

NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101
TECHNICAL REPORT

On the
ROBINSON CREEK PROPERTY

SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA

Located Within:

NTS Sheet: 63L16

Centered at Approximately:

Latitude 55°45'56.46" North by Longitude 102°8'24.74" West

Report Prepared for:



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EFFECTIVE DATE: 2026-02-26

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

Axiom Exploration Group Ltd. (Axiom) was engaged by Searchlight Resources Inc. (Searchlight or the Company) to prepare an independent Technical Report compliant with National Instrument 43-101 on the Robinson Creek Property (Robinson Creek, the Property, or the Project), located in Saskatchewan, Canada. This report is based on publicly available data, information provided by Searchlight, and information obtained by the Qualified Person (QP) during the site visit to the Robinson Creek Property. The QP completed the site inspection on October 17th, 2025, to evaluate the geological environment, assess the Property, and confirm the technical and geological information presented herein.

1.2 Property Ownership

The Robinson Creek Property consists of a total of two contiguous Saskatchewan Mineral Dispositions, which total 278.81 hectares in size. Both mineral dispositions are registered 100% to Searchlight Resources Inc. and are currently in good standing.

1.3 Property Description

The Robinson Creek Property is located in northern Saskatchewan, Canada, approximately 420 km northeast of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The claim block lies near the provincial border between Saskatchewan and Manitoba, approximately 18 km west of Flin Flon, Manitoba, and 15 km west of Creighton, Saskatchewan. The Property is situated within National Topographic Sheets (NTS) 63L16 to the north of Amisk Lake, with the center of the Property located at approximately 683,955 mE and 6,072,445 mN in NAD 83 UTM Zone 13N.

1.4 Status of Exploration

The Robinson Creek Property was originally staked in 1915, but little to no detail of the earliest work completed on the Property remains. Documentation of the exploration activities begins in the mid 1940's when Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Ltd. completed a 15-hole, 1,490 m, diamond drill program that tested the Vein and Quartz Zones. Despite several reported gold intersections, the claims were allowed to lapse.

The majority of the exploration on the Robinson Creek Property occurred in the 1970's and 1980's. Several trenches were completed on the Property during this period, although only limited details of the work were recorded, typically consisting of only the estimated trench volume. Details regarding the total number of trenches, location of the trenches, and the results of any mapping or sampling are typically limited, particularly for work completed in the 1970's.

In the 1980's several generations of geophysical and geochemical surveys were completed in the Project area. Ground geophysical surveys consisted of magnetics, IP/Resistivity, and VLF-EM surveys over a number of small grids which partially overlap the current claims. Geological mapping, accompanied by soil, rock, and till sampling was also typically completed in these areas. Additional trenching and 55 diamond drill holes were completed during this period, with the majority of the drilling targeting the Quartz, Vein, and Bleiler Zones.

The most recent period of exploration activity in the area began in 2011, with airborne geophysical surveys conducted in 2011 and 2017. The 2011 survey included heliborne Versatile Time Domain EM (VTEM) and magnetics and the 2017 survey consisted of combined magnetics and radiometrics. An additional airborne magnetic survey was flown by Searchlight Resources in 2021, followed by a prospecting and sampling program.

1.5 Geology and Mineralization

The Robinson Creek Property is located within the Flin Flon–Glennie Complex (FFGC) in the Reindeer Zone of the Trans Hudson Orogen. The FFGC is a tectonic collage composed of accreted 1.92 to 1.88 Ga juvenile arc and ocean floor terranes that have been intruded by 1.87 to 1.84 Ga successor arc plutons, all of which are overlain by the 1.85 to 1.83 Ga marine and continental clastic sedimentary rocks of the Burntwood and Missi Groups. Within the Robinson Creek Property are volcanic rocks of the Birch Lake Assemblage, Missi Group conglomerates, and intrusive rocks related to the Reynard Lake Pluton.

The FFGC is one of the most prolific greenstone belts in Canada and hosts numerous precious metal and volcanogenic massive sulfide (VMS) deposits (Schetselaar et al.,

2022). Gold mineralization in this region generally occurs in association with shear zone hosted veins composed of quartz, ankerite, chlorite, and tourmaline. Sulphides, such as pyrite or arsenopyrite may also occur in the veins and typically correlate with the gold mineralization. Mineralized veins can be found in brittle to ductile shear zone crosscutting all lithological units in the Project area.

Within the Robinson Creek Property there are three main showings: the Quartz Zone, Vein Zone, and Bleiler Zone, all of which consist of northwest-trending zones of quartz veining. The Quartz and Vein Zones lie along the Mosher Lake Shear Zone while the Bleiler Zone is located to the north of the shear zone in the mafic volcanics. In addition to the three main mineralized areas, there are also the Jack Gold Showing, Wasp Gold Showing, and Wasy Gold Showing; these showings have only a limited history of exploration.

1.6 Conclusions and Recommendations

The geological setting, historic results, and the results obtained from the initial sampling completed by Searchlight Resources on the Robinson Creek Property suggest that the Property has the potential to host gold mineralization and that additional exploration of the Robinson Creek Property is merited. Much of the historical work has focused on the known showings present on the Property, particularly the Quartz and Vein Zones, with multiple drill programs testing the strike and depth extension of these zones. Unfortunately, the Project area, including the core storage area, has recently burned and resampling of the historic core to confirm the reported intersections is no longer an option. To confirm the historical intersections reported in the assessment files twinning of a selection of the historic drill holes should be considered.

The recent burn has also increased outcrop exposure in the area; a mapping, sampling, and prospecting program should be completed to take full advantage of the increased exposure in the area. In particular, prospecting and mapping along strike of the known gold showings and in areas of structural complexity identified by the geophysical interpretation should be completed.

2 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Purpose of Report

This report is intended to provide a summary of all material scientific and technical information regarding the Robinson Creek Property. This Technical Report has been completed under the requirements of disclosure as per Canadian Securities Laws and National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101) for use by Searchlight Resources Inc.

2.2 Terms of Reference

Searchlight engaged Axiom Exploration Group Ltd., a company incorporated in Saskatchewan, Canada, with offices located at 101-3239 Faithfull Ave, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan to write an independent NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Robinson Creek Property. The Property is located in northern Saskatchewan near the Saskatchewan-Manitoba border, with the claim block located approximately 18 km west of Flin Flon, Manitoba, and 420 km northeast of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

2.3 Sources of Information

The QP has used publicly available information from Saskatchewan's Mineral Assessment Database (SMAD) website found online at <http://mineral-assessment.saskatchewan.ca> for historical property assessment reports, regional geological data, and mineral occurrence information. Mineral disposition information is found in the Mineral Administration Registry Saskatchewan (MARS). Climate information for the Project area was obtained from Environment Canada and population information for the project area was obtained from Statistics Canada.

This report is based on the personal examination by the QP of all available reports and data on the Robinson Creek Property. Sources of information used in the preparation of this report are listed in the References – Section 27 of this report.

The QP has not researched Property title or mineral rights to the Robinson Creek Property and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the Property other than verifying the good-to dates (Table 4-1) of the claims comprising the Robinson

Creek Property using the MARS website, at <https://mars.isc.ca/MARSWeb/default.aspx>. The QP accessed the website on December 2nd, 2025.

As of the date of this report, the QP is not aware of any material fact or change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not presented herein, or which the omission to disclose could make this report misleading.

2.4 Details of Personal Inspection

On October 17th, 2025, the QP completed a personal inspection of the Robinson Creek Property. From the town of Flin Flon, the QP flew by helicopter to the Robinson Creek claim block to evaluate the Property, including verifying the status of the core storage area. The core storage site, located at 683,631 mE, 6,078,369 mN, was examined to assess whether resampling of the historic core would be possible. Unfortunately, much of the region was burned by wildfires the previous summer, including the core storage racks and boxes. At the time of the site inspection all that remain of the core storage area are piles of core where the storage racks used to be. The core piles consist of primarily volcanic material with noticeable quartz veining.

The recent burn has also increased the surface exposure in the Project area. Lithologies observed during the site inspection consist of mafic volcanics and felsic intrusives, with veining and shearing common. The felsic intrusive displays localized quartz carbonate veins and K-feldspar+epidote alteration. The mafic volcanics show localized zones of chlorite and sericite alteration with some local iron staining observed. In total, 5 outcrop grab samples were collected by the QP from the Project area during the site visit for geochemical analysis.

2.5 Abbreviations and Units of Measurement

Metric units are used throughout this report, and all dollar amounts are reported in Canadian Dollars (CAD\$), unless otherwise stated. Coordinates within this report use EPSG 26913 NAD83 UTM Zone 13N, unless otherwise stated. Abbreviations and units of measurement used in this report are provided below in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Abbreviations and Units of Measurement.

Description	Abbreviation or Acronym
Percent	%
Three dimensional	3D
Silver	Ag
Gold	Au
Degrees Celsius	°C
Canadian dollar	CAD\$
Centimetre	cm
Copper	Cu
Diamond drill hole	DDH
East	E
Electromagnetic	EM
Flin Flon Glennie Complex	FFGC
Feet	Ft
Gram	G
Grams per tonne	g/t
Billion years ago	Ga
Global Positioning System	GPS
Geological Survey of Canada	GSC
Hectare	Ha
Inductively coupled plasma	ICP
Inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry	ICP-MS
Inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectrometry- mass spectrometry	ICP-OES/MS
Induced polarization	IP
Kilogram	Kg
Kilometre	Km
Metre	m
Million years ago	Ma
Millimetre	mm
Million ounces	Moz
Million tonnes	Mt
Megawatt	MW
North	N
Not applicable	n/a
North American Datum	NAD
National Instrument 43-101	NI 43-101
Net smelter return	NSR
National Topographic System	NTS

Description	Abbreviation or Acronym
Ounces per tonne	opt
Ounce	oz
Ounces per tonne	oz/t
Professional Geoscientist	P. Geo.
Parts per billion	ppb
Parts per million	ppm
Robinson Creek	Property
Quality assurance/quality control	QA/QC
Qualified person	QP
Reduced to pole	RTP
South	S
Specific gravity	SG
Saskatchewan Geological Survey	SGS
System for Electronic Document Analysis Retrieval	SEDAR
Saskatchewan Mineral Assessment Database	SMAD
Saskatchewan Mineral Deposit Index	SMDI
Tonne	t
Total Magnetic Intensity	TMI
Target zone	TZ
Very low frequency	VLF
Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide	VMS
Versatile time domain electromagnetic	VTEM
X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy	XRF
West	W
Zinc	Zn
Z-axis tipper electromagnetic	ZTEM

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report was prepared by Ty Magee, P. Geo. Mr. Magee is a qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101 and fulfills the requirements of an “independent qualified person”. The author has not relied on the opinion of non-qualified persons in the preparation of this technical report. All opinions expressed in this technical report are those of the QP based on a review of the available historical work done on the property. The author has not researched the Property title or mineral rights for the Robinson Creek Property and expresses no legal opinion as to the ownership status of the Property other than verifying the good-to dates (Table 4-1) of the claims comprising the Robinson Creek Property using the MARS mineral registry.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location

The Robinson Creek Property is located in northern Saskatchewan, Canada, approximately 420 km north of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, near the provincial border with Manitoba (Figure 4-1). The Property lies approximately 18 km west of the town of Flin Flon, Manitoba, and 15 km west of Creighton, Saskatchewan, within National Topographic Sheets (NTS) 63L16 north of Amisk Lake. The center of the Property lies at approximately 683,955 mE and 6,072,445 mN in NAD 83 UTM Zone 13N.

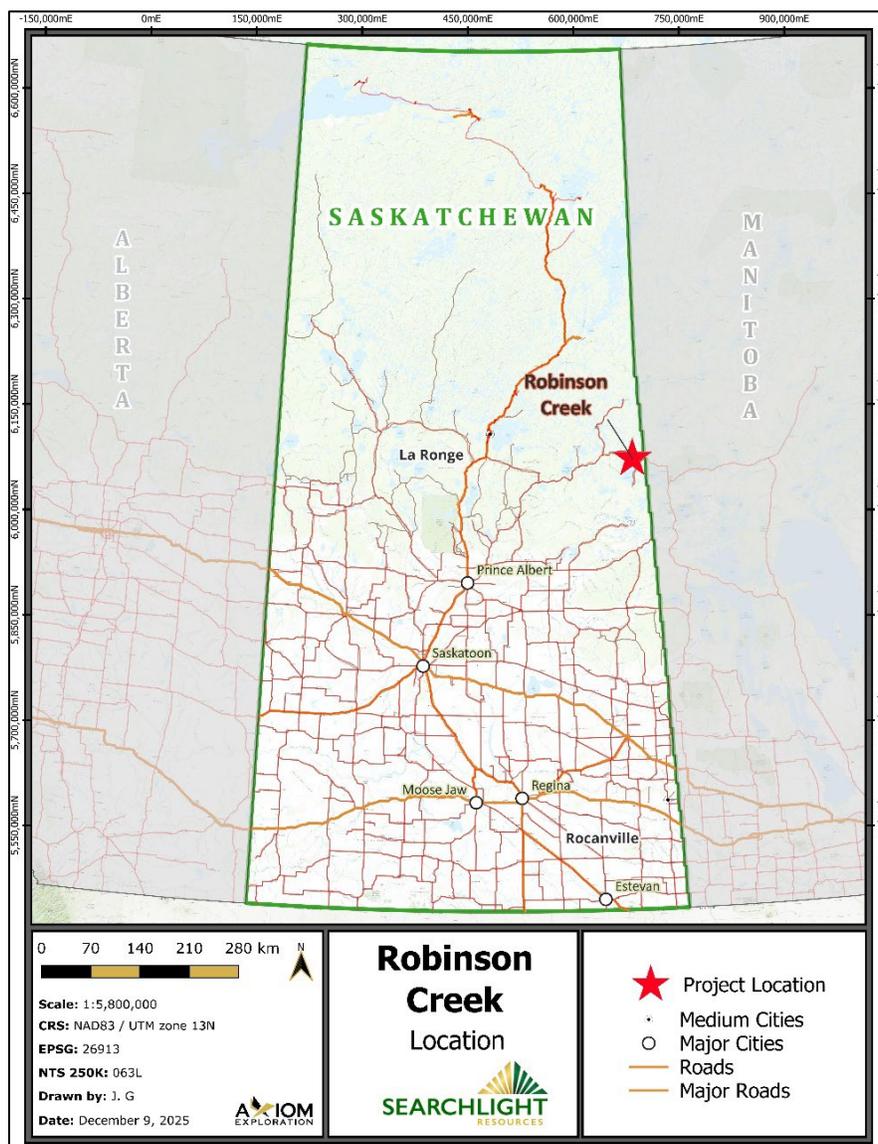


Figure 4-1: Location of the Robinson Creek Property.

4.2 Mineral Titles

The Robinson Creek Property consists of two contiguous Saskatchewan mineral dispositions which total 278.81 ha in size (Table 4-1 and Figure 4-2). At the time of writing the claims are registered 100% to Searchlight Resources Inc. and are in good standing.

Table 4-1: Robinson Creek Project Mineral Tenures.

Disposition No.	Owners	Effective Date	Good Standing Date	Area (ha)
S-113271	Searchlight Resources Inc.: 100.000%	1979-08-03	2026-11-01	29.40
MC00020001	Searchlight Resources Inc.: 100.000%	1979-08-03	2029-11-01	249.41
			Total	278.81

4.3 Mineral Rights in the Saskatchewan

In Saskatchewan all mineral resource rights are governed by the Crown Minerals Act (C-50.2) and the Mineral Tenure Registry Regulations, 2012 (C-50.2 Reg. 27), that are administered by the Saskatchewan Ministry of Energy and Resources. Mineral rights are owned by the Crown and are distinct from surface rights.

Subject to the existing legislation, a mineral disposition, or claim, is a defined area where the holder has exclusive rights to explore and prospect for minerals. A claim may be held for two years, initially, and thereafter from year to year being subject to the holder spending the required amounts in exploration on the claimed lands.

Mineral claims in good standing may be converted to a mineral lease(s) upon application. Mineral leases allow for mineral extraction, are subject to 10-year terms, and are renewable.

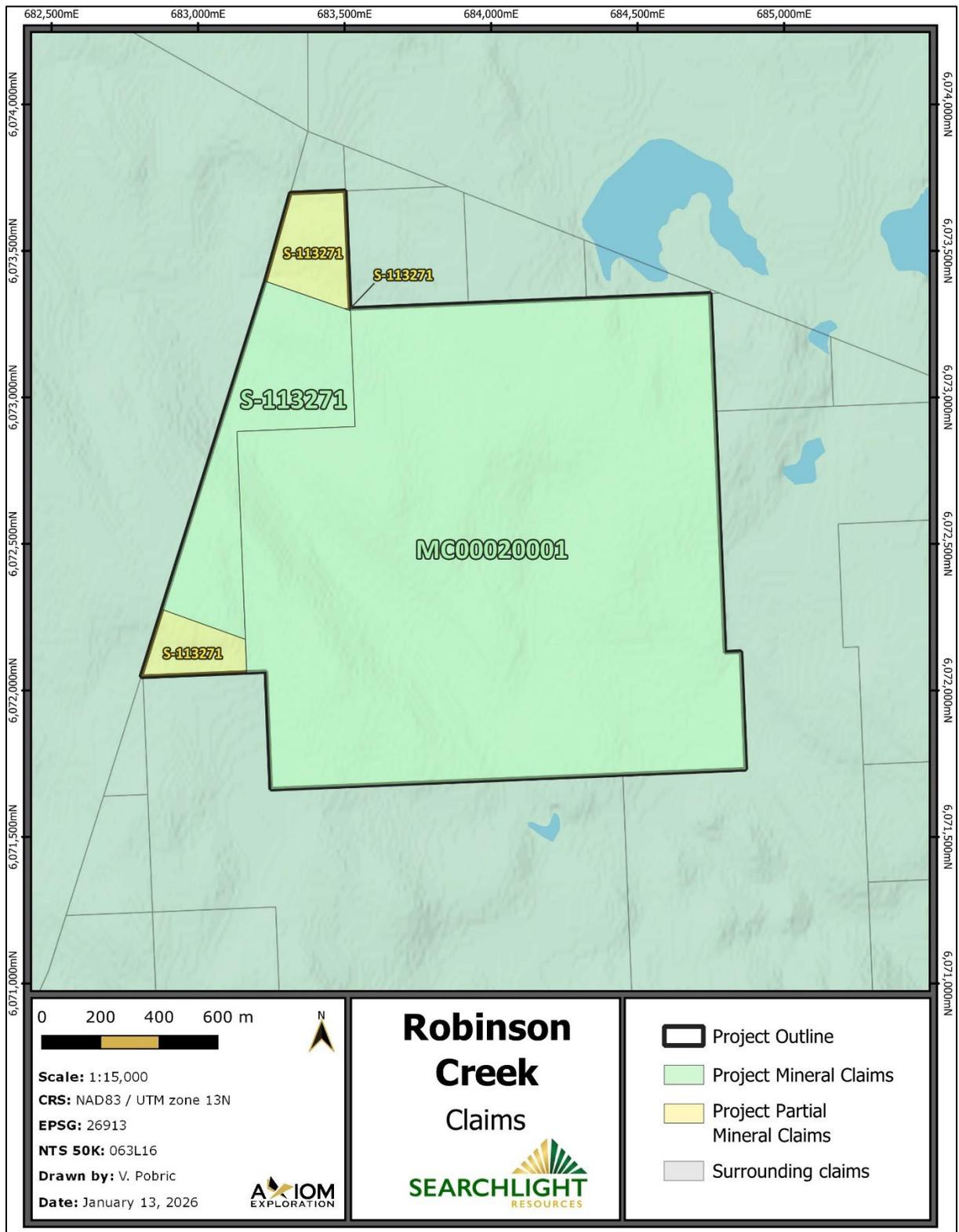


Figure 4-2: Mineral Dispositions Included in the Robinson Creek Property.

To maintain mineral claims in good standing in the Province of Saskatchewan, the claim holder must undertake prescribed minimum exploration work on an annual basis. The current requirement states that \$15/ha per year must be spent on claims that have existed for 10 years or less and \$25/ha per year must be spent on claims that have existed for more than 10 years. All dispositions pertaining to this report were recorded in 1979 and are therefore subject to a minimum work requirement of \$25/ha per year.

4.4 Surface Rights in Saskatchewan

Mineral rights are distinct from surface rights in the Province of Saskatchewan. A surface lease is required for any facilities constructed in support of mineral extraction and have a 33-year maximum term, which is renewable.

4.5 Property Legal Status

The MARS online registry confirms that the mineral dispositions included in the Robinson Creek Property, as described above in Table 4-1, are active and are in good standing as of the effective date of this report. The QP makes no further assertions regarding the legal status of the Property. The Property has not been legally surveyed to date and no requirement to do so has existed.

4.6 Nature of Title to Property

The Robinson Creek mineral dispositions cover an area of 278.81 ha. The MARS registry currently shows that the Robinson Creek mineral dispositions are 100% owned and registered in the name of Searchlight Resources Inc. and are in good standing.

The Robinson Creek Property was acquired via an Option Agreement signed in May of 2021, with the required payments and share issuance completed in August of 2025. The Option Agreement granted Searchlight Resources the right to a 100% interest in the Robinson Creek Property, subject to a 2% Net Smelter Return royalty (NSR). Under the terms of the Option Agreement, Searchlight may, at any time, purchase 1.5% of the 2% NSR for \$2,250,000.

To the QP's knowledge there are no other royalties, back-in rights, payments, or other agreements to which the Robinson Creek Property is subject.

4.7 Permitting

To conduct exploration activities on Crown land in Saskatchewan, permits will be required before work can begin. The permits required will depend on the specific activities included in the proposed exploration program. Drilling requires a surface disturbance permit from the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment, including, but not limited to, an Aquatic Habitat Protection permit, a Work Authorisation permit, a Temporary Work Camp permit, and a Temporary Water Rights License for Industrial Water Use.

To the QP's knowledge there are no currently active permits for the Robinson Creek Property.

4.8 Environmental Liabilities

As of the effective date of this report there are no known environmental liabilities to which the Robinson Creek Property is subject and there are no other known significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

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

5.1 Accessibility

The Robinson Creek Property can be accessed year-round by helicopter; helicopters can be chartered from Flin Flon, Manitoba, which is located approximately 18 km east of the Project area. Saskatchewan Highway 106 lies approximately 10 km northeast of the Robinson Creek Property and Highway 167, which extends from the town of Denare Beach to Flin Flon, Manitoba, is located within 10 km of the Property to the southwest (Figure 5-1).

In the summer there is boat access from the town of Denare Beach, Saskatchewan, to the north end of Comeback Bay on Amisk Lake and then by trail to the Project area. In the winter, a snowmobile trail extends from Creighton, Saskatchewan, to the Robinson Creek Property. Additional unmaintained trails off the highways and within the Property boundaries exist and may help enhance access to the area, although the current status of these unmaintained trails has not been assessed (Wallace, 2024).

5.2 Climate

The Robinson Creek Property experiences a continental climate with warm summers (Koppen climate classification Dfb) (Beck et al., 2018). According to Environment and Natural Resources Canada, temperatures in the region typically range from an average low of -19.5°C in January to an average high of 18.5°C in July (Table 5-1). Average annual rainfall totals 357.7 mm while the average annual snowfall is 132.6 cm. The Project area typically experiences 125 frost-free days; select exploration activities can proceed year-round if utilizing appropriately winterized equipment (ENRC, 2025). The nearest active weather station to the Property is located approximately 18 km east in Flin Flon, Manitoba.

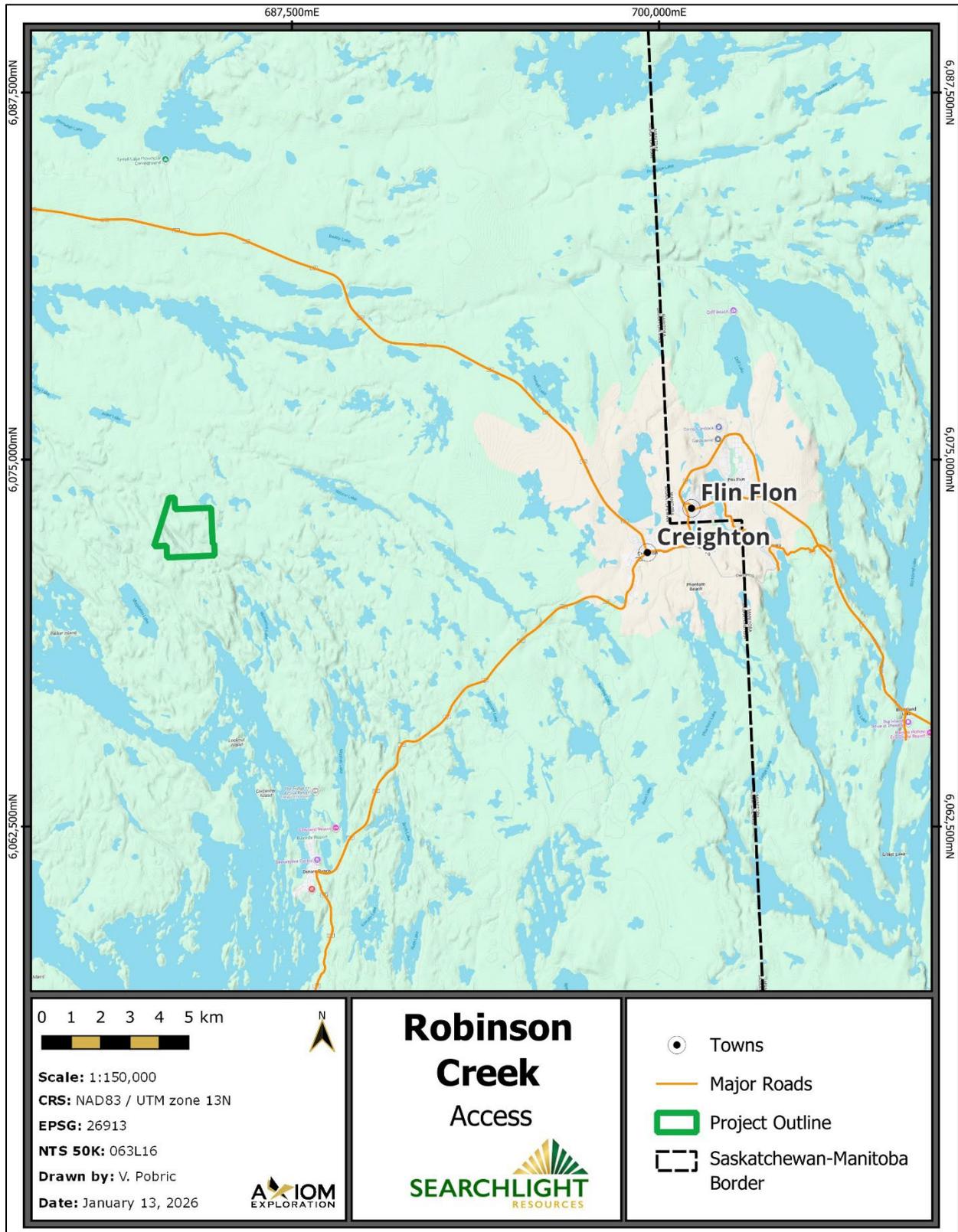


Figure 5-1: Access to the Robinson Creek Property.

