1911 Gold Corporation

NI 43-101 Technical Report on the True North Gold Project, Bissett, Manitoba, Canada

Qualified Persons:
Susan Lomas, P.Geo.
Bruce Davis, FAusIMM
Michele Della Libera, P.Geo.

Effective Date:
August 29,2024
Signature Date:
December 23, 2024

1911 Gold Corporation

Signature Page

NI 43-101 Technical Report on the True North Gold Project, Bissett, Manitoba, Canada

Effective Date: August 29, 2024

(Original Signed and Sealed)
Michele Della Libera, P.Geo.
1911 Gold Corporation
Vancouver (British Columbia)

Signed at Toronto on December 23, 2024

(Original Signed and Sealed)
Susan Lomas, P.Geo.

Signed at Sechelt on December 23, 2024

(Original Signed)
Bruce Davis, FAusIMM

Signed at Denver on December 23, 2024

Certificate of Michele Della Libera, P.Geo.

I, Michele Della Libera, P.Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed by 1911 Gold Corporation, as Vice President, Exploration at: 1050 - 400 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 3A6.
2. This certificate applies to the report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the True North Gold Project, Bissett, Manitoba, Canada (the "Technical Report") with an effective date of August 29, 2024 and a signature date of December 23, 2024. The Technical Report was prepared for 1911 Gold Corporation.
3. I graduated with a Master's degree in Earth Sciences (Geology) from the University of Pisa, Italy in 1992.
4. I am registered as Professional Geoscientist in the Province of Ontario, Registration No. 2837.
5. I have worked as geologist for a total of thirty one (31) years since graduating from university. My expertise was acquired while working as geologist practicing my profession continuously for the last 29 years, with involvement in exploration projects from early stage to resource delineation phase as well as in active mining operations. I am experienced in precious and base metals exploration in a variety of geological settings and ore deposit types.
6. I have read the definition of a qualified person ("QP") set out in Regulation 43 101/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 QP for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I visited the property on numerous occasions since April 2024, the most recent being November 6-11, 2024. In my role as Vice President, Exploration for 1911 Gold Corporation.
8. I am the author and responsible for section 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 23, 24, 26 and 27 as well as co-author of and share responsibility for sections 1, 2, 3, and 25.
9. I am not independent of the Issuer applying all the tests set out in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
10. I had prior involvement, from April 2024, with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report as Vice President, Exploration.
11. I have read NI 43-101 and the items of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with that instrument.
12. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of 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.

Signed this 23rd day of December 2024 in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

(Original Signed and Sealed)

Michele Della Libera, P.Geo. (APGO Reg. # 2837)
1911 Gold Corporation
mdlibera@1911gold.com

Certificate of Susan Lomas, P.Geo.

I, Susan Lomas, P.Geo., as an author of this report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the True North Gold Project, Bissett, Manitoba, Canada" (the "Technical Report") with an effective date of August 29, 2024, prepared for 1911 Gold Corporation, do hereby certify that:

I am the President and Principal Consultant of Lions Gate Geological Consulting Inc. (LGGC), at 7629 Sechelt Inlet Rd, Sechelt, BC V7Z 0C5.

I am a graduate of Concordia University in 1987 with a Bachelor of Science degree in geology.

I am registered Professional Geoscientist in good standing in the Province of British Columbia with EGBC (Reg# 25099 and in Ontario with PGO (Reg# 3781). I have practiced my profession continuously since 1987 and have been involved in mineral exploration for 10 years (gold and silver in Canada, United States, Mexico Venezuela and Ghana) and in underground mine geology, ore control and mineral resource estimation for 27 years (gold and silver in Canada, United States, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guyana, Peru, China, Mongolia, Greece, Romania, Senegal, Finland, Turkey and Russia).

As a result of my experience, professional registrations and qualifications, I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101).

I visited the True North Gold Project site between July 8 and 11, 2024.

I am responsible for the preparation of Sections 14 (except subsection 14.8). I share responsibility with the other QPs for Section 1, 2, 3, 12.2, and 25.

I am independent of 1911 Gold Corp. as independence is defined by Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

I have read NI 43-101, and the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make those sections of the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed this 23rd day of December 2024 in Sechelt, British Columbia, Canada

(Original Signed and Sealed)

Susan Lomas, P.Geo.

Certificate of Bruce Davis, FAusIMM

I, Bruce Davis, FAusIMM, of Grand Junction, Colorado, USA, an independent geostatistical consultant, as an author of section 14.7 of this report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report for the True North Gold Project, Bissett, Manitoba, Canada" with an effective date of August 29, 2024, prepared for 1911 Gold Corporation do hereby certify that:

I am employed as an independent Geostatistical consultant, whose address is 2921 Brodick Way, Grand Junction, Colorado 81504, USA.

This certificate applies to the report "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate for the True North Gold Project, Bissett, Manitoba, Canada" with an effective date of August 29, 2024, (the "Technical Report").

I am a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, number 211185, and my qualifications include experience applicable to the subject matter of the Technical Report. In particular, I am a graduate of the Brigham Young University with a B.S. in Mathematics (1974), an M.S. in Statistics (1975) and a Ph.D. from the University of Wyoming in Geostatistics (1978). I have practiced my profession continuously since 1978. I have conducted geostatistical analyses for narrow vein precious metal deposits in Alaska, Colorado, and Nevada, USA, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, and Yukon, Canada and in Brazil, Columbia, Greece, Mexico, and Turkey.

I am familiar with National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and by reason of education, experience and professional registration I fulfill the requirements of a "qualified person" as defined in NI 43-101.

I have not visited the True North Project property.

I am responsible for Section 14.8.

I am independent of 1911 Gold Corporation as described in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

I have read NI 43-101 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.

As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed this 23rd day of December 2024 in Denver, Colorado, USA

(Original Signed)

Bruce Davis, FAusIMM

Geostatistical Consultant

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

1. Summary

1.1 Executive Summary

The purpose of this Technical Report (TR) is to support the disclosure of a Mineral Resource Estimate update in a news release on the 20th day of November 2024 with an effective date of August 29, 2024. This TR conforms to Canadian National Instrument 43 - 101 (NI 43-101) Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

1911 Gold Corporation (1911 Gold) is a gold exploration company based in Vancouver, British Columbia. It owns the True North mine and mill complex, and a land package totaling 63,276 hectares including and adjacent to the mine and covering a major portion of the Archean Rice Lake greenstone belt in Manitoba.

The True North Project is comprised of the True North Mine Complex, the adjoining SG1 Mine and the SG3 deposit, collectively the Project.

The True North and SG1 Mines are inactive underground mines, which experienced intermittent production from 1927 to the end of 2017, when Klondex Canada, a wholly owned subsidiary of Klondex Mines Ltd. (KDX), ceased the mine operation.

On March 19, 2018 KDX and Hecla Mining Company (Hecla) announced the latter’s purchase of KDX. Coincident to the purchase, the Canadian assets of KDX including Klondex Canada and the True North Project were to be part of Havilah Mining Corporation (HMC or the Company) under a plan of arrangement. The Company was incorporated on May 3, 2018. HMC was a newly formed entity independent of KDX and Hecla. HMC was subsequently renamed as 1911 Gold Corporation in 2019.

1.1.1 Property Description and Location

The True North Project is located in southeast Manitoba, Canada at the edge of Bissett township on the north shore of Rice Lake. It lies approximately 100 miles (162 kilometers (km)) northeast of Winnipeg, roughly 150 driving miles (234 km) via all-weather Provincial highways. All mines within the True North Property are currently inactive.

1.1.2 Land Tenure

The True North Project is located within the Rice Lake Exploration Property which is comprised of a contiguous block of 418 unpatented claims, 18 patented claims and 2 mineral leases. The total claims covered an area of 63,276 hectares (ha) (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1. Summary of True North Project - Mineral Property Holdings and Surface Areas

Item	Number of Claims and Lease	Hectares
Unpatented Mining Claims	418	61,895
Patented Mining Claims	18	290
Mineral Lease	2	1,091
Total	**438**	**63,276**

For the purposes of this Mineral Resource Estimate, all resource data is strictly contained in the footprint of the Mineral Leases (1,091 ha); and not from the broader Rice Lake Exploration Property land package.

1.1.3 Existing Infrastructure

Principal site infrastructure at the True North Project includes:

- Primary access roads
- A camp facility capable of providing concurrent accommodation for 120 personnel
- Electrical Power and onsite distribution
- Water supply from the town of Bisset
- Diesel and fuel storage facility
- Warehousing facilities including a general warehouse and separate storage buildings
- Security gatehouse
- Equipment maintenance facility
- Office and administration building
- Process plant
- Tailing storage and mine waste storage facilities

1.1.4 Geology and Mineralization

The gold mineralization at the True North Property occurs within gabbro, basalt flows, and intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks.

Gold mineralization in the True North Mine area occurs dominantly in vein systems associated with brittle-ductile shear zones and that are typical of orogenic ("mesothermal") gold vein deposits, as defined by Groves et al., (1998) and Hagemann and Cassidy (2000). Vein systems in the area occur along, or adjacent to shear zones. The shear zones trend dominantly northeast and are often lithologically controlled.

Gold occurs in close association with pyrite and other sulphides as larger flakes attached or adjacent to pyrite or along pyrite grain boundaries and as inclusions in pyrite.

1.1.5 Exploration

1911 Gold has completed several exploration programs within the Company's regional Rice Lake Exploration Property landholdings since June 2018. From 2018 to 2022, 36,357 metres (m) of diamond core drilling in 130 drill holes, rock chip, channel, humus and bark sampling were completed. In 2019 a Helicopter-Borne aeromagnetic survey and in 2020 and 2021 two drone airborne unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) - MAG surveys were completed.

1.1.6 Mineral Resources

Susan Lomas, President and Principal Consultant of Lions Gate Geological Consulting Inc. (LGGC) was retained by 1911 Gold to prepare a Mineral Resource Estimate on the True North Project. A site visit to the True North Gold Property was completed between July 8th to July 11th, 2024.

LGGC used commercially available mine planning software, MinePlan® v16.2.1. The Mineral Resource Estimate was prepared using historical drill hole gold assay data and veins solids. The interpolation and outlier grade restriction strategy were based on geology, drill hole spacing and geostatistical analysis of the spatial distribution of the gold data.

The Mineral Resources were classified into Indicated and Inferred categories according to their proximity to the sample data locations and are reported according to the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014) incorporated by reference into NI 43-101.

A summary of the Mineral Resource Estimate for the True North Project, with an effective date of August 29, 2024, is presented in Table 1.2. Indicated Mineral resources total 3.52 million tonnes (Mt) at a grade of 4.41 grams per tonne (g/t) Gold (Au), containing 499 thousand ounces (Koz) Au and Inferred Mineral Resources total 5.49 Mt at a grade of 3.56 g/t Au, containing 644 Koz Au

Table 1.2 True North Gold Project: Underground Mineral Resource Estimate Reported within 2.25 g/t Au Mineral Resource Constraining Envelopes

Mineral Resource (Category)	Tonnage *(t)*	Gold Grade *(g/t)*	Contained Gold *(Koz)*
Indicated Resources	3,516,000	4.41	499
Inferred Resources	5,490,000	3.65	644

Notes:

1. The effective date of the Mineral Resource Estimate is August 29, 2024, which is the date when all scientific and technical data was submitted to Lions Gate Geological Consulting (LGGC).
2. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources estimated will be converted into Mineral Reserves. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.
3. The CIM definitions were followed for the classification of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. Indicated Mineral Resources were assigned for blocks with three drill holes within 30 m (100 ft) and inferred blocks were assigned for blocks with one drill hole within 46 m (150 ft).
4. Ounces and tonnes have been rounded to the nearest 1,000 therefore sums in the table may not add-up due to rounding.
5. Resource constraining envelopes were built around contiguous clusters of blocks at a nominal cut-off grade of 2.25 g/t Au. The mineral resources are reported at a 0.00 g/t Au cut-off within the envelopes to ensure that a proper amount of "must take material" is included in the resource statement. The gold grade threshold for the resource envelopes of 2.25 g/t Au is based on assumptions of a gold price of US$2,000/oz, an exchange rate of US$/C$ 0.75, mining operating costs of C$132/t, processing costs of C$34/t, G&A of C$12/t and average gold recoverability of 94%. The vein solids were built with a minimum width of 1.2 m. This same width was used for the mineral resource envelopes.
6. A bulk density of 2.76 t/m³ (0.086 short tons/ft³) was used to convert volumes to tonnes for all blocks in the mineral resource estimation.
7. The assay gold values were capped to 342.5 g/t Au (10 oz/short ton) and a restricted outlier strategy was applied to each vein to restrict local extreme grades to 15 m (50 ft) from the composite.
8. Gold grades were estimated into a 4.6 m (15 ft) block model using inverse distance squared (ID²) method and 0.46 m (1.5 ft) composited data restricted within the vein solids.

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

1.1.7 Conclusion

Significant gold mineralization remains outside of the areas that were previously mined-out using underground mining methods over the almost 90-year production history at the True North mine. This initial evaluation of the remaining mineralization for 1911 Gold indicates that 3.5 Mt of Indicated-class resources at an average grade of 4.41 g/t Au and 5.5 Mt of Inferred-class resources at an average grade of 3.65 g/t Au is amenable to further underground extraction methods. There is potential to increase the resource estimation with further drilling within the mine footprint area and further to the east in the Normandy Zone.

The mineral resource estimate is based on a combination of historical drilling conducted by the various operators of the underground mine. Drilling that supports the current MRE was completed between 1994 and 2017. LGGC conservatively restricted the blocks around the historical stope openings and mining infrastructure and recommends that 1911 Gold complete a detailed validation of the openings so that more confidence can be attributed to the blocks in these areas. The veins were clipped in the areas of the workings between 2 and 10 m from the current solids due to the uncertainties in how accurately these shapes represent the mined-out openings.

Infill drilling will test the current interpretation and contribute to increased confidence in the vein solids and the block grades as the project progresses towards more advanced studies.

1.1.8 Recommendations

Based on the results of the True North Project 2024 MRE, and the review and interpretation of the project geological data, the Qualified Persons (QPs) recommend that 1911 Gold continues the exploration activities to advance the project toward a future development decision.

It is recommended that a two-phase work program to complete both surface and underground drilling programs, engineering study to support an update MRE and a PEA level study.

In Phase 1 the QPs recommend the following work on the project:

- Complete an exploration drilling program to continue to test new shallow targets, to 500 m depth from surface. Priority targets already identified within the True North gold project footprint aimed to expand near surface accessible resources.
- Complete the rehabilitation of underground infrastructure including ventilation, power, and dewatering.
- Complete the development of underground exploration drives to develop drill access to suitable underground areas for infill and exploration drilling.
- Initiate engineering study: geotechnical, environmental, mineral processing and preliminary mining method definition.

In Phase 2 the QPs recommend continuing exploration activities and complete the following work to support a preliminary economic assessment (PEA) level study for the project:

- Complete an underground infill and resource expansion drilling program.
- Complete the engineering studies initiated in Phase 1.
- Complete an update to the 2024 MRE upon completion of drilling campaigns.
- Complete an updated NI 43-101 in support of the MRE update.
- Complete a PEA study of the project to include new and expanded resource areas, to determine the focus, direction and plans for further resource development.

The recommended budget for future work on the True North Gold Project to serve as a guideline, as summarized above is tabulated in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3 Proposed Budget: True North Gold Project

Program	**Units (m)**	**Total cost (C$)**
True North Project General		
Phase 1		
Drill Test New Resource Targets from surface	12,000	2,820,000
Underground infrastructure rehabilitation		1,000,000
Underground exploration drifts	500	3,500,000
Engineering Study		500,000
Total Phase 1		**7,820,000**
Phase 2		
Underground infill and exploration drilling	25,000	5,625,000
Engineering study		650,000
Resource updates and PEA		850,000
Total Phase 2		**7,125,000**
Total Budget		**14,945,000**

2. Introduction

2.1 Terms of Reference and Purpose of this Technical Report

The purpose of this TR is to support the disclosure of a Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) in a news release by 1911 Gold on November 20, 2024 for the True North Gold Project in Bissett, Manitoba, Canada. The MRE was prepared by LGGC and has an effective date of August 29, 2024. This TR was prepared in accordance with the disclosure requirements of NI 43-101 and conforms to Form 43-101F1 (43-101F1).

2.2 Qualification of the Authors

The individuals who have provided input to the current TR are cited as “author” and are listed below in Table 2.1. These authors have extensive experience in the mining industry and are members in good standing of appropriate professional institutions.

Table 2.1 Qualified Professionals

Company	Name	Title	Discipline	Site Visit	Contributing Sections/Subsections
Lions Gate Geological Consulting	Susan Lomas	P.Geo.	Geology	July 8-11, 2024	1, 2 ,3, 12.2, 14 and 25
Lions Gate Geological Consulting	Bruce Davis	FAusIMM	Geostatistical Analysis	None	14.8
1911 Gold Corporation	Michele Della Libera	P.Geo.	Geology	November 6-11,2024	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27

2.3 Sources of Information

For this Technical Report, several site visits were carried out by Michele Della Libera, P.Geo. (MDL), Vice President, Exploration for 1911 Gold, since April 2013, most recently on November 6-11, 2024. Susan Lomas visited the site on July 8-11, 2024. During the site visits and subsequent meetings, discussions were held with Aldo Crino, P.Geo. (Exploration Manager, 1911 Gold) and Carlos Chamale (Senior Exploration Geologist, 1911 Gold).

Michele. Della Libera is responsible for Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 23, 24, 26 and 27 and shares responsibility for Sections 1, 2, 3, 25. Susan Lomas is responsible for Section 14 and shares responsibility for Sections 1, 2, 3, 12.2 and 25. Bruce Davis shares responsibility for Subsection 14.8.

In preparing this TR, the authors reviewed geological reports, surface and underground maps and multiple technical papers and reports listed in Section 27 (References).

2.4 Units of Measure

The units of measure used in this report are shown in Table 2.2 below. U.S. Imperial units of measure are used throughout this document unless otherwise noted.

Currency is expressed in US dollars unless stated otherwise. An exchange of one Canadian dollar equals US$0.75 is used throughout this TR.

Table 2.2 Units of Measure

US Imperial to Metric conversion
Linear Measure
1 inch = 2.54 cm
1 foot = 0.3048 m
Area Measure
1 acre = 0.4047 ha
1 square mile = 640 acres = 259 ha
Volume
1 cubic foot = 0.02831685 cubic meter
Weight
1 short ton (st) = 2,000 lbs = 0.9071 metric tons
1 lb = 0.454 kg = 14.5833 troy oz
Assay Values
1 oz per short ton = 34.2857 g/t
1 troy oz = 31.1036 g

2.5 List of Abbreviations

Table 2.3. List of Abbreviations

AA	atomic absorption
°C	degrees Celsius
CIP	carbon-in-pulp
CoG	cut-off grade
cm	centimetre
FA	fire assay
Ft	Foot
Ft^2	Square foot
Ft^3	Cubic foot
g	Gram
°	degree (degrees)
g/t	grams per tonne
ha	hectares
ICP	induced couple plasma
ILS	Intermediate Leach Solution
Kg	Kilograms
km	kilometre
km2	square kilometre
m	metre
m^2	square meter
m^3	cubic meter
Moz	million troy ounces
Mt	million tonnes
MW	million watts
m.y.	million years
NI 43-101	Canadian National Instrument 43 - 101
oz	Troy Ounce
opt	Troy Ounce per short ton
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control

3. Reliance on Other Experts

The authors did not rely on other experts to prepare this Technical Report.

4. Property Description and Location

4.1 Property Location

The Project is located adjacent to the township of Bissett on the north shore of Rice Lake in southeastern Manitoba, 100 miles (160 km) northeast of the city of Winnipeg (Table 4.1). The Project includes the mine, mill, and tailings management area (TMA), located on the footprint of mineral lease ML-063. The property holdings in Manitoba, Canada include a larger regional exploration boundary as outlined in Figure 4.1.

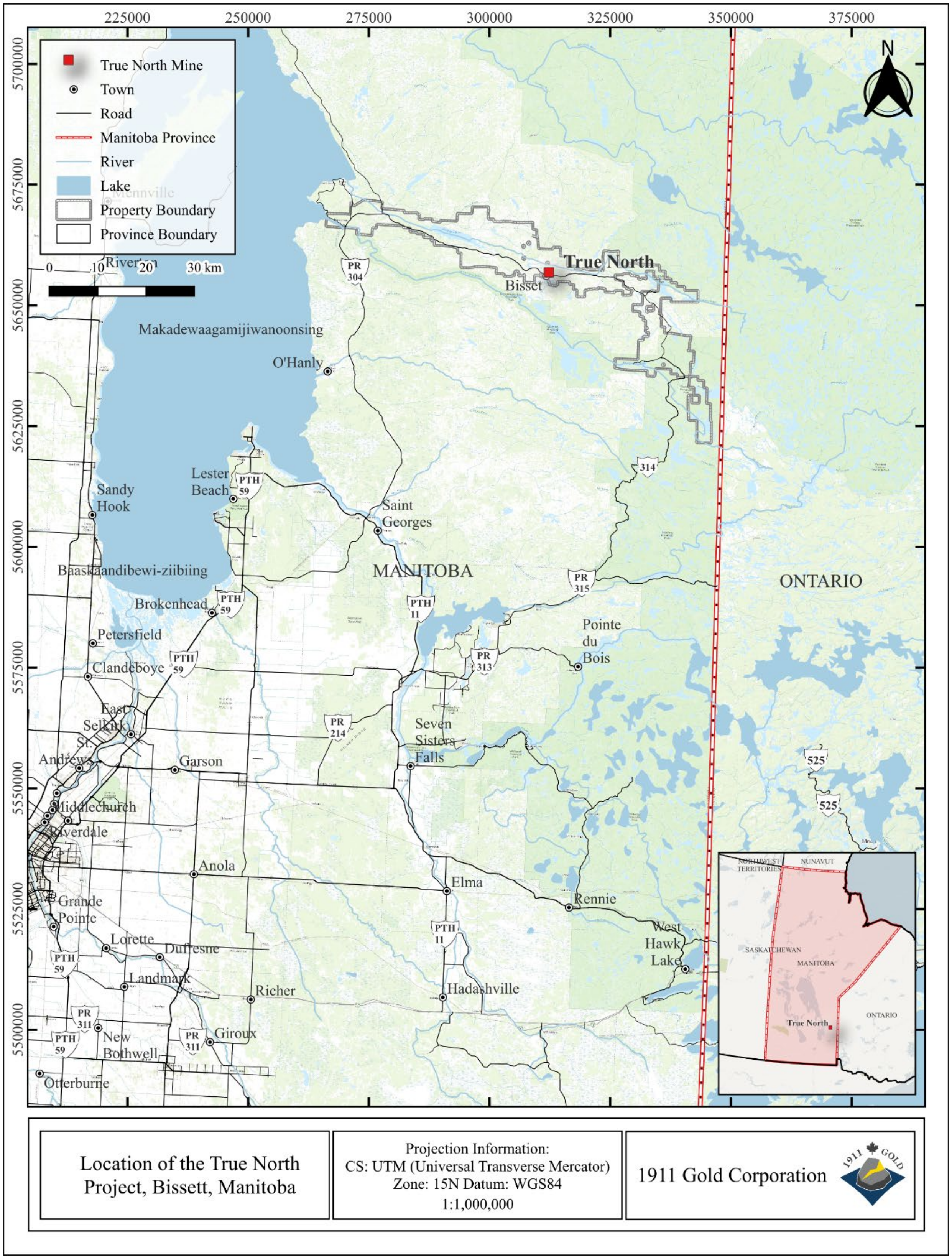
Bissett can be accessed from Winnipeg via all-weather provincial highways. A small emergency gravel airstrip is located 12 miles (19 km) east of Bissett. Rice Lake serves as a base for float-equipped aircraft during the ice-free months.

The geographical co-ordinates of the project are:

latitude 51º 01’ 19.6” N longitude 95º 40’ 44.9” W

TM WGS84 Zone 15U 312,110 m E 5,655,700 m N

Figure 4.1. Location of the True North Mine, Bissett, Manitoba



The boundaries of the original mining lease footprint of (ML-063) and of the patented mining claims have been surveyed, whereas the boundaries of other, un-surveyed unpatented mining claims, are sourced from government claim maps.

4.2 Property Description

The Project is located within a wider property that consists of an 100% interest in unpatented claims, patents and mineral leases (Figure 4.2). The total area covered by the Rice Lake exploration property is 63,276 ha (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1. Summary of True North Mineral Property Holdings and Surface Areas

Item	Number of Claims and Lease	Hectares
Unpatented Mining Claims	418	61,895
Patented Mining Claims	18	290
Mineral Lease	2	1,091
Total	**438**	**63,276**

The True North project is comprised of a 100% recorded interest in mineral lease ML-063 and ML-13433. Collectively, the leases cover 1,091 ha, and are subject to annual payments at a rate of C$10.50/ha with a C$193 minimum per year for a producing lease or C$12.00/ha with a C$200 minimum per year, for a non-producing lease. The lease term expires April 1, 2034 however, an option exists to apply to extend the term.

1911 Gold also has an 100% interest in (18) Patented Mining Claims covering an area of 296 ha, and 418 Unpatented Mining Claims covering an area of 93,855 acres (37,982 ha).

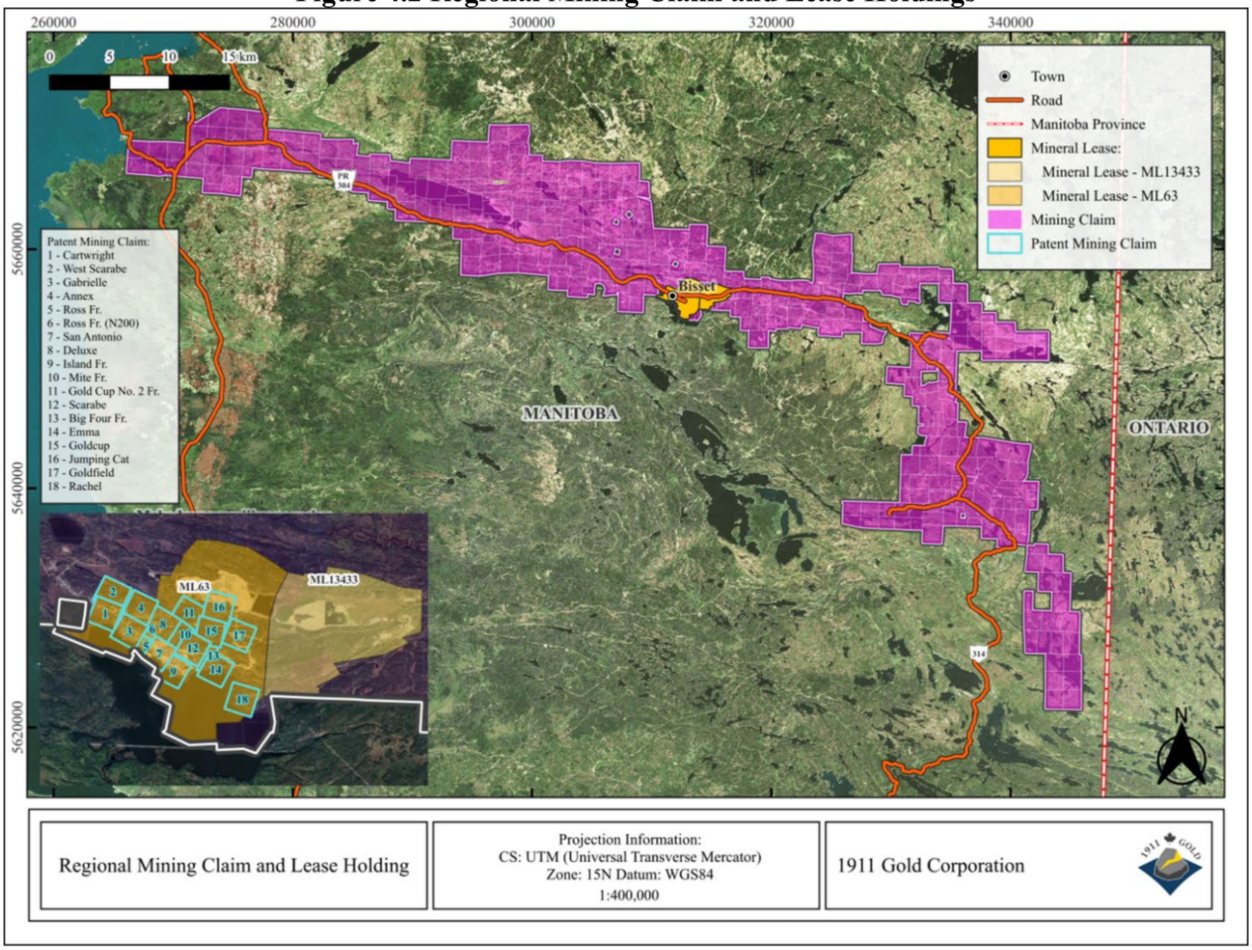
The unpatented mineral claims are subject to annual work commitments of either C$12.50/ha or C$25/ha (depending on the age of the claim, Year 2 to 10: C$12.50/ha, Year 11 on: C$25/ha) and filing fees of C$13/claim per year, which must be submitted with a renewal application. Exploration activities carried out may be reported to the provincial government (Manitoba Mines Branch) for eligible assessment credits. Assessment credits can be applied towards the annual work commitment of any claim, providing that the distribution does not exceed a contiguous area of 3,200 ha (in the case of an unpatented claim) or 1,600 ha (in the case of a mineral lease) from where the original work was performed. There is no limit on the number of years a claim may be renewed, provided adequate assessment credits exist. The collective Rice Lake exploration property land package presently maintains assessment credits in excess of C$90.0M.

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

The Authors are not aware of any significant risks that might affect title, access to the property or the ability to perform work on the property.

(See Appendix for a detailed listing of tenure information).

Figure 4.2 Regional Mining Claim and Lease Holdings



5. Accessibility, Climate, Vegetation, Physiography, Local Resources and Infrastructure

5.1 Access to Project

The town of Bissett can be accessed from Winnipeg via all-weather provincial highways. A small emergency gravel airstrip is located 12 miles (19 km) east of Bissett. Rice Lake itself serves as a base for float-equipped aircraft during the ice-free months.

5.2 Climate

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

5.3 Vegetation

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

5.4 Physiography

Average relief in the Project area is approximately 130 ft to 200 ft (40 m to 60 m), with elongated outcrop ridges separated by low lying ground with swamps, rivers and lakes. Ground elevation of the surface facilities is roughly 840 ft and the tailings pond lies at roughly 905 ft.

5.5 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Bissett is an established mining community, located adjacent to the mine, with a fluctuating population of approximately 115 people. The township was established to service the emerging mines that developed after 1911 but has remained home to permanent residents during periods of mine closure and now provides a healthy recreational sport base as well as servicing the Project.

Mining supplies, equipment, services and a skilled mining and mineral exploration workforce are readily available in southern Manitoba and across the border to the established mining communities in northeast Ontario. The Project has a long history of mining, which helps to attract employees and contractors from throughout the area.

Manitoba Hydro provides electrical power to site via twin 66 kV (Kilovolt) transmission lines. Fuel is trucked in from Winnipeg and the area is well serviced by access roads.

1911 Gold owns 100% of the mine shaft, declines, mobile and crushing equipment, mineral processing mill, storage areas (Figure 5.1) and TMA (Figure 5.2).

The process plant is currently configured to operate at up to 1,300 tons per day. Sufficient on-site accommodation and services exist for the Project personnel, 1911 employees and contractors.

A small school provides education up to grade six. The township has recreational infrastructure such as a curling rink, outdoor ice skating rink and a baseball diamond.

Figure 5.1 Photograph of the True North Gold Mine Looking South

Figure 5.2 Tailings Management Area at the True North Gold Mine

True North has been an active mine for almost 90 years except for some periods of inactivity. During this timeframe, the onsite infrastructure has been updated, upgraded and improved continuously by its respective historic owners. Figure 5.3 illustrates of mine infrastructures, mine lease boundary and the surface projection of the mineral resource limits and Figure 5.4 a close up of the current layout of the surface infrastructure.

Figure 5.3 Plan view of Mine infrastructure, Mine lease and Resource footprint

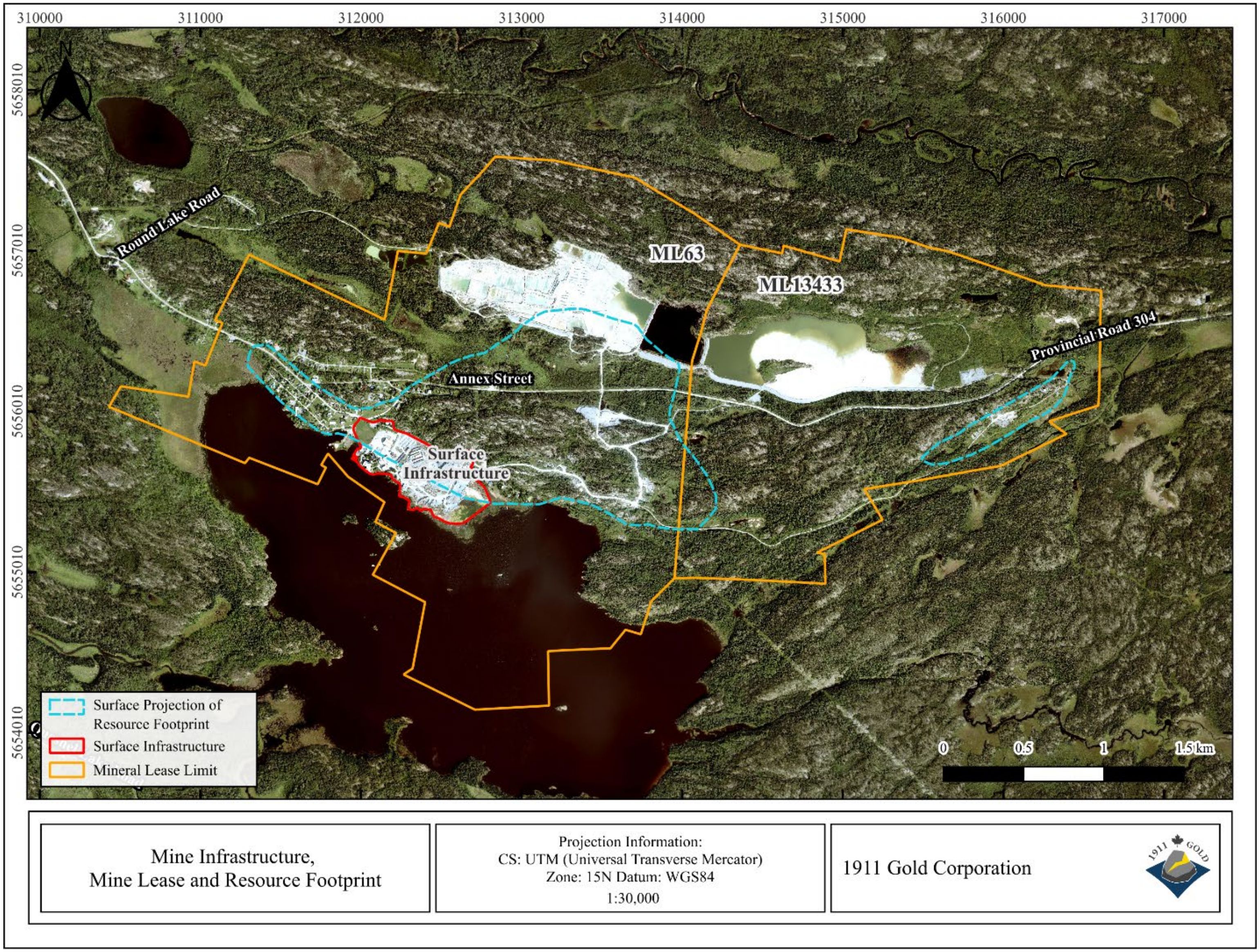
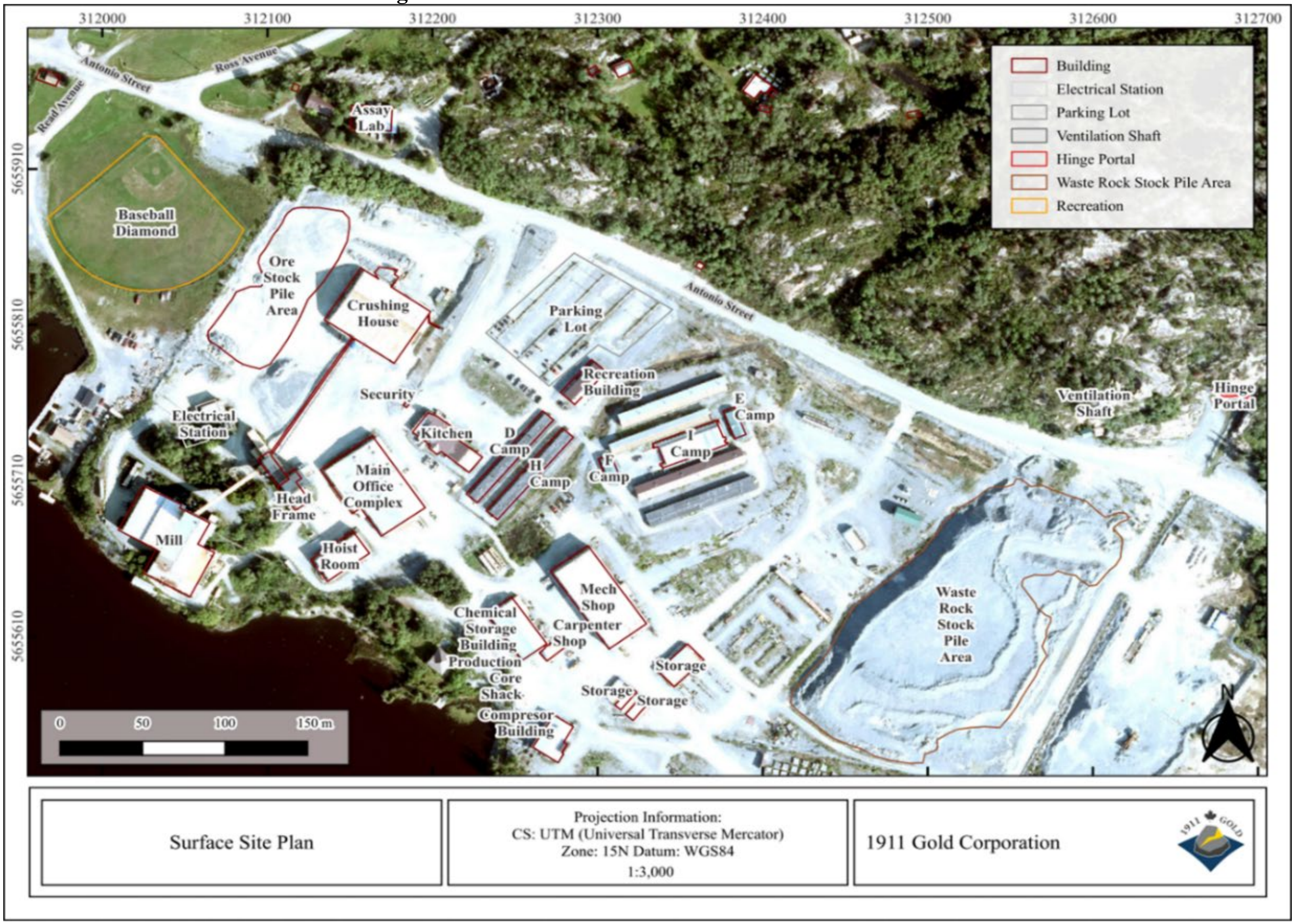


Figure 5.4 Plan View of Actual Surface Infrastructures



5.5.1 Accommodations and Camp Facilities

The Project has a 120-room camp facility located near the main administration offices which includes a kitchen and dining facility, recreation and fitness facilities.

5.5.2 Electrical Power and On-Site Distribution

The Project is supplied with power by the Manitoba Hydro grid through two power lines which provides 30 MW to the Project transformer station. The twin power line provides a redundancy such that in the event of a single line power outage, the mine, process plant and surface facilities can still function in a limited capacity on 10 MW.

5.5.3 Water Supply and Reticulation

Potable water is supplied from the town of Bissett's water supply.

5.5.4 Diesel Fuel and On-Site Storage Facility

Diesel fuel is supplied to the onsite storage tanks by commercial road tanker from a major fuel supplier's central depot in Winnipeg.

5.5.5 Warehousing and Material Handling

The Project is serviced from a two-story, heated, 4,445 m^2 warehouse building, a 223 m^2 cold storage area, as well as three cold storage tents and a 9,290 m^2 secured yard storage.

5.5.6 Security

1911 Gold employees monitor the Project from a central security outpost at the main gate, in addition to security cameras. Currently, the Project is surrounded by chain link fencing.

5.5.7 Communication

Voice and data communications are routed through the Bissett Manitoba Telephone System microwave tower. This tower also provides cell phone coverage for the Project and town site. On-site and underground communications is via a radio over leaky feeder network which is maintained and extended as required by the Project personnel.

5.5.8 Solid Waste Disposal

Waste is managed in dumpsters and other appropriate waste containers. Waste and materials for recycling are disposed of off-site by an external contractor located in Pine Falls. Additionally, the external contractor removes waste hydrocarbons for disposal or recycling.

5.5.9 Mobile and Fixed Equipment Maintenance Facility

There are 5 maintenance bays, welding and tire facilities at the Project which have been upgraded by the previous owner to accommodate and provide an enclosed facility for all maintenance activities. This is especially useful during winter season when temperature can plunge as low as -30°F (-35 °C).

5.5.10 First Aid

The Project has a first-aid nurse room, for any first medical attention or emergency that may arise. An air ambulance service is readily available from the nearby Winnipeg Emergency Rescue Service.

5.5.11 Office and Administration Buildings

The Project hosts a recently constructed (by the previous operators) modern office and administration facility that can accommodate the necessary engineering, geological, accounting, safety, environmental, and administrative personnel.

5.5.12 Tailings Storage

The Tailings Management Area (TMA) is located approximately 1-mile (1.6 km) north of the process plant in an area naturally defined by bedrock ridges around the perimeter of a previously flat boggy area. The original ground surface of the bog was near elevation 889 ft above sea level (asl) (271 m asl) (geodetic) with bedrock ridges on the south and west sides up to 920 ft above sea level (asl) (280 m asl) and bounded to the north by bedrock up to elevation 985 ft asl (300 m asl).

Since the development of the TMA, tailings have been pumped from the process plant to the TMA via an approximate 1-mile (1.6 km) pipeline. It is understood that during mine operation, the tailings are transported as slurry, with 34% (approx.) solids by weight. The TMA currently consists of eight dykes with a number of embankments separated by bedrock outcroppings such that they follow an A/B nomenclature. The embankments have been designed and constructed in various stages and phases from 1997 onwards to the most recent raises and improvements completed from 2012 to 2014. The current configuration of the TMA consists of a tailings pond and polishing pond, separated by dyke 7. The west half (approx.) of the tailings pond has reached its capacity, with tailings placed up to the crest of dykes 1, 2, 8, and a portion of dyke 3, while the east half of the tailings pond contains tailings submerged beneath water ranging in depth from less than 3 ft (1m) to several ft (meters). No spillway or low-level outlet structures are present in the TMA. It is understood that the TMA has been designed to safely retain water from the mill discharge, runoff, and storm events.

In order to increase the capacity to retain tailings, the former Operator began development of a new area termed the East Tailings Management Area (ETMA). The ETMA is located directly east of the TMA and currently consists of dyke 9 along its south perimeter, with dyke 6 of the TMA forming the containment along the west side. The natural contours to the north and east provide containment of the remainder of the ETMA.

Dyke 9 has an overall length of nearly 1,500 m and at its current constructed elevation, has a height of 10 ft to 13 ft (3 m to 4 m). No spillway or low-level outlet structures are present in the ETMA. It is understood that the TMA has been designed to safely retain water from the process plant discharge, runoff, and storm events.

A dam safety review was conducted by Stantec Consulting Ltd. geotechnical engineers in 2015.

5.5.13 Stockpiles

The True North site has an existing waste rock stockpile which currently contains approximately 300,000 tonnes. This waste material is utilized to construct the tailings containment berms.

The site is also permitted to stockpile up to 9,000 tonnes of ore permanently.

6. History

The following overview of historical work on the True North Gold mine was mainly taken from Bull (2018), Puritch (2016), and Ginn (2013), and was reviewed and updated by 1911 Gold and LGGC.

6.1 Project History prior to 1989

Gold was originally discovered on the shore of Rice Lake in 1911 by prospectors. The first attempt at underground development was undertaken by a syndicate in 1927, when the Number 1 (No.1) exploration shaft was sunk to 164 ft (50 m) and No.2 Shaft was sunk to 300 ft (91 m). Approximately 2,000 ft (610 m) of lateral development was completed in 1927, but results failed to meet expectations. Nevertheless, during 1928 the syndicate proceeded to deepen the No.2 Shaft to 600 ft (183 m) and the No. 1 Vein was discovered on that level. However, it was not until 1929, with the discovery of the No. 9 Vein on the 725-ft (221 m) level, that the deposits became economically viable.

Sufficiently encouraging underground results were obtained by 1931, and the newly formed San Antonio Gold Mines Ltd. (San Antonio) commenced construction of a process plant and power line. Production began in May 1932 at a rate of 150 tons (136 tonnes) per day, increasing to 350 tons (318 tonnes) per day in 1935, and subsequently increased to 550 tons (500 tonnes) per day by 1948. Access to the mine was primarily through the No.1 Shaft (now called the A-Shaft) and three internal winzes; 3A, 3B, and 3C (now called B-Shaft, C-Shaft, and D-Shaft).

Underground development was carried out by driving footwall drifts on each level. Flat exploration drill-holes on 50-foot (15 m) centers were used to establish the location of veins on the level prior to establishing drifts along the full length of ore zones. Shrinkage mining was used with a minimum mining width of 4 ft (1.2 m).

The 550-ton (500-tonne) per day process plant consisted of a crushing plant adjacent to the collar of No.1 Shaft with a conveyor to the process plant building. After grinding, concentrating, and blanket tables, an amalgam table recovered approximately 12% of the total gold. Then the material from the gravity circuit passed through a Merrill Crowe cyanide plant to recover the balance of the gold.

The No.1 Shaft surface hoist was destroyed by fire in July 1968 and production ceased. Historic production at Rice Lake Mine through 1968 is summarized in Table 6.1. San Antonio declared bankruptcy and the assets were acquired by New Forty-Four Mines (New Forty-Four). In 1980, the process plant was destroyed by fire.

In 1980, Brinco Mining Limited (Brinco) entered into a Joint Venture with New Forty-Four. Brinco undertook a program of underground exploration drilling during the period 1980 through 1983 and approximately 100,000 ore tons (91,000 tonnes) were mined and trucked to Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co Ltd. in Flin Flon, Manitoba, for processing. Brinco earned a 100% interest in the project, however, after 1983 did no significant work.

In 1987, a subsidiary of Inco Ltd. (Inco) entered into an agreement with Brinco and completed over 20,000 ft. (6,096m) of drilling. Inco opted out of the venture in 1988.

Table 6.1 Historic Production at Rice Lake Mine: 1927-1968

YEAR	Gold ozs	% Recovery of Head Grade	% Recovery of Stope Grade	Mill Throughput Process Feed tons	Mill Throughput Average tons/day	Mill Throughput Head Grade opt	Notes
1927	27,008	181%	169%	30,419	83	0.49	Process Plant starts May 1932
1933	22,720	95%	94%	55,677	153	0.43	
1934	21,638	93%	90%	64,294	176	0.36	Gold fixed at $35/oz from $20/oz
1935	32,250	92%	96%	102,712	281	0.34	
1936	29,040	96%	86%	112,416	308	0.27	
1937	30,035	93%	93%	115,765	317	0.28	Discovered 38 vein
1938	31,257	95%	96%	117,376	322	0.28	
1939	34,242	94%	94%	117,787	323	0.31	Start of World War 2
1940	36,745	94%	93%	122,365	335	0.32	
1941	43,121	95%	94%	138,097	378	0.33	
1942	58,869	95%	95%	199,203	546	0.31	
1943	48,568	95%	97%	164,307	450	0.31	
1944	40,669	97%	96%	140,085	384	0.3	
1945	38,326	98%	97%	135,000	370	0.29	End of World War 2
1946	43,819	97%	98%	149,875	411	0.3	
1947	42,326	99%	100%	137,867	378	0.31	
1948	52,764	114%	113%	154,953	425	0.3	Emergency Gold Mining Assistance started
1949	53,201	105%	104%	188,000	515	0.27	
1950	51,822	101%	102%	182,397	500	0.28	
1951	50,735	96%	96%	195,000	534	0.27	
1952	53,120	95%	95%	200,000	548	0.28	
1953	40,993	98%	99%	174,904	479	0.24	Gold free market ends
1954	43,868	97%	98%	180,599	495	0.25	
1955	41,211	98%	99%	174,631	478	0.24	First operating loss
1956	33,462	98%	99%	155,595	426	0.22	
1957	33,339	98%	98%	136,616	374	0.25	
1958	34,300	98%	98%	124,597	341	0.28	
1959	28,570	98%	98%	116,666	320	0.25	
1960	31,136	96%	95%	135,642	372	0.24	
1961	31,009	98%	99%	149,942	411	0.21	
1962	30,339	99%	98%	133,000	364	0.23	
1963	24,017	94%	94%	127,575	350	0.2	
1964	28,773	98%	98%	133,764	366	0.22	
1965	24,969	98%	97%	111,295	305	0.23	
1966	21,630	98%	97%	85,258	234	0.26	
1967	13,394	98%	98%	71,673	196	0.19	
1968	6,066	87%	93%	30,218	166	0.23	Fire destroys surface hoist; production ends July 1968.

6.2 Project History: 1989 to 2001

In 1989, Rea Gold Corp. (Rea Gold) acquired the Property from Brinco. Wright Engineers and Dolmage Campbell completed a due diligence study for Rea Gold prior to their acquisition of the Project in 1989. A Pre-Feasibility study by Kilborn Engineering Ltd. (Kilborn) in 1993 recommended that the resource base be increased prior to a production decision.

In 1994, Rea Gold undertook a $3.1 million underground rehabilitation and exploration program to gain access to the lower levels of the mine and delineate additional Mineral Resources.

A Feasibility Study was completed by Rea Gold and Simmons Engineering Inc. in 1995, and construction and development of a 1,000 ton (907 tonne) per day mining operation was initiated. Rea Gold established a new mine access system that significantly streamlined the mining operation. Previously, the mine was accessed by A-Shaft and three internal winzes (B-Shaft, C-Shaft, and D-Shaft). Ore from the D-Shaft area had to be trammed and hoisted via four shafts in order to transport it to surface. Rea Gold deepened the principal A-Shaft to link the surface directly with the upper level of the D-Shaft area, thereby eliminating two cycles of tramming and hoisting.

By 1997, Rea Gold had established a modern 1,000 ton (907 tonne) per day gold mining and processing facility at a total cost of approximately C$90 million. Prior to the start of production, Rea Gold was placed into receivership and the receiver put the assets up for sale. Harmony Gold (Canada) Inc. (Harmony) was the successful bidder and took over the project in 1998.

