 g/L carbon, 30% solids

13.3.2.3 Carbon Flotation of High Preg-Robbing Composite

The high preg-robbing sample was treated by flotation to evaluate the removal of carbonaceous material and its impact on gold recovery. Two procedures were investigated: flotation before POX and flotation after POX but before cyanidation.

Gold extraction from the high preg-robbing sample increased to 64.6% with the acid autoclave procedure when carbon was removed by flotation after autoclaving. When carbon was removed by flotation before autoclaving, gold extraction was 55.0%, net of gold lost to floated carbon.

13.3.2.4 Intensified Oxidation in Autoclave

An intensified oxidation condition was evaluated on the SZ-1N composite by increasing the autoclave gas bleed rate during alkaline POX treatment. The modified oxidation conditions did not result in a significant change in gold extraction relative to the baseline alkaline POX test.

13.3.2.5 Effect of Grind Fineness

The effect of grind fineness was evaluated on the SZ-1N composite under alkaline POX conditions using trona addition at 10 kg/t. Tests were conducted at a P_{80} of 53 µm and P_{80} of 20 µm.

Finer grinding improved gold recovery, with extraction increasing from approximately 63% at a P_{80} of 53 µm to approximately 68% at a P_{80} of 20 µm.

13.3.2.6 Autoclave Solution Analysis

A small sample of autoclave solution was removed for analysis from each alkaline autoclave test. The samples were assayed for As, Sb, Ca, Na, Mg, Fe, Au, Ag, and SO_4 content.

Arsenic concentrations ranged from approximately 100 ppm to 300 ppm, while antimony ranged from 0.4 ppm to 3.2 ppm. No significant gold or silver was detected in solution. Cyanide leach solutions were not analyzed in this phase of testing.

13.3.3 Conclusions

The Phase 1 and Phase 3 metallurgical test work programs evaluated the response of Northumberland mineralization to cyanidation with and without POX pretreatment under acid and alkaline conditions.

Standard cyanidation test work indicated variable gold extraction across the composite samples, with lower recoveries observed in more refractory material types.

POX pretreatment resulted in a significant increase in gold extraction for all composite types tested relative to direct cyanidation. Acid autoclave conditions generally returned higher gold extractions than alkaline autoclave conditions across the test work dataset; however, this was achieved with high acid consumption.

Within alkaline POX test work, gold recovery was influenced by reagent type and dosage, with soda ash and soda ash/lime mixtures generally returning higher extractions compared to NaOH and MgO under the conditions tested. Trona performance was variable depending on the mode of addition. The sulphide oxidation was low and, as a result, the gold extraction was low as well.

Finer grind size resulted in modest increases in gold extraction in most cases, particularly where oxidation conditions were more effective.

Regrind and releach testing of POX-CIL residues resulted in limited additional gold recovery, indicating that most recoverable gold was extracted during the primary leach step under the conditions tested.

Overall, the results show that gold extraction is sensitive to the degree of oxidation achieved during POX pretreatment, with secondary effects observed from reagent selection and grind size.

13.4 McClelland Laboratories 2011 Metallurgical Test Work

A metallurgical testing program was conducted in 2011 by McClelland Laboratories on 21 drill core composites from the Project to evaluate the metallurgical response of gold and silver bearing mineralized material to both heap leach and milling/cyanidation process routes.

The test program included head analyses, agitated cyanidation (bottle roll) tests, CIL bottle roll tests (BRT), and column percolation leach tests. Where sufficient sample was available, screen analyses of head and residue material were also completed.

13.4.1 Sample Selection

A total of 21 composites were prepared from five mineralized areas within the Northumberland deposit: Chipmunk (10 composites), Main (4 composites), States (5 composites), Wedge (1 composite), and Zanzibar (1 composite).

It is noted that sample source information is incomplete for part of the dataset. More than half of the composites were previously prepared by a third-party laboratory, and their original drill hole sources could not be consistently identified. As a result, the representativeness of the composite set with respect to the current Mineral Resource estimate is uncertain and should be considered when interpreting the results.

13.4.2 Head Analysis

Head analysis results showed that the composites were quite varied with respect to head grade.

- Average gold head grades ranged from 0.58 g/t to 11.6 g/t
- Average silver head grades ranged from 1.7 g/t to 170 g/t
- Sulphide sulphur head grade ranged from 0.02% to 3.72% and averaged 0.70%
- Total organic carbon head grade ranged from 0.04% to 1.13% and averaged 0.25%

Inductively coupled plasma (ICP) scan results showed that copper content of the composites generally was less than 50 ppm, with the maximum copper content being 112 ppm. Mercury content of the composites ranged from 2 ppm to 26 ppm.

Overall, the dataset indicates low deleterious base metal content; however, variability in sulphide content suggests potential variability in cyanidation response.

A single head sample from each composite was also submitted for cyanide shake analysis to determine cyanide soluble gold and silver content and for preg-rob analysis. The cyanide soluble gold content ranged from 21% to 90%, and averaged 65% of the assayed gold values. Cyanide soluble silver content ranged from 20% to 100%, and averaged 59% of the assayed silver values. Preg-rob test results showed that the indicated preg-robbing of the composites generally was equivalent to less than 10% of the gold added in the “spiked” solutions used during testing, generally considered low preg-robbing. Together, these results indicate that mineralization is refractory due to sulphides rather than pre-robbing.

13.4.3 Agitated Cyanidation and CIL Test Work

Agitated cyanidation (bottle roll) tests were completed on all 21 composites at grind sizes of 80% passing 2 mm, 74 micron, and 37 micron to evaluate grind sensitivity and leach performance. Parallel CIL BRTs were completed at 80% passing 74 micron to assess potential recovery improvements through activated carbon addition.

All leach tests were run at 40% solids, pH 11, and 1.0 kg/t NaCN for 72 hours. For the CIL tests, 20 g carbon/L pulp of pretreated activated carbon was added to the slurry along with the initial cyanide addition.

13.4.3.1 Results

The composites exhibited highly variable responses to cyanidation, with 14 of 21 composites considered amenable based on gold extraction.

For standard BRTs, gold recovery ranged from 27.0% to 85.9%, with an average of 61.1%. Silver recovery ranged from 33.3% to 82.4%, averaging 60.2%. Lower gold recoveries were generally associated with higher sulphide sulphur content and more complex lithologies.

Average cyanide consumption for BRTs was approximately 0.28 kg/t, with average lime addition of approximately 2.0 kg/t.

CIL bottle roll tests yielded broadly similar gold recoveries, ranging from 26.0% to 86.0% and averaging 62.4%. Silver recoveries ranged from 14.3% to 88.9%, averaging 65.3%. Cyanide consumption was higher under CIL conditions, averaging approximately 0.75 kg/t, while lime addition averaged approximately 1.75 kg/t.

The results are presented in Table 13-5.

Table 13-5: Agitated Cyanidation and CIL Test Work Results

Composite	Deposit	Formation	Lithology	Head Analysis		Test Type	Au Recovery	Head Grade, g/t Au	Ag Recovery	Head Grade, g/t Ag	Reagent Requirements	
											kg/t	
				% $S^{=}$	% TOC		%		%		NaCN Consumed	Lime Added
1	Chipmunk	Ohcd	dol	0.02	0.22	BRT	81.8	0.75	50.0	2.06	0.23	1.30
1	Chipmunk	Ohcd	dol	0.02	0.22	CIL	79.2	0.82	75.0	2.74	0.71	1.20
3	Chipmunk	Ohcd/Jdg	dol/grd	0.92	0.86	BRT	74.7	2.57	63.6	3.77	0.38	2.70
3	Chipmunk	Ohcd/Jdg	dol/grd	0.92	0.86	CIL	81.7	2.43	42.9	2.40	0.82	2.75
5	Chipmunk	Ohcd	dol	0.05	0.33	BRT	72.2	1.85	66.7	3.08	0.16	1.00
5	Chipmunk	Ohcd	dol	0.05	0.33	CIL	72.5	1.75	60.0	3.43	0.74	0.85
14	Chipmunk	Ohcd	Proto/dol/lst	0.36	0.35	BRT	82.8	2.19	77.8	6.17	0.21	2.00
14	Chipmunk	Ohcd	Proto/dol/lst	0.36	0.35	CIL	84.8	2.26	66.7	4.11	0.58	1.40
17	Chipmunk	Ohcd/Jdg	dol/Tono/lst	0.19	0.12	BRT	80.4	1.92	70.6	5.82	0.22	1.75
17	Chipmunk	Ohcd/Jdg	dol/Tono/lst	0.19	0.12	CIL	80.7	1.95	66.7	4.11	0.69	1.45
22	Chipmunk	Ohcd	Proto/dol	0.91	1.13	BRT	65.3	10.07	68.4	13.02	0.28	3.00
22	Chipmunk	Ohcd	Proto/dol	0.91	1.13	CIL	66.4	10.21	58.6	9.93	0.94	2.40
2	Chipmunk	Ohcd/Jdg	grd	1.16	0.34	BRT	27.0	2.53	33.3	2.06	0.29	2.20
2	Chipmunk	Ohcd/Jdg	grd	1.16	0.34	CIL	26.0	2.50	63.6	3.77	0.97	1.70
13	Chipmunk	Jdg/Ohcd	grd/dol	3.65	0.16	BRT	35.5	10.14	45.5	11.30	0.72	2.55
13	Chipmunk	Jdg/Ohcd	grd/dol	3.65	0.16	CIL	32.5	10.11	41.2	11.65	0.93	2.75
15	Chipmunk	Jdg/Ohcd	Tono/dol	0.68	0.06	BRT	30.6	2.12	50.0	5.48	0.36	2.50
15	Chipmunk	Jdg/Ohcd	Tono/dol	0.68	0.06	CIL	31.3	2.19	14.3	2.40	0.67	2.25
21	Chipmunk	Jdg	and	3.72	0.10	BRT	25.9	11.78	64.9	33.23	0.62	3.95
21	Chipmunk	Jdg	and	3.72	0.10	CIL	28.2	11.68	65.5	29.80	1.10	3.35
8	Main	Srm/Srmbc	dol	0.34	0.12	BRT	65.5	2.88	53.3	5.14	0.31	2.00
8	Main	Srm/Srmbc	dol	0.34	0.12	CIL	69.9	2.84	81.8	3.77	0.92	1.85
9	Main	Srm/Srmbc	horn/dol/chert	0.07	0.28	BRT	75.9	0.99	40.0	1.71	0.21	2.35



Composite	Deposit	Formation	Lithology	Head Analysis		Test Type	Au Recovery	Head Grade, g/t Au	Ag Recovery	Head Grade, g/t Ag	Reagent Requirements	
											kg/t	
				% $S^{=}$	% TOC		%		%		NaCN Consumed	Lime Added
9	Main	Srm/Srmbc horn/dol/chert		0.07	0.28	CIL	77.4	1.06	71.4	2.40	0.69	2.00
10	Main	Srm/bc	chert/dol	0.12	0.25	BRT	80.2	9.35	47.8	7.88	0.19	1.35
10	Main	Srm/bc	chert/dol	0.12	0.25	CIL	79.2	8.91	66.7	9.25	0.86	0.85
11	Main	Ohcd	dol	0.02	0.32	BRT	85.7	1.20	72.7	3.77	0.15	1.45
11	Main	Ohcd	dol	0.02	0.32	CIL	81.1	1.27	88.9	3.08	0.58	1.40
6	States	Srmbc/Ohcd	dol/chert	0.08	0.29	BRT	85.9	3.15	82.4	5.82	0.15	1.20
6	States	Srmbc/Ohcd	dol/chert	0.08	0.29	CIL	86.0	3.19	87.5	8.22	0.80	1.00
16	States	Ohcd	dolo/proto	0.03	0.17	BRT	71.2	2.26	76.8	19.18	0.21	1.40
16	States	Ohcd	dolo/proto	0.03	0.17	CIL	75.4	2.36	76.0	17.13	0.57	1.25
20	States	Ohcd	Proto/dol/and	0.51	0.08	BRT	66.7	1.03	73.2	66.45	0.28	1.80
20	States	Ohcd	Proto/dol/and	0.51	0.08	CIL	67.7	1.06	73.7	61.32	0.53	1.80
7	States	Ohcd	dol	0.15	0.18	BRT	32.2	2.98	62.1	32.54	0.26	1.50
7	States	Ohcd	dol	0.15	0.18	CIL	35.3	2.91	69.7	26.03	0.84	1.05
19	States	Srm	chert/slst	0.64	0.24	BRT	41.0	1.34	69.2	8.91	0.14	1.70
19	States	Srm	chert/slst	0.64	0.24	CIL	47.5	1.37	61.9	7.19	0.61	1.70
4	Wedge	Ohcd/Jdg	dol/grd	0.56	0.04	BRT	67.5	4.32	50.0	3.43	0.22	2.05
4	Wedge	Ohcd/Jdg	dol/grd	0.56	0.04	CIL	67.3	3.67	78.6	4.80	0.65	2.10
18	Zanzibar	Mlg	bxa/lst	0.81	0.15	BRT	35.3	0.58	46.2	182	0.34	2.20
18	Zanzibar	Mlg;	bxa/lst	0.81	0.15	CIL	41.2	0.58	60.3	164	0.75	1.80



13.4.3.2 Discussion

Overall, the results indicate a highly variable cyanidation response across the deposit. While approximately 14 of the 21 composites demonstrated moderate to good gold extraction (>~60%), the remaining composites exhibited poor recovery, commonly associated with elevated sulphide content and more complex lithologies.

The addition of activated carbon did not result in a consistent improvement in gold recovery, suggesting that preg-robbing or solution loss via adsorption onto carbonaceous material is not the dominant gold loss mechanism under the conditions tested.

Cyanide consumption was moderate under standard bottle roll conditions and increased under CIL conditions, indicating higher reagent demand associated with the presence of activated carbon rather than improved extraction performance.

13.4.4 Column Leach Test Work

Column leach tests were completed on all 21 composites using -12 mm crushed material to simulate heap leach conditions. Prior to leaching, samples were agglomerated to promote permeability and minimize segregation.

Leach columns were irrigated with cyanide solution under controlled application rates, with pregnant solutions recovered and processed through a carbon adsorption circuit. Tests were continued for periods exceeding 170 days to ensure completion of leaching kinetics.

13.4.4.1 Results

Gold recovery ranged from 26.9% to 88.9%, averaging 59.2%. Silver recovery ranged from 20.7% to 75.3%, averaging 47.0%. Gold extraction was generally rapid, with most recovery occurring within the first 40 days of leaching. However, final recovery was highly variable between composites.

Cyanide consumptions were variable and high, ranging from 1.27 kg/t up to 7.7 kg/t and averaging 3.22 kg/t. Lime consumption averaged 3.45 kg/t.

13.4.4.2 Discussion

The column leach results indicate that a portion of the mineralization is amenable to heap leaching; however, overall performance is highly variable and strongly dependent on lithology and alteration type.

Elevated cyanide consumption observed in several composites does not appear to be directly correlated with copper content, which was uniformly low. This suggests cyanide consumption is more likely driven by mineralogical factors such as sulphide content, gangue mineral reactivity, and preg-robbing behaviour.

While some composites demonstrate strong heap leach potential (>80% Au recovery), others show poor response (<40%), indicating that mineralization variability will be a key consideration in any future heap leach design or mine plan classification.

13.4.5 Conclusions

The 2011 test work shows variable cyanidation response of Northumberland mineralization under both agitated and column leach conditions, with gold recoveries ranging from approximately 25.9% to 85.9% for agitated leach and 26% to 86% for column leach. Recovery



variability is primarily associated with lithological differences and elevated sulphide sulphur content. Cyanide consumption was variable and locally elevated in column leach testing, with no clear relationship to copper content. Preg-robbing potential of the samples was not presented and activated carbon addition did not consistently improve gold recovery under agitated leach conditions. Overall, the results indicate variable metallurgical performance dependent on mineralization type and mineralogical characteristics.

13.5 Preg-robbing Value

Preg-robbing value (PRV) is an indicator of a sample's potential for preg-robbing. Preg-robbing is a phenomenon where naturally occurring carbonaceous matter in the sample re-adsorbs dissolved gold from a cyanide leach solution causing significant gold losses. PRV of drill samples was measured using Newmont's standard operating procedure, whereby the sample is leached in a solution containing sodium hydroxide and sodium cyanide spiked with a known concentration of gold, 0.05 oz/ton (1.71 g/t). The difference between the known spike and AuPR – AuCN is calculated and reported as preg-robbing value, as per the equation below, where a high PRV indicates that more gold was extracted than preg-robbed and the mineralization has a low preg-robbing potential, and a low PRV indicated that more gold was preg-robbed than extracted and the mineralization has a high preg-robbing potential.

Preg-Rob Value (PRV) = Spike + AuCN – AuPR

The Dawson metallurgy program does not quantify the PRV, but instead qualitatively describes the metallurgical samples as high, medium, and low preg-robbing. The thresholds below were used to link the drill sample PRV to a qualitative description for use in the Mineral Resource estimate.

- Below 0.01 oz/ton (0.342 g/t) assumed to be high preg-robbing
- Between 0.01 oz/ton (0.342 g/t) to 0.1 oz/ton (3.42 g/t) assumed to be medium preg-robbing
- Greater than 0.1 oz/ton (3.42 g/t) assumed to be low preg-robbing

13.6 Recommended Conceptual Flowsheet

Based on the 2009-2011 metallurgical test work programs, the Northumberland mineralization exhibits variable cyanidation response primarily controlled by sulphide content and overall mineralogical complexity. The recommended conceptual flowsheet consists of a dual processing strategy, with mineralized material routing based on sulphide content.

For low-sulphide material (<0.5% S), conventional grinding to 53 µm followed by CIL cyanidation is considered an appropriate conceptual processing route, supported by good gold extraction and reagent consumption observed in agitated cyanidation testing.

For higher-sulphide material (>0.5% S), conventional grinding to 53 µm followed by acid POX followed by carbon flotation then CIL cyanidation is proposed to improve gold liberation and remove preg-robbing carbon prior to leaching, consistent with the significant increase in gold extraction observed in POX-CIL test work relative to direct cyanidation.

13.7 Recovery Estimates

Metallurgical recovery assumptions for the Mineral Resource estimate have been derived from the 2009-2011 test work programs completed on Northumberland samples. As discussed, the



representativity of these samples of the entire deposit is unclear; however, the metallurgical results are expected to be indicative.

Oxide material (<0.5% S) is assumed to be amenable to conventional milling and cyanidation, with gold and silver recoveries of 75%. Sulphide material (>0.5% S) is assumed to require POX pretreatment prior to cyanidation. For sulphide material, gold and silver recovery are based on the preg-robbing characteristics of the mineralization.

The recovery estimates are presented in Table 13-6.

Table 13-6: Conceptual Metallurgical Recovery Assumptions

Sulphide Content	Metallurgical Domain	Process Route	Gold Recovery (%)	Silver Recovery (%)
<0.5% S	-	CIL	75	75
>0.5% S	Low preg-robbing	POX + CIL	90	70
	Medium preg-robbing	POX + CIL	80	60
	High preg-robbing	POX + CIL	60	40

Based on the test work completed to date, in the QP's opinion the conceptual metallurgical recovery assumptions set out in Table 13-6 are deemed appropriate for use in the current MRE to support the assumption of RPEEE.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

14.1 Summary

The Mineral Resources estimate was prepared under the direction of Hebert Lopes Oliveira, P.Geo., an SLR employee, who is the QP for the estimate. The Mineral Resource estimate has an effective date of July 10, 2026.

This is the initial MRE at Northumberland for StrikePoint. The estimate incorporates CIM (2019) Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (MRMR) Best Practice guidelines and reflects revised price, cost, and technical assumptions over historical MREs prepared under former operators, which should not be relied on. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources. The drilling information includes 1,511 RC and 37 core holes, drilled by Cyprus, WSMC, Newmont, and Fronteer. StrikePoint is yet to undertake drilling activities at site.

Seequent's Leapfrog Geo and Edge software was used to construct the geological model, estimation domains, block model, and carry out grade estimation.

The Mineral Resource estimate is defined by 19 mineralized domains and subdomains which represent nested low- and high-grade shells ranging from 0.1 g/t Au (0.003 opt). Samples were composited to 10 ft (3 m), and estimated in a standard nested approach, using ordinary kriging (OK) or inverse distance (ID). The model was validated using a combination of methods including visual global mean comparison of block estimates and composites, swath plots using the nearest neighbour (NN) de-clustered distribution, as well as several geostatistical validation tools.

Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (CIM (2014) definitions) were used for Mineral Resource classification.

Mineral Resources are reported using gold price of $3,500/oz and silver price of $55/oz. To demonstrate RPEEE, pit optimization was generated using Whittle software with inputs including gold price; mining, processing, and general and administrative (G&A) costs; process recovery (driven by sulphur and preg-robbing values), and pit slope angle assumptions. Cut-off grades ranging from 0.16 g/t Au to 0.47 g/t Au, depending on material preg-robbing characteristics, were used for Mineral Resource reporting. (Table 14-1). Figure 14-1 illustrates the extent of the Mineral Resources at Northumberland within the RPEEE pit shell and exclusive of historical mined-out areas.

Table 14-1: Summary of Mineral Resources – Effective July 10, 2026

Category	Tonnage (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Grade (g/t Ag)	Grade (g/t AuEq)	Contained Metal (Au oz)	Contained Metal (Ag oz)	Contained Metal (AuEq oz)
Indicated	67,008	1.26	5.38	1.33	2,709,000	11,599,000	2,857,000
Inferred	30,967	1.53	4.28	1.58	1,519,000	4,260,000	1,568,000

Notes:

1. The MRE was prepared by Mr. Hebert Lopes Oliveira, B.Sc., P.Geo., Principal Resource Geologist at SLR, who is an independent Qualified Person (QP) for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101).
2. This is the initial MRE for StrikePoint, and reflects revised price, cost, and technical assumptions over historical MREs, which should not be relied on. The MRE incorporates the CIM (2019) Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (MRMR) Best Practice guidelines and the CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
3. Metallurgical recoveries consider oxidation state as defined by sulphide content: < 0.5% (oxide) and ≥ 0.5% (fresh), and further subdivide fresh material into low, medium and high preg robbing categories as estimated from preg robbing values (PRV) and assumed as follows:
    a. Oxide material: 75% for both Au and Ag
    b. Fresh, low PRV material: 90% Au; 70% Ag
    c. Fresh, medium PRV material: 80% Au; 60% Ag
    d. Fresh, high PRV material: 60% Au; 40% Ag
4. Gold Equivalent (AuEq) = Au(g/t) + (Ag(g/t) x (Ag price x Ag recovery / Au price x Au recovery)).[VW1.1]
5. Mineral Resources are estimated at variable AuEq cut-off grades based on long term prices of US$3,500 per gold ounce and US$55 per silver ounce and Au and Ag recoveries by material type as follows: 0.16 g/t (oxide); 0.31 g/t (fresh, low PRV); 0.35 g/t (fresh, medium PRV); and 0.47 g/t (fresh, high PRV).
6. Mineral Resources are reported within an optimized pit shell, using the following assumptions:
    a. Overall pit slope angles of 45°
    b. Mining costs of US$2.12/tonne (t) mined
    c. G&A costs of US$1.35/t milled
    d. Processing costs of US$12/t milled (oxide); US$30/t milled (sulphide)
    e. In situ bulk density is 2.6 t/m^3.
7. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. There are no Mineral Reserves at Northumberland.
8. This Mineral Resource estimate includes Inferred Mineral Resources which have had insufficient work to classify them as Indicated Mineral Resources. It is uncertain but reasonably expected that Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.
9. Numbers may not add or multiply accurately due to rounding.
10. The effective date of the Mineral Resource Estimate for Northumberland is July 10, 2026
11. The QP is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors not discussed in this report that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.



Figure 14-1: Plan View of Block Model Depleted and Constrained by Optimized Pit

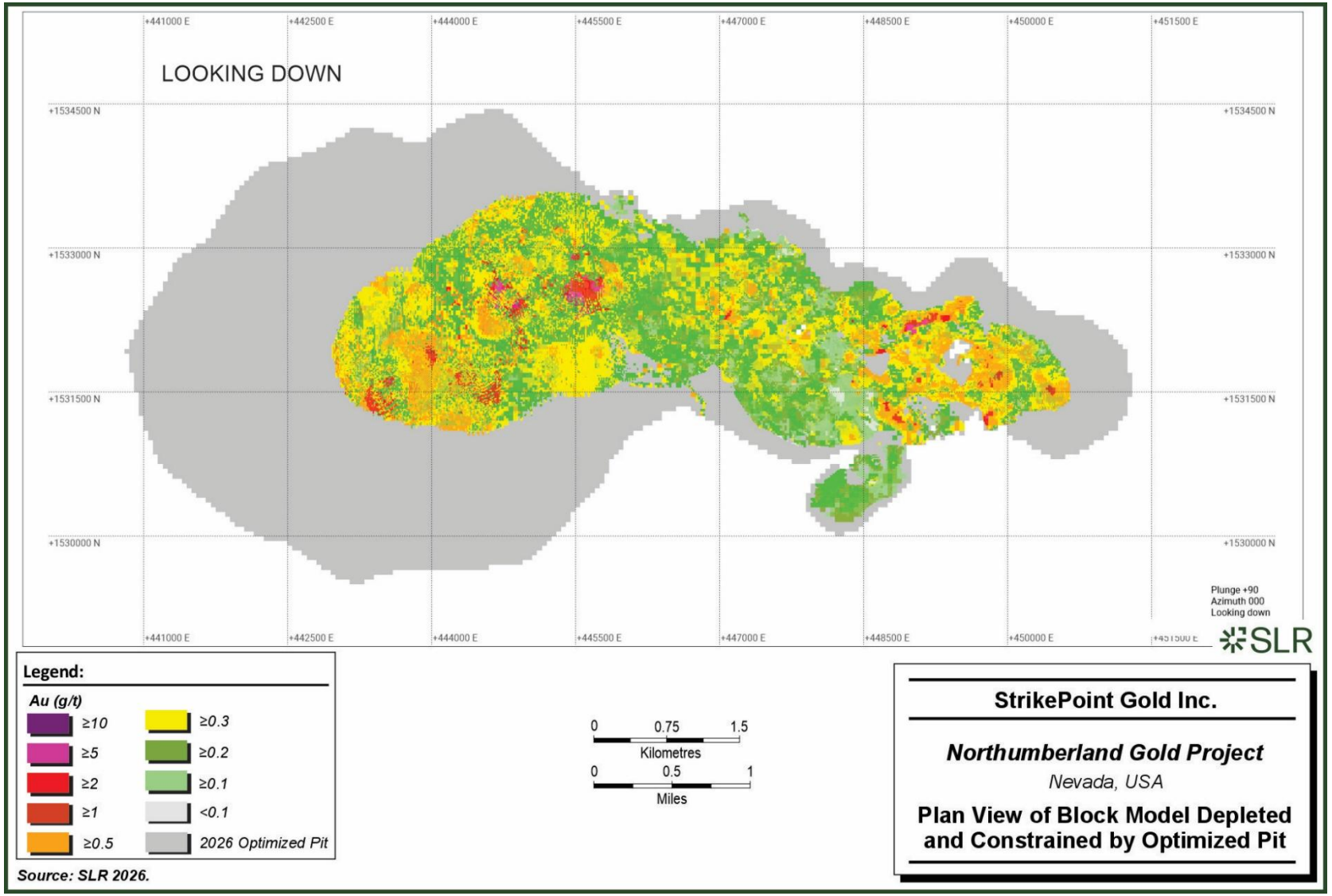
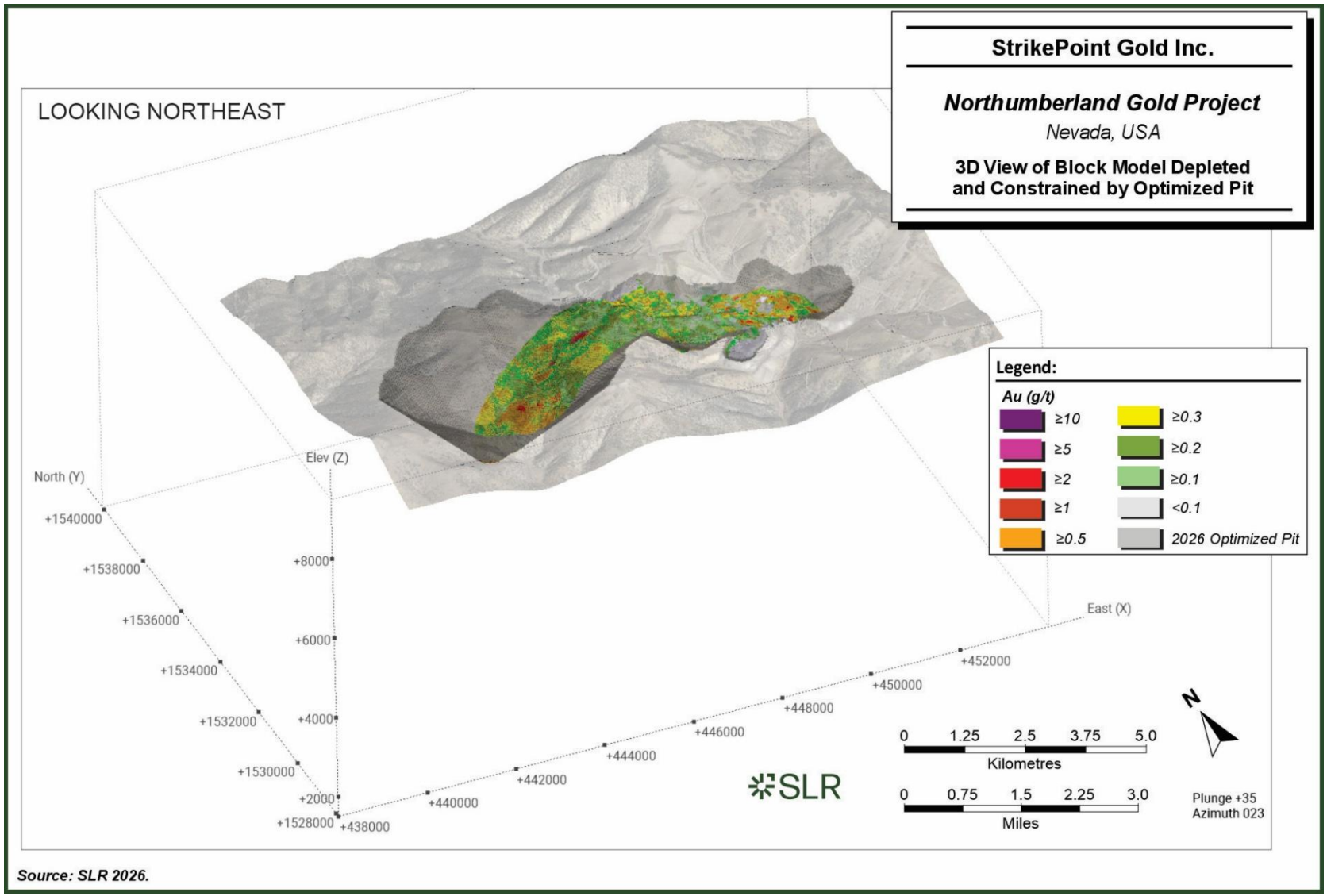


Figure 14-2: 3D View of Block Model Depleted and Constrained by Optimized Pit



Source: SLR 2026.

