NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT
on the
EINARSON GOLD PROJECT
Yukon, Canada

NTS: 105N/16, 105O/11 to 15, 106B/02 to 05 and 106 C/01
Latitude 63°54'N Longitude 131°30'W
UTM: NAD83 Zone 9 V 377130mE, 7087600mN
Mayo Mining District

Site visits on May 22 to 23, 2024, July 8, 2022,
and June 25 to 30 and July 2 to 6, 2021

View of Jupiter target looking northeast; Io zone denoted by arrow *(Piette-Lauziere, 2023)*

For
Snowline Gold Corp.
1012-1030 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, BC, V6E 2Y3

By
Jean Pautler, P.Geo.
JP Exploration Services Inc.
#103-108 Elliott Street
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 6C4

Effective Date: May 24, 2024
Signature Date: June 17, 2024

1.0 SUMMARY

The approximate 105,000 hectare Einarson Project (or the "Project"), located on NTS map sheets 105N/16, 105O/11 to 15, 106B/02 to 05 and 106C/01, covers various targets throughout the Selwyn Mountains, primarily the Hess Mountains, in east-central Yukon, Canada, approximately 400 km northeast of Whitehorse. Access is primarily by fixed wing to Forks airstrip and camp facilities, with local float plane access, from the community of Mayo, with helicopter access necessary to most of the Project area. The closest road access to the Project is from the seasonal exploration camp at Macmillan Pass, which lies 95 km to the southeast, accessible via the North Canol road (Yukon Highway 6) from the Robert Campbell Highway (Yukon Highway 4). Roads surrounding the old Plata silver mine connect to the locally overgrown, 1970's to early 1980's era, 110 km long winter trail from the North Canol road and lie 13 km from the southwestern boundary of the Project.

The 5,136 claims, which comprise the Project, are situated within the Mayo Mining District at a latitude and longitude of 63°54´N, 131°30´W, and are 100% owned by Snowline Gold Corp. ("Snowline") of Vancouver, British Columbia, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Senoa Gold Corp. ("Senoa"). Most of the claims are subject to a 2% net smelter return royalty and one-time resource cash bonus payments. Exploration work by Snowline on the Einarson Project since the granting of the initial purchase agreement in February, 2021 has been limited, in part due to Snowline's focus on its Valley discovery since late 2021 on the adjoining Rogue Project, and due to the divided ownership at Einarson. With the recent consolidation of ownership and addition of the significant Carlin-type Venus – Aphrodite targets, Snowline is in a position to advance its Einarson Project targets. This report was prepared to meet the terms of Senoa's obligations pursuant to NI 43-101.

The Project lies within the Selwyn Basin, comprising a thick sequence of Neoproterozoic to Paleozoic predominantly clastic sedimentary rocks, with lesser carbonate units and mafic volcanic rocks, accumulated on the passive ancestral margin of North America.

The only documented mineral claim block in the current Einarson Project area prior to 2010 was staked by McIntyre Mines Ltd. ("McIntyre") as the Odd claim block, explored by a 352 sample soil survey, minor hand trenching and 45m of packsack drilling in four holes in 1975. A number of sphalerite-galena Mississippi Valley type lead-zinc occurrences were found but not considered to merit further work. The claims were allowed to lapse and no further work was documented until carbonate-hosted disseminated gold (Carlin-type) mineralization was discovered and recognized approximately 25 km northwest of the Einarson Project by ATAC Resources Ltd. in 2010 within the Nadaleen Trend on their Rackla Gold Project, sparking gold exploration in the region.

Historical exploration on the Project from 2011 to 2019 consisted of: regional scale stream sediment geochemistry (1,888 samples), covering approximately 75% of the Project area, which outlined significant stream sediment anomalies; prospecting;

localized mapping; rock and soil geochemistry; minor trenching of 187m in 13 trenches and; localized diamond drilling of 6,678m in 31 holes on the Mars, Venus and Odd targets. This work led to the discovery of mineralized occurrences at Mars, Venus, Jupiter and significant anomalies at Phobos (northern Mars Trend), the Golden Lane (including Neptune and Luna), and Odd.

A five day exploration program conducted by 18526 Yukon Inc. ("18526 Yukon") in 2020 was reimbursed by Snowline following the close of the purchase agreement of Senoa Gold Corp. from 18526 Yukon. The program involved the collection of 180 contour soils and 73 rock samples to inspect two new target areas for Jupiter-style mineralization and resulted in the discovery of the at least 1 km long Avalanche Creek zone of quartz-arsenopyrite boulder float located 12 km to the south of Jupiter, along the same regional fault structure.

Exploration work by Snowline on the Einarson Project since the granting of the purchase agreement in February, 2021 includes:

- prospecting with reconnaissance mapping, and concurrent rock (282 samples), and stream sediment (4 moss mats on Mars) sampling at Jupiter, Mars, Odd, Avalanche Creek, Golden Lane (including Neptune and Luna), Emer, Waldo, OB and Pluto,
- trenching (54m in one trench at Jupiter),
- grid and contour soil geochemistry (approximately 2,300 samples) on Jupiter, Golden Lane, and Pluto,
- UV fluorescence on the 2013 drill core from the Odd target,
- Unmanned Aerial Vehicle ("UAV") photogrammetry over the Mars, Jupiter, Avalanche Creek, Neptune and Luna targets,
- construction of the 50-person Forks camp and extension of the Forks airstrip to 1,000m in length,
- 4,340m of diamond drilling in 21 holes on Jupiter,
- downhole IP/RES and optical/acoustic televiewer on four open 2021 Jupiter drill holes,
- 3D IP/RES on Jupiter,
- detailed geological mapping, thin section and structural studies at Jupiter and Avalanche Creek with the preparation of a stratigraphic section at Jupiter,
- environmental studies at Jupiter and the Forks camp, and reclamation.

Multi-element stream sediment geochemistry now covers approximately 75% of the Project area, with about 50% covered by soil geochemistry. Mapping and rock geochemistry is primarily reconnaissance in scale with detail in the Venus-Aphrodite, Jupiter, Odd, southern Mars, Neptune and Luna targets. Drilling is currently restricted to the Jupiter, Mars Main, Venus and Odd drilled prospects with 11,063m of diamond drilling in 56 holes.

Ten mineralized "Minfile" occurrences, as documented by the Yukon Geological Survey have been identified within the Project, consisting of the Jupiter (Mars NE), Mars, Venus and Odd drilled prospects, and the Einarson B Zone (Luna), Avalanche Creek, Marmot

Pass, Misty (Neptune) and Emerson (Emer) showings, with additional soil anomalies and/or mineralization at the Galileo, Waldo, OB, Ceres, Cassini and Lassie targets. The Golden Lane is a 30 km trend of anomalous soils and favourable stratigraphy and structures which extends from Neptune, through Luna, to Marmot Pass.

The deposit type for mineralization observed at the Jupiter, Avalanche Creek and Mars occurrences on the Project has been interpreted as epizonal (shallow level) orogenic, based on the high level (gold-arsenic-antimony-mercury) geochemical signature, low grade prehnite-pumpellyite metamorphism, lack of vertical alteration or metal zoning, strong control by subsidiary structures, and no evidence for a direct connection between hydrothermal fluids and a magmatic source. Examples of this deposit type include Newmont Corporation's Coffee Gold Project in Yukon, Donlin Creek, in southwest Alaska, Australia's Bendigo district and Uzbekistan's large Muruntau deposit, characteristics of which are not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Einarson Project, which is the subject of this report. The Venus-Aphrodite zone is classified as a Carlin-type system, with other occurrences on the Project exhibiting geological, structural and geochemical features of this deposit type. Epizonal orogenic and Carlin-type gold deposits share similar geological environments.

The most advanced target to date is the Jupiter drilled prospect which was discovered by Anthill Resources ('Anthill') in 2014 with four of seven float rock samples collected yielding 1 to 25.2 g/t Au. It covers a 3 km long zone of anomalous gold-arsenic, ±antimony, in soils and abundant mineralized quartz ±carbonate boulders with epizonal orogenic style characteristics. Initial blind drilling by Snowline in 2021 intersected significant gold mineralization within the entire 1.1 km tested, which remains open along strike and at depth. Downhole length intersections include: a broad intercept of 2.59 g/t Au over 27m in J-21-013; 13.2 g/t Au over 6.5m in J-21-011 within a broader intercept of 5.97 g/t Au over 15m and; 13.7 g/t Au over 3.6m in J-21-015 all from the Io zone at the south end, and; 8.3 g/t Au over 4.7m in J-21-020 with minor visible gold, from the Kore zone at the north end, limited by the drilling to date. Holes J-21-012 and -013 were not completely assayed through some of the lower gold mineralized zones intersected in J-21-010 and -011.

Mineralization at Jupiter is hosted by fine clastic sedimentary rocks of the Arrowhead Member of the Narchilla Formation and controlled by north-northwest and possibly north-northeast trending structures and, in part, by easterly trending fold closures. Similar potential exists at Avalanche Creek which was discovered in 2020, 12 km to the south of Jupiter and along the same regional fault structure. Only limited work has been conducted, with samples from the 1 km long zone of quartz-arsenopyrite boulder float along a gully averaging 7.8 g/t Au. Potential for epizonal orogenic type systems is also present at Mars and Ceres based on geochemical and structural signatures.

Potential exists to define additional mineralization at the recently acquired Carlin-type Venus-Aphrodite system where initial drilling yielded downhole length intersections including: 30.54 g/t Au over 6.4m within a broader zone of 9.67 g/t Au over 38.7m in D2-12-05; 0.678 g/t Au over 44.8m in D2-12-04; 0.729 g/t Au over 20.4m in D2-12-02 and; 15.16 g/t Au over 3.1m in D2-12-03. Mineralization is associated with fine grained

arsenian pyrite and stylolitic textures, hosted by variably silicified dolostone of the Algae Formation and related to northeast trending brittle faults and second generation fold hinges. Although mineralization is restricted to an approximate 800m by 150m exposure of older Algae Formation exposed within a 1.7 km by 500m block, potential exists within the block and along strike of the favourable structures where additional favourable stratigraphy may be exposed or lie close to surface by faulting or folding. Potential also exists for Carlin-style systems within the Golden Lane, based on favourable depositional, lithological, and structural environments and geochemistry. Gold and pathfinder stream sediment and soil anomalies remain to be followed up.

The Einarson Project constitutes a property of merit based on:

- its favourable geological setting within the Selwyn Basin within the prolific Foreland Belt along the North American margin, and the Tintina Gold Province,
- the discovery of at least three subparallel mineralized zones within an open 1.1 km long system at Jupiter where mineralization is consistent with an epizonal orogenic deposit model,
- similar potential along trend of Jupiter at Avalanche Creek, 12 km to the south with quartz-arsenopyrite boulder float averaging 7.8 g/t Au,
- presence of documented Carlin-type mineralization at the Venus-Aphrodite showings with significant mineralization encountered on surface and in the initial drill holes at Venus,
- proximity and similarities of other occurrences on the Project (Golden Lane and Odd) to the recognized Carlin-type systems within the Nadaleen Trend of the Rackla Gold Project, including the association of gold, arsenic, ±antimony and thallium geochemistry in association with anticlines and both high angle and thrust faults,
- the presence of other untested rock, soil and stream sediment geochemical anomalies.

A $6.3 million, contingent two phase exploration program is recommended on the Einarson Project. An initial $5 million Phase 1 program is proposed consisting of: 4,275m of diamond drilling in 12 holes to test the continuity and orientation of the mineralization intersected at the Jupiter drilled prospect in 2021, with additional sampling of the 2021 Jupiter core; 3,000 line km in VTEM surveys covering Carlin-type targets at Venus-Cassini and Golden Lane; possible IP/RES ground geophysics; detailed structural mapping with concurrent prospecting and detailed rock sampling to advance select targets; contour and localized grid soil sampling, mapping and prospecting to assess previous unexplained or untested and newly staked targets. Contingent on results from Phase 1, a Phase 2 program, consisting of: 1,000m of diamond drilling to follow up one or two targets delineated in Phase 1; follow up geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys to delineate additional drill targets with a $1.3 million budget, is proposed.

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Photos

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Qualified Person, Participating Personnel and Scope

Ms. Jean M. Pautler, P.Geo. of JP Exploration Services Inc. (“JPEx”) was commissioned by Snowline Gold Corp. (“Snowline”), a company duly incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, to evaluate the geology and mineral potential of the Einarson Project (the “Project”), consisting of 5,136 claims, and to make recommendations for the next phase of exploration work in order to test the resource potential of the Project. Based on the literature review and property examination, recommendations are made for the next phase of exploration work. An estimate of costs has been made based on current rates for drilling, mapping, geophysics, geochemical surveys and professional fees in the Yukon. This report describes the geology, exploration history and mineral potential of the Einarson Project and was prepared to fulfill obligations of Snowline, pursuant to NI 43-101.

The report describes the Project in accordance with the guidelines specified in National Instrument 43-101 and is based on historical information, a review of recent exploration on the Project and in the surrounding area, and a site visit by the author on May 22 and 23, 2024 following all work completed on the Project. The purpose of the site visit was to review historical core, additional core from Jupiter and collect verification samples from select drill holes. Site visits and work were also completed by the author on July 8, 2022 and June 25 to 30 and July 2 to 6, 2021.

Maps were prepared by Snowline personnel, unless otherwise specified on the respective map, and were all reviewed by the author and revised where necessary by Snowline and/or the author.

2.2 Terms, Definitions and Units

All costs contained in this report are denominated in Canadian dollars. Distances are reported in metres (m) and kilometres (km), with area in hectares (ha). GPS refers to global positioning system with co-ordinates reported in UTM grid, Zone 9, NAD83 projection, unless stated otherwise. Minfile showing refers to documented mineral occurrences on file with the Yukon Geological Survey (“YGS"). The annotation 020º/55ºE refers to an azimuth of 020º, dipping 55º to the east. Mt refers to million tonnes. Ma refers to a million years in geological time. The informal “mid-Cretaceous” is used to refer to 105 to 90 Ma. DDH refers to diamond drill hole. TMI refers to the total magnetic intensity and CVG refers to the calculated vertical gradient of the magnetic field, which is useful in the delineation of structures. VLF-EM refers to a very low frequency type of electromagnetic (“EM") survey useful in the detection of conductors and IP/RES to an induced polarization/resistivity type of geophysical survey useful in the detection of disseminated conductive sulphides.

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

Element abbreviations used in this report include gold (Au), silver (Ag), arsenic (As), antimony (Sb), mercury (Hg), thallium (Tl), zinc (Zn), lead (Pb) and copper (Cu). Minerals found on the Project include pyrite and pyrrhotite (iron sulphides), limonite (hydrated iron oxide), arsenopyrite and arsenian pyrite (iron, arsenic sulphide), stibnite (antimony sulphide), sphalerite (zinc sulphide), galena (lead sulphide), chalcopyrite (copper sulphide), malachite and azurite (hydrous copper carbonates), realgar and orpiment (arsenic sulphides) and cinnabar (mercury sulphide). Minor visible gold has been reported in DDH J-21-020 at the Jupiter drilled prospect and has been observed in thin section at Venus.

2.3 Source Documents

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

- Research of the Minfile data available for the area at http://data.geology.gov.yk.ca/Occurrences/ on February 7 and May 21, 2024.
- Research of mineral titles at http://www.yukonminingrecorder.ca, http://apps.gov.yk.ca/ymcs and https://mapservices.gov.yk.ca/GeoYukon/ on February 7, March 15 and May 24, 2024. *
- Review of company reports and annual assessment reports filed with the government at http://data.geology.gov.yk.ca/AssessmentReports/.
- Review of geological maps and reports completed by the Yukon Geological Survey (“YGS") or its predecessors.
- Review of published scientific papers on the geology and mineral deposits of the region and on mineral deposit types.
- Publicly available and company data of Snowline Gold Corp., including a review of the exploration programs.
- Review of the purchase agreements between Snowline and: 18526 Yukon on March 29, 2023 and February 7, 2024; Strategic Metals Ltd. (“Strategic”) on May 23, 2024 and; Anthill on May 23, 2024. *****
- A site visit by the author on May 22 and 23, 2024, following all work completed on the Project, and site visits and work completed by the author on July 8, 2022 and June 25 to 30 and July 2 to 6, 2021 during the respective exploration programs on the Project.
- The author has some previous independent experience and knowledge of the area having worked on regional and property exploration in the general area. I have worked on pertinent epizonal orogenic systems such as the Coffee deposit, Yukon and the Cariboo Gold Project, British Columbia and on other orogenic systems such as the Golden Saddle deposit and numerous showings within the White Gold and Klondike Gold districts, Yukon. I have visited a number of Carlin-type deposits in Nevada and targets within the Nadaleen Trend, Yukon.
- Discussions with: Dr. Maurice Colpron, head of Regional Bedrock Geology, YGS; Dr. David Moynihan of the YGS with considerable experience mapping, compiling and integrating the geology and tectonics within the regional area, including on the Project and; Dr. Venessa Bennett, with considerable experience on the Project and on Hecla Mining Company’s Rackla Project for ATAC Resources Ltd.
- A review of pertinent news releases of Snowline Gold Corp. *(https://snowlinegold.com/)* and of other companies conducting work in the regional area.

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

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

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

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location (Figures 1 and 2)

The Einarson Project is located approximately 400 km northeast of Whitehorse in the east-central Yukon *(Figure 1)* on NTS map sheets 105N/16, 105O/11 to 15, 106B/02 to 05 and 106C/01 *(Figure 2)*, with the most advanced target, Jupiter, centered at an approximate latitude and longitude of 63°55′N, 131°25′W *(Figure 2)*. The Project lies approximately 230 km east of the community of Mayo, 195 km north-northeast of Ross River and 205 km northeast of Faro, which are 407 km north, and 358 km and 410 km northeast, respectively, by all weather highway from Whitehorse, Yukon's capital city.

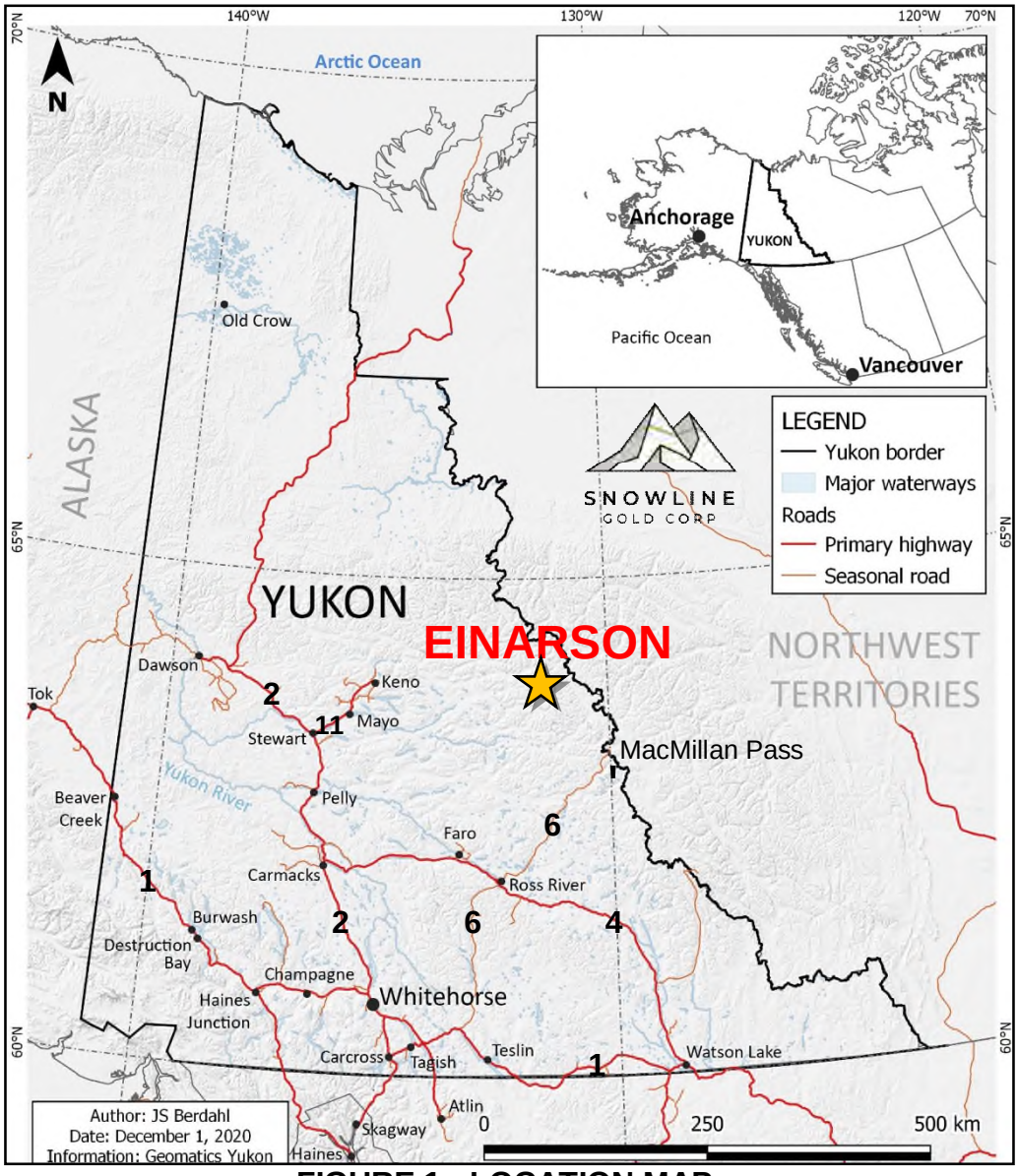


FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP

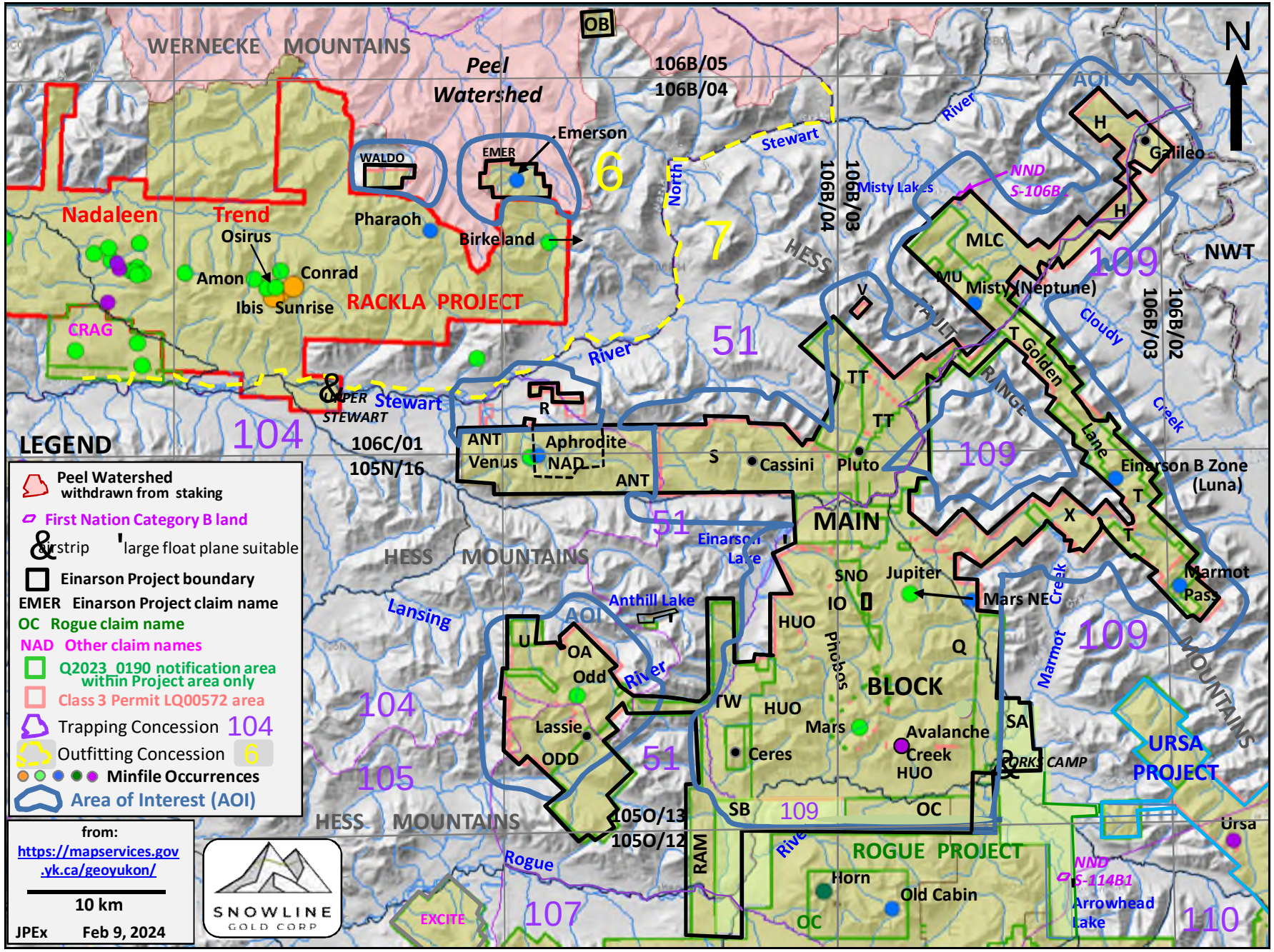


FIGURE 2: CLAIM MAP

4.2 Land Tenure (Figures 2 to 3 and Tables 1 to 3)

The Einarson Project consists of 5,136 Yukon Quartz Mining claims covering an area of approximately 105,000 ha in one main claim block, roughly centred on Jupiter, and several smaller satellite claim blocks within the Mayo Mining District *(Figure 2)*. The Project area is approximate since claim boundaries have not been legally surveyed. The claims selectively cover various anomalies, targets and prospective structures, joined in places by corridors of claims, within a 62 km (east-west) by 54 km (north-south) area.

The mineral claims were located by GPS and staked in accordance with the Yukon Quartz Mining Act on claim sheets 105N/16, 105O/11 to 15, 106B/02 to 05 and 106C/01 available for viewing in the Mayo Mining Recorder's Office. Tables summarizing pertinent claim data are shown on the following pages. All claims are 100% owned by Senoa, a wholly owned subsidiary of Snowline, which is a company duly incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. The Project is operated by Senoa.

Snowline (name changed from Skyledger Tech Corp. on February 25, 2021) acquired a 70% interest in 3,016 of 3,041 claims comprising the original Einarson property (13 of which have now lapsed leaving 3,003 claims) and 100% of the then remaining 25 TW claims from 18526 Yukon a private, Yukon-based company, through a purchase agreement ("Einarson agreement") dated December 1, 2020, as amended January 29, 2021, as part of a larger package of seven properties, including the Einarson Project *(Newsfile Corp., 2023)*. The overall agreement is subject to an aggregate deferred cash consideration of $1,000,000, of which $250,000 is to be paid to 18526 Yukon on each of the first, second, third and fourth anniversaries of Closing (February 25, 2021). Only the final payment due February 25, 2025 is remaining.

18526 Yukon retains a 2.0% underlying net smelter return royalty ("NSR"), of which 1.0% may be purchased by Snowline for 1,000 ounces of gold bullion. Snowline is required to make a cash bonus payment of $1,000,000 to the 18526 Yukon in the event that a NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource exceeding 1 million ounces of gold is defined in any category on the Einarson Project.

A 2 km AOI exists around the original 3,041 Einarson Project claims, and additional areas identified by 18526 Yukon for a period of four years. Claims staked or acquired by either party within this area, excluding pre-existing third-party claims, become part of the Project and are subject to the NSR and cash bonus payment outlined above ("Einarson NSR"). Those areas subject to the Einarson NSR includes all claims in Table 1 and 1,265 claims from Table 3 and are outlined in Figure 2.

Snowline has completed an agreement dated March 29, 2024 to acquire the outstanding 30% interest in the 3,003 claims, as well as 100% interest in the Ant claims, and several additional claims as identified in Table 2, and the purchase of physical assets (the Anthill camp). The claims pertaining to the "Anthill agreement" are summarized in Tables 1 and 2 and were acquired by Snowline for a cash payment and a one-time payment of Snowline shares, subject to a four-month hold period, to an arm's length private third party (the "Vendor").

Table 1: Claim Data Summary (relating to Einarson and Anthill agreements)

Claim Name	Grant Number	No. of Claims	Expiry Date
Elko 26, 28, 30, 32, 34	YD05262, 264, 266, 268, 270	5	2026-11-23
Elko 19, 20, 36, 38-40	YD05255, 256, 272, 274-276	6	2027-03-31
Emer 1-54; Waldo 1-20	YE50691-744; YE50943-962	74	2025-03-31
H 15-96	YD125317-398	82	2024-09-16
H 1-14	YD125303-316	14	2024-09-23
H 97-174	YD79897-974	78	2024-10-26
Huo 1-508, 513-560	YF37501-8008, 8013-8060	554	2027-01-30
Huo 510,512	YF38010, 012	2	2028-01-30
Huo 509, 511, 538	YF38009, 011, 037, 038	4	2030-01-30
Io 1-206	YD82301-474; YE50745-776	206	2031-03-31
L 63, 64	YD125721, 722	2	2027-01-26
L 19-22, 35, 36, 49, 50	YD125677- 680, 693, 694, 707, 708	8	2027-03-31
M 1, 2, 21, 22, 42	YD152751, 752, 771, 772, 792	5	2025-03-31
M 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 41	YD152782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 791	6	2025-04-26
M 49-52	YD152799-802	4	2027-03-31
M 3-20, 23-31, 33, 35, 37, 39	YD152753-770, 773-781, 783, 785, 787, 789,	31	2027-04-26
MLC 1-3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 35, 36, 38, 77, 78,80,82,84,86,107-109,111,113,115, 123-125,127,131,132,172, 174, 176	YD126239-241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 273, 274, 276, 315, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 345-347, 349, 351, 353, 361-363, 365-370, 410, 412, 414	44	2024-11-25
MLC 170	YD126408	1	2025-02-25
MLC 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32-34, 79, 81, 83, 85, 8-89, 90-106, 126, 169, 171, 173, 175	YD126242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262 264, 266, 268, 270-272, 317, 319, 321, 323, 328-344, 364, 407, 409, 411, 413	46	2027-02-25
Mu 1-6, 8-16	YD32852-867	15	2024-09-27
Mu 47, 48, 59, 60	YD125970, 971, 982, 983	4	2025-03-31
Mu 17-38, 40, 49-54, 61, 62, 89, 91, 92, 101-104, 106-108	YD108350-365, YD125961, 963, 972-977, 984- 85, 6012, 6014, 6015, 6024-31	36	2027-03-31
Mu 90, 105	YD126013, 028	2	2030-03-31
N 77, 79, 81, 83, 85	YD04729, 731, 733, 735, 737	5	2027-01-26
N 9, 10, 47, 48, 55-73, 117-128	YD04609, 4610, 4707-4725, 4769- 4780, 5409,	36	2027-03-31
N 75, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86-106	YD04727-28, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738-758	27	2029-01-26
N 107-116	YD04759-4768	10	2029-03-31
Niao 128	YF38188	1	2025-10-30
Niao 130, 132, 167-174	YF38190, 192, 227-234	10	2025-03-31
Niao 79, 81- 87, 127, 129, 131	YF38139, 141-147, 187,189, 191	11	2027-03-31
OA 74-78, 81-84	YD04982, 983-986, 989-992	9	2027-03-31
OA 1- 73	YD04909, 910-981	73	2028-03-31
Odd 1-32, 143-176, 180, 182-236, 241, 243-264, 269, 271-281, 283, 285, 287, 291, 293, 295, 297	YD69003-034; YD125453- 464, 467-492, 497, 499-502; YD149476-493, 498, 500-510, 512, 514, 516, 520, 522, 524, 526	160	2027-03-31
Odd 41-72	YD04853-884	32	2028-03-31
PA 1-32	YD04673-696, 901-908	32	2030-03-31
Pi 1-16	YD32884-899	16	2026-09-27
Pi 19-22	YD05103-106	4	2028-01-26
Pi 17, 18, 23-38	YD05101, 102, 107-122	18	2029-01-26
Q 1, 41-44, 68, 210	YD04993, 5033-5036, 5062, 5328	7	2027-03-31
Q 129-142, 271-290, 343-354, 401-416, 455-524	YD05145-158, 389-400; YD152521-536, 575-608, 610, 663-674,703-744	131	2029-02-25

Table 1: (continued)

Claim Name	Grant Number	No.	Expiry
Q 227- 270, 291-342, 417-454	YD05345- 388; YD152537-574, 611- 662	134	2029-03-16
Q 355-400	YD152675-702, YD152503-520	46	2029-03-21
Q 211	YD05329	1	2029-03-24
Q 2-16, 45-66, 143-152, 209, 212-289	YD04994-5008, 5037-048, 5051-060, 5159- 168, 327, 330-336, 345-400, YD152603-09	56	2029-03-31
Q 89-128, 155-208	YD05083-144, 173- 326	94	2031-03-31
Qi 46,48,50,52,54,56,58, 60,62, 64-74	YD81946, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64-74	20	2028-03-31
R 308; R 507, 509, 515, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616	YD148810; YD149009, 9011, 9017, 9018, 9020, 9022, 9024, 9026, 9110, 9112, 9114, 9116, 9118	14	2025-03-21; 2025-03-23
S 1-20, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 201-216, 233-250, 263-280, 411-447, 449, 451, 453, 470, 471, 473-476	YD149433-452, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 701-716, 733-780, 911-947, 949, 951, 953, 970, 971, 973- 976	130	2027-03-31
S 21, 23, 25,27,29,31,33,35,37,39, 41, 43, 45, 79-100, 123-144, 167-182, 291-308, 317-337, 345-364,37-390, 395-410	YD149453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 579-600, 623-644, 667-682, 791-808, 817-837, 845-864, 87-890, 895-910	168	2027-03-23
S 71, 73, 75, 76, 448, 450, 452, 454-460, 477, 509, 510, 512	YD149571, 573, 575, 576, 149948, 950, 952, 954-960, 977, YD150009-50010, 50012	18	2027-03-31
T 137-154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 175, 177, 179, 181-184	YD12617-189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 210, 212, 214 216-219	29	2025-01-25
T 92,94,96,98,100,319,321,323,325-6	YD125916,18,20,22,23, 126127,129,131,133,135	10	2025-03-31
T 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 55-82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131-136, 227, 291-302, 328, 330, 332, 33-342, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357	YD125824, 888-899, 925, 927, 929, 931-939, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 6037, 6039, 6041, 6043, 6045, 6047, 6049, 6051, 6090-6117, 6119, 6121, 6123, 6125, 6158, 6160, 6162, 6164, 6166-6171	80	2027-03-31
TA 62, 64; V 89, 90	YD79562, 564; YD78739, 740	4	2025-04-26
TA 361, 362	YD79861, 862	2	2027-03-31
Tau 42, 44, 46, 49-57	YD04802, 804, 806, 809-817	12	2024-12-24
Tau 1-6, 9-14, 17, 19, 21-40	YD32868-873, 876-881; YD108326, 328, 330-349	34	2025-03-31
Tau 58-84	YD04818-844	27	2027-03-31
TT 547, 548, 551-556, 585-594, 605-615, 619-625, 627, 630	YD151272, 1276-1282, 1284, 1287 3435, 3436, 3439-3444, 3453, 3454, 3473-3482, 3493-3502	40	2028-03-31
U 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 733-746, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 787-794, 809-816	YD151152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 187-200, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 241-248, 263-270	43	2027-03-31
V 30, 59, 60	YD78680, 709, 710	3	2027-04-26
V 1, 3-9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 26, 29, 31-34, 61-64, 139-141, 159-160, 182, 197, 199	YD78651, 653-659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 676, 679, 681-684, 711-714, 789-791, 809, 810, 832, 847, 849	33	2028-03-31
W 1-18, 159-164, 191-198, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225-228, 243-256, 271-289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299-306, 315-336, 345-352, 640-645	YD79001-018, 159-164, 191-198, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225-228, 243-256, 271-278, 280, 282, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299-306, 315-336, 345-352, 640-645	118	2028-03-31
Waldo 21-28	YE50963-970	8	2025-03-31
X 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 49, 51	YD152823, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 51, 53	10	2027-03-31
X 332,334,336-350,406,408,410, 423-428,441-446,459-466,468,470,477-493	YD153134, 136, 138-152, 208, 210, 212, 225-230, 243-248, 261-268, 270, 272, 279-295	58	2028-03-31
TOTAL		**3,003**	yyyy-mm-dd

Table 2: Claim Data Summary (in Anthill agreement)

Claim Name	Grant Number	No. of Claims	Expiry Date
* Ant 7-24, 31-48	YD105959-976, 983-6000,	36	2024-11-01
* Ant 55-72, 75-96, 99-120, 123-144, 147-152	YD114317-34, 37-58, 61-82, 85-406, 409-414	90	2024-11-01
* Ant 171-176, 195-200, 219-226, 243-250, 267-284, 285-288	YD114319-24, 343-348, 367-374, 391-398, 415-432, 448-451	50	2024-11-01
* Ant 291-295	YD04439-43	5	2024-11-01
* Ant 296-384	YD116707-23,26-47,50-71,74-95	83	2024-11-01
Yinghua 1-2	YE55281-82	2	2024-08-25
Katarina E 1-4	YE55281-82	4	2024-08-25
TOTAL		**270**	yyyy-mm-dd

* ANT claims subject to 2% Venus NSR and resource bonus payment

The Vendor will retain a 2% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty on the Venus claim block (Ant claims). In connection with the agreement, the Vendor will grant Snowline the right to repurchase 50% of the Venus NSR (equivalent to 1% NSR interest) from the Vendor at any time following the closing of the agreement, to be satisfied by the delivery of 1,000 ounces of gold or the cash equivalent at the time of exercise of the buydown right. The Vendor will also be entitled to up to seven (7) individual, one-time cash bonus payments of $1,000,000 in the event of a resource estimate prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 standards which delineates total measured and indicated resources exceeding 1 million ounces of gold on any of six specified mineral claim groupings within the consolidated claims and one additional claim grouping covering the Venus claim block *(see website at https://snowlinegold.com/2024/04/25/)*. Claims subject to the cash bonus payments are shown in Figure 3.

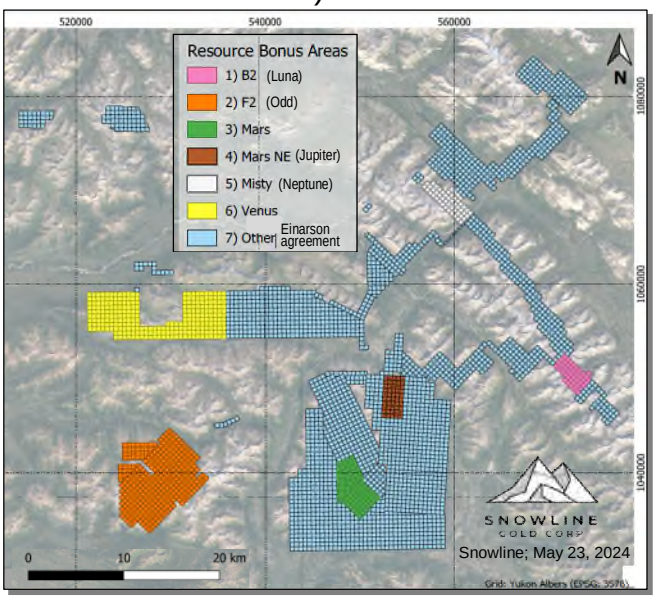


FIGURE 3: Resource Bonus Areas

The OB claims, shown in Table 3, are 100% owned by Senoa, subject to a 2.0% underlying NSR (50% held by Epica (now Onyx) Gold Inc. and 50% by Carlin Gold Corporation), of which 1.0% may be purchased by Senoa for $2,000,000 *(see website at https://snowlinegold.com/2021/09/14/)*.

The NAD Property *(Table 3)*, which comprises the NAD 1-76 claims, is 100% owned by Senoa, subject to a 2% NSR royalty due to Strategic, of which 1.0% may be purchased by Senoa at any time by the delivery of 1,000 ounces of gold or the cash equivalent at the time of exercise of the buydown right *(see website at https://snowlinegold.com/2024/05/16/)*.

Table 3: Additional Claim Data Summary

Claim Name	Grant Number	No. of Claims	Expiry Date
Huo F 561-565	YF47752-56	5	2027-03-31
Mu 109-114	YD109015-020	6	2027-03-31
Mu 115-173	YE56415-473	59	2025-03-31
OC 545-634, 643-650, 659-666, 675-682	YF86085-6174, 7573-7580, 7589-7596, 7605-612	114	2027-03-31
OC 375-386	YE97155-166	12	2031-03-31
Odd 237-263, 298-437	YF82637-2663, 6178-6317	167	2028-03-31
Pi F 39-40,42-48,51, Pi 41, 49-50	YE39687-88, 690-96, 699, 689, 69-698	13	2027-03-31
Q 525-626	YF87455-556	102	2025-03-31
Ram 327-332, 335-376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418	YF84727-732, 735-776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818	69	2026-02-28
Ram 333, 334, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415 ,417	YF84733, 734, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817	23	2028-03-31
T 512,514,516,518,520,522,524, 526,531,532,534,536,538	YF82962, 962, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 981, 982, 984, 986, 988	13	2024-11-30
T 381, 420-482, 484-511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 528, 529, 530, 533, 535, 537, 539-541	YF82830, 831, 870-932, 934-961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977-980, 983, 985, 987, 989-991	110	2025-03-31
T 358-367	YF05888-897,	10	2026-03-31
T 368-379, 382-419, 483	YE22832-2869, 2933, 6888-6899	51	2027-03-31
TT 55-122	YF86455-552	68	2025-03-26
TT 1-54, 123-346	YF86401-454, 523-681; YE56482-546	278	2025-03-31
TW 221-240, 314-335, 378, 382-384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402	YF84821-4840, 4914-4935, 4978, 4982-4984, 4986, 4988, 4990, 4992, 4994, 4996, 4998, 5000, 5002	55	2026-02-28
TW 205-220	YF82665-680	16	2027-03-31
TW 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 191- 204, 241-313, 336-377, 379-381, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403-438	YE50122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 191-204; YF84841-4913, 4936-4977, 4979-4981, 4985, 4987, 4989, 4991, 4993, 4995, 4997, 4999, 5001, 5003-5038	188	2028-03-31
U 817-836	YE56395-414	20	2029-03-31
W 646-647, W F 648	YF05877-878, YF05879	3	2026-03-31
W 649-656	YF82269-276	8	2027-03-31
FORKS 1, 2	YE98997, 998	2	2029-03-31
SNO 43-50	YE99033-9040	8	2025-03-31
SNO 9-42, 51-86	YE98999-9032, 9041-9076	70	2027-03-31
SNO 1-8	YE98978-985	8	2028-03-31
SA 21-44, 65-88, 109-130, 151-158	YE57021-44, 109-130,151-158	78	2025-04-19
SB 1-179,181,183,185,187,189,191,193, 195,197, 199-206, 231-243, 256-259	YE57701-879, 881,883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899-906, 931-43, 956-959	211	2025-04-19
* OB 18,20,22,24,42-45,47-49,68-69,74-5	YD35318,20,22,24,42-5,47-49,68-9,74-5	15	2024-11-10
* OB 46, 70-73	YD35346, 370-373	5	2025-11-10
ŧ NAD 1-76	YD113331-YD113406	76	2025-03-15
TOTAL		**1,863**	**yyyy-mm-dd**

* OB claims subject to separate 2% NSR; ŧ NAD claims subject to separate 2% NSR

The Project is located within the Traditional Territory of the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun, which has settled their land claims in the area. Two small parcels of First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun, Category B (surface rights only) settlement land are evident in the regional area *(Figure 2)*. One lies within the edge of the northeastern Project area along the southern shore of Misty Lakes (NND S-106B1) on claims MLC 77 and MLC 2, but no work will be conducted within the parcel. The other parcel lies about 6.5 km southeast of the southeastern Project area, on the northern shore of Arrowhead Lake (NND S-114B1). The remaining land in which the mineral claims are situated is Crown Land and the mineral claims fall under the jurisdiction of the Yukon Government. Surface rights would have to be obtained from the government if the Project were to go into development.