Table 5-1: Climate Data for the Flin Flon Weather Station.

Temperature	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
Daily Average (°C)	-19.5	-16.9	-9.6	0.2	8.3	15.1	18.5	17.2	10.9	2.8	-7.8	-16.7	0.2
Record High (°C)	9.5	9.0	15.6	23.0	32.4	34.5	35.0	33.5	31.2	23.3	12.4	6.5	
Record Low (°C)	-44.5	-41.5	-41.0	-33.0	-11.0	-1.1	1.9	1.5	-5.4	-16.5	-32.8	-42.4	
Avg Precipitation (mm)	23.7	16.4	18.7	22.3	39.1	69.9	85.7	65.4	61.7	38.5	26.2	23.0	490.6
Avg Rainfall (mm)	0.0	0.0	0.3	9.1	36.6	69.6	85.7	65.4	61.2	27.7	1.9	0.0	357.7
Avg Snowfall (cm)	23.7	16.4	18.3	13.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	10.9	24.3	23.0	132.6

Source: 1991 to 2020 Canadian Climate Normals station data; Flin Flon Station Elevation 303.9 m.

5.3 Physiography

The Robinson Creek Property is located within the Boreal Shield Ecozone in the Churchill River Upland Ecoregion. The landscape is characterized by a mix of outcrops, glacial deposits, lakes, and wetlands; low rolling outcrops are interspersed with low lying, swampy areas or lakes. The lakes in this region are often long, narrow, and may be linked by stretches of fast flowing streams and rivers (SCDC, 2014). The elevations in the Project area range from approximately 280 m above sea level to 350 m above sea level (Engdahl and Coetzee, 2021).

Soils in the region are typically sandy and support low stands of black spruce and jack pine, with sporadic stands of white spruce and aspen. Low lying areas are typically peatlands which support black spruce and tamarack (SCDC, 2014).

Wildlife found in this region include several large mammal species such as moose, woodland caribou, black bear, and timber wolves. Aquatic species are distinguished by the presence of cold-water fish, such as arctic grayling and lake trout, in addition to the more widespread species such as pike and walleye. Bird species in this region include bald eagles, osprey, woodpeckers, and warblers (SCDC, 2014).

5.4 Local Resources

Should the Robinson Creek Project develop into a producing mine the closest town which could facilitate potential mining activities is Flin Flon, Manitoba. Flin Flon hosts a variety of local businesses, health care facilities, schools, banks, a regional airport, access to industrial supplies, and all manner of exploration and mining support

services. The city of Flin Flon, Manitoba, which lies along the provincial border between Manitoba and Saskatchewan has a population of 4,940, while the town of Creighton, Saskatchewan has a population of 1,203 (Stats. Can., 2021).

5.5 Infrastructure

Infrastructure present in the Robinson Creek Project area is limited. Saskatchewan Highway 106 is located approximately 10 km northeast of the Property and Saskatchewan Highway 167 is approximately 10 km southeast. Several additional trails are present in the area, but the current condition of these trails has not been assessed. Any potential areas for mine infrastructure, such as mill sites or tailing disposal sites, have not been considered in the context of this report.

6 HISTORY

6.1 Ownership History

The Robinson Creek gold property was originally staked in 1915 by J. Mosher, D. Mosher, and L. Dion, with a mineral lease granted in 1922 and then subsequently renewed in 1942 (SMDI 0298). The Project area was then acquired by Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd. in 1946; after a short period of exploration the claims were allowed to lapse.

The next record of staking in the Robinson Creek area dates to the 1970's and early 1980's when the Property was held by several different operators with a variety of claim configurations; owners during this time included M. Brown, Beaver Lake Mining Company Ltd., and Morley Minerals. In 1983 Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation became the operator; Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation, and later Cameco, remained the operator until the late 1980's.

The most recently recorded prior operator, as documented in SMAD, was St. Eugene Mining who held the Property in the early 2010's.

6.2 Historical Exploration Activity

The Robinson Creek Property has been explored intermittently since 1915. No details of the earliest work completed on the Property are available; detailed records of the exploration activities begin in the mid 1940's when Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting completed 15 diamond drill holes, totaling 1,490 m (Table 6-1). The initial drill program tested the subsurface extension of the Vein and Quartz Zones. Despite several gold intersections in the drill results the claims were allowed to lapse, and no additional work was completed on the Property until the 1970's.

The majority of the exploration completed on the Robinson Creek Property occurred in the 1970's and 1980's. During this period several of the known gold showings were trenched, although only limited details of the work were recorded. Typically, only the estimated trench volumes and a rough sketch map of the locations were submitted for assessment credit. Details regarding the structure, lithology, and any sampling results are generally not included in the assessment records.

In the 1980's several generations of geophysical and geochemical surveys were completed in the Project area. Ground geophysical surveys completed during this time consisted of magnetics, IP/Resistivity, and VLF-EM surveys on a number of small grids which partially cover the current claims. Geological mapping, accompanied by soil, rock, and till sampling was also completed, which led to the identification of several additional showings in the Project area. Additional trenching and drilling were completed during this period, with much of the drilling concentrated on the Vein and Quartz Zones. In total, 70 historic drill holes were collared within the current claim boundaries (Figure 6-1).

The most recent period of exploration activity began in the 2010's with airborne geophysical surveys conducted in both 2011 and 2017. The 2011 survey included heliborne VTEM and magnetics survey and the 2017 survey consisted of combined magnetics and radiometric survey.

A brief summary of the historical work completed in the Project area is provided below in Table 6-1, with additional details of the most relevant historical exploration provided in Section 6.3.

Table 6-1: Work History on the Robinson Creek Property.

Year	Report No.	Property	Author	Operator	Work	Summary	Comments
1946	63L16-0002	Robinson Creek area		Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company Ltd.	Drilling. Geological Survey.	15 DDH. Geological Mapping.	Mapping at 1" = 30'. Total of 4,889 ft (1,480 m) of drilling.
1978	63L16-0048	Robinson Creek area	Brown, M.	Brown, M. et al.	Trenching	Trenching	Poorly documented. Multiple trenches over several years. Only sketch maps showing approximate locations and volumes provided.
1980	63L16-0061	Robinson Creek area		Beaver Lake Mining Company Ltd	Trenching	4 Trenches	Poorly documented. Total of 1600 cubic ft. Sketch maps shows location of trenches relative of Robinson Creek.
1981	63L16-0069	Robinson Creek area	Lyman, D.A.	Morley Minerals	Drilling	10 DDH.	Lithologies intersected consist primarily of basalt, rhyolite porphyry, and Missi Group sediments which are often silicified. Quartz veining, often with tourmaline, pyrite and arsenopyrite, is common.

Year	Report No.	Property	Author	Operator	Work	Summary	Comments
1981 to 1982	-	Robinson Creek area	-	Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation	Drilling. Geological and Geophysical Surveys.	26 DDH. Magnetometer, VLF-EM, and IP Survey.	No primary reference. Summary briefly mentioned in 1983 Assessment Work.
1983	63L16-0087	Robinson Creek area	McDougall, F., Stoeterau, W., Koziol, M.	Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation	Drilling	6 DDH.	Total of 824 m. Drilling tested the depth extension of the Quartz and Vein Zones and the strike extension of the Bleiler and Vein Zones.
1983	63L16-0090	Robinson Creek area	Eriks, R.S.	Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation	Geological and Geochemical Survey.	Geological mapping. Rock and soil sampling.	Mapping at 1:2500 scale. Soil samples along shear zone strike extension returned Au values of 480 and 430 ppb.
1983	63L16-0098	Robinson Creek area	Koziol, M.	Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation	Geological and Geochemical Survey	Geological Mapping. Soil, till, grab and core sampling.	44 B horizon soil samples. 63 additional samples of 1983 drill core. Mapping at 1:2500 scale.

Year	Report No.	Property	Author	Operator	Work	Summary	Comments
1983 to 1985	63L16-0105	Robinson Creek area	McDougall, F.H.	Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation	Geophysical and Geochemical Survey	Soil sampling. Ground VLF-Em, IP/Resistivity, and magnetic surveys.	16.6 line kms of magnetics, 15.0 line kms of VLF-EM, and 15.0 line kms of gradient array IP/Resistivity. 57 soil samples collected from the B horizon. Soil samples collected at 25 m intervals along survey grid. Weak east-west trend identified.
1984	63L16-0091	Robinson Creek area	Eriks, R.S.	Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation	Drilling	2 DDH.	Total of 140 m.
1985	63L16-0104	Robinson Creek area	McDougall, F.H.	Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation	Trenching. Geochemical Survey.	4 Trenches. Soil Sampling. Channel and grab sampling.	Channel sampling of the trenches.
1986 to 1987	63L16-0121	Batty Lake area	Ostapovitch, G.	Cameco	Geophysical Survey.	Ground VLF-EM, magnetic, IP Resistivity. Magnetic susceptibility study of rock and core.	129.8 line kms of ground magnetics, 40.0 line kms of VLF-EM, and 40 line kms of IP/Resistivity.

Year	Report No.	Property	Author	Operator	Work	Summary	Comments
1987	63L16-0114	Robinson Creek area	Deis, K.	Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation	Drilling	4 DDH	Core analyzed for Au. Drilling in the Quartz and Vein Zone's. One hole in the Quartz Zone intersected 20 m of 0.067 to 0.123 oz/ton Au. Vein Zone drill holes intersected 0.271 oz/ton Au over 2.0 m and 0.702 oz/ton Au over 1.25 m.
1987 to 1988	63L16-0130	Robinson Creek-Wolverine Lake area	Nimeck, G.	Cameco	Geophysical Survey	Ground VLF-EM, IP Resistivity, and Magnetic Survey.	15.69 km of IP, 35.39 line kms of magnetics, and 26.89 line kms of VLF-EM. IP survey was effective in identifying the Vein, Quartz, and Bleiler Zone as well as several additional trends with similar geophysical signatures.
1987 to 1988	63L16-0133	Robinson Creek-Wolverine Lake area	Deis, K.	Cameco	Prospecting. Geological and Geochemical Survey. Drilling	Geological Mapping. Trench, grab, and channel sampling. 23 DDH totalling 4,370.5m.	Rock samples analyzed for Cu, Ni, Zn, Co, As, Au. Core samples analyzed for Au. Mapping at 1:2500 scale.

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Year	Report No.	Property	Author	Operator	Work	Summary	Comments
1988	63L16-0132	Robinson Creek-Wolverine Lake area	Deis, K., Wasyliuk, K.	Cameco	Geological and Geochemical Survey. Trenching.	Detailed geological mapping. Trenching. Grab and channel sampling.	Channel sampling of the Vein, Quartz, and Bleiler zones.
1989	63L16-0131	Robinson Creek-Wolverine Lake area	Deis, K.	Cameco	Drilling. Geophysical Survey.	10 DDH totalling 1406.7 m. 2.5 km IP/Resistivity Survey.	Sulphide mineralization associated with veining and alteration in weakly auriferous shear zones. No significant Au intersections.
1989	63L16-0140	Robinson Creek-Wolverine Lake area	Deis, K.W., Wasyliuk, K.,	Cameco	Geological, Geochemical, and Geophysical Survey	Geological mapping and prospecting. Trenching. Channel Sampling. Ground magnetics and IP/Resistivity. Soil and till sampling.	Discovery of the Wasy and Wasp. Trenching to test SE extension of the Vein, Bleiler, and Quartz zones. B horizon soil samples.

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Year	Report No.	Property	Author	Operator	Work	Summary	Comments
2011	63L09-0468	Amisk Lake	Ilieva, T.	St. Eugene Mining Corp. Ltd.	Geophysical Survey	Heliborne Versatile Time Domain (VTEM) and Horizontal Magnetic Gradiometer Survey 1584.5km, 100m line spacing	-
2017	MAW02576	Amisk Lake area	Carson, A., Edmunds, C.	SGO Mining Inc.	Geophysical Survey	Airborne combined Magnetic and Radiometric surveys	2 surveys: 290.4 sq km - W block 3620 Line km, N block 2843 L km; 50 m line spacing, oriented 090/270, 500 m tie line spacing, by Precision GeoSurveys

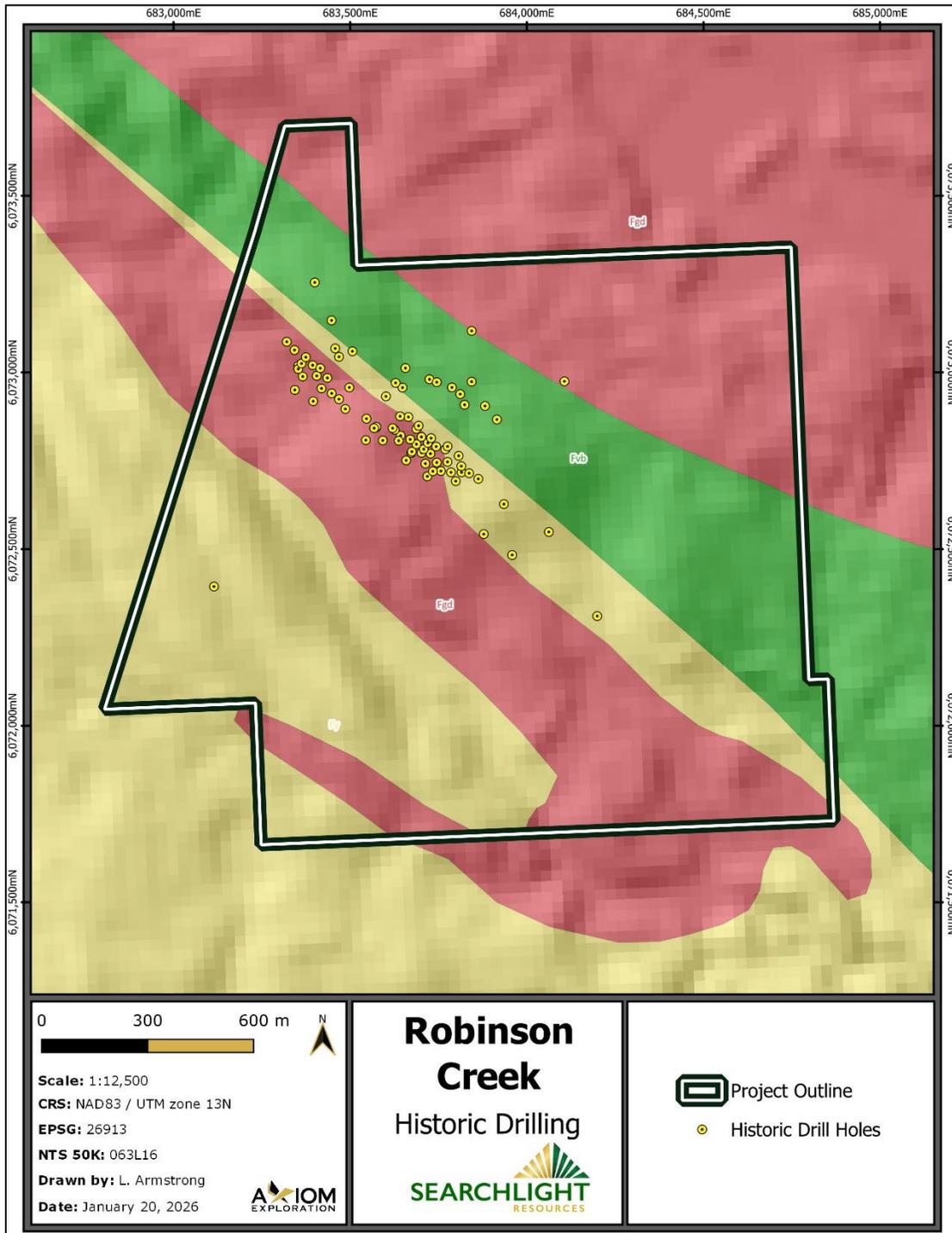


Figure 6-1: Collar Location of Historical Drill Holes on the Robinson Creek Property. Bedrock geology legend provided below in Figure 6-2.

Bedrock Geology	
	Fbb - Gabbro-diorite
	Fbq - Tonalite-quartz diorite
	Fgd - Granodiorite-tonalite
	Fr - Sandstone, crossbedded sandstone
	Fry - Pebbly sandstone, pebble conglomerate, sandstone
	Fvb - Basic volcanics
	Fy - Polymictic conglomerate, sandstone

Figure 6-2: Bedrock Geology Legend.

6.3 Summary of Previous Work

6.3.1 Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Ltd.

Work completed by Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Ltd in 1946 identified two parallel quartz veins which had previously been trenched. In total 15 drill holes, totaling 4,889 feet (1,490 m) were completed. A total of 1,598 ft (487 m) of drilling tested the easternmost vein and an additional 3,291 ft (1,003) of drilling tested the western vein. The main objective of the drilling was to determine the continuity at depth of the veins identified in outcrop. The dominant lithology intersected was basalt with minor gabbro, both of which display chloritic alteration and quartz-carbonate veining. The westernmost vein is hosted by a series of altered sedimentary rocks, with quartz-carbonate veining present in a conglomeratic unit.

In both areas the gold values were deemed to be erratic; reported assay values range from below the detection limit up to 1.060 oz/t (36.34 g/t) Au. Of the 15 holes, 9 intersected auriferous veins with assay values ranging from 0.08 oz/t (2.74 g/t) to 1.060 oz/t (36.34 g/t); several of these holes contained multiple intersections.

No assay certificates are included in the assessment files, and only limited details of the sampling protocol are available. The sampling appears to have been selective, with large intervals remaining unsampled.

6.3.2 Morley Minerals

An additional 10 drill holes, totaling 941.5 m, were completed on the Property by Morley Minerals in 1981. The drilling consisted of BQ core and the majority of the holes intersected rhyolite porphyry, basalt, and Missi conglomerate. Alteration associated

with the quartz veining was described in the drill logs as moderate to strong sericite alteration with variable chlorite. The quartz-ankerite veins contained variable amounts of pyrite, pyrrhotite, and arsenopyrite.

These drill holes were selectively sampled, with no samples collected from areas which lacked visible quartz veining. The majority of the assay results are listed as trace to below 0.05 oz/t (1.71 g/t) Au. However, of the 10 drill holes, 7 contained intersections which assayed greater than 0.2 oz/t (6.86 g/t) Au.

Only the drilling logs, which are annotated with the assay results, and sketch maps to a local grid are included in the assessment files. The details of the sampling procedure are not included and errors in the intervals were noted in the review of the drill logs. Several samples appear to have been rerun with highly variable assay results. In some cases, it appears as though there were more than one sample collected from the interval reported, although no details regarding whether the value for the entire interval is a weighted average are included. An example of this is in DDH81-7 where a 10 cm sample assayed 1.76 oz/t (60.34 g/t) Au, but the entire 80 cm sample interval is reported as 0.55 oz/t (18.86 g/t) Au.

6.3.3 Saskatchewan Mining and Development Corporation

Based on later reports completed by Saskatchewan Mining and Development Corporation (SMDC) it appears as though there were drill programs completed in 1981 and 1982 on the Robinson Creek Property, however no primary documents are recorded in SMAD. Later assessment reports by SMDC contain some details and the collar locations of these holes appear on later summary maps (Figure 6-2).

In the winter of 1983 SMDC drilled a total of 824 m in six drill holes on the Robinson Claims joint venture with Suneva. The objective of this program was to test the depth extension of the Vein and Quartz Zones and the strike extension of the Bleiler and Vein Zones. In total, 4 of the 6 holes intersected mineralized quartz veins which assayed above 1 g/t Au (Table 6-2).

Holes RO3-1 and RO3-2, both of which targeted the Quartz Zone, failed to intersect comparable mineralization to the shallower holes which had been completed on this showing, however both contained multiple gold intersections. A 7 cm long selective

sample from RO3-2 at 166.09 m assayed 0.48 oz/ton (16.46 g/t). The significant assays from these holes were typically associated with arsenopyrite, pyrite, and tourmaline bearing quartz-ankerite veins hosted by Missi Group sedimentary rocks.

Holes RO3-3 and RO3-4 failed to intersect any mineralization. Hole RO3-3 tested an Au in soil anomaly and RO3-4 targeted a potential folded extension of the Quartz Zone. The major lithology noted in these holes consisted of massive to foliated basalt with only limited quartz veining noted.

Hole RO3-5, which tested the depth extension of mineralization in the Vein Zone, had several significant assays between 73.75 and 86.46 m, with several samples assaying between 1 g/t Au and 6.48 g/t Au. The lithology present in this interval consisted of a chloritic schist, Missi Group sediments, and quartz porphyry.

Hole RO3-6, which targeted the strike extension of the Bleiler Zone, also consisted largely of basalt with limited quartz veining, however it did intersect 0.058 oz/ton (1.99 g/t) Au over an interval of 0.99 m.

Core from the 1983 drill program was split lengthwise with one half sent to TSL Laboratories in Saskatoon for gold analysis by fire assay; the supporting assay certificates are included in the assessment report. Again, it appears as though the core was selectively sampled, and the sample widths are highly variable.

Table 6-2: Weighted Average Results from the 1983 Drill Program

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (oz/ton)	Au (g/t)
R03-1	83.5	86	2.5	0.07	2.42
R03-1	87.5	89.5	2	0.07	2.42
R03-1	119.46	124.38	4.92	0.05	1.56
R03-1	126.49	130.82	4.33	0.05	1.76
R03-1	132.28	133.05	0.77	0.06	2.19
R03-1	134.82	135.29	0.47	0.28	9.74
R03-1	145.38	146.42	1.04	0.13	4.57
R03-1	150.25	150.5	0.25	0.09	3.15
R03-1	162.09	162.26	0.17	0.05	1.71

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (oz/ton)	Au (g/t)
R03-2	140.76	144.57	3.81	0.08	2.59
R03-2	150	151	1	0.03	1.06
R03-2	162.75	163.2	0.45	0.38	13.03
R03-2	166.09	166.16	0.07	0.48	16.46
R03-2	173	174.62	1.62	0.07	2.30
R03-5	73.75	74.21	0.46	0.09	3.17
R03-5	79.09	82.63	3.54	0.07	2.28
R03-6	85.95	86.46	0.51	0.06	1.92
R03-6	89.46	90.45	0.99	0.06	1.99

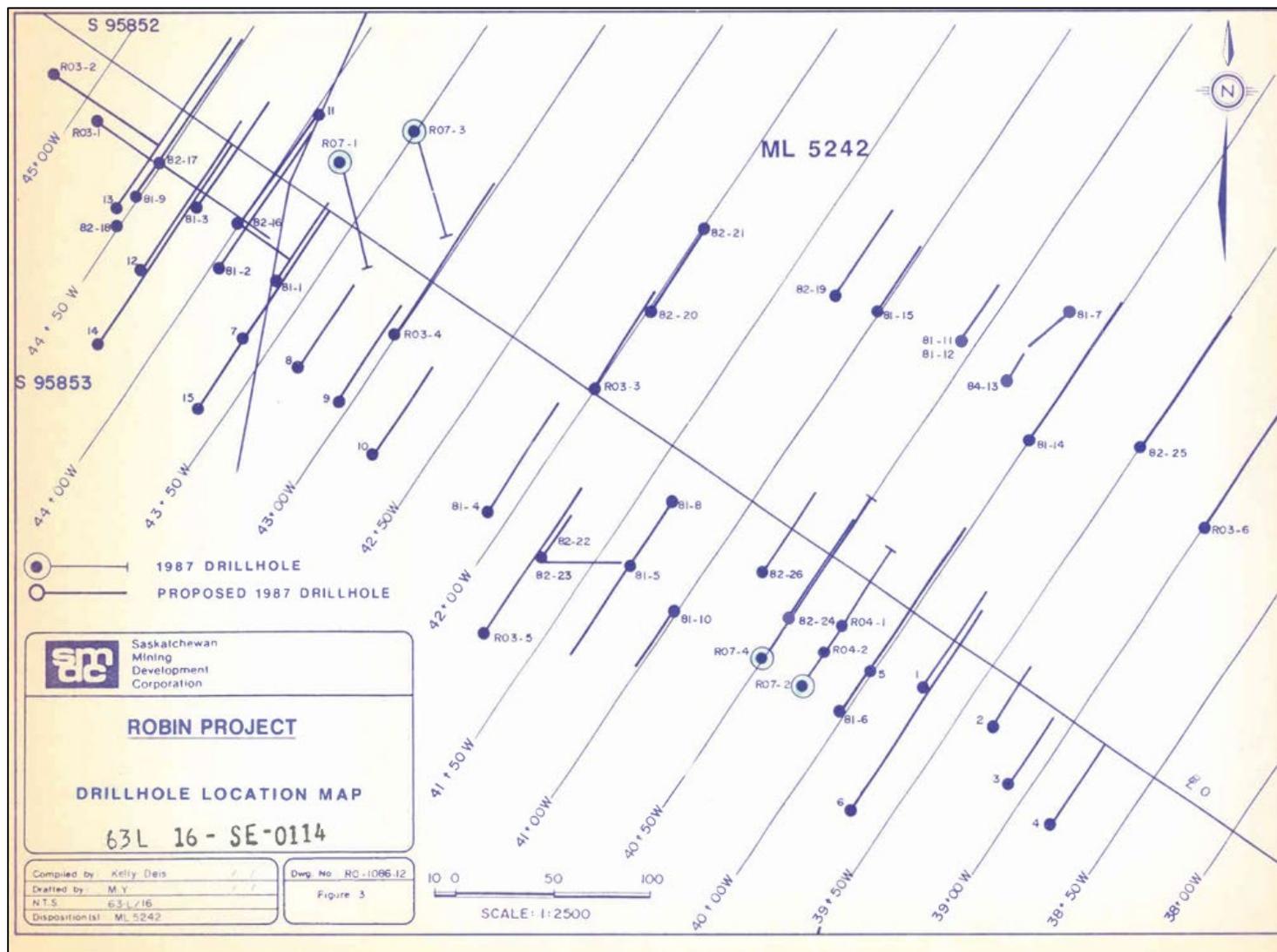


Figure 6-3: Drill Hole Locations as Reported by SMDC in 1987.