14.2 Cut-off Grade and Whittle Parameters

Metal prices used for reserves are based on consensus, long term forecasts from banks, financial institutions, and other sources. For resources, metal prices used are slightly higher than those for reserves. Table 14-2 shows the summary of input parameters used to determine the Mineral Resource constraints.

Table 14-2: Pit Optimization Input Parameters

Parameter	Sulphide Content	Preg-Robbing Potential	Units	Gold Value	Silver Value
Metal Price	All	All	US$/oz	3,500.00	55.00
Metallurgical Recovery	<0.5% S	None	%	75	75
	>0.5% S	Low	%	90	70
		Medium	%	80	60
		High	%	60	40
Mining Cost	All	All	US$/t mined	2.12	-
Processing Cost	<0.5% S	None	US$/t milled	12.00	-
	>0.5% S	Low/Medium/High	US$/t milled	30.00	-
G&A Cost	All	All	US$/t milled	1.35	-
Overall Pit Slope Angle	All	All	Degrees	45	-

Cut-off grades for AuEq ranging from 0.16 g/t AuEq to 0.47 g/t AuEq were selected for Mineral Resource reporting. Table 14-3 presents the calculation of marginal cut-off grades for material classified as non, high, medium, and low preg-robbing. Metallurgical recoveries range from 60% to 90%, varying by sulphide content and preg-robbing potential. The marginal cut-off grade reflects processing and G&A costs only and does not include mining costs. This cut-off grade represents the break-even point where net revenue per tonne – after applying metallurgical recovery and selling costs – exactly equals the per-tonne cost of processing and associated G&A.

Marginal cut-off grade is calculated using the following formula:

$$COG = \frac{Cost_{Process} + Cost_{G\&A}}{\left(Price_{Au} - Cost_{Selling}\right) * Payability_{Au} * Recovery_{Au}}$$

The gold-equivalent (AuEq) formula used to express a combined Au-Ag deposit's grade as a single equivalent gold value. Converts silver grade into "equivalent" gold grade so the two metals can be reported as one combined value, then adds that to the actual gold grade.

$$AuEq(g/t) = Au(g/t) + \left(Ag\left(\frac{g}{t}\right) x \left(\frac{Price_{Ag} \times Recovery_{Ag}}{Price_{Au} \times Recovery_{Au}}\right)\right)$$

Components:

- Au(g/t) – measured gold grade
- Ag(g/t) – measured silver grade
- Price Ag / Price Au – metal price ratio (converts silver's dollar value into gold-equivalent dollar terms)
- Recovery Ag / Recovery Au – metallurgical recovery ratio (accounts for the fact that Ag and Au often don't recover at the same rate through processing)

Table 14-3: Cut-off Grade Calculation

Parameter	Units	Non Preg-Robbing (Oxides)	Low Preg-Robbing	Medium Preg-Robbing	High Preg-Robbing
Gold Price	US$/oz	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Gold Payability	%	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5
Selling Cost (Transport & Refining)	US$/oz Au	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
NSR Price	US$/oz Au	3,495	3,495	3,495	3,495
Metallurgical Recovery	%	75	90	80	60
Unit Operating Costs (Process + G&A)	US$/t milled	13.35	31.35	31.35	31.35
Marginal Cut-off Grade	g/t	0.16	0.31	0.35	0.47

14.3 Resource Database

14.3.1 Gold

StrikePoint provided SLR with a drill hole database stored in different formats, such as MS Access or CSV files, which contains a total of 1,548 holes. Of these, SLR excluded a total of 25 drill holes due to topographic issues, overlapped twin holes, and unsampled holes. A total of 1,523 drill holes (651,900 ft, or 198.7 km) were accepted for use in Mineral Resource estimation. Table 14-4 summarizes the number of drill holes, their total length, and the number of samples by drilling method, core or RC/air-track/rotary.

Table 14-4: Northumberland Resource Database

Description	Number of Holes	Total (ft) / (m)	Number of Samples
CORE	37	33,248 / 10,135	6,521
RC/Air-track/Rotary	1,511	627,491 / 191,258	126,921
Total	**1,548**	**660,738 / 201,392**	**133,442**

Table 14-5 summarizes the drill hole details included in the resource database provided by StrikePoint.

The collar database contains 1,548 drill holes. Minor differences in hole counts between datasets reflect the availability of assay, survey, geological, density, and geochemical information for individual drill holes.

Table 14-5: Northumberland Resource Database Table for Drill Holes Only

Table	Count	Collars	Length (ft) / (m)
Collar	1,548	1,548	660,738 / 201,392
Survey	100,115	1,548	642,196 / 195,742
Geology[1]	70,436	1,331	614,202 / 187,209
Geochemistry (Leco)[2]	3,628	175	185,009 / 56,391
Geochemistry (ICP)[3]	8,935	177	190,155 / 57,959
Assay[4]	92,891	1,548	642,196 / 195,741
Density	344	35	402 / 123

Notes:
1. Total of 25 drill holes were removed from 1,548 collar database due to different identified issues: topographic issues, overlapped twin holes, unsampled holes, and missing assay data.
2. Geology table presents logging data.
3. Geochemistry (Leco) presents chemical analysis for carbon and sulphur content.
4. Geochemistry (ICP) presents chemical analysis for multiple elements.
5. Only gold assays

14.3.2 Silver

The Project contains low-grade silver mineralization, which has been historically mined. The main trend of silver is correlated with the stratigraphically controlled gold mineralization surrounding the shear structure between the Mount Gooding pluton, Roberts Formation, and the underlying Ordovician units; however, there is at least one additional silver mineralizing event whose controls are less understood.

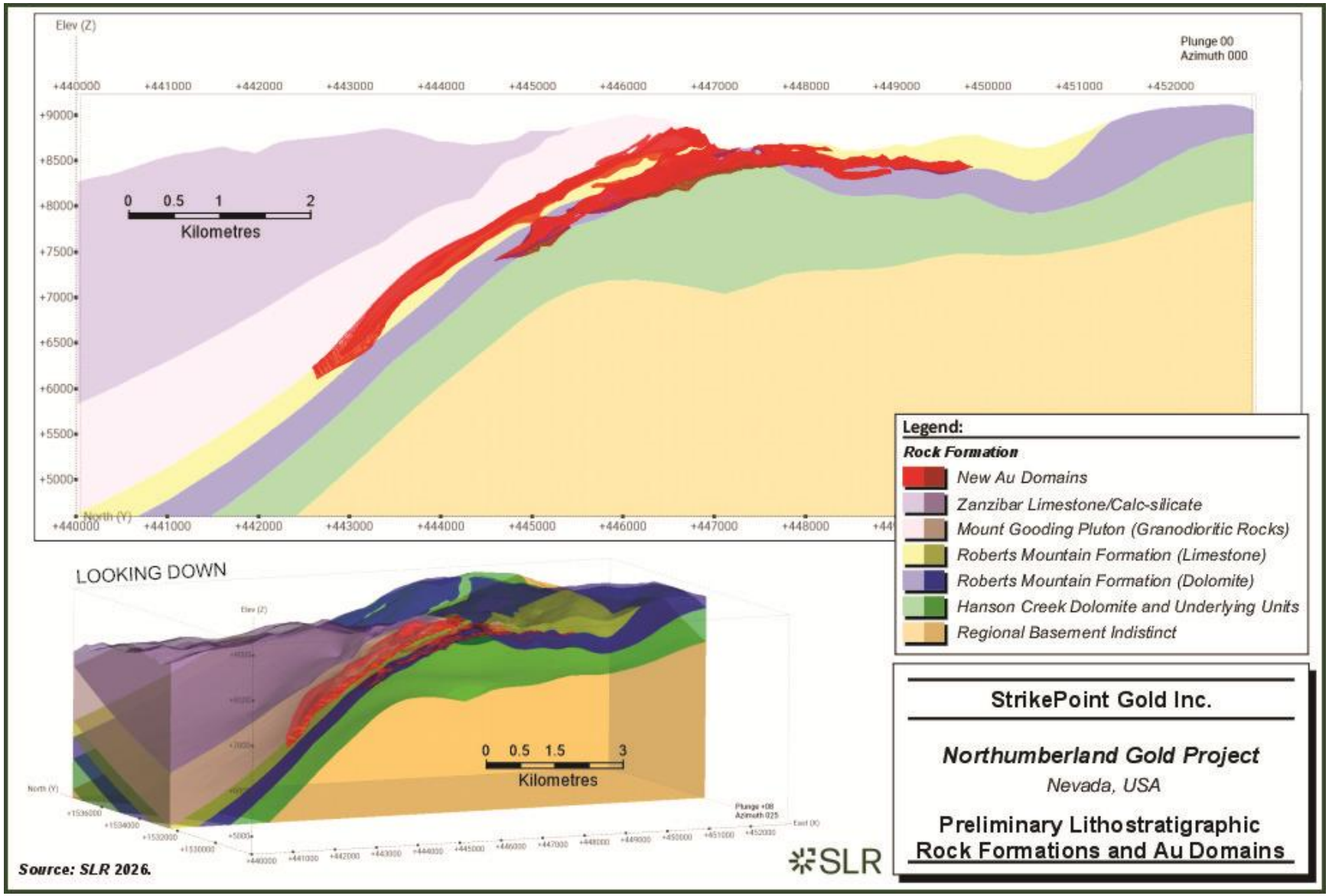
Of the 92,891 gold assays within the Project, only 64,057 were assayed for silver. To evaluate its potential, silver was estimated using gold estimation domains and included in the Mineral Resource estimate. Silver is considered to contribute only a small (approximately 5%) component to the Project value.

14.4 Geological Interpretation

14.4.1 Geologic Model

Gold mineralization at Northumberland is primarily stratigraphically controlled (see Section 7.4), with mineralization occurring both above and below the base of the unconformity between the Roberts Mountain Formation chert, jasperoid, and silty limestone units along the Mormon fault zone and Barlett Sole fault. A preliminary lithostratigraphic model is presented in Figure 14-3.

Figure 14-3: Preliminary Lithostratigraphic Rock Formations and Au Domains



14.4.2 Mineralization Domains

The mineralized wireframe model has been updated and simplified. A total of 19 mineralized domains, 18 classified within the 200 and 300 series, and one high-grade domain classified as 100. The domain nomenclature has been streamlined to reduce character length and improve model usability, while still maintaining alignment with the previous domain framework. Two new domains (350 and 360) have been introduced as part of the revised interpretation. Figure 14-4 and Figure 14-5 present, respectively, a plan view and vertical section for the updated domain wireframes.

The updated interpretation focuses on mineralized zones that demonstrate sufficient geological continuity, leading to the exclusion of approximately 30 high-grade lenses that lacked adequate lateral continuity for reliable modelling. Compared with the previous model, which contained 17 domains above a 0.005 oz/ton threshold and 31 domains above a 0.1 oz/ton threshold, the revised wireframe approach consolidates mineralization into fewer, more continuous domains. This refinement is expected to improve geological consistency, resource estimation robustness, and the practical application of the model in mine planning and evaluation. Domains 201, 310, 320, and 330 were included in the final geological model, but are not reported as Mineral Resources as they do not meet the threshold requirements for classifying them as a Mineral Resource.



Figure 14-4: Plan View of Mineralization Domains

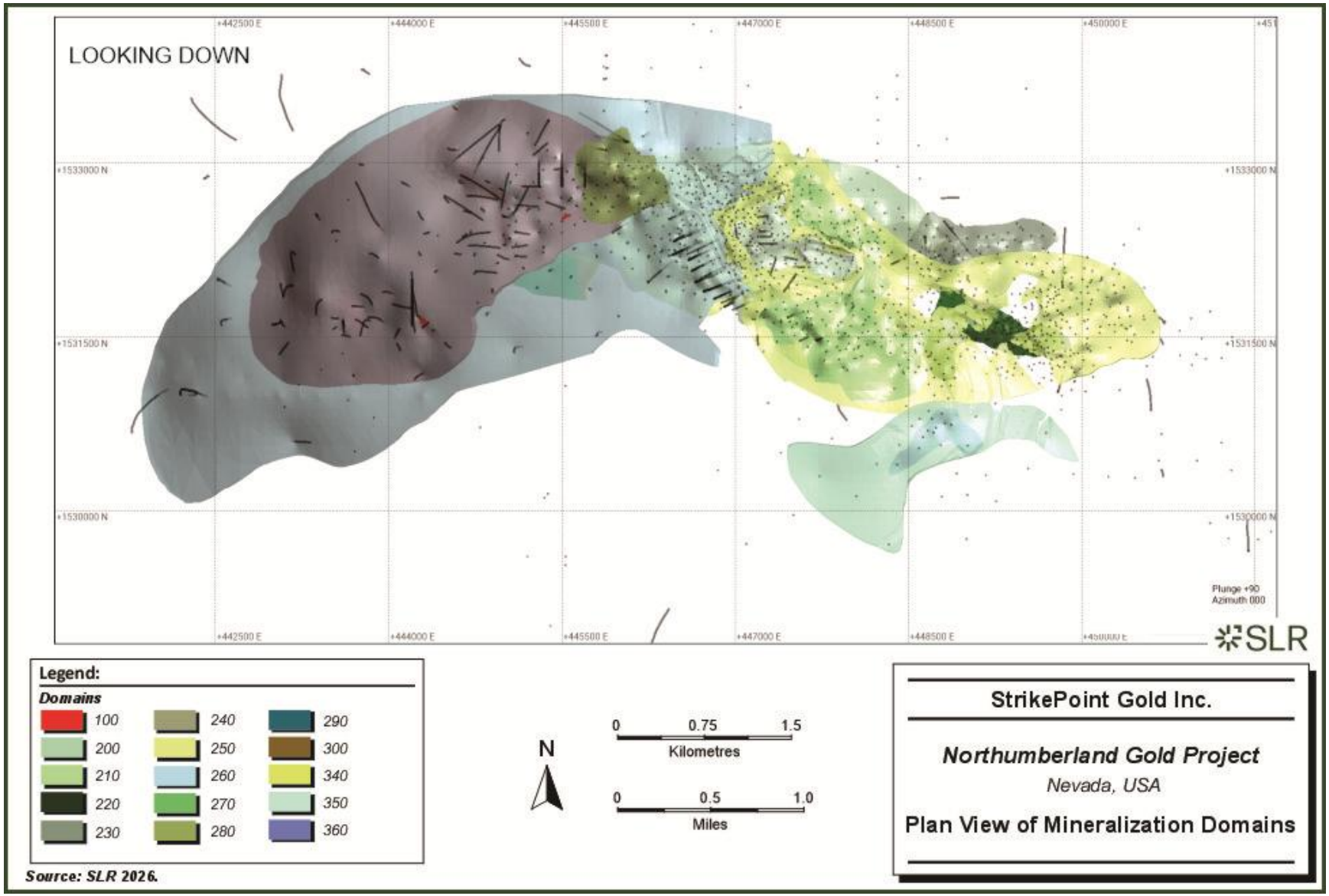
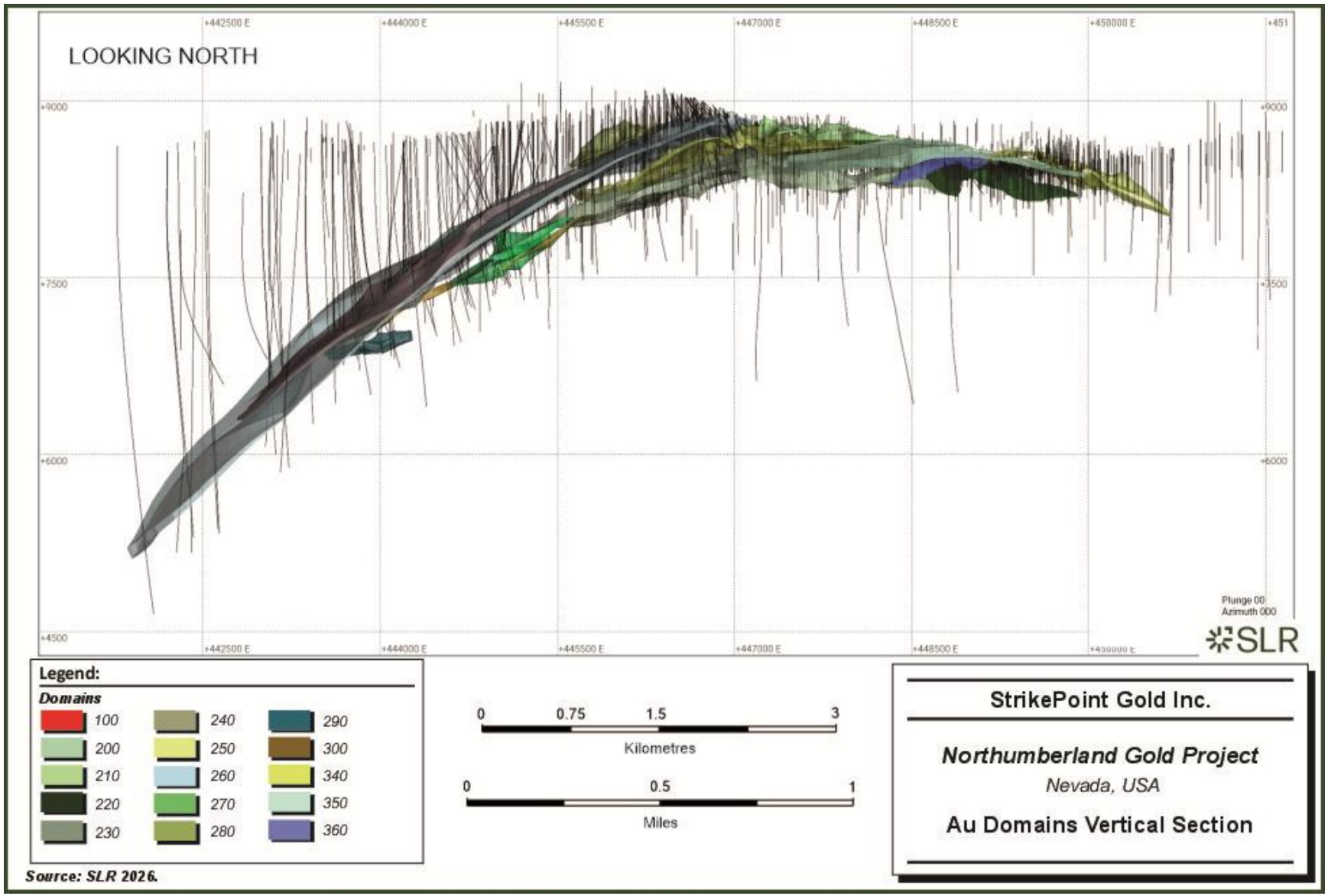


Figure 14-5: Longitudinal Profile of Mineralization Domains.

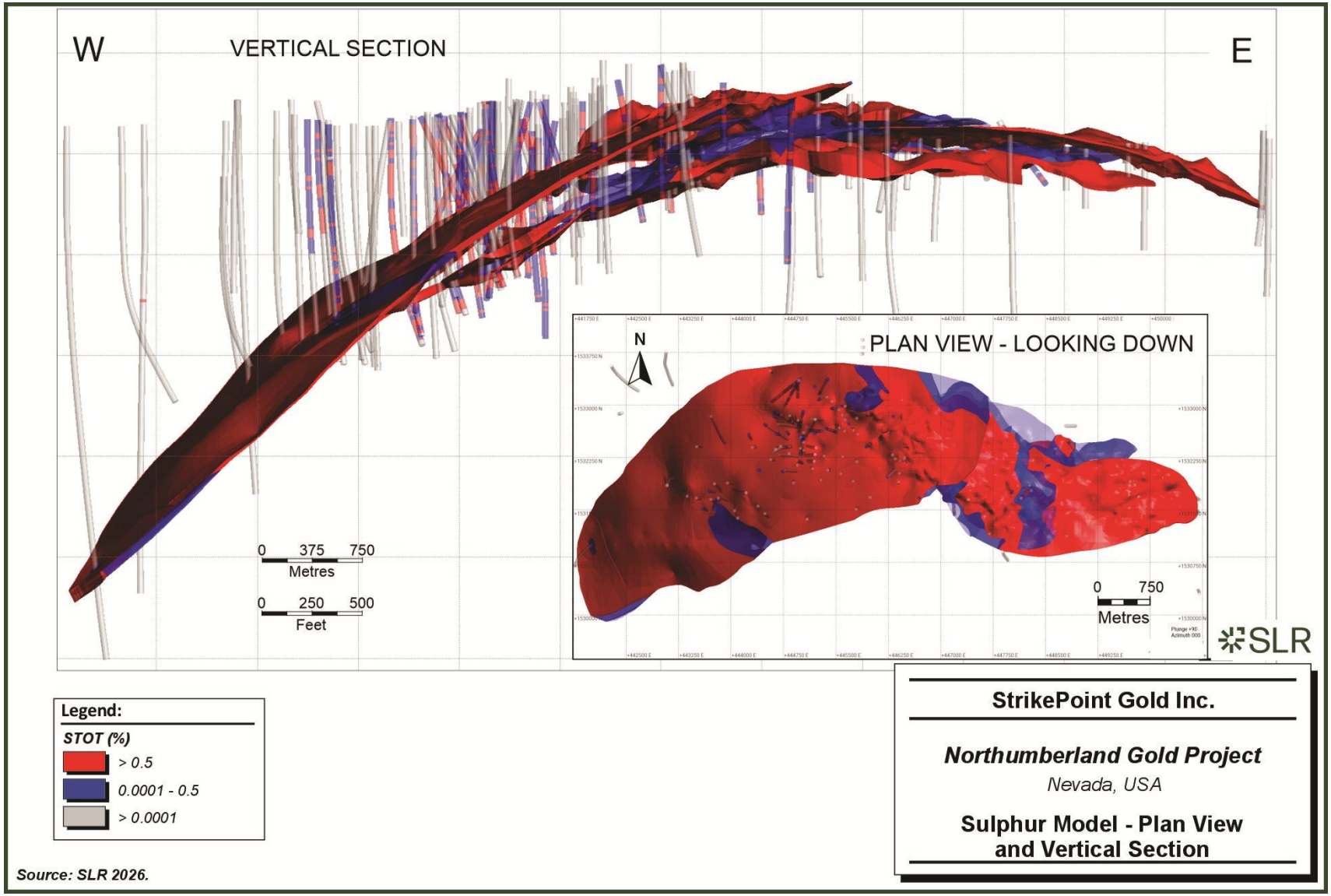


14.4.3 Sulphur

Sulphur content was modelled in Leapfrog using a numeric Radial Basis Function (RBF) interpolant applied to total sulphur (STOT) assay data (Figure 14-6). The model was constructed from 3,012 sulphur samples, as indicated by the histogram count, that is low spatial coverage across the deposit. As a comparison, the gold domain model is supported by 133,442 samples. The RBF interpolation generated a continuous three-dimensional sulphur model from the discrete drill hole data, capturing the distribution of sulphide bearing material while honouring local sample trends and geological continuity. This approach enabled the identification and delineation of sulphur-rich zones throughout the mineralized domains.

The sulphur model was developed to support metallurgical domaining and recovery estimation by distinguishing material above and below the 0.5% S threshold, which forms the basis for processing route selection. Approximately 83% of the mineralized material reports sulphur values greater than 0.5%, indicating that most of the deposit is classified as sulphide bearing mineralization requiring oxidation prior to cyanidation. Combined with the PRV model, the sulphur model provided the framework for assigning processing routes (CIL or POX+CIL) and associated gold and silver recovery factors, ensuring that metallurgical variability was appropriately represented in the resource model and for the purposes of an assessment of RPEEE.

Figure 14-6: Sulphur Model - Plan View and Vertical Section



14.4.4 Preg-robbing

PRV was modelled in Leapfrog using a numeric RBF interpolant applied to assay-derived PRV measurements (Figure 14-7). The model was developed from approximately 2,911 valid PRV samples, as shown in the histogram in Figure 14-8, providing a robust dataset for characterizing the spatial variability of preg-robbing behaviour across the deposit. The RBF interpolation generated a continuous three-dimensional PRV surface from discrete drill hole data, effectively capturing both the distribution and intensity of preg-robbing while honouring local data trends and geological continuity. This approach enabled the delineation of low-, medium-, and high-preg-robbing domains within the mineralized wireframes.

The resulting PRV model was subsequently incorporated into metallurgical domaining to support gold and silver recovery estimation. By classifying blocks according to their interpolated PRV values and combining this information with sulphide content, each block could be assigned an appropriate processing route (CIL or POX+CIL) and corresponding metallurgical recovery assumptions. This workflow provided a spatially consistent framework for estimating recoverable Au and Ag, ensuring that the impact of preg-robbing on metal extraction performance was explicitly accounted for in the resource model and for an assessment of RPEEE.