The open (unstaked) sides of the Emer and Waldo claim blocks and three sides of the OB claim block of the Einarson Project are effectively bordered by the Peel Watershed planning region, which is currently withdrawn from staking, although there is some open ground north, west and northeast of the Waldo block and north of the OB *(Figure 2)*. This is not anticipated to affect any foreseeable exploration on the claim blocks.

The 110 km long Plata winter trail, *(Figure 4)*, which might be considered for use in any future development of the Project, primarily falls within the Traditional Territories of both the Na-Cho Nyäk Dun and the Kaska Dena First Nations.

Large hunting and trapping concessions cover most of the Yukon. The Project is situated almost entirely within the eastern portion of the 20,331 km^2 outfitting concession 7, with the separate Waldo and Emer claim blocks of the Project within concession 6, and overlaps six single trapping concessions (50, 51, 104, 107, 109 and a small portion of 105) *(Figure 2)*. Only relatively light hunting and trapping activity is apparent in the vicinity of the Project.

Quartz claims, as defined under the Yukon's Quartz Mining Act, grant the holder interest in subsurface mineral rights for the ground they cover, up to a maximum area of 1,500 feet by 1,500 feet (20.9 ha) per claim. To maintain title to the claims, as outlined in the regulations of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act, a mineral claim holder is required to: perform assessment work, document this work and; submit a $5 filing fee per claim-year of renewal applied. The amount of work required is equivalent to $100.00 of assessment work per quartz claim unit per year. Alternatively, the claim holder may pay the equivalent amount per claim unit per year to the Yukon Government as "Cash in Lieu" to maintain title to the claims.

Preliminary exploration activities require notification *(https://eservices.gov.yk.ca/submit-class1-exploration-notice)* (Class 1 Permit). Significant drilling, trenching, blasting, cut lines, and excavating may require a more advanced Mining Land Use Permit that must be approved under the Yukon Environmental Socioeconomic Assessment Act (YESAA). A Class 3 Land Use Approval permit (number LQ00572) is currently held by Snowline on select claims, valid to October 18, 2027 *(Figure 2),* and covers the proposed exploration programs on the Project, for which a Class 3 permit is required *(Government of Yukon, 2024b)*. A Class 1 notification (Q2023_0190) is currently in place on surrounding claims and is valid to June 28, 2024. A new Class 1 notification

(Q2024_0073) was approved on May 22, 2024 which extends this date to June 28, 2025.

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

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (FIGURES 1 & 2)

5.1 Access, Local Resources and Infrastructure (Figures 1 to 4)

The Einarson Project is not road accessible, with most areas accessible only by helicopter. In 2022 Snowline established a 50 person camp (Forks camp) at the confluence of Marmot Creek and the Rogue River at UTM co-ordinates 387772mE, 7075037mN, NAD83, Zone 9. Airstrips at the Forks camp (387885mE, 7075045mN), 16 km to the south-southeast of the Jupiter target, and at the old Plata camp (646661mE, 7045398mN, NAD83, Zone 8), 44 km southwest of Jupiter but only about 24 km southwest from the southwestern-most claim boundary of the Project, allow for fixed wing support for staging supplies and personnel. The Upper Stewart airstrip lies closer to the claims in the northern Project area. Einarson and Anthill Lakes, situated 10 km west of Jupiter and 7 km southwest of the Odd target, respectively, also allow for float plane access. The recent purchase agreement with Anthill includes the Anthill camp on Anthill Lake at 363570mE, 7087765mN. The airstrips, large float plane suitable lakes and the Forks camp are shown on Figures 2 and 4.

Although the closest communities to the Project are Ross River and Faro, Alkan Air operates fixed wing and float plane bases in Mayo with charter service available. The closest road access to the Project is from the seasonal exploration camp at Macmillan Pass, which lies 95 km to the southeast, accessible via the North Canol road (Yukon Highway 6) from the Robert Campbell Highway (Yukon Highway 4) *(Figure 1)*.

The 110 km long Plata winter trail was cleared in the 1970s to allow access for heavy equipment to the Plata silver mine from the North Canol road. The mine roads, which connect to the route and the Plata airstrip, lie approximately 13 km from the southwestern boundary of the main Project block of claims *(Figure 4)* with low elevations and relatively gentle topography in between. Although this access route has not been used in decades and is partially overgrown, large sections are still visible from the air. With proper permitting and upgrades it could potentially be used to support lower cost exploration and development of the Project in the future, if warranted.

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

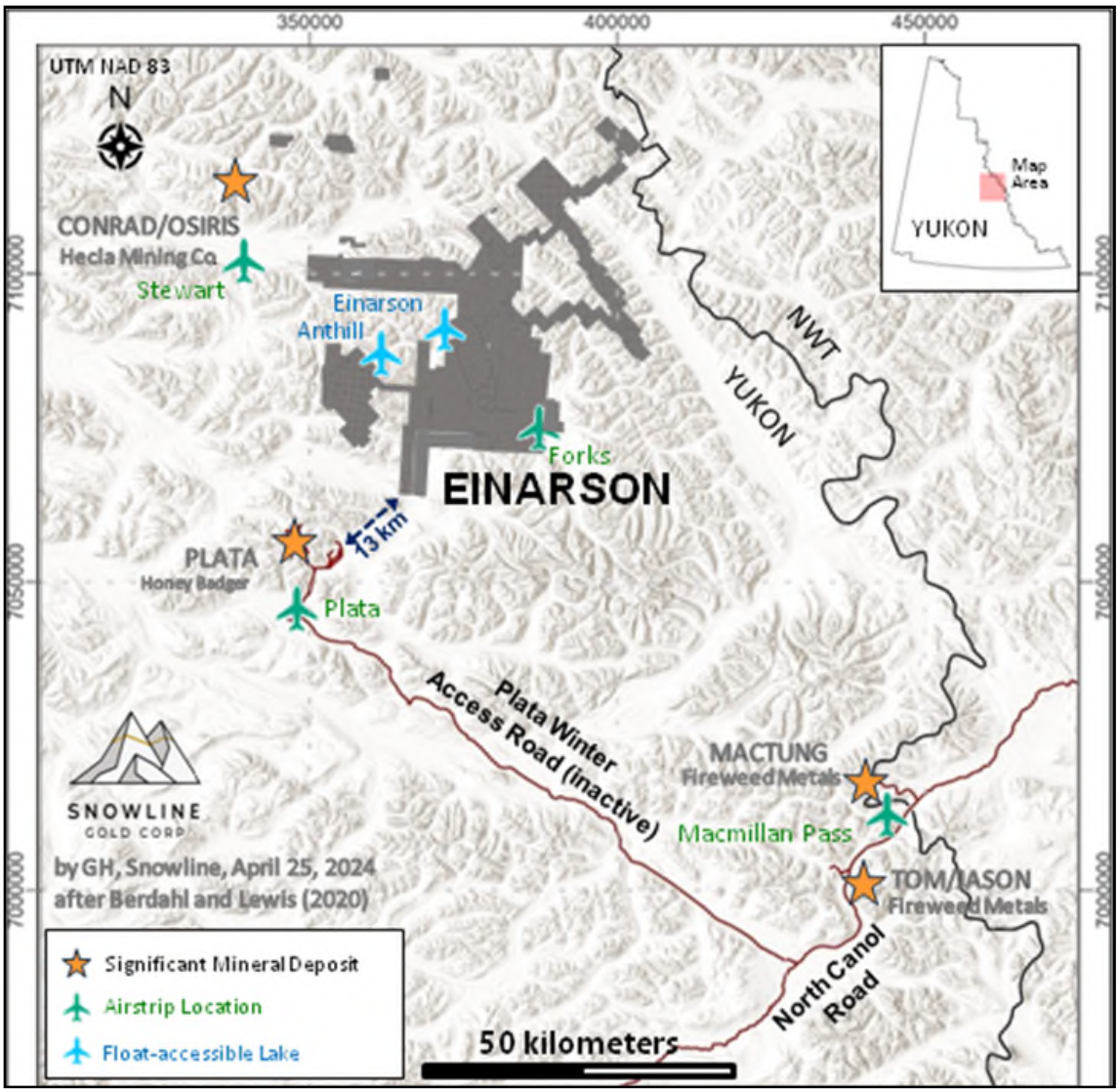


FIGURE 4: ACCESS MAP

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

Mayo, with a population of approximately 450, is the closest town with significant services. Facilities include a gravel airstrip suitable for turbo-prop aircraft, two helicopter bases and fixed wing (including float plane) bases. Facilities include a police station, medical clinic, grocery store, accommodation, seasonal restaurants and fuel supply. Some heavy equipment and a mining oriented labour force are available for contract mining work. Main industries are government services, placer gold mining and exploration. More complete facilities and supplies, and a larger mining and construction oriented labour force are available in Whitehorse, the territorial capital, which has regular air service from Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton and other points south. Several assay laboratories operate sample preparation facilities in Whitehorse.

5.2 Physiography and Climate (Figure 2)

The Einarson Project is almost entirely situated within the Hess Mountains with the Waldo and Emer claim blocks within the Wernecke Mountains *(Figure 2)*; both lie within the Selwyn Mountains Ecoregion of the Taiga Cordillera Ecozone *(Smith et al., 2004)*. Salient features from Yukon Ecoregions Working Group (2004), which the reader is referred to for a more detailed account, are briefly summarized in this section.

The Project is characterized by rugged, steep topography with mountains and ridges separated by broad valleys. The area is drained by overall westerly flowing drainages which include the Rogue River in the south, and the Stewart and the Bonnet Plume Rivers in the north, but also the southeasterly flowing headwaters of the Hess River in the eastern Project area. The Rogue River flows into the Hess River, thence into the Stewart River, and the Bonnet Plume River flows into the Pelly River; both the Stewart and Pelly River drainages are part of the Yukon River Watershed.

Elevations range from approximately 860m along the Rogue River on the southern Ram claims in the southwest Project area and 880m along the Stewart River on the outlying R claims, to a number of localized peaks over 1,900m to a maximum of 2,245m, east of Einarson Lake. Cliff exposures are locally present in areas underlain by carbonate stratigraphy. The highest elevations are devoid of vegetation with barren, commonly steep, rocky outcrop and talus. Below this vegetation is primarily alpine and subalpine, with lichen, mosses and grass grading to dwarf birch and willow commonly on hillsides between 1,800 and 1,200m, with some subalpine fir at the lower levels. Black spruce and lesser subalpine fir predominate in the valley bottoms. Treeline is generally at 1,200 to 1,375m, above which outcrop or talus is common; outcrop predominates at the higher elevations.

The area has been affected by numerous glacial epochs, with the predominant glacial and glaciofluvial features related to the most recent McConnell advance in the Late Pleistocene. Colluvium blankets the upper slopes and side valleys; moraine and glaciofluvial deposits are found in major valley bottoms. Ice moved down valleys and out to the west along the Stewart and Rogue rivers.

The area exhibits brief warm summers and long cold winters. Precipitation is moderate to locally high, approximately 500 to 600 mm annually, with heavy snowfall. Approximate summer daily averages are 10 to 25°C with 6 to -5°C at night, and in winter -5°C to -20°C during the day, dropping to -35°C and colder overnight. The valleys generally exhibit higher temperatures than the higher elevations in the summer, but exhibit a greater range of temperatures in the winter. Permafrost is often absent or discontinuous in the valleys due to insulation from high snow accumulation, but permafrost is estimated to be continuous above 1,300m.

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

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

6.0 HISTORY (FIGURES 2 & 5 to 11 & TABLES 4 to 5)

The regional area of the Einarson Project has seen relatively little mineral exploration, in part due to the remoteness of the area, and in part to the lack of obvious traditional exploration vectors such as intrusions, extensive alteration zones, subtle geochemical signatures of current known showings, and the fine nature of gold which has been encountered *(Berdahl and Lewis, 2020)*.

Work completed by various operators on the Einarson Project area (unless stated otherwise) as documented in Yukon Minfile *(Deklerk, 2009 and Government of Yukon, 2024a)*, various government publications of the YGS or its predecessor *(Mineral Industry Reports and Yukon Exploration and Geology)* and the Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC"), and company publications (primarily available as assessment reports filed with the Yukon government) is summarized below. The locations of the known mineralized occurrences, as documented Minfile occurrences and other significant anomalies and mineralized showings are shown in Figures 2 and 5 to 7 in relation to natural features and the current Project boundaries.

The Mars NE showing was renamed Jupiter in 2021 and the Misty was renamed Neptune. Both Jupiter and Neptune will be referred to as such in this report. The Einarson B Zone refers to Luna (originally B1, then B2). However, Marmot Pass, further to the south, was later called B1. Due to confusion between B1 and B2, the Marmot Pass name will be used in this report. The 30 km trend between Neptune and Marmot Pass is now referred to as the Golden Lane. The original Phobos showing referred to a discreet showing, 1.9 km north of Mars Main, but the name has now been applied to the entire continuation of the structure (Phobos zone) to the north of the original showing (Phobos showing), which incorporates the northern Mars Trend and Mars North and beyond; the Mars Trend and Mars North are discrete geochemical anomalies, and will be referred to as such in this report.

Regional aerial magnetic surveying covering the Project area was conducted in 1968 by the GSC at an approximate one mile (1.6 km) line spacing, outlining a broad area of relatively subtle magnetic relief *(Miles et al., 2017)*.

Prior to 2010, the only documented mineral claims in the Einarson regional area were two localized claim blocks, one of which (**Odd**) lies on the current Project *(Shearer and McKelvie, 1976)*. They were staked by McIntyre Mines Ltd. ("McIntyre") in 1974 following an aerial prospecting program for base metals. Exploration for Mississippi Valley type ("MVT") lead-zinc mineralization on the Odd claims in 1975 consisted of soil

sampling (352 samples at a 61m spacing from two grids with a 61m line spacing on the S-16 grid and 122m on the AB-43 grid), geological mapping, trenching (16 samples), and 45.1m of small-diameter packsack drilling in four holes *(Shearer and McKelvie, 1976)*. All samples were analyzed for lead, zinc, silver and cadmium by Vangeochem Laboratory Ltd. of North Vancouver, British Columbia, a reputable laboratory at the time, although of unknown certification, using atomic absorption spectroscopy on a 0.5g aliquot. Soil sample preparation involved drying and sieving to -80 mesh at the lab.

A number of sphalerite-galena mineralized occurrences were found and evaluated by soil sampling and at least six small, 3-6m long hand trenches; the most promising one was on the AB-43 showing at approximately 356477mE, 7082840mN, which returned 7.6% Pb, 24.1% Zn over 3.05m. Drilling of the showing intersected 1.4% Pb, 14.5% Zn over 2.7m and 1.9% Pb, 9.1% Zn over 3.05m *(Shearer and McKelvie, 1976)*. The claims were allowed to lapse due to the lack of thick sequences of dolomite alteration and much of the mineralization was cross-cutting and in fracture fillings.

Regional geochemical stream sediment ("RGS") surveys were completed by the GSC in the regional Project area in 1990 on NTS map sheets 105N and 105O *(Friske et al., 1991)* and on map sheets 106B, 106C in 2001 and compiled in Héon (2003). Subtle anomalies were obtained in gold (to 31 ppb Au at **Mars**), arsenic (to 140 ppm As at **Odd** and 110 ppm As at **Venus**-**Aphrodite**), antimony (to 8.4 ppm Sb at **Odd**) and other Carlin-style gold pathfinders. In addition, an occurrence of copper staining on limestone was noted by Cecile on Snowline's current **Luna** target *(Cecile, 2000)*. However, no claims were staked until carbonate-hosted disseminated gold (Carlin-type) mineralization was discovered and recognized in the Nadaleen Trend in the northwestern Einarson regional area by ATAC Resources Ltd. in 2010, sparking gold exploration in the region.

Consequently, Strategic staked the NAD property (now forming part of the Project) in late 2010 to cover stratigraphic units and structural features believed to resemble those associated with ATAC's Nadaleen Trend discoveries and a 110 ppm As stream sediment anomaly *(Mitchell, 2012)*. Limited stream sediment and soil geochemical sampling, prospecting and geological mapping in 2011 led to the discovery of realgar and orpiment within a locally decalcified carbonate horizon (**Aphrodite** showing). Mapping in 2011 to 2012 included detailed mapping of the Aphrodite showing *(Drechsler, 2013)*, which has been merged with Anthill's mapping on the **Venus** drilled prospect, shown in Figure 29 under section 10.1, "Historical Drilling".

A total of 25 stream sediment samples (with arsenic from negligible to 54.6 ppm and antimony to 2.29 ppm), 1,067 grid and contour soil samples and 80 rocks were collected between 2011 and 2013 *(Mitchell, 2014)*. Arsenic (≥20 to 2,990 ppm), ± ("ranging from negligible") mercury (to 112 ppm), with lesser ±thallium (to 6.64 ppm), ±antimony (to 16.2 ppm) (typical Carlin-style pathfinder elements) and ±gold (to 90 ppb) in soils are higher at the **Aphrodite** showing and taper off to the east, covering a 1,900m long trend, and rocks are similarly enriched, but with the highest gold value being 0.42 g/t Au *(Mitchell, 2014)*. All work for Strategic was conducted by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd. ("Archer Cathro"). No further work is documented after 2013.

Additionally in 2010, the Ant claims, 264 of which now form part of the Project, were staked by Anthill, partially surrounding Strategic's NAD property to cover part of the possible source area for a 110 ppm As in RGS silt anomaly, and the OB 1-79 claims, larger than what is currently part of the Project (20 claims) were staked by Constantine Metal Resources Ltd and Carlin Gold Corporation as part of a joint venture ("CCJV") *(Thomas et al., 2012)*. A larger package of claims forming part of the current Project, were staked in 2010-2011 by 18526 Yukon. The latter claims were optioned to Anthill in March, 2011, with additional claim staking ensuing into 2012 resulting in over 11,000 claims, covering over 240,000 ha *(Berdahl and Lewis, 2020)*. Work by Anthill was carried out concurrently on their Ant claims and on the ground optioned from 18526 Yukon.

As described by Thomas et al. (2012), the CCJV completed reconnaissance contour soil traversing at a 100-125m spacing with the collection of 145 soils, 4 silts, and 4 rock samples on the current **OB** claims within the current Project in 2011. The soil samples were collected with a geotul at a depth of 15 to 50 cm, and soil and silt samples placed in Kraft paper bags. A 2.4 km long, west-northwest trending (parallel to regional stratigraphy), >30 to 522 ppb Au anomaly was delineated, accompanied by anomalous >100-1,450 ppm As, and from negligible to: 130 ppm Sb; 0.83 ppm Hg and; 1.6 ppm thallium. A steeply dipping, 10m wide, thinly laminated sulphidic, siliceous limestone horizon was found at the eastern end of the anomaly. No further work is documented until the OB claims were optioned by Senoa in 2021.

Work conducted by Anthill from 2011 to 2016 on the current Project consisted of: mapping; prospecting; the collection of approximately 1,750 stream sediment samples, 16,773 soil samples and 3,916 rock samples (1,465 of which were characterization samples); 56.24 line km of magnetic/VLF- EM and 4.675 line km of IP geophysics on Mars and Jupiter and; 6,678m of diamond drilling in 31 holes on Mars, Venus and Odd.

The 864 claim Orwell Project was also staked by 18526 Yukon in 2011 to 2012, which was not rolled into the Anthill option agreement, with most of this claim block since expired except for 25 TW claims. A portion has been restaked by Senoa, notably in the southeast Odd claim block area and the western Main Block which now form part of the Einarson Project. A total of about 91 silt in 2012 and 647 soil samples in 2013 were collected on the current Project, from the southeastern **Odd** and southwestern Main Block (**Ceres**). An orpiment/realgar showing was reported in the southeastern Odd area *(Carey, 2014a* and *b)*, evidently a possible sighting during soil sampling but was not substantiated by subsequent examination *(JS Berdahl, personal communication, 2024)*.

The following work was completed by Anthill on the current Project.

2011 A program of regional stream sediment sampling (384 sample sites), with select detailed coverage in those areas with anomalous RGS results *(Nass, 2012)*, mapping with the collection and analysis of approximately 1,465 Project-wide characterization rock samples *(Nass, 2012* and *Berdahl and Lewis, 2020)* and mapping and assessment by Dr. Harry Cook ("Cook"), a carbonate stratigrapher experienced in Nevada's Carlin trend, to assess the geological potential for Carlin-style gold *(Cook, 2011)* was undertaken.

The program was successful in identifying 13 areas of interest for follow up based on anomalous gold, arsenic, mercury, antimony, thallium, and zinc in silt values, which included the **Mars**, **Venus-R claims, Neptune**, **Luna**, **Odd** and **Jupiter** targets, with high zinc from **Galileo**; the latter also yielded 5.2% Zn, 0.08% Pb, 0.27% Cu and 22.7 g/t Ag, and 7.25% Zn with 0.11% Pb from rock with a high grade specimen yielding 10.1% Zn and 0.89% Pb. Five rocks from **Luna** returned from 170 to 750 ppb Au, commonly associated with high arsenic (to 2,345 ppm), despite being characterization, not prospecting, samples. The highest gold in silt (200 ppb) drained the **Mars** area. Cook identified a continental margin to basinal slope transition *(Figure 5 in Nass, 2012)*, consistent with his characterization of favourable host units along Carlin-style trends in Nevada *(Cook, 2005)*.

2012 A program of property-wide silt sampling (1,165), grid soil sampling (6,159), geological mapping and prospecting, with concurrent rock sampling (1,260) on the **Mars**, **Venus - R** claims, **Marmot Pass**, **Luna**, **Neptune**, **Golden Lane**, **Odd** and **Galileo** targets, with initial evaluation of the **Emer** target, and backhoe trenching on the **Luna** target, was successful in the discovery of gold and arsenic-bearing mineralization at both the **Venus** showing (with typical Carlin-type characteristics, including associated Sb, Tl and Hg values), and the **Mars Main** zone (silicified siltstone with minor quartz, associated with a 340° trending shear zone) *(Schulze, 2013)*.

At **Venus**, several pods of strongly arsenian and sooty pyrite were found along the southwest limb of the dolostone unit with gold values ranging from 0.660 to 86.7 g/t Au, which was followed up by 1,179m of diamond drilling in 6 holes. Results include 30.54 g/t Au over 6.35m within a broader zone of 9.67 g/t Au over 38.7m in D2-12-05.

Numerous surface samples at **Mars** yielded 1.0 to 9.27 g/t Au, with 2.19 g/t Au over 7m (limited by exposure) from the **Mars Main** or Discovery zone. Diamond drilling of 696m in 4 holes intersected two mineralized zones returning lower grade but broader intervals of 0.571 g/t Au over 21.2m from the upper zone and 0.318 g/t Au across 25.9m from the lower zone, confirming the presence of the 340° structure. The Mars structure was traced on surface for at least 1.9 km to the north, where rock sampling returned 2.46 and 3.89 g/t Au at the **Phobos** showing. A parallel trend of podiform lead-zinc mineralization was identified roughly 700m to the west, hosted by commonly zebra-textured dolostone.

Five regional scale target areas were identified, **Mars**, **Odd**, **Neptune**, **Luna** and **Emer** targets. Soil sampling at the **Galileo** target outlined two, strong, >500 ppm Zn, ±lead-silver anomalies with copper and antimony enrichment, one occurring as zinc-enriched ferricrete. Minor spotty anomalous gold values of 0.1 to 0.932 g/t were also evident, and silver to 23.2 ppm was associated with black shale. High values of 1.8 to 18.7% Zn, with Pb, Cu, Ag, As and Sb were found to be associated with minor calcite-quartz veins in a fault.

Anthill exercised their option to acquire 30% of the Project.

2013 A program of grid soil sampling (10,309 soils), silt sampling (193) geological mapping and prospecting (1,079 rocks), on the **Venus-R** claims, **Mars**, **Odd**, **Neptune**, **Luna**, **Golden Lane, Marmot Pass**, **Galileo, Emer**, and **Waldo** targets was successful in enlarging the soil anomalies on the **Venus-R, Mars**, **Neptune** and **Luna** targets, extending the anomaly north of **Luna**, and identifying a new soil anomaly (**Jupiter**). Localized hand trenching was conducted on **Mars** and **Odd** and two ridges in the central **Neptune** soil anomaly were channel sampled.

The **Mars** Trend was extended to about 3.5 km north-northeast with another 400m diameter gold soil anomaly outlined a further 4 km to the north (**Mars North**). Hand

trenching in the **Mars** drill area uncovered 1.65 g/t Au over 33.5m, including 9.25 g/t Au over 2m. Diamond drilling of 334m in 3 holes on Mars yielded 0.765 g/t Au over 6.4m below the discovery trench. Nine rock chips samples from **Venus** assayed >9.25 g/t to 191 g/t Au with >1% As. An additional 1,179m of diamond drilling on the Venus target returned lower results with only 0.673 g/t Au over 11.16m in DDH D2-12-06 and 0.974g/t Au over 6.37m in DDH D2-12-10; no further work has been completed on this target. No significant results were obtained from the 897m of diamond drilling in 8 holes testing soil anomalies on the **Odd** target *(Cary et al., 2014a)*. Ten samples comprising metadolostone and metasandstone, some with quartz infill ±brecciation, with sulphides (pyrite/arsenopyrite) in two samples, were petrographically analyzed but locations were not given and may have been from **Odd** *(Columbo, 2013)*. One of the channel sample lines from **Neptune** yielded 0.103 g/t Au over 96m *(Snowline, 2024b).*

2014 A short program of prospecting on the **Jupiter** target resulted in the discovery of mineralized quartz boulders with four of the seven rock samples collected yielding 1 to 25.2 g/t Au; the latter was from a zone of boulders later called the Io zone *(Schulze, 2015)*.

2015 A program of geological mapping, 56.2 line km of magnetic/VLF- EM and 4.7 line km of IP geophysics, grid soil (178 soils), rock (67 rocks) and minor silt sampling (8), and prospecting on the **Mars** and **Jupiter** targets was successful in: enlarging the soil anomaly and discovery of additional gold-bearing quartz vein boulders at Jupiter and; identifying prospective conductors and chargeabilty highs at Mars, and a weakly conductive feature coinciding with anomalous rock/soil geochemistry adjoining a prospective chargeabilty high in the Jupiter area *(Yang and Shu, 2016)*.

2016 A program of geological mapping, hand trenching/pitting (24m in two trenches at the Callisto zone, plus five small pits in the Io zone, 700m to the southeast) and grid soil (127) and rock (38) sampling on the **Jupiter** target was successful in: extending the soil anomaly to the north and south and: uncovering gold-bearing quartz vein boulders with stibnite, pyrite and arsenopyrite within glacial till at the Callisto zone in the central target area and; obtaining 5.31 g/t Au from a soil sample in one of the pits and 1.74 to 4.36 g/t Au from the three boulder samples collected at the Io zone *(Yang and Shu, 2017)*.

Anthill did not undertake any work in 2017 and allowed their option to acquire the remaining 70% of the Project to expire at the end of the year, with majority control of the project returned to 18526 Yukon. Although many of the claims were allowed to lapse, key targets identified by Anthill's exploration efforts were retained with additional short work programs carried out in 2019 and 2020 by 18526 Yukon.

The 2019 program *(Berdahl, 2020)* consisted of an evaluation of the mineralization at **Jupiter** and follow up of elevated stream sediment geochemistry at **Marmot Pass**, at the southeastern end of the **Golden Lane**, which involved the collection of 10 silt, 531 soil and 67 rock samples. At **Jupiter,** the gold-arsenic-antimony soil anomaly and quartz-boulder float train were extended 2 km to a 3 km extent. The quartz float, which exhibited epizonal (shallow level) features suggestive of epizonal orogenic mineralization, assayed from negligible to 23 g/t Au *(Berdahl, 2020)*. Elevated to anomalous gold encountered in soils extended the prospective area to a total of 3 km before it disappears under alluvial cover in a valley to the north. At **Marmot Pass**, a gold-arsenic-antimony-mercury soil anomaly was delineated and minor subcropping

quartz yielded 1.62 g/t Au in an area correlated with the Rogue Decollement, a basal detachment fault system, which transects Jupiter.

The 2020 exploration program, which resulted in the discovery of the **Avalanche Creek** quartz-arsenopyrite boulder train, was paid for by 18526 Yukon with a 60% reimbursement by the Yukon Mineral Exploration Program (YMEP), and the remaining 40% reimbursed to 18526 Yukon by Snowline following the close of the purchase agreement of Senoa Gold Corp. Consequently, it is discussed under section 9.0, “Exploration”.

A site exam was carried out by J.S. Berdahl and L. Lewis to verify past results from the **Jupiter** target on September 7, 2020 on behalf of Skyledger (name changed to Snowline) in the fall of 2020. Results were confirmed with four of five rock grab samples collected returning from >1 g/t Au, to 6.55 g/t Au from quartz-carbonate boulders; the latter from a composite grab sample of quartz material at the head of the boulder train, consistent with previous results of 1.04 g/t Au, 1.33 g/t Au and 6.22 g/t Au at that site *(Berdahl and Lewis, 2020)*.

Details of the drill programs are discussed under section 10.0, “Drilling”, detailed property geology and mineralization under sections 7.2 and 7.3, “Property Geology” and “Mineralization”. Details of the geochemistry, geophysics and trenching programs conducted by Anthill and 18526 Yukon from 2011 to 2019 are summarized under their respective sections, below.

6.1 Geochemistry (Figures 5 to 11 and Table 4)

Approximately 19,163 soil, 1,888 stream sediment and 4,067 rock samples have historically been collected on the current Einarson Project. In addition, 352 soil and at least 16 rock samples were collected by McIntyre in 1975, but were only analyzed for lead, zinc, silver and cadmium. All locations, except for the 1975 samples, were recorded using handheld GPS units and notes taken.

Except for the characterization samples collected in 2011, rock samples were collected from sulphide or oxide mineralization, alteration zones, veins, and wallrock. They primarily consisted of grab samples, collected from areas of float or limited subcrop with chip or channel samples collected where enabled by outcrop exposure across measured intervals. Highlights of the rock geochemistry have been discussed under section 6.0, “History”, above.

All gold geochemical results for samples collected between 2011 and 2019 are thematically plotted for rocks, stream sediments, and soils on Figures 5 to 7, respectively.

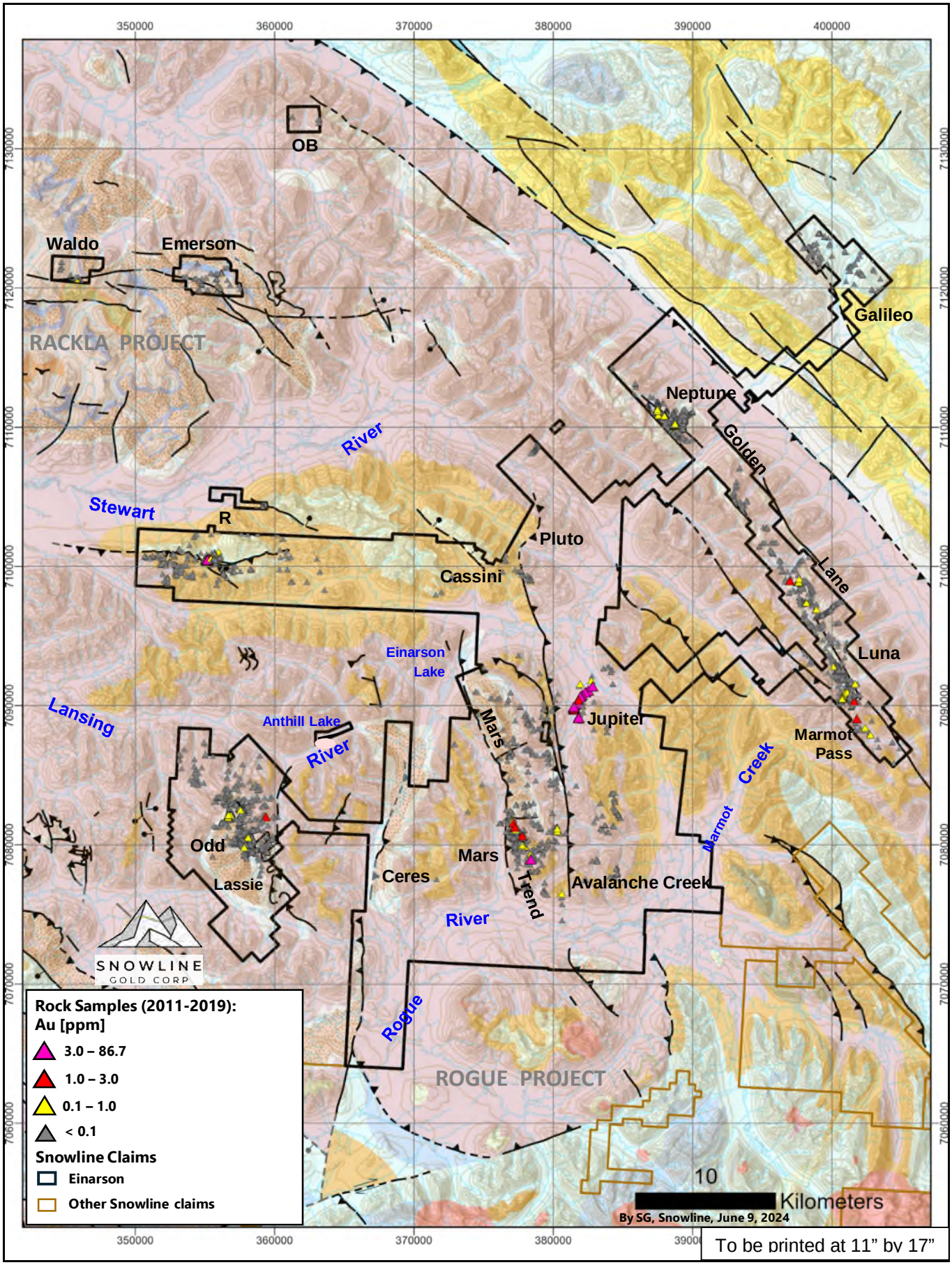


FIGURE 5: HISTORICAL ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

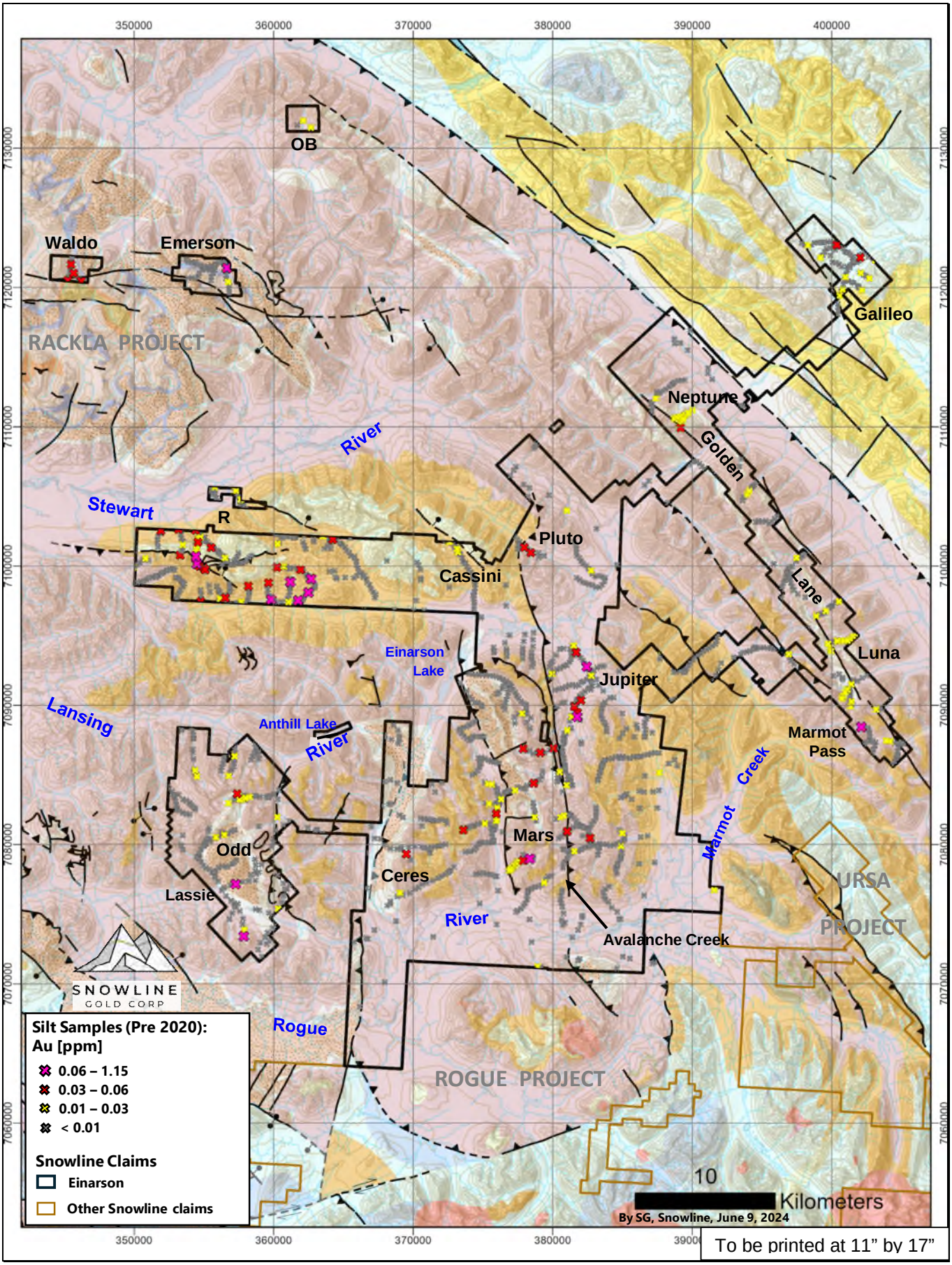


FIGURE 6: HISTORICAL STREAM SEDIMENT GEOCHEMISTRY

6.1.1 Silt and Soil Geochemistry (Figures 6 to 7, Table 4)

All silt samples on the Project were collected from the active part of the stream channel, where possible and primarily placed in cloth sample bags.

An initial pass of silt sampling on the Einarson Project was conducted in 2011 by CME Consultants Inc. ("CME") for Anthill *(Nass, 2012)* and generally taken at 200m intervals along streams or at creek junctions, with local detailed sampling at 25-50m intervals in areas of previously defined government RGS anomalies. Approximately 3 to 5 kilograms of -10 mesh (2 mm) material were collected by sieving to -10 mesh in the field. Moss mat samples were collected from 135 of the regional sites for comparison, but produced comparable results. Moss mats, which act as a natural trap for heavy metals, are normally collected from the leeward side of boulders in the creek, the silt from which is analyzed. The CME samples were noted as mainly being located at the sides of the creek, possibly due to accessibility/heavy flow. All samples were placed in labeled 10" x 17" Hubco Sentry cloth bags.

As mentioned under Anthill's 2011 program under section 6.0, "History", the silt sampling was successful in identifying 13 areas of interest for follow up based on anomalous gold, arsenic, mercury, antimony, thallium, and zinc; the most prospective are tabulated below. The **Mars** area exhibited the highest gold from detailed sampling with 200 ppb Au from the headwaters of the drainage and the highest arsenic of 477 ppm, with values decreasing downstream. Follow up led to the discovery of the **Mars Main** zone, along the creek bank in 2012. Follow up of the large trace element anomaly draining the **Venus - R** claims led to the discovery of the dolostone hosted **Venus** showing in 2012 and follow up of the **Jupiter** anomaly with soil sampling in 2013 led to the discovery of gold-bearing quartz boulder float in 2014.

Table 4: 2011 silt anomaly summary

Target	Elements	Highlights (Au in ppb, rest in ppm)
Mars	Au, As	200 Au, 477 As
Venus	Hg, As, Sb, (Tl)	25.4 Hg, 459 As, 56.7 Sb, 0.14 Tl
Neptune	Au, As, Sb	10 samples >6-17 Au
Luna	Au, As, Sb, (Tl)	few >6-18 Au: 5 rocks 170-750 Au
Odd	Au, As, Sb, Hg, Tl	11, 13 Au, 204 As, 17.9 Sb, 0.6 Hg, 0.25 Tl
Jupiter	Au, As	4 samples >6-29 Au, 155 As
Galileo	Zn, Tl, (Sb, As, Au)	2660 Zn, 0.58 Tl, 4.4 Sb, 47 As, 6 Au; 7.25% Zn rock

The silt samples on the Orwell Project in 2012 by 18526 Yukon were generally collected at a 500m spacing along streams or at creek junctions and sieved to -20 mesh *(Berdahl and Lewis, 2020)*. The program outlined a significant gold anomaly in the southern **Odd** claim block and a moderate anomaly in the **Ceres** area *(Figure 6)*.

Anthill's silt sampling in 2012 to 2013 *(Schulze, 2013 and Cary et al., 2014a)* involved the collection of samples at 250m along the main and second order streams tributary drainages in 2012 and in 2013 at main tributary junctions in areas with low sample density and every 200-250m along the second order streams in higher sample density areas. Only minor reconnaissance silt samples (18) were collected after this as follow up.

Strategic's silt samples on the NAD claims were generally collected in 2011 at a 500m spacing along the creeks *(Mitchell, 2012)*. Soil samples on the NAD claims were collected between 2011 and 2013 *(Mitchell, 2012 & 2014* and *Drechsler, 2013)* and all recorded using hand-held GPS units. Samples were collected from 10 to 45 cm deep holes dug by hand-held auger and placed into individually pre-numbered Kraft paper bags with sites marked by aluminum tags inscribed with the sample numbers and affixed to 0.5m wooden lath, driven into the ground. Grid and limited contour soils were collected at 50m sample stations with grid soils on 100m spaced lines.

Anthill conducted soil sampling at Einarson from 2012 to 2016. Anthill's 2012 program was managed by All-Terrane Mineral Exploration Services ("All-Terrane") of Whitehorse, Yukon, which completed most of the sampling except for the soil sampling on the **Galileo** target, which was sampled by All-In Exploration of Whitehorse, subcontracted by All-Terrane. The remaining Anthill soils were collected by Anthill or consultants to Anthill. The 646 soils on the Orwell Project were collected by 18526 Yukon which also collected the 493 soils at **Jupiter** and **Marmot Pass** in 2019.

Soil samples were collected using 1 to 1.5m long hand augers preferentially from C horizon material with at least 250g of material collected and placed in numbered waterproof Kraft bags. A background of 5 ppb Au was chosen for the 2012-2013 soils (constitute 90% of the soils on the Project) since approximately 80% of the soil samples returned values below this. Many of the historical soils consist of C horizon talus fines, which are collected in mountainous terrain where soil horizons do not develop. Element concentrations in talus fines tend to be higher than in conventional soils, commonly similar to values in the source rock and can be higher.

Grid soils were collected on the **Venus** target at 100m sample stations on 100m spaced lines (locally at 50m sample stations and more detailed), with 50m sample stations on 100m spaced lines in the **Golden Lane**, **Odd** and **Galileo** target areas and 50m sample stations on 200m spaced lines in the **Waldo** and **Emer** target areas. Sampling in the **Mars** to **Jupiter** areas were at 50m stations on 200m spaced lines and locally at 100m spaced lines.

Significant gold anomalies were obtained in the **Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Neptune, Luna, Odd, OB,** with significant anomalies developing in the **Marmot Pass, Avalanche Creek** and **Ceres** areas *(Figure 7)*.

Grid soil sampling on the **Venus** target in 2012 outlined an approximate 700 by 300m gold and arsenic in soil anomaly above an exposed carbonate unit, with soil values ranging from negligible to 8.52 ppm Au and 1.46% As *(Schulze, 2013)*. In 2013, the anomaly was expanded yielding a 1 km by 500m area containing from negligible to >100 ppb Au in soil in the central **Venus** target, containing clusters of >100 ppb Au within the central portion *(Cary et al., 2014a)*. Gold is associated with anomalous arsenic, mercury and thallium, ± zinc.