An additional 2 drill holes, totaling 140 m, were completed in 1984 to further test the Vein Zone. Both of these holes intersected gold mineralization, with 0.414 oz/ton (14.19 g/t) Au over 0.89 m intersected in RO4-1 and 0.096 oz/ton (3.29 g/t) Au over 0.50 m in RO4-2. Both of these holes largely consist of basalt with minor quartz-ankerite veining. All samples from this drill program were analyzed by TSL Laboratories by fire assay, with the assay certificates appended to the assessment report.

In 1987, an initial 4 drill holes totaling 443.9 m was completed on the Quartz and Vein Zones, with 2 holes completed on the Quartz Zone and 2 holes on the Vein Zone. One of the Quartz Zone holes intersected 20 m which assayed an average of 0.123 oz/ton (4.23 g/t) Au (Table 6-3).

The intersections in the Vein Zone were shorter, but higher grade; the first hole, RO7-2, intersected 0.271 oz/ton (9.27 g/t) Au over a width of 2 m and the second, in RO7-4 intersected 0.702 oz/ton (24.07 g/t) Au over a width of 1.25 m. Assay certificates, from EcoTech Laboratories Ltd in Creighton, are included with the drill logs. Select samples from this program were re-assayed using a metallic screening technique.

An additional 23 drill holes, totaling 4,370 m, were completed in 1987 and 1988. These holes tested the strike extension of the Vein Zone along approximately 300 m and the down dip extension to approximately 215 m depth. The folded extension of the Quartz Zone was also intersected in a number of holes. Overall, 15 of the 23 drill holes contained significant Au intersections (Tables 6-3 and 6-4). Assay certificates from EcoTech are included in the assessment files.

In the winter of 1989 10 drill holes, totaling 1,407 m, were completed on the Property. These holes tested the Quartz and Vein zones as well as the newly discovered Jack Showing and several IP/Resistivity anomalies. Of these holes, only the holes which tested the Jack Showing had no significant intersection, however the intersections were typically shorter and of lower grade than what was encountered in previous programs (Table 6-5). Assay certificates from Eco-Tech Laboratories are appended to the 1989 assessment report.

Table 6-3: Results of the 1987 Drilling.

DDH	From	To	Core Length	Au (oz/ton)	Au (g/t)
RO7-1	29.6	49.6	20	0.123	4.23
including	47.6	49.6	2	0.61	20.90
RO7-2	113.8	115.8	2	0.271	6.54
	124.4	126.4	2	0.07	2.40
RO7-4	29	29.5	0.5	0.22	7.44
	111.25	112.5	1.25	0.70	24.07
RO7-5	144.7	146.7	2	0.08	2.74
RO7-6	134.8	138.7	3.9	0.17	5.96
including	136.7	137.2	0.5	0.89	30.65
RO7-8	142.9	145.4	2.5	0.43	14.90
including	143.4	143.9	0.5	1.28	43.89
	152.7	153.2	0.5	0.273	9.36
RO7-10	187.2	190.2	3	0.137	4.69
including	187.2	187.7	0.5	0.402	13.78
	227.4	228.4	1	0.106	3.634
RO7-11	197	197.5	0.5	0.252	8.64
	201	201.5	0.5	0.143	4.903
RO7-12	116.15	116.65	0.5	0.067	2.30
	117.45	118.05	0.6	0.068	2.33
RO7-13	110.5	115	4.5	0.16	5.55
including	113.5	114	0.5	0.85	29.14
RO7-14	42.7	45.2	2.5	0.173	5.92
including	44.2	44.7	0.5	0.614	21.051

Table 6-4: Results from the 1988 Drilling.

DDH	From	To	Core Length	Au (oz/ton)	Au (g/t)
RO8-16	47.2	59.7	12.5	0.08	2.58
including	48.2	48.7	0.5	0.36	12.45
RO8-18	73.8	74.8	1	0.121	4.149
	77.8	78.2	0.4	0.29	9.943
RO8-19	30.2	32.9	2.7	0.18	6.30
including	31.2	31.9	0.7	0.58	19.89
RO8-21	160	161.5	1.5	0.09	3.09
RO8-22	105.7	110.7	5	0.09	3.19
	109.2	109.7	0.5	0.54	18.34
RO8-23	223.9	224.9	1	0.118	4.05
	285.6	286.6	1	0.145	4.971
RO8-25	54.9	55.7	0.8	0.181	6.206

Table 6-5: Results of the 1989 Drill Program.

DDH	From	To	Core Length	Au (oz/ton)	Au (g/t)
R09-29	55.8	66.1	10.3	0.04	1.37
R09-30	148.5	148.8	0.3	0.042	1.44
R09-31	7.5	8.1	0.6	0.018	0.62
R09-32	119.7	120.2	0.5	0.119	4.08
R09-33	90.8	91.4	0.6	0.045	1.54
R09-34	25.9	27.1	1.2	0.041	1.41
R09-35	110	110.5	0.5	0.025	0.86
	146.5	147	0.5	0.092	3.15
R09-36	144.6	145.1	0.5	0.085	2.914
	151.3	151.8	0.5	0.086	2.949

6.4 Historical Mineral Resource & Mineral Reserve Estimates

The Saskatchewan Mineral Deposit Index (SMDI #0298) quotes a total of 200,000 tons grading 0.10 oz/ton Au for the showings present on Robinson Creek Property. No details regarding the source of this estimate or how it was calculated are included in the government records.

This resource estimate is historical in nature and is not compliant with NI 43-101 requirements and should not be relied upon. This resource is provided for geological reference purposes only. Historical estimates of this nature rely on historical, often incomplete data that does not meet modern standards and the work required to verify the historical results has not been completed. No details of the data used to calculate this resource estimate are available and this resource estimate has not been reviewed by a QP.

***The QP has not completed sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as a current and compliant mineral resource, and the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as a current mineral resource.**

6.5 Historical Production

No historical production has occurred on the Robinson Creek Property.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional geology

The Robinson Creek Property is located within the Flin Flon Glennie Complex (FFGC) of the Reindeer Zone of the Trans-Hudson Orogen (Figure 7-1). The Reindeer Zone is a 400 km wide collage of Paleoproterozoic volcanic arc rocks, plutons, volcanogenic sediments, and younger molasse which is divisible into several distinct lithostructural domains (Syme et al., 1998). This collisional zone of the Trans-Hudson Orogen records a complex history of intraplate magmatism and rifting followed by the formation of oceanic crust, arcs, back-arcs, and eventual terrane accretion prior to the terminal collision between the Hearne and Superior Archean cratons which led to the formation of Laurentia (Simard et al., 2013; Corrigan et al., 2007; Hoffman, 1988).

The FFGC is a tectonic collage composed of the 1.92 to 1.88 Ga juvenile arc, back-arc basins, and oceanic plateaus which were subject to intra-oceanic accretion. Following accretion, successor arc magmatism at approximately 1.87 to 1.84 Ga led to the intrusion of plutonic rocks. Flysch and molasse basins developed due to ocean closure and convergence between the Archean Hearn, Superior, and Sask cratons which led to deposition of the marine and continental clastic sedimentary rocks of the Burntwood and Missi Groups, which are approximately 1.85 to 1.83 Ga in age (Figure 7-2). Finally, further imbrication of the juvenile arc and oceanic terranes with the younger successor arc igneous and sedimentary rocks occurred during the final collisional stages of the Trans Hudson orogeny (Schetselsaar et al., 2022).

Structurally, FFGC is interpreted as part of an imbricated thrust wedge, with the FFGC forming the central component in a northeast-dipping stack juxtaposed during the 1.84 to 1.80 Ga collisional deformation. The lowest structural level consists of the metaplutonic rocks and paragneisses of the Sask Craton. The intermediate structural level is occupied by the FFGC, and the highest structural level is composed of the marine turbidites of the Burntwood Group and the alluvial-fluvial sandstones of the Missi Group in the Kisseynew Domain (Syme et al., 1998).

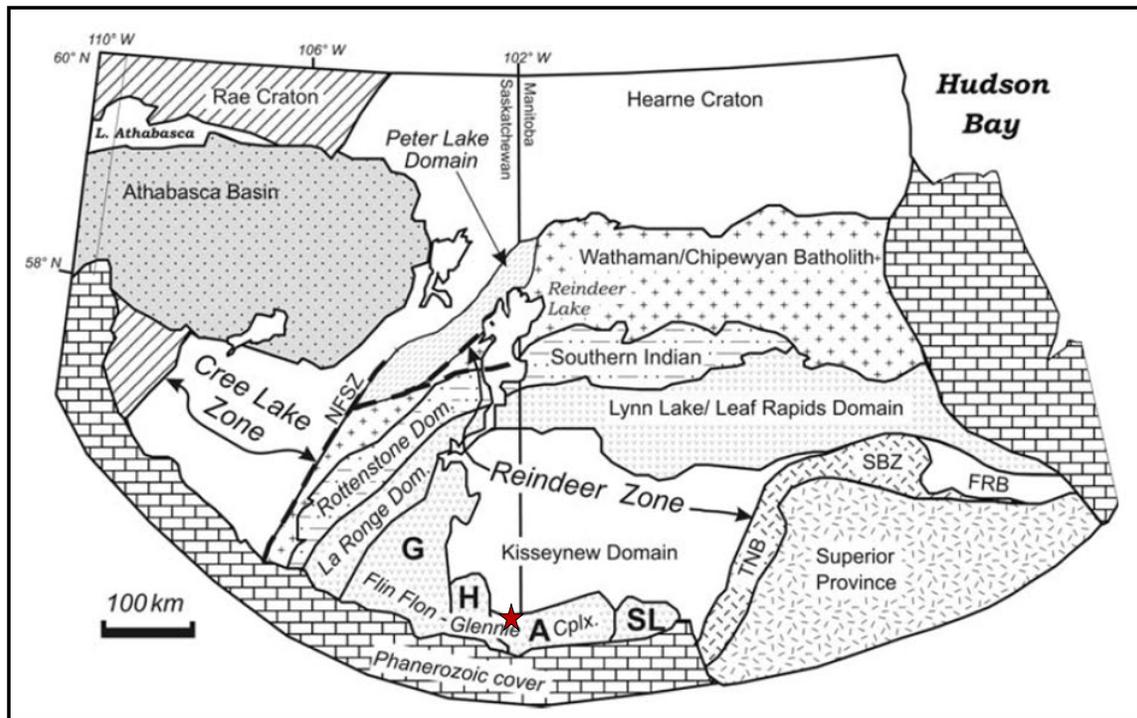


Figure 7-1: Subdivisions of the Southwestern Trans Hudson Orogen.

Including adjacent Archean Cratons (Adapted from Corrigan et al., 2009). Abbreviations noted on map: A – Amisk Lake Block; FRB – Fox River Belt; G – Glennie Domain; H – Hanson Lake Block; NFSZ – Needle Falls Shear Zone; SBZ – Superior Boundary Zone; SL – Snow Lake Block; TNB – Thompson Nickel Belt. Approximate location of the Robinson Creek Property shown by the red star.

The internal structure of the FFGC consist of a series of arcuate ductile to brittle-ductile shear zones and faults that accommodated intra-oceanic, post accretion structural telescoping and strike-slip movement (Schetselsaar et al., 2022). The individual assemblages within the FFGC are also typically internally complex, with numerous fault-bounded and folded volcanic suites; the complexity and lack of marker horizons have rendered correlation both within and between units difficult (Syme et al., 1998).

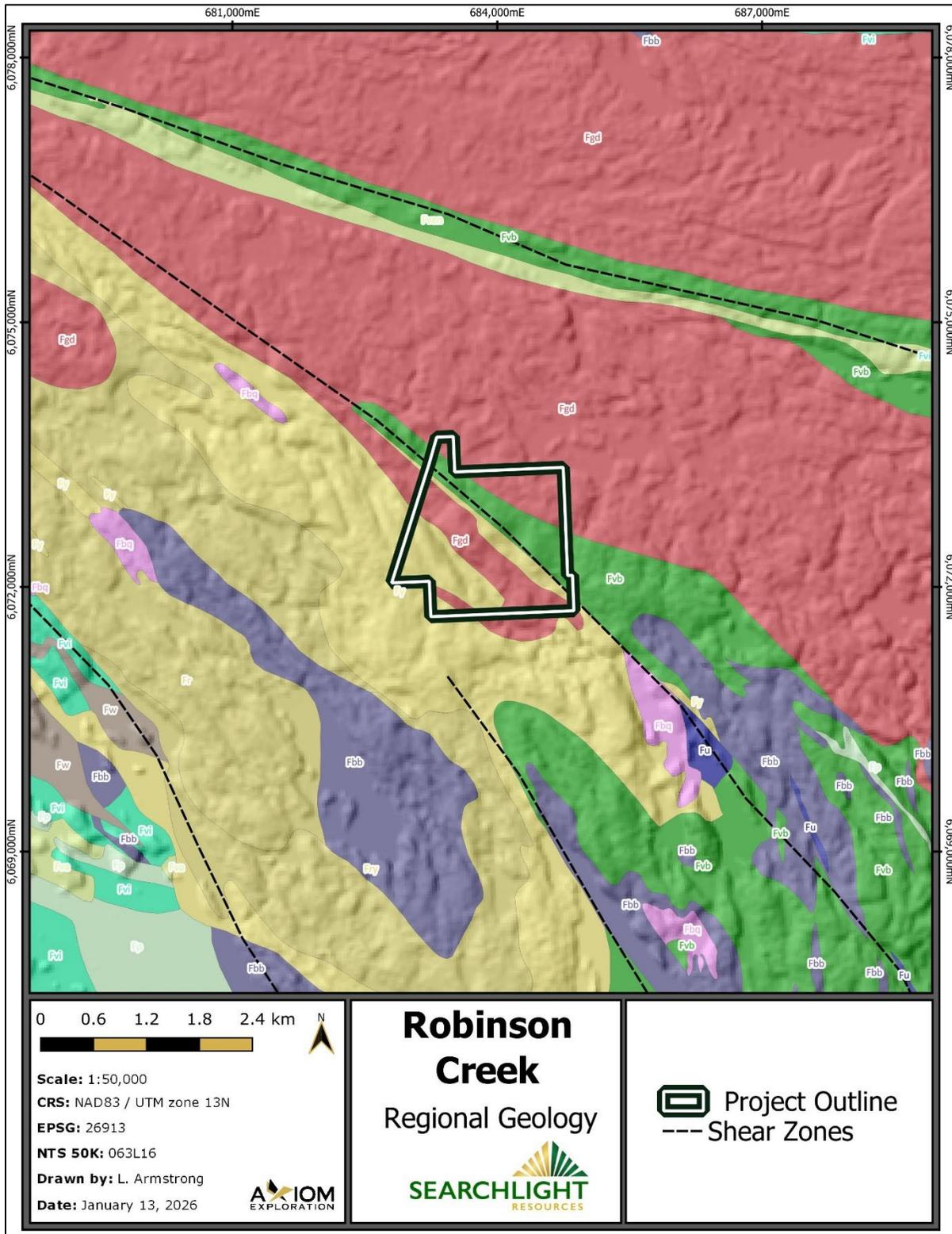


Figure 7-2: Regional Geology of the Robinson Creek Property. Legend included below in Figure 7-3.

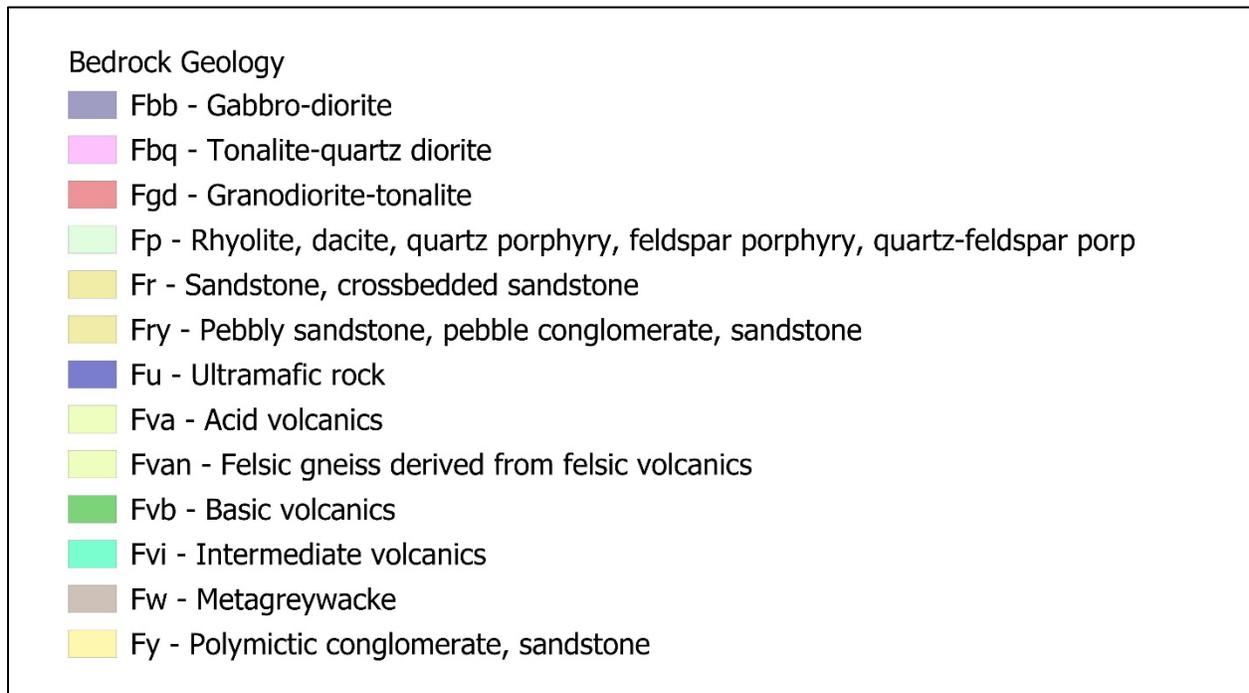


Figure 7-3: Legend to Accompany the Regional Geology Map.

7.2 Structure

The Robinson Creek Property is located in a structurally complex region with a protracted deformational history. The earliest phase of deformation in the region is linked to accretion; individual volcanic assemblages are separated by early shear zones and are often stitched together by later crosscutting 1.88 to 1.84 Ga plutonic rocks suggesting they had formed an accretionary collage by approximately 1.88 Ga. This initial phase of D_1 deformation predates the beginning of orogen-scale collisional deformation (Syme et al., 1998).

D_1 was followed by north-south shortening in D_2 , which resulted in recumbent folding with westerly trending fold axes. The third phase of deformation, D_3 , has been attributed to the initial collision between the Sask Craton and the FFGC, continuing to the terminal collision of the Trans-Hudson Orogen. This phase resulted in collisional shortening and thickening via southwest vergent thrusts and folds (Syme et al., 1998). Major shear zones developed during D_3 under ductile conditions; many of these structures were later reactivated under brittle-ductile conditions (Ansdell and Kyser, 1992).

Post-collisional D₄ and D₅ consisted of sinistral transpression, faulting, and refolding of the thrust stack that resulted in upright, north-south to northeast-southwest trending folds and the development of late brittle to ductile shear zones and faults (Syme et al. 1998).

7.3 Alteration and Metamorphism

Peak regional metamorphism occurred between 1.82 and 1.80 Ga and ranges from prenite-pumpellyite to amphibolite facies in grade, with the grade typically increasing to the north (Syme et al., 1998). To the west of the Mosher Lake Shear Zone the dominant metamorphic grade is greenschist facies, while the grade may be slightly higher to the east of the shear zone; the higher metamorphic grade in this area may be a result of contact metamorphism related to the intrusion of the Reynard Lake Pluton (Slimmon, 1993).

Locally, the juvenile arc assemblages may be overprinted by large-scale, high-temperature hydrothermal alteration zones (Syme et al., 1999).

7.4 Property Geology

The Robinson Creek Property is bisected by the Mosher Lake Shear Zone, which trends northwest-southeast across the Project area (Figure 7-4). Immediately to the north of the Shear Zone is a band of volcanic rocks belonging to the Birch Lake Assemblage; in the northwestern portion of the Property the shear zone extends through this unit, while in the southeastern corner the shear zone lies along the contact between the Birch Lake volcanics and intrusive rocks.

The Birch Lake Assemblage ranges from basalt to andesite to rhyolite in composition (Watters et al., 1994). Both the upper and lower boundaries of the Birch Lake Assemblage are tectonic in nature; the total thickness of the assemblage estimated to be approximately 3,000 m. The Birch Lake Assemblage is dominated by tholeiitic mafic volcanics consisting of subaqueous massive to feldspar-phyritic flows with subordinate pillowed flows. Only minor felsic volcanics, volcaniclastics, and volcanogenic conglomerates are found in this assemblage (Reilly, 1995). Syn-volcanic intrusions range in composition from gabbro to diorite or tonalite and occur as discrete sills, dykes, and plutons (Syme et al., 1999).

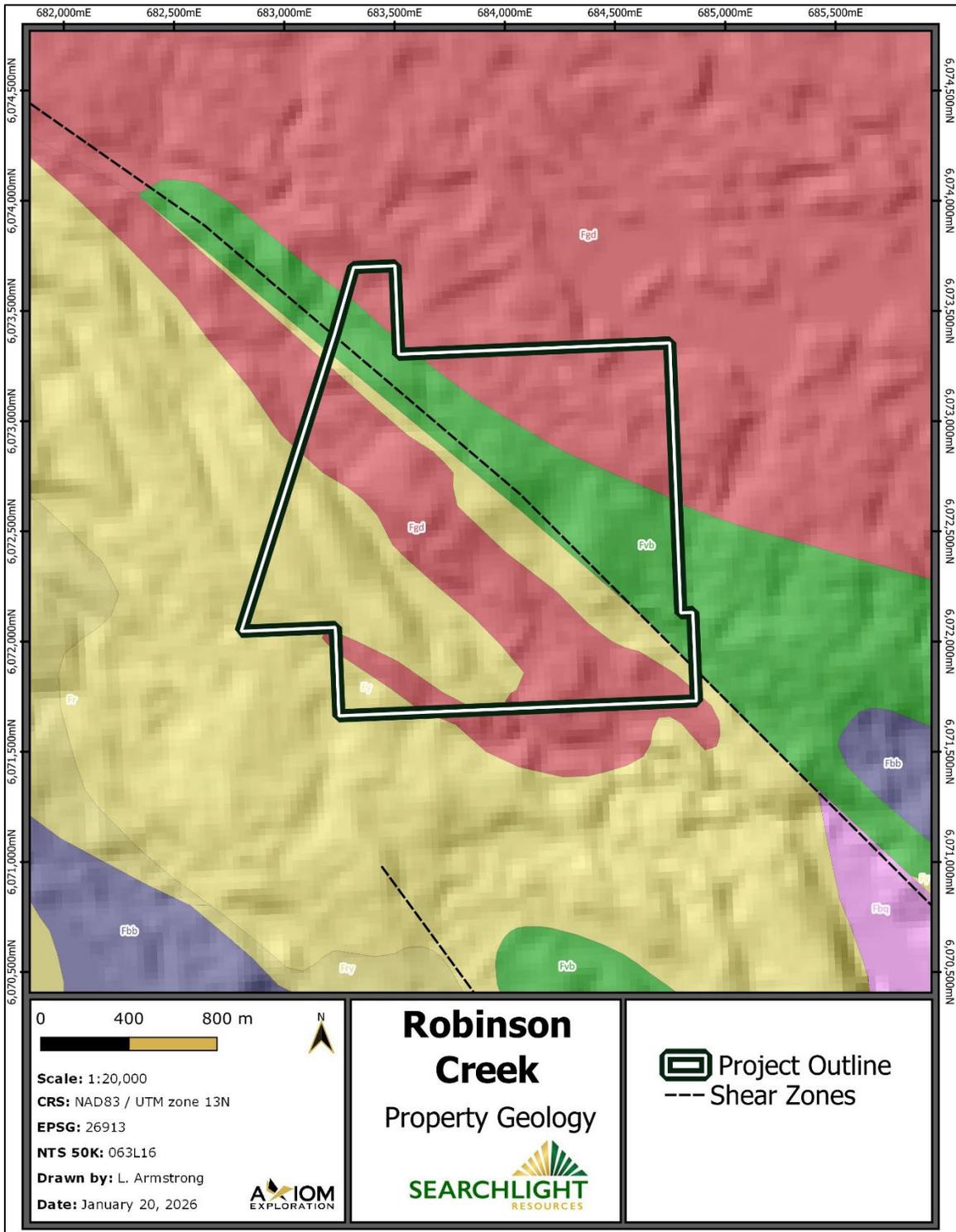


Figure 7-4: Robinson Creek Property Geology . Bedrock geology legend as defined in Figure 7-3.

