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TECHNICAL REPORT AND UPDATED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE OF THE WEST CACHE GOLD PROPERTY, BRISTOL AND OGDEN TOWNSHIPS, PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION, TIMMINS, ONTARIO

LATITUDE 48°24'30" N LONGITUDE 81°28'33" W
UTM NAD83 17N 464,800 m E AND 5,361,800 m N

FOR
GALLEON GOLD CORP.

NI 43-101 & 43-101F1
TECHNICAL REPORT

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Report 404

Effective Date: September 3, 2021
Signing Date: October 22, 2021

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

This Technical Report was prepared as a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report, in accordance with Form 43-101F1, for Galleon Gold Corp. ("Galleon") by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. ("P&E"). The quality of information, conclusions and estimates contained herein is consistent with the level of effort involved in P&E's services and based on:

i) information available at the time of preparation;
ii) data supplied by outside sources; and
iii) the assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this. Technical Report which is intended to be used by Galleon, subject to the terms and conditions of its contract with P&E. This contract permits Galleon to file this report as a Technical Report with Canadian Securities Regulatory Authorities pursuant to National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Any other use of this Technical Report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

This report was prepared to provide a National Instrument ("NI") 43-101 Technical Report and updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the gold mineralization contained at the West Cache Property, in Bristol and Ogden Townships, Porcupine Mining Division, 13 km west of the City of Timmins area, northeastern Ontario. The West Cache Property is approximately 3,680 ha in size and held 100% by Gallon Gold Corp. ("Galleon"), subject to Net Smelter Return ("NSR") royalties of up to 3% to previous owners.

1.2 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The West Cache Gold Property is located within the boundaries of the City of Timmins, northern Ontario and is approximately 13 km southwest of the city centre. The Property is in the Porcupine Mining Division and straddles the boundary between Bristol Township to the west and Ogden Township to the east. Provincial Highway 101 bisects the Property from northeast to southwest and provides excellent access and services from Timmins. Primary access to the drill sites and Mineral Resource area is provided by a gravelled and grated road from Highway 101 marked by a prominent Galleon Gold Corp. (West Cache Gold Project) sign, with secondary access through Gagnon's Auto Wrecking yard (no. 6245 Highway 101, Timmins). Unmaintained logging roads provide access to other parts of the Property.

The Property benefits from excellent access and close proximity to the City of Timmins. Mining, along with mineral processing and smelting are major components of the local economy. A full range of equipment, supplies and services required for mining development is available in Timmins. The Timmins area also possesses a skilled mining work force from which personnel can be sourced for new mine development.

In addition to paved Highway 101, the Property is located near a major powerline adjacent to Highway 101 and secondary access roads. Abundant water resources are present in the lakes, rivers, creeks and beaver ponds throughout the area. The Property is relatively flat with an average elevation of approximately 290 m asl and few bedrock outcrops. There is sufficient space on the Property to build mining infrastructure.

1.3 HISTORY

The area of the West Cache Property has been explored for gold intermittently by many companies since the 1950s. Major drilling programs have been completed historically by Texas Gulf Canada Ltd. (1981 to 1983), Dome Exploration (Canada) Limited (1984 to 1990), Cominco Ltd. (1986 to 1988), and Teck Corporation Ltd (1994 to 1995) and, more recently, by Cameco Gold (2000 to 2002), Tom Exploration (2003 to 2006), Explor Resources Inc. (2009 to 2014) ("Explor"), Teck Resources Corporation Ltd. (2015) and Explor (2017 to 2019). Galleon acquired the Property through an amalgamation deal with Explor in late-2019.

NI 43-101 compliant Technical Reports and Mineral Resource Estimates were completed by were completed for Explor by MRB & Associates and A.S. Horvath Engineering Inc. in 2010, MRB & Associates and P&E Mining Consultants Inc. ("P&E") in 2012, and P&E in 2013. These Mineral Resource Estimates are superseded by the updated Mineral Resource Estimate described in Section 14 of this Technical Report. The West Cache Gold Property has never been mined.

1.4 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

Regionally, the West Cache Property is situated within the western part of the Archean Abitibi Greenstone Belt, in the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The Abitibi Greenstone Belt consists of a regionally east-west striking assemblages of dominantly mafic to felsic metavolcanic, metasedimentary rocks, ultramafic metavolcanic rocks, and a variety of intrusive rocks.

At the local scale, the West Cache Property occurs at the west end of the Porcupine Gold Camp and is underlain by elements of the Porcupine-Destor Fault Zone ("PDFZ"). The Property is mainly underlain by Porcupine Assemblage metasedimentary rocks, bound to the north by mafic volcanic rocks of the Tisdale Assemblage, and intruded in east-central Bristol Township by a quartz-feldspar porphyry ("QFP") body called the Bristol Porphyry Unit.

Gold mineralization on the West Cache Property is closely associated with shear zones in altered QFP intrusion and metasedimentary rocks with QFP dikes. The Bristol Porphyry Unit intrudes a deformation corridor associated with the Bristol Fault that passes near the centre of the Property. Drilling has traced the mineralized shear zones in the QFP for 1,975 m along strike and 900 m deep. Mineralization occurs in several parallel 50º to 70º north-dipping veins that occur within a zone that is approximately 750 m wide. The veins are chalcopyrite-pyrite stringers and veins and quartz-tourmaline veins. Mineralized intercepts are generally associated with altered and sheared QFP and typically 1 m to 18 m wide (average 3.5 m wide).

The West Cache Property porphyry-hosted gold mineralization resembles that of the Hollinger and McIntyre gold mines located approximately 15 km to the east.

1.5 DEPOSIT TYPE

The gold mineralization at the West Cache Property is a mesothermal lode gold deposit in an Archean greenstone belt setting. Mesothermal gold deposits in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt are spatially associated with large-scale regional structures such as the PDFZ. These large-scale structures and associated Timiskaming-type sedimentary units are interpreted as zones of transpressive terrain accretion. The general consensus is that greenstone-hosted mesothermal lode gold deposits formed from metamorphic fluids generated by prograde metamorphism and liberated during accretionary processes and thermal re-equilibration of subducted volcano-sedimentary terranes.

1.6 EXPLORATION

Recent exploration work, in addition to diamond-drilling, includes a LiDAR survey and ortho-imagery acquisition, re-processing and interpretation of historical ground magnetometer surveys, re-logging and additional sampling of historical drill core, metallurgical testing, and a petrographic study on 2020 and 2021 drill core. An orientation MMI soil sampling survey was completed in the summer of 2021, but analytical results are pending from the laboratory at the time of the drafting of this Technical Report.

1.7 DRILLING

Galleon Gold Corp. completed four phases of diamond drilling from June 26, 2020 to April 9, 2021 at the West Cache Property. A total of 46,380 m were drilled in 213 holes, in the favourable Bristol Porphyry Unit and Porcupine Assemblage metasedimentary rocks. Of the 213 holes drilled, 209 were NQ size exploration holes and four were HQ size metallurgical sampling holes.

The primary objective of Phase I was to infill drill near-surface mineralization within the proposed open pits modelled by P&E in 2013 (P&E, 2013). Phase II was designed to target deeper mineralized zones below, and adjacent to, the proposed open pits. Phase III was developed to explore the Zone #9 discovery and follow-up on targets generated during Phase I and II in the Gap area and east of the initial East Pit drilling. Phase IV followed-up on targets identified from all earlier phases and included drilling the South Zone, the "Wings", and the eastern extent of the East Pit area.

1.8 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

It is the opinion of the author of this Technical Report section that sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for the West Cache Project are adequate, and that the data are of good quality and satisfactory for use in the Mineral Resource Estimate reported in this Technical Report.

Additionally, Galleon implemented and monitored a thorough QA/QC program for the drilling undertaken at the West Cache Project in 2020 and 2021.

It is recommended that the Company continue with the current QC protocol, which includes the insertion of certified reference materials (standards), blanks and duplicates, and to further support this protocol with umpire assaying (on at least 5% of samples) at a reputable secondary laboratory.

1.9 DATA VERIFICATION

The positive correlation of gold assay values in West Cache's drilling database to the independent verification assay results is satisfactory. As such, the database assay data are acceptable and appropriate for use in the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

1.10 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The gold content of the West Cache composite samples responded very well to gravity and standard cyanidation techniques. Whole mineralized material cyanidation resulted in 91% to 96% gold extraction. Gravity separation combined with cyanidation of gravity tails raised the extraction to 95.3% to 96.9%. The combination of gravity, gold-sulphide flotation and leaching of the flotation concentrate raised the gold extraction slightly to 96.3% to 97.3%. This latter process combination would produce tailings that represented 75% of the mineralization as cyanide-free and non-acid generating material.

A combined gravity-flotation-concentrate leaching plant flowsheet may be a preferred option to a gravity-whole mineralized material leaching flowsheet. Subject to fine-tuning the processes in additional tests, including mini-pilot scale tests, gold recovery could approach 96%.

1.11 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The updated Mineral Resource Estimate consists of pit constrained and out-of-pit Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources (Table 1.1). Pit constrained Mineral Resources at 0.3 g/t Au cut-off consist of 11,575 kt grading 1.11 g/t Au containing 413 koz of Au in the Indicated classification and 7,554 kt grading 1.16 g/t Au containing 281 koz of Au in the Inferred classification. Out-of-pit Mineral Resources at 1.6 g/t Au cut-off consist of 1,823 kt grading 4.16 g/t Au containing 244 koz of Au in the Indicated classification and 4,116 kt grading 2.71 g/t Au containing 359 koz of Au in the Inferred classification. Total Mineral Resources at 0.3 g/t and 1.6 g/t Au cut-offs are 13,398 koz Au grading 1.52 g/t Au containing 657 koz Au in the Indicated classification and 11,670 kt grading 1.71 g/t Au containing 640 koz of Au in the Inferred classification.

TABLE 1.1 WEST CACHE MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE [1-7]			
Pit Constrained Mineral Resource @ 0.3 g/t Au Cut-off			
Classification	**Tonnes (k)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au (koz)**
Indicated	11,575	1.11	413
Inferred	7,554	1.16	281
Out-of-Pit Mineral Resource @ 1.6 g/t Au Cut-off			
Classification	**Tonnes (k)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au (koz)**
Indicated	1,823	4.16	244
Inferred	4,116	2.71	359
Total Mineral Resource @ 0.3 g/t and 1.6 g/t Au Cut-offs			
Classification	**Tonnes (k)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au (koz)**
Indicated	13,398	1.52	657
Inferred	11,670	1.71	640

Notes:

1) *Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.*
2) *The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*
3) *The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could potentially be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.*
4) *The Mineral Resources were estimated in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions (2014) and Best Practices Guidelines (2019) prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council.*
5) *Metal prices used were US$1,650/oz Au and 0.76 FX with process recoveries of 95% Au. A CDN$16/t process cost and CDN$4 G&A cost were used.*
6) *The constraining pit optimization parameters were CDN$2.50/t mineralized material, CDN$2.00/t waste and CDN$1.50/t overburden mining costs and 50° pit slopes with a 0.30 g/t Au cut-off.*
7) *The out-of-pit parameters were at a CDN$85/t mining cost. The out-of-pit Mineral Resource grade blocks were quantified above the 1.6 g/t Au cut-off, below the constraining pit shell and within the constraining mineralized wireframes. Out-of-pit Mineral Resources selected exhibited continuity and reasonable potential for extraction by the long hole underground mining method.*

The Mineral Resource Estimate was calculated based on the results of 557 drill holes and 210,000 m, including 213 holes totalling 46,380 m of surface diamond drilling completed since Galleon acquired the Project in 2019. The effective date of this Mineral Resource Estimate is September 3, 2021.

Sensitivity analyses of tonnage and grade for varying pit constrained and out-of-pit Mineral Resource cut-offs, respectively, are presented in Tables 1.2 and 1.3.

TABLE 1.2
SENSITIVITIES OF PIT CONSTRAINED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Classification	Cut-off Au (g/t)	Tonnes (k)	Au (g/t)	Contained Au (koz)
Indicated	1.0	4,271	2.00	274
	0.9	4,854	1.87	292
	0.8	5,528	1.75	310
	0.7	6,384	1.61	331
	0.6	7,483	1.47	354
	0.5	8,790	1.33	377
	0.4	10,177	1.21	397
	0.3	11,575	1.11	413
	0.2	12,988	1.02	424
Inferred	1	3,080	1.92	190
	0.9	3,564	1.79	205
	0.8	4,093	1.67	219
	0.7	4,773	1.54	236
	0.6	5,519	1.42	251
	0.5	6,225	1.32	264
	0.4	6,893	1.24	274
	0.3	7,554	1.16	281
	0.2	8,114	1.10	286

TABLE 1.3
SENSITIVITIES OF OUT-OF-PIT MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Classification	Cut-off Au (g/t)	Tonnes (k)	Au (g/t)	Contained Au (koz)
Indicated	3.0	963	5.92	183
	2.8	1,046	5.68	191
	2.6	1,140	5.43	199
	2.4	1,246	5.18	208
	2.2	1,368	4.92	217
	2.0	1,498	4.68	225
	1.8	1,644	4.43	234
	1.6	1,823	4.16	244
	1.4	2,058	3.86	255
	1.2	2,326	3.56	266
	1.0	2,667	3.25	279
Inferred	3.0	1,080	4.41	153
	2.8	1,353	4.10	178
	2.6	1,524	3.94	193
	2.4	1,782	3.73	214
	2.2	2,181	3.47	243
	2.0	2,671	3.22	276
	1.8	3,205	3.00	309
	1.6	4,116	2.71	359
	1.4	5,503	2.41	426
	1.2	6,747	2.20	478
	1.0	8,656	1.96	545

1.12 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITS AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

The West Cache Project could involve the construction, operation, and closure of a gold mine that would utilize both underground and open pit mining methods to extract mineralized material at a nominal rate of between 2,000 and 3,000 tonnes per day ("tpd"). Mineralized material would be processed onsite, or temporarily stockpiled onsite and sent offsite for treatment at an existing toll process plant. Additional ancillary infrastructure that would be developed includes a mineralized material laydown area, site access and haul roads, power transmission line and transformer station, water management infrastructure (i.e., collection ditches, settling pond(s), water treatment system), a waste rock storage facility, and an overburden stockpile.

The construction, operation, and closure of the Project would require federal and provincial regulatory approvals. For federal permitting, the Project does not fall under the applicable Physical Activities Regulations (SOR/2019-285) of the Impact Assessment Act, 2019 ("IAA"). Specifically, the Project does not fall under the sections that relate to new gold mines and processing plants. For provincial permitting, there are no specific provincial environmental assessment ("EA") requirements for mining projects in Ontario. However, some of the activities related to Project development, including some ancillary infrastructure components, may require approval under one or more provincial Class EAs related to provincial permitting or approval activities.

The Project is located within the boundaries of the City of Timmins and within the Mattagami River Source Water Protection Area (Zone 3) (Mattagami Region Conservation Authority, 2019). According to the City of Timmins Official Plan (Tunnock and City of Timmins, 2010), the Project is located in an area zoned for resource development. The Project is situated approximately four km southwest from the nearest Timmins residential area. Two industrial properties are located immediately northeast of the proposed Project footprint. A cottage is located on the western shoreline of the Mattagami River approximately 1.5 km east of the proposed East Pit. The cottage is accessed via the trail network on the Property.

A Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was completed for the Project, which concluded that all areas located >50 m from water should be considered clear of further archaeological work. Areas located within 50 m of waterbodies, that may be disturbed by future development, require a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (i.e., a stage 2 test pit assessment) in accordance with Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries guidance.

Galleon will continue to engage and consult regarding the Project, with Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation, which are both part of the Wabun Tribal Council, and the Métis Nation of Ontario. Explor Resources (predecessor company to Galleon) signed Memorandums of Understanding ("MOU") with Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation with respect to the Timmins Porcupine West Property (now the West Cache Property). The MOU set out the areas in which Explor Resources and Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation agreed to work together, particularly on environmental protection, employment and business opportunities, and education and training.

Ongoing consultation with public and provincial and federal agency stakeholders would be required to advance the Project to production. Agency consultation would be completed through the available one-window coordination process overseen by the Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry ("NDMNRF").

As for environmental studies, the Property is located within a temperate zone that is characterized by cold winters and warm, relatively short, summers. The mean monthly temperature at the Timmins Victor Power A climate station (20 km northeast of Project), ranged from a low of -16.8°C in January to a high of 17.5°C in July based on the 1981 to 2010 climate normal station data (ECCC, 2021). Total annual precipitation averaged 835 mm, with 558 mm falling as rain and 277 mm as snowfall, over the sampling period. The wind direction is most frequently from the south. The Timmins Victor Power A climate station collects climate normal data and metadata for air temperature, precipitation, relative humidity, wind chill, pressure, wind, frost-free, visibility

(hours), and cloud amount (hours). Based on the close proximity of the Timmins Victor Power A climate station to the Project, the collection of onsite weather data is not anticipated to be required.

Based on the location of the Property and current knowledge of the surrounding land use, it is anticipated that the publicly available atmospheric data would be suitable. Project specific air quality studies are not anticipated to be required to support the proposed Project unless a Federal EA is required under the IAA.

The Project is located within the Mattagami River watershed. The Mattagami River originates at Mattagami Lake, south of the Project, flows to the northeast where it meets the Missinaibi River and ultimately forms the Moose River. The Moose River flows to the northeast into James Bay. The Mattagami River flow is regulated by Ontario Power Generation at the Wawatin Generating Station, which is located approximately 7 km upstream of the Project. Two tributaries present on the Property flow into the Mattagami River: Bristol Creek and an unnamed stream (referred to as Unnamed Stream 1), which drains the lower portion of the Property. Unnamed Stream 1 is located within the footprint of the potential open pits. Baseline hydrometric stations were installed on Bristol Creek and Unnamed Stream 1 to establish baseline flow conditions. The Water Survey of Canada ("WSC") operates and maintains a hydrometric station on the Mattagami River immediately adjacent to the Property (Station ID 04LA02). Data from this station is available from 1969 to 2021.

A surface water quality monitoring program was initiated in 2020. Baseline surface water quality sampling is being conducted on a monthly basis at five locations to characterize the baseline water quality within the Mattagami River, Bristol Creek, and Unnamed Stream 1.

An assimilative capacity study will be required to support the Industrial Sewage Works Environmental Compliance Approval application. Furthermore, a Permit to Take Water will be required for the diversion of water around the open pits, for the dewatering of the open pit and underground mine, and for domestic and industrial water supply. As such, surface water quality sampling, and ongoing characterization of the local hydrological regime, throughout all hydrologic conditions, should continue to support permitting activities until production commences, at which time the permits and approvals will dictate the operational and post-closure monitoring requirements.

Hydrogeological and groundwater quality baseline studies were initiated in 2021 and included the installation of groundwater monitoring wells and the completion of slug and packer tests. To support the development of the open pit(s) and underground workings, it is recommended that a numerical groundwater model be developed to predict inflow rates into the proposed open pit(s) and underground workings and to further characterize the potential impacts. The results of the numerical modelling will also support future permitting activities and design of the water management infrastructure. The groundwater quality monitoring program will need to be expanded to characterize both the shallow overburden and deep bedrock aquifers within the vicinity of the proposed Project infrastructure. The groundwater quality program should be conducted over multiple seasons and years to capture any temporal variations. Ongoing water level monitoring should be completed to support the numerical groundwater model and to better characterize the local hydrogeological conditions.

Three watercourses located within or adjacent to the Property were assessed in 2021: Mattagami River, Bristol Creek, and Unnamed Stream 1. Studies initiated in 2021 included fish habitat and fish community assessments. The studies also included an assessment of the benthic invertebrate community and sediment quality within the Mattagami River. Both Bristol Creek and Unnamed Stream 1 provided habitat for a diverse fish community consisting of cold and cool water species. The upper reaches of Bristol Creek and Unnamed Stream 1 have numerous beaver ponds present that provide habitat for small-bodied forage fish, including: Northern Pearl Dace, Northern Redbelly Dace, Finescale Dace, Fathead Minnow, Brook Stickleback, and Creek Chub. Fish present in the lower reaches of the Bristol Creek and Unnamed Stream 1, below the beaver ponds, include Brook Trout, Longnose sucker, and Burbot. Lake Sturgeon (Southern Hudson Bay – James Bay populations) are known to be present within the Mattagami River and are listed as a species of Special Concern provincially under the *Endangered Species Act.* Further aquatic baseline studies, including fish habitat and community assessments, may be required to inform the provincial and federal permitting processes.

The Property is located with Ecoregion 3E (Lake Abitibi Ecoregion). Ecoregions capture major subdivisions in Ontario primarily identified by subcontinental climatic regimes combined with bedrock geology. The climate within an ecoregion has a profound influence on the vegetation types, substrate formation, ecosystem processes, and associated resident biota. Ecoregion 3E is located within the Humid Mid-Boreal Ecoclimatic Region, which is situated on the Precambrian Shield. It consists of mixed forest (29.5%), coniferous forest (28.1%), sparse forest (10.8%), deciduous forest (7.2%), cutover (7.8%), and water (6.7%) (MMR, 2009).

Terrestrial baseline studies initiated in 2021 included amphibian, breeding bird, and Species at Risk surveys. Flora and Fauna are typical of the Boreal Forest Region. However, portions of the Property have been modified by anthropogenic activities, including forestry and mineral exploration activities. The Property consists of deciduous, coniferous, and mixed forests dominated by black spruce, white spruce, poplar, jack pine, and white birch. The more poorly drained portions of the Property are comprised of treed fens. Beaver meadows are present in areas of previous beaver activity and consist of grasses and shrub species. Wildlife on the Property were observed to be typical of the boreal and include moose, beaver, and red squirrel. Further terrestrial baseline studies will be required to inform the provincial permitting processes.

Limited geochemical characterization of waste rock material has been completed to date. The limited data available indicates that the waste rock material is non-potentially acid generating and poses a low risk for metal leaching. However, additional geochemical characterization studies of mineralized material and waste rock material will be required to confirm the acid rock drainage and metal leaching potential of these materials. This geochemical data will be used to inform the development of mineralized material, waste rock, and water management plans, and rehabilitation measures.

The Project could involve the development of a mine and process plant that will include the development of underground workings and open pits, mineralized material pad, waste rock storage facilities, and water management infrastructure (i.e., collection ditches, settling pond(s), water treatment system), and ancillary infrastructure. A Closure Plan, and associated financial assurance, would be filed by the NDMNRF before development of the Project. The Closure Plan would be prepared for submission to the NDMNRF in accordance with Ontario Regulation 240/00: *Mine Development and Closure Under Part VII of the Act* ("O. Reg. 240/00"). Closure of the

Project would be completed in accordance with O. Reg. 240/00 with the fundamental considerations being to ensure physical and chemical stability of the Property in order to protect human health and the environment. Rehabilitation of the Property will meet the requirements of the Mine Rehabilitation Code of Ontario (Schedule 1 of O. Reg. 240/00 (as amended)) (the "Code")). The five main closure activities include: 1) decontamination/ decommissioning; 2) asset removal; 3) demolition and disposal; 4) rehabilitation; and 5) monitoring and reporting.

Progressive rehabilitation would be completed throughout the life of the Project whenever feasible. Progressive rehabilitation activities would focus on the demolition and disposal of unused buildings and infrastructure, and removal of unused equipment and machinery. Progressive rehabilitation of waste rock and other inactive areas would occur when these areas or components become available. Progressive rehabilitation reports would be filed with the NDMNRF in accordance with O. Reg. 240/00.

1.13 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

P&E considers that the West Cache Gold Project contains a significant gold Mineral Resource base that merits further evaluation. P&E's recommendations include step-out and infill diamond drilling, geological and geochemical studies, metallurgical testwork, and a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA").

P&E recommends that further diamond drilling should be directed primarily to expanding the Mineral Resource. Less emphasis should be directed to advancing Inferred Mineral Resources until the extents of the mineralized zones are better understood. Recommended geological and geochemical studies include structural interpretation, soil sampling and processing, and infill sampling and multi-element analysis of historical drill core in all the potentially mineable mineralized zones. Additional metallurgical testwork is warranted to evaluate optimum grinding and recovery parameters.

P&E recommends that a PEA should be completed to determine the potential economics and overall size of the West Cache Project. The PEA will enable the potential open pit mineralization versus potential underground mineralization to be optimized.

The Company commenced permitting and baseline studies in 2020 and it is recommended that work continue on these initiatives, including:

- Surface water sampling program at the established sampling sites for an additional 12 months to support permitting activities;
- Continued groundwater and hydrogeology monitoring on a quarterly basis;
- Ongoing hydrogeology collection and analysis at the established hydrometric stations on the Property;
- Continued aquatic and terrestrial assessment; and
- Stakeholder consultation.

It is recommended a comprehensive review of mineral potential across the Property be initiated to provide support for future exploration.

In summary, a recommended $8.2M program is proposed in Table 1.4.

TABLE 1.4
RECOMMENDED PROGRAM AND BUDGET

Program	Units (m)	Unit Cost ($/m)	Budget (CDN$)
Infill Drilling	15,000	$200	3,000,000
Step-out and Exploration Drilling	15,000	$200	3,000,000
Geological and Geochemical Studies			200,000
Metallurgical Testwork			100,000
Permitting and Environmental Studies			400,000
Consultation			100,000
Preliminary Economic Assessment			300,000
Subtotal			**7,100,000**
Contingency (15%)			1,065,000
Total			**8,165,000**

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

This Technical Report was prepared by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. ("P&E") at the request of Mr. R. David Russell, CEO & Chairman of the Board of Galleon Gold Corp. ("Galleon" or the "Company"). Galleon is a public, TSX-V listed mining company trading under the symbol "GGO", with its head office located at: Suite 2700, TD Canada Trust Tower, 161 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario M5J 2S1. This Technical Report has an effective date of September 3, 2021. There has been no material change to the West Cache Gold Project between the effective date of this Technical Report and the signature date.

This Technical Report has been prepared to provide a fully compliant NI 43-101 Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the existing mineralization at the West Cache Gold Project (or the "West Cache Gold Deposit" or the "West Cache Gold Property"), located in the Province of Ontario, Canada. The Project is held 100% by Galleon, as a result of the completion of its amalgamation with Explor Resources on December 23, 2019. Pursuant to the agreement, Galleon owns 100% interest in the Project (formerly known as the Timmins Porcupine West Project), which consists of 254 unpatented mining claims, 18 patented mining claims and two (2) Mining Licences of Occupation, covering approximately 3,680 ha. The Updated Mineral Resource Estimate reported herein is based on up-to-date drilling results and appropriate metal pricing, and is fully conformable to the "Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves – Definitions and Guidelines", as referred to in National Instrument ("NI") 43-101 and Form 43-101F, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

Galleon accepts that the qualifications, expertise, experience, competence and professional reputation of P&E's Principals and Associate Geologists and Engineers are appropriate and relevant for the preparation of this Technical Report. The Company also accepts that P&E's Principals and Associates are members of professional bodies that are appropriate and relevant for the preparation of this Technical Report. P&E understands that this Technical Report will support the public disclosure requirements of Galleon and will be filed on SEDAR as required under NI 43-101 disclosure regulations.

2.2 SITE VISIT

Mr. Antoine Yassa P.Geo, a Qualified Person under the terms of NI 43-101, conducted site visits to the West Cache Property on September 10, 2020 and March 18, 2021. Data verification and sampling programs were conducted on-site (see Section 12). Confirmation samples from selected drill core intervals were taken by Mr. Yassa and submitted to AGAT Laboratories ("AGAT") in Mississauga, Ontario for analysis. Mr. Yassa is not aware of any material changes to the Project since the last site visit.

2.3 PREVIOUS TECHNICAL REPORTS

The previous Technical Report by P&E (2013) is referenced in the Reference section (Section 27) of this Technical Report.

In addition, one historical Technical Report was completed by MRB & Associates and A.S. Horvath Engineering Inc. (2010). That report is referenced in the Reference section (Section 27) of this Technical Report.

2.4 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

P&E carried out a study of all relevant parts of the available literature and documented results concerning the Project and held discussions with technical personnel from the Company regarding all pertinent aspects of the West Cache Gold Project. The reader is referred to the sources of data, citations for which are compiled in the "References" section (Section 27) of this Technical Report, for further detail on the Project.