After acquiring the assets from the receiver, Harmony invested approximately C$30 million to build a ramp system in the lower part of the D-Shaft area, in order to establish a long hole mining operation. Harmony operated the mine for three years, and subsequently put the project on care and maintenance in August 2001. Compared to the previously employed shrinkage mining operation, the Harmony operation produced fewer ounces of gold from more tons processed per day and failed to achieve the corporate objectives set by Harmony's parent company, Harmony Gold Mines Limited of South Africa. Historic production at Rice Lake Mine from 1980 through 2001 is summarized in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Historic Production at Rice Lake Mine: 1980-2001

Year	Mill Throughput						Notes
	Gold	% Recovery of		Process Plant	Average	Head	
		Head	Stope	Feed		Grade	
	oz	Grade	Grade	tons	tons/day	opt	
1980-83	13,954	100%		104,135		0.13	New Forty-Four/ Brinco Joint Venture formed
	Mill destroyed by fire in 1980. Production ends May 27, 1983, drilling continues at depth						
1984	Lathwell/Brinco JV conducts limited program						

Year	Mill Throughput						Notes
	Gold	% Recovery of		Process Plant Feed	Average	Head Grade	
	oz	Head Grade	Stope Grade	tons	tons/day	opt	
1985	Brinco changes name to Cassiar Mining Corporation						
1986	Inco subsidiary drills 20,008 ft to test depth						
1987	Inco opts out. Cassiar ownership 100%						
1988	Kilborn reviews reactivation program for Mandor Gold						
1989	Rea Gold Corp. acquires project from Cassiar.						
1990	Wright Engineers and Dolmage Campbell complete due diligence on behalf of Rea Gold						
1993	Pre-Feasibility of Kilborn and Tonto recommends mineable reserves be increased						
1994	Rehab, exploration and development in lower levels of mine						
1995	Feasibility studies by Rea Gold and Simmons completed. Drilling and development underground.						
1996	Construction and development towards 1,000 tons per day operation						
1997	9,000			60,000		0.15	
1998	2,875			40,035		0.07	Rea Gold Corp. bankrupt. Receiver puts assets up for sale. Harmony Gold (Canada) Inc. acquires mining assets of Rea Gold.
1999	33,238			231,898		0.14	
2000	39,476			257,605		0.15	
2001	29,341	85%	79%	203,868		0.17	Project placed on care and maintenance August, 2001

6.3 Wildcat and San Gold: 2001 to 2015

In January 2002, Harmony entered into an option agreement with Wildcat Exploration Ltd. of Winnipeg, Manitoba (Wildcat). Wildcat's objective was to re-establish the mine as a smaller scale shrinkage stope operation delivering ore to a surface stockpile to feed the 1,250-ton (1,136 tonne) process plant which operated on a two week-on two week-off cycle.

In April 2002, A.C.A. Howe International (Howe) (Titaro et al 2002) completed a report on the Harmony assets on behalf of Wildcat. The report included an audit of the mineral resources and mineral reserves, a review of the operating and capital costs, and preparation of a financial evaluation of the economic feasibility of reopening the mine. Howe concluded that a viable shrinkage mining operation could be operated at a mining rate of 550 tons (500 tonnes) per day was feasible. Ore was delivered to a surface stockpile to feed the 1,250 ton (1,136 tonne) per day process plant operating on a two-week on, two-week off cycle. Gold at that time was US$300/oz.

Howe further concluded that based on well-founded historical estimation practices at the Rice Lake Mine (as it was then called), that as of April 2001, the mine, had a Historical Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource of 1,267,000 tons (1,149,000 tonnes) grading 0.26 opt Au (8.9 g/t Au) plus Inferred Historical Mineral Resource of 735,000 tons (668,000 tonnes) grading 0.31 opt Au (10.6 g/t Au). All of the above-mentioned Historical Mineral Resources were situated above the 4,630 Level (5,370 ft or 1,637 m below the collar of A-Shaft) in the C and D-Shaft areas of the Rice Lake Mine.

Within the Measured and Indicated Historical Mineral Resources, Howe concluded that the Rice Lake Mine had Proven and Probable Historical Mineral Reserves of 901,800 tons (820,000 tonnes) with an average grade of 0.27 opt Au (9.3 g/t Au). In determining this reserve, Howe used dilution, cutting, and cut-off practices which were based on over 38 years of mining experience at the Rice Lake Mine (now True North Gold Mine). All of these mineral reserves had existing development drifts and were accessible on levels within the C-Shaft and D-Shaft areas.

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

Despite this work by Howe, Wildcat was unable to complete the acquisition of the Rice Lake Mine.

On March 5, 2004, San Gold Resources Corporation (“Old San Gold”) and Gold City Industries Ltd. (Gold City), entered into a joint venture agreement to acquire 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Harmony through a newly formed corporation, Rice Lake Joint Venture Inc. (RLJV). RLJV was owned and controlled jointly by Gold City (50%) and Old San Gold (50%). Effective March 17, 2004, RLJV acquired the shares of Rice Lake Gold Corporation (formerly Harmony Gold Corporation (Canada) Inc.) from Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited of South Africa. The purchase price was C$7,757,961, including C$3,632,961 in cash and C$4,125,000 in shares and warrants of Gold City and Old San Gold. On June 30, 2005 Old San Gold and Gold City amalgamated to form a new corporation called San Gold Corporation.

The exploration drilling completed between 2005 to 2013 is summarized below and more fully described in Section 10. As part of San Gold’s exploration program, a Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) survey was flown over the Rice Lake greenstone belt in 2009. From this a second mining trend called the Shoreline Basalt unit, which hosts the Hinge and 007 Zones, was recognized.

In 2005, a ramp was driven to explore the SG1 Zone. Production from this deposit continued until mid-2008 when workings had reached a depth of 640 ft (195m) below surface. Work was suspended in 2008 due to diminishing economics and the mobile equipment was needed elsewhere to develop the recently discovered Hinge Zone.

In 2008, A new surface ramp was driven to access the Hinge Zone and reached the deposit in March 2009. Production started almost immediately as definition drilling continued.

In early 2010, a new internal ramp was started from a vertical depth of 800 ft (244m) in the Hinge Zone workings to access the 007 Zone. The ramp reached the 007 Zone in July 2010, and production started while definition drilling continued.

In the third quarter of 2010, a second surface ramp was started near the old Wingold shaft to provide secondary access to the 007 Zone and provide access to develop the Cohiba deposit. Zone. The ramp reached the Cohiba mineralization at a vertical depth of 108 ft (33m) below surface.

A total of 11,632 drill holes for 1,520,700 m of drilling has been drilled on the True North project to date in surface and underground drill holes. The majority of drilling was completed during the 2001 to 2015 period under the supervision of San Gold. The database also includes channel samples collected during this period.

After investing approximately C$375 million in capital since 2007, including the extensive underground development and modernizing the process plant, San Gold ceased mining in May 2015, and placed the operation on care and maintenance. San Gold declared bankruptcy and announced the sale of all of its assets to secured creditors in June 2015. Historic Production from the Rice Lake Mine from 2007 through 2015 is summarized in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3 Historic Production at Rice Lake Mine: 2007-2015

Year	Tons Processed	Head Grade		Gold
		opt	g/t	oz
2007	96,653	0.13	4.35	9,193
2008	116,835	0.09	3.2	13,845
2009	164,424	0.23	8	35,154
2010	275,860	0.17	5.85	47,082
2011	461,150	0.17	5.93	79,802
2012	629,279	0.15	5.07	93,233
2013	641,711	0.13	4.32	80,828
2014	390,564	0.12	4.03	41,890
2015 (Q1)	81,427	0.11	3.91	9,261

6.4 Project History: Klondex Mines Ltd. 2016-2018

In early 2016, Klondex Mines Ltd. (KDX) announced the acquisition of 100% of the Rice Lake Mine, process plant complex and a 400 km² exploration land package from the creditors of San Gold Corporation. In the first half of 2016, KDX commenced refurbishment of the underground infrastructure and trial mining of readily accessible ore.

Following sampling of the historic tailings' storage facility, KDX also commenced a tailings reprocessing project. Reprocessing of the tailings was carried out concurrently with processing of underground ore when weather allowed. Processing of stockpiled "run of mine" (ROM) ore commenced in the fourth quarter 2016.

A name change from Rice Lake Mine to True North Gold Mine was announced in May 2016. In September 2016, KDX announced the formal decision to resume production at True North. Underground Mine production and tailings reprocessing activity for 2016 and 2017 is shown in Table 6.4 and Table 6.5.

Underground mining at True North was suspended in late 2017 and did not continue into 2018. The reprocessing of gold from the tailings continued into 2018.

Table 6.4 KDX True North Underground Production 2016 – 2017

Year	Ore Mined (kt)	Gold Grade (opt)	Cont'nd Gold (koz)	Metallurgical Recovery (%)	Gold Recovered (koz)	Gold Sales (koz)
2016	64	0.14	9	93%	8	7
2017	228	0.123	28	93%	25	23
Total	**292**	**0.127**	**37**	**93%**	**33**	**30**

Table 6.5 True North Tailings Reprocessing

Year	Tailings Processed (kt)	Gold Grade (opt)	Cont'nd Gold (koz)	Metallurgical Rec (%)	Gold Recovered (koz)	Gold Sales (koz)
2016	32	0.06	2	89%	1.8	1
2017	81	0.045	3.6	91%	3.3	3.2
Total	**113**	**0.05**	**5.6**	**91%**	**5.1**	**4.2**

In May 2017, KDX released an NI 43-101 Technical Report updating Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves at the True North Mine (Odell et al 2017). These Historical Mineral Resources and Historical Mineral Reserves are presented in Table 6.6 through Table 6.8 . Cut-off grades of 0.090 Au opt and 0.015 Au opt were used to report in-situ and tailings Historical Mineral Resources respectively. For the Historical Mineral Reserves, cut-off grades of 0.15 opt Au and 0.016 opt Au were used for in-situ and tailings Historical Mineral Reserves respectively. These estimates were based on gold prices of US$1,200 and US$1,400 per ounce for reserves and resources respectively.

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

Table 6.6 In-situ Historical Mineral Resource Statement as of March 31, 2017

Category	Grade Au (opt)	Grade Au (g/t)	Tons (t)	Contained Au (oz)
Measured	0.22	7.54	521,000	115,000
Indicated	0.214	7.34	1,276,000	273,000
Meas + Ind	0.216	7.4	1,797,000	388,000
Inferred	0.182	6.24	3,676,000	668,000

Table 6.7 Historical Tailings Mineral Resource as of March 31, 2017

Category	Grade Au (opt)	Grade Au (g/t)	Tons (k)	Au (oz)
Indicated	0.024	0.82	2,138	51,000
Inferred	0.022	0.75	47	1,100

Table 6.8 True North Historical Mineral Reserves as of March 31, 2016

	Proven Reserves			Probable Reserves			Proven and Probable Reserves		
	Tons (000's)	Au opt	Au oz. (000's)	Tons (000's)	Au opt	Au Oz. (000's)	Tons (000's)	Au opt	Au Oz. (000's)
UG	128	0.218	27.9	306	0.251	76.9	434	0.242	104.7
Tailings				1,950	0.022	43.2	1,950	0.022	43.2
Total	**128**	**0.218**	**27.9**	**2,256**	**0.053**	**120.1**	**2,384**	**0.062**	**147.9**

6.5 Project History: Havilah Mining Corporation/1911 Gold Inc.: 2018-Present

On March 19, 2018 KDX and Hecla Mining Company (Hecla) announced the latter's purchase of KDX. Coincident to the purchase, the Canadian assets of KDX including Klondex Canada and the True North Project were to be part of Havilah Mining Corporation (HMC) under a plan of arrangement. HMC was incorporated on May 3, 2018 and was a newly formed entity independent of KDX and Hecla. HMC released an updated NI 43-101 Technical Report dated May 8, 2018 prepared by Practical Mining LLC entitled "Technical Report for the True North Mine, Bissett, Manitoba, Canada" covering Historical Mineral Resource estimate for the True North Project (Table 6-9) and a Historical Mineral Resource estimate for the True North Tailings with an effective date of March 31, 2018 (Table 6.10). HMC was subsequently renamed as 1911 Gold Corporation (1911 Gold) in 2019.

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

Table 6.9 True North Historical Underground Mineral Resources as of March 31, 2018

	Measured			Indicated			Measured and Indicated			Inferred		
Cut-off Au opt	**Tons (000's)**	**Au (opt)**	**Au oz (000's)**	**Tons (000's)**	**Au (opt)**	**Au oz (000's)**	**Tons (000's)**	**Au (opt)**	**Au oz (000's)**	**Tons (000's)**	**Au (opt)**	**Au oz (000's)**
0.090	676	0.195	132	1,589	0.204	324	2,264	0.201	456	4,301	0.155	668
0.100	**599**	**0.209**	**125**	**1,409**	**0.219**	**308**	**2,007**	**0.216**	**433**	**3,586**	**0.169**	**605**
0.110	534	0.222	118	1,259	0.233	293	1,793	0.230	411	3,058	0.181	553
0.120	479	0.235	112	1,117	0.249	278	1,596	0.244	390	2,647	0.192	509

Table 6.10 True North Historical Tailings Mineral Resource as of March 31, 2018

Category	**Tons (000's)**	**Grade Au (opt)**	**Grade Au (g/t)**	**Au (oz)**
Measured	-	-	-	-
Indicated	1,971	0.0243	0.83	48,000
M & I	1,971	0.0243	0.83	48,000
Inferred	31	0.0235	0.81	700

During 2018, production was continued from the tailings reprocessing program and continued through to the end of 2022 when production was suspended by 1911 Gold (Table 6.11).

Table 6.11 True North Tailings Reprocessing: 2018-2022

Year	Tonnes (t)	Grade (oz/t)	Grade (g/t)	Gold (oz)
2018	230,427	0.029	0.9	4,398
2019	222,134	0.032	1	6,081
2020	224,475	0.029	0.9	4,711
2021	269,829	0.019	0.6	3,763
2022	182,746	0.02	0.63	2,504
Total	**1,129,611**	**0.02**	**0.59**	**21,457**

7. Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The True North Project is located within the Archean Rice Lake Greenstone Belt (RLCB) of the western Superior Province (Figure 7.1 and Figure 7.2). The RLCB comprises Neoarchean and Mesoarchean rocks and associated intrusion that define the western segment of the volcanic-plutonic Uchi Subprovince.

In the True North Project area, the RLGB is composed of the Bidou assemblage, a 2.745 – 2.715 billion years (Ga) volcanic complex, which consists of a succession of intermediate to felsic volcaniclastic and epiclastic rocks, local mafic volcanic flows and volcaniclastic units and associated subvolcanic intrusive rock (Poulsen et al., 1986; Anderson, 2008, 2011).

The Project area lies on the northwest of the Ross River pluton, an approximately 2.724 Ga tonalite to quartz diorite body of elliptical shape, which intrudes the core of the RLGB.

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

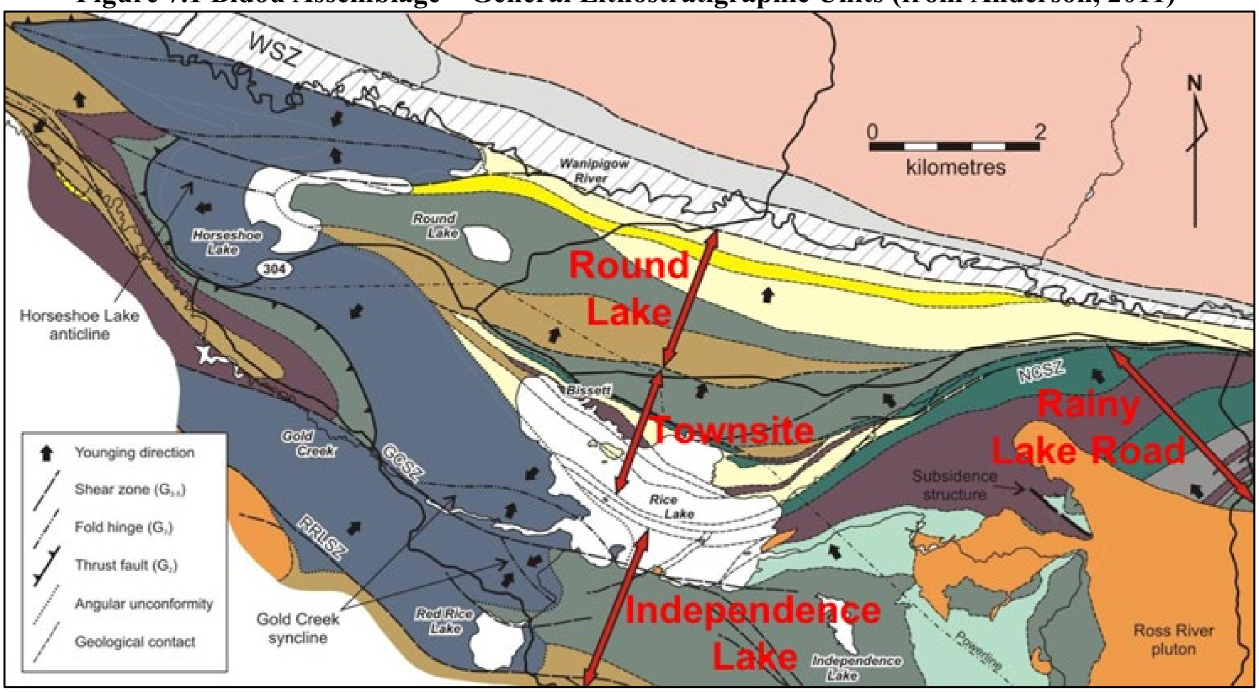
RLCB lithologies are characterized by lower greenschist facies metamorphism and contain several syn-metamorphic foliations.

All the vein hosted gold mineralized zones at True North are hosted within the Townsite Unit of the Bidou Lake Assemblage and within the SAM unit gabbro which intrudes the Townsite Unit (Figure 7.4). The Bidou Lake Assemblage forms a north-facing stratigraphic sequence of tholeiitic basalt to intermediate volcanic flows, dacite crystal tuffs and breccias overlain by well stratified felsic epiclastic rock interpreted to be of pyroclastic and sedimentary origin. The stratigraphic sequence is intruded by tholeiitic gabbro sills and dykes and felsic porphyry dykes.

In the project area, the RLGB is dominated by the Bidou assemblage, part of the Uchi Subprovince, which consists of a 2.745 to 2.715 Ga volcanic complex comprising intermediate to felsic volcaniclastic and epiclastic units and associated subvolcanic intrusions. The Bidou Assemblage forms a north dipping, north facing monoclinal succession (Stockwell 1938, Poulsen et al., 1986, Anderson 2008, and 2011) subdivided into four general lithostratigraphic units from older to younger and form south to north, the Independence Lake, Rainy Lake Road, Townsite and Round Lake units (Figure 7.1).

- Independence Lake: exposed south of Rice Lake consists of intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rock with thick intervals of heterolithic volcanic conglomerates and minor basalt and andesite flows, which are overlain to the north by,
- Rainy Lake Road Unit: comprising a lower section of intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic, followed by a medial section of mainly thin bedded greywacke-mudstone turbidites and an upper section characterized by tholeiitic basalts and gabbro sills of ca. 2.727 Ga.
- Townsite Unit: is the principal hosting to the gold mineralization at the True North project. It varies from moderately northwest dipping in the east and moderately northeast dipping in the west. This unit comprises a sequence of felsic to intermediate volcaniclastic and volcanically derived epiclastic rocks with locally basalt flows (Shoreline basalts) and are intruded by several gabbro sills and slightly discordant gabbroic dikes, the largest of which is the San Antonio Mine unit (SAM).
- Round Lake Unit: defines the top of the Bidou Assemblage comprising volcanic conglomerates and felsic to intermediate volcaniclastic rocks, which has returned 2.715 Ga age dates (Anderson, 2008) and is bounded to the north by the WSZ.

Figure 7.1 Bidou Assemblage – General Lithostratigraphic Units (from Anderson, 2011)

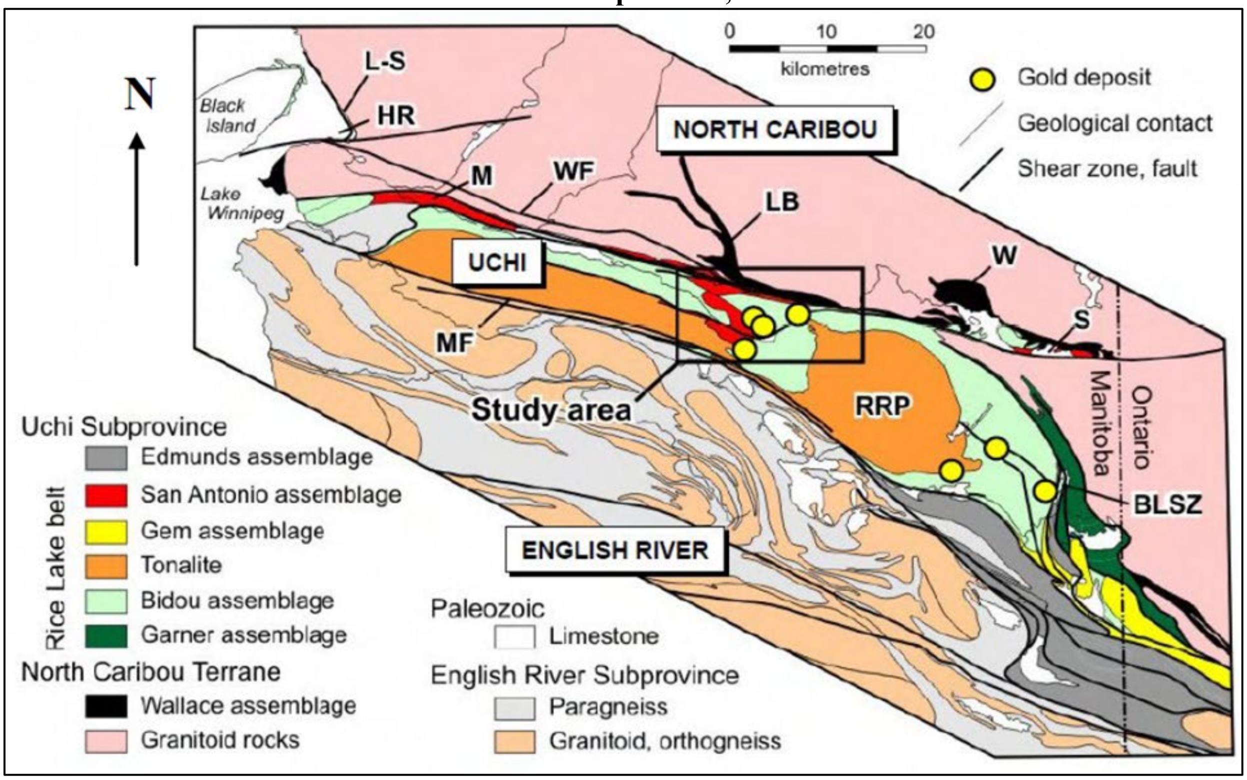


The rocks in the True North area were affected by at least three and possibly four major periods of deformation (Rhys, 2010; Anderson, 2008, and 2011). The resulting fold pattern is complex with overturned, doubly-plunging folds in the Rice Lake Group rocks. The late Archean San Antonio Formation sedimentary rocks may have been affected by only the last major period of deformation.

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

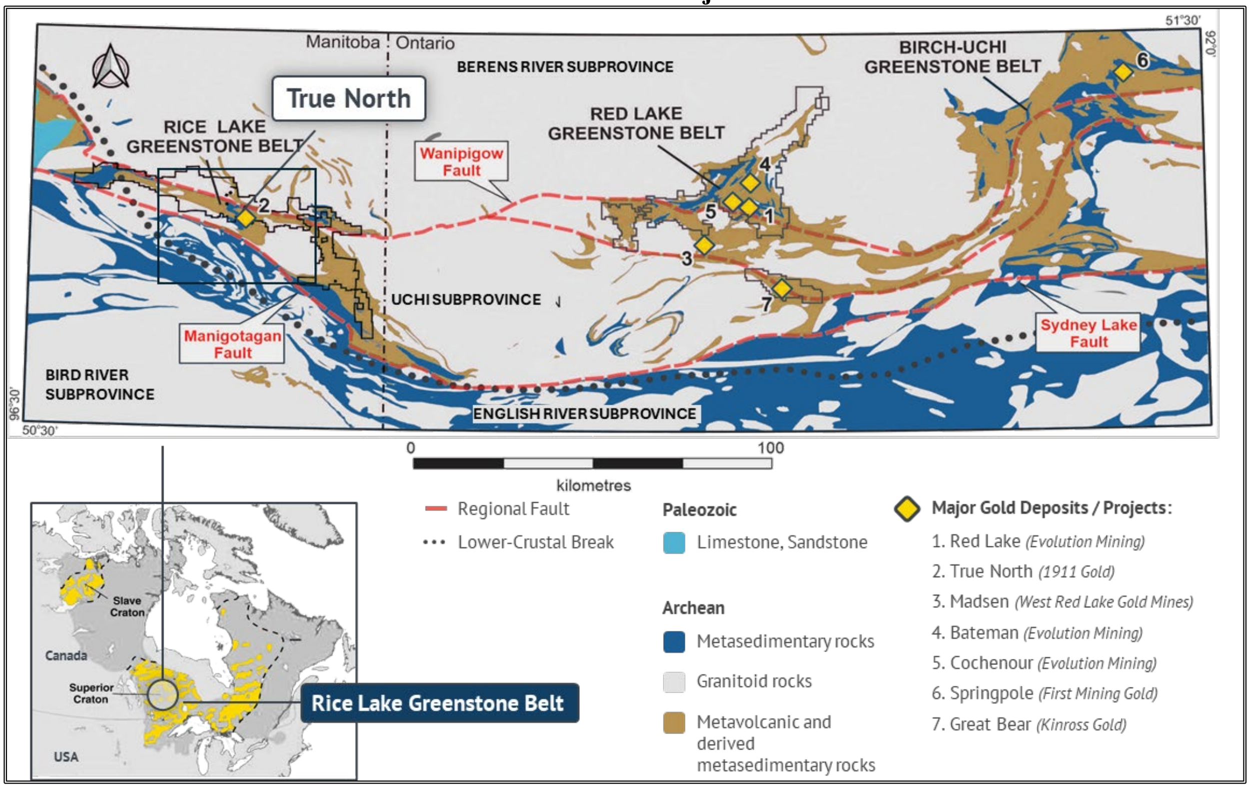
All the major gold occurrences in the Project area occur as quartz veins or quartz vein systems formed during structural deformation of the host rocks. Significant gold production has occurred from the Uchi Sub-province in the Rice Lake area to the west in Manitoba and in the Red Lake, Birch-Uchi Lake and Pickle-Dona Lake areas to the east in Ontario (Figure 7.3).

Figure 7.2. Regional Geologic Map showing the Location of True North Gold Project in the Archean Uchi Subprovince, Manitoba



(Anderson, 2008). Abbreviations: MSZ, Manigotagan Shear Zone; SL–LSJF, Sydney Lake–Lake St. Joseph Fault; WSZ, Wanipigow Shear Zone

Figure 7.3 Geologic Map showing the Location of Gold Deposits and Litho-tectonic Assemblages in True North Gold Project Area



7.2 Property Geology

All the vein-hosted gold mineralization at True North is hosted within the Townsite Unit of the Bidou Lake Assemblage and within the SAM unit gabbro which intrudes the Townsite Unit (Figure 7.4). The Bidou Lake Assemblage forms a north-facing stratigraphic sequence of tholeiitic basalt to intermediate volcanic flows, dacite crystal tuffs and breccias overlain by well stratified felsic epiclastic rock interpreted to be of pyroclastic and sedimentary origin. The stratigraphic sequence is intruded by tholeiitic gabbro sills and dykes and felsic porphyry dykes.

The Townsite Unit has been divided into several different stratigraphic sub-units (plus the SAM Unit) by Stockwell (1938), Poulsen et al. (1966), Tirschmann (1986), and Anderson (2008) and are described, starting from the lower sub-unit (Anderson 2011), as follows:

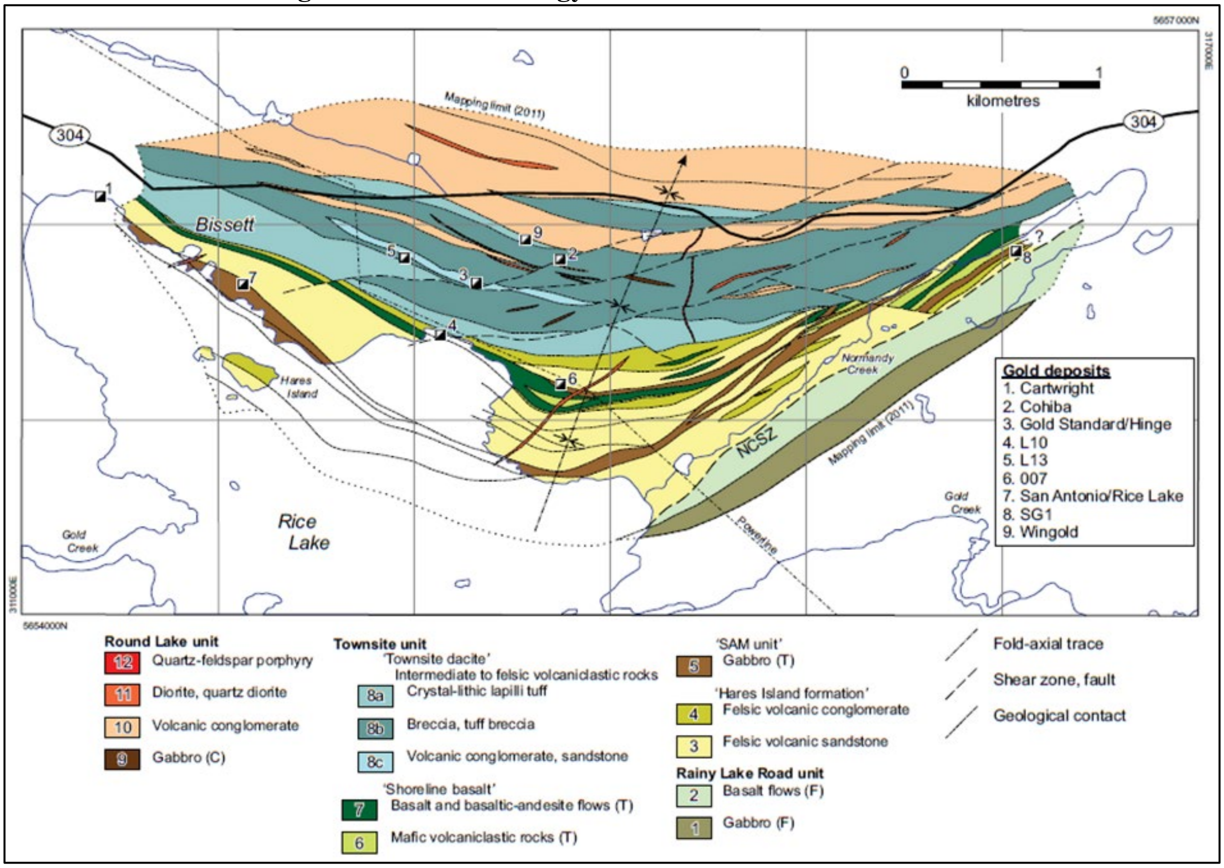
- Felsic volcanic sandstone: comprises a ~550 m thick succession of volcanic sandstone, with minor pebble to cobble conglomerate and mudstone. The unit is further subdivided into lower, medium and upper subunits, and underlies much of the northern part of the Rice Lake. The medium subunit is bounded to the south by the SAM unit and to the north by the Shore line Basalts.

- Felsic volcanic conglomerate (Hares Island Formation): comprising discontinuous horizons of heterolytic volcanic conglomerate overlying each of the Felsic volcanic sandstone units and as those underlies the northern part of the Rice Lake.
- SAM unit - gabbro: the units described above host extensive intrusions of gabbro, the southernmost of which contains most of the gold mineralization in the Rice Lake and Cartwright deposits. This unit is subdivided in three subunits based on the content of plagioclase: melanocratic (<20% of plagioclase), mesocratic (20-60% of plagioclase) and leucocratic (>60% of plagioclase). This unit extends for 5 km on surface and has been mapped for more than 2 km depth within the mine and remains open down plunge.
- Mafic volcaniclastic rocks: this unit consists of monolithic tuffs, lapilli tuff, tuff breccia and breccia derived from basalt and basaltic andesite. It is a relatively restricted stratigraphical interval (up to 50 m) underlying the mafic volcanic rocks of the "Shoreline Basalt".
- Basalt and basaltic andesite: consists of pillowed to massive mafic flows and comprises several discrete flow lenses that reach 100 m in thickness locally and are interstratified with mafic volcaniclastic and minor felsic epiclastic rocks.

  This unit hosts on the northern contact the L10 and 007 deposits associated with shear zones and on the southern contact appears to host the shear -hosted mineralized zone of SG1 deposit.
- Intermediate to felsic volcaniclastic rocks: define the top of the TS unit.

  Three distinct subunits are recognized in this unit, the lower one consists of massive to poor stratified crystal lapilli tuff varying in composition from dacite to high-silica andesite, overlying this subunit are breccia and tuff breccia, they are generally monolithic, matrix supported and poorly sorted, and vary from massive to poorly stratified. This subunit hosts the gold mineralization in the Cohiba deposit. The top of the unit consists of interlayered conglomerate and volcanic sandstone characterized by well stratified and lenticular body. The trace of this unit in the outcrop coincides with the surface projection of the Hinge deposit.

Figure 7.4 Local Geology of True North Gold Mine Area



(Anderson, 2008, 2011). Deposits of the True North Mine Area are hosted in three main geologic units of the Bidou Lake Assemblage: 1) San Antonio Mafics (SAM) Unit; 2) Shoreline Basalt; and 3) Intermediate volcanic unit.

7.3 Structural setting

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

In the True North area, the Bidou Assemblage has an arcuate shape, bending from a west-northwest trend close to the True North Mine (Rice Lake) to a east-northeast trend along the Normandy Creek Shear Zone (Figure 7.4). Throughout this area the lithological sequence dips moderately to the north within a monoclinal structure (Stockwell 1938; Anderson 2008; Rhys, 2010). Detailed structural work completed by Rhys (2010) defined four deformation episodes, which can be summarized as follows:

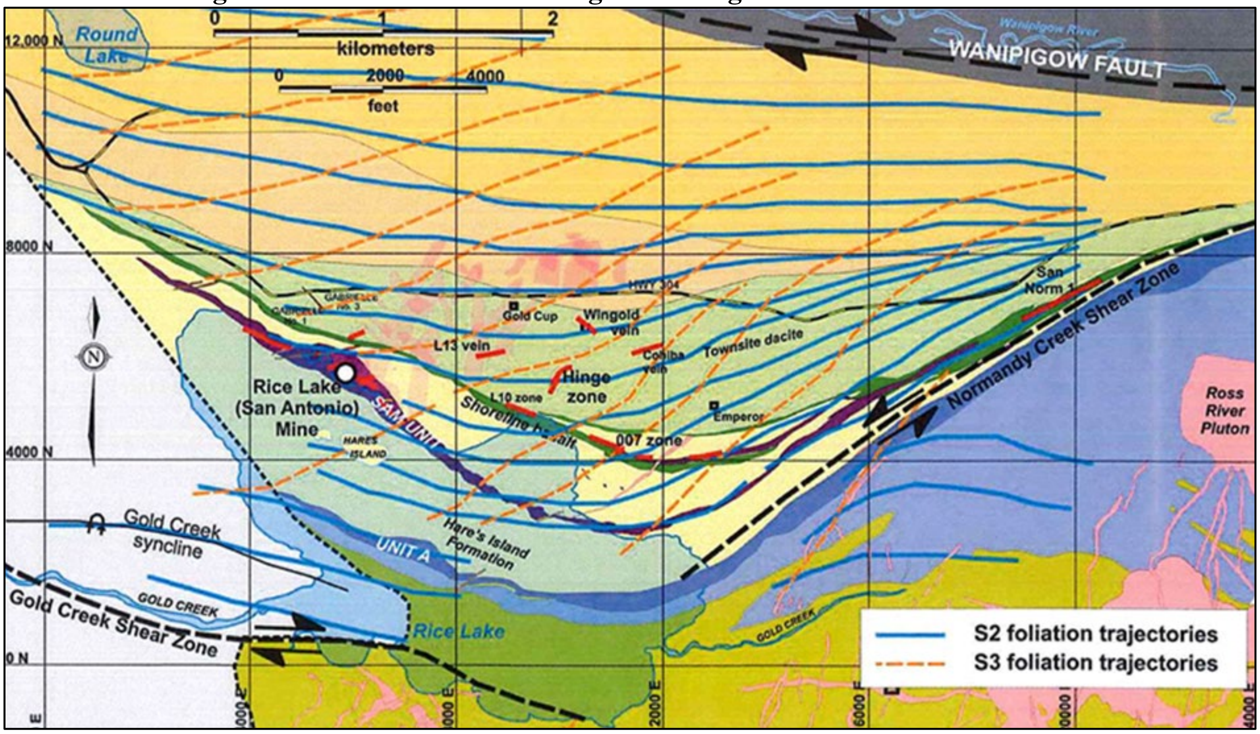
- Pre-metamorphic deformation (D1): early thrusting and potential uplift associated with the development of the San Antonio Assemblage and accretion (located to the east-southeast from the project area – Figure 7.4), defined by the discordant unconformity between the San Antonio formation and the underlying Bidou Assemblage.

Syn-metamorphic deformation (D2, D3 and later events)

Multiple deformation events developing from spaced to penetrative foliations affected the True North area. The two dominant events are coded as D2 and D3 (Rhys, 2010) and gold mineralization has been defined as coeval with S2 foliation during the D2 deformation event and is overprinted by S3 developed during the D3 deformation event and later low strain crenulation cleavages (Figure 7.5).

- D2 deformation: early penetrative foliation, which trends east-west to west-northwest and dips moderately to steeply to the north. It formed during a north-south shortening and trends parallel to the Bidou Assemblage stratigraphy, bending to the east-northeast approaching the Normandy Creek Shaer Zone as a possible result from sin-D2 shear zone activity. The inhomogeneous S2 foliation develops in relation to the host rock's rheology, intense and penetrative within the fine-grained lithologies and in discrete areas of high strain which form probable shear zones, and is lacking completely in more competent rocks such as the SAM gabbro, massive porphyritic dacite and fragmental horizons within the Townsite, which act more rigidly during strain, which is probably the controlling factor in the location of the gold vein systems, probably coeval with D2.
- D3 deformation: this deformation event forms well developed but spaced foliation, superimposed to S2, forms crenulation cleavage and locally folding in S2 and associated shear zones. S3 foliation trends northeast within the True Noth area dipping steeply to the northwest, consistent with a southeast oriented shortening. This foliation is locally the most developed and in areas where intensely developed transposes the S2 and folds the quartz veins and is post mineralization.
- Later deformation: locally in the True North area a late north-northeast trending, steeply dipping crenulation overprints S2 and S3 foliations. The shortening associated with the late deformation may accentuated the arcuate nature of the Townsite Unit, which exhibits a change on strike from northwest in the area of True North Mine to northeast trending along the Normandy Creek Shear Zone to the east of the mine area.

Figure 7.5 The Structural Geological Setting S2 and S3 foliation trends



The mine area is bound by the Wanipigow Fault Zone to the north, the Normandy Creek Sheer Zone to the east and the Gold Creek Shear Zone to the south. The general north-northeast shortening of the True North Mine area rocks produced a conjugate set of northeast-trending and northwest-trending shear and tensional brittle-ductile structures (Rhys, 2010).

The structures that control the gold mineralization are brittle-ductile shear zones which strike from parallel to transverse to the host rock units and dip steeply northwest or northeast. The shear zones are marked by intensely foliated and lineated interlayered sericite and chlorite schists, which range from <100 m to 6 km long and from 1m to >10 m thick (Figure 7.6 - B).

Structures trending east-northeast have kinematic features indicative of sinistral-reverse movement, whereas those trending northwest have kinematic features indicative of dextral-normal movement.

The sinistral and dextral structures are interpreted to have been generated during a single protracted areal deformation event – D2 (Rhys, 2010). Stretching lineation and fold plunges tend to be orthogonal to movement on the host shear zone (SRK, 2013). The structures contain a main, banded (laminated) quartz vein and subsidiary veins in the schist on either side (Figure 7.6 - A). The main vein can be situated anywhere within the structures.

7.4 Veins and Mineralization

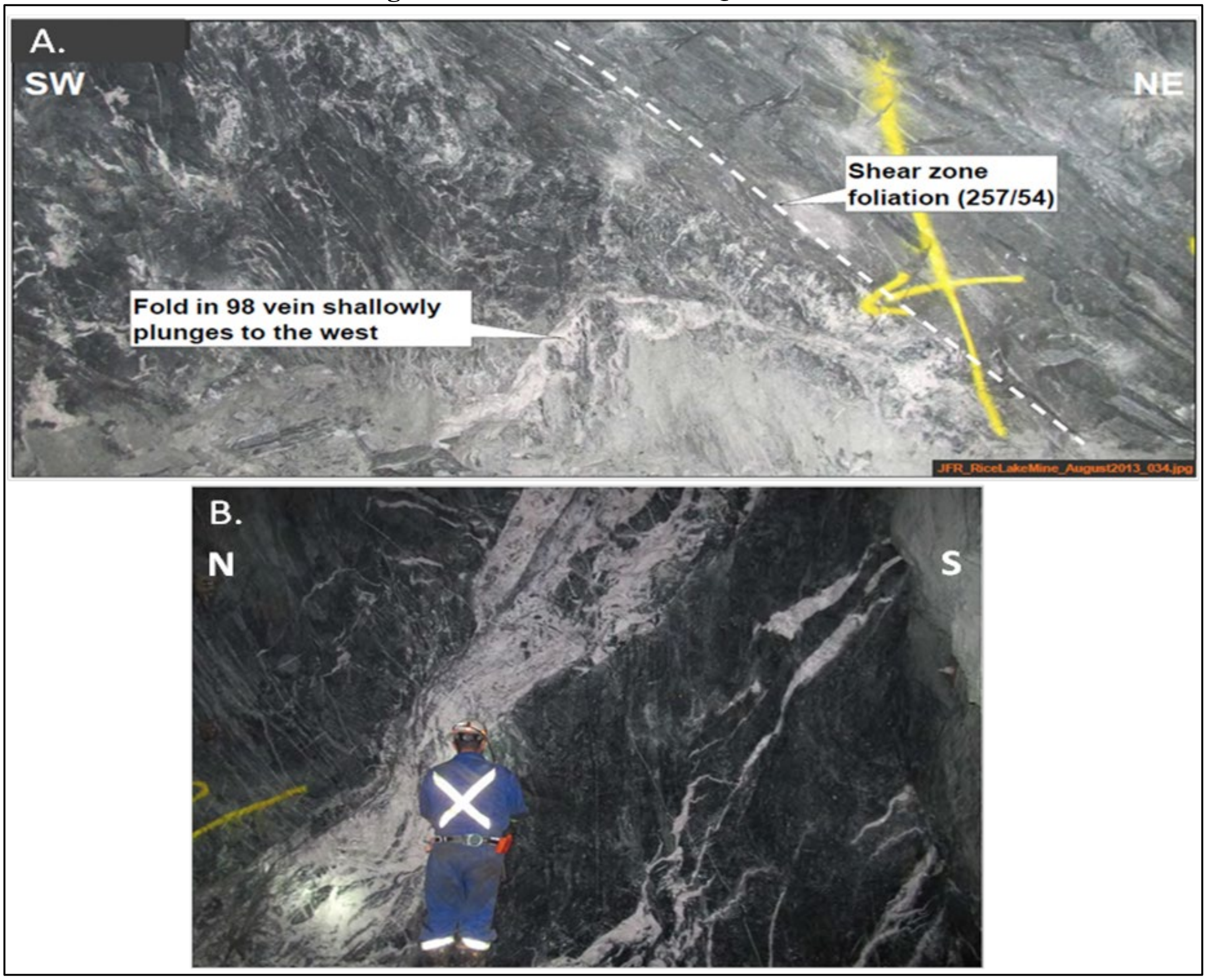
According to Anderson (2008), shear-hosted veins include massive, laminated and brecciated varieties, commonly within the same vein, and typically pinch and swell along strike and down-dip. Thicker veins are associated with inflection points in the host shear zones, which suggests hydrothermal infill of dilational jogs.

Most of the shear zones are associated with fringing arrays of kinematically linked extension and oblique-extension quartz veins, which locally intensify into complex peripheral stockwork-breccia systems. Considering the geometry of the vein arrays, the vein textures indicate syn-kinematic emplacement under brittle-ductile conditions. Most deposits are arrays of sub-horizontal extension veins, which suggests emplacement accompanied by transiently supra-lithostatic fluid pressures.

In the True North deposit, the gold-bearing quartz veins occur mainly as either “16-type” shear zone veins or “38-type” tensional fracture stockwork veins or, where they intersect, as a combination of the two vein types. The 16-type appear to be fault fill veins with generally higher grades and more continuity, which are laminated with pressure solution seams (stylolites) and trend north-northeast. Examples of both vein types are shown in Figure 7.6, Figure 7.7 and Figure 7.8.

The stylolites consist of intergrown pyrite-chlorite-tourmaline-muscovite. Compared to the 16-type, the 38-type are stockwork breccia veins that are wider and arranged in an en-echelon pattern along the strike and down the dip of the host gabbro unit, but gold mineralization is more irregular and grades difficult to predict. In some deposits, for example SG-1 and SG-3, the gold mineralized veins were intensely transposed during ductile deformation (Anderson, 2008), and presumably later in the SG-3 deposit.

Figure 7.6 Shear Zones and Quartz Veins



(SRK, 2013), A) East-NE trending shear zone foliation at the 98 vein (16-type) in the True North Mine. B) The main laminated (16-type) 84 vein and subsidiary veins in the True North Mine.

Figure 7.7. Example of 16-Type Shear and 38-Type Breccia Gold Mineralized Quartz Veins in the SAM Unit at True North

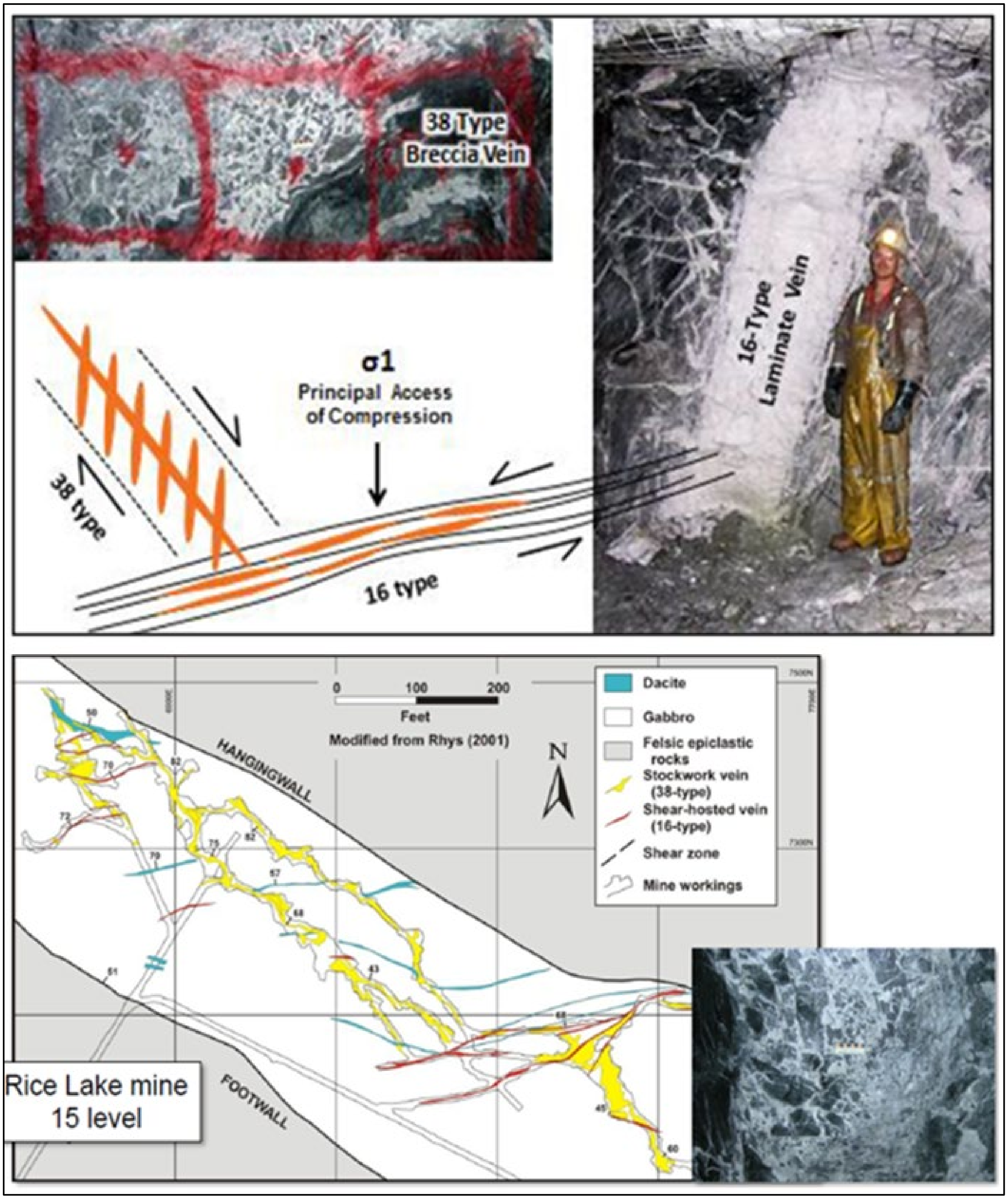
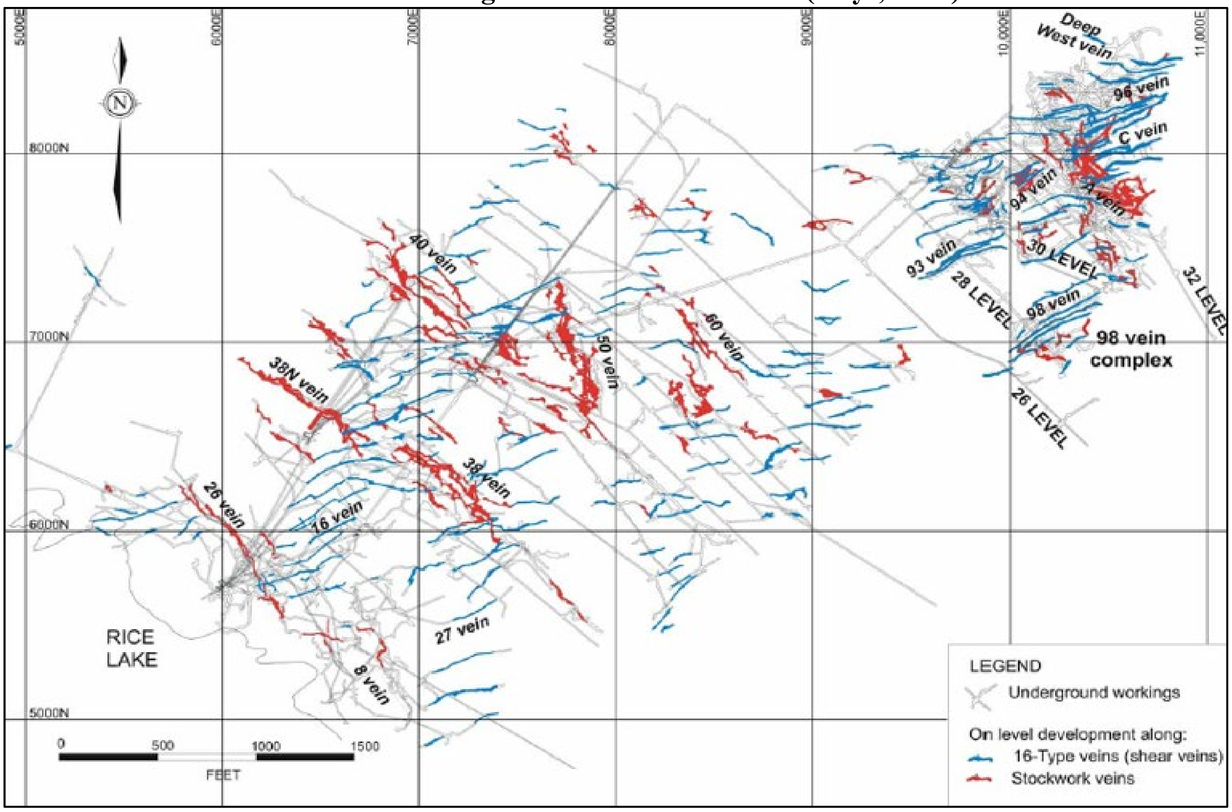
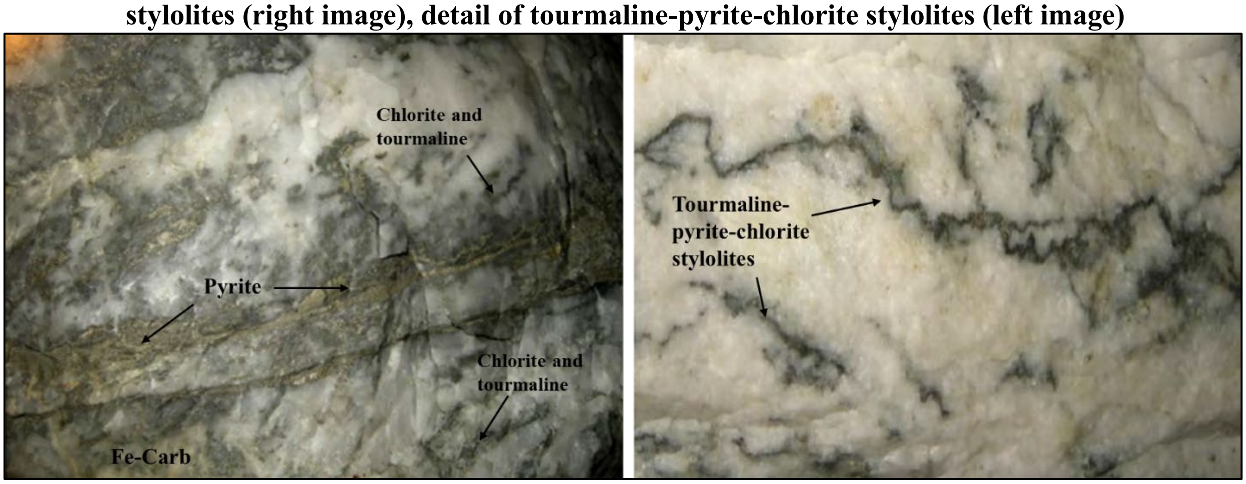


Figure 7.8 Distribution of 16 Type (shear) veins and 38 Type (stockworks veins) on composite plan of mine working in the True North Mine (Rhys, 2011)



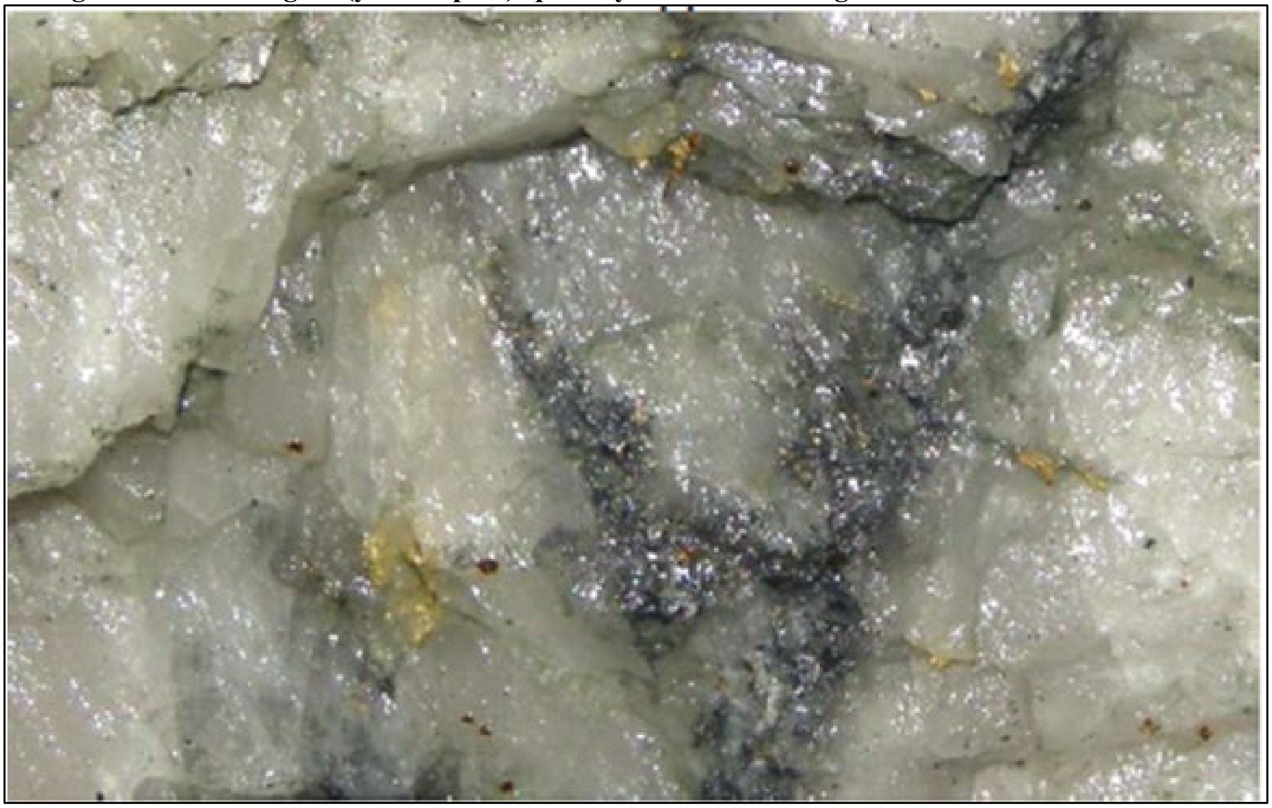
In addition to quartz, the veins contain subordinate carbonate, minor albite, chlorite and sericite, and rare tourmaline and fuchsite (a.k.a. mariposite). The carbonate is dolomite-ankerite in composition (Ross & Rhys, 2010). Sulphide minerals consist of pyrite with minor chalcopyrite and rare sphalerite, galena and gold-silver telluride minerals. Pyrite generally comprises <5% of individual veins and occurs as scattered grains and irregular blebs within and along vein margins and is concentrated along planar slip surfaces or stylolites (Figure 7.9).