Figure 14-7: Preg-robbing Model - Plan View and Vertical Section

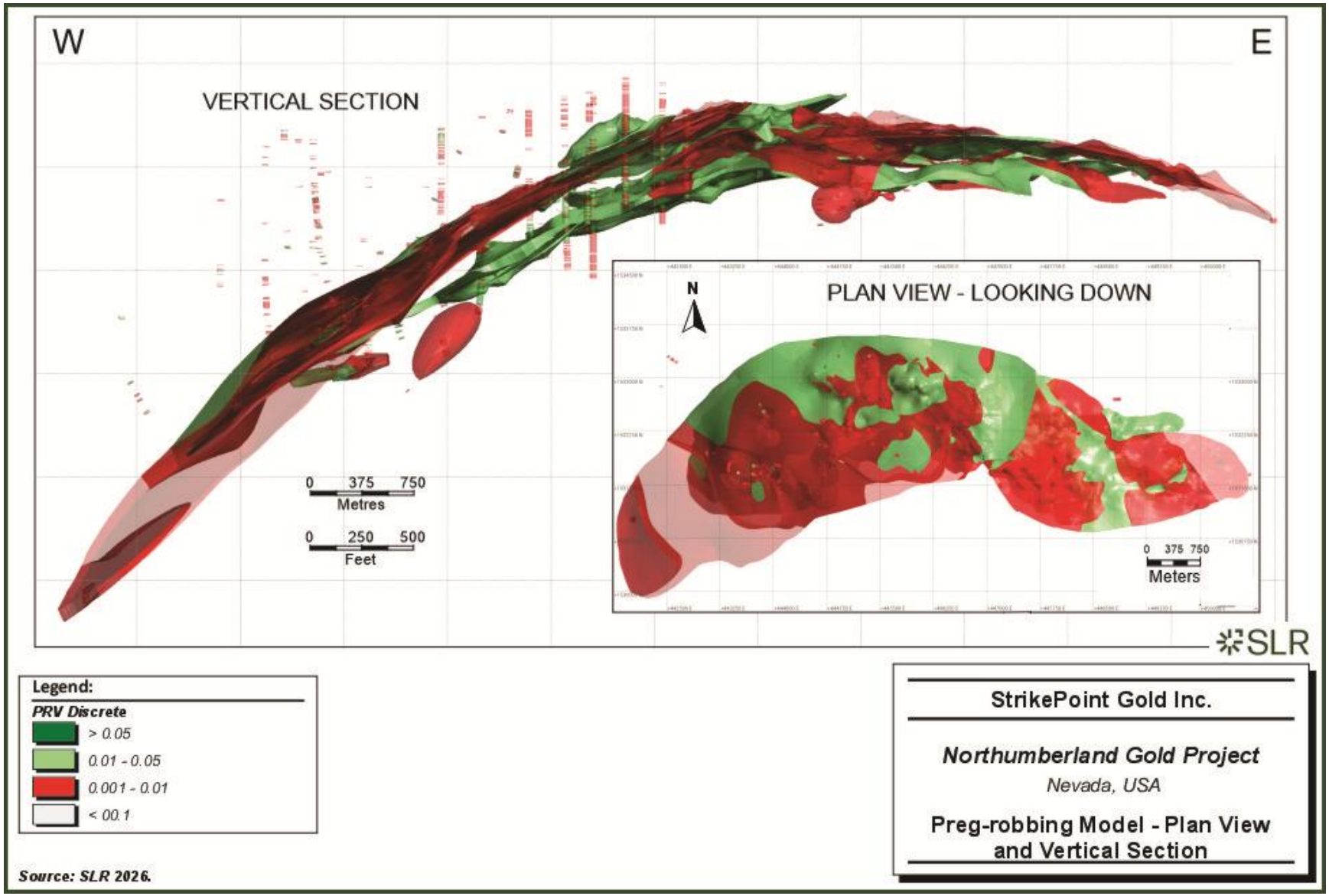
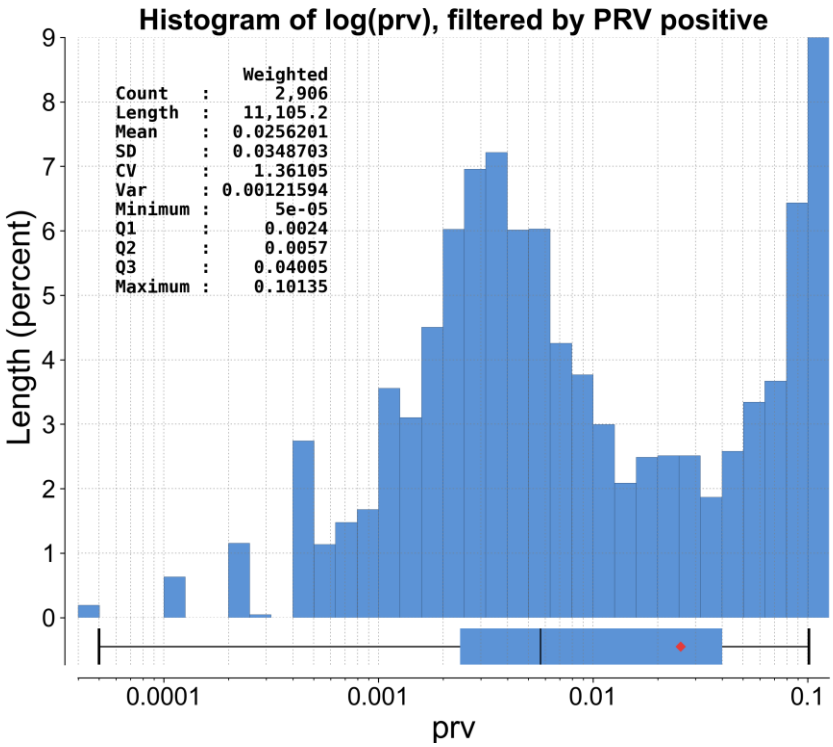


Figure 14-8: Histogram of Preg-robbing (PRV) Values (log)



14.5 Resource Assays

Gold and silver resource estimation was based on drill hole assay data contained within the validated assay database. Gold assays were stored primarily in oz/ton using fire assay analytical methods (AUFA), while silver assays were stored in oz/ton Ag (AGFA). The assay database comprised variable sample lengths, with a strong predominance of 5 ft intervals and other intervals generally shorter than 10 ft. Following validation and domain coding, assay data were composited to a nominal 10 ft support using length-weighted averaging to provide a consistent dataset for statistical analysis, grade capping, variography, and interpolation.

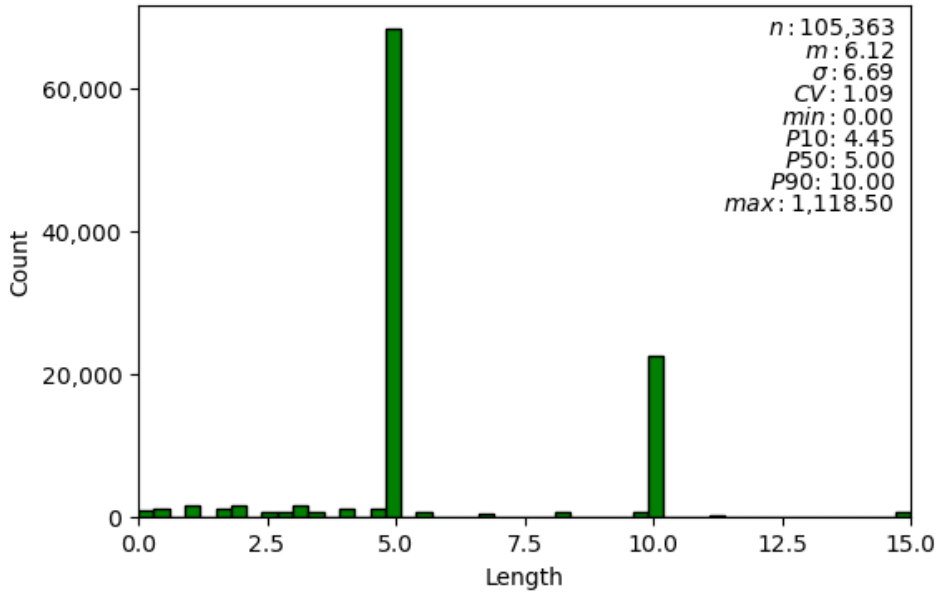
Grade estimation was performed using the composited assay values in their original imperial reporting units of oz/ton Au and oz/ton Ag. Gold and silver composites were subsequently subjected to domain-specific top-cutting to reduce the influence of extreme high-grade values prior to resource estimation. OK was used as the primary interpolation method, supported by inverse distance estimation for validation. Estimation was undertaken within hard-boundary mineralized domains defined by mineralization domain wireframes.

For Mineral Resource reporting, estimated block grades were converted from oz/ton to g/t using a conversion factor of 34.2857 g/t per oz/ton. Resource tonnage was estimated using assigned bulk density values, and contained metal was reported in both ounces and metric units as appropriate. The use of oz/ton for estimation reflects the original assay database and historical operating practices, while reporting in g/t provides consistency with current industry reporting standards.

Raw assay intervals exhibit variable sample lengths, with a strong concentration at 5 ft and most samples measuring less than 10 ft in length. Given the relatively consistent sampling pattern

and the predominance of 5 ft intervals (Figure 14-9), a 10 ft composite length was selected for resource estimation, providing a standardized support for statistical analysis, grade capping, variography, and interpolation while honouring mineralization domain boundaries.

Figure 14-9: Raw Data Length (ft)



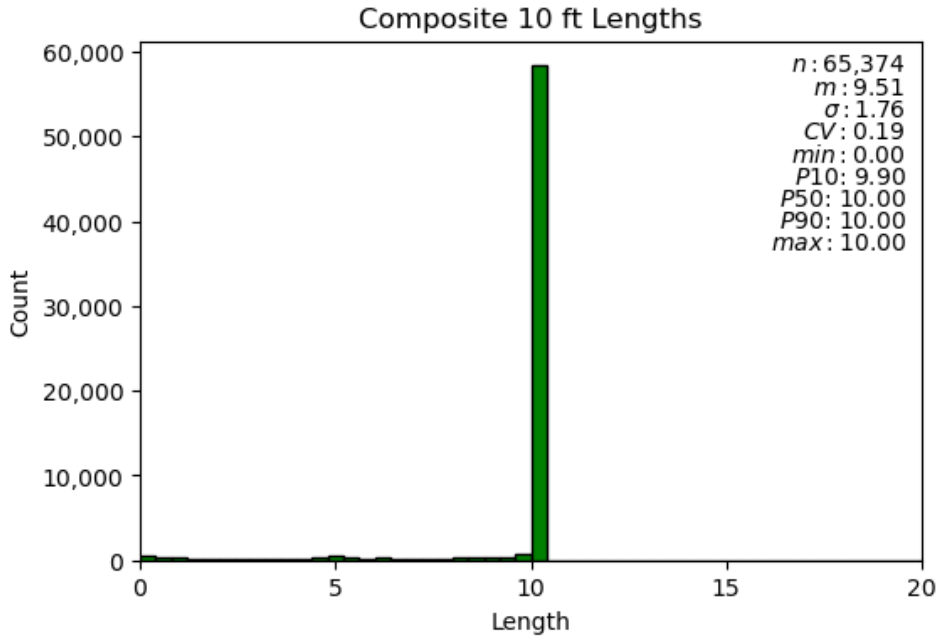
14.6 Compositing

The compositing process honoured domain boundaries and generated full-length composites wherever possible, while residual intervals shorter than 10 ft were retained at their original length at domain and interval boundaries.

Composite grades were calculated using length-weighted averaging of the input assay intervals, ensuring that shorter samples contributed proportionally to the composite grade. The selection of a 10 ft composite length was considered appropriate as it approximates a multiple of the predominant 5 ft sampling interval and provides a balance between preserving grade variability and reducing short-scale sampling noise. The resulting composite dataset provided a uniform support for variography, statistical analysis, and subsequent grade interpolation

A review of the composite file confirms that most resulting composites have lengths of 10 ft, with occasional residual composites ranging from approximately 0.01 ft to 9.9 ft occurring at the ends of mineralized intervals or where domain boundaries truncate the compositing process (Figure 14-10). These residual composites were retained to maximize data utilization and maintain spatial representation of the mineralized domains.

Figure 14-10: Composite Length Histogram (ft)



14.7 Treatment of High Grade Assays

Northumberland is not different from other gold and silver deposits in terms of outlier values. These asymmetric values are common cause of overestimated values if not treated with top cut values, clamping, or distance restrictions to interpolate.

14.7.1 Capping Levels

Grade capping was applied to the 10 ft composite database within the Leapfrog Geo preparation dataset workflow to reduce the potential influence of extreme high-grade assays on statistical analysis and grade estimation. Prior to capping, gold and silver composite datasets were reviewed on a domain-by-domain basis following declustering analysis to ensure that capping decisions reflected the spatially representative grade distributions within each mineralized domain.

Capping thresholds were determined using a combination of cumulative probability plots, log-probability plots, and metal loss analyses. Particular emphasis was placed on the identification of breaks in slope on the cumulative log-probability curves, which are commonly interpreted as transitions between the main grade population and a small number of extreme values. Potential capping thresholds were further evaluated by comparing the effect of selected top-cuts on descriptive statistics, metal content retention, and the spatial distribution of high-grade composites. Outlier values identified in statistical plots were reviewed in three dimensions to confirm whether they represented isolated extreme grades or coherent mineralized trends prior to assigning final cap values.

Capping was implemented independently for each grade-shell domain within the preparation dataset. Values exceeding the selected threshold were not removed from the dataset; rather, composite grades above the threshold were limited to the assigned cap value. Gold capping thresholds varied by domain, ranging from 0.02 oz/ton (0.69 g/t) Au to 0.30 oz/ton (10.3 g/t) Au in the capped composite dataset, corresponding to upper percentiles generally between

approximately 80% and 100% of the domain populations. The domain-specific approach ensured that localized grade characteristics were maintained while limiting the influence of isolated high-grade samples on variography and resource estimation. The resulting capped composite database was subsequently used for declustering, variogram modelling, and interpolation by OK and ID methods. Table 14-6 summarizes the high values and percentile assumptions.

Table 14-6: Capping Values for Gold and Silver

Domain	Cap Value (oz/ton Au)	Cap (g/t Au)	Percentile (%)	Cap Value (oz/ton Ag)	Cap (g/t Ag)	Percentile (%)
100	0.30	10.29	96.1	2.00	68.57	98.4
200	0.20	6.86	98.7	1.15	39.43	98.6
201	0.04	1.37	95.4	0.20	6.86	98.6
210	0.10	3.43	99.1	1.00	34.29	98.4
220	0.10	3.43	91.2	0.09	3.09	85.8
230	0.20	6.86	93.2	0.40	13.71	93.5
240	0.05	1.71	96.2	0.20	6.86	97.3
250	0.20	6.86	98.7	3.40	116.57	99.6
260	0.15	5.14	99.5	9.00	308.57	99.6
270	0.10	3.43	93.4	0.20	6.86	93.9
280	0.05	1.71	97.9	0.20	6.86	96.3
290	0.10	3.43	97.5	0.20	6.86	98.7
300	0.03	1.03	95.8	0.20	6.86	98.6
340	0.10	3.43	100.0	0.10	3.43	100.0
360	0.02	0.69	88.9	0.20	6.86	86.7
Note. Conversion factor: 1 oz/ton = 34.2857 g/t Au.						

14.7.2 High-Grade Restriction

In addition to composite grade capping, a high-grade restriction strategy was applied during OK estimation to further reduce the influence of isolated high-grade samples and limit the potential for local grade overestimation. The restriction was implemented using Leapfrog Edge's Outlier Restriction (Clamp) function, whereby composites exceeding a specified grade threshold were progressively down-weighted when located beyond a defined proportion of the search distance from the block being estimated. For Domain 100 (High Grade), a threshold of 0.2 oz/ton Au was applied (Table 14-7), with restriction distances of 50%, 25%, and 12.5% of the search radius for Passes 1, 2, and 3, respectively. This approach preserves the influence of high-grade samples in close proximity to the estimate while reducing the likelihood of distant outlier grades exerting undue influence on block estimates.

The methodology is consistent with industry practice for controlling high-grade bias in structurally controlled gold deposits and complements the composite capping strategy used in resource estimation.



Table 14-7: Outlier Restriction for Domains 100, 210, 250, and 260

Domain	Threshold (oz/ton Au)	Threshold (g/t Au)	Pass 1 (% Search Radius)	Pass 2 (% Search Radius)	Pass 3 (% Search Radius)
100	0.20	6.86	50.0	25.0	12.5
210	0.05	1.71	50.0	25.0	12.5
250	0.20	6.86	50.0	25.0	12.5
260	0.20	6.86	50.0	25.0	12.5

Additionally, the same methodology was applied to domains 210, 250, and 260 using Leapfrog Edge's outlier restriction (Clamp). Composites exceeding domain-specific thresholds of 0.05 oz/ton Au (Domain 210) and 0.20 oz/ton Au (Domains 250 and 260) were progressively restricted according to their distance from the estimation block. Restriction distances were typically set at 50%, 25%, and 12.5% of the search radius for Passes 1, 2, and 3, respectively. The restriction strategy was implemented to limit the influence of isolated high-grade composites, reduce grade smearing, and mitigate the potential for local overestimation while preserving the influence of nearby high-grade mineralization.

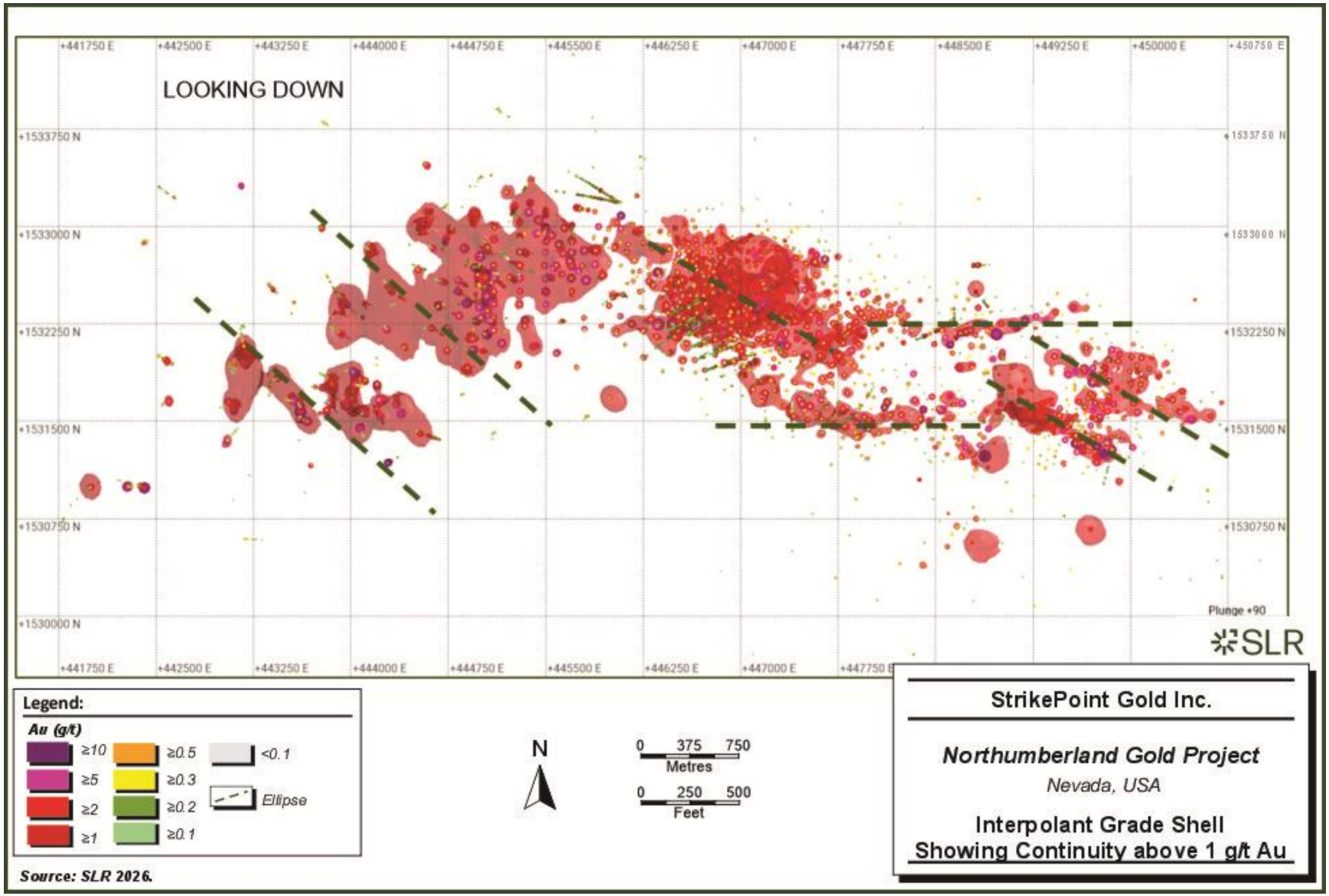
14.8 Trend Analysis

The “Au >1.0 g/t” mineralization outlines define a series of discontinuous but broadly connected lenses distributed along an overall west-northwest to east-southeast trend. The principal mineralized corridor extends across the central portion of the deposit and is characterized by moderate continuity over several hundred metres of strike length. Interpreted trend lines indicate that higher-grade mineralization is localized within multiple subparallel structural corridors rather than along a single continuous trend, suggesting a strong structural control on gold distribution.

Three principal mineralization trends are evident (Figure 14-11). The western trend exhibits a northwest-southeast orientation and hosts several discrete high-grade lenses. The central trend, which contains the largest concentration of material above 1 g/t Au, displays a northwest orientation and forms the main mineralized corridor of the deposit. Toward the east, mineralization bifurcates into a shallow east-west trend and a second northwest-southeast trend, indicating local changes in structural orientation and possible intersections between mineralized structures. These trends suggest a Walker Lane influence, are consistent with the anisotropic search orientations adopted during resource estimation and support the interpretation of structurally controlled gold mineralization with moderate strike continuity and limited lateral continuity between adjacent lenses.



Figure 14-11: Interpolant Grade Shell Showing Continuity above 1 g/t Au



14.8.1 Variography

Variography was completed on capped 10 ft composite gold assay data within the principal mineralized domains to quantify the spatial continuity of gold grades and provide the basis for OK estimation. Experimental variograms were modelled in the orientation of the interpreted mineralization trends and fitted using spherical models. Domain-specific anisotropy was recognized, with major continuity directions varying according to the geometry of each grade shell. Variogram models were developed for the principal estimation domains (100, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, and 300), while geologically analogous models were assigned to smaller or sparsely informed domains where data density was insufficient to support robust variogram analysis. Figure 14-12 and Figure 14-13 illustrate examples for subdomain 100 (high grade) and domain 260 (low grade).

Figure 14-12: Domain 100 Ellipsoid

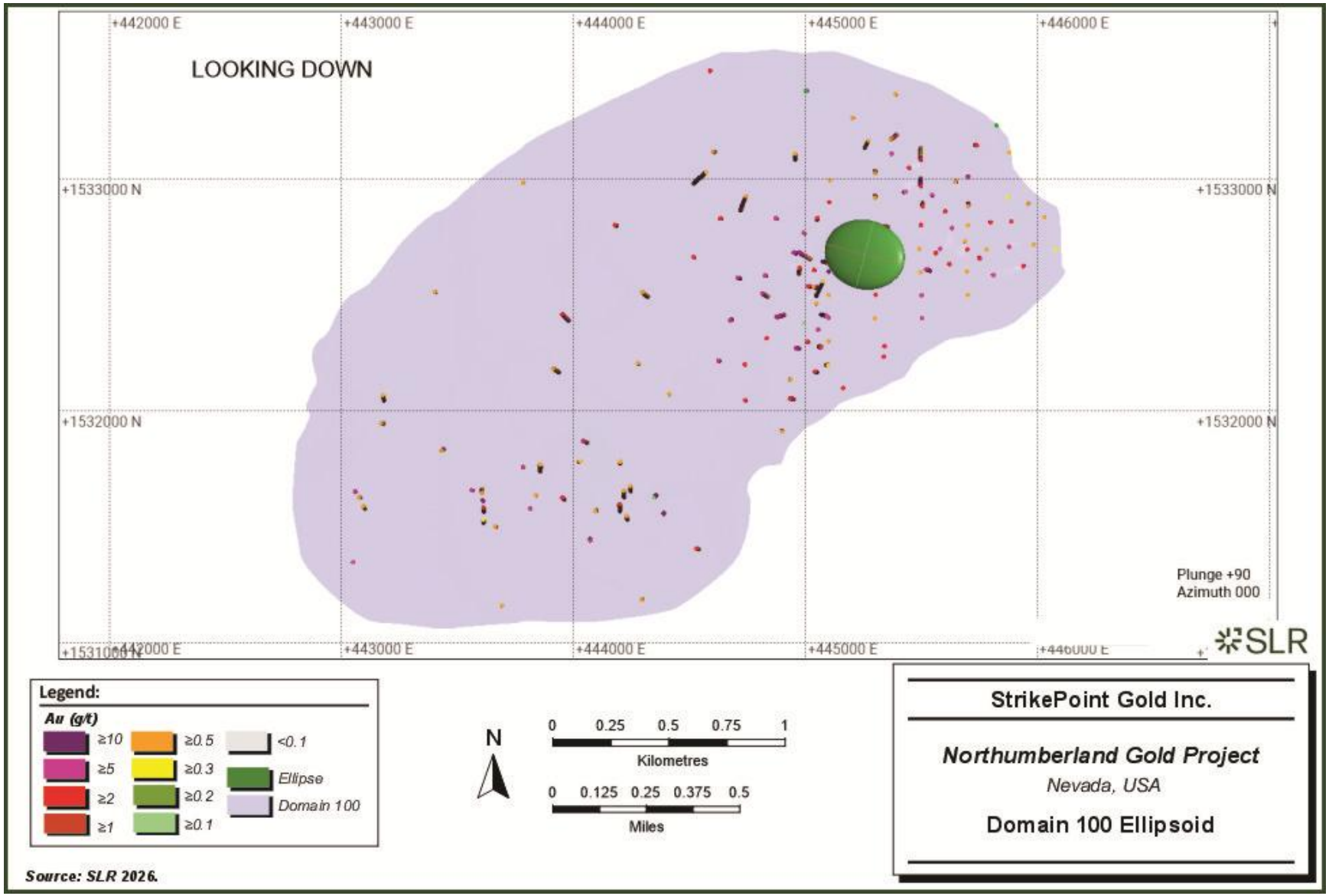
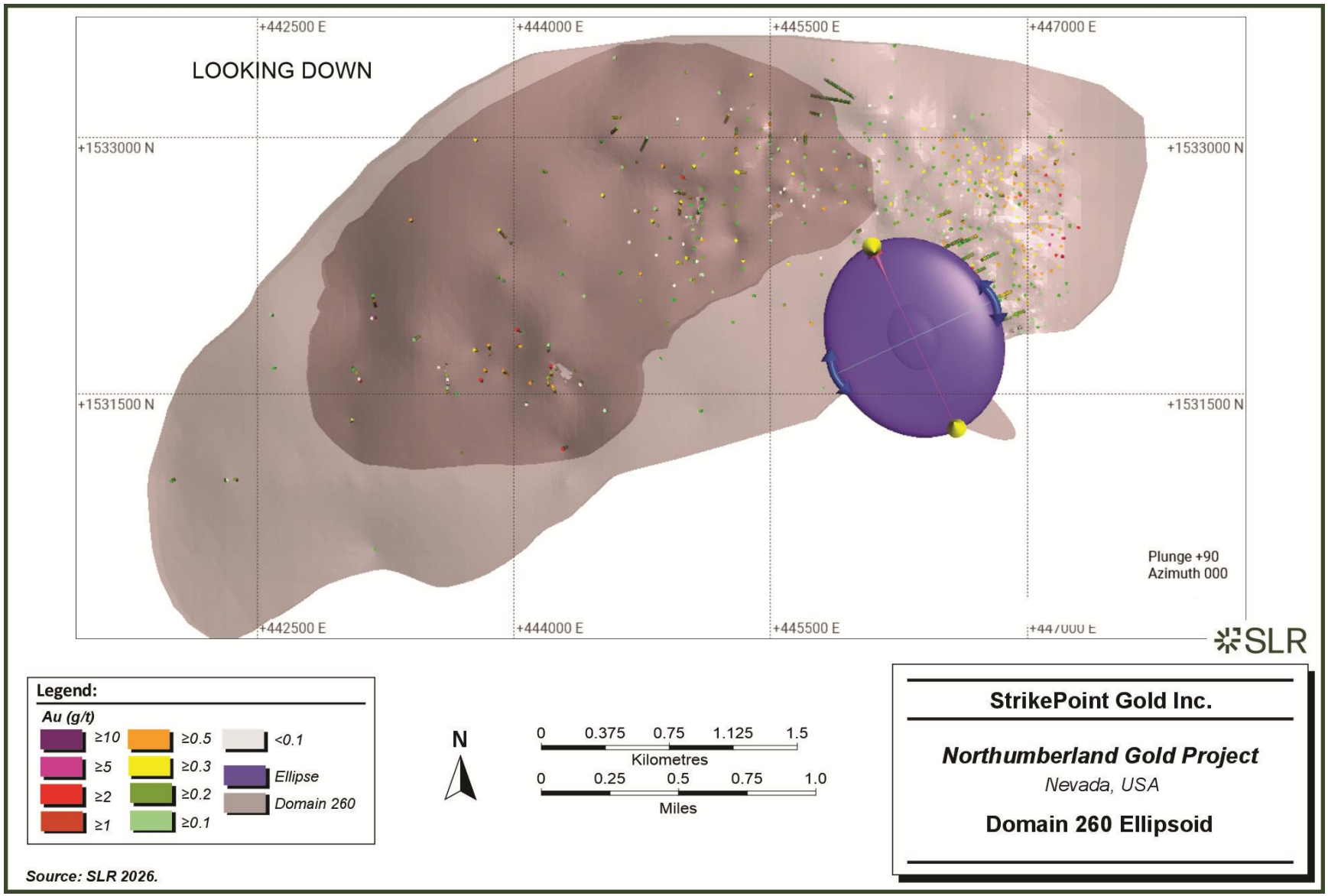


Figure 14-13: Domain 260 Ellipsoid



The variogram models indicate moderate to strong spatial continuity within the mineralized zones. Nugget effects range from 0% to 35% of the total sill, although most domains exhibit nugget proportions between 5% and 25%, suggesting that a significant proportion of grade variability can be explained by spatial structure. Major-axis ranges generally vary from approximately 100 ft to 350 ft for the primary structures, with semi-major ranges of 100 ft to 180 ft and minor ranges of 20 ft to 75 ft. Several domains, including Domains 250 and 260, required nested spherical structures incorporating longer-range continuity components with major ranges of 500 ft and 600 ft, respectively, reflecting broader-scale geological controls on mineralization. Variogram orientations are consistent with interpreted mineralized trends, with azimuths commonly ranging between approximately 90° and 335° and dips varying from sub-horizontal to moderately dipping orientations. Figure 14-13 and Figure 14-15 present variogram models for Domains 100 and 260. Table 14-8 presents a summary of the key variogram parameters.