This Technical Report is based, in part, on internal company reports, historical Technical Reports and maps, published government reports, company letters, memoranda, public disclosure and public information as listed in the References (Section 27) of this Technical Report. Additional details of the topic can be found in the public filings of Galleon on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

The most recent NI 43-101 compliant Technical Report on the West Cache Gold Project was completed by P&E (2013) and dated August 28, 2013. The P&E (2013) Technical Report updated the Mineral Resource Estimate from MRB and P&E (2012) and MRB & Associates and A.S. Horvath Engineering Inc. (2010), and has been relied on by P&E for the historical, geological, exploration and drilling sections of this current Technical Report.

Considerable historical exploration activities were carried out in the area of the West Cache Gold Project since the 1950s. Diamond drill programs on the Property has been completed mainly by Hollinger Mines (1958 and 1967 to 1969), Texas Gulf Canada Ltd. (1981 to 1983), Dome Exploration (1984 to 1990), Teck Corporation Ltd. (1994 to 1995), Cameco Gold Inc. (2000 to 2002), Tom Exploration (2003 to 2006), Explor Resources (2009 to 2014), Teck Resources Ltd. (2015 to 2016), and Explor Resources Inc. (2017 to 2019) . Additional diamond drilling has been completed on the Property since Galleon acquired it in 2019.

During the undertaking of this Technical Report, principals and associates of P&E, reviewed technical documents and prepared an Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the West Cache Gold Project using data and internal Project reports supplied by Galleon and the previously filed and historical Technical Reports. All P&E participants are Qualified Persons under NI 43-101.

Table 2.1 presents the authors and co-authors of each section of the Technical Report, who acting as Qualified Persons as defined by NI 43-101, take responsibility for those sections of the Technical Report as outlined in Section 28 "Certificate of Author" of this Technical Report. The authors acknowledge the very helpful cooperation of Galleon's management and consultants, who addressed all data and material requests and responded openly and helpfully to all questions. Leah Page, P.Geo., Project Manager for West Cache (Galleon Gold Corp.) provided drafts of

Sections of 9.0 and 10.0, and contributed to Sections 4.0, 6.0, 7.0, and 26.0, and created figures referenced *Galleon (2021)* in this Technical Report. Rochelle Collins, P.Geo., Senior Resource Geologist for Galleon Gold Corp., provided a draft of Section 23.0 and contributed to Sections 7.0, 9.0, 10.0, and 26.0, and provided internal wireframes to assist with resource modelling in this Technical Report. Lisa Buchan, P.Eng., VP Corporate Development for Galleon Gold Corp., assisted with the writing a draft of Section 4.0 and managed the compilation of all draft Sections contributed by Galleon Gold Corp. Nathan Tewalt, Exploration Manager for Galleon Gold Corp., provided a draft of Section 7.0 and contributed to Sections 4.0, 6.0, 9.0 and 10.0.

TABLE 2.1
QUALIFIED PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS TECHNICAL REPORT

Qualified Person	Employer	Sections of Technical Report
Mr. William Stone, Ph.D., P.Geo.	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	2 to 8, 15 to 19, 21 to 22, 24 and Co-author 1, 25, 26
Mr. Yungang Wu, P.Geo.	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	Co-author 1, 14, 25, 26
Ms. Jarita Barry, P.Geo.	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	11 and Co-author 1, 12, 25, 26
Mr. David Burga, P.Geo.	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	9 to 10, 23 and Co-author 1, 25, 26
Mr. Antoine Yassa, P.Geo.	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	Co-author 1, 12, 14, 25, 26
Mr. Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., FEC, CET	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	Co-author 1, 14, 25, 26
D. Grant Feasby, P.Eng.	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	13 and Co-author 1, 25, 26
Maria Story, P.Eng.	Story Environmental	20 and Co-author 1, 25, 26

2.5 UNITS AND CURRENCY

In this Technical Report, all currency amounts are stated in Canadian dollars ("$") unless otherwise stated. At the time of this Technical Report the 24-month trailing average exchange rate between the US dollar and the Canadian dollar is 1 US$ = 1.32 CDN$ or 1 CDN$ = 0.76 US$.

Commodity prices are typically expressed in US dollars ("US$") and will be so noted where appropriate. Quantities are generally stated in Système International d'Unités ("SI") metric units including metric tons ("tonnes", "t") and kilograms ("kg") for weight, kilometres ("km") or metres ("m") for distance, hectares ("ha") for area, grams ("g") and grams per tonne ("g/t") for metal grades. Platinum group metal ("PGM"), gold and silver grades may also be reported in parts per million ("ppm") or parts per billion ("ppb"). Copper metal values are reported in percentage ("%") and parts per billion ("ppb"). Quantities of PGM, gold and silver may also be reported in troy ounces ("oz"), and quantities of copper in avoirdupois pounds ("lb"). Abbreviations and terminology are summarized in Table 2.2.

Grid coordinates for maps are given in the UTM NAD 83 Zone 17N or as latitude and longitude.

TABLE 2.2 TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS (NI 43-101)	
Abbreviation	**Meaning**
"$"	dollar(s)
"º"	degree(s)
"ºC"	degrees Celsius
<	less than
>	greater than
"%"	percent
"1VD"	First Vertical Derivative
"2VD"	Second Vertical Derivative
"3-D"	three-dimensional
"AA"	atomic absorption
"AAS"	atomic absorption spectrometry
"Ag"	silver
"AGAT"	AGAT Laboratories
"amsl"	above mean sea level
"ARD"	absolute relative difference
"asl"	above sea level
"Au"	gold
"Az"	azimuth
"ºC"	degree Celsius
"Cameco"	Cameco Gold Inc.
"CDN"	CDN Resource Labs of Langley, B.C.
"CDN$"	Canadian Dollar
"CIL"	carbon in leach
"CIM"	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum
"CIP"	carbon in pulp
"CIS"	Carr Intrusive Suite
"cm"	centimetre(s)
the "Company"	the Galleon Gold Corp. company that the report is written for
"CoV"	coefficient of variation
"CRM" or "CRMs"	certified reference material or certified reference materials
"Cu"	copper
"CV"	coefficients of variation
"$M"	dollars, millions
"DDH"	diamond drill hole
"Dome"	Dome Exploration (Canada) Ltd.
"E"	east
"EA"	Environmental Assessment
"EM"	electromagnetic
"ENE"	east-northeast
"ESE"	east-southeast
"Explor"	Explor Resources Inc.

TABLE 2.2 TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS (NI 43-101)	
Abbreviation	**Meaning**
"ft"	foot
the "First Nations"	Flying Post First Nation of Nipigon Ontario and the Mattagami First Nation of Gogama Ontario
"g"	gram
"g/L"	grams per litre
"g/t"	grams per tonne
"Galleon"	Galleon Gold Corp.
"Gap"	Gap Area
"GIS"	Granodiorite Intrusive Suite
"GT"	grade x thickness
"ha"	hectare(s)
"HIS"	Holmer Intrusive Suite
"HLEM"	horizontal loop electromagnetic survey
"IAA"	Impact Assessment Act, 2019
"ID"	identification
"ID^3"	inverse distance cubed
"IEP"	International Explorers and Prospectors Inc.
"IP"	induced polarization
"ISO"	International Organization for Standardization
"k"	thousand(s)
"kg"	Kilograms(s)
"km"	kilometre(s)
"koz"	thousands of ounces
"L"	litre(s)
"Lab Expert"	Laboratoire Expert Inc.
"level"	mine working level referring to the nominal elevation (m RL), e.g. 4285 level (mine workings at 4285 m RL)
"LiDAR"	Light Detection and Ranging
"M"	million(s)
"m"	metre(s)
"m^3"	cubic metre(s)
"Ma"	millions of years
"Mag"	magnetic
"MET holes"	metallurgical holes
"MRB"	MRB & Associates
"NDMNRF"	Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry
"MENDM"	Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines
"MLAS"	Mining Lands Administration System
"mm"	millimetre
"MMI"	Mobile Metal Ion

TABLE 2.2
TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS (NI 43-101)

Abbreviation	Meaning
"MOU"	Memorandums of Understanding
"Moz"	million ounces
"MR"	mineral rights only
"MSR"	surface and mineral rights
"Mt"	mega tonne or million tonnes
"N"	north
"NaCN"	sodium cyanide
"NAD"	North American Datum
"NE"	northeast
"NI"	National Instrument
"NN"	nearest neighbour
"NNW"	north-northwest
"NSR"	net smelter return
"NW"	northwest
"oz"	ounce
"P_{80}"	80% percent passing
"P&E"	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
"Pb"	lead
"PEA"	Preliminary Economic Assessment
"P.Eng."	Professional Engineer
"P.Geo."	Professional Geoscientist
"PDFZ"	Porcupine-Destor Fault Zone
"ppb"	parts per billion
"ppm"	parts per million
"Property"	the West Cache Gold Property that is the subject of this Technical Report
"QA/QC" or "QC"	quality assurance/quality control or quality control
"QFP"	quartz-feldspar porphyry
"QMS"	quality management system
"RQD"	rock quality determination
"S"	south
"SE"	southeast
"SEDAR"	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval
"SGS"	SGS Laboratory
"SSE"	south-southeast
"SW"	southwest
"SWIR"	Short Wave Infrared
"t"	metric tonne(s)
"t/m^3"	tonnes per cubic metre
"TD"	Tilt Derivative
"Technical Report"	this NI 43-101 Technical Report

TABLE 2.2 TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS (NI 43-101)	
Abbreviation	**Meaning**
"TIS"	Timmins Intrusive Suite
"Tom"	Tom Exploration Inc.
"TMI"	Total Magnetic Intensity
"tpd"	tonnes per day
"TWM"	Timmins West Mine
"U"	uranium
"US$"	United States dollar(s)
"UTM"	Universal Transverse Mercator grid system
"VG"	visible gold
"VLF"	very low frequency
"W"	west
"Wings"	Wing Program
"WSC"	Water Survey of Canada
"WSW"	west-southwest
"Zn"	zinc

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

P&E has assumed, and relied on the fact, that all the information and existing technical documents listed in the References section of this Technical Report are accurate and complete in all material aspects. Whereas P&E carefully reviewed all the available information presented, P&E cannot guarantee its accuracy and completeness. P&E reserves the right, but will not be obligated, to revise the Technical Report and Conclusions, if additional information becomes known to P&E subsequent to the effective date of this Technical Report.

Copies of the land tenure documents, operating licenses, permits, and work contracts were not reviewed. Information on land tenure was obtained from Galleon. P&E has relied on tenure information from Galleon and has not undertaken an independent detailed legal verification of title and ownership of the West Cache Gold Project. Galleon provided P&E with the information relating to the patented claims and the status of these claims has not been independently verified by P&E. Ownership of the unpatented claims has been independently verified by P&E on September 3, 2021, utilizing Ontario's Ministry of Northern Development and Mines website at:

https://www.lioapplications.lrc.gov.on.ca/MLAS/Index.html?viewer=MLAS.MLAS&locale=en-CA.

P&E has not verified the legality of any underlying agreement(s) that may exist concerning the land tenure, or other agreement(s) between third parties, but has relied on and considers it has a reasonable basis to rely upon Galleon to have conducted the proper legal due diligence.

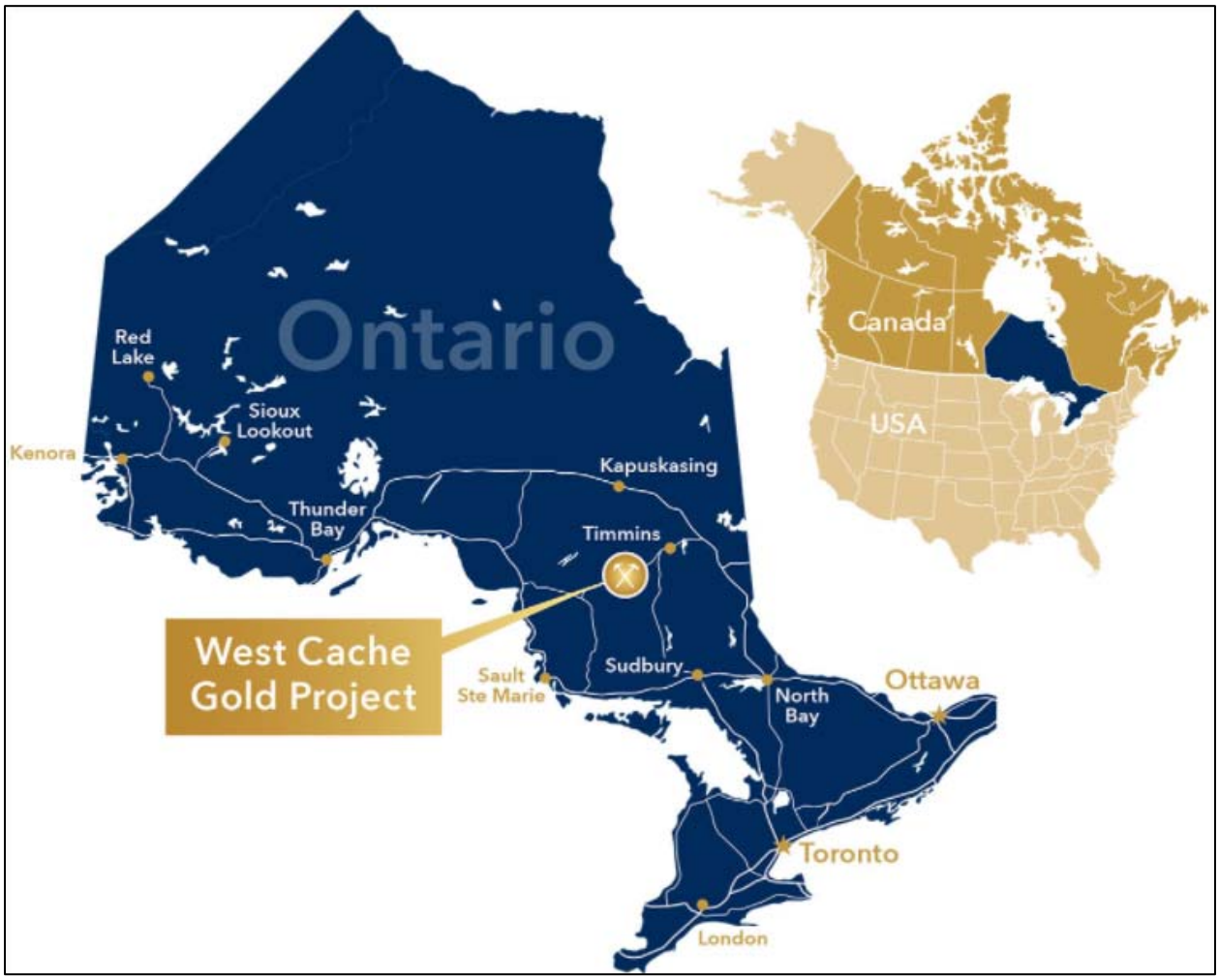
Select technical data, as noted in the Technical Report, were provided by Galleon and P&E has relied on the integrity of such data. A draft copy of the Technical Report has been reviewed for factual errors by Galleon, and P&E has relied on Galleon's knowledge of the Property in this regard. All statements and opinions expressed in this document are given in good faith and in the belief that such statements and opinions are not false and misleading at the effective date of this Technical Report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

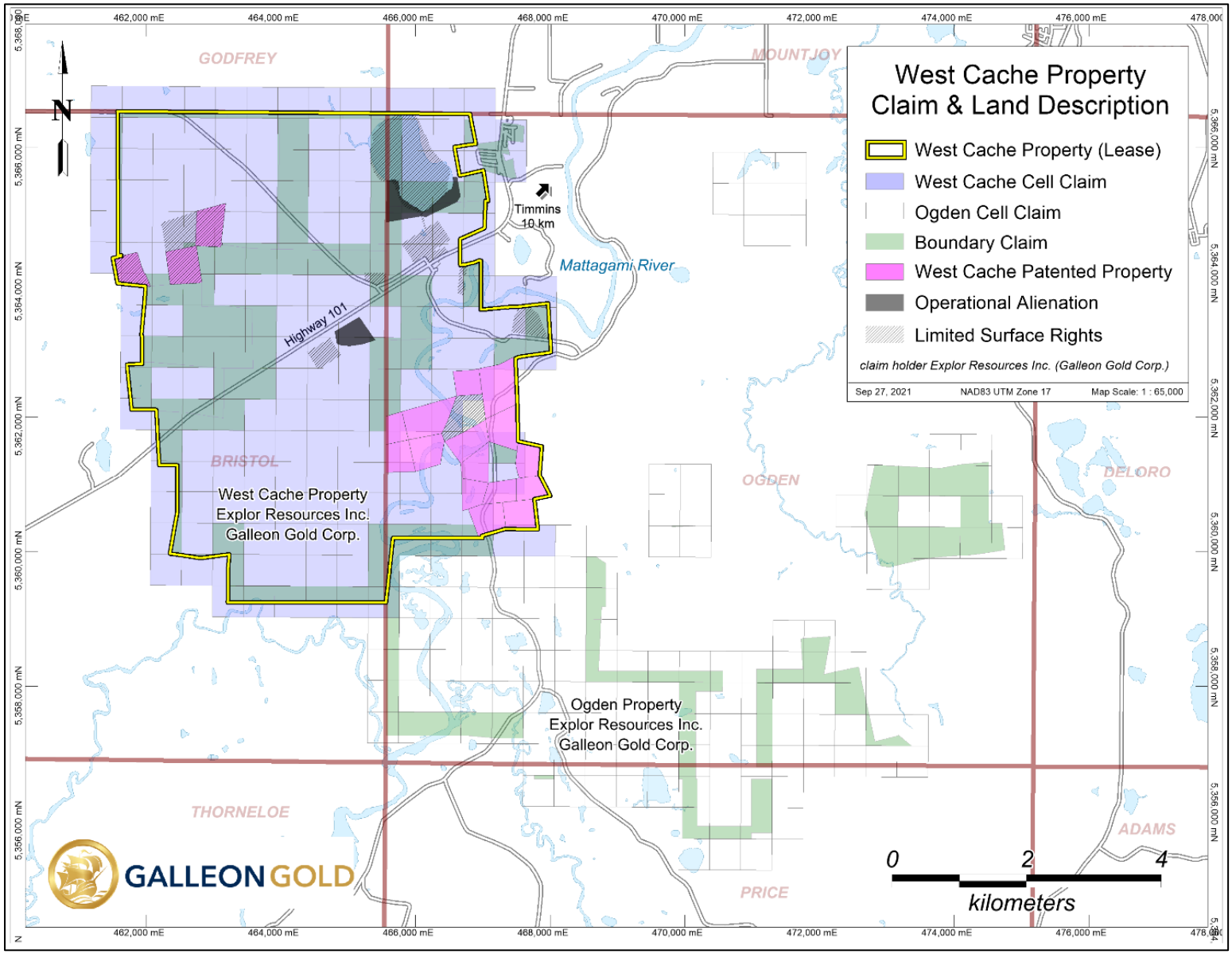
The centre of the West Cache Property is located approximately 13 km southwest of the City of Timmins, Ontario. The Property lies largely in the Township of Bristol, with minor overlap into the adjacent Ogden, Godfrey and Mountjoy Townships; all within the Porcupine Mining Division, District of Cochrane (Figures 4.1 to 4.2). The approximate centre of the Property is located at 464,800 m E and 5,361,800 m N (NAD 83 Zone 17N) or 48° 24' 30" North latitude and 81° 28' 33" West longitude.

FIGURE 4.1 LOCATION MAP OF THE WEST CACHE GOLD PROPERTY IN ONTARIO, CANADA



Source: *Galleon website (2021)*

FIGURE 4.2 GALLEON GOLD CORP. LAND HOLDINGS IN THE WEST CACHE PROPERTY AREA



Source: *Galleon (2021)*

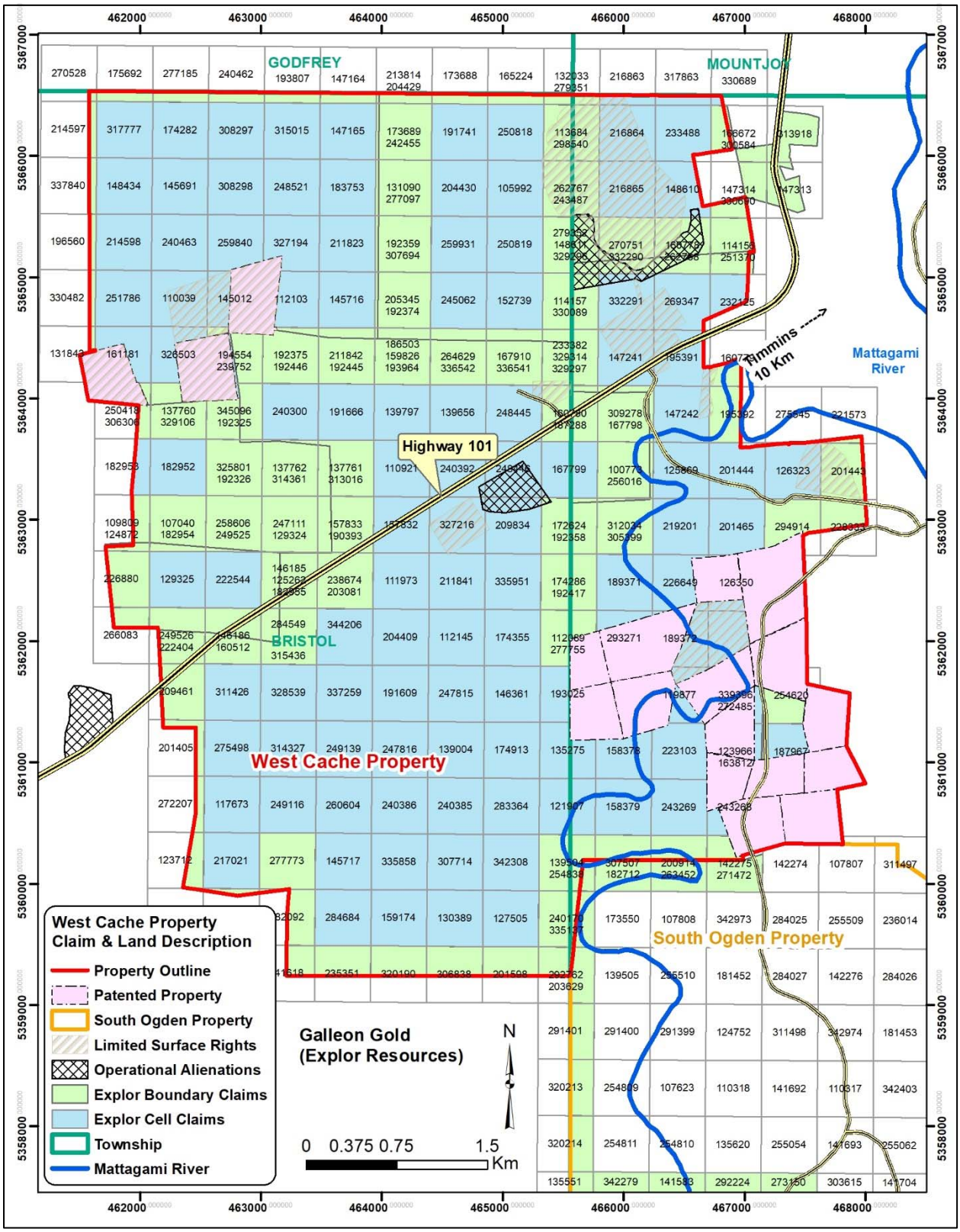
4.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND TENURE

The West Cache Property consists of 254 cell mining claims, 18 patented mining claims and two (2) Mining Licences of Occupation, covering approximately 3,680 ha. Of the cell mining claims, there are 113 Single Cell Claims and 141 Boundary Cell Claims. The Property is held 100% by Explor Resources Inc. ("Explor"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Galleon Gold Corp. (the "Company" or "Galleon"), subject to net smelter return ("NSR") royalties to previous owners. Substantial adjacent and nearby claim holdings also held by Explor, include a large block of cell claims that make-up the Ogden Property, and smaller blocks to the east and northeast of the West Cache Property.

The current 2021 West Cache Property area used in this Technical Report (Figure 4.3) is based on the Company's ongoing application work to advance the cell mining claims, described in this section, to Mineral Lease status later this year (2021). A perimeter survey based on instructions from the Ontario Office of the Surveyor General has been completed, and the Company is awaiting final approval for conversion of the mining claims to Mineral Lease status. In Ontario, leases are issued for a period of 21 years and maintained by annual rents payable to the province (Crown). Leases are renewable for additional 21-year periods. Patented claims are held as fee simple titles and subject to annual property taxes.

The Mineral Resource Estimates stated in Section 14 of this Technical Report are on cell mining claims 111973, 211841, 284549, 344206, 204409, 328539, 337259, 191609, 247816, 247815, 112145, 146361, 174355, 249139, 193025, 112089, 139004, and 240386, and patented mining claim PAT-3699. All these cell mining claims are in good standing until at least year 2024 (see Appendix H-1), and are included in the 254 Property mining claims being converted to the new Mineral Lease.

FIGURE 4.3 WEST CACHE PROPERTY BOUNDARY, CLAIMS AND MINING RIGHTS



Source: *Galleon (August 2021)*

4.2.1 Cell Mining Claims

Claim type and distribution, along with mineral tenure for the Project is represented in Figure 4.3 and summarized as Table Appendix H-1 in Appendix H. The Property boundary, patent locations, alienations, and areas with limited to no surface rights (see Figure 4.3), are based on the latest survey data available at the effective date of this Technical Report.

Table Appendix H-2, Appendix H, shows the NSR royalties for the mining claims, based on land work compiled by Galleon on September 18, 2020. The September 2020 claim list was modified to match the list of cell claims going through the Mineral Lease conversion process based on Tenure ID number. Claim status and ownership were verified by the Qualified Person on September 3, 2021 via the Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines ("MENDM') Mining Lands Administration System ("MLAS") – online Map Viewer website at:

https://www.lioapplications.lrc.gov.on.ca/MLAS/Index.html?viewer=MLAS.MLAS&locale=en-CA.

4.2.2 Patented Mining Claims

Galleon provided P&E with the information relating to the patented claims and the status of these claims has not been independently verified by P&E. The Property includes a total of 18 patented mining claims and two (2) Mining Licences of Occupation and illustrated in Figure 4.3. Boundary shapes and locations shown in Figure 4.3 are based on a combination of the initial survey work and the GIS map layers provided by the MENDM in the MLAS. Three of the patents have mineral rights only ("MR"), whereas the remaining 15 have both surface and mineral rights ("MSR"), controlled by Galleon (Explor). The patented claims remain in good standing provided annual taxes are paid. Taxes in 2021 were $8,472.71 ($7,342.79 paid to the City of Timmins and $1,129.92 paid to the MENDM). All 18 patents are subject to a 2% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty, as listed in the Table Appendix H-2, Appendix H.