Figure 7.9. Quartz vein with pyrite slips surfaces, Fe-carbonate, chlorite and tourmaline clots and stylolites (right image), detail of tourmaline-pyrite-chlorite stylolites (left image)



Gold typically occurs as free grains associated with pyrite or as inclusions in pyrite (Figure 7.10). Gold grades tend to be highly erratic within individual quartz veins. The gold ores have high Au/Ag ratios of >5:1 and low concentrations of copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, bismuth, boron, antimony and tungsten, as is typical for Archean lode-gold deposits.

Figure 7.10 Native gold (yellow specs) spatially associated with galena and tourmaline seams.



7.5 Alteration

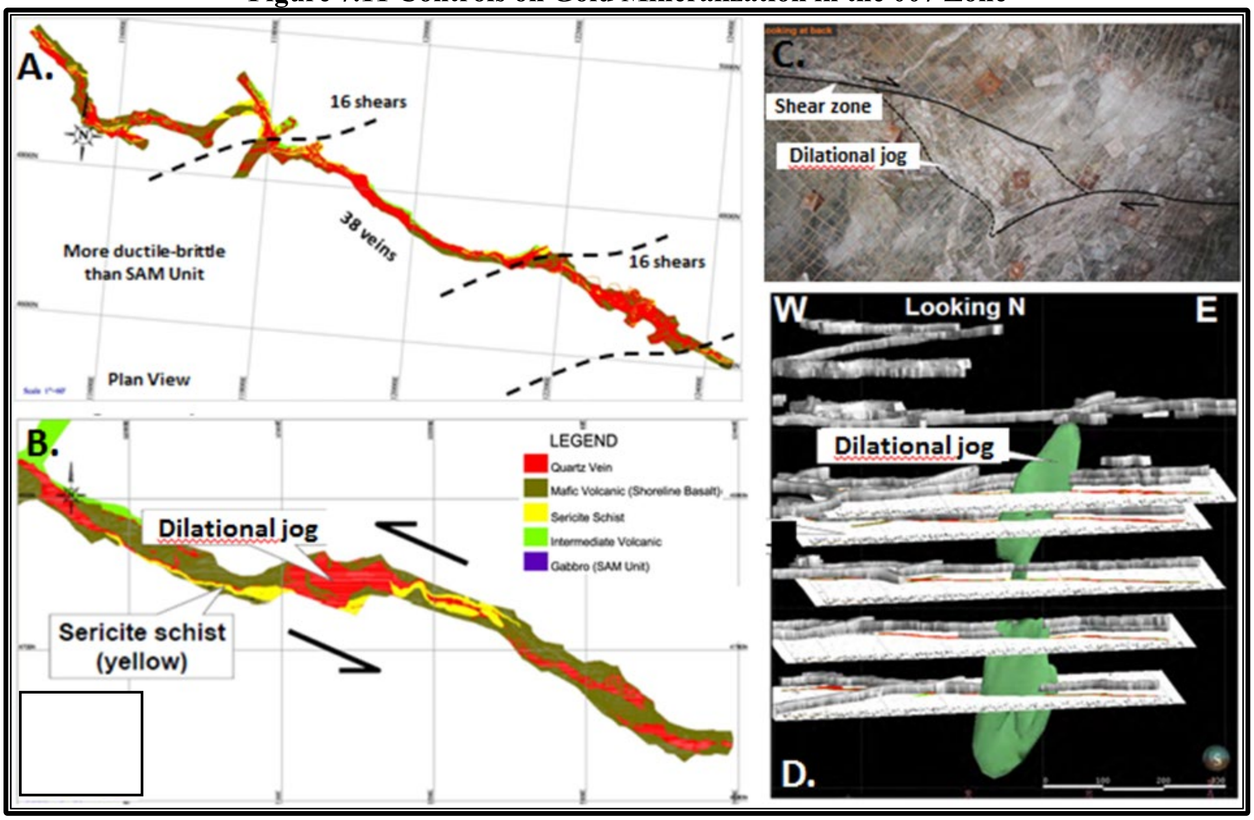
Wall rock alteration spatially associated with the quartz veins varies from minor to intense and is generally zoned outward from proximal albite + ankerite + sericite + quartz +pyrite through medial chlorite + ankerite ± sericite to distal chlorite + calcite (Anderson, 2008). These alteration mineral assemblages overprint the regional greenschist facies metamorphic mineral assemblage (Ames et al., 1991). Many veins show evidence of wall rock sulphidization in the form of coarse euhedral pyrite grains.

In the True North deposit, thick zones of altered and sulphidized wall rock with minor vein quartz contain ore grade gold. Complex and antithetic distribution patterns of phengitic white mica and muscovite-paragonite are reported by SRK (2013) and appear to be controlled by second order faults and near-mine shear zones. Figure 7.11 shows typical shear orientations and general alteration assemblages in the 007 ore deposit.

The True North and SG-1 deposits show close spatial relationship with laterally continuous zones of ankerite-sericite phyllite and phyllonite, which represent reliable guides to ore. Deformation structures in the phyllonite preserve evidence of a complex deformation history, increments of which pre-date and post-date vein formation.

Despite vertical extents of up to >2 km, the True North deposit shows only minor variation in vein mineralogy, texture and structure.

Figure 7.11 Controls on Gold Mineralization in the 007 Zone



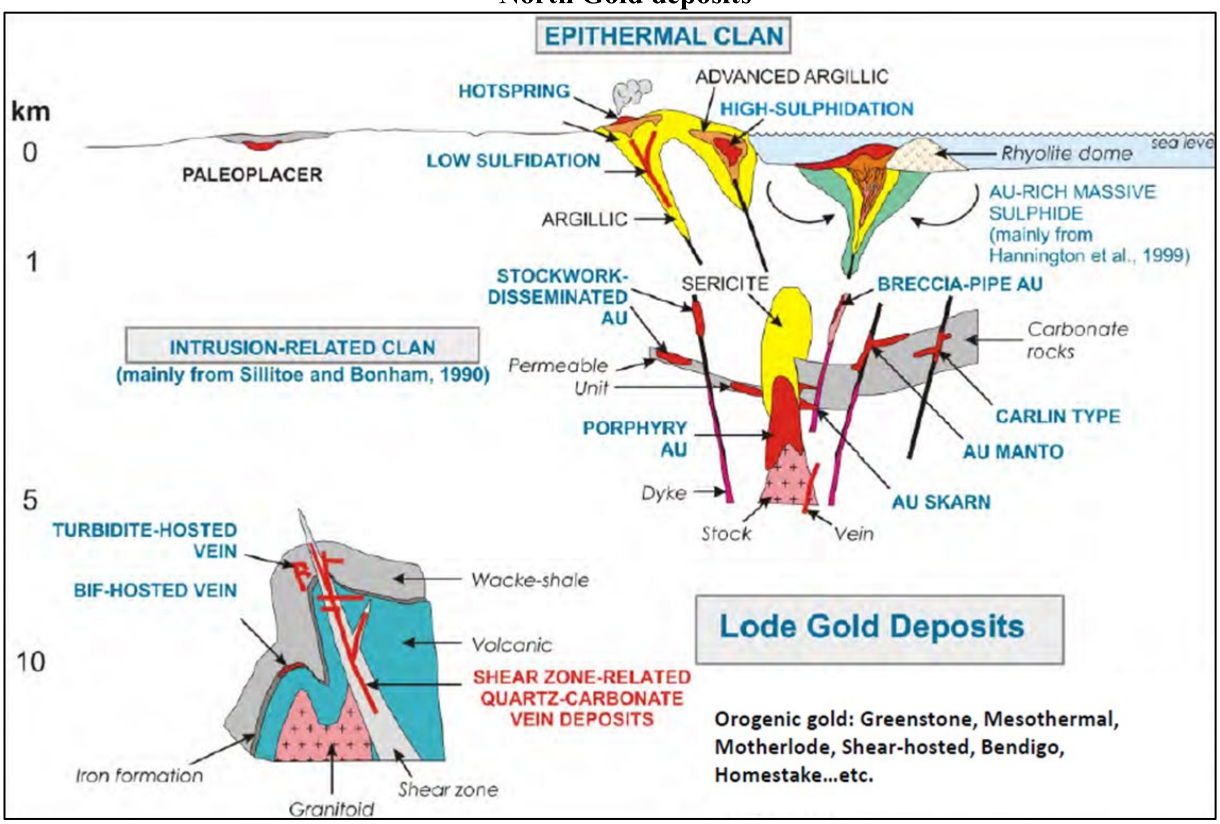
(SRK, 2013; San Gold Corp., 2015). A) and B). Level plan geologic maps showing the distribution of veins and alteration, relationship to 16-type shear zones and 38-type breccia zones, and formation of high-grade dilational jogs. C) Photograph of a dilational jog at the L10 zone. D) Three-dimensional image showing the steep north-northwest plunge of the dilational jog.

8. Deposit Types

The association of gold at True North with quartz-carbonate veins in brittle-ductile shear zones and laterally extensive hydrothermal alteration zones indicates that the deposits represent epigenetic mesothermal lode gold-type (Poulsen et al., 2000) or orogenic-type gold mineralization (Groves et al., 1998).

Such gold deposits form from metal-bearing fluids generated during accretionary processes and prograde regional metamorphism at depth in greenstone belt terrains. In this model (Figure 8.1), the resulting fluids migrate and are channeled upward along transcrustal fault systems to subsidiary shear and fracture structures developed in the middle to upper crust. Gold is deposited in quartz carbonate veins as a result of pressure-temperature, pH, and other physiochemical changes, phase separation and fluid-rock reactions. The reactions commonly involve sulphidization of precursor oxide, carbonate and silicate minerals and mineral assemblages.

Figure 8.1. Schematic Cross-Section Representation of the Geometry and Structural Setting of Shear Zone Hosted Gold-Bearing Quartz Vein Networks in Greenstone Belt Terrains like True North Gold deposits



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

9. Exploration

1911 Gold has completed several exploration programs at the Property since 2018, all drilling and sampling have been completed within the Company's regional landholding and outside the True North Project area. These regional exploration programs aimed to define areas of anomalous gold mineralization for target generation and follow-up drilling programs.

1911 Gold exploration activities are summarized by year in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1 Summary of 1911 GC regional exploration activities at True North Property

Date	Activity	Performed by
Sep - Nov 2018	6 Diamond Drill Holes (DDH) totalling 1,899 m - Ogama-Rockland area	Vanguard Drilling
Feb – Mar 2019	Helicopter-Borne Aeromagnetic Survey – Manigotagan and Wallace area	Earthex Geophysical Solution Inc.
May - Sep 2019	1,191 rock grab samples, 245 bark samples, 644 rock channel samples and 2,261 humus samples (Regional)	1911 Gold Geologists
Nov - Dec 2019	10 DDH totalling 2,586 m - Bidou area	Major Drilling
Feb – Mar 2020	14 DDH totalling 4,087 m – Tinney area	Major Drilling
May – Sep 2020	1,791 rock grab samples, 520 bark samples, 282 rock channel samples and 3,174 humus samples (Regional).	1911 Gold Geologists
Nov – Dec 2020	22 DDH totalling 5,950 m – Bidou and Horseshoe areas	Major Drilling
Dec-20	Drone UAV-Borne Magnetic Survey – Bidou, and Currie's Landing areas	Earthex Geophysical Solution Inc.
Jan – Feb 2021	Drone UAV-Borne Magnetic Survey -Rice Lake, and Wallace areas	Earthex Geophysical Solution Inc.
Jan – Mar 2021	41 DDH totalling 12,428 m – Bidou, Horseshoe and Tinney areas	Major Drilling
May – Sep 2021	995 rock grab samples, 259 bark samples, 26 rock channel samples and 657 humus samples (Regional).	1911 Gold Geologists
Jan – Apr 2022	29 DDH totalling 7,556 m – Central Manitoba, Bidou, Tinney and Wallace areas	Major Drilling
Aug – Dec 2022	14 DDH totalling 3,786 m – Central Manitoba area	Rodren Drilling
May - Sep 2022	1,068 rock grab samples, 276 bark samples, 414 rock channel samples and 3,879 humus samples (Regional)	1911 Gold Geologists

Based on the orogenic gold model (Figure 8.1), regional exploration targets are selected using the criteria listed below:

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

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

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

9.1 Magnetic surveys

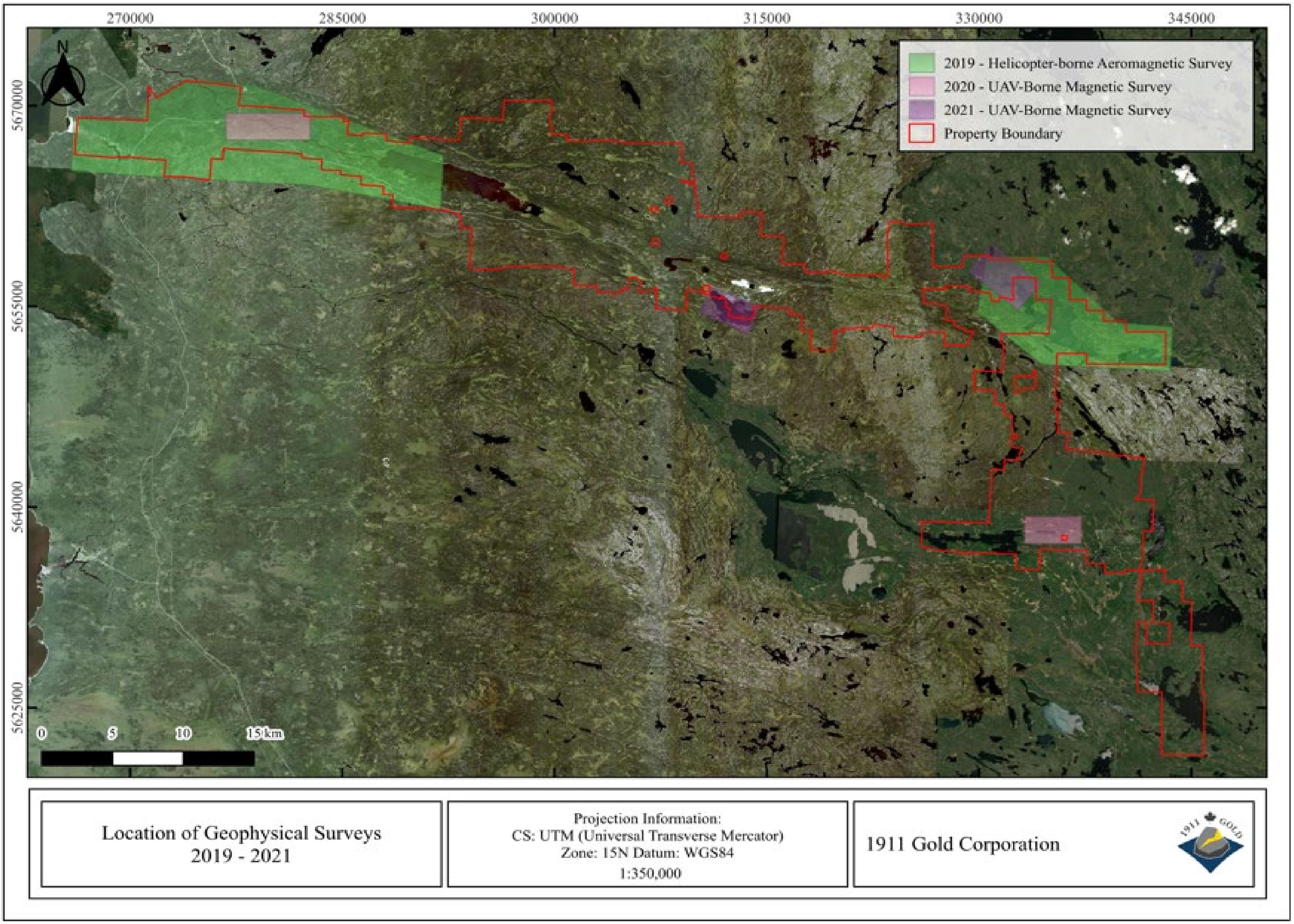
In March 2019, 1911 Gold contracted Earthex Gephysical Solutions Inc to complete a high-resolution Helicopter-borne magnetic survey. A total of 4,885 line-km was flown on 50 m spaced lines over two separate regional targets.

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

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

The location of the four survey areas is shown in Figure 9.1.

Figure 9.1. 2019-2021 Geophysical surveys areas



9.2 Humus and bark sampling

During the 2019 to 2022 field seasons, 1911 Gold exploration team completed a regional reconnaissance humus and tree bark sampling programs to generate regional exploration targets. A total of 9,971 humus and 1,300 tree bark samples were collected in seven regional target areas (Figure 9.2 and Figure 9.3).

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

Figure 9.2 Regional Humus sampling areas

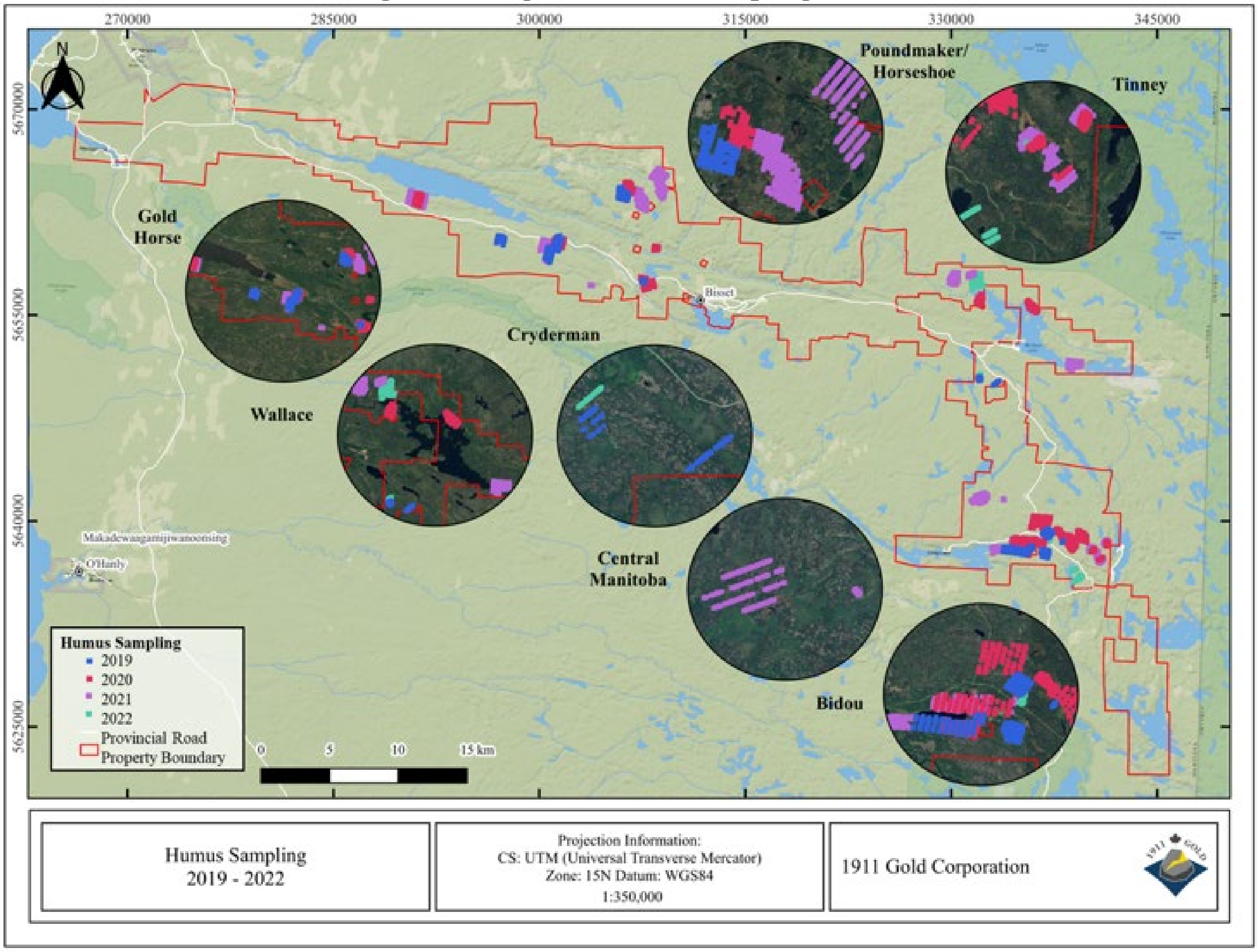
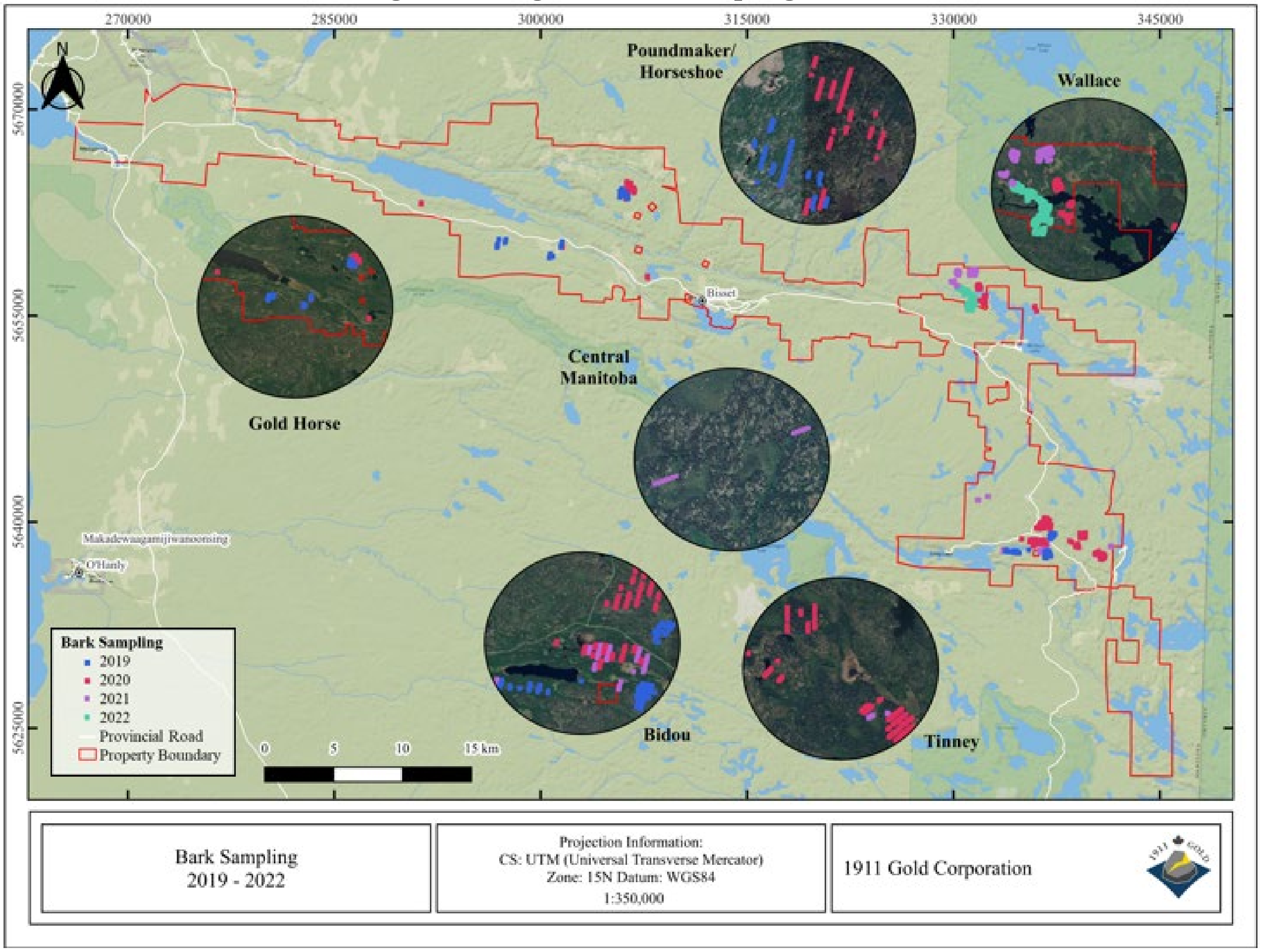


Figure 9.3 Regional Bark sampling areas



9.3 Rock chip and channel sampling

During the 2019 to 2022 field seasons, the 1911 Gold exploration team completed regional reconnaissance rock chip and channel sampling in eleven targeted areas. A total of 5,045 rock chip and 1,366 channel samples was collected. The assay results were incorporated into the regional exploration database (Figure 9.4 and Figure 9.5).

All the regional exploration data is compiled together to produce a map showing the various types of lithological, geochemical and structural anomalies (Figure 9.6 and Figure 9.7). The anomalies are then ranked and drill-ready targets are assessed for follow-up diamond drilling programs.

Figure 9.4 Regional Rock chip sampling

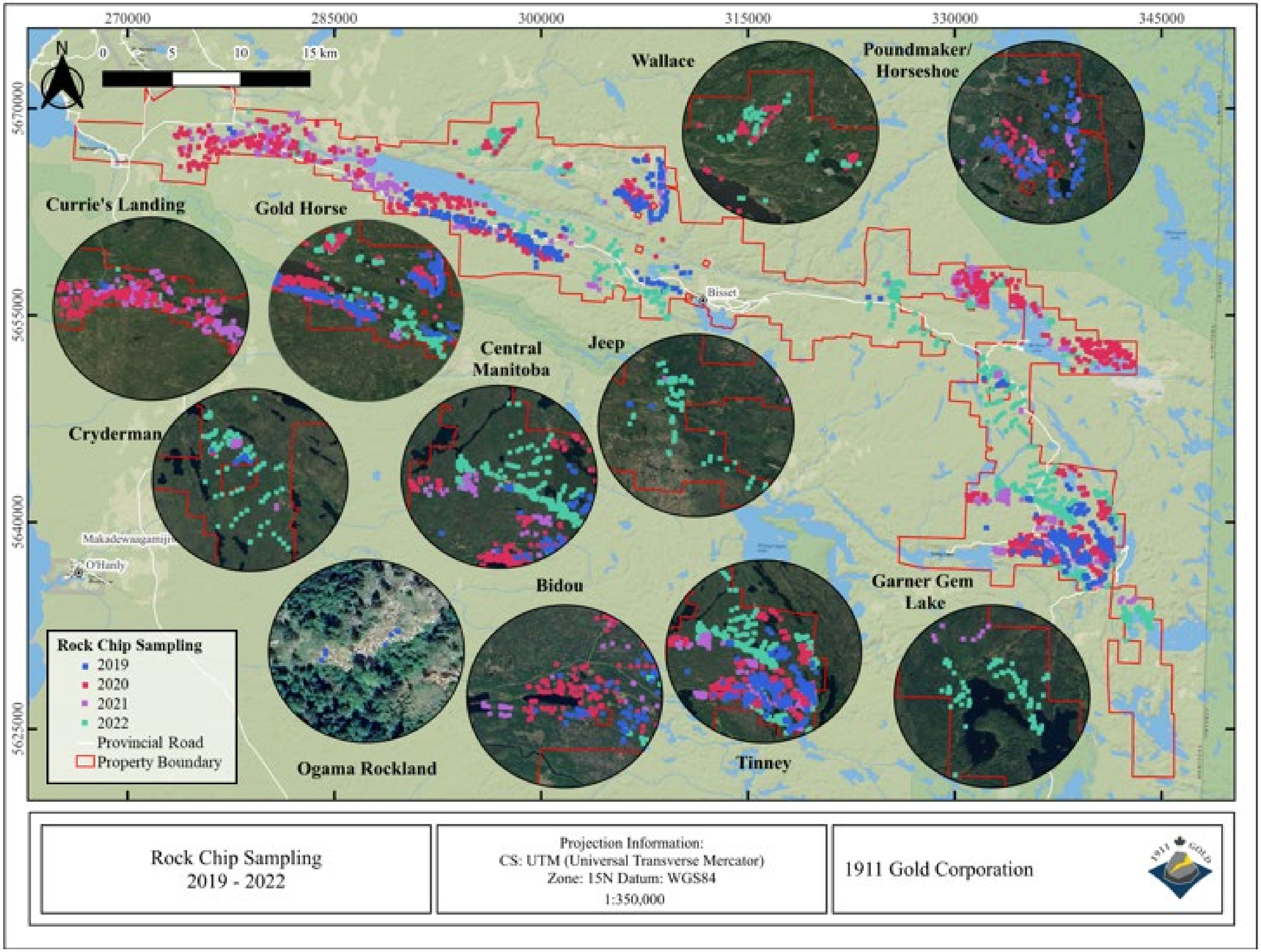


Figure 9.5 Regional Channel sampling

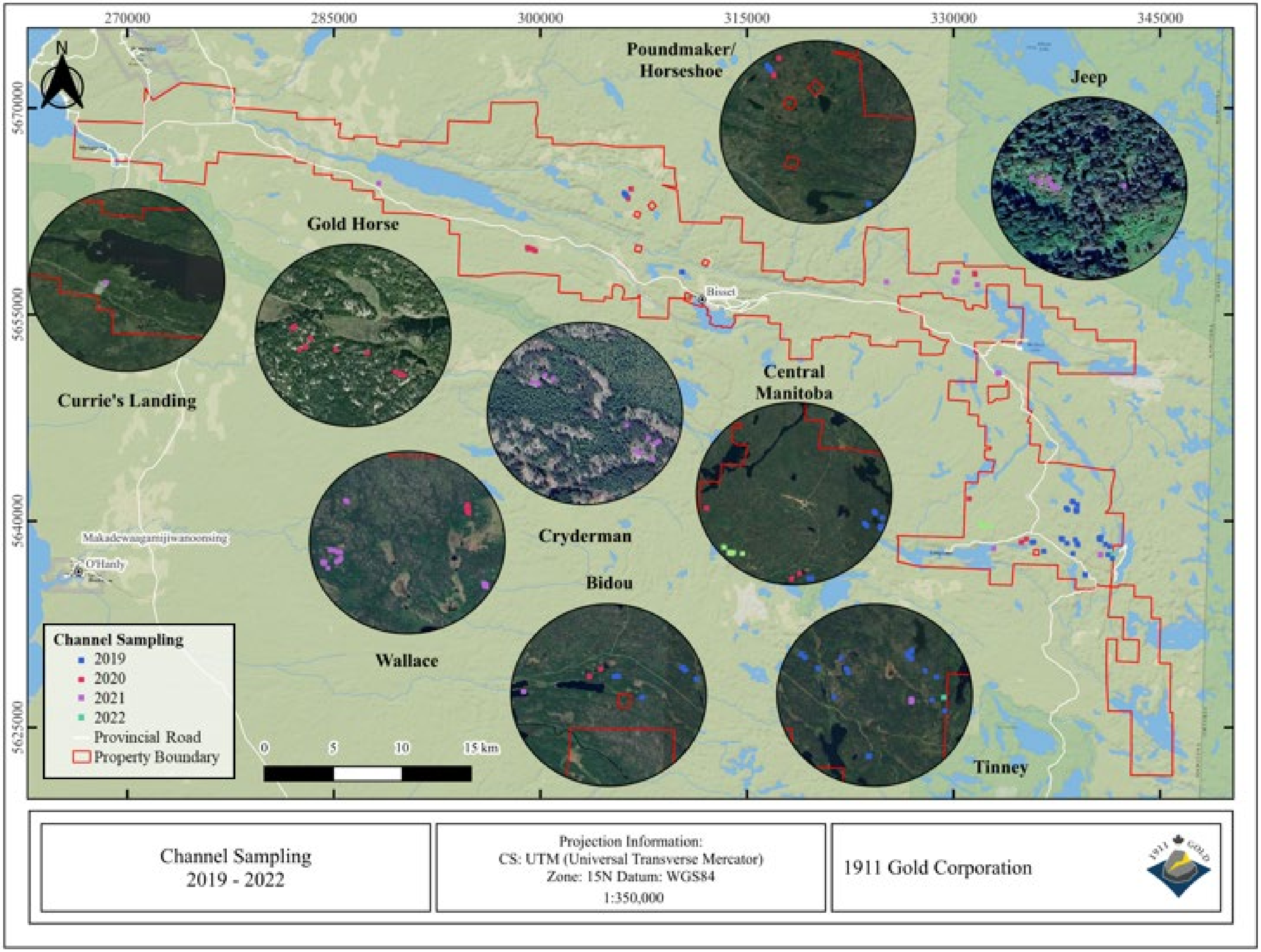


Figure 9.6 Regional gold occurrences defined from geochemical sampling results

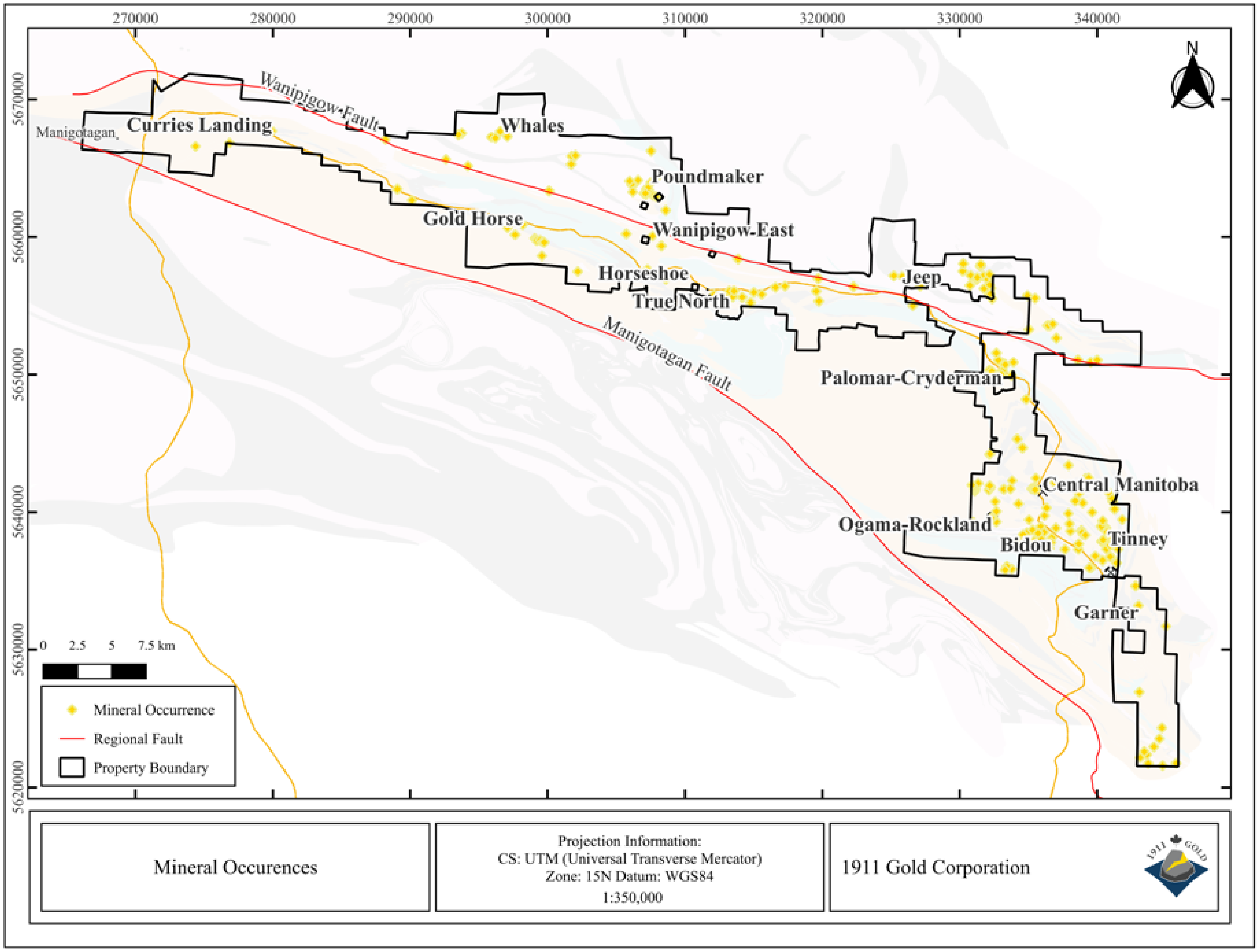
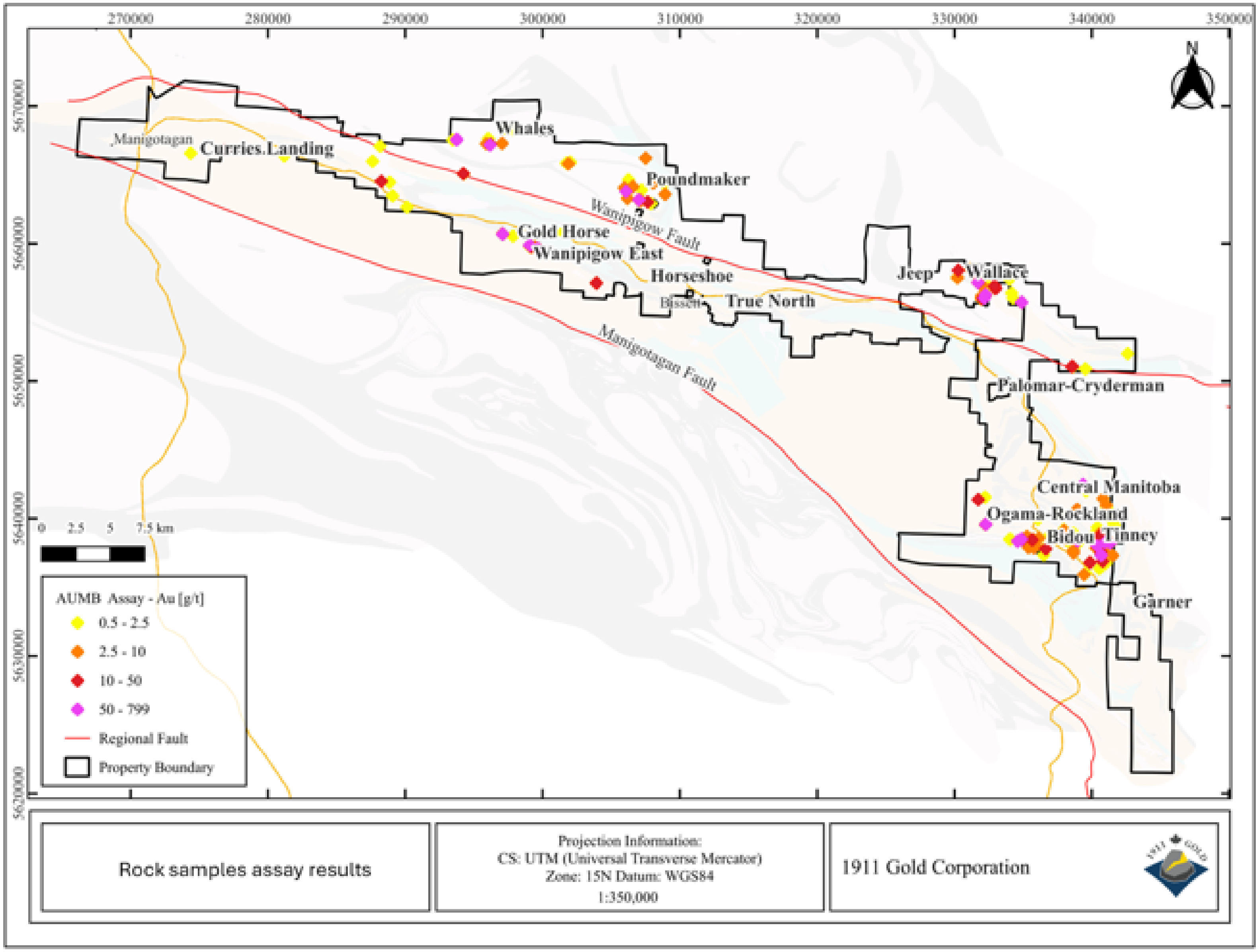


Figure 9.7. Regional rock samples assay results above 0.5 g/t gold



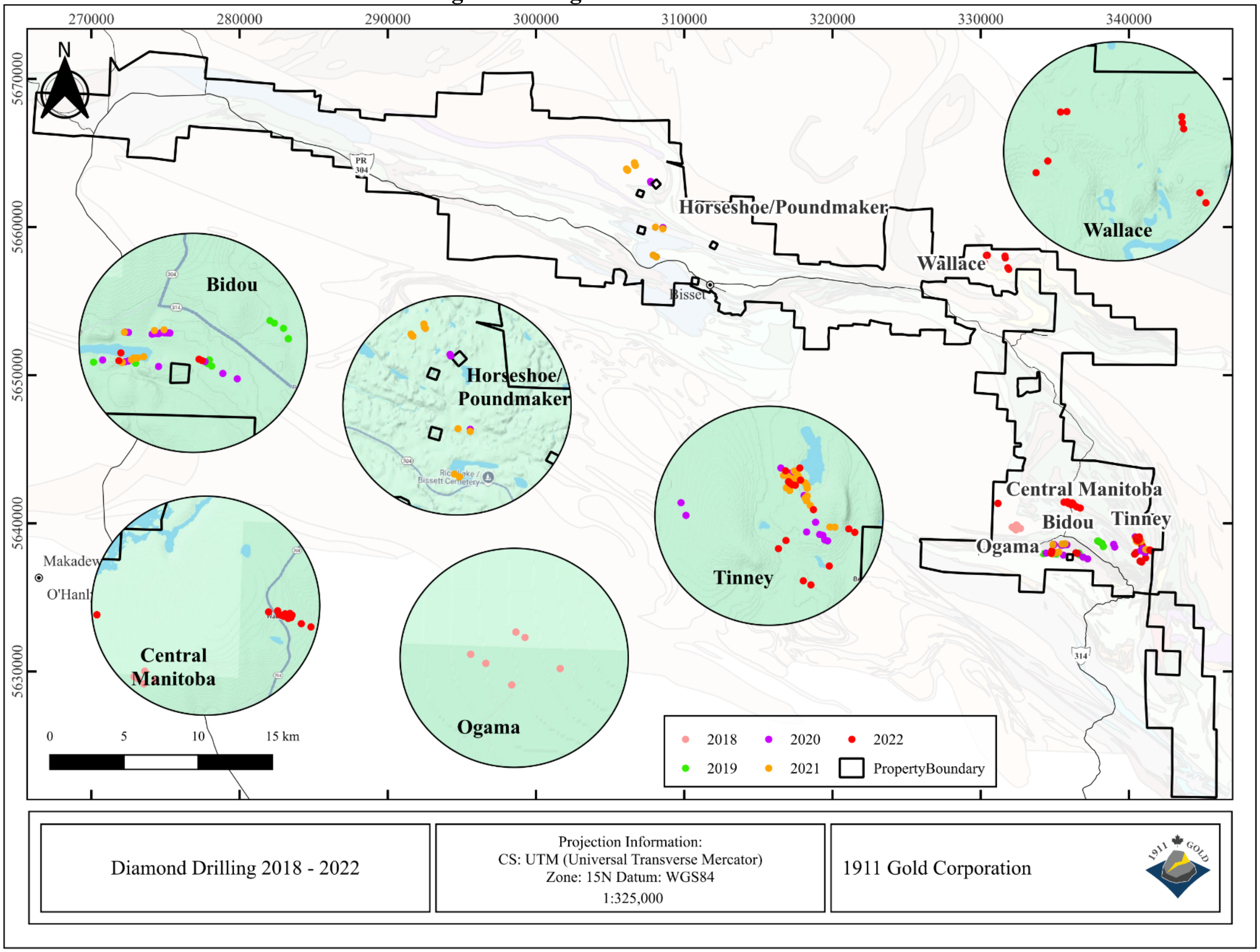
9.4 Diamond Drilling Programs

Follow-up diamond drilling programs were completed by 1911 Gold from 2018 to 2022 in several regional target areas (Table 9.2) with 136 diamond drill holes completed for a total of 38,292 m drilled. The location of the projects where drilling occurred is shown in Figure 9.8.

Table 9.2 Regional drill holes and meters completed by year and area

Year	Total DDH	Total metres	Project
2018	6	1,899	Ogama
2019	10	2,586	Bidou
2020	14	4,087	Tinney
	18	5,132	Bidou
	4	818	Horseshoe/Poundmaker
2021	10	2,953	Bidou
	11	2,938	Horseshoe/Poundmaker
	20	6,537	Tinney
2022	15	4,166	Central Manitoba
	4	1,085	Bidou
	15	3,563	Tinney
	9	2,528	Wallace
Total	**136**	**38,292**	

Figure 9.8 Regional drill holes location



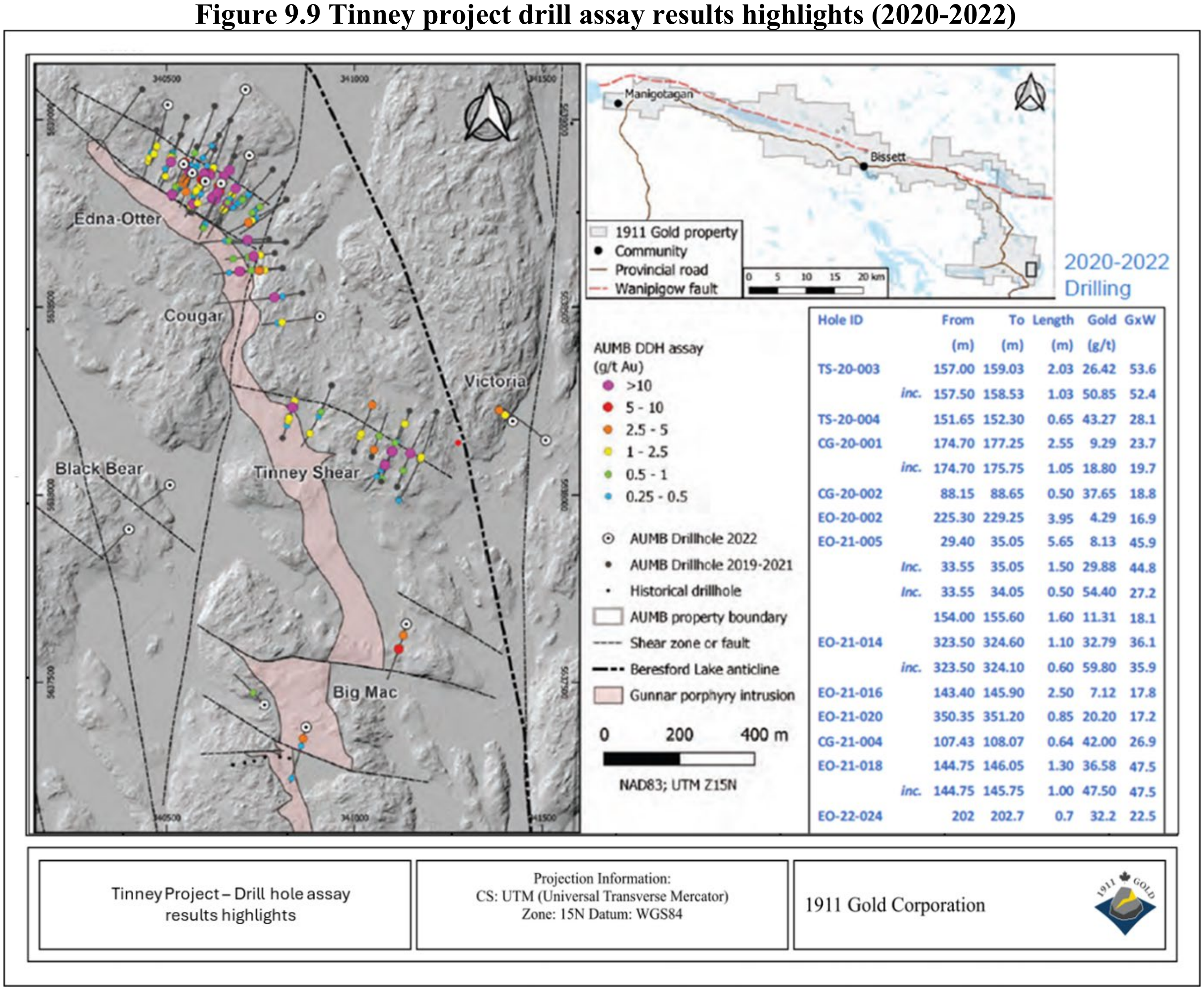
The exploration drilling programs were successful in identifying high-grade (>5.0 g/t over >0.5 m) gold values in 37 of the 136 drill holes completed as listed in Table 9.3. A map showing the drill hole locations and gold assay results is included in Figure 9.6.