The northeastern most corner of the Property is underlain by the Reynard Lake Pluton; this pluton is considered to be pre- to syn-tectonic and has been dated at approximately 1.853 Ga (Ansdell and Kyser, 1992). The intrusive rocks are generally described as pinkish grey in color, coarsely crystalline, and inequigranular, and commonly deformed. Metavolcanic xenoliths, which range from small sub-rounded inclusion to metre scale angular block can occur near the margins of the intrusives (Simard et al., 2013).

The southwestern portion of the Property is underlain by the sedimentary rocks of the Missi Group. The Missi Group consists of a basal polymictic conglomerate, a transitional pebbly arkose, and an upper arkosic unit. The polymictic conglomerate, which occurs in the Robinson Creek area, contains clasts of felsic to mafic volcanics, feldspar porphyry, and quartz-feldspar porphyry, with a minor number of other, less common clasts such as quartz, jasper, granitoid, and iron formation (Slimmon, 1993).

7.5 Mineralization

The FFGC is one of the most prolific greenstone belts in Canada and hosts numerous precious metal and volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits (Schetselaar et al., 2022). Gold mineralization present in the region typically consists of shear zone hosted deposits, with veins composed of quartz, ankerite, chlorite, and tourmaline found in brittle to ductile shear zones which crosscut all lithological units. Sulphides, such as pyrite or arsenopyrite, typically correlate with gold mineralization (Morelli and MacLachlan, 2012).

The alteration associated with the mineralization includes silicification, carbonatization, chloritization, and sericitization which overprints the regional metamorphic assemblage. Depending on the sulphide content of the veins extensive gossanous zones can also occur (Reilly, 1995). In the most heavily altered zones, the host basalt has been altered to a very fine grained, grey, carbonate-chert rock with fractures filled by quartz-carbonate veining (Pearson and Galley, 1985).

Within the Robinson Creek Property there are three main showings: the Quartz Zone, Vein Zone, and Bleiler Zone. In addition to the three main mineralized areas there are also Jack Showing, Wasp Showing, and the Wasy Showing (Figure 7-6). All

mineralization appears to be structurally controlled, with much of the past exploration focused on the Mosher Lake Shear Zone and shear zones which developed at rheological boundaries. In some instances, the mineralized veins appear to have been folded by secondary structures.

7.5.1 Quartz Zone

The Quartz Zone consists of an approximately 30 m wide zone of closely spaced, sub-parallel quartz-carbonate veining hosted by a pervasively sheared rock; the host lithology varies by author and has been identified as either volcanic or altered Missi Group conglomerate. The mineralized areas are associated with pervasive hydrothermal alteration, typically consisting of sericite, chlorite, quartz and ankerite.

The shear zone hosting the Quartz Zone has been interpreted as a splay related to the Mosher Lake Shear Zone which roughly parallels the contact between the host lithology and an intrusion of porphyritic granodiorite.

The veins in this area are described as pinching and swelling both along strike and at depth, with individual veins up to 25 cm in width. Pyrite, arsenopyrite, and minor chalcopyrite are present in the vein and as disseminations in the wall rocks.

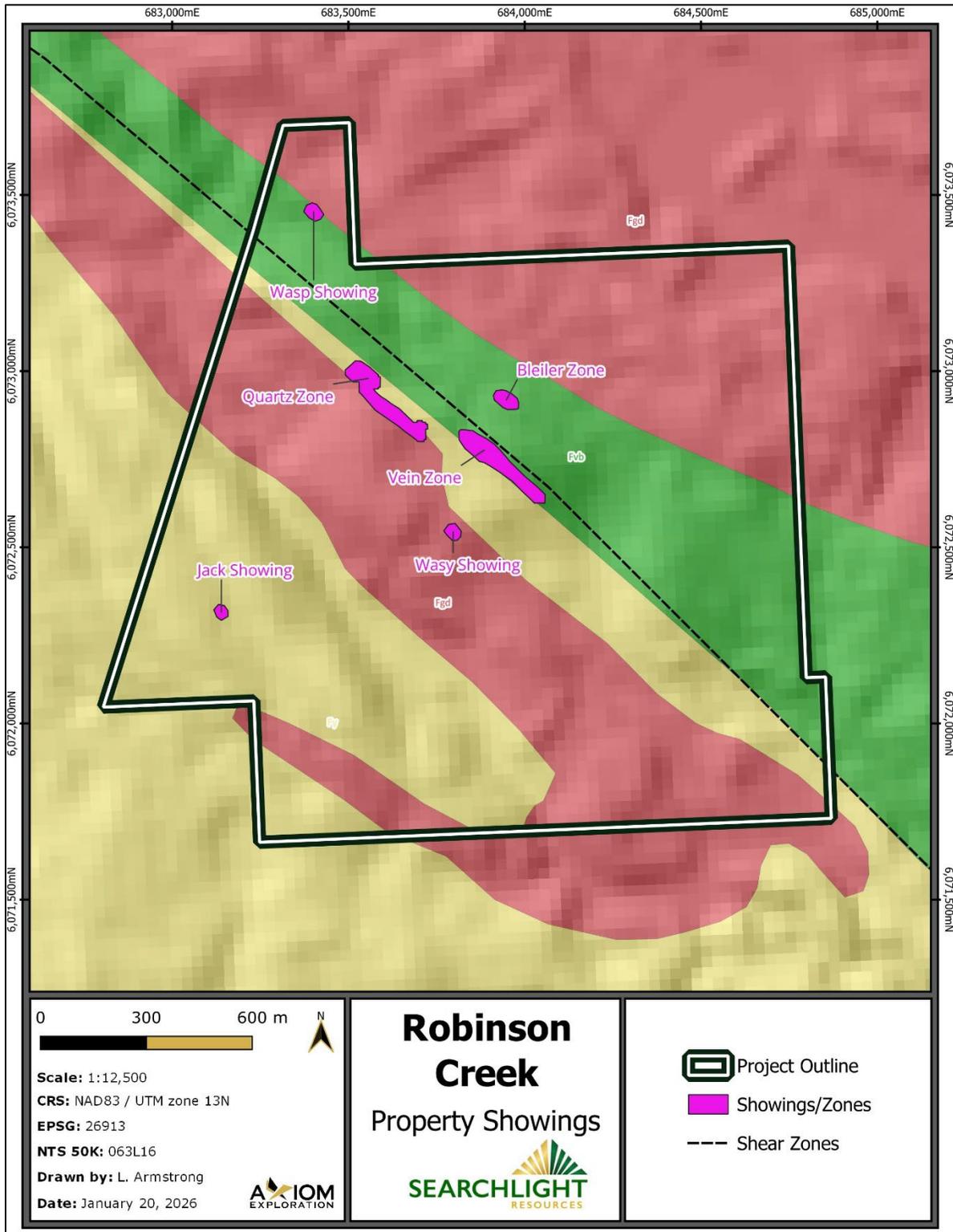


Figure 7-5: Surface Traces of Known Gold Showings on the Robinson Creek Property. Bedrock geology legend as above in Figure 7-3.

7.5.2 Vein Zone

To the southeast of the Quartz Zone, along the Mosher Lake Shear Zone, lies the Vein Zone. This zone is situated on the northeastern margin of a wide band of chlorite-carbonate schist. Trenching in this area has exposed two parallel veins, approximately 20 m apart, hosted by mafic volcanic rocks. The veins are up to 1.5 m in width and are composed of quartz-carbonate±tourmaline with sulphides present in vugs. The sulphides in the veins consist of a mixture of pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, and chalcopyrite. These veins are also described as pinching and swelling both along strike and at depth.

The Vein Zone has been traced over a strike length of approximately 315 m to a vertical depth of 215 m. Historical drilling of this zone outlines three main pods of mineralization which consisted of greater than 5 g/t Au over a minimum width of 1.2 m.

7.5.3 Bleiler Zone

The Bleiler Zone lies to the north of the Vein Zone and consists of a 2 m wide zone of narrow, fine-grained, chert-like quartz veins in foliated, silicified basalt. Mineralization is associated with disseminated pyrite in the quartz vein and altered host basalt.

7.5.4 Jack Zone

The Jack Zone was discovered in 1987 by SMDC and consists of a 9 cm wide quartz-ankerite vein hosted by a conglomerate located approximately 725 m southwest of the Quartz Zone. The vein contains disseminated pyrite, and a grab sample assayed 0.347 oz/t Au and 600 ppm Cu. Drill testing of this showing failed to intersect the surface mineralization at depth.

7.5.5 Wasy Showing

The Wasy Showing was discovered in 1989 and is located approximately 250 m southwest of the Vein Showing. This showing consists of a 2.7 m wide area which is composed of approximately 10% to 40% quartz-ankerite veining hosted by crystal tuff. The veins contain disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite with local malachite and hematite staining. Channel sampling from this area reportedly assayed 1.90 oz/ton Au over 2.5 m.

7.5.6 Wasp Showing

The Wasp showing was also identified in 1989 and is located approximately 450 m northwest of the Quartz Zone. This showing has been traced along strike for approximately 12 m and has a width of approximately 4 m. The showing consists of a northwest striking area of mottled quartz-feldspar ankerite alteration hosted within a sheared granodiorite with 2% pyrite, which occurs as blebs and clots. Channel sampling of this showing resulted in 0.370 oz/ton Au over 0.7 m.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

From a metallogenic perspective the Flin Flon – Glennie Complex is most well known as VMS district. However, this region also hosts several precious metal occurrences. Gold mineralization in this area can occur as either shear zone hosted gold or in association with VMS deposits (Corrigan et al., 2007; Galley et al., 2007).

8.1 Gold Mineralization

The gold deposits found in the Robinson Creek area consist of shear zone hosted orogenic gold deposits (Morelli and MacLachlan, 2012). Orogenic Au deposits, which are a subtype of lode gold deposit, are structurally controlled deposits characterized by auriferous quartz-carbonate veins that occur within moderate to steeply dipping brittle-ductile fault zones. These deposits are associated with deformed crustal blocks and are typically hosted by greenschist to amphibolite grade metamorphic rocks (Dube and Gosselin, 2007).

These deposits occur in a range of host lithologies, including volcanic ‘greenstones’, sedimentary lithologies, or within plutonic rocks (Morelli and MacLachlan, 2012). Particularly favorable are tholeiitic basalts intruded by intermediate to felsic porphyries along major, crustal scale fault zones (Dube and Gosselin, 2007). The contact zone between lithologies, especially those with contrasting competencies, are also a common site of ore deposition (Morelli and MacLachlan, 2012).

The mineralized veins are generally oriented parallel to sub-parallel to the strike of the host structure and are typically steeply dipping, displaying a tabular to lenticular shape, and are generally narrow in width compared to their along-strike and down dip dimensions. Individual ore bodies are generally situated within localized zones of extension or dilation, including dilational jogs, shear bifurcations, structural intersections, or fold hinges (Morelli and MacLachlan, 2012). The individual veins can range from a few centimetres to tens of metres in width and can range from simple to complex networks of veins (Dube and Gosselin, 2007).

In addition to the quartz and carbonate minerals, such as ankerite, the veins can contain variable amounts of chlorite, tourmaline, pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, and

chalcopyrite (Dube and Gosselin, 2007). Gold can occur as native gold, as sulphide-bound gold within the veins, or in the sulphidized wallrock adjacent to the vein system. In addition to gold, these deposits may also contain silver, as well as anomalous As±B±Bi±Sb±Te±W (Morelli and MacLachlan, 2012).

8.2 Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide Mineralization

The FFGC hosts the largest Paleoproterozoic VMS district in the world (Corrigan et al., 2007). VMS deposits consist of polymetallic, stratabound to slightly discordant, massive sulphide lenses that are a major source of Cu, Zn, Pb; they may also contain significant Au and Ag, as well as a range of additional metals (Galley et al., 2007).

These deposits originally precipitated at or below the ocean floor due to hydrothermal convection in spatial, temporal, and genetic association with subaqueous volcanism (Morelli and MacLachlan, 2012). They form in extensional tectonic settings, including both sea floor spread and arc environments (Galley et al. 2007). Due to their formation within extensional tectonic regimes, VMS deposits are commonly associated with steep faults and fissure zones that originated as synvolcanic, basin-bounding normal faults; these structures may help focus fluid circulation (Morelli and MacLachlan, 2012).

Typically, these deposits display a lens of massive sulphides that is broadly stratabound; the lens is often underlain by discordant to semi-concordant stockwork veins and disseminated sulphides (Galley et al., 2007) (Figure 8-1). The lenses can contain greater than 60% sulphide minerals, dominated by pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena, but they may also contain variable amounts of arsenopyrite, bornite, magnetite, cobaltite, or barite. The individual massive sulphide lenses range from 20 to 500 m in length and may be up to 10's of metres thick and a single hydrothermal system may generate several stacked lenses over time (Morelli and MacLachlan, 2012).

A stockwork feeder zone can extend for up to 500 m below the deposit and hosts veinlets and disseminations of chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, or magnetite. A distinct zonation of metals is often evident, both within individual lenses and deposit clusters. There is typically a relatively Cu-rich core surrounded by a Zn- and Pb-rich exterior (Morelli and MacLachlan, 2012).

Extensive alteration commonly surrounds the stockwork feeder system and may help provide a vector towards mineralization. Alteration proximal to the stockwork zone is typically more intense and may consist of strongly chloritic and variably silicified core with a sericite-chlorite exterior or a pervasively silicified core with variable carbonate and chlorite content (Morelle and MacLachlan, 2012).

Another common feature of these deposits is that they can occur as clusters within districts, typically related to linear rifts or calderas (Galley et al., 2007). In extensively deformed and metamorphosed rocks VMS deposits may display severe reorientation or structural disruption of the deposit, alteration zone, and the host volcanic complex, obscuring the original relationships (Morelli and MacLachlan, 2012).

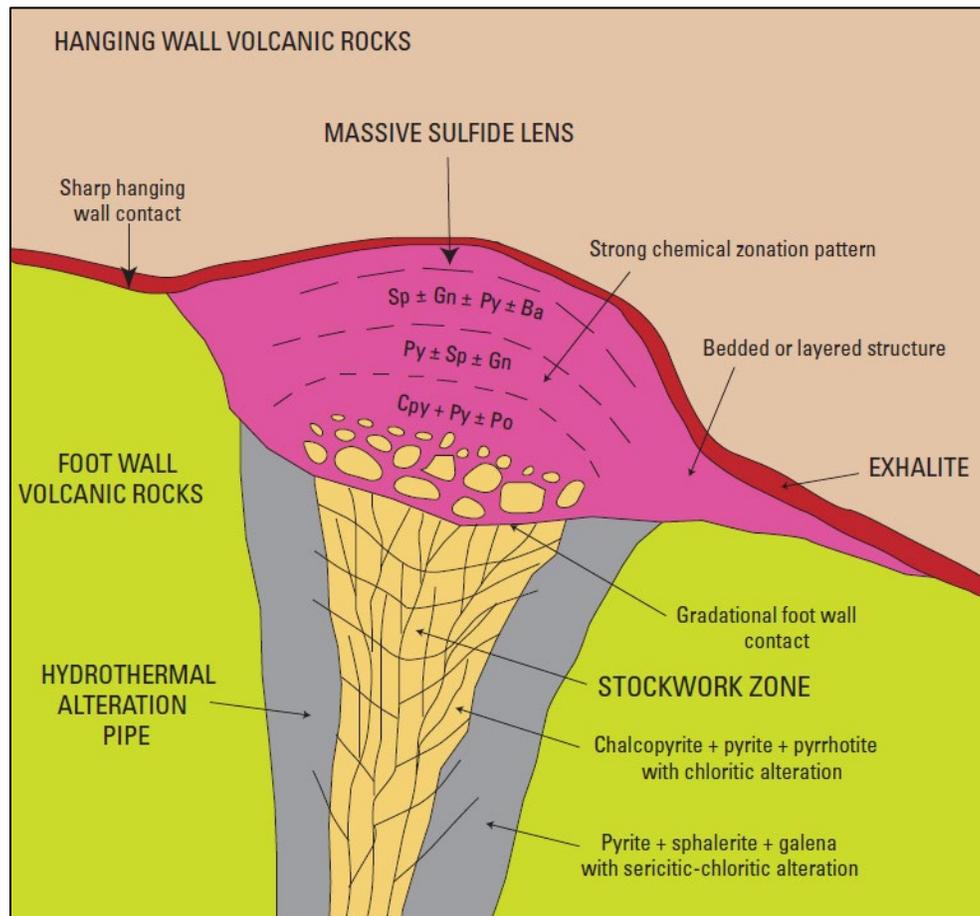


Figure 8-1: Idealized Massive Sulphide Lens (Shanks and Thurston, 2010).

Ba, barite; cpy, chalcopyrite; gn, galena; po, pyrrhotite; py, pyrite; sp, sphalerite.

9 EXPLORATION

9.1 2021 Airborne Magnetic Survey and LiDAR Altimetry

In 2021, Axiom Exploration Group Ltd. was contracted to conduct an airborne magnetic and lidar altimetry survey of the Robinson Creek Property. The objective of the survey was to provide additional information on the structure and lithology of the Project area including the identification of potential alteration or mineralization zones (Engdahl and Coetzee, 2021).

The survey was flown between August 10th and August 17th, 2021, using 50 m traverse line spacing on north-south oriented traverse lines (Table 9-1 and Figure 9-1). Tie lines were flown east-west at a spacing of 500 m. In total, 65 line-kms of geophysical data were collected from the Robinson Creek survey area (Engdahl and Coetzee, 2021).

Table 9-1: Triaxial Magnetic Gradiometer and LiDAR Altimetry Survey Parameters.

Survey Block	Line Type	Line Spacing (m)	Flight Direction (°)	Actual Line-km Flown
Robinson	Traverse	50 m	0° or 180°	59
	Tie	500 m	90° or 270°	6
			Total	65

The Robinson Creek survey data received from Axiom Exploration Group were presented as a logistics report, all raw digital data, and a final leveled dataset which included all measured gradients and select map products. The survey, and all maps provided by Axiom, utilized WGS 84/UTM Zone 13N (Engdahl and Coetzee, 2021).

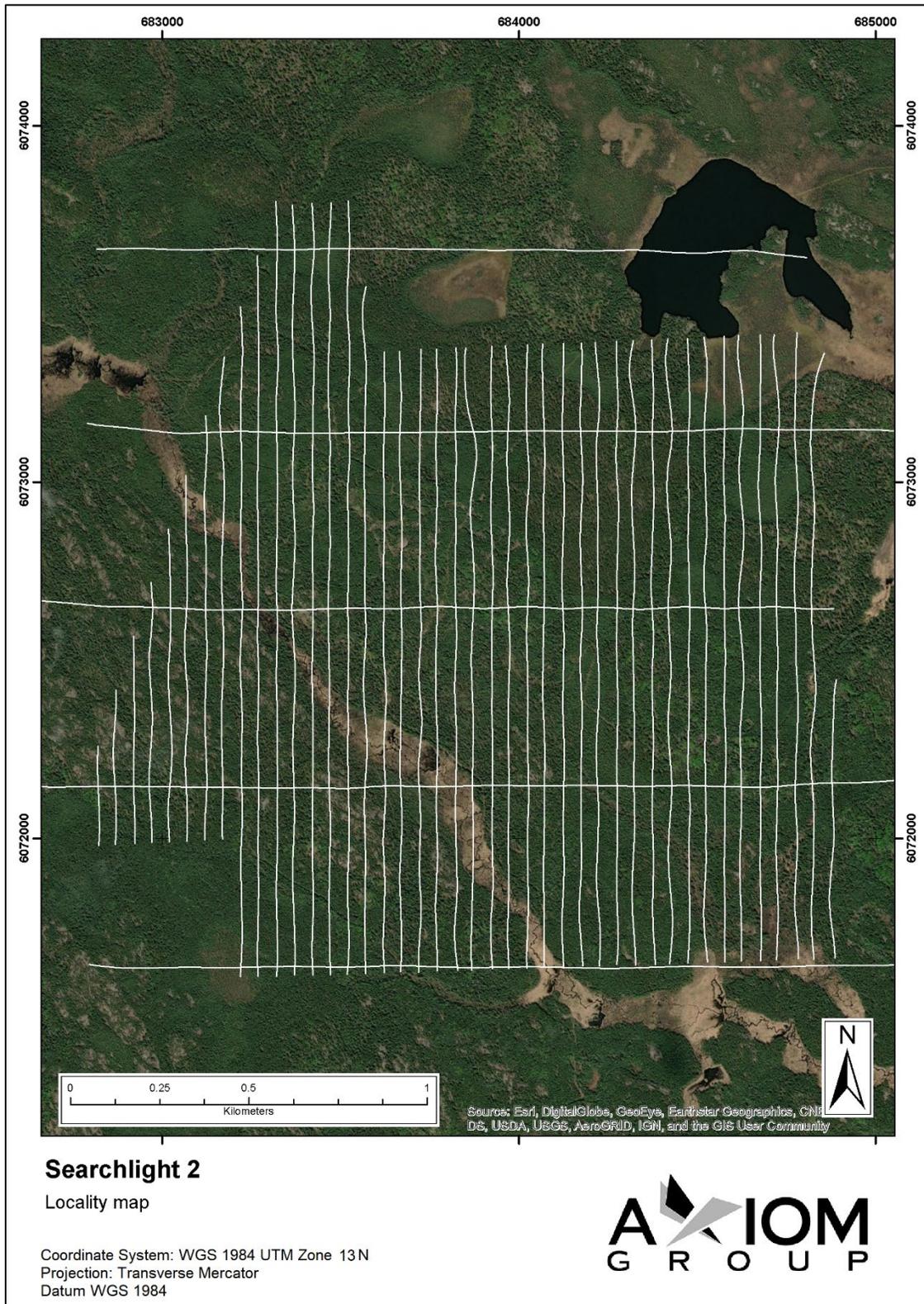


Figure 9-1: Flightline Map of the Robinson Survey Block.

9.1.1 Survey Equipment and Specifications

The triaxial system used for the survey consisted of three GSMP-35U high precision potassium magnetometers mounted on a tri-directional bird that was towed by a R44 helicopter platform. The tri-directional bird was towed using a 100' cable to ensure adequate separation between the magnetic survey platform and the helicopter. The triaxial system included a GPS for recording the measurement location, radar altimeter for recording the height of the measurement, and an Inertial Measurement Unit for recording the roll, pitch, and yaw of the unit in flight (Engdahl and Coetzee, 2021).

The R44 helicopter was also equipped with a Phoenix Ranger LR Long Range LiDAR system with high accuracy GNSS and IMU units. The average flight speed was 80 km/hr at a high of 80 m above ground level (Coetzee, 2021).

The technical specifications of the GSMP-35U can be found below in Table 9-2.

Table 9-2: Specifications of the GSMP-35U System.

Sensitivity	0.0002 nT @1 Hz	Gradient Tolerance	Over 50,000 nT/m
Heading Error	± 0.05 nT	Dynamic Range	15,000 to 120,000 nT
Resolution	0.001 nT	Absolute Accuracy	± 0.1 nT @ 1 Hz.

The GEM Data Acquisition Software (GEM DAS) used a Panasonic Tough-Book PC for the data acquisition system to configure, control, store, and display data in real-time. Both the GEM DAS and GEMLink software utilities use RS232 interface to communicate with the GEM systems magnetometer via internal bird multiplexer which has internal flash memory to store the survey data in real-time (Engdahl and Coetzee, 2021).

The base station used for the survey was a single GEM's GSM-19 magnetometer in the "Base" mode of operation. The GSM-19 was equipped with a high resolution GSP. The base station was set to record at 3 second intervals; the data from the base station was used to complete the final diurnal corrections. The base station was located at 328564.94 mE, 6062407.15 m N WGS84 UTM Zone 14 (Engdahl and Coetzee, 2021). The base station specifications can be found in Table 9-3.

Table 9-3: Base Station Specifications.

Sensitivity	0.022 nT @ 1 reading per sec.	Gradient Tolerance	Over 10,000 nT/m
	0.05 nT @ 1 reading every 4 sec.	Dynamic Range	20,000 to 120,000 nT
Resolution	0.01 nT	Absolute Accuracy	± 0.1 nT @ 1 Hz

9.1.2 Data Processing

All post-field magnetic data processing was conducted using Geosoft Oasis Montaj and Microsoft Excel software. Presentation of the final map products used either QGIS or Geosoft Oasis Montaj. Results were gridded using a minimum curvature method and a grid cell size of approximately 1/4 of the flight line spacing (Engdahl and Coetzee, 2021).

The base station readings were initially processed and filtered to remove spikes. The filtered data were then used to complete the diurnal correction which removes all time-varying magnetic errors related to the diurnal variation of the earth’s magnetic field (Engdahl and Coetzee, 2021).

After leveling the data using the tie lines, the data was micro-leveled by applying a high pass butterworth filter with the threshold of four times the linespacing followed by a directional cosine filter perpendicular to the line direction. The resulted noise channel was then subtracted from the leveled values. All levelling was completed using Geosoft Oasis Montaj software (Engdahl and Coetzee, 2021).