4.2.3 Areas of Alienation

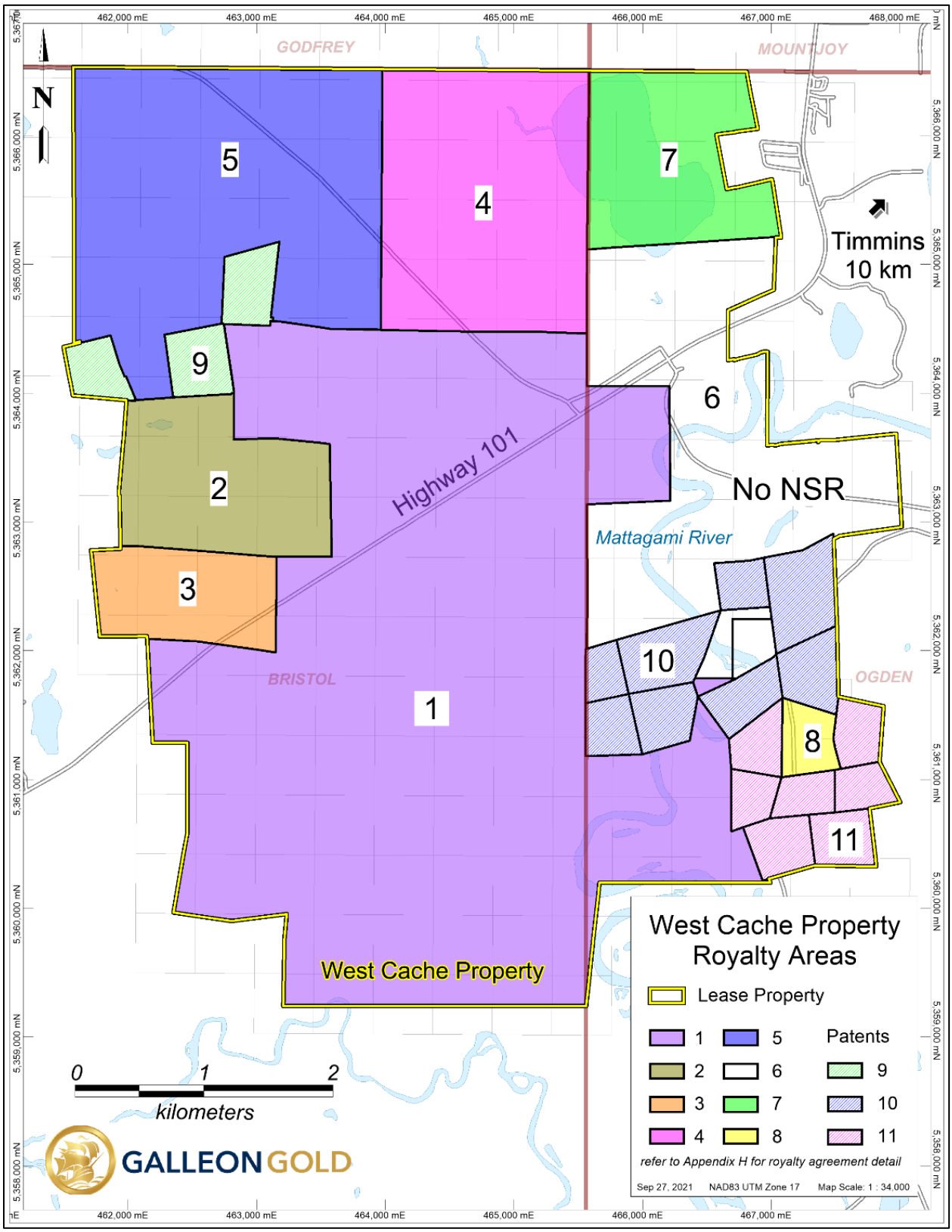
Two areas of operational alienation acquired from the Ministry GIS are shown in Figure 4.3. The smaller of the two areas, located just south of Hwy 101 and near the centre of the Property, has been adjusted to reflect the recent survey work and is subject to Land Use Permit No. MTG 40097, dated March 26, 1998, and includes surface and mining rights. The second area of "alienation" (W 51/79), dated February 11, 1979, bounds the southern end of Waterhen Lake, includes surface rights only. Additional work to determine all pertinent surface rights restrictions as part of the mining lease conversion process is currently underway: particularly in rights-of-way corridors and protective barriers associated with Highway 101, important local roads, powerlines, Waterhen Lake, and along the Mattagami River. Other areas with surface rights restrictions include a sewage disposal area, a scrap yard, tree farm, and lands associated with the Timmins Water District.

4.3 TENURE AGREEMENTS AND ENCUMBRANCES

In a press release dated December 23, 2019, the Company announced the completion a three-cornered amalgamation with Explor. As a result of the amalgamation, Explor became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company and the West Cache Gold Property (formerly called Timmins Porcupine West) was added to the Company's gold project portfolio. The Company assumed the existing royalties on the Property as detailed in Appendix H of this Technical Report. The majority of the Property is subject to either a 3% or 2% net smelter return (NSR) royalty (Figure 4.4). The Mineral Resource Estimates stated in Section 14 of this Technical Report are in Royalty Area 1, which is subject to a 3% NSR royalty. According to the purchase agreement, the NSR royalty can be reduced from 3% to 2% by paying the royalty holder, Placer Dome (CLA) Limited, CDN$1M.

In addition, the Company announced the acquisition of eight patented mining claims (the Dwyer Block) in Ogden Township, on July 6, 2020. These patented mining claims are contiguous to the eastern boundary of the West Cache Property (i.e., Royalty Areas 10 and 11 in Figure 4.4) and subject to a 2% NSR, which can be purchased for CDN$2M. See Appendix H for details.

FIGURE 4.4 NSR ROYALTY AREAS OF THE WEST CACHE PROPERTY



Source: *Galleon (September 2021)*

4.4 ENVIRONMENTAL AND PERMITTING

4.4.1 Environmental Liabilities

Industrial activities such as mining or mineral processing are not known to have been conducted on the Property. The Company is not aware of any environmental liabilities within the Project area or of any restrictions beyond those covered by existing legislation and regulation with respect to potential mine sites and tailings and disposal sites should future development take place.

The author of this Technical Report section is not aware of any back-in rights, payments, other underlying agreements or encumbrances to which the West Cache Gold Project is subject other than disclosed in this Section of the Technical Report. Neither has the author investigated any environmental liabilities that may have arisen from previous work, nor are they aware of any present environmental or land claim issues affecting the Property.

4.4.2 Exploration Permits

The Ontario Mining Act requires companies to apply for an exploration permit prior to undertaking any exploration activities, including:

- Line-cutting, where the width of the line is more than 1.5 m;
- Mechanized drilling, for the purpose of obtaining rock or mineral samples, where the weight of the drill is greater than 150 kg;
- Mechanized surface stripping (overburden removal), where the total combined surface area stripped is greater than 100 m^2 and up to advanced exploration thresholds, within a 200 m radius; and
- Pitting and trenching (rock), where the total volume of rock is greater than 3 m^3 and up to advanced exploration thresholds, within a 200 m radius.

The Company submitted and obtained exploration permits for the Project for its recent drill programs. The Company's current exploration permit PR-20-000331 is valid until December 29, 2023.

4.4.3 First Nation Consultation

The Company (Explor) signed a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with the Flying Post First Nation of Nipigon Ontario and the Mattagami First Nation of Gogama Ontario (the "First Nations"), with respect to the Property. The MOU details areas in which Explor and the First Nations agreed to work together. These areas include environmental protection, employment and business opportunities and education and training for the First Nations communities (see Explor news release, dated June 4, 2013).

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESS

The West Cache Gold Property is located within the boundaries of the City of Timmins, Ontario and is approximately 13 km southwest of the city centre. The Property is in the Porcupine Mining Division and straddles the boundary between Bristol Township in the west and Ogden Township in the east. Provincial Highway 101 bisects the Property from east to west and provides excellent access from Timmins (Figure 5.1). Primary access to the drill sites and Mineral Resource area is provided by a graveled and gated road from Highway 101 marked by a prominent Galleon Gold Corp. (West Cache Gold Project) sign, with secondary access through Gagnon's Auto Wrecking yard (no. 6245 Highway 101, Timmins). Unmaintained logging roads provide access to other parts of the Property.

FIGURE 5.1 WEST CACHE PROPERTY ACCESS

Source: *P&E (2021)*

Timmins has a population of 41,788 (2016 census) and is located 550 km north-northwest of Toronto, Ontario. Timmins is serviced by regularly scheduled flights to several southern and northern Ontario destinations.

5.2 CLIMATE

Timmins is near the northern periphery of the hemiboreal humid continental climate. The climate is typical of northern Ontario with extreme season variations. Average daily January temperatures range between -24°C to -11°C and average daily July temperatures between 11°C to 24°C. Annual average annual precipitation is 831 mm, about half of which is snow (Environment Canada data for Timmins). Exploration and mining operations can be carried out year-round on the Property.

5.3 INFRASTRUCTURE

The Property benefits from excellent access and close proximity to the City of Timmins. Mining, along with processing and smelting are major components of the local economy. A full range of equipment, supplies and services required for mining development is available in Timmins. The Timmins area also possesses a skilled mining work force from which personnel can be sourced for new mine development.

The Property is serviced by paved highway 101, a nearby major powerline adjacent to Highway 101, and secondary access roads (Figure 5.2). Abundant water resources are present in the lakes, rivers, creeks, and beaver ponds throughout the area. There is sufficient space on the Property to build mining infrastructure.

FIGURE 5.2 ACCESS ROAD AT PROJECT ENTRANCE OFF HIGHWAY 101

***Source**: Galleon website (2021)*

5.4 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Property is relatively flat with an average elevation of approximately 290 m asl. In general, the Timmins area is within the Clay Belt of the Canadian Shield and consists of local areas of higher ground with rock outcrops or glacial deposits such as eskers, within large areas of spruce, alder and cedar swamp. The higher ground areas are covered variably by jack pine, balsam and poplar forests, with locally thick underbrush of species such as alders. Relief is generally under 20 m with some local higher relief bedrock ridges. Outcrop exposure overall averages l to 5% and is 0% over large areas, particularly north of Timmins.

The topography of the West Cache Gold Property is an undulating, low relief, lacustrine plain with few bedrock outcrops. The area is characterized by poor drainage towards the Mattagami River to the east of the Property. The Mattagami River flows northwards into James Bay.

6.0 HISTORY

A comprehensive history of the West Cache Gold Property is presented in MRB and P&E (2012). The following is a summary of the Property history from that Technical Report, with the addition of work performed from 2013 to 2017 by Explor (including Teck), the previous owners of the Property. Work completed by Galleon is described in Sections 9 and 10 of this Technical Report.

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The area around Timmins has been explored since 1909, when prospectors discovered the "Golden Staircase", a rich vein of gold that led eventually to the discovery and development of the Dome Mine. This gold discovery started the Porcupine Gold Rush, and a large mining camp formed at Porcupine Lake, several km east of what is now, the City of Timmins. By 1912, the Hollinger, McIntyre and Big Dome Mines were established and operating.

Due to extensive glacial till cover west of Timmins, the area around the West Cache Property was not considered prospective for early exploration and nearly 50 years passed after the Porcupine Gold Rush before any significant exploration was attempted on the Property. The general geology of the West Cache area in Bristol Township was first mapped for the Ontario government by J. E. Hawley in 1927. The area was re-mapped by Ferguson (1957) and Pyke (1982). Hollinger Mines commenced exploration in the area in 1958 (Table 6.1). Since that time, 361 holes totalling >160,000 m have been drilled by various operators on the West Cache Property.

6.2 EXPLORATION HISTORY 1958 TO 1999

The 1958 to 1999 exploration history of the West Cache Gold Property area is summarized in Table 6.1.

TABLE 6.1
SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION HISTORY OF THE WEST CACHE PROPERTY

Year: 1958 to 1959	**Company/Person: Hollinger Mines**
AFRI Files: 42A06NW8469, A42A06NE0247 A 1,006 ft (306.6 m) hole (BO-1) was drilled in greywacke in the southwest corner of the Property, encountering minor stringers of pyrite. Four holes (PS-1, PS-2, BO-2, and BO-1) were drilled near the Mattagami River in Ogden Township.	
Year: 1967 to 1969	**Company/Person: Unknown**
Two diamond-drill-holes 67-1 and 69-3b.	
Year: 1980	**Company/Person: Geophysical Surveys Inc.**
Airborne geophysical survey completed for Tegalder Resources Inc., combining EM and magnetic survey. Two diamond-drill-holes completed: 80-1 and 80-2A.	
Year: 1981 to 1983	**Company/Person: Texas Gulf Canada Ltd.**
AFRI Files: 42A05NE0336, 42A06NW8425	

TABLE 6.1 SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION HISTORY OF THE WEST CACHE PROPERTY	
Combined airborne EM and magnetic survey over the NW corner of the Property in May of 1981. Sixteen reverse circulation holes were drilled (north of Hwy 101) in 1981 as part of a till logging and sampling program.	
Year: 1984	**Company/Person: Rio Algom Exploration Inc.**
AFRI file: 42A05NE8473 One diamond drill hole (DH-9) was completed in March 1984 to test an IP anomaly. The hole intersected narrow QFP lenses with sulphide mineralization (pyrite-chalcopyrite).	
Year: 1984	**Company/Person: H.Z. Tittley**
AFRI file: 42A06NW8458 A ground geophysical VLF- EM survey completed over eight claims in the southwestern part of the Property. Five geophysical anomalies were delineated.	
Year: 1984 to 1990	**Company/Person: Dome Exploration (Canada) Limited** (Placer Dome Inc./ Barrick Gold Corporation)
AFRI files: 42A06NW8422, 42A06NW8405, 42A06NW8467, 42A06NW8468, 42A06NW8472, 42A06NW8453, 42A06NW2034 Dome completed an HLEM and magnetometer survey (1984), a VLF survey over the southern half of the Property (1985), 14 km of I.P. (1987), 7.5 km of I.P. (1988), three separate drill campaigns totalling 20,143 m were completed. Diamond-drilling targeted shallow mineralization at <300 m depth and delineated a mineralized zone in the central part of the Property measuring 350 m x 45 m, oriented at ~75° towards ~330°, and open to depth. Some of this work was outside of the current limits of the present-day Property.	
Year: 1986 to 1988	**Company/Person: Cominco Ltd.**
AFRI files: 42A06NW8423, 42A06NW8499, 42A06NW8424, 42A06NW8440 Ground geophysical Mag and VLF-EM surveys defined the location of diabase dikes. The survey was carried out over what now comprises the north-western part of the Property. No follow-up work was recommended. One trench (TBR-86-3) was mapped and sampled in mafic volcanic lithologies just west of Malette Lumber Rd. Seven BQ-sized diamond drill holes were completed north of Hwy 101 from January 1987 to January 1988.	
Year: 1994 to 1995	**Company/Person: Teck Corporation Ltd.**
AFRI files: 42A06NW0011, 42A06NW0041 Teck Corporation Ltd. optioned the Property from Placer Dome in 1994 and completed new line cutting, real section I.P. over part of the Property, and four diamond-drill-holes, totalling 1625 m. A petrographic report on 14 core samples was completed by Schandl (1994), focused mainly on the Bristol Porphyry Unit.	
Year: 1998	**Company/Person: East West Resources Corp.**
AFRI file: 42A06NW2013 Four NQ-size diamond drill holes were completed in March 1984 in the far eastern part of the Property (Ogden Township) to test IP anomalies. D-98-10 intersected an altered ultramafic unit with 10% pyrite, trace chalcopyrite and visible gold, which graded 0.595 ppm over 1.7 m (from 105.5 m to 107.2 m).	

Source: *Galleon (2021)*

6.3 EXPLORATION HISTORY 2000 TO 2019

The results of historical drill programs by mainly Cameco Gold Inc., Explor Resources Inc. and Teck Resources Ltd. are summarized below.

6.3.1 Cameco Gold Inc. 2000 to 2002

Cameco Gold Inc. ("Cameco") completed a magnetometer and I.P./Resistivity survey (pole-dipole) over the NW corner of the Property in winter 2000. A diamond drilling program totalling 1,006 m was completed in May 2000, testing the gold-bearing porphyry discovered by Placer Dome Inc. Drilling included two new holes and the deepening of two existing holes (Coad and McCracken, 2000). Elevated gold was detected in all four holes, with the best assay returning 11.4 (g/t) Au over 0.7 m in hole BRS00-02. An additional hole (BRS00-03), totalling 368 m, was drilled by Cameco on the Bristol Property in November 2000 to test the mafic volcanic-sedimentary rock contact north of the Bristol Porphyry Unit (Koziol, 2001). Sections of alteration ("bleaching") and veining, hosted in mafic volcanic rock were intersected and returned only weakly anomalous gold assays of up to 170 ppb Au over 1.5 m.

An additional three holes were completed (BRS01-06, -07, and -08) totalling 1,483 m, to test the main porphyry mineralization at vertical depths between 400 m and 600 m; and also, along its interpreted northeast extension at shallow depths (i.e. below 200 m vertical). All three holes intersected gold mineralization hosted by strongly deformed and altered quartz-feldspar porphyry, along a 300 m to 400 m wide deformation corridor striking between 230° and 250°. The best mineralized intervals returned 3.8 g/t Au over 5.0 m in hole BRS01-07 and 2.4 g/t Au over 6.1 m in hole BRS01-08 (Babin, 2002).

The 2002 Cameco drilling program was completed in two phases and totalled 5,609 m. The first phase, comprising 2,109 m in six holes (BRS02-09 to -14), was completed between March and April. Five of the six holes were designed to test the projected extension of the known gold zones hosted by the Bristol Porphyry Unit, along a southwest oriented trend, determined from previous drilling. The sixth hole (BRS02-14) tested the southwest extension of the Bristol Creek Fault mineralization. Phase II of the drilling program (3,500 m in nine holes) was carried out between August and October 2002. The first two holes (BRS02-14 and 15) tested the down-dip and easterly-strike extensions of the mineralized zone previously intersected in hole BRS01-08 (2.4 g/t Au over 6.1 m). Hole BRS02-14 returned 8.l g/t Au over 0.5 m. The other seven holes (BRS02-17 to -23) tested the higher-grade mineralization hosted by the main Bristol Porphyry Unit to the East, along strike, and at depth. Some of the better results from these holes (BRS02-17 to -23) are shown in Table 6.2.

TABLE 6.2 BEST RESULTS FROM CAMECO GOLD INC. DRILL HOLES 2002		
Hole	**Au (g/t)**	**Interval (m)**
BRS02-17	1.2	37.5
including	4.5	2.5
BRS02-18	0.3	53.2
including	8.9	2.3
BRS02-19	7.3	1.0
BRS02-20	4.0	34.1
BRS02-23	1.2	21.5
including	6.7	1.7

Source: *MRB & Associates (2010)*

Holes BRS02-21 and BRS02-22 were abandoned due to excessive deviation shortly after they were collared. All of the holes drilled in 2002, with the exception of BRS02-13 (and the two abandoned holes), intersected significant gold mineralization (i.e., Au >1.0 g/t or Au >0.2 g/t over 5.0 m core length).

6.3.2 Tom Exploration 2003 to 2006

Tom Exploration acquired the "Bristol Property" in January 2003 and embarked on a major exploration program that included line cutting, geophysical surveys and diamond-drilling. The company completed 361 km of line cutting, conducted 361 km of IP, resistivity, Mag and EM geophysical surveying, performed an MMI (mobile metal ion) soil survey, and completed 10,000 m of diamond-drilling (April 2006 MD&A Report – Excel Gold Mining Inc., on SEDAR www.sedar.com), and acquired 69 additional, contiguous claims to the Property. Tom Exploration intersected kimberlite and lamprophyre dikes on the Property, the first discovered in the immediate area, and located new occurrences of quart-feldspar porphyry with anomalous gold and silver concentrations. Best results were from hole BRS02-17X, an extension to 1029 m of Cameco's hole BRS02-17 that stopped at 580 m, and hole BRS04-24, which undercut BRS02-17(X) by 120 m. The reported results are shown in Table 6.3.

TABLE 6.3
BEST RESULTS FROM TOM EXPLORATION DRILL HOLES 2003-2006

Hole ID	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Comments
BRS02-17X	1	173.0	178.6	5.6	0.3	
BRS02-17X	2	236.7	251.0	14.3	0.3	
BRS02-17X	3	302.2	304.7	2.5	1.3	
BRS02-17X	4	317.6	355.1	37.5	1.2	grains of visible gold
BRS02-17X	includes	334.7	335.7	1.0	12.1	
BRS02-17X	includes	347.2	348.7	1.5	7.5	
BRS02-17X	5	451.0	453.5	2.5	4.5	grains of visible gold
BRS02-17X	includes	451.0	452.0	1.0	9.0	
BRS02-17X	6	463.8	466.1	2.3	1.2	
BRS02-17X	7	491.5	502.5	11	0.2	
BRS02-17X	8	761.1	762.4	1.3	2.2	
BRS02-17X	9	872.9	873.9	1.0	1.3	
BRS02-17X	10	991.6	993.0	1.4	1.9	
BRS04-24	1	296.1	296.6	0.5	2.8	
BRS04-24	2	299.8	301.3	1.5	2.5	
BRS04-24	3	337.3	346.3	9.0	0.7	
BRS04-24	includes	337.3	338.8	1.5	2.5	
BRS04-24	4	424.8	426.8	2.0	1.6	
BRS04-24	5	457.5	458.7	1.2	1.8	
BRS04-24	6	472.1	519.7	47.6	0.3	
BRS04-24	includes	500.6	502.1	1.5	2.3	
BRS04-24	7	536.0	543.5	7.5	0.2	
BRS04-24	8	552.3	553.3	1.0	12.3	
BRS04-24	9	591.5	594.3	3.1	2.3	
BRS04-24	includes	591.5	593.0	1.5	5.5	

Source: *MRB & Associates (2010)*

In September 2006, MRB & Associates ("MRB") were contracted to compile a drill hole database within GEMCOM™ software for the Bristol Property. A. S. Horvath, P. Eng. was sub-contracted by MRB to complete evaluation, interpretation and 3-D geological modelling from the drill hole database provided.

Interrogation of the 2-D geological and sulphide mineralization models indicated that the Property occurs at the interpreted western end of the eastward-plunging Porcupine geosyncline. The geosyncline is defined by interpreted volcanic and sedimentary lithologies within the middle Tisdale Formation. The core and southern limb of the geosyncline is interpreted to be largely intruded by QFP. A major near east-west trending fault is also interpreted along the southern limb and is intersected by an 070° azimuth trending fault. A syenite plug or dike is intruded along the 070°-trending structure. The northern limb of the geosyncline trends 070° and may also be a faulted contact. Several NW trending post-mineral diabase dikes cross cut and may locally displace and (or) structurally deform host rocks, veining and mineralization.

Five zones of significant sulphide mineralization with associated gold were identified in the initial modelling. Two zones occurred within the high-iron, tholeiitic, mafic volcanic rocks along the 070°-trending north limb of the geosyncline while the other three zones occurred on the south limb. The most significant mineralization is located in a series of quartz-sulphide-gold veins within highly altered wall rocks of QFP and syenite along the south limb of the syncline. Recommendations included five diamond-drill holes, to be followed-up by a series of up to 11 additional diamond-drill holes to investigate deeper parts of the geosyncline down-dip/plunge of the mineralized zones.

6.3.3 R.D. Moran 2006

In December 2006, Tom Exploration transferred 100% ownership of the Property to R.D. Moran. No work was performed until the Property was transferred to Explor Resources Inc. on July 22, 2009.

6.3.4 Explor Resources Inc. 2009 to 2014

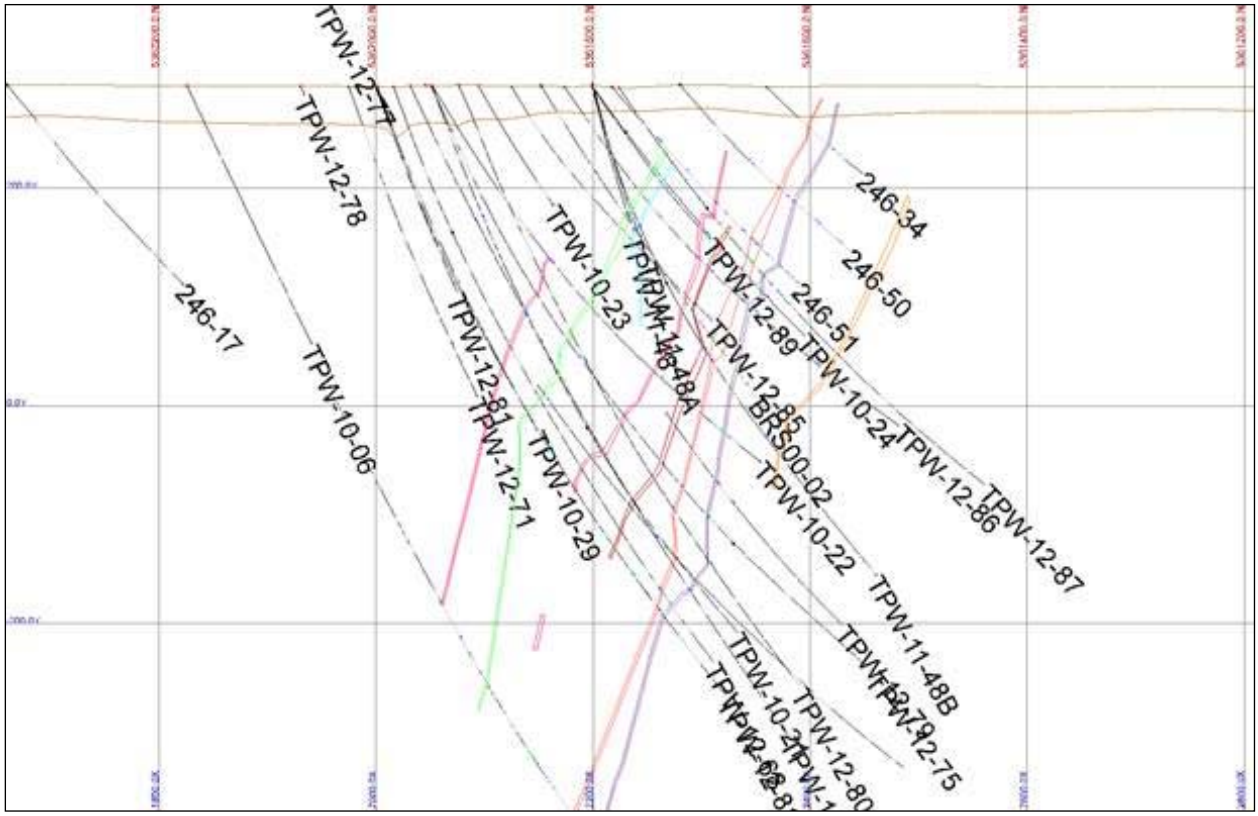
Explor optioned the Property from R.D. Moran, which at the time, comprised 106 unpatented claims covering 1,930 ha. A general summary of the Explor 2009 to 2013 exploration programs follows below. Details are available in Kovacs (2011, 2012, 2014), MRB & P&E 2012 and P&E (2013).

Explor contracted A.S. Horvath, P. Eng. of A.S. Horvath Engineering Inc., to re-establish and update the 3-D geological models, which confirmed the association of gold mineralization with the central QFP and syenite intrusions (also seen at the adjacent Thunder Creek and Timmins Mine properties of Pan American Silver). In total, Explor completed six phases of drilling on the Property.

6.3.4.1 Phases I to III Drilling

Three phases of diamond-drilling were completed from November 2009 to August 2011. Phase I comprised nine holes (TPW-09-01 to TPW-10-09) totalling 12,065.9 m and targeting the "A-Zone" mineralization of the south limb of the Porcupine Geosyncline. Phase II consisted of 19 holes (TPW-10-10 to -27) totalling 12,658 m and testing the projected down-dip continuation of the "A-Zone" from 800 m to 1,000 m depths, as well as the other identified mineralized zones on the Property ("B- to E-Zones"). Phase III comprised 71 holes (TPW-10-28 to TPW-11-55A), including 36 wedge holes, totalling 38,861.3 m and further delineated the "A-Zone" and increased the strike-length to >1,975 m. The main mineralization was reported to be concentrated between 550 m and 850 m below surface. Hole TPW-10-30 (the “Discovery Hole”) intersected the West Deep Zone at a depth of 635 m below surface, returning 9.21 g/t Au over 11 m, with a higher-grade core of 23.8 g/t Au over 4.1 m. A vertical cross-section through the Deposit demonstrates the inclination of numerous holes in relation to the mineralized structures (Figure 6.1).

FIGURE 6.1 VERTICAL CROSS-SECTION THROUGH DEPOSIT DEMONSTRATING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SAMPLE LENGTH AND TRUE THICKNESS OF MINERALIZATION



Source: *P&E (2012)*

6.3.4.2 Phases IV to VI Drilling

In Phases IV to VI drilling, a total of 89 holes (holes TPW-11-56 to TPW-13-111), including 29 wedge holes, totalling 64,359.3 m were completed. Collar locations and orientations for all these holes are listed in Table 6.4.