Table 9.3 Table assay results above 5 g/t Au and 0.5 m length

Area	Year	Hole _ID	From	To	Length	Au g/t
Ogama	2018	OG-18-001	185.32	186.2	0.88	9.09
Ogama	2018	OG-18-002	21.34	21.95	0.61	5.04
Bidou	2019	BS-19-002	83.65	84.25	0.6	9.98
Bidou	2020	BL-20-002	174.73	175.3	0.57	6.86
Bidou	2020	BL-20-002	175.9	176.57	0.67	5.76
Bidou	2020	BL-20-002	178.23	179.07	0.84	10.7
Bidou	2020	BL-20-005	152.55	153.35	0.8	9.39
Bidou	2020	BL-20-005	153.35	154.03	0.68	6.33
Bidou	2020	BL-20-005	155.25	155.8	0.55	5.48
Bidou	2020	BL-20-010	199.35	200.25	0.9	6.24
Bidou	2020	BS-20-004	116.7	117.22	0.52	15.1
Bidou	2020	JT-20-006	18.9	19.4	0.5	7.51
Bidou	2020	JT-20-008	32.15	32.65	0.5	7.73
Bidou	2020	JT-20-009	83.55	84.15	0.6	6.2
Tinney	2020	TS-20-003	157.5	158.53	1.03	50.85
Tinney	2020	TS-20-004	151.65	152.3	0.65	43.27
Tinney	2020	CG-20-001	174.7	175.25	0.55	17.97
Tinney	2020	CG-20-001	175.25	175.75	0.5	19.71
Tinney	2020	CG-20-002	88.15	88.65	0.5	37.65
Tinney	2020	EO-20-001	238.4	239	0.6	5.14
Tinney	2020	EO-20-002	225.3	225.8	0.5	28.29
Tinney	2020	TS-20-006	160.9	161.4	0.5	13.92
Tinney	2020	JT-20-003	105.9	106.8	0.9	5.04
Tinney	2020	JT-20-001	113	113.5	0.5	5.14
Wallace	2020	WC-20-001	94.5	95.1	0.6	6.14
Bidou	2021	JT-21-004	247.2	247.8	0.6	9.96
Tinney	2021	CG-21-004	107.43	108.07	0.64	42
Tinney	2021	EO-21-014	208.5	209	0.5	15.3
Tinney	2021	EO-21-014	260.75	261.7	0.95	5.22
Tinney	2021	EO-21-014	323.5	324.1	0.6	59.8
Tinney	2021	EO-21-014	329.3	330	0.7	10.1
Tinney	2021	EO-21-005	33.55	34.05	0.5	54.4
Tinney	2021	EO-21-005	34.55	35.05	0.5	35.2
Tinney	2021	EO-21-005	154.6	155.1	0.5	31.2
Tinney	2021	EO-21-006	139.85	140.35	0.5	6.29
Tinney	2021	EO-21-018	144.75	145.25	0.5	48.7
Tinney	2021	EO-21-018	145.25	145.75	0.5	46.3
Tinney	2021	EO-21-016	143.9	144.75	0.85	19.5

Area	Year	Hole _ID	From	To	Length	Au g/t
Tinney	2021	EO-21-013	61.5	62	0.5	10.1
Tinney	2021	EO-21-013	157.05	158.05	1	5.69
Tinney	2021	EO-21-020	350.35	351.2	0.85	20.2
Tinney	2021	TS-21-010	301	301.5	0.5	13.7
Tinney	2022	EO-22-034	151.05	151.55	0.5	10.6
Tinney	2022	EO-22-031	35.15	36.05	0.9	11.1
Tinney	2022	EO-22-024	202	202.7	0.7	32.2
Central Manitoba	2022	CR-22-003	212.5	213.5	1	10.1
Central Manitoba	2022	CM-22-009	122.25	122.8	0.55	7.23
Central Manitoba	2022	CM-22-010	33.3	33.85	0.55	10.1

Figure 9.9 Tinney project drill assay results highlights (2020-2022)



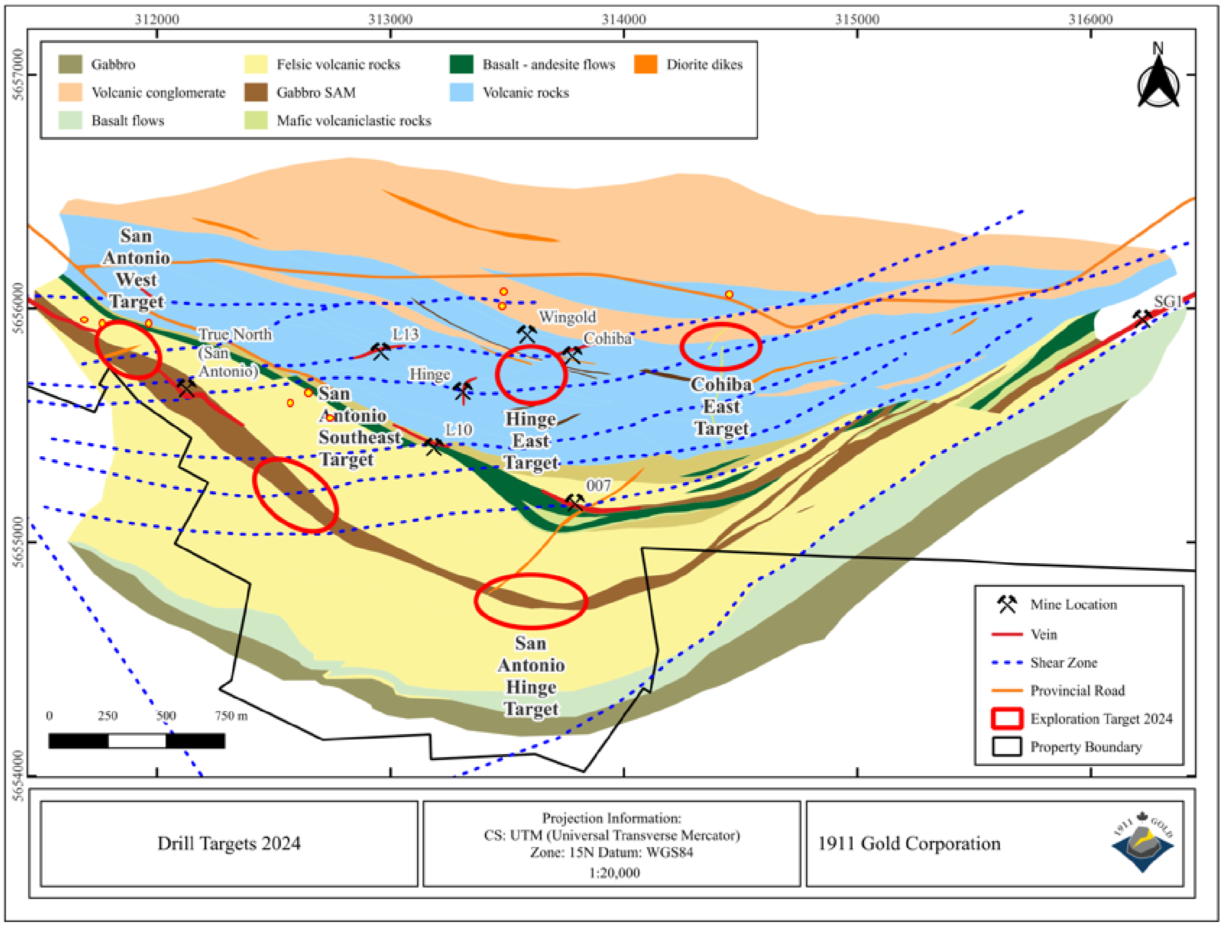
In October 2024, 1911 Gold geologists generated new targets within the True North project area, to explore for potential gold mineralization. The targets have been designed to test the potential of high-grade vein hosted gold mineralization defined by:

- Proximity to know mineralized veins and underground infrastructure,

- Areas with historical gold mineralized drill intercepts outside of the current mineral resources,
- Location within known shear zone corridors and their intersections with favourable host rocks,
- Located within the first 400 m from surface.

The drill target areas are highlighted in Figure 9.10.

Figure 9.10. True North Mine simplified geology map with mines location, surface vein projections (red) and drill target areas



At the effective date of the MRE at True North no drill holes had been completed.

10. Drilling and Sampling Methodology

Drilling at True North Project area has been completed from both the surface and underground. The majority of the drilling was completed by San Gold Mining between 2001 and 2015.

10.1 Historical Diamond Drilling

Underground drillholes were planned by the Geology Department using three-dimensional A-Mine software applying length, inclination, and anticipated deviation. The front and back sights were set up by the survey department and on completion of the hole, the collar location was surveyed.

Downhole survey measurements were taken at 70 ft (20 m) from the collar, and then every 100 ft (30 m) for underground drillholes and 200 ft (60 m) for surface drillholes. For infill drilling, the typical planned hole spacing was 50 ft (15 m).

Underground air diamond drills produce AQ size core and underground electric diamond drills produce BQTK and NQ size core. Surface diamond drills produce NQ size core, except for the first 500 ft (150 m) of some of the deeper holes, for which HQ size core was drilled to minimize drill-hole deviation.

KDX commenced underground diamond drilling which, in early 2016. By January 5, 2017, around the time the mine was closed, approximately 5,760 underground exploration holes were drilled collectively by San Gold and KDX, for an approximate total of 2,516,000 ft (766,877 m).

Surface diamond drilling has occurred at the Project since 1912, which includes 2,555 holes and 2,825,144 ft (861,104 m) as listed in Table 10.1. San Gold's largest surface drilling exploration program was in 2011-2012 and included drilling approximately 1,024,000 ft (312,115 m) in 602 surface holes. The exploration drill program focused on the SAM unit, Shoreline Basalt unit, and Intermediate Volcanic Rock unit.

Table 10.1 Summary of Surface Exploration on the True North Project (Mine area) pre 1911 Gold

Year	Company	Property	Type of Work	Holes Drilled	Meterage
1912	B. Thordarson	Original Sannorm	discovery by prospecting		
1934	Normandy Mines Ltd.	Original Sannorm	prospecting, drilling	12	914
1945	Sannorm Mines Limited	Original Sannorm	magnetometer survey		
1946	Sannorm Mines Limited	Original Sannorm	diamond drilling	37	6,096
1947	Sannorm Mines Limited	Original Sannorm	25' shaft; surface facilities		
1949	Sannorm Mines Limited	Original Sannorm	diamond drilling	11	1,196
1961	Sannorm Mines Limited	Original Sannorm	magnetometer survey		
1974	Wynne Gold Mines Ltd.	Original Sannorm	diamond drilling	5	1,196
1978	Wynne Gold Mines Ltd.	Original Sannorm	diamond drilling	3	664
1985	Orenda Resources Ltd.	Original Sannorm	magnetometer survey		
1986	Orenda Resources Ltd.	Original Sannorm	mapping; diamond drilling	7	550
1987	Orenda Resources Ltd.	Original Sannorm	VLF EM; IP; diamond drilling	10	854

Year	Company	Property	Type of Work	Holes Drilled	Meterage
1988	Bakra Resources	Original Sannorm	diamond drilling	8	914
1989	Bakra Resources	Original Sannorm	diamond drilling	12	1,308
1992	Partnership	Original Sannorm	diamond drilling	12	1,655
1993	Partnership	Original Sannorm	diamond drilling	4	305
1994	Partnership	Original Sannorm	diamond drilling	27	2,091
1996	Partnership	Original Sannorm	diamond drilling	22	1,502
1997	Harmony Inc.	Original Sannorm	diamond drilling	12	2,130
1998	Harmony Inc.	Original Sannorm	diamond drilling	33	8,660
2003	Harmony Inc.	Original Sannorm	diamond drilling	17	3,504
2004	Rice Lake Joint Venture	Incl. Mine Lease	diamond drilling	47	8,640
2005	San Gold Corporation	Incl. Mine Lease	diamond drilling	101	20,450
2006	San Gold Corporation	Incl. Mine Lease	drilling on Mine Lease	152	48,852
2007	San Gold Corporation	Incl. Mine Lease	drilling on Mine Lease	186	44,907
2008	San Gold Corporation	Incl. Mine Lease	drilling on Mine Lease	191	58,463
2009	San Gold Corporation	Incl. Mine Lease	drilling on Mine Lease; LiDAR	161	58,666
2010	San Gold Corporation	Incl. Mine Lease	drilling on Mine Lease	352	112,071
2011	San Gold Corporation	Incl. Mine Lease	drilling on Mine Lease; AirMag	382	178,592
		Cougar Option	diamond drilling	3	995
2012	San Gold Corporation	Incl. Mine Lease	drilling on Mine Lease	188	117,597
		Cougar Option	diamond drilling	3	1,768
		Wildcat Option	diamond drilling	26	13,157
2013	San Gold Corporation	Incl. Mine Lease	diamond drilling	170	96,591
2016	KDX	Incl. Mine Lease	diamond drilling	139	24,607
2017	KDX	Incl. Mine Lease	diamond drilling	222	42,210
			Total	**2,555**	**861,104**

10.2 Drill Core Handling and Sampling Methodology (San Gold and KDX Drilling)

For drill core, the procedures developed and documented by the previous operators San Gold and KDX are discussed herein. The procedures for tailings sampling were developed entirely by KDX.

10.2.1 Surface Core Handling

Surface and underground drilling at the Project was completed by contractors. Diamond drill core was placed in labelled wooden trays and depth marker blocks are inserted by drilling contractor personnel prior to the removal of the core from the drill site by the project geologist. Upon arrival at the secure core logging facility, the core boxes are sequentially placed in a core rack and the spatial information on each box of core is checked for accuracy and consistency. If necessary, remedial action is undertaken to correct deficiencies and errors in the spatial information prior to entry into the database. The drill core is digitally photographed prior to logging and marked for sampling.

10.2.2 Surface Core Logging and Sampling Methodology

Exploration geologists logged the core and recorded observations in a digital drill log database prior to sample selection for assay analyses (Figure 10.1). Core intervals were selected for sampling based on the following: presence of mineralization, favorable structure, and quartz veining. They were then marked and measured for sampling and identified with one part of a three-part assay tag placed at the end of the sample interval.

Samples were taken by sawing the core perpendicular to the core axis, with one-half of the core returned to the core box and the other half placed in a clean plastic bag along with part two of the three-part assay tag. Information on the third part of the assay tag is entered into the database and the drill log, at which time accuracy and consistency are checked again and corrected for discrepancies.

San Gold submitted core samples for assay analysis to TSL Laboratories Inc. in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Check assays were performed at Accurassay Laboratories Ltd. in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Both labs are independent of the True North Project.

10.2.3 Underground Core Sampling Methods

Drill programs planned by the geology department were typically underground definition drilling of known zones rather than exploration. The core sampling method differs from that for the surface exploration holes.

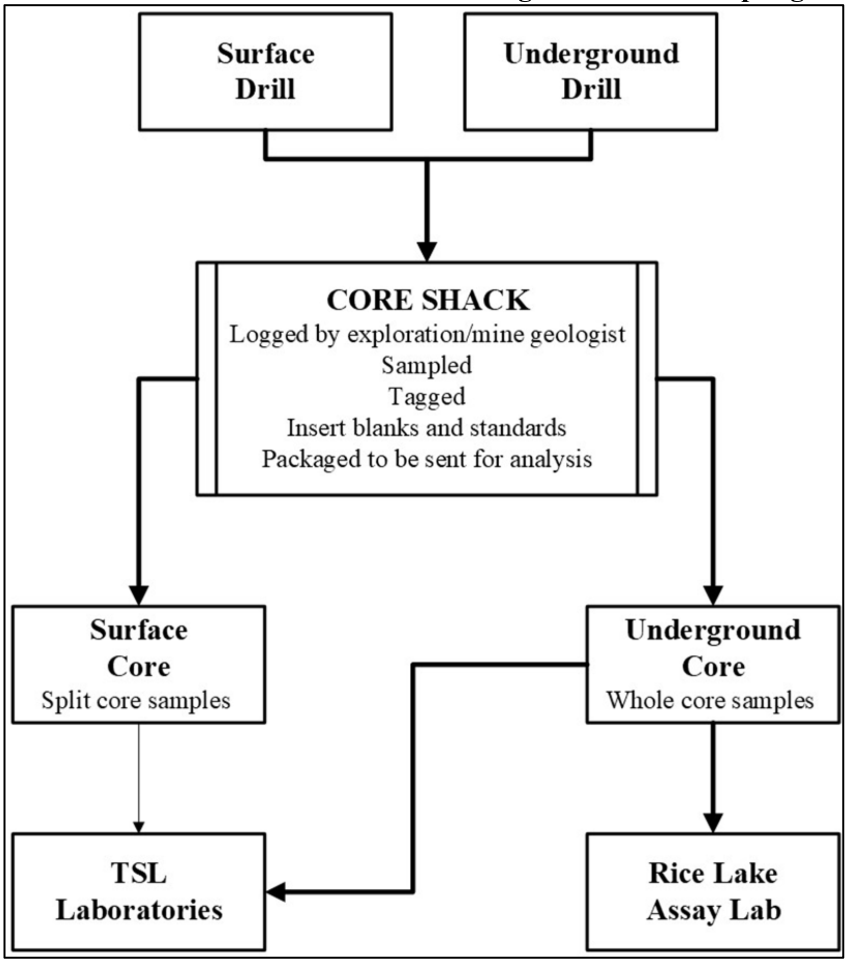
The interval to be sampled was determined and marked by the geologist logging the core (Figure 10.1). Most samples, particularly those from known zones, range between 0.5 ft (0.15 m) and 4.0 ft (1.2 m) in length. Every sample was bracketed by a minimum of 1.0 ft (30 cm) for small veins and structures and 6 ft (1.8 m) in each of the footwall and Hangingwall of known zones.

The entire core sample was placed in a bag by the geologist and identified with an assay tag, which had a copy that remained in the sample book, and the sample number was recorded in the database. One hole from each set up was cut and kept. If core was to be cut, the sampling procedure was the same as the surface exploration procedure. Approximately 10 ft (3.05 m) of core above and below the sampled portion was kept to ensure that sufficient material remains if a re-bracket sample was required. The remainder of the core was stored at the Project.

Underground core samples were submitted to TSL Laboratories Inc. (TSL) in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The check assay laboratory used was ALS Global (ALS) in Vancouver, British

Columbia. San Gold also submitted core samples to the Project's Assay Lab, in which case check assays were performed by TSL. KDX submitted underground core samples to TSL. The check assay laboratory used was ALS. Both laboratories are independent of KDX.

Figure 10.1. Flow Chart for Surface and Underground Core Sampling Methods



In general, all sections with quartz veining and/or alteration were sampled. Sample lengths in mineralized core, characterized by silicification, carbonate alteration, sulfide minerals, quartz veins, and visible gold, are variable and based on geological considerations.

The sampling methods used by San Gold and KDX appear to be consistent with industry standards for mineralization of this type.

QPs consider the sampling methods utilized to be of sufficient quality to support a Mineral Resource estimation.

10.3 1911 Gold Diamond Drilling

Drilling programs completed by 1911 Gold between 2018 and 2022 comprised 136 surface NQ size diamond core holes for a total of 38,292 m in six regional target areas (Table 10.2).

Table 10.2 Summary of 1911 Gold regional surface exploration drilling (2018-2022)

Date	Target area	DDH number	Metres drilled	Performed by
Sep - Nov 2018	Ogama	6	1,899	Vanguard Drilling
Nov - Dec 2019	Bidou	10	2586	Major Drilling
Feb – Mar 2020	Tinney	14	4,087	Major Drilling
Nov – Dec 2020	Bidou and Horseshoe	22	5,950	Major Drilling
Jan – Mar 2021	Bidou, Horseshoe and Tinny	41	12,428	Major Drilling
Jan – Apr 2022	Central Manitoba, Bidou, Tinney and Wallace	29	7,556	Major Drilling/Rodren Drilling
Aug – Dec 2022	Central Manitoba	14	3,786	Rodren Drilling
	Total	**136**	**38,292**	

Drill hole collar coordinates were marked with a handheld GPS with a flagged stick or a painted point on the ground, and a front and back flagged stick were placed to drive the drill rig alignment. Final collar coordinates, surveyed when the drill rig moved out the pad, were entered in the project database.

Check of the planned drill hole azimuth and inclination was done with a Reflex aligner before the start of the drilling.

Downhole survey measurements were taken at every 30 m from the collar or if casing installed through the overburden, one survey was taken at the starting depth of bedrock and then every 30 m down hole and one last at the end of hole. Survey data were entered in the project database and checked for any error or major deviation issue and communicated to the drilling supervisor for crosscheck through additional survey test.

When drill holes were done as oriented core, a Reflex tool was used by the contractor to mark the bottom of the core.

10.3.1 Core handling procedures and sample selection

Core is delivered to the core shack at the end of each shift. The core technician will open and organize the boxes then either place them on the benches or in the core racks. The core will then be washed with water using paint brushes to clean off any drilling muds, consolidate core by fitting all pieces together to represent the original shape of the core. Then turn all footage blocks so the numbers are visible and make sure they are in the correct location and place a numbered mark at every metre in each core box measuring both forward and backward from the core blocks in each run. If there are any block errors, contact a geologist to define and correct the situation, then mark core boxes with hole ID, box number and from and to depths.

When logging oriented core, the core is moved from an entire run to the angle iron attached to the logging bench, then it will be adjusted so that it fits together, and the orientation lines face upward.

Verification that the orientation lines match between blocks and any core with additional orientation lines, then a straight edge (aluminum angle) and yellow grease pencil was used to draw a line down the length of the core.

When the procedures above are completed at the start of each day a complete quick log is completed with a description of lithologies, any significant veining and structures and finally a picture of each core box is taken and saved onto the project database.

Detailed logging of the drill hole starts with rock quality designation (RQD), then detailed lithology, structure and structure point for oriented core, alteration and mineralization.

All data are entered and saved into the MX Deposit database within the drillholes folder and subfolder for each drill hole.

When the detailed logging is completed, the geologist defines the sampling interval, upon significant veining, shearing, mineralization and alteration pattern, and lithological contacts.

The sample interval is marked with a red grease line perpendicular to the important features (foliation, veins) to have a half split representative sample for each interval. The minimum sample size is defined as 0.5 m, unless there is a lithology broken out smaller in these cases the absolute minimum is 0.3 m. For zones smaller than 1.0 m the entire zone should be taken in one sample. After 1.0 m zones should be broken using best geological judgement into multiple samples greater than or equal to 0.5 m. Sampling intervals are then entered and saved into the project database.

11. Sample Preparation, Analysis, and Security

11.1 Historical Assay Data

11.1.1 Historical Core Sample Preparation and Analysis

The primary independent assay laboratory used by San Gold and KDX was TSL. When pulps and rejects were returned by TSL, selected samples were sent by KDX to ALS to cross check the TSL assay results. TSL and ALS were ISO/IEC 17025 certified laboratories and had long histories within the Canadian mining industry. Each laboratory used similar sample preparation, analytical methods, and QA/QC procedures.

On receipt by TSL, samples were sorted and verified according to the sample submittal form shipped with the samples. Security ties on the sample bags were checked with records sent electronically to TSL and the shipment was assigned a TSL reference number and worksheet. Sample labels were produced with the client sample number and the TSL reference number. Sample preparation procedures involve oscillating jaw crushing to 75% minus 10-mesh. A 1,000-gram sub-sample was riffle split from the minus10-mesh sample and pulverized to 95% minus 150-mesh in a ring mill pulverizer. Between each sample, the crushers, rifflers, and pans were cleaned with compressed air. Pulverizing pots and rings were brushed, hand cleaned and air blown.

Samples without visible gold were subject to normal fire assay method. The gold concentration was determined using a homogenized 30-gram aliquot by fire assay method and atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish. Samples were assayed in batches of 24, comprised of 20 client samples, two duplicate client samples, one TSL standard and one TSL blank.

Each sample with visible gold was subject to total metallic and fire assay procedures. The whole sample was crushed and pulverized to 95% passing 150-mesh. The plus 150-mesh fraction (including the sieve cloth) was assayed for the coarse gold content and two 30-gram aliquots of the minus 150 mesh were fire assayed. The weighted average of the three assays determined the reported assay grade for the sample.

11.1.2 Historical Quality Assurance and Quality Control

A QA/QC program was implemented by San Gold and adopted by KDX to monitor the contamination, precision and accuracy at the various stages of core sample analysis. KDX systematically inserted sample standards (certified reference material), blanks and duplicates into its sampling stream. The QA/QC program covers the period from 2005 to 2017. When pulps and rejects were returned by TSL, selected samples were sent to ALS to cross check the original TSL assay results.

After every 25th sample, KDX inserted a QA/QC control sample alternating between a standard, a field duplicate and a blank. (Standards were inserted every 25th sample, Blanks were inserted every 50th sample or after any noted visual gold, Duplicates were inserted every 20 samples). When assays were received, the data was plotted to ensure that all results were within acceptable limits and any remediation, if required, was carried out.

11.1.2.1 Historical Certified Reference Material

Under San Gold, 15 different Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) were inserted into the sample stream and had gold values ranging from low grade to high grade.

KDX reduced the number of CRMs to 4 and applied a procedure where all exploration core samples were subject to data verification procedures through CRM insertion at regular intervals in every one-hundred samples.

CRMs were purchased by both San Gold and KDX from CDN Resource Laboratory Ltd. located in British Columbia, Canada. A list of the CRMs employed is included Table 11.1

Assay results for the CRMs were routinely reviewed and if the results plot outside the accepted limits for standards or blanks, the sample batch was rerun.

Table 11.1 DDH Standard Assay Summary in red the CRMs employed by KDX

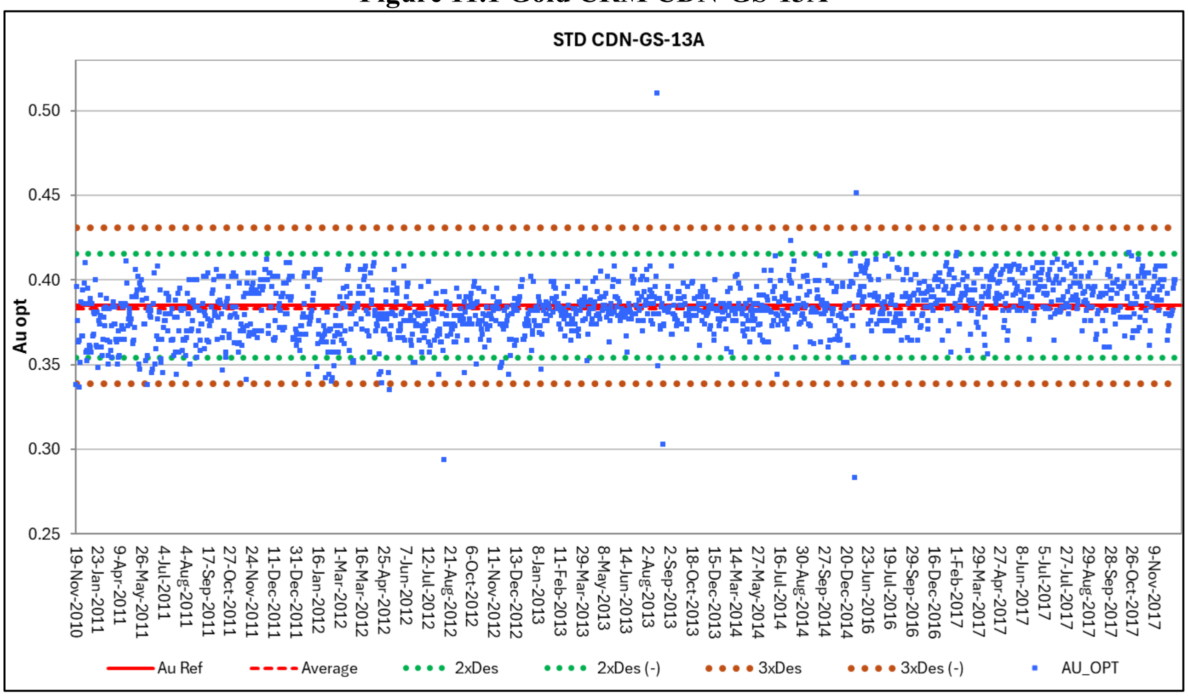
Reference Material	#Samples	Suggested Value ppm	Suggested Value OPT	Average OPT	STD Deviation	% STD Deviation	# Swap Out	% Swap Out	#Fail 2STD Deviation	% Failures 2 STD Deviation	#Fail 3STD Deviation	% Failures 3 STD Deviation
CDN-GS-1B	1,446	1.02±0.07	0.03±0.002	0.029	0.002	7%	12	1%	38	3%	13	1%
CDN-GS-13A	1,607	13.2±0.72	0.385±0.021	0.383	0.015	4%	8	0%	65	4%	10	1%
CDN-GS-1A	4	0.78±0.08	0.023±0.002	0.027	0.006	21%	0	0%	1	25%	0	0%
CDN-GS-1G	692	1.14±0.09	0.033±0.003	0.032	0.002	6%	2	0%	18	3%	1	0%
CDN-GS-1L	120	1.16±0.1	0.034±0.003	0.034	0.002	7%	1	1%	5	4%	2	2%
CDN-GS-1P5	66	1.58±0.16	0.046±0.005	0.045	0.002	5%	0	0%	4	6%	1	2%
CDN-GS-1P5A	134	1.37±0.12	0.04±0.004	0.039	0.003	7%	0	0%	6	4%	0	0%
CDN-GS-1P5C	1,627	1.56±0.13	0.046±0.004	0.047	0.003	6%	12	1%	88	5%	7	0%
CDN-GS-22	1,808	22.94±1.12	0.669±0.033	0.668	0.021	3%	7	0%	22	1%	3	0%
CDN-GS-3G	473	2.59±0.18	0.076±0.005	0.078	0.005	6%	0	0%	13	3%	4	1%
CDN-GS-5D	157	5.06±0.25	0.148±0.007	0.143	0.006	4%	1	1%	23	15%	4	3%
CDN-GS-5E	1,136	4.83±0.37	0.141±0.011	0.142	0.006	5%	14	1%	7	1%	0	0%
CDN-GS-5G	866	4.77±0.4	0.139±0.012	0.142	0.007	5%	2	0%	20	2%	2	0%
CDN-GS-6B	1,975	6.45±0.33	0.188±0.01	0.187	0.006	3%	5	0%	108	5%	16	1%
CDN-GS-P6	123	0.626±0.074	0.018±0.002	0.019	0.001	6%	1	1%	7	6%	3	2%
Total	**12,234**					**5%**	**65**	**1%**	**425**	**3%**	**66**	**1%**
# DDH Samples	**357,302**											
% Total	**3.40%**											

Control charts are used to monitor the analytical performance of an individual CRM over time. Control lines are also plotted on the chart for the expected certified value of the CRM, two standard deviations (STD) above and below the expected value, and three STD above and below the expected value. CRM assay results are plotted in order of analysis, The chart will show analytical drift and bias should they occur. Control charts for the CRMs listed in Table 11.1 are shown in Figure 11.1 to Figure 11.14 (no chart for CRM CDN-GS-1A).

QPs consider a <5% failure rate to be acceptable for an individual CRM. Four of the CRMs used by San Gold have not met this criterion, but they were used for a small sample population and were dismissed by KDX.

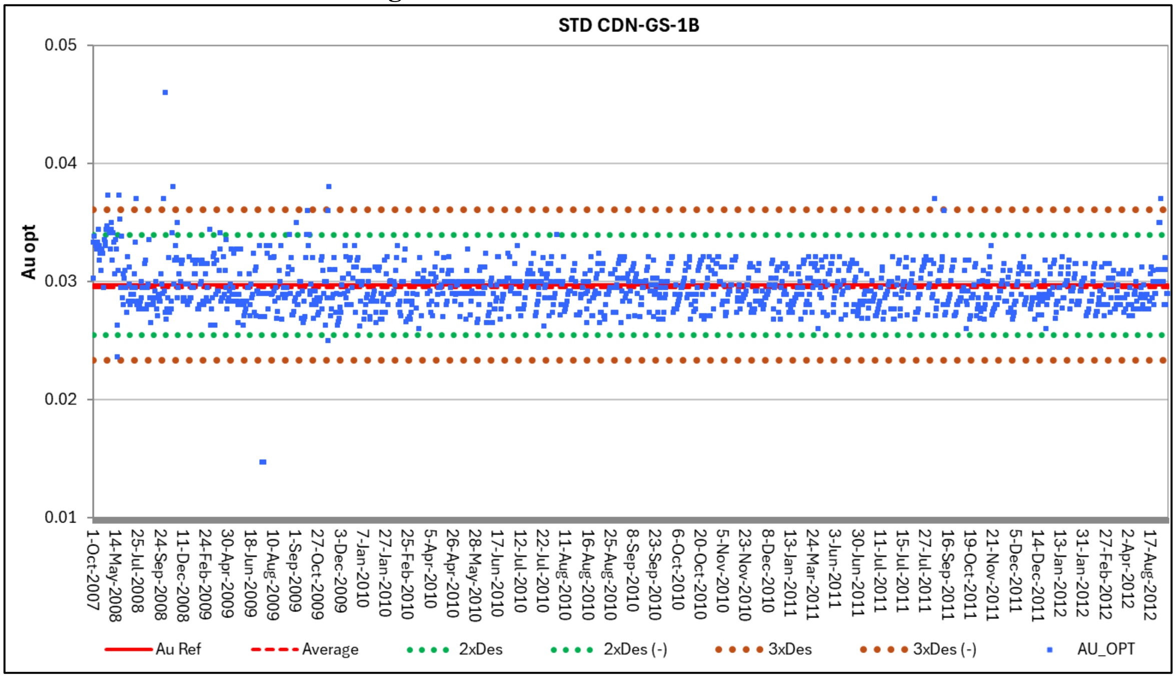
The overall performance of CRMs supplied by Canadian Resource Labs, all analyzed by ALS, with 3% of the total assays results outside of two STD limits and 1% of the total assays results outside of three STD limits (Table 11.1) supports that the results are acceptable and of sufficient quality to support a Mineral Resource estimation.

Figure 11.1 Gold CRM CDN-GS-13A



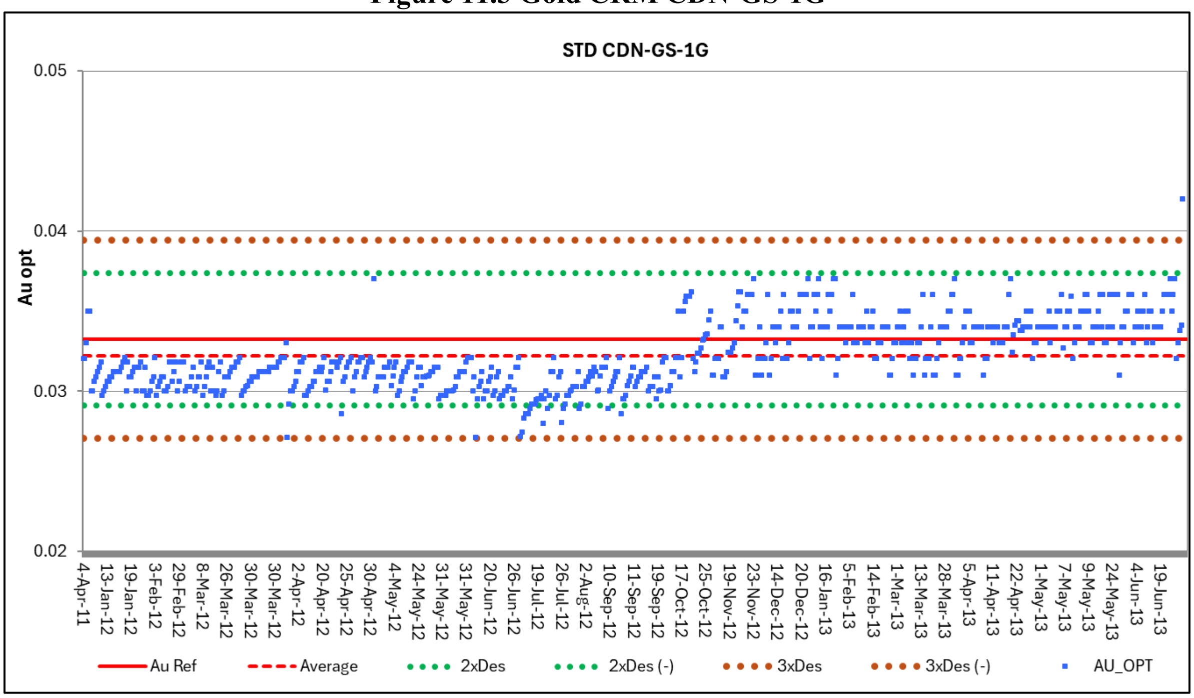
Note: All CRMs analyzed by fire assay with FA-AAS at ALS Labs.

Figure 11.2 Gold CRM CDN-GS-1B



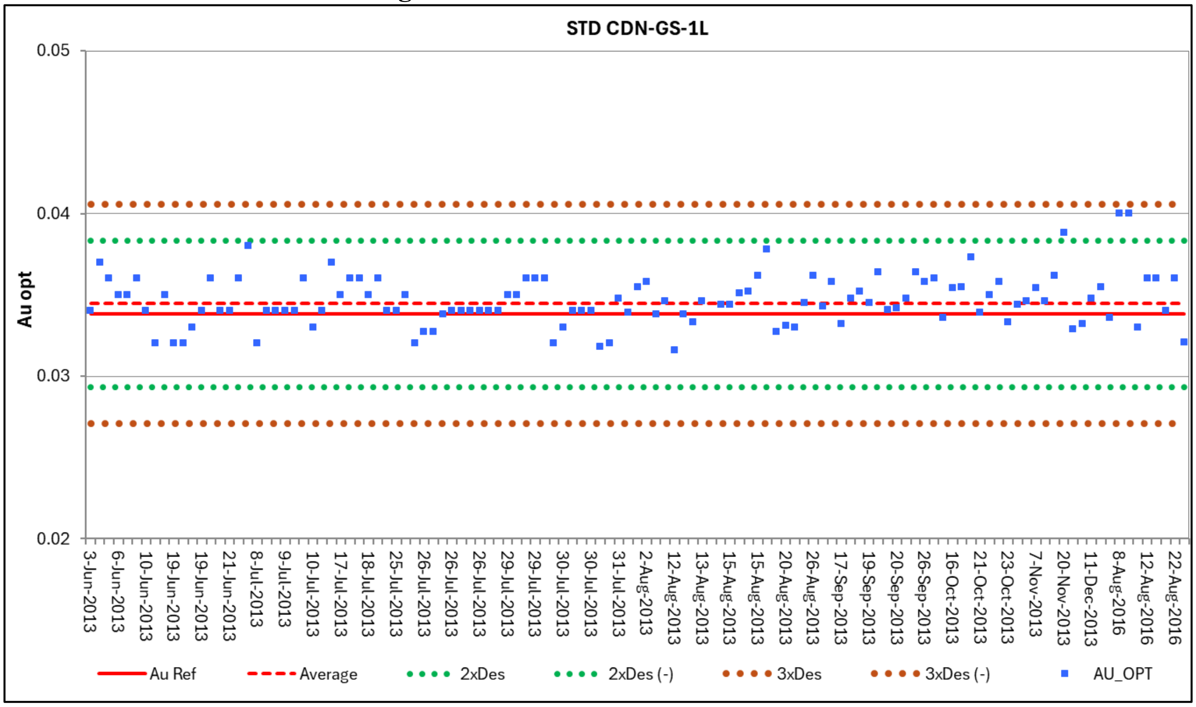
Note: All CRMs analyzed by fire assay with FA-AAS at ALS Labs. The graph shows a negative bias from 2010 with this CRM.

Figure 11.3 Gold CRM CDN-GS-1G



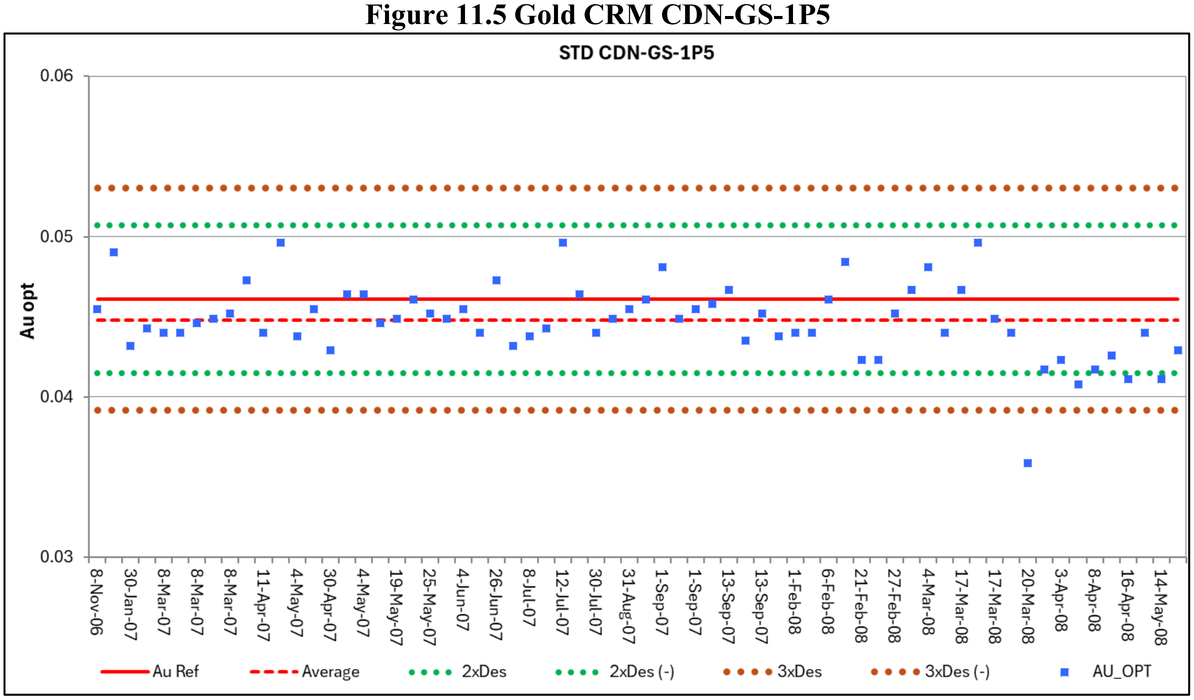
Note: All CRMs analyzed by fire assay with FA-AAS at ALS Labs. The chart shows negative bias from 2011 to 2012 and a positive bias after with this CRM.

Figure 11.4 Gold CRM CDN-GS-1L



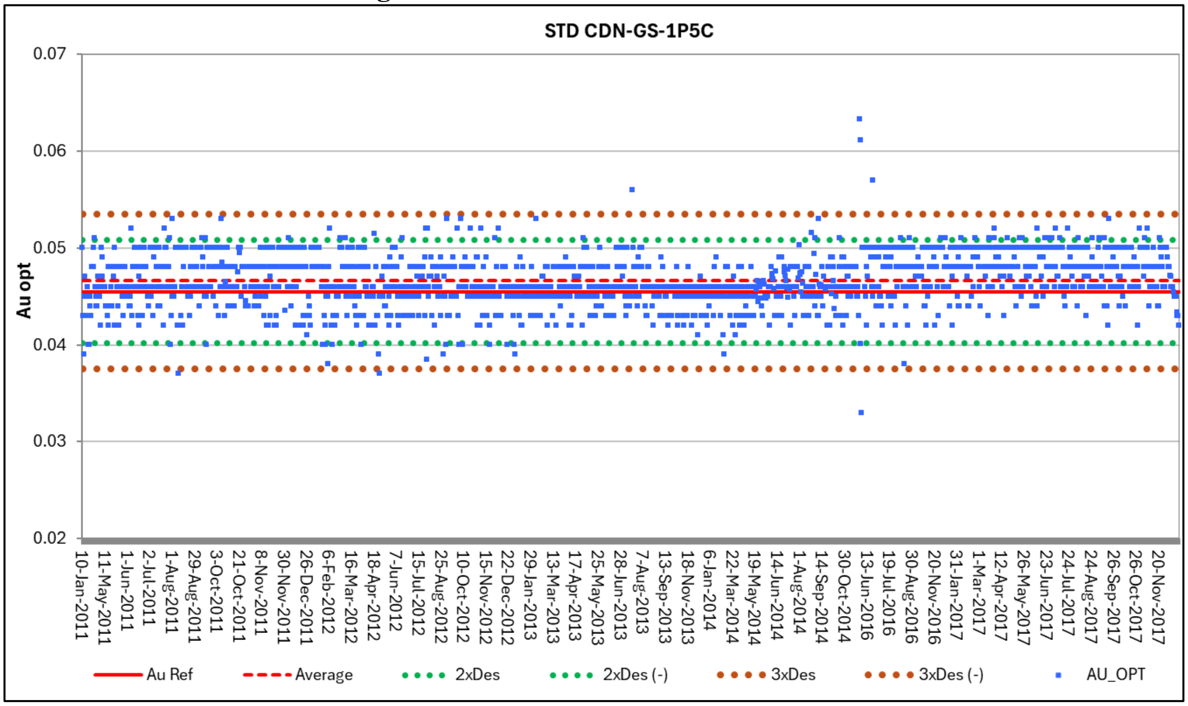
Note: All CRMs analyzed by fire assay with FA-AAS at ALS Labs. Chart shows a positive bias with this CRM. Use of this CRM was discontinued by KDX.

Figure 11.5 Gold CRM CDN-GS-1P5



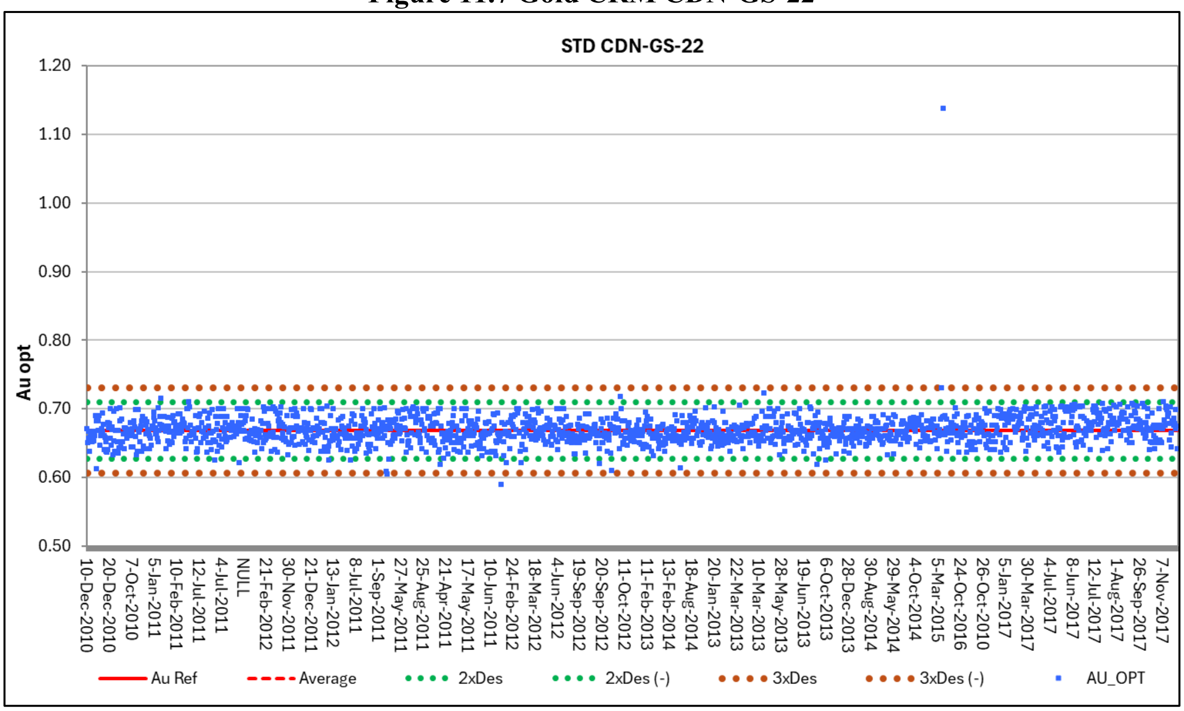
Note: All CRMs analyzed by fire assay with FA-AAS at ALS Labs. The chart shows an overall negative bias.

Figure 11.6 Gold CRM CDN-GS-1P5C



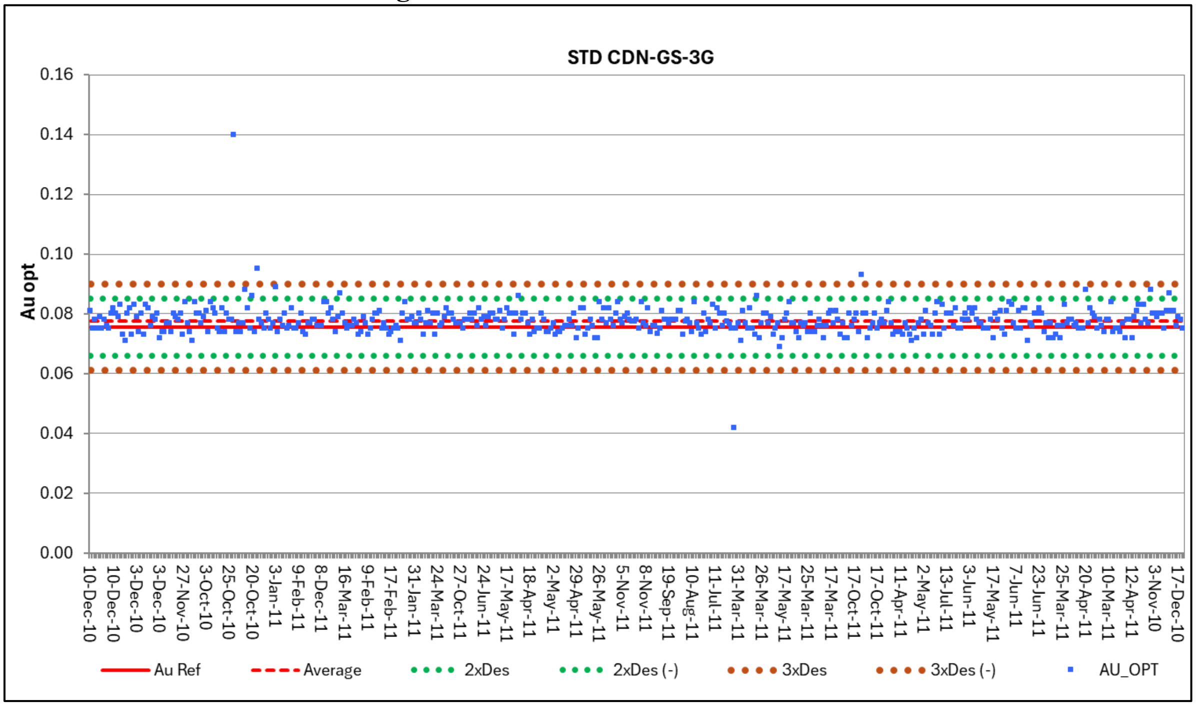
Note: All CRMs analyzed by fire assay with FA-AAS at ALS Labs. The chart shows positive bias starting in 2016 under KDX.