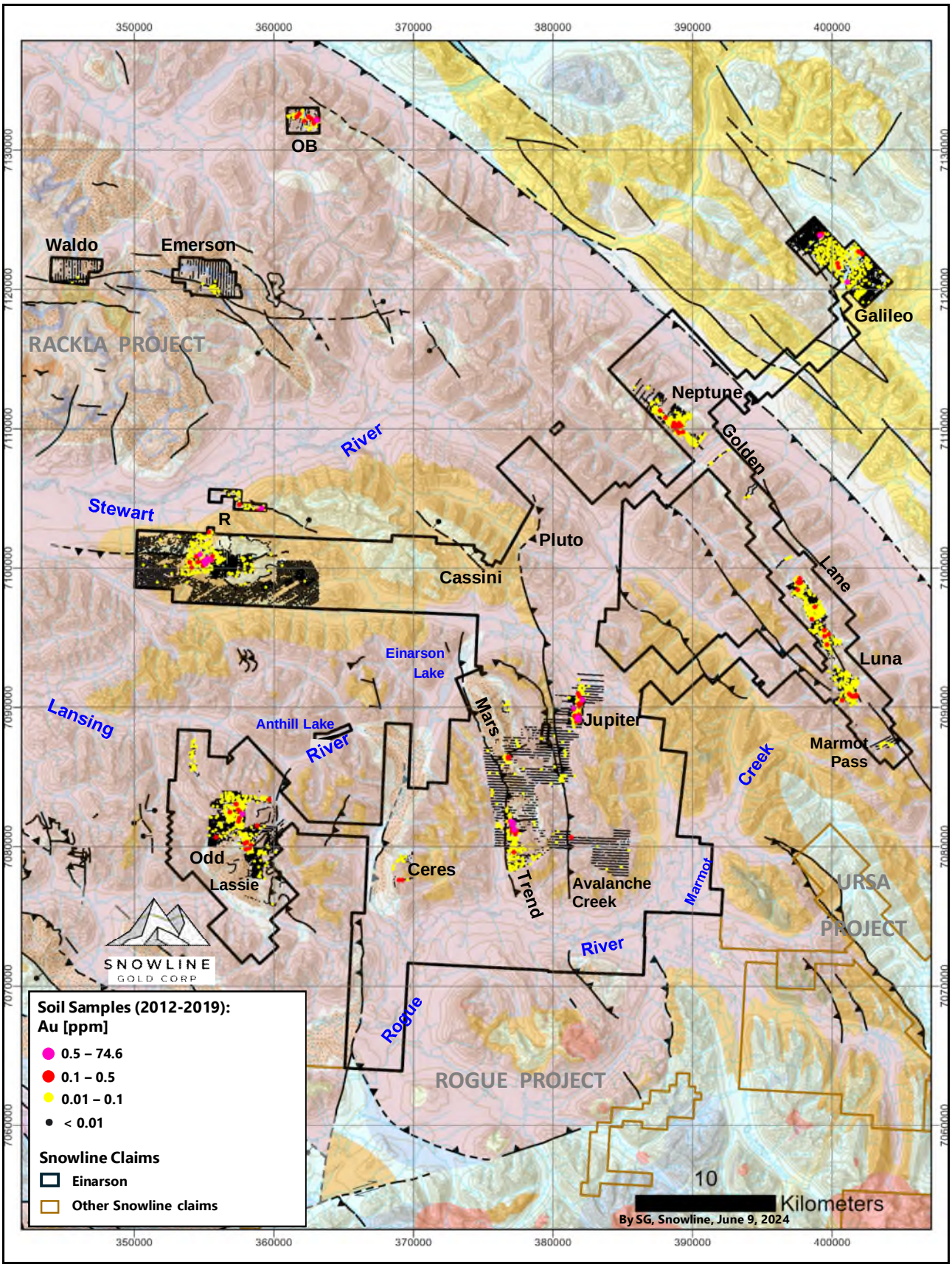


FIGURE 7: HISTORICAL SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

At **Mars** an approximate 3.5 km north-northeasterly trend of anomalous gold and arsenic, ±antimony, in soils, was delineated, just north of the Mars Main showing, ranging from negligible to 9.11 g/t Au (Mars Trend). A second subparallel gold in soil anomaly, with associated anomalous arsenic and more widespread antimony, which is also associated with anomalous lead and zinc, converges with the first in the northern half of the Mars Trend; the intersection may be significant. A detail of the Mars Trend soil geochemistry is shown in Figure 8. Another 400m diameter gold soil anomaly was outlined a further 4 km to the north (Mars North) *(Figure 7)*. For correlation, the northern Mars Trend, north of the Phobos showing and Mars North have now been grouped by Snowline into the Phobos zone.

At **Jupiter** an approximate 3 km northerly by 500m wide area of generally elevated to anomalous gold in soils, was delineated, which could still be open to the north under thicker till cover *(Figure 9)*.

At **Neptune**, grid soil sampling delineated a 4 km southeast trend of anomalous gold in soils, ranging from negligible to 349 ppb Au, overlying clastic units exposed beneath Algae Formation limestone in the core of the northwest trending Algae anticline. Antimony and arsenic are elevated, but not to the same degree as at other targets. In the **Luna** area, about 11 km to the south-southeast, elevated to anomalous gold in soils, to a maximum of 260 ppb Au, track the faulted axis of the Algae anticline across four parallel drainages over a span of 11.5 km, accompanied by elevated arsenic and antimony. This trend appears to continue to the south to **Marmot Pass**, 3 km southeast of the Luna, where anomalous gold in soils were delineated in 2019 along the Algae thrust, extending the total trend length to 30 km *(Figure 7)*. More detail of the geology is shown in Figure 16.

A northerly trending 3.5 km long gold soil anomaly, ranging from negligible to 543 ppb Au, was delineated in the **Odd** area (called “F2” by Anthill) associated with steeply dipping, north-south trending faults and within a broad arsenic and even broader antimony soil anomaly. A detailed map of the gold and arsenic anomalies is shown in Figure 30 and the structures in Figure 31 under section 10.0, “Drilling” for correlation. The anomalies are situated within carbonate units of the Algae Formation along the eastern flank of the Little Lakes anticline (“LLA”).

Grid soil sampling across the **Emer** claim block outlined an open, 500 by 400m gold soil anomaly, accompanied by elevated to anomalous arsenic and antimony. A subtle gold-arsenic-antimony anomaly with elevated mercury and thallium was delineated towards the south end of the **Waldo** claim block, proximal to the projection of the Kathleen Lakes fault.

Widespread zones of anomalous zinc, lead and silver in soils were delineated on the **Galileo** target, with a few sporadically anomalous gold values of 0.1 to 0.932 g/t Au, complemented by elevated arsenic and generally high antimony.

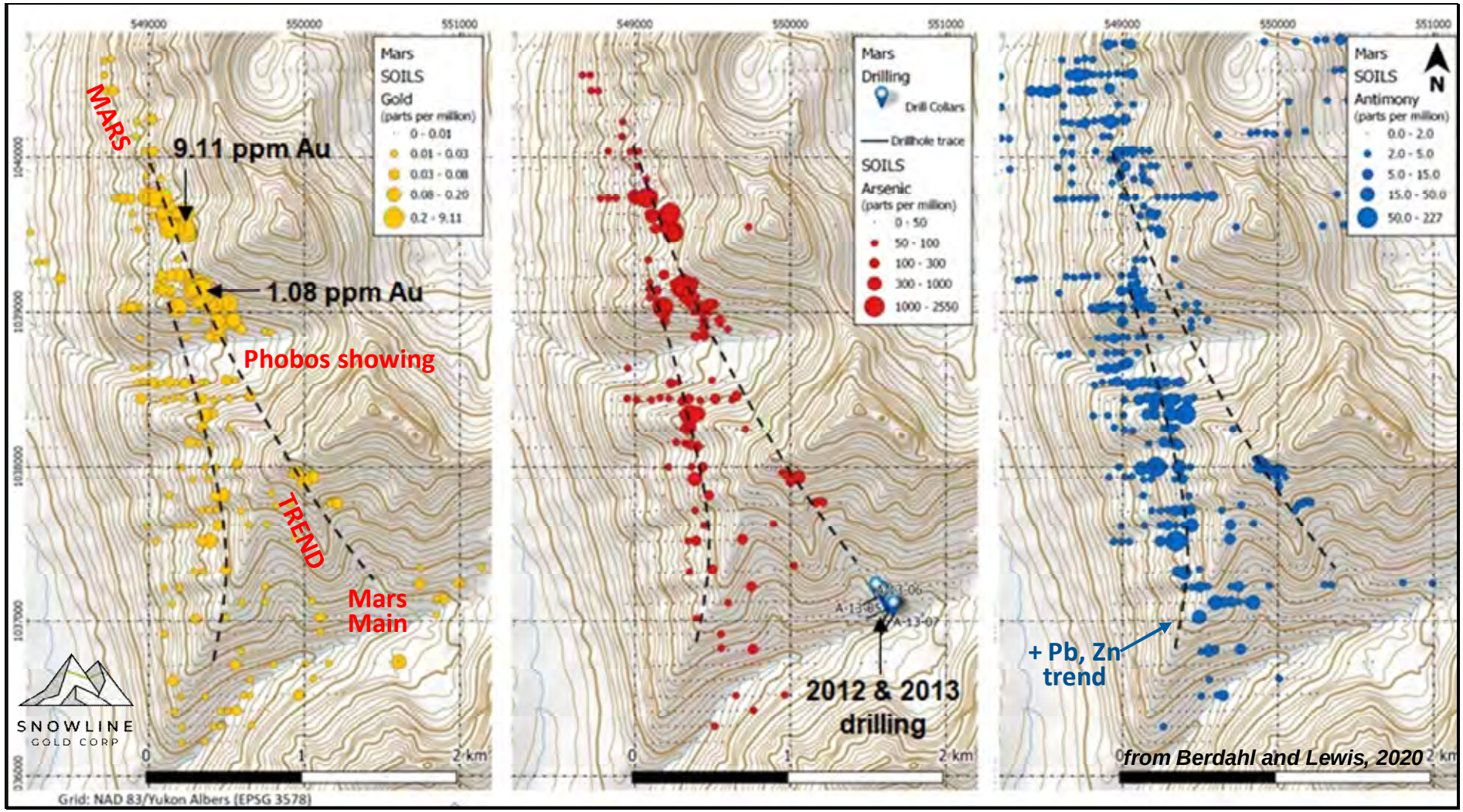


FIGURE 8: MARS HISTORICAL GOLD-ARSENIC-ANTIMONY SOIL ANOMALIES

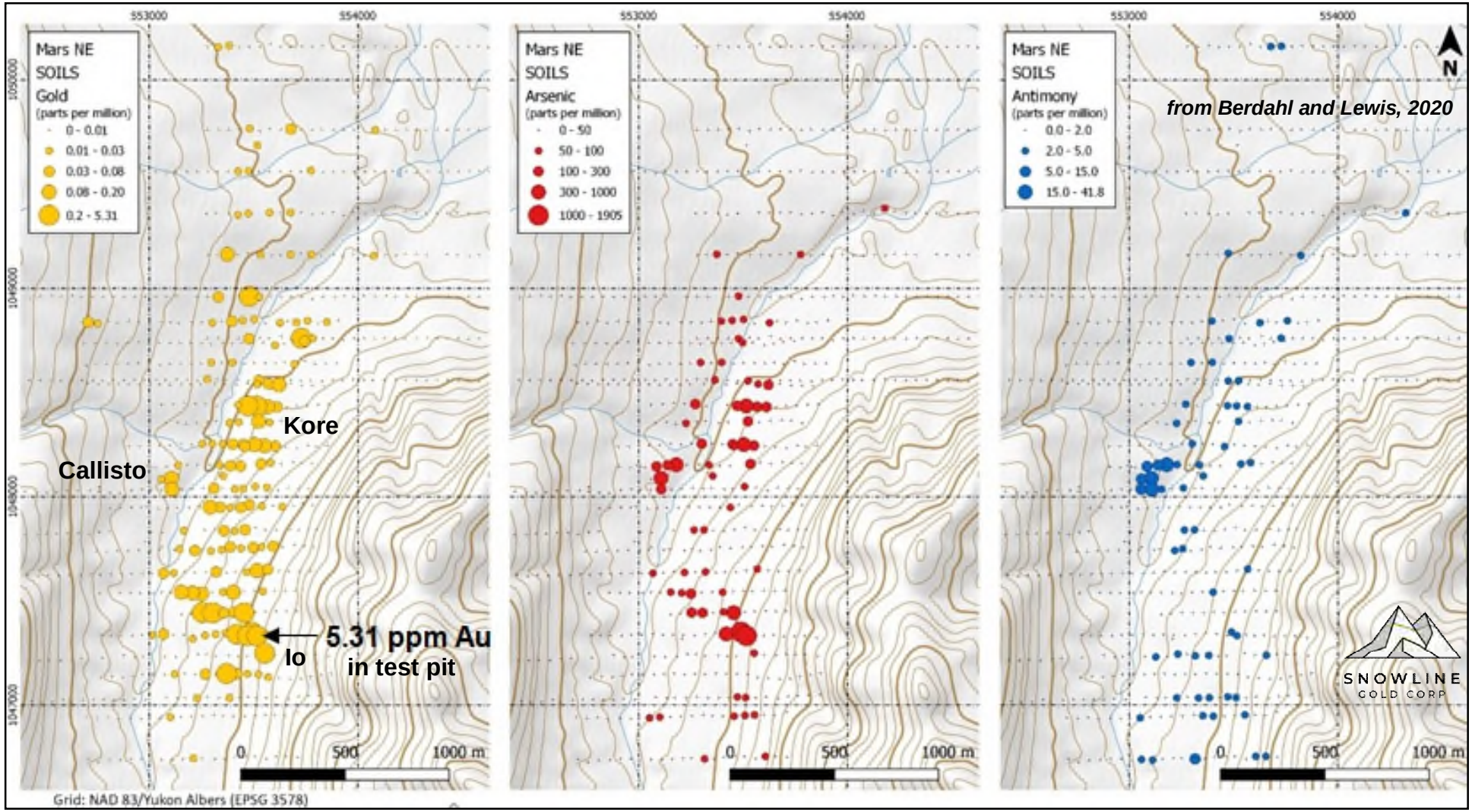


FIGURE 9: JUPITER HISTORICAL GOLD-ARSENIC-ANTIMONY SOIL ANOMALIES

6.2 Geophysics (Figures 10 and 11)

Combined ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys followed by IP/RES surveys were performed by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. ("Aurora") of Whitehorse, Yukon on the **Mars** and **Jupiter** targets in 2015 *(Figures 10 and 11)*. The following discussion is summarized from Hildes (2015).

In the magnetic/VLF-EM surveys readings were taken with GEM GSM-19T and VLF Overhauser magnetometers with a GEM GSM-19T Proton magnetometer base station. Readings were taken at a nominal 10m station spacing on lines spaced 100m apart and run east to west, with 28.5 line km completed at **Mars** and 27.74 line km at **Jupiter.** Magnetic surveying was deemed ineffective in both areas. The VLF-EM data was Fraser-filtered and identified conductive structures in the Mars area, which coincide with anomalous soil geochemistry, but the responses in the Jupiter area were interpreted to represent Quaternary, and not the underlying hard-rock, geology.

A total of 4.675 line km of 2D Resistivity/IP, comprising two, roughly 1.2 km long lines on both the **Mars** and **Jupiter** targets, were subsequently completed in 2015 using an expanding pole-dipole array and a station spacing of 25m. The source of signal for the IP survey was a single GDD TxII3.6 kW steady-voltage IP transmitter which allows up to 2400V and 3600 watts of power. The transmitter array consisted of a stationary and roving current injection site to transmit current to the ground and was powered by a 5 kW Honda gasoline generator. The primary voltage and chargeability were collected by an Iris Elrec-Pro 10-channel receiver which was plugged into a 500m array with stainless steel electrodes every 25m. The dipoles read are not fixed but increase with distance from the roving current injection site.

Prospective conductors and chargeabilty highs were identified at **Mars** *(Figure 10)* with significant VLF conductors at the Phobos showing and northern Mars Trend (Phobos zone) and IP chargeability highs between Mars Main and Phobos near Trench 13MTR6 and in the creek, west of the Phobos showing (possibly an offset in the Trend here). At **Jupiter** a prospective chargeabilty high feature was indentified adjacent to a central weakly conductive feature, coincident with anomalous rock and soil geochemistry and a structural zone interpreted between the Io and Callisto zones *(Figure 11)*.

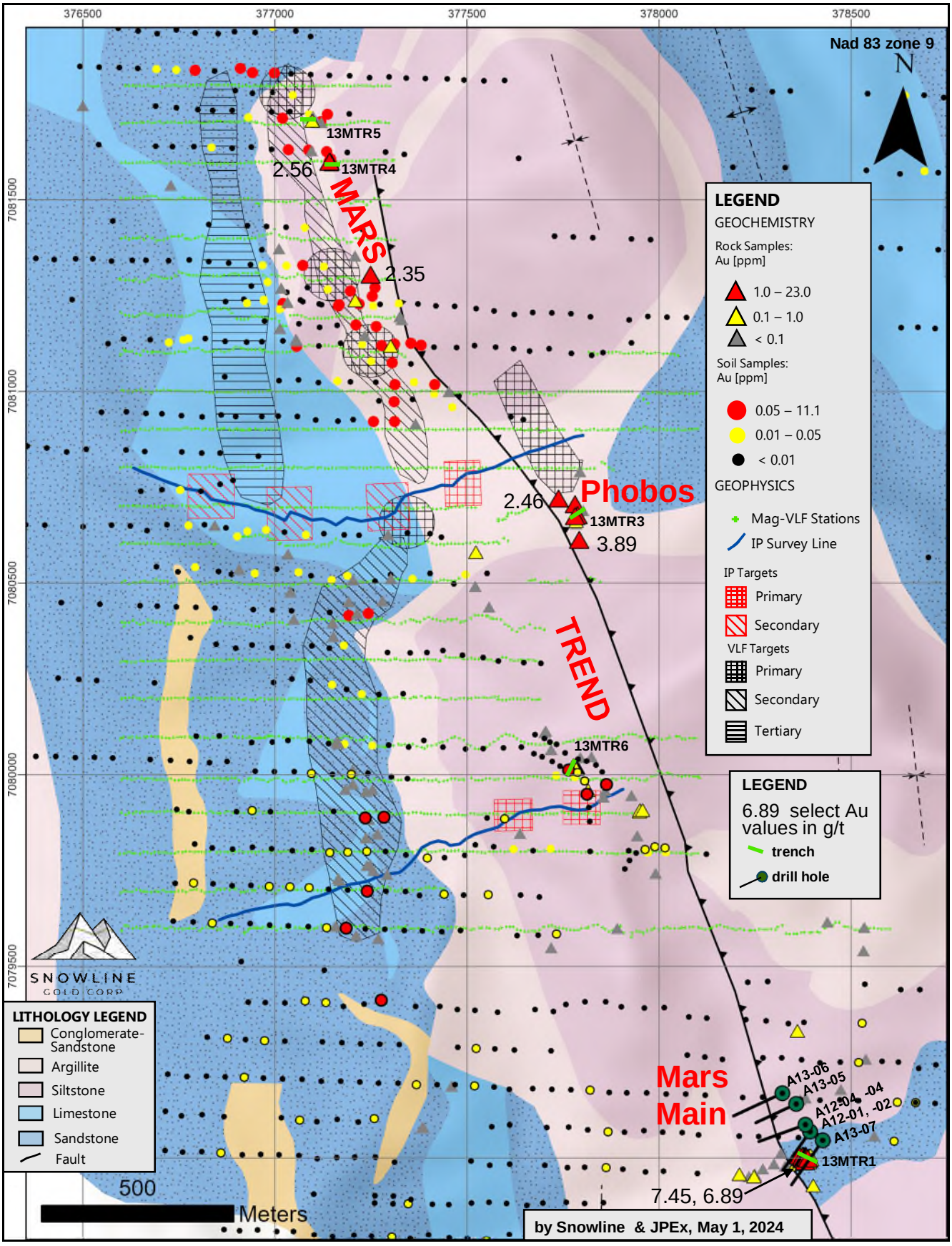


Figure 10: Mars Historical Geochemistry, Geophysics and Drill Hole Compilation

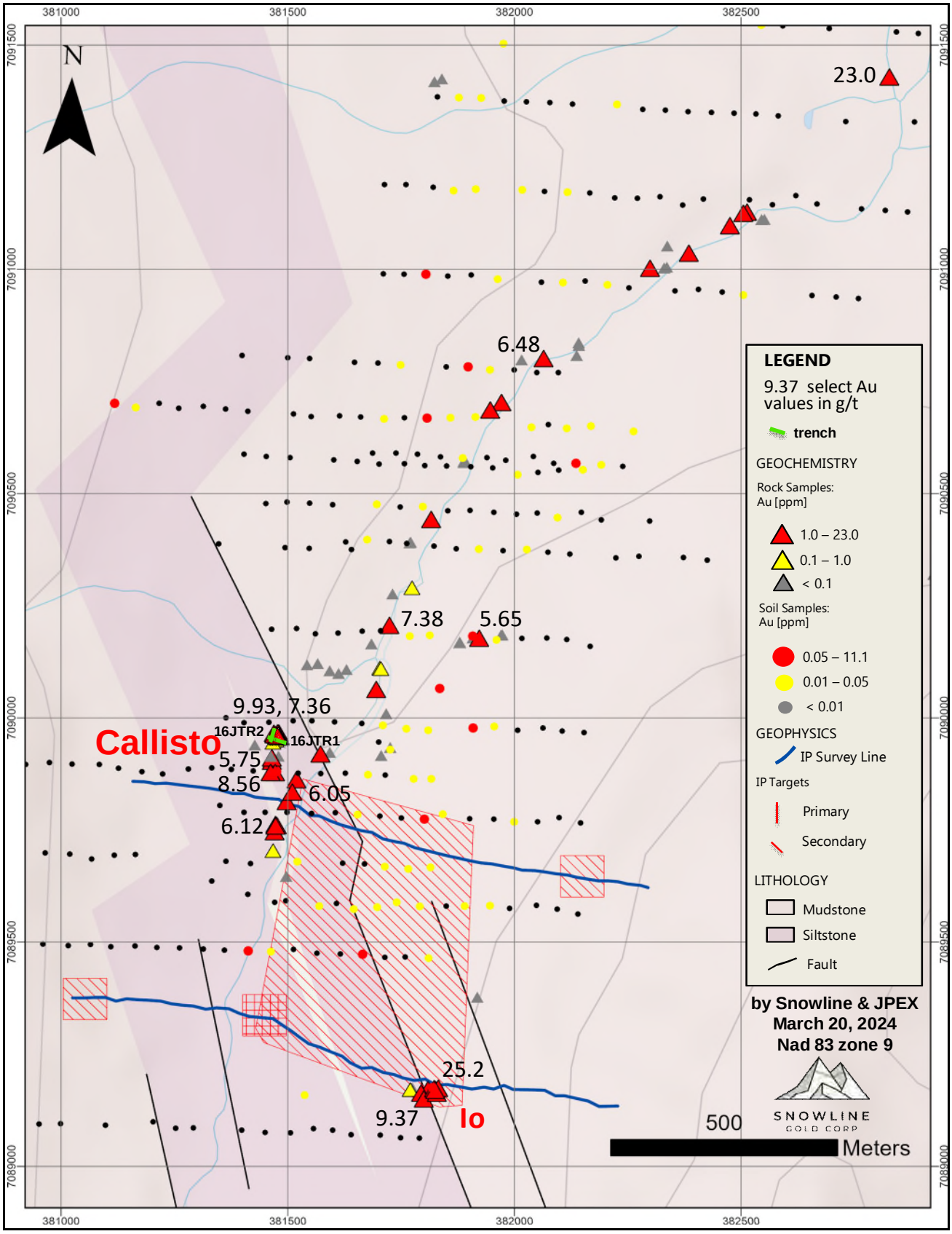


Figure 11: Jupiter Historical Geochemistry and Geophysics Compilation

6.3 Trenching (Figures 10 to 11, Table 5 and Photos 1 and 2)

At least 177m of trenching was undertaken on the Einarson Project by Anthill in 12 trenches as summarized below. Additional small trenches and pits were excavated with no significant results, which were not all fully documented. The 2012 data is sourced from Schulze (2013), 2013 data from Carey et al. (2014a), and the 2016 data from Yang and Shu (2017) and Mr. Shane Carlos (personal communication, 2024) as well as the Snowline compiled historical database. Locations of the **Mars** and **Jupiter** trenches are shown on Figures 10 and 11. A 10m hand trench was also dug by Strategic within their **Aphrodite** zone in 2013 *(Mitchell, 2014)*.

Table 5: Historical trench summary

Trench	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Az (°)	Length (m)	Target	Rock Samples
12TRB-1(B-5)	401582	7090336	046	18.7	Luna	11
12TRB-2	401632	7090291	052	22.8	Luna	16
12TRB-3*	401592	7090318	048	20.9	Luna	15
12TRB-4*	401558	7090345	042	15	Luna	8
13MTR1	378351	7079005	~100	33.5	Mars Main	31
13F2TR2*	357446	7082665	090	16	Odd	10
13MTR3*	377790	7080681	250	12	Phobos	9
13MTR4*	377144	7081601	~270	3	N Mars trend	4
13MTR5*	377094	7081708	090, 101	4	N Mars trend	5
13MTR6	377788	7080020	230	7	Phobos S	4
16JTR1*	381467	7089969	115	14	Jupiter	11
16JTR2	381482	7089961	205	10	Jupiter	0
13TRA	355766	7100477	267	10	Aphrodite	7
TOTAL	**13 trenches**			**186.9**		**131**

* visited by author in 2021

In 2012, four trenches for a total length of 77.4m were excavated by Stewart Basin Exploration for Anthill in the southern **Luna** target (referred to as the B1 zone in 2012) using a heli-portable Kubota backhoe. Despite being dug in a debris filled cirque, bedrock was intersected in all four trenches. Sampling returned low to background gold values, with the exception of two samples in Trench B-3 (separated by 4m with insignificant gold values), which yielded: 2.26 g/t Au over 2m from decrepitated, hematitic sandstone and; 0.674 g/t Au over 1.1m from limestone with red hematite altered clasts. No significant pathfinder associations with gold are present. The trenches were reclaimed but located by the author in 2021. The samples were found to be situated within an area underlain by Algae Formation limestone near the contact with siltstone and shale of the Narchilla Formation, along the Algae thrust and Algae anticline, a favourable environment for Carlin-style mineralization. It is further possible the decrepitated sandstone was decalcified limestone.

Approximately 60m of hand trenching in five trenches was conducted in the **Mars** area in 2013. A 33.5m long trench (13MTR1) was dug to more fully evaluate the controlling structures on the Mars Main zone, which was initially drilled in 2012. The trench returned 1.65 g/t Au over 33.5m, including 6.21 g/t Au over 8m, which included 9.25 g/t Au over 2m, accompanied by anomalous arsenic *(Photo 1)*. The gold-bearing zone

covers a 15m wide, 340°/steep east trending structural zone, with minor quartz veins, at the contact between sandy limestone and silicified siltstone, a similar setting to 12TRB-3 in the **Luna** zone.

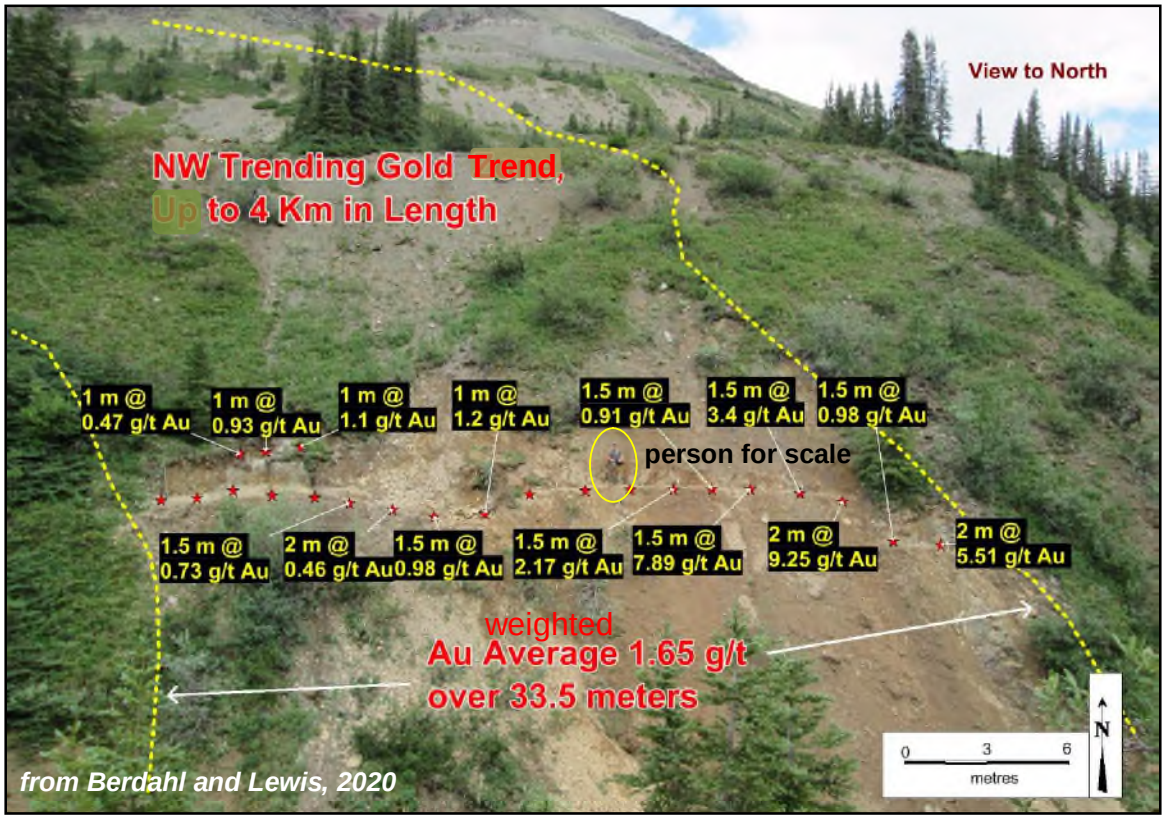


Photo 1: Mars Main Zone trench, view looking northerly

A 12m long hand trench (13MTR3) was excavated over the **Phobos** zone, which comprises a 70m by 5m exposure of strongly limonitic, pyritic fine grained sedimentary rocks of the Narchilla Formation hosting several quartz-scorodite veins to 15 cm in width,1.9 km to the northwest of the Main zone along the same structure. The trench yielded 0.441 g/t Au over 8m including 2.1 and 1.1 g/t Au each over 1m, accompanied by anomalous arsenic. A 7m long trench (13MTR6) across Narchilla Formation siltstone, 660m along trend to the south of the Phobos trench, returned 0.655 g/t Au over 5m with elevated arsenic.

The north end of the **Mars Trend** was trenched to follow up gold in soil anomalies. Trench 13MTR4 was dug along a ridge proximal to a 3.42 g/t Au talus fine anomaly, but no significant results were obtained. A separate rock sample returned 2.56 g/t Au but no description was logged. A pit below the rock sample location returned 2.17 g/t Au in soil from clay gouge, suggesting the possible extension of the Mars structure. A series of discontinuous trenches were dug along 12m of a ridge, proximal to a 1.17 g/t Au talus fine, 100m north-northwest of 13MTR4. No significant results were encountered.

A 16m long trench across a recessive zone on the **Odd** target exposed a northwest trending fault zone cutting limestone and siltstone, which yielded strong antimony values (6.9 to 62.2 ppm over 10m), anomalous mercury to 0.622 ppm, elevated arsenic

to 177 ppm, but no significant gold. In addition, several of the old McIntyre trenches were relocated confirming significant lead and zinc values and indicating strong mercury and significant antimony, ± elevated arsenic values. Other hand trenches were excavated which indicated gold values were transported, lying above relatively unoxidized, non-mineralized surficial materials and bedrock.

Two hand trenches (24m in two trenches were excavated at the Callisto zone in the central Jupiter target area, a kill zone (lack of vegetation due to high metal content in soil) covering a mound from the area of which quartz boulders had returned from negligible to 8.56 g/t Au, with 70% >1 g/t Au accompanied by strong antimony, high arsenic and weakly anomalous lead. The trenches did not reach bedrock, but one trench, up to 1.3m deep, did uncover gold-bearing quartz vein boulders with stibnite, pyrite and arsenopyrite floating within glacial till at mid depth; quartz boulders were rare at the trench bottom. Channel samples which included quartz boulders yielded >1 to 4.67 g/t Au and a quartz boulder returned 9.93 g/t Au. There is no data on the second trench, which extended perpendicularly from the end of the first and was not sampled. The boulder accumulation lies at the bend in the creek and would be sourced up-ice, which appears to be upstream. The kill zone is probably related to the mobility of antimony from stibnite from the quartz boulders in till and upstream and is not reflective of directly underlying bedrock.

Photo 2: Callisto zone at Jupiter, view looking southerly

Five small pits were dug in the Io zone, 700m to the southeast of Callisto, from which 0.75 to 25.2 g/t Au were obtained from quartz boulders in 2014 to 2015. Bedrock was not exposed but three quartz boulder samples yielded 1.74 to 4.36 g/t Au and a soil from one pit returned 5.31 g/t Au and Au, all with associated arsenic.

The trench on the **Aphrodite** zone targeted an overturned fold hinge hosting realgar and orpiment mineralization within the Algae Formation, and exposed mineralized and decarbonatized material with coarse grained realgar primarily on fractures, even in nonreactive horizons. Significant arsenic (971 ppm to 5.49%), mercury (3.9 to 42.1 ppm), antimony (1.23 to 11.4 ppm) and thallium (2.13 to 20.6 ppm) were obtained, but only background values for gold, and a soil sample yielded 511 ppm As.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology (Figures 12 to 15)

The regional geology of the northern Selwyn Mountains was first mapped by the GSC in 1952 at a 1:253,000 scale covering the eastern Project area, including a cross-section of the Misty Lake area *(Wheeler, 1954a* and *Wheeler, 1954b)*. Mapping by the GSC at a 1:250,000 scale continued to cover the northern Project area in 1974 *(Blusson, 1974)*. The southern Project area, covered by the northeast Niddery Lake map sheet (NTS 115O), was updated by the GSC at a 1:125,000 scale by Cecile and Abbott (1989), based on earlier 1:50,000 map sheets published in 1985, and incorporated into a 1:250,000 compilation of NTS 115O, released in 1992 *(Cecile and Abbott, 1992)*. The adjoining eastern Lansing map sheet (115N) was mapped at a 1:125,000 scale by the GSC and YGS *(Roots et al., 1995).* Additional 1:50,000 structural and stratigraphic mapping by Cecile (1996, 1998a, and 1998b) led to the first regional geological framework of the area (Cecile, 2000).

Due to the high exploration activity in the region due to the discovery of Carlin-type gold mineralization on the Rackla Project in the northwestern Einarson regional area, the YGS completed 1:50,000 scale mapping of the Rackla Belt, including the Nadaleen Trend and the Waldo, Emer and northwestern Ant claims *(Colpron et al., 2013)* and 1:75,000 scale mapping, which includes the western Einarson Project area *(Moynihan, 2014),* with a compilation produced of the regional area *(Moynihan, 2016)*.

The following geological discussion is primarily summarized from the above references and maps, Moynihan (2019), MacNaughton et al. (2016), as well as from prior Project reports by Berdahl and Lewis (2020) and Piette-Lauziere (2023). The tectonic setting is largely summarized from Moynihan (2019) Colpron and Nelson (2011), Nelson and Colpron (2007), and Colpron et al. (2007) and Piette-Lauziere (2023).

The Einarson Project lies within Selwyn Basin, a thick predominantly off-shelf metasedimentary and lesser metavolcanic sequence deposited on the southwestern margin of, and derived from, the North American craton from Neoproterozoic to Lower Paleozoic times *(Figure 12)*. The basinal rocks (**NAb**) were deposited in place as shallow to deep water marine rocks along the ancestral North American continental platform (**NAm**). Most of the other terranes were accreted to the continental margin from elsewhere by plate tectonics. The western Selwyn Basin was later truncated by the Tintina fault, transporting the western outboard portion into central Alaska *(Figure 12)*.

The Yukon-Tanana and other terranes collided and were accreted onto the continental margin in the Late Triassic to early Jurassic. The collisional forces were accommodated along the Robert Service and the Tombstone thrust faults and led to deformation and light metamorphism of the Selwyn Basin and ancestral North America near the collisions, out to the line marked as the “eastern limit of Cordilleran deformation” *(Figure 12)*. This regional northeasterly directed compression variably shortened units of Selwyn Basin through extensive faulting and folding, especially within the upper Narchilla Formation and above.

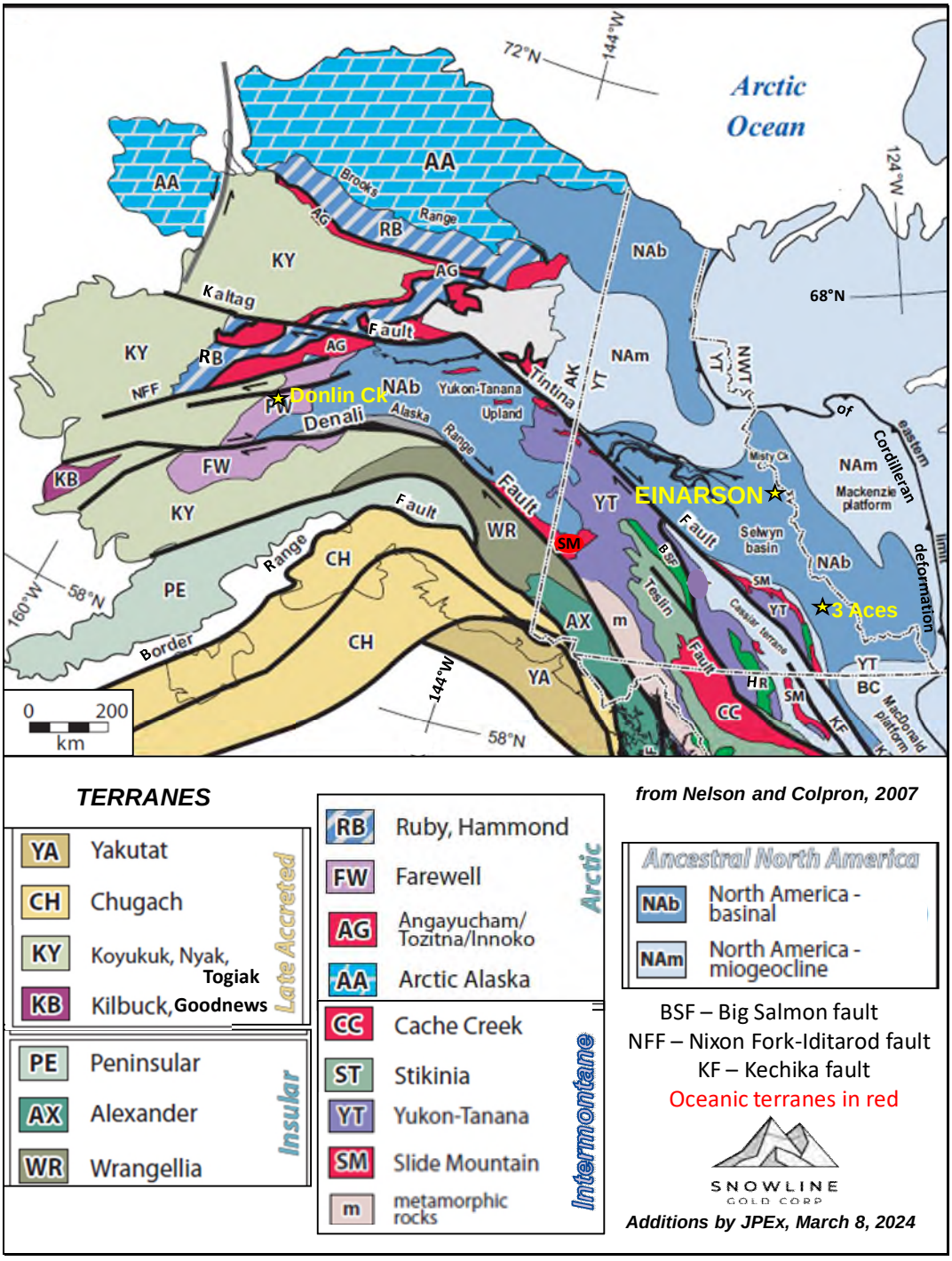


FIGURE 12: TECTONIC MAP

The stratigraphy southwest of the Selwyn Valley thrust fault *(Figure 13)*, as well as the Arrowhead and Elmer Creek thrust faults, was regionally folded into a large drag fold along the dextral Hess-Macmillan fault system *(Figure 13)*, which lies southwest of the Project. Major east-west trending features like the Dawson thrust fault and the Kathleen Lakes fault, west of the northwestern Project area, yield to a network of northwest-southeast and north-south trending deep seated faults on the Einarson Project *(Cecile and Abbot, 1992* and *Moynihan, 2014)*.

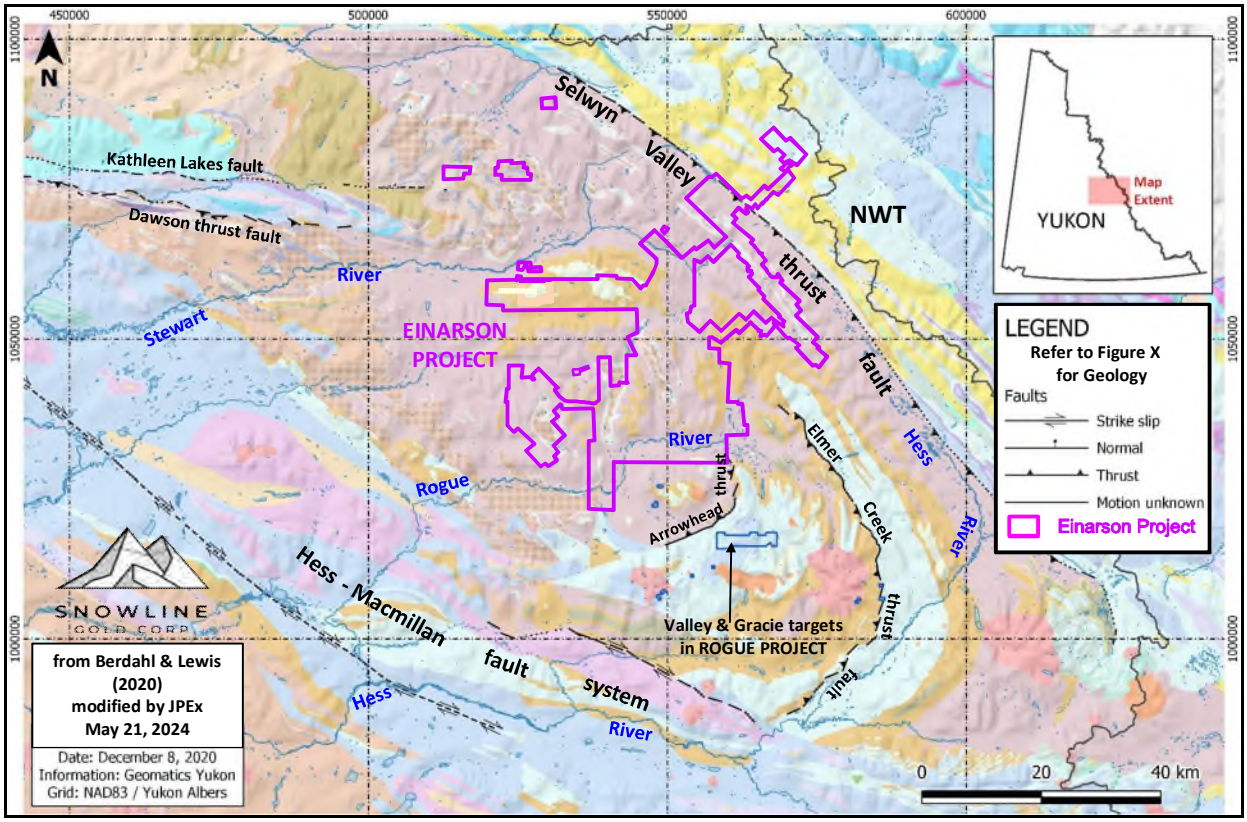


FIGURE 13: REGIONAL STRUCTURAL SETTING

Lithological units within Selwyn Basin include weakly metamorphosed siliciclastic units comprised of argillite, shale and sandstone grading to quartz pebble conglomerate with varying degrees of carbonate content, interlayered with somewhat regionally extensive carbonate units (limestone and dolomite), with minor turbidite and debris flow units. A general stratigraphic column is shown in Figure 14.