Enhanced processing, including vertical, horizontal, and tilt derivatives, of the 2021 airborne magnetic data was completed by PKMB Consultants of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. A preliminary, unconstrained magnetic model was run in Voxi; this model was then used as the input for the final inversion (Dueck, 2021).

Centre for Exploration Targeting (CET) Grid Analysis was also performed by PKMB Consultants; these analytical methods are used for structural analysis such as edge

detection, identification of linear discontinuities, structural intersections, and orientations (Dueck, 2021).

The LiDAR data was processed to produce a full-featured LiDAR point cloud and classified utilizing machine learning algorithms. Using the classified point cloud vegetation was stripped away to generate a digital elevation model of the Project area (Coetzee, 2021)

9.1.3 Survey Results

Select maps and derived data products from the Robinson Creek survey are presented below in Figures 9-2 to 9-10. The Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) map was created by interpolating the filtered magnetic data and highlights geological structures by their magnetic signature or contrast (Figure 9-2). The reduction to pole is a mathematical function applied to the TMI data in the frequency domain. The resultant product is the equivalent TMI data situated at the magnetic pole which replaces the dipolar magnetic response with a simple peak above the magnetic source (Figure 9-3). The residual magnetic intensity (RMI) was calculated from the total magnetic field, the diurnal and the regional magnetic field (Figure 9-4) (Engdahl and Coetzee, 2021).

Mapped highs in the calculated analytic signal locate anomalous source body edges and corners, such as contacts, faults, or shear zones. Analytic signal maxima are located directly over faults and contacts, regardless of structural dip, and independently of the direction of the induced and/or remanent magnetization. The analytic signal is also useful in locating the edges of magnetic source bodies (Figure 9-5) (Engdahl and Coetzee, 2021).

The first vertical derivative of the magnetic data accentuates shallow features and structures (Figure 9-6). It also enhances magnetic textural changes, which often characterize lithologies. As a result, the first vertical derivative map typically provides a good match with the mapped geology (Figure 9-6) (Engdahl and Coetzee, 2021).

In addition to the basic map products, the results of the CET Grid Analysis included a Phase Symmetry map which is useful in detecting line-like features through identifying axes of symmetry (Figure 9-7). Contact Occurrence Density measures the local

density of junctions or intersections between structures and significant changes in the orientation of structures. The resultant heatmap highlights high density of structural contacts (Figure 9-8). Orientation Entropy highlights regions where structures occur with a wide range of orientations, indicating potential areas of structural complexity (Figure 9-9) (Dueck, 2021).

Finally, a 3D magnetic inversion was completed using the preliminary, unconstrained magnetic model. The 3D inversion shows the potential extents of anomalous areas within the Robinson Creek Property (Figure 9-10) (Dueck, 2021).

The LiDAR survey averaged a point density of 46 points per square meter, resulting in an accuracy of 5 cm. Elevations on the Robinson Creek Property ranges from 273 m to a high of 322 m (Coetzee, 2021).

9.1.4 Conclusions

The 2021 heliborne magnetic survey of the Robinson Creek Property resulted in the collection of 65 line-kms of magnetic data. The interpretation of the geophysical data identified several areas of the Property which merit additional exploration. In particular, the contact occurrence density map displays four regions of the Property which contain a high density of structural intersections or locations where the structures have significant changes in orientation. These areas largely correspond to the areas highlighted by the orientation entropy map, which identifies areas of potential structural complexity. Additional prospecting should be completed in these areas.

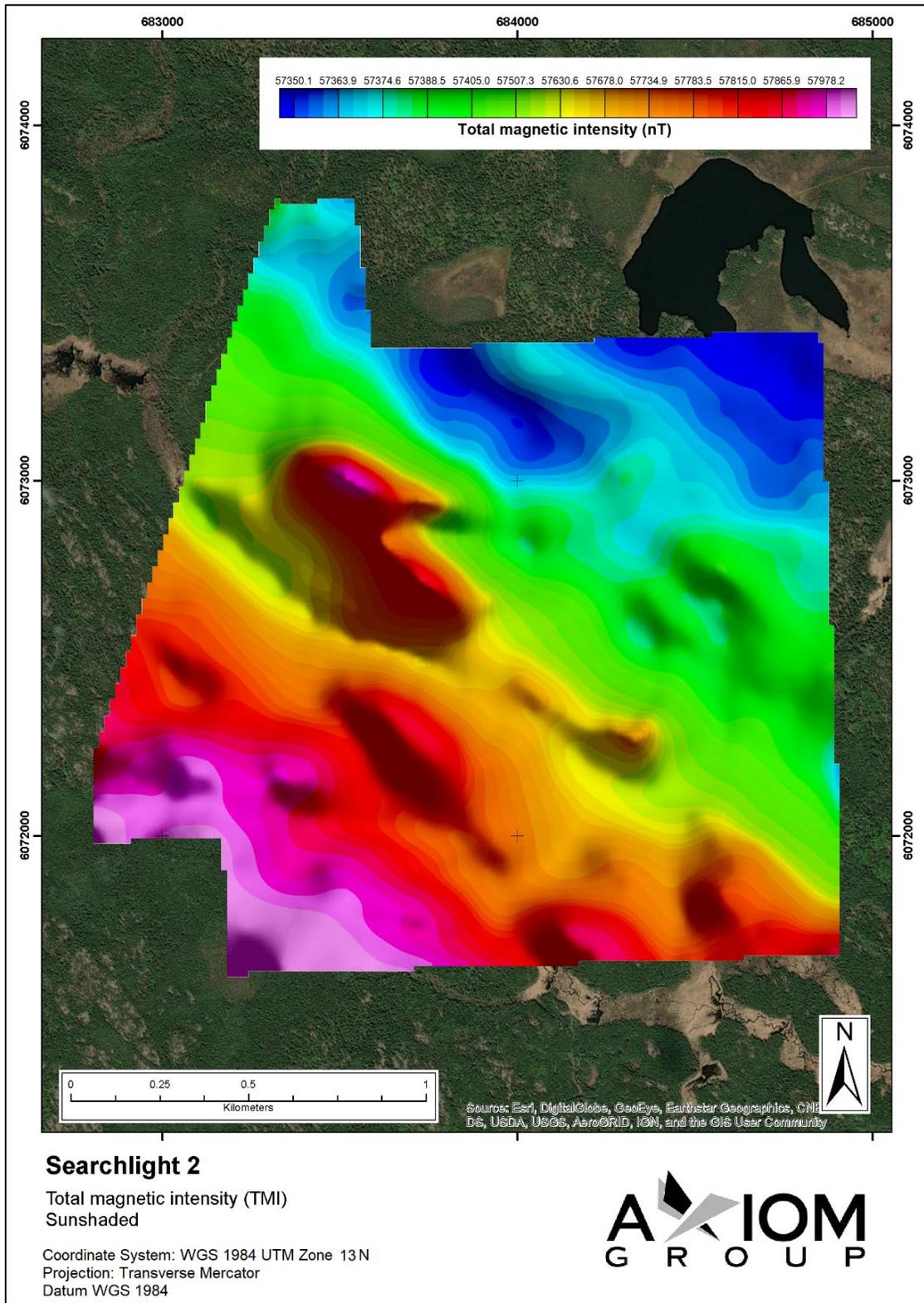


Figure 9-2: Robinson Creek Total Magnetic Intensity (Engdahl and Coetzee, 2021).

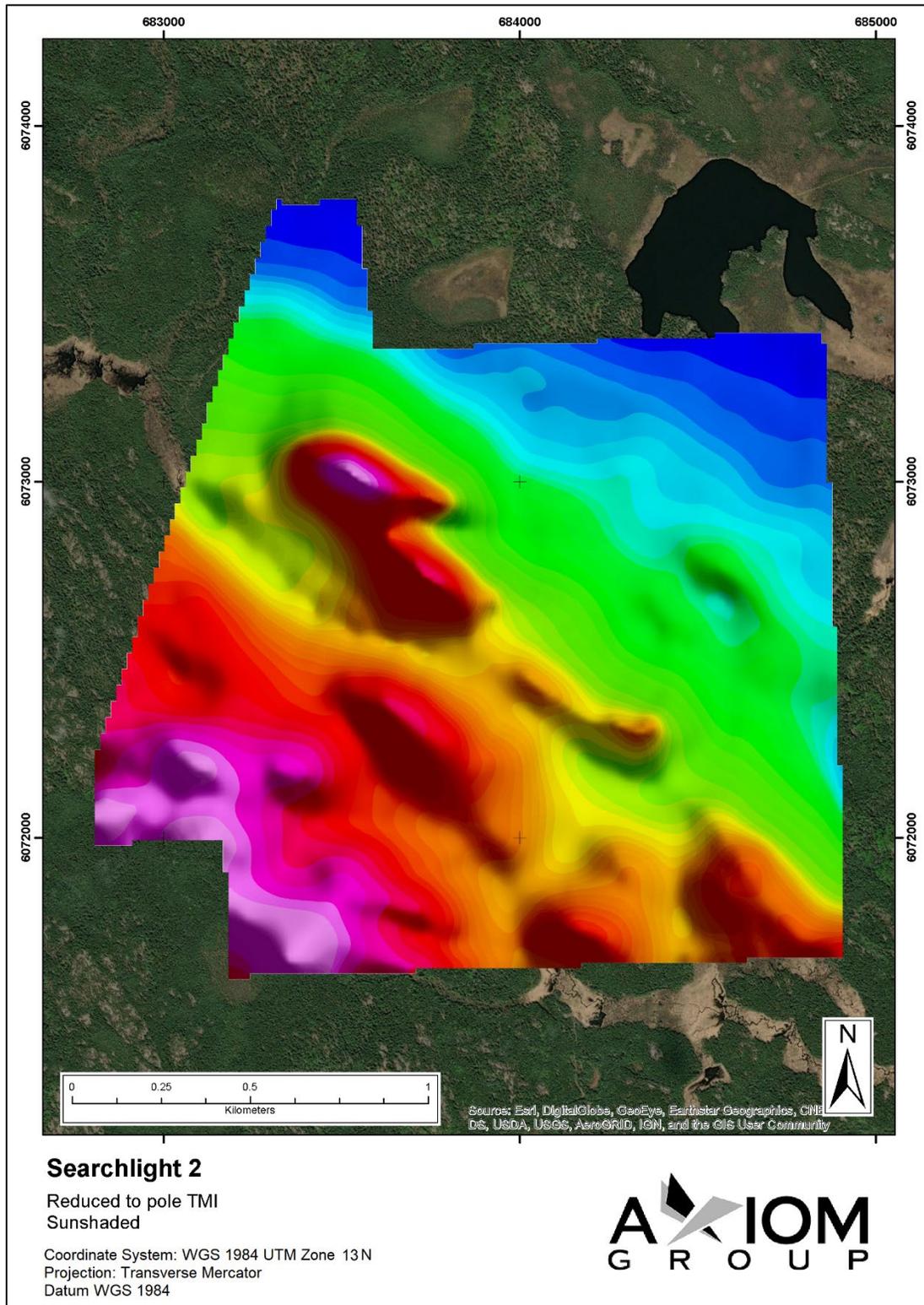


Figure 9-3: Robinson Creek Reduced to Pole TMI (Engdahl and Coetzee, 2021).

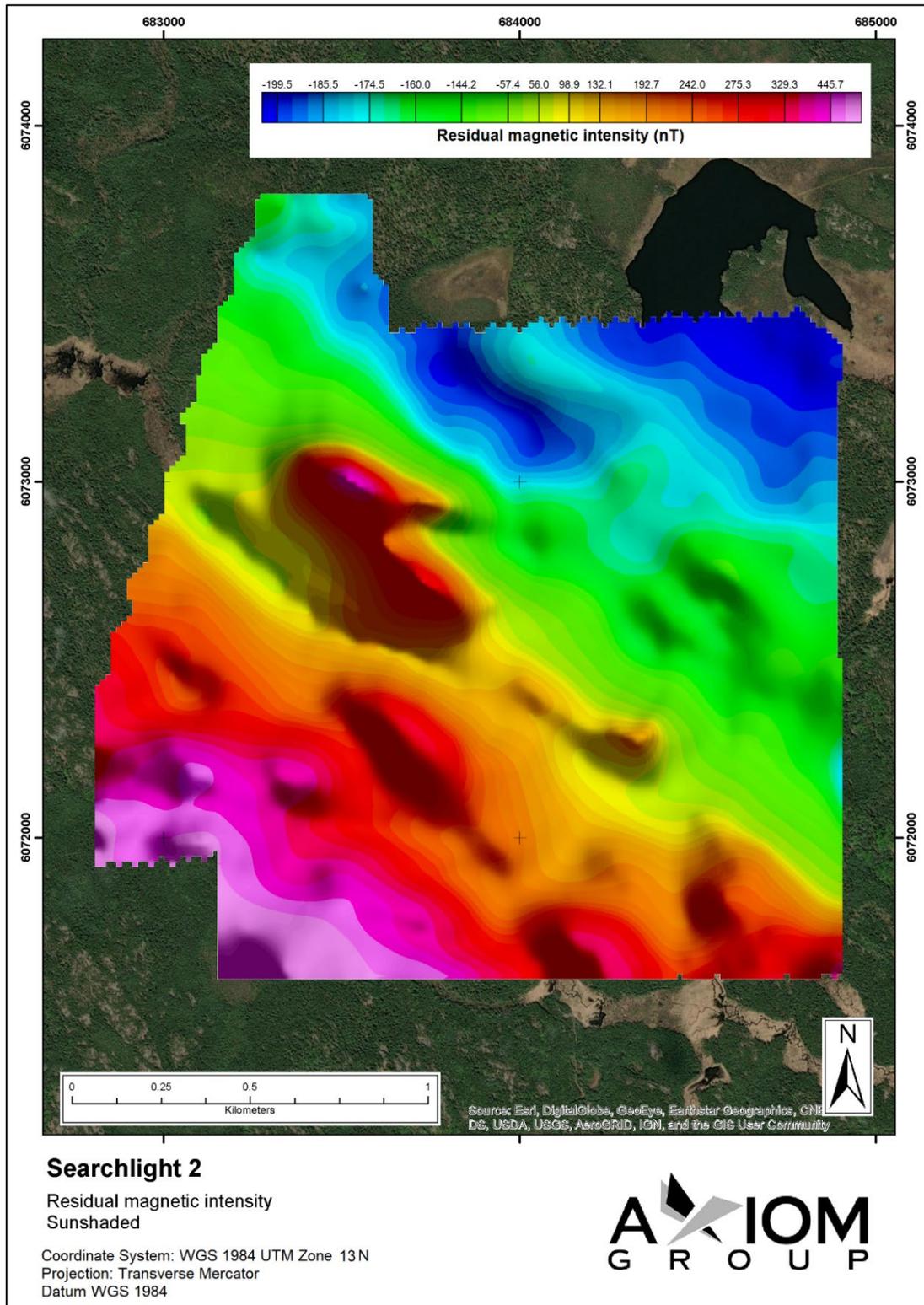


Figure 9-4: Robinson Creek Residual Magnetic Intensity (Engdahl and Coetzee, 2021).

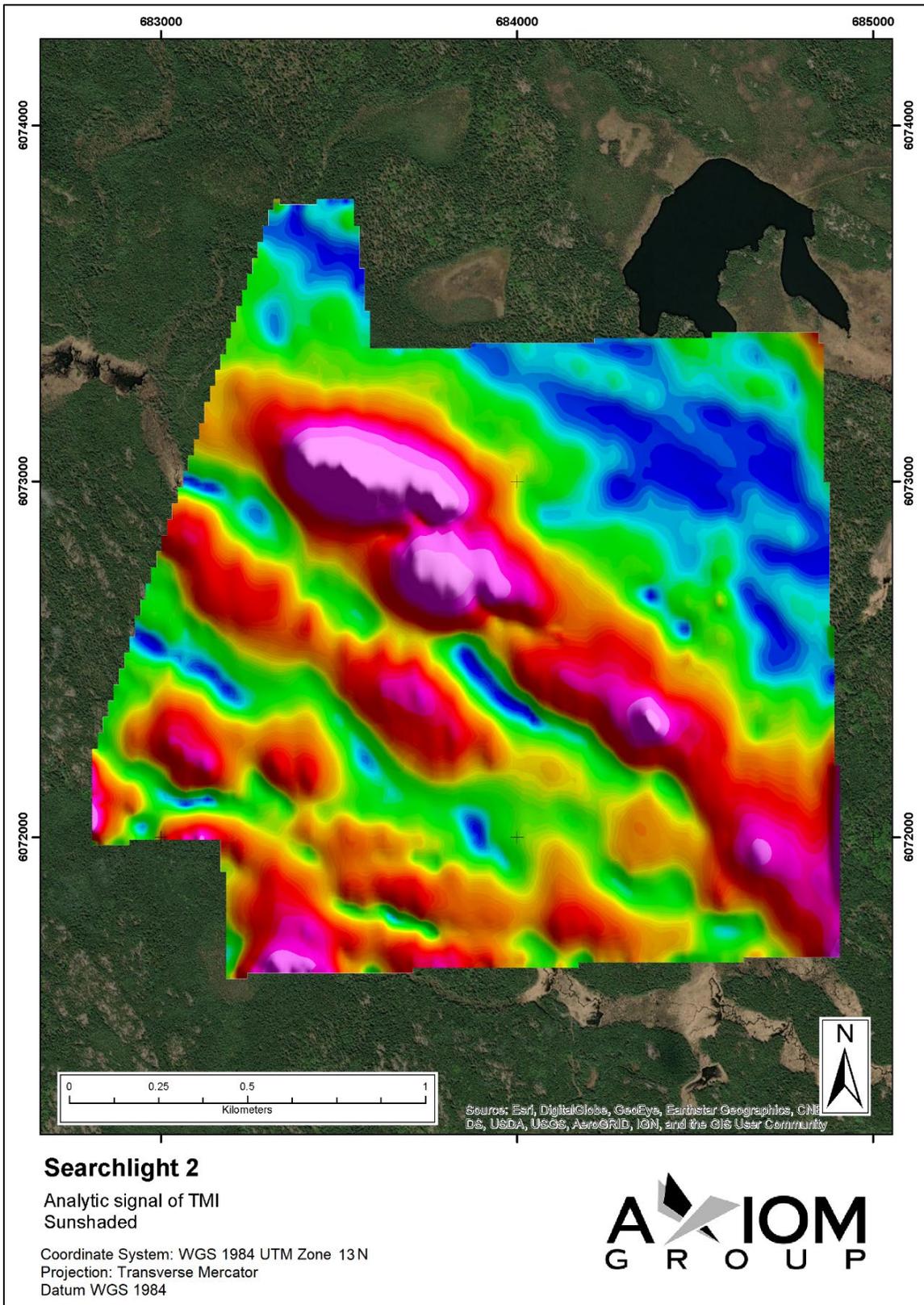


Figure 9-5: Robinson Creek Analytic Signal (Engdahl and Coetzee, 2021).

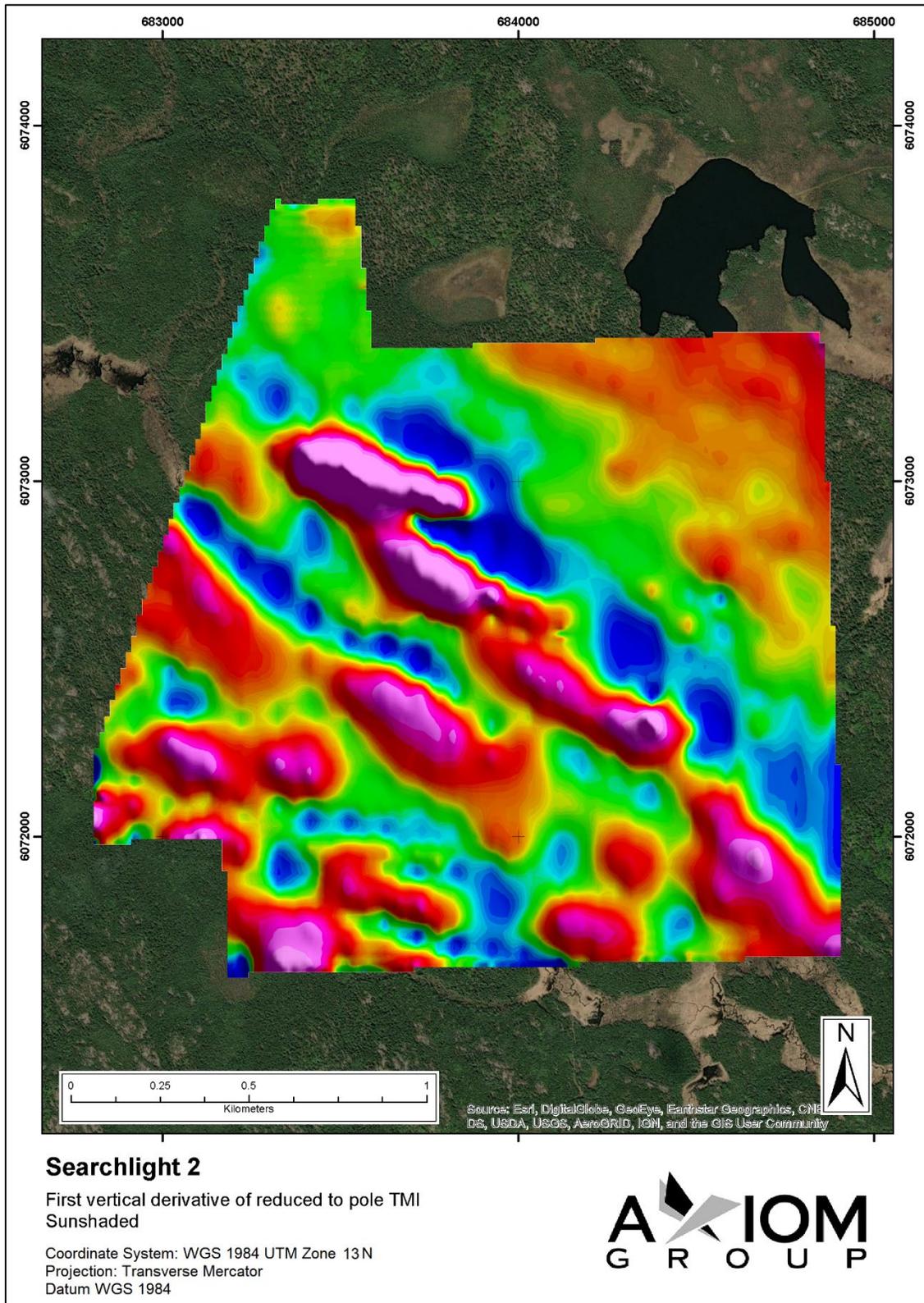


Figure 9-6: Robinson Creek First Vertical Derivative (Engdahl and Coetzee, 2021).

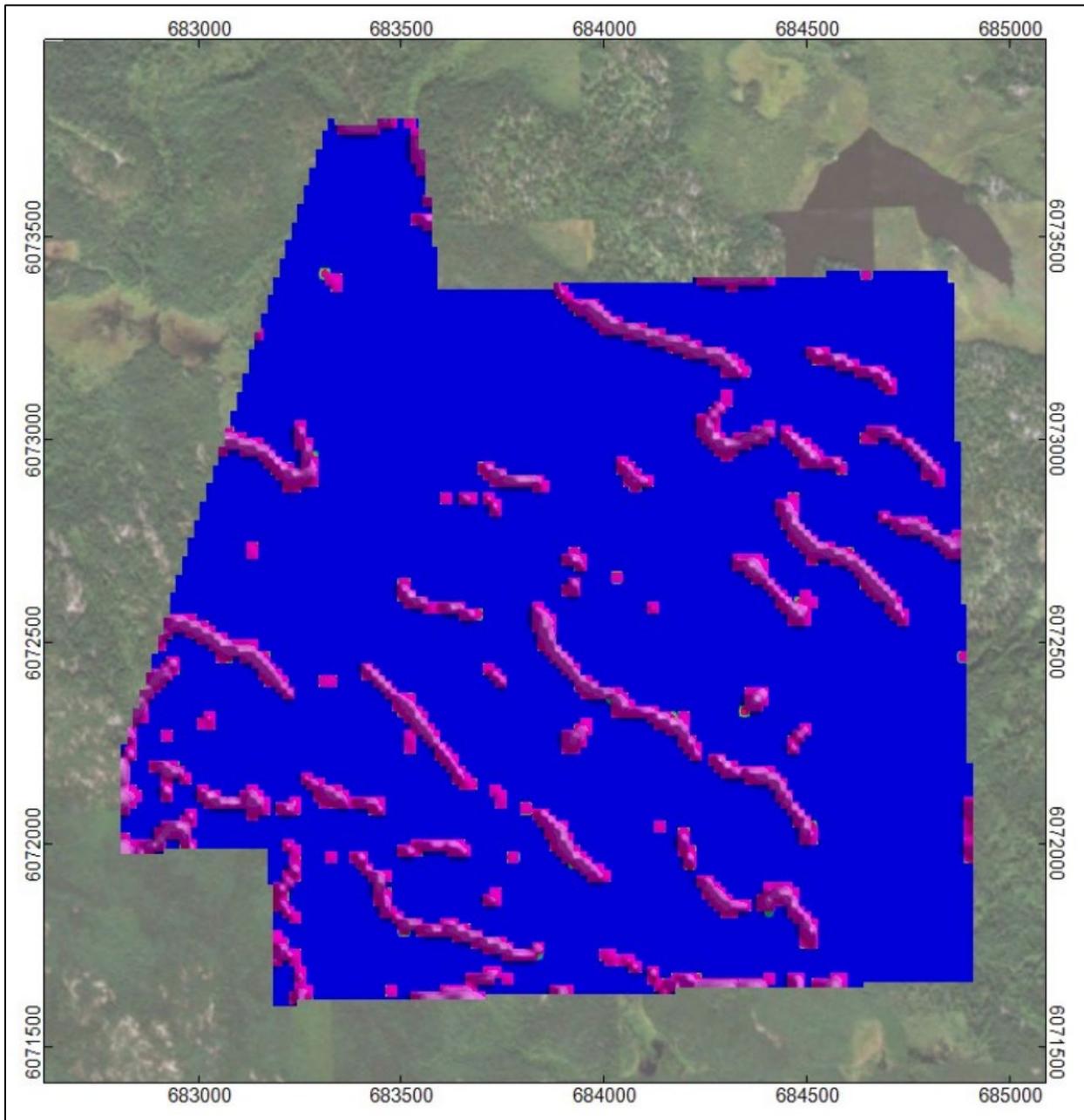


Figure 9-7: Robinson Creek Phase Symmetry (Dueck, 2021).