Figure 11.7 Gold CRM CDN-GS-22



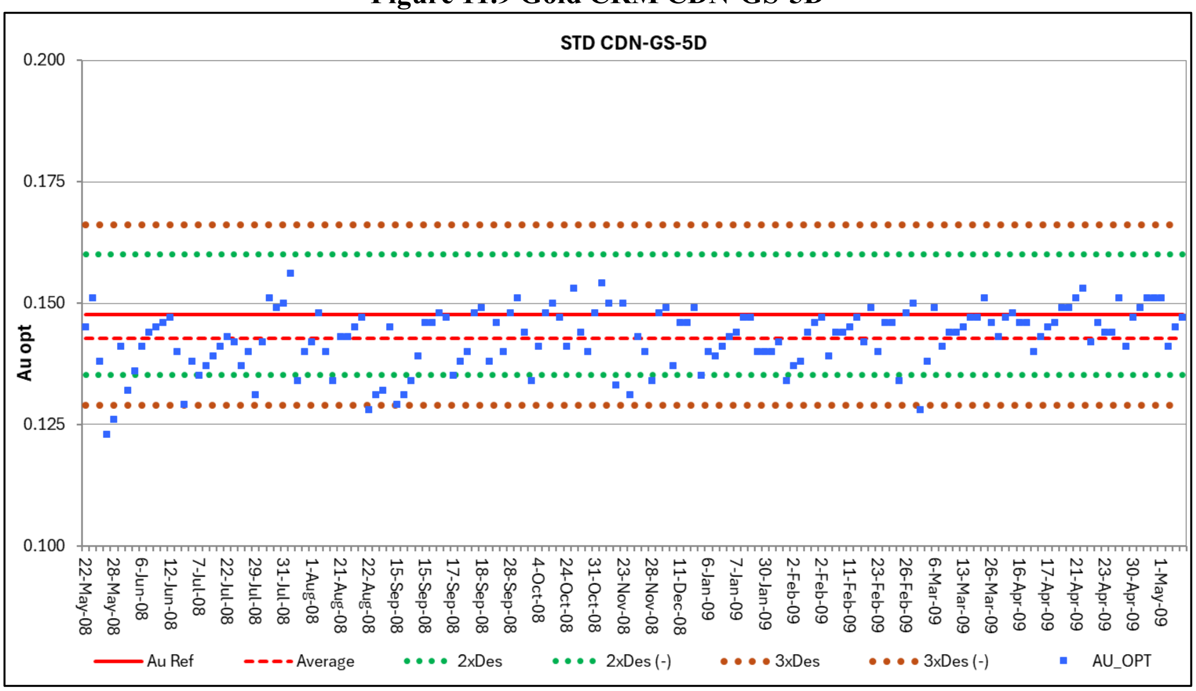
Note: All CRMs analyzed by fire assay with FA-AAS at ALS Labs.

Figure 11.8 Gold CRM CDN-GS-3G



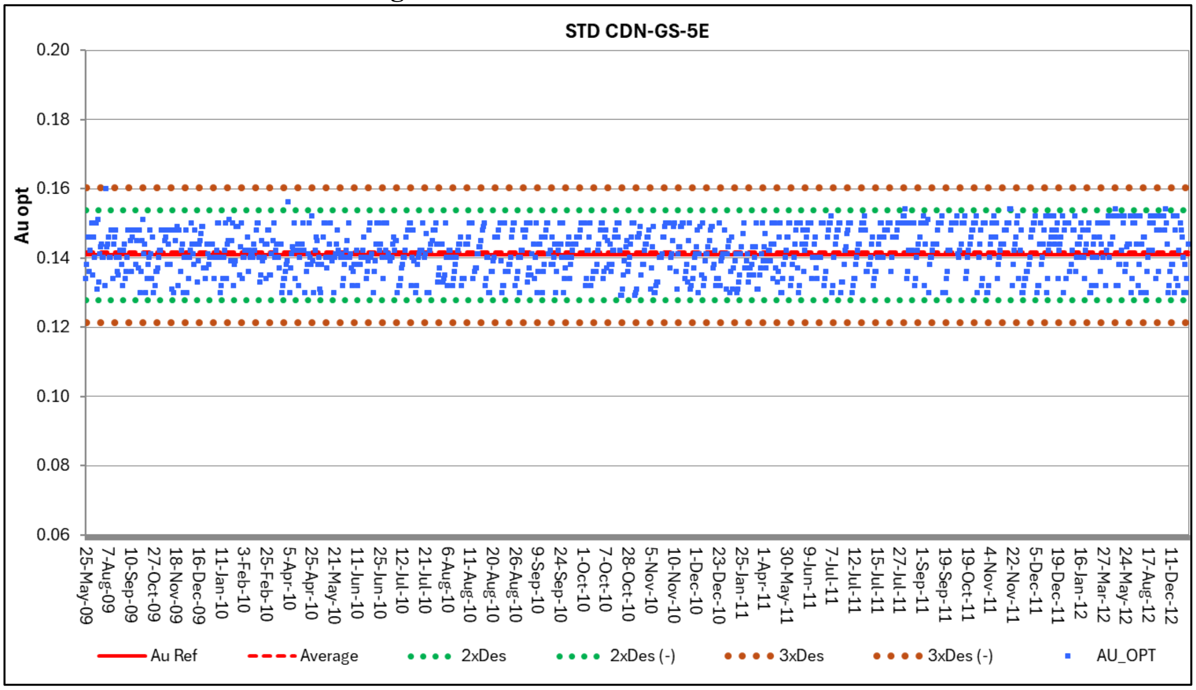
Note: All CRMs analyzed by fire assay with FA-AAS at ALS Labs.

Figure 11.9 Gold CRM CDN-GS-5D



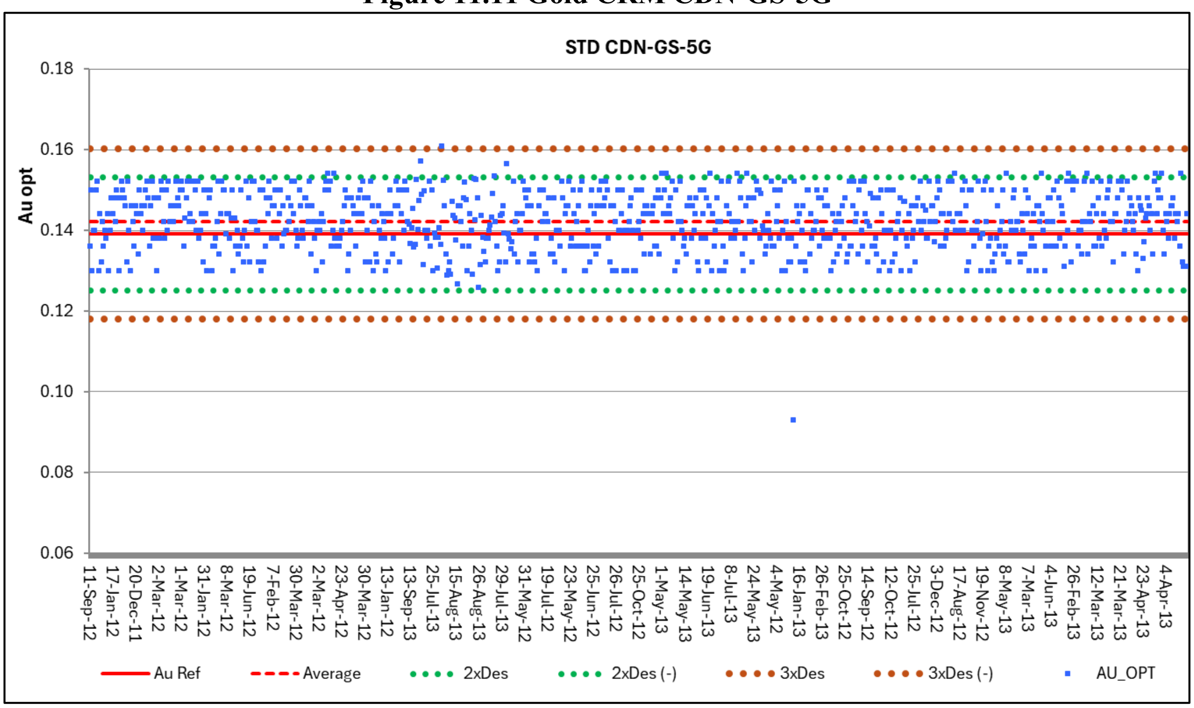
Note: All CRMs analyzed by fire assay with FA-AAS at ALS Labs. The chart shows negative bias.

Figure 11.10 Gold CRM CDN-GS-5E



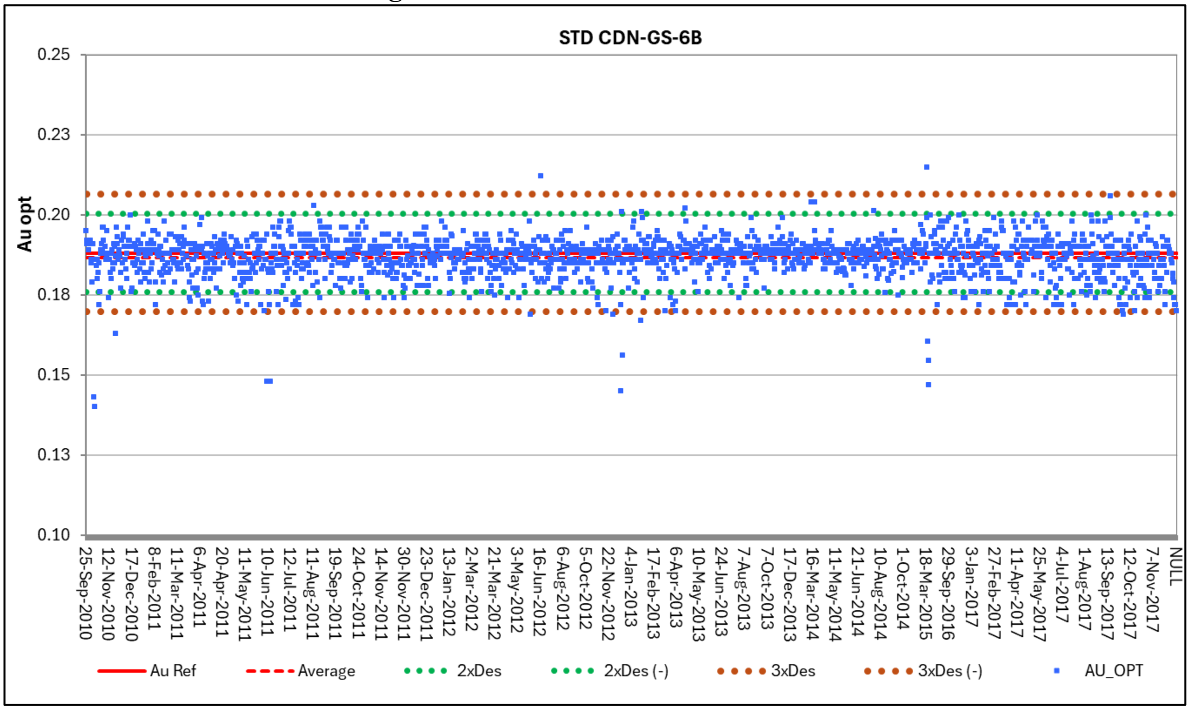
Note: All CRMs analyzed by fire assay with FA-AAS at ALS Labs.

Figure 11.11 Gold CRM CDN-GS-5G



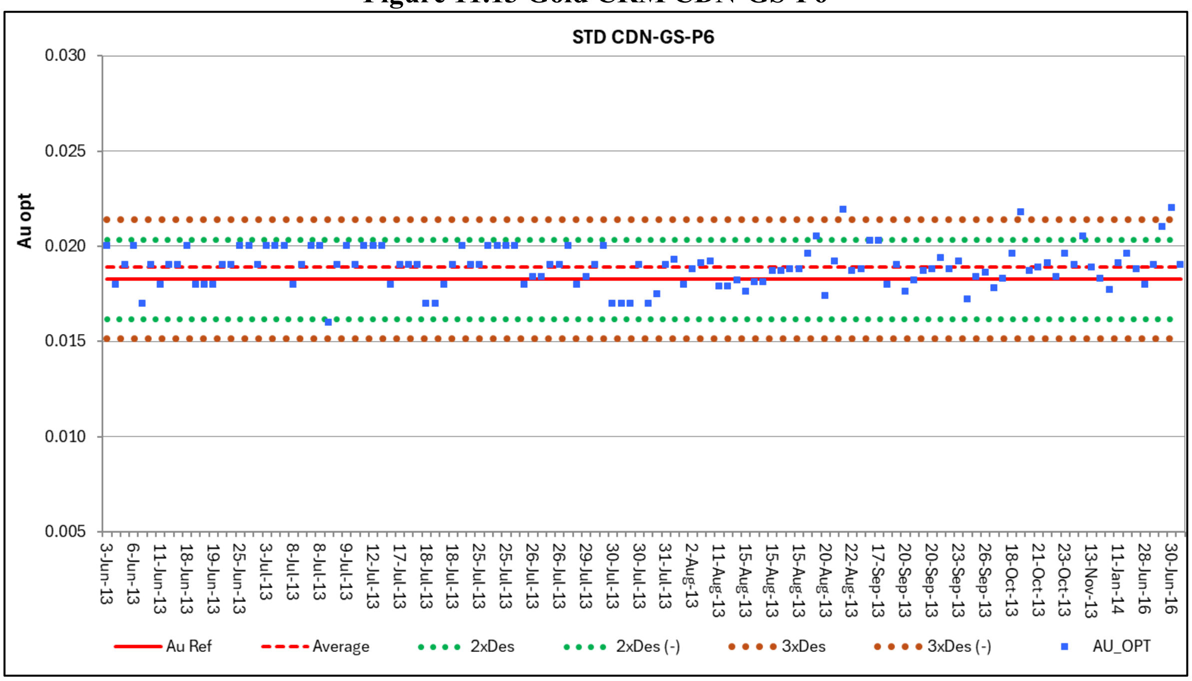
Note: All CRMs analyzed by fire assay with FA-AAS at ALS Labs. The chart shows an overall positive bias.

Figure 11.12 Gold CRM CDN-GS-6B



Note: All CRMs analyzed by fire assay with FA-AAS at ALS Labs. The chart shows an overall low negative bias.

Figure 11.13 Gold CRM CDN-GS-P6



Note: All CRMs analyzed by fire assay with FA-AAS at ALS Labs. The chart shows positive bias. Use of this CRM was discontinued by KDX.

QPs recommend the following for any future programs:

- Ensure that the insertion rate of one CRM every 20 samples (5%) is achieved.

- An additional CRM that covers the COG of the MRE update should be acquired.
- Continue to document warnings, failures, and most importantly any remedial action taken.
- If a CRM shows consistent bias, this issue needs to be understood and resolved, or a new CRM should be obtained. If it isn't practical to discard a large CRM inventory, then internal calculation of the CRM expected value, and standard deviation would be appropriate. The rationale should be documented.

11.1.2.2 Historical Core Sample Blanks and Laboratory Duplicates

Sample blanks used were assumed un-mineralized, unaltered and un-deformed drill core from True North. Two blanks were inserted at regular intervals for every 100 samples. Additional blanks were inserted after each sample with visible gold. The blanks were meant to monitor contamination during the sample preparation step in the assay lab.

Historically, San Gold considered an upper threshold assay value for blanks of 0.05 opt Au and KDX set the threshold value at 0.02 opt Au. The QPs considered these historical thresholds to be too high for blank material and applied a threshold of 0.003 opt. This produced the analysis results in Table 11.2 to Table 11.4.

Table 11.2 Total blank results

BLANKS ALL	# Samples	%	OPT	# Samples above 0.003 OPT	% Above 0.003 OPT
Total	9,043	3%	0.003	367	4.10%

Table 11.3 Total blanks by Company

BLANKS by Company	# Samples	%	OPT	# Samples above 0.003OPT	% Above 0.003 OPT
Klondex	1,066	12%	0.003	4	0.40%
San Gold	7,977	88%	0.003	363	4.60%
Total	**9,043**	**100%**		**367**	**4.10%**

Table 11.4 Total blanks by Laboratory

BLANKS by Laboratory	# Samples	%	OPT	# Samples above 0.003OPT	% Above 0.003 OPT
TLS	5,660	63%	0.003	22	0.40%
ACME	256	3%	0.003	1	0.40%
Accurassay	7	0%	0.003	0	0.00%
San Gold Mine Lab	3,117	34%	0.003	345	11.00%
Unknown	3	0%	0.003	0	0.00%
Total	**9,043**	**100%**		**367**	**4.10%**

Review of assay results for 7,977 San Gold blank samples indicates that 363 (4.6%) exceed the upper threshold of 0.003 opt Au (Figure 11.14). Four (0.4%) of the 1,066 KDX blank samples () exceed the upper threshold of 0.003 opt Au.

Most of the failures (94%) are related to assay results from the San Gold Mine laboratory (344 samples of 367). All the KDX blank samples from 2016 were assayed in independent and certificated laboratories.

Figure 11.14 Blank Assay Results by Company

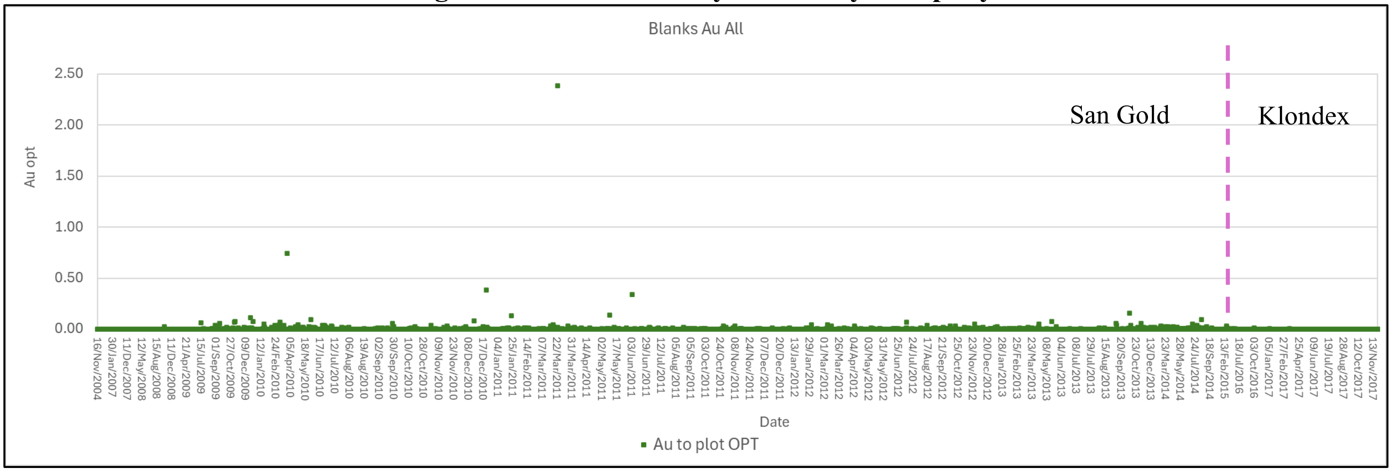
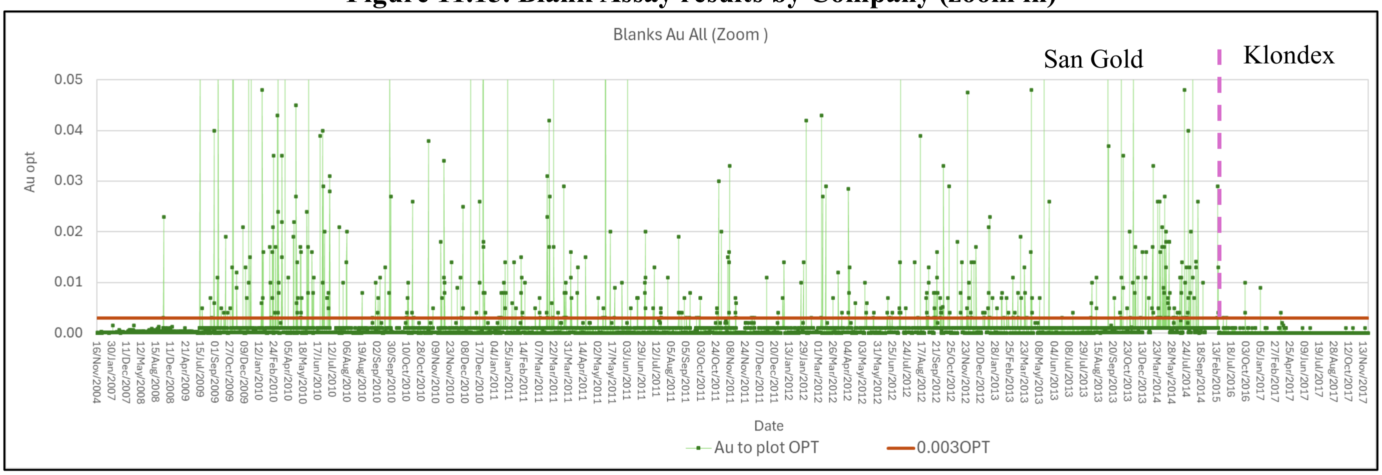


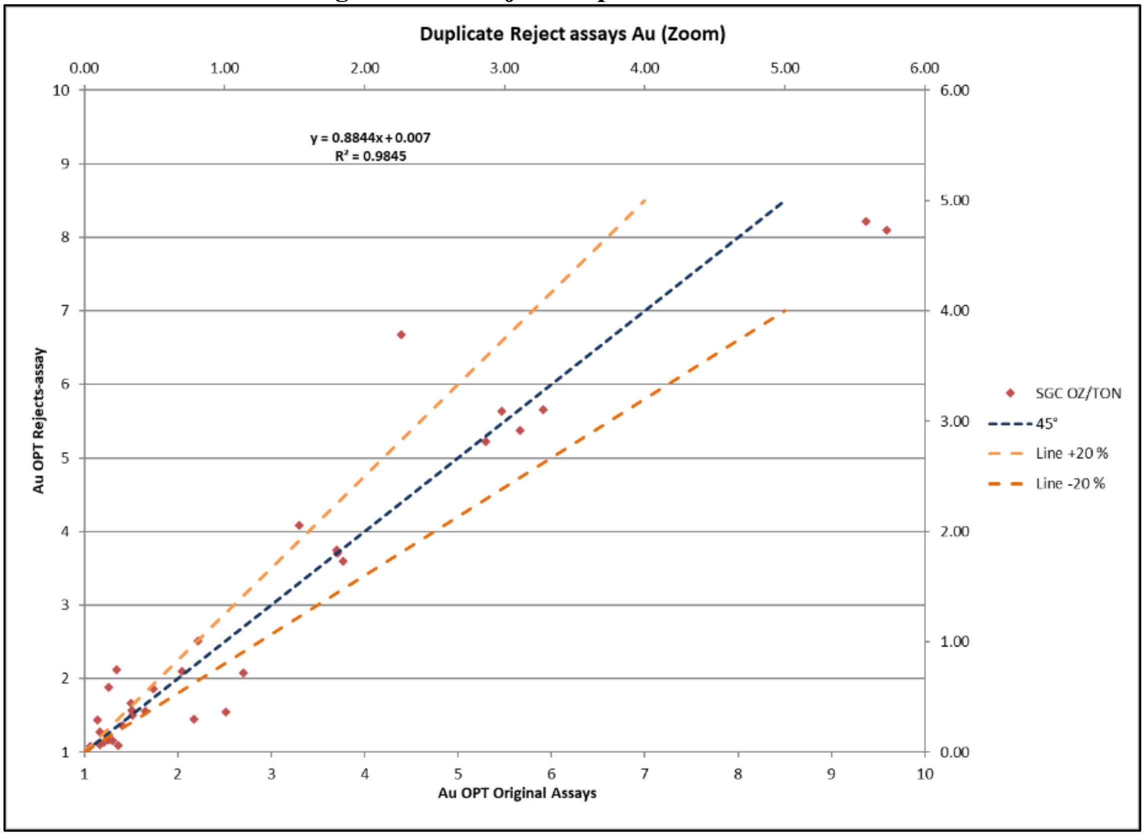
Figure 11.15. Blank Assay results by Company (zoom in)



Laboratory repeat assays are inserted from pulps and duplicate assays sampled from the coarse rejects. Third party check assays may be sent to a second laboratory for analysis. The results of 1,574 duplicate assay checks performed since 2010 are shown in Figure 11.16 and Figure 11.17.

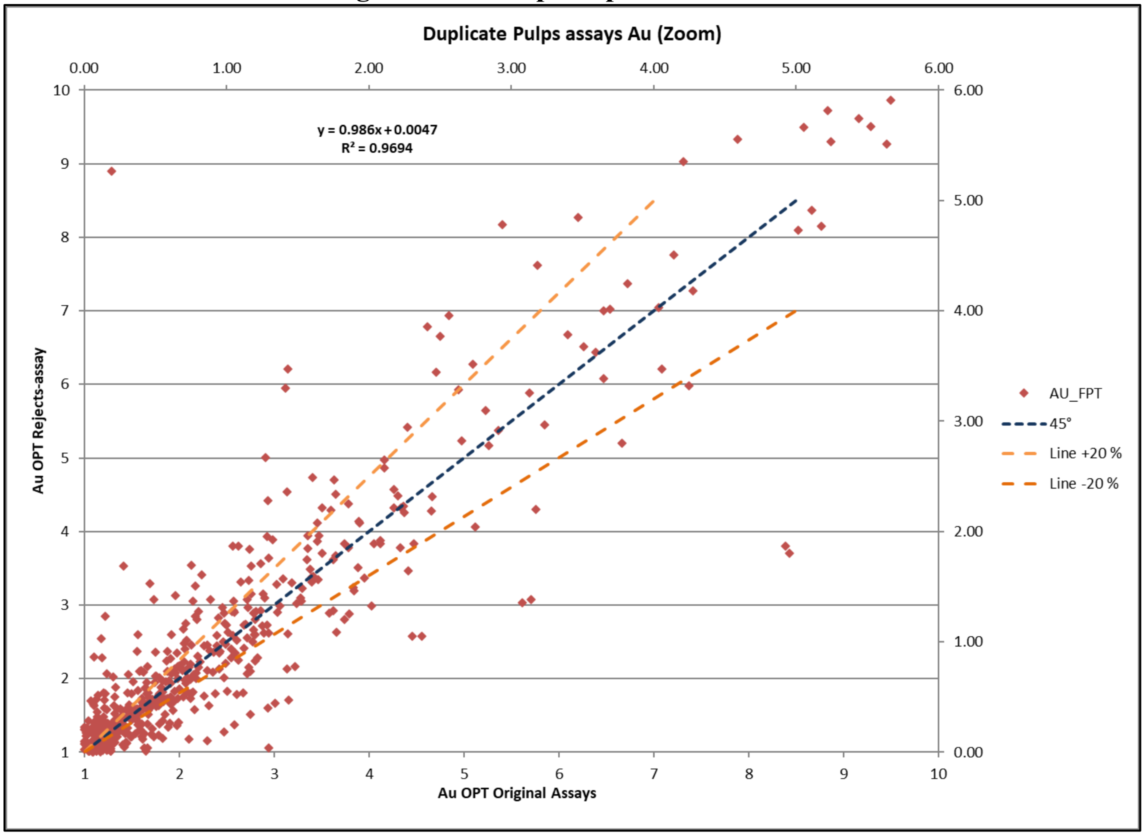
4,820 duplicate samples from the coarse rejects were re-assayed in the San Gold Mine laboratory, corresponding to 1% of the total samples assayed. The variance of the duplicate samples with the primary assay values is variable and is due primarily to the heterogeneous nature of mineralization, as well as some sampling variance, which is as expected considering the style of the deposit. Duplicate samples are assayed to determine the nugget effect of the gold mineralization.

Figure 11.16 Reject Duplicate Scatter Plot



16,655 pulps repeat samples were also re-assayed, corresponding to the 5% of the sample population. The assay results show a good comparison with the original assay results.

Figure 11.17 Pulps Repeat Scatter Plot



11.1.3 Historical Sample Security

Sealed sample bags were placed in rice bags with security seals and transported to the assay laboratory in a timely manner. Upon arrival at the assay lab, samples were received by laboratory personnel and transferred to the laboratory's chain of custody procedures and protocols.

11.1.4 1911 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

Each individual core sample is marked and numbered with a unique code written with a permanent marker. A technician then cuts the core following the orientation line. One half is placed into a plastic sample bag with a detached barcode of its unique ID sample tag. When the sample is completed a sample tag is inserted and the bag is sealed with tape. The other half of the core is returned in its original order to the core box to be kept for reference, with the remaining sample tag stapled in place. Individual sample bags are placed into rice bags at a rate of five samples per rice bag. The rice bags are then zip tied, and a security tag is placed on each for closure and then stored into a wooden crate. Once a crate is filled, a wooden tap is placed on the crate ensuring no sample tampering during transport. Sample submittal forms with the list of samples are placed into the first bag of the sequence being shipped and flagged for receiving at the laboratory.

From 2018 to 2022 the samples were sent to TSL Laboratory, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan (2018 and part of 2019) and Activation Lab., Ancaster, Ontario (2019-2022). A certificate standard reference material from low to high grade is inserted each 25 samples, coarse blanks and pulp blanks are inserted every 50 samples, additionally a coarse blank is inserted after any sample with logged visible gold. Duplicate sample assays are requested for each 20 samples from a secondary laboratory. Sample preparation was done crushing the entire sample up to 80% passing 2mm, rifle split (250g) and pulverize to 95% passing 105 micron (µm), then analyze the sample with 30g pulp material by Au Fire Assay (FA) - AA finish, for value above 10 g/t Au reanalyze with Au FA – Gravimetric and if visible gold logged with Au FA – Metallic Screen.

In 2024 sampling and security is followed as per prior years. Samples are sent to Activation Lab. Thunder Bay, Ontario. Certificate standard reference material from low to high grade is inserted each 20 samples, coarse blank every 50 samples and pulp blank every 100 samples. Pulp duplicate and coarse duplicate one every 50 samples, additionally a coarse blank is inserted after any sample with logged visible gold. Sample preparation is done crushing the entire sample up to 90% passing 2 mm, riffle split 1,000 g and pulverize to 90% passing 74 µm including cleaning the pulverizer bowl with sand after each sample. Then analyze the sample with 50g pulp material with FA – AAS finish, if gold assay, for values above 10 g/t Au reanalyze by FA – gravimetric finish and if visible gold is logged or the logging geologist considers the sample to be highly mineralized analysis is with FA – Metallic Screen.

11.2 Recommendations and Conclusions

The sample preparation, analysis and security of the historical samples are of sufficient quality to support a mineral resource estimation. Recommendations include:

- It is important to assess the results of QA/QC samples as they arrive so any re-assaying is completed in a timely manner
- Half-core remaining after sample assays are removed are to be retained for reference and check assay purposes.
- The core should be stored in proper core storage facilities. All assay sample rejects and pulps should be stored in a safe, secure and sheltered manner and properly catalogued to ease retrieval.

12. Data Verification

1911 Gold completed extensive auditing work on the project database that dated back to work completed by previous owners in March 2018. Their work to check and update the database back to original data sources resulted in a database that is of sufficient quality to support the mineral resource estimation.

12.1 1911 Gold Drill Hole Data Review

12.1.1 Collar Location Checks

The drill hole collar tables were imported into Leapfrog for validation and vein modelling. The tables were validated for missing information, overlapping records, and any inconsistent values requiring further validation. Surface and underground drillholes were validated against underground workings and surface topography. Discrepancies were corrected and flagged/updated in the database.

12.1.2 Down Hole Survey Checks

The drill hole survey tables were imported into Leapfrog for validation and vein modelling. The tables were validated for missing information, overlapping records, and any inconsistent values requiring further validation. Holes without survey data or excessive deviation, impossible to verify and correct, were flagged and excluded from the database.

12.1.3 Core Assay Checks

Assay certificates were available for all drill holes used to support the 2024 MRE. Assays were verified for the selected drill holes (5% of the database). The assays recorded in the database were compared to the original certificates provided directly by the laboratory for the assays completed, the majority from TSL, ACME, ACCURASSAY and San Gold Mine Laboratory. Any errors or omission were corrected.

12.2 LGGC Site Visit and Data Validation

Susan Lomas, P.Geo. of LGGC completed a site visit to the True North Mine Project between the 8th and 11th of July 2024. During this site visit, LGGC reviewed the procedures and results of the 1911 Gold database audit and found it to be thorough and completed with diligence. LGGC reviewed the procedures used to interpret the vein solids and received preliminary versions of the project database, vein solids and solids for the infrastructure and stopes. LGGC reviewed core from a few of the project drill holes. These holes and their corresponding zones and vein domains are listed in Table 12.1. The assay grades from the database were compared to the core and high-grade results in the database corresponded to areas of quartz veining with sulphides and occasional presence of visible gold.

Table 12.1 Drill Core Reviewed During Site Visit

Drill Hole ID	Footage	Zone	Vein Domain
JH-13-60	2359 to 2980	L10	V1010
DX-12-23	3371 to 3400	007	V730
DX-12-32	3350 to 3412	007	V700

1911 Gold's review of the database identified that previous workers had inserted averaged results of re-assayed samples to the final gold value for the sample. LGGC restored the original assay result for the gold values used in the MRE and did not use averaged results.

To validate the project database, LGGC selected 4% of the drill holes that were tagged with vein domain composites used in the MRE. Collar, survey and assay results for the drill holes were checked back to original sources and very few errors were found. In the assay data only 7 assay results had higher quality values available that were not in the final gold column. Six gold values had not been replaced by results from screen fire assay method and one value had a rerun value instead of the original value.

LGGCs database validation and observations during the site visit indicate the database is of sufficient quality to support a mineral resource estimation.

13. Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

1911 Gold has not completed any mineral processing or metallurgical studies or test work at the True North Project. The following is a summary of ore processing and metallurgical results carried out by previous owners and operators.

Mining and ore processing has been carried out at True North intermittently since the early 1930's. The original process used a gravity concentration step and whole-ore cyanidation using Merrill Crowe gold precipitation. Recoveries with this original plant and process were generally 96%.

In 1980, the original process plant was destroyed by fire except for the crushing plant and fine ore bin feed conveyor. A new process plant was constructed with the same throughput as the original; however, the process was changed to incorporate gravity concentration and a bulk sulphide flotation process.

It was found that by floating the sulphides, a "throwaway tail" could be achieved. The concentrate was reground and upgraded through a cleaner circuit and filtered. The high-grade concentrate was then shipped to a local smelter. Recovery using this process was generally 93%.

In the mid-1990's, the mine was restarted and the process plant was expanded by adding a larger 12-ft by 14-ft (3.8 m x 4.3 m) grinding mill and a cyanide leach circuit for concentrate leaching. The operation was short lived.

In 1998, the operation was restarted again and this time ran for three years at a rate of 1,000 tons (907 tonnes) per day. The process used two-stage crushing followed by grinding, concentration using a centrifugal concentrator, and a bulk sulphide flotation process. This flotation concentrate was reground and sent to a leach/CIP gold recovery plant. The carbon was eluted using a conventional pressure strip followed by electrowinning and subsequent refining. Recovery for the period was calculated as generally 92% (Table 13.1).

Table 13.1 Harmony Gold – Rice Lake Deposit Metallurgical Results

Tons Milled 1990's	Gravity (oz. Au)	EW (oz. Au)	Gold Prod'n (oz. Au)	Overall Loss (oz. Au)	Calc. Grade (opt Au)	Gravity Recovery	Overall Recovery
994,830	58,198	91,297	149,496	13,304	0.164	35.75%	91.83%

When the Hinge Zone was developed, a 3,700-ton (3,357-tonne) bulk sample was treated through the process circuit with no changes having been made to that process. Recovery from this bulk sample was generally 92%. Subsequent samples were processed in May and June of 2009 with recoveries at 96.6% and 97.2% respectively, not shown (Table 13.2).

Table 13.2 Hinge Zone Metallurgical results

Tons Milled	Gravity (oz. Au)	EW (oz. Au)	Gold Prod'n (oz. Au)	Overall Loss (oz. Au)	Calc. Grade (opt Au)	Gravity Recovery	Overall Recovery
154,229	6,712	16,608	23,320	1,826	0.163	27.30%	92.74%
27,543	742	3,385	4,127	348	0.162	16.59%	92.23%
258,469	10,462	21,418	31,880	2,605	0.133	27.61%	92.45%

In August 2010, the first bulk sample from the 007 Zone ore was processed. This represented 6,245 tons (5,667 tonnes) grading 0.139 opt Au (4.77 g/t Au) gold with a general recovery of 92%. Additional samples in the months of September and October of 2010 yielded recoveries between 95% and 92%, not shown. Current process plant recovery from all ore is 93.3%, not shown (Table 13.3).

Table 13.3 007 Zone Metallurgical Results

Tons Processed	Gravity (oz. Au)	EW (oz. Au)	Gold Prod'n (oz. Au)	Overall Loss (oz. Au)	Calc. Grade (opt Au)	Gravity Recovery	Overall Recovery
24,734	1,015	1,944	2,959	270	0.131	65.78%	91.65%
248,475	17,782	27,716	45,498	3,026	0.195	36.65%	93.76%

Although current operations employ a conventional ball mill as a primary grinding unit, the potential of Semi-Autogenous Grinding (SAG) milling was investigated. Samples of both True North and Hinge Zone mineralized material were sent to both SGS Mineral Services' Lakefield Laboratory (SGS Lakefield) and Starkey & Associates Inc. (Starkey Associates) for testing. Results are listed in Table 13.4 and Table 13.5.

Table 13.4 SGS Lakefield And Starkey Associates Sag Mill Testing Results

Sample Name	Relative Density	JK Parameters		MacPherson Test		Work Indices (kWh/t)		
		A x b	ta	(kg/h)	(kWh/t)	AWI	RWI	BWI
Rice Lake Ore	2.77	74.5	0.34	9.7	8.2	13.9	15.7	14.9
Hinge Ore	2.71	64.4	0.038	10.9	7.5	14.5	13.2	16.7

Table 13.5 JKTech Drop-Weight Test Summary

Sample Name	A	b	A x b	Hardness Percentile	ta	Hardness Percentile	Relative Density
Rice Lake Ore	61.7	0.77	47.5	50	0.34	73	2.77
Hinge Ore	91.9	1.04	64.4	30	0.38	65	2.71

Table 13.6 shows additional SGS Lakefield and Starkey & Associates SAG Mill Testing Results.

Table 13.6 More SGS Lakefield And Starkey & Associates Sag Mill Testing Results

Project Identification		SAG Mill Data from SAG Design Test					Ball Mill Data from SAG Design Test							Total Pinion W to P80 kWg/t
Project Sample No.	Client Sample Info	Initial Weight grams	No. of Revs	Bulk SG g/cc	SG Solids g/cc	Calc SAG W to 1.7mm kWh/t	Initial Weight grams	Test Feed F80µ	Test Product F80 µ	Gpb (Avg last 3 cycles)	SAG Dis. Bond BWI kWh/t	Macro/ Micro Ratio	Calc BMW to P80 kWh/t	
1	Zone 1 - Hinge	7715	1123	1.71	2.71	7.72	1303	1409.7	1163	1.516	16.67	0.46	12.23	19.94
2	Zone 2 Rice	7650	1306	1.7	2.84	9.03	1294	1348.4	112.6	1.705	14.93	0.6	10.95	19.97
Average		7682	1214	1.71	2.78	8.37	1298	1379	114.4	1.61	15.8	0.53	11.59	19.96
Std. deviation		46	130	0.01	0.09	0.93	7	43.3	2.7	0.134	1.23	0.1	0.9	0.002
Design data											16.67	0.54	12.23	21.25
		SAGDesign Equation for Pinion Energy: W = Revolutions * (grams+16000)/(447.3*grams) *Note: Calc SAG pinion kWh/t equation calibrated for feed* *F80 152mm and transfer size T80 170 mm*					Bond Equation for Pinion Energy: W = (10*Wi/P80^0.5)*fines factor *Note: Calc BM pinion kWh/t is based on P80 105µm* *Fines Factor = (P80 + 10.3)/(1.145*P80) 1.00* *Note: Bond BM Wi test closing Screen 150 µm*							

In 2012 several flotation tails samples were leached in cyanide to understand the potential need for building a flotation tails leach circuit at the Project. The samples were tested during two test programs with both programs employing a 24-hour leach on as-received samples at a pH above 10.0. The first program used a cyanide concentration of 2.5 grams per litre cyanide (gpl NaCN) and the second program a concentration of 0.5 gpl NaCN. The results of these two programs are summarized in the Table 13.7 and Table 13.8.

Table 13.7 Results Leaching Flotation Tails for 24 Hours at 2.5 gpl NaCN Concentration

Date Sampled	Calc. Head, opt	%	opt Recoverable Gold
2010-09-12	0.01	90.04%	0.009
2010-10-12	0.0062	84.00%	0.0052
2010-11-12	0.0074	86.52%	0.0064
2010-12-12	0.0071	85.96%	0.0061
10/13/12	0.01	90.04%	0.009
10/14/12	0.0086	88.35%	0.0076
10/15/12	0.0119	66.31%	0.0079
10/16/12	0.0157	55.55%	0.0087
10/17/12	0.0071	85.96%	0.0061
10/18/12	0.0081	75.38%	0.0061
10/19/12	0.0083	87.94%	0.0073
10/20/12	0.0092	89.09%	0.0082
10/21/12	0.0095	89.43%	0.0085
10/22/12	0.0077	87.03%	0.0067
10/23/12	0.0077	87.03%	0.0067
10/24/12	0.0083	87.94%	0.0073

Date Sampled	Calc. Head, opt	%	opt Recoverable Gold
10/25/12	0.0105	85.77%	0.009
10/26/12	0.0271	87.10%	0.0236
10/27/12	0.0103	90.32%	0.0093
10/28/12	0.0095	94.76%	0.009
10/30/12	0.0071	85.96%	0.0061
10/31/12	0.0088	82.94%	0.0073
2011-01-12	0.0065	76.77%	0.005
2011-02-12	0.0097	89.74%	0.0087
Avg.	**0.0097**	**84.58%**	**0.0081**

Table 13.8 Results Leaching Flotation Tails for 24 Hours at 0.5 gpl NaCN Concentration

Date Sampled	Calc. Head, opt Au	% Recovery	opt Recoverable Gold
2011-08-12	0.006	83.22%	0.005
2011-09-12	0.0045	77.78%	0.0035
2011-12-12	0.0054	81.39%	0.0044
11/14/12	0.006	83.22%	0.005
11/15/12	0.0067	70.00%	0.0047
11/16/12	0.007	71.25%	0.005
11/17/12	0.0093	78.47%	0.0073
11/18/12	0.0065	84.71%	0.0055
11/19/12	0.008	87.50%	0.007
11/20/12	0.0092	89.09%	0.0082
11/21/12	0.0068	85.36%	0.0058
11/22/12	0.0086	88.35%	0.0076
11/23/12	0.008	87.50%	0.007
11/24/12	0.008	87.50%	0.007
11/25/12	0.0092	89.09%	0.0082
11/26/12	0.0092	89.09%	0.0082
11/29/12	0.0118	91.52%	0.0108
11/29/12	0.021	57.05%	0.012
11/29/12	0.0117	74.47%	0.0087
11/30/12	0.0176	94.33%	0.0166
2012-01-12	0.006	83.22%	0.005
2012-02-12	0.0085	58.62%	0.005
2012-03-12	0.0068	85.36%	0.0058
2012-04-12	0.0089	88.73%	0.0079
12/13/12	0.0071	85.96%	0.0061
12/14/12	0.0071	85.96%	0.0061
12/15/12	0.0054	81.39%	0.0044
12/16/12	0.0097	89.74%	0.0087
12/17/12	0.01	90.04%	0.009
12/18/12	0.0089	88.73%	0.0079
12/19/12	0.0092	89.09%	0.0082
12/20/12	0.0083	87.94%	0.0073

Date Sampled	Calc. Head, opt Au	% Recovery	opt Recoverable Gold
12/21/12	0.008	87.50%	0.007
12/22/12	0.0086	71.01%	0.0061
12/23/12	0.0146	89.74%	0.0131
12/24/12	0.0124	91.92%	0.0114
12/27/12	0.0074	86.52%	0.0064
12/28/12	0.0065	84.71%	0.0055
12/29/12	0.0074	86.52%	0.0064
12/30/12	0.0098	59.32%	0.0058
12/31/12	0.0067	85.05%	0.0057
Avg.	**0.0087**	**82.91%**	**0.0072**

14. Mineral Resource Estimates

14.1 Introduction

This section describes the resource estimation methodology and summarizes the key assumptions considered by the QPs to prepare the mineral resource model for the gold mineralization at the Ture North Gold Project. The effective date for this updated mineral resource estimation is August 29, 2024. The mineral resource was estimated by QPs Susan Lomas, P.Geo. of LGGC and Dr. Bruce Davis, FAusIMM.

In the opinion of the QPs, the mineral resource estimate reported herein is a reasonable representation of the mineralization found at the True North Gold Deposit at the current level of sampling. The mineral resource has been estimated in conformity with generally accepted CIM *Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practices Guidelines* (November 29, 2019) and is reported in accordance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

Mineral resources are not mineral reserves, and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into a mineral reserve upon application of modifying factors.

Estimations are made from 3D block models based on geostatistical applications using commercial mine planning software, HxGN MinePlan3D® V-16.2.1 (formerly MineSight). The project limits are based on the project's imperial mine grid system using a nominal block size measuring 15 ft x 15 ft x 15 ft (4.57 m). All data in the project is located using the imperial mine grid and the drilling and assay data are stored in imperial measures in ft and as ounces per short ton (oz/st) respectively.

This mineral resource estimate uses all drilling data that is available in the project database, including all available historical drilling conducted by previous operators. 1911 Gold did not conduct a drilling program of their own on the property at the time of the resource estimation. Drill holes, collared from surface and underground drill stations, have traced the True North Gold Deposit to depths of more than 6,950 ft (2118.4 m) below surface (~3,150 ft elevation). Mineral resource estimates included in this report are expected to be mined through underground extraction method.

The mineral resource estimate was generated using drill hole sample assay results and the interpretation of a geological model which relates to the spatial distribution of gold in the deposit. Interpolation characteristics were defined based on geology, drill hole spacing, and geostatistical analysis of the data.

The mineral resources were classified into Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource categories according to their proximity to the sample data locations and are reported, as required by NI 43-101, according to the CIM *Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves* (May 2014) and CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (November 2019).

14.2 Project Drillhole Data

1911 Gold personnel undertook extensive validation of the drill hole database to ensure the integrity of the vein modelling and the underlying data that supports the mineral resource estimation. Checks were completed on the locations of the underground infrastructure, and the extent of mined-out stopes and work to ensure complete confidence in the mined-out stope shapes is ongoing.

There are a total of 11,632 drill holes in the project database, with a total core length of 4,989,230 ft (1,520,717.3 m). Of these drillholes, 3,157 intersected the modelled vein solids and 30,525 samples, covering 51,961 ft (15,837.7 m), were included in the resource estimation. This drilling occurs over an area measuring about 8.4 km (27,650 ft) west-east by 1.2 km (6000 ft) north-south and extending to depths exceeding 2.1 km (7,000 ft) below surface.

Underground chip samples were not included in the resource estimation as they are mostly located in areas that are mined out. Drill hole assays in areas that have been mined were excluded and not used to estimate the mineral resources.

The locations of different zones and the distribution of drilling is shown in plan-view, inclined view and vertical long section in Table 14.1 to Table 14.3.

While the mine was first discovered 1912 and drilling began in 1913, the majority of the drillholes included in this resource estimate were completed after 1994 and are of AQ, BQ, NQ and HQ core sizes (Table 14.1). Of the drill samples used for the resource estimation more than half of them (1,895 ddhs) were from BQ sized drill core and from drillholes completed between 2006 and 2017. The majority of the drillholes, 2,606, were completed between 2000 and 2017 with only 551 drillholes drilled prior to 2000.

Table 14.1 Summary of Drillhole Core Sizes and Years Drilled for DDHs included in the Mineral Resource Estimation (2 DDHs are of unknown core size)

Year Drilled	No. DDHs	AQ Core	BQ Core	NQ Core	HQ Core
1994	19	19			
1995	47	47			
1997	124	124			
1998	49	49			
1999	81	70	9		
2000	55	55			
2006	135	4	131		
2007	115	38	77		
2008	160	23	137		
2009	208	15	193		
2010	245	36	192	17	
2011	341	68	222	48	3
2012	311	81	210	20	
2013	337	70	242	17	8
2014	328	128	200		
2015	14	14			
2016	142	16	93	33	
2017	215	24	189	2	
Unknown	231	231	-	-	-
Grand Total	**3,157**	**1,112**	**1,895**	**137**	**11**

14.3 Vein Modelling

For the 2024 Mineral Resource estimate, modelling of the mineralized vein wireframes was completed by 1911 Gold geologists using Leapfrog Geo software. A total of 75 mineralized vein wireframes were generated in three-dimensional (3D) and sectional interpretations based on the interval selection of all available historical records, underground level plan maps, assay, and lithological data.

The modelling criteria to identify the mineralized vein structures used a nominal grade cut-off of 0.089 oz/st Au (3 g/t Au) cut-off and minimum width of 4 ft (1.2 m). The edge of wireframes was limited to half the drill hole spacing or 150 ft (46 m) from drill hole intersections. The wireframes were clipped around the underground infrastructure and to the topographic surface.

Validation of the vein wireframes was done in 3D on 7.5 m (15 ft) to 15 m (30 ft) sections along the vein and errors or inconsistencies were corrected. The vein solids were also checked against the unground workings solids, available underground veins maps and the chip sampling results.

The final vein solids are shown in Figure 14.1 to Figure 14.3 and in more detail by Zone in Figure 14.4 to Figure 14.11.

LGGC has reviewed the vein solids that were received from 1911 Gold and found them to be a reasonable representation of the gold mineralization and suitable to support the Mineral Resource Estimation.