The Hyland Group, which forms the basal group of Selwyn Basin, consists of three major formations, from oldest to youngest; Yusezyu (coarse with lesser fine clastic rocks); Algae (limestone) and; Narchilla (primarily fine clastic, including green and maroon, sedimentary rocks of the Narchilla Member, with lesser coarse clastic sandstone and conglomerate of the Senoah Member). Coarse grained quartz rich detrital rocks (grits) and conglomerates containing clasts of the Algae Formation are observed at the contact with the Narchilla.

The Hyland Group, is overlain by the Cambrian Gull Lake Formation (primarily fine clastic rocks) and the Ordovician to Silurian Road River Group (black shale, chert and dolomitic siltstone), which represent clastic fill and deep water chemical precipitate of Selwyn Basin. The Gull Lake Formation is also locally overlain by volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of the Old Cabin Formation in the central regional map area *(Figure 16)*.

Moynihan (2014) indicates a correlation of the Blueflower Formation, which is dominated by slope-deposited siliciclastic strata of the Windermere Supergroup on the North American margin to the upper Yusezyu Formation of the Hyland Group of Selwyn Basin within the regional area of the Project *(MacNaughton et al., 2016)*. Within the eastern Rackla Project, the Blueflower Formation has been divided into three members and is underlain by carbonate stratigraphy of the Gametrail Formation, which in turn is underlain by turbidite dominant clastic stratigraphy and limestone of the Nadaleen Formation.

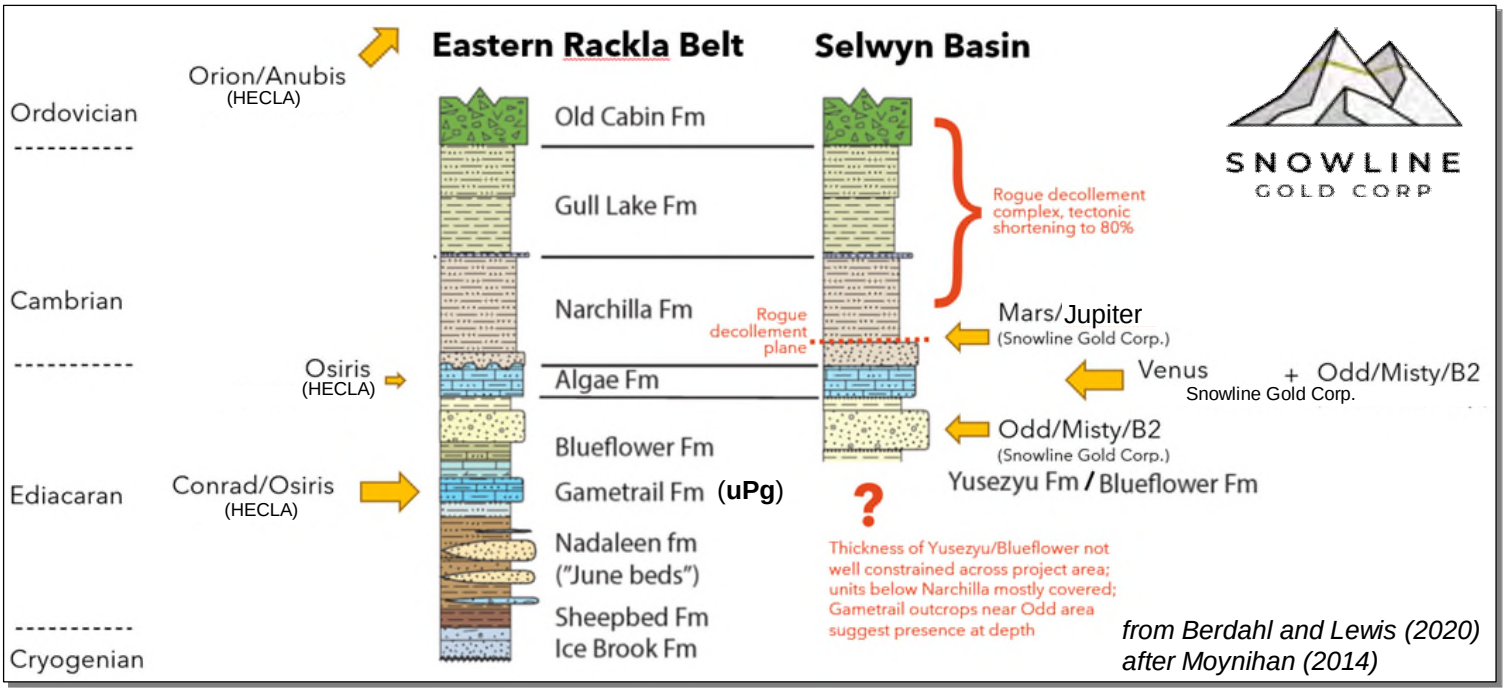
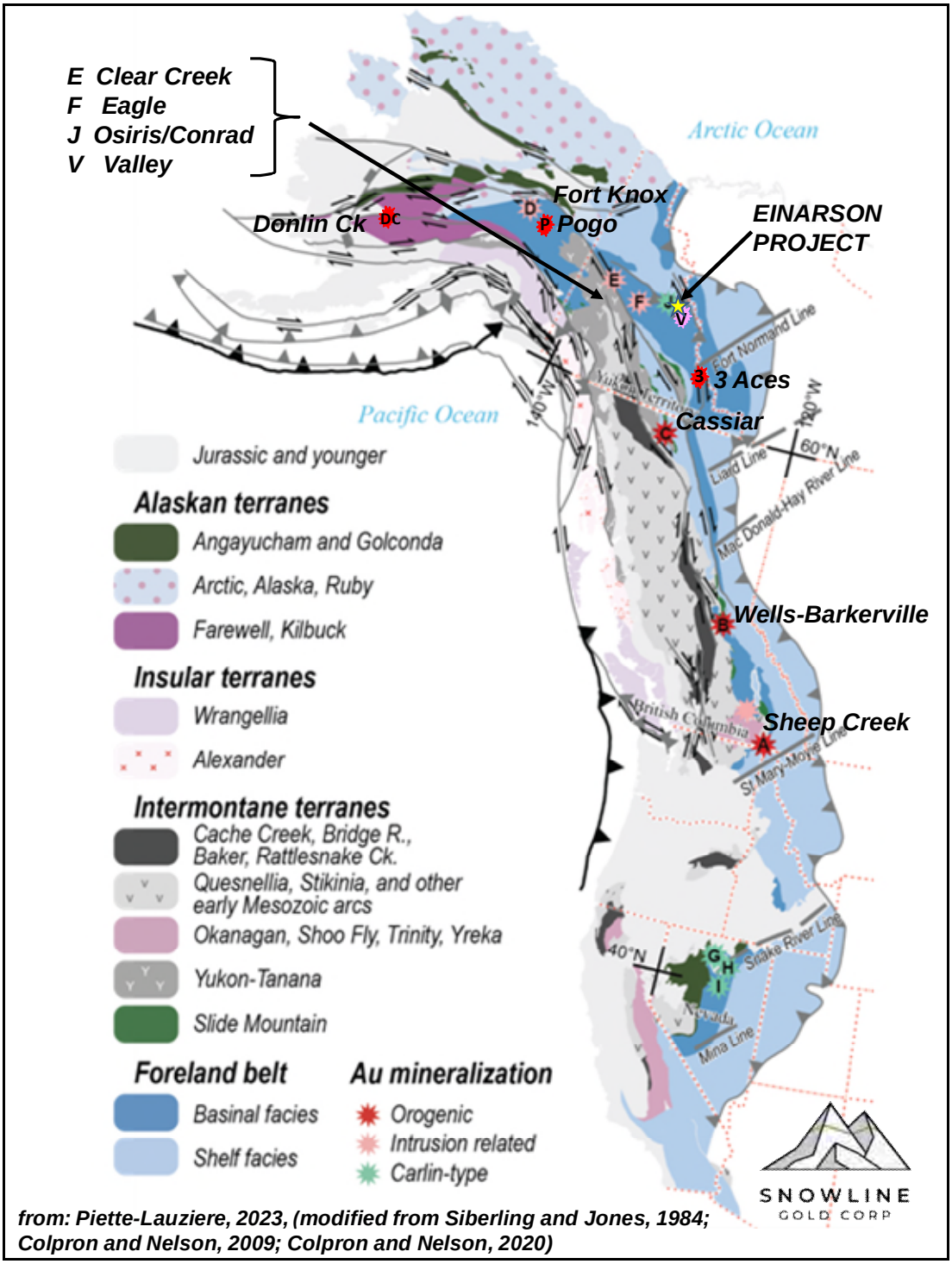


FIGURE 14: STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN

Northeast of the Selwyn Valley thrust fault, on the MacKenzie Platform (continental platform of North America), basal Cambrian siliciclastics of the Backbone Ranges Formation, deposited in shallow shelf to deltaic and fluvial settings, are overlain by the Sekwi Formation *(Figure 16)*, which is dominated by limestone and dolostone with siliciclastic intervals and deposited on a west facing platform, shelf-edge, and slope *(MacNaughton et al., 2016)*.

The following discussion on the Foreland Belt of the North American Cordillera is primarily summarized from Piette-Lauziere (2023). Prior to accretion, the western margin of the North American craton was rifted around 750-720 Ma and 570 ± 5 Ma, dated by U/Pb on zircon *(Colpron et al., 2002),* which marked the opening of the proto-

Pacific Ocean *(Ross, 1991)* and the formation of a sedimentary basin on its margin known as the Foreland Belt *(Figure 15)*. Selwyn Basin, which hosts the Einarson Project, was deposited on the Foreland Belt along the North American margin at this time. The 3 Aces drilled prospect is also hosted within Selwyn Basin, which was later truncated by the Tintina fault, transporting the western outboard portion into central Alaska where the Pogo deposit is situated.



from: Piette-Lauziere, 2023, (modified from Siberling and Jones, 1984; Colpron and Nelson, 2009; Colpron and Nelson, 2020)

FIGURE 15: FORELAND BELT MINERALIZATION

The Foreland Belt hosts three styles of gold mineralization (orogenic, intrusion related and Carlin-type) with ore deposit clusters in Alaska, Yukon, British Columbia and Nevada. Most of the known Carlin-style mineralization is located in Nevada; though it is also recognized in Yukon with the recent discovery of Carlin-style mineralization at the Conrad/Osiris deposit, approximately 15 km northwest of the Einarson Project and also documented on the Project at the Venus drilled prospect. Orogenic mineralization within the Foreland Belt is primarily documented in British Columbia Examples include: the Sheep Creek district in the south; the Cariboo Gold project (central British Columbia) and; the Taurus deposit at Cassiar in northern British Columbia, hosted in allochthonous rocks in fault contact with the Foreland Belt *(Allan et al., 2017)*. Orogenic mineralization is also recognized in the upper Hyland River area of Yukon, most notably at the 3 Aces drilled prospect. Intrusion related mineralization is evident on Snowline's Rogue Project to the south of Einarson, and in other locations within Selwyn Basin. They are associated with mid-Cretaceous intrusions of the Mayo and Tombstone plutonic suites, which have not been mapped on the Einarson Project.

7.2 Property Geology (Figures 16 to 17)

In 2011, mapping and assessment over the Einarson Project and a larger regional area were undertaken by Cook, to assess the geological potential for Carlin-style gold *(Cook, 2011)*, identifying a continental margin to basinal slope transition *(see Figure 5 in Nass, 2012)*, consistent with his characterization of favourable host units along Carlin-style trends in Nevada *(Cook, 2005)*.

From 2012 to 2013, Anthill completed mapping of: much of the **Mars Trend** at a 1:5,000 scale, with the northern limit of the trend in detail at 1:1,000; the **Odd** area at 1:10,000, with an apparently similar scale used at **Neptune** (Misty) and on the **Waldo** and **Emer** blocks and; the central parts of the property, including **Mars**, **Venus** and **Neptune** at a rough, preliminary 1:50,000 scale. Three detailed maps at 1:1,000 scale along three drill hole section lines were completed at **Venus** (main, northeast, and central zones) and an additional 1:500 scale map added to the northeast zone of **Venus** to gain a better understanding of the structural patterns and the newly discovered mineralized host lithologies. Petrographic analysis, select scanning electron microscopy with energy dispersive X-Ray analysis ("SEM-EDX") and relogging three drill holes in addition to the detailed mapping was completed by Kovacs (2014) on the **Venus** showing as partial fulfillment of her B.Sc. (Hons.) degree at Memorial University of Newfoundland.

In 2021, Snowline completed prospecting with minor reconnaissance mapping at **Mars, Neptune, Luna, Golden Lane, Odd, Emer, Waldo,** and **OB**, and geological mapping at **Jupiter**. Additional geological and structural studies were carried out at **Jupiter** and **Avalanche Creek** in 2022, with reconnaissance work at **Jupiter** to produce a stratigraphic section. Limited mapping was undertaken at **Pluto** in 2023. Details of the **Jupiter-Avalanche Creek-Mars-Pluto** mapping are discussed under section 7.2.1.

The Project is primarily underlain by Silurian to Neoproterozoic clastic sedimentary rocks of Selwyn Basin, which are dominated by clastic sedimentary rocks of the Lower

Cambrian Arrowhead Member of the Narchilla Formation, Hyland Group in the southeastern Project area, through the **Odd**, Main Block, **Neptune** and **OB** areas. Locally, the underlying Senoah Member of the Narchilla Formation is exposed, especially along streams. The underlying Algae (limestone) and coarse clastic dominated Blueflower formations are exposed on the **Odd**, western Main Block, and between the East Thirteen and West Fourteen thrust faults further east, all within the cores of anticlines, specifically at **Odd** along the Little Lakes anticline ("LLA"), in the **Ceres** area along the Einarson anticline (Algae and Blueflower formations are also exposed further south along the Einarson thrust on the Ram claims) and along the East Thirteen anticline in the northern **Mars** area. The Algae Formation limestone is also exposed along the flanks of the Algae Anticline within the **Golden Lane** further to the northeast.

The Arrowhead stratigraphy within the southeastern Project area, described above, is conformably overlain by shale, with minor limestone and conglomerate, of the Lower Cambrian to Ordovician Gull Lake Formation. In the Ant, NAD and northwestern Main Block areas undifferentiated clastic and mafic volcanic rocks, with local basal limestone, minor conglomerate and limestone of the Lower Cambrian Gull Lake Formation conformably overlie the Arrowhead Formation, which are overlain by volcaniclastic rocks of the Old Cabin Formation.

As noted above, the **Odd** target covers the 5 km by 10 km domal expression of the Little Lakes anticline, which exposes Algae carbonates and underlying Blueflower siliciclastic units. The Algae Formation is overlain by siltstones of the Narchilla Formation. An exposure of Gametrail Formation carbonates, the main host to mineralization at the Conrad/Osiris deposit on the Eastern Rackla Project, is mapped *(Moynihan, 2016)* approximately 30 km northwest of the **Odd** target suggesting the formation may be present but unexposed within the Little Lakes anticline as well. The core of the anticline is cut by small offset, steeply dipping fault structures that run roughly north-south through the main anomalous zones. Heavy and somewhat chaotic folding is present in the Blueflower Formation exposed in the core of the anticline. Immediately east of the anticline, the shallow, east dipping Little Lakes thrust, which generally follows a north-south valley, places a partially repeated section of Blueflower clastic and Algae carbonate rocks above siltstones of the Narchilla Formation.

The **Neptune** and **Luna-Marmot Pass** targets (**Golden Lane**) cover opposing ends of a narrow, elongate, 30 km long exposure of the doubly plunging Algae anticline. Thick, resistive carbonate sequences of the Algae Formation form the limbs of the anticline, conformably overlain by sandstone and siltstone of the Narchilla Formation. At **Neptune**, the fold plunges shallowly to the northwest, while in the southeastern **Golden Lane** the anticline plunges shallowly southeast. The trend is variably cut by steeply dipping, small offset faults striking parallel to its central axis, including the Algae thrust fault near its southeastern end and lies in the hanging wall of the major, southeast striking Selwyn Valley thrust fault, which may actually be the southern extension of the Richardson dextral strike-slip fault array, which would have very little strike-slip component here *(Maurice Colpron, personal communication, 2024)*. Zebra limestone was observed in the western B3-B4 area, just northwest of the Luna.

Shale/siltstone, and interbedded sandstone and grit of the Arrowhead and Senoah members of the Narchilla Formation, and the Algae Formation are exposed as a large wedge-shaped block in the **Venus–Aphrodite** Minfile area, with numerous smaller clasts scattered through the Old Cabin Formation *(David Moynihan, personal communication, 2024)*. An east-trending low angle thrust fault trends across the Ant and NAD claim blocks, separating dolostones of the Algae Formation from volcaniclastics of the Old Cabin Formation. Three phases of folding have been recognized at **Venus**. Detailed geology of this area is described under section 7.3, “Mineralization” and shown in Figure 29 under section 10.0, “Drilling”.

The **OB** claims, approximately 30 km northwest of the Main Block of Einarson, are underlain by the typical maroon and green fine clastic stratigraphy of the Arrowhead Member with minor limestone, underlain by sandy limestone and dolostone with minor clastic rocks of the Senoah Member, which is underlain by grey weathering, very fine crystalline limestone of the Algae Formation. Zebra limestone-dolomite was mapped along the ridge in 2021.

The **Waldo** and **Emer** claim blocks, which adjoin the Rackla Project, are underlain by clastic and lesser carbonate stratigraphy of the Blueflower Formation which is underlain by Gametrail Formation carbonate stratigraphy (main host to mineralization at the Conrad/Osiris deposit), which is in turn underlain by Nadaleen Formation turbidites and limestone. The Gametrail Formation at Emer is exposed along the flanks of an anticline, cored by the Nadaleen Formation. The Kathleen Lake fault appears to cut the southern edge of the Waldo and the Emer claims, proximal to an anticlinal feature on the latter. Recessive black weathering shale and siltstone of the Sheepbed Formation and brown weathering diamictite and interbedded clastics of the Ice Brook Formation are shown within the southeast corner of the Waldo claims.

In the northeast Project area, northeast of the Selwyn Valley thrust fault, basal Cambrian siliciclastics of the Backbone Ranges Formation are overlain by limestone and dolostone, with siliciclastic intervals, of the Lower Cambrian Sekwi Formation which are in turn overlain by black shale, chert and dolomitic siltstone of the Ordovician to Silurian Road River Group; the latter underlies the **Galileo** target.

On the Project steeply dipping faults cut stratigraphy which is relatively flat lying on a regional scale, but variably folded at smaller scales depending on the stratigraphy. The Blueflower, Algae, and the Senoah Member of the Narchilla formations form broad anti- and synclinal features across the district, with large (multiple kilometre scale) faulted anticlines corresponding to three domal structural features that expose both Blueflower and Algae formations. A detachment surface was mapped between the Senoah and Arrowhead members of the Narchilla Formation, with heavy isoclinal folding and shortening of about 80% in overlying units (including the Gull Lake and Old Cabin formations); the intensely shortened upper zone is referred to as the Rogue Decollement Complex *(Cecile, 2000)*.

A Table of Formations (“Fm”) follows and constitutes a legend for Figure 16.

SELWYN BASIN

Ordovician to Silurian

ODR: *Road River Group:* undifferentiated

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

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

Upper Cambrian

CSM3: *Old Cabin Fm:* mafic volcanic flows/tuff and hyaloclastic breccia, minor sandstone, siltstone

Lower Cambrian to Lower Ordovician

ICG: *Gull Lake Fm*: undifferentiated: argillite, siltstone, volcanic sandstone, shale, quartzite, with local basal limestone; minor conglomerate and limestone

ICG5: shale, with minor limestone and conglomerate

ICG2: siltstone, argillite, mafic metavolcanic and volcaniclastic rocks

Neoproterozoic to Lower Cambrian

PCH: *Hyland Group:* undifferentiated

PCH7: *Narchilla Fm:* Lower Cambrian

PCH7a: *Arrowhead Member:* maroon weathering maroon and pale green, minor quartzite, conglomerate, limestone

PCH7s: *Senoah Member:* grey, green, buff argillite, with minor thick quartzite and quartz pebble conglomerate, minor limestone, silty limestone

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

PCH5: *Yusezyu Fm:* primarily maroon and red weathering argillite and siltstone of Upper Maroon Member; calcareous, brown weathering sandstone, grey-white weathering quartzite, minor shale, argillite and grit*; in part equivalent to Blueflower Fm, Rackla Group (***uPB)**

SELWYN BASIN and MACKENZIE PLATFORM

Neoproterozoic to Lower Cambrian

uP: *Rackla Group:*

uPB: *Blueflower Fm:* variably calcareous argillite, sandstone, grit, quartzite, conglomerate, limestone

uPG: *Gametrail Fm:* yellow/orange weathering dolostone, dolomitic siltstone and minor limestone, diamictite and conglomerate

uPN: *Nadaleen Fm: grey, well-bedded silty limestone; siltstone, argillite, sandstone, conglomerate, quartzite, limestone turbidites*

uPs: *Sheepbed Fm: black weathering shale and siltstone*

PHCl: *Ice Brook Fm: brown weathering diamictite, interbedded mudstone and siltstone; sandstone-siltstone-argillite-wacke*

MACKENZIE PLATFORM

Lower Cambrian

lCs1: *Sekwi Fm:* siltstone, quartzite, conglomerate, dolostone, limestone

Neoproterozoic to Lower Cambrian

PCB1: *Backbone Ranges Fm:* thick bedded, medium to coarse grained orthoquartzite, minor siltstone, shale, phyllite, limestone

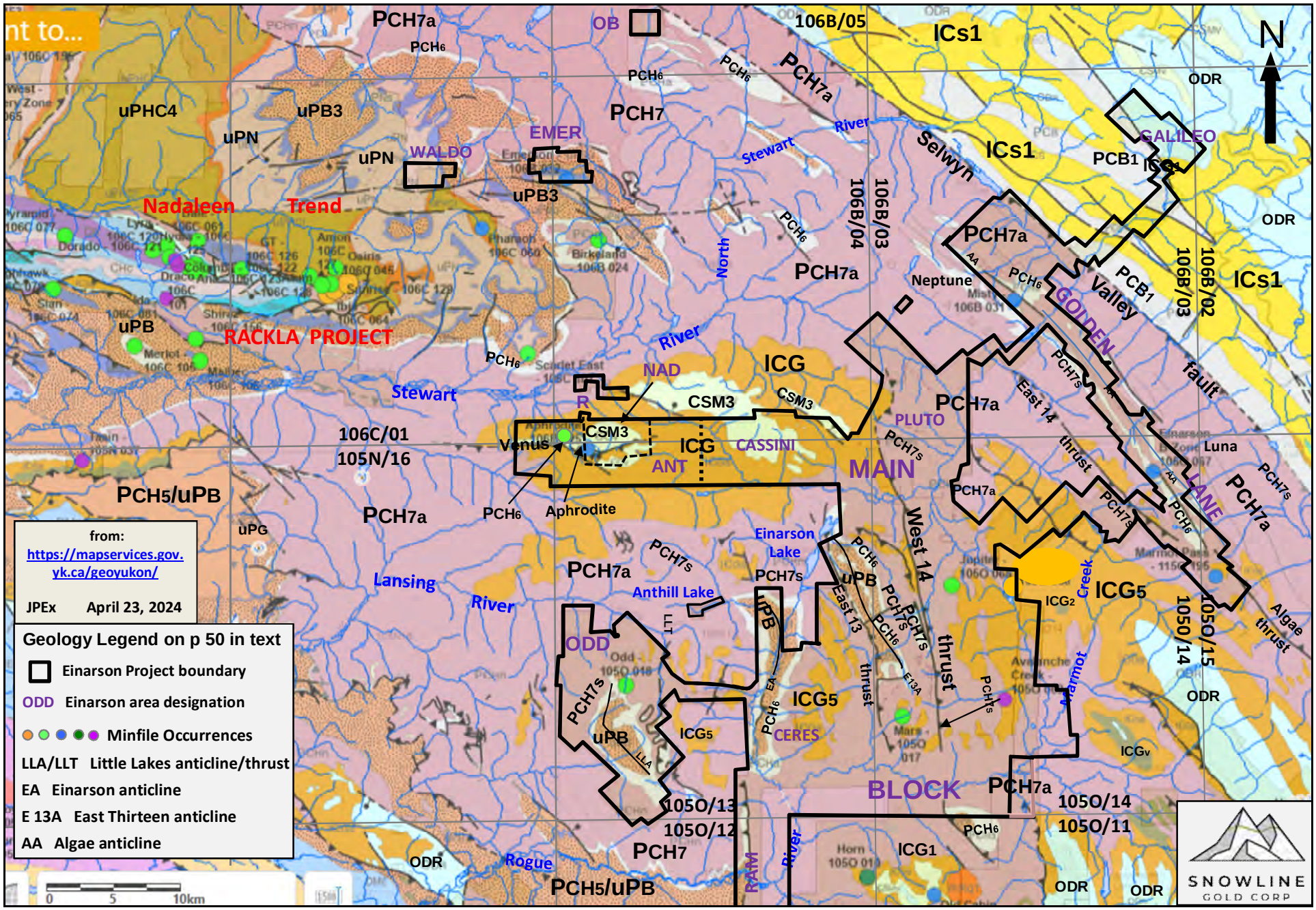


FIGURE 16: PROPERTY GEOLOGY

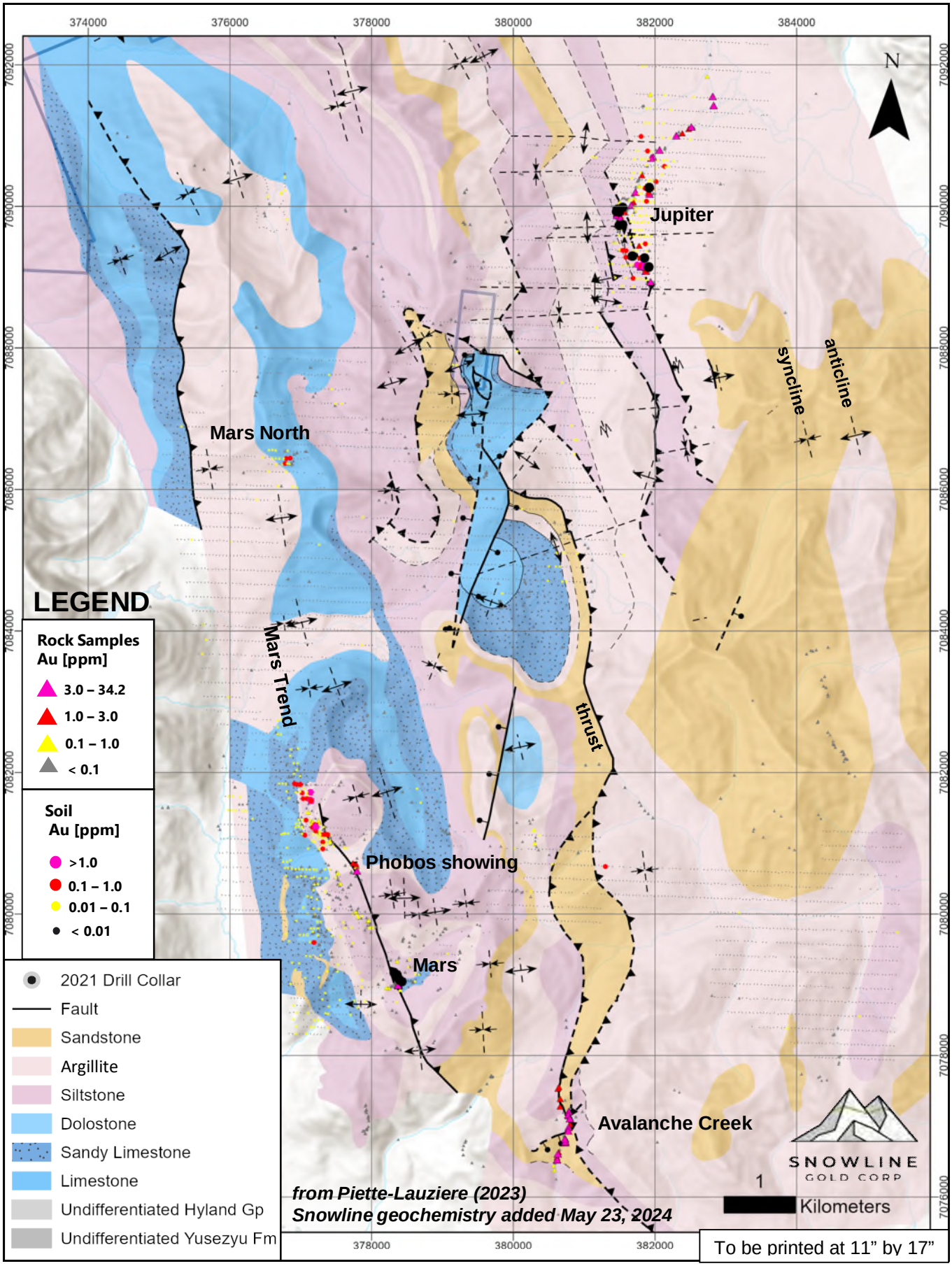


FIGURE 17: JUPITER-AVALANCHE CREEK-MARS GEOLOGY

7.2.1 Jupiter-Avalanche Creek-Mars-Pluto Geology (Figures 17 to 18)

Mapping of the **Jupiter** and **Avalanche Creek** targets by Snowline in 2021 to 2023 outlined what has been mapped by the GSC as Algae Formation limestone at the base of the stratigraphic package, overlain by fine clastic sedimentary rocks of the Narchilla Formation, comprising interbedded argillite, siltstone with sporadic sandstone interbeds and dominated by maroon coloured siltstone, and overlain by the Gull Lake Formation, characterized by turbidite sequences of siltstone to sandstone *(Figure 17)*. A stratigraphic section was prepared for **Jupiter** by Dr. Jay Barr from the reconnaissance work he completed *(Figure 18)*. The following discussion of the stratigraphy and detailed structure is summarized from Piette-Lauziere (2023).

The Algae Formation at the base of the stratigraphic package on the southwestern side of the **Jupiter** target, comprises an at least 300m thick pale blue weathering limestone, with a dark grey fresh surface. An erosional contact exists with the overlying basal Narchilla Formation (Senoah Member) which comprises a brown clastic limestone unit that contains monomictic conglomerate beds with clasts of the older limestone. This unit lies in stratigraphic proximity to a decimeter thick unit of quartz-pebble micro-conglomerate or coarse grit and a unit of dark-coloured dolostone beds with an estimated thickness in the order of 50m.

An up to 500m thick package of siltstone and argillite (sometimes interbedded with up to 40% sandstone) of the Arrowhead Member of the Narchilla Formation is deposited on top of the above lithologies and locally interbedded with a conformable interval of quartz-rich sandstone. Both the weathered and fresh colour of the argillite varies between grey, maroon and apple green and often changes between beds but also along the cleavage plane. In the Jupiter valley, the argillite is also interbedded with a clay-rich lithology with disseminated hematite. The unit at the top of the stratigraphic section, assigned to Gull Lake Formation, is characterized by thick beds grading from sandstone to siltstone, interbedded brown limestone and sandstone with thick beds of quartz rich sandstone.

At the **Avalanche Creek** target, a north-northwest – south-southeast thrust fault with a regional antiform juxtaposing Narchilla Formation argillite on quartz-rich siltstone, possibly of the Gull Lake Formation, was identified, crosscut by a potential normal fault oriented northeast-southwest.

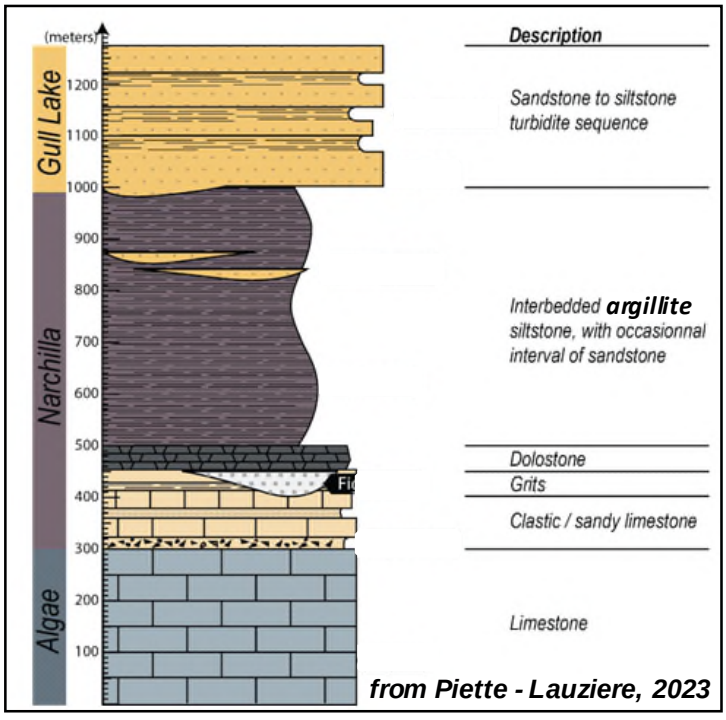


FIGURE 18: Jupiter Stratigraphic Section

Structurally, the **Jupiter** target sits in the hanging wall of the West Fourteen thrust, a steeply east dipping regional thrust fault with several hundred metres of vertical offset which also cuts through the **Avalanche Creek** target, 12 km to the south and the **Pluto** target, 10 km to the north. Cecile (1998b) mapped a detachment surface, separating tightly folded, heavily shortened members of the Narchilla Formation's Arrowhead Member and younger stratigraphy above the detachment (referred to as the Rogue Decollement Complex), from regionally folded members of the Narchilla Formation's lower Senoah Member *(Cecile, 2000)*. It is shown to strike north-northwest through the mineralized area at **Jupiter** and the overall folding (F_1) above the detachment parallels this *(Figure 17)*. The detachment was not definitively intersected in drilling, although a change in structural style was observed downhole *(Piette-Lauziere, personal communication, 2024)*.

The earliest structures preserved in the **Jupiter** target area are related to a thrust and fold geometry (D_1). The observed fault structures share the same orientation as the regional anticline's east-facing limb. The F_1 hinge axes variably plunging to the north-northwest and south-southeast are an indication the thrust and fold belt was further re-oriented by open folds with east-west oriented hinge axes (F_2), which indicates the geometry of the system may locally be re-oriented with thrust facing east or east-southeast. Since the thickest quartz veins with anomalous pathfinder concentrations were observed in D_1 thrust and back thrust structures, the mineralization is most likely to be hosted in the same structures. However, anomalous pathfinder element concentrations were also produced by extensional veins located in axial planar joints of the F_1 folds.

The **Mars Trend** lies in the hanging wall of the north-northwest trending East Thirteen fault, a moderately east-dipping regional thrust fault and lies proximal to the East Thirteen anticline, a closed, elongate and variably upright to overturned north-northwest–south-southeast trending feature, both mapped by Cecile (1998a & b). The anticline exposes carbonates of the Algae Formation and underlying clastics of the Blueflower Formation along a 15 km by 4 km area, complicated by parasitic anticlines and parallel and crosscutting faults.

The **Mars Trend** itself is dominated by the coarser clastics (sandstone and lesser grits) of the Senoah and lesser Arrowhead (argillite to siltstone) members of the Narchilla Formation further east. A series of small-offset thrust faults within the Narchilla appear to control mineralization at **Mars Main**, primarily a 340° fault which extends to the **Phobos** zone, after which it may be offset sinistrally and continue a further 500-600m to the north-northwest. An east dipping normal fault separates the Algae Formation from the Arrowhead Member, to the northwest of the Phobos zone.

Limited mapping of the **Pluto** target in 2023 (Piette-Lauziere, 2024) indicated a similar geological environment to the **Jupiter** target, but is primarily characterized by west-northwest–south-southeast oriented fold and thrust structures. Pluto is situated along the northern strike extent of the West Fourteen thrust and is primarily underlain by argillite and siltstone lithologies of the Narchilla Formation. The Gull Lake Formation is mapped by the GSC/YGS to the west of the West Fourteen thrust fault.

7.3 Mineralization (Figures 2, 5 to 11, 15 to 17, Table 6 and Photos 1 and 3)

The Einarson Project covers eleven Minfile occurrences *(Table 6 and Figures 2 and 16)* as documented by the YGS *(Government of Yukon, 2024a* and website http://data.geology.gov.yk.ca/Occurrences/*)*. However, the Mars NE showing was renamed **Jupiter** in 2021, resulting in ten documented Minfiles. Misty has also been renamed **Neptune** and both **Jupiter** and **Neptune** are referred to as such in this report. In addition, a number of additional targets include **Phobos**, **Cassini**, **Ceres**, **Pluto**, **Lassie** and **Galileo**.

Table 6: **Summary of Minfile Occurrences**

Name	Minfile No.	Status	Metals	Easting*	Northing*	Style ▪
Mars	105O 017	drilled prospect	Au, Sb, As	378393	7079068	orogenic/Carlin-type
Odd (F2)	105O 018	drilled prospect	Au, As, Sb	357666	7082561	Carlin-type
Odd (AB-43)	105O 018	drilled prospect	Zn, Pb (Ag)	356486	7082878	MVT
Jupiter	105O 065	drilled prospect	Au	381521	7089730	epizonal orogenic
Einarson B Zone (Luna)	105O 067	showing	Au	398302	7096443	Carlin-type
Mars NE ŧ	105O 068	showing	Au	387172	7088016	renamed Jupiter
Avalanche Ck	105O 069	anomaly	Au	386190	7079910	epizonal orogenic
Marmot Pass	105O 195	showing	Au, As	402602	7088278	Carlin-type
Aphrodite	106B 025	showing	Au, As	356202	7100456	Carlin-type
Venus	106B 026	drilled prospect	Au, Ag	355158	7100378	Carlin-type
Misty (Neptune)	106B 031	showing	Au	388548	7109936	Carlin-type
Emerson	106B 032	showing	Au	355290	7120906	Carlin-type

ŧ same as Jupiter; * UTM co-ordinates in NAD83, Zone 9; ▪ Carlin refers to disseminated carbonate hosted

The most advanced target to date is the **Jupiter** drilled prospect (originally the Mars NE showing), which was discovered by Anthill in 2014 with four of seven float rock samples collected yielding 1 to 25.2 g/t Au. It covers a 3 km long zone of anomalous gold-arsenic, ±antimony, in soils and abundant mineralized quartz ±carbonate boulders with epizonal orogenic style characteristics. Initial drilling along a 1.1 km extent in 2021 included intersections of 13.2 g/t Au over 6.5m in J-21-11 at the south end and 8.3 g/t Au over 4.7m in J-21-20 with minor visible gold, at the north end, limited by the drilling to date. Mineralization is hosted by fine clastic sedimentary rocks of the Arrowhead Member of the Narchilla Formation, comprising interbedded argillite, siltstone with sporadic sandstone interbeds and dominated by maroon coloured siltstone. The following discussion of the mineralization is summarized from Piette-Lauziere (2023).

Gold-bearing mineralization is characterized by quartz-carbonate veins, ± brecciation and in faults, with arsenopyrite, pyrite, ± minor stibnite and trace realgar in variably quartz-carbonate veined to quartz flooded and finely disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite-bearing host rocks, some of which are associated with fold hinges. Higher quartz content does not necessarily correlate with higher grade. Alteration consists of weak stratabound carbonate, moderate to strong white mica, and possibly white mica - clay alteration ±hematite. Quartz veins exhibit high crustal level textures such as druses and chalcedony, but are also boudinaged in faults and as breccia veins. Easterly dipping, bedding parallel, thrust faults and local fold hinges appear to localize mineralization.

The **Avalanche Creek** anomaly covers a 1 km long quartz-arsenopyrite boulder train discovered in 2020 by 18526 Yukon with results ranging from 0.06 to 34.2 g/t Au and thought to be related to the Jupiter drilled prospect, 12 km along strike to the north along the same fault structure *(Berdahl, 2021).* Two vein systems were sampled in 2022 with orientations similar to the north-northwest – south-southeast thrust fault and a potential northeast-southwest oriented normal fault mapped, but anomalous gold values were not obtained *(Piette-Lauziere, 2023)*.

No significant mineralization has been uncovered at the **Pluto** target, 10 km north of Jupiter. Follow up sampling of quartz veinlets hosted by sedimentary rocks from a 7.27 g/t Au in soil anomaly did not return anomalous gold or pathfinder elements and the source appears to be from fines in the glacial till.

The **Mars** drilled prospect covers a 3.5 km north-northeasterly trend (**Mars Trend**) of anomalous gold and arsenic, ±antimony, in soils with values ranging from negligible to 9.11 g/t Au. The Main zone at the south end was drilled by Anthill in 2012 and 2013, intersecting two moderately arsenical zones in fine grained clastic rocks carrying 0.57 g/t Au over 21.2m and 0.32 g/t Au over 25.9m from drilling and 1.65 g/t Au over 33.5m, including 9.25 g/t Au over 2m, from trenching associated with a 340° steep east trending shear zone, and possibly other structures (west-southwest) or their intersections. Carey et al. (2014a & b) describe the gold mineralization as being associated with quartz-carbonate-pyrite-arsenopyrite veins developed in both high-angle and low-angle fault/shear zones, and as replacement style mineralization peripheral to the structural zones. Discontinuous, high-angle quartz veins are also developed within low-angle, bedding parallel shear zones. Alteration is limited to narrow clay selvages to the structures.

The structure was intermittently traced 1.9 km to the north, where rock sampling returned 2.46 and 3.89 g/t Au at the **Phobos** showing, which consists of several quartz-scorodite veins to 15 cm hosted by strongly limonitic pyritic argillite over a 70m by 5m exposure. Other quartz-sulphide veins have been found with this orientation, notably 600m south of Phobos and along a 333/65°E trending limonitic fault associated with a parasitic anticlinal structure 500m to 1 km to the north with 0.2 to 0.3 cm widths ranging up to 0.7m. However, no significant results were obtained, except for one historical sample yielding 2.35 g/t Au.

Minor disseminated and fracture filling sphalerite-galena mineralization is associated with a subparallel gold-arsenic in soil anomaly to the west of the Mars Trend, with associated anomalous lead and zinc and widespread antimony within the Algae Formation carbonate unit.

Limited work on the **Ceres** target, approximately 7 km west of Mars Main, which covers a ridge with spotty anomalous gold, arsenic and antimony in soils, has not returned significant gold in rock sampling with only 0.11 g/t Au, 221 ppm As from quartz vein float.

Gold mineralization at the **Venus** drilled prospect is associated with a series of multi-metre scale pods of very fine grained arsenian pyrite, stylolitic textures and scorodite, primarily hosted by the upper half of a 150m thick, variably silicified dolostone unit of the

Algae Formation and related to northeast trending brittle faults and second generation (F_2) fold hinges *(Kovacs, 2014)*. Gold values from the pods range from 0.660 to 191 g/t Au, with values exceeding 20 g/t Au returned from multiple samples of certain pods on surface *(Photo 3)* and significant intercepts in drilling which includes 30.54 g/t Au over 6.4m within a broader zone of 9.67 g/t Au over 38.7m in D2-12-05; 0.678 g/t Au over 44.8m in D2-12-04; 0.729 g/t Au over 20.4m in D2-12-02 and; 15.16 g/t Au over 3.1m in D2-12-03. Strongly anomalous arsenic, antimony, thallium and mercury are present within shallowly southwest dipping units in the upper half of the dolostone unit. Realgar, orpiment and minor cinnabar mineralization are evident, especially through the central part of the dolostone and below the mineralization encountered in the drill holes.