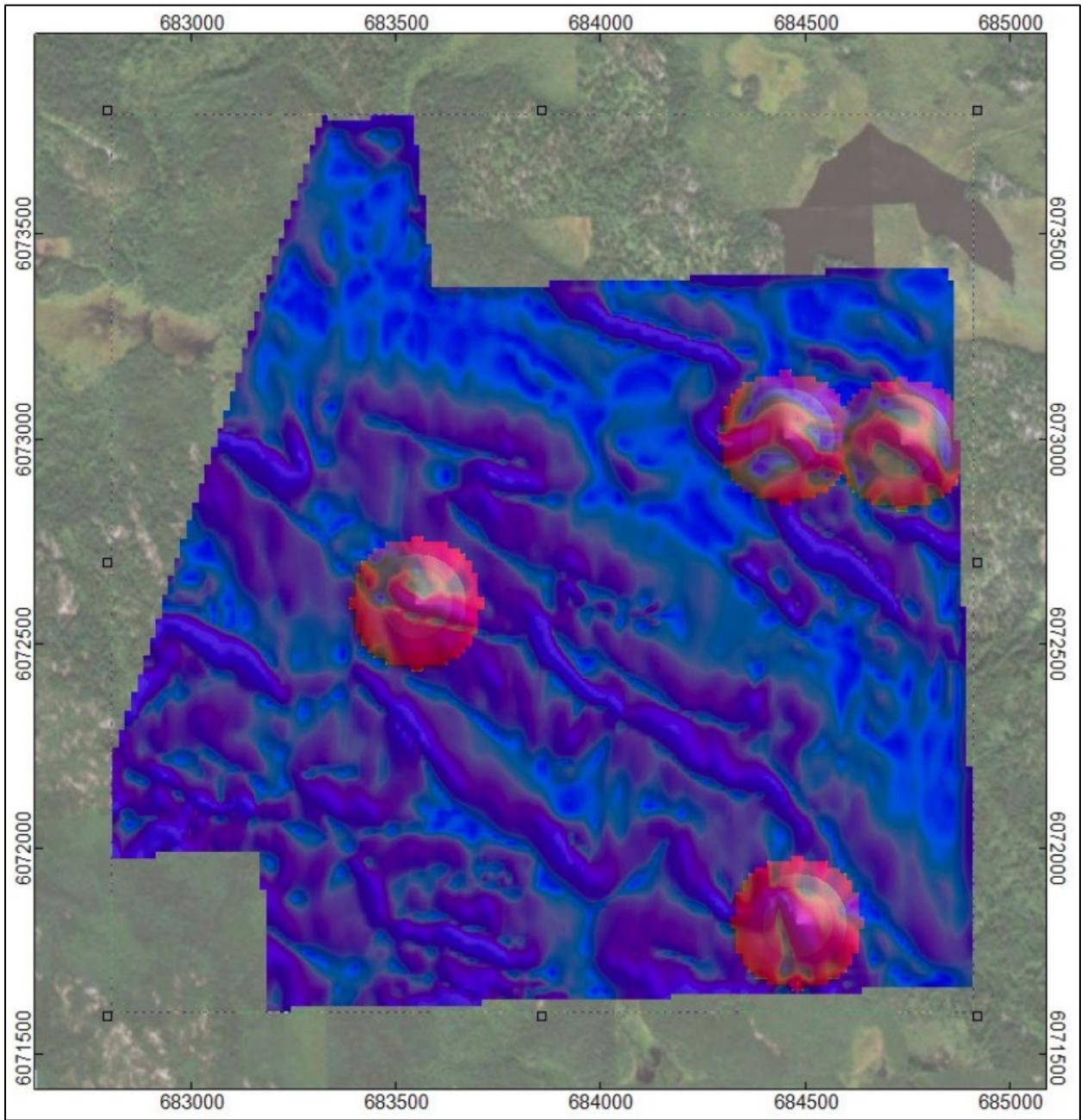


Figure 9-8: Robinson Creek Contact Occurrence Density (Dueck, 2021).

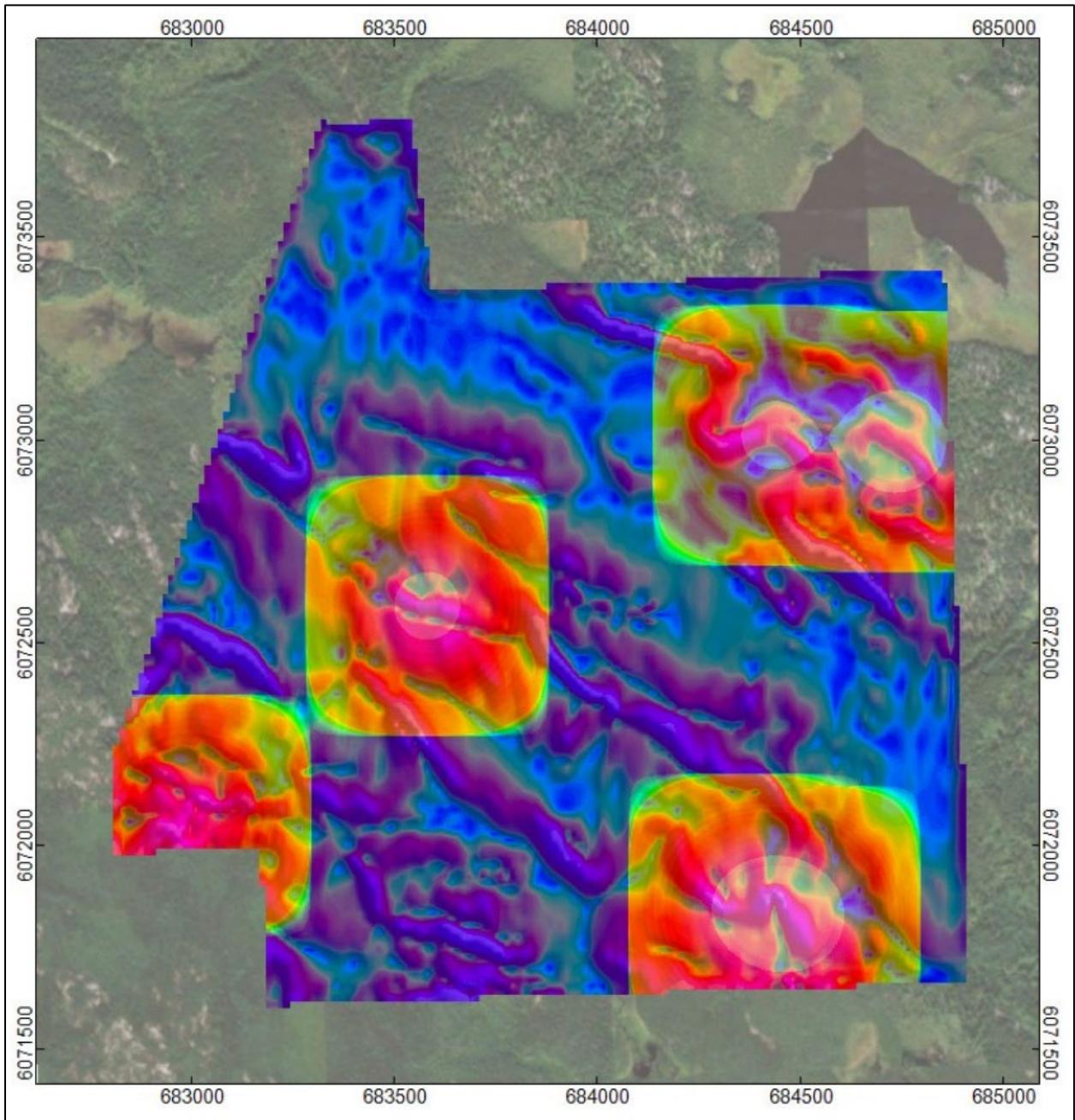


Figure 9-9: Robinson Creek Orientation Entropy (Dueck, 2021).

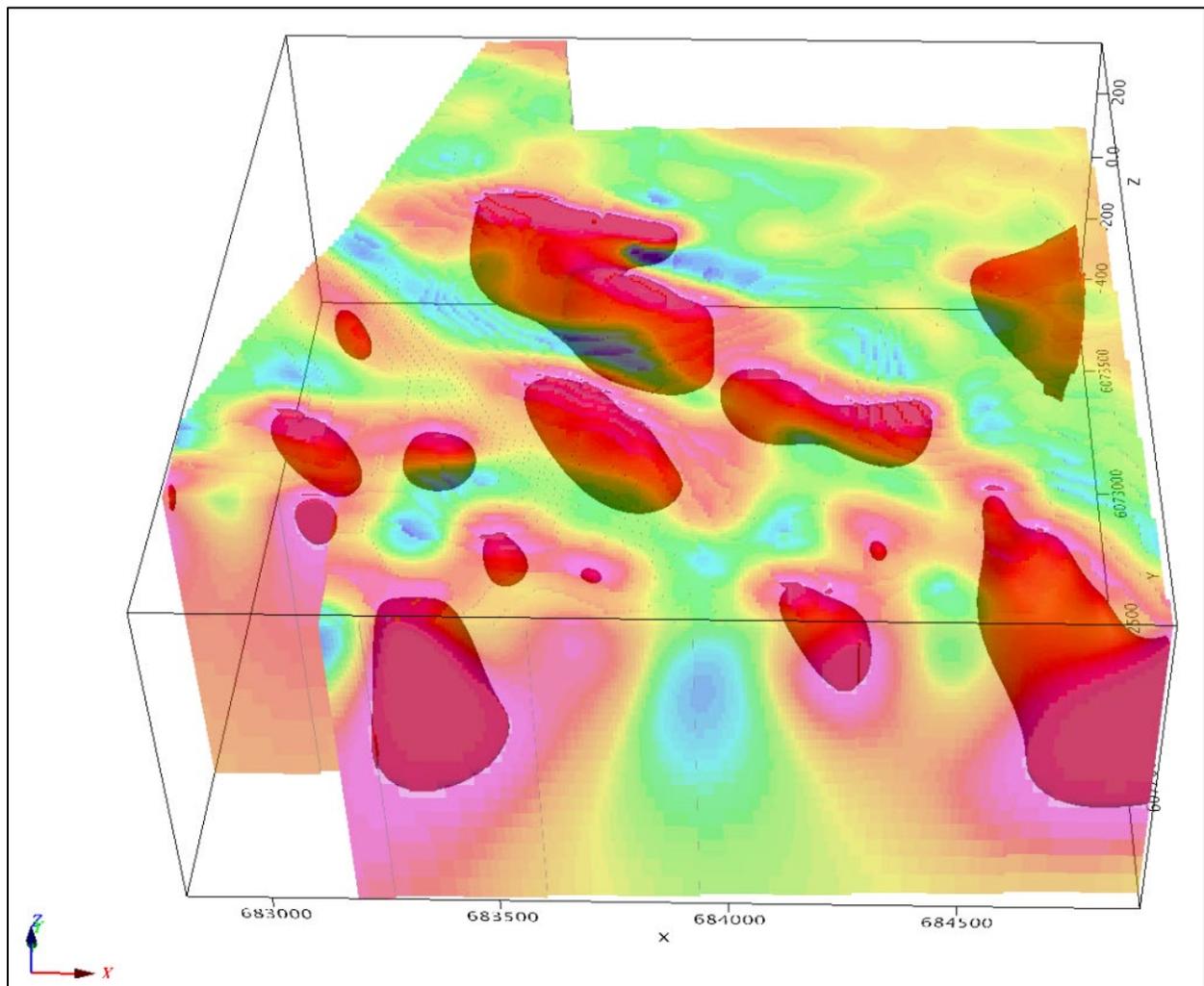


Figure 9-10: Robinson Creek 3D Magnetic Inversion (Dueck, 2021).

9.2 2021 Prospecting Survey

In the summer of 2021, a geological team from Axiom Exploration completed an initial prospecting program on the Robinson Creek Property. The objective of the program was to locate the Vein, Bleiler, and Quartz Zones and to collect samples from these mineralized zones to help confirm the historical result recorded in the assessment files.

In total 60 grab samples were collected from outcrop in the Project area, with an additional 12 soil samples collected in areas of poor exposure. Of the 60 grab samples the majority were collected from the main three mineralized zones with 31 samples collected from the Quartz Zone, 10 from the Vein Zone, and 5 from the Bleiler Zone (Tables 9-4 to 9-6). The remaining samples consist of prospecting samples collected from other areas of the Property (Table 9-7). Overall, the samples predominantly consist of quartz veins, with the host rocks and alteration varying by location. Pyrite, both within the quartz veins and as disseminations in the host rock, was commonly noted.

Of the 60 samples collected from the Robinson Creek Property 26 samples contain greater than 1 g/t Au. All five samples collected from the Bleiler Zone contained between 1.5 g/t Au and 18.55 g/t Au. In the Quartz Zone 12 of the 31 samples contained greater than 1 g/t Au, with a peak assay value in this area of 15.95 g/t Au. A total of 8 samples from the Vein Zone contained greater than 1 g/t Au, with the best result from this area assaying 16.91 g/t Au. The prospecting samples collected from the other showings on the Property all assayed less than 1 g/t Au.

Table 9-4: 2021 Quartz Zone Grab Samples.

Sample Number	Easting	Northing	Description	Au (g/t)
124251	683551	6072919	Hematized quartz vein	12.21
124252	683551	6072919	Weathered quartz vein	5.45
124253	683546	6072917	Hematized quartz vein	2.02
124254	683546	6072917	Quartz vein	14.3
124256	683543	6072913	Quartz vein	<.03
124257	683545	6072918	Quartz vein hosting disseminated pyrite	<.03
124258	683560	6072916	Quartz vein	2.33
124259	683566	6072940	Quartz vein hosting disseminated, cubic and weathered pyrite	15.67

Sample Number	Easting	Northing	Description	Au (g/t)
124260	683566	6072940	Chlorite Schist and quartz vein hosting weathered pyrite cubes	<.03
124261	683530	6072935	Quartz vein	12.48
124262	683581	6072892	Quartz vein hosted in hematite altered mafic volcanic	1.44
124263	683576	6072899	Blebbly pyrite in chlorite schist	0.69
124264	683579	6072898	Folded and sheared mafic volcanic with cm-scale quartz stringers	2.06
124265	683628	6072868	Disseminated and foliation-controlled pyrite in chlorite schist	0.31
124266	683635	6072866	Disseminated pyrite	0.41
124267	683639	6072810	Granodiorite	<.03
124268	683631	6072865	Weathered quartz-chlorite schist	<.03
124269	683631	6072865	Weathered pyrite disseminations within quartz vein and wall rock	0.38
124271	683678	6072820	Wall rock and quartz vein hosting disseminated pyrite	0.34
124272	683678	6072821	Hematite-Limonite altered wall rock hosting disseminated pyrite	3.43
124273	683685	6072836	Trace disseminated pyrite in granodiorite	0.51
124313	683627	6072871	Pyrrhotite disseminations in chlorite schist	3.02
124314	683628	6072873	Chlorite schist with 3% pyrite and trace chalcopyrite	<.03
124316	683632	6072872	Chlorite schist hosting disseminated pyrite, cpy, arsenopyrite	1.65
124317	683621	6072867	Quartz vein with trace arsenopyrite	<.03
124318	683629	6072872	Trace chalcopyrite and pyrite disseminations in chlorite schist	<.03
124319	683678	6072817	Chlorite schist hosting disseminated pyrite; quartz vein; heavy alt	0.69
124321	683679	6072822	Cubic pyrite and trace chalcopyrite in wall rock adjacent to qtz vein	<.03
124322	683681	6072820	Quartz vein + hematite-limonite altered mafic volcanic	15.95
124324	683676	6072817	Quartz vein with lenses of mafic volcanic	0.48
124326	683674	6072817	Pyrite and disseminated chalcopyrite in wall rock next to qtz vein	0.27

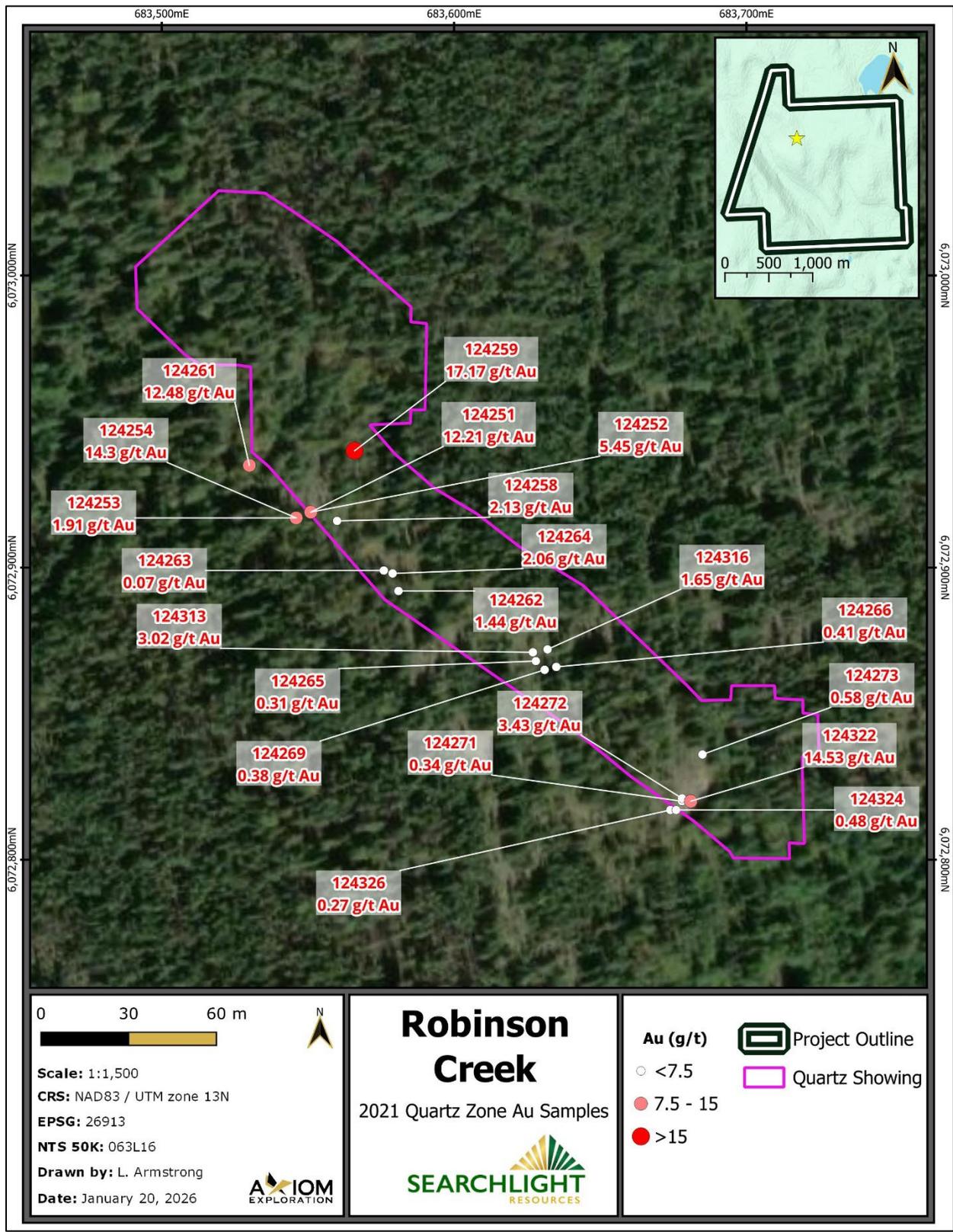


Figure 9-11: 2021 Au Assay Results from the Quartz Zone.

Table 9-5: 2021 Vein Zone Grab Samples.

Sample Number	Easting	Northing	Description	Au (g/t)
124274	683896	6072752	Hematite altered quartz-carbonate vein	0.45
124275	683895	6072747	Quartz-carbonate vein hosting cubic pyrite	2.19
124276	683888	6072747	Disseminated pyrite and quartz veining in mafic volcanic	3.88
124277	683898	6072746	Vug-hosted pyrite in quartz vein	5.56
124291	683895	6072747	Hematite altered quartz vein	6.86
124292	683895	6072747	Quartz veins in mafic volcanic hosting disseminated pyrite	2.78
124293	683895	6072747	Disseminated and blebby pyrite in quartz-carbonate vein	3.02
124294	683891	6072751	Disseminated and blebby pyrite in quartz-carbonate vein	16.91
124295	683895	6072748	Quartz vein in basalt	3.05
124296	683889	6072753	Quartz vein	0.93

Table 9-6: 2021 Bleiler Zone Grab Samples.

Sample Number	Easting	Northing	Description	Au (g/t)
124278	683919	6072920	Disseminated arsenopyrite	18.55
124279	683919	6072920	Disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite	7.68
124297	683919	6072920	Wall rock with mm-scale quartz veining	12.96
124298	683919	6072920	Mafic volcanic with chlorite-mica schist	1.61
124299	683918	6072920	Disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite in chlorite schist	11.83

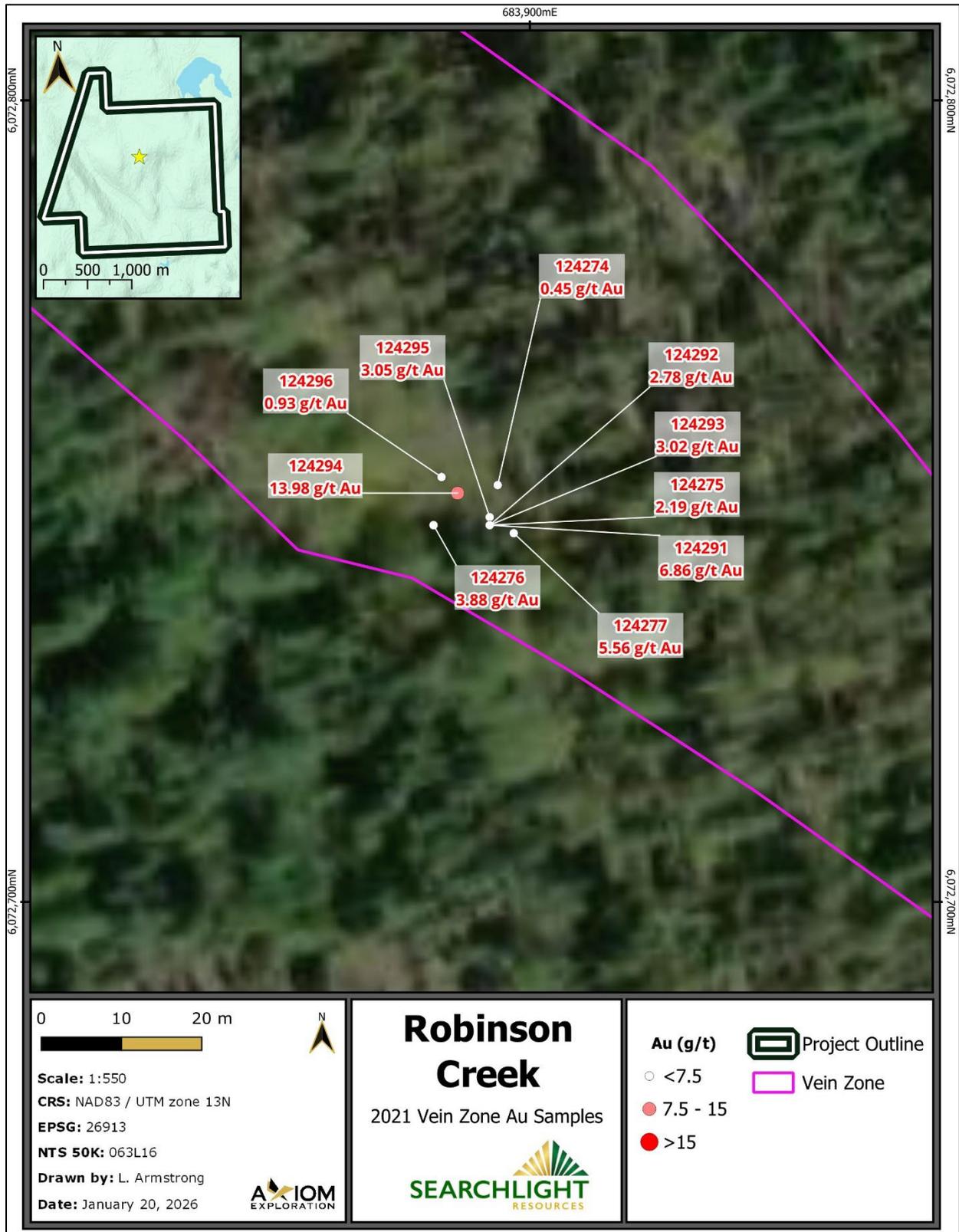


Figure 9-12: 2021 Au Assay Results from the Vein Zone.