TABLE 6.4
DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS FOR DRILL PHASES IV TO VI

Hole ID	UTM NAD83 17N		Elevation (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth (º)	Inclination (º)
	East	North				
TPW-11-56	464,025.0	5,362,100.0	295.0	369.0	200	-75
TPW-11-56W1	464,025.0	5,362,100.0	295.0	1,293.0	200	-75
TPW-11-57	463,601.4	5,362,000.1	295.8	281.0	215	-85
TPW-11-57W1	463,600.0	5,362,000.0	295.0	1,164.0	215	-85
TPW-11-57W2	463,600.0	5,362,000.0	295.0	1,185.0	215	-85
TPW-11-57W3	463,600.0	5,362,000.0	295.0	1,218.0	215	-85
TPW-11-57W4	463,600.0	5,362,000.0	295.0	1,093.0	215	-85
TPW-11-58	463,941.7	5,362,102.9	295.6	1,206.0	210	-75

TABLE 6.4
DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS FOR DRILL PHASES IV TO VI

Hole ID	UTM NAD83 17N		Elevation (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth (º)	Inclination (º)
	East	North				
TPW-11-59	463,986.1	5,362,101.7	296.3	1,209.0	200	-75
TPW-11-60	464,177.9	5,362,101.2	294.8	747.0	215	-75
TPW-11-60W1	464,175.0	5,362,100.0	295.0	1,245.0	215	-75
TPW-11-60W2	464,175.0	5,362,100.0	295.0	444.0	215	-75
TPW-11-60W3	464,175.0	5,362,100.0	295.0	500.0	215	-75
TPW-11-61	464,228.3	5,362,101.6	294.8	686.8	190	-75
TPW-11-61W1	464,225.0	5,362,100.0	295.0	834.0	190	-75
TPW-11-61W2	464,225.0	5,362,100.0	295.0	1,450.0	190	-75
TPW-11-62	463,650.0	5,361,950.0	295.0	414.0	210	-75
TPW-11-62W1	463,650.0	5,361,950.0	295.0	1,143.0	210	-75
TPW-12-62W2	463,650.0	5,361,950.0	295.0	1,100.0	210	-75
TPW-12-62W3	463,650.0	5,361,950.0	295.0	924.0	210	-75
TPW-12-62W4	463,650.0	5,361,950.0	295.0	1,065.0	210	-75
TPW-12-63	464,228.2	5,362,101.5	294.7	300.0	190	-65
TPW-12-64	464,228.3	5,362,101.7	294.8	372.0	190	-85
TPW-12-65	464,564.5	5,361,777.1	292.6	351.0	180	-45
TPW-12-66	464,563.5	5,361,797.9	293.5	393.0	180	-50
TPW-12-67	464,404.2	5,362,597.0	294.4	174.0	210	-85
TPW-12-67A	464,404.7	5,362,597.7	294.3	456.7	240	-85
TPW-12-67B	464,422.9	5,362,622.4	294.5	2,403.0	250	-80
TPW-12-68	464,825.0	5,361,983.6	293.3	672.9	180	-70
TPW-12-69	464,717.0	5,361,945.0	295.0	501.0	180	-50
TPW-12-70	464,717.0	5,361,896.5	294.5	450.0	180	-50
TPW-12-71	464,831.2	5,362,025.0	293.6	1,057.4	177	-70
TPW-12-72	463,655.9	5,361,951.0	294.9	210.0	215	-70
TPW-12-72W1	463,650.0	5,361,950.0	295.0	453.0	215	-70
TPW-12-72W2	463,650.0	5,361,950.0	295.0	1,002.0	215	-70
TPW-12-72W3	463,650.0	5,361,950.0	295.0	1,017.0	215	-70
TPW-12-72W4	463,650.0	5,361,950.0	295.0	987.0	215	-70
TPW-12-72W5	463,650.0	5,362,950.0	295.0	984.0	215	-70
TPW-12-73	463,626.9	5,361,949.4	296.0	1,053.0	205	-75
TPW-12-73W1	463,625.0	5,361,950.0	295.0	1,026.0	205	-75
TPW-12-73W2	463,625.0	5,361,950.0	295.0	992.6	205	-75
TPW-12-73W3	463,625.0	5,361,950.0	295.0	1,002.0	205	-75
TPW-12-73W4	463,625.0	5,361,950.0	295.0	690.0	205	-75
TPW-12-73W5	463,625.0	5,361,950.0	295.0	1,005.0	205	-75
TPW-12-73W6	463,625.0	5,361,950.0	295.0	612.0	205	-75
TPW-12-73W7	463,625.0	5,361,950.0	295.0	967.0	205	-75
TPW-12-74	463,698.4	5,361,874.3	295.4	852.0	185	-65
TPW-12-75	464,800.9	5,361,949.2	294.2	708.0	180	-65
TPW-12-76	464,801.1	5,361,968.1	293.8	694.0	180	-65

TABLE 6.4
DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS FOR DRILL PHASES IV TO VI

Hole ID	UTM NAD83 17N		Elevation (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth (º)	Inclination (º)
	East	North				
TPW-12-77	464,801.1	5,361,998.7	293.8	804.6	185	-70
TPW-12-78	464,800.7	5,362,069.5	294.0	853.0	190	-65
TPW-12-79	464,793.7	5,361,898.7	293.9	600.0	180	-65
TPW-12-80	464,823.2	5,361,923.7	294.7	640.0	185	-65
TPW-12-81	464,826.0	5,361,999.8	292.9	204.0	185	-70
TPW-12-81A	464,826.3	5,362,000.2	293.0	651.0	185	-70
TPW-12-82	463,750.6	5,361,998.2	293.6	291.0	185	-83
TPW-12-82A	463,750.0	5,362,000.0	295.0	1,265.5	220	-83
TPW-12-83	463,703.6	5,362,000.7	295.5	204.0	240	-80
TPW-12-83W1	463,700.0	5,362,000.0	295.0	1,213.2	240	-80
TPW-12-83W2	463,700.0	5,362,000.0	295.0	1,065.0	240	-80
TPW-12-83W3	463,700.0	5,362,000.0	295.0	1,038.7	240	-80
TPW-12-84	464,872.0	5,361,899.6	293.6	501.0	185	-60
TPW-12-85	464,848.4	5,361,874.9	293.5	501.0	185	-60
TPW-12-86	464,825.6	5,361,826.3	293.2	462.0	180	-55
TPW-12-87	464,823.9	5,361,776.1	292.3	501.0	180	-55
TPW-12-88	464,798.7	5,361,796.6	293.3	522.2	185	-55
TPW-12-89	464,847.5	5,361,800.8	293.2	624.5	185	-55
TPW-12-90	463,913.6	5,361,725.7	294.7	600.0	190	-45
TPW-12-91	463,913.6	5,361,725.3	294.7	700.5	190	-60
TPW-12-92	463,913.4	5,361,725.3	294.7	634.0	190	-45
TPW-12-93	463,900.5	5,361,494.8	295.0	600.0	190	-45
TPW-12-94	463,900.4	5,361,494.6	295.0	800.0	190	-52
TPW-12-95	463,900.4	5,361,494.4	295.0	651.0	190	-60
TPW-12-96	463,999.6	5,361,400.2	295.0	402.0	180	-45
TPW-12-97	463,999.6	5,361,400.0	295.0	402.0	180	-55
TPW-12-98	463,999.6	5,361,399.7	294.9	502.0	185	-65
TPW-13-99	463,209.0	5,362,658.0	295.0	402.0	150	-65
TPW-13-100	464,717.0	5,362,000.0	295.0	762.0	180	-50
TPW-13-101	464,667.0	5,361,950.0	295.0	450.0	180	-50
TPW-13-102	464,667.0	5,362,000.0	295.0	449.0	180	-50
TPW-13-103	464,617.0	5,362,000.0	295.0	450.0	180	-50
TPW-13-104	464,667.0	5,361,900.0	295.0	402.0	180	-50
TPW-13-105	463,259.0	5,362,658.0	295.0	402.0	150	-65
TPW-13-106	464,970.0	5,361,896.0	295.0	501.0	180	-50
TPW-13-107	465,025.0	5,361,929.0	295.0	507.0	180	-50
TPW-13-108	464,920.0	5,361,896.0	295.0	402.0	180	-50
TPW-13-109	464,920.0	5,361,846.0	295.0	399.0	180	-50
TPW-13-110	465,025.0	5,361,875.0	295.0	500.7	180	-50
TPW-13-111	465,021.0	5,361,977.0	295.0	543.0	180	-50

Source: *P&E (2013)*

Phases IV and V drilling were completed from January to August 2012. Phase IV drilling on the Property started in October 2011 and finished in March 2012. This phase of drilling was designed to expand the extent of the known mineralization of the "A" Zone, located on the south limb of the syncline and one of several mineralized zones identified on the Property (Explor News Release dated October 4, 2011). Forty-one holes (TPW-11-56 to TPW-12-73W2), including 21 wedge holes, were completed totalling 34,426.4 m. Highlights of the Phase IV drilling are listed in Table 6.5.

TABLE 6.5
SIGNIFICANT MINERALIZED INTERCEPTS FOR PHASE IV DRILLING

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
TPW-11-56W1	420.5	421.5	1.0	2.37
	1,031.5	1,033.0	1.5	1.51
	1,041.0	1,042.5	1.5	1.78
	1,062.1	1,063.1	1.0	1.75
TPW-11-57W1	786.0	787.0	1.0	3.36
	1,027.0	1,032.0	5.0	2.31
TPW-11-57W2	999.6	1,003.5	3.9	2.26
	1,131.5	1,132.5	1.0	1.54
TPW-11-57W3	1,010.9	1,013.2	2.30	3.18
TPW-11-57W4	972.3	978.0	5.7	5.12
	982.5	985.1	2.6	2.70
	997.5	999.0	1.5	1.65
TPW-11-58	526.5	528.0	1.5	2.06
	1,057.9	1,061.5	3.6	2.20
TPW-11-59	516.0	517.5	1.5	5.35
	541.5	546.0	4.5	6.20
	614.7	616.5	1.8	2.81
TPW-11-60	333.4	341.2	7.8	114.76
TPW-11-61W1	735.1	738.0	2.9	3.81
	762.0	764.0	2.0	1.92
	769.5	771.0	1.5	1.69
	1,026.0	1,027.5	1.5	5.93
	1,037.0	1,038.9	1.9	1.85
TPW-11-61W2	935.2	936.2	1.0	3.77
	1,053.0	1,056.0	3.0	1.99
TPW-12-62W1	847.5	862.2	14.7	6.70
	864.2	876.0	11.8	2.25
TPW-12-62W2	801.0	809.0	8.0	1.59
	831.0	835.4	4.4	1.98
	849.0	850.5	1.5	1.79
	894.9	896.3	1.4	2.84
TPW-12-62W3	787.5	801.0	13.5	7.36

TABLE 6.5
SIGNIFICANT MINERALIZED INTERCEPTS FOR PHASE IV DRILLING

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
	808.5	813.0	4.5	3.39
TPW-11-62W4	864.0	874.5	10.5	3.49
	877.5	886.2	8.7	4.09
TPW-11-65	95.7	99.0	3.3	28.46
TPW-12-66	211.5	214.5	3.0	2.70
	282.0	283.0	1.0	2.01
TPW-12-67A	328.5	333.5	5.0	2.63
	427.5	429.0	1.5	2.35
TPW-12-67B	69.0	70.5	1.5	5.83
TPW-12-69	235.5	240.0	4.5	4.35
	372.0	375.0	3.0	1.64
TPW-12-70	322.5	324.0	1.5	2.18
	443.5	444.5	1.0	9.48
TPW-12-71	529.0	534.0	5.0	1.64
	547.5	549.5	2.0	2.10
TPW-12-72W2	644.5	645.5	1.0	1.66
	783.0	784.5	1.5	3.33
TPW-12-72W3	772.5	774.3	1.8	1.64
TPW-12-72W4	910.6	912.0	1.4	5.42
TPW-12-72W5	637.5	638.5	1.0	3.54
	727.5	729.0	1.5	4.18
	737.5	738.5	1.0	2.45
TPW-12-73	828.0	832.5	4.5	4.73
	859.5	869.3	9.8	3.50
TPW-12-73W1	853.5	859.5	6.0	3.82
TPW-12-73W2	856.5	858.0	1.5	1.88
	865.5	867.0	1.5	1.63

Source: *P&E (2013)*

Phase V drilling commenced March 2012 and finished August 2012. Phase V drilling was designed to continue to expand the extent of the known mineralization of the "A" Zone near surface and to depth (Explor News Release dated March 27, 2012). A total of 35 holes (holes TPW-12-73W3 to TPW-12-98), including eight wedge holes, were completed totalling 23,763.2 m. One of the Phase V holes was a stratigraphic hole, which was successful in confirming the low-grade mineralization on the North Limb of the syncline, mirroring the mineralization on the South Limb. The stratigraphic hole also confirmed the presence of faults that could have been conduits for the gold mineralization (Explor News Releases dated 17 April 2012 and September 26, 2012). Highlights of the Phase V drilling results are summarized in Table 6.6.

TABLE 6.6
SIGNIFICANT MINERALIZED INTERCEPTS FOR PHASE V DRILLING

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
TPW-12-73W3	850.5	852.0	1.5	1.77
	863.0	864.0	1.0	3.52
TPW-12-73W5	841.3	874.5	33.2	7.65
TPW-12-73W7	869.5	873.0	3.5	5.03
TPW-12-74	656.4	657.2	0.8	4.41
TPW-12-75	264.0	265.5	1.5	1.54
	436.5	439.7	3.2	6.21
	473.2	474.0	0.8	2.06
TPW-12-76	301.5	306.0	4.5	6.14
	376.5	378.0	1.5	2.36
	531.0	532.5	1.5	10.46
TPW-12-77	177.0	178.5	1.5	4.76
	327.0	328.5	1.5	2.16
	448.5	450.0	1.5	1.99
TPW-12-78	391.5	393.0	1.5	2.67
	751.0	752.0	1.0	2.04
TPW-12-79	211.5	213.2	1.7	1.95
	236.5	240.0	3.5	3.50
	287.0	288.0	1.0	1.99
	394.5	397.6	3.1	2.67
	423.0	426.0	3.0	4.48
TPW-12-80	190.5	192.5	2.0	3.39
	246.0	249.5	3.5	2.18
	343.0	344.8	1.8	2.39
	496.0	497.0	1.0	4.21
TPW-12-81A	477.0	478.5	1.5	4.62
	506.0	507.0	1.0	1.57
	546.0	547.5	1.5	2.62
	553.5	555.0	1.5	1.69
TPW-12-82A	347.5	349.0	1.5	4.26
	444.0	451.5	7.5	4.52
	823.5	825.0	1.5	1.61
	1,041.0	1,044.0	3.0	1.94
TPW-12-83	166.5	167.5	1.0	1.98
TPW-12-83W1	240.0	241.0	1.0	1.96
TPW-12-83W2	951.0	952.5	1.5	4.46
TPW-12-84	82.5	84.0	1.5	2.23
	273.0	276.0	3.0	2.22
	309.0	310.5	1.5	3.02
	363.0	366.0	3.0	2.10

TABLE 6.6
SIGNIFICANT MINERALIZED INTERCEPTS FOR PHASE V DRILLING

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
TPW-12-85	165.0	168.0	3.0	2.61
	174.0	175.5	1.5	3.60
	247.5	249.0	1.5	1.95
	303.0	307.5	4.5	2.90
TPW-12-86	118.5	121.0	2.5	2.74
	241.5	247.5	6.0	7.64
	259.5	262.5	3.0	2.68
	271.5	273.0	1.5	2.40
	358.5	362.8	4.3	7.79
	394.5	396.0	1.5	1.71
TPW-12-87	165.0	166.5	1.5	2.19
	199.5	203.6	4.1	3.04
	259.5	260.5	1.0	2.64
	359.0	360.0	1.0	3.94
TPW-12-88	188.0	189.0	1.0	9.05
	235.0	238.5	3.5	5.23
	351.0	352.5	1.5	6.21
TPW-12-89	172.0	177.0	5.0	1.56
	240.0	242.0	2.0	3.43
	282.0	283.5	1.5	1.78
TPW-12-90	175.3	177.0	1.7	3.09
	189.5	192.0	2.5	1.56
TPW-12-91	118.5	120.0	1.5	1.94
	422.0	423.0	1.0	2.17
TPW-12-92	177.8	178.4	0.6	3.24
	516.0	517.5	1.5	2.02
TPW-12-94	332.8	334.8	2.0	1.79
	559.9	560.9	1.0	3.90
TPW-12-95	207.3	208.8	1.5	1.78
	344.0	345.0	1.0	1.67
	563.0	564.0	1.0	1.58
TPW-12-96	168.0	169.0	1.0	3.14
	256.5	259.5	3.0	2.46
TPW-12-97	177.0	179.0	2.0	3.32
TPW-12-98	288.0	289.5	1.5	4.03
	304.5	307.5	3.0	1.93
	484.5	486.0	1.5	1.81

Source: *P&E (2013)*

Phase VI drilling was completed from January 2013 to August 2013. This drilling program was designed to test and expand the known near surface gold mineralization, in order to determine the open pit Mineral Resource potential of the Property (Explor News Release dated January 10, 2013). Twenty-one holes were drilled (TPW-13-99 to TPW-13-115) totalling 9,953 m. TPW-13-99 and TPW-13-105 tested a historical intercept in hole BRL95-03 north of HWY 101 in the Bristol Porphyry Unit. All other holes were drilled to increase Mineral Resources in the Bristol Porphyry Unit and encountered several high-grade gold zones over 1 m to 5 m. This drilling identified a new E-W gold zone referred to as Zone No. 5. Hole TPW-13-112 was lost in a fault zone after casing and re-drilled as TPW-13-112B. Hole TPW-13-116 was planned, but not drilled. Highlights of Phase VI drilling are summarized in Table 6.7.

TABLE 6.7
SIGNIFICANT MINERALIZED INTERCEPTS FOR PHASE VI DRILLING

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
TPW-13-100	297.0	298.0	1.0	2.09
	534.0	540.0	6.0	9.07
TPW-13-101	242.5	249.0	6.5	6.90
	255.5	258.0	2.5	2.82
	297.5	298.5	1.0	4.83
TPW-13-102	317.0	324.5	7.5	1.12
TPW-13-103	300.0	303.0	3.0	2.11
TPW-13-104	163.5	165.0	1.5	2.34
	192.0	193.5	1.5	6.29
	207.5	211.5	4.0	1.77
	220.0	221.5	1.5	7.24
	256.5	258.0	1.5	2.65
	393.0	394.5	1.5	1.66
TPW-13-106	79.5	81.5	2.0	5.00
	228.0	229.5	1.5	2.11
	316.5	321.0	4.5	5.10
	393.0	394.5	1.5	2.18
TPW-13-107	199.5	201.0	1.5	2.16
TPW-13-108	189.0	190.5	1.5	2.74
	315.0	316.5	1.5	1.74
	327.0	328.5	1.5	2.09
	373.5	379.5	6.0	3.09
TPW-13-109	36.0	37.5	1.5	12.96
	54.0	55.5	1.5	2.71
	121.5	123.0	1.5	3.67
	142.5	144.0	1.5	2.04
	172.5	174.0	1.5	2.56
	327.0	333.0	6.0	3.65
	358.5	360.0	1.5	1.97

TABLE 6.7 SIGNIFICANT MINERALIZED INTERCEPTS FOR PHASE VI DRILLING				
Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
TPW-13-110	160.5	162.0	1.5	1.59
	198.0	204.0	6.0	1.28
	373.5	375.0	1.5	1.79
TPW-13-111	112.5	114.0	1.5	1.75
	303.0	309.0	6.0	1.77
	439.5	441.0	1.5	10.05

Source: *P&E (2013)*

6.3.5 Teck Resources Ltd. 2015 to 2016

Teck Resources optioned the Property from Explor in December 2014 and completed two phases of work in 2015. A general summary of Teck's 2015 and 2016 exploration work programs follows below. Details are available in Teck (2016) and an Explor press release dated July 19, 2016.

Phase I of Teck's 2015 exploration program was completed between March and July 2015. The work completed during Phase I includes:

1. 2,831 samples (including QAQC samples) from historical core were sent to Bureau Veritas Laboratories for multi-element and fire-assay analyses. In addition, 141 samples were also sent for litho-geochemical analysis (including QAQC samples). Sample medium included halved-core of previously un-sampled intervals, quarter-cut core, and coarse reject material;

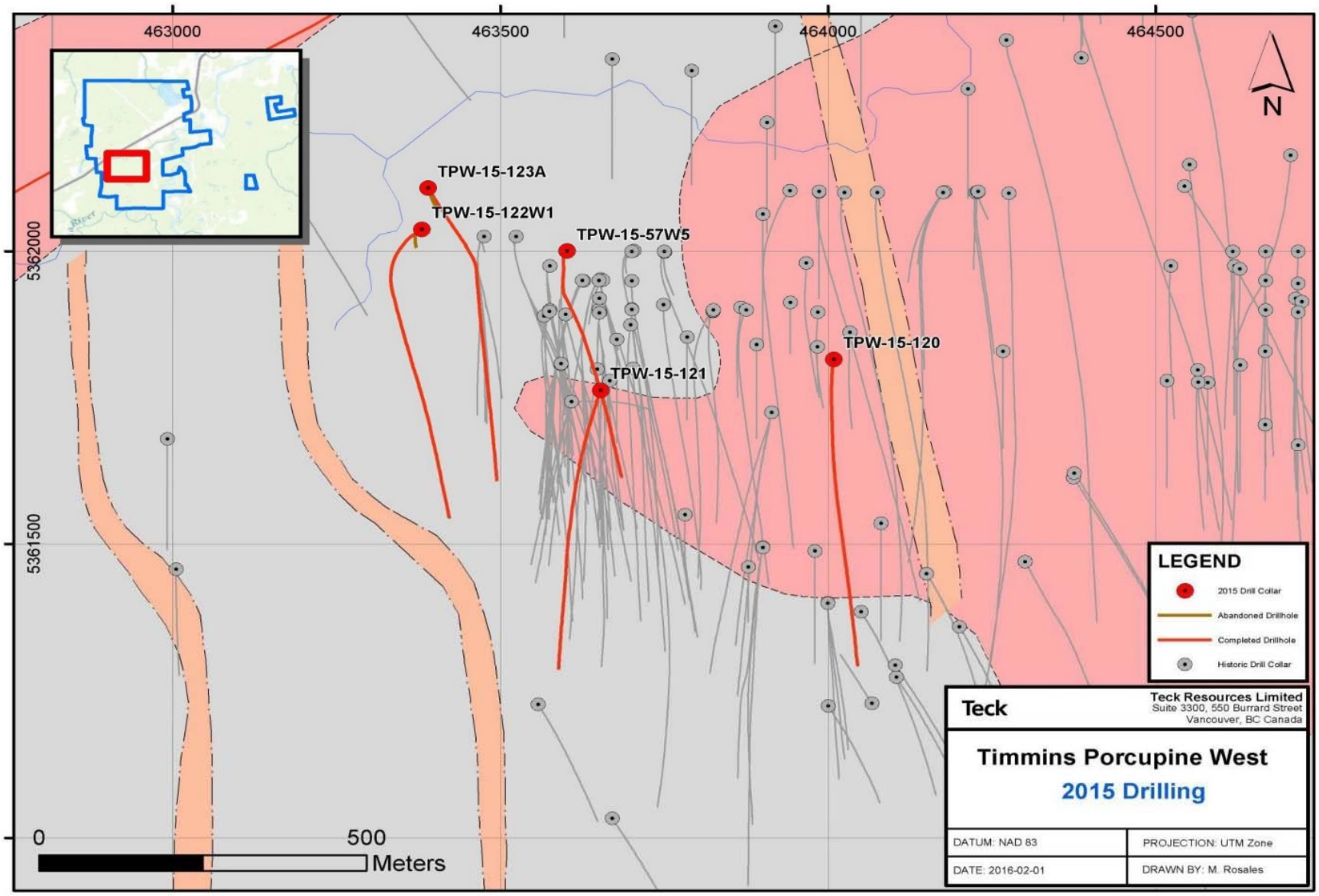
2. 20,399 historical core and coarse reject samples (including QAQC samples) were scanned using Short Wave Infrared ("SWIR") techniques; and

3. 2,246 m of historical core were re-logged in detail and an additional 13 holes were reviewed to confirm deposit geology, structure, alteration, and mineralization.

The Phase I geochemical and spectral program led to development of an alteration and geochemical model for select areas of the Property, specifically for defining gold-bearing corridors that were subsequently incorporated into drill target selection for drill testing in Phase II.

The 2015 Phase II program was completed between October and December 2015. Nine drill holes (including three wedges), totalling 4,707 m, were drilled (Figure 6.2; Table 6.8). Five targets around the West Deep Zone were drill tested, with one 250 m step-out, two 150 m step-outs, and two 60 m step-outs from historical drilling.

FIGURE 6.2 2015 PLAN VIEW OF DIAMOND DRILLING BY TECK RESOURCES LTD.



Source: *Explor press release (July 2016)*

TABLE 6.8
2015 TECK DRILL COLLAR LOCATIONS AND ORIENTATIONS

Hole ID[1]	Status[2]	Easting (m)[3]	Northing (m)[3]	Elevation (m)	Collar Azimuth (°)[4]	Collar Dip (°)[4]	Length (m)
TWP-15-120	C	464,008	5,361,816	293.9	187	-66	832
TPW-15-121	C	463,653	5,361,763	294.7	196	-58	702
TPW-15-122	A	463,380	5,362,037	294.6	230	-78	127
TPW-15-122W1	C	463,380	5,362,037	294.6	238	-78	1,063
TPW-15-123	A	463,389	5,362,107	294.7	160	-80	121
TPW-15-123W1	A	463,389	5,362,107	294.7	157	-74	117
TPW-15-123W2	A	463,389	5,362,107	294.7	162	-75	148
TPW-15-123A	C	463,389	5,362,108	294.7	162	-87	1,081
TPW-15-57W5	C	463,601	5,362,000	294.4	180	-78	1,147

Notes:
1. *Five targets tested; however due to hole variation, a number of wedge holes were required to reach targets.*
2. *C = completed; A = abandoned.*
3. *Easting and northing are reported in UTM coordinate system NAD83 Zone 17N.*
4. *Collar azimuth and dip measured at drill hole starting depth.*

Results of the Phase II drill program include:

1. 4,706.5 m of core were drilled testing five targets;

2. 2,704 m of core was cut and sampled, totalling 2,094 samples (including QAQC samples) were sent to Bureau Veritas Laboratories for multi-element and fire-assay analyses. In addition, 60 samples were also sent for lithogeochemical analysis (including QAQC samples);

3. 1,777 spot-analyses (including QAQC) on core were analyzed with SWIR, and 1,969 spot analyses (including QAQC) on core were taken using a portable XRF for geochemical pathfinders, at a rate of approximately 1 measurement per 3 m run block; and

4. 4,706.5 m of core was logged in detail.

Four of the nine holes encountered poor ground conditions and extreme deviation and were abandoned. All five of the completed 2015 drill holes returned sporadic multi-gram gold grades in the hanging wall of the West Deep Zone. Only drill hole TPW-15-120 returned significant mineralization along strike of the West Deep Zone, with assay results of 8.379 g/t Au over 2.4 m from 710.2 m to 712.6 m, including one section of 17.9 g/t Au over 0.7 m.

In 2016, the focus was reviewing the volume of data received in 2015 and developing vectors to mineralization for making more efficient drilling. Key points of this work included:

1. Development of a ‘sericite index’ reflecting particular white mica compositions, as mapped by SWIR techniques, which have a close spatial association with high-grade gold intersections;

2. Identification of key geochemical pathfinders to mineralization, including zinc, sulphur, lead, iron, among others; and

3. The combination of the alteration with the geochemistry can be used to identify ‘near-hit’ holes, and potential upside for West-Deep style mineralization.

The work completed by Teck (i.e., Explor press release dated November 24, 2016) confirmed and identified a hydrothermal corridor (the “Porcupine Horizon”) through geochemistry and SWIR data, and selection of ‘near-hit’ holes, techniques were investigated in an effort to vector to mineralization within this plane, and to increase drill metre efficiency through geophysics. The results of the alteration and geochemistry studies support the hypothesis of an approximately east-west corridor hydrothermal corridor, within which the West Deep Zone defines a discrete ore shoot.

In April 2016, Teck conducted a borehole physical property survey using in-house equipment, and non-destructive benchtop studies of known mineralization to identify geophysics options. The results indicated that mineralization is chargeable (IP), but produces false anomalies (non-gold bearing pyrite zones). The results also indicated that mineralization is conductive, and did **not** produce significant false anomalies. The results of these studies indicate that electromagnetic surveys should be capable of detecting West Deep Zone style mineralization.

Following the petrophysics work, a borehole EM study was designed to test real-world efficacy of the method. Four holes were tested (TPW-11-43W6, TPW-11-45W3, TPW-10-34, and TPW-15-120) in order to confirm the method can detect mineralization in the West Deep Zone, and to test the distance resolution of the technique.