Laboratory analysis of the mineralization showed microscopic grains of free gold associated with arsenian pyrite rims on pyrite *(Kovacs, 2014)*, typical of Carlin-style gold mineralization found in Nevada. This, together with observed alteration, structural setting, host rocks, geochemical associations and accessory minerals such as realgar, suggest that the gold at Venus is consistent with Carlin-style mineralization.

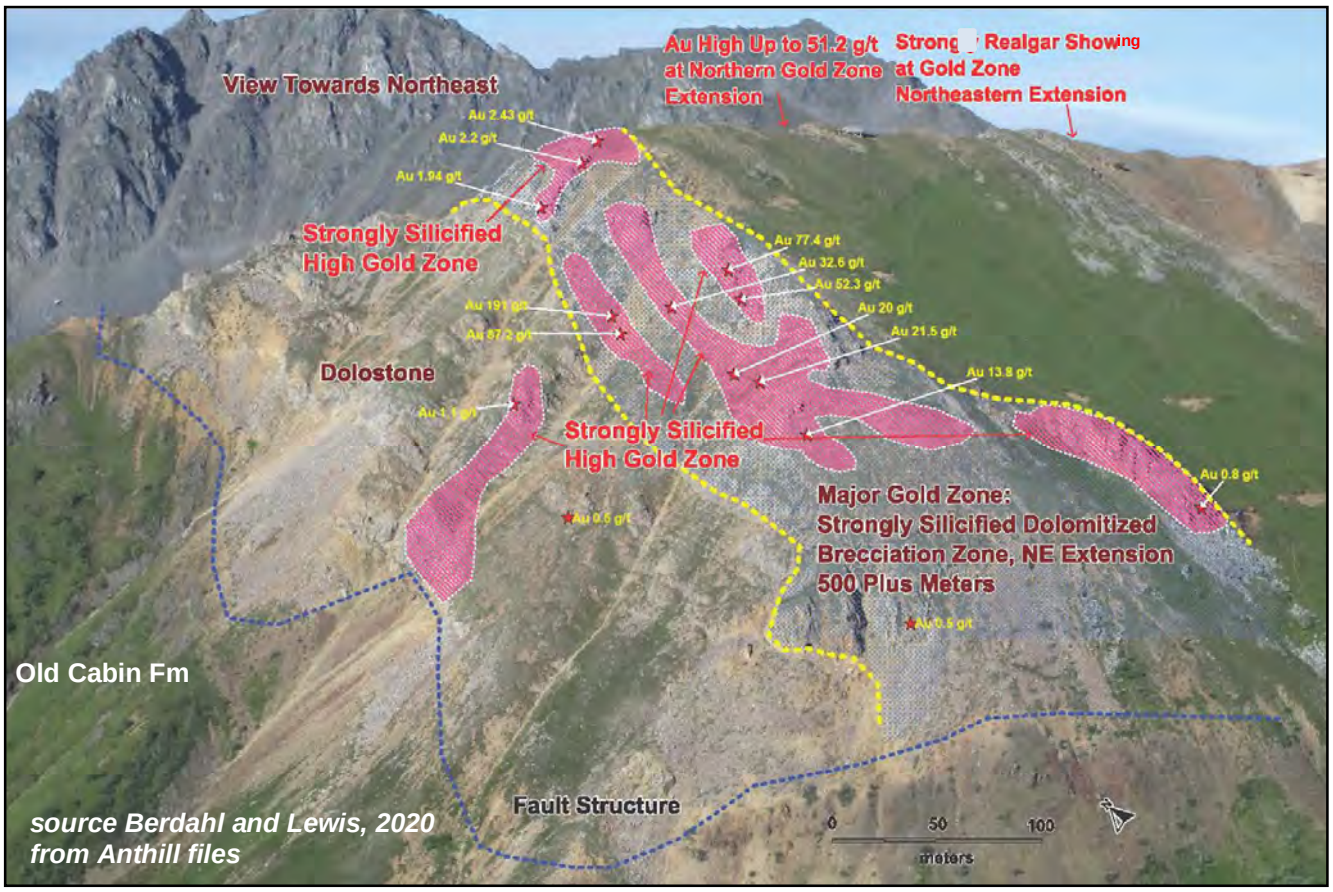


Photo 3: The Venus Zone, view looking easterly

The zone continues onto the adjoining NAD claims where decalcified, silicified and argillized limestone, realgar and orpiment showings (**Aphrodite**) are associated with Algae Formation carbonate horizons and limy grits. Rock sampling returned high Carlin-type pathfinder element values of arsenic, antimony, thallium and mercury, but only negligible to 0.42 g/t Au.

Mineralization at both the Venus and Aphrodite showings appear to be restricted to the Algae Formation, exposed within an older 1.7 km by 500m (tapering to 0m to the east) wedge shaped block, including lesser overlying Narchilla Formation, within younger Old Cabin Formation volcaniclastic stratigraphy. However, potential exists to increase the extent of known mineralization within the block and along strike to the east of the thrust fault, within which the block is exposed, where additional favourable stratigraphy and structures (anticlines) may be exposed or lie close to surface.

The **Odd** drilled prospect originally covered MVT style sphalerite-galena showings discovered by McIntyre in 1974-75, the most promising one was the AB-43 showing, which returned 7.6% Pb, 24.1% Zn over 3.05m from trenching and 1.4% Pb, 14.5% Zn over 2.7m and 1.9% Pb, 9.1% Zn over 3.05m from drilling. Mineralization was primarily cross-cutting and in fracture fillings, but locally massive on surface and was commonly associated with zebra breccia development. The MVT style mineralization is significant in that lead-zinc mineralization within the host carbonate unit is commonly found peripheral to Carlin-type mineralization, as an earlier phase and zebra textures are also common in Carlin systems. The Odd target now includes nearby Carlin-type soil geochemical anomalies delineated in 2011 and 2012 and drilled by Anthill as their F2 target in 2013. Significant results from rock sampling were not obtained, but potential remains within the favourable Algae Formation (and possible underlying Gametrail Formation) carbonate stratigraphy, which is folded and cut by thrust and high angle faults.

The Misty (now **Neptune**) showing covers a 4 km trend of anomalous gold ±arsenic-antimony in soils, 0.103 g/t Au over 96m from rock channel sampling and prospecting samples to 0.6 g/t Au in a favourable Carlin-style setting with impure carbonate stratigraphy which is folded and cut by thrust and high angle faults. Better potential may exist lower in the stratigraphy, proximal to the Algae Formation contact, and potential was thought to exist at a higher elevation (exposed on the ridge to the southeast) by Shane Carlos *(personal communication, May, 2024)*.

The Einarson B Zone showing (now **Luna**) covers an 11.5 km long gold ±arsenic-antimony anomaly along the southern Golden Lane which follows the faulted axis of the Algae anticline southeasterly from Neptune. Trenching on the **Luna** zone returned 2.26 g/t Au over 2m from decrepitated (possibly decalcified or “sanded” limestone); hematitic sandstone and quartz breccia to the west contained 0.884 g/t Au with 0.63% As. A rusty zone was observed on cliffs to the south of this by the author in 2021, but a few samples in talus below were not anomalous *(Pautler, 2021c)*.

The **Marmot Pass** (“B1 zone”) showing covers a gold-arsenic-antimony and mercury soil anomaly at the southeast end of a 30 km soil trend (Golden Lane) from Neptune and through the Luna target in a Carlin-style setting with minor gold-bearing quartz-arsenopyrite float and limonitic vein subcrop.

The Emerson showing, on the Emer claims and referred to as **Emer** by Snowline, covers an open 500m by 400m gold, ±arsenic-antimony, soil anomaly from which rock grab samples of Gametrail Formation limestone yielded 0.54 and 0.51 g/t Au in a Carlin-style setting. Small, discontinuous areas of anomalous lead-zinc-silver soil geochemistry may also reflect sphalerite-galena mineralization hosted by the carbonate

unit, commonly observed in early stages of Carlin systems. A multi-element anomaly of this type is centred on the intersection of a normal fault with a strike-slip splay of the Kathleen Lakes fault, within an anticlinal feature.

The Waldo claims exhibit a subtle gold-arsenic-antimony anomaly with a strong structural and lithological correlation with the Pharoah occurrence (106B 060), approximately 5 km to the south of the Project on adjacent ground, where Carlin-type mineralization is hosted along the boundary between the basal and the lower Nadaleen Formation. Gametrail Formation limestone, the main host to Carlin-type mineralization at the Conrad/Osiris deposit, has also been mapped by the YGS in the eastern claim area. The author has not been able to verify the mineralization on the adjacent property and the above information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Einarson Project.

The OB claims cover a 2.4 km long, west-northwest trending, >30 to 522 ppb Au anomaly accompanied by anomalous arsenic, ± antimony, mercury and thallium. A steeply dipping, 10m wide, thinly laminated sulphidic, siliceous limestone horizon was found at the eastern end of the anomaly, but did not return anomalous results.

The Galileo target comprises a zinc-rich target in the northeast Project area with widespread zones of anomalous zinc, lead and silver in soils. Limited prospecting returned rock grab samples yielding 18.7% Zn and 4.95% Pb with 97.6 g/t Ag, proximal to a showing of brecciated quartz-carbonate veins at least 8 cm thick assaying 7.86% Zn. Although, a few spot high gold in soils were obtained, including one of 0.932 g/t Au and one small cluster with four samples > 0.1 to 0.635 g/t Au (with one of 11.1 g/t Au repeated by fire assay-gravimetrics at 0.025 g/t), no significant gold values have been returned from surface rock sampling.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES (Figure 19)

Exploration on the Project is at an early stage so that the deposit models are not definitively known and there is uncertainty and some debate as to the categorization of some gold deposits into various deposit models due to limited research and overlapping characteristics. Specifically, the epizonal (shallow level) orogenic (associated with mountain-building) model includes deposits previously classified as turbidite-hosted deposits *(McMillan, R.H., 1996)* and exhibits overlapping characteristics with intrusion related gold and epithermal models. Furthermore, Carlin-type deposits *(Schroeter and Poulsen, 1996)* have been poorly understood, were originally thought to be epithermal or distal skarns and not recognized in the Einarson regional area until 2010. Recent literature suggests a common “continental margin sediment-hosted gold” deposit model for Carlin-type deposits and sediment-hosted orogenic models *(Large et al., 2011)* as discussed in Berdahl and Lewis (2020).

Mineralization observed at the Jupiter, Avalanche Creek and Mars occurrences has been interpreted as epizonal orogenic *(Berdahl and Lewis, 2020).* There is also strong potential for Carlin-type gold mineralization on the Project, particularly along the Golden Lane at the Neptune and Luna, and at the Odd target. Both of these styles of

mineralization on the Project may share a common deposit type referred to as continental margin sediment-hosted gold, as noted above. Potential may also exist for epithermal gold which share some common characteristics with the models discussed above. A brief description of these deposit types follows, primarily summarized from Berdahl and Lewis (2020), Large et al. (2011), McMillan (1996) and Schroeter and Poulsen (1996).

The mineralization discussed in this section is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Einarson Project, which is the subject of this report.

8.1 Epizonal Orogenic Gold

Epizonal orogenic gold deposits form in the highest crustal levels (<6 km depth) as a continuum of gold deposits related to fluids that are derived from metamorphism of country rock during tectonic collision *(Groves et al. 1998* and *Pitcairn et al., 2006)* or derived from tectonic slab devolatization following subduction (*Groves and Santosh, 2016)*. Such fluids migrate upwards and laterally along fault structures and into permissive rock layers, precipitating various minerals in response to changes in temperature, pressure and chemistry. In environments like the Einarson Project, where rock units with different permeabilities are juxtaposed, structural features like anticlines can act as fluid traps, directing fluid flow and focusing mineralization.

This deposit type includes, but is not limited to, the turbidite-hosted gold subclass of orogenic gold deposits, which comprise gold-quartz veins, segregations, lodes and sheeted vein zones hosted by fractures, faults, folds and openings in anticlines, synclines and along bedding planes in turbidites and associated poorly sorted clastic sedimentary rocks, deposited in submarine troughs, periarc basins, foreland basins and remnant ocean basins where sedimentary rocks were typically formed on continental margins or back-arc basins.

Mineralization observed at the Jupiter, Avalanche Creek and Mars occurrences has been interpreted as epizonal (shallow level) orogenic, based on: the high level (gold-arsenic-antimony-mercury) geochemical signature; the low-temperature mineral assemblage and mineral textures observed; low grade prehnite-pumpellyite metamorphism *(Cecile, 2000);* lack of vertical alteration or metal zoning; strong control by subsidiary structures and; no evidence for a direct connection between hydrothermal fluids and a magmatic source. Examples of this deposit type include Newmont Corporation's Coffee Gold Project in Yukon, Donlin Creek in southwest Alaska, the Cariboo Gold deposit in Wells-Barkerville, British Columbia, Nova Scotia’s Meguma district, Newfoundland’s Queensway Project, Australia’s Bendigo district and Uzbekistan’s large Muruntau deposit.

8.2 Carbonate-Hosted Disseminated Gold

Carlin-type gold also known as carbonate-hosted disseminated gold deposits comprise very fine grained, micron-sized gold and sulphides disseminated in zones of decarbonated calcareous rocks and associated jasperoids. They formed in passive

continental margins with subsequent deformation, were deposited in shelf-basin transitional (somewhat anoxic) environments and are stratigraphically controlled, often occurring in anticlinal or domed but relatively flat-lying permeable units capped by less permeable stratigraphy (the contacts in some cases can be thrust faults), with steeply-dipping, deep-seated structures serving as fluid conduits.

Gold occurs evenly distributed throughout host rocks in stratabound concordant zones and in discordant breccias. Host rocks are most commonly thin-bedded silty or argillaceous carbonaceous limestone or dolomite, commonly with carbonaceous shale. Elemental associations are arsenic-antimony-mercury-thallium. Ore mineralogy (principal and subordinate) includes native gold (micron-sized), pyrite with arsenian rims, arsenopyrite, stibnite, realgar, orpiment, cinnabar, fluorite, barite, rare thallium minerals, with fine grained quartz, barite, clay minerals, carbonaceous matter and lesser late-stage calcite veins as gangue mineralogy.

The Venus-Aphrodite showings on the Ant and NAD claims within the Project are an example of Carlin-type gold mineralization on the Project and there is strong potential along the Golden Lane particularly at the Neptune and Luna target areas, and at the Odd target based on: proximity to known deposits of this type (the Osiris and Conrad deposits in the Nadaleen Trend of the Rackla Gold Belt, 25 km northwest of the Project; presence of impure carbonate host rocks and carbonaceous matter; recognition by Cook (2011) of a continental margin to basinal slope transition environment; the gold-arsenic-antimony-mercury-thallium signature; presence of anomalies and mineralization along lithological contacts in relatively flat-lying units and antiformal traps; association with thrust faults and deep seated structures and; presence of fine disseminated pyrite.

8.3 Continental Margin Sediment-Hosted Gold

Sediment-hosted epizonal orogenic and Carlin-type gold deposits share similar environments in terms of pressure and temperature of formation. Fluids responsible for mineralization in both types appear to have similar chemistry and may have similar sources. Both types commonly see gold mineralization associated with arsenian rims on pyrite and the host rocks of many epizonal orogenic deposits are deposited alongside former passive continental margins, characterized by fine grained clastic units such as shale and sandstone interbedded with carbonate rock sequences.

Such deposits (sediment-hosted epizonal orogenic and Carlin-type) may form a genetic group *(Large et al., 2011)*. In this scenario gold, arsenic and sulfur are released from carbonaceous sediments by conversion of sedimentary pyrite to pyrrhotite deeper in the basin. Gold and arsenic are deposited in the upper stratigraphy, associated with focusing of fluids along faults and into anticlinal zones or shears, and along favorable rock contacts. The exact deposit type formed would ultimately depend on the units and structural geometry that fluids encounter near surface, suggesting that Carlin-style gold deposits and sediment-hosted epizonal orogenic gold deposits could form in proximity to one another. Stratabound replacement would form deposits similar to those of Nevada's Carlin trend as well as the nearby Conrad and on-Project Venus occurrences. Quartz reefs account for mineralization in Nova Scotia's Meguma district; fold/shear

concentration is the depositional mechanism at Russia's Sukhoi Log and may be responsible for mineralization in the Jupiter and Avalanche Creek areas at Einarson.

A generalized plan of this model, showing the range in mineralization styles and potential fluid pathways, is shown in Figure 19.

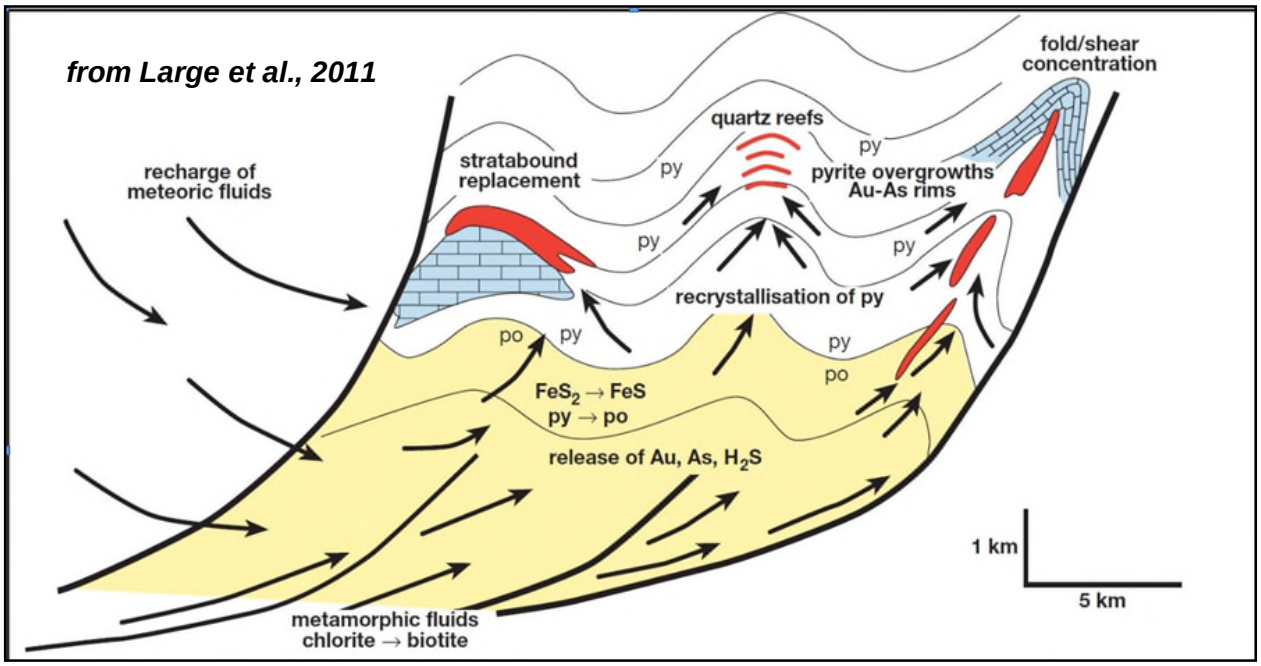


Figure 19: General Plan Model of Continental Margin Sediment-Hosted Gold Deposits

Examples of this deposit type include Donlin Creek in southwest Alaska, the Cariboo Gold deposit in Wells-Barkerville, British Columbia, the Meguma district in Nova Scotia, the northern Carlin trend in Nevada, Australia's Bendigo district, Kyrgyz Republic's Kumtor deposit, Sukhoi Log in Russia and Uzbekistan's large Muruntau deposit.

8.4 Zinc-Lead Deposits

In addition, zinc-lead mineralization has been encountered on the Project, but is not currently the focus of exploration by Snowline. The Galileo target exhibits potential for sedimentary exhalative ("Sedex") style mineralization based on two, 1.2 km long, strong >500 ppm Zn , ±lead-silver anomalies with copper and antimony enrichment; one occurs as zinc-enriched ferricrete in an area underlain by black shale and lesser chert of the Road River Group. Minor spotty anomalous gold in soil to 0.932 g/t was also evident, and silver to 23.2 ppm in soil was associated with black shale. Large Sedex style zinc-lead deposits are known within the Selwyn Basin, such as the Tom-Jason deposits at Macmillan Pass and the Howard's Pass deposit.

MVT zinc-lead mineralization has been observed in carbonates of the Algae Formation at the Odd target *(Shearer and McKelvie, 1976)* with historical trench results verified by Anthill. However, thick sequences of dolomite alteration are lacking and much of the mineralization was cross-cutting and in fracture fillings. At Mars a parallel trend of podiform lead-zinc mineralization was identified within the Algae Formation, about 700m

to the west of the Mars Trend, which may have potential for MVT mineralization. In both cases, the mineralization was commonly hosted by zebra textured dolostone. Such mineralization can be related to an early-stage event in Carlin-type systems, and possibly in continental margin sediment-hosted gold systems.

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

9.0 EXPLORATION (Figures 6, 20 to 24, Tables 7 to 9 and Photos 1 to 5)

Exploration work by Snowline on the Einarson Project since the granting of the purchase agreement in 2021 was undertaken between 2021 to 2023 and includes:

- prospecting with reconnaissance mapping, and concurrent rock (282 samples), and stream sediment (4 moss mats on Mars) sampling at Jupiter, Mars, Odd, Avalanche Creek, Golden Lane (including Neptune and Luna), Emer, Waldo, OB and Pluto,
- trenching (54m in one trench at Jupiter),
- grid and contour soil geochemistry (about 2,300 samples) on Jupiter, Golden Lane (Neptune to Luna) and Pluto,
- UV fluorescence on the 2013 drill core from the Odd target,
- Unmanned Aerial Vehicle ("UAV") photogrammetry over the Mars, Jupiter, Avalanche Creek, Neptune and Luna targets,
- construction of the 50-person Forks camp and extension of the Forks airstrip to 1,000m in length,
- 4,340m of diamond drilling in 21 holes on Jupiter,
- downhole IP/RES and optical/acoustic televiewer on four open 2021 Jupiter drill holes,
- ground 3D IP/RES on Jupiter,
- detailed geological mapping, thin section and structural studies at Jupiter and Avalanche Creek with the preparation of a stratigraphic section at Jupiter,
- environmental studies at Jupiter, and reclamation.

In addition, the 2020 exploration program *(Berdahl, 2021)* was initially paid for by 18526 Yukon with a 60% reimbursement by YMEP, and the remaining 40% reimbursed to 18526 Yukon by Snowline following the close of the purchase agreement of Senoa Gold Corp. It comprised a five day program involving the collection of 180 contour soils at a 50m spacing and 73 rock grab samples to inspect two new target areas for Jupiter style mineralization and resulted in the discovery of the at least 1 km long **Avalanche Creek** zone of quartz-arsenopyrite boulder float located 12 km to the south of Jupiter, along the same regional fault structure. Results from the 22 quartz-arsenopyrite vein samples collected ranged from 0.06 to 34.2 g/t Au with an average of 7.8 g/t Au. The other target was the Twain (now referred to as **Ceres**) covering a ridge north of Clemens Creek with spotty, anomalous gold, arsenic and antimony in soils identified by 18526 Yukon in 2013, but the best rock sample contained only 0.11 g/t Au and 221 ppm As from quartz vein float while contour soil sampling returned low gold values, with arsenic and antimony elevated towards the western end of the survey, downslope from the Twain zone.

Diamond drilling is discussed under section 10.0, “Drilling”. The 2021 to 2023 work is discussed under their respective sections below. Details of the 2021 program are primarily summarized from de Pasquale and Hindemith (2023), details of the 2022 program from Piette-Lauziere (2023), the 2023 program from Piette-Lauziere (2024), and additional details sourced from Snowline directly *(Snowline, 2024b)*.

Multi-element stream sediment geochemistry now covers approximately 75% of the Project area, with about 50% covered by soil geochemistry. Mapping and rock geochemistry is primarily reconnaissance in scale with detail in the Jupiter, Odd, southern Mars and Golden Lane (primarily Neptune and Luna) target areas. Drilling is currently restricted to the Jupiter, Mars Main, Venus and Odd drilled prospects with 11,063m of diamond drilling in 56 holes.

9.1 Soil and Stream Sediment Geochemistry (Figures 6, 17, 20, 24 & Table 7)

A total of approximately 2,300 soil and four stream sediment samples were collected and analyzed for gold and multiple other elements on the Einarson Project by Snowline from 2021 to 2023. The 2021 and 2022 soil programs were conducted by Snowline personnel with some contracted to Big River Mineral Exploration, a company 100% owned by the Na-Cho Nyäk Dun Development Corporation. The 2023 soil program was conducted by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd. (“Archer Cathro”). Gold in soil results are shown in Figure 20 with a detailed map of the gold results from the Jupiter-Avalanche Creek-Mars area in Figure 17 and detail of the Jupiter drill area in Figure 32.

All soil and silt samples were recorded using hand-held GPS units and were marked by flagging tape with the sample number. Approximately 300g of soil or silt were collected, placed into individually numbered Kraft paper bags and dried at camp. Soils were collected from the B-C horizons (C horizon was preferentially sampled where possible) with hand-held augers. The four stream sediments consisted of moss mats collected from the leeward side of boulders within creeks in the northern Mars Trend. All samples were bagged in rice bags, shipped by float plane in 2021 and wheeled plane in 2022-23 to Mayo or Whitehorse, then transported to ALS (2021-2022) or Bureau Veritas (2023) in Whitehorse via expeditor or Snowline personnel.

Infill soil samples were collected on the Jupiter (554 samples) and Neptune (80 samples) to Luna (611 samples) targets in 2021 at a 50m spacing on east-west trending lines 100m apart, with a few lines at >200m spacing. Less than 20% of the samples are described as talus fines, primarily from the Golden Lane and Avalanche Creek. In 2023, soil sampling (1,043 samples) was undertaken at the Pluto target, 10 km to the north of Jupiter along strike of the West Fourteen thrust and structures associated with the drilled intersections at Jupiter, to test for similar epizonal orogenic gold mineralization. Less than 10% of the samples are described as talus fines. Samples were collected at a 50m spacing on fourteen 020° trending lines spaced 350 to 700m apart (perpendicular to the observed structure in the area) and at a 50m spacing along three, roughly 120-130° trending, contour lines. One additional line trended 120° in a low-lying area in the southeast grid area.

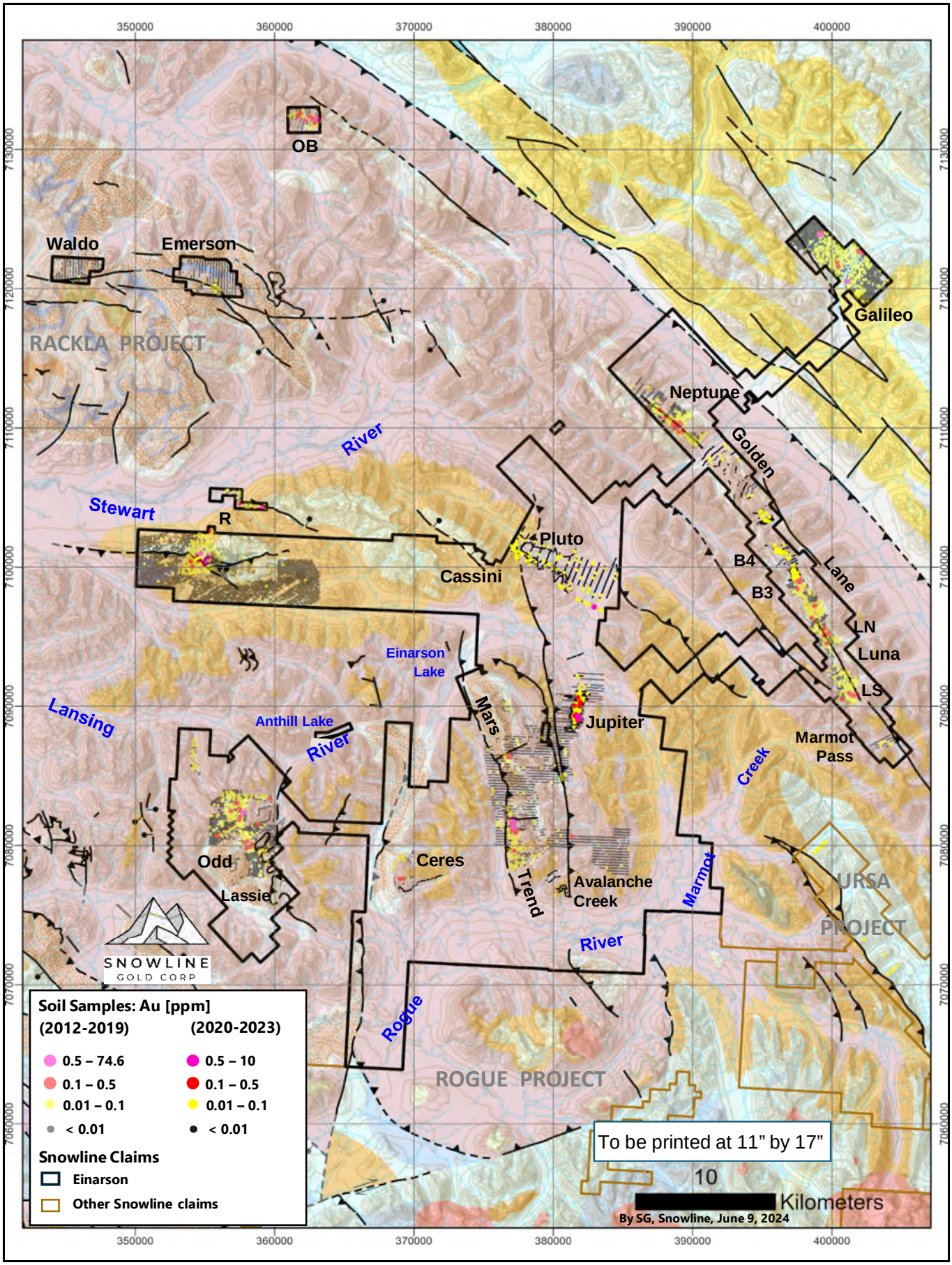


FIGURE 20: GOLD SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Sample analysis is discussed under section 11.0, “Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security”. Anomalous thresholds and peak values for gold and pathfinder elements in soil samples are listed in Table 7, below.

Table 7: Anomalous soil geochemical data

Element	Background	Weak	Moderate	Strong	Peak
Gold (ppb)	<5	≥5 to <20	≥20 to <200	≥200	74600
Arsenic (ppm)	<50	≥50 to <500	≥500 to <1000	≥1000	>10000
Antimony (ppm)	<2	≥2 to <20	≥20 to <100	≥100	>1000
Thallium (ppm)	<0.1	≥0.1 to <0.5	≥0.5 to <1.0	≥1.0	49.2

The infill soil sampling at Jupiter confirmed previous results with 1.95 ppm Au, 1,210 ppm As, as well as 345 ppb Hg from the Io zone. Some moderately high mercury values were also defined in the north grid area. High antimony (20.9 ppm) is confirmed with gold at the Callisto zone, which also had the highest thallium of 0.25 ppm. Gold in the Kore zone and a gold anomaly, 500m north of Kore, are reinforced with additional anomalous values. Additional sampling to the SSE and NNW is still warranted to define the limit and full extent of mineralization in the Jupiter area. The soil grid with anomalous gold is shown in Figure 20, with more detail of the main part in Figure 32 and with the structural interpretations in Figure 24.

Soil samples collected from the Golden Lane during the 2021 field program returned elevated gold values of 0.9 to 1.0 ppm Au as infill between B3 and B4, with elevated values to the west of B3 and between Luna north and B3; the latter was accompanied by anomalous arsenic to 198 ppm. Anomalous mercury was concentrated in the eastern B4 to B4 south areas, ranging up to 170 ppb. Spotty anomalous mercury and arsenic were obtained south of Neptune, with an isolated antimony high of 25.8 ppm in the Luna south area. The detailed zones with anomalous gold are labeled on Figure 20.

One soil sample from the Pluto target returned a very strong gold value of 7.27 g/t Au at a 25 cm depth, with two field duplicates later collected (from same location at depths of 25 and 30 cm) returning 0.02 and 10 g/t Au, respectively in the eastern target area. The samples are located within a soil sample line with weakly anomalous Au (0.01 - 0.02 ppm), Ag (0.4 – 1.8 ppm), and As (15 – 37.5 ppm). Only five other samples returned gold assays greater than 20 ppb (22-48 ppb); all but one are from the eastern grid area, just north of the high sample. The anomalous line is the only one cutting across the regional trend of mineralized structures from Jupiter. The other lines in this area are more perpendicular. However, the sample was collected in an area of glacial till and the gold-bearing material appeared to be sourced from fine grained rusty soil, which appeared to be transported glacial till *(Snowline 2024b)*.

Thirty-three soil samples returned anomalous Ag values between 1.0 and 3.5 ppm, which form at least three clusters defined by at least three consecutive anomalous samples and are generally accompanied by anomalous zinc of >280 to 591 ppm. The signature is suggestive of minor overlying Road River or Earn Group stratigraphy (not observed, but possibly on the peaks to the south), which would be enhanced in Zn-Ag-Tl-V as observed here.

Four stream sediment samples were collected in 2021 by the author from multiple small westerly flowing drainages feeding the main creek to the west of the Mars Trend in the vicinity of a high silt anomaly at 9 V 375960 7082200. Results ranged from 16 to 25 ppb Au, with the highest from the drainage flowing westerly into the main creek at the high gold in silt anomaly, within which only limestone cobbles were found. There is a normal fault shown in the government mapping of the area which would intersect the creek near here *(Figure 6)*.

9.2 Rock Geochemistry (Figure 21)

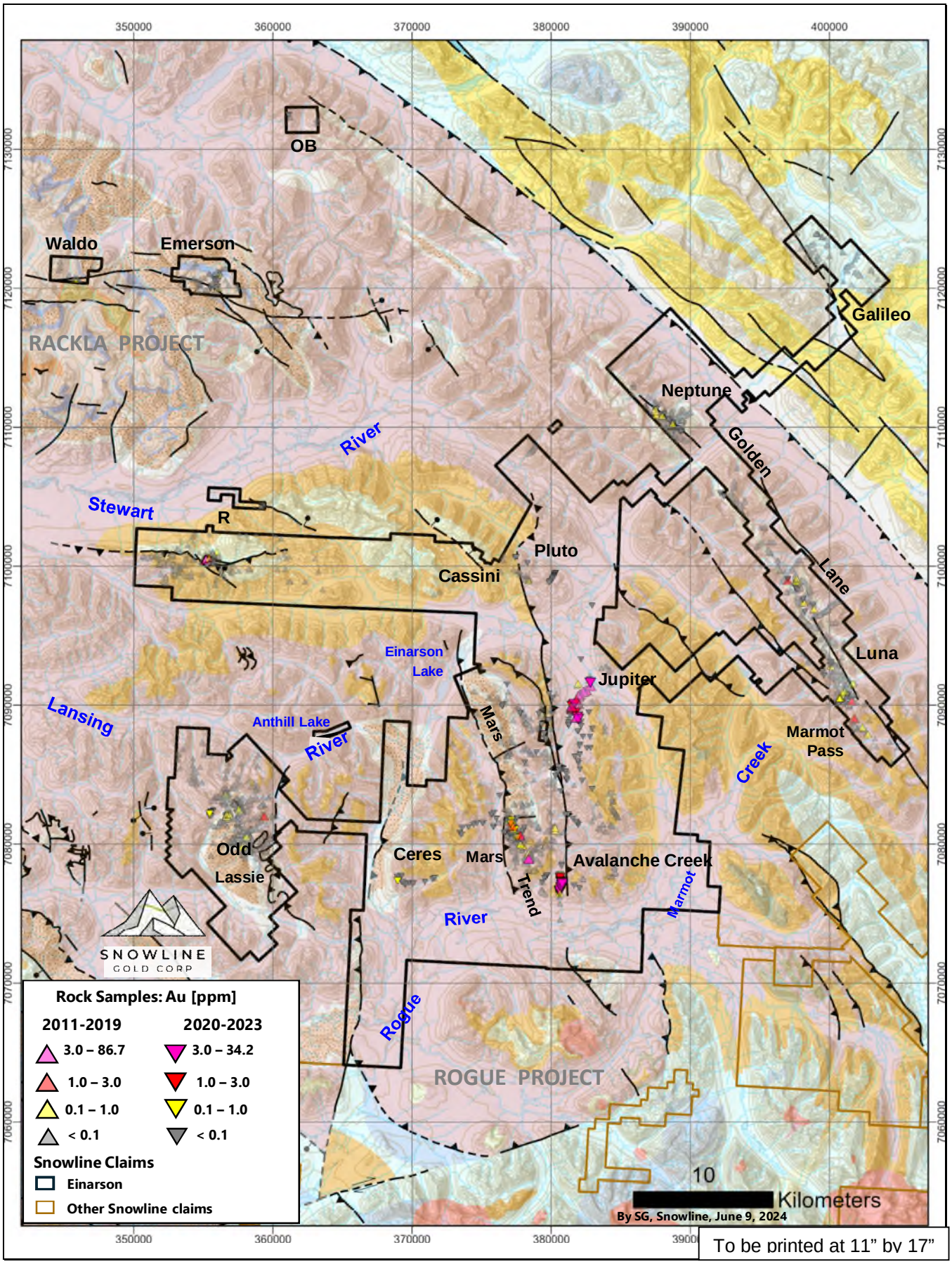
A total of 282 rock samples were collected from the Project by Snowline from 2021 to 2023 during mapping/prospecting traverses with concurrent rock sampling, with 228 collected in 2021 from Jupiter-Avalanche Creek, Mars, Odd, Golden Lane and Waldo-Emer-OB, 25 samples in 2022 from Jupiter and 29 in 2023 from Pluto. One trench was excavated at Jupiter in 2021 on the Callisto zone in an attempt to determine structural orientations prior to drilling. Samples are thematically plotted in Figure 21, together with the historical samples (faded).

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

Most of the rock sampling in 2021 was completed on **Jupiter** with only four of the 74 rock samples collected returning >1.0 g/t Au to 3.75 g/t Au, all from arsenopyrite-bearing quartz veins. Likewise in the Mars Trend area and reconnaissance traverses to the west and north only 5 of the 59 samples collected yielded significant gold results of 0.116 to 0.312 g/t Au, all from quartz-arsenopyrite-bearing veins from the trend itself. Half of the ten rock samples collected from **Avalanche Creek** in 2021 yielded 1.13 to 2.4 g/t Au from arsenopyrite-bearing quartz veins.

The only significant gold result in 2021 from the nine samples collected on the **Odd** target was 0.61 g/t Au from a quartz-arsenopyrite vein as 10 cm talus/subcrop pieces with 4,160 ppm As and 10 ppm Sb at the Narchilla/Algae Formation contact in the western target area. No significant results were obtained from the approximately 40 samples collected from the **Golden Lane**.

No significant gold or indicator element results were obtained in 2021 from: the five rock samples collected from the antimony soil anomaly on the **Waldo** claims; the ten rock samples collected following up anomalous antimony in soils from the **Emer** claims and; the five rock samples collected from the western ridge on the **OB** claims, during a one day prospecting traverse on each.



To be printed at 11" by 17"

FIGURE 21: GOLD ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

No anomalous gold or indicator element values were returned from the 25 rock samples collected from **Jupiter** in 2022 or from the 29 rock samples collected from **Pluto** in 2023. The Jupiter samples primarily consisted of quartz veins, with a few taken of altered limestone and lesser hematitic argillite. The Pluto samples primarily consisted of quartz veins, ±brecciation, commonly with pyrite. Only four samples contained >5 ppb gold (16-21 ppb Au), which were accompanied by elevated thallium of 0.48 to 0.59 ppm and collected from pyrite and/or pyrrhotite-bearing shale/argillite.

9.3 Trenching (Table 8 and Photo 4)

In 2021, one 54m long trench *(Photo 4)* was excavated to a depth of 1 to 1.2m to crosscut bedding across the Callisto kill zone at Jupiter, using a CanDig Mining CD-21 small excavator. Details are sourced from de Pasquale and Hindemith (2023) and the Snowline database. A total of 26 continuous chip samples were collected along the trench at 2m intervals, with the final one at 1m along the bottom of the trench. A quartz boulder was also sampled from the eastern end of the trench.

Table 8: Trench summary

Trench	Easting (mE)*	Northing (mN)*	Az (°)	Length (m)	Target	Samples
21J-TR1	381425	7089941	070	54	Jupiter	27

* NAD83, Zone 9

The trench intersected glacial till, with abundant arsenopyrite mineralized quartz float as previously intersected in the 2016 trenches. Decomposed slate bedrock was mapped from 48 to 51m. Elevated gold values were obtained from 44 to 52m incorporating this interval, yielding 1.13 g/t Au over 8m with high arsenic and antimony. The quartz boulder from the bottom of the 48-50m interval ran 1.52 g/t Au with 589 ppm As and 120 ppm Sb. As previously interpreted, the kill zone is probably related to the mobility of antimony from stibnite from the quartz boulders in till and upstream and is not reflective of underlying bedrock.

Photo 4: UAV photomosaic showing Trench 21JTR-01

A hand trench was dug on the west side of the pass in the headwaters of Avalanche Creek but did not reach bedrock.

9.4 Aerial photogrammetry (Figure 17 and Photo 5)

UAV photogrammetry was flown over the following targets in 2021:

- Jupiter (3.15 km^2), with detail over the Callisto zone portion,
- Mars North (2.2 km^2) and Mars Main (4.0 km^2) and
- Avalanche Creek (2.25 km^2).

Two additional targets were flown in 2022 as follows:

- Luna (1.8 km^2) and
- Neptune (2 km^2).

Targets were flown to provide high resolution (cm-scale) base maps for geological mapping, and desktop and baseline studies, as well as an understanding of bedrock controls on mineralization. Survey logistics are summarized from Bennett (2021a & b & 2022). The surveys were flown using a DJI Phantom 4 Pro v2.0 optical 20 megapixel camera drone with both a mechanical shutter and an upgraded rover L1/L2 Global Navigation Satellite System receiver by Drone North. Data products generated included 20 cm resolution in 2021, with local 1.7 cm resolution at Jupiter, and 2.5-3.5 cm resolution in 2022, colour orthophoto mosaics, Digital Surface Models (DSM) and Digital Terrain Models (DTM). Hillshade models were also generated for each survey area.

A detailed orthophoto mosaic of the 2021 Callisto zone trench *(Photo 4)* on Jupiter is shown in section, 9.3, “Trenching”.

A zoom of the orthomosaic image from Avalanche Creek *(Photo 5)* shows a rusty patch that may be oxidation/alteration at 380715mE, 7077660m N, NAD83, Zone 9 (*de Pasquale and Hindemith, 2023)*.