Figure 14.1 Planview and Inclined View of all Drillholes in the True North Gold Deposit Database (LGGC, 2024)

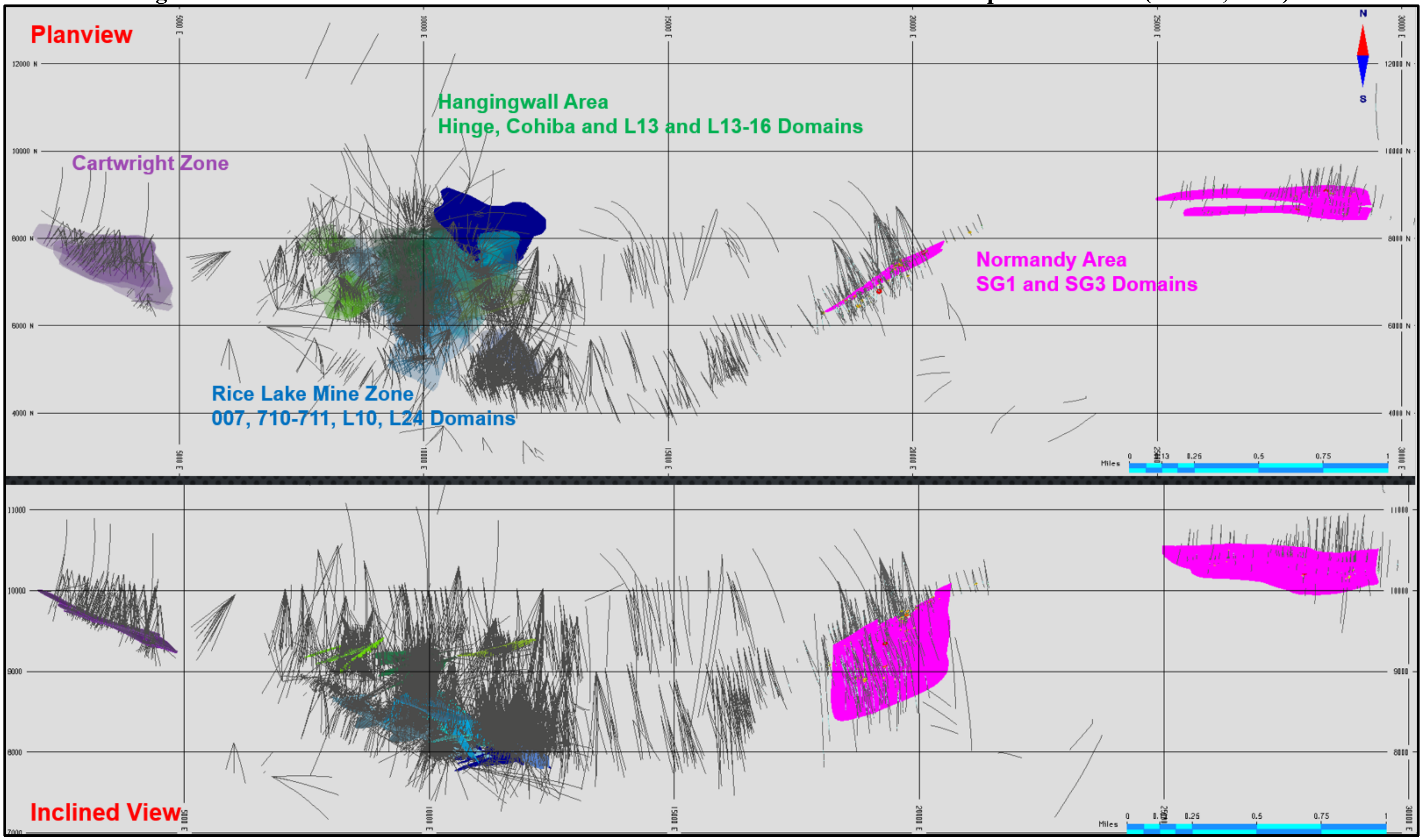


Figure 14.2 Planview and Inclined View of Drillholes Supporting the Mineral Resource Estimation in the True North Gold Deposit Database (LGGC, 2024)

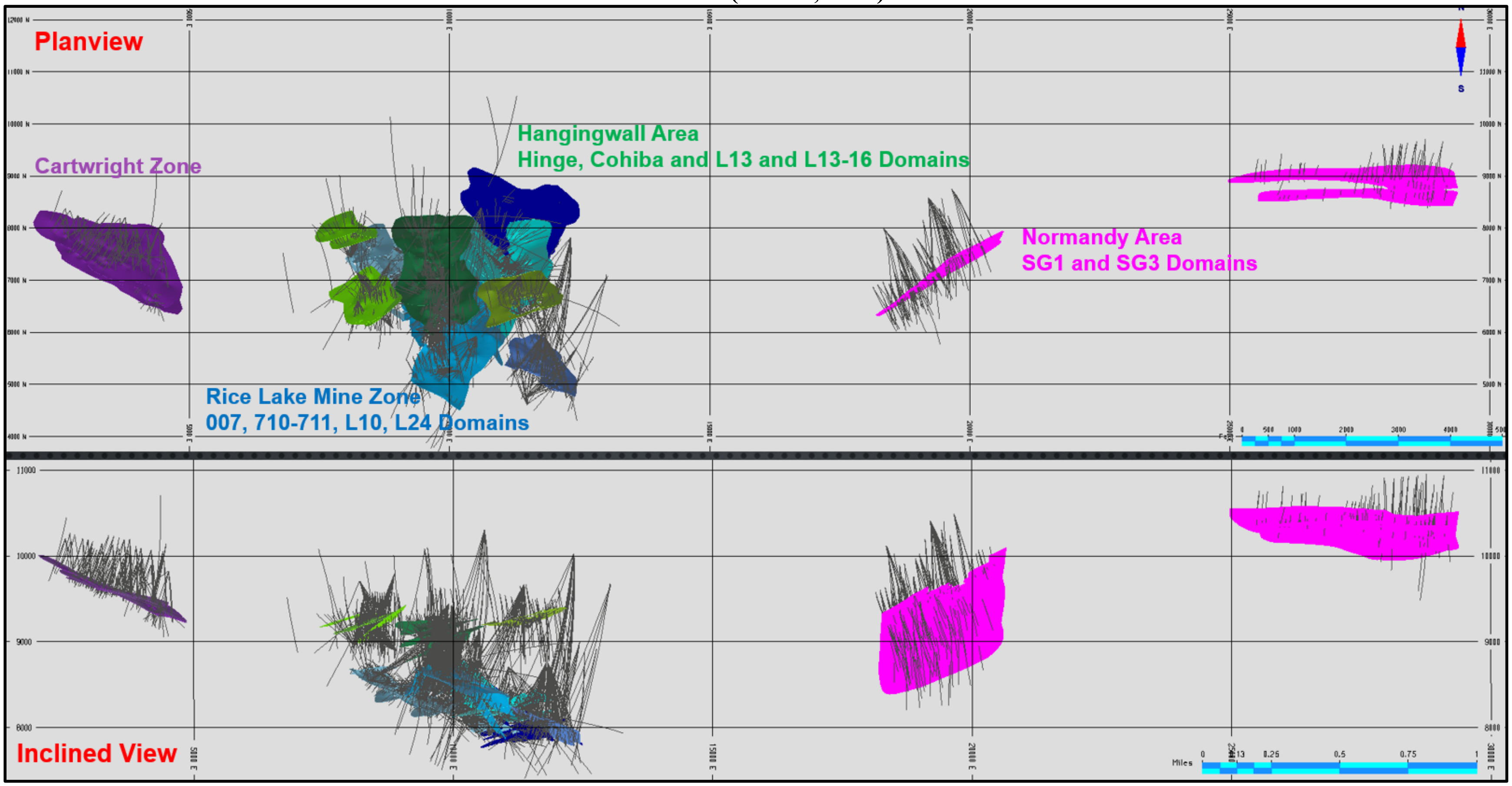
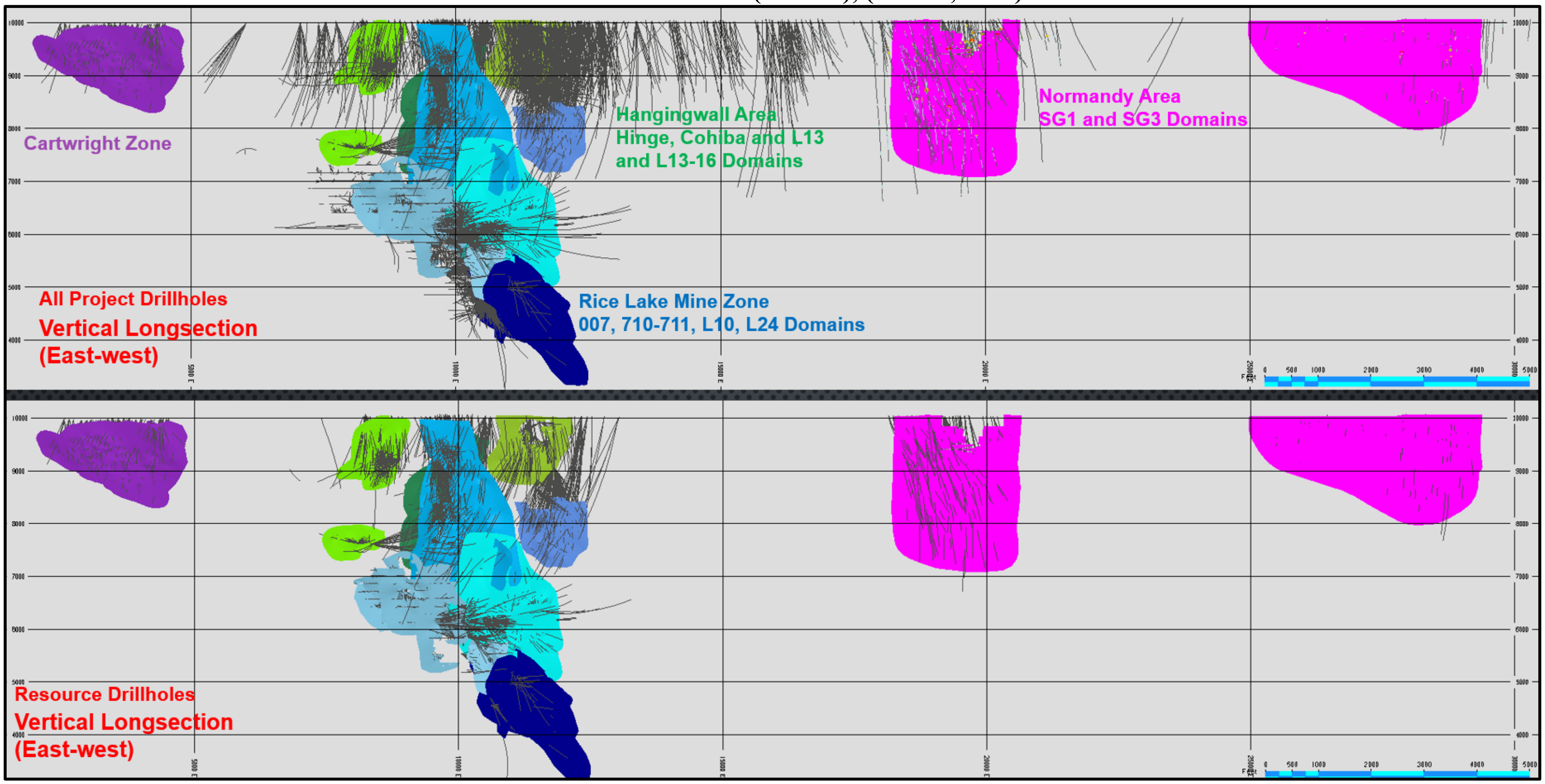


Figure 14.3 Vertical East-West Sections Showing All Drillholes in the Project Database (Top) and Drillholes used for the Mineral Resource Estimation (Bottom), (LGGC, 2024)



14.4 Underground Infrastructure

Underground infrastructure (drifts and shafts) and areas previously mined-out in stopes were digitized from the old mining plans and linked together into 3D solid during the 2018 resource modelling study. Vulcan shapes were imported into Leapfrog® and MinePlan® software. A preliminary validation of the infrastructure shapes was completed using underground mine plans and drillhole collar location maps and appear to reasonably represent the locations of the modeled shapes. The location of these underground openings is shown in Figure 14.4 for the True North Mine area and Figure 14.5 for the Normandy Vein Area (SG1). Historical stopes outside of the areas of the current Mineral Resources have not been modelled.

There is sufficient confidence in the current underground mine opening models to estimate Indicated and Inferred mineral resources. To mitigate the risk to the mineral resources in proximity to the stope locations, the vein solids were clipped within about 5 to 15 ft (1.52 to 4.56 m) of stoped areas as can be seen in Figure 14.5. Detailed validation is needed to ensure all mined out stopes are included in void shapes through detailed review and drilling.

Figure 14.4 Historical Mined Stopes and UG Drift and Shaft Locations in the areas of the Mineral Resource Estimation (LGGC, 2024)

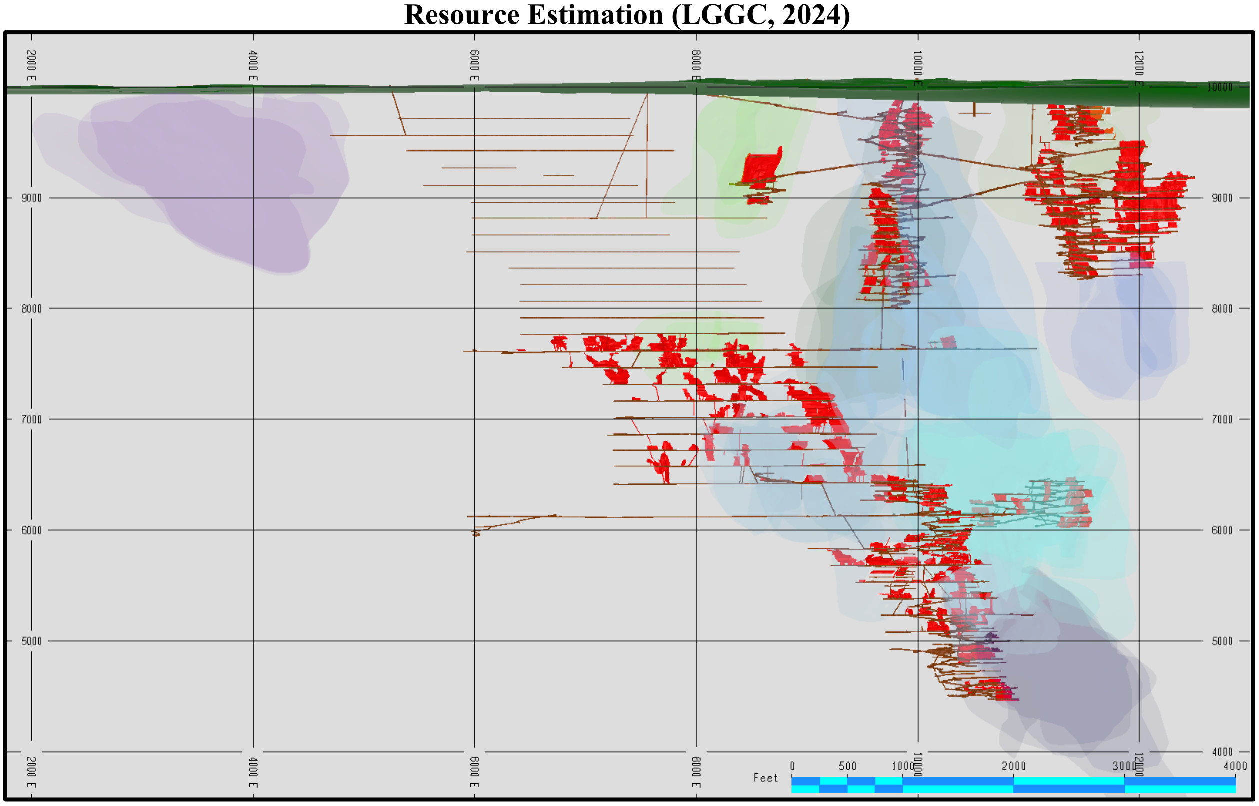
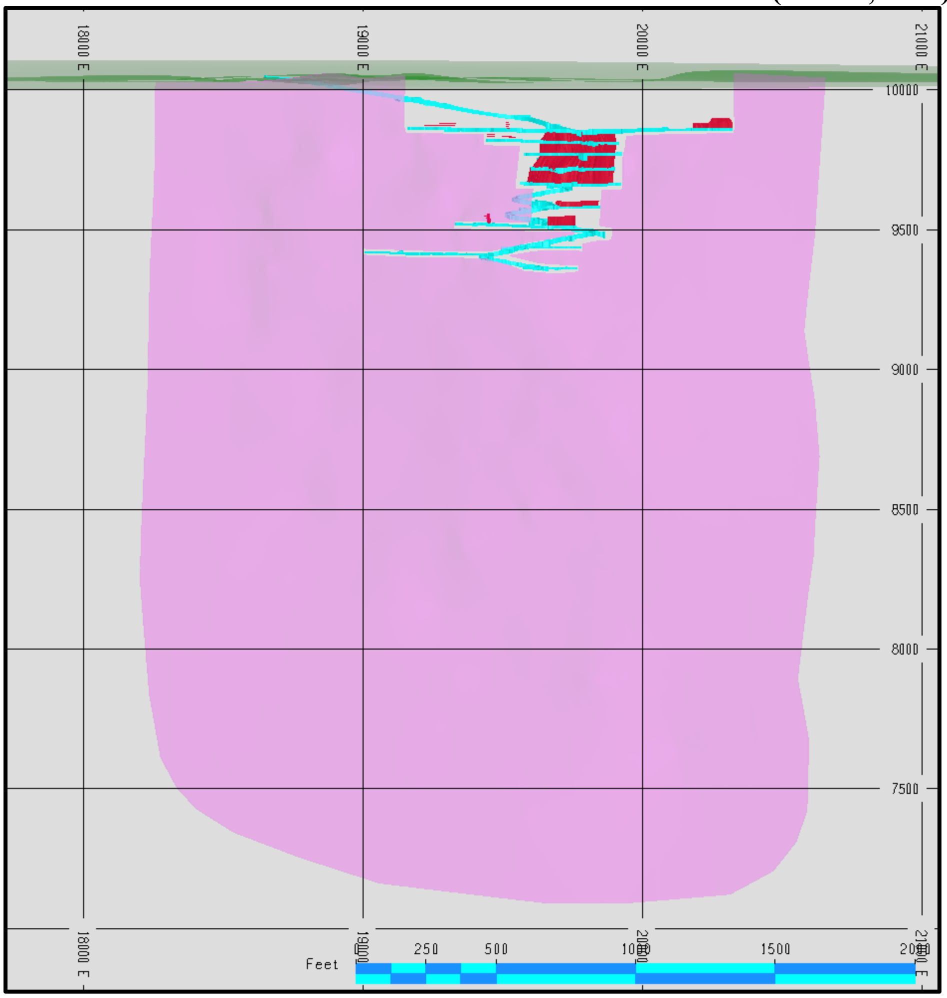


Figure 14.5 Historical Mined Stopes and UG Drift and Shaft Locations at Normandy Zone, SG1 Vein Domain in the areas of the Mineral Resource Estimation (LGGC, 2024)



14.5 Topography

Two digital topographic surfaces over the True North Mine area and Normandy far east area were provided.

14.6 Bulk Density

During historical production and reconciliation to mill feed, a bulk density of 2.7 to 2.8 t/m^3 (tonnage factor of 11.4 ft^3/short ton) was used to convert volumes to weights in the mineral resource estimate.

The 2018 mineral resource estimation work used a bulk density value of 2.76 t/m^3 or a tonnage factor of 11.7 ft^3/short ton based on the results of 7,586 bulk density samples.

LGGC received a file from 1911 Gold that contained 9,321 bulk density measurements from drill core. Some of this data was in drillholes outside of the mineral resource estimation area so only

7,215 measurements were imported into the resource drillhole database. Of these bulk density measurements, 809 were tagged to the vein solids used in the estimate. These samples had an average bulk density value of 2.76 t/m^3 thus validating the value used in 2018 for the estimation of tonnes in the model and was used by LGGC for the summation of the mineral resource estimate in this report.

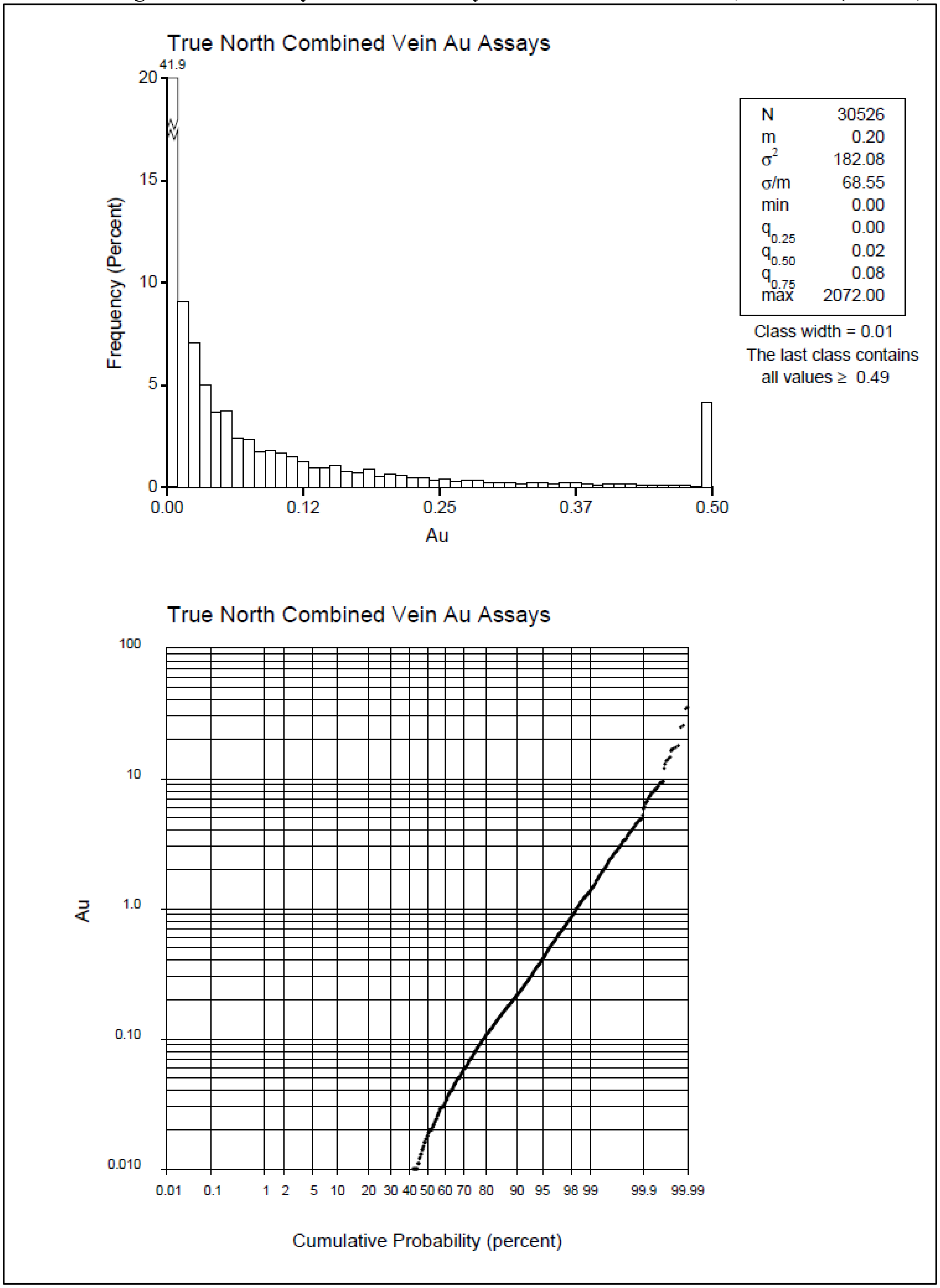
14.7 Exploratory Data Analysis, Outlier Grades and Interpolation Domaining

Exploratory data analysis (EDA) involves the statistical summarization of the database to better understand the characteristics of the data that may control grade. One of the main purposes of this exercise is to determine whether there is evidence of spatial distinctions in grade which may require the separation and isolation of domains during interpolation. The application of separate domains prevents unwanted mixing of data during interpolation, and, therefore, the resulting grade model will better reflect the unique properties of the deposit. However, applying domain boundaries in areas where the data is not statistically unique may impose a bias in the distribution of grades in the model.

A domain boundary, which segregates the data during interpolation, is typically applied when the average grade in one domain is significantly different from that of another domain. A boundary may also be applied if there is evidence that a significant change in the grade distribution has occurred across the lithological contact.

Potential outlier samples were visually reviewed to determine their location in relation to the surrounding data. It was decided that anomalous samples would be controlled using a combination of traditional capping and outlier restrictions. The first step to assessing outlier grades was to review the vein tagged assay data summary statistics on a histogram/probability plot (Figure 14.6). The review of the data showed extreme outlier grades, and the gold assay data was capped at 10 oz/st prior to compositing the assay data to 1.5 ft intervals. The composited data was reviewed again by each vein individually to assess a restricted outlier strategy if necessary. A grade threshold was identified if there were extreme grades and values within 50 ft of a composite were used but beyond this range they were capped to the threshold grade. The grade thresholds for each vein are included in the discussions of the vein domains below.

Figure 14.6 Histogram/Probability Plot of all Assay Data within Vein Solids, Au oz/st (LGGC, 2024)



14.7.1 Vein Domains

1911 Gold modelled the vein solids and provided LGGC with solids for 75 veins within 4 main Vein Zones (Cartwright, Hangingwall, Rice Lake Mine and Normandy Zones) and 11 different Vein Domains as listed in Table 14.2 and illustrated in Figure 14.1 to Figure 14.3.

Review of the composite data for each vein determined that some had too few drill holes (1 to 2), too few composites (<10) or grades below an economic threshold to support grade estimation and they were not included in the current estimate. Therefore, 67 out of 75 vein domains were interpolated with gold grades (Table 14.2).

Table 14.2 Vein Zones and Domains with Total number of Vein Solids

Vein Zone	Vein Domain	No. Vein Solids	No Vein Solids Used in Estimate
Cartwright Zone	Cartwright	3	3
Hangingwall Zone	Cohiba	3	3
Hangingwall Zone	L13 Upper	3	3
Hangingwall Zone	L13-L16	3	3
Hangingwall Zone	Hinge	4	4
Rice Lake Mine Zone	7	4	4
Rice Lake Mine Zone	710-711 Complex	21	16
Rice Lake Mine Zone	Deep East	13	11
Rice Lake Mine Zone	L10	6	6
Rice Lake Mine Zone	L24	12	11
Normandy Zone	SG1-SG3	3	3
	Total	**75**	**67**

Due to the difference in grade distributions and the proximity of vein domains to each other, each vein was interpolated with hard boundaries.

14.7.2 Cartwright Zone

The Cartwright Zone is the furthest west vein set and has no pre-existing infrastructure other than a drift that intersects the far east end of the veins (Figure 14.7). There are three veins within this zone and their summary statistics are included in Table 14.3.

Figure 14.7 Vertical Section, Cartwright Vein Showing Location of Veins, Infrastructure, Topography and DDH Composites (LGGC, 2024)

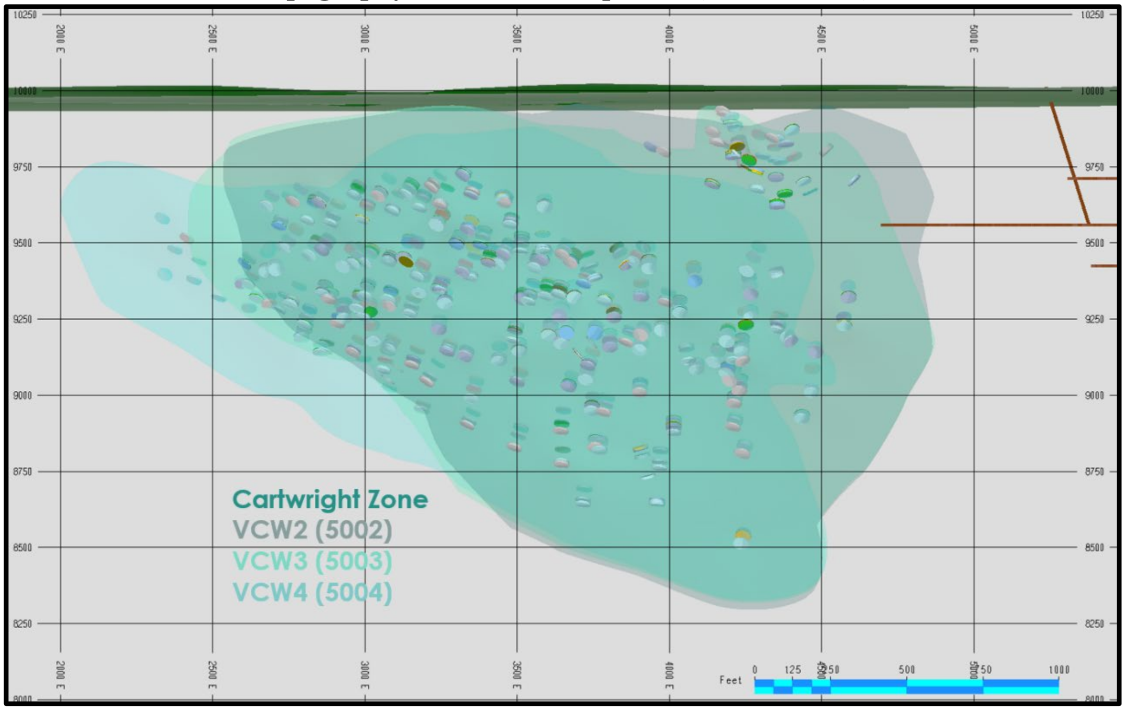


Table 14.3 Cartwright Domain Summary Statistics for 1.5 ft Composites, Au oz/st

Domain	Vein Name	Vein Code	No. Comps	Mean	CoefVar	Min	Q25	Q50	Q75	Max
Cartwright	All	All	2205	0.0433	2.67	0	0.0002	0.0071	0.0384	2.7900
Cartwright	VCW2	5002	703	0.0356	2.53	0	0.0002	0.0077	0.0356	1.4370
Cartwright	VCW3	5003	805	0.0317	2.10	0	0.0002	0.0046	0.3230	0.5640
Cartwright	VCW4	5004	697	0.0644	2.62	0	0.0002	0.0108	0.5860	2.7905

Individual veins were assessed for outlier grades in the composited dataset by histogram probability plot and the grade thresholds were chosen for the outlier restriction strategy as presented in Table 14.4.

Table 14.4 Restricted Outlier Strategy for Cartwright Zone Veins, Grade Threshold, Range and Number of Restricted Composites

Domain	Vein Name	Vein Code	Threshold, Au oz/st	Range (ft)	No. Comps Restricted
Cartwright	VCW2	5002	0.40	50	7
Cartwright	VCW3	5003	0.40	50	5
Cartwright	VCW4	5004	0.80	50	6

14.7.3 Hangingwall Zone

The Hangingwall Zone is in the central area of the True North Mine area to the north of the main mineralized area, the Rice Lake Mine Zone. This zone includes four separate vein domains, L13 Upper Domain, L13-16 Lower Domain, Hinge Domain and the Cohiba Domain (Figure 14.8 and

Figure 14.9). Three of the vein domains have mine infrastructure and stopes that intersect vein solids (Figure 14.9). The summary statistics for each vein domain are included in Table 14.5. There are three veins in each of L13, L13-16 and Cohiba and 4 veins in Hinge.

Figure 14.8. E-W Vertical Section, Hangingwall Zone Vein Domains with Vein Solids and Underground Infrastructure (LGGC, 2024)

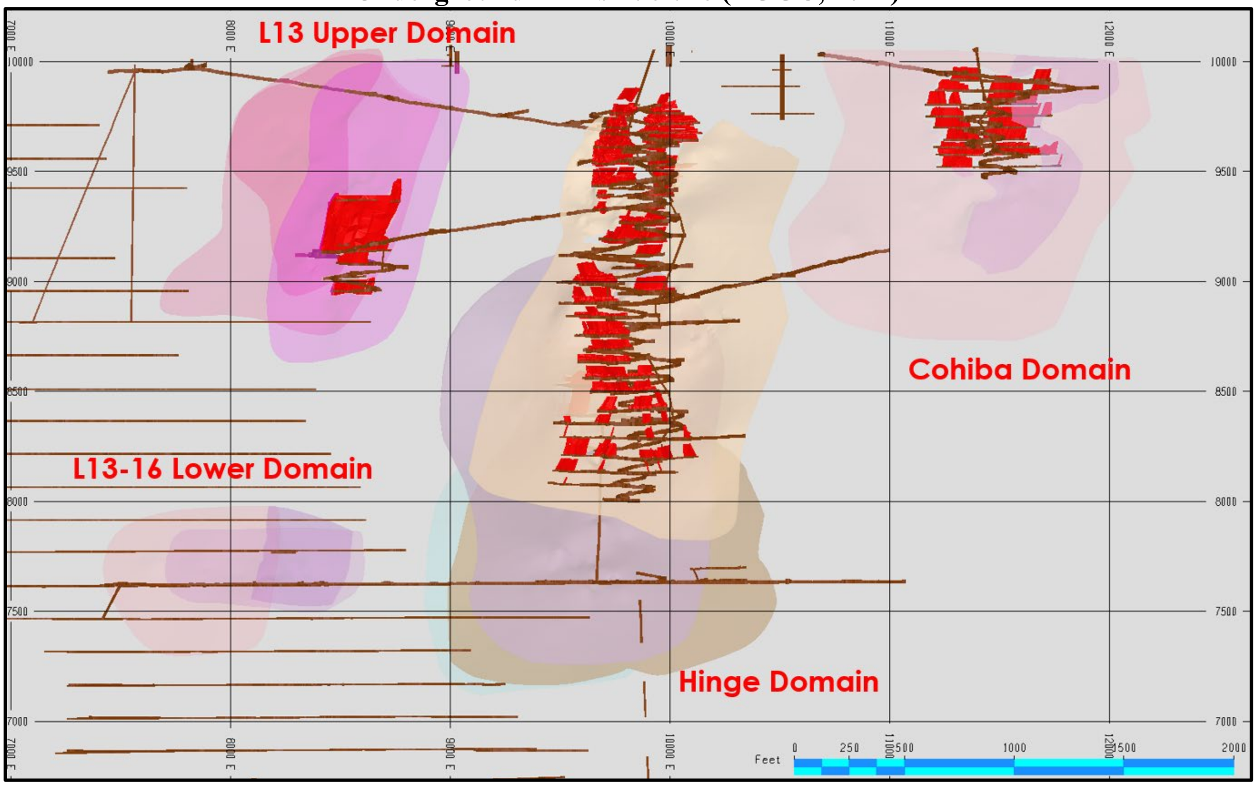


Figure 14.9 Oblique Vertical View to show Extent of Underground Infrastructure Through the Vein Domains in the Hangingwall Zone (LGGC, 2024)

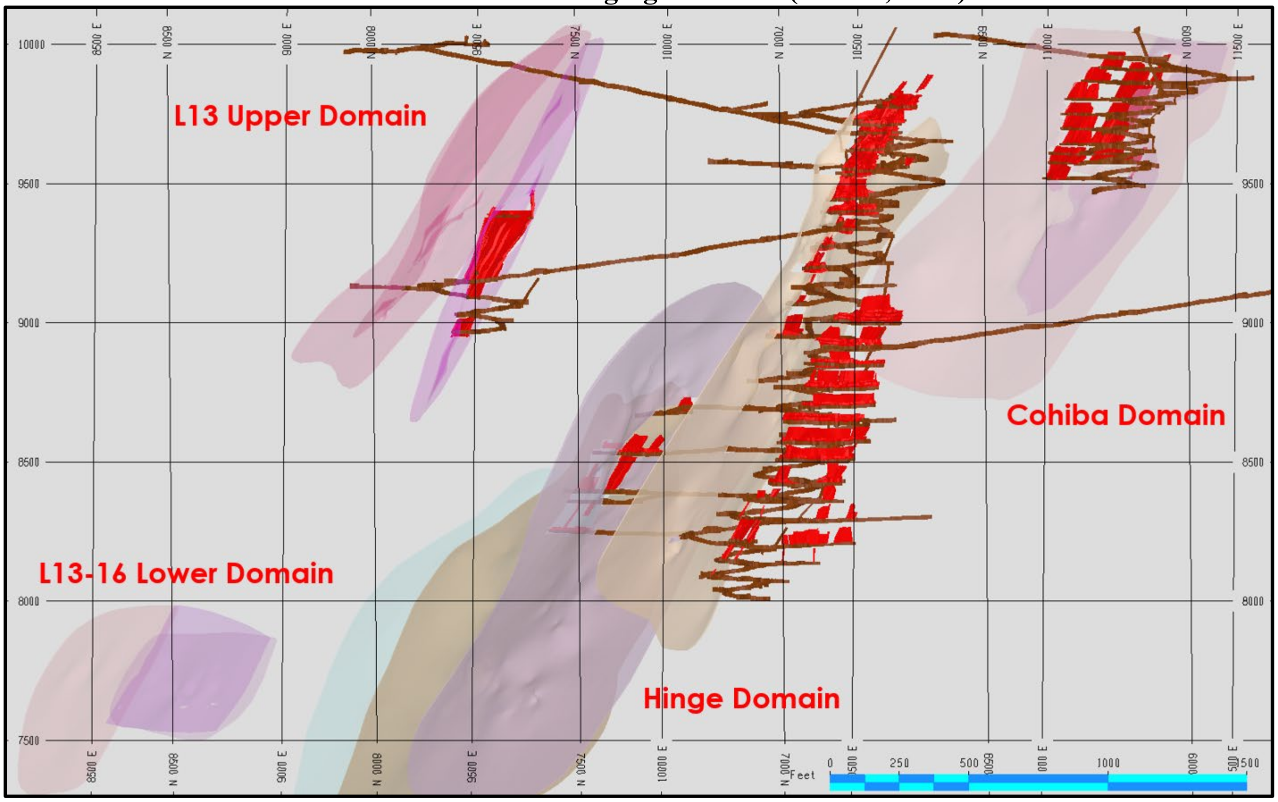


Table 14.5 Hangingwall Zone Veins Summary Statistics for 1.5 ft Composites, Au oz/st

Domain	Vein Name	Vein Code	No. Comps	Mean	CoefVar	Min	Q25	Q50	Q75	Max
L13	All	All	2186	0.0537	3.79	0	0	0.0010	0.0361	6.0396
L13	V1300	1300	710	0.0462	2.37	0	0	0.0350	0.0469	1.8260
L13	V1305	1305	459	0.0186	2.88	0	0	0.0000	0.0660	0.6363
L13	V1310	1310	671	0.0920	3.65	0	0	0.0019	0.0487	6.0396
L13-L16	V1320	1320	105	0.0361	1.71	0	0.0015	0.0117	0.0407	0.3799
L13-L16	V1325	1325	165	0.0242	2.50	0	0	0.0010	0.0214	0.5109
L13-L16	V1330	1330	76	0.0852	1.98	0	0.002	0.0150	0.0780	1.0930
Hinge	All	All	5103	0.0830	4.12	0	0	0.0021	0.0523	8.6700
Hinge	V04	6804	2470	0.0983	4.52	0	0	0.0030	0.0538	8.6700
Hinge	V800	6800	1376	0.0706	2.34	0	0	0.0082	0.0598	1.5382
Hinge	V810	6810	941	0.0776	3.37	0	0	0.0010	0.0513	3.4460
Hinge	V820	6820	316	0.0327	4.04	0	0.0001	0.0010	0.1440	1.8402
Cohiba	All	All	1363	0.0987	3.53	0	0.0008	0.0180	0.0685	6.6870
Cohiba	v400	3400	970	0.1291	3.11	0	0.004	0.0320	0.0989	6.6870
Cohiba	str400_FW	3410	296	0.0200	3.94	0	0	0.0009	0.0094	1.0717
Cohiba	str400_HW	3420	97	0.0342	5.51	0	0	0.0004	0.0175	1.8619

Individual veins were assessed for outlier grades in the composted dataset by histogram probability plot and the grade thresholds were chosen for the outlier restriction strategy as presented in Table 14.6.

Table 14.6 Restricted Outlier Strategy for Hangingwall Zone Veins, Grade Threshold, Range and Number of Restricted Composites

Domain	Vein Name	Vein Code	Threshold Au oz/st	Range (ft)	No. Comps Restricted
Cartwright	VCW2	5002	0.40	50	7
Cartwright	VCW3	5003	0.40	50	5
Cartwright	VCW4	5004	0.80	50	6
L13	V1300	1300	0.50	50	3
L13	V1305	1305	0.20	50	7
L13	V1310	1310	0.80	50	11
L13-L16	V1320	1320	0.10	50	9
L13-L16	V1325	1325	0.17	50	4
L13-L16	V1330	1330	0.20	50	8
Hinge	V04	6804	2.50	50	14
Hinge	V800	6800	1.00	50	9
Hinge	V810	6810	1.30	50	8
Hinge	V820	6820	0.14	50	7
Cohiba	v400	3400	0.80	50	9
Cohiba	str400_FW	3410	0.50	50	6
Cohiba	str400_HW	3420	0.20	50	2

14.7.4 Rice Lake Mine Zone

The Rice Lake Mine zone is the main mineralized trend on the property in the central area of the True North Mine. This zone includes five separate vein domains, 007, 710-711 Complex, Deep East, L10 and L24 Domains (Figure 14.10). All of the domains have mine infrastructure and stopes that intersect vein solids. There are four veins in 007, 21 veins in the 710-711 Complex, 12 veins in L24, 13 veins in Deep East and 6 veins in Hinge domains for a total of 56 veins.

Some veins were not interpolated due to too few or too low-grade composites to support a reasonable resource estimation. Two veins, 758 and 790 were intersected by a single drillhole in the 710-711 Complex thus not satisfying the two-hole minimum required for grade interpolation. Three veins, 707, 755 and 780 in the 710-711 Complex, one vein, 920, in L24 and two veins, 115 and 513, in Deep East did not have sufficiently high grades to support an underground resource estimation.

In total 45 veins from the Rice Lake Mine Zone were interpolated for gold grades for the mineral resource estimation.

The summary statistics for the composite data are included in Table 14.7.

Figure 14.10 E-W Vertical Section, Rice Lake Mine Zone Vein Domains with Vein Solids and Underground Infrastructure (LGGC, 2024)

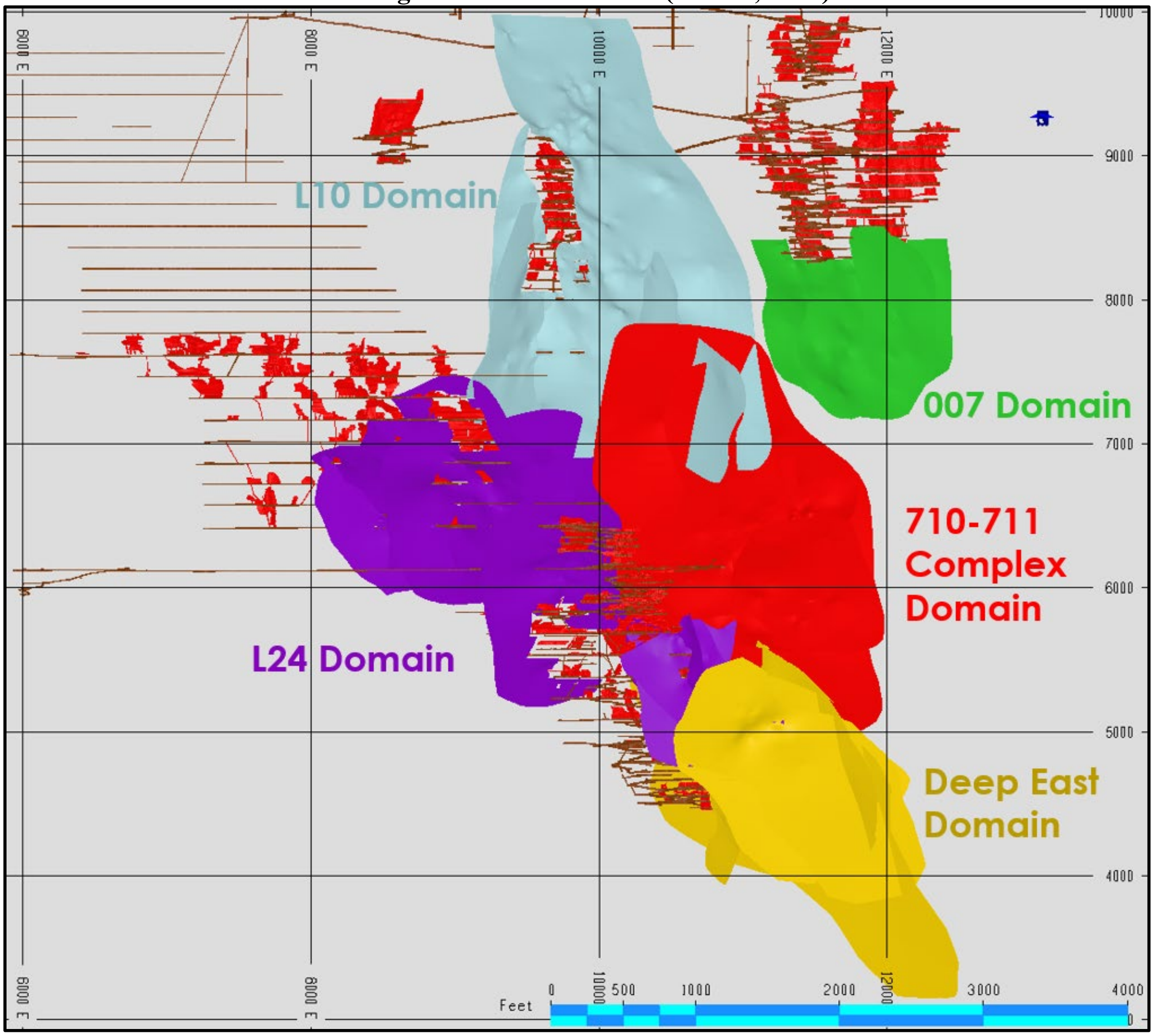


Table 14.7 Rice Lake Mine Zone Veins Summary Statistics for 1.5 ft Composites, Au oz/st (Veins Highlighted in Red Were not Interpolated)

Vein Domain	Vein Name	Vein Code	No.	Mean	CoefVar	Min	Q25	Q50	Q75	Max
007	All	All	2530	0.0583	2.77	0.0000	0.0003	0.0155	0.0581	3.4930
007	V700	7700	927	0.0516	2.11	0.0000	0.0010	0.0166	0.0564	1.1410
007	V730	7730	957	0.0685	2.51	0.0000	0.0010	0.0230	0.0683	2.4610
007	V731	7731	293	0.0432	3.92	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0262	2.0719
007	V732	7732	353	0.0612	3.74	0.0000	0.0000	0.0107	0.5390	3.4930
710-711 Complex	All	All	15,310	0.0703	4.1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0405	8.3040
710-711 Complex	V707	707	406	0.0105	5.06	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0090	0.9405

Vein Domain	Vein Name	Vein Code	No.	Mean	CoefVar	Min	Q25	Q50	Q75	Max
710-711 Complex	V708	708	312	0.0988	2.73	0.0000	0.0010	0.0123	0.0590	2.2221
710-711 Complex	V709	709	282	0.0601	3.93	0.0000	0.0000	0.0075	0.0316	2.9383
710-711 Complex	V710	710	3806	0.1362	3.37	0.0000	0.0000	0.0178	0.8860	8.3040
710-711 Complex	V711	711	1387	0.0653	3.55	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0397	3.9211
710-711 Complex	V712	712	902	0.0163	4.07	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0021	0.8395
710-711 Complex	V713	713	1282	0.0865	2.83	0.0000	0.0003	0.0188	0.0780	3.1995
710-711 Complex	V714	714	1141	0.0264	4.31	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0021	1.6034
710-711 Complex	V715	715	604	0.0286	3.01	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0173	0.9380
710-711 Complex	V717	717	343	0.0386	2.34	0.0000	0.0000	0.0087	0.0406	0.9137
710-711 Complex	V718	718	900	0.0216	3.30	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0097	1.0540
710-711 Complex	V750	750	1034	0.0581	2.66	0.0000	0.0000	0.0076	0.0663	3.7890
710-711 Complex	V751	751	225	0.0499	2.74	0.0000	0.0000	0.0036	0.0486	1.3826
710-711 Complex	V753	753	308	0.0539	4.98	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	2.4490
710-711 Complex	V755	755	161	0.0212	2.09	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0202	0.2433
710-711 Complex	V756	756	540	0.0759	3.35	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.4870	3.0946
710-711 Complex	V758	758	5	one ddh						
710-711 Complex	V759	759	174	0.1625	4.06	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.4220	4.6667
710-711 Complex	V770	770	1255	0.0297	7.17	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0093	6.0739
710-711 Complex	V780	780	238	0.0311	5.46	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.3861
710-711 Complex	V790	790	5	one ddh						
L24	All	All	9723	0.0723	2.99	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0643	7.5240
L24	V62	2062	149	0.0776	3.10	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0320	1.9013
L24	V63	2063	545	0.1358	1.63	0.0000	0.0010	0.0632	0.1546	1.9499
L24	V72	2072	2012	0.0724	2.86	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0560	2.9200
L24	V84	2084	1362	0.0569	4.51	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0397	7.5240
L24	v86	2086	2857	0.0519	3.49	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0346	3.3299
L24	v91	2091	662	0.1272	2.34	0.0000	0.0010	0.0560	0.1433	4.3869
L24	v98	2098	763	0.1211	2.36	0.0000	0.0039	0.0433	0.1260	4.7500
L24	v100	2100	514	0.0447	3.12	0.0000	0.0000	0.0004	0.0297	1.4500
L24	v101	2101	352	0.0487	2.20	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0400	0.8720
L24	v920	2920	89	0.0486	2.79	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0299	0.8866
L24	v930	2930	229	0.0477	2.41	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0437	1.1279
L24	v940	2940	189	0.0744	1.73	0.0000	0.0000	0.0217	0.0750	0.7500
Deep East	All	All	3667	0.0638	3.75	0.0000	0.0000	0.0070	0.0538	6.302
Deep East	V115	4115	12	0.1714	1.56	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.1315	0.6810
Deep East	V500	4500	222	0.0877	3.54	0.0000	0.0000	0.0150	0.0770	3.6300
Deep East	V502	4502	415	0.0372	4.41	0.0000	0.0000	0.0013	0.0250	2.2817
Deep East	V505	4505	220	0.0882	1.39	0.0000	0.0109	0.0600	0.1133	1.2678
Deep East	V507	4507	292	0.0647	4.85	0.0000	0.0000	0.0040	0.0310	4.0618
Deep East	V510	4510	559	0.0527	2.11	0.0000	0.0000	0.0120	0.0667	1.4846

Vein Domain	Vein Name	Vein Code	No.	Mean	CoefVar	Min	Q25	Q50	Q75	Max
Deep East	V511	4511	662	0.0460	2.30	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0500	1.0548
Deep East	V512	4512	410	0.0582	3.44	0.0000	0.0000	0.0025	0.0446	2.7600
Deep East	V513	4513	163	0.0602	2.92	0.0000	0.0000	0.0119	0.0412	1.7012
Deep East	V515	4515	242	0.1138	3.28	0.0000	0.0000	0.0083	0.0737	4.1976
Deep East	V520	4520	254	0.0822	4.19	0.0000	0.0000	0.0100	0.0500	4.5043
Deep East	V522	4522	228	0.0831	5.27	0.0000	0.0008	0.0070	0.0347	6.3020
Deep East	V530	4530	1275	0.0629	2.87	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0600	4.3000
L10	All	All	7583	0.0729	3.87	0.0000	0.0000	0.0020	0.0452	8.6697
L10	v1010	1010	2078	0.0989	3.39	0.0000	0.0070	0.0093	0.0717	8.0080
L10	v1011	1011	761	0.0781	3.99	0.0000	0.0000	0.0034	0.0480	4.1140
L10	v1012	1012	149	0.0855	2.20	0.0000	0.0003	0.0143	0.0720	1.1203
L10	v1020	1020	1219	0.0649	3.25	0.0000	0.0000	0.0015	0.0443	2.7982
L10	V1030	1030	2980	0.0537	3.41	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0315	3.5970
L10	v1040	1040	396	0.0902	6.41	0.0000	0.0002	0.0058	0.0333	8.6697

Individual veins were assessed for outlier grades in the composted dataset by histogram probability plot and the grade thresholds were chosen for the outlier restriction strategy as presented in Table 14.8.

Table 14.8 Restricted Outlier Strategy for 710-711 Complex Veins, Grade Threshold, Range and Number of Restricted Composites

Domain	Vein Name	Vein Code	Threshold Au oz/st	Range (ft)	No. Comps Restricted
007	V700	7700	0.60	50	8
007	V730	7730	0.50	50	12
007	V731	7731	0.20	50	9
007	V732	7732	0.30	50	11
710-711 Complex	V708	708	0.70	50	12
710-711 Complex	V709	709	0.30	50	9
710-711 Complex	V710	710	4.00	50	9
710-711 Complex	V711	711	1.50	50	11
710-711 Complex	V712	712	0.20	50	18
710-711 Complex	V713	713	1.50	50	6
710-711 Complex	V714	714	0.60	50	10
710-711 Complex	V715	715	0.30	50	11
710-711 Complex	V717	717	0.25	50	10
710-711 Complex	V718	718	0.30	50	8
710-711 Complex	V750	750	0.70	50	3
710-711 Complex	V751	751	0.30	50	7
710-711 Complex	V753	753	0.20	50	9

Domain	Vein Name	Vein Code	Threshold Au oz/st	Range (ft)	No. Comps Restricted
710-711 Complex	V756	756	0.50	50	15
710-711 Complex	V759	759	0.40	50	9
710-711 Complex	V770	770	0.30	50	15
L24	V62	2062	0.20	50	12
L24	V63	2063	1.00	50	6
L24	V72	2072	1.30	50	13
L24	V84	2084	1.00	50	7
L24	v86	2086	1.00	50	14
L24	v91	2091	0.70	50	11
L24	v98	2098	0.90	50	8
L24	v100	2100	0.45	50	13
L24	v101	2101	0.30	50	16
L24	v930	2930	0.20	50	7
L24	v940	2940	0.25	50	18
Deep East	V500	4500	0.40	50	8
Deep East	V502	4502	0.20	50	9
Deep East	V505	4505	0.23	50	15
Deep East	V507	4507	0.17	50	14
Deep East	V510	4510	0.13	50	16
Deep East	V511	4511	0.37	50	12
Deep East	V512	4512	0.20	50	13
Deep East	V515	4515	0.30	50	17
Deep East	V520	4520	0.16	50	16
Deep East	V522	4522	0.15	50	19
Deep East	V530	4530	0.60	50	9
L10	v1010	1010	1.60	50	13
L10	v1011	1011	0.80	50	13
L10	v1012	1012	0.15	50	25
L10	v1020	1020	1.00	50	8
L10	V1030	1030	1.00	50	17
L10	v1040	1040	0.35	50	14

14.7.5 Normandy Zone

The Normandy Zone is comprised of two vein domains and located about 1000 ft (300 m) to the east of the main Rice Lake Mine zone. The two vein domains are SG1 and SG3 (Figure 14.11). The SG1 vein has mine infrastructure and stopes that intersect the vein solid. There is one vein in the SG1 domain and two in the SG3 domain.