1. The technique was able to detect mineralization within approximately 30 m of the boreholes. Whereas this is useful for guiding step-out drilling within a shoot, it did not appear to see far enough off-hole to identify shoots around near-hit holes; and

2. Based on the results of the borehole EM, a VTEM survey was supported. Theoretical modelling of the EM response suggests that the VTEM technique should detect a West Deep Zone size mineralized body within approximately 200 m of the surface, with the opportunity to identify new shoots. The VTEM survey was flown.

In follow-up, Teck planned a fall/winter 2016/2017 drill program. Instead, however, Teck returned the Property to Explor in early 2017.

6.3.6 Explor Resources Inc. 2017

A general summary of the Explor 2017 exploration program follows below. Details are available in Kovacs (2017).

The 2017 program consisted of the extension of five previously drilled holes and the completion of three new drill holes. Holes numbers TPW-17-101EX, -102X, -103X, -104X and -109X were extended to test whether mineralized Shear Zone No. 5 extended across the Property. New holes numbers TPW-17-124, -125 and -127 were drilled and the results are summarized in Table 6.9.

TABLE 6.9
RESULTS OF EXPLOR 2017 DRILL PROGRAM

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
TPW-17-101EX	501.0	502.5	1.50	7.370
	601.5	606.0	4.50	1.143
TPW-17-102EX	470.0	471.0	1.00	1.451
	514.4	516.0	1.50	1.510
	537.0	541.5	4.50	1.873
	555.0	556.5	1.50	4.830
TPW-17-103EX	553.0	556.5	4.50	1.875
	559.5	561.0	1.50	2.500
TPW-17-104EX	568.5	570.0	1.50	1.820
	595.5	597.0	1.50	2.060
TPW-17-109EX	no significant values			
TPW-17-124	97.5	99.0	1.50	4.940
	154.5	156.0	1.50	1.294
	220.5	222.0	1.50	1.096
	406.5	408.0	1.50	2.670
	436.5	438.0	1.50	5.040
	459.9	460.9	1.50	3.260
TPW-17-125	383.5	384.5	1.00	5.110
	409.5	411.0	1.50	1.300
TPW-17-127	199.5	201.0	1.50	2.060
	205.5	210.0	4.50	2.393
	217.0	218.0	1.50	1.076
	231.0	232.5	1.50	1.200
	241.5	244.5	3.00	1.885
	246.0	247.5	1.50	1.100

Source: *Explor press release dated August 18, 2017*

In summary, holes TPW-17-101EX, TPW-17-102-EX, TPW-17-103EX and TPW-17-104EX intercepted Shear Zone No. 5 with 14 gold intercepts ranging from 1.06 to 7.30 g/t gold over 1.5 m. In addition, new in-fill holes TPW-17-124, TPW-17-125 and TPW-17-127 in Area "B" intersected 14 gold values from 1.1 g/t to 5.1 g/t Au over 1.5 m, mostly in the east-west trending Shear Zones No. 1 to No. 4. More importantly, holes TPW-17-101EX, TPW-17-102EX and TPW-17-104EX intercepted gold values from previously undetected east-west trending Shear Zone No. 6.

The spring 2017 drill program, designed to confirm the potential of the proposed open pit on the Property, was successful as it: 1) confirmed interpreted location of Shear Zone No. 5; and 2) revealed newly discovered Shear Zone No. 6 to the south of Zone No. 5.

In December 2019, Explor Resources Inc. and Pure Nickel Inc. amalgamated and rebranded as Galleon Gold Corp. The Property name was changed from Timmins Porcupine West (TPW) to West Cache.

6.4 HISTORICAL DRILL CORE PETROGRAPHIC STUDIES

Three petrographic studies have been completed on drill core from the West Cache Project. The two historical studies, completed in 1994 and 2015, are summarized below. The most recent work was done on drill core from Galleon's 2020 to 2021 exploration program and is summarized in Section 9 of this Technical Report.

6.4.1 1994 Petrographic Study

A petrographic study titled "A Petrographic Report on the Bristol Property" by Eva S. Schandl, Ph.D., dated May 30, 1994 (Schandl, 1994), was completed on drill core samples from the 246- series holes from the 1985 to 1987 Dome Exploration drill programs. Fourteen samples from 246-3, 246-21, and 246-37 were studied. One sample lithology was identified as an intermediate-mafic volcanic, whereas all other samples were identified as QFP. All samples showed evidence of the following alteration styles, listed in paragenetic sequence from oldest to youngest:

1. silicification with minor quartz veinlets and partial recrystallization of albite to quartz;
2. carbonate alteration (several generations);
3. chlorite + quartz + pyrite ± carbonate vein generation; and
4. sericitic alteration.

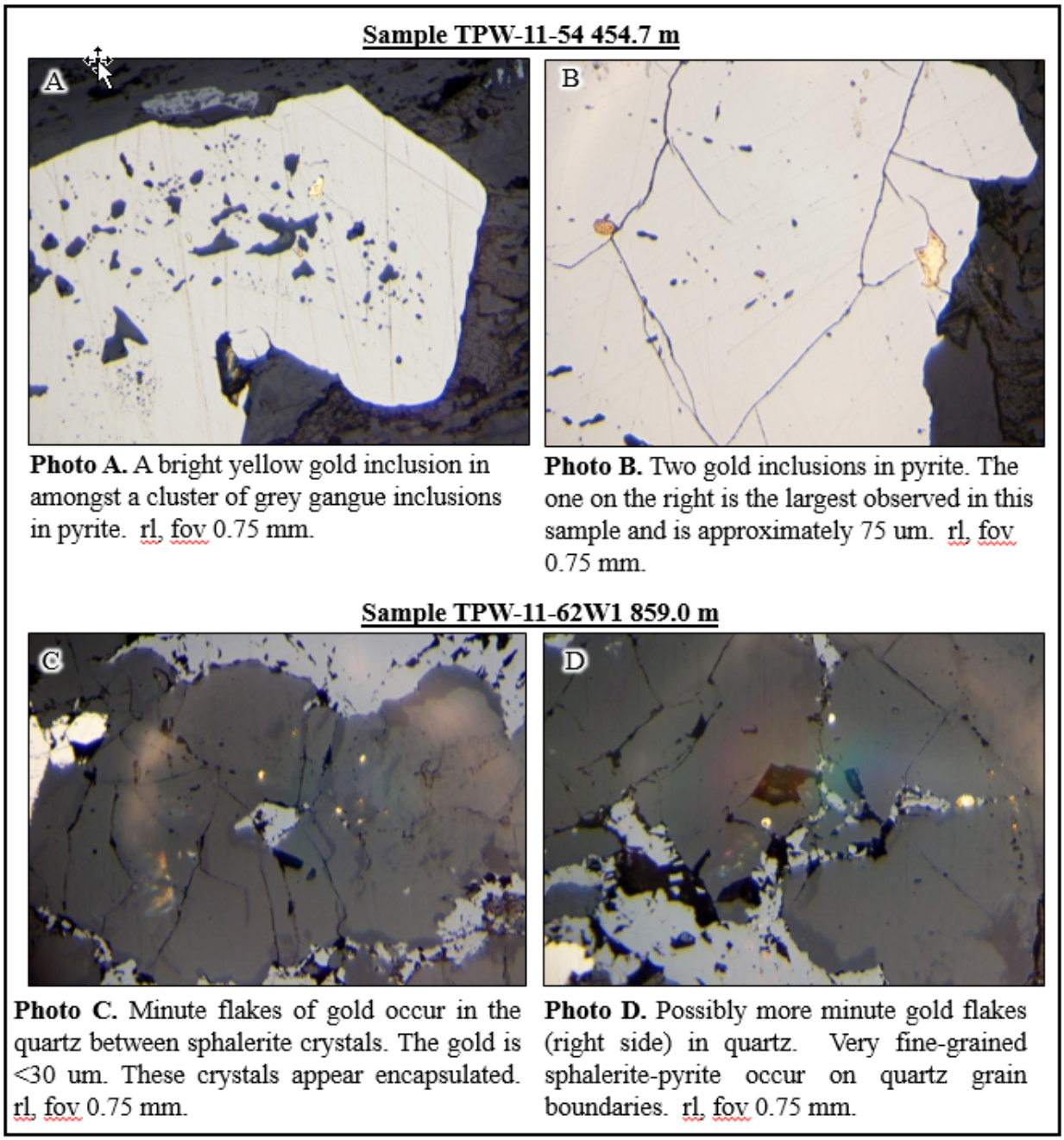
Two generations of pyrite were observed: 1) fine grains disseminated in rock matrix; and 2) gold-bearing pyrite as coarser-grained, subhedral to euhedral aggregations. In this study, gold-bearing pyrite was always associated with quartz + chlorite ± carbonate veins. Chalcopyrite was observed to rim second-generation pyrite and was associated with sericite, which suggests chalcopyrite mineralization postdates the chlorite-quartz-pyrite veins. Visible gold was observed as gold inclusions in pyrite, fracture-filling in chlorite, and overgrowths on pyrite.

6.4.2 2015 Petrographic Study

Petrographic analysis was completed in December 2015 by Panterra Geoservices for Teck Resources Limited on five core samples from the West Deep Gold Zone (Ross, 2015). Three of the five thin section specimens (from holes TPW-11-54, TPW-11-43W4, and TPW-11-62W1) contained gold. Gold was not observed in the sample specimens from holes TPW-12-73 and TPW-12-62W3.

Gold mineralization is associated with deformed bands of pyrite intergrown with quartz and variable amounts of calcite, sphalerite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite. Alteration of the Porcupine Assemblage rocks that host the sulphide-rich gold mineralization is dominantly muscovite or sericite. Examples of gold grains in photos of petrographic thin-sections are shown in Figure 6.3.

FIGURE 6.3 PETROGRAPHIC THIN SECTION GOLD AT WEST CACHE PROPERTY



***Source**: Ross (2015)*

6.5 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE HISTORY

Historical Mineral Resource Estimates of what is now the West Cache Gold Project have been completed by MRB & Associates (2010) and P&E Mining Consultants Inc (2011, 2013).

6.5.1 2010 Mineral Resource Estimate

In June of 2010, MRB & Associates completed an NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource Estimate and Technical Report for the Property (MRB & Associates and A. S. Horvath Engineering Inc., 2010). Inferred Mineral Resources of 180,000 t grading 4.6 g/t Au containing 27,750 oz of in-situ gold were estimated (Table 6.10).

TABLE 6.10
2010 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE
BY MRB AND ASSOCIATES (2010)

Cut-off Au Grade (g/t)	Tonnes (k)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au (koz)
0.5	1,962	1.60	101
1.0	1,257	2.07	84
1.5	776	2.64	66
2.0	479	3.19	49
2.5	233	4.22	32
3.0	188	4.59	28
3.5	144	4.99	23
4.0	81	6.02	16

It was reported that a sub-population of high-grade (>6 g/t Au) assay composites occurred within the dataset and impacted the grade estimate, depending on the range of influence allocated to these samples. The high-grade assay composites were restricted in range to 12.5 m, and therefore were insufficient to establish high-grade continuity between the holes. Infill drilling to validate the correlations and to establish continuity of these higher-grade structures was recommended.

The reader is cautioned that the 2010 Mineral Resource Estimate has since been superseded by the 2011 P&E NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource Estimate, which is summarized below.

6.5.2 2011 Mineral Resource Estimate

An NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource Estimate for the Property was completed by Eugene Puritch, P.Eng. and Antoine Yassa, P.Geo. of P&E, Brampton Ontario, with an effective date of November 23, 2011 (MRB and P&E, 2012). The Mineral Resource Estimate is summarized in Table 6.11.

TABLE 6.11 NOVEMBER 23, 2011 WEST CACHE GOLD PROPERTY UNDERGROUND RESOURCE ESTIMATE BY P&E				
Classification	**Cut-off Au (g/t)**	**Tonnes (k)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au (koz)**
Indicated	2.2	770	5.13	127
Inferred	2.2	5,523	3.97	704

The Au cut-off grade for the underground Mineral Resource Estimate was calculated as follows:

Operating costs per mineralized material tonne = ($75 + $12+ $5) = $92/t
[($92)/[($1,350/oz/31.1035 x 95% Recovery)] = 2.23 g/t; use 2.2 g/t

The above data were derived from similar gold projects. The underground Mineral Resources were estimated at a 2.20 g/t cut-off grade.

The reader is cautioned that the 2011 P&E Mineral Resource Estimate has since been superseded by the 2013 P&E NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource Estimate, which is summarized below.

6.6 PREVIOUS MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The previous NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource Estimate for the Property was completed by Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., Richard Sutcliffe, P.Geo., Tracy Armstrong, P.Geo. and Antoine Yassa, P.Geo. of P&E, Brampton, Ontario, with an effective date of July 1, 2013 (P&E, 2013). This Mineral Resource Estimate is summarized in Table 6.12.

TABLE 6.12 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE JULY 1, 2013			
Open Pit Cut-off = 0.30 g/t Au	**Tonnes (k)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au (koz)**
Indicated	4,283	1.55	213
Inferred	1,140	2.09	77
Underground Cut-off = 1.70 g/t Au	**Tonnes (k)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au (koz)**
Indicated	4,420	2.79	396
Inferred	5,185	2.36	393
Open Pit + Underground	**Tonnes (k)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au (koz)**
Indicated	8,703	2.17	609
Inferred	6,325	2.31	470

This Mineral Resource Estimate was derived by applying an Au cut-off grade to the block model and reporting the resulting tonnes and grade for potentially mineable Mineral Resources. Based on

estimated operating costs and gold recovery, a trailing average gold price of US$1,638/oz and an exchange rate of US$1.00=CDN$1.00, in-pit and underground cut-offs applied were 0.30 g/t Au and 1.70 g/t Au, respectively. Near-surface Mineral Resources are constrained within an optimized conceptual pit-shell that utilized Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resources. Underground Mineral Resources are reported outside of the optimized pit shell.

This previous Mineral Resource Estimate of the Property is superseded by the Mineral Resource Estimate presented in Section 14 of this Technical Report.

6.7 PAST PRODUCTION

The West Cache Gold Property has never been mined.

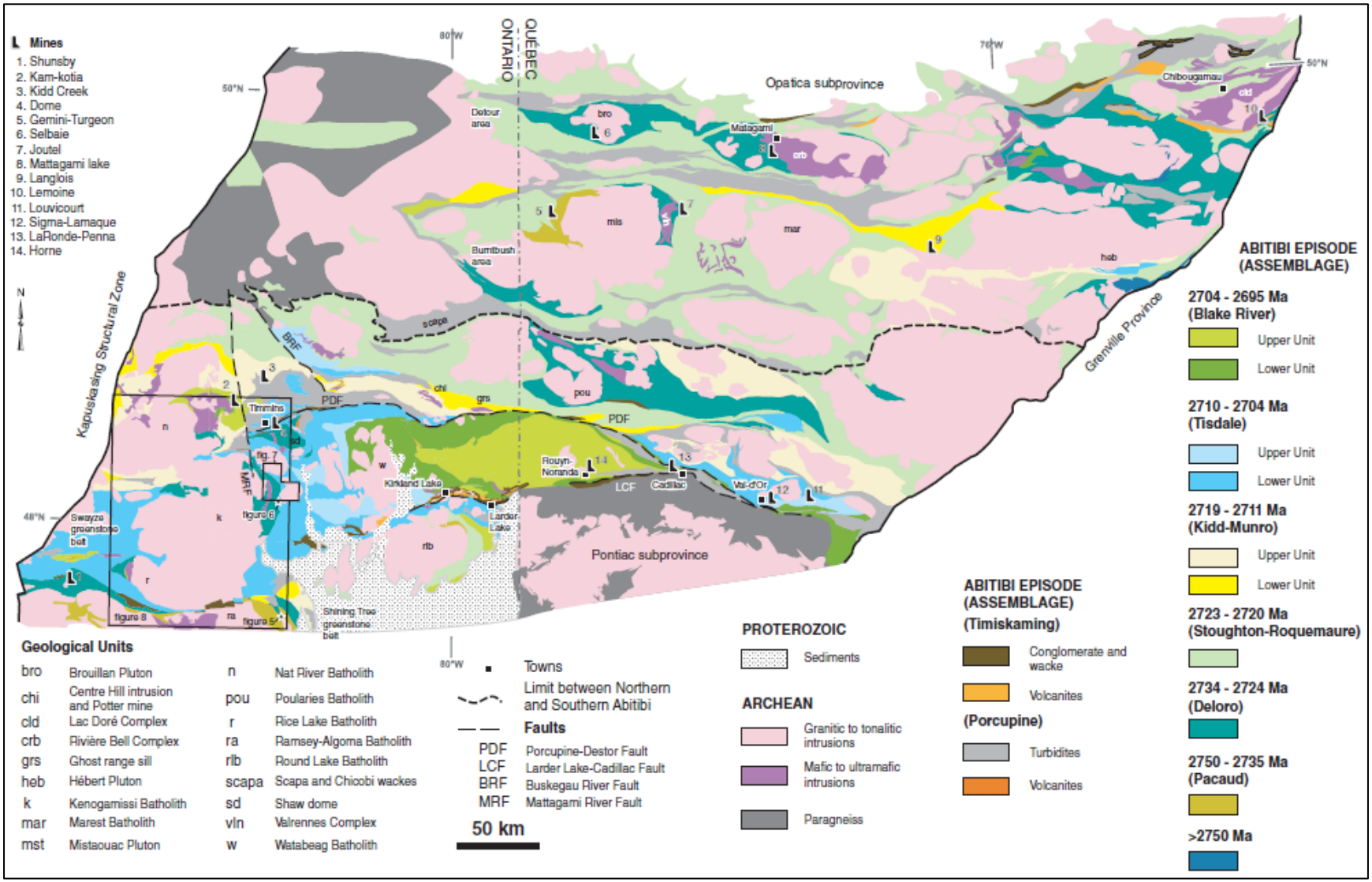
7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The geology and gold mineralization at Galleon's West Cache Property is summarized from the following reports and papers: Pyke (1982), Corfu (1989), Gray and Hutchison (2001), MacDonald *et al.* (2004), Ayer *et al.* (2005), Bateman *et al.* (2005), Thurston *et al.* (2008), MacDonald (2010), P&E (2013, 2020), Stevison (2013), Rhys (2015), and Byrnes, *et al*. (2017).

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Galleon's West Cache Gold Property occurs in the Porcupine Gold Camp, Timmins area, northeastern Ontario and is underlain by rocks of the Archean (ca. 2.7 Ga) Abitibi Greenstone Belt (Figure 7.1). The Abitibi Greenstone Belt consists of generally east- to west-striking lithostratigraphic assemblages of dominantly ultramafic to felsic metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks and a variety of intrusive rocks (Ayer *et al*., 2005). At 450 km long by 150 km wide, the Abitibi is considered the world's largest and most productive gold-rich greenstone belt, with >180 Moz of gold produced to date. Large areas of slightly younger granitic batholiths intrude the Abitibi and appear to be important drivers for regional metamorphism and lode gold mineralization.

FIGURE 7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY OF THE ABITIBI GREENSTONE BELT SHOWING LOCATION OF THE WEST CACHE GOLD PROJECT



Source: *Thurston et al., (2008)*

7.1.1 Lithostratigraphic Assemblages

The Abitibi Greenstone Belt in the Timmins region is subdivided into lithostratigraphic assemblages, based on distinctive lithological, geochemical, structural and geochronological criteria (Ayers *et al.*, 2005). The lithostratigraphic assemblages in the Timmins region are listed in Table 7.1 and shown in Figure 7.2.

TABLE 7.1
SUPRACRUSTAL ASSEMBLAGES OF THE TIMMINS REGION OF THE ABITIBI GREENSTONE BELT

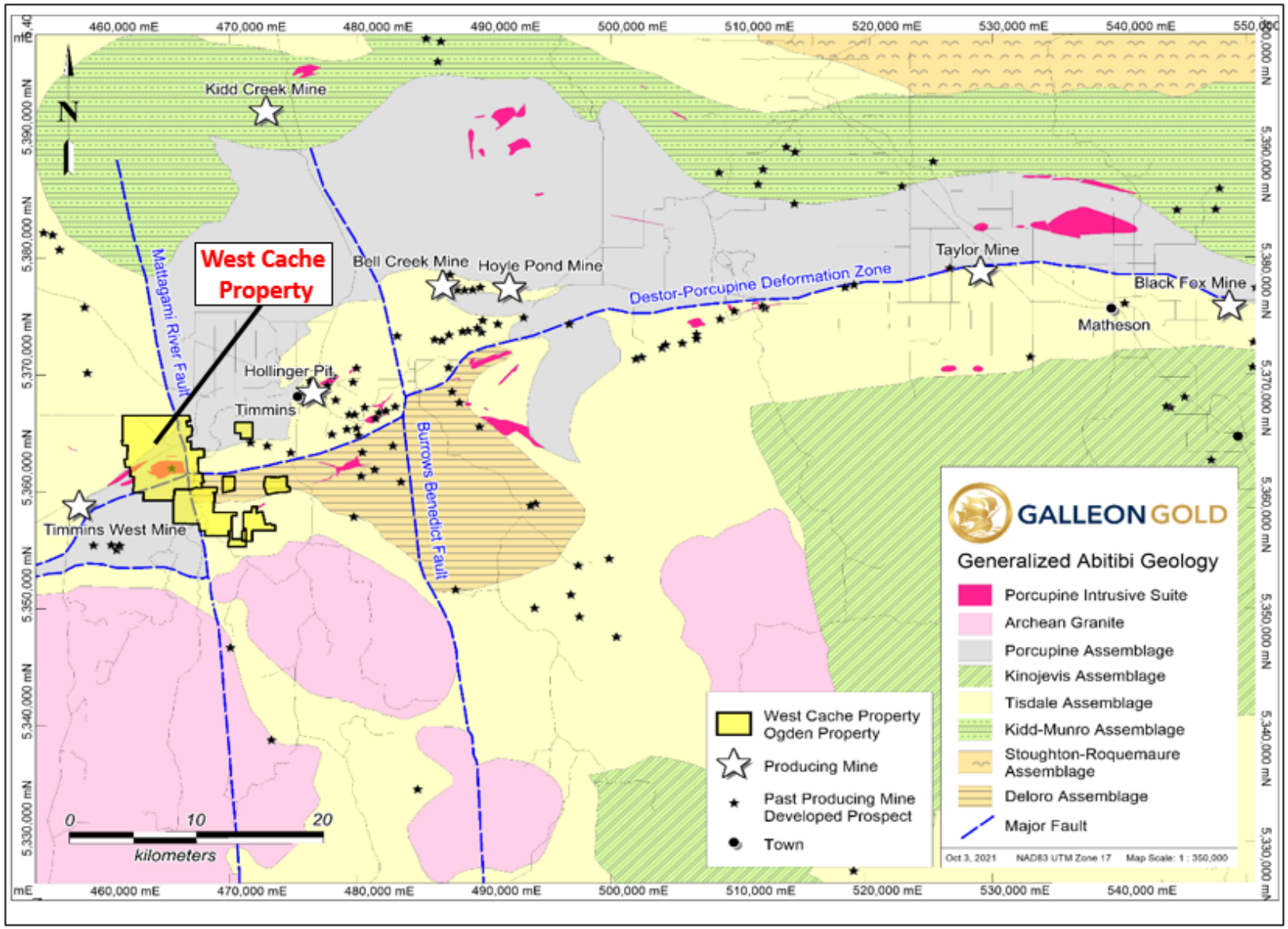
Assemblage	Age (Ma)	Description
Timiskaming	2,670 to 2,676	Sedimentary and alkali volcanic rocks including iron formation
Porcupine	2,685 to 2,690	Sedimentary and calc-alkalic volcanic rocks including iron formation
Upper Blake River	2,696 to 2,701	Mostly calc-alkalic volcanic rocks, such as at the mines in the Noranda Camp
Lower Blake River (Kinojevis)	2,701 to 2,704	Mainly tholeiitic basalts
Upper Tisdale (Gauthier)	2,704 to 2,706	Calc-alkaline felsic to intermediate flow and debris flow volcanics and associated volcaniclastics sediments
Lower Tisdale (Larder Lake)	2,707 to 2,710	Mostly komatiitic, tholeiitic and calc-alkalic volcanic rocks and iron formation
Kidd-Munro	2,711 to 2,719	Komatiitic, tholeiitic and calc-alkalic volcanic rocks
Stoughton-Roquemaure	2,720 to 2,723	Komatiitic, tholeiitic and calc-alkalic volcanic rocks
Deloro	2,724 to 2,730	Tholeiitic and calc-alkalic volcanic rocks and iron formation
Pacaud	2,735 to 2,750	Komatiitic, tholeiitic and calc-alkalic volcanic rocks

Source: *Ayer et al. (2005)*

The West Cache Property is located in the western portion of the Porcupine Gold Camp in and around Timmins, Ontario. The metavolcanic rocks here are part of the Deloro and Tisdale Assemblages (Fyon and Green, 1991) (previously referred to as Deloro and Tisdale Groups; Pyke, 1982), whereas the metasedimentary rocks are part of the Porcupine and Timiskaming Assemblages (Figure 7.2). The supracrustal rocks are intruded by mafic to felsic plutons.

The Deloro Assemblage is the oldest metavolcanic sequence in the Porcupine Gold Camp. Deloro consists of calc-alkaline basalt, andesite, dacite and rhyolitic pyroclastic rocks capped by chert and iron formation (Fyon and Green, 1991). This assemblage is confined to the Shaw Dome, a large domal feature to the east of the West Cache Property. Based on U/Pb geochronology, the felsic metavolcanic rocks of the Deloro Group are as old as 2,727 Ma (Corfu *et al.*, 1989).

FIGURE 7.2 GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE PORCUPINE GOLD CAMP, TIMMINS



***Source**: Galleon (2021); modified from Ayer (2005) and MacDonald (2010).*

The younger, overlying Tisdale Assemblage consists of a basal ultramafic and mafic komatiite sequence overlain by a thick sequence of tholeiitic basalts and capped by minor dacitic volcaniclastics (Pyke, 1982). The Tisdale Assemblage volcaniclastics have been dated at 2,698 ± 4 Ma (Corfu *et al*., 1989). Northeast-striking metavolcanic rocks of the Tisdale Assemblage are present in the northern part of the Property, to the north of Highway 101.

The Porcupine Assemblage is the older of the two metasedimentary assemblages in the southern Abitibi greenstone belt and consists of metawacke and meta-argillite that conformably overlies the Tisdale Assemblage. Near the base of the Porcupine Assemblage, the Krist Formation consists of calc-alkaline felsic fragmental volcanic rocks overlying the Tisdale Assemblage. Geochronological studies indicate crystallization ages of 2,687.5 ± 1.3 Ma and 2,687.3 ± 1.6 Ma for the Krist Formation. These ages are indistinguishable from those of the porphyry intrusions in the Timmins region, suggesting that regionally the porphyry intrusions could represent subvolcanic intrusions coeval with Krist Formation volcanism (Ayer *et al.*, 2005).

The 2,670 Ma to 2,676 Ma Timiskaming Assemblage is the youngest Archean supracrustal assemblage in the southern Abitibi Greenstone Belt. This assemblage is restricted in occurrence to narrow, broadly east-west trending corridors proximal to the regional Larder Lake-Cadillac and Porcupine-Destor Fault Zone ("PDFZ"). The Timiskaming Assemblage rocks consist of polymictic conglomerate sandstone intercalated with alkaline and calc-alkaline metavolcanics that were deposited unconformably on the older assemblages. Timiskaming metasedimentary rocks are present south of the Property in Thorneloe Township and east of the Property in east-central Ogden Township (east of the Mattagami River).