The resulting variogram models were used directly to define the anisotropic search ellipsoids and kriging weights applied during resource estimation. The close correspondence between variogram continuity directions and the geological interpretation supports the appropriateness of the selected models. Where variography could not be reliably established due to limited sample support, representative models from geologically similar domains were adopted to maintain consistency throughout the estimation process. Overall, the variogram analysis demonstrates sufficient grade continuity to support OK as the primary interpolation method and provides a robust geostatistical framework for estimation of the Northumberland Mineral Resource.

Figure 14-14: Domain 100 Relative Variogram

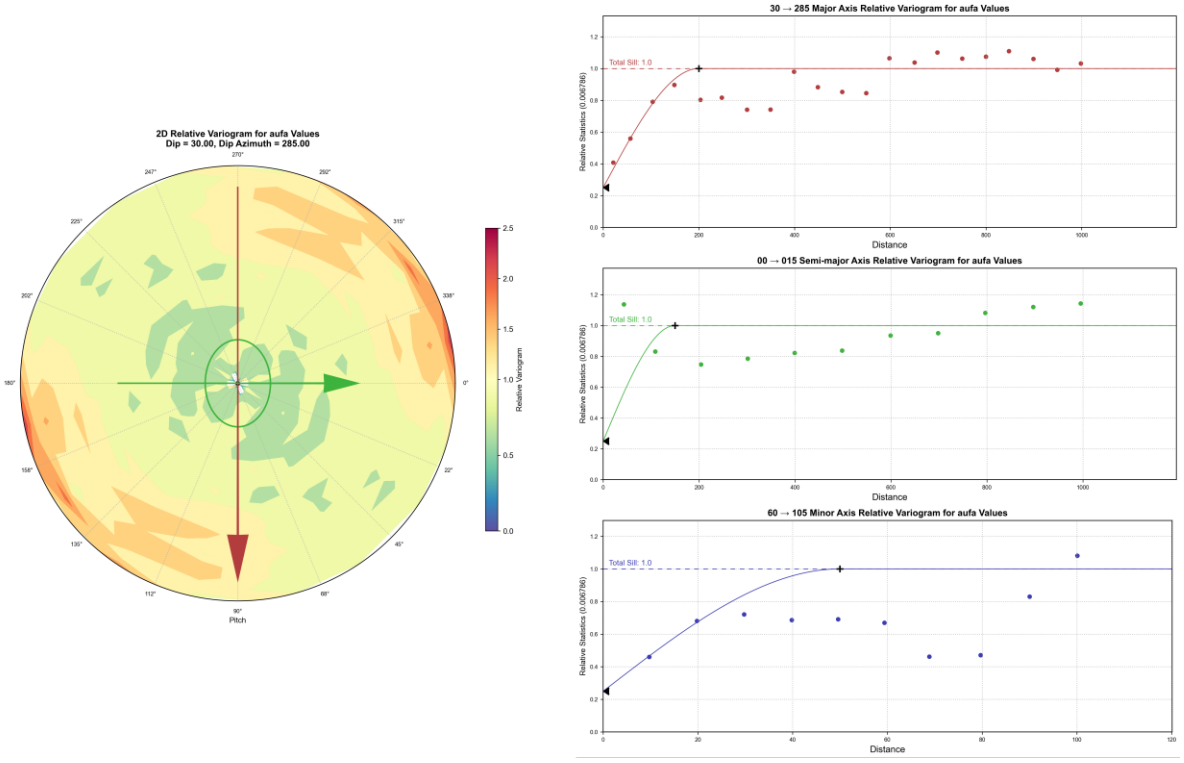


Figure 14-15: Domain 260 Relative Variogram

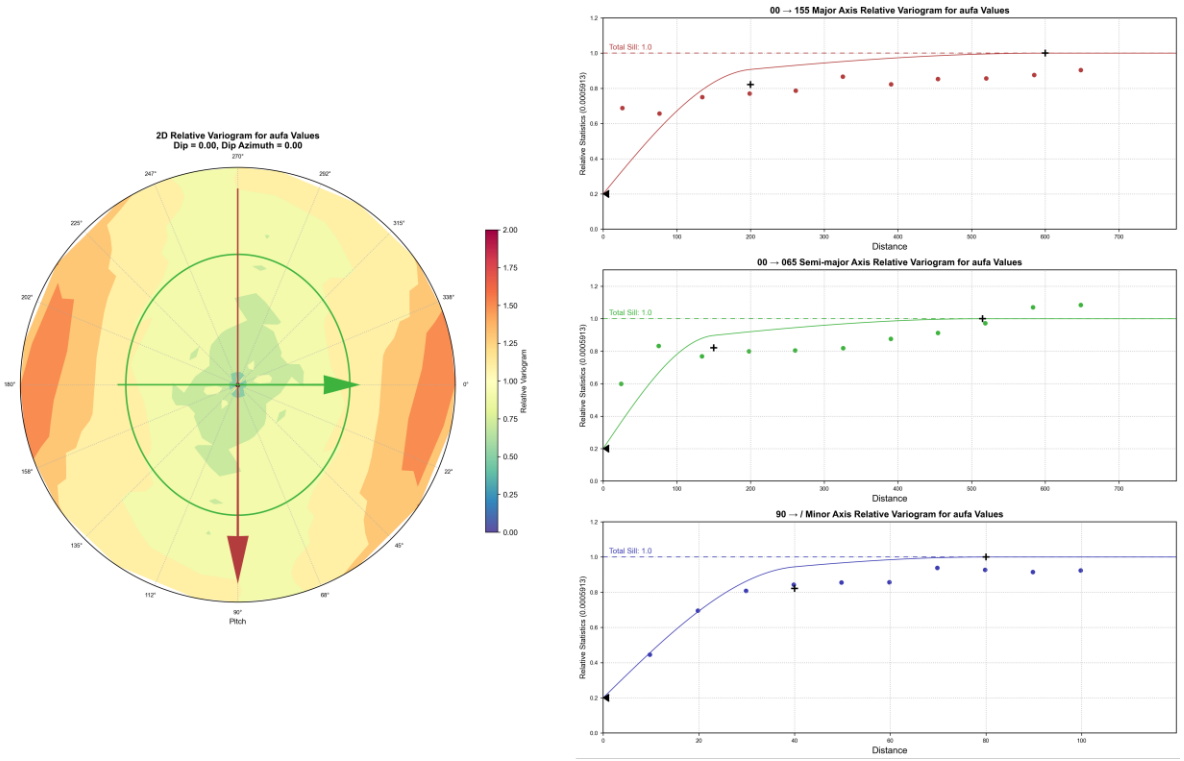


Table 14-8: Summary of Key Variogram Parameters

Variogram Name	Variance	Normalized Nugget	Normalized Sill	Major (ft)	Semi-major (ft)	Minor (ft)	Dip	Dip Azi.	Pitch	Structure 2	Normalized Sill	Structure	Alpha	Major (ft)	Semi-major (ft)	Minor (ft)	Dip	Dip Azi.	Pitch
VM 100	0.0058	0.25	0.75	200	150	50	30	285	90										
VM 200	0.0014	0.15	0.85	220	180	60	0	260	90										
VM 210	0.0003	0.20	0.80	350	175	50	0	25	90										
VM 220	0.0010	0.10	0.90	250	150	40	9.5	104	90										
VM 230	0.0035	0.05	0.95	200	150	60	0	92	85										
VM 240	0.0002	0.20	0.80	120	100	20	3	98	90										
VM 250	0.0015	0.20	0.60	200	150	40	0	228	90	0.0003	0.20	Spherical		500	400	100	0	228	90
VM 260	0.0005	0.20	0.62	200	150	40	0	335	90	0.0001	0.18	Spherical		600	515	80	0	335	90
VM 270	0.0008	0.10	0.90	250	180	75	24	295	90										
VM 280	0.0001	0.25	0.75	100	100	30	12	210	90										
VM 290	0.0006	0.00	1.00	100	100	30	0	315	90										
VM 300	0.0001	0.35	0.65	120	100	30	23	285	90										

14.9 Search Strategy and Grade Interpolation Parameters

Grade estimation for the Northumberland deposit was completed within hard-bounded grade shell domains using capped 10 ft composite assays as input data. Gold grades were interpolated primarily by OK, with inverse distance cubed (ID^3) and nearest neighbour (NN) estimates generated as validation models. Estimation domains correspond to a series of interpreted grade shells (100 to 360), with interpolation performed independently within each domain to honour geological continuity and prevent grade smearing across mineralization boundaries. Kriging discretization was generally set at 4 × 4 × 2 blocks, although selected domains used alternative discretization where appropriate. Variogram models were developed for the principal domains and consisted predominantly of spherical structures with domain-specific anisotropy orientations and ranges. For domains lacking sufficient data to support independent variography, representative variogram models from geologically similar domains were applied (Table 14-9).

Table 14-9: Interpolation Search Strategy for OK and ID^3

Domain	Variogram Model Applied	Interpolant Method
100	VM 100	OK
200	VM 200	OK
201	VM Au for all	ID^3
210	VM 210	OK
220	VM 220	OK
230	VM 230	OK
240	VM 240	OK
250	VM 250	OK
260	VM 260	OK
270	VM 270	OK
280	VM 280	OK
290	VM 290	OK
300	VM 300	OK
340	Borrowed VM 300	OK
360	Borrowed VM 230	ID^3

A multiple-pass search strategy (Table 14-10) was implemented to progressively estimate blocks while maintaining a balance between local accuracy and model completeness. Initial search passes used relatively restrictive anisotropic ellipsoids reflecting interpreted mineralization geometries, with minimum sample requirements generally ranging from two to eight composites and maximum samples ranging from eight to 12. Subsequent passes expanded the search dimensions to capture additional informed blocks where data density was lower. Typical first-pass search ranges varied by domain but were commonly in the order of 100 ft to 350 ft along the major continuity direction, expanding to search extents of up to 1,000 ft during later passes. A final broad search pass, typically using a 5,000 ft search radius, was



employed to ensure estimation of isolated blocks while preserving domain controls. Sectorization and sample population limits were applied in most domains to improve spatial distribution of informing samples and reduce clustering effects.

The search ellipsoids and variogram orientations were aligned with domain-specific geological trends through variable orientation models where available, ensuring that interpolation followed the interpreted strike and dip of mineralization. Variogram ranges exhibit considerable variability between domains, reflecting differences in continuity and geological style, with major ranges generally varying from approximately 100 ft to 600 ft and, in a few domains, extending beyond 500 ft in secondary structures. Declustering models were incorporated during estimation, and NN and ID^3 estimates were reviewed against the OK model as part of the validation process. This approach is considered appropriate for the spatial characteristics of the Northumberland mineralization and is consistent with accepted industry practices for resource estimation in structurally controlled gold deposits.

Table 14-10: Interpolation Search Strategy for Ordinary Kriging

Parameter	Pass 1	Pass 2	Pass 3	Pass 4
Objective	High-confidence local estimates	Moderate expansion of informed area	Broad expansion of search neighbourhood	Estimate remaining blocks
Search Range Multiplier	~1× variogram range	~2× Pass 1	~4× Pass 1	Large unrestricted search
Typical Major Axis Range	100–350 ft	200–700 ft	400–1,400 ft	Up to 5,000 ft
Typical Semi-Major Range	100–180 ft	200–360 ft	400–720 ft	Up to 5,000 ft
Typical Minor Axis Range	20–50 ft	20–100 ft	20–250 ft	40 ft
Minimum Samples	4–8	3–4	2	2
Maximum Samples	12	12	12	4–6
Sector Search	Applied in most domains	Applied in most domains	Applied in most domains	Generally relaxed
Outlier Restriction	Applied in selected domains (Clamp)	Applied in selected domains (Clamp)	Applied in selected domains (Clamp)	Not applied
Search Orientation	Domain-specific variable orientation (VO)	Domain-specific variable orientation (VO)	Domain-specific variable orientation (VO)	Domain-specific variable orientation (VO)
Estimation Method	Ordinary Kriging	Ordinary Kriging	Ordinary Kriging	Ordinary Kriging

14.10 Bulk Density

Bulk density may vary as a function of lithology, alteration, and weathering state. The available density dataset comprises approximately 336 valid measurements and ranges between 1.79 t/m³and 3.95 t/m³. Bulk density was detailed in Section 11.2.2.

Although density data were evaluated by lithology and weathering state, the number of measurements within individual categories was insufficient to derive representative density estimates on a domain-specific basis. Accordingly, a bulk density of 2.60 t/m³ (0.081 st/ft³) was assigned to all in situ rock and oxide material for resource estimation purposes. This value is consistent with the average of the available density measurements and is considered appropriate given the limited data available for individual lithological and weathering groups.

14.11 Block Model

The Northumberland estimation block model is defined by the parameters presented in Table 14-11. A block model was generated with 50 ft x 50 ft x 20 ft (15 m x 15 m x 6 m) parent cells using minimum corner and boundary constraints for the open pit Mineral Resource estimate. The parent cell was sub-blocked to a minimum size of 12.5 ft x 12.5 ft x 10 ft (4 m x 4 m x 3 m) to account for the spatial complexity of the thinner mineralized veins and adequately reproduce the domain volumes. A comparison of the wireframe and sub-block model volumes demonstrated that discrepancies were less than 1% for each domain (Table 14-13).

Table 14-11: Estimation Block Model

	X	Y	Z
Parent Size (ft)	50	50	20
Minimum Sub-Block Size (ft)	12.5	12.5	10
Minimum Corner (ft)	438,000	1,528,100	1,500
Boundary size (ft)	16,000	12,000	8,000

Due to the various downstream requirements of engineering software, the final estimation block model included equivalent categorical and integer variables (Table 14-12), which have been defined in previous sections. The 50 ft x 50 ft x 20 ft (15 m x 15 m x 6 m) open pit optimization block model was exported as Datamine format .dm files and contain the continuous and categorical variables.

Table 14-12: Block Model Variables

Categorical Variable	Type	Description
AU_OPT	Numeric	Au grade estimate in opt
AU_GPT	Numeric	Au grade estimate in gpt
AG_OPT	Numeric	Ag grade estimate in opt
AG_GPT:	Numeric	Ag grade estimate in gpt
AUEQ_OPT	Numeric	Au equivalent formula grade estimate in ounces per ton
AUEQ_GPT	Numeric	Ag equivalent formula grade estimate in grams per tonne
AG_REC	Numeric	Ag Recovery in %
AU_REC	Numeric	Au Recovery in %
MIN	Categorical	Geostatistical Au domains
DENSITY	Numeric	Density inferred in Redox domains



Categorical Variable	Type	Description
CLASS	Categorical	Classification (Measured, Indicated, Inferred and Exploratory Potential
REDOX	Categorical	Domains based on logged redox variable
INSITU	Categorical	In-situ based on the as-built of dumps, mined, in situ and air
PRV:	Numeric	Preg-robbing model based on PRV tests
STOT:	Numeric	Sulphur total in %
MARGINAL_COG	Categorical	Flagged values based on PRV and STOT as above and below multiple COGs
MRE	Categorical	in-situ = 1, unclassified=0, used to filter UNCLASSIFIED and in situ mineralization

14.12 Classification

Definitions for resource categories used in this Technical Report are consistent with those defined by CIM (2014) as required by NI 43-101. In the CIM classification, a Mineral Resource is defined as “a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth’s crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction”. Mineral Resources are classified into Measured, Indicated, and Inferred categories. A Mineral Reserve is defined as the “economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource” demonstrated by studies at Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility level as appropriate. Mineral Reserves are classified into Proven and Probable categories.

The Mineral Resource classification was based on a hybrid approach that primarily considered local drill hole spacing (DHS) and the spatial variability as observed in relative variograms of Northumberland’s most notable domains (see Figure 14-13 and Figure 14-15). Drill hole spacing was defined as the average distance to the three closest drill holes and maximum three samples per hole, rather than the distance of a block to the nearest drill hole composite. To assess spatial variability, relative variograms were prepared for the 12 largest domains of the 19 total. While not all domains produced coherent experimental variograms, those that did showed that sample variability reached 90% of the sill at distances of 200 ft (~61 m) to 400 ft (~122 m).

These findings were confirmed through visual inspection, which indicated that sample grades within 200 ft (~61 m) showed reasonable correlation, while samples further apart exhibited weaker grade continuity.

Figure 14-16 shows Mineral Resource classification within the RPEEE pit shell and Figure 14-17 presents histograms of DHS used in Mineral Resource classification.



Figure 14-16: Mineral Resource Classification within RPEEE Pit

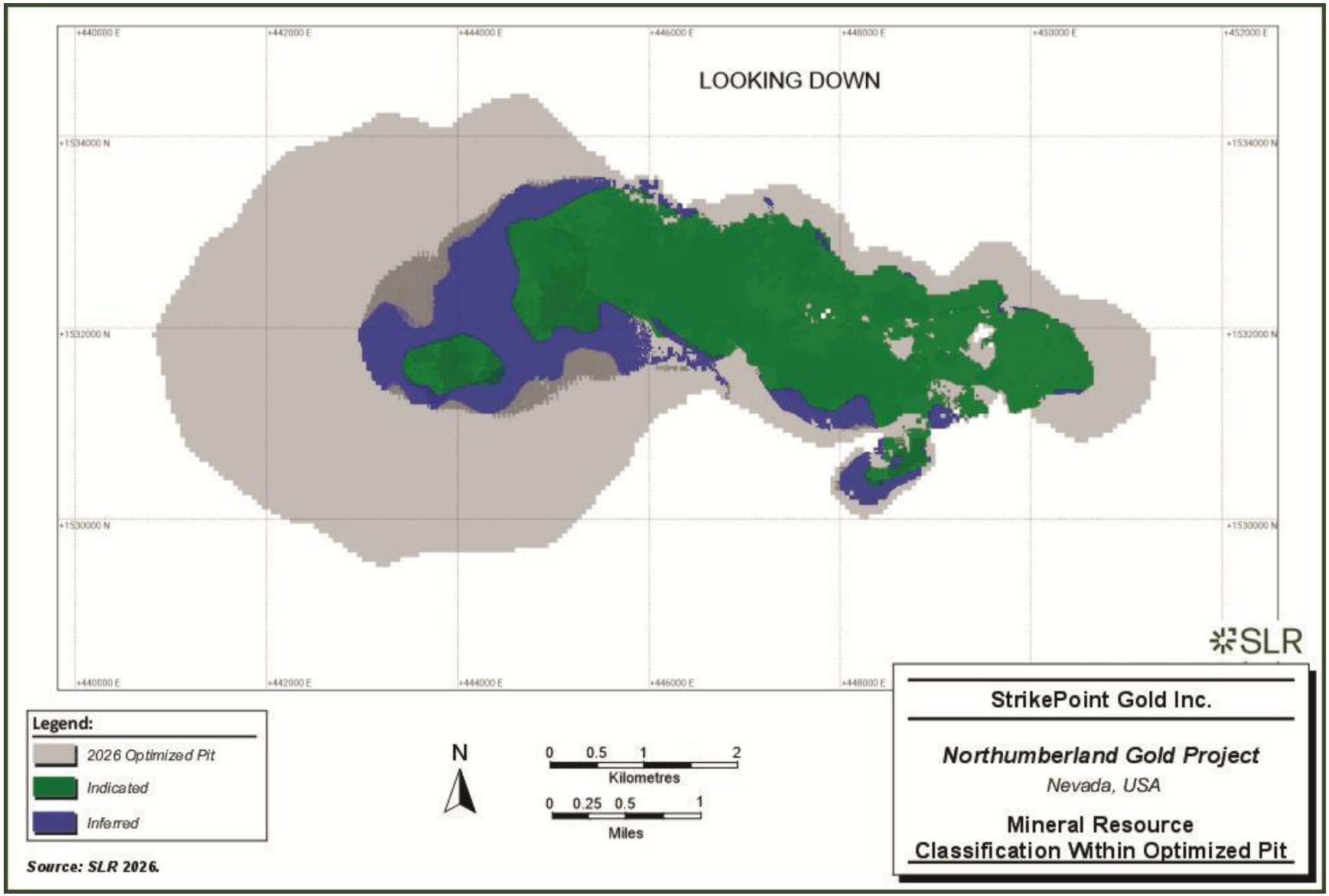
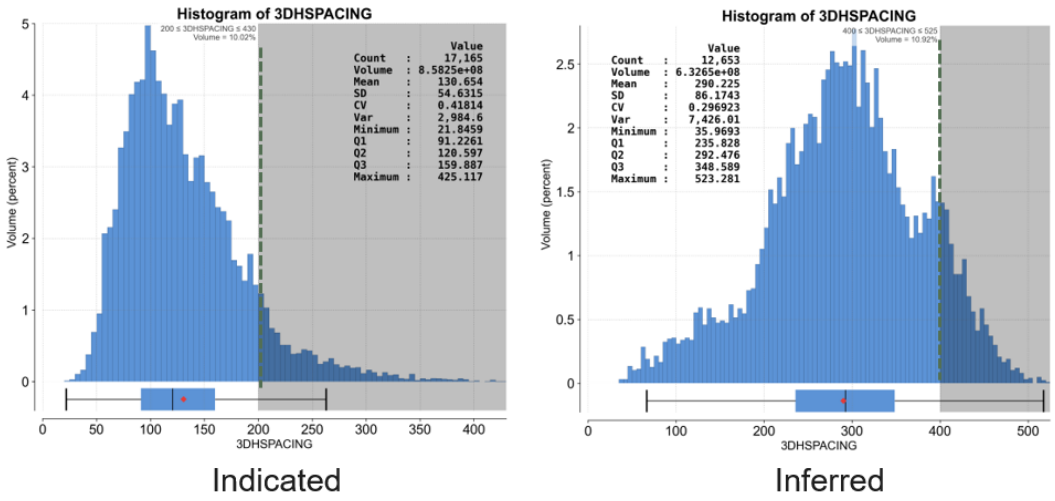


Figure 14-17: Drill Hole Spacing (ft) vs Resource Classification Distribution



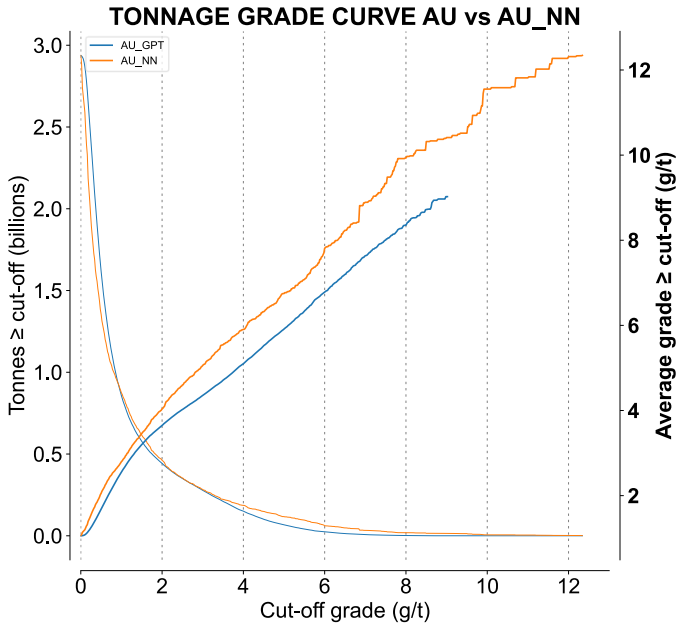
14.13 Block Model Validation

The QP validated the estimated block model using:

- Visual comparison of block and composite grades.
- Statistical comparison of block grades and estimation composites, including NN check estimates for all domains.
- Swath plots.

To help focus validation efforts, the QP identified the most significant zones of contained Au metal based on unclassified and unconstrained OK/ID^3 and NN estimates (Figure 14-18). Overall, the agreement between the tonnage and grade trends demonstrates that the NN model provides a reasonable representation of the underlying gold distribution and preserves the high-grade population expected from the drilling data. As NN was performed with 20 ft (6 m) composite length, that tends to smear higher grades and present higher metal content. The comparison suggests that the estimation process has not introduced significant global bias while retaining local grade variability for grades lower than 2 g/t, providing confidence in the Mineral Resource model.

Figure 14-18: Tonnage Grade Curve Showing Contained Au Metal (OK/ID^3 and NN)



14.13.1 Volumetric Validation

A volume comparison between the geological wireframes and the coded block model was completed as a validation of the domaining process. This check confirms that the block model accurately reproduces the interpreted geometry and extent of each mineralized domain and that blocks were correctly assigned during model coding prior to resource estimation. Table 14-13 provides a comparison between wireframe and block model volumes for each Au domain, showing only minor differences.

Table 14-13: Comparison of Domains and Sub-blocked Model Volumes

Domain	Wireframe Volume (ft³)	Block Model Volume (ft³)	Δ%
100	357,310,000	357,485,938	0.0
200	283,760,000	283,881,250	0.0
201	19,527,000	19,559,375	0.0
210	67,427,000	67,195,313	0.0
220	15,726,000	15,675,000	0.0
230	17,355,000	17,260,938	-1.0
240	17,664,000	17,684,375	0.0
250	349,530,000	350,000,000	0.0
260	1,231,600,000	1,231,707,813	0.0
270	79,448,000	79,364,063	-1.0
280	30,251,000	30,210,938	0.0
290	19,468,000	19,412,500	0.0
300	17,832,000	17,800,000	0.0
310	49,210,000	49,225,000	0.0
320	25,050,000	25,073,438	0.0
330	2,737,400	2,748,438	0.0
340	6,097,300	6,093,750	0.0
350	89,683,000	89,590,625	0.0
360	6,053,600	6,048,438	0.0

14.13.2 Visual Validation

The QP completed visual checks in vertical section, plan, and longitudinal section to compare the estimated block grades and composites and to confirm that interpolated grades reflected the expected anisotropy and high-grade samples did not have undue influence.

Example vertical and longitudinal sections are shown for the Northumberland domains in Figure 14-19 and Figure 14-20, respectively. The figures show sub-blocked estimation block model.