The summary statistics for the composite data are included in Table 14.9.

Figure 14.11 Planview and Vertical East-West Section of the Normandy Zone Vein Domains, (LGGC, 2024)

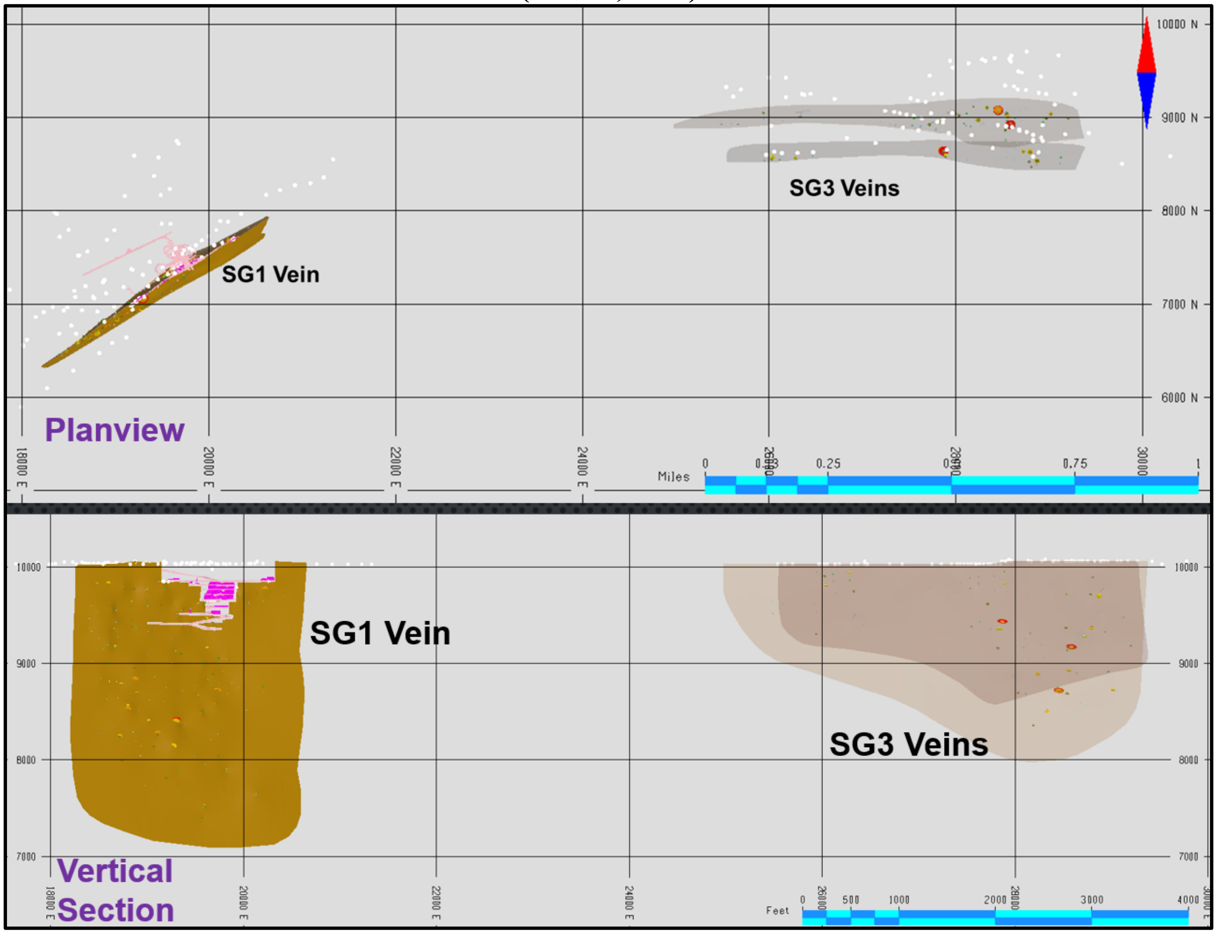


Table 14.9 Normandy Zone Veins Summary Statistics for 1.5 ft Composites, Au oz/st

Vein Domain	Vein Name	Vein Code	No.	Mean	CoefVar	Min	Q25	Q50	Q75	Max
SG1	VSG1	8100	1352	0.0621	1.79	0.0000	0.0004	0.0195	0.0762	1.0550
SG3	V200	9200	706	0.0412	2.96	0.0000	0.0000	0.0080	0.0370	1.3613
SG3	V210	9210	288	0.0629	2.91	0.0000	0.0061	0.0180	0.0500	1.9880

Individual veins were assessed for outlier grades in the composted dataset by histogram probability plot and the grade thresholds were chosen for the outlier restriction strategy as presented in Table 14.10.

Table 14.10 Restricted Outlier Strategy for Normandy Zone Veins, Grade Threshold, Range and Number of Restricted Composites

Domain	Vein Name	Vein Code	Threshold Au oz/st	Range (ft)	No. Comps Restricted
SG1	VSG1	8100	0.70	50	8
SG3	V200	9200	0.35	50	10
SG3	V210	9210	0.34	50	9

14.8 Variography

The degree of spatial variability in a mineral deposit depends on both the distance and direction between points of comparison. Typically, the variability between samples increases as the distance between those samples increases. If the degree of variability is related to the direction of comparison, then the deposit is said to exhibit anisotropic tendencies which can be summarized with the search ellipse. The semi-variogram is a common function used to measure the spatial variability within a deposit.

The components of the variogram include the nugget, the sill and the range. Often samples compared over very short distances, even samples compared from the same location, show some degree of variability. As a result, the curve of the variogram often begins at some point on the y-axis above the origin: this point is called the *nugget*. The nugget is a measure of not only the natural variability of the data over very short distances but also a measure of the variability which can be introduced due to errors during sample collection, preparation, and the assay process.

The amount of variability between samples typically increases as the distance between the samples increases. Eventually, the degree of variability between samples reaches a constant, maximum value: this is called the *sill*, and the distance between samples at which this occurs is called the *range*.

In this estimate, the spatial evaluation of the data was conducted using a correlogram rather than the traditional variogram. The correlogram is normalized to the variance of the data and is less sensitive to outlier values, generally giving better results.

Variograms were created using the commercial software package Sage 2001© developed by Isaaks & Co. Multidirectional variograms for gold were generated using many different combinations of veins to conduct a reasonable assessment of the spatial variability of grade. There are three different groupings of vein orientations as discussed in the geology section of this report. There are the "16-type" shear zone veins, the "38-type" tensional fracture stockwork veins and the 99-type veins that likely fill the intersection planes between 16 and 38 type structures. LGGC used composite data from different combinations of veins within two main vein types. The final variogram models used in the MRE for the 16-type vein used data from V710 in the 710-711 Complex Zone (3806 composites) and V1010 from the L10 Zone for the 38-type veins (2078 composites). Variograms were not run for the 99 type veins as they varied significantly in direction and there were insufficient numbers of composites for variography analysis by vein domain.

LGGC applied the variogram derived for the 16-type vein and used it to interpolate grades in all 16-type vein domains and did the same for the 38-type veins. Table 14.11 includes the variogram orientation and the number of veins within each vein type.

Table 14.11 Variogram Models by Vein Type and Number of Vein Domains in Each Vein Type

Vein Type	Nugget	Sill1	Ranges1 (ft) (Y, X, Z)	Rotations1 (Z, X, Y)	Sill2	Ranges2 (ft) (Y, X, Z)	Rotations (Z, Y, X)
16	**0.3**	**0.283**	**39.8, 9.2, 0.9**	**-17, -48, 12**	**0.42**	**85.8, 88.1, 7.7**	**-17, -48, 12**
	Vein Domain	**No. Veins**	**No. 16-Type Veins**				
	Cartwright	3	0				
	Cohiba	3	3				
	Hinge	4	4				
	L13	3	3				
	L13-L16	3	2				
	7	4	0				
	710-711	16	7				
	Deep East	11	4				
	L10	6	0				
	L24	11	5				
	Normandy	3	0				
	Total	67	28				
38	**0.477**	**0.336**	**4.4, 57.8, 22.1**	**25, 49, -19**	**0.19**	**546.8, 60.8, 183.8**	**25, 49, -19**
	Vein Domain	**No. Veins**	**No. 38-Type Veins**				
	Cartwright	3	3				
	Cohiba	3	0				
	Hinge	4	0				
	L13-L16	3	0				
	L13-L16	3	1				
	7	4	4				
	710-711	16	9				
	Deep East	11	6				
	L10	6	4				
	L24	11	3				
	Normandy	3	0				
	Total	67	30				
99	**No Variograms were produced**						
	Vein Domain	**No. Veins**	**No. 99 Veins**				
	Deep East		1				

Vein Type	Nugget	Sill1	Ranges1 (ft) (Y, X, Z)	Rotations1 (Z, X, Y)	Sill2	Ranges2 (ft) (Y, X, Z)	Rotations (Z, Y, X)
	L10		2				
	L24		3				
	Normandy		3				
	Total	**67**	**9**				

Table footnote: the rotations provided in the above table are GSLIB-MS rotation angles. 1st rotation is around the z axis using left-hand rule, the second rotation is around the x axis using right-hand rule and the third rotation angle is around the Y axis using left-hand rule.

Kriging models were run during grade interpolation, but they are not the method used for reporting the gold grades in the MRE.

14.9 Model Setup and Limits

Five block models were initialized in the MinePlan® Project that extends over the project area. The deepest base of the models extends to about 7,000 ft (2134 m) below surface. The limits of the block models are listed in Table 14.12. The selection of a nominal block size measuring 15 x 15 x 15 ft (4.57 m) is considered appropriate with respect to the current drill hole spacing as well as the selective mining unit (SMU) size typical of an operation of this type and scale. Two block models were used for the Rice Lake Mine Zone due to the software limit of number of block items was met with the first three vein domains (007, 710-711 Complex and Deep East, 410 block items).

Table 14.12 Block Model Limits in Mine Grid Units

Zone	Vein Domains	PCF File	Block File	Axis	Minimum (ft)	Maximum (ft)	Block Size (ft)	Block Count
Cartwright	All	CRT210	crt215	X	1,980	4,935	15	197
				Y	6,290	8,390	15	140
				Z	8,230	10,030	15	120
Hangingwall	All	H21010	hw215	X	6,935	12,230	15	353
				Y	5,850	8,505	15	177
				Z	7,000	10,225	15	217
Rice Lake	007,	RL1510	rl1515	X	6,935	12,230	15	353
	710-711, Deep East			Y	5,850	8,505	15	177
				Z	7,000	10,255	15	217
Rice Lake	L10, L24	RL210	rl215	X	7,930	12,595	15	311
				Y	4,400	9,215	15	321

Zone	Vein Domains	PCF File	Block File	Axis	Minimum (ft)	Maximum (ft)	Block Size (ft)	Block Count
				Z	3,000	10,095	15	473
Normandy	All	SG110	sg1a15	X	17,500	29,995	15	833
				Y	6,000	9,975	15	265
				Z	6,600	10,500	15	260

Blocks in the models were coded for percent of each vein within a block and tagged for vein code, both cut and uncut gold grades using Ordinary Kriging (OK), Inverse Distance Squared (ID^2) and Nearest Neighbour (NN) methods, number of composites, average distance of composites and kriging variance. Multiple veins could occupy the same block therefore a combined gold grade block item for each Zone was calculated using the vein percent as weighting for the gold value in the block.

The proportion of blocks that occur below the topographic surface is also stored within the models as individual percentage items.

14.10 Interpolation Parameters

The reported block model gold grades were estimated using ID^2 method. Additional model runs using OK and NN methods were also estimated for validation purposes. Inverse Distance Cubed (ID^3) method was run on several veins and results were very similar to NN model results so the method was not used for the MRE. LGGC ultimately ran over 380 different block model runs of OK, ID^2 and NN method.

The interpolation parameters included relatively limited number of samples to reduce the amount of smoothing or averaging in the model, and, while there may be some uncertainty on a localized scale, this approach produces reliable estimates of the grade and tonnage for the overall deposit.

The final estimation parameters for the various domains in the resource block model are shown in Table 14.13. All grade estimations use length-weighted composite drill hole sample data.

Table 14.13 Interpolation Parameters Assigned to Each Vein Type

Vein Type	Method	Search Ranges (ft) (X, Y, Z)	Search Rotations (Z, Y, X)	Min, Max, Max/DDH Number of Composites
16	OK	500 x 500 x 300	-17, -48, 25	4, 15, 3
	ID^2	500 x 500 x 300	-17, -48, 25	4, 15, 3
	NN	500 x 500 x 300	-17, -48, 25	1, 1, 1
38	OK	500 x 500 x 300	25, 49, -37	4, 15, 3
	ID^2	500 x 500 x 300	25, 49, -37	4, 15, 3
	NN	500 x 500 x 300	25, 49, -37	1, 1, 1
Other	OK	400 x 400 x 400	No Rotation	4, 15, 3
	ID^2	400 x 400 x 400	No Rotation	4, 15, 3
	NN	400 x 400 x 400	No Rotation	1, 1, 1

Table footnote: the search rotations provided in the above table are GSLIB-MS rotation angles. 1st rotation is around the z axis using left-hand rule, the second rotation is around the x axis using right-hand rule and the third rotation angle is around the Y axis using left-hand rule.

14.11 Validation

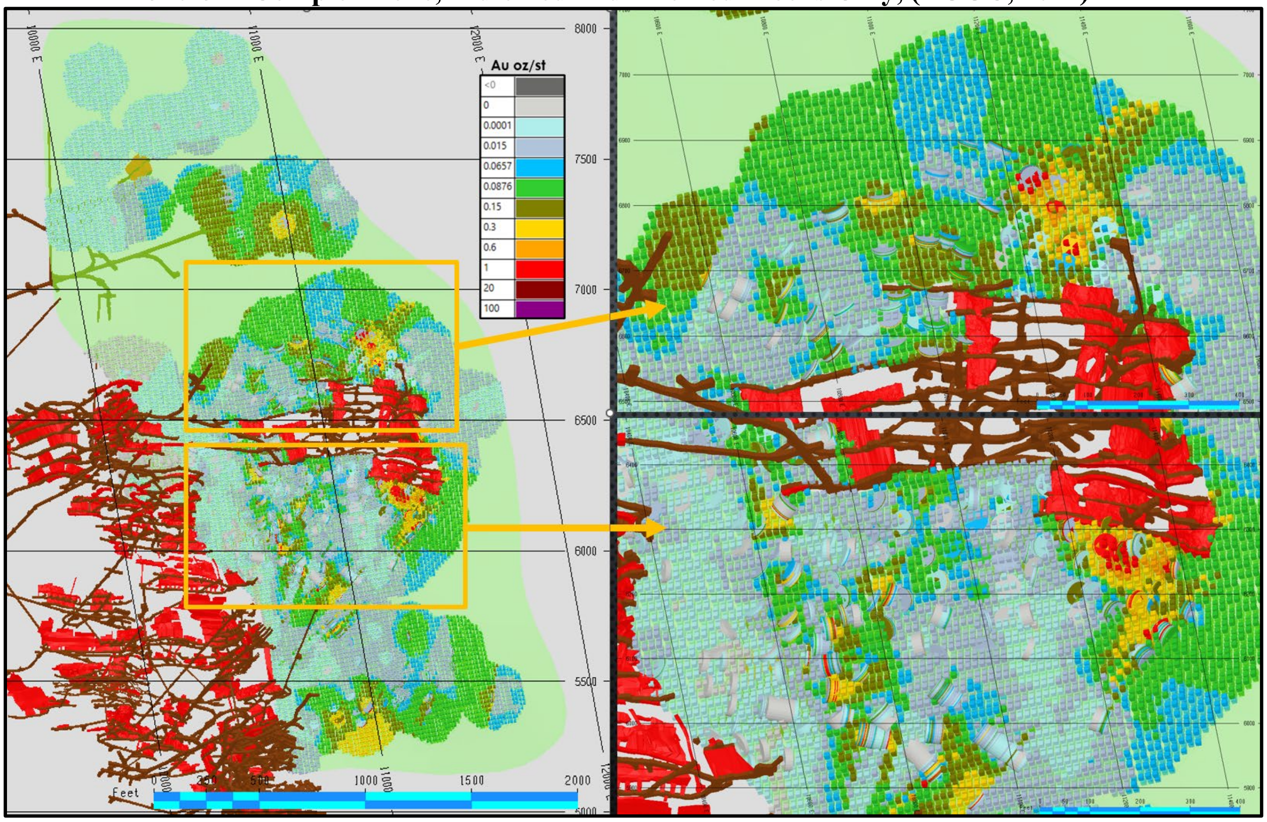
The results of the grade estimates were validated using several methods, including a thorough visual review of the model grades in relation to the underlying drill hole sample grades and grade distribution comparisons using swath plots.

14.11.1 Visual Inspection

A detailed visual inspection of the block model was conducted in both long section and plan to ensure the results were reasonable following interpolation. This included confirmation of the proper coding of blocks within the various estimation domains.

The estimated gold grades in the model appear to be a valid representation of the underlying drill hole sample data. An example of the distribution of gold grades in model blocks compared to the drill hole sample data is shown in a vertical long section for V710 in the 710-711 complex (Figure 14.12).

Figure 14.12. Vertical Long Section, Drill Holes and Block Model Showing Au Oz/st, Looking North with Two Close-Up Views of the Block Grades and DDH Composites for Vein Domain 710 in the 710-711 Complex Zone, Indicated and Inferred Blocks Only, (LGGC, 2024)



14.11.2 Swath Plots

A swath plot is a graphical display of the grade distribution derived from a series of bands, or swaths, generated in several directions through the deposit. Grade variations from the ID^2 model are compared using the swath plot to the distribution derived from the declustered (NN) grade model and the OK grade model.

On a local scale, the NN model does not provide reliable estimations of grade, but, on a much larger scale, it represents an unbiased estimation of the grade distribution based on the underlying data. Therefore, if the ID^2 model is unbiased, the grade trends may show local fluctuations on a swath plot, but the overall trend should be similar to the NN distribution of grade.

Swath plots have been generated in three orthogonal directions for all vein domain models. Examples of the distribution in swaths oriented along eastings, northings and elevations for Vein 710 of the 710-711 Complex Zone are shown in Figure 14.13 to Figure 14.15.

There is good agreement between the models in most areas. The degree of relative smoothing of the ID^2 model compared to the OK and NN models are evident in the peaks and valleys shown in the swath plots. Areas where there are large differences between the models tend to be the result of "edge" effects, where there is less available data to support a comparison.

Figure 14.13 Swath Plot, All Domains, Eastings, Au Oz/st, (LGGC, 2024)

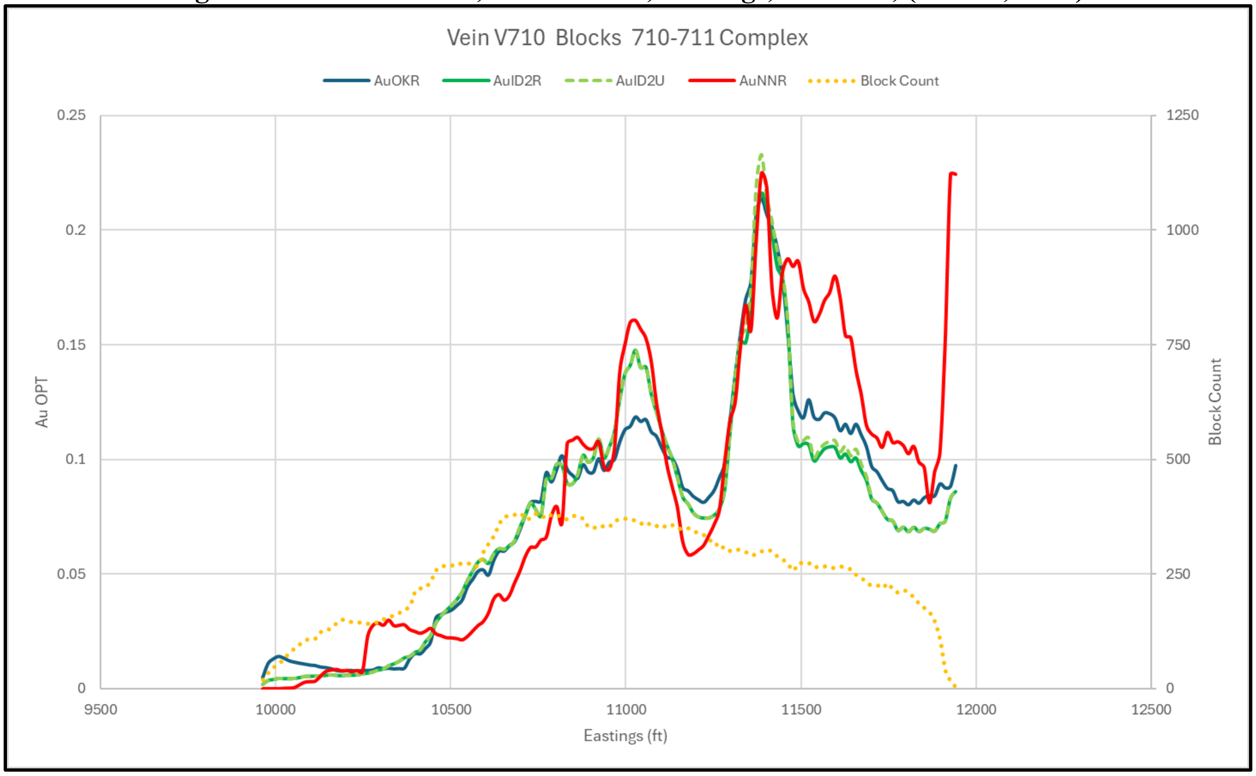


Figure 14.14 Swath Plot, All Domains, Northings, Au Oz/st, (LGGC, 2024)

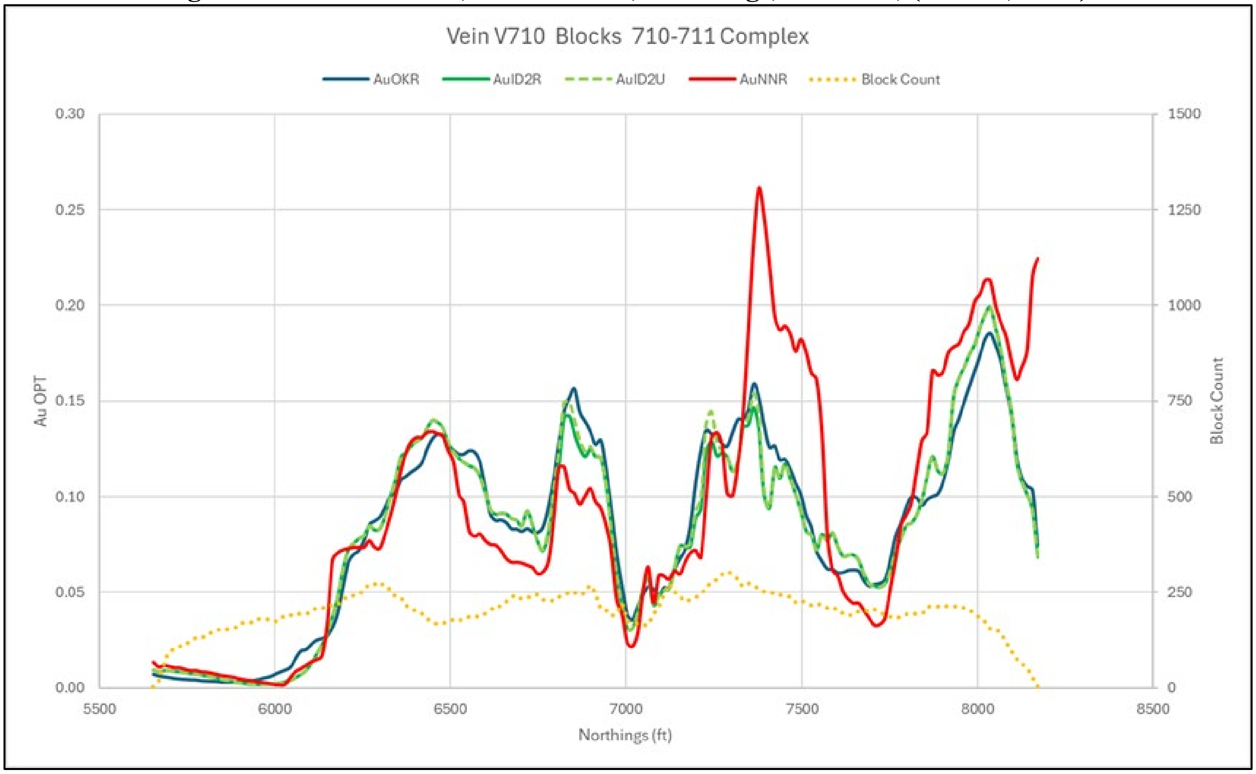
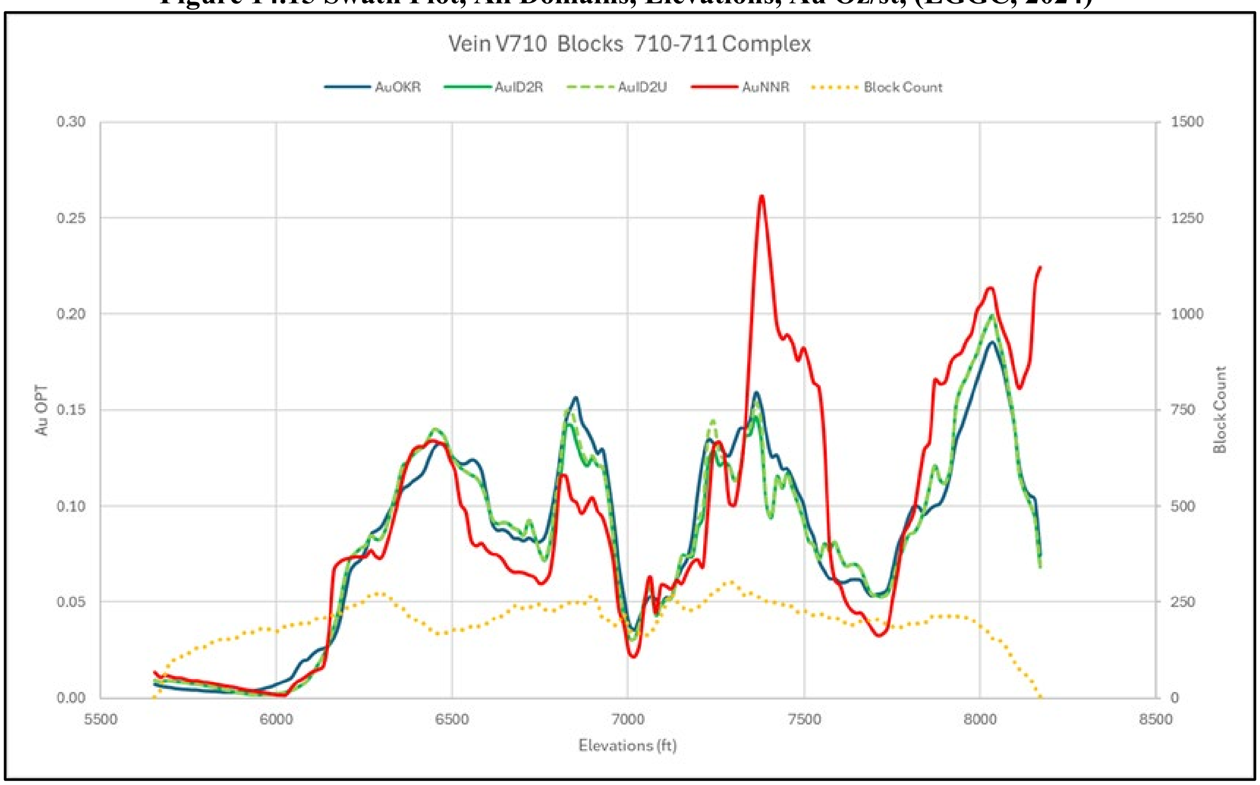


Figure 14.15 Swath Plot, All Domains, Elevations, Au Oz/st, (LGGC, 2024)



14.12 Mineral Resource Classification

The mineral resources for the True North Gold Deposit were classified in accordance with the CIM *Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves* (2014). The classification parameters are defined relative to the distance between gold sample data and are intended to encompass zones of reasonably continuous mineralization that exhibit the desired degree of confidence. These parameters are based on visual observations and statistical studies.

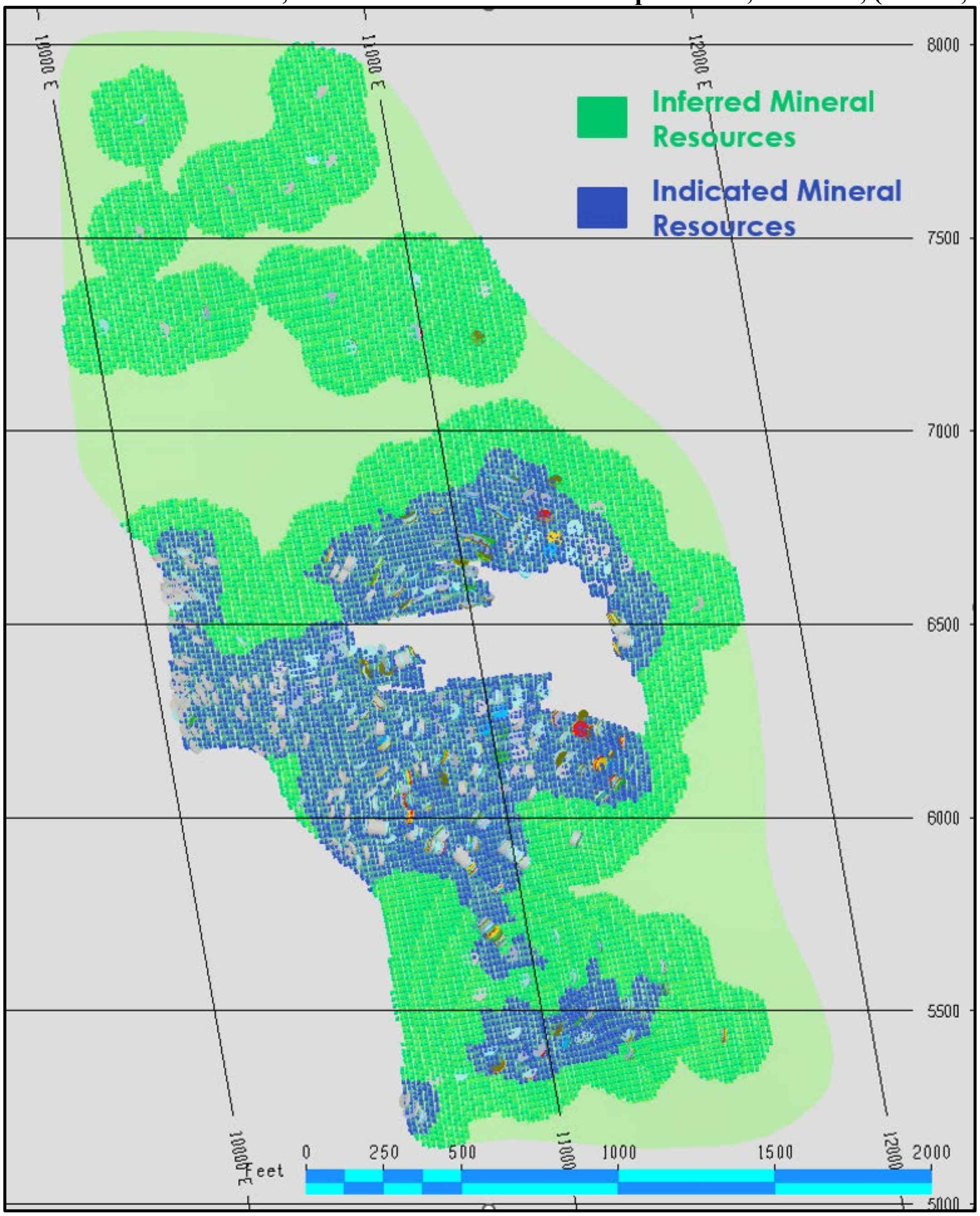
The following criteria were used to define mineral resources in the Inferred category: Mineral resources in this category include blocks that are located within a maximum distance of 150 ft (46 m) of a single drill hole.

The following criteria were used to define mineral resources in the Indicated category: Mineral resources in this category include blocks that are located within a maximum distance of 100 ft (30 m) of three drill holes.

The strict distance-based definition was applied to each block and then polygons were drawn to smooth the classification into contiguous groups of blocks (Figure 14.16).

No Measured resources were included at this stage of the project evaluation. It is recommended that 1911 Gold complete infill drilling in areas of the vein solids to confirm the current vein interpretation and complete a thorough validation of the “mined-out” stopes to ensure the 3D representation of the excavations are accurate enough for proximal blocks to be considered for Measured Mineral Resources category.

Figure 14.16 Vertical Section, Classification of 710-711 Complex Zone, 710 Vein, (LGGC, 2024)



14.13 Mineral Resources

CIM *Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves* (2014) define a mineral resource 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. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling."

The "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" requirement generally implies that quantity and grade estimates meet certain economic thresholds and that mineral resources are reported at an appropriate cut-off grade that takes into account potential extraction scenarios and processing recovery.

The CIM *Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines* (2019) states: "*Mineral Resource statements for underground mining scenarios must satisfy the "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" by demonstration of the spatial continuity of the mineralization within a potentially mineable shape. In cases where this potentially mineable volume contains smaller zones of mineralization with grades or values below the stated cut-off (sometimes referred to as "must take" material), this material must be included in the Mineral Resource estimate.*"

14.13.1 Underground Mineral Resources

LGGC satisfied the requirement to show "*reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction*" by constructing Resource Constraining Envelopes (RCEs) around contiguous clusters of blocks with gold grade values above 0.0657 oz/st Au (2.25 g/t Au). The vein solids were clipped within the shape and all blocks within the clipped vein solid were tagged, including blocks with gold grades below the RCE threshold (Figure 14.17). To validate the RCE shapes, Deswik software (stope optimizing software) was used to make optimized stope shapes at the same grade threshold. Comparisons of the two methods showed reasonable agreement in most areas of the resource and supports the use of the RCEs to declare a Mineral Resource at the True North Gold Deposit (Figure 14.18).

The economic viability of the underground mineral resource was tested by limiting blocks within RCEs at a 0.0657 oz/st Au (2.25 g/t Au) grade threshold derived from the following projected economic parameters:

- Metal price US$2,000/oz Au.
- Gold recovery 94%.
- Exchange Rate US$/C$0.75.
- Mining cost C$132/t.
- Process cost C$34/t.
- G&A C$12/t.

Figure 14.17 710-711 Complex Zone, 710 Vein, 0.0657 oz/st Au (2.25 g/t Au) Resource Constraining Envelopes (Red Outline), (LGGC, 2024)

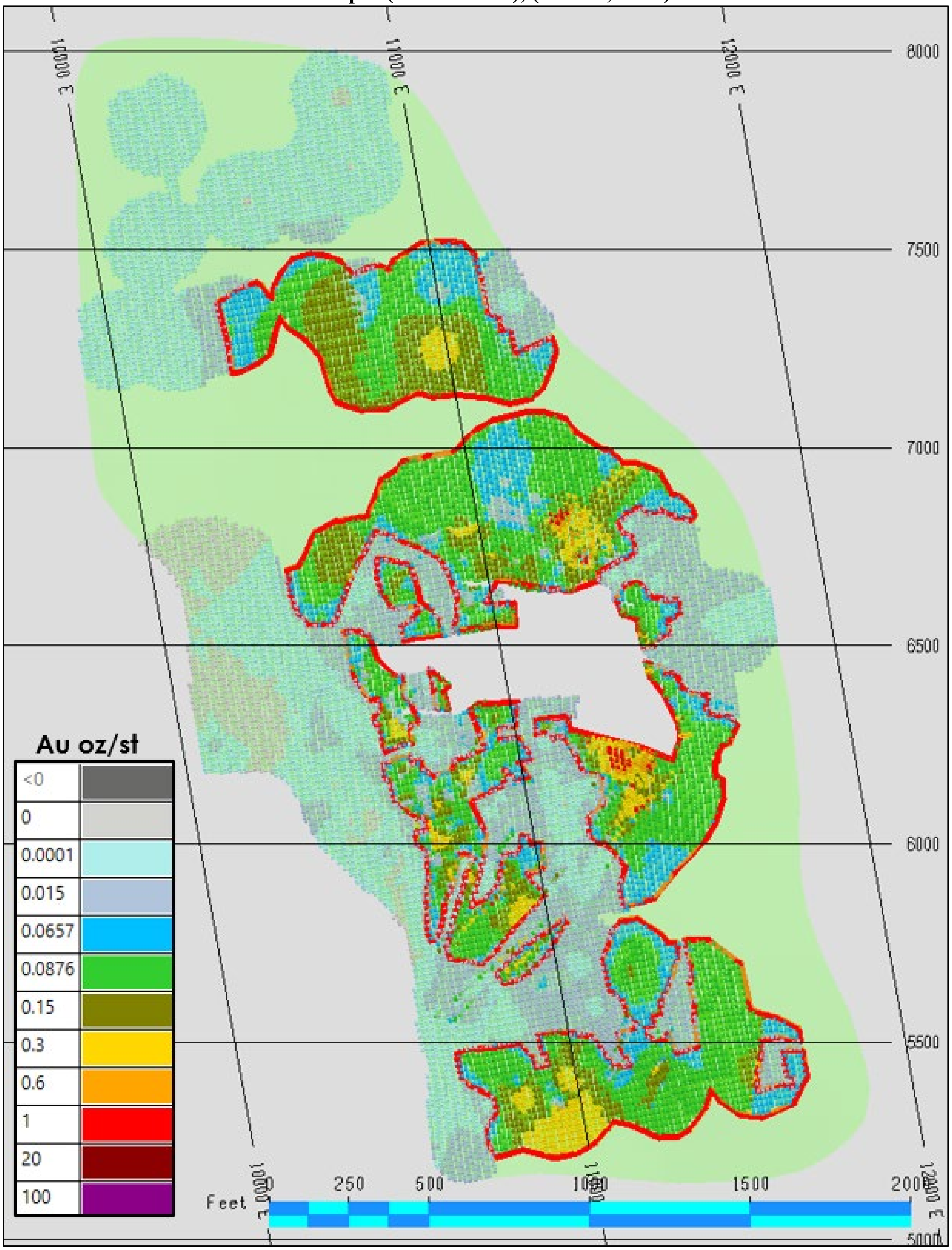
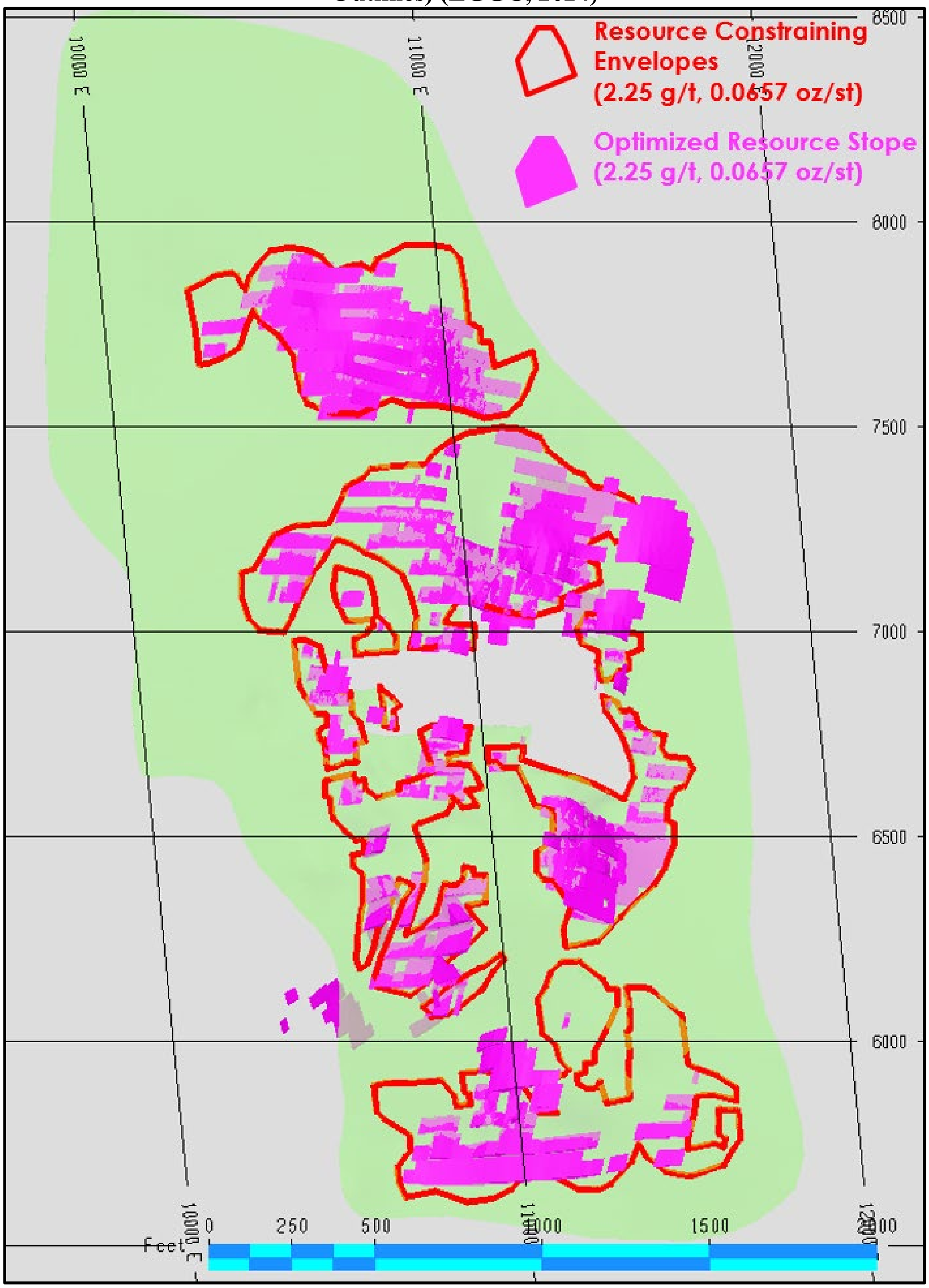


Figure 14.18 710-711 Complex Zone, 710 Vein, 0.0657 oz/st Au (2.25 g/t Au) Resource Constraining Envelopes (Red Outline) with Overlay of Optimized Resource Stope Shapes (Magenta Filled Outlines) (LGGC, 2024)



14.14 Mineral Resource Estimation Statement

There are no mineral reserves calculated for the project.

Using the assumed metal price, process recovery and operating costs, the base case cut-off grade for mineral resources is estimated to be 0.0657 oz/st Au (2.25 g/t Au). The estimate of Indicated and Inferred mineral resources is shown in Table 14.14.

Table 14.15 lists the mineral resources within each of the vein domains.

Table 14.14 Mineral Resource Estimate for True North Gold Deposit Declared within 0.0657 oz/st Au (2.25 g/t Au) Mineral Resource Constraining Envelopes

Classification Category	Tonnes (t)	Gold (g/t)	Gold (Oz)
Indicated Mineral Resources	3,516,000	4.41	499,000
Inferred Mineral Resources	5,490,000	3.65	644,000

Notes:

1. The effective date of the Mineral Resource Estimate is August 29, 2024, which is the date when the final scientific and technical data was submitted to LGGC).
2. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources estimated will be converted into Mineral Reserves. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.
3. The CIM definitions were followed for the classification of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. Indicated Mineral Resources were assigned for blocks with three drill holes within 30 m (100 ft) and inferred blocks were assigned for blocks with one drill hole within 46 m (150 ft).
4. Ounces and tonnes have been rounded to the nearest 1,000 therefore sums in the table may not add-up due to rounding.
5. Resource constraining envelopes were built around contiguous clusters of blocks at a nominal cut-off grade of 2.25 g/t Au. The mineral resources are reported at a 0.00 g/t Au cut-off within the envelopes to ensure that a proper amount of "must take material" is included in the resource statement. The gold grade threshold for the resource envelopes of 2.25 g/t Au is based on assumptions of a gold price of US$2,000/oz, an exchange rate of US$/C$ 0.75, mining operating costs of C$132/t, processing costs of C$34/t, G&A of C$12/t and average gold recoverability of 94%. The vein solids were built with a minimum width of 1.2 m. This same width was used for the mineral resource envelopes.
6. A bulk density of 2.76 t/m^3 (0.086 short tons/ft^3) was used to convert volumes to tonnes for all blocks in the mineral resource estimation.
7. The assay gold values were capped to 342.5 g/t Au (10 oz/short ton) and a restricted outlier strategy was applied to each vein to restrict local extreme grades to 15 m (50 ft) from the composite.
8. Gold grades were estimated into a 4.6 m (15 ft) block model using inverse distance squared (ID^2) method and 0.46 m (1.5 ft) composited data restricted within the vein solids.

Table 14.15 Reporting of Mineral Resources by Vein Domain Declared within 0.0657 oz/st Au (2.25 g/t Au) Mineral Resource Constraining Envelopes

Zone	Domain	Vein	Indicated Mineral Resource			Inferred Mineral Resources		
			Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz
Cartwright	Cartwright	VCW2	55,000	2.61	5,000	104,000	2.72	9,000
Cartwright	Cartwright	VCW3	69,000	2.64	6,000	77,000	3.62	9,000
Cartwright	Cartwright	VCW4	149,000	3.87	19,000	180,000	4.02	23,000
Hangingwall	Cohiba	V400	42,000	5.33	7,000	73,000	4.56	11,000
Hangingwall	Hinge	V800	120,000	3.95	15,000	45,000	3.21	5,000
Hangingwall	Hinge	V810	73,000	5.28	12,000	57,000	4.41	8,000
Hangingwall	Hinge	V820	13,000	4.17	2,000	2,000	2.40	-
Hangingwall	Hinge	VV04	42,000	3.50	5,000	52,000	3.41	6,000
Hangingwall	L13	V1300	72,000	3.12	7,000	50,000	3.02	5,000
Hangingwall	L13	V1305	5,000	1.17	-	4,000	1.56	-
Hangingwall	L13	V1310	15,000	3.55	2,000	61,000	3.08	6,000
Hangingwall	L13-L16	V1320	10,000	2.81	1,000	11,000	2.02	1,000
Hangingwall	L13-L16	V1325	3,000	3.07	-	-	-	-
Hangingwall	L13-L16	V1330	11,000	5.16	2,000	12,000	3.51	1,000
Rice Lake Mine	7	V731	24,000	4.56	4,000	41,000	2.90	4,000
Rice Lake Mine	7	V732	37,000	3.35	4,000	4,000	1.38	-
Rice Lake Mine	7	VV700	97,000	2.76	9,000	219,000	3.46	24,000
Rice Lake Mine	7	VV730	160,000	3.95	20,000	165,000	3.00	16,000
Rice Lake Mine	710-711	V708	29,000	5.64	5,000	10,000	2.41	1,000
Rice Lake Mine	710-711	V709	21,000	6.29	4,000	43,000	2.89	4,000
Rice Lake Mine	710-711	V710	388,000	6.60	82,000	501,000	4.46	72,000
Rice Lake Mine	710-711	V711	151,000	4.49	22,000	47,000	2.90	4,000
Rice Lake Mine	710-711	V712	29,000	3.39	3,000	-	-	-
Rice Lake Mine	710-711	V713	140,000	4.98	22,000	73,000	2.63	6,000
Rice Lake Mine	710-711	V714	76,000	3.27	8,000	25,000	2.05	2,000
Rice Lake Mine	710-711	V715	19,000	3.35	2,000	20,000	2.94	2,000
Rice Lake Mine	710-711	V717	41,000	2.99	4,000	36,000	2.81	3,000
Rice Lake Mine	710-711	V718	38,000	2.75	3,000	12,000	2.35	1,000
Rice Lake Mine	710-711	V750	84,000	3.42	9,000	45,000	6.65	10,000
Rice Lake Mine	710-711	V751	11,000	2.35	1,000	3,000	1.12	-
Rice Lake Mine	710-711	V753	20,000	5.90	4,000	1,000	2.04	-
Rice Lake Mine	710-711	V756	55,000	3.14	6,000	18,000	3.44	2,000
Rice Lake Mine	710-711	V759	41,000	13.06	17,000	7,000	1.93	-
Rice Lake Mine	710-711	V770	40,000	4.08	5,000	98,000	3.52	11,000
Rice Lake Mine	Deep East	V500	28,000	3.44	3,000	46,000	3.69	5,000
Rice Lake Mine	Deep East	V502	29,000	2.95	3,000	8,000	2.58	1,000
Rice Lake Mine	Deep East	V505	49,000	3.02	5,000	65,000	3.68	8,000
Rice Lake Mine	Deep East	V507	25,000	7.14	6,000	51,000	2.71	4,000

Zone	Domain	Vein	Indicated Mineral Resource			Inferred Mineral Resources		
			Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz
Rice Lake Mine	Deep East	V510	53,000	2.95	5,000	11,000	2.12	1,000
Rice Lake Mine	Deep East	V511	48,000	3.11	5,000	16,000	2.51	1,000
Rice Lake Mine	Deep East	V512	24,000	3.93	3,000	41,000	2.83	4,000
Rice Lake Mine	Deep East	V515	25,000	9.60	8,000	32,000	2.63	3,000
Rice Lake Mine	Deep East	V520	30,000	6.10	6,000	82,000	2.58	7,000
Rice Lake Mine	Deep East	V522	15,000	10.88	5,000	60,000	3.51	7,000
Rice Lake Mine	Deep East	V530	34,000	3.49	4,000	10,000	8.05	3,000
Rice Lake Mine	L10	1012	21,000	4.27	3,000	25,000	3.40	3,000
Rice Lake Mine	L10	1030	89,000	5.27	15,000	116,000	3.07	11,000
Rice Lake Mine	L10	1040	27,000	13.34	12,000	21,000	2.79	2,000
Rice Lake Mine	L10	V1010	156,000	3.98	20,000	221,000	4.05	29,000
Rice Lake Mine	L10	V1011	16,000	2.91	2,000	13,000	2.22	1,000
Rice Lake Mine	L24	V100	37,000	3.71	4,000	15,000	2.83	1,000
Rice Lake Mine	L24	V101	26,000	3.01	3,000	6,000	2.13	-
Rice Lake Mine	L24	V62	15,000	3.53	2,000	10,000	2.31	1,000
Rice Lake Mine	L24	V63	75,000	4.42	11,000	81,000	4.09	11,000
Rice Lake Mine	L24	V72	38,000	5.99	7,000	17,000	4.49	3,000
Rice Lake Mine	L24	V84	87,000	3.12	9,000	93,000	3.10	9,000
Rice Lake Mine	L24	V86	103,000	2.80	9,000	99,000	2.33	7,000
Rice Lake Mine	L24	V91	76,000	4.48	11,000	31,000	4.36	4,000
Rice Lake Mine	L24	V93	22,000	2.67	2,000	18,000	1.69	1,000
Rice Lake Mine	L24	V94	37,000	3.22	4,000	40,000	2.81	4,000
Rice Lake Mine	L24	V98	46,000	3.79	6,000	17,000	3.20	2,000
Rice Lake Mine	L10	1020	53,000	4.19	7,000	83,000	5.69	15,000
Normandy	Normandy	921	11,000	3.20	1,000	189,000	3.24	20,000
Normandy	Normandy	V810	38,000	2.85	3,000	1,420,000	3.99	182,000
Normandy	Normandy	V920	6,000	3.36	1,000	458,000	3.32	49,000
All	All	All	3,516,000	4.41	499,000	5,490,000	3.65	644,000

14.15 Sensitivity of Mineral Resources

The sensitivity of the Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource to the cut-off grade is shown in Table 14.16. All the blocks within the RCEs were reported in the tonnages and grades in Table 14.14 above. The table below tabulates the blocks within the RCEs at different cut-offs gold grades to show the sensitivity of block grades within the RCEs.

Table 14.16 Sensitivity of Bock Model to Different Gold Grades Thresholds Within the 2.25 g/t (0.0657 oz/st) Au Resource Constraining Envelopes

	Indicated Mineral Resources			Inferred Mineral Resources		
Cutoff Au g/t	Tonnes (t)	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes (t)	Au g/t	Au Oz
2.00	2,781,000	5.23	468,000	4,852,000	3.96	618,000
2.25	2,530,000	5.54	451,000	4,404,000	4.14	587,000
2.50	2,255,000	5.93	430,000	3,754,000	4.45	537,000
3.00	1,751,000	6.85	386,000	2,726,000	5.10	447,000
3.50	1,368,000	7.86	346,000	2,031,000	5.75	375,000
4.00	1,093,000	8.91	313,000	1,527,000	6.42	315,000

Note:The block tabulations included above do not constitute mineral resource estimates and are included to illustrate block grade sensitivity within the 2.25 g/t Au resource constraining envelopes.