7.1.2 Structural Setting

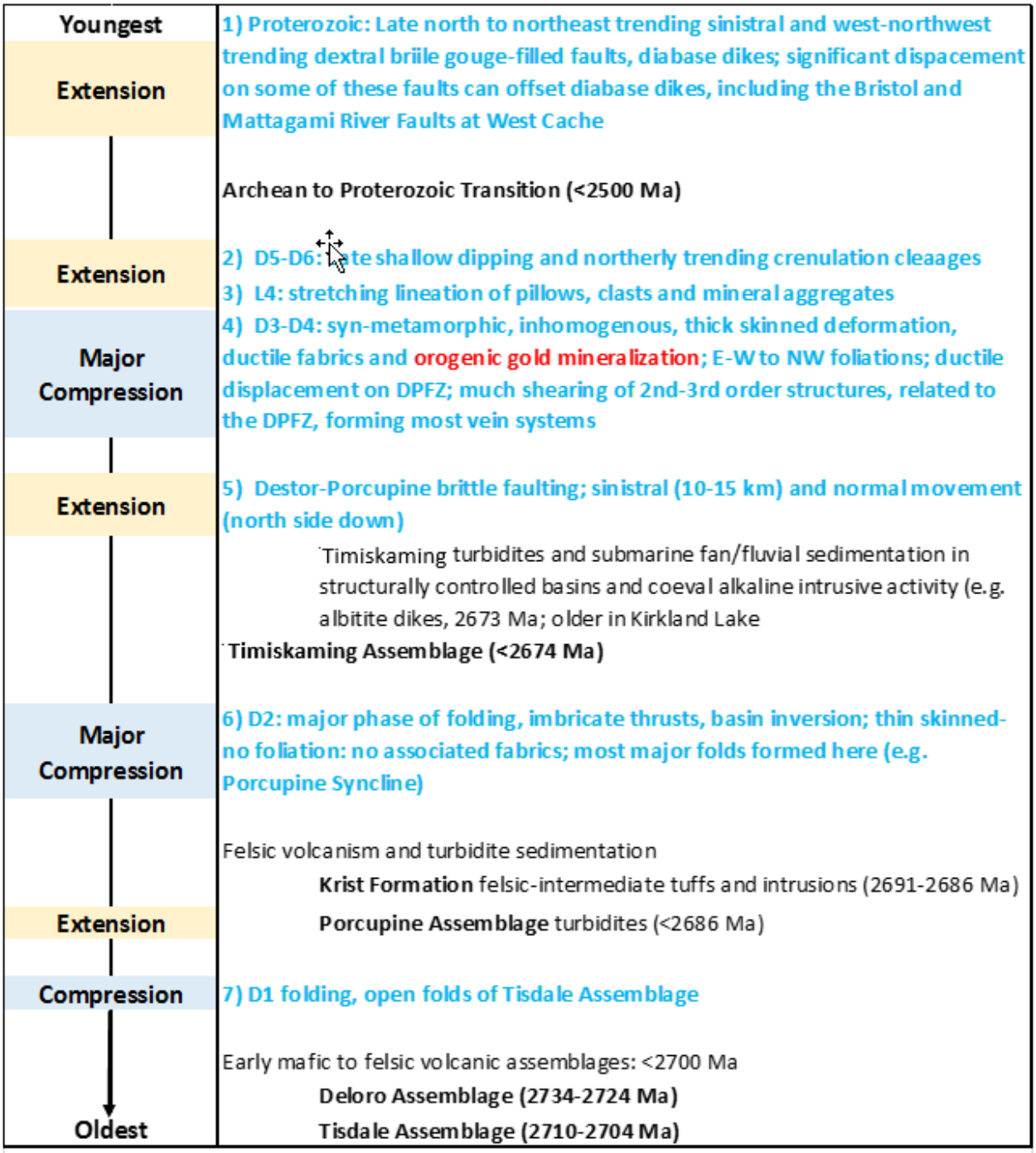
Within the southern Abitibi Greenstone Belt, the most prominent and regionally extensive faults and folds are developed around large granitoid batholiths. The most prominent structure in the Timmins region is the PDFZ, a major regional east-west striking shear zone with a minimum width of 150 m and strike length of 440 km. Movement along the PDFZ is oblique, with a normal fault (north-side down) vertical component and left-lateral (sinistral) strike-slip component (Bleeker *et al*., 2015). The majority of gold deposits in the Timmins region occur in close proximity to the PDFZ and splays thereof, which suggests that the structure was a primary control on the localization of gold mineralization. However, the PDFZ itself generally lacks gold mineralization.

Early geological survey efforts were directed to tracing the PDFZ west from the Porcupine Mining Camp into Ogden and Bristol Townships (Ferguson, 1957). In the West Cache Property area, the PDFZ approaches the east side of the Property, where it is offset significantly to the south by the much younger, north-striking Mattagami River Fault. The PDFZ west of the Mattagami River Fault passes to the south and west of the West Cache Property.

The structural evolution of the Porcupine Gold Camp is summarized by Rhys (2015) (Figure 7.3). The oldest to youngest events are: 1) one or two phases of folding of the Tisdale and Porcupine Assemblages prior to deposition of the Timiskaming Assemblage; 2) development of fault-related basins along the PDFZ and deposition of the Timiskaming Assemblage unconformably on the older Assemblages; and 3) syn-metamorphic deformation of the Timiskaming Assemblage with

formation of two overprinting foliations and transposition or refolding of older folds and development of ductile shear zones. Most of the gold mineralization in the Porcupine Gold Camp formed during event 3 in association with quartz veins and shear zones. However, earlier mineralization styles are also apparent locally.

FIGURE 7.3 STRUCTURAL EVOLUTION OF THE TIMMINS-PORCUPINE DISTRICT



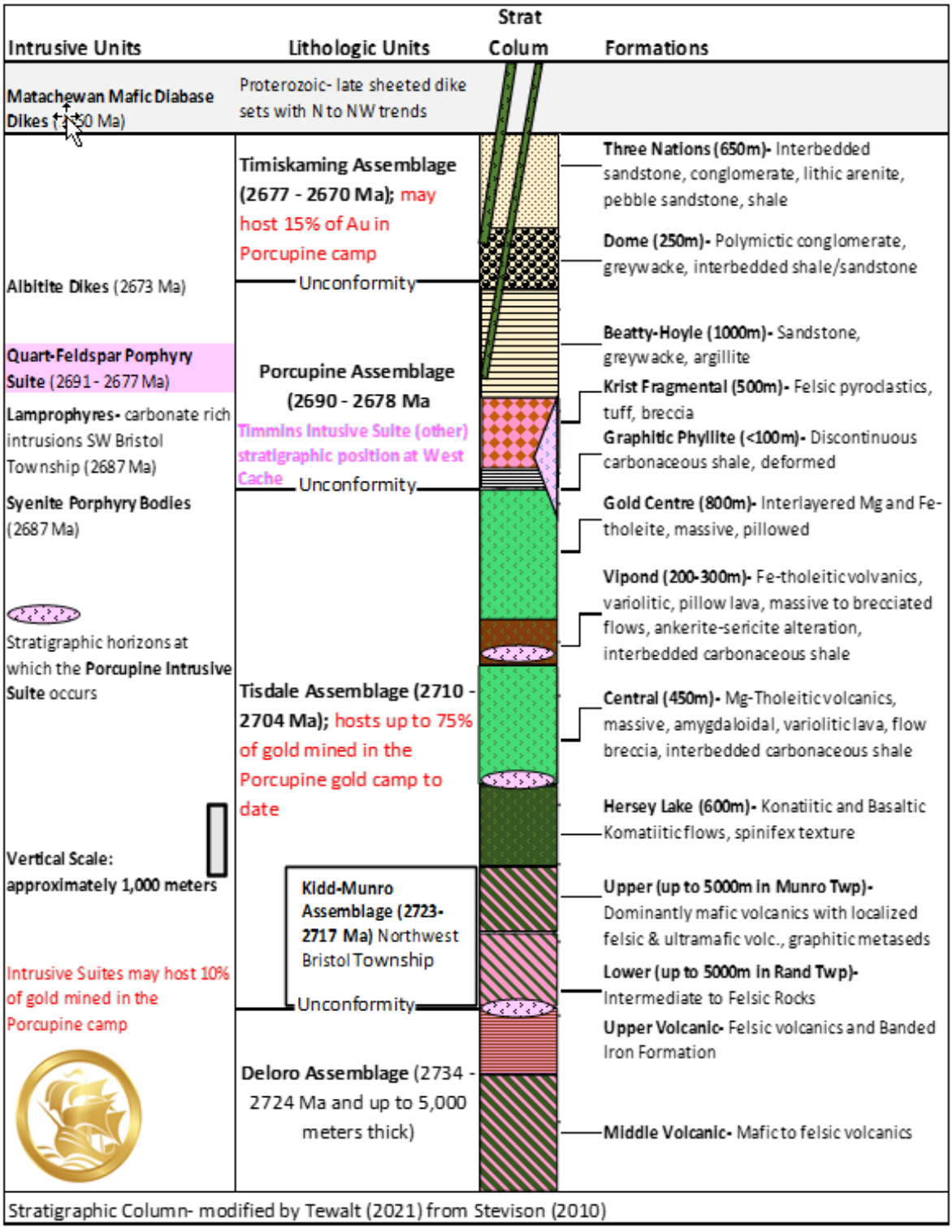
Source: *Galleon (September 2021); modified from Rhys (2015)*

7.1.3 Intrusion

Most of the following intrusive-subvolcanic summary for the Porcupine Gold Camp is based on the work of MacDonald (2010) and previous studies referenced therein. The porphyry intrusive suites of the Porcupine Gold Camp form east-west trending belts that range from 4 km to 20 km in length. Individual bodies range from narrow dikes to elongate bodies that can be up to 11 km long and 4 km wide. Intrusives most commonly intrude specific horizons within the stratigraphic section, including the Vipond Formation of the Tisdale Assemblage, and at regional contacts, such as the Deloro to Tisdale and Tisdale to Porcupine Assemblages (Figure 7.4). Intrusive suites are sill-like and generally conform to bedding. Contacts can be sharp, although significant transitional fragmental units and volcanics can obscure these margins over considerable widths. Most of the intrusions in the Porcupine Gold Camp display porphyritic textures, but aphanitic and equigranular textures occur.

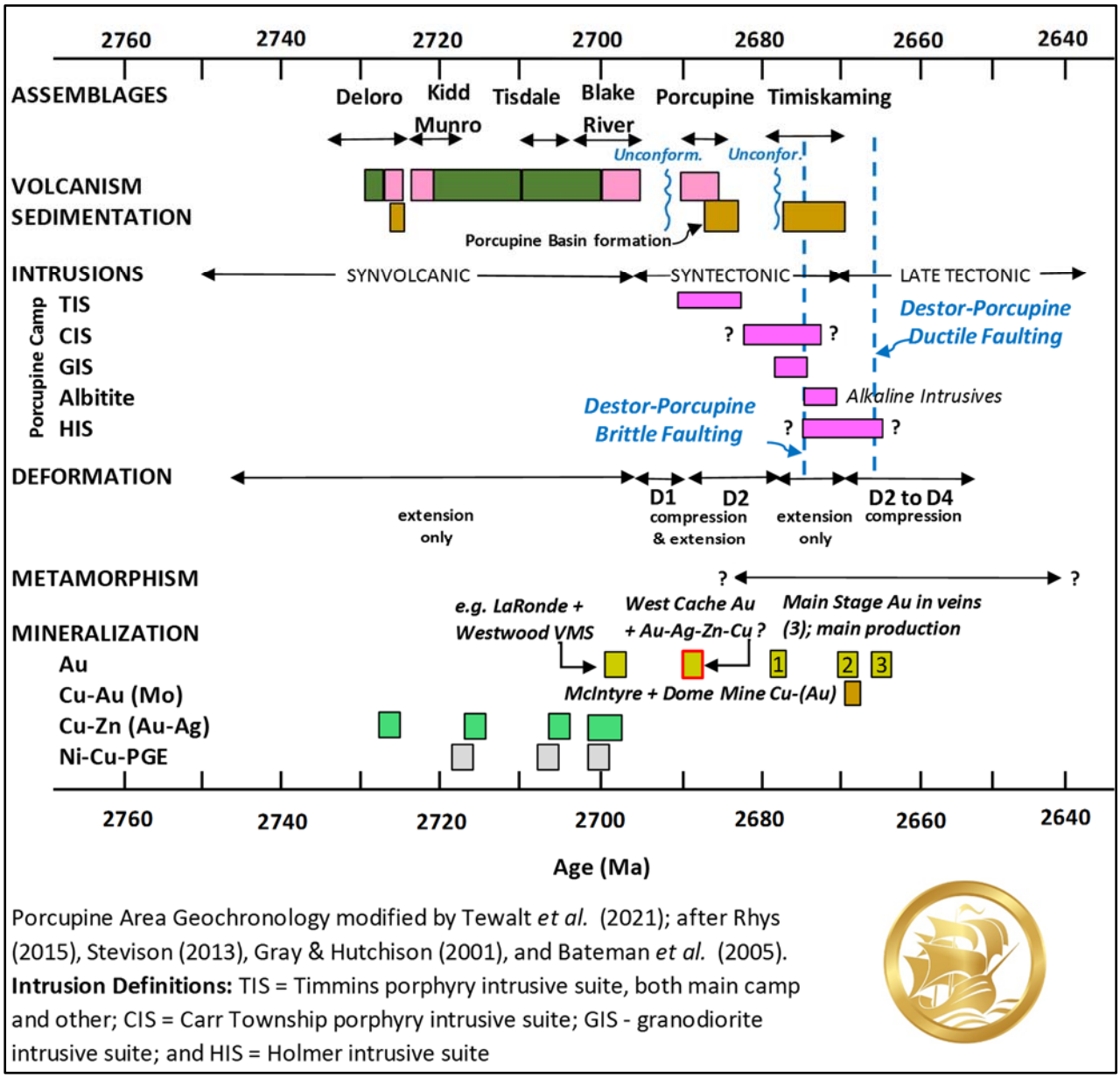
MacDonald (2010) split the intrusive suites of the Porcupine Gold Camp into several different suites. From oldest to youngest, these suites are: 1) the Timmins Intrusive Suite ("TIS") – Main Camp and Other at 2,687 Ma to 2,691 Ma in age; 2) the Carr Intrusive Suite ("CIS") and Holmer Intrusive Suite ("HIS"), both emplaced between 2,687 Ma and 2,677 Ma; and 3) the Granodiorite Intrusive Suite ("GIS") at 2,677.5 Ma in age (Figures 7.2 and 7.5). The TIS suite is derived from dacite to rhyodacite magmas and is best correlated with the occurrence of gold mineralization. The CIS also formed from dacite to rhyodacite magmas, whereas the HIS is dacite to rhyolite in composition. The GIS is subalkaline to alkaline dacite to rhyodacite.

FIGURE 7.4 INTRUSION OF THE LITHOSTRATIGRAPHIC ASSEMBLAGES



Source: *Galleon (2021)*

FIGURE 7.5 GEOCHRONOLOGY OF THE TIMMINS-PORCUPINE GOLD CAMP



Porcupine Area Geochronology modified by Tewalt *et al.* (2021); after Rhys (2015), Stevison (2013), Gray & Hutchison (2001), and Bateman *et al.* (2005).
Intrusion Definitions: TIS = Timmins porphyry intrusive suite, both main camp and other; CIS = Carr Township porphyry intrusive suite; GIS - granodiorite intrusive suite; and HIS = Holmer intrusive suite

Source: *Galleon (2021)*

Using non-mobile elements and compounds such as Zr/TiO_2 and Nb/Y ratios, MacDonald (2010) considers the TIS to be dominantly subalkaline dacite to rhyodacite, although the samples plot on the alkaline border. CIPW normative mineral plots indicate that these intrusions are tonalite-trondhjemite-granodiorite compositions. The Bristol Porphyry Unit at West Cache was part of his study and multiple samples plot in this same range.

Based on petrology and geochronology, MacDonald (2010) suggests that the TIS is genetically related to the felsic volcanics of the Krist Formation of the lower Porcupine Assemblage. Further, MacDonald (2010) suggests that the TIS porphyry intrusions represent the subvolcanic equivalents

of the Krist and should be considered part of the Porcupine Assemblage. Felsic volcanics of the Krist Formation and Deloro Assemblage are mostly subalkaline dacite to rhyodacite.

Intrusions north of the Destor-Porcupine Fault Zone show at least some association with gold, whereas those to the south commonly do not. The TIS shows by far the best correlation with gold, with much less gold associated with the other intrusive suites. Larger gold systems may show enhanced potassic alteration (sericite-muscovite), whereas smaller systems may be sodium rich. Gold is best correlated with strong sericite ± calcium carbonate alteration and secondarily with iron carbonate. Copper is best associated with hematite alteration, as at the McIntyre Mine.

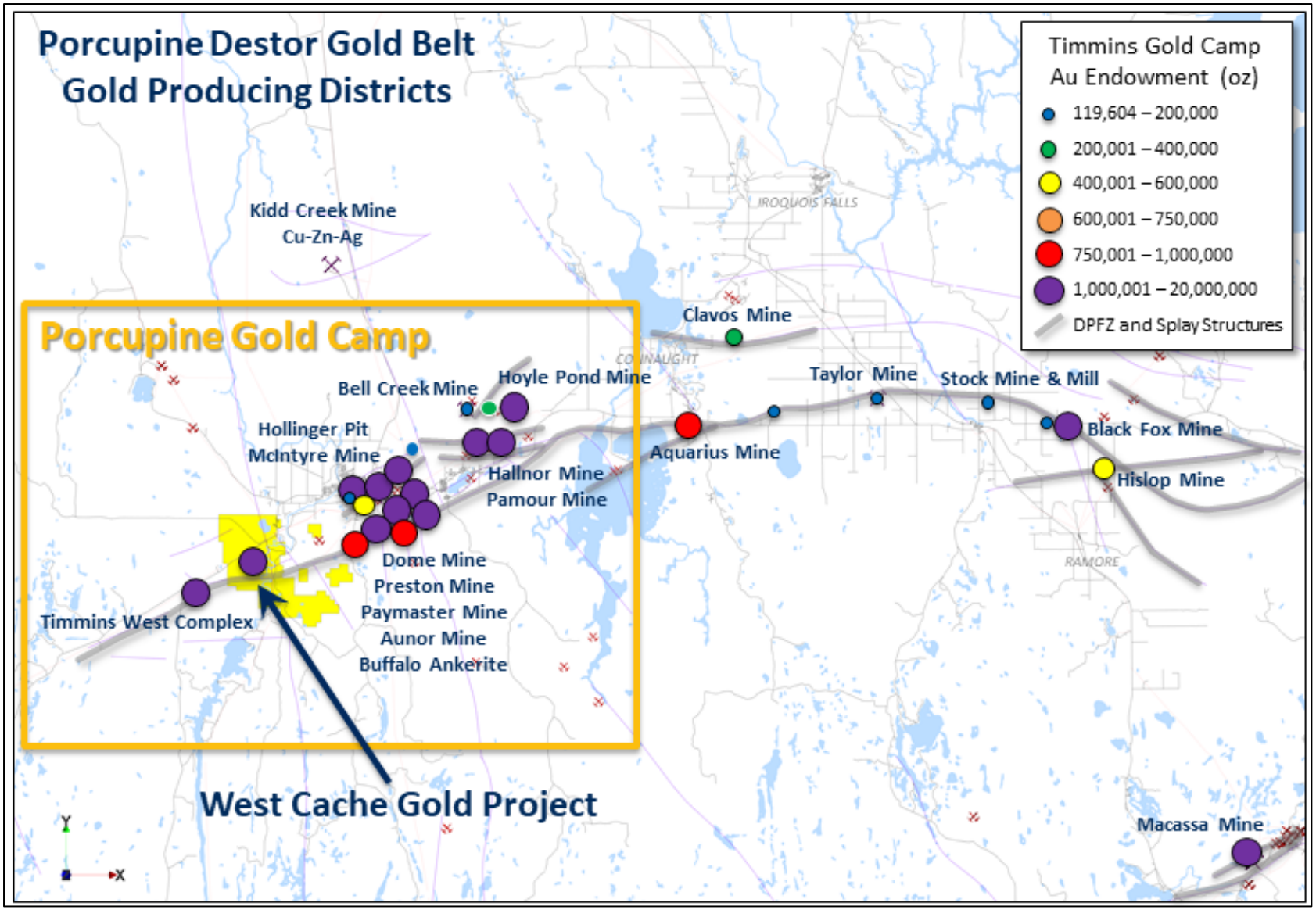
The intrusions do not appear to have a direct genetic relationship with economic gold deposits, but commonly display a clear spatial relationship. Observations that support this interpretation include: 1) most of the gold mined in the Porcupine Gold Camp is hosted in mafic volcanics and minor sedimentary rock units, with only minor amounts mined from the intrusions themselves; 2) crosscutting relationships indicate that the gold-bearing veins are significantly younger than the intrusions; and 3) recent age dating at the McIntyre and Dome Mines produced dates for the gold mineralization that are at least 15 Ma younger than the intrusions (Figure 7.5).

7.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY

The West Cache Gold Project is located at the west end of the Porcupine Gold Camp, Timmins. (Figure 7.6). Consequently, an extensive history of geological mapping, mineral exploration and mining exists for the area of the Property. Descriptions of the West Cache Property area geology presented in this Technical Report are based primarily on geological mapping by the Ontario Geological Survey in Bristol and Ogden Townships (Hawley 1926, Ferguson 1957, Pyke 1982) and the results of previous and ongoing exploration programs.

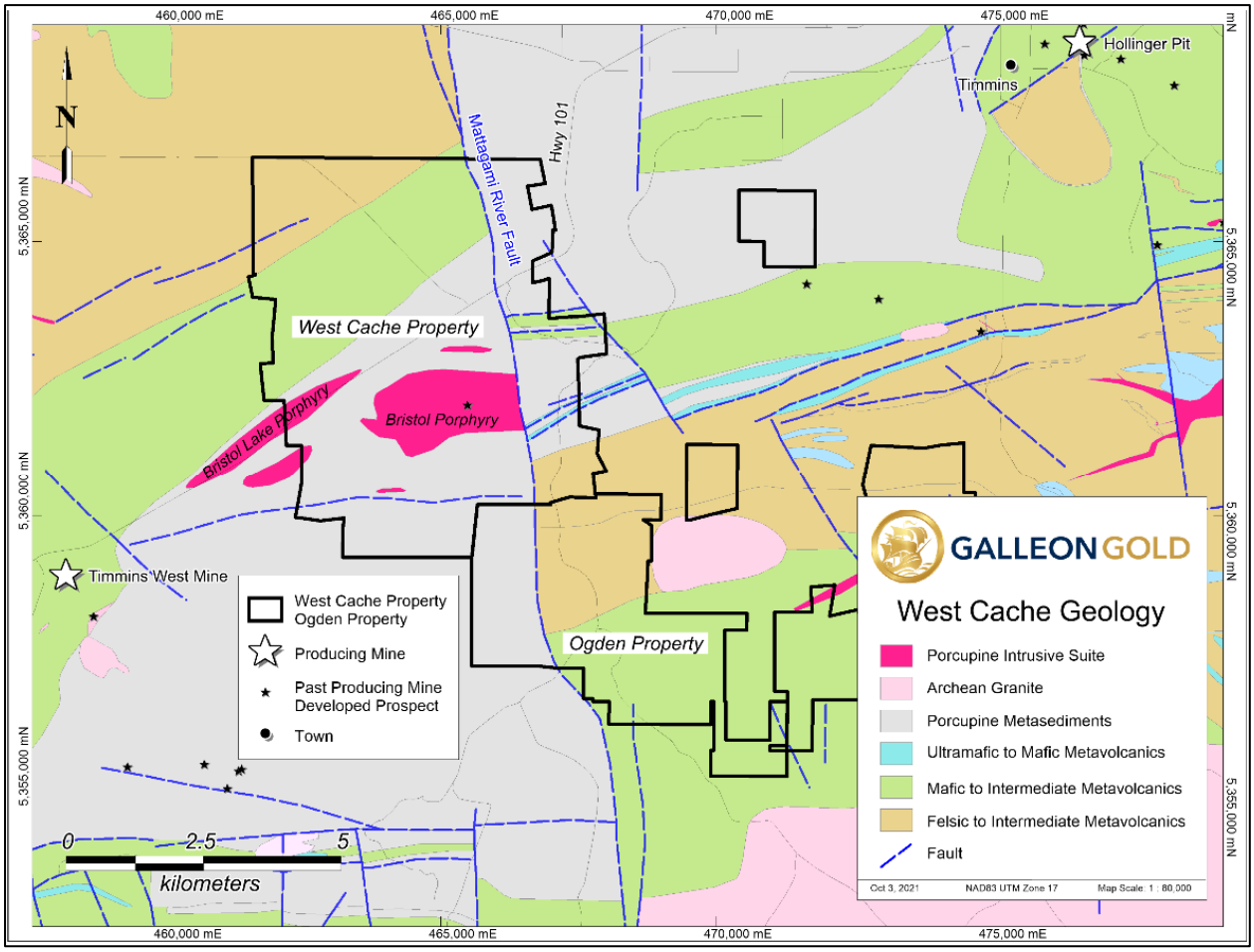
Historically, the geology and exploration potential of Bristol and Ogden Townships has received considerable attention, as a result of efforts to locate the western extension of the PDFZ and associated Timiskaming Assemblage rocks (Hawley, 1926; Ferguson, 1957). The geology of Bristol Township and the western part of Ogden is obscured by a considerable thickness of overburden. Local bedrock exposures have been mapped along the banks of the Mattagami River. However, interpretation of the West Cache Gold Property area geology is based mainly on drilling information and geophysical surveys (Figure 7.7).

FIGURE 7.6 LOCATION OF THE WEST CACHE GOLD PROPERTY IN THE PORCUPINE GOLD CAMP, TIMMINS



Source: *Galleon Corporate Presentation (September 2021); modified by P&E (2021).*

FIGURE 7.7 WEST CACHE PROPERTY GEOLOGY



***Source**: Galleon (2021)*

The Property is underlain mainly by Porcupine Assemblage metasedimentary rocks, bound to the north by mafic volcanic rocks of the Tisdale Assemblage, and intruded in east-central Bristol Township by QFP bodies, of which the largest is the Bristol Porphyry Unit (Figures 7.2 and 7.7). The Archean rocks are cut by Protozoic age diabase dikes. These dikes are massive, fine-to-medium grained and magnetic, strike north-northwest, dip vertically and continue for many km. The regional Mattagami River Fault strikes north-northwest, sub-parallel to the diabase dikes in Ogden Township.

The Porcupine Assemblage and the Bristol Porphyry Unit are the two most important host rock units for gold mineralization on the West Cache Property.

7.2.1 Porcupine Assemblage Rocks

The northeast-striking metasedimentary rocks of the Porcupine Assemblage consisting of wackes and siltstones underlie a significant part of the Property in both southeast Bristol Township and western Ogden Township (west of the Mattagami River). The sedimentary rocks consist of moderately chloritic, interbedded sandstones and argillaceous mudstones, and exhibit well defined

Bouma sequences with massive to crudely bedded quartz grains and granule size siliceous clasts (Figure 7.8). The coarse nature and quartz-rich composition of the metasedimentary rocks represent a transition from the Krist Formation to the Porcupine Group sedimentary rocks.