Figure 14-19: Composite vs Block Model Au Estimate (OK/ID^3) Section N-S

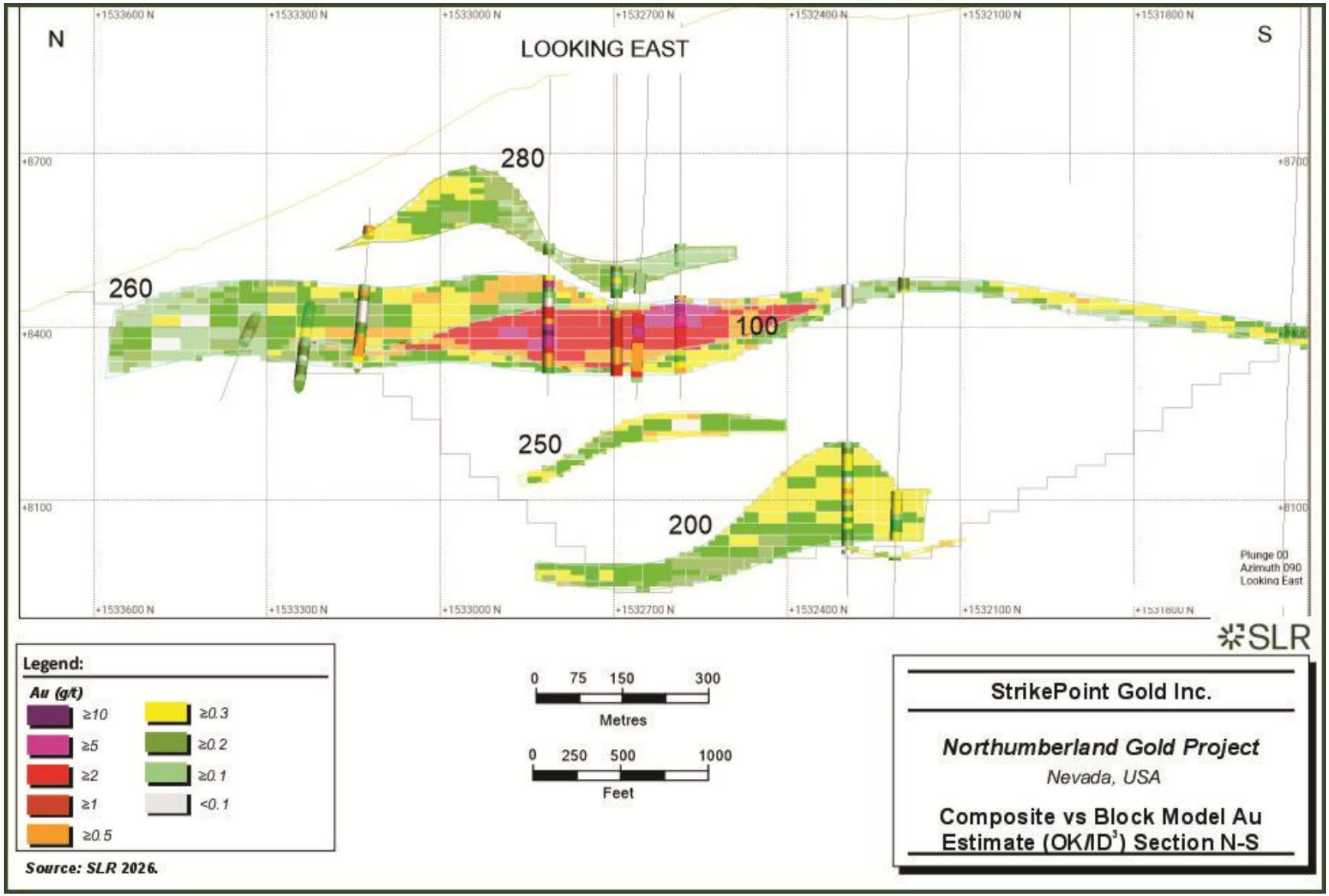
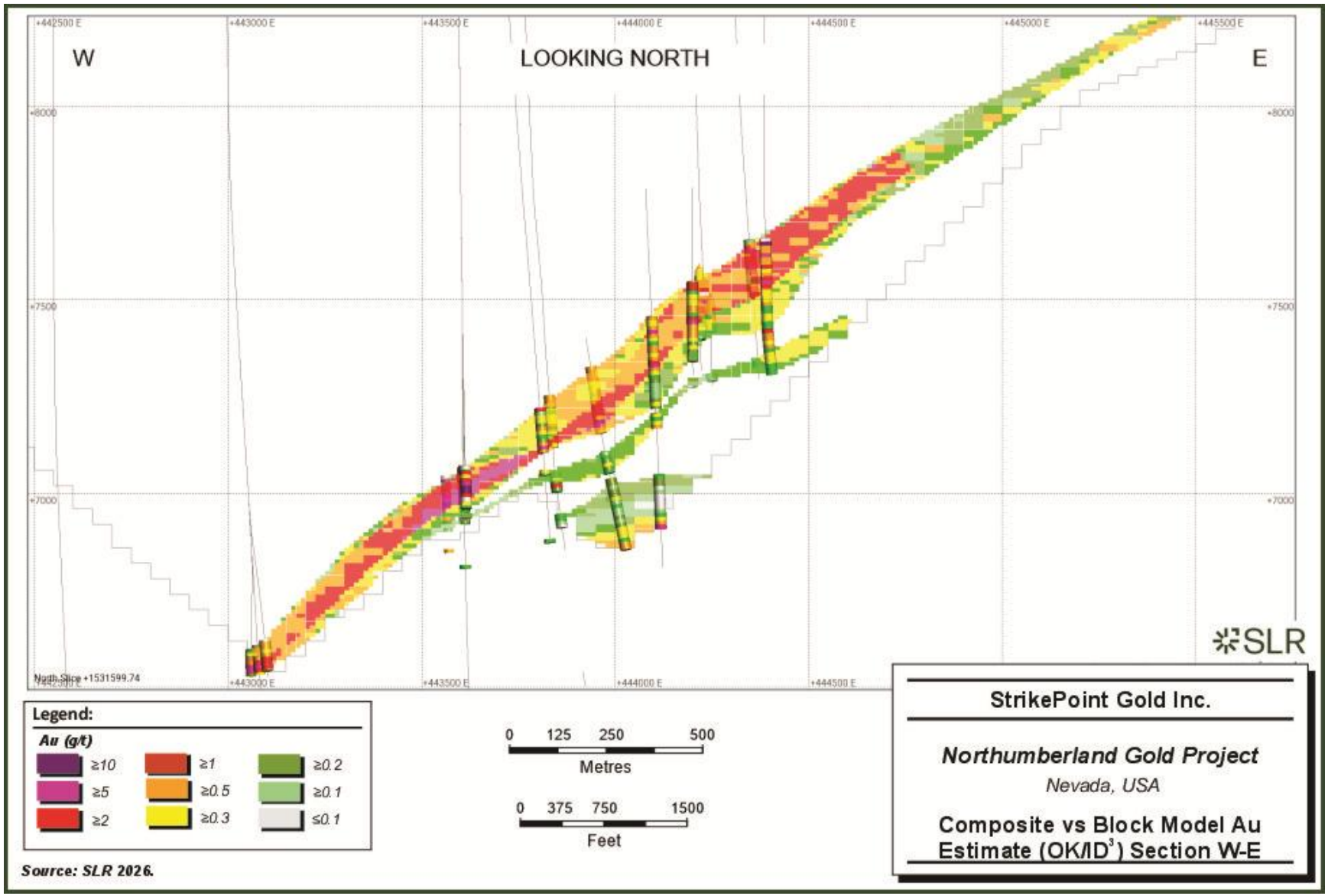


Figure 14-20: Composite vs Block Model Au Estimate (OK/ID^3) Section W-E



14.13.3 Statistical Checks

The QP completed statistical checks for each domain, comparing the ID^3 estimated grades, NN check estimates, and informing composite grades.

Summary statistics for key domains are presented in Table 14-14 for gold and Table 14-15 for silver. Key domains show generally good agreement, although individual domains sometimes show differences between the NN block grade means and 20 ft (~6 m) composites of up to 30%, and OK/ID^3 block grade means and 10 ft (~3 m) composites of up to approximately 20%.

The comparison between composite grades and block model estimates indicates that the estimation process generally preserves the distribution of mineralization while appropriately controlling the influence of local high-grade samples. The estimation strategy was designed to limit the smearing of high-grade values across domain boundaries and into surrounding blocks, thereby maintaining the geological integrity of the mineralized domains and reducing the risk of overstating metal distribution. While some differences are observed between composite and block model statistics, these are consistent with the effects of support change and the smoothing inherent to block estimation.

The reconciliation between composite grades and block model estimates could be further improved through the application of advanced change-of-support methodologies and non-linear estimation techniques. Methods such as Uniform Conditioning, Localized Uniform Conditioning, Multiple Indicator Kriging, or other recoverable resource approaches are specifically intended to address the differences between sample-scale variability and block-scale estimates. These techniques provide a better representation of grade variability and metal distribution at the mining selectivity scale and can improve the reconciliation of contained metal between the drill sample data and the block model while maintaining appropriate control of high-grade populations.

The discrepancies are sometimes larger for smaller veins, containing less metal; however, their impact on the estimated Mineral Resources is not material.



Table 14-14: Statistical Check Variable Au within Au Domains and Sub-blocked Model OK/ID^3

Domain	Mean Comp 10 ft	Mean Comp 20 ft	Mean NN	Mean OK*	Max Comp 10 ft	Max Comp 20 ft	Max NN	Max OK*	CV Comp 10 ft	CV Comp 20 ft	CV NN	CV OK*
100	3.88	3.88	3.16	3.16	10.29	12.34	12.34	9.02	0.67	0.63	0.65	0.39
200	1.07	1.05	0.94	0.92	6.86	6.86	6.86	6.32	1.22	1.15	1.16	0.83
210	0.34	0.34	0.23	0.22	3.43	3.43	3.43	2.11	1.62	1.54	1.63	0.90
220	1.14	1.11	1.07	1.06	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.44	0.97	0.94	0.97	0.65
230	1.39	1.36	1.53	1.41	6.86	6.86	6.86	6.88	1.46	1.43	1.35	1.00
240	0.45	0.44	0.51	0.48	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.45	1.08	1.06	0.99	0.51
250	0.91	0.90	0.62	0.64	6.86	6.86	6.86	5.27	1.47	1.36	1.40	0.88
260	0.63	0.62	0.62	0.63	5.14	4.11	4.11	5.14	1.25	1.11	1.19	0.86
270	0.61	0.62	0.49	0.47	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.76	1.56	1.43	1.35	0.99
280	0.32	0.32	0.35	0.33	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.19	1.11	1.04	1.02	0.62
290	0.58	0.68	0.71	0.54	3.43	3.43	3.43	2.72	1.39	1.35	1.35	0.82
300	0.35	0.36	0.42	0.39	1.03	1.03	1.03	0.75	0.83	0.79	0.63	0.33
340	0.69	0.63	0.74	0.69	2.26	1.44	1.44	1.27	0.85	0.74	0.64	0.27
350	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.15	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.91	0.89	0.84	1.05
360	0.25	0.29	0.30	0.24	0.69	1.04	1.04	0.67	0.99	1.15	1.03	0.49

Note: for domains with less than 200 samples, OK was replaced by ID^3



Table 14-15: Statistical Check Variable Ag within Au Domains Sub-blocked Model OK/ID^3

Domain	Mean Comp 10 ft	Mean Comp 20 ft	Mean NN	Mean OK*	Max Comp 10 ft	Max Comp 20 ft	Max NN	Max OK*	CV Comp 10 ft	CV Comp 20 ft	CV NN	CV OK*
100	7.28	6.98	5.91	5.82	68.57	44.57	44.57	57.52	1.83	1.55	1.61	1.06
200	3.53	3.68	3.27	3.23	39.43	39.43	39.43	35.59	1.80	1.73	1.74	1.13
210	4.08	4.18	5.47	4.65	34.29	34.29	34.29	24.07	1.55	1.48	1.56	0.79
220	1.01	1.05	1.09	1.06	3.09	3.09	3.09	2.63	1.11	1.06	1.03	0.54
230	3.55	3.59	3.75	3.80	13.71	13.71	13.71	10.98	1.19	1.11	1.00	0.62
240	0.90	0.91	1.06	1.07	6.86	6.86	6.86	6.07	1.82	1.73	1.75	1.12
250	5.88	6.15	6.25	6.01	116.57	116.57	116.57	82.02	2.26	2.13	2.18	1.24
260	8.03	8.40	8.30	6.68	308.57	308.57	308.57	238.84	3.61	3.39	4.26	2.06
270	1.14	1.17	0.90	0.77	6.86	6.86	6.86	4.95	1.84	1.82	1.98	1.11
280	1.21	1.29	1.39	1.27	6.86	6.86	6.86	3.80	1.37	1.26	1.19	0.62
290	0.10	0.18	0.16	0.04	6.86	6.86	6.86	3.55	8.14	6.13	6.46	5.71
300	0.28	0.28	0.40	0.57	6.86	6.86	6.86	4.06	4.08	4.11	3.69	1.53
340	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.11	3.02	2.63	3.42	1.14
350	3.15	3.24	3.64	1.98	17.14	17.14	17.14	13.11	1.46	1.44	1.41	1.09
360	2.50	2.51	2.46	2.62	6.86	6.86	6.86	5.83	1.02	1.03	0.93	0.41

Note: for domains with less than 200 samples, OK was replaced by ID^3



14.13.4 Swath Plots

Swath plots were prepared to evaluate the spatial distribution of estimated grades and to compare the performance of the NN and OK models across the principal mineralized domains (Figure 14-21 to Figure 14-23). These plots provide a visual assessment of whether the estimation process reproduces the major grade trends and metal distribution observed in the underlying data while highlighting areas where smoothing or local variability may influence the estimates. The comparison shows that both estimation methods generally follow similar spatial trends, with the three principal domains containing most of the estimated metal displaying good agreement and acceptable continuity between NN and OK estimates.

The swath plot results indicate that the resource model adequately captures the large-scale geometry and grade distribution of mineralization within the key domains. As expected, the OK estimates display a degree of smoothing relative to NN estimates, particularly in localized higher-grade areas; however, the overall trends remain consistent between the two estimation methods. The acceptable agreement observed in the three main mineralized domains (100, 250, 260) provides confidence that most of the contained metal has been estimated within the appropriate geological controls and that significant grade smearing has been avoided. Overall, the swath plots support the suitability of the current estimation approach for Mineral Resource reporting and demonstrate that the model reproduces the principal patterns of mineralization in a geologically reasonable manner.

Figure 14-21: Swath Plot Domain 260 – Direction X

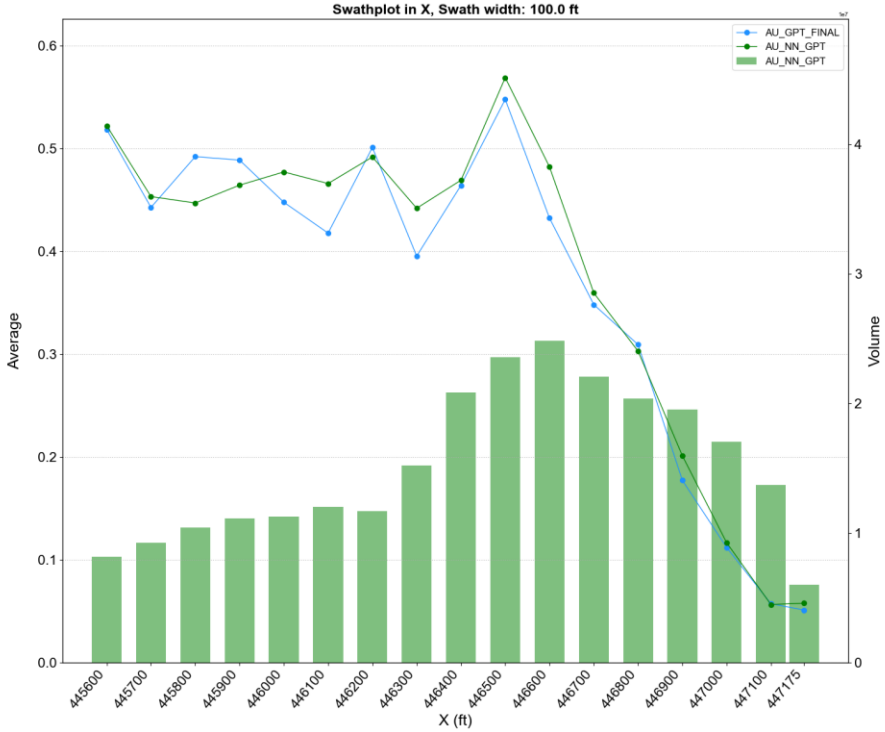


Figure 14-22: Swath Plot Domain 260 – Direction Y

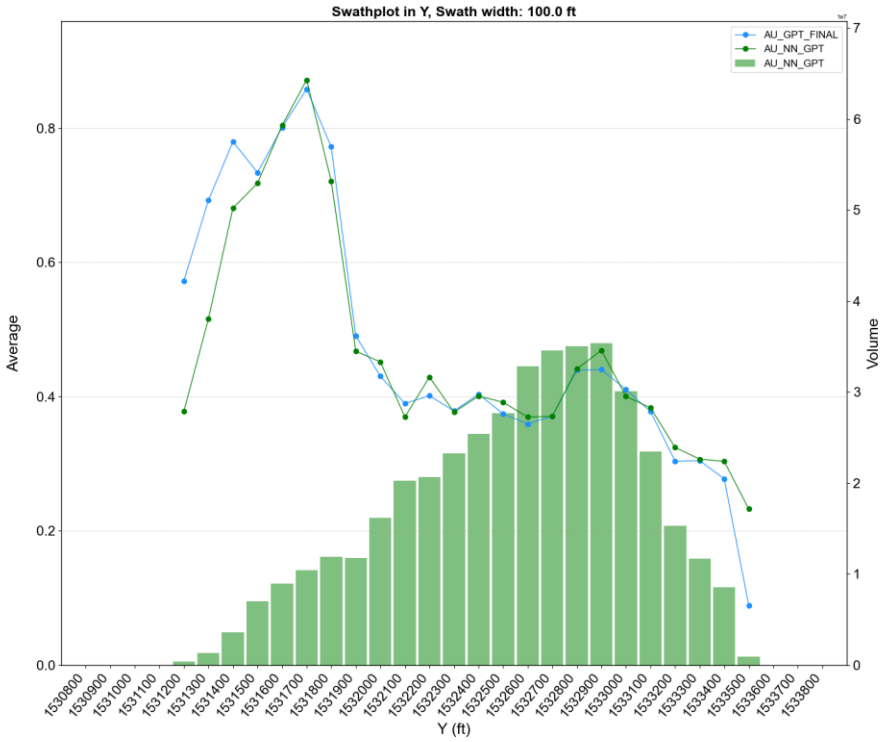
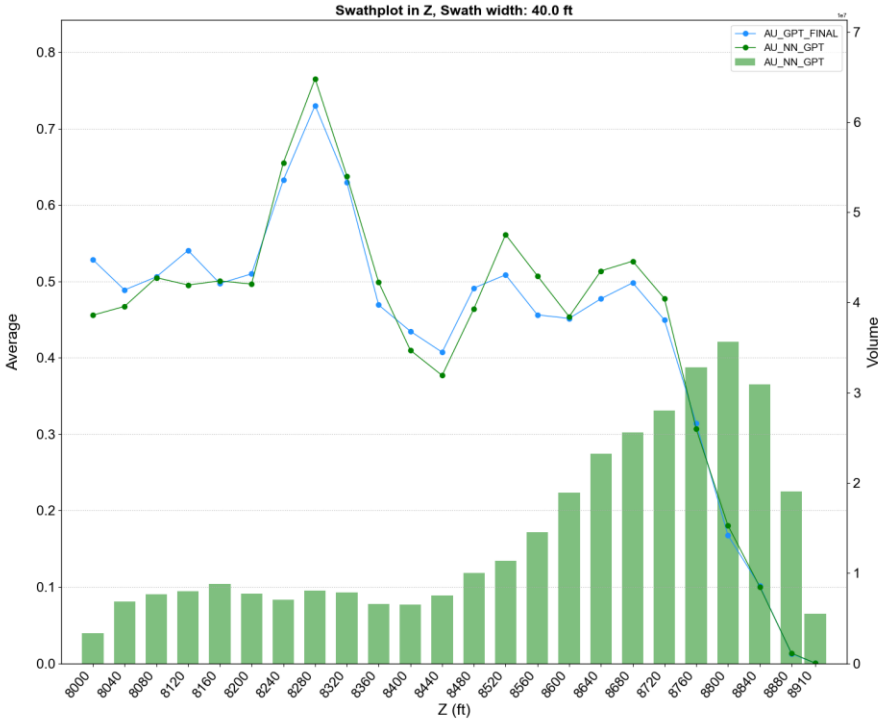


Figure 14-23: Swath Plot Domain 260 – Direction Z



14.13.5 Sources of Uncertainty

The QP has considered all principal sources of uncertainty affecting the Mineral Resource estimates and their impact on classification. These sources are described below.

Historical Data

Several model areas rely on legacy Cyprus and WSMC drilling (1975–1997). These campaigns generally lacked systematic QA/QC by modern standards; WSMC completed retroactive check assays with mixed lab-to-lab agreement (e.g., acceptable overall correlations but specific poor comparisons such as Hunter vs. WSMC; Monitor vs. Skyline). Original survey certificates are incomplete for portions of the collar database, and some early collars were surveyed in a local grid with incomplete transformation records. These factors introduce additional uncertainty relative to recent datasets and have been reflected through conservative classification in the areas of the MRE dependent on this data.

Density and Tonnage bias

Specific gravity (SG) data are limited by campaign and method. The 1997 water-immersion measurements on mineralized material are considered acceptable; however, some 1982 determinations lack method documentation, and early-1990s measurements have limited supporting records. Sparse coverage by lithology/alteration domains can bias tonnage locally if true in situ bulk density differs from applied values. AMEC (2010) deemed the SG dataset adequate for their mineral resource estimate but recommended additional determinations per domain for future study levels. SLR followed same considerations and recommends additional density test for more lithological representativeness.

Sampling and Drilling Methods

Downhole deviation increases with depth; most holes beyond approximately 800 ft deviate more than one block dimension, and beyond 1,200 ft more than double the block dimension. A minority of collars show elevation discrepancies against the 25 ft contour topography. While generally not material, blocks dependent on the most affected holes (e.g., NUN080) were downgraded.

For modern campaigns, QA/QC indicates acceptable precision and accuracy (rig duplicates, blanks, pulp duplicates). However, silver QA/QC are sparse, and Newmont internal SRM certificates were not available to AMEC. The 2008 Fronteer program lacked umpire check assays and contained duplicated QA/QC records that were later removed. These gaps have been addressed through targeted downgrades where QA/QC or density coverage is incomplete.

Currently, approximately 95% of the total drilling data is based on RC and 87% of drilling was completed before 1990. The majority of the data was previously verified for different independent audits. Most data with inconsistencies were removed from the data used to estimate the Mineral Resources in this report. However, additional validation using modern methodologies is strongly recommended to upgrade the classification of the Mineral Resource in future estimates.

Data Processing and Handling

Standard industry practices were applied for sample preparation, assay procedures, database validation, and compositing. Database integrity checks were performed prior to estimation.

Residual uncertainty relates primarily to historical data integration; however, validation procedures and conservative classification adjustments were applied where appropriate.



Geometallurgical Modelling

Metallurgical test work summarized in Section 13 describes the direct impact and relationship between sulphur, carbon content, and preg-robbing test results, as gold is often associated locally with all of these factors. Sulphur grade above 5% content generally correlates with lower gold recovery in certain flowsheets, as a greater proportion of gold may be locked within sulphides. Since StrikePoint is still evaluating various processing techniques, SLR developed a sulphur and preg-robbing model to aid in optimizing recovery methods and refining processing strategies. These models were not used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. However, that would directly impact on recovery calculations used to report metal content.

In conjunction with the future metallurgical test work outlined in Section 13.0, the QP recommends that StrikePoint consider developing a geometallurgical model, if warranted, to account for recovery variability and support process planning for future technical evaluations.

Geological Modelling

The resource model relies on grade shells supported by stratigraphic and structural interpretations. SLR considers the geology model adequate for resource estimation. Uncertainty increases in structurally complex or peripherally drilled areas and where legacy lithology coding is inconsistent; these zones carry lower confidence and have been classified accordingly.

The poor spatial coverage of data informing PRV and S values used in this model version has demonstrated the necessity of de-risking the Mineral Resources with more drilling sampling and proper multivariate geometallurgical model. For StrikePoint to consider POX or other complex processing methods, it is strongly required a full analytical suite and spatial coverage of carbon, As, Cu, S (and others) to inform metallurgical assumptions.

14.14 Mineral Resource Reporting

Mineral Resources were reported in accordance with CIM (2014) definitions and estimated following the CIM 2019 Best Practices Guidelines for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.

In the QP’s opinion the assumptions, parameters, and methodology used for the Project Mineral Resource estimate are appropriate for the style of mineralization. The effective date of the Mineral Resource estimate is July 10, 2026. There are no Mineral Reserves. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

The QP is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors not discussed in this report that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

Table 14-16 presents a summary of the Mineral Resource estimate for Northumberland reporting by material type.

Table 14-16: Mineral Resource Report Breakdown by Material Type (Redox)

Category	REDOX	Tonnage (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Grade (g/t Ag)	Grade (g/t AuEq)	Contained Metal (Au oz)	Contained Metal (Ag oz)	Contained Metal (AuEq oz)
Indicated	Oxide	19,068	0.79	5.99	0.87	483,000	3,670,000	534,000
	Sulphide	47,940	1.44	5.14	1.51	2,227,000	7,929,000	2,323,000
	Total	**67,008**	**1.26**	**5.38**	**1.33**	**2,709,000**	**11,599,000**	**2,857,000**
Inferred	Oxide	751	0.40	4.98	0.47	9,500	120,000	11,000
	Sulphide	30,216	1.55	4.26	1.60	1,510,000	4,140,000	1,557,000
	Total	**30,967**	**1.53**	**4.28**	**1.58**	**1,519,000**	**4,260,000**	**1,568,000**

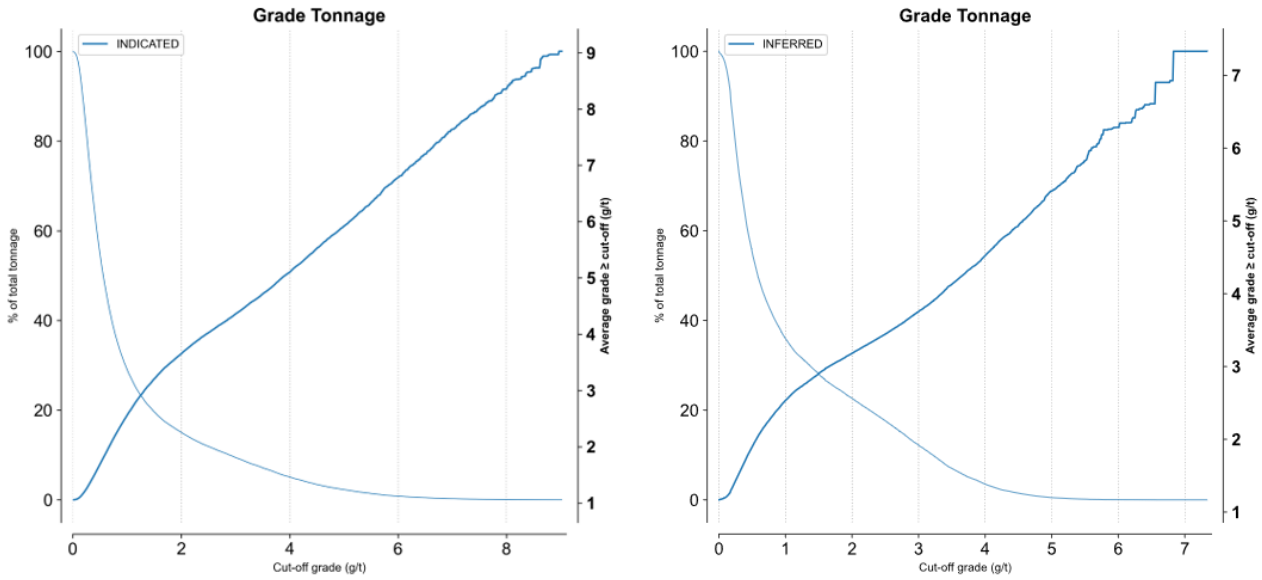
Notes:

1. The MRE was prepared by Mr. Hebert Lopes Oliveira, B.Sc., P.Geo., Principal Resource Geologist at SLR, who is an independent Qualified Person (QP) for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101).
2. This is the initial MRE for StrikePoint, and reflects revised price, cost, and technical assumptions over historical MREs, which should not be relied on. The MRE incorporates the CIM (2019) Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (MRMR) Best Practice guidelines and the CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
3. Metallurgical recoveries consider oxidation state as defined by sulphide content: < 0.5% (oxide) and ≥ 0.5% (fresh), and further subdivide fresh material into low, medium and high preg robbing categories as estimated from preg robbing values (PRV) and assumed as follows:
    a. Oxide material: 75% for both Au and Ag
    b. Fresh, low PRV material: 90% Au; 70% Ag
    c. Fresh, medium PRV material: 80% Au; 60% Ag
    d. Fresh, high PRV material: 60% Au; 40% Ag
4. Gold Equivalent (AuEq) = Au(g/t) + (Ag(g/t) x (Ag price x Ag recovery / Au price x Au recovery)).
5. Mineral Resources are estimated at variable AuEq cut-off grades based on long term prices of US$3,500 per gold ounce and US$55 per silver ounce and Au and Ag recoveries by material type as follows: 0.16 g/t (oxide); 0.31 g/t (fresh, low PRV); 0.35 g/t (fresh, medium PRV); and 0.47 g/t (fresh, high PRV).
6. Mineral Resources are reported within an optimized pit shell, using the following assumptions:
    a. Overall pit slope angles of 45°
    b. Mining costs of US$2.12/tonne (t) mined
    c. G&A costs of US$1.35/t milled
    d. Processing costs of US$12/t milled (oxide); US$30/t milled (sulphide)
    e. In situ bulk density is 2.6 t/m^3.
7. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. There are no Mineral Reserves at Northumberland.
8. This Mineral Resource estimate includes Inferred Mineral Resources which have had insufficient work to classify them as Indicated Mineral Resources. It is uncertain but reasonably expected that Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.
9. Numbers may not add or multiply accurately due to rounding.
10. The effective date of the Mineral Resource Estimate for Northumberland is July 10, 2026
11. The QP is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors not discussed in this report that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

14.15 Grade Tonnage Sensitivity

Figure 14-24 shows the sensitivity of the pit constrained Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources for the Northumberland Mineral Resource model to various cut-off grades. The total tonnes (above 0 g/t Au) within the conceptual resource pit are 97 Mt.