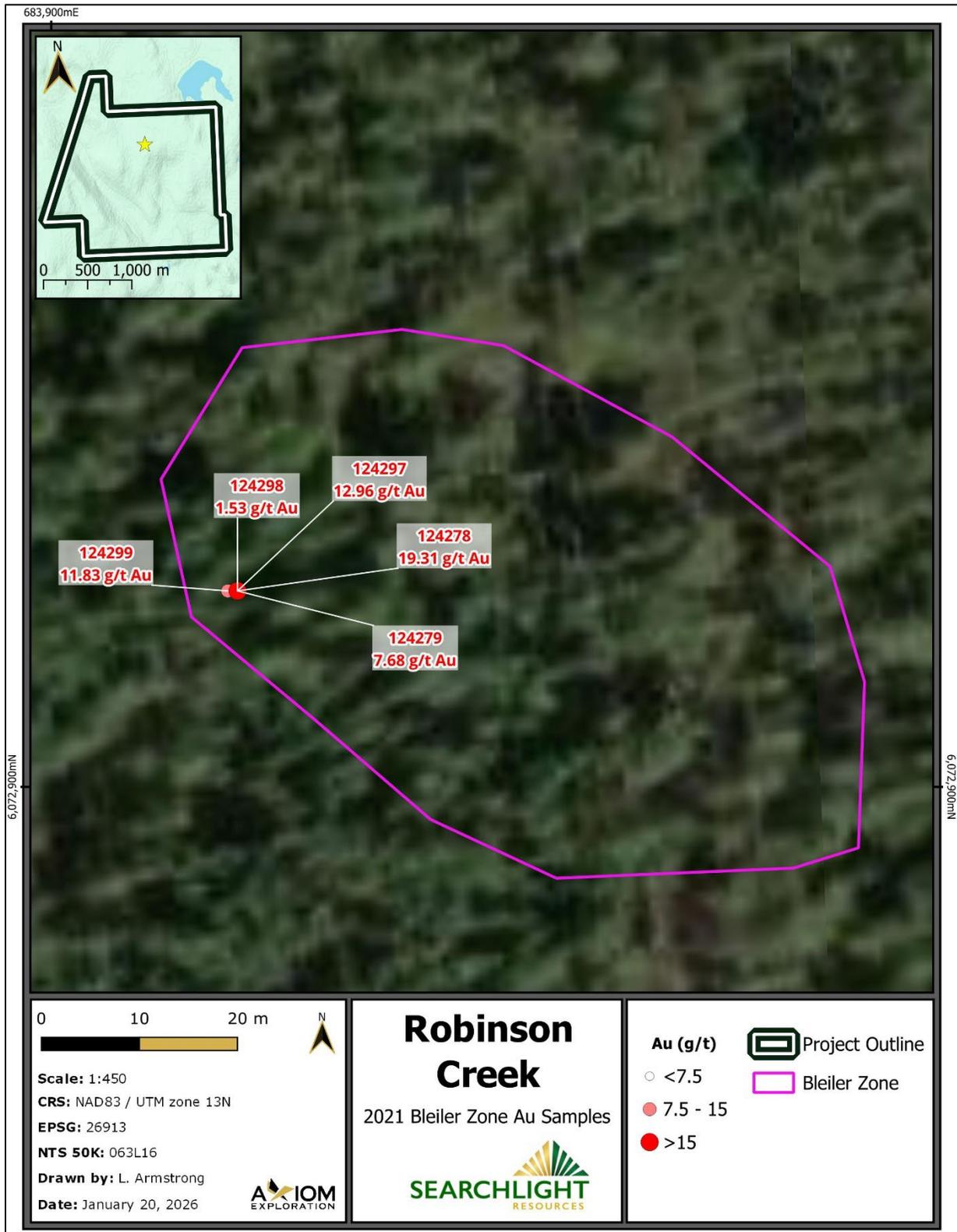


Figure 9-13: 2021 Au Assay Results from the Bleiler Zone.

Table 9-7: 2021 Prospecting Grab Samples.

Sample Number	Showing	Easting	Northing	Description	Au (g/t)
124280	Jack	683157	6072288	Quartz vein hosted in conglomerate	<.03
124281	Jack	683157	6072288	Quartz vein hosted in conglomerate with local chlorite schist	<.03
124282	Jack	683158	6072289	Quartz-ankerite vein hosted in conglomerate	<.03
124283	Jack	683121	6072340	Quartz vein 60 meters northwest of Jack showing	<.03
124284	Jack	683313	6072336	5 cm wide quartz vein 150 m northeast of Jack showing	<.03
124306	Wasp	683385	6073268	Near Wasp showing; Quartz-feldspar vein in mafic volcanic	<.03
124307	Wasp	683397	6073267	Quartz vein near Wasp showing	<.03
124304	Trench 1	683498	6073235	Orange silty sand	<.03
124301	Trench 2	683535	6073224	Chloritized mafic volcanic with minor qtz veining	<.03
124285	Wasy	683792	6072552	Quartz vein in feldspar crystal tuff	<.03
124286	Wasy	683792	6072552	Quartz vein in feldspar crystal tuff	<.03
124288	Wasy	683805	6072543	Quartz vein	0.21
124289	Wasy	683804	6072542	Disseminated pyrite in quartz vein	0.38
124290	Wasy	683805	6072546	Disseminated pyrite in quartz vein	<.03

In addition to the grab sampling, a total of 12 soil samples were collected from the Robinson Creek Property (Table 9-8). The soil sampling showed highly anomalous gold in the Quartz Zone, with all soil samples containing over 960 ppb Au; the highest assay from this area contained 8,056 ppb Au (Figure 9-14). These samples also contained anomalous As, with 3 of the 4 samples collected from the vicinity of the Quartz Zone exceeding the upper detection limit of 10,000 ppm As (Figure 9-15). These samples also displayed elevated Bi, Co, Cu, and Zn (Table 9-9).

Table 9-8: 2021 Soil Sampling

Sample Number	Showing	Easting	Northing	Description
124300	Trench 2	683536	6073224	Green + orange + bleached B horizon
124302	Trench 1	683494	6073238	Fine sand, orange B horizon, minor bleaching
124303	Trench 1	683486	6073239	Orange silty sand, bottom trench
124305	Trench 1	683487	6073242	Orange silty sand, minor bleaching. Taken from nodules
124308	N/A	683414	6073308	Near interpreted Wasp waypoint; orange to slight red silty sand
124309	Trench	683514	6073275	Orange with minor red silty sand
124310	Trench	683512	6073275	Orange silty sand
124311	Trench	683498	6073022	Slight yellow-orange hue, silty sand.
124312	Quartz	683626	6072870	Red B horizon
124315	Quartz	683678	6072817	Red B horizon, moderate clasts
124320	Quartz	683677	6072815	Orange silty sand
124325	Quartz	683674	6072817	Red/orange hue; moderate clasts; moderate organics

Table 9-9: Results of the 2021 Soil Sampling.

Sample No.	Element						
	Ag ppm	As ppm	Au ppb	Bi ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm
124300	<0.1	14	3.4	<0.1	15.2	45.1	54
124302	<0.1	12.4	<0.5	<0.1	9.3	29.4	60
124303	<0.1	8.2	<0.5	<0.1	5.8	11.6	26
124305	<0.1	11.3	<0.5	<0.1	5.2	42.3	31
124309	<0.1	4.7	<0.5	<0.1	2.5	5.2	10
124310	<0.1	8.1	<0.5	<0.1	2.6	7.1	34
124311	<0.1	23.1	5.7	<0.1	7.9	19.4	38
124312	0.1	>10000.0	960.6	7	62.2	124.9	118
124315	0.8	>10000.0	5611.1	21.7	58.4	249.7	19
124320	0.3	6186.9	1050	4.7	57.7	162.4	262
124325	0.7	>10000.0	8056.9	5.4	125.6	306.3	274

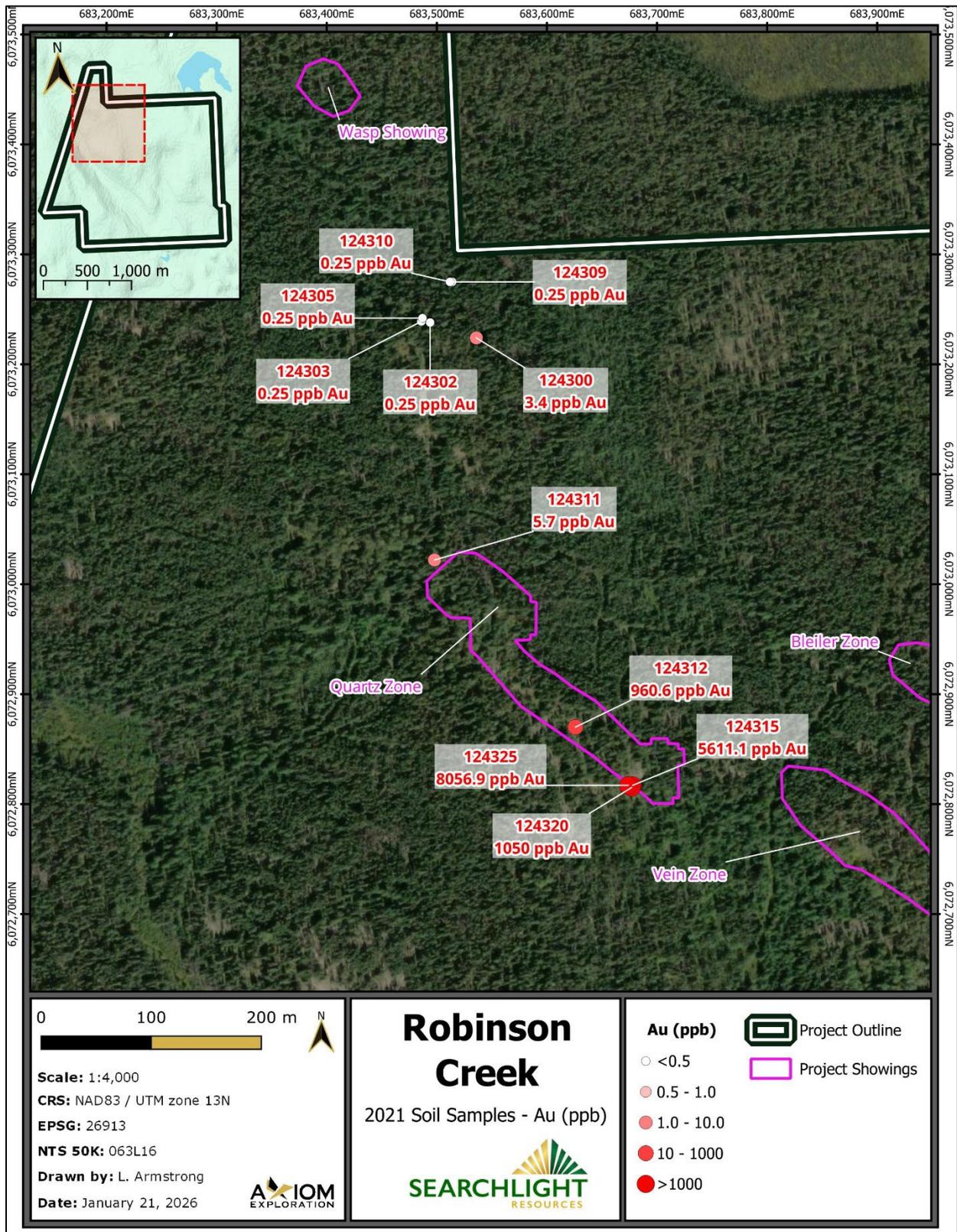


Figure 9-14: 2021 Soil Sampling – Au.

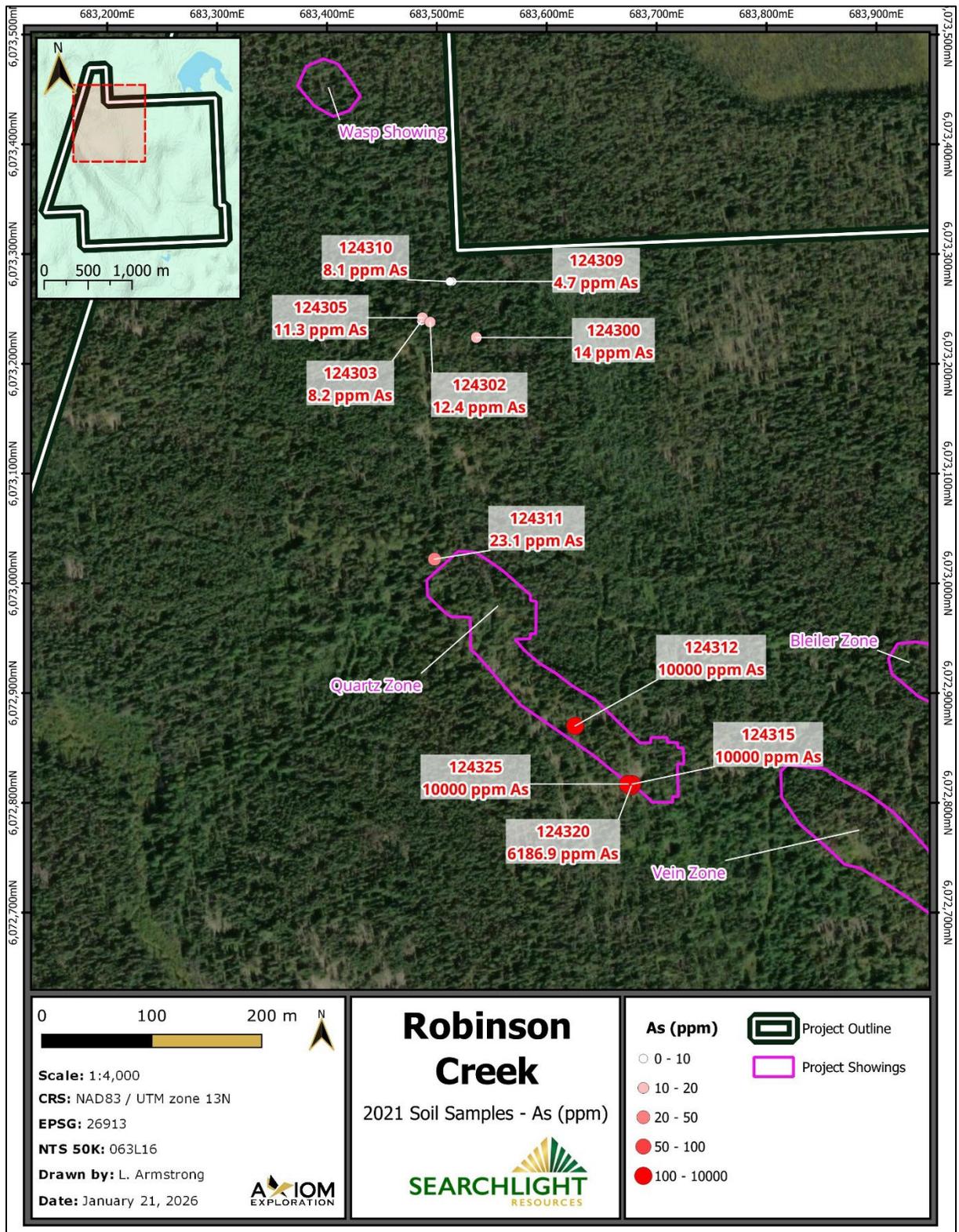


Figure 9-15: 2021 Soil Sampling – As.

9.3 2023 Technical Memorandum

In 2023 Searchlight commissioned a third-party exploratory technical memorandum on the Robinson Creek Property to assess a preliminary Mineral Resource. This technical review was completed by Fred Brown, P.Geo, and consisted of the examination of a 70 diamond drill hole electronic database; no visit to the Property or examination of the drill core was completed as part of this review. The technical memorandum identified several concerns about quality of the available data and noted the lack of downhole surveys, lack of density measurements, lack of information regarding the oxide state of the mineralization, and lack of supporting documentation, such as assay certificates in the dataset (Brown, 2023). **While the memorandum provides contextual insight into the historical dataset, the extensive cautionary language and identified data deficiencies significantly limit the reliability and applicability of the preliminary resource estimate. Accordingly, the information presented therein should be considered conceptual in nature and not compliant with current reporting standards.**

Despite the previously listed limitations of the data, some general observations were stated. The historical drilling was conducted on lines spaced approximately 30 m apart, with the nearest neighbor collar distance averaging 29.8 m. Based on the review of the drill data Mr. Brown estimated that Quartz Zone has an approximate strike length of 300 m, the Quartz Zone Extension has a strike length of approximately 150 m, and the Vein Zone has a strike length of approximately 320 m. Excluding samples which assayed below the lower limit of detection, the majority of gold assays in the dataset range from approximately 0.1 ppm Au to 10 ppm Au. Also noted in the review of the historical assay data was the tendency of the results to cluster around discrete values, such as 0.034 g/t and 0.343 g/t; it was suggested that this may be a function of the conversion from the original oz/short ton to g/t and should be investigated further. (Brown, 2023).

Mr. Brown defined an Exploration Target, under a conceptual open-pit scenario of a range of 2 M to 3 M tonnes of ore with a gold value range of 1.2 g/t to 1.6 g/t Au . This estimate was based on limited historical data, assumed bulk densities, and conceptual economic parameters. **As aforementioned, the author noted significant data deficiencies, and a National Instrument 43-101 complaint Mineral Resource could not be established at that time. Accordingly, this estimate is considered preliminary in nature and should not be relied on.**

Finally, the technical memorandum contained recommendations for additional work to provide an accurate and compliant Mineral Resource. Based on the historical data a drill hole spacing of 30 m is recommended for future drill programs and minimum rate of 5% of all future core samples should be measured for bulk density, including both mineralized and host rock samples (Brown, 2023).

10 DRILLING

To date no drilling has been completed on the Robinson Creek Property by Searchlight. All historical drilling is discussed in Section 6 above.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

11.1 Sample Preparation

A total of 60 rock samples and 12 soil samples were submitted to TSL Laboratories in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan for sample preparation and analysis. Upon receipt TSL Laboratories sorted the rock samples, then crushed, riffle split, and pulverized the samples to 95% passing 106 µm. The soil samples were dried and screened to -80 mesh.

11.2 Analytical Procedure

The samples for the 2021 prospecting program were analyzed by TSL Laboratories using an aqua regia digestion followed by analysis by ICP-AES. For this analytical technique a 0.5 g sample is digested using 3:1 HCl-HNO₃ at 95°C for 1 hour and diluted with DI H₂O. The detection limits for the multi-element ICP-AES analysis are provided below in Table 11-1; those elements marked with an asterisk may only be partially digested.

The rock samples were also analyzed for gold by fire assay with a gravimetric finish. The lower limit of detection for this analytical technique is 0.03 g/t.

Table 11-1: Element and Detection Limits for Multi-Element Analysis.

Element	Lower Detection Limit	Element	Lower Detection Limit
Ag	0.3 ppm	Mo	1 ppm
Al*	0.01%	Na*	0.1%
As	2 ppm	Ni	1 ppm
Ba*	1 ppm	P*	0.001%
Be*	1 ppm	Pb	3 ppm
Bi	3 ppm	S	0.05%
Ca*	0.01%	Sb	3 ppm
Cd	0.5 ppm	Sn*	5 ppm
Co	1 ppm	Sr*	1 ppm
Cr*	1 ppm	Ti*	0.01%
Cu	1 ppm	V*	1 ppm
Fe*	0.01%	W*	2 ppm
K*	0.01%	Y	1 ppm
Mg*	0.01%	Zn	1 ppm
Mn*	2 ppm	Zr*	1 ppm

11.3 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

The internal QA/QC process used by TSL Laboratories included the use of geochemical blanks, laboratory duplicates, and the inclusion of certified reference. The blanks returned results below the lower limit of detection for both Cu and Zn in the multi-element analysis; no blanks were inserted into the fire assay sample set.

The CRM used for the gold analysis was CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. GS-8E, which has a certified value of 8.62 g/t Au. All values of GS-8E fell within 2 standard deviations of the certified value (Figure 11-1).

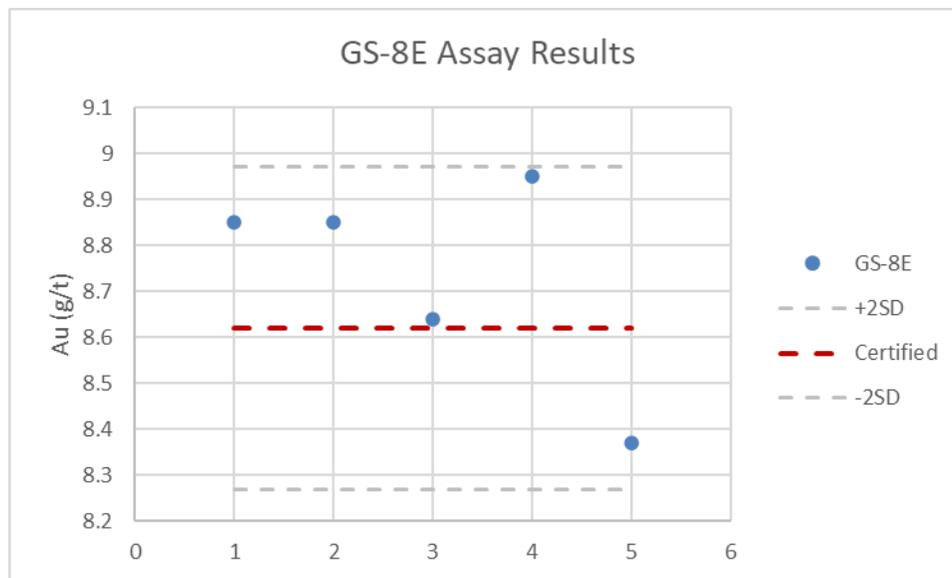


Figure 11-1: Certified Au value of CDN-GS-8E vs. TSL Analytical Results.

Grey dashed lines represent the two standard deviation reference range while the red dashed line represents the certified value for Au.

11.4 Sample Security

The individual samples were placed in a large rice bag, which was labeled with the client's information, number of samples, and sample ID numbers. The samples remained in the custody of Axiom Exploration's geologists until they were delivered to TSL Laboratories in Saskatoon for sample preparation and analysis.

11.5 Adequacy of Procedures

In the QP's opinion the sample security, preparation, and analytical procedures used for the 2021 Robinson Creek Sampling program are adequate for an early-stage exploration program. Future programs should include the insertion of independent quality control samples, such as field duplicates, blanks, and CRM, into the sample stream prior to the submission of the sample set to the laboratory.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The QP has reviewed all available historical data for the Robinson Creek Property, as documented in the publicly available assessment files from the Government of Saskatchewan Ministry of Energy and Resources in the Saskatchewan Mineral Assessment Database. These older historical reports are often incomplete, with relevant details of the exploration results missing or omitted entirely, particularly for the earliest work completed on the Property. Due to the limitations of the data these historical reports should be used with caution. Despite these constraints, the historic data can provide an initial starting point for further exploration, especially when supported by the more recent results.

The more recently completed work is accompanied by supporting documentation, such as geophysical data or assay certificates, which support the conclusions of the assessment reports. The QP has reviewed this data and in the QP's opinion the procedures, policies, and protocols in place for sample collection and analysis are appropriate and consistent with standard exploration practices.

Overall, it is the QP's opinion that the available historical data is adequate for the purpose used in this technical report.

12.1 Axiom Site Visit

The QP completed the site visit to the Robinson Creek Property on October 17th, 2025. A helicopter was hired from Flin Flon, Manitoba, to fly 18 km west to the Robinson Creek claim block. The QP's initial landing point was near the core storage area at 683,631 mE, 6,078,369 mN. Both aerial and ground photography was completed to document the extents of the damage caused by recent forest fires. The core storage area has been entirely burned, with the remaining core in piles with no apparent recovery possible (Figure 12-1 and 12-2). The core appears to consist primarily of volcanic material with noticeable quartz veining (Figure 12-3).



Figure 12-1: Photo of the Robinson Creek Core Storage Area – Cross Stacked Core.



Figure 12-2: Photo of the Robinson Creek Core Storage Area – Core Racks.



Figure 12-3: Quartz Veining in Core.

Four additional sites within the Robinson Creek Property were examined, with the recent burning enhancing the available outcrop exposure (Table 12-1 and Figure 12-4). The first stop was an intrusive that displayed localized quartz-carbonate veins and K-feldspar+epidote halo alteration. The veins contain no visible sulphides, are slightly sheared, and oriented at 320/75. No samples were collected from this location.

The second area contained a similar, more extensive vein set with comparable alteration characteristics and orientation to the first area examined. One sample, 384815, was collected from this area. This sample contained less than 5 ppb Au (i.e. Below Detection).

The third site consisted of a mafic volcanic unit which exhibited strong shearing and high vein density with 20 to 30 veins per meter. Localized zones of strong chloritic and sericitic alteration and iron staining were observed. This zone shows a rough strike length of 30 to 40 m and a width of 10 to 15 m. Two samples were collected from this area, 384816 and 384817, which assayed 0.41 and 0.85 g/t Au, respectively.

The last area of the Property visited during the site inspection was a shear zone hosted within mafic volcanic rocks near the boundary with the felsic volcanics to the north. Similar to the previous areas, localized potassic alteration with epidote±Fe oxides were noted. One sample was collected from this location, 384318, with a second sample, 384319, obtained along strike of the shear zone at an adjacent exposure. These samples contain 0.36 and 0.15 g/t Au, respectively.

Table 12-1: Samples Collected During the Site Inspection of the Robinson Creek Property.