FIGURE 7.8 PORCUPINE ASSEMBLAGE EXPOSURES

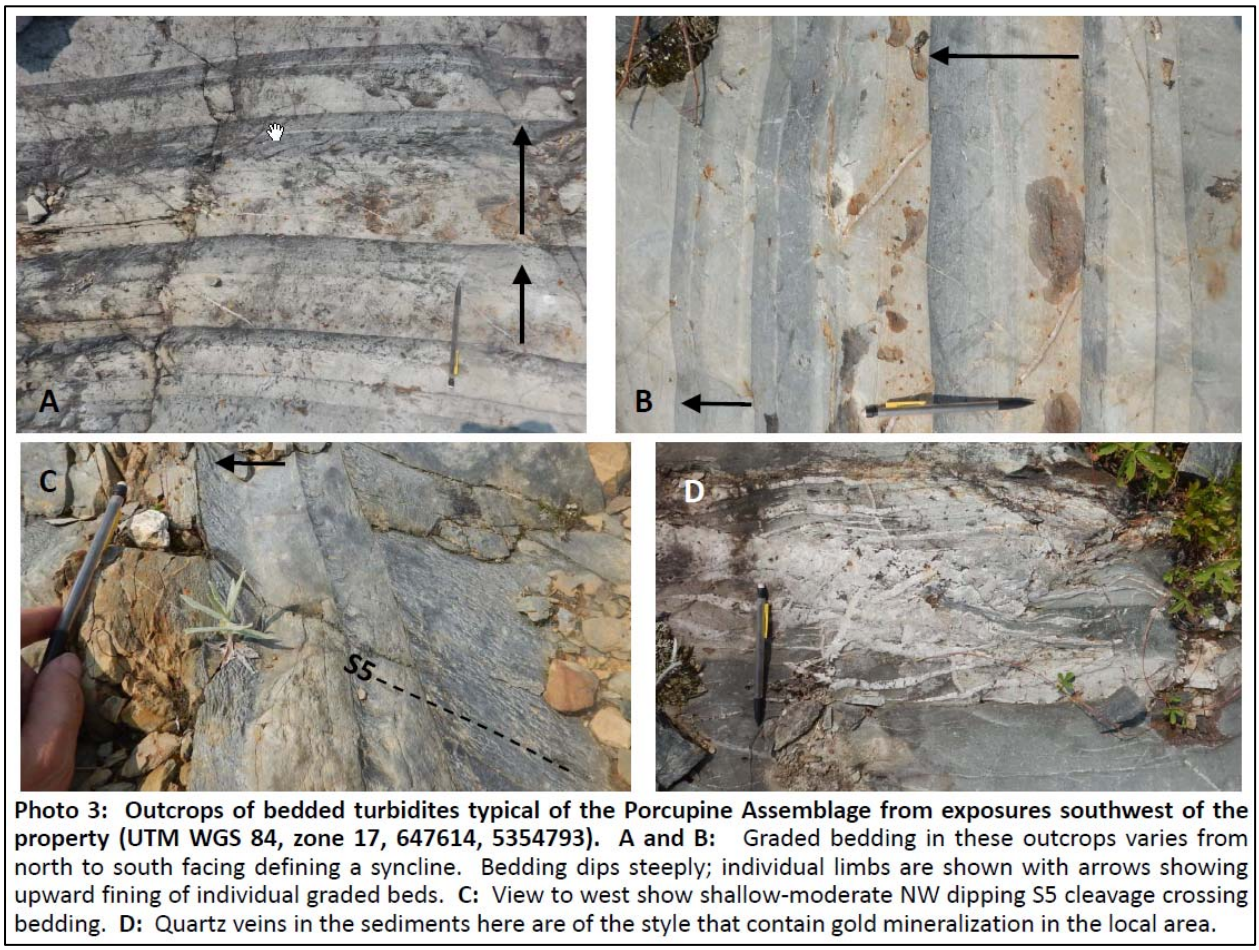


Photo 3: Outcrops of bedded turbidites typical of the Porcupine Assemblage from exposures southwest of the property (UTM WGS 84, zone 17, 647614, 5354793). A and B: Graded bedding in these outcrops varies from north to south facing defining a syncline. Bedding dips steeply; individual limbs are shown with arrows showing upward fining of individual graded beds. **C:** View to west show shallow-moderate NW dipping S5 cleavage crossing bedding. **D:** Quartz veins in the sediments here are of the style that contain gold mineralization in the local area.

Source: *Rhys (2015)*

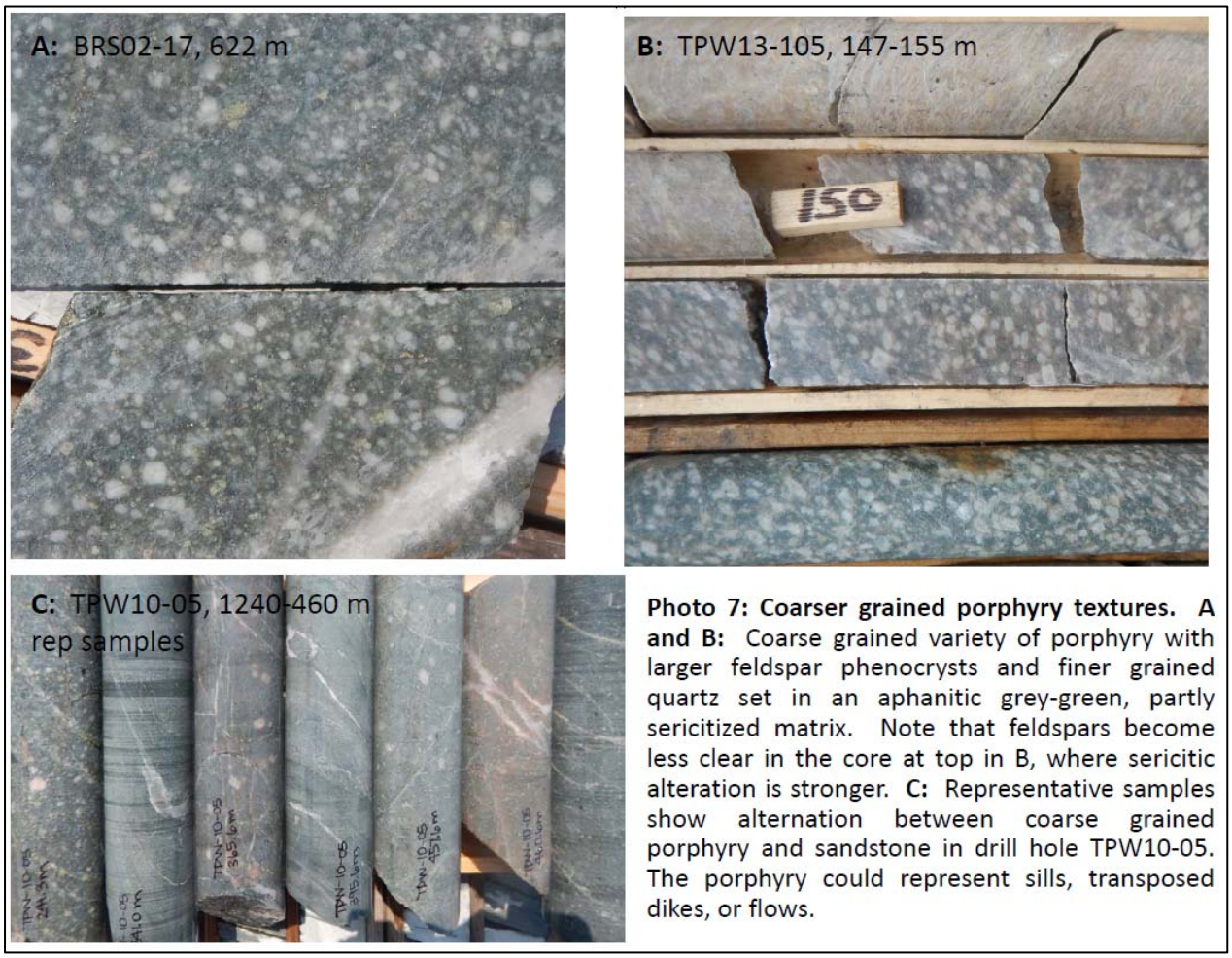
In general, graded bedding and flame structures in drill core face northerly to the north of the Bristol Porphyry Unit toward the mafic volcanic sequence and face southerly to the south of the Stock, defining an overall antiformal geometry (Rhys, 2015). This interpretation is in sharp contrast to the previous interpretation of the position of the Bristol Porphyry Unit within a syncline, as conveyed in historical reports for the Property.

7.2.2 Bristol Porphyry Unit

The main Bristol Porphyry Unit, which is spatially associated with gold mineralization on the West Cache Property, is texturally inhomogeneous and has complex contact relationships with the Porcupine Assemblage. Continuous, central portions of the Bristol Porphyry Unit consist of crowded feldspar and less abundant, finer-grained quartz phenocrysts set in a fine-grained aphanitic, generally sericitic matrix (Figure 7.9). Feldspars generally are <3 mm in diameter,

but in some areas coarser-grained porphyritic grains are apparent with some phenocrysts >0.5 cm in diameter. Northwestern parts of the Bristol Porphyry Unit are sericite altered and have a pale green tint, whereas to the east and at depth, the Unit has a darker matrix and is biotite-bearing (potentially fine-grained phenocrysts and matrix phase) and may contain patchy epidote (Figure 7.10). This range of colour, textural and mineralogical variations in the Bristol Porphyry Unit may represent primary phase differences in combination with superimposed alteration. The Bristol Porphyry Unit has been dated at 2,687.7 ± 1.4 Ma (Ayer *et al.*, 2005).

FIGURE 7.9 PHOTOS OF THE BRISTOL PORPHYRY UNIT IN DRILL CORE



Source: *Rhys (2015)*

FIGURE 7.10 DARK MATRIX PORPHYRY FROM DEEPER, SOUTHERN PARTS OF THE BRISTOL PORPHYRY UNIT

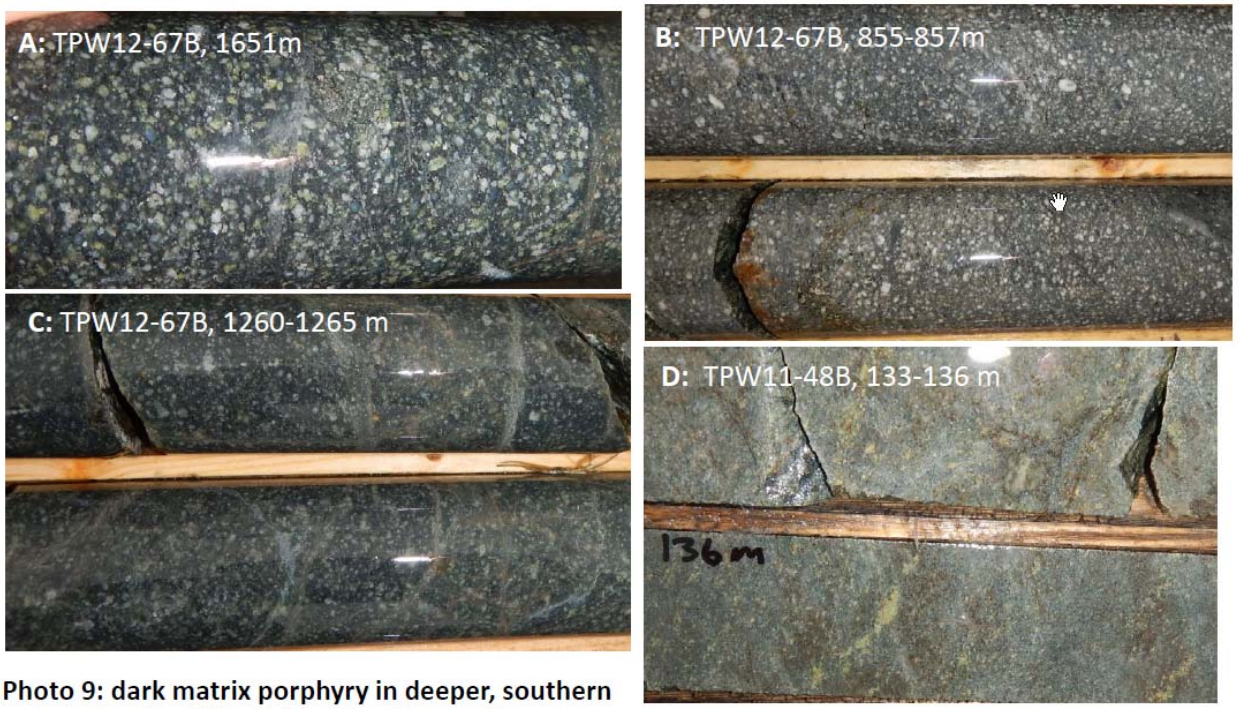


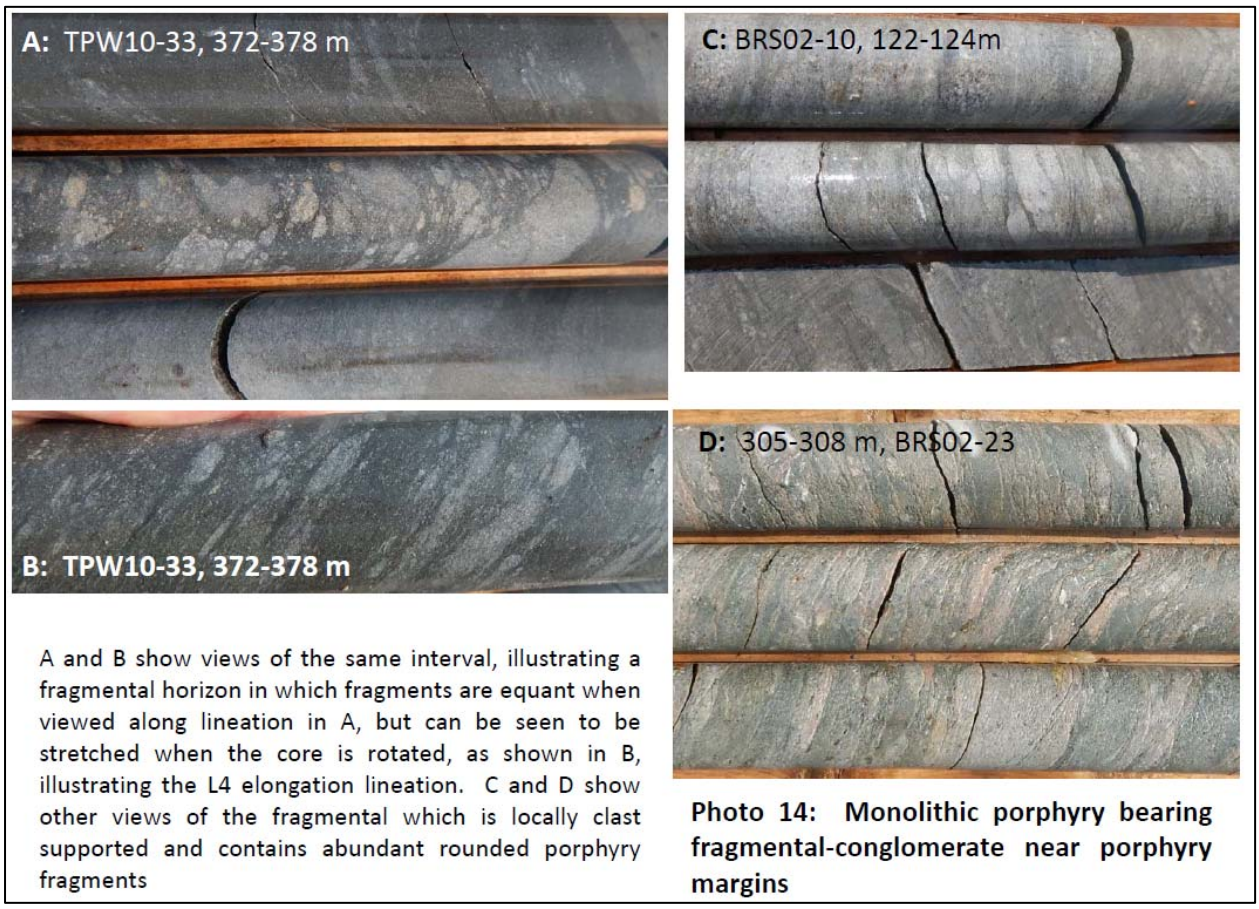
Photo 9: dark matrix porphyry in deeper, southern parts of the Bristol Porphyry unit

Matrix is dark grey and biotite-bearing in southern parts of the porphyry. Feldspar-quartz phenocrysts abundance and overall texture are similar to upper, northern parts of the porphyry suggesting the color change and matrix biotite represent alteration differences from other parts of the porphyry that are sericite +/- chlorite altered. As shown in D, biotite may be patchy, locally surrounding calcite veinlets, and occur with epidote.

***Source**: Rhys (2015)*

The Porcupine Assemblage sedimentary rocks surrounding the Bristol Porphyry Unit are intruded by numerous QFP dikes, plugs, and irregular bodies similar in composition to the Bristol Porphyry Unit intrude the sedimentary rocks of the surrounding Porcupine Assemblage. A composite stretching and S3-S4 intersection lineation (L4) is apparent in many drill holes where porphyry clast conglomerate horizons are present and clasts are elongate (Figure 7.11). Additional elongation is locally present in the form of stretched sericite altered feldspar phenocrysts. Some clasts are elongated at least 5:1, which indicates significant stretching of the host rock mass. Core re-orientation, assuming a typical steep north-northwest dip and east-northeast strike to foliation, suggests that the lineation plunges steeply. This orientation could have influenced the development of shoots in the sulphide-rich gold mineralization on the Project, and minor folds within the sequence may be parallel to it. Regionally, this lineation is commonly orthogonal to quartz extension veins in mineralized vein arrays that comprise gold mineralization in many deposits in the Timmins district, which suggests that veining formed extensional vein sets in response to steep stretching parallel to the lineation, and that the veins and lineation are kinematically linked.

FIGURE 7.11 DEFORMED PORPHYRY ROCKS



***Source**: Rhys (2015*

7.3 STRUCTURE AND FABRICS

The following structural and rock fabric descriptions are derived mainly from Rhys (2015).

Major structures in the area that bound or partially bound the Porcupine Assemblage are: 1) the PDFZ, a broad ductile shear zone, which passes approximately 7 km to the south of the West Cache Property along the southern margin of the Porcupine Assemblage; and 2) the northern Porcupine Assemblage contact with the mafic volcanic sequence, which, based on limited historic drilling, is deformed and may represent the western continuation of the Pipestone Fault. The Pipestone is coincident with a ductile shear zone at the mafic-sedimentary contact that may exploit an older brittle fault and could represent the continuation of the Rusk Shear Zone. To the southwest, the Rusk is associated with gold mineralization at the Thunder Creek Zone and Timmins Mine on Pan American Silver's Timmins West property.

The Bristol Fault, an east-northeast trending fault defined by Ferguson (1957) as passing through the southern part of the West Cache Property and extending westward through what is now Pan American's Silver's Timmins West property, has been assumed to be a mineral-controlling structure in the area. However, its appearance in drill core as a brittle, gouge-filled structure to the west and it's offset of Proterozoic diabase dikes, indicate that the Bristol Fault is late and likely

postdates gold mineralization in the area. This Bristol is projected to pass to the south of the mineralized zones on the West Cache Property and likely not present in known mineralized portions of the Bristol Stock.

The geology of the West Cache Property is offset from geology of the Timmins area by the Mattagami River Fault, which passes through the eastern parts of the West Cache Property (Figure 7.7). This structure is a major north-northwest trending late brittle fault that may accommodate up to 8 km of apparent left lateral displacement of older lithologies and structures, including major faults such as the PDFZ. The PDFZ extends to the far eastern parts of the Property before being displaced 8 km to the south into Price and Thorneloe Townships on the west side of the fault and out of the Property area. The Mattagami River Fault is part of a set of northerly trending late brittle faults that also include the Burrows-Benedict Fault in the Timmins area and the Amikougami Fault in the Kirkland Lake area, which are likely of similar age to the Proterozoic diabase dikes. These large structures are defined by zones of chloritic clay gouge and breccia that overprint all foliations and gold mineralization in the region.

Locally tight folding within the Porcupine metasedimentary rocks has been observed in drill core on the Property as indicated by locally abrupt opposing bedding facing directions and the presence of tight to isoclinal fold hinges (Rhys, 2015). Outcrop southwest of the Property provide rare exposures of the strike continuation of bedded units on the Property and locally show key features, such as: 1) easterly to northeasterly striking bedding, and 2) isoclinally folded and steeply dipping opposing north to south facing fold limbs. A lack of common axial planar cleavage to folds is consistent with other areas in the Porcupine Camp, and suggests that: 1) much of the folding may predate the development of metamorphic foliations in the area as is typical of the widespread phase of D2 (F2) pre-Timiskaming folding; and (or) 2) that shortening was accommodated partly through flexural slip on bedding planes and internal flattening of mudstone-siltstone layers without significant foliation development. Significant shear zones in the Porcupine sedimentary rocks were not observed in the drill holes examined, except for the structure at the volcanic-sedimentary contact, and areas of elevated strain and foliation development in some sulphide-rich mineralized areas adjacent to the southwestern end of the Bristol Porphyry Unit. Logged bedding core axis angles are consistent with the northeast-trending orientations and dominant steep north-northwest dips that have been previously interpreted, and with bedding orientations exposed in outcrop southwest of the Property.

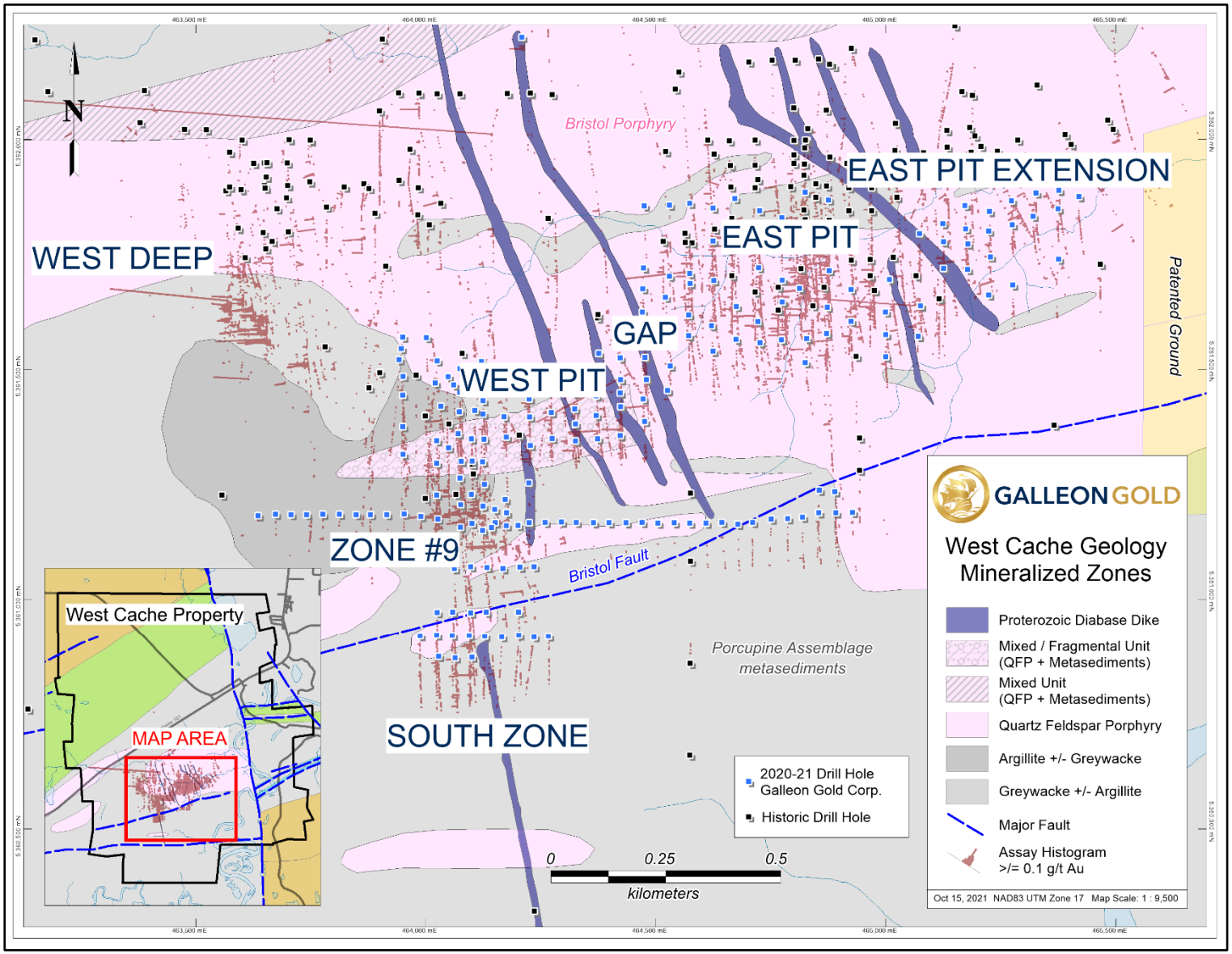
The Bristol Porphyry Unit ranges from unfoliated to moderately foliated with planar alignment of matrix sericite. As in the surrounding sediments, no areas of discrete high strain were observed, and boundaries of foliated domains are diffuse. Foliation likely represents the manifestation of composite S3 and S4 fabrics observed throughout the region and often occur at shallow angles to one another. Broad areas of moderate strain as observed in drill core showing foliated porphyry are present and in most cases core axis angles are consistent with the foliation orientation being parallel to overall east-northeast, steep northwest dipping, bedding and porphyry contacts. Areas of low core axis angle of the dominant foliation were observed in some drill holes that were drilled with the typical southeasterly azimuth in northeastern parts of the porphyry, which suggests that some areas of foliation dip moderately to steeply to the southeast. Such variations in foliation orientation are common in other parts of the Porcupine Camp and are related to the folding of S3-S4 foliation in association with the late shallow dipping S5 crenulation cleavage. In the limited outcrop exposures to the southwest of the Property, shallow northwest-dipping crenulation cleavage is present and preferentially developed in mudstone-siltstone beds where it is oblique to

and consistent in orientation on both limbs of tight folds in the sedimentary sequence. This cleavage likely represents the local manifestation of S5 and could be axial planar to open folds of bedding, S3-S4 foliation, and earlier folds; all of which may explain the dip variation of foliation suggested by core axis angle changes in drill core. Although not documented to date, mineralization could be affected by such folding as in other parts of the Porcupine Camp.

7.4 DEPOSIT GEOLOGY

Six zones of gold mineralization have been identified on the West Cache Property: East Pit, East Pit Extension, West Pit, West Deep, South Zone and Zone #9 (Figure 7.12). The geology of each of these zones is summarized below.

FIGURE 7.12 GEOLOGICAL MAP SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF MINERALIZED ZONES AT THE WEST CACHE GOLD PROJECT



***Source**: Galleon (2021)*

7.4.1 East Pit

The term "East Pit" refers to the area of gold mineralization hosted in the Bristol Porphyry Unit, which has been explored since its discovery in the mid-1980s during several drilling campaigns. The main rock type, a quartz feldspar porphyry (QFP), displays a wide range of textural and alteration styles. Steeply-dipping Proterozoic diabase dikes trend NNW-ESE through East Pit area. Greywacke and argillite of the Porcupine Assemblage occur as 1 m to 10 m wide intercalations in the East Pit area, accompanied by elevated sulphide mineralization at the contacts. A distinctive assemblage located north of the Bristol Porphyry Unit and south of Highway 101 is composed of metasedimentary rocks and a mixed unit containing interbedded QFP.

Shearing can be intense across the Property and commonly overprints the original textures, while obscuring identification of the original protolith. Common alteration mineralogy within the Bristol Porphyry Unit includes sericite, potassium feldspar, albite, chlorite, mariposite (locally known as fuchsite), and epidote. Silicification can locally accompany higher-grade gold zones. Sericitic and feldspathic alteration can be intense and pervasive, resulting in complete bleaching of the rocks as a salmon pink-coloured overprint. Patchy or stringer-style carbonate alteration accompanies chlorite-altered sections of the QFP and sulphide mineralization. Fragmental textures are observed in both the QFP and metasedimentary rocks at the East Pit Zone (Figure 7.13). Fragmental sections in the QFP typically include sub-rounded relict fragments of chlorite-altered metasedimentary rock and can be overprinted with mariposite and pyrite. Sulphide mineralization is dominated by disseminated pyrite, stringer-style or banded pyrite, and semi-massive pyrite ± sphalerite and lesser chalcopyrite (Figure 7.14).

FIGURE 7.13 PHOTO OF DRILL HOLE WC-20-007 CORE FROM EAST PIT ZONE

Source: *Galleon (2021)*

Description: *Various alteration and fragmental texture in drill hole WC-20-007, with sub-rounded meta-argillite fragments (centre of photo at 56 m) and sub-angular mariposite-overprinted fragment (lower part of photo at 58.9 m).*

FIGURE 7.14 GOLD MINERALIZATION – EAST PIT

WC-21-203: 60-61m with 4.48 g/t Au; sericite-altered quartz feldspar porphyry with multi-textured pyrite mineralization ranging from disseminated specks to 2cm subhedral grains.

WC-21-203: 121-123m with 2.15 g/t Au; bleached, sericite-altered quartz feldspar porphyry with stringer-style pyrite mineralization with chlorite. Minor fuschite.

WC-21-204: 71.5-72.5m with 3.04 g/t Au; albite-altered quartz feldspar porphyry with pyrite mineralization in shear zone with silica and chlorite.

Source: *Galleon (2021)*

7.4.2 East Pit Extension Zone

The geology of the East Pit Extension Zone is a direct extension of East Pit and therefor similar in that it represents an eastward extension of the same rock types, structures and sulphide zones, and dips steeply to the north. Multiple gold zones are present, some of which are on strike from the East Pit, while others represent up-dip, near-surface extensions from deeper historical drilling. Lithology is largely dominated by volcanic and intrusive rocks that characterize the Bristol Stock area, much of which has historically been labelled QFP. There are also minor metasedimentary units composed of interbedded metawackes and meta-argillite host rocks.