Figure 14-24: Indicated and Inferred Gold Mineral Resource Grade Tonnage Curves



15.0 Mineral Reserve Estimates

This section is not applicable.

16.0 Mining Methods

This section is not applicable.

17.0 Recovery Methods

This section is not applicable.

18.0 Project Infrastructure

This section is not applicable.

19.0 Market Studies and Contracts

This section is not applicable.

20.0 Environmental Studies, Permitting, and Social or Community Impact

This section is not applicable.

21.0 Capital and Operating Costs

This section is not applicable.

22.0 Economic Analysis

This section is not applicable.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

Kinross Gold Corporation's (Kinross) Round Mountain Mine is located approximately 25 mi (40 km) southwest of the Northumberland property.

Round Mountain is a long-running, large-scale open pit gold mining operation owned by Kinross. The mine is one of Nevada's major gold producers and demonstrates the significant gold endowment and mining potential of the region (Kinross 2021)

The QP has not independently verified this information and this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization at Northumberland.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

No additional information or explanation is necessary to make this Technical Report understandable and not misleading.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

25.1 Geology and Mineral Resources

- SLR has prepared an initial Mineral Resource estimate on the Northumberland deposit for StrikePoint. Mineral Resources are estimated to total 67 Mt at average grades of 1.26 g/t Au, 5.38 g/t Ag and 1.33 g/t AuEq for Indicated and 31 Mt at average grades of 1.53 g/t Au, 4.28 g/t Ag and 1.58 g/t AuEq for Inferred.
- The understanding of the Project's geology and mineralization is sufficiently advanced to support Mineral Resource estimation. The adopted deposit model is considered appropriate and consistent with the geological characteristics and mineralization styles identified to date.
- Sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures of the recent drilling adhere to industry standards for data quality and integrity. No sampling or preparation factors are considered to materially affect assay accuracy or reliability. Available QA/QC results indicate acceptable accuracy and precision, supporting the adequacy of the database for Mineral Resource estimation.
- While the historical drilling database for the central and eastern areas of the deposit is considered sufficiently reliable to support the current Project stage, uncertainties remain due to the absence of confirmatory drill holes and more widely documented QA/QC data. These factors may influence the geometry, continuity, and classification of mineralization, and could impact future Mineral Resource updates and Project evaluation. Twinning selected historical drill holes is expected to support data confidence and reduce these uncertainties.
- Additional re-logging and analytical test work is needed to better understand the geometallurgical characteristics of the deposit.
- The Project shows strong potential for resource growth, warranting further exploration and technical studies.
- As the Project advances and additional data are collected, reliance on historical data is expected to decrease.

25.2 Mineral Processing

- Test work sample representativity is uncertain as composites are not clearly tied to drill holes and PRV variability is sparsely defined.
- Heap leach and CIL test work results indicate variable metallurgical performance dependent on mineralization type and mineralogical characteristics, with gold extraction ranging from 26% to 86%.
- POX pretreatment test work separated composites by refractory (AuCN/AuFA) and by preg-robbing potential. POX pretreatment resulted in a significant increase in gold extraction for all composite types tested relative to direct cyanidation, with refractory material increasing from 6% to above 80%. For high preg-robbing material, POX pretreatment achieved 35% extraction, but this was increased to 65% extraction with carbon flotation before CIL.

- Acid autoclave conditions generally returned higher gold extractions than alkaline autoclave conditions across the test work dataset; however, this was achieved with high acid consumption.
- A conceptual flowsheet routes low sulphur (<0.5% S) material to CIL and higher sulphur material to acid POX (with carbon flotation as needed) followed by CIL, with indicative recoveries for oxides of approximately 75% for both gold and silver, and sulphides of 90% for gold and 70% for silver at low PR, 80% for gold and 60% for silver at medium PR, and 60% for gold and 40% for silver at high PR. Transitional (partially oxidized) material has been reported but not well documented in the data available.
- Additional geometallurgical test work is recommended to improve confidence in process design and metal recovery estimates. Each process route to be tested on all geometallurgical domains, including heap leach, CIL, and CIL with POX pretreatment. Additional process routes will also be investigated, including blinding agents to reduce preg-robbing, flotation and POX treatment on flotation concentrate.



26.0 Recommendations

26.1 Geology and Mineral Resources

The SLR QP has reviewed and concurs with StrikePoint's proposed phased budgets (Table 26-1 and Table 26-2) and recommends that the proposed exploration program be carried out.

Phase 1 of the recommended work program will include all relevant test work and studies needed for a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) as well as diamond drilling to support infill and expansion programs. Additional diamond drilling will also assess the potential extension along mineralized structures, support geometallurgical modelling and the potential conversion of categorized material. Contingent upon the results of Phase 1, a Phase 2 work program would include additional drilling, metallurgical test work, a Mineral Resource update and Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS).

Table 26-1: Northumberland Project Proposed Budget – Phase 1

Description	Length (m)	Cost/Unit (US$)	Total Cost (US$)	Total Cost (C$)
Exploration and Infill Drilling Programs				
Core Drilling	5,000	700	3,500,000	4,861,111
Reverse Circulation Drilling	10,000	350	3,500,000	4,861,111
Drilling Subtotal			**7,000,000**	**9,722,222**
Test Work				
Geometallurgical Sample Selection			15,000	20,833
CIL and refractory (flot, POX, fine grind, Albion)			165,000	229,167
Heap Leach Testwork (Bottle Roll Tests)			15,000	20,833
Test Work Subtotal			**195,000**	**270,833**
Studies				
Mineral Resource Update			75,000	104,167
PEA			265,000	368,056
Studies Subtotal			**340,000**	**472,222**
Subtotal			7,535,000	10,465,278
Contingency (10%)			753,500	1,046,528
Total			**8,288,500**	**11,511,806**
F/X	0.72			

Table 26-2: Northumberland Project Proposed Budget – Phase 2

Description	Length (m)	Cost/Unit (US$)	Total Cost (US$)	Total Cost (C$)
Exploration and Infill Drilling Programs				
Core Drilling	7,500	700	5,250,000	7,291,667
Reverse Circulation Drilling	15,000	350	5,250,000	7,291,667
Drilling Subtotal			**10,500,000**	**14,583,333**
Test Work				
Geometallurgical Sample Selection			20,000	27,778
CIL and refractory (POX, fine grind, Albion)			180,000	250,000
Heap Leach Test Work			250,000	347,222
Test Work Subtotal			**450,000**	**625,000**
Studies				
Mineral Resource Update			100,000	138,889
Pre-Feasibility Study			500,000	694,444
Studies Subtotal			**600,000**	**833,333**
Subtotal			11,550,000	16,041,667
Contingency (10%)			1,155,000	1,604,167
Total			**12,705,000**	**17,645,833**
F/X	0.72			

Within the recommended exploration program above, the SLR QP makes the following recommendations:

1 Undertake a re-logging campaign to validate and confirm historical logging, especially related to the presence of organic carbon and redox conditions.

2 Complete a multielement EDA, focusing on spatial correlation between Au, Ag, S, As, Hg, PRV, total organic carbon (TOC), and clay. Define preliminary geometallurgical domains tied to oxidation state and sulphide content.

3 Recover the structural database created by Panterra Geoservices Inc. in 2010 and integrate it into the geological model for the PEA and, if results warrant, the PFS stages of the Project.

4 Implement a structurally driven exploration program targeting open ground surrounding and beneath the historical Chipmunk Pit, with emphasis on fault intersections and down-dip extensions that have not previously been tested. Priority work should include structural reinterpretation, integration of historical pit mapping with drilling data, and targeted step-out drilling to test continuity along the fault system beyond the limits of historical mining.

5 Strengthen QA/QC: procure CRM , include low/mid/high-grade CRMs and blanks at higher insertion rates, and increase external check assays toward ~5%.

6 Twin priority historical holes in continuity-critical zones; add downhole surveys where absent; resurvey legacy collars tied to local grids.

26.2 Mineral Processing

1 A more extensive and complete assay set that covers all the variables needed to define free leaching gold, sulphide locked gold, and preg-robbing is required to move the project forward. This is expected to be achieved by confirming the historical assays and logging and through a new exploration program.

2 Additional geometallurgical test work is recommended to improve confidence in process design and metal recovery estimates, with a focus on preg-robbing behaviour and its variability across geological domains. Geometallurgical test work with systematic sample selection including mineralogy and diagnostic leach test work to ensure the test work dataset represents the geological and metallurgical variability of the deposit.

3 Each process route should be tested on all geometallurgical domains, including heap leach, CIL, and CIL with POX pretreatment, conventional flotation and flotation with reducing, or low-Eh conditions reagents and technologies to produce a concentrate for sale or for downstream CIL with POX pretreatment. Additional process routes will also be investigated, including blinding agents to reduce preg-robbing, flotation and POX treatment on flotation concentrate. Albion, BIOX or equivalent technologies should be investigated as an alternative to POX pretreatment and, lastly, roasting to remove preg-robbing carbonaceous material. Additional investigation into acid autoclave vs alkaline autoclave is recommended, to reduce acid consumption in the acid autoclave. Inclusion of an acidulation circuit prior to POX to destroy carbonates should also be investigated.

27.0 References

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Whitney & Whitney, Inc., 1980, Summary Report of a Statistical Comparison of Core and Rotary Drill Assay Results, Northumberland project: 9 p. and Appendices.

28.0 Date and Signature Date

This report titled “NI 43-101 Technical Report, Northumberland Gold Project, Nevada, USA” with an effective date of July 31, 2026 was prepared and signed by the following authors:

(Signed & Sealed) ***Hebert Lopes Oliveira***

Dated at Toronto, ON
September 23, 2026

Hebert Lopes Oliveira, P.Geo.

(Signed & Sealed) ***Travis R O’Farrell***

Dated at Toronto, ON
September 23, 2026

Travis R O’Farrell, P.Eng.

29.0 Certificate of Qualified Person

29.1 Hebert Lopes Oliveira

I, Hebert Lopes Oliveira, P.Geo., as an author of this report entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report, Northumberland Gold Project, Nevada, USA” with an effective date of an effective date of July 31, 2026 prepared for StrikePoint Gold Inc., do hereby certify that:

1. I am Principal Geologist with SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd, of 318 11 Ave SE, Calgary AB T2G 0Y2.
2. I am a graduate of Federal University of Ouro Preto in 2003 with a degree in Geological Engineering.
3. I am registered as a Professional Geologist in the Province of Ontario (Reg.#4084) and in the Province of Alberta (Reg.#334830) and a Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists (Reg.#5170). I have worked as a mining engineer/geologist for a total of 23 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
    - Mineral resource estimation including audits and due diligence reviews, for orogenic gold deposits, such as:
        - Hemlo Mining (Ontario, Canada) – Orogenic gold deposit in the Abitibi Shield gold belt.
        - Barrick Mining Corporation (Canada) – Integrated to Nevada Gold Mines (NGM) Technical team exposed and visited NGM Carlin Type Complex.
        - Paracatu Gold Mining (Brazil) – Mesothermal/orogenic gold deposit.
        - La Bodega gold-silver-copper project (Colombia) - High-sulphidation epithermal deposit.
        - Lamego Mine (Brazil) – Orogenic gold deposit, structurally controlled within the Iron Quadrangle greenstone belt.
    - Mine Geologist and Grade Control Geologist at operations and mine development open pit and underground projects in Canada, Brazil.
4. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
5. I visited the Northumberland Gold Project on May 12, 2026.
6. I am responsible for Sections 1.1, 1.1.1.1, 1.1.2.1, 1.1.3.1, 1.2 (except 1.2.9), 2-12, 14-24, 25.1, 26.1, and overall preparation of this Technical Report.
7. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

10. 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 that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 2026

(Signed & Sealed) *Hebert Lopes Oliveira*

Hebert Lopes Oliveira, P.Geo.

29.2 Travis R. O'Farrell

I, Travis R O'Farrell, P.Eng., as an author of this report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report, Northumberland Gold Project, Nevada, USA" with an effective date of July 31, 2026 prepared for StrikePoint Gold Inc., do hereby certify that:

1. I am Director of Processing and Tailings with Fuse Advisors, part of SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd, of Suite 3123, 595 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC V7X 1J1.
2. I am a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, Canada in 2010 with a Bachelor's of Chemical Engineering.
3. I am registered as a Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia (No. 46026). I have worked as a metallurgist for a total of 16 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
    - At Fuse Advisors, metallurgical consultant for various gold projects with a variety of processing technologies
    - Corporate metallurgist at Equinox Gold, providing technical oversight to gold operations and projects across USA, Canada and Brazil.
4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
5. I have not visited the Northumberland Project
6. I am responsible for Sections 1.1.1.2, 1.1.2.2, 1.1.3.2, 1.2.9, 1.4, 13, 25.2, and 26.2 of the Technical Report.
7. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
10. At the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the sections in the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 2026

(Signed & Sealed) ***Travis R O'Farrell***

Travis R O'Farrell, P.Eng.

30.0 Appendix 1 - Claim List

The following properties situated in Nye County, Nevada:

1 The following 9 patented lode mining claims; Patent #27-84-0061, Mineral Survey 4974; located in Section 13 and 24, TI3N, R45E and Sections 18 and 19, T13N, R46E, containing 184.47 acres, more or less:

ANGIE #4, ANGIE #5, ANGIE #7, CHIPMUNK #4, CHIPMUNK N0.6,

NEIL NO. 1, NEIL NO. 2, NEIL NO. 5, NEIL #6

Assessor Parcel No. 000-156-46

2 The following 63 patented mill sites; Patent #27-85-0048, Mineral Survey 4973; located in Section 1, T13N, R44E, and Section 31, T14N, R45E, and Section 36, T14N, R44E, and Section 25 and 36 T13 1/2 N, R 44 1/2E, containing 315 acres, more or less:

CMS No. 17, 25, 26, 28, 33-45, 52-76, 86-103, 123, 124, 131

Assessor Parcel No. 000-156-48

3 Fee surface and minerals, containing 3,385.53 acres, more or less:

Township 13 North, Range 45 East

Section 13: Lots 6-8 inclusive, Lots 11-29 inclusive, N 1/2 and N1/2SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4

Assessor Parcel No. 005-321-02

Section 14: Lots 1-6 inclusive, Lots 9, 10, NE 1/4, S1/2NE1/4SW1/4, S1/2SW1/4SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4

Assessor Parcel No. 005-321-02

Section 23: Lots 6-12 inclusive, Lots 17-20 inclusive, Lot 22, Lots 24-43 inclusive, E1/2NE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4SW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4SW1/4, S1/2SW1/4SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, SE1/4

Assessor Parcel No. 005-321-02

Section 24: Lots 1-3 inclusive, Lots 11, 12, 14, 17, Lots 20-25 inclusive, Lots 28-79 inclusive, S1/2SW1/4, SE1/4

Assessor Parcel No. 005-321-02

Township 13 North, Range 46 East

Section 18: Lots 1-80 inclusive, E1/2

Assessor Parcel No. 005-321-02

Section 19: Lots 1, 2, 5, Lots 10-12 inclusive, Lots 17-81 inclusive, E1/2

Assessor Parcel No. 005-321-02

Table 30-1: Fronteer 910 Unpatented Mining Claims in Nye County, Nevada

Claim Name	BLM Serial #	Legacy BLM	Serial #	Book & Page or Document #		Amended Book & Page or Document #	
WIG NO. 7	NV101608528	NMC	28197	220	248		
WIG NO. 8	NV101608975	NMC	28198	220	249		
WIG NO. 9	NV101346913	NMC	28199	220	250		
WIG NO. 10	NV101497215	NMC	28200	220	251		
WIG NO. 11	NV101492746	NMC	28201	220	252		
WIG NO. 12	NV101601262	NMC	28202	220	253		
WIG NO. 13	NV101610239	NMC	28203	220	254		
WIG NO. 14	NV101609354	NMC	28204	220	255		
WIG NO. 15	NV101610380	NMC	28205	220	256		
WIG NO. 16	NV101302854	NMC	28206	220	257		
KAY 34	NV101548766	NMC	55789	239	145		339606
KAY 9	NV101602031	NMC	66579	28	265	213	301; 339585
KAY 17	NV101452657	NMC	66583	28	272	213	304; 339593
KAY NO. 18	NV102520742	NMC	66584	28	273	213	305
KAY 29	NV101606461	NMC	66595	91	462		339601
NATHAN #10	NV101458136	NMC	76131	246	318	324	404
NATHAN #11	NV101527092	NMC	76132	246	319	324	405
NATHAN #12	NV101494822	NMC	76133	246	320	324	406
NATHAN #13	NV101407042	NMC	76134	246	321	324	407
NATHAN #14	NV101451640	NMC	76135	246	322	324	408
NATHAN #15	NV101550073	NMC	76136	246	323	324	409
NATHAN #16	NV101459556	NMC	76137	246	324	324	410
NATHAN #17	NV101404571	NMC	76138	246	325	324	411
NATHAN #20	NV101502042	NMC	76141	246	328	324	414
NATHAN #21	NV101492978	NMC	76142	246	329	324	415
SUSAN NO. 20	NV101451788	NMC	76163	246	288	324	435
SUSAN NO. 21	NV101400941	NMC	76164	246	289	324	436
SUSAN NO. 22	NV101454385	NMC	76165	246	290	324	437
SUSAN #32	NV101508062	NMC	76175	246	300	324	447
SUSAN #33	NV101495954	NMC	76176	246	301	324	448
SUSAN #34	NV101300154	NMC	76177	246	302		
SUSAN #35	NV101525612	NMC	76178	246	303	324	449

Claim Name	BLM Serial #	Legacy BLM	Serial #	Book & Page or Document #		Amended Book & Page or Document #	
SUSAN #36	NV101730435	NMC	76179	246	304	324	450
SUSAN #37	NV101348241	NMC	76180	246	305	324	451
SUSAN #38	NV101491269	NMC	76181	246	306	324	452
SUSAN #39	NV101606620	NMC	76182	246	307	324	453
WINDY NO. 1	NV101301048	NMC	102882	101	554	360	294
WINDY NO. 2	NV101453374	NMC	102883	101	554	360	296
WINDY #3	NV101301012	NMC	102884	101	554	360	298
WINDY #4	NV101458252	NMC	102885	101	554	360	300
WINDY NO. 5	NV102521039	NMC	102886	101	554	360	302
WINDY NO. 6	NV101479115	NMC	102887	101	554	360	304
WINDY 7	NV101304865	NMC	102888	101	554	360	306; 780317
WINDY 8	NV101541827	NMC	102889	101	554	360	308; 780318
WINDY 9	NV101304596	NMC	102890	101	554	360	310; 780319
WIG #33	NV101756706	NMC	102891	250	193		
WIG #34	NV101302195	NMC	102892	250	194		
RAINBOW NO. 1	NV101454004	NMC	134893	258	522		
RAINBOW NO. 2	NV101730788	NMC	134894	258	523		
RAINBOW NO. 3	NV101452001	NMC	134895	258	524		
RAINBOW NO. 4	NV101603142	NMC	134896	258	525		
RAINBOW NO. 5	NV101752883	NMC	134897	258	526		
RAINBOW NO. 6	NV101459677	NMC	134898	258	527		
RAINBOW NO. 7	NV101601205	NMC	134899	258	528		
RAINBOW NO. 8	NV101604969	NMC	134900	258	529		
RAINBOW NO. 9	NV101494911	NMC	134901	258	530		
RAINBOW NO. 10	NV101606392	NMC	134902	258	531		
RAINBOW NO. 11	NV101731277	NMC	134903	258	532		
RAINBOW NO. 12	NV101302579	NMC	134904	258	533		
RAINBOW NO. 20	NV101609130	NMC	134905	258	534		
JANE	NV102520940	NMC	134906	258	536		
JANE NO. 2	NV101497578	NMC	134908	258	535		
LYNX	NV101494657	NMC	134911	258	540		

Claim Name	BLM Serial #	Legacy BLM	Serial #	Book & Page or Document #		Amended Book & Page or Document #	
MARY JANE V	NV101406698	NMC	134912	258	541		
HAZEL NO. 1	NV101497782	NMC	134913	258	542		
HAZEL NO. 2	NV101404551	NMC	134914	258	543		
HAZEL NO. 3	NV101602125	NMC	134915	258	544		
HAZEL NO. 4	NV101405148	NMC	134916	258	545		
HAZEL NO. 5	NV101340481	NMC	134917	258	546		
HAZEL NO. 6	NV101402518	NMC	134918	258	547		
HAZEL NO. 7	NV101343116	NMC	134919	258	548		
HAZEL NO. 8	NV101301413	NMC	134920	258	549		
HAZEL NO. 9	NV101344481	NMC	134921	258	550		
HAZEL NO. 10	NV102520869	NMC	134922	258	551		
HAZEL NO. 11	NV101528258	NMC	134923	258	552		
GENDRON	NV101523500	NMC	134924	258	553		
VALLEY VIEW	NV101528292	NMC	134925	258	554		
VALLEY VIEW NO.1	NV101498908	NMC	134926	258	555		
VALLEY VIEW NO.2	NV101603058	NMC	134927	258	556		
VALLEY VIEW NO.3	NV101305345	NMC	134928	258	557		
CORD	NV101603386	NMC	134929	258	558		
CORD NO. 1	NV101732038	NMC	134930	258	559		
CORD NO. 2	NV101497091	NMC	134931	258	560		
CORD NO. 3	NV101604977	NMC	134932	258	561		
CORD NO. 4	NV101607664	NMC	134933	258	562		
CORD NO. 5	NV101301348	NMC	134934	258	563		
UPSET	NV101731721	NMC	134935	258	564		
EDNA	NV101303183	NMC	134936	258	565		
MARY JANE	NV101500898	NMC	134937	258	566		
BETTIFAE	NV101460162	NMC	134938	258	567		
SIDEHILL #2	NV101603902	NMC	135960	257	65	324	328
CANYON NO. 3	NV101340686	NMC	220675	322	391		
CANYON NO. 6	NV101460172	NMC	221294	325	395		
NORTH NO. 1	NV101603239	NMC	222520	328	191		
NORTH NO. 2	NV101496401	NMC	222521	328	192		



Claim Name	BLM Serial #	Legacy BLM	Serial #	Book & Page or Document #		Amended Book & Page or Document #	
NORTH NO. 3	NV101605492	NMC	222522	328	193		
NORTH NO. 4	NV101496462	NMC	222523	328	194		
WEB NO. 1	NV101496596	NMC	225591	327	475		
WEB NO. 3	NV101453703	NMC	225593	327	477		
WEB NO. 4	NV101403967	NMC	225594	327	478		
WEB NO. 5	NV101505723	NMC	229681	331	556		
JACK NO. 2	NV101403922	NMC	244074	344	565	359	62
JACK NO. 3	NV101755671	NMC	244075	344	566	359	63
JACK NO. 12	NV101520480	NMC	244084	344	575	359	72
WEB NO. 18	NV101752785	NMC	252377	353	488		
WEB NO. 19	NV101496377	NMC	280081	398	86		
WEB NO. 20	NV101400938	NMC	280082	398	87		
WEB NO. 21	NV101498838	NMC	280083	398	88		
WEB NO. 22	NV101526901	NMC	280084	398	89		
WEB NO. 23	NV101457306	NMC	280085	398	90		
WEB NO. 2	NV101301877	NMC	281630	399	446		
WC-1	NV101504517	NMC	329579	474	371		
WC-2	NV101347040	NMC	329580	474	372		
WC-3	NV101529547	NMC	329581	474	373		
WC-4	NV101300847	NMC	329582	474	374		
WC-5	NV101502124	NMC	329583	474	375		
WC-6	NV101500019	NMC	329584	474	376		
WC-7	NV101504477	NMC	329585	474	377		
WC-8	NV101525351	NMC	329586	474	378		
WC-9	NV101505714	NMC	329587	474	379		
WC-10	NV101303314	NMC	329588	474	380		
WC-11	NV101609525	NMC	329589	474	381		
WC-12	NV101604993	NMC	329590	474	382		
WC-13	NV101453640	NMC	329591	474	383		
WC-14	NV101730787	NMC	329592	474	384		
WC-15	NV101451947	NMC	329593	474	385		
WC-16	NV101478504	NMC	329594	474	386		
WC-17	NV101609795	NMC	329595	474	387		

Claim Name	BLM Serial #	Legacy BLM	Serial #	Book & Page or Document #		Amended Book & Page or Document #	
WC-18	NV101751280	NMC	329596	474	388		
WC-19	NV101606590	NMC	329597	474	389		
WC-20	NV101731843	NMC	329598	474	390		
WC-21	NV101496260	NMC	329599	474	391		
WC-22	NV101522881	NMC	329600	474	392		
WC-23	NV101605283	NMC	329601	474	393		
WC-24	NV101498418	NMC	329602	474	394		
WC-25	NV101546136	NMC	329603	474	395		
WC-30	NV101780994	NMC	329608	474	400		
WC-35	NV101480278	NMC	329613	474	405		
WC-41	NV101490797	NMC	329619	474	411		
WC-42	NV101403892	NMC	329620	474	412		
WC-43	NV101731608	NMC	329621	474	413		
WC-44	NV101402247	NMC	329622	474	414		
WC-45	NV101457723	NMC	329623	474	415		
WC-46	NV101523846	NMC	329624	474	416		
WC-47	NV101492894	NMC	329625	474	417		
WC-48	NV101520443	NMC	329626	474	418		
T-1 PLACER	NV101478928	NMC	349612	503	39		
T-2 PLACER	NV101607224	NMC	349613	503	40		
NATHAN #18	NV101407168	NMC	349614	503	41		
NATHAN #19	NV101605157	NMC	349615	503	42		
CANYON NO. 4	NV101404318	NMC	349616	503	44		
CANYON NO. 5	NV101491430	NMC	349617	503	43		
NU-1	NV101492089	NMC	352743	509	167		
NU-2	NV101606375	NMC	352744	509	168		
NU-3	NV101459528	NMC	352745	509	169		
NU-4	NV101607796	NMC	352746	509	170		
NU-5	NV101543298	NMC	352747	509	171		
NU-6	NV101497753	NMC	352748	509	172		
NU-7	NV101543479	NMC	352749	509	173		
NU-8	NV101493902	NMC	352750	509	174		
NU-9	NV101543505	NMC	352751	509	175		

Claim Name	BLM Serial #	Legacy BLM	Serial #	Book & Page or Document #		Amended Book & Page or Document #	
NU-10	NV101497280	NMC	352752	509	176		
NU-11	NV101494616	NMC	352753	509	177		
NU-12	NV101521438	NMC	352754	509	178		
NU-13	NV101460277	NMC	352755	509	179		
NU-14	NV101607644	NMC	352756	509	180		
NU-15	NV101495547	NMC	352757	509	181		
SHIRLEY 1	NV101754151	NMC	373427	542	10		
SHIRLEY 2	NV101407004	NMC	373428	542	11		
SHIRLEY 3	NV101479490	NMC	373429	542	12		
SHIRLEY 7	NV101492768	NMC	373433	542	16		
JANA #134	NV101607839	NMC	589895		258755		
JANA #135	NV101498326	NMC	589896		258756		
JANA #152	NV101540938	NMC	589901		258763		
JANA #153	NV101407315	NMC	589902		258764		
JANA #154	NV101545812	NMC	589903		258765		
JANA #155	NV101491372	NMC	589904		258766		
JANA #156	NV101543406	NMC	589905		258767		
JANA #157	NV101493594	NMC	589906		258768		
JANA #158	NV101609626	NMC	589907		258769		
JANA #172	NV101301867	NMC	589922		258775		
JANA #161	NV101609955	NMC	607076		270470		
JANA #162	NV101454939	NMC	607077		270471		
BA #19	NV101759453	NMC	607081		270476		
BA #20	NV101495397	NMC	607082		270477		
BA #21	NV101780907	NMC	607083		270478		
BA #22	NV101607899	NMC	607084		270479		
BA #23	NV101451202	NMC	607085		270480		
BA #24	NV101607927	NMC	607086		270481		
BA #26	NV101451868	NMC	607087		270482		
BA #29	NV101495230	NMC	607088		270483		
BA #30	NV101751532	NMC	607089		270484		
BA #31	NV101493469	NMC	607090		270485		
BA #32	NV101755572	NMC	607091		270486		