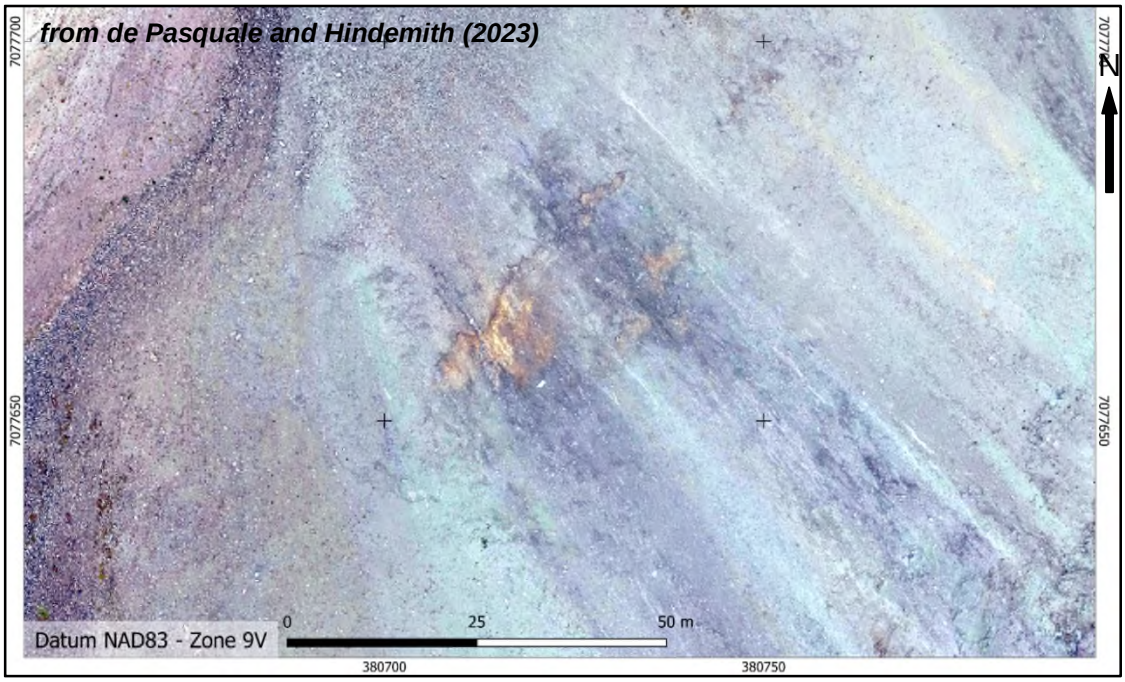
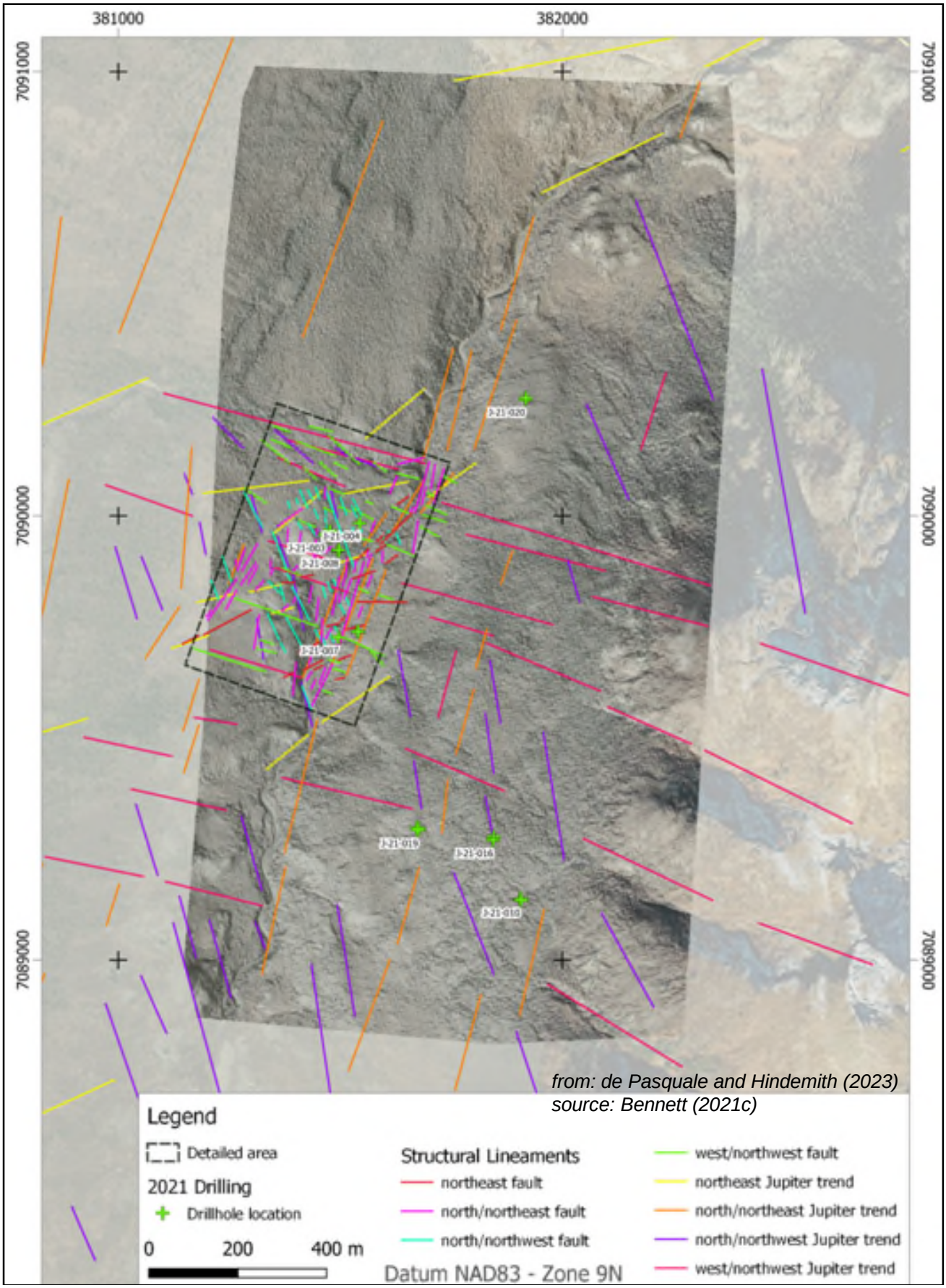


Photo 5: Orthomosaic image showing rusty patch at Avalanche Creek



from: de Pasquale and Hindemith (2023)
source: Bennett (2021c)

FIGURE 22: JUPITER LINEAMENTS

A preliminary structural interpretation by Bennett (Bennett (2021c) of the Jupiter drill zone, using the drone imaging as well as mapping, field samples and core review, led to the following conclusions and 3D modeling, continued mapping and a downhole televiewer survey were recommended.

- existence of distinct populations of different fault arrays,
- evidence of a general second order north-northwest corridor within a first order north-northeast,
- evidence of prominent west-northwest and northeast faults with a very strong west-northwest fault zone to north of drill area, and
- consistency of fault geometry with regional lineament interpretations and prospecting hand sample observations.

The gold-bearing quartz vein boulders in the Io zone were found to originate from a 014° trending break in slope and traced for about 300m by the author in 2021 to the north-northeast. The trend is prominent in the structural analysis *(Figure 22)*.

9.5 Geophysics (Figure 23)

In 2022, a 3D IP/RES geophysical survey at the Jupiter target was undertaken by Aurora for Snowline to constrain the orientation of the fault system. Survey details are summarized from Lebel (2022). The survey consisted of 15, 1 km long lines, covering the 2021 drill area and a 700m extension to the north, utilizing 2 GDD 3600W TXII transmitters and 2 GDD 8-32 channel receivers. Electrode coordinates were measured with a handheld GPS.

The survey used a mixed dipole spacing with a nominal 50m base length, and 100m and 150m dipole lengths when the current location is greater than 500m from the dipoles. Receiver line spacing was 100m initially, switching to 200m, due to time constraints. Pseudo sections of the measured resistivity and chargeability were prepared and two dimensional sections showing inversion modeling results were produced from the data.

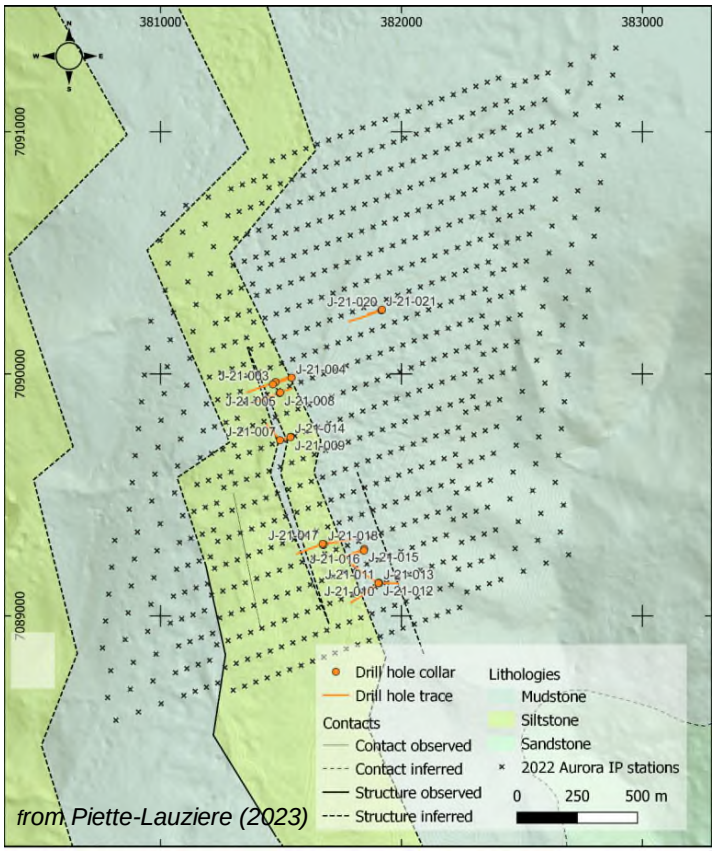


FIGURE 23: 3D IP/RES LINES

Stacked sections and 3D modeling were later completed by Snowline (2024b) but the survey was not found useful in picking up the mineralized zones or structures encountered in drilling *(Snowline, 2024b)*. Consequently, the stacked sections and 3D model are not shown here. A northeast trending lineament between Callisto and Io, which also corresponds to an anomalous soil geochemical response, appears to be

related to groundwater. The survey grid is shown on Figure 23 with geology and drill holes.

In addition 43 samples collected for thin sections from the Jupiter drill core in 2021, were submitted to a geophysicist for physical property testing in 2022 *(Hall, 2022)*. There was little variability of magnetic susceptibility values due to absence of magnetic minerals. Resistivities reflected the degree of porosity of samples which is largely controlled by silica content, so that siltstones averaged lower values of 240 ohm-m and quartzites and quartz veins yielded over 1200 ohm-m. Minor amounts of pyrite affect chargeability response producing slightly elevated values in the 13-17 mV/V range. Overall, the rocks are highly conductive, low chargeabilities were obtained especially in ore samples and some ores are more resistive than most samples and plot distinctively with chargeability.

9.6 Downhole Surveys (Figure 24)

9.6.1 Jupiter IP Optical Acoustic Survey

Downhole surveys using acoustic and optical televiewer were conducted by DGI Geoscience Inc. for Snowline in 2021 on diamond drill holes J-21-008, J-21-015, J-21-019, and J-21-021; the majority of holes had already collapsed *(de Pasquale and Hindemith, 2023)*. Downhole resistivity and chargeability were measured and holes were optically viewed for structural information since an oriented core system had not been utilized when drilled.

3D modeling was later completed by Snowline. As in the 2022 surface IP/RES geophysical survey, the downhole survey was likewise not effective in picking up the mineralized zones encountered in the drill holes. However, the optical survey produced significant measurements of faults, fractures and veins, which were useful in delineating structures that appear to be related to the mineralization encountered. An image of the 3D model produced is shown in Figure 24 with drill holes and interpreted fault planes and other structures.

At least four main north-northwest trending, moderately dipping (about -40°) mineralized fault structures were interpreted based on the surface and drill hole structural mapping, analysis and 3D modeling completed by Piette-Lauziere *(Piette-Lauziere, 2023 and Snowline, 2024b)*.

9.6.2 Odd UV Fluorescence Survey

The 2013 Odd drill holes were analyzed by UV fluorescence in 2021 to evaluate Carlin potential, since UV fluorescence in the calcite veins is a visual indicator of their high manganese, low iron chemistry. Such veins in Carlin-type systems are thought to form as a product of decarbonatization of host limestones during the sulphidation reaction that deposited the gold. The drill holes typically showed a dominant orange and yellow UV fluorescence from carbonate associated with carbonate ±quartz veinlets and fracture fillings *(de Pasquale and Hindemith, 2023),* which do occur in Carlin-type systems. There is insufficient information to definitively classify the Odd target as a Carlin-type system; however, there is potential.

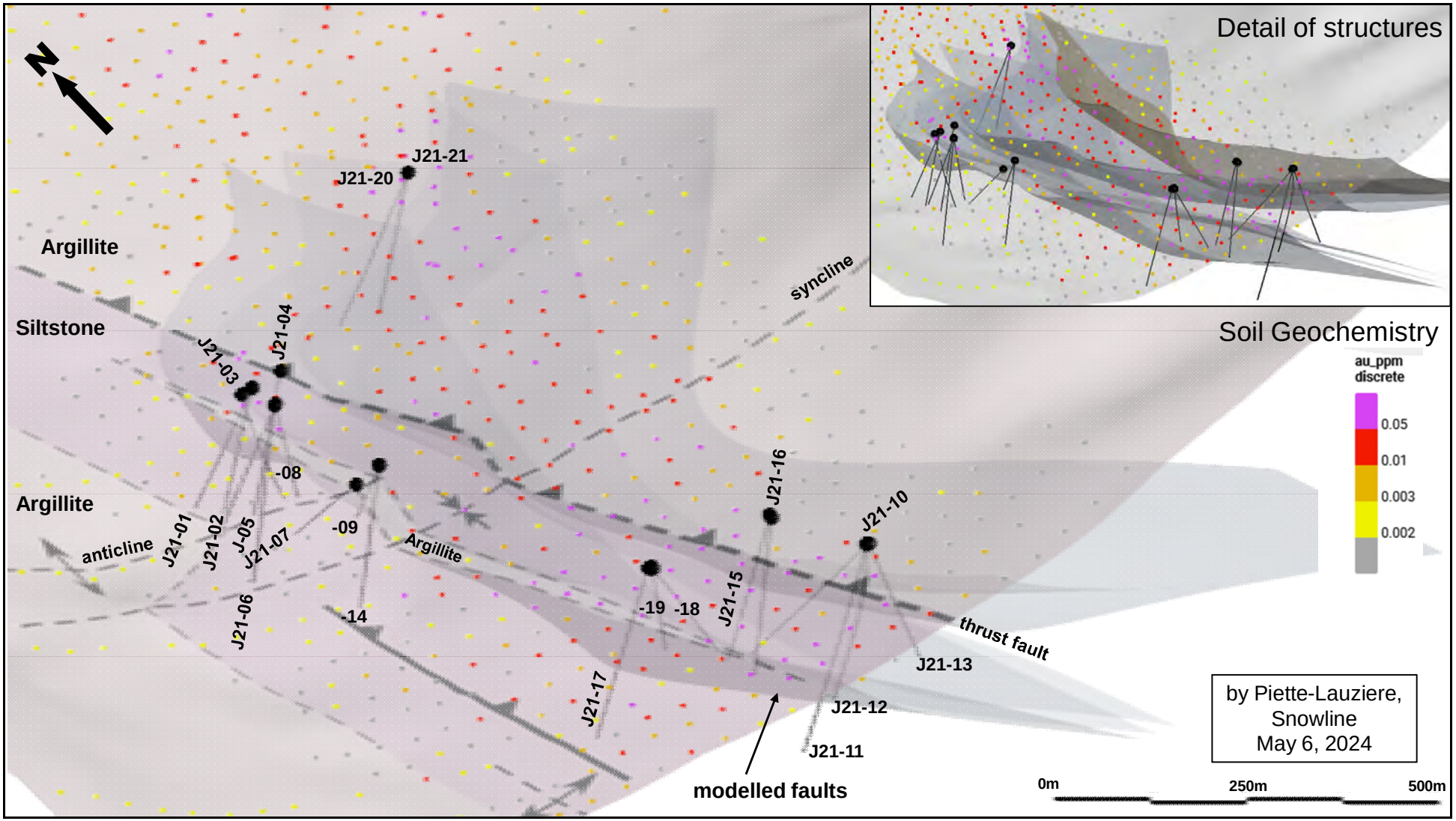


FIGURE 24: MODELLED FAULTS COMPARED TO LITHOLOGY AND SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

9.7 Environmental Studies and Reclamation

Snowline partnered with Yukon Seed & Restoration (“YSR”), a subsidiary of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun Development Corporation to conduct environmental studies in the Jupiter drilled prospect area in 2022 with an an environmental botanical survey of wild and vegetative species. YSR also conducted reclamation site assessment of the reclaimed 2021 drill pad sites at Jupiter and seed plot trials on the Forks airstrip in 2022. Four drill pads at Jupiter required minor additional work. Monitoring of the seed plots in 2023 indicated the presence of natural unseeded Scrub Birch and significantly higher vegetative growth in plots seeded with native species, with only Alpine Sagewort noted. The value of scarification was indicated with only one Scrub Birch seedling outside the plot boundaries.

10.0 DRILLING (Figures 25 to 33 & Tables 9 to 15)

A total of 4,340m of diamond drilling in 21 holes has been completed by Snowline on the Einarson Project since the granting of the purchase agreement, all in 2021, at Jupiter (formerly Mars NE). No previous drilling was conducted on this target. In addition, approximately 6,723m of historical diamond drilling was completed on the Project in 35 holes, including 45m of packsack drilling in 4 holes on the Odd claim block in 1975 and 6,678m by Anthill in 31 holes on the Mars (7) Venus (16) and Odd (8) targets in 2012 and 2013. A total of about 11,063m of drilling in 56 holes, all diamond drilling, has been completed on the Project, with all drill programs summarized in Table 9, below. The Anthill and Snowline core is stored at the Anthill camp at approximately 363570mE, 7087765mN.

Table 9: Drill program summary

Year	Company	Target	Holes	Type	Size	Length (m)
1975	McIntyre	Odd (AB-43)	4	diamond	EXT	45.1
2012	Anthill	Mars, Venus	10	diamond	NQ2	1875
2013	Anthill	Venus, Mars, Odd	21	diamond	HQ	4,803.1
2021	Snowline	Jupiter	21	diamond	NQ2	4,340.04
TOTAL			**56**			**11,063.24**

Data concerning the 1975 drill program is sourced from Shearer and McKelvie (1976), Anthill’s 2012 and 2013 programs from Schulze (2013) and Carey et al., (2014a & b), respectively, and Snowline’s 2021 program from de Pasquale and Hindemith (2023) and Piette-Lauziere (2023), with additional information from Berdahl and Lewis (2020) and Anthill’s and Snowline’s databases. In the drill tables “Elev” Refers to Elevation, “Az” to Azimuth and “TW” to True Width. Interval widths have been reported since true widths of the system are not definitively known. NQ2 core, the same as NTW, is 50.6 mm in diameter, HQ is 63.5 mm and EXT would be about 27 mm.

10.1 Historical Drilling (Figures 25 to 31 and Tables 10 to 14)

There is little information on the small 1975 drill program by McIntyre, which targeted the AB-43 showing, one of several carbonate-hosted sphalerite-galena occurrences they hand trenched on the central Odd property. The 45.1m diamond drill program targeted massive sphalerite and galena in trench TR-75-4, at approximately 356477mE, 7082840mN, which yielded 7.6% Pb, 24.1% Zn over 3.05m, with four short holes. The core was cut with a diamond saw, examined with a 10-20X binocular microscope and four mineralized intervals were sampled for assay. Significant results of 1.4% Pb, 14.5% Zn over 2.7m in DHW-75-29 and 1.9% Pb, 9.1% Zn over 3.05m in DHW-75-28 were intersected. Due to poor core recovery and fracture filling nature of mineralization true widths cannot be estimated.

Table 10: Specifications and significant 1975 drill results from Odd

Hole ID	Az (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Pb %	Zn %	Ag (g/t)
DHW-75-26	162	45	12.8	8.84	11.27	2.44	1.84	4.00	2.06
DHW-75-28	162	37	13.1	9.14	12.19	**3.05**	**1.90**	**9.12**	**2.33**
DHW-75-29	250	45	8.23	5.49	8.23	**2.74**	**1.4**	**14.5**	**1.70**
DHW-75-30	350	45	10.9	hole lost					

* Interval widths are reported since true widths of the system are not definitively known.

Mineralization consisted of sphalerite, with lesser galena, primarily as fracture fillings with local massive zones through which core recovery was poor and may have led to the loss of the soft sulphide-rich sections, which would decrease the grade. Dolomite was the host in DHW-75-26 and -28, with unaltered micrite the host in DHW-75-29. Limited potential for significant MVT mineralization was concluded due to the dominant cross-cutting nature of mineralization and lack of thick sequences of dolomite alteration. Cross-sections are shown in Figures 25 and 26.

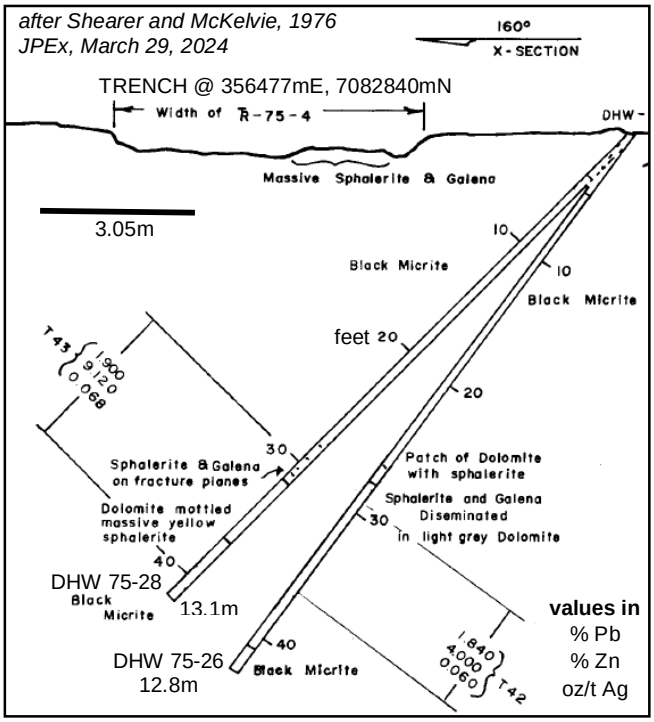


Figure 25: Section DHW-75-26 & -28

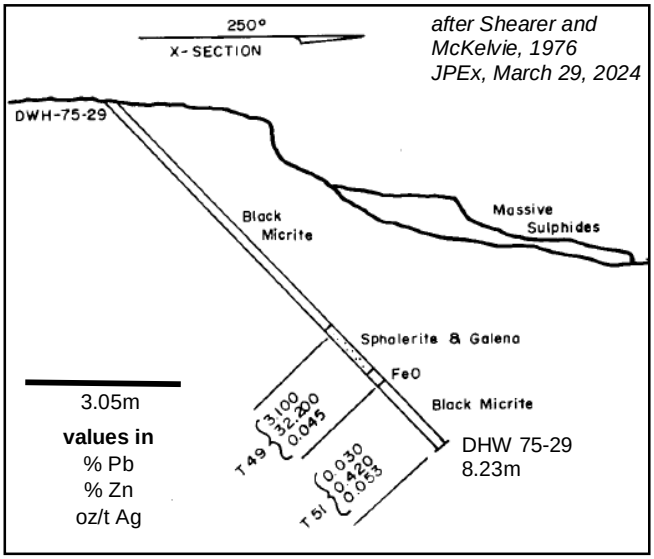


Figure 26: Section DHW-75-29

Anthill completed 6,678m of diamond drilling on the Project in 2012 and 2013, contracted to Earth Tek Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon in 2012 and Peak Drilling Ltd. of Courtenay, British Columbia in 2013 using heli-portable drills. All drill holes were set up using handheld GPS units with the azimuth and dip aligned by compass by Anthill personnel or agents. Collar and downhole survey data was collected utilizing a Reflex EZ-Shot single-shot instrument. Drill hole specifications are summarized below.

Table 11: Historical Anthill diamond drill hole specifications

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elev. (m)	Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Size	Target	Samples
A-12-01	378393	7079069	1450	215	-50	192	NQ	Mars	103
A-12-02	378393	7079069	1450	215	-70	129	NQ	Mars	77
A-12-03	378381	7079087	1451	250	-50	201	NQ	Mars	114
A-12-04	378381	7079087	1451	250	-70	174	NQ	Mars	94
A-13-05	378357	7079141	1463	245	-60	231.65	HQ	Mars	111
A-13-06	378321	7079169	1478	245	-50	218.54	HQ	Mars	111
A-13-07	378426	7079046	1463	215	-50	220.19	HQ	Mars	112
D2-12-02*	355210	7100500	1702	295	-55	189	NQ	Venus	163
D2-12-03	355210	7100500	1702	295	-70	210	NQ	Venus	168
D2-12-04	355158	7100378	1634	295	-55	225	NQ	Venus	163
D2-12-05	355158	7100378	1634	295	-70	231	NQ	Venus	140
D2-12-06	355183	7100450	1677	295	-55	156	NQ	Venus	90
D2-12-07	355183	7100450	1677	295	-70	168	NQ	Venus	117
D2-13-08	355205	7100359	1633	295	-70	181.98	HQ	Venus	134
D2-13-09	355143	7100324	1603	295	-50	265.45	HQ	Venus	147
D2-13-10	355143	7100324	1603	295	-70	246.89	HQ	Venus	131
D2-13-11	355180	7100310	1599	295	-70	265.18	HQ	Venus	141
D2-13-12	355288	7100509	1713	340	-45	201.47	HQ	Venus	106
D2-13-13	355288	7100509	1713	340	-80	243.84	HQ	Venus	129
D2-13-14	355361	7100441	1722	20	-45	252.98	HQ	Venus	132
D2-13-15	355106	7100373	1463	20	-45	283.46	HQ	Venus	159
D2-13-16	355163	7100583	1727	210	-50	233.17	HQ	Venus	131
D2-13-17	355451	7100417	1702	20	-50	269.44	HQ	Venus	166
F2-13-01	357488	7082619	1600	250	-50	167.64	HQ	Odd	98
F2-13-02	357488	7082619	1600	250	-75	137.16	HQ	Odd	80
F2-13-03	357666	7082561	1580	250	-50	230.12	HQ	Odd	124
F2-13-04	357797	7082346	1613	250	-55	39.62	HQ	Odd	18
F2-13-05	357797	7082346	1613	250	-55	282.24	HQ	Odd	150
F2-13-06	356750	7082150	1905	80	-50	283.46	HQ	Odd	141
F2-13-07	358168	7079949	1890	315	-50	268.22	HQ	Odd	140
F2-13-08	358168	7079949	1890	315	-75	280.42	HQ	Odd	146
TOTAL	**(UTM NAD83, Zone 9)**		**31 holes**			**6678.12**			**3,836**

* DDH D2-12-01 was not drilled

The 1,366m of drilling in seven holes, with 722 samples, on the **Mars** target tested the down-dip and strike extensions of the Mars Main zone, which yielded 9.25 g/t Au over 2m within a broader interval of 1.65 g/t Au over 33.5m in trench 13MTR-01 from a 340°/steep east structurally controlled fault zone of high gold values in silicified siltstone at the contact with calcareous sandstone near a thrust fault *(Figure 27)*.

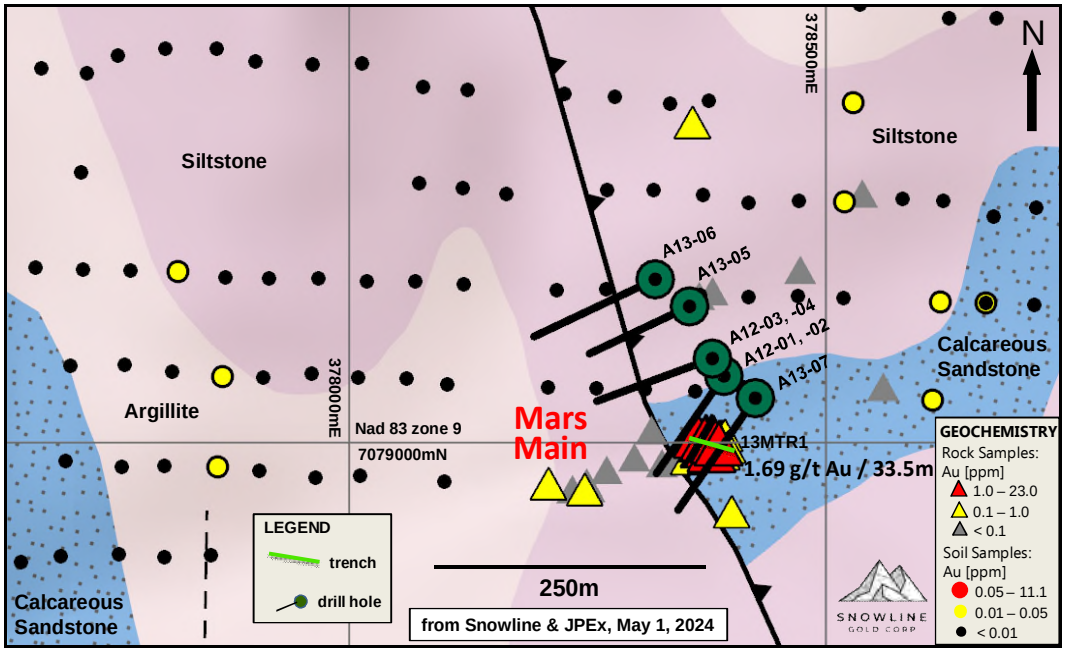


FIGURE 27: MARS DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS OVER GEOLOGY

Drilling intersected interbedded siltstone and sandstone with minor shale cut by both high and low angle shear/fracture zones localizing vein and replacement silica alteration with arsenopyrite and pyrite mineralization, but did not intersect the gold grades encountered in the discovery trench. Significant intersections are summarized in Table 12 below.

Table 12: Mars significant historical diamond drill results

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval* (m)	Au (g/t)
A-12-01	**81**	**102.16**	**21.16**	**0.571**
including	**99**	**102.16**	**3.16**	**1.080**
A-12-01	**151.71**	**177.65**	**25.94**	**0.318**
including	**176**	**177.65**	**1.65**	**1.650**
A-12-03	106.85	116.19	9.34	0.677
including	**108.17**	**111**	**2.83**	**1.549**
A-12-04	158.3	162.95	4.65	0.452
A-13-05	73.15	81.56	8.41	0.180
A-13-06	86.13	91.68	5.55	0.693
A-13-07	138.03	144.47	6.44	0.765
A-13-07	161.27	171.96	10.69	0.370
A-13-07	**184.68**	**185.93**	**1.25**	**1.280**

* Interval widths are reported since true widths of the system are not definitively known. Based on the east dipping fault structure, true thicknesses are expected to be comparable to, if slightly less than, reported.

Two broad mineralized intervals were intersected in DDH A-12-01, with the strongest mineralization near the base of both intervals and DDH A-13-07 returned multiple elevated gold mineralized intercepts ranging in thickness from 1.25 to 10.69m; both holes were drilled proximal to the down dip projection of the structural zone defined in the Mars Main zone trench exposure *(Figure 28)*. However, the highest grade zones frequently had the poorest core recoveries and may have led to the loss of the soft

sulphide-rich sections, which would decrease the grade. Arsenopyrite is associated with the gold-bearing mineralization as in 12MTR-01, but antimony did not show a strong spatial correlation to gold although it was elevated in assay results.

The drilling at Mars has only tested 162m of strike length along a single structural zone, which exhibits elevated gold, arsenic and antimony values in soils over a 3.5 km trend *(Figure 8)*. A second subparallel gold in soil anomaly, with associated anomalous arsenic and more widespread antimony, which is also associated with anomalous lead and zinc, converges with the first in the northern half of the Mars Trend; the intersection has not been drill tested.

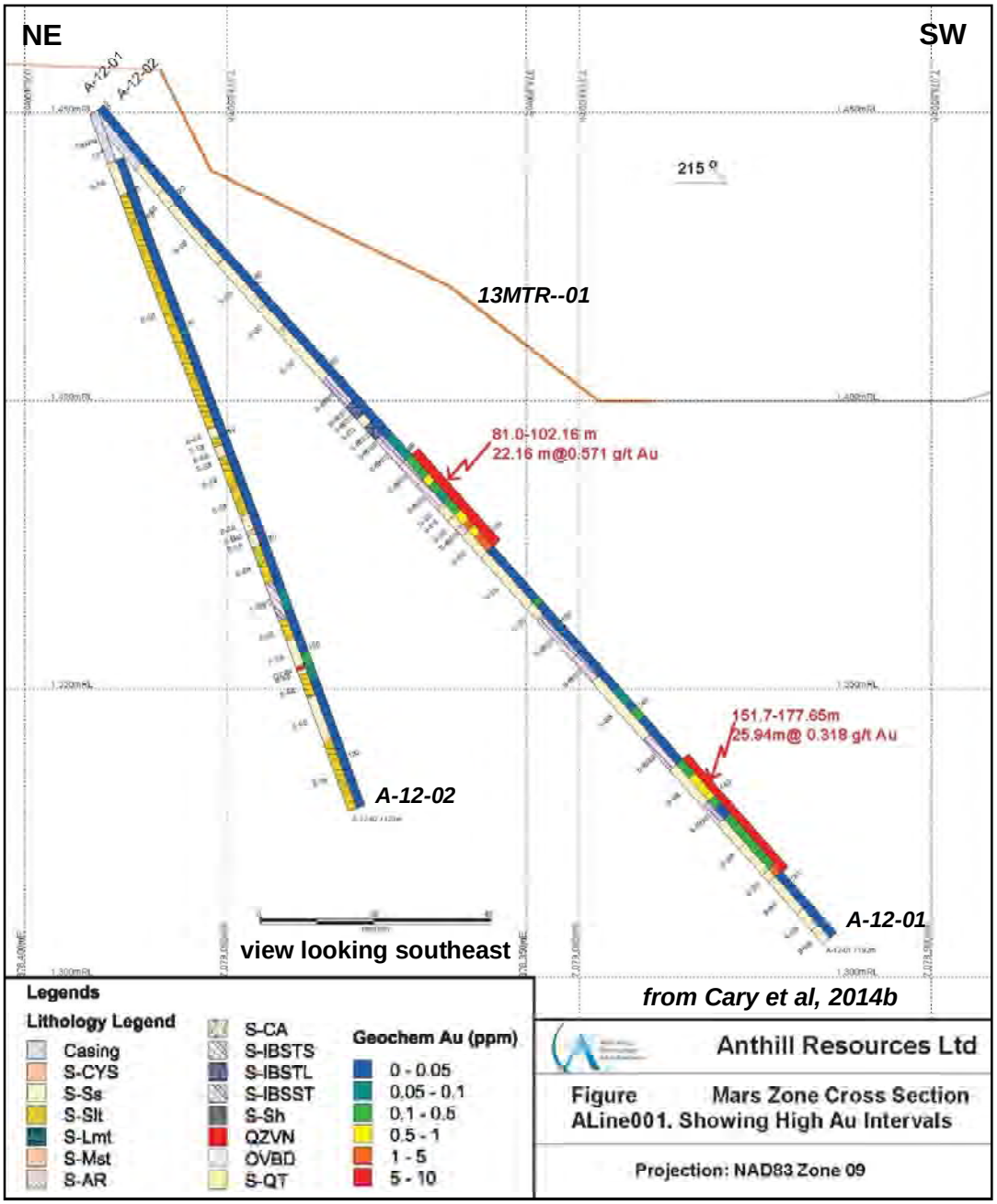


FIGURE 28: CROSS-SECTION THROUGH DDH A-12-01 AND -02 AT MARS

A total of 3,623m of diamond drilling in 16 holes, with 2,217 samples was drilled on the **Venus** target in 2012 to 2013 *(Figure 29)*. In 2012, 1,179m of drilling in 6 holes tested the down-dip extensions of the surface pods of mineralization, which yielded from 0.660 to 86.7 g/t Au and intersected significant mineralization in 5 of the 6 holes, which includes 30.54 g/t Au over 6.4m within a broader zone of 9.67 g/t Au over 38.7m in DDH D2-12-05; 0.678 g/t Au over 44.8m in D2-12-04; 0.729 g/t Au over 20.4m in D2-12-02 and; 15.16 g/t Au over 3.1m in D2-12-03 *(Schulze, 2013)*.

In 2013, ten diamond drill holes, totalling 2,444.2m, targeted strike extensions of the 020° trending gold mineralized drill intercepts from the 2012 drill program in D2-12-04 and D2-12-05, and also tested the hinge zone of the 340° trending Venus anticline and a structural/stratigraphic target in the northeast limb of the Venus anticline. Gold results were less significant but arsenic mineralization was prolific *(Cary et al., 2014a)*. Significant intersections are tabulated below.

Table 13: Venus significant diamond drill hole results

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
D2-12--02	**70.9**	**91.3**	**20.4**	**0.729**
D2-12-03	**88.4**	**176.8**	**3.1**	**15.16**
D2-12-04	**46.2**	**91.0**	**44.8**	**0.678**
D2-12-05	**41.5**	**80.2**	**38.7**	**9.67**
including	**49.30**	**55.65**	**6.35**	**30.5**
D2-12-06	88.15	99.31	11.16	0.673
D2-12-010	66.95	73.32	6.37	0.974

Interval widths are reported since true widths of the system are not definitively known.

Photo 6: Venus DDH D2-12-05, 39.4 – 51.35m, includes 75.3 g/t Au from 49.3 - 50.5m

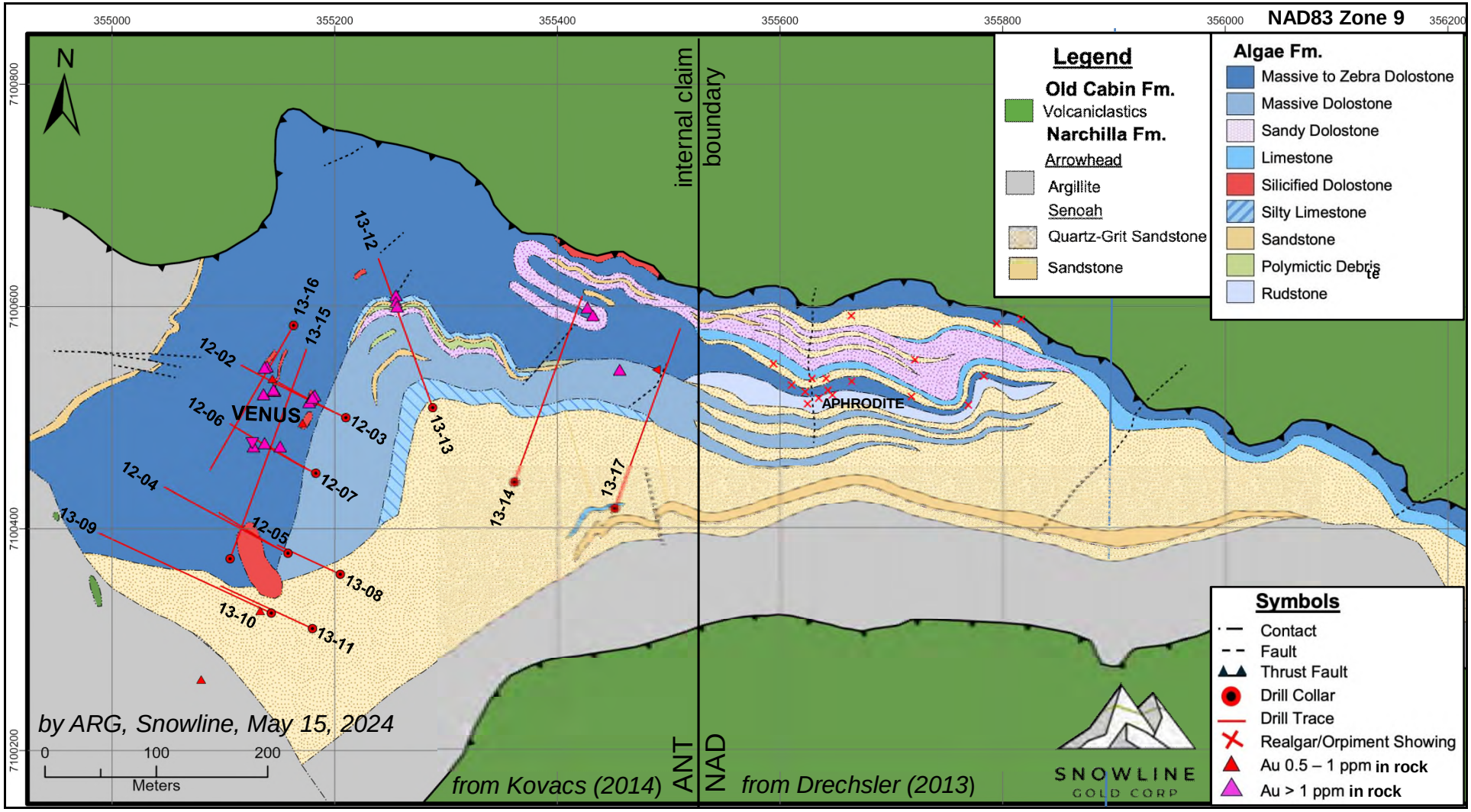


FIGURE 29: VENUS – APHRODITE GEOLOGY SHOWING DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS

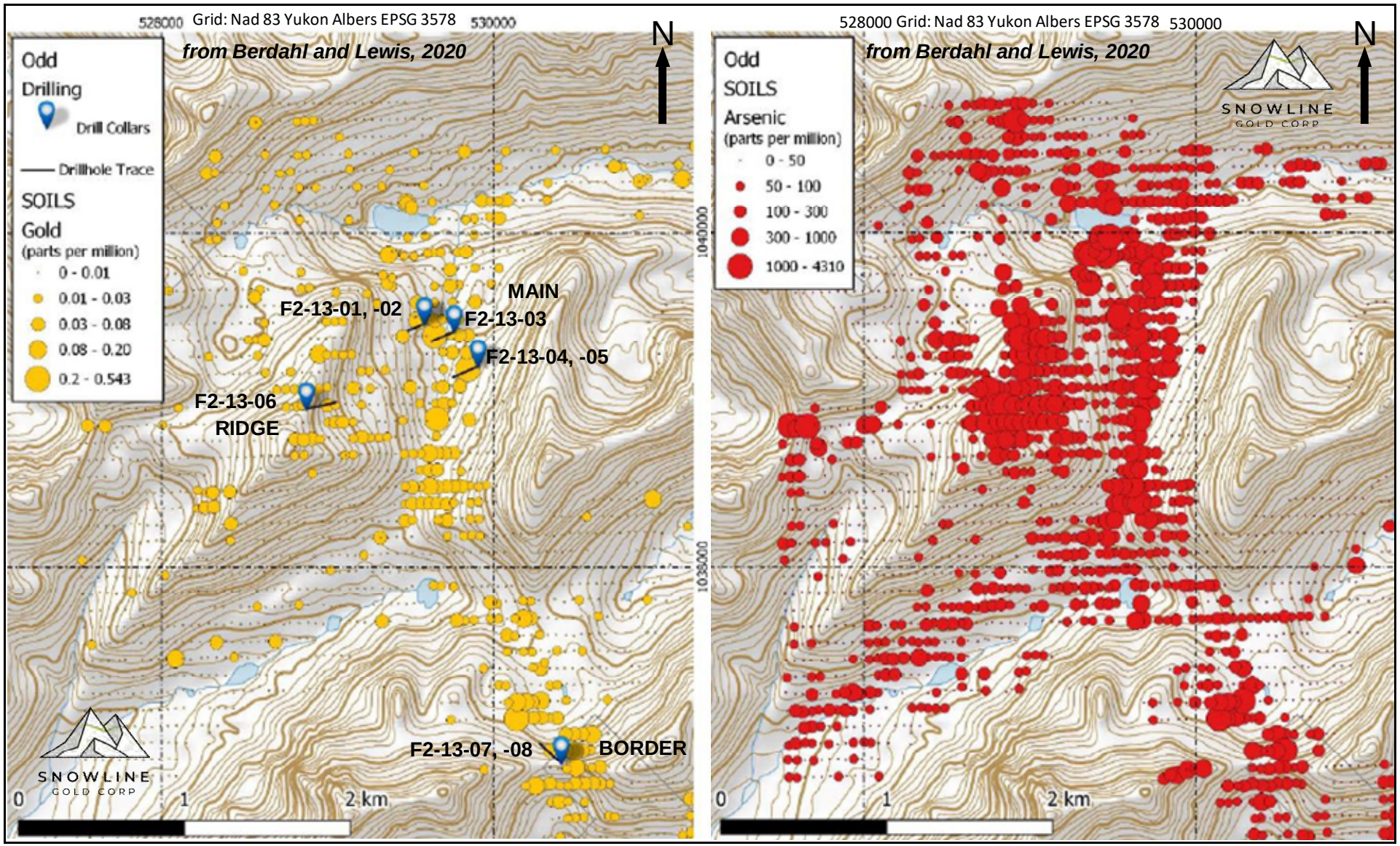


FIGURE 30: ODD DRILL HOLES, WITH RESPECT TO HISTORICAL GOLD-ARSENIC SOIL ANOMALIES

The 1,689m of drilling in eight holes, with 897 samples, on the **Odd** target tested three northerly trending, high-angle structural zones *(Figure 31)* associated with anomalous gold, arsenic and thallium geochemistry *(Figure 30)* as follows:

- as a fence (F2-13-01 to -05) across a 400m wide, northerly trending gold in soil anomaly at the Main zone, inferred to be a fault zone,
- a northerly trending arsenic/weak gold soil anomaly and fold closure in limestone at the Ridge zone (F2-13-06) and
- a northerly trending gold/arsenic soil anomaly associated with northerly trending fault zones at the Border zone (F2-13-07 to -08).