Location	Easting	Northing	Sample	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Core Storage	683631	6078369	-				
Site 1	683646	6072492	-				
Site 2	683675	6072599	384815	0.003	14.3	6.74	63
Site 3	683682	6072822	384816	0.41	2.5	4.12	62
	683682	6072822	384817	0.85	70.9	5.38	81
Site 4	683549	6072919	384318	0.36	8.6	1.54	35
	683559	6072915	384319	0.15	8.2	1.13	25

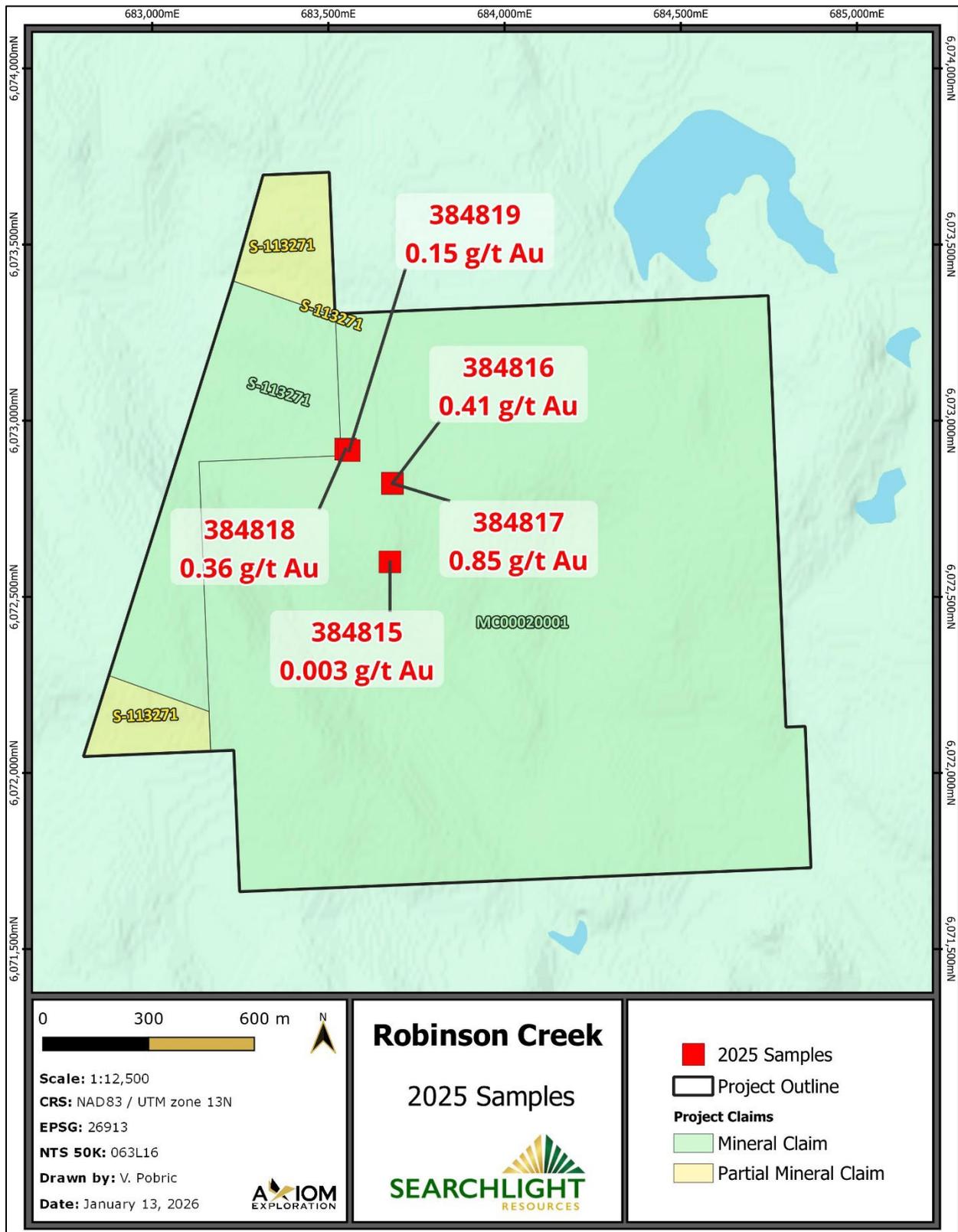


Figure 12-4: Gold Assay Result from the 2025 QP Sampling.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This is an early-stage exploration project. No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been carried out at this time.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

This is an early-stage exploration project. No mineral resource estimate has been completed for the Robinson Creek Property.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This is an early-stage exploration project. No mineral reserve estimate has been completed for the Robinson Creek Property.

16 MINING METHODS

This is an early-stage exploration project. Mining methods are not relevant to the Robinson Creek Property at this time.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

This is an early-stage exploration project. Recovery methods are not relevant to the Robinson Creek Property at this time.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This is an early-stage exploration project. Project infrastructure is not relevant to the Robinson Creek Property at this time.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This is an early-stage exploration project. Market studies and contracts are not relevant to the Robinson Creek Property at this time.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This is an early-stage exploration project. Environmental studies, permitting and social or community impact are not relevant to the Robinson Creek Property at this time.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This is an early-stage exploration project. Capital and operating costs are not relevant to the Robinson Creek Property at this time.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This is an early-stage exploration project. Economic analysis is not relevant to the Robinson Creek Property at this time.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Robinson Creek Project area is located in a region which hosts several showings and past producing mines (Figure 23-1). Gold showings and mines in the area include the past producing Monarch Gold Mine, which is located approximately 9.5 km southwest of the Robinson Property. There are also a number of VMS deposits in the region such as the Konuto, Birch Lake, and Flexar Deposits.

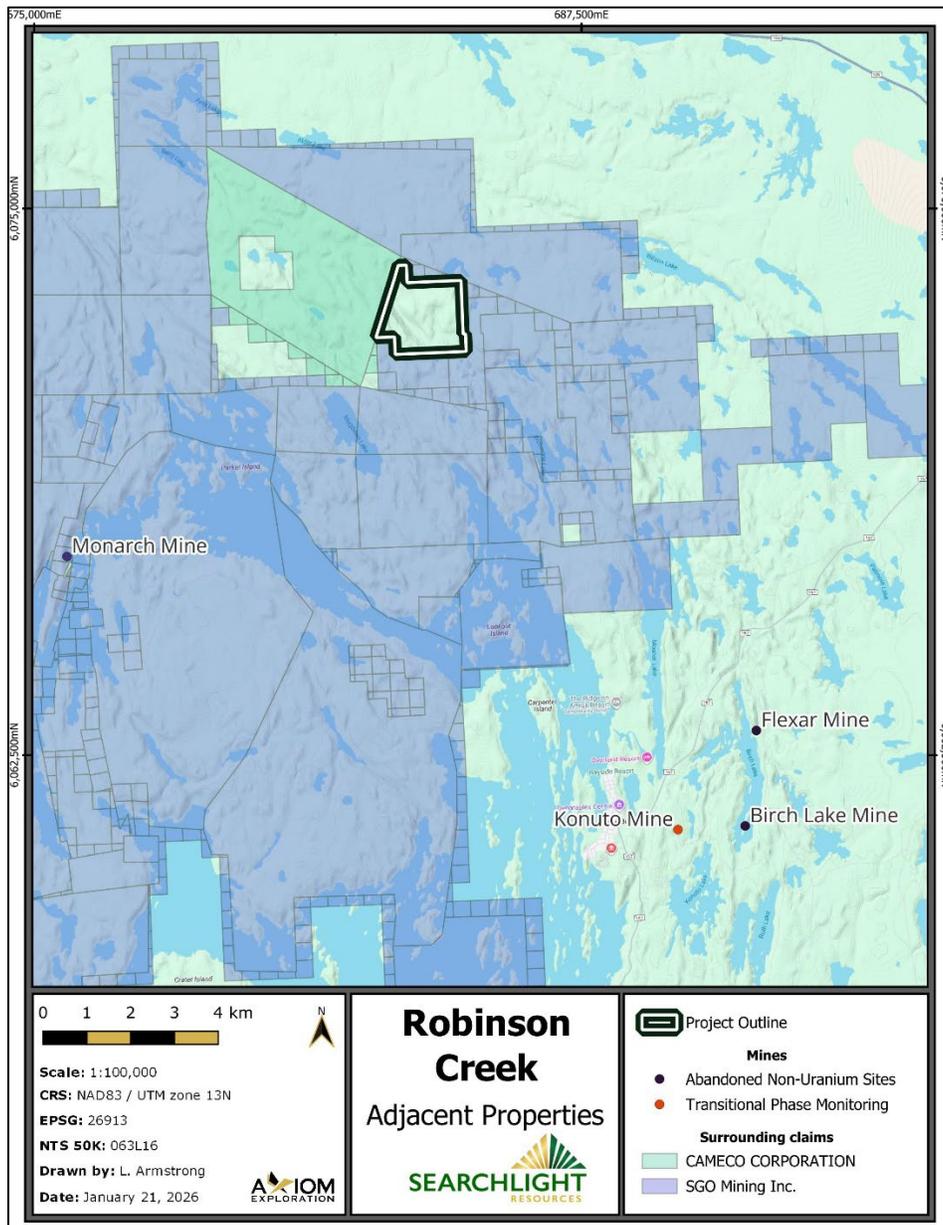


Figure 23-1: Gold and VMS Mines in the Robinson Creek Area.

23.1 Gold Deposits

23.1.1 Amisk Property – SSR Mining

The Amisk Property, which is owned by SGO Mining, a subsidiary of SSR Mining, is located immediately adjacent to the Robinson Creek Property; the Amisk Property covers an area of approximately 40,000 ha and partially surrounds the Robinson Creek claims to the northeast, southeast, and southwest. Included within the Amisk Property is the past producing Monarch Gold Mine, as well as several additional gold showings documented in the Saskatchewan Mineral Deposit Index.

The Monarch Mine operated intermittently in the 1930's and 1940's; only limited production details are available, but the mine is estimated to have produced 4,882 oz Au and 837 oz of Silver during this time. The mineralization occurs along the flank of a major north trending fault and subsidiary structures that crosscut the Amisk group volcanics and Missi Group sedimentary rocks, with the mineralization preferentially located at the contact between lithologies (SMDI 0086).

The main ore body consists of a sulphide mineralized, shear zone hosted massive quartz vein that was approximately 45 m long and up to 2.4 m wide and dips moderately to the west. In addition to quartz, the vein contains minor ankerite and calcite, and rare pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, and molybdenite. Small specks of native gold occur within the quartz and in late sericitic fractures. The wall rock displays a 1 to 4 m wide zone of pervasive quartz-carbonate-sericite alteration with disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite. Several smaller mineralized veins are also documented within the vicinity of the main vein (Morelli and MacLachlan, 2012).

More recent work in this area has included mapping, grab, and soil sampling. Regional soil sampling completed in 2020 and 2021 identified several gold-in-soil anomalies, including extending anomalies along the Black Diamond and West Channel trends (Figure 23-2). The anomaly along the Black Diamond trend measures 1,400 m by 300 m with Au values up to 945 ppb. Along the West Channel trend, the gold-in-soil anomaly is near continuous between the Monarch and Victory area, extending 2,600 m along strike with peak values of 13,580 ppb Au. In the TCA area the gold-in-soil anomaly measures approximately 750 m by 100 m (SSR Mining, Dec. 13, 2021).

Grab sampling completed by SSR has also identified several anomalous areas within the Amisk Property. In addition to the known mineralization present at Monarch, the Black Diamond, Raine-Walker, Victory, and TCA areas all contained grab samples which assayed greater than 15 g/t Au (See Figure 23-2). Several additional areas had samples which assayed between 5 g/t Au and 15 g/t Au.

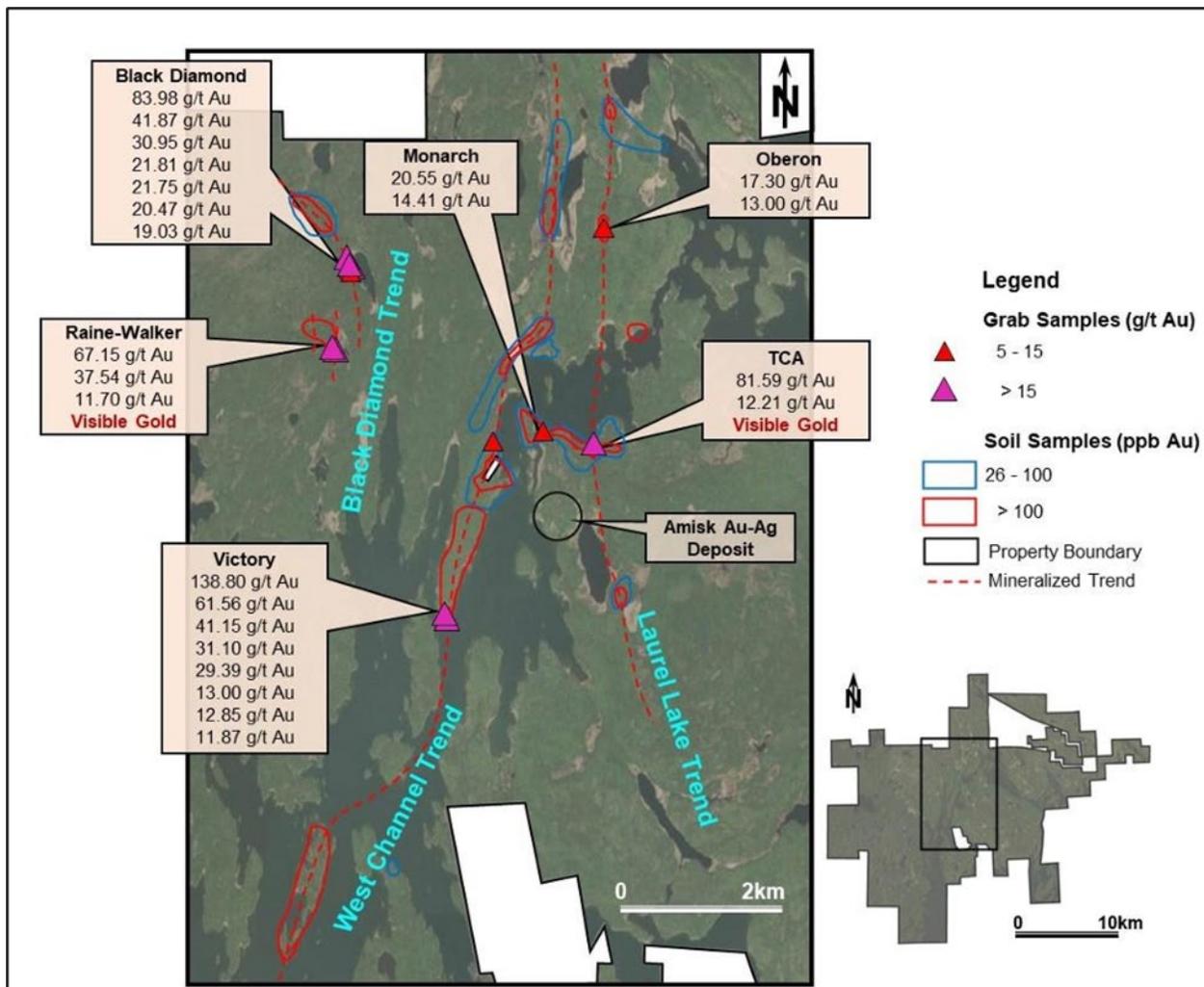


Figure 23-2: Grab Sampling and Soil Sampling Results from the Amisk Property (SSR Mining, Dec. 13, 2021).

The most recent work completed on the Amisk Property was a 10-hole, 2,250 m, diamond drilling campaign completed by SSR Mining in 2021. This drill program targeted the mineralization identified at the Monarch, Black Diamond, and Raine-Walker areas of the Property. Drill holes at both the Monarch and Black Diamond showings contained significant gold intersections (Table 23-1).

Table 23-1: SSR Mining Drill Results from the 2021 Amisk Drill Program (SSR Mining, Dec. 13, 2021).

Zone	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
Black Diamond	BKD-21-001	72.00	78.59	6.59	1.51
	and	160.65	170.54	9.89	0.84
	BKD-21-002	112.39	118.84	6.45	1.16
	and	123.64	126.54	2.90	6.15
Monarch	MON-21-002	143.03	154.39	11.36	1.71
	including	149.89	150.89	1.00	6.81
	MON-21-003	142.43	153.00	10.57	1.27
	including	146.26	147.00	0.74	14.13

***Note: The QP has been unable to verify the above information and has relied on public disclosures on the Amisk Property, including the Monarch Mine. The information above is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of this technical report.**

23.2 VMS Deposits

23.2.1 Konuto Lake Cu-Zn Deposit

The Konuto Lake Cu-Zn Deposit, which has also been referred to as the Denare Beach Base Metal Deposit, Amisk Lake Mine, and the Hoffman Option Mineralization Zone, is a past producing Cu deposit hosted by mafic volcanics of the Birch Lake Assemblage of the Amisk Lake Group (SMDI 2671).

The Konuto Lake deposit has been interpreted to lie within the same package of pillowed, chloritized, silicified, and carbonatized basaltic flows that host the Flexar, Birch, and Coronation Mines (Tourigny et al., 2002). The deposit is composed of five stacked polymetallic sulphide lenses that are north-northeast striking, 75° to 80° E dipping, and steeply south plunging. The sulphide lenses have been traced over a maximum strike length of 180 m with an average width of 4 m to a depth of 570 m (SMDI 2671).

The ore consists of sulphide breccias and stockworks composed of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, with minor pyrite. The host volcanics have been chloritized, sericitized, carbonatized, and silicified and typically contain significant epidote-quartz±plagioclase±carbonate stringers and net veining (SMDI 2671).

Commercial production at Konuto began in 1999 and operated intermittently until 2006. In 2004, the production from the Konuto Mine totalled 327,000 tonnes at 2.1% Zn and 4.1% Cu (HudBay Minerals Inc. March 11, 2005). The total amount of ore milled was 2,033,111 tonnes with an average gold grade of 2 g/t or 0.057 oz/ton (Morelli and MacLachlan, 2012).

***Note: The QP has been unable to verify the above information and has relied on public disclosures on the Konuto Mine. The information above is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of this technical report.**

23.2.2 Birch Lake Mine

The Birch Lake Mine is another past-producing Cu deposit in the project area. The Birch Lake deposit is hosted by the north trending, sub-vertical Ruth Lake Assemblage of the Amisk Group; the arc-type volcanics of the Ruth Lake Assemblage have been intruded by a series of quartz-feldspar porphyry and rhyolite porphyry dykes and sills (SMDI 0113).

The mineralization occurs along a highly altered north to north-northeast trending shear zone and consists of several tabular bodies of chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-pyrite-magnetite-sphalerite which are an average of 1.80 m wide and 45 to 90 m long. The host volcanics have been altered along the shear zone to a chlorite schist (SMDI 0113).

Production at Birch Lake occurred from 1957 to 1960, with a total of 307,265 tons of ore grading 6.17% Cu, 0.003 oz/ton Au, and 0.12 oz/ton Ag (SMDI 0113). In total, the Birch Lake mine produced 813 troy oz of gold (Morelli and MacLachlan, 2012).

***Note: The QP has been unable to verify the above information and has relied on public disclosures on the Birch Lake Mine. The information above is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of this technical report.**

23.2.3 Flexar Mine

The Flexar Mine, also referred to as Birch Lake North, is located 1.5 km north of the Birch Lake Mine. Like the Birch Lake Deposit, the Flexar deposit is hosted by northerly trending arc-type volcanics of the Ruth Lake Assemblage which have been altered to a chlorite schist along the same shear system that hosts the Birch Lake Deposit (SMDI 0117).

The deposit consists of a series of sheet-like bodies of massive pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, with minor magnetite and sphalerite veining. The deposit has a total strike length of 215 m and an average width of 1.5 m and a vertical extent of approximately 240 m (SMDI 0117).

Production occurred at the Flexar Mine between 1969 and 1972; during this time a total of 337,309 short tons of ore grading 3.75% Cu, 0.05% Zn, 0.19 oz/ton Ag, and 0.04 oz/ton Au were produced (SMDI 0117). In the period between 1969 to 1972 a total of 0.314 tonnes of gold was produced with an average grade of 1.3 g/t or 0.038 oz/ton Au (Morreli and MacLachlan, 2013).

***Note: The QP has been unable to verify the above information and has relied on public disclosures on the Flexar Mine. The information above is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of this technical report.**

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the author's best knowledge, all the relevant data and information has been provided in the preceding text.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

In the QP's opinion, additional exploration of the Robinson Creek Property is warranted. Both the historical work and the more recent exploration activities completed by Searchlight Resources document several gold showings on the Robinson Creek Property. Much of the historical work, and the initial verification sampling completed by Searchlight Resources, has focused on the Quartz, Vein, and Bleiler Zone.

Additional drilling of these mineralized zones is required, particularly since resampling of the historical core is no longer an option due to the destruction of the core storage area by recent forest fires. Several of the historical holes should be twinned to confirm the historically reported results, ideally using a minimum drill hole spacing of 30 m to facilitate any future resource estimates. Density measurements should also be obtained to allow a reasonable level of confidence in the bulk density of the mineralization and host rocks. A minimum of 5% of all drill hole samples should be measured for bulk density.

Additional mapping, sampling, and prospecting of the Property should also be completed. Channel sampling of the Quartz, Vein, and Bleiler Zones would provide more representative sampling and additional information in these areas. Prospecting and sampling along strike of the known mineralization and in the vicinity of the Jack, Wasp, and Wasy showings is also warranted given the limit amount of work completed in these areas. Regions of increased structural complexity, as identified by the geophysical interpretation, should also be prioritized for additional surface exploration.

25.1 Potential Risks

As with moving forward on any project, there are many risks to be assessed by the operating company. For the Robinson Creek Project the QP has identified the following potential risks; commodity price risk, geological risk, and license to operate risk.

Price fluctuations for commodities can have considerable impact on the viability of mineral deposits and are susceptible to many factors including war, local, governmental, and world politics.

With any exploration property there is a possibility that mineral resources, if present, will not be sufficient to be economic. Mineral resources, if present, may not be easily extracted or smaller than estimated.

Stakeholder and regulator expectations and requirements may have unforeseen challenges in operations and licensing.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Robinson Creek Property merits additional exploration. The extensive historical dataset has outlined three main zones of mineralization within the Property, with several additional showings which have not been fully evaluated. As the core storage area was destroyed by a forest fire in the region in 2025, and resampling of select drill intersections is impossible, twinning of historical holes to confirm the intersections and gold grades should be completed.

Additional mapping, sampling, and prospecting should also be completed. Mapping should pay particular attention to synvolcanic faults which enhance permeability and act as fluid conduits for magmatic or hydrothermal fluids and may control the location of mineralization. Regions of enhanced structural complexity, as outlined by the geophysical interpretation, and areas along strike of the known mineralized zones should be prioritized for additional prospecting. In areas which lack outcrop exposure soil sampling should be considered.

Any proposed exploration is dependent on funding, permitting, contractor availability, and any other reason an exploration program may be delayed. A proposed exploration budget is provided below in Table 26-1.

26.1 Proposed Exploration Budget

The following budget outlines the proposed exploration plan for the Robinson Creek Property.

Table 26-1: Proposed Exploration Estimated Budget for the Robinson Creek Property.

Ideal Program #1 – Field Program	Cost in CDN\$
~2-week mapping and sampling Program (4 geologists)	\$80,000
Assays (assumes ~500 samples)	\$40,000
Reporting of Results	\$10,000
Ideal Program #2 – Drill Program	Cost in CDN\$
Drilling campaign with twinning (est. all in meterage @ \$800/m totalling 2000m)	\$1,600,000
Reporting of Results	\$10,000
Total	\$1,740,000

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28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled, "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Robinson Creek Property, Saskatchewan, Canada" and dated February 26th, 2026, was prepared by the following author:

Dated this 26th day of February, 2026

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ty Magee', is shown on a light-colored background.

(Original Signed and Sealed) "Ty Magee"

Ty Magee, P. Geo. #33284

29 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Ty Magee, M.Sc., P. Geo.

Ty Magee, P. Geo., the author and reviewer of this technical summary report entitled “National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Robinson Creek Property” prepared for Searchlight Resources. and dated February 26th, 2026, do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently VP Exploration at Axiom Exploration Group Ltd. of 101 - 3239 Faithfull Avenue, Saskatoon, SK, Canada, S7K 8H4.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada with both, a Bachelor degree and Master’s degree in Geological Sciences.
3. I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist in the Province of Saskatchewan (APEGS Reg. #33284) as well as Newfoundland and Labrador (PEGNL Reg. # 11246) and a member in good standing. I have worked as a geologist in the natural resources industry since 2015.
4. I have read the definition of ‘qualified person’ set out in NI 43-101 documents and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in the NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a ‘qualified person’ for the purposes this NI 43-101 report.
5. I have visited the Property which are the subject of this Technical Report on October 17th, 2025.
6. I have read and reviewed this NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with regulatory standards.
7. I am independent of Searchlight Resources, for whom the report is written and submitting the report. I am independent of the Vendor and Property. I have had no prior involvement with the Property before preparing the technical report titled “National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Robinson Creek Property” with an effective date of February 26th, 2026

8. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:

- Participation in and review of and reporting on numerous mining and exploration projects for the purposes of mineral exploration, resource development, environmental regulatory compliance, assay quality control and due diligence.
- Previous roles as an exploration geologist and project manager on numerous mineral exploration projects in northern Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Manitoba, U.S.A, and Ontario with a focus on gold exploration including epithermal deposits (low and high sulfidation systems), skarn, and porphyry deposits. These varied between grassroots to brownfield projects.
- Experience as a consultant and supervisor on numerous structurally hosted gold exploration and development projects across western Canada.

10. At the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading. I take responsibility for the items in the Technical Report.

Dated this 26th day of February

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ty Magee', is written over a light grey rectangular background.

(Signed & Sealed) "Ty Magee"

Ty Magee, M.Sc., P. Geo.