Claim Name	BLM Serial #	Legacy BLM	Serial #	Book & Page or Document #		Amended Book & Page or Document #	
BA #33	NV101494714	NMC	607092		270487		
BA #53	NV101601639	NMC	607093		270493		
BA #54	NV101479159	NMC	607094		270488		
BA #55 FRACTION	NV101492592	NMC	607097		270492		
BA #56 FRACTION	NV101304469	NMC	607098		270489		
STUD 3	NV101603246	NMC	630934		291748		
STUD 4	NV101491892	NMC	630935		291749		
STUD 5	NV101730772	NMC	630936		291750		
STUD 6	NV101601477	NMC	630937		291751		
STUD 7	NV101303505	NMC	630938		291752		
STUD 8	NV101479661	NMC	630939		291753		
STUD 9	NV101609353	NMC	630940		291754		
STUD 10	NV101458140	NMC	630941		291755		
STUD 11	NV101606743	NMC	630942		291756		
STUD 12	NV101341640	NMC	630943		291757		
STUD 13	NV101407816	NMC	630944		291758		
STUD 14	NV101341836	NMC	630945		291759		
STUD 15	NV101401857	NMC	630946		291760		
STUD 16	NV101497191	NMC	630947		291761		
STUD 17	NV101606556	NMC	630948		291762		
STUD 18	NV101451623	NMC	630949		291763		
STUD 19	NV101402738	NMC	630950		291764		
STUD 20	NV101452132	NMC	630951		291765		
STUD 21	NV101601270	NMC	630952		291766		
STUD 22	NV101731877	NMC	630953		291767		
STUD 23	NV101401342	NMC	630954		291768		
STUD 24	NV101603341	NMC	630955		291769		
STUD 25	NV101478433	NMC	630956		291770		
STUD 26	NV101491889	NMC	630957		291771		
STUD 27	NV101301820	NMC	630958		291772		
STUD 28	NV101492015	NMC	630959		291773		
STUD 29	NV101302853	NMC	630960		291774		

Claim Name	BLM Serial #	Legacy BLM	Serial #	Book & Page or Document #		Amended Book & Page or Document #	
STUD 30	NV101494827	NMC	630961		291775		
STUD 31	NV101302295	NMC	630962		291779		
STUD 33	NV101492402	NMC	630963		291780		
STUD 35	NV101602633	NMC	630964		291781		
STUD 37	NV101459266	NMC	630965		291783		
STUD 38	NV101603255	NMC	630966		291784		376754
STUD 39	NV101496655	NMC	630967		291786		
STUD 40	NV101350360	NMC	630968		291788		
STUD 41	NV101601484	NMC	630969		291789		
STUD 42	NV101607308	NMC	630970		291790		
STUD 43	NV101478827	NMC	630971		291791		
STUD 44	NV101603970	NMC	630972		291792		
STUD 45	NV101345681	NMC	630973		291793		
STUD 46	NV101454251	NMC	630974		291795		376755
STUD 47	NV101528408	NMC	630975		291797		
STUD 48	NV101456770	NMC	630976		291798		
STUD 121	NV101452228	NMC	630977		291776		
STUD 122	NV101604429	NMC	630978		291777		
STUD 53	NV101609071	NMC	631499		291800		
STUD 54	NV101526437	NMC	631500		291801		
STUD 55	NV101602852	NMC	631501		291802		376756; 380775
STUD 56	NV101521607	NMC	631502		291803		
STUD 57	NV101609724	NMC	631503		291804		376757; 380776
STUD 58	NV101495622	NMC	631504		291805		
STUD 59	NV101751535	NMC	631505		291806		
STUD 60	NV101497487	NMC	631506		291807		
STUD 61	NV101480292	NMC	631507		291808		
STUD 62	NV101526923	NMC	631508		291809		
STUD 63	NV101455556	NMC	631509		291810		
STUD 64	NV101478801	NMC	631510		291811		
STUD 65	NV101492289	NMC	631511		291812		
STUD 66	NV101477035	NMC	631512		291813		

Claim Name	BLM Serial #	Legacy BLM	Serial #	Book & Page or Document #		Amended Book & Page or Document #	
STUD 67	NV101490990	NMC	631513		291814		
STUD 68	NV101304602	NMC	631514		291815		
STUD 69	NV101601659	NMC	631515		291816		
STUD 70	NV101348286	NMC	631516		291817		
STUD 71	NV101601394	NMC	631517		291818		
STUD 72	NV101301620	NMC	631518		291819		
STUD 73	NV101547624	NMC	631519		291820		
STUD 74	NV101348114	NMC	631520		291821		
STUD 75	NV101451269	NMC	631521		291822		
STUD 76	NV101300066	NMC	631522		291823		
STUD 77	NV101456703	NMC	631523		291824		
STUD 78	NV101348700	NMC	631524		291825		
STUD 79	NV101458223	NMC	631525		291826		
STUD 80	NV101348353	NMC	631526		291827		
STUD 81	NV101455655	NMC	631527		291828		
STUD 82	NV101303367	NMC	631528		291829		
STUD 83	NV101755274	NMC	631529		291830		
STUD 84	NV101406481	NMC	631530		291831		
STUD 85	NV101759419	NMC	631531		291832		
STUD 86	NV101400916	NMC	631532		291833		
STUD 87	NV101752822	NMC	631533		291834		
STUD 88	NV101496713	NMC	631534		291835		
STUD 89	NV101477624	NMC	631535		291836		
STUD 90	NV101491329	NMC	631536		291837		
STUD 91	NV101477717	NMC	631537		291838		
STUD 92	NV101521022	NMC	631538		291839		
STUD 93	NV101496787	NMC	631539		291840		
STUD 94	NV101454977	NMC	631540		291841		
STUD 97	NV101455585	NMC	631541		291842		
STUD 98	NV101479445	NMC	631542		291843		
STUD 99	NV101495715	NMC	631543		291844		
STUD 100	NV101300822	NMC	631544		291845		
STUD 101	NV101479214	NMC	631545		291846		

Claim Name	BLM Serial #	Legacy BLM	Serial #	Book & Page or Document #		Amended Book & Page or Document #	
STUD 102	NV101304610	NMC	631546		291847		
STUD 103	NV101601665	NMC	631547		291848		
STUD 104	NV101454233	NMC	631548		291849		
STUD 105	NV101548889	NMC	631549		291850		
STUD 106	NV101303684	NMC	631550		291851		
STUD 107	NV101756992	NMC	631551		291852		
STUD 108	NV101348126	NMC	631552		291853		
STUD 109	NV101453727	NMC	631553		291854		
STUD 110	NV101300655	NMC	631554		291855		
STUD 111	NV101451302	NMC	631555		291856		
STUD 112	NV101304494	NMC	631556		291857		
STUD 113	NV101458696	NMC	631557		291858		
STUD 114	NV101301380	NMC	631558		291859		
STUD 115	NV101600938	NMC	631559		291860		
STUD 116	NV101405082	NMC	631560		291861		
STUD 337	NV101606853	NMC	632230		293723		
STUD 338	NV101490909	NMC	632231		293724		
STUD 339	NV101608254	NMC	632232		293725		
STUD 340	NV101490960	NMC	632233		293726		
STUD 341	NV101758047	NMC	632234		293727		
STUD 342	NV101609029	NMC	632235		293728		
STUD 357	NV101403993	NMC	632250		293743		
STUD 358	NV101604452	NMC	632251		293744		
STUD 359	NV101403141	NMC	632252		293745		
STUD 360	NV101605306	NMC	632253		293746		
STUD 361	NV101525262	NMC	632254		293747		
STUD 362	NV101607172	NMC	632255		293748		
STUD 131	NV101499815	NMC	634455		296425		
STUD 132	NV101600557	NMC	634456		296426		
STUD 133	NV101609603	NMC	634457		296427		
STUD 134	NV101301837	NMC	634458		296428		
STUD 135	NV101503284	NMC	634459		296429		
STUD 136	NV101300961	NMC	634460		296430		

Claim Name	BLM Serial #	Legacy BLM	Serial #	Book & Page or Document #		Amended Book & Page or Document #	
STUD 137	NV101458770	NMC	634461		296431		
STUD 138	NV101349185	NMC	634462		296432		
STUD 139	NV101458174	NMC	634463		296433		
STUD 140	NV101498419	NMC	634464		296434		
STUD 141	NV101504430	NMC	634465		296435		
STUD 142	NV101524707	NMC	634466		296436		
STUD 143	NV101506868	NMC	634467		296437		
STUD 144	NV101608275	NMC	634468		296438		
STUD 145	NV101460073	NMC	634469		296439		
STUD 146	NV101606390	NMC	634470		296440		
STUD 147	NV101454051	NMC	634471		296441		
STUD 148	NV101731180	NMC	634472		296442		
STUD 149	NV101452122	NMC	634473		296443		
STUD 150	NV101305179	NMC	634474		296444		
STUD 151	NV101604311	NMC	634475		296445		
STUD 152	NV101302781	NMC	634476		296446		
STUD 153	NV101609252	NMC	634477		296447		
STUD 154	NV101499838	NMC	634478		296448		
STUD 168	NV101459295	NMC	634479		296449		
STUD 169	NV101406314	NMC	634480		296450		
STUD 170	NV101495329	NMC	634481		296451		
STUD 171	NV101401154	NMC	634482		296452		
STUD 172	NV101496517	NMC	634483		296453		
STUD 173	NV101405144	NMC	634484		296454		
STUD 174	NV101610051	NMC	634485		296455		
STUD 175	NV101401125	NMC	634486		296456		
STUD 176	NV101607101	NMC	634487		296457		
STUD 177	NV101402128	NMC	634488		296458		
STUD 178	NV101502102	NMC	634489		296459		
STUD 179	NV101305276	NMC	634490		296460		
STUD 180	NV101346992	NMC	634491		296461		
STUD 181	NV101349488	NMC	634492		296462		
STUD 182	NV101340756	NMC	634493		296463		

Claim Name	BLM Serial #	Legacy BLM	Serial #	Book & Page or Document #		Amended Book & Page or Document #	
STUD 183	NV101498904	NMC	634494		296464		
STUD 184	NV101529537	NMC	634495		296465		
STUD 185	NV101606820	NMC	634496		296466		
STUD 186	NV101502109	NMC	634497		296467		
STUD 187	NV101348487	NMC	634498		296468		
STUD 188	NV101452142	NMC	634499		296469		
STUD 189	NV101525934	NMC	634500		296470		
STUD 190	NV101509217	NMC	634501		296471		
STUD 191	NV101522312	NMC	634502		296472		
STUD 192	NV101343031	NMC	634503		296473		
STUD 193	NV101601170	NMC	634504		296474		
STUD 194	NV101550264	NMC	634505		296475		
STUD 195	NV102521020	NMC	634506		296476		
STUD 196	NV101452709	NMC	634507		296477		
STUD 197	NV101478281	NMC	634508		296478		
STUD 198	NV101602959	NMC	634509		296479		
STUD 203	NV101303996	NMC	634510		296480		
STUD 204	NV101605743	NMC	634511		296481		
STUD 205	NV101303381	NMC	634512		296482		
STUD 206	NV101730856	NMC	634513		296483		
STUD 207	NV101302567	NMC	634514		296484		
STUD 208	NV101545840	NMC	634515		296485		
STUD 209	NV102520970	NMC	634516		296486		
STUD 210	NV101546094	NMC	634517		296487		
STUD 211	NV101300709	NMC	634518		296488		
STUD 212	NV101607604	NMC	634519		296489		
STUD 213	NV101407946	NMC	634520		296490		
STUD 214	NV101606231	NMC	634521		296491		
STUD 215	NV101406172	NMC	634522		296492		
STUD 216	NV101609081	NMC	634523		296493		
STUD 217	NV101499407	NMC	634524		296494		
STUD 218	NV101496956	NMC	634525		296495		
STUD 219	NV101523869	NMC	634526		296496		

Claim Name	BLM Serial #	Legacy BLM	Serial #	Book & Page or Document #		Amended Book & Page or Document #	
STUD 220	NV101520838	NMC	634527		296497		
STUD 221	NV101403563	NMC	634528		296498		
STUD 222	NV101456133	NMC	634529		296499		
STUD 223	NV101521067	NMC	634530		296500		
STUD 224	NV101609547	NMC	634531		296501		
STUD 225	NV101526510	NMC	634532		296502		
STUD 226	NV101341608	NMC	634533		296503		
STUD 227	NV101454183	NMC	634534		296504		
STUD 232	NV101780934	NMC	634535		296505		376758
STUD 235	NV101480159	NMC	634536		296506		
STUD 236	NV101751592	NMC	634537		296507		376760
STUD 237	NV101758268	NMC	634538		296508		
STUD 238	NV101607137	NMC	634539		296509		
STUD 239	NV101302517	NMC	634540		296510		
STUD 240	NV101610253	NMC	634541		296511		
STUD 241	NV101304559	NMC	634542		296512		
STUD 242	NV101606481	NMC	634543		296513		
STUD 243	NV101300694	NMC	634544		296514		
STUD 244	NV101478465	NMC	634545		296515		
STUD 245	NV101302568	NMC	634546		296516		
STUD 246	NV101545842	NMC	634547		296517		
STUD 247	NV101302585	NMC	634548		296518		
STUD 248	NV101491997	NMC	634549		296519		
STUD 249	NV101400939	NMC	634550		296520		
STUD 250	NV101498837	NMC	634551		296521		
STUD 252	NV101401898	NMC	634552		296522		376762
STUD 253	NV101602167	NMC	634553		296523		376763
STUD 254	NV101526918	NMC	634554		296524		376765
STUD 255	NV101492293	NMC	634555		296525		
STUD 256	NV101499412	NMC	634556		296526		
STUD 257	NV101491385	NMC	634557		296527		
STUD 258	NV101406722	NMC	634558		296528		
STUD 259	NV101457091	NMC	634559		296529		

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STUD 260	NV101521667	NMC	634560		296530		
STUD 262	NV101526531	NMC	634562		296532		
STUD 263	NV101506889	NMC	634563		296533		
STUD 264	NV101452793	NMC	634564		296534		
STUD 265	NV101452752	NMC	634565		296535		
STUD 266	NV101455604	NMC	634566		296536		
STUD 267	NV101457648	NMC	634567		296537		376766
STUD 268	NV101522844	NMC	634568		296538		
STUD 269	NV101604288	NMC	634569		296539		
STUD 270	NV101479110	NMC	634570		296540		
STUD 271	NV101610355	NMC	634571		296541		
STUD 272	NV101752668	NMC	634572		296542		
STUD 273	NV101606604	NMC	634573		296543		
STUD 274	NV101348021	NMC	634574		296544		
SW 2	NV101731320	NMC	641599		301070		
SW 4	NV101543559	NMC	641601		301072		
SW 6	NV101758353	NMC	641603		301074		
SW 8	NV101545851	NMC	641605		301076		
SW 10	NV101546107	NMC	641607		301078		
SW 12	NV101606256	NMC	641609		301080		
SW 14	NV101608429	NMC	641611		301082		
SW 16	NV101730679	NMC	641613		301084		
SW 18	NV101543486	NMC	641615		301086		
SW 20	NV101756909	NMC	641617		301088		
SW 25	NV101304287	NMC	641622		301093		
SW 27	NV101347254	NMC	641624		301095		
SW 29	NV101305009	NMC	641626		301097		
SW 31	NV101303687	NMC	641628		301099		
SW 33	NV101349928	NMC	641630		301101		
SW 35	NV101405053	NMC	641632		301103		
SW 37	NV101492396	NMC	641634		301105		
SW 39	NV101492796	NMC	641636		301107		
SW 41	NV101405087	NMC	641638		301109		

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SW 43	NV101526413	NMC	641640		301111		
SW 262	NV101603337	NMC	641859		301330		
SW 263	NV101348916	NMC	641860		301331		
STUD 232A	NV101604892	NMC	656135		310793		376759
STUD 253A	NV101602305	NMC	656137		310795		376764
NE 1022	NV101406135	NMC	656456		311791		
NE 1023	NV101504407	NMC	656457		311792		
NE 1024	NV101401153	NMC	656458		311793		
NE 1025	NV101496516	NMC	656459		311794		
NE 1026	NV101350017	NMC	656460		311795		
NE 1027	NV101493167	NMC	656461		311796		
NE 1028	NV101302618	NMC	656462		311797		
NE 1029	NV101492670	NMC	656463		311798		
NE 1030	NV101347007	NMC	656464		311799		
NE 1031	NV101603484	NMC	656465		311800		
NE 1048	NV101609290	NMC	656482		311817		
NE 1049	NV101455671	NMC	656483		311818		
NE 1050	NV101303550	NMC	656484		311819		
NE 1051	NV101605576	NMC	656485		311820		
NE 1052	NV101405003	NMC	656486		311821		
NE 1053	NV101341806	NMC	656487		311822		
NE 1054	NV101604246	NMC	656488		311823		
NE 1055	NV101497702	NMC	656489		311824		
NE 1068	NV101401117	NMC	656502		311837		
NE 1069	NV101529440	NMC	656503		311838		
NE 1070	NV101405109	NMC	656504		311839		
NE 1071	NV101543522	NMC	656505		311840		
NE 1072	NV101406669	NMC	656506		311841		
NE 1073	NV101540942	NMC	656507		311842		
NE 1074	NV101406737	NMC	656508		311843		
NE 1075	NV101602900	NMC	656509		311844		
NE 1076	NV101300220	NMC	656510		311845		
NE 1077	NV101610289	NMC	656511		311846		

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NE 1078	NV101303846	NMC	656512		311847		
NE 1079	NV101609203	NMC	656513		311848		
NE 1080	NV101521466	NMC	656514		311849		
NE 1081	NV101603404	NMC	656515		311850		
NE 1082	NV101527039	NMC	656516		311851		
NE 1083	NV101602204	NMC	656517		311852		
NE 987	NV101456937	NMC	658006		313665		
NE 988	NV101457283	NMC	658007		313666		
NE 989	NV101526495	NMC	658008		313667		
NE 997	NV101781018	NMC	658017		313676		
NE 998	NV101350141	NMC	658018		313677		
NE 999	NV101606284	NMC	658019		313678		
NE 1000	NV101401232	NMC	658020		313679		
NE 1001	NV101602261	NMC	658021		313680		
STUD 203A	NV101497473	NMC	658303		312855		
SE 37	NV101452568	NMC	658340		312893		
SE 38	NV101344405	NMC	658341		312894		
SE 39	NV101457004	NMC	658342		312895		
SE 40	NV101345684	NMC	658343		312896		
SE 41	NV101347506	NMC	658344		312897		
SE 42	NV101453729	NMC	658345		312898		
SE 43	NV101301911	NMC	658346		312899		
SE 44	NV101457832	NMC	658347		312900		
SE 45	NV102520941	NMC	658348		312901		
SE 46	NV101604315	NMC	658349		312902		
SE 49	NV101405657	NMC	658352		312905		
SE 50	NV101606638	NMC	658353		312906		
SE 51	NV101407227	NMC	658354		312907		
SE 52	NV101780686	NMC	658355		312908		
SE 53	NV101400924	NMC	658356		312909		
SE 54	NV101754153	NMC	658357		312910		
SE 55	NV101405149	NMC	658358		312911		
SE 56	NV101610054	NMC	658359		312912		

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SE 57	NV101478198	NMC	658360		312913		
SE 58	NV101607690	NMC	658361		312914		
SE 59	NV101347012	NMC	658362		312915		
SE 60	NV101602266	NMC	658363		312916		
SE 61	NV101523248	NMC	658364		312917		
SE 62	NV101460381	NMC	658365		312918		
SE 63	NV101498303	NMC	658366		312919		
SE 64	NV101525662	NMC	658367		312920		
SE 65	NV101498909	NMC	658368		312921		
SE 66	NV101529541	NMC	658369		312922		
SE 67	NV101500024	NMC	658370		312923		
SE 68	NV101508113	NMC	658371		312924		
SE 69	NV101610066	NMC	658372		312925		
SE 70	NV101340667	NMC	658373		312926		
SE 71	NV101302870	NMC	658374		312927		
SE 72	NV101456742	NMC	658375		312928		
SE 73	NV101303464	NMC	658376		312929		
SE 74	NV101456235	NMC	658377		312930		
SE 75	NV101544736	NMC	658378		312931		
SE 76	NV101605258	NMC	658379		312932		
SE 77	NV102521106	NMC	658380		312933		
SE 78	NV101605922	NMC	658381		312934		
SE 79	NV101304166	NMC	658382		312935		
SE 80	NV101501817	NMC	658383		312936		
SE 81	NV102520981	NMC	658384		312937		
SE 82	NV101547552	NMC	658385		312938		
SE 83	NV101300780	NMC	658386		312939		
SE 84	NV101542303	NMC	658387		312940		
SE 85	NV101406404	NMC	658388		312941		
SE 86	NV101602260	NMC	658389		312942		
SE 87	NV101406352	NMC	658390		312943		
SE 88	NV101602913	NMC	658391		312944		
SE 89	NV101407371	NMC	658392		312945		

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SE 90	NV101607882	NMC	658393		312946		
SE 91	NV101522807	NMC	658394		312947		
SE 92	NV101606260	NMC	658395		312948		
SE 93	NV101498322	NMC	658396		312949		
SE 94	NV101730697	NMC	658397		312950		
SE 95	NV101406790	NMC	658398		312951		
CONNIE #1	NV101402241	NMC	661594		316147		
KORFAX 2	NV101495660	NMC	680470		335114		
KORFAX 3	NV101781006	NMC	680471		335115		
KORFAX 4	NV101460315	NMC	680472		335116		
KORFAX 5	NV101478267	NMC	680473		335117		
KORFAX 6	NV101607033	NMC	680474		335118		
KORFAX 7	NV101459905	NMC	680475		335119		
KORFAX 8	NV101609661	NMC	680476		335120		
KORFAX 9	NV101459942	NMC	680477		335121		
KORFAX 11	NV101478301	NMC	680479		335123		
KORFAX 12	NV101509455	NMC	680480		335124		
KORFAX 13	NV101477677	NMC	680481		335125		
KORFAX 14	NV101343282	NMC	680482		335126		786072
KORFAX 15	NV101753832	NMC	680483		335127		
STUD 32	NV101406192	NMC	680484		335128		
STUD 34	NV101341976	NMC	680485		335129		
STUD 36	NV101406786	NMC	680486		335130		
KAY 35	NV101541842	NMC	683325		339573		
KAY 36	NV101401293	NMC	683326		339574		
TIE 1	NV101301426	NMC	702570		356030		
TIE 2	NV101503349	NMC	702571		356031		
TIE 3	NV101347086	NMC	702572		356032		
TIE 4	NV101500919	NMC	702573		356033		
TIE 5	NV101526532	NMC	702574		356034		
TIE 6	NV101506896	NMC	702575		356035		
TIE 7	NV101606002	NMC	702576		356036		
TIE 8	NV101509449	NMC	702577		356037		

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TIE 9	NV101347185	NMC	702578		356038		
TIE 10	NV101508011	NMC	702579		356039		
TIE 11	NV101731167	NMC	702580		356040		
TIE 12	NV101452438	NMC	702581		356041		
TIE 13	NV101603748	NMC	702582		356042		
TIE 14	NV101453145	NMC	702583		356043		
TIE 15	NV101780700	NMC	702584		356044		
TIE 16	NV101602560	NMC	702585		356045		
TIE 17	NV101544775	NMC	702586		356046		
TIE 18	NV101605561	NMC	702587		356047		
TIE 19	NV101605494	NMC	702588		356048		
TIE 20	NV101496463	NMC	702589		356049		
TIE 21	NV101731234	NMC	702590		356050		
TIE 22	NV101459369	NMC	702591		356051		
TIE 24	NV101605681	NMC	702592		356052		
KAY 21	NV101492123	NMC	713029		366058		
TIE 23	NV101301247	NMC	713032		366062		
RCL 1	NV101609885	NMC	718939		377127		
RCL 2	NV101605526	NMC	718940		377128		
RCL 3	NV101453717	NMC	718941		377129		
RCL 4	NV101730799	NMC	718942		377130		
RCL 5	NV101605028	NMC	718943		377131		
RCL 6	NV101478788	NMC	718944		377132		
RCL 7	NV101610353	NMC	718945		377133		
RCL 8	NV101752667	NMC	718946		377134		
RCL 9	NV101459218	NMC	718947		377135		
RCL 10	NV101603233	NMC	718948		377136		
RCL 11	NV101495844	NMC	718949		377137		
RCL 12	NV101731629	NMC	718950		377138		
RCL 13	NV101490421	NMC	718951		377139		
RCL 14	NV101731230	NMC	718952		377140		
RCL 15	NV101526263	NMC	718953		377141		
RCL 16	NV101349906	NMC	718954		377142		



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RCL 17	NV101731205	NMC	718955		377143		
RCL 18	NV101400803	NMC	718956		377144		
RCL 19	NV101529524	NMC	718957		377145		
RCL 20	NV101401271	NMC	718958		377146		
RCL 21	NV101503308	NMC	718959		377147		
RCL 22	NV101407092	NMC	718960		377148		
RCL 23	NV101340711	NMC	718961		377149		
RCL 24	NV101401378	NMC	718962		377150		
RCL 25	NV101458897	NMC	718963		377151		
RCL 26	NV101402560	NMC	718964		377152		
RCL 27	NV101490622	NMC	718965		377153		
RCL 28	NV101406599	NMC	718966		377154		
RCL 29	NV101605320	NMC	718967		377155		
RCL 30	NV101479675	NMC	718968		377156		
RCL 31	NV101506822	NMC	718969		377157		
RCL 32	NV101349646	NMC	718970		377158		
RCL 33	NV101452652	NMC	718971		377159		
RCL 34	NV101347350	NMC	718972		377160		
RCL 35	NV101607905	NMC	718973		377161		
RCL 36	NV101498336	NMC	718974		377162		
RCL 37	NV101603155	NMC	718975		377163		
RCL 38	NV101521075	NMC	718976		377164		
RCL 39	NV101491468	NMC	718977		377165		
RCL 40	NV101609460	NMC	718978		377166		
RCL 41	NV101491531	NMC	718979		377167		
RCL 42	NV101610157	NMC	718980		377168		
RCL 43	NV101495952	NMC	718981		377169		
RCL 44	NV101602976	NMC	718982		377170		
RCL 45	NV101730638	NMC	718983		377171		
RCL 46	NV101300080	NMC	718984		377172		
RCL 47	NV101602856	NMC	718985		377173		
RCL 48	NV101302542	NMC	718986		377174		
RCL 49	NV101509492	NMC	718987		377175		

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RCL 50	NV101492218	NMC	718988		377176		
RCL 51	NV101504633	NMC	718989		377177		
RCL 52	NV101403302	NMC	718990		377178		
RCL 53	NV101340718	NMC	718991		377179		
RCL 54	NV101405663	NMC	718992		377180		
RCL 55	NV101492866	NMC	718993		377181		
RCL 56	NV101409322	NMC	718994		377182		
RCL 57	NV101496966	NMC	718995		377183		
RCL 58	NV101401499	NMC	718996		377184		
RCL 59	NV101345605	NMC	718997		377185		
RCL 60	NV101401553	NMC	718998		377186		
RCL 61	NV101345635	NMC	718999		377187		
RCL 62	NV101407361	NMC	719000		377188		
RCL 63	NV101346948	NMC	719001		377189		
RCL 64	NV101408775	NMC	719002		377190		
RCL 65	NV101529626	NMC	719003		377191		
RCL 66	NV101406727	NMC	719004		377192		
RCL 67	NV101457658	NMC	719005		377193		
RCL 68	NV101403573	NMC	719006		377194		
RCL 69	NV101456149	NMC	719007		377195		
RCL 70	NV101406398	NMC	719008		377196		
RCL 72	NV101348912	NMC	719010		377198		
RCL 74	NV101347186	NMC	719012		377200		
RCL 76	NV101522851	NMC	719014		377202		
RCL 78	NV101522865	NMC	719016		377204		
EX 1	NV101603240	NMC	719020		376727		
EX 2	NV101496272	NMC	719021		376728		
EX 3	NV101605495	NMC	719022		376729		
EX 4	NV101496464	NMC	719023		376730		
EX 5	NV101303061	NMC	719024		376731		
EX 6	NV101498239	NMC	719025		376732		
EX 7	NV101347504	NMC	719026		376733		
EX 8	NV101731054	NMC	719027		376734		