14.16 Comments and Conclusions

Significant gold mineralization remains outside of the areas that were previously mined-out using underground mining methods over the almost 90-year production history at the True North mine. This initial evaluation of the remaining mineralization for 1911 Gold indicates that 3.5 Mt of Indicated-class resources at an average grade of 4.41 g/t Au and 5.5 Mt of Inferred-class resources at an average grade of 3.65 g/t Au is amenable to further underground extraction methods. There is potential to increase the resource estimation with further drilling within the mine footprint area and further to the east in the Normandy Zone.

The mineral resource estimate is based on a combination of historical drilling conducted by the various operators of the underground mine. Drilling programs that supports the current MRE were completed between 1994 and 2017. LGGC conservatively restricted the blocks around the historical stope openings and mining infrastructure and recommends that 1911 Gold complete a detailed validation of the openings so that more confidence can be attributed to the blocks in these areas. The veins were clipped in the areas of the workings between 2 and 10 m from the current solids due to the uncertainties in how accurately these shapes represent the mined-out openings.

Infill drilling will test the current interpretation and contribute to increased confidence in the vein solids and the block grades as the project progresses towards more advanced studies.

15. Mineral Reserve Estimate

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

16. Mining Methods

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

17. Recovery Methods

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

18. Project Infrastructure

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

19. Market Studies and Contracts

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

20. Environmental Studies, Permitting, and Social or Community Impact

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

21. Capital and Operating Costs

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

22. Economic Analysis

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

23. Adjacent Properties

This section is a slightly modified version of the mineral deposit type description provided in the technical report by Bull (2018) and references therein. The author has reviewed and compared

Bull's adjacent properties description to other such accounts in publicly available documents and considers it accurate to the best of its knowledge.

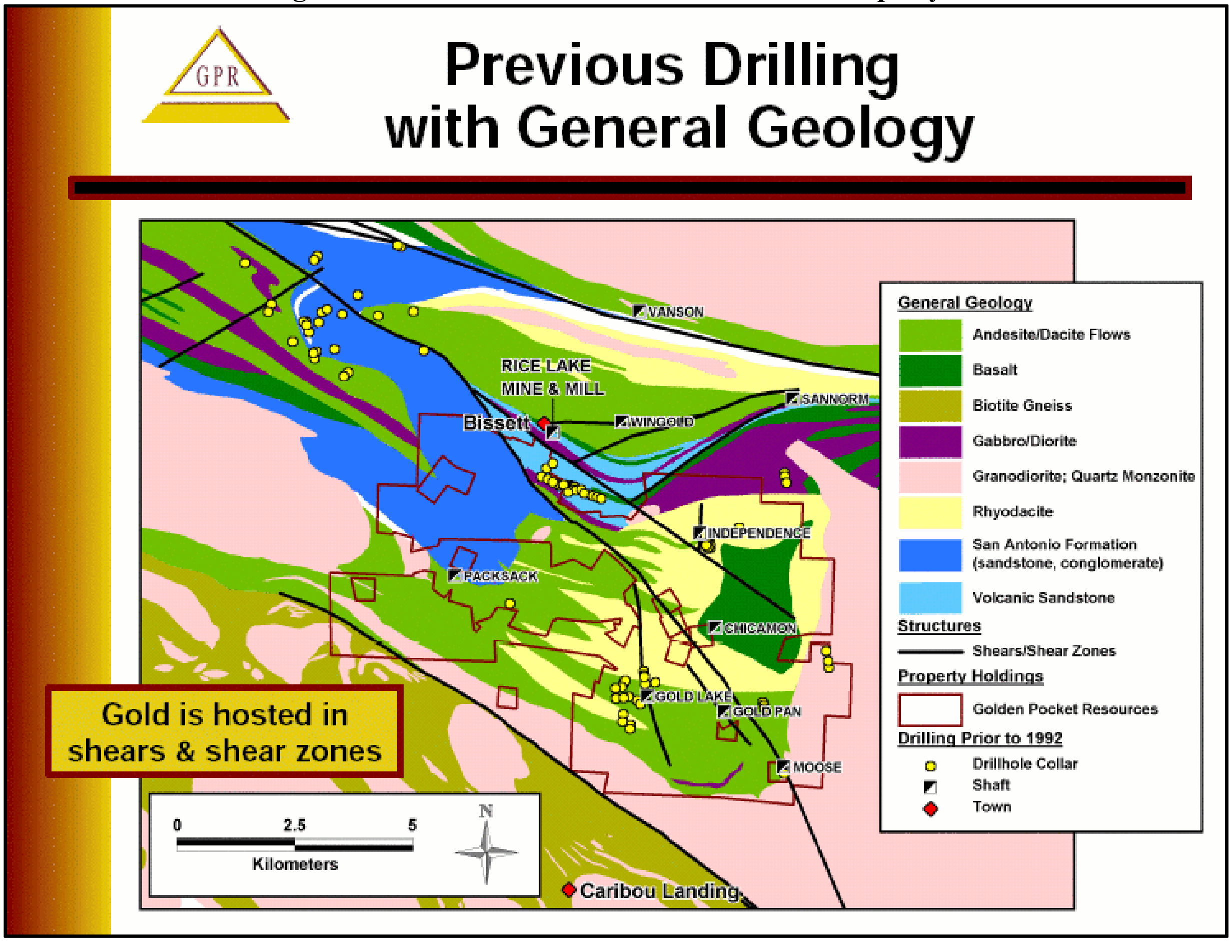
The properties discussed in this section are not part of the True North Project. The information presented herein has been publicly disclosed by Golden Pocket Resources and 1911 Gold. The Authors have not verified this information and it is not indicative of the quality or quantity of mineralization at the True North Project.

23.1 Golden Pocket Resources- Bisset Project

Golden Pocket Resources Ltd. (GPR) owns the Bissett Project exploration property south and adjacent to True North (Figure 23.1). GPR's land position includes 69 unpatented claims, 7 patented mining claims and 1 mining lease totaling approximately 4,102 hectares. GPR's Bissett project is adjacent to the True North project (Source: www.goldenpocketresources.com).

Maps on their website show numerous gold mineralized zones, drill-hole collar locations, and historic shafts. In 1998, Golden Pocket drilled 131 diamond holes, for a total of 68,652 ft (20,925 m). The drilling returned high grade gold intersects, particularly from the Nevada Zone. Gold mineralization is hosted in shear zones hosted in gabbro/diorite intrusions and volcanic sandstones and is considered to be Archean age Orogenic style gold mineralization. GPR drilling returned results up to 0.45m @ 113.68 g/t Au and 0.93m @ 77.68 g/t Au from the upper zone and 1.31m @ 243.24 g/t Au and 3.00 m @ 13.24 g/t Au from the lower zone. There are no known resource estimates at the Nevada Zone.

Figure 23.1 Golden Pocket Resources: Bisset Property



Source: www.goldenpocketresources.com

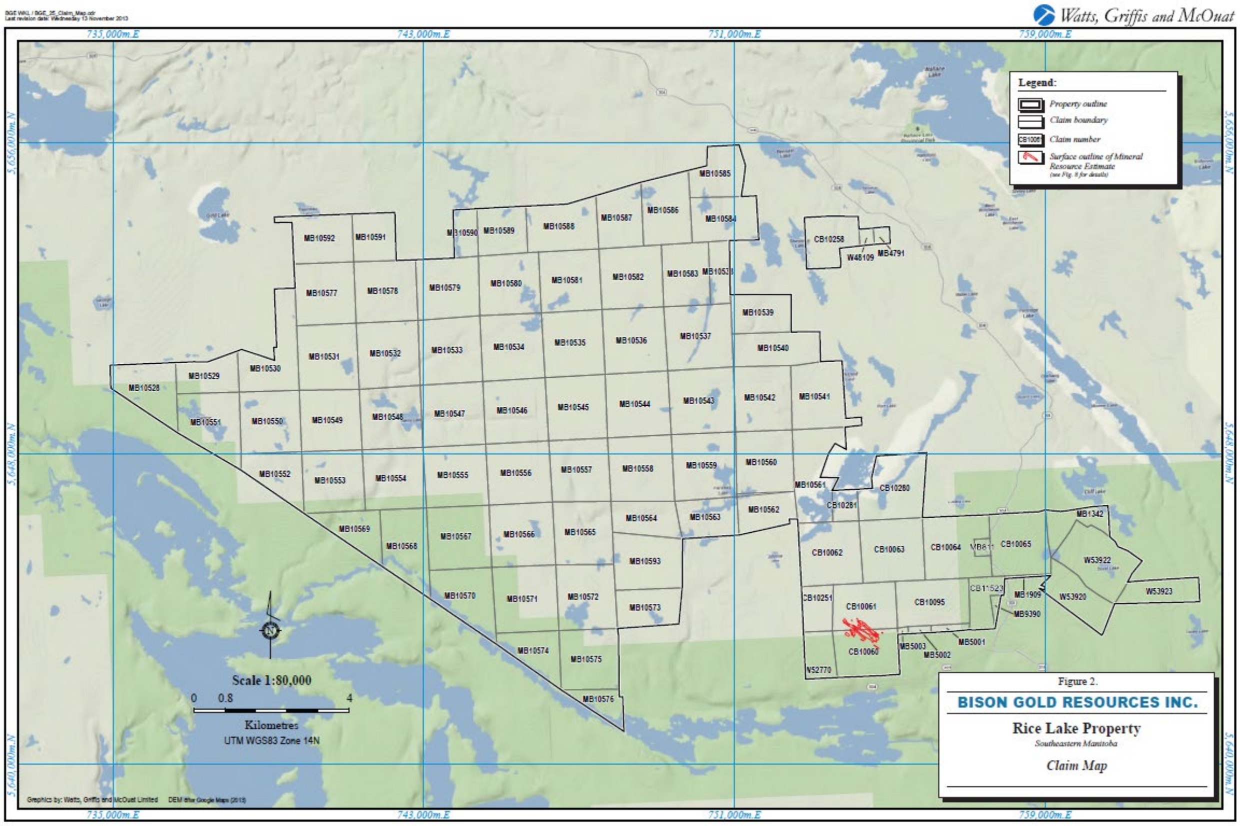
23.2 1911 Gold – Ogama-Rockland

The Ogama-Rockland property located approximately 25 km to the southeast of True North. A NI 43-101 technical report dated November 15, 2013 for the Ogama-Rockland Property entitled "A Technical Review of the Ogama-Rockland Deposit on the Rice Lake Property, Manitoba, Canada for Bison Gold Resources Inc." by Watts, Griffis and McQuat, issued to Bison Resources Ltd, stated an Inferred Mineral resource estimate of 1.16 million tonnes grading 8.17 g/t Au, containing 337,000 ounces of gold. The style of gold mineralization is dominated by gold-bearing quartz-carbonate veins associated with shear zones in granite host rocks. (Chater et al, 2013)

On October 19, 2017 KDX completed the acquisition of Bison for US$7.3 M (Klondex, 2018). 1911 Gold now owns the Ogama-Rockland property. 1911 Gold now owns the Ogama-Rockland project. The Ogama-Rockland project is currently not included in the True North Project.

The Qualified Persons have not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as a current Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve and are not treating these historical estimates as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves. The historical estimates cannot be fully verified. These values cannot and should not be relied upon and are only referred to herein as an indication of previously defined gold mineralization. The relevance of the historical estimates is not known. Key assumptions, parameters and methods used to estimate these Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves are not known.

Figure 23-2 1911 Gold: Ogama-Rockland Project



Source: 2013 NI 43-101 Ogama-Rockland Technical Report

24. Other Relevant Data and Information

The QPs are not aware of any other relevant data and information that could significantly impact the interpretation and conclusions presented in this report.

25. Interpretation and Conclusions

Based on the evaluation of the data available from the True North Gold Project, the authors of this Technical Report have drawn the following conclusions:

25.1 Geology and Exploration

Gold mineralization in the True North Mine area occurs dominantly in vein systems associated with brittle-ductile shear zones and that are typical of orogenic ("mesothermal") gold vein deposits, as defined by Groves et al., (1998) and Hagemann and Cassidy (2000). Vein systems in the area occur along, or adjacent to shear zones. The shear zones trend dominantly northeast and are often lithologically controlled.

Gold occurs in close association with pyrite and other sulphides as larger flakes attached or adjacent to pyrite or along pyrite grain boundaries and as inclusion in pyrite.

Regional exploration programs completed have successfully defined gold mineralization along the Rice Lake Greenstone Belt, follow-up drilling completed in several areas discovered high grade mineralization demonstrating the regional potential for additional gold deposit definition within the Company's land holding. Data review and interpretation will help to generate new drill-ready target areas both within the True North mine footprint and regionally.

25.2 Mineral Resources

Susan Lomas, President and Principal Consultant of LGGC was retained by 1911 Gold to prepare a Mineral Resource Estimate on the True North Project. A site visit of the True North Gold Property was completed between July 8th to July 11th, 2024.

LGGC used commercially available mine planning software, MinePlan® v16.2.1. The Mineral Resource Estimate was prepared using historical drill hole gold assay data and veins solids. The interpolation and outlier grade restriction strategy were based on geology, drill hole spacing and geostatistical analysis of the spatial distribution of the gold data.

The Mineral Resources were classified into Indicated and Inferred categories according to their proximity to the sample data locations and are reported according to the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014) incorporated by reference into NI 43-101.

A summary of the Mineral Resource Estimate for the True North Project, with an effective date of August 29, 2024, is presented in Table 25.1. Indicated Mineral resources total 3.52 Mt at a grade of 4.41 g/t Au, containing 499 Koz Au and Inferred Mineral Resources total 5.49 Mt at a grade of 3.56 g/t Au, containing 644 Koz Au.

Table 25.1 True North Gold Project: Underground Mineral Resource Estimate Reported within 2.25 g/t Au Mineral Resource Constraining Envelopes

Mineral Resource *(Category)*	Tonnage *(t)*	Gold Grade *(g/t)*	Contained Gold *(Koz)*
Indicated Resources	3,516,000	4.41	499
Inferred Resources	5,490,000	3.65	644

Notes:
1. The effective date of the Mineral Resource Estimate is August 29, 2024, which is the date when all scientific and technical data was submitted to LGGC.
2. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources estimated will be converted into Mineral Reserves. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.
3. The CIM definitions were followed for the classification of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. Indicated Mineral Resources were assigned for blocks with three drill holes within 30 m (100 ft) and inferred blocks were assigned for blocks with one drill hole within 46 m (150 ft).
4. Ounces and tonnes have been rounded to the nearest 1,000 therefore sums in the table may not add-up due to rounding.
5. Resource constraining envelopes were built around contiguous clusters of blocks at a nominal cut-off grade of 2.25 g/t Au. The mineral resources are reported at a 0.00 g/t Au cut-off within the envelopes to ensure that a proper amount of "must take material" is included in the resource statement. The gold grade threshold for the resource envelopes of 2.25 g/t Au is based on assumptions of a gold price of US$2,000/oz, an exchange rate of US$/C$ 0.75, mining operating costs of C$132/t, processing costs of C$34/t, G&A of C$12/t and average gold recoverability of 94%. The vein solids were built with a minimum width of 1.2 m. This same width was used for the mineral resource envelopes.
6. A bulk density of 2.76 t/m^3 (0.086 short tons/ft^3) was used to convert volumes to tonnes for all blocks in the mineral resource estimation.
7. The assay gold values were capped to 342.5 g/t Au (10 oz/short ton) and a restricted outlier strategy was applied to each vein to restrict local extreme grades to 15 m (50 ft) from the composite.
8. Gold grades were estimated into a 4.6 m (15 ft) block model using inverse distance squared (ID^2) method and 0.46 m (1.5 ft) composited data restricted within the vein solids.

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

26. Recommendations

Based on the results of the True North Project 2024 MRE, and the review and interpretation of the project geological data, the QPs recommend that 1911 GC continues the exploration activities to advance the project toward a future development decision.

It is recommended that a two-phase work program to complete both surface and underground drilling programs, engineering study to support an update MRE and a preliminary economic assessment (PEA) level study.

In Phase 1 the QPs recommend the following work on the project:

- Complete an exploration drilling program to continue to test new shallow targets, to 500 m depth from surface. Priority targets already identified within the True North gold project footprint aimed to expand near surface accessible resources.
- Complete the rehabilitation of underground infrastructure including ventilation, power, and dewatering.
- Complete the development of underground exploration drives to develop drill access to suitable underground areas for infill and exploration drilling.
- Initiate engineering study: geotechnical, environmental, mineral processing and preliminary mining method definition.

In Phase 2 the QPs recommend continuing exploration activities and complete the following work to support a final PEA level study for the project:

- Complete an underground infill and resource expansion drilling program.
- Complete the engineering studies initiated in Phase 1.
- Complete an update to the 2024 MRE upon completion of drilling campaigns.
- Complete an updated NI 43-101 in support of the MRE update.
- Complete a PEA study of the project to include new and expanded resource areas, to determine the focus, direction and plans for further resource development.

The recommended budget for future work on the True North Gold Project to serve as a guideline, is presented in Table 26.1.

Table 26.1. Proposed Budget: True North Gold Project

Program	Units (metres)	Total cost (C$)
True North Project General		
Phase 1		
Drill Test New Resource Targets from surface	12,000	$2,820,000
Underground infrastructure rehabilitation		$1,000,000
Underground exploration drifts	500	$3,500,000
Engineering Study		$500,000
Total Phase 1		**$7,820,000**
Phase 2		
Underground infill and exploration drilling	25,000	$5,625,000
Engineering study		$650,000
Resource updates and PEA		$850,000
Total Phase 2		**$7,125,000**
Total Budget		**$14,945,000**

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Appendix

Land Tenure Claims

1911 GOLD CORPORATION - TRUE NORTH Property List as of November 20, 2024						
OLDER	**Disposition Type**	**Disposition Number**	**Disposition Name**	**NTS**	**Anniversary Date**	**AREA (ha)**
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB10164**	CARB FR	52L14NW	30-Jun-33	10
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB10436**	ANGELA	52L14NW	10-Aug-26	194
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1270**	LOUIS	52L14NW	29-Aug-26	122
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1271**	TIM	52L14NW	10-Sep-26	128
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1279**	GARY	52L14NW	29-Aug-26	152
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1280**	ALAN 2	52L14NW	26-Sep-26	196
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB4792**	ALAN 4	52L14NW	21-Nov-25	84
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB4926**	BRADY 1	52L14NW	21-Nov-28	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB4927**	ALAN 5	52L14NW	21-Nov-25	32
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB4928**	BRADY 2	52L14NW	21-Nov-28	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB4929**	BRADY 3	52L14NW	21-Nov-28	120
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB4930**	BRADY 4	52L14NW	21-Nov-28	120
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB9164**	BEAR 4	52L14NW	21-Jan-28	217
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB9307**	AMY 5	52L14NW	20-Jul-28	16
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB9308**	ALAN 3	52L14NW	20-Jul-28	157
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB9309**	PIP	52L14NW	20-Jul-28	45
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB9600**	SGR	52L14NW, 52L14S	24-Oct-26	26
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**P9356E**	ALAN	52L14NW	13-Aug-26	232
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**CB11704**	RICE NO 4	52M04SE	25-Apr-41	31
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**CB8043**		52M03SW, 52M04S	11-Jul-26	65
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1296**	GOLD HORSE 3	52M04SW	19-Mar-25	173
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1327**	GOLD HORSE 1	52M04SW	16-Dec-25	96
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1328**	GOLD HORSE 2	52M04SW	16-Dec-27	39
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1354**	GOLD HORSE 4	52M04SW	19-Mar-25	96
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1357**	GEO 3	52M03SW, 52M04S	19-Mar-30	144
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13620**	WALL 2	52M3	02-Jan-28	100
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13621**	WALL 3	52M3	02-Jan-28	90
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13622**	WALL 1	52M3	02-Jan-28	96

1911 GOLD CORPORATION - TRUE NORTH Property
List as of November 20, 2024

OLDER	Disposition Type	Disposition Number	Disposition Name	NTS	Anniversary Date	AREA (ha)
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13623**	WALL 4	52M3	02-Jan-28	96
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13624**	WALL 5	52M3	02-Jan-35	72
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13625**	WALL 6	52M3	02-Jan-28	192
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13626**	WALL 7	52M3	02-Jan-26	192
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13628**	WALL 9	52M3	02-Jan-26	224
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13629**	WALL 10	52M3	02-Jan-34	192
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13630**	WALL 11	52M3	02-Jan-34	96
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13631**	WALL 12	52M3	02-Jan-34	168
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13632**	WALL 13	52M3	02-Jan-34	144
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13633**	WALL 14	52M3	02-Jan-26	144
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13634**	WALL 15	52M3	02-Jan-26	192
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13635**	WALL 16	52M3	02-Jan-26	192
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13636**	WALL 17	52M3	02-Jan-26	144
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13637**	WALL 24	52L14	09-Jan-26	192
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13638**	WALL 19	52M3	02-Jan-27	144
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13639**	WALL 20	52M3	02-Jan-27	144
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13640**	WALL 21	52M3	02-Jan-27	144
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13641**	WALL 22	52M3	02-Jan-27	192
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13642**	WALL 18	52M3	02-Jan-27	143
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13643**	WALL 23	52L14	02-Jan-26	96
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13644**	Wall 8	52L14	09-Jan-30	128
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13645**	WALL 25	52L14	02-Jan-26	144
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13647**	MORRIS 1	62P01	09-Jan-26	162
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13648**	Morris 2	62P01	09-Jan-26	189
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13649**	Morris 3	62P01	09-Jan-26	184
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13650**	Morris 4	62P01	09-Jan-26	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13651**	Morris 5	62P01	09-Jan-26	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13652**	MORRIS 6	62P01	22-Jan-26	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13653**	MORRIS 7	62P01	22-Jan-26	256

1911 GOLD CORPORATION - TRUE NORTH Property List as of November 20, 2024						
OLDER	**Disposition Type**	**Dispositio n Number**	**Disposition Name**	**NTS**	**Anniversar y Date**	**ARE A (ha)**
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13654**	MORRIS 8	62P01	22-Jan-26	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13655**	MORRIS 9	62P01	22-Jan-26	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13657**	MORRIS 10	62P01	22-Jan-26	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13658**	MORRIS 11	62P01	22-Jan-26	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13659**	MORRIS 18	62P01	22-Jan-26	56
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13660**	MORRIS 12	62P01	22-Jan-27	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13661**	MORRIS 13	62P01	22-Jan-27	64
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13662**	MORRIS 14	62P01	22-Jan-26	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13663**	MORRIS 15	62P01	22-Jan-26	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13664**	MORRIS 16	62P01	22-Jan-26	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13665**	MORRIS 17	62P01	22-Jan-27	128
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13666**	MORRIS 19	62P01	23-Jan-26	220
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13667**	MORRIS 20	62P01	22-Jan-26	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13668**	MORRIS 21	62P01	22-Jan-27	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13669**	MORRIS 22	62P01	22-Jan-27	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13670**	MORRIS 24	62P01	22-Jan-26	105
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13671**	MORRIS 25	62P01	22-Jan-26	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13672**	MORRIS 26	62P01	22-Jan-27	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13673**	MORRIS 27	62P01	22-Jan-27	192
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13674**	MORRIS 30	62P01	25-Jan-27	238
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13675**	MORRIS 31	62P01	25-Jan-27	210
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13676**	MORRIS 34	62P01	25-Jan-27	232
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13677**	MORRIS 35	62P01	25-Jan-27	224
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13678**	MORRIS 36	62P01	25-Jan-27	252
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13679**	MORRIS 37	62P01	25-Jan-27	252
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13680**	ULTRA 27	62P01	23-Jan-26	219
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13681**	ULTRA 28	62P01	22-Jan-26	84
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13682**	ULTRA 29	62P01	22-Jan-26	192
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13687**	MORRIS 23	62P01	21-Feb-25	128

1911 GOLD CORPORATION - TRUE NORTH Property List as of November 20, 2024						
OLDER	**Disposition Type**	**Disposition Number**	**Disposition Name**	**NTS**	**Anniversary Date**	**AREA (ha)**
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13688**	MORRIS 28	62P01	05-Apr-25	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13690**	WALL 26	52M03	05-Apr-28	118
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13691**	WALL 27	52M03	05-Apr-25	120
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13692**	WALL 28	52M03	05-Apr-34	90
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13819**	WALL 29	52M04	11-Feb-25	153
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13821**	GOLD RIDGE 21	52M04	11-Feb-25	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13822**	GOLD CANYON 7	52M04	11-Feb-26	42
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13823**	GOLD CANYON 5	52M04	11-Feb-26	96
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13824**	GOLD HORSE 12	52M04	11-Feb-25	108
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13825**	GOLD HORSE 13	52M04	11-Feb-25	120
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13827**	GOLD RIDGE 27	52M04	11-Feb-25	184
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13828**	GOLD RIDGE 28	52M04	11-Feb-25	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1756**	REX 4	52M04SW	28-May-40	16
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1846**	JADE 3	52M04SE	13-Jul-41	16
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1847**	JADE 4	52M04SE	13-Jul-41	16
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1915**	GEO 4	52M04SE	16-Dec-30	32
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1922**	GOLD PERCULATOR 1	52M04SW	13-Apr-25	56
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1924**	SANANTONIO JR 1	52M04SE, 52M04S	26-Feb-25	239
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1925**	SANANTONIO JR 2	52M04SE, 52M04S	26-Feb-25	240
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1926**	SANANTONIO JR 3	52M04SE, 52M04S	26-Feb-25	144
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1927**	GOLDEN CANYONS 1	52M04SW	26-Feb-25	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1928**	SANANTONIO JR 4	52M04SE	26-Feb-28	212
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1930**	GOLD CANYON 3	52M04SW	26-Feb-25	64
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1931**	GOLD CANYON 4	52M04SW	26-Feb-25	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1932**	GEO 5	52M04SE	25-Jan-30	16
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1934**	GOLD CANYON 5	52M04SW	26-Feb-26	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1935**	GOLDEN CANYONS 2	52M04SW	26-Feb-25	256

1911 GOLD CORPORATION - TRUE NORTH Property List as of November 20, 2024						
OLDER	**Disposition Type**	**Disposition Number**	**Disposition Name**	**NTS**	**Anniversary Date**	**AREA (ha)**
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1936**	GOLDEN CANYONS 3	52M04SW	26-Feb-25	224
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1937**	GOLD PERCULATOR 2	52M04SW	13-Apr-26	136
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1943**	GOLD CANYON 1	52M04SW	26-Feb-25	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1944**	GOLD CANYON 6	52M04SW	26-Feb-25	16
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1945**	MOTHERLOAD 1	52M04SW	26-Feb-26	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1946**	GOLD TWINS 1	52M04SW	26-Feb-25	252
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1947**	GOLD TWINS 2	52M04SW	26-Feb-26	66
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1948**	GOLD TWINS 3	52M04SW	26-Feb-28	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1949**	GOLD TWINS 4	52M04SW	26-Feb-26	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1950**	GOLD TWINS 5	52M04SW	26-Feb-28	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1951**	OLD PROSPECTOR 2	52M04SW	07-Apr-25	248
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1979**	OLD PROSPECTOR 3	52M04SW	07-Apr-25	248
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2002**	GEO 7	52M03SW	09-Apr-25	32
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2004**	GEO 9	52M03SW	22-Apr-29	96
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2005**	GEO 10	52M03SW	22-Apr-30	96
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2067**	MARLEEN	52M04SW	24-Mar-34	129
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2101**	BUB 1	52M04SE	22-Nov-34	128
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2102**	BUB 2	52M04SE	22-Nov-34	128
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2103**	BUB 3	52M04SE	22-Nov-34	192
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2104**	BUB 4	52M03SW, 52M04S	22-Nov-34	128
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2105**	BUB 5	52M03SW, 52M04S	22-Nov-34	192
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2106**	BUB 6	52M03SW	22-Nov-34	192
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2109**	JONA	52M04SE	16-Aug-34	75
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2115**	MALIBU 1	52M03SW, 52M04S	04-Jan-30	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2116**	MALIBU 2	52M03SW, 52M04S	04-Jan-30	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2118**	MALIBU FR.	52M04SE	04-Jan-30	12

1911 GOLD CORPORATION - TRUE NORTH Property List as of November 20, 2024

OLDER	Disposition Type	Dispositio n Number	Disposition Name	NTS	Anniversar y Date	ARE A (ha)
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2120**	JADE	52M04SW	17-Jan-28	61
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2175**	PAULA 5	52M04SW	04-Jul-27	192
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2180**	KIM 10	52M04SE, 52M04S	21-Jul-34	96
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2181**	KIM 1	52M04SE	26-Jul-40	108
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2378**	PAULA 2378	52M04SW	13-Dec-25	252
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2379**	PAULA 2379	52M04SW	13-Dec-25	166
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2380**	PAULA 2380	52M04SW	13-Dec-25	250
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2381**	PAULA 2381	52M04SW	13-Dec-26	56
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2707**	KIM 8	52M04SE	26-Jul-40	60
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2710**	PAULA 10	52M04SW	21-Jul-28	226
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2712**	PAULA 12	52M04SW	21-Jul-28	113
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2753**	LOOK OUT	52M04SW	23-Jan-25	16
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2755**	PAULA 13	52M04SW	14-Aug-25	240
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2787**	SABINA 5	52M04SW	08-Aug-26	131
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2791**	SABINA 1	52M04SW	20-Sep-25	89
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2792**	SABINA 2	52M04SW	20-Sep-26	87
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2798**	LAURALEE 8	52M04SE	31-Jul-28	224
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2799**	KIM 9	52M04SW	21-Aug-34	124
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2801**	LAURALEE 1	52M04SE	31-Jul-25	130
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2802**	LAURALEE 2	52M04SE	31-Jul-25	189
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2945**	MONA 2945	52M03SW	24-Jan-30	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2949**	MONA 2949	52M03SW	24-Jan-30	128
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2975**	KIM 2975	52M04SE, 52M04S	13-Dec-40	150
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2978**	LAURALEE	52M04SW	02-Mar-26	128
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2979**	LAURALEE 2979	52M04SW	09-May-26	232
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2980**	LAURALEE 2980	52M04SW	09-May-26	170
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2981**	LAURALEE 2981	52M04SW	09-May-28	244
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2982**	LAURALEE 2982	52M04SW	09-May-25	135

1911 GOLD CORPORATION - TRUE NORTH Property List as of November 20, 2024						
OLDER	Disposition Type	Dispositio n Number	Disposition Name	NTS	Anniversar y Date	ARE A (ha)
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2983**	LAURALEE 2983	52M04SW	09-May-26	181
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2984**	LAURALEE 2984	52M04SE, 52M04S	09-May-25	140
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2987**	OX 2987	52M04SW	15-May-26	57
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2991**	YORK	52M04SW	04-Sep-25	20
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB2998**	MONA 2998	52M03SW	26-Feb-30	75
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3000**	MONA 3000	52M03SW	24-Jan-30	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3001**	MONA 3001	52M03SW	26-Feb-30	214
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3028**	MONA 3028	52M04SW	02-Apr-34	80
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3029**	MONA 3029	52M04SW	02-Apr-34	248
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3030**	RACHELLE 3030	52M04SW	26-Apr-26	182
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3031**	MONA 3031	52M04SW	26-Mar-28	114
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3032**	RACHELLE 3032	52M04SW	07-May-34	210
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3033**	RACHELLE 3033	52M04SW	26-Apr-34	161
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3035**	LAURALEE 3035	52M04SE, 52M04S	09-May-26	143
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3036**	DEB 36	52M04SW	14-Aug-25	80
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3038**	JACQUIE 3038	52M04SW	14-May-26	213
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3227**	KIM 3227	52M04SW	19-Feb-34	58
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3229**	DEB 3229	52M04SW	19-Feb-27	167
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3261**	SABINA 3	52M04SW	12-Nov-26	159
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3593**	KIM 3593	52M04SE, 52M04S	14-Apr-40	194
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3596**	REO 3596	52M03SW	30-Apr-30	80
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3893**	REO 3893	52M04NW, 52M04S	05-Feb-25	230
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3895**	REO 3895	52M04SW	05-Feb-25	252
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3897**	REO 3897	52M04NW, 52M04S	05-Feb-26	241
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3949**	HURON #1	52M04SW	13-May-26	16
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB4498**	SAN 9	52M04SE	28-Feb-34	192
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB4554**	GRAND CENTRAL	52M04SW	26-May-26	32
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB4563**	VAN	52M04SE	08-Jun-41	93

1911 GOLD CORPORATION - TRUE NORTH Property List as of November 20, 2024						
OLDER	Disposition Type	Disposition Number	Disposition Name	NTS	Anniversary Date	AREA (ha)
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB4604**	OLD EDKE	52M04SW	22-Sep-25	46
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB4605**	OLD EDKE 1	52M04SW	22-Sep-25	217
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB4606**	OLD EDKE 3	52M04SW	22-Sep-25	247
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB4607**	OLD EDKE 4	52M04SW	22-Sep-25	160
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB4611**	JARY 1	52M04SW	21-Jun-25	110
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB4612**	JARY 2	52M04SW	21-Jun-26	90
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB4781**	SABINA 7	52M04SW	16-Oct-26	154
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB4782**	SABINA 6	52M04SW	16-Oct-25	214
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB4783**	SABINA 4	52M04SW	16-Oct-26	149
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB5006**	ROBERT PETER	52M03SW	21-Jun-28	36
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB5007**	TATONGA 1	52M03SW	21-Jun-26	138
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB5035**	GOLDRIDGE 1	52M04NW, 52M04S	06-Jan-26	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB5036**	GOLDRIDGE 2	52M04SW	06-Jan-26	240
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB5037**	GOLDRIDGE 3	52M04SW	06-Jan-26	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB5040**	GOLDRIDGE 6	52M04SW, 62P01S	06-Jan-26	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB5272**	PFG	52L13NE, 52M04S	19-Mar-34	235
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB5277**	PFG 5	52M03SW, 52M04S	20-Aug-34	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB5280**	PFG 8	52M03SW	20-Aug-34	194
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB5281**	PFG 9	52L14NW, 52M03S	28-Sep-34	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB5455**	GOLDRIDGE 15	62P01NE, 62P01S	02-Apr-26	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB5457**	GOLDRIDGE 14	62P01NE, 62P01S	02-Apr-26	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB5465**	AAA	52M04SE	29-Nov-34	89
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB5568**	WANI 1	52M04SW, 62P01S	17-May-25	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB5569**	WANI 2	52M04SW, 62P01S	17-May-26	246
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB5589**	CONTACT 1	52M04SW	05-May-34	227
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB5694**	MARA	52M04SE, 52M04S	05-Oct-26	115
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB5932**	JILL FRACTION	52M04SE	24-Aug-32	1
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB5935**	SAN 18	52M04SE	09-May-30	96

1911 GOLD CORPORATION - TRUE NORTH Property List as of November 20, 2024						
OLDER	**Disposition Type**	**Disposition Number**	**Disposition Name**	**NTS**	**Anniversary Date**	**AREA (ha)**
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB6112**	JARY 6112	52M04SW	08-Aug-26	40
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB6113**	JARY 6113	52M04SW	08-Aug-25	18
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB6115**	RIO 5F	52M04NW	05-Aug-26	10
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB6116**	RIO 4	52M04NW	05-Aug-26	20
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB6117**	RIO 3	52M04NW	05-Aug-26	173
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB6118**	RIO 2	52M04NW	05-Aug-26	255
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB6119**	RIO 1	52M04NW	05-Aug-26	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB6122**	AUDREY 6122	52M03SW	12-Oct-30	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB6123**	AUDREY 6123	52M03SW, 52M04S	12-Oct-30	238
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB632**	PAULA 632	52M04SW	13-Dec-26	249
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB633**	PAULA 633	52M04SW	13-Dec-26	99
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB7168**	BBB	62P01SE	02-Aug-25	176
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB7506**	ULTRA 24	62P01SE	25-Apr-25	208
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB7507**	ULTRA 26	62P01SE	25-Apr-25	128
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB7508**	ULTRA 25	62P01SE	25-Apr-25	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB7509**	ULTRA 21	62P01SE	25-Apr-26	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB8111**	CUD 3	52M04SE	15-Jan-28	84
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB9150**	TOM 4	52M04SE	26-Aug-40	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB9151**	TOM 3	52M04SE	26-Aug-40	136
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB9152**	TOM 5	52M04SE	26-Aug-40	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB9154**	TOM 6	52M04SE	26-Aug-40	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB9155**	TOM 7	52M04SE	26-Aug-40	220
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB9162**	TOM 8	52M04SE	29-Sep-41	248
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB9231**	BILL 31	52L13NE, 52M04S	02-Mar-34	192
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB9232**	BILL 32	52M04SE	02-Mar-34	192
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB9233**	BILL 33	52M04SE	02-Mar-34	64
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB9378**	BILL 34	52M04SE	11-May-34	93
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB9521**	GOLD HORSE 7	52M04SE	24-Feb-27	64
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB9522**	GOLD HORSE 10	52M04SE	24-Feb-27	256

1911 GOLD CORPORATION - TRUE NORTH Property List as of November 20, 2024						
OLDER	**Disposition Type**	**Disposition Number**	**Disposition Name**	**NTS**	**Anniversary Date**	**AREA (ha)**
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB9523**	GOLD HORSE 6	52M04SE	24-Feb-27	150
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB9524**	GOLD HORSE 9	52M04SE	24-Feb-27	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB9525**	GOLD HORSE 11	52M04SE	24-Feb-27	140
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB9526**	GOLD HORSE 5	52M04SE	24-Feb-27	240
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB9527**	GOLD HORSE 8	52M04SE	24-Feb-27	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB9575**	BILL 31 FR	52M04SE	14-Apr-25	54
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB9732**	SAN 2 FR	52M04SE	04-Jul-25	2
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**P2169F**	SAN 11	52M04SE	17-Mar-40	144
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**P2170F**	SAN 12	52M04SE	17-Mar-40	32
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W44496**	NUPIC 1 FR.	52M04SE	29-Jan-30	17
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W44497**	NUPIC 2 FR.	52M04SE	29-Jan-30	15
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W44498**	NUPIC 3	52M04SE	29-Jan-30	17
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W44499**	NUPIC 4	52M04SE	29-Jan-30	9
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W44500**	NUPIC 5	52M04SE	29-Jan-30	9
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W44501**	NUPIC 6	52M04SE	29-Jan-30	16
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W44502**	NUPIC 7	52M04SE	29-Jan-30	19
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W44509**	NUPIC 14	52M04SE	12-Feb-30	19
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W44512**	NUPIC 17 FR.	52M04SE	12-Feb-30	7
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W44513**	NUPIC 18	52M04SE	12-Feb-30	9
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W44514**	NUPIC 19	52M04SE	12-Feb-42	17
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W44515**	NUPIC 20	52M04SE	12-Feb-42	17
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W45949**		52M04SW	14-Dec-25	17
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W46385**	RICE NO 5	52M04SE	25-Apr-41	17
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W47000**	GOLD CREEK #5	52M04SE	27-Oct-40	102
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W48116**	ALIX	52M04SE	03-Feb-30	121
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W48245**	KAREN	52M04SE	29-Nov-34	80
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W48247**	ZORRO	52M04SE	23-Sep-30	17
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W48337**	LUANA # EXT	52M04SE	08-Feb-41	52

1911 GOLD CORPORATION - TRUE NORTH Property List as of November 20, 2024						
OLDER	**Disposition Type**	**Dispositio n Number**	**Disposition Name**	**NTS**	**Anniversar y Date**	**ARE A (ha)**
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W48442**	LUANA	52M04SE	08-Feb-41	255
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W48765**	BISSETT 1	52M04SE	15-Oct-28	64
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W48796**	BISSETT	52M04SE	15-Oct-34	240
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W48797**	RICE 45	52M04SE	31-Jan-42	126
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W49083**	ODESSA	52M04SE	09-Mar-42	242
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W49440**	JADE	52M04SE	25-Mar-26	219
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W49441**	JADE 2	52M04SE	25-Mar-25	195
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W49444**	SHARON	52M04SE	06-Mar-42	187
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W49445**	WAWA	52M04SE	06-Mar-25	29
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W49484**	BISSETT 3 FR	52M04SE	11-Feb-30	15
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W50355**	JADE #1	52M04SE	02-Apr-41	222
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W51793**	DANCER	52M04SE	28-Aug-25	48
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W51799**	LUANA FR.	52M04SE	23-Oct-41	6
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W52076**	FLORA	52M04SE	02-May-25	182
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W52077**	LODE	52M04SE	02-May-25	104
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W52779**	ERIC	52M04SE	22-Feb-42	95
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W52780**	HENRIKSON	52M04SE	22-Feb-42	95
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W52781**	SCUD	52M04SE	27-Jan-41	78
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W52840**	FLASH	52M04SE	01-Apr-30	205
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W52841**	FRUM	52M04SE	01-Apr-29	16
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W52842**	BEAR	52M04SE	22-Jun-41	16
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W52843**	SPIDER	52M04SE	16-Oct-41	162
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W52844**	FLY	52M04SE	16-Oct-41	104
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W52845**	WEB FRACTION	52M04SE	16-Oct-34	12
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W53116**	PATRIOT	52M04SE	28-Feb-42	195
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W53314**	SAN 1	52M04SE	18-Aug-30	137
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W53391**	BEA	52M04SE	10-Apr-28	47
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W53405**	CHCALA 1	52M04SE	01-May-25	48
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W53619**	GLORIA	52M04SE	09-Dec-26	201

1911 GOLD CORPORATION - TRUE NORTH Property List as of November 20, 2024						
OLDER	**Disposition Type**	**Disposition Number**	**Disposition Name**	**NTS**	**Anniversary Date**	**AREA (ha)**
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W53803**	SAN 4	52M04SE	10-Jan-30	240
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W53846**	SAN 2	52M04SE	10-Jan-30	192
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W53847**	SAN 3	52M04SE	10-Jan-30	192
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining ClaimPending	**MB13980**	Smitty	52M04	25-Mar-24	20
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Mineral Lease	**ML13433**		52M04SE	01-Apr-25	395
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Mineral Lease	**ML63**		52M04SE	01-Apr-25	696
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Patented Mining Claim	**P10_8**	Emma	52M04SE	31-Dec-25	21
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Patented Mining Claim	**P12_227**	Gabrielle	52M04SE	31-Dec-25	21
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Patented Mining Claim	**P15_64**	Goldcup	52M04SE	31-Dec-25	17
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Patented Mining Claim	**P16_65**	Gold Cup No. 2 Fr.	52M04SE	31-Dec-25	17
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Patented Mining Claim	**P2_11**	Annex	52M04SE	31-Dec-25	20
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Patented Mining Claim	**P20_7**	Goldfield	52M04SE	31-Dec-25	20
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Patented Mining Claim	**P26_15**	Jumping Cat	52M04SE	31-Dec-25	21
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Patented Mining Claim	**P3_66**	Big Four Fr.	52M04SE	31-Dec-25	3
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Patented Mining Claim	**P32_14**	Mite Fr.	52M04SE	31-Dec-25	8
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Patented Mining Claim	**P35_47**	Rachel	52M04SE	31-Dec-25	21
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Patented Mining Claim	**P38_951**	Ross Fr.	52M04SE	31-Dec-25	8
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Patented Mining Claim	**P39_12A**	Ross Fr. (N200)	52M04SE	31-Dec-25	1
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Patented Mining Claim	**P4_6**	Cartwright	52M04SE	31-Dec-25	21
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Patented Mining Claim	**P41_46**	San Antonio	52M04SE	31-Dec-25	18
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Patented Mining Claim	**P42_9**	Scarabe	52M04SE	31-Dec-25	21
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Patented Mining Claim	**P47_10**	West Scarabe	52M04SE	31-Dec-25	15
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Patented Mining Claim	**P48_45**	Island Fr.	52M04SE	31-Dec-25	18
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Patented Mining Claim	**P9_13**	Deluxe	52M04SE	31-Dec-25	20
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**CB10060**	CENTRAL 2	52L14NW	27-Nov-30	195
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**CB10061**	CENTRAL 1	52L14NW	27-Nov-30	195
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**CB10062**	CENTRAL 3	52L14NW	27-Nov-30	259
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**CB10063**	CENTRAL 4	52L14NW	27-Nov-30	259
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**CB10064**	CENTRAL 5	52L14NW	27-Nov-30	247

1911 GOLD CORPORATION - TRUE NORTH Property List as of November 20, 2024						
OLDER	**Disposition Type**	**Disposition Number**	**Disposition Name**	**NTS**	**Anniversary Date**	**AREA (ha)**
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**CB10065**	CENTRAL 6	52L14NW	27-Nov-30	255
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**CB10095**	DUN	52L14NW	27-Jun-31	195
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**CB10251**	GIB #1	52L14NW	06-Nov-31	98
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**CB10280**	NOP #1	52L14NW	27-Dec-30	142
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**CB10281**	NOP #2	52L14NW	27-Dec-30	57
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**CB11523**	CENTRAL #8	52L14NW	04-Mar-31	149
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB10111**	STORM	52L14SW	21-Sep-29	96
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB11576**	SAN 70	52L14NW	18-Jun-32	202
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB11577**	SAN 71	52L14NW	18-Jun-32	210
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB11579**	SAN 73	52L14NW	18-Jun-32	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB11580**	SAN 74	52L14NW	18-Jun-32	231
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1342**	CENTRAL 14	52L14NW	24-Apr-31	94
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13646**	CENTRAL 15	52M3	02-Jan-29	116
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13740**	DOVE 1 Fr	52L14NW	19-Mar-32	9
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13743**	SAN 27 FR	52L14SW	14-Aug-32	8
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB14722**	Morgan 1	52L	05-Oct-34	133
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB14723**	Morgan 2	52L	05-Oct-34	233
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB14724**	Morgan 3	52L	05-Oct-34	233
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB14725**	Morgan 4	52L	05-Oct-34	240
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB14726**	Morgan 5	52L	05-Oct-34	203
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB14727**	Morgan 6	52L	08-Oct-34	120
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB14728**	Morgan 7	52L	08-Oct-34	240
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB14729**	Morgan 8	52L	08-Oct-34	247
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB14730**	Morgan 9	52L	08-Oct-34	230
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB14731**	Morgan 10	52L	08-Oct-34	220
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB14740**	Morgan 12	52L	14-Oct-34	234
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB14741**	Morgan 11	52L	14-Oct-34	189
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB14743**	Morgan 13	52L	14-Oct-34	193
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB14744**	Morgan 14	52L	14-Oct-24	197

1911 GOLD CORPORATION - TRUE NORTH Property List as of November 20, 2024						
OLDER	**Disposition Type**	**Disposition Number**	**Disposition Name**	**NTS**	**Anniversary Date**	**AREA (ha)**
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB14745**	Morgan 15	52L	14-Oct-24	228
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB14746**	Morgan 16	52L	17-Oct-24	220
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB14747**	Morgan 17	52L	17-Oct-24	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB14748**	Morgan 18	52L	17-Oct-24	254
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB14946**	Morgan 19	52L	17-Oct-24	241
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB14947**	Morgan 20	52L	17-Oct-24	233
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB1909**	LOVE FR	52L14NW	21-Jan-33	14
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3433**	BERE 6	52L14NW, 52L14S	28-Mar-32	36
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3737**	BILL 100	52L14SW	22-Nov-32	176
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3950**	BILL 90	52L14NW, 52L14S	24-Oct-32	131
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3951**	BILL 91	52L14NW, 52L14S	24-Oct-32	141
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3952**	BILL 92	52L14NW, 52L14S	24-Oct-32	135
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3953**	BILL 93	52L14NW, 52L14S	24-Oct-32	192
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3954**	BILL 94	52L14NW, 52L14S	24-Oct-32	192
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3955**	BILL 95	52L14SW	24-Oct-32	160
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3956**	BILL 96	52L14SW	24-Oct-32	160
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3957**	BILL 97	52L14SW	24-Oct-32	120
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3960**	BILL 98	52L14SW	24-Oct-32	168
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB3961**	BILL 99	52L14SW	24-Oct-32	100
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB4423**	SAN 6	52L14NW, 52L14S	06-Feb-27	128
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB4425**	SAN 8	52L14SW	06-Feb-27	256
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB4942**	SAN 16	52L14SW	16-Oct-32	92
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB5001**	DUN 1	52L14NW	21-Nov-30	16
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB5002**	DUN 2	52L14NW	21-Nov-30	16
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB5003**	DUN FR.	52L14NW	03-Dec-30	6
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB6134**	SAN 21	52L14SW	26-Jan-29	207
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB6135**	SAN 20	52L14NW	26-Jan-33	168
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB6136**	SAN 22 FR	52L14NW	26-Jan-29	8

1911 GOLD CORPORATION - TRUE NORTH Property List as of November 20, 2024						
OLDER	**Disposition Type**	**Disposition Number**	**Disposition Name**	**NTS**	**Anniversary Date**	**AREA (ha)**
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB6646**	SAN 31	52L14SW	15-Dec-32	108
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB811**	CEN	52L14NW	28-Jun-31	16
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB8377**	SAN 22	52L14NW	04-Mar-32	109
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB8378**	SAN 23	52L14NW	04-Mar-32	225
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB8379**	SAN 24	52L14SW	04-Mar-32	180
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB8380**	SAN 25	52L14SW	04-Mar-31	228
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB8381**	SAN 26	52L14SW	04-Mar-31	164
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB8382**	SAN 27	52L14NW	13-Mar-32	196
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB9383**	SAN 28	52L14SW	09-Oct-32	192
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB9433**	SAN 29	52L14NW, 52L14S	01-Dec-32	188
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB9434**	SAN 30	52L14NW, 52L14S	01-Dec-33	161
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB9538**	SAN 54	52L14NW	17-Jul-32	77
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB9540**	SAN 50	52L14NW	17-Jul-32	57
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB9800**	BERM	52L14NW SW	08-Feb-32	107
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W49605**	NUG 1	52L14SW	25-Nov-32	16
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W52770**	TROY	52L14NW	20-Nov-30	85
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W53340**	ORE 1	52L14NE, 52L14N	06-Dec-34	50
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W53341**	NUG 2	52L14SW	05-Dec-31	228
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W53447**	ORO	52L14NE, 52L14N	06-Dec-33	16
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W53920**	CENTRAL 7	52L14NW	19-Dec-30	163
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W53922**	CENTRAL 10	52L14NW	19-Dec-30	252
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W53923**	CENTRAL 11	52L14NW	19-Dec-30	105
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W53930**	BERE 5	52L14SW	26-Apr-31	144
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W54255**	BERE 1	52L14NE, 52L14N	23-Apr-25	238
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**CB10258**	CRY #1	52L14NW	19-Nov-28	142
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB4791**	JEWEL	52L14NW	15-Sep-32	16
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**W48109**	JEWELL 1	52L14NW	17-Mar-27	20
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB11698**	CDGW 6	52L14NW, 52M03S	10-Aug-26	58

1911 GOLD CORPORATION - TRUE NORTH Property List as of November 20, 2024						
OLDER	**Disposition Type**	**Dispositio n Number**	**Disposition Name**	**NTS**	**Anniversar y Date**	**ARE A (ha)**
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB11699**	CGW12	52L14NW	14-Nov-28	60
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB11700**	CGW 9	52L14NW	15-Aug-26	16
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB11851**	CGW 15	52L14NW	20-Jan-26	173
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB11945**	CDGW 7	52L14NW	10-Aug-26	100
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB11946**	CGW 10	52L14NW	30-Aug-26	20
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB11947**	CGW 13	52L14NW	14-Nov-28	27
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB11956**	CDGW 8	52L14NW	06-Jan-26	16
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB11959**	PLEIADES 1	52L14NW	10-Mar-27	105
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB12044**	CGW 11	52L14NW	30-Aug-26	16
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB12075**	CGW 14	52L14NW	21-Nov-28	78
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB12322**	CGW19	52L14NW	07-Nov-32	16
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13530**	CGW20	52L14NW	26-Apr-27	185
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13532**	CGW21	52L14NW	26-Apr-27	181
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13697**	CGW22	52L14NW	10-Feb-27	61
1911 GOLD CORP. 100%	Unpatented Mining Claim	**MB13698**	CGW23	52L14NW	10-Feb-27	66
					Total	**63,276**