Alteration in this area shows distinctive bleached zones of altered volcanics and intrusives with variable fine- to coarse-grained white mica (sericite) and (or) secondary feldspar associated with mineralized areas. Some quartz veining and silicification may be present locally. Green to grey intervals dominated by chlorite-carbonate alteration may be locally associated with significant gold mineralization.

Sulphide mineralogy consists of multi-textured pyrite that occurs in bedded units or as remobilized streaks and lenses. Minor chalcopyrite is present locally and is commonly associated with higher-grade gold intercepts.

7.4.3 West Pit Zone

West Pit lithology consists mainly of mixed (intercalated) QFP and metasedimentary rocks. The QFP is less altered and transitions to a metasedimentary host rock moving westward and southward to the contact with the Porcupine Assemblage. Beginning around section 464,100 E an argillite-rich metasedimentary unit becomes the primary lithology and extends westward to the West Deep area. This meta-argillite unit may be important to locating additional high-grade metasedimentary-hosted gold zones at the Project, as it appears to be associated with both the West Deep and Zone #9 Zones. The Gap Area, the unofficial border between the East Pit Zone and West Pit Zone areas, is a mafic dike swarm referred to as the “Snowflake” diabase due to its striking porphyritic feldspar texture. The feldspar is pale green to yellow in colour, ranges from euhedral to sub-rounded, and generally decreases in size and abundance downhole (southwards).

Historical interpretation of a structural offset in the Gap Area discouraged drilling in this area prior to the 2020-2021 program. However, recent drilling results suggest that gold mineralization extends through the Gap Area on either side of the Snowflake diabase (see details in Section 10.2 of this Technical Report).

Alteration types in the West Pit Zone includes sericite, chlorite, carbonate, and local silicification associated with the diabase dikes.

Sulphide mineralization within the West Pit is similar to that found in the East Pit, with disseminated to stringer-style pyrite ± sphalerite and chalcopyrite.

7.4.4 Zone #9

Zone #9 is hosted in turbiditic metasedimentary rocks, composed of metasandstone, metasiltstone, and metamudstone of the Porcupine Assemblage. The zone is situated south of the main lithological contact between the Bristol Porphyry Unit and Porcupine metasedimentary rocks (Figure 7.12). The discovery of Zone #9 highlighted a deposit style that was interpreted previously to exist only at >500 m depth below surface and had not previously been identified near-surface. Zone #9 plunges 60° northwest from the bedrock interface to a depth of 275 m below surface, with an average strike length of 100 m. Its average true thickness is approximately 7.5 m with widths up to 15 m in the central area. The upper parts of the deeper Zone #9 holes are in the transition zone between QFP and metasedimentary lithologies and show fragmental textures.

The core of the Zone #9's high-grade mineralization is hosted in argillite-rich metasedimentary rock (Figure 7.15). Subsequent, high-angle to bedding parallel translucent and mottled grey quartz-carbonate veins, ranging from stringers to 5 cm, are present but not directly associated with gold mineralization. Where abundant within areas of bedded mineralization, these veins can be somewhat dilutive to gold grades – a situation observed Property-wide in both the metasedimentary and QFP lithologies. Low-angle, narrow, white to milky quartz veins are also present and generally appear to post-date gold mineralization. Sulphide bands and quartz veins have been folded and show schistosity related to post-mineral structural overprints.

FIGURE 7.15 ZONE #9 IN HOLE WC-21-172

Source: *Galleon (2021)*
Description: *Core shown – 9.89 g/t Au over 7 m from 231 m to 238 m (6.10 g/t Au over 15 m including hanging wall and footwall).*

Alteration in Zone #9 is dominated by chlorite and carbonate, typical of the Porcupine Assemblage rocks. Several metres into the footwall of Zone #9, a 30-cm wide zone of strong sericite alteration has been observed in many holes and serves as a marker horizon (Figure 7.16).

FIGURE 7.16 SERICITE ZONE MARKER HORIZON IN ZONE #9

Source: *Galleon (2021)*
Description: *Sericite zone marker horizon for Zone #9 footwall.*

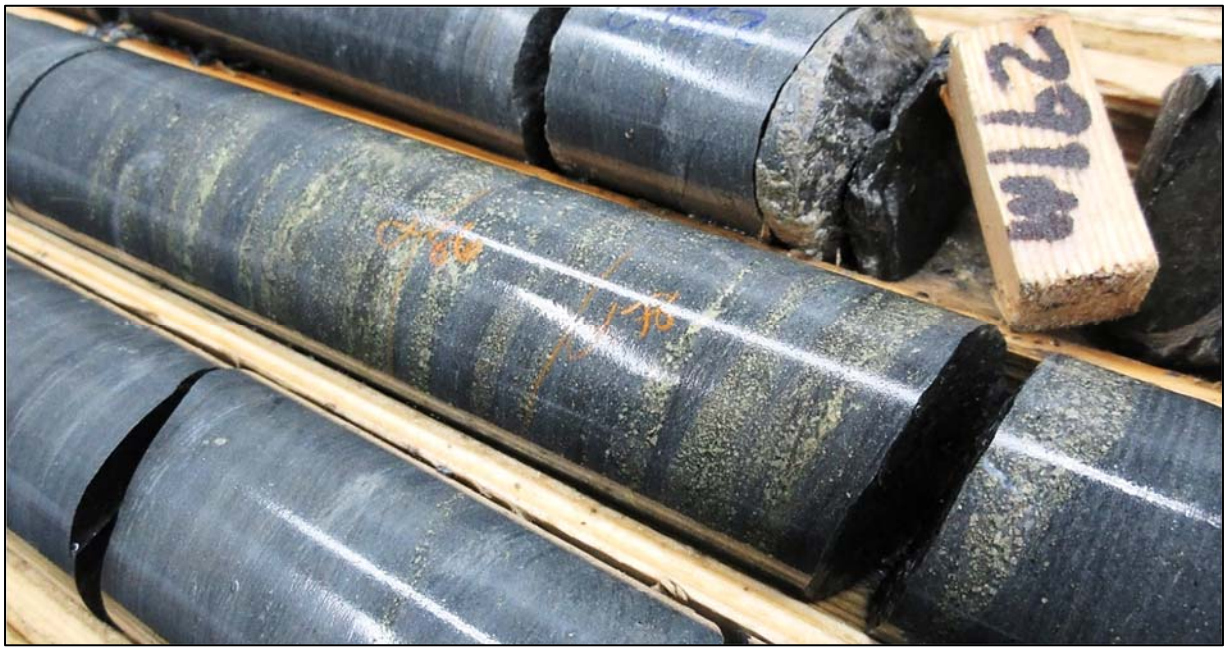
Several holes drilled during the 2020-2021 program intersected a fault in the footwall of Zone #9 that has become a "marker horizon" for identifying the zone. This fault appears differently across the Zone, ranging from a narrow (1 cm to 5 cm) zone of gouge to a 4 m to 8 m wide blocky, quartz-carbonate flooded zone. The narrow gouge fault has regularly been observed in the higher-grade core of Zone #9 along the main plunge direction. Outside of the main plunge, the wider blocky fault is typically observed. Both styles can also be found in the footwall of the West Deep Zone, approximately 600 m northwest and 500 m down-dip from Zone #9. The strikingly similar mineralogical, lithologic, and structural features of the two high-grade metasedimentary-hosted zone at West Cache suggest that they are likely part of the same mineralized zone.

Signature banded to semi-massive sulphide mineralization, consisting of "buckshot" pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and pyrrhotite make up Zone #9 and West Deep (Figures 7.17, 7.18 and 7.23).

FIGURE 7.17 GOLD MINERALIZATION – ZONE #9

Source: *Galleon (2021)*
Description: *Semi-massive "buckshot" pyrite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite mineralization in hole WC-20-080 (13.0 g/t Au over 1 m from 190 – 191 m).*

FIGURE 7.18 GOLD MINERALIZATION – ZONE #9



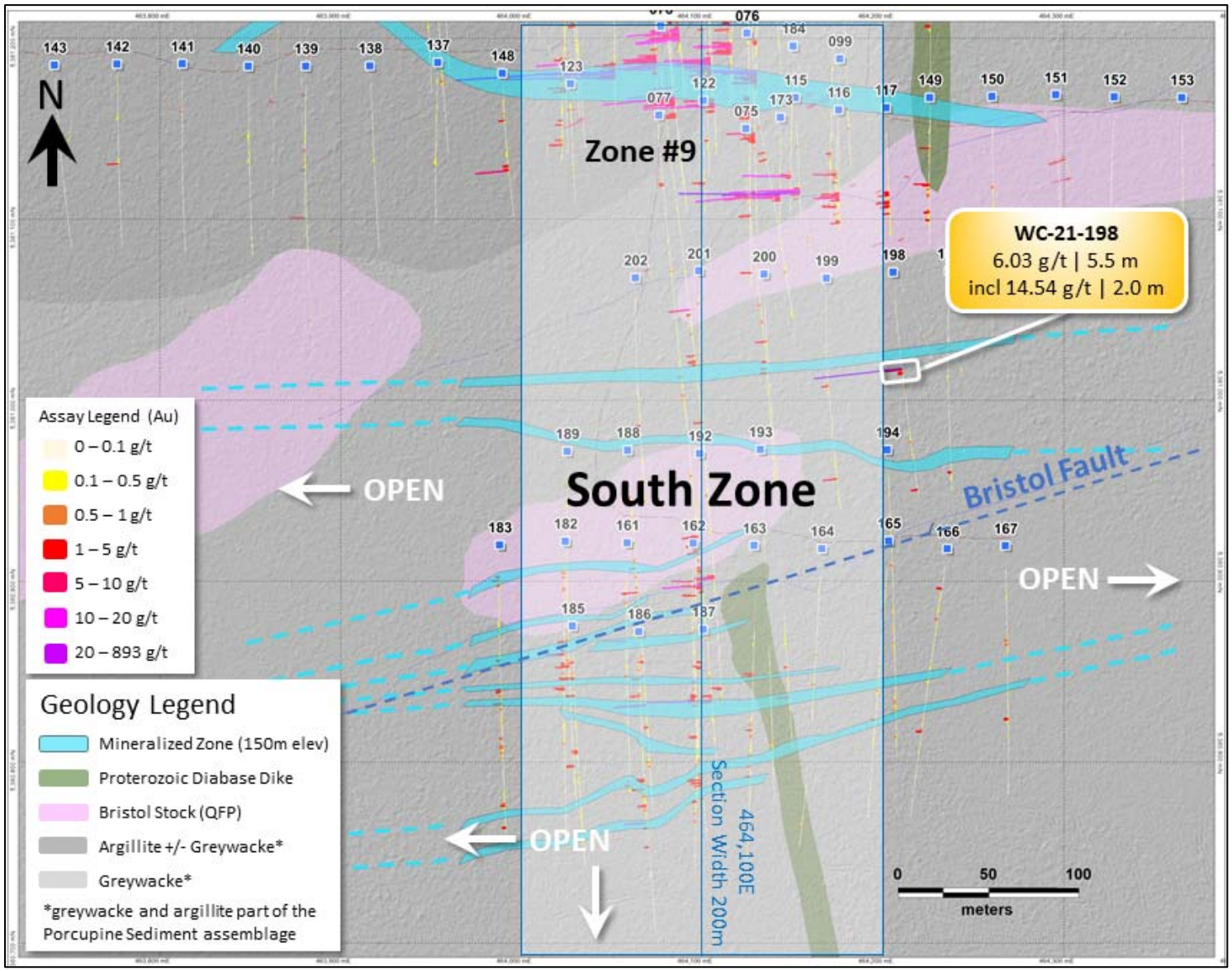
Source: *Galleon (2021)*
Description: *Banded "buckshot" pyrite and blebby chalcopyrite mineralization in hole WC-20-095 (15.0 g/t Au over 1 m from 292 – 293 m).*

7.4.5 South Zone

The South Zone was discovered by Galleon in November 2020 after extending three Zone # 9 drill holes over 450 m to the south. The geology of the South Zone is similar to the Zone #9 and West Deep Zones, with thinly to thickly bedded turbiditic metasandstone, metasiltstone, and metamudstone (argillite) of the Porcupine Assemblage (Figures 7.19 and 7.20). Graded bedding is common.

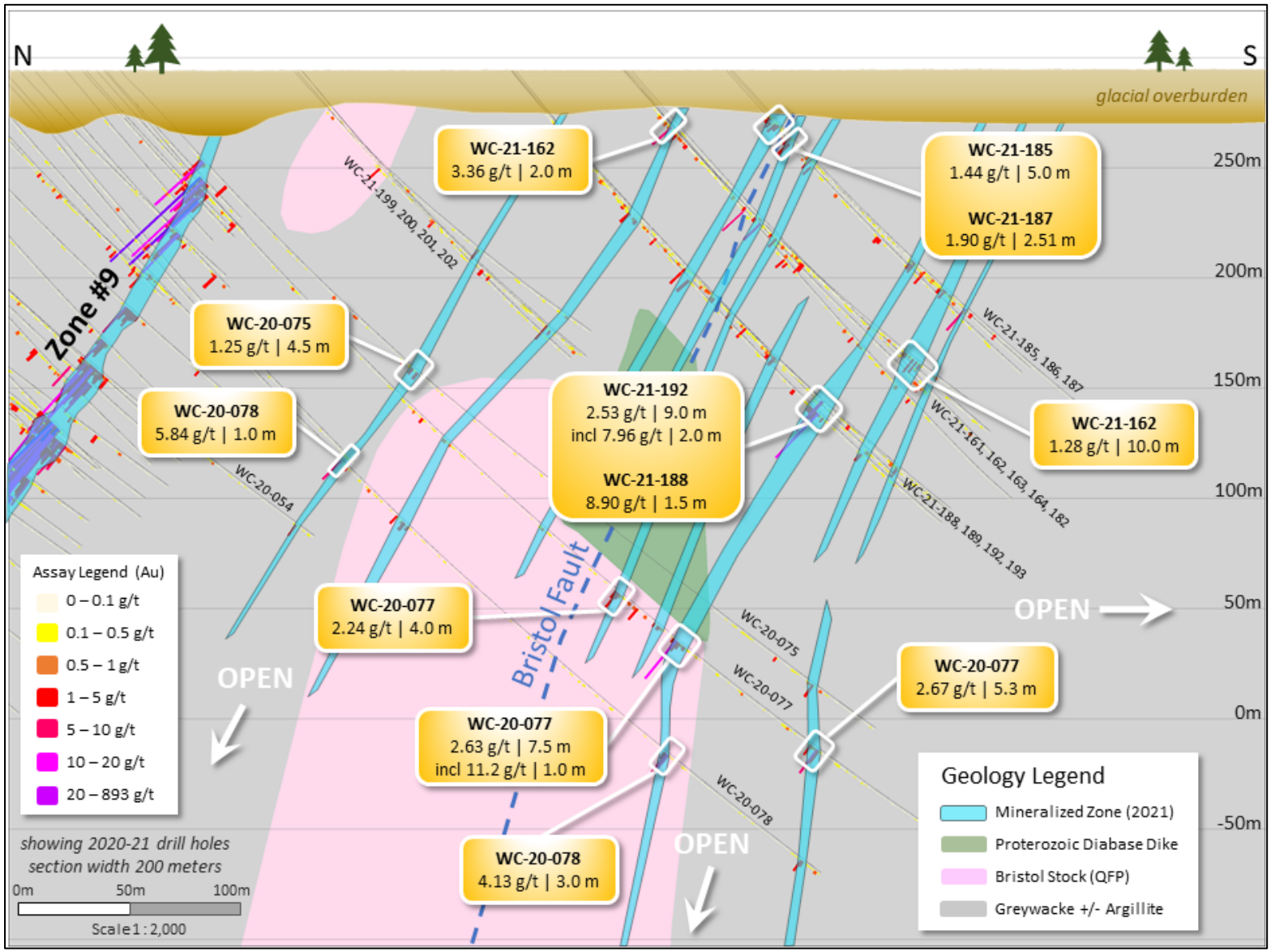
The sandstone is generally well sorted, fine- to medium-grained, and may contain granule to fine grained conglomerate components. Siltstone is very fine grained to fine grained, grey to beige-grey in colour, and forms narrower and less well-defined beds. The argillite lithology is aphanitic to very fine-grained ranging from grey to dark grey-black in colour. A 150 m wide porphyry was intersected approximately 150 m below surface in deeper South Zone drilling.

FIGURE 7.19 SOUTH ZONE PLAN MAP



Source: *Galleon (2021)*

FIGURE 7.20 SOUTH ZONE CROSS SECTION 464,100E



Source: *Galleon (2021)*

South Zone alteration is similar to other Porcupine Assemblage alteration styles and includes significant chlorite and carbonate. Quartz and quartz-carbonate veining with pervasive/fracture-filling carbonate is more prominent in the South Zone as compared to the other zones on the Property and may be associated with the ENE-WSW trending Bristol Fault.

Gold related sulphide mineralization is composed of pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite commonly arrayed in disseminated, stringer, and fracture-filling textures (Figure 7.21).

FIGURE 7.21 GOLD MINERALIZATION – SOUTH ZONE

Source: *Galleon (2021)*

7.4.6 West Deep Zone

The West Deep Zone was discovered by Explor Resources Inc. in 2010 with discovery hole TPW-10-30 (Figure 7.22). The West Deep Zone, like Zone #9, is hosted in Porcupine Assemblage (metasandstone, siltstone, and mudstone) and has similar alteration styles. West Deep drill holes collar in the Bristol Porphyry Unit and transect the area between the two main lithologies, which has been historically referred to as the "deformation zone". There are E-W trending diabase sills that run north of the West Deep (near the hole collars) and within the zone. According to historical records, the combination of lithological transition and the diabase sills impact hole deviation, which must be considered in planning for drill holes targeting high-grade zones at depths of 500 m to 1000 m. Galleon did not drill any holes into the West Deep during the 2020-2021 program.

FIGURE 7.22 WEST DEEP ZONE IN DRILL HOLE TPW-11-30A

Source: *Galleon (2021)*
Description: *West Deep Zone Drill hole TPW-10-30A with 23.21 g/t Au over 2.8 m (724.8 m to 727.6 m).*

As in Zone #9, the West Deep Zone has a strike length of approximately 100 m where drilling is densest. Hole TPW-10-09 and its wedge holes intersected the Zone 80 m to the southeast, which suggests that the strike length can be increased with additional drilling. The Zone dips 55° to 65°, plunges northwest, and has a vertical extent of approximately 500 m (500 m to 1,000 m below surface).

Gold related sulphide mineralization is similar to Zone #9 with semi-massive "buckshot" pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and pyrrhotite (Figure 7.23). Gold grade spikes in the West Deep Zone are elevated compared to Zone #9, which is attributed to the abundance of pyrite, whereas overall grade continuity is better in Zone #9. The average true width of the high-grade zone is 5 m compared to the 7.5 m found in Zone #9, but locally contains mineralized intervals up to 30 m wide with more irregular, but elevated gold grades, such as in holes TPW-11-46W2 and TPW-11-62W1. Pyrite, particularly of the "buckshot" variety, is the best visual indicator for gold.

FIGURE 7.23 BUCKSHOT PYRITE IN WEST DEEP ZONE DRILL HOLE TPW-10-30

Source: *Galleon (2021)*
Description: *Semi-massive to massive "buckshot" pyrite in TPW-10-30 with 39.38 g/t Au over 2.3 m (731.8 m to 734.1 m).*

7.5 MINERALIZATION

Pyrite, the most important sulphide for visually estimating gold grade, is observed in many different styles. Fine-grained disseminated pyrite is typically associated with lower, but consistent gold grades, whereas coarser-grained euhedral to subhedral pyrite grains ("buckshot pyrite") are a reliable indicator of higher gold grades. When the coarser-formed pyrite grains occur in the form of stringers/bands, gold grades are elevated. A combination of banded pyrite and other base metal sulphides, such as sphalerite and chalcopyrite, is also a reliable indicator of gold. Chalcopyrite is commonly observed as blebs and filling fractures. Sphalerite typically occurs as "stringer-style" mineralization. In the absence of pyrite, sphalerite mineralization doesn't return significant gold grades. Conversely, solitary chalcopyrite occurrences have locally returned large spikes in gold grade. Within the Bristol Porphyry Unit, sphalerite is generally the "honey" type (yellowish to rose colour), whereas metasedimentary-hosted sphalerite is of the reddish brown "ruby jack" or "blackjack" types. Rarely (holes WC-20-028 and WC-20-046), a blue/purple sulphide mineral was logged as sphalerite.

Free grains of visible gold are observed in quartz-carbonate and chlorite veins, and as inclusions in pyrite and chalcopyrite (Figure 7.24), but not sphalerite. Chlorite-calcite-silica-sulphide stringers and wisps (veinlets) overprint the strongly foliated chloritized pyrite bands. The stringers are only weakly deformed compared with the host rock, and therefore likely formed during the later stages of deformation. In addition, the associated chlorite alteration overprints the earlier sericitic alteration. Late quartz-carbonate-chlorite, hematite, and tourmaline veinlet stockworks crosscut the QFP, although these alteration styles have no direct correlation to gold.

FIGURE 7.24 VISIBLE GOLD IN PYRITE WITHIN DRILL CORE SAMPLE TPW-11-43W4 764.8 M IN THE WEST DEEP ZONE

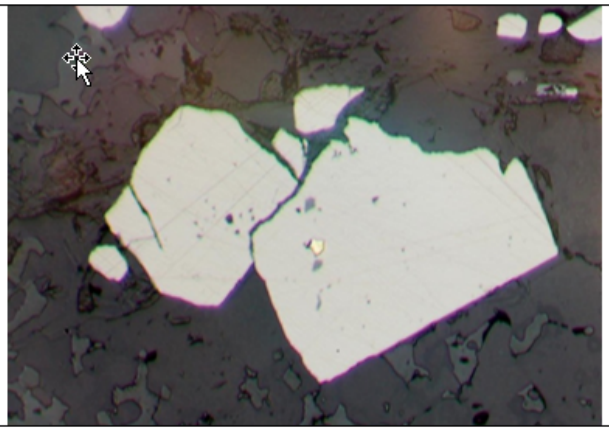


Photo 3m: A rounded bright yellow gold inclusion encapsulated in pyrite (center). rl, fov 1.5 mm.

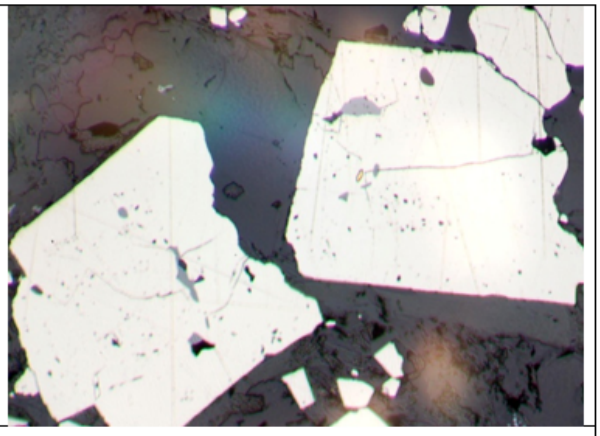


Photo 3n: A minute gold inclusion is present in the right hand pyrite crystal, among the grey inclusions. rl, fov 1.5 mm.

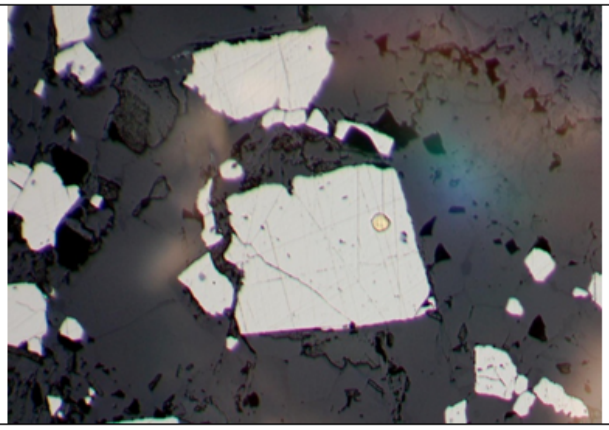


Photo 3m: A rounded bright yellow gold inclusion encapsulated in pyrite. rl, fov 1.5 mm.

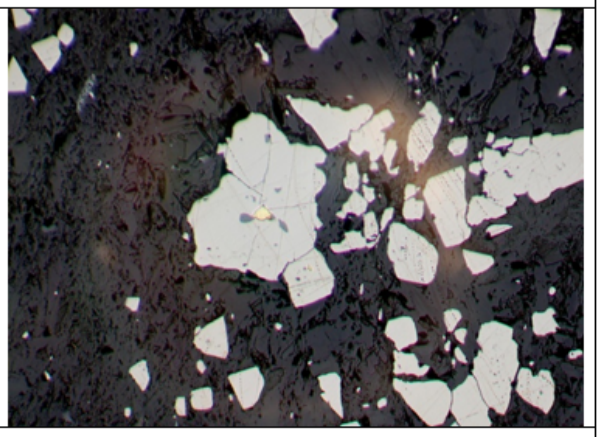


Photo 3n: A bright yellow gold inclusion amongst sphalerite inclusions, encapsulated in pyrite. rl, fov 1.5 mm.

Source: *Ross (2015)*

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The gold mineralization on the West Cache Property occurs as Archean mesothermal lode gold deposits (Dube and Gosselin, 2007).

The West Cache Gold Property is located at the west margin of the prolific Porcupine Gold Camp in the Timmins area. Ayer *et al*. (2005) propose that the main structural events leading to gold mineralization in the Timmins area are as follows:

- D1 uplift and excision of upper Tisdale stratigraphy with formation of an angular unconformity predating deposition of Porcupine Assemblage at 2690 Ma;

- An early, lower grade gold mineralizing event predates the Timiskaming Unconformity and may be synchronous with D2, which produced thrusting and folding and early south-over-north dip-slip movement on the PDFZ between 2,685 Ma and 2,676 Ma;

- The later main stage of gold mineralization is associated with D3, a protracted event which coincided with the opening of the Timiskaming Basin, but also overprints the Timiskaming sedimentary rocks. The D3 folding and faulting are coeval with up to 13 km of left-lateral strike-slip movement on the PDFZ. This main stage of mineralization provided most of the gold at the Hollinger-McIntyre, Dome and Hoyle Pond Mines. Rhenium-osmium analyses of molybdenite associated with gold mineralization at the McIntyre Mine yielded an age of 2672 ± 7 Ma and at the Dome Mine 2670 ± 10 Ma (Ayer *et al*., 2005); and

- D4, produced by transpressional strain, included folding and faulting that preserved Timiskaming assemblages in synclines along the PDFZ and is associated with a late-stage gold mineralization event along the Pamour Mine Trend.

The West Cache Property porphyry-hosted gold deposits resemble those at the Hollinger and McIntyre Mines, located approximately 15 km to the east. The Deposits are characterized by chalcopyrite-pyrite stringers and veins, and quartz-tourmaline veins, and hosted by altered and sheared QFP. MacDonald (2010) suggests that the gold mineralization and porphyry intrusions are not genetically related, but occur along common emplacement conduits.

In the Superior Province, mesothermal gold deposits are spatially associated with large-scale regional deformation zones, such as the PDFZ. These large-scale structures and the associated Timiskaming-type sedimentary rocks are interpreted to be zones of transpressive terrain accretion (Kerrich and Wyman, 1990). Dube and Gosselin (2007) summarized the general consensus that greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are related to metamorphic fluids liberated during accretionary processes and generated by prograde metamorphism and thermal re-equilibration of subducted volcano-sedimentary terranes. The deep-seated, Au-transporting metamorphic fluid has been channelled to higher crustal levels through major crustal faults or deformation zones. Along its pathway, the fluid has dissolved various components, most notably gold, from the volcano-sedimentary packages (including a potential gold-rich precursor). The fluid then precipitated as vein material or wall-rock replacement in second- and third-order structures

at higher crustal levels through fluid-pressure cycling processes and temperature, pH and other physio-chemical variations.

The Porcupine Camp gold mineralization is interpreted to have formed from deposition of gold with hydrothermal quartz veins at crustal depths of 1.5 to 4.5 km (Fyon and Green, 1991). This is consistent with the conclusion of Colvine *et al*. (1988) that Archean lode gold deposits formed at deeper crustal levels (2 km to 10 km) than younger epithermal deposits (Figure 8