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EX 9	NV101454243	NMC	719028		376735		
EX 10	NV101528378	NMC	719029		376736		
EX 11	NV101401556	NMC	719030		376737		
EX 12	NV101345639	NMC	719031		376738		
EX 13	NV101408140	NMC	719032		376739		
EX 14	NV101346956	NMC	719033		376740		
EX 15	NV101408724	NMC	719034		376741		
EX 16	NV101451275	NMC	719035		376742		
EX 17	NV101403956	NMC	719036		376743		
EX 18	NV101458450	NMC	719037		376744		
EX 19	NV101406550	NMC	719038		376745		
EX 20	NV101605793	NMC	719039		376746		
EX 21	NV101303890	NMC	719040		376747		
EX 22	NV101731333	NMC	719041		376748		
EX 23	NV101348918	NMC	719042		376749		
EX 24	NV101609901	NMC	719043		376750		
EX 25	NV101524648	NMC	719044		376751		
EX 26	NV101605696	NMC	719045		376752		
EX 27	NV101525275	NMC	719046		376753		
KAY 10	NV101731760	NMC	719047		376722		
KAY 32	NV101608836	NMC	719048		376723		
STUD 49	NV101492401	NMC	719049		376724		
STUD 569	NV101608247	NMC	719050		376725		
SUSAN 31	NV101459629	NMC	719051		376726		
EX 28	NV101451765	NMC	771499		418740		
EX 29	NV101301451	NMC	771500		418741		
GATE 1	NV101621578	NMC	871860		595456		
GATE 2	NV101621579	NMC	871861		595457		
GATE 3	NV101621580	NMC	871862		595458		
GATE 4	NV101622028	NMC	871863		595459		
GATE 5	NV101622029	NMC	871864		595460		
GATE 6	NV101622030	NMC	871865		595461		
GATE 7	NV101622031	NMC	871866		595462		

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GATE 8	NV101622032	NMC	871867		595463		
GATE 9	NV101622033	NMC	871868		595464		
GATE 10	NV101622034	NMC	871869		595465		
GATE 11	NV101622035	NMC	871870		595466		
GATE 12	NV101622036	NMC	871871		595467		
GATE 13	NV101622037	NMC	871872		595468		
GATE 14	NV101622038	NMC	871873		595469		
GATE 15	NV101622039	NMC	871874		595470		
GATE 16	NV101622040	NMC	871875		595471		
GATE 17	NV101622041	NMC	871876		595472		
GATE 18	NV101622042	NMC	871877		595473		
GATE 19	NV101622043	NMC	871878		595474		
GATE 20	NV101622044	NMC	871879		595475		
GATE 21	NV101622045	NMC	871880		595476		
GATE 22	NV101622046	NMC	871881		595477		
GATE 23	NV101622047	NMC	871882		595478		
GATE 24	NV101622048	NMC	871883		595479		
GATE 25	NV101622465	NMC	871884		595480		
GATE 26	NV101622466	NMC	871885		595481		
GATE 27	NV101622467	NMC	871886		595482		
GATE 28	NV101622468	NMC	871887		595483		
GATE 29	NV101622469	NMC	871888		595484		
GATE 30	NV101622470	NMC	871889		595485		
GATE 31	NV101622471	NMC	871890		595486		
GATE 32	NV101622472	NMC	871891		595487		
GATE 33	NV101622473	NMC	871892		595488		
GATE 34	NV101622474	NMC	871893		595489		
GATE 35	NV101622475	NMC	871894		595490		
GATE 36	NV101622476	NMC	871895		595491		
GATE 37	NV101622477	NMC	871896		595492		
GATE 38	NV101622478	NMC	871897		595493		
GATE 39	NV101622479	NMC	871898		595494		
GATE 40	NV101622480	NMC	871899		595495		

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GATE 41	NV101622481	NMC	871900		595496		
GATE 42	NV101622482	NMC	871901		595497		
GATE 43	NV101622483	NMC	871902		595498		
GATE 44	NV101622484	NMC	871903		595499		
GATE 45	NV101622485	NMC	871904		595500		
GATE 46	NV101622966	NMC	871905		595501		
GATE 47	NV101622967	NMC	871906		595502		
GATE 48	NV101622968	NMC	871907		595503		
GATE 49	NV101622969	NMC	871908		595504		
GATE 50	NV101622970	NMC	871909		595505		
GATE 51	NV101622971	NMC	871910		595506		
GATE 52	NV101622972	NMC	871911		595507		
GATE 53	NV101622973	NMC	871912		595508		
GATE 54	NV101622974	NMC	871913		595509		
GATE 55	NV101622975	NMC	871914		595510		
GATE 56	NV101622976	NMC	871915		595511		
GATE 57	NV101622977	NMC	871916		595512		
GATE 58	NV101622978	NMC	871917		595513		
GATE 59	NV101622979	NMC	871918		595514		
GATE 60	NV101622980	NMC	871919		595515		
GATE 61	NV101622981	NMC	871920		595516		
GATE 62	NV101622982	NMC	871921		595517		
GATE 63	NV101622983	NMC	871922		595518		
GATE 64	NV101622984	NMC	871923		595519		
GATE 65	NV101622985	NMC	871924		595520		
GATE 66	NV101622986	NMC	871925		595521		
GATE 67	NV101623374	NMC	871926		595522		
GATE 68	NV101623375	NMC	871927		595523		
GATE 69	NV101623376	NMC	871928		595524		
GATE 70	NV101623377	NMC	871929		595525		
GATE 71	NV101623378	NMC	871930		595526		
GATE 72	NV101623379	NMC	871931		595527		
GATE 73	NV101623380	NMC	871932		595528		

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GATE 74	NV101623381	NMC	871933		595529		
GATE 75	NV101623382	NMC	871934		595530		
GATE 76	NV101623383	NMC	871935		595531		
GATE 77	NV101623384	NMC	871936		595532		
GATE 78	NV101623385	NMC	871937		595533		
GATE 79	NV101623386	NMC	871938		595534		
GATE 80	NV101623387	NMC	871939		595535		
GATE 81	NV101623388	NMC	871940		595536		
GATE 82	NV101623389	NMC	871941		595537		
GATE 83	NV101623390	NMC	871942		595538		
GATE 84	NV101623391	NMC	871943		595539		
GATE 85	NV101623392	NMC	871944		595540		
GATE 86	NV101623393	NMC	871945		595541		
GATE 87	NV101623394	NMC	871946		595542		
GATE 88	NV101623804	NMC	871947		595543		
GATE 89	NV101623805	NMC	871948		595544		
GATE 90	NV101623806	NMC	871949		595545		
GATE 91	NV101623807	NMC	871950		595546		
GATE 92	NV101623808	NMC	871951		595547		
GATE 93	NV101623809	NMC	871952		595548		
GATE 94	NV101623810	NMC	871953		595549		
GATE 95	NV101623811	NMC	871954		595550		
GATE 96	NV101623812	NMC	871955		595551		
GATE 97	NV101623813	NMC	871956		595552		
GATE 98	NV101623814	NMC	871957		595553		
GATE 109	NV101623815	NMC	871968		595564		
GATE 110	NV101623816	NMC	871969		595565		
GATE 111	NV101623817	NMC	871970		595566		
GATE 112	NV101623818	NMC	871971		595567		
GATE 113	NV101623819	NMC	871972		595568		
GATE 114	NV101623820	NMC	871973		595569		
GATE 115	NV101623821	NMC	871974		595570		
GATE 116	NV101623822	NMC	871975		595571		

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GATE 117	NV101623823	NMC	871976		595572		
GATE 118	NV101623824	NMC	871977		595573		
GATE 119	NV101624315	NMC	871978		595574		
GATE 120	NV101624316	NMC	871979		595575		
GATE 121	NV101624317	NMC	871980		595576		
GATE 122	NV101624318	NMC	871981		595577		
GATE 123	NV101624319	NMC	871982		595578		
GATE 124	NV101624320	NMC	871983		595579		
GATE 125	NV101624321	NMC	871984		595580		
GATE 126	NV101624322	NMC	871985		595581		
PLUG 1	NV101624323	NMC	871986		595412		
PLUG 2	NV101624324	NMC	871987		595413		
PLUG 3	NV101624325	NMC	871988		595414		
PLUG 4	NV101624326	NMC	871989		595415		
PLUG 5	NV101624327	NMC	871990		595416		
PLUG 6	NV101624328	NMC	871991		595417		
PLUG 7	NV101624329	NMC	871992		595418		
PLUG 8	NV101624330	NMC	871993		595419		
PLUG 9	NV101624331	NMC	871994		595420		
PLUG 10	NV101624332	NMC	871995		595421		
PLUG 11	NV101624333	NMC	871996		595422		
PLUG 12	NV101624334	NMC	871997		595423		
PLUG 13	NV101624335	NMC	871998		595424		
PLUG 14	NV101621113	NMC	871999		595425		
PLUG 15	NV101621114	NMC	872000		595426		
PLUG 16	NV101621115	NMC	872001		595427		
PLUG 17	NV101621116	NMC	872002		595428		
PLUG 18	NV101621117	NMC	872003		595429		
PLUG 19	NV101621118	NMC	872004		595430		
PLUG 20	NV101621119	NMC	872005		595431		
PLUG 21	NV101621120	NMC	872006		595432		
PLUG 22	NV101621121	NMC	872007		595433		
PLUG 23	NV101621122	NMC	872008		595434		

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PLUG 24	NV101621123	NMC	872009		595435		
PLUG 25	NV101621124	NMC	872010		595436		
PLUG 26	NV101621125	NMC	872011		595437		
PLUG 27	NV101621126	NMC	872012		595438		
PLUG 28	NV101621127	NMC	872013		595439		
PLUG 29	NV101621128	NMC	872014		595440		
PLUG 30	NV101621129	NMC	872015		595441		
PLUG 31	NV101621130	NMC	872016		595442		
PLUG 32	NV101621131	NMC	872017		595443		
PLUG 33	NV101621132	NMC	872018		595444		
PLUG 34	NV101621133	NMC	872019		595445		
PLUG 35	NV101621581	NMC	872020		595446		
PLUG 36	NV101621582	NMC	872021		595447		
PLUG 37	NV101621583	NMC	872022		595448		
PLUG 38	NV101621584	NMC	872023		595449		
PLUG 39	NV101621585	NMC	872024		595450		
PLUG 40	NV101621586	NMC	872025		595451		
PLUG 41	NV101621587	NMC	872026		595452		
PLUG 42	NV101621588	NMC	872027		595453		
PLUG 43	NV101621589	NMC	872028		595454		
CAN 1	NV101352630	NMC	937444		672202		
CAN 2	NV101352631	NMC	937445		672203		
CAN 3	NV101352632	NMC	937446		672204		
CAN 4	NV101352633	NMC	937447		672205		
CAN 5	NV101352634	NMC	937448		672206		
CAN 6	NV101352635	NMC	937449		672207		
CAN 7	NV101352636	NMC	937450		672208		
CAN 8	NV101352637	NMC	937451		672209		
CAN 9	NV101352638	NMC	937452		672210		
CAN 10	NV101352639	NMC	937453		672211		
CAN 11	NV101352640	NMC	937454		672212		
CAN 12	NV101352641	NMC	937455		672213		
CAN 13	NV101352642	NMC	937456		672214		

Claim Name	BLM Serial #	Legacy BLM	Serial #	Book & Page or Document #		Amended Book & Page or Document #	
CAN 14	NV101352643	NMC	937457		672215		
CAN 15	NV101353422	NMC	937458		672216		
CAN 16	NV101353423	NMC	937459		672217		
CAN 17	NV101353424	NMC	937460		672218		
CAN 18	NV101353425	NMC	937461		672219		
CAN 19	NV101353601	NMC	937462		672220		
CAN 20	NV101353602	NMC	937463		672221		
CAN 21	NV101353603	NMC	937464		672222		
CAN 22	NV101353604	NMC	937465		672223		
CAN 23	NV101353605	NMC	937466		672224		
CAN 24	NV101353606	NMC	937467		672225		
CAN 25	NV101353607	NMC	937468		672226		
CAN 26	NV101353608	NMC	937469		672227		
CAN 27	NV101353609	NMC	937470		672228		
NEWGATE 99	NV101748862	NMC	1003380		721184		
NEWGATE 100	NV101748863	NMC	1003381		721185		
NEWGATE 101	NV101748864	NMC	1003382		721186		
NEWGATE 102	NV101748865	NMC	1003383		721187		
NEWGATE 103	NV101748866	NMC	1003384		721188		
NEWGATE 104	NV101748867	NMC	1003385		721189		
NEWGATE 105	NV101748868	NMC	1003386		721190		
NEWGATE 106	NV101748869	NMC	1003387		721191		
NEWGATE 107	NV101748870	NMC	1003388		721192		
NEWGATE 108	NV101748871	NMC	1003389		721193		
STUD 261R	NV101886958	NMC	1011294		735739		

Table 30-2: Fronteer 209 Unpatented Mining Claims in Nye County, Nevada

Claim Name	BLM Serial #	Legacy BLM	Serial #	Book & Page Or Document #	
THUMB 1	NV101374712	NMC	905108		630972
THUMB 2	NV101374713	NMC	905109		630973
THUMB 3	NV101374714	NMC	905110		630974
THUMB 4	NV101374715	NMC	905111		630975

Claim Name	BLM Serial #	Legacy BLM	Serial #	Book & Page Or Document #	
THUMB 5	NV101374716	NMC	905112		630976
THUMB 6	NV101374717	NMC	905113		630977
THUMB 7	NV101375443	NMC	905114		630978
THUMB 8	NV101375444	NMC	905115		630979
THUMB 9	NV101375445	NMC	905116		630980
THUMB 10	NV101375446	NMC	905117		630981
THUMB 11	NV101375447	NMC	905118		630982
THUMB 12	NV101375448	NMC	905119		630983
THUMB 13	NV101375449	NMC	905120		630984
THUMB 14	NV101375450	NMC	905121		630985
THUMB 15	NV101375451	NMC	905122		630986
THUMB 16	NV101375452	NMC	905123		630987
THUMB 17	NV101375453	NMC	905124		630988
THUMB 18	NV101375454	NMC	905125		630989
THUMB 19	NV101375455	NMC	905126		630990
THUMB 20	NV101375456	NMC	905127		630991
THUMB 21	NV101375457	NMC	905128		630992
THUMB 22	NV101375458	NMC	905129		630993
THUMB 23	NV101375459	NMC	905130		630994
THUMB 24	NV101375460	NMC	905131		630995
THUMB 25	NV101375461	NMC	905132		630996
THUMB 26	NV101375462	NMC	905133		630997
THUMB 27	NV101376133	NMC	905134		630998
THUMB 28	NV101376134	NMC	905135		630999
THUMB 29	NV101376135	NMC	905136		631000
THUMB 30	NV101376136	NMC	905137		631001
THUMB 31	NV101376137	NMC	905138		631002
THUMB 32	NV101376138	NMC	905139		631003
THUMB 33	NV101376139	NMC	905140		631004
THUMB 34	NV101376140	NMC	905141		631005
THUMB 35	NV101376141	NMC	905142		631006
THUMB 36	NV101376142	NMC	905143		631007
THUMB 37	NV101376143	NMC	905144		631008

Claim Name	BLM Serial #	Legacy BLM	Serial #	Book & Page Or Document #	
THUMB 38	NV101376144	NMC	905145		631009
THUMB 39	NV101376145	NMC	905146		631010
THUMB 40	NV101376146	NMC	905147		631011
THUMB 41	NV101376147	NMC	905148		631012
THUMB 42	NV101376148	NMC	905149		631013
THUMB 43	NV101376149	NMC	905150		631014
THUMB 44	NV101376150	NMC	905151		631015
THUMB 45	NV101376151	NMC	905152		631016
THUMB 46	NV101376152	NMC	905153		631017
THUMB 47	NV101376153	NMC	905154		631018
THUMB 48	NV101435494	NMC	905155		631019
THUMB 49	NV101435495	NMC	905156		631020
THUMB 50	NV101435496	NMC	905157		631021
THUMB 51	NV101435497	NMC	905158		631022
THUMB 52	NV101435498	NMC	905159		631023
THUMB 53	NV101435499	NMC	905160		631024
THUMB 54	NV101435500	NMC	905161		631025
THUMB 55	NV101435501	NMC	905162		631026
THUMB 56	NV101435502	NMC	905163		631027
THUMB 57	NV101435503	NMC	905164		631028
THUMB 58	NV101435504	NMC	905165		631029
THUMB 59	NV101435505	NMC	905166		631030
THUMB 60	NV101435506	NMC	905167		631031
THUMB 61	NV101435507	NMC	905168		631032
THUMB 62	NV101435508	NMC	905169		631033
THUMB 63	NV101435509	NMC	905170		631034
THUMB 64	NV101435510	NMC	905171		631035
THUMB 65	NV101435511	NMC	905172		631036
THUMB 66	NV101435512	NMC	905173		631037
THUMB 67	NV101435513	NMC	905174		631038
THUMB 68	NV101435514	NMC	905175		631039
THUMB 69	NV101435515	NMC	905176		631040
THUMB 70	NV101435516	NMC	905177		631041



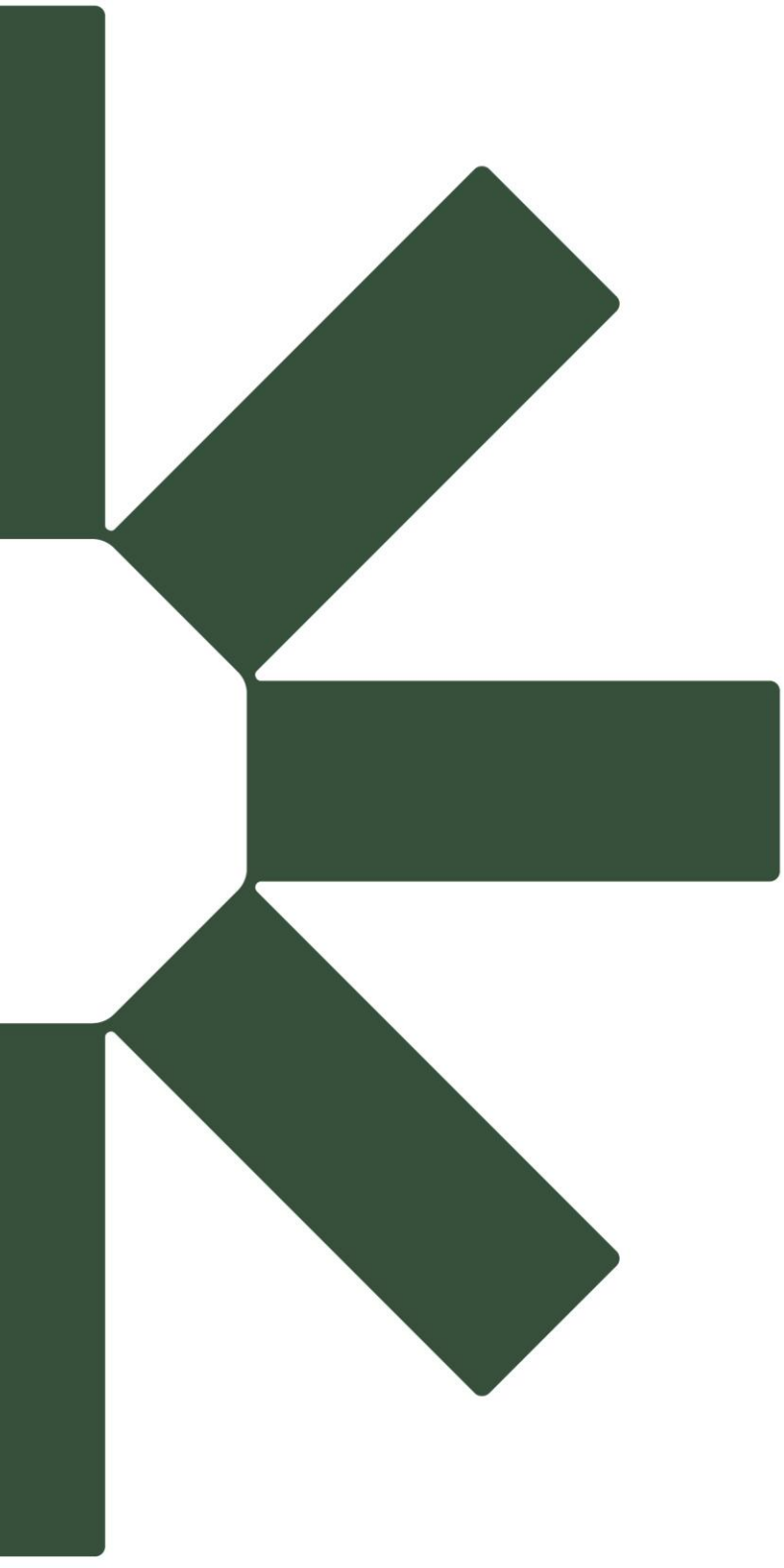
Claim Name	BLM Serial #	Legacy BLM	Serial #	Book & Page Or Document #	
THUMB 71	NV101435517	NMC	905178		631042
THUMB 72	NV101435518	NMC	905179		631043
THUMB 73	NV101435519	NMC	905180		631044
THUMB 74	NV101435520	NMC	905181		631045
THUMB 75	NV101435521	NMC	905182		631046
THUMB 76	NV101435522	NMC	905183		631047
THUMB 77	NV101435523	NMC	905184		631048
THUMB 78	NV101435524	NMC	905185		631049
THUMB 79	NV101435525	NMC	905186		631050
THUMB 80	NV101435526	NMC	905187		631051
THUMB 81	NV101435527	NMC	905188		631052
THUMB 82	NV101435528	NMC	905189		631053
THUMB 83	NV101435529	NMC	905190		631054
THUMB 84	NV101435530	NMC	905191		631055
THUMB 85	NV101435531	NMC	905192		631056
THUMB 86	NV101435532	NMC	905193		631057
THUMB 87	NV101435533	NMC	905194		631058
THUMB 88	NV101435534	NMC	905195		631059
THUMB 90	NV101435535	NMC	905196		631060
THUMB 92	NV101435536	NMC	905197		631061
THUMB 93	NV101435537	NMC	905198		631062
THUMB 94	NV101435538	NMC	905199		631063
THUMB 95	NV101435539	NMC	905200		631064
THUMB 96	NV101435540	NMC	905201		631065
THUMB 97	NV101435541	NMC	905202		631066
THUMB 98	NV101435542	NMC	905203		631067
THUMB 99	NV101435543	NMC	905204		631068
THUMB 100	NV101435544	NMC	905205		631069
THUMB 101	NV101435545	NMC	905206		631070
THUMB 102	NV101435546	NMC	905207		631071
THUMB 103	NV101435547	NMC	905208		631072
THUMB 104	NV101435548	NMC	905209		631073
THUMB 105	NV101435549	NMC	905210		631074

Claim Name	BLM Serial #	Legacy BLM	Serial #	Book & Page Or Document #	
THUMB 106	NV101435550	NMC	905211		631075
THUMB 107	NV101435551	NMC	905212		631076
THUMB 108	NV101435552	NMC	905213		631077
THUMB 109	NV101435553	NMC	905214		631078
THUMB 110	NV101435554	NMC	905215		631079
THUMB 111	NV101435555	NMC	905216		631080
THUMB 112	NV101435556	NMC	905217		631081
THUMB 113	NV101435557	NMC	905218		631082
THUMB 114	NV101435558	NMC	905219		631083
THUMB 115	NV101435559	NMC	905220		631084
THUMB 116	NV101435560	NMC	905221		631085
THUMB 117	NV101435561	NMC	905222		631086
THUMB 118	NV101435562	NMC	905223		631087
THUMB 119	NV101435563	NMC	905224		631088
THUMB 120	NV101435564	NMC	905225		631089
THUMB 121	NV101435565	NMC	905226		631090
THUMB 122	NV101435566	NMC	905227		631091
THUMB 123	NV101435567	NMC	905228		631092
THUMB 124	NV101435568	NMC	905229		631093
THUMB 125	NV101435569	NMC	905230		631094
THUMB 126	NV101435570	NMC	905231		631095
THUMB 127	NV101435571	NMC	905232		631096
THUMB 128	NV101435572	NMC	905233		631097
THUMB 129	NV101435573	NMC	905234		631098
THUMB 130	NV101435574	NMC	905235		631099
THUMB 131	NV101435575	NMC	905236		631100
THUMB 132	NV101435576	NMC	905237		631101
THUMB 133	NV101435577	NMC	905238		631102
THUMB 134	NV101435578	NMC	905239		631103
THUMB 135	NV101435579	NMC	905240		631104
THUMB 136	NV101435580	NMC	905241		631105
THUMB 137	NV101435581	NMC	905242		631106
THUMB 138	NV101435582	NMC	905243		631107

Claim Name	BLM Serial #	Legacy BLM	Serial #	Book & Page Or Document #	
THUMB 139	NV101435583	NMC	905244		631108
THUMB 140	NV101435584	NMC	905245		631109
THUMB 141	NV101435585	NMC	905246		631110
THUMB 142	NV101435586	NMC	905247		631111
THUMB 143	NV101435587	NMC	905248		631112
THUMB 144	NV101435588	NMC	905249		631113
THUMB 145	NV101435589	NMC	905250		631114
THUMB 146	NV101435590	NMC	905251		631115
THUMB 147	NV101435591	NMC	905252		631116
THUMB 148	NV101435592	NMC	905253		631117
THUMB 149	NV101435593	NMC	905254		631118
THUMB 150	NV101435594	NMC	905255		631119
THUMB 151	NV101435595	NMC	905256		631120
THUMB 152	NV101435596	NMC	905257		631121
THUMB 153	NV101435597	NMC	905258		631122
THUMB 154	NV101435598	NMC	905259		631123
THUMB 155	NV101435599	NMC	905260		631124
THUMB 156	NV101435600	NMC	905261		631125
THUMB 157	NV101435676	NMC	905262		631126
THUMB 158	NV101435677	NMC	905263		631127
THUMB 159	NV101435678	NMC	905264		631128
THUMB 160	NV101435679	NMC	905265		631129
THUMB 161	NV101435680	NMC	905266		631130
THUMB 162	NV101435681	NMC	905267		631131
THUMB 163	NV101435682	NMC	905268		631132
THUMB 164	NV101435683	NMC	905269		631133
THUMB 165	NV101435684	NMC	905270		631134
THUMB 166	NV101435685	NMC	905271		631135
THUMB 167	NV101435686	NMC	905272		631136
THUMB 168	NV101435687	NMC	905273		631137
THUMB 169	NV101435688	NMC	905274		631138
THUMB 170	NV101435689	NMC	905275		631139
THUMB 171	NV101435690	NMC	905276		631140

Claim Name	BLM Serial #	Legacy BLM	Serial #	Book & Page Or Document #	
THUMB 172	NV101435691	NMC	905277		631141
THUMB 173	NV101435692	NMC	905278		631142
THUMB 174	NV101435693	NMC	905279		631143
THUMB 175	NV101435694	NMC	905280		631144
THUMB 176	NV101435695	NMC	905281		631145
THUMB 177	NV101435696	NMC	905282		631146
THUMB 178	NV101435697	NMC	905283		631147
THUMB 179	NV101435698	NMC	905284		631148
THUMB 180	NV101435699	NMC	905285		631149
THUMB 181	NV101435700	NMC	905286		631150
THUMB 182	NV101435701	NMC	905287		631151
THUMB 183	NV101435702	NMC	905288		631152
THUMB 184	NV101435703	NMC	905289		631153
THUMB 185	NV101435704	NMC	905290		631154
THUMB 186	NV101435705	NMC	905291		631155
THUMB 187	NV101435706	NMC	905292		631156
THUMB 188	NV101435707	NMC	905293		631157
THUMB 189	NV101435708	NMC	905294		631158
THUMB 190	NV101435709	NMC	905295		631159
THUMB 191	NV101435710	NMC	905296		631160
THUMB 192	NV101435711	NMC	905297		631161
THUMB 193	NV101435712	NMC	905298		631162
THUMB 194	NV101435713	NMC	905299		631163
THUMB 195	NV101435714	NMC	905300		631164
THUMB 196	NV101435715	NMC	905301		631165
THUMB 197	NV101436327	NMC	905302		631166
THUMB 198	NV101436328	NMC	905303		631167
THUMB 199	NV101436329	NMC	905304		631168
THUMB 200	NV101436330	NMC	905305		631169
THUMB 201	NV101436331	NMC	905306		631170
THUMB 202	NV101436332	NMC	905307		631171
THUMB 203	NV101436333	NMC	905308		631172
THUMB 204	NV101436334	NMC	905309		631173

Claim Name	BLM Serial #	Legacy BLM	Serial #	Book & Page Or Document #	
THUMB 205	NV101436335	NMC	905310		631174
THUMB 206	NV101436336	NMC	905311		631175
THUMB 207	NV101436337	NMC	905312		631176
THUMB 208	NV101436338	NMC	905313		631177
THUMB 209	NV101436339	NMC	905314		631178
THUMB 210	NV101436340	NMC	905315		631179
THUMB 211	NV101436341	NMC	905316		631180



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