No significant results were obtained with only rare, weakly anomalous gold ±arsenic geochemistry in four of the drill holes with overall highs of 238 ppb Au with 535 ppm As over 2.05m and 9,600 ppm As with 165 ppb Au across 2.0m from 151.4m in hole F2-13-05. Alteration included patchy dolomite and replacement silicification with trace amounts of pyrite and arsenopyrite mineralization. Highlights showing all gold intersections >100 ppb Au are tabulated below.

Table 14: Odd historical diamond drill hole result highlights

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppb)	As (ppm)
F2-13-03	101.05	104.81	3.76	175	55.1
F2-13-05	267.07	269.12	2.05	238	535
F2-13-05	151.4	153.4	2.0	165	9,600
F2-13-07	240.88	242.48	1.6	103	15.3
F2-13-08	43.53	45.03	1.5	120	1,200
F2-13-08	131.18	132.96	1.78	120	11.8

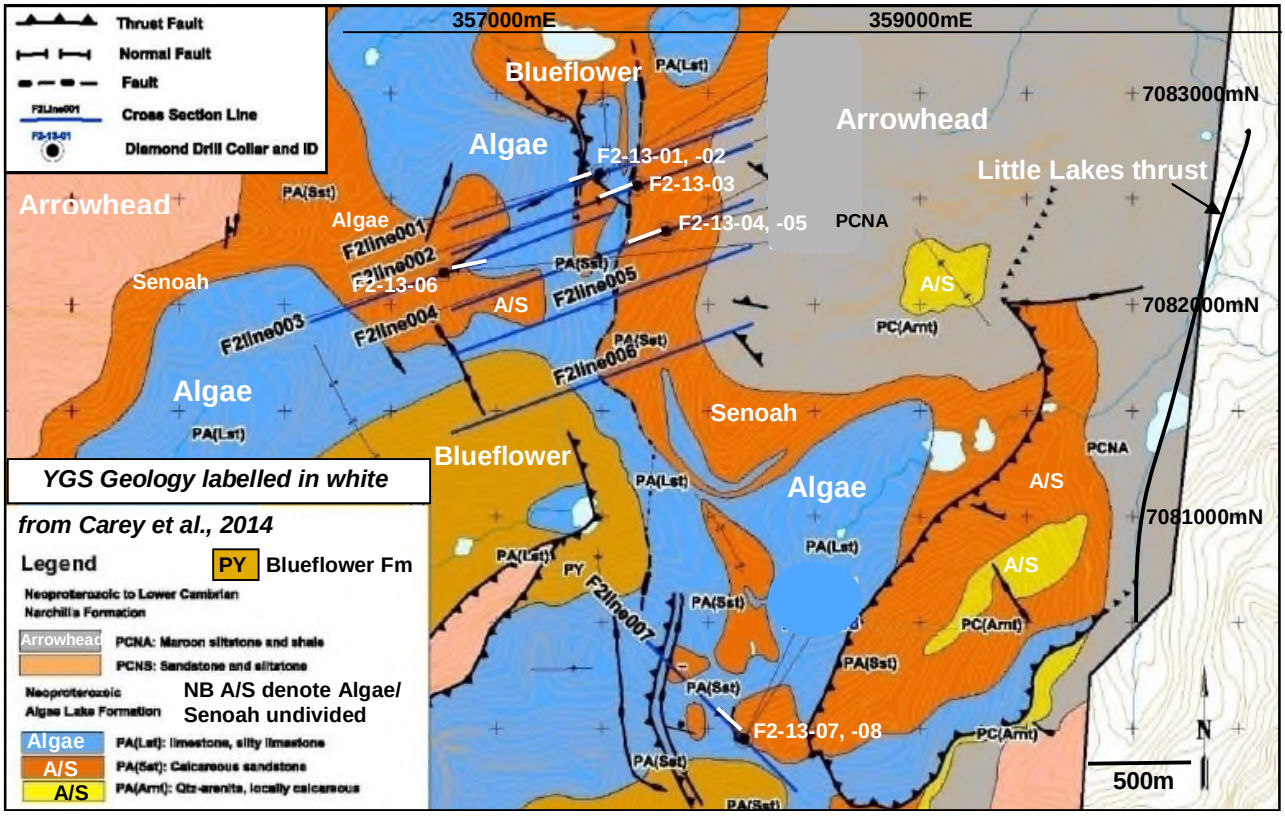


FIGURE 31: Diamond Drill Hole Locations on Odd Target over Geology

10.2 Snowline Drilling (Figures 32 to 33 and Tables 15 to 16)

Snowline's 2021 diamond drill program, comprising 4,340m in 21 holes from ten drill pads testing the Jupiter target, was completed by New Age Drilling Solutions Inc. of Whitehorse, Yukon, using a heli-portable Multipower Product's Discovery 1.5 diamond drill with NQ2 wireline tools. All drill holes were set up using handheld GPS units and azimuth and dip aligned by compass by Snowline personnel or agents. Collar and downhole survey data was collected utilizing a Reflex EZ-Shot single-shot instrument, with an EZ-Gyro used in hole J-21-021 and part of -002. Diamond drill hole locations are shown on Figure 32. Specifications are summarized in Table 15 below, which uses revised UTM co-ordinates in UTM NAD83, Zone 9, surveyed in 2022 with a Bad Elf GPS Pro to improve on the 2021 co-ordinates.

Overall core recovery was excellent, averaging approximately 96%. Poor core recoveries were encountered only at the top of some holes, which is expected due to weathered bedrock at surface. Overall core recovery does not appear to impact the results obtained.

Table 15: Jupiter 2021 diamond drill hole specifications

Hole ID	UTM NAD 83 Zone 9		Elev. (m)	Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Recovery %	No. of Samples	FD
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)							
J-21-001 *	381477	7089966	1213	250	-45	173	96.5	137	2
J-21-002 *	381477	7089966	1213	250	-70	179	96.7	117	1
J-21-003 *	381466	7089957	1222	070	-65	251	98.1	76	
J-21-004 *	381544	7089984	1213	250	-74	208	95.4	83	
J-21-005 *	381494	7089921	1218	250	-50	167.1	94.9	71	
J-21-006 *	381495	7089921	1218	250	-80	262.92	94.5	61	
J-21-007	381496	7089726	1210	320	-50	131.02	97.3	75	
J-21-008	381497	7089923	1218	070	-75	185	97.7	53	1
J-21-009	381539	7089738	1215	250	-50	74	97.8	65	
J-21-010 *	381905	7089136	1318	305	-50	236	95.4	165	3
J-21-011 *	381905	7089136	1318	305	-77	347	97.7	119	1
J-21-012 *	381906	7089138	1318	235	-46	209	97.6	34	1
J-21-013 *	381908	7089135	1318	090	-70	227	96.5	82	1
J-21-014	381540	7089740	1215	255	-80	215	98.5	44	
J-21-015	381845	7089277	1302	250	-63	203	96.1	65	1
J-21-016	381844	7089270	1302	255	-80	233	92.3	130	2
J-21-017	381673	7089298	1270	250	-60	236	98.3	163	
J-21-018	381677	7089296	1270	080	-60	227	99.7	158	
J-21-019	381675	7089292	1270	064	-78	155	99.7	109	
J-21-020	381917	7090263	1140	250	-50	218	96.1	160	
J-21-021	381919	7090265	1140	255	-73	203	89.9	142	2
TOTAL	**21 holes**					**4,340.04**	**96.4**	**2,109**	**15**

FD denotes Field Duplicates; * locations verified by author on June 30 and July 2, 2021

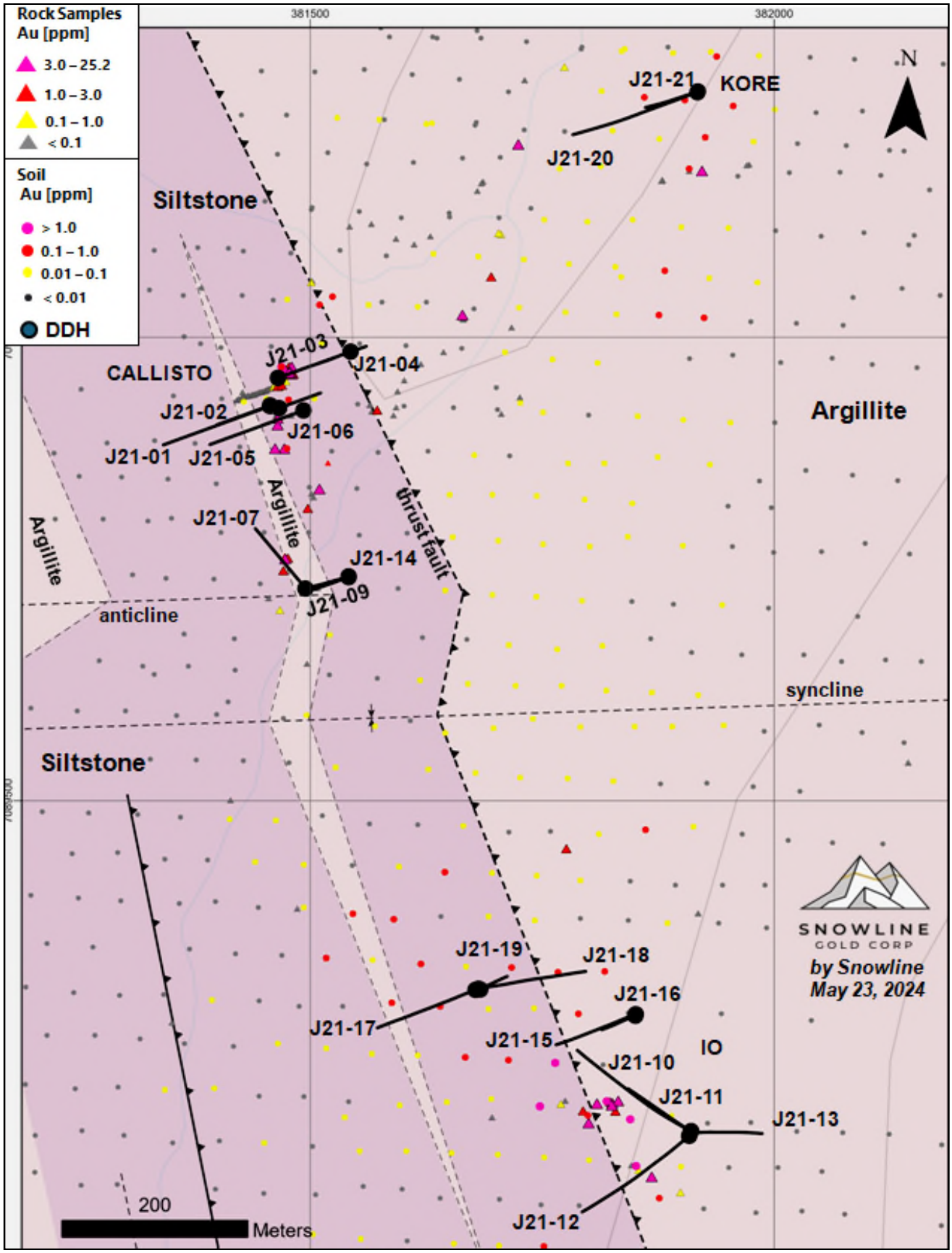


FIGURE 32: JUPITER DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLAN

The Jupiter drill program targeted three zones of gold-arsenic, ±antimony, soil geochemistry and a 1.1 km portion of a 3 km gold-bearing quartz-carbonate boulder float train. The first holes were drilled on the Callisto zone which incorporates a 250m long gold-arsenic-antimony soil anomaly and the Callisto kill zone. The first holes under the kill zone did not intersect significant mineralization but was intersected upstream. The second target comprised the source of high grade quartz-boulder float at the Io zone at the head of a 500m long gold-arsenic soil anomaly and intersected multiple mineralization horizons. The third zone tested was the Kore, situated within a 300m long north-northeast gold-arsenic soil anomaly above (east of) gold-bearing quartz-carbonate boulder float and intersected significant mineralization with only two holes drilled on the target.

As interpreted by Piette-Lauziere (2023), the drilled area lies along the eastern limb of a regional anticline related to a thrust and fold belt, with thrust faults oriented the same as the host Narchilla Formation stratigraphy, dipping shallowly easterly *(Figure 17)*. All drill holes intersected fine clastic sedimentary rocks of the Arrowhead Member of the Narchilla Formation, comprising interbedded argillite, siltstone with sporadic sandstone interbeds and dominated by maroon coloured siltstone. At least three faults were intersected which reflect the regional pattern of north-northeast trending, bedding parallel, easterly dipping thrust faults *(Figure 17)*. The thrust and fold belt was reoriented by open folds with east-west oriented hinge axes *(Piette-Lauziere, 2023,* and *Figure 24)*. Indications of this were intersected in drill holes, notably associated with mineralization from 40 to 50m in DDH J-21-006 and 123 to 133m in J-21-013, with a fold hinge suspected at 184m in J-21-010.

Faults, which were generally mineralized, were intersected at approximately 55m to 60m in DDH J-21-001, 50m in J-21-002, 47m in J-21-006, 67m in J-21-008, at 167m in J-21-010. A major fault zone was intersected in the top of holes J-21-020 and -021 down to 78m and to 45m, respectively, which may offset the mineralized zone in J-21-020.

Gold mineralized intervals are characterized by quartz-carbonate veins, ± brecciation and in faults, with arsenopyrite, pyrite, ± minor stibnite and trace realgar in variably quartz-carbonate veined to quartz flooded finely disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite-bearing host rocks, some of which are associated with fold hinges. Higher quartz content does not necessarily correlate with higher grade. Alteration consists of weak stratabound carbonate, moderate to strong white mica, and possibly white mica - clay ±hematite alteration. Quartz veins exhibit high crustal level textures such as druses and chalcedony, but are also boudinaged in faults and as breccia veins.

Stibnite was observed in quartz-carbonate veins and fracture fillings at 75m and around 90m in DDH J-21-010. Realgar was noted in the mineralized intercept in J-21-015 and was noted at 41.8m in J-21-008. Minor galena was noted in holes J-21-001, -014 and -021, but not associated with mineralization. Minor visible gold was encountered in a quartz vein in J-21-020.

Structural complexity, including faults and folds, hampers the estimation of true widths. However, they have been roughly estimated based on correlation of intersections,

angles to core axis and association with interpreted north-northeast trending structures, but are not definitively known. Significant intersections have been calculated as weighted averages using a priority ranking of the gravimetric assays performed, followed by fire assay/atomic absorption and finally aqua regia. Significant intersections are summarized in Table 16 below.

Table 16: Significant Jupiter diamond drill results

Hole ID	Zone	From▪ (m)	To▪ (m)	Interval* (m)	~TW (m)*	Au (g/t)
J-21-003	Callisto	78.5	80.0	1.5	1.3	1.41
J-21-005	Callisto	44.0	45.0	1.0	0.9	0.98
J-21-006	**Callisto**	**41.2**	**48.25**	**7.05**	**6.4**	**3.88**
J-21-007	**Callisto**	**9.0**	**13.0**	**4.0**	**2.4**	**4.10**
including		11.0	11.5	0.5	0.3	17.95
J-21-008	Callisto	54.0	55.0	1.0	0.75	0.92
and		66.5	70.0	3.5	2.6	1.29
J-21-010	**Io**	**57.0**	**62.5**	**5.5**	**4.95**	**5.15**
and		**108.5**	**121.5**	**13.0**	**12.0**	**3.45**
including		**112.5**	**115.0**	**2.5**	**2.3**	**9.57**
and		**166.6**	**176.1**	**9.5**	**8.6**	**5.01**
including		**170.1**	**171.6**	**1.5**	**1.35**	**17.67**
and		**179.0**	**185.0**	**6.0**	**5.4**	**10.64**
including		**183.5**	**185.0**	**1.5**	**1.35**	**31.10**
J-21-011	**Io**	**51.5**	**64.0**	**12.5**	**10.0**	**5.35**
including		**56.0**	**61.0**	**5.0**	**4.0**	**10.43**
and		92.5	97.5	5.0	**4.0**	1.52
and		**103.5**	**114.0**	**10.5**	**8.4**	**1.76**
and		**148.5**	**163.5**	**15.0**	**12.0**	**5.97**
including		**155.5**	**162.0**	**6.5**	**5.2**	**13.21**
including		**159.5**	**160.8**	**1.3**	**1.04**	**43.48**
J-21-012	**Io**	**50.0**	**56.0**	**6.0**	**5.5**	**13.9**
including		**54.5**	**56.0**	**1.5**	**1.1**	**45.00**
J-21-013	**Io**	**80.5**	**107.5**	**27.0**	**18.0**	**2.59**
including		**85.0**	**86.0**	**1.0**	**0.7**	**11.10**
and including		**94.0**	**96.0**	**2.0**	**1.3**	**11.20**
and		**123.4**	**134.0**	**10.6**	**7.1**	**4.02**
including		**128.5**	**131.0**	**2.5**	**1.7**	**13.78**
J-21-014	Callisto	38.4	39.2	0.8	0.4	3.29
J-21-015	**Io**	112.3	113.3	1.0	0.7	0.95
and		**119.1**	**122.7**	**3.6**	**2.5**	**13.72**
including		**119.1**	**119.8**	**0.65**	0.5	**17.50**
and including		**121.8**	**122.7**	**0.95**	0.7	**25.20**
J-21-016	Io	175.8	180.3	4.5	2.3	0.94
J-21-018	Io	104.5	105.5	1.0	0.9	1.23
and		109.0	110.5	1.5	1.3	1.63
J-21-019	Io	67.8	69.7	1.9	1.7	2.47
J-21-020	**Kore**	**106.0**	**110.7**	**4.7**	**4.4**	**8.32**
including		**108.9**	**110.0**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**22.1**

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

** True widths ("TW") are not definitively known, but have been roughly estimated based on correlation of intersections, angles to core axis and association with interpreted NNE trending structures.*

Significant gold mineralization was intersected within the entire 1.1 km tested by drilling, which remains open along strike and at depth. All intervals will be reported as downhole lengths since true widths are not definitively known. The best gold results were returned from the Io zone *(Figure 33)*, which include broad intercepts of: 2.59 g/t Au over 27m in DDH J-21-013 and; 5.97 g/t Au over 15m, which included 13.2 g/t Au over 6.5m in J-21-011, and higher grade intercepts of: 17.67 g/t Au over 1.5m in J-21-010; 43.48 g/t Au over 1.3m in J-21-011; 13.78 g/t Au over 2.5m in J-21-013 and; 13.7 g/t Au over 3.6m in J-21-015, including 25.2 g/t Au over 0.95m. Significant results were obtained from one of the two holes drilled at the Kore zone yielding 8.32 g/t Au over 4.7m, including 22.1 g/t Au over 1.1m in J-21-020. Results from the Callisto zone include 3.88 g/t Au over 7.05m in J-21-006 and 4.1 g/t Au over 4.0m in J-21-007. Holes J-21-012 and -013 were not completely assayed through some of the lower gold mineralized zones intersected in J-21-010 and -011.

Hole J-21-021, which was drilled to test the down dip extent of J-21-020, intersected a large pyritic zone with quartz carbonate material but no significant gold values with the best intercept yielding 0.36 g/t Au over 1.5m from 168.5m. If this represents the continuation of the significant mineralized zone from J-21-020, it would yield a dip of -73° east, steeper than previously observed. It is probable that the major fault, with a possible steep westerly dip, intersected in the top of holes J-21-020 and -021, may have offset the zone.

Averaging all gold values from surface to the base of all gold mineralized intervals, including unmineralized intervals, and assigning gold values of 0 for the top of the holes (6.5m of overburden in DDH J-21-010 and 47m of overburden and unsampled material in J-21-011), yields 1.17 g/t Au over 185m in J-21-010 and 1.14 g/t Au over 163.5m in J-21-011, with high gold grades capped at 25 g/t Au.

There is a strong correlation of anomalous gold with arsenic in all zones, while antimony correlates well in the Callisto zone and in J-21-018 and -019 of the northern Io zone. Elevated antimony is sometimes found with high gold-bearing intercepts at Io and Kore. Moderate to highly anomalous antimony appears to form broad envelopes around elevated to significant, but generally narrow, gold intercepts within the Callisto zone, but not in the other zones. Arsenic halos are evident in most holes within the Io zone and some holes within the Callisto zone (J-21-005, -006, -008, -009).

Based on the antimony correlation, it is possible that holes J-21-018 and -019 may be related to the same structure as Callisto and the Io structure may trend at about 014°, following a break in slope from Io, then link up to a subparallel structure, possibly the one related to Kore.

Although 43 samples were collected for thin sections from the Jupiter drill core in 2021, no petrographical analyses could be located by the author.

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

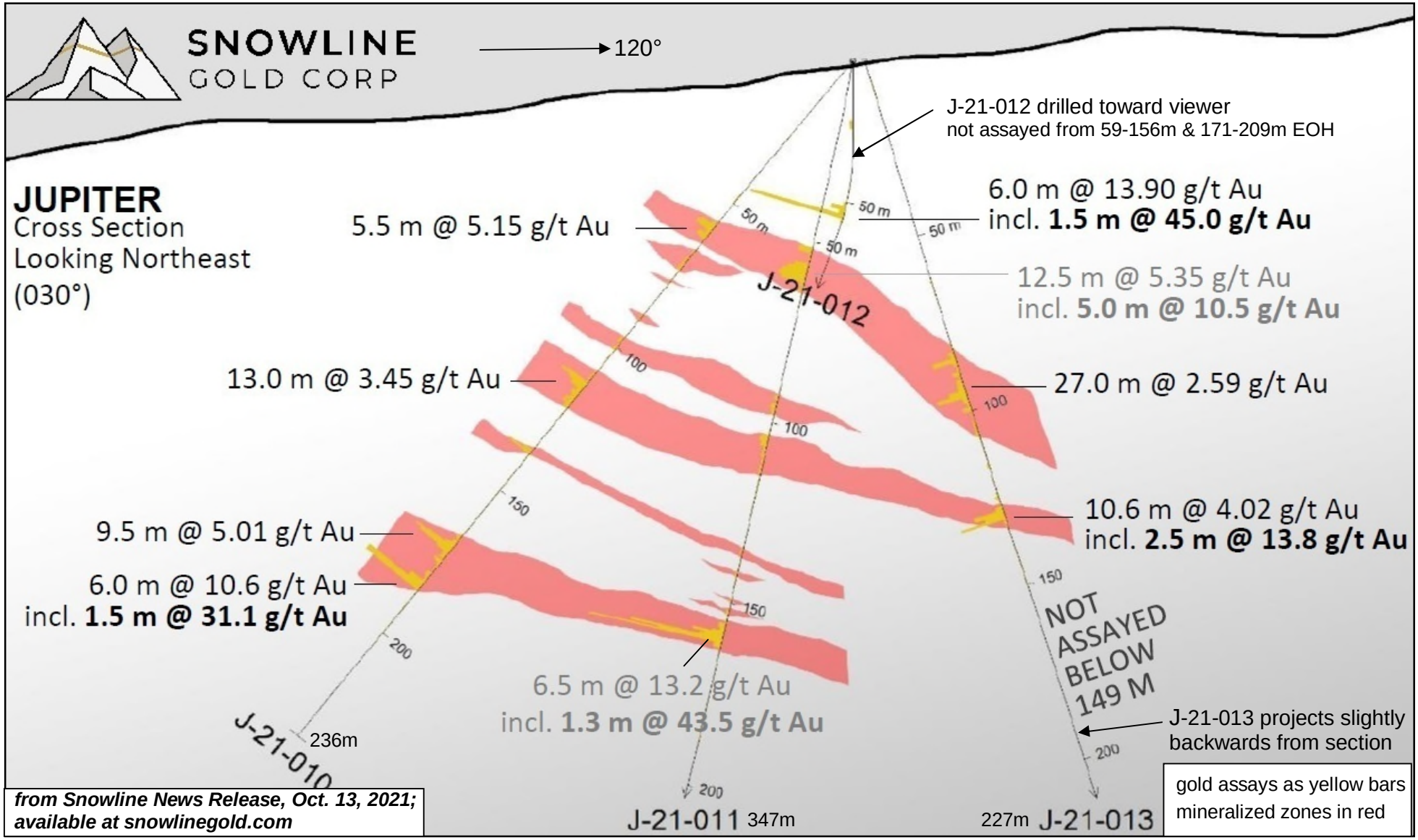


FIGURE 33: JUPITER DRILL SECTION at IO

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Data concerning: Snowline's 2021, 2022 and 2023 programs are sourced from de Pasquale and Hindemith (2023) and Piette-Lauziere (2023 and 2024) and Snowline's 2023 database, respectively; 18526 Yukon's 2019 and 2020 programs from Berdahl (2020 and 2021); Anthill's 2015 and 2016 programs from Yang and Shu (2016 and 2017); Anthill's 2012 and 2013 programs from Schulze (2013) and Carey et al., (2014a & b) and; Anthill's 2011 program from Naas (2012), with additional and/or confirmatory information from Berdahl and Lewis (2020) and both Anthill and Snowline databases. Additional details are available in the respective references above.

11.1 Drilling

The **2012**, **2013** and **2021** drill core was transported by helicopter from the drill sites directly to the core facility at the Anthill camp where the core was photographed, logged, processed and stored. Block markers, in imperial units, were first converted into metric units and recovery and rock quality designation ("RQD") were measured. In addition, magnetic susceptibility, HCl reaction and hardness were also recorded in 2013, and in 2021, specific gravity and Terraspec data were also collected. Core was then photographed and logged, involving descriptions of lithology, alteration, structure and mineralization. After logging, intervals for geochemical analysis were outlined for sampling and sample intervals recorded. Core was cut in half lengthwise along a pre-determined line, with one half (same half, consistently) collected for analysis and the other half returned to the core box and stored for future reference. Samples were placed in large thick plastic sample bags, sealed with thick plastic cable ties, packed into rice bags and sealed. The **2021** rice bags were sealed with security tags to ensure integrity during transport.

All core was sampled from top to bottom in **2012**, with a total of 1,229 samples. In **2013,** all the core from Venus and Odd and 95% of the core from Mars were sampled, with 1,376, 897 and 334 samples, respectively, and approximately 65% of the core was sampled in **2021** with 2,109 samples, excluding quality assurance and quality control ("QAQC") samples. The **2021** holes were logged by geologists Sam Attersley, John Gilbert, Jerome de Pasquale and Tom Lacey with some logging conducted by Dan Meldrum and Marisa Hindemith.

In **2012** and **2013** core samples were taken at regular intervals, primarily 1.0 to 2.0m, but ranged from 0.18m to isolate features of interest, to 3-4m in fresh rock and locally higher in zones of poor recovery. Overburden samples were also collected at Odd ranging from 1.0 to 9.1m. Core sample intervals were 1.5m by default in **2021**, but ranged from minor narrow intervals of 0.3 to 0.45m (9 samples) to isolate features of interest, grading to wider intervals of >1.5 to 3.3m (39 samples) in fresher rock.

11.2 QAQC

Standard reference materials for the drill programs were obtained from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. ("CDN"), details of which are available at http://www.cdnlabs.com/Certificates/. CDN is an ISO 9001-2015 certified manufacturer of matrix matched geological standards.

A total of 114 samples (5%) were submitted for **QAQC** from Snowline's **2021** diamond drill program, consisting of 48 standards, 51 blanks and 15 field duplicates. Field duplicates were prepared by halving the remaining half of the reference core for select samples with half (¼ core) collected for duplicate analysis and the other half (¼ core) returned to the core box. Standard reference materials, blanks and duplicate samples, were inserted by Snowline personnel at regular intervals into the sample stream for quality assurance and quality control, with one QAQC sample (standard, blank or field duplicate) inserted every 20 samples. Standards used were primarily CDN-GS-P6D (0.769 ±0.0465 g/t Au), with CDN-GS-7J (7.34 ±0.145 g/t Au) used in 6 cases. Blanks consisted of CDN-BL-10 (<0.01 g/t Au), blank granitic material.

Only three of the blanks submitted failed, with slightly elevated values of 0.033, 0.037 and 0.046 g/t Au, with two of them within mineralized intervals. However, assays were by aqua regia gold analysis, not the more accurate 30g fire assay/instrumental used for the reference material. Assays of blank samples were within an acceptable range and do not suggest contamination. Three of the CDN-GS-P6D standards returned values greater than two standard deviations higher, ranging from 0.907 to 0.953 g/t Au which is close to and just over three standard deviations higher. One was slightly low at 0.608 g/t Au, just over three standard deviations lower, yielding less than 10% failure. No failures were obtained in the CDN-GS-7J standard. Overall the standards are within acceptable ranges indicating that the analytical data can be assumed to be accurate and the data can be assumed to be free from contamination during sampling and analysis.

The field duplicates showed good reproducibility with the original samples, except for the highest grade one which returned 0.828 as opposed to 0.342 g/t Au. Based on other elements the field duplicate appears to be from the following sample in sequence which yielded 0.86 g/t Au, not the preceding one. Therefore, reproducibility is good. However, only two field duplicates were taken of samples yielding >0.100 g/t Au. In future programs an attempt should be made to duplicate some of the suspected higher grade samples and preparation duplicates, prepared at the laboratory, are more preferable.

The **2012** drill **QAQC** regimen consisted of a duplicate sample, followed by a standard and then by a blank sample, emplaced into the sample stream after every 37 samples, ensuring one type of QAQC sample was placed in each sample batch of 40 samples. CDN-GS-P2A (0.229 ±0.030 g/t Au) was utilized in 2012. In the **2013** drill program, the frequency of QAQC sample insertion was increased to one after every 10 core samples following the sequence of blank, duplicate and standard. Specifically, sample numbers ending in: 11 were reserved for blanks; 22 for duplicates of the previous samples and; 33 for one of the standards, of which three were used, CDN-GS-2L (2.34 ±0.24 g/t Au),

CDN-GS-P7H (0.799 ±0.050 g/t Au), CDN-GS-15B (15.98 ±0.71 g/t Au). Blank material consisted of dolomitic sand and limestone (<0.005 g/t Au). A total of 133 blank, 130 standard and 133 duplicates were submitted.

All **2012** and **2013 surface** rock, soil and stream sediment samples followed a similar regimen as in core with a field duplicate sample taken from the same site, followed by a standard and then by a blank sample, emplaced into the sample stream after every 47 samples. Standards used were CDN-GS-P2A, CDN-GS-2L, CDN-CM-14 (0.792 g/t ±0.078 g/t), as well as CDN-GS-P7H in 2013.

In 2013, a number of coarse rejects, pulps and quarter core samples from the **2012** and **2013** drill core, along with 12 QAQC samples, including duplicate, standard and blanks, were analyzed by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. (“Acme”, now Bureau Veritas (“BVML”)) and ALS Minerals Limited Laboratory (“ALS”) for comparison to the original assay results from AGAT Laboratories Ltd. (“AGAT”). The samples were analyzed using a 50g fire assay/ICP technique and overlimit (>10 g/t) samples were re-analyzed using a gravimetric finish. The results compared well with the original analyses by AGAT and the QAQC results were deemed acceptable.

All 2012 and 2013 surface and core QAQC standards samples returned results within the acceptable value range (one was a mislabeled blank), over 96% of the blanks passed and all but one field duplicate (variance of 8.6%) passed, indicating results are satisfactory.

For Snowline’s **soil** samples, one blank, standard or field duplicate was reportedly inserted at camp, every 30 samples for a total of 40 QAQC samples in **2021** (no standard is reported and no QAQC sample data could be found) and in **2022** one blank and one field duplicate were inserted every 20 samples, staggered 10 samples apart for 48 QAQC samples. In 2023, 5 blanks were inserted and 4 standards, primarily one in each sample batch of about 150 samples. Blank material consisted of lime powder (10 ppb) with no disparities noted in the 2022-23 data. Standards were not reported but returned 0.572 Au g/t ±0.030 g/t, 1.361 g/t Au and 2.163 g/t Au.

For Anthill’s 2011 **stream sediment** samples one field duplicate was collected, one standard was inserted by the contractor and one preparation duplicate was requested to be prepared by the laboratory, in each block of 34 samples. The standards used were stream sediment reference material STSD-3 (7 ppb Au) supplied by CanMet Mining and Mineral Sciences Laboratories (NRCan), Ottawa and Oreas 45b (from Ore Research & Exploration Pty. Ltd.); CDN-CGS-29 was used in the last two sample batches. Overall, analytical precision was demonstrated in the standards and field duplicates proved to be repeatable.

Quality control procedures were also implemented at the laboratories, involving the regular insertion of blanks and standards and check repeat analyses and resplits (reanalyses on the original sample prior to splitting). No significant disparities were noted.

11.3 Shipping and Analyses

Except for the 2011 soil and stream sediment samples at OB, all sample preparation was conducted by the respective laboratories' (identified below) preparation facilities in Whitehorse, Yukon. All sample preparation for core and rock samples involved crushing to >70% passing below 2 mm and split using a riffle splitter, followed by pulverizing the 250g split to >85% passing below 75 microns, except in 2023 crushing was >85% passing below 2 mm. All stream sediment and soil sample preparation involved drying and screening to 180 microns (80 mesh), unless specified otherwise. Once prepared, samples were internally sent to the laboratories' respective analytical facilities in Kamloops, British Columbia for the Stewart Group (bought by ALS in 2011), North Vancouver, British Columbia for ALS, Vancouver, British Columbia for Acme/BVML and Mississauga, Ontario for AGAT.

All Snowline samples were delivered by Snowline personnel via Alkan Air to Mayo or Whitehorse then by expeditor or Snowline personnel to the preparation facility of ALS in **2021** and **2022**, and to BVML in **2023**. The **2021 core and rock** samples were analyzed for 51 or 53 elements including gold by aqua-regia digestion and inductively coupled plasma ("ICP") analysis on a 50g aliquot (AuME-TL44), with gold selectively analyzed by fire assay with an ICP - atomic emission spectroscopy ("AES") finish on a 30g aliquot (Au-ICP21): for samples yielding >1 g/t Au; for standards and; within mineralized intervals of 0.5 g/t Au. Any overlimit sample (>10 g/t Au) was reanalyzed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish on a 30g aliquot (Au-GRA21). The **2021 soil** samples were analyzed for 53 elements using an aqua regia digestion followed by super trace ICP-MS on a 50g aliquot (AuME-ST44). The **2022** samples, which consisted of **rock** samples, were analyzed for 48 elements on a 0.25g sample aliquot by four-acid digestion and super or ultra trace ICP-mass spectroscopy ("MS") (ME-MS61L), and for gold by fire assay/AAS on a 30g aliquot (Au-AA23). Samples returning values >10 ppm Au were re-analyzed with a gravimetric finish. Analysis was the same in **2023** using BVML codes MA250 for 59 elements with gold by FA430 for both **rock** and **soil**.

In **2019** and **2020**, all samples were delivered by 18526 Yukon personnel to the preparation facility of ALS. **Rock** samples were processed using four-acid digestion with an ICP-MS finish for 48 elements (ME-MS61), and for gold by fire assay with an AAS finish on a 50g aliquot (Au-AA26). **Soil** and **silt** samples were processed by aqua regia digestion with an ICP-MS finish on a 25g aliquot (AuME-TL43).

The **2015** and **2016** Anthill samples were transported by air from the Anthill camp to Whitehorse via aircraft and delivered by in-house personnel or insured professional expeditors to ALS's preparation facility. All samples were analyzed by an ultra-trace package (ME-MS41) in which a 0.5g aliquot was digested by aqua regia techniques and 51 elements were analyzed through a combination of ICP-AES and ICP-MS. Gold analysis was by fire assay with an ICP-AES finish, using a 50g aliquot (Au-ICP22) for **rocks** and a 30g aliquot for **soils** and **silts** (Au-ICP21). Overlimit values (>10 g/t Au) were re-assayed by fire assay followed by a gravimetric finish (Au-GRA21) on a 30g sample. Overlimit samples with >100 ppm silver, >10,000 ppm lead and >10,000 ppm

Cu were re-analyzed beginning with an aqua regia digestion and assay by conventional ICP-AES analysis. No details for shipping or analytical work are available for the limited **2014** program, in which seven rock samples were collected, but it is assumed to be the same as the 2015 program.

The **2012** and **2013** Anthill samples were transported by Black Sheep Aviation from the Anthill camp to Mayo and delivered by Anthill personnel or agent to Small's Expediting Services, which delivered them to the preparation facility of AGAT. All **2013 core** and **rock** samples were analyzed for 45 elements by aqua regia digestion with an ICP-MS/select optical emission spectroscopy ("OES") finish on a 0.5g aliquot, and fire assay with ICP finish on a 30g aliquot for gold, with values over 10 g/t Au re-assayed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish. All **2012** samples were analyzed for 45 elements by aqua regia digestion with an ICP-OES finish on a 0.5g aliquot, and fire assay with AAS finish on a 50g aliquot for gold for **core** and **rock** samples, with values over 10 g/t Au re-assayed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish. Gold in the **2012 soil** and **silt** samples was analyzed by fire assay with ICP/OES finish on a 50g aliquot. No details of shipping or analytical details are available for the **2012** silt sampling and 2013 soil program by 18526 Yukon, but they are assumed to be the same as the respective 2012 and 2013 Anthill programs.

The **2013** soil and silt samples were analyzed by aqua regia digestion with an ICP-MS finish on a 1g aliquot, and fire assay with ICP finish on a 30g aliquot for gold. Additional gold fire assays were run for any sample (approximately 20%) with gold values above detection limit (>5 ppb).

Anthill's **2011 stream sediment** samples were delivered to the sample preparation facility of Eco-Tech Laboratories Ltd., part of the Stewart Group, in Whitehorse; the **stream sediments** were mistakenly analyzed for multi-elements by four acid digestion and ICP-AES (MA-ES) and for gold by fire assay-AAS (Au2-30) methods. The silt samples were re-analyzed by ALS in North Vancouver, which bought the Stewart Group, due to the necessity for lower detection limits on select elements by aqua regia digestion with an ICP-MS finish (ME-MS41) with gold by super trace aqua regia/ICP-MS on a 25g aliquot (Au-ST43) and overlimit gold by aqua regia-ICP-MS finish on a 25g aliquot (OG43). A few significant differences exist between the two laboratory results, but the small number of variations obtained is expected due to the nugget effect of gold, and the different analytical methods and detection limits used.

Anthill's **2011 rocks** were delivered to the sample preparation facility of ALS, internally sent to their North Vancouver facility and analyzed for multi-elements by aqua regia-ICP-AES finish (ME-MS41), with gold by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish on a 30g aliquot (Au-AA23).

Strategic's samples were delivered to the sample preparation facility of ALS, internally sent to North Vancouver and analyzed for 51 multi-elements by aqua regia digestion with an ICP-either MS or AES finish (ME-MS41) on a 0.5g aliquot, with gold by fire assay with an ICP-AA finish on a 30g aliquot (Au-IC21) in 2012 and 2013, and on a 50g

aliquot in 2011 (Au-AA26), except in 2011 gold in soils were analyzed by aqua regia digestion with an ICP-MS finish on a 25g aliquot (Au-TL43).

As documented in Thomas et al. (2012), the **2011** soil samples on the OB claims of the CCJV were prepared in the field by drying and screening to -80 mesh by the consultant (CME) and sent to Acme in Vancouver where they were analyzed by aqua regia digestion followed by ICP-MS for 36 elements including gold (1DX2). Rocks were sent to Acme's Whitehorse facility where they were prepared then internally sent to Acme's Vancouver facility for analysis by ICP-MS on a 0.5g aliquot (1DX1). A separate 30g aliquot was analyzed for gold by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish (FA-AA).

In the **1975** drill program on the Odd target, all samples were analyzed for lead, zinc, silver and cadmium by Vangeochem Laboratory Ltd. North Vancouver, British Columbia, a reputable laboratory at the time of unknown certification, using atomic absorption spectroscopy on a 0.5g aliquot *(Shearer and McKelvie, 1976)*. Soil sample preparation involved drying and sieving to -80 mesh at the laboratory.

11.4 General

There is no evidence of any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. All sample preparation was conducted by the laboratories, except for the soil preparation in 2011 on the OB claims, which can readily be done in the field. ALS, Acme/BVML and AGAT are, and Stewart Group was, accredited to ISO 17025 Standards Council of Canada for its laboratory analysis and preparation procedures performed and are entirely independent from the issuer. In the author's opinion the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures were entirely adequate for the programs.

For more accurate gold analyses, it is recommended that sample preparation should involve crushing to at least >70% passing below 2 mm, and a 1,000g split be taken (especially for drill core and at least 500g, but preferably 1,000g for rocks) using a riffle splitter, followed by pulverizing the split to >95% passing below 75 microns. In addition, all gold analyses should use fire assay methods for gold on a minimum 30g aliquot. All future trenching, extensive chip sample lines, and drill programs on the Project should involve the routine and regular insertion of blanks, standards and duplicates sent to the primary laboratory, and re-assaying of selected mineralized pulps at a second independent laboratory.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION (Table 17, Photos 7 and 8)

The geochemical data was verified by sourcing analytical certificates and digital data. Analytical data quality assurance and quality control was indicated by the favourable reproducibility obtained in company and laboratory inserted standards, blanks and

duplicates (repeats). There is a good correlation between the duplicates collected for quality control. Quality assurance and quality control procedures are documented and discussed in section 11.0, “Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security”. There does not appear to have been any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. In the author’s opinion, the data provided in this technical report is adequately reliable for its purposes.

The author conducted surface mapping, prospecting and sampling on the Mars, Jupiter, Odd and Luna targets within the Einarson Project between June 25 and June 30 and July 2 to 6, 2021, and on the Odd target on July 8, 2022, verifying the presence of mineralization, favourable structural features, select previous trench sites and sample locations. The channel sample lines on the ridges at Neptune were relocated with many tags visible. The Luna excavator trenches were relocated by the author in 2021 and, although reclaimed, the boundaries were discernible and pieces of decrepitated, hematitic sandstone, which previously yielded 2.26 g/t Au over 2m in Trench B-3, were observed.

In 2021, the author delineated the pad for drill holes J-21-010 to 013, spotted holes J-21-010 and -012, verified the locations of holes J-21-001 to -006 and reviewed select core and core logging procedures from Jupiter, with significant veins and abundant fine arsenopyrite mineralization in replacement zones noted.

A site visit, which postdates all exploration to the effective date, was completed by the author on the Project on May 22 and 23, 2024 at which time select sections of the Venus, Mars and Jupiter drill core were examined, sample tags verified and five core samples were collected by the author for verification purposes as shown in Table 17. The core was collected from the Anthill camp, intervals photographed and tagged for sampling by the author. The first four samples were quartered by the chief core handler under supervision of the author and the author collected the quarter sample from Mars with a spoon due to its incompetent nature. The Venus drilled prospect, Avalanche Creek boulder train and Main Mars trench were not previously visited and were not accessible due to snow at the time of the author’s 2024 site visit.

Table 17: 2024 core sample verification results

SAMPLE NUMBER	Target	DDH No.	INTERVAL (m)			Au	As	Sb
			From	To	Length	ppm	ppm	ppm
1311701	Venus	D2-12-02	81.0	81.95	0.95	0.48	1,496	72.4
E5530971	Venus	D2-12-02	81.0	81.95	0.95	2.74	1900	83
1311702	Venus	D2-12-05	47.25	49.3	0.75	2.66	330.2	17.3
E5532274	Venus	D2-12-05	47.25	49.3	0.75	3.05	397	21
1311703	Jupiter	J-21-020	106	107	1.0	1.97	337.5	4.8
D896928	Jupiter	J-21-020	106	107	1.0	6.17	873	7.1
1311704	Jupiter	J-21-015	119.75	120.75	1.0	4.53	3,398.3	5.9
C954781	Jupiter	J-21-015	119.75	120.75	1.0	7.17	>10,000	7.0
1311705	Mars	A1-12-01	99	102.16	3.16	1.21	970.1	2.3
E5664266	Mars	A1-12-01	99	102.16	3.16	1.08	2180	51

author’s samples in bold

The results obtained for the verification samples of drill core as shown in Table 17, show favourable reproducibility, especially considering that the samples; are field duplicates, and are quartered core so half the size/weight of the original samples.

Photo 7: DDH D2-12-05, 49.3-49.3m
Sample 1311702, dolomite breccia (resampled as E5532274)

Photo 8: DDH J-21-015, 119.75-120.75m
Sample 1311704, quartz-carbonate veins and breccias (resampled as C954781)

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

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

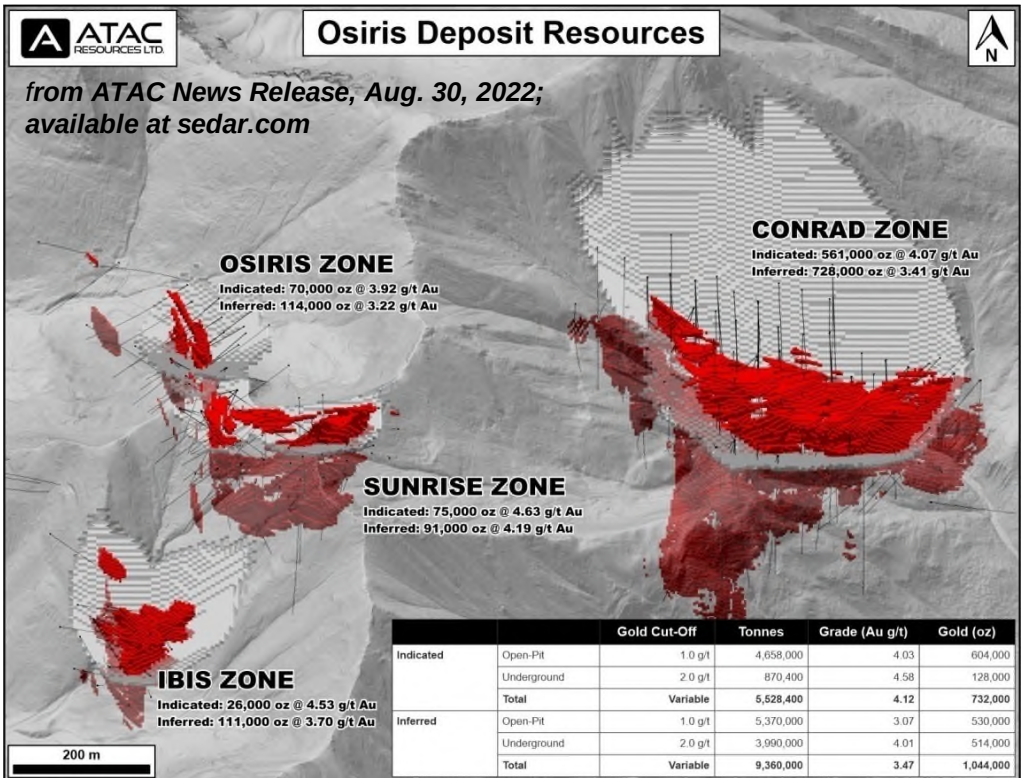
14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates have been undertaken on the Einarson Project.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES (Figures 2 and 34)

The author is not able to verify the following information pertaining to the adjacent properties, which are shown on Figure 2 and discussed below, and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Einarson Project. The following discussion is primarily summarized from *(Berdahl and Lewis, 2020)* with contributions from other references referred to herein, and from Pautler (2023) and Snowline's website *(Snowline, 2024a)* for the Rogue Project.

The Waldo and Emer claim blocks of the Einarson Project are adjoined by ATAC's (acquired by Hecla in 2023) Nadaleen Project at the eastern end of their 1,700 km² Rackla Property, which hosts Yukon's first Carlin-type gold discovery at the Osiris zone *(Hecla, 2024)*. The Osiris zone was discovered in 2010 by follow up of an arsenic RGS stream sediment anomaly. The Osiris deposit comprises four proximal zones, the Conrad, Ibis, Osiris and Sunrise, with an NI 43-101 Indicated Resource of 5.5 Mt of 4.12 g/t Au, including 4.7 Mt of 4.03 g/t that are pit-constrained, and an Inferred Resource of 9.4 Mt of 3.47 g/t Au, including 5.4 Mt of 3.07 g/t that are pit-constrained, both using cut-off grades of 1.00 g/t Au for open pit and 2.00 g/t for underground *(Ristorcelli et al., 2022)*. The above resource information (mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability) have not been independently verified by the author and are not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Einarson Project which is the subject of this report. The deposits are open ended to the north of Osiris, to the east of Sunrise, at depth in all deposits, and along strike of Ibis and Conrad *(Ristorcelli et al., 2022)*.



		Gold Cut-Off	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz)
Indicated	Open-Pit	1.0 g/t	4,658,000	4.03	604,000
	Underground	2.0 g/t	870,400	4.58	128,000
	Total	**Variable**	**5,528,400**	**4.12**	**732,000**
Inferred	Open-Pit	1.0 g/t	5,370,000	3.07	530,000
	Underground	2.0 g/t	3,990,000	4.01	514,000
	Total	**Variable**	**9,360,000**	**3.47**	**1,044,000**

FIGURE 34: OSIRIS DEPOSIT, SHOWING CLUSTER OF ZONES

The following discussion of the geology and mineralization is taken in whole or in part from Tucker et al. (2018). The Nadaleen Trend is a 25 km long alignment of Carlin-type gold prospects located along the northern margin of the Selwyn Basin and marks the boundary between dominantly Neoproterozoic to Paleozoic slope and basin facies carbonate, siltstone, and clastic rocks of the Selwyn Basin and strata of the Mackenzie Platform. Host rocks primarily comprise silty limestone and calcareous siliciclastic rocks. Gold mineralization is inferred to have accompanied decarbonatization of host limestone and subsequent silicification and/or brecciation, which was typically followed by late, open-space filling of calcite, realgar, and orpiment. The prospects exhibit both structural and stratigraphic controls, with zones located near prominent fault and fold features. Gold is associated with elevated arsenic, mercury, antimony, and thallium in mineralized zones. Several types of arsenian pyrite have been recognized. Mineralization is thought to have taken place between 74.4 and 42 Ma. The mineralization found within the Nadaleen Trend is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Einarson Project.

The Einarson Project is adjoined to the south by Snowline's approximately 100,000 ha Rogue Project, which covers various intrusion related gold system ("RIRGS") targets. The most significant is the bulk tonnage amenable Valley discovery, which exhibits unusually high gold grades for such a system, with intersections of >4 gram-metres obtained in 43% of the holes to date. Gold is associated with bismuthinite and telluride minerals hosted in sheeted quartz vein arrays over a 500m wide by 700m long by 500m deep area. It is hosted by, and along the margins of, a one kilometre scale, mid-Cretaceous aged Mayo suite intrusion.

Valley is associated with only one of at least 12 mapped mid-Cretaceous intrusions belonging to the favourable Mayo and Tombstone plutonic suites on the Rogue Project, many of which are known to host sheeted veins with gold, bismuth and tellurium anomalies in rock and soil sampling with peripheral, often high grade, quartz-sulphide veins. A new surface discovery was reported from 2023 exploration on their Aurelius target, returning 2.31 g/t Au over 14m and 2.01 g/t Au over 17m from chip sampling outcrops, 235m apart. RIRGS deposits are known to occur in clusters, so good potential exists for the discovery of additional systems of this type. No intrusions of this type have been mapped on the Einarson Project.

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

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

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

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Einarson Project includes the Jupiter target at which blind, gold-bearing mineralization was discovered in initial drilling by Snowline in 2021. Gold is associated with quartz-carbonate veins, ± brecciation and in faults, with arsenopyrite, pyrite, ± minor stibnite and trace realgar in variably quartz-carbonate veined to quartz flooded and finely disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite-bearing host rocks, some of which are associated with fold hinges. Quartz veins exhibit high crustal level textures such as druses and chalcedony, but are also boudinaged in faults and as breccia veins. Easterly dipping, bedding parallel, thrust faults and local fold hinges appear to localize mineralization. The mineralization at Jupiter is thought to be representative of an epizonal orogenic system.

Snowline's 2021 diamond drill program on Jupiter intersected mineralization within the entire 1.1 km tested by drilling, which remains open along strike and at depth. Intersections include: a broad intercept of 2.59 g/t Au over 27m in DDH J-21-013; 13.2 g/t Au over a downhole length of 6.5m in J-21-011 within a broader intercept of 5.97 g/t Au over 15m and; 13.7 g/t Au over 3.6m in J-21-015 from the Io zone at the south end and; 8.3 g/t Au over 4.7m in J-21-20 with minor visible gold, from the Kore zone at the north end of the target.

Similar potential exists at Avalanche Creek which was discovered in 2020, 12 km to the south of Jupiter along the same regional fault structure. Exposure is limited, but samples from the 1 km long zone of quartz-arsenopyrite boulder float, averaged 7.8 g/t Au.

Historical diamond drilling of 1,366m in seven holes on the Mars Main target was successful in intersecting two broad mineralized intervals of 0.571 g/t Au over 21.2m and 0.318 g/t Au over 25.9m in DDH A-12-01, below trench 13MTR-01, which yielded 9.25 g/t Au over 2m within a broader interval of 1.65 g/t Au over 33.5m. Holes along trend returned lower grades but poor core recoveries were common within mineralized zones, possibly reducing grades. Mineralization comprises quartz-carbonate vein and replacement silica alteration with arsenopyrite and pyrite, localized by a 340°/steep east structurally controlled fault zone and low angle shear/fracture zones in silicified siltstone at the contact with calcareous sandstone. The contact between the structures may be the prime control. The style and geochemical signature suggests an epizonal orogenic system, similar to Jupiter, although potential may exist for Carlin-style mineralization in the underlying Algae Formation.

Drilling at Mars has only tested 162m of strike length along the Mars Trend, a single structural zone exhibiting elevated gold, arsenic and antimony values in soils over a 3.5 km trend. A second subparallel gold in soil anomaly, with associated anomalous arsenic and more widespread antimony, which is also associated with anomalous lead and zinc, converges with the first in the northern half of the Mars Trend (Phobos target) with a significant geochemical and geophysical signature; the intersection has not been drill tested and remains a viable target. The soil anomaly is truncated by an east trending

structure which intersects the East Thirteen thrust fault proximal to a significant gold in silt anomaly. Potential also exists 4 km further north along trend where a 400m diameter gold soil anomaly was outlined.

Mineralization at the Venus drilled prospect – Aphrodite showing is classified as Carlin-style gold based on the association of gold with arsenian pyrite rims on pyrite, sooty pyrite, silicified dolostone host with local decalcification, structural setting, geochemical associations (As-Hg-Sb-Tl) and accessory minerals such as realgar. Gold values from the silicified pods on surface range from 0.660 to 191 g/t Au with significant drill intercepts of 30.54 g/t Au over 6.4m within a broader zone of 9.67 g/t Au over 38.7m in DDH D2-12-05; 0.678 g/t Au over 44.8m in D2-12-04; 0.729 g/t Au over 20.4m in D2-12-02 and; 15.16 g/t Au over 3.1m in D2-12-03. Although the favourable stratigraphy is restricted to an approximate 800m by 150m exposure of older Algae Formation within a 1.7 km by 500m (tapering to 0m in the east) block within younger Old Cabin Formation volcaniclastic stratigraphy, potential exists to increase the extent of known mineralization within the block and along strike of the favourable structures where additional favourable stratigraphy may be exposed or lie close to surface.

The Golden Lane (particularly Neptune and Luna) and the Odd targets exhibit strong potential for the discovery of Carlin-type gold mineralization based on: the recognition by Cook (2011) of a continental margin to basinal slope transition environment; the gold-arsenic-antimony, ±mercury-thallium, signature; presence of anomalies and mineralization along lithological contacts in relatively flat-lying units and antiformal traps; association with thrust faults and deep seated structures and; presence of fine disseminated pyrite.

The Neptune target comprises a 4 km trend of anomalous gold ±arsenic-antimony in soils, 0.103 g/t Au over 96m from rock channel sampling along a ridge and prospecting samples to 0.6 g/t Au associated with impure carbonate stratigraphy along the faulted axis of the Algae anticline. Trenching on the Luna target returned 2.26 g/t Au over 2m from decrepitated, hematitic sandstone, and quartz breccia to the west contained 0.884 g/t Au with 0.63% As within an 11.5 km long gold ±arsenic-antimony anomaly in the southern Golden Lane, which follows the faulted axis of the Algae anticline about 15 km southeasterly from Neptune.

The Odd target covers a 3.5 km long gold soil anomaly within a broad arsenic and even broader antimony soil anomaly hosted by folded favourable Algae Formation carbonate stratigraphy and cut by thrust and high angle faults. Patchy dolomite alteration, replacement silicification and trace pyrite and arsenopyrite were intersected in reconnaissance drilling with no significant gold values.

The Project is at an early exploration stage. Drilling is currently restricted to the Jupiter, Venus, Mars and Odd drilled prospects, with only one showing tested at Mars and only early reconnaissance drilling at Odd. Soil geochemistry covers less than 50% of the Project with multi-element stream sediment geochemistry coverage over approximately

75%. Mapping and rock geochemistry is primarily reconnaissance in scale with detail in the Venus-Aphrodite, and Jupiter target areas.

The Einarson Project constitutes a property of merit based on:

- its favourable geological setting within the Selwyn Basin within the prolific Foreland Belt along the North American margin, and within the Tintina Gold Province,
- the discovery of at least three subparallel mineralized zones within an open 1.1 km long system at Jupiter where mineralization is consistent with an epizonal orogenic deposit model,
- similar potential along trend of Jupiter at Avalanche Creek, 12 km to the south with quartz-arsenopyrite boulder float averaging 7.8 g/t,
- presence of documented Carlin-type mineralization at the Venus-Aphrodite showings with significant mineralization encountered on surface and in the initial drill holes at Venus,
- proximity and similarities of other occurrences on the Project (Luna, Neptune, Odd) to the recognized Carlin-type systems within the Nadaleen Trend of the Rackla Gold Project, including the association of gold, arsenic, ±antimony, thallium geochemistry in association with anticlines and both high angle and thrust faults.
- the presence of other untested rock, soil and stream sediment geochemical anomalies.

The Einarson Project is considered high risk. The above interpretations and the following recommendations for work are based on the results of geochemical and geophysical surveys, which are subject to a wide range of interpretation. Limited drilling has been undertaken in four areas, which form a small part of the Project. There are no specific risks that the author foresees that would impact continued exploration and development of the Project. Although the author believes the surveys on the Project are scientifically valid, evaluating the geological controls on mineralization is hampered by a lack of outcrop exposure in certain critical areas and limited work in others.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

A $6.3 million, contingent two phase exploration program is recommended on the Einarson Project. An initial $5 million Phase 1 program is proposed consisting of: 4,275m of diamond drilling in 12 holes to test the continuity and orientation of the mineralization intersected at the Jupiter drilled prospect in 2021, with additional sampling of the 2021 Jupiter core; 3,000 line km of airborne VTEM surveys covering Carlin-type targets at Venus-Cassini and Golden Lane; possible IP/RES geophysics; detailed structural mapping with concurrent prospecting and detailed rock sampling to advance select targets identified below; contour and localized grid soil sampling, mapping and prospecting to assess previous unexplained or untested and newly staked targets. Contingent on results from Phase 1, a Phase 2 program, consisting of: 1,000m of diamond drilling to follow up one or

two targets delineated in Phase 1; follow up geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys to delineate additional drill targets with a $1.3 million budget, is proposed.

Environmental monitoring and wildlife studies will be ongoing to provide early stage reference data in a traditionally data-poor region of Yukon, with emphasis on Jupiter, Forks camp/airstrip, Anthill camp, and Venus.

Priority in Phase 1 is to test the continuity and orientation of the mineralization intersected at the Jupiter drilled prospect in 2021. A total of 4,275m of diamond drilling in 12 holes is recommended. Proposed holes have been designed by Snowline and have been reviewed and accepted by the author. The recommended holes are outlined in Table 18 below. The following discussion of drill targets is summarized from discussions with, and data from, Nicolas Piette-Lauziere.

Table 18: Proposed diamond drill holes at Jupiter

Proposed DDH	NAD83, Zone 9		Elev. (m)	Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Target
	Easting	Northing					
P J-24-A	382043	7089188	1353	250	-50	**375**	step back on J-21-10 to -13 at IO
P J-24-B*	382043	7089188	1353	250	-70	350	down dip extent of A at Io
P J-24-C	382100	7089054	1391	250	-50	**375**	150 m S extension of Io
P J-24-D*	382100	7089054	1391	250	-70	350	down dip extent of C at Io
P J-24-E	382157	7088915	1417	250	-50	350	300 m S extension of Io
P J-24-F*	382157	7088915	1417	250	-70	350	down dip extent of E at Io
P J-24-G	381913	7088992	1332	250	-50	350	150 m N extension of Io
P J-24-H*	381986	7089324	1322	250	-70	**375**	down dip extent of G at Io
P J-24-I	381965	7090071	1227	250	-50	350	200 m S extension of Kore
P J-24-J*	381965	7090071	1227	250	-70	350	down dip extent of I at Kore
P J-24-K	381885	7089869	1245	250	-50	350	central hole targeting all faults
P J-24-L	381904	7090353	1202	250	-50	350	test northern extension of Kore
TOTAL						**4275m**	

* 1,775m is contingent on intersecting mineralization in the up dip holes; additional meterage can be used to test strike and dip extensions of other zones.

The highest priority in drilling is to test the continuity and orientation of the mineralization intersected at the Io zone in holes J-21-010 to -013 and attempt to trace its extension along strike and down dip. The next priority is to test the mineralization intercepted in J-21-020 at the Kore zone with an extension to the south above a significant untested soil anomaly. A hole is planned in the central Jupiter drill area to intercept all faults, including the potential deep extension of the mineralization found in J-21-006 and -007. Finally a wildcat hole targets the northern strike extension to the north of Kore.

Additional sampling of the Jupiter core is necessary in the Io target from unsampled portions of J-21-011 to -013, specifically from holes J-21-012 and -013, which were not

completely assayed through some of the lower gold mineralized zones intersected in J-21-010 and -011 and unsampled material between intersections in J-21-011.

Detailed prospecting utilizing the drone imagery and structural mapping is initially recommended at: Avalanche Creek, which exhibits similar potential to Jupiter along the same regional fault structure and; at the Phobos (northern Mars Trend and Mars North) to evaluate the potential for drill targets.

An airborne VTEM survey is recommended to detect resistive zones related to silicification in favourable Carlin-type environments at Venus and along the regional easterly trending thrust fault ("Venus thrust") to the east. The strike extension of the Venus thrust may also be prospective and expose the Algae Formation or proximal stratigraphy in other blocks or by folding, particularly at structural intersections, such as at Cassini. The latter lies along the extension of the Venus thrust at the juncture with the extension of the East Thirteen thrust fault, northwest trending normal faults (also seen at Jupiter) and the Mars Trend-Phobos structures, as well as geophysical lineaments. VTEM should also cover the Golden Lane, the 30 km trend of gold ±arsenic-antimony anomalous soils and favourable stratigraphy and structures which extends from Neptune, through Luna, to Marmot Pass.

Follow up IP/RES may be useful over the favourable dolostone unit at Venus (if ground connectivity is sufficient) in order to pick up detail of the silicified zones to guide future drilling in order to target additional mineralized zones, and may be useful to follow up results from the VTEM survey in amenable areas.

An initial evaluation of the Venus drilled prospect and the Aphrodite showing by detailed structural mapping with concurrent prospecting and detailed rock sampling is recommended and should also be extended to cover the Cassini target.

The Neptune target requires detailed prospecting and sampling at the base of outcrop exposure below the ridge which returned anomalous results of 0.103 g/t Au over 96m from rock channel sampling hosted by limy siliciclastic rocks of the Narchilla Formation above the Algae Formation carbonates along the faulted axis of the Algae anticline, as well as along the ridge to the southeast, which lies at a higher elevation. Detailed structural mapping with concurrent prospecting with possible technical samplers for rock sampling is recommended to evaluate the Luna target.

An extensive program of stream sediment, soil and rock sampling along with prospecting and geological mapping is recommended with emphasis in the east of the Aphrodite to Cassini area, Golden Lane, southern Odd and Ceres targets and to follow up on various unexplained soil and stream sediment geochemical anomalies in the Mars, Odd, Ceres and newly staked areas to generate new drill targets.

A contingent Phase 2 diamond drill program, entirely contingent on Phase 1, is recommended to follow up the results from Phase 1 and earlier programs with drilling,

additional soil and rock geochemistry, geophysics, prospecting and geological mapping. Potential drill targets include Avalanche Creek, Mars, Neptune and Venus.

It is recommended that sample preparation for core and rock samples involve utilizing a split of at least 500g and preferably 1 kg.

26.1 Budget

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

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

• Digitization, processing of additional historical data	**$** 25,000
• Environmental sampling, wildlife survey, reclamation	100,000
• Jupiter drilling and resampling (4,250m @ $850/m all in)	3,612,500
• VTEM surveys (3,000 line km)	500,000
• Soil surveys (2,500 samples)	300,000
• Mapping (100 days)	60,000
• Rock sampling/prospecting (400 samples)	60,000
• IP/Res geophysics (about 12 days)	42,500
• Camp costs	300,000
	$5,000,000.00

Phase 2: (contingent on results from Phase 1)

• Drilling (1,000m)	**$** 850,000
• Environmental sampling, wildlife survey, reclamation	25,000
• Follow up soils (1,700 samples)	255,000
• Mapping (50 days)	30,000
• Rock sampling/prospecting (200 samples)	30,000
• Follow up geophysics	30,000
• Camp costs	80,000
TOTAL:	**$1,300,000.00**

Total of Phases 1 and 2: **$6,3000,000**

SIGNATURE PAGE

Respectfully submitted,

Effective Date: May 24, 2024

Signing Date: June 17, 2024

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

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

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

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

27.0 REFERENCES

Abbott, J.G., 1982, Structure and stratigraphy of the MacMillan Fold Belt: evidence for Devonian faulting. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Whitehorse, Open File, 16 p.

Allan, M.M., Rhys, D.A., and Hart, C.J.R., 2017. Orogenic gold mineralization of the eastern Cordilleran gold belt, British Columbia: structural ore controls in the Cariboo (093A/H), Cassiar (104P) and Sheep Creek (082F) mining districts. Geoscience BC Report 2017-15, 108 p.

Arehart, G.B. et al., 2013. “A Comparison of Carlin-type Deposits in Nevada and Yukon.” Society of Economic Geologists, Special Publication 17, p. 389-401.

Ash, Chris and Alldrick, D., 1996. Au-quartz veins, in Selected British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles, Volume 2 - Metallic Deposits, Lefebure, D.V. and Hõy, T, Editors, British Columbia Ministry of Employment and Investment, Open File 1996-13, pages 53-56.

ATAC Resources Ltd. Website at www.atacresources.com, now available at sedar.com

Bennett, V., 2022. Unmanned aerial vehicle imaging survey report. Prepared for Snowline Gold Corp. by Drone North.

2021c. Structural setting Jupiter drill target; food for thought. PowerPoint presentation prepared for Snowline Gold Corp. by Geomantia Consulting Services.

2021b. Snowline Gold Corp. 2021 UAV surveys. Memo prepared for Snowline Gold Corp. by Drone North, November, 2021.

2021a. Snowline Gold Corp. 2021 UAV surveys. Memo prepared for Snowline Gold Corp. by Drone North, July, 2021.

Berdahl, J.S., 2021. Geochemical assessment report, Avalanche Creek and Clemens Creek areas, Einarson Property. Yukon Mining Assessment Report, YMEP 20-106.

2020. Geochemical assessment report, Mars Northeast & Marmot Pass areas, Einarson Property. Prepared for 18526 Yukon Inc. Yukon Mining Assessment Report, YMEP 2019-007.

Berdahl, R.S., 2009. Arrowhead regional prospecting project. 18526 Yukon Inc. Yukon Mining Assessment Report, YEIP 2009-118.

Berdahl, J.S. and Lewis, L., 2020. NI 43-101 technical report on the Einarson Gold Property, Yukon Canada. Prepared for Skyledger Tech Corp. (to be renamed Snowline Gold Corp.).

Blusson, S.L., 1974. Five geological maps of northern Selwyn Basin (Operation Stewart), Yukon Territory and District of Mackenzie, N.W.T. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 205, scale 1:250,000 (includes NTS 106A, B, C & 105N, O).

Cary, J.A., Jin, H. and Yang, W., 2014b. Technical report, Einarson Project, Yukon Territory, Canada. Prepared for Anthill Resources Ltd.

2014a. Assessment report for the 2013 exploration program of silt, soil and rock chip geochemical surveys, geological mapping and diamond drilling, Einarson Project. Prepared for Anthill Resources Ltd. Yukon mining assessment report #096657.

Cecile, M.P., 2000. Geology of the northeastern Niddery Lake map area, east-central Yukon and adjacent Northwest Territories. GSC Bulletin 553, (NTS: 105O/7(N⅔), /8(N⅔), /9, /10, /15, /16).

1998b. Geology and structure cross-section, Marmot Creek (NTS: 105O/14), Yukon Territory. GSC Map 1923A, scale 1:50,000.

1998a. Geology and structure cross-section, Einarson Creek (NTS: 105O/13), Yukon Territory. GSC Map 1944A, scale 1:50,000.

1996. Geology and structure cross-section, Thor Hills (NTS: 105O/15), Yukon Territory - Northwest Territories. GSC Map 1899A, scale 1:50,000.

Cecile, M.P. and Abbott, J.G., 1992. Geology of the Niddery Lake map-area (NTS 105/O). Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 2465, scale 1:250,000.

1989. Geology of the Niddery Lake map-area (NTS 105/O). Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 2076, scale 1:125,000.

Colombo, F., 2013. Petrographic report on 10 rock samples from Einarson Property, TYukon – Canada. Report by Vancouver Petrographics Ltd. for Anthill Resources Ltd.

Colpron, M., Logan, J.M. and Mortensen, J.K., 2002. U–Pb zircon age constraint for late Neoproterozoic rifting and initiation of the lower Paleozoic passive margin of western Laurentia. Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences 39 (2), 133-143.

Colpron, M., Moynihan, D., Israel, S., and Abbott, G., 2013. Geological map of the Rackla belt, east-central Yukon (NTS 106C/1-4, 106D/1). Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2013-13, 1:50,000 scale, 5 maps and legend.

Colpron, M. and Nelson, J.L., 2011. A digital atlas of terranes for the Northern Cordillera. Yukon Geological Survey and British Columbia Geology Survey, BCGS GeoFile 2011-11. Available at website, http://www.geology.gov.yk.ca/pdf/CanCord_terranes_2011.pdf.

Colpron, M., Nelson, J. L. and Murphy, D.C., 2007. Northern Cordilleran terranes and their interactions through time. GSA Today, v. 17, no. 4/5.

Cook, H.E., 2011. Carbonate sequence stratigraphy and its application to interpreting the stratigraphy, depositional facies, sedimentology and potential Carlin-Type Gold Deposits at Anthill's Einarson Project area, Yukon Territory, Canada. Anthill Resources Ltd. internal report.

2005. Carbonate sequence stratigraphy: an exploration tool for sediment-hosted, disseminated gold deposits in the Great Basin. Geological Society of Nevada Symposium 2005, Window to the World, Reno, Nevada, 15–18 May 2005, p. 19–24.

de Pasquale, J., and Hindemith, M., 2023, 2021 geological, geochemical, geophysical and diamond drilling report on the Einarson Project. Report for Snowline Gold Corp. Yukon mining assessment report.

Deklerk, R., 2009. The MINFILE Manual. Yukon Geological Survey, CD-ROM.

Doerksen, G., Pilotto, D., McLeod, K., Sim, R., Levy, M., Sharp, T., Smith, E. and Kappes, D., 2016. NI-43-101 feasibility study technical report for the Coffee Gold Project, Yukon Territory, Canada. Report prepared for Kaminak Gold Corporation by JDS Energy and Mining Inc.

Drechsler, S., 2013. Geochemical sampling and geological mapping at the Nad property. Report for Strategic Metals Ltd. Yukon Mining Assessment Report #096462.

Duk-Rodkin, A., 2004. Glacial History. In: Ecoregions of the Yukon Territory: Biophysical properties of Yukon Landscapes. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, PARC Technical Bulletin No. 04-01, Summerland, British Columbia, p. 24-26.

Friske, P.W.B., Hornbrook, E.H.W., Lynch, J.J., McCurdy, M.W., Gross, H., Galletta, A.C., Durham, C.C., 1991b. National Geochemical Reconnaissance stream sediment and water data, east central Yukon (105O, part of 105P) GSC Open File 2364, 140 p., 43 maps

1991a. National Geochemical Reconnaissance stream sediment and water data, east central Yukon (NTS 105N). Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 2363, 140 p.

Government of Yukon, 2024b. Guide to Permitting. https://yukon.ca/en/doing-business/licensing/determine-class-your-quartz-mining-exploration-program.

2024a. Minfile and Assessment Report data. *In:* Yukon Geological Survey's integrated data system. Website at http://data.geology.gov.yk.ca/.

Groves, D.I., Goldfarb, R.J., Gebre-Mariam, M., Hagemann, S.G. and Robert, F., 1998. “Orogenic gold deposits: A proposed classification in the context of their crustal distribution and relationship to other gold deposit types.” Ore Geology Reviews, v.13:1-5, p. 7-27.

Groves, D.I., Santosh, M., Deng, J., Wang, Q, Yang, L. and Zhang, L., 2019. A holistic model for the origin of orogenic gold deposits and its implications for exploration. Mineralium Deposita, v. 55, p. 275-292.

Hall, D.C., 2022. Physical property testing of Snowline Gold samples, Apr. 2022. Internal Memo to Snowline.

Hecla Mining Company, 2024. Website at https://www.hecla.com/exploration#rackla .

Héon, D. (compiler), 2003. Yukon Regional Geochemical Database 2003 - Stream sediment analyses. Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

Hildes, D., 2015. Report on 2015 geophysical surveys, Mars Main and Mars Northeast zones, Einarson Property. Internal report prepared by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. for Anthill Resources.

Jackaman, W., 2011. Regional stream sediment geochemical data Niddery Lake, Yukon (105O & P). Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2011-30.

Kovacs, N., 2014. Carlin-style gold mineralization in the Yukon Territory, Canada: Venus zone, Einarson Property, Anthill Resources Ltd. Memorial University of Newfoundland, B.Sc. thesis.

Lane, J., McDivitt, J., Phillips, R. and Carne, J., 2013. Geochemical sampling, auger sampling, geological mapping, diamond drilling, and geophysical surveys at the Rackla Gold Property. Report for ATAC Resources Ltd. Yukon Mining Assessment Report #096597.

Large, R.R., Bull, S.W. and Maslennikov, V., 2011. A carbonaceous sedimentary source-rock model for Carlin-type and orogenic gold deposits. Economic Geology, v.106, p. 331-358.

Lebel, A., 2022. 2022 field report IP/resistivity survey, Einarson Project, Yukon, Canada. Prepared by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. for Snowline Gold Corp.

MacNaughton, R.B., Moynihan, D.P., Roots, C.F., and Crowley, J.L., 2016. New occurrences of Oldhamia in eastern Yukon, Canada: stratigraphic context and implications for Cambrian deep-marine biostratigraphy. ICHNOS 2016, VOL. 23, NO. 1–2, 33–52, DOI: 10.1080/10420940.2015.1127232.

Mair, J.L., Hart, C.J., & Stephens, J.R., 2006. Deformation history of the northwestern Selwyn Basin, Yukon, Canada: implications for orogen evolution and mid-Cretaceous magmatism. Geological Society of America Bulletin, 304-323.

McMillan, R.H. (1996): Turbidite-hosted Au Veins, in Selected British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles, Volume 2 - Metallic Deposits, Lefebure, D.V. and Höy, T., Editors, British Columbia Ministry of Employment and Investment, Open File 1996-13, pages 59-62.

Miles, W., Hayward, N. & Oneschuk, D., 2017. Alaska and Yukon Magnetic Compilation: Residual total magnetic field. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 7862 (revised), scale 1:1,120,000.

Mitchell, A., 2014. Assessment report describing geochemical sampling, prospecting, hand trenching and geological mapping at the Nad property. Report for Strategic Metals Ltd. Yukon Mining Assessment Report #096618.

2012. Assessment report describing geochemical sampling and geological mapping at the Nad property. Report for Strategic Metals Ltd. Yukon Mining Assessment Report #095919.

Moynihan, D., 2016. Bedrock geology compilation of the eastern Rackla belt, NTS 105N/15, 105N/16, 105O/13, 106B/4, 106C/1, 106C/2, east-central Yukon. Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2016-2, scale 1:75000, 2 sheets.

2014. Bedrock Geology of NTS 106B/04, Eastern Rackla Belt. Yukon Geological Survey, Yukon Exploration and Geology 2013, p. 147-167.

Moynihan, D., Strauss, J. V., Padget, C. D. and Nelson, L. L., 2019. Upper Windermere Supergroup and the transition from rifting to continent-margin sedimentation, Nadaleen River area, northern Canadian Cordillera.: Geological Society of American Bulletin, 1673–1701 p.

Murphy, D. C., 1997. Geology of the McQuesten River Region, northern McQuesten and Mayo map areas, Yukon Territory (115P/14, 15, 16; 105M/13, 14). Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian, and Northern Affairs Canada. Bulletin 6: 122p.

Naas, C.O., 2012. Stream Sediment and Moss Mat Geochemical Survey on the Einarson Property. Prepared for Anthill Resources Ltd. Yukon Mining Assessment Report 095778.

Nelson, J. L. and Colpron, M., 2007. Tectonics and metallogeny of the British Columbia, Yukon and Alaskan Cordillera, 1.8 Ga to the present. In: Goodfellow, W.D., ed., Mineral Deposits of Canada: A synthesis of major deposit-types, district metallogeny, the evolution of geological provinces, and exploration methods. Geological Association of Canada, Mineral Deposits Division Special Publication No.5., p. 755-791.

Newsfile Corp., 2023. Skyledger Tech Corp. news releases available on website at https://www.newsfilecorp.com/release/75556/Skyledger-Tech-Corp., accessed on March 27, 2023

Ootes, L., Gleeson, S.A., Turner, E., Ras-, K., Gordey, S., and Martel, E., 2013, Metallogenic Evolution of the Mackenzie and Eastern Selwyn Mountains of Canada's Northern Cordillera, Northwest Territories: A Compilation and Review: Geosciences Canada, v. 40.

Pautler, J., 2023. NI 43-101 technical report on the Rogue Project, Yukon, Canada. Report for Snowline Gold Corp.

2022. Odd, Mars Summary. Memo for Snowline Gold Corp.

2021c. Memo on B2 - Misty. Memo for Snowline Gold Corp. (Includes Neptune-Luna targets.)

2021b. Targets for sampling and structural geologist. Memo for Snowline Gold Corp. (Includes Neptune-Luna, Odd, Mars and Jupiter targets.)

2021a. Thoughts on Snowline exploration and targeting. Memo for Snowline Gold Corp. (Includes Odd, Mars and Jupiter targets.)

Pelletier, C., and Nadeau-Benoît, V., 2022, Preliminary Economic Assessment for the Cariboo Gold Project: 546 p.

Piette-Lauziere, N., 2024. 2023 geological and geochemical report on the Einarson Project. Prepared for Snowline Gold Corp.

2023. 2022 geological, geochemical and geophysical report on the Einarson Project. Prepared for Snowline Gold Corp.

Pitcairn, I., Teagle, D., Craw, D., Olivo, G. Kerrich, R. and Brewer, T.S., 2006. Sources of metals and fluids in orogenic gold deposits: insights from the Otago and Alpine Schists, New Zealand. Economic Geology, v. 101:8, p. 1525-1546.

Ristorcelli, S., Ronning, P., Christensen, O., Kelly, A., McKay, N., 2022. Technical report and estimate of Mineral Resources for the Osiris Project, Yukon, Canada. NI 43-101 Technical Report.prepared for ATAC Resources Ltd. by Mine Development Associates.

Roots, C.F., 2003. Bedrock geology of Lansing Range map area (NTS 105N), central Yukon, 1:250,000 scale. Yukon Geological Survey Geoscience Map 2003-1 or Geological Survey of Canada Open File 1616.

Roots, C.F., Abbott, J.G., Cecile, M.P. and Gordey, S.P., 1995. Bedrock geology of Lansing Range map area (105N) east half, Hess Mountains, Yukon, 1:125,000 scale. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada Open File 1995-7 or Geological Survey of Canada Open File 3171.

Ross, G.M., 1991. Tectonic setting of the Windermere Supergroup revisited. Geology (1991) 19 (11), pages 1125–1128.

Schroeter, T. and Poulsen, H., 1996. Carbonate-hosted disseminated Au-Ag. *In:* Selected British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles, Volume 2 - Metallic Deposits. Lefebure, D.V. and Höy, T., Editors. British Columbia Ministry of Employment and Investment, Open File 1996-13, pages 9-12.

Schulze, C.M., 2015. Memo: 2015 program, Mars North and Northeast Mars areas, Einarson Project. Anthill Resources (Yukon) Ltd. internal report.

2013. Assessment report on 2012 program of geological mapping, soil and silt geochemical surveys and diamond drilling on the Einarson Project. Anthill Resources Yukon Ltd. Yukon mining assessment report #096584.

Shearer, J.T. and McKelvie, D.L., 1976. Geological and geochemical report on Odd claims, upper Lansing River area. Prepared for McIntyre Mines Ltd. Yukon Mining Assessment Report, 090079.

Smith, C.A.S., Meikle, J.C., and Roots, C.F. (editors), 2004. Ecoregions of the Yukon Territory: Biophysical properties of Yukon landscapes. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, PARC Technical Bulletin No. 04-01, Summerland, British Columbia, 313p.

Snowline Gold Corp., 2024b. Snowline databases and maps and compilations by, and discussions with, N. Piette-Lauziere and S. Gamonal regarding geochemical and geophysical data and interpretations of structural data.

2024a. Website at https://snowlinegold.com/.

Thomas, R., Green, D., Abdkahar, A., Livingstone, K.W., 2012. Geological and geochemical assessment report for the Carlin Gold Corporation-Constantine Metal Resources Ltd. joint-venture (CCJV) Project on the OB Property Group. Yukon mining assessment report #095923.

Tucker, M.J., Lane, J.C., Hart, C.J.R., 2018. Overview of Carlin-type prospects of the Nadaleen Trend: a Yukon analogue to Carlin-type gold mineralization of the Great Basin. Reviews in Economic Geology, v. 20, p. 235-258.

Wheeler, J.O., 1954b. A geological reconnaissance of the northern Selwyn Mountains region, Yukon and Northwest Territories. GSC Paper 53-7.

1954a. Geological sketch map of the Northern Selwyn Mountains - preliminary map 53-7, scale 1:253,440 (with notations from Anvil Mining Corp., 1960). Energy, Mines and Resources Property File Collection, ARMC014881.

Witherly, K., 2013. Selwyn Basin geophysics for parts of 105I, 105J, 105K, 105N, 105O, and 105P. Yukon Geological Survey Miscellaneous Report 9. Report, 65 maps, and data.

Yang, W. & Shu, K., 2016. Assessment report for the 2015 exploration program of geophysical survey, geological mapping and soil, prospecting and rock chip geochemistry, Mars Project '3055' and 'Huo' Claim Groups. Prepared for Anthill Resources Yukon Ltd. Yukon Mining Assessment Report #096929.

Yang, W. & Shu, M., 2017. Summary report – Mars NE Zone Project – target evaluation. Prepared for Anthill Resources Ltd., Yukon Mining Assessment Report, YMEP 2016-046.

Yukon Ecoregions Working Group, 2004. Yukon Coastal Plain. *In:* Ecoregions of the Yukon Territory: Biophysical properties of Yukon landscapes, C.A.S. Smith, J.C. Meikle and C.F. Roots (eds.), Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, PARC Technical Bulletin No. 04-01, Summerland, British Columbia, p. 63-72.

Yukon Geological Survey (YGS), 2020. Regional Geochemical Surveys (RGS) – a compilation of Yukon regional stream sediment analysis. Yukon Geological Survey.

2024. Yukon Digital Bedrock Geology. Website, accessed Feb-May, 2024, at http://www.geology.gov.yk.ca/update_yukon_bedrock_geology_map.html.

Zelligan, S., Moors, J., and Jolette, C., 2022, National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Cassiar Gold Property: Cassiar Gold, p. 181.

Photo 10: View of Jupiter valley from northwest; Callisto zone denoted by arrow

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

1) I, Jean Marie Pautler of 103-108 Elliott Street, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory am self-employed as a consulting geologist, authored and am responsible for all sections of this report entitled "NI 43-101 technical report on the Einarson Gold Project, Yukon, Canada", with an effective date of May 24, 2024.

2) I am a graduate of Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario with an Honours B.Sc. degree in geology (May, 1980) with over 43 years mineral exploration experience in the North American Cordillera. Pertinent experience includes extensive exploration throughout the Yukon and some in Alaska, including through the Selwyn Basin and on orogenic gold systems. I have conducted exploration, including property examinations, within the Yukon since 1980 for JC Stephen Explorations Ltd., Kerr Addison Mines Ltd., Teck Exploration Ltd., and as an independent consultant from 2001 to present. I have worked on pertinent epizonal orogenic systems such as the Coffee deposit and the Cariboo Gold Project, and on other orogenic systems such as the Golden Saddle deposit and numerous showings within the White Gold and Klondike Gold districts. I have visited a number of Carlin-type deposits in Nevada and targets within the Nadaleen Trend, Yukon.

3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia ("APEGBC"), registration number 19804, since 1992. I am licensed by Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia ("EGBC"), permit to practice number 1001108.

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

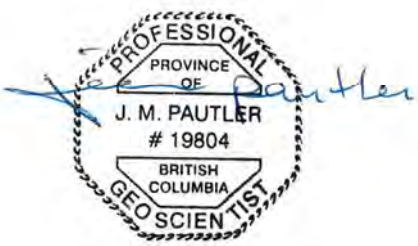
5) This report is based on a review of pertinent data and a site visit by the author on May 22-23, 2024 following all work completed on the Project, and site visits and work completed by the author on July 8, 2022 and from June 25 to 30 and July 2 to 6, 2021 during the respective exploration programs on the Project. I do not have any other prior involvement on the Einarson Project.

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

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

Dated at Carcross, Yukon Territory this 17th day of June, 2024,

"Signed and Sealed"



Jean Pautler, P.Geo. (APEGBC Reg. No. 19804)
(EGBC Permit to Practice No. 1001108)
JP Exploration Services Inc.
#103-108 Elliott St. Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 6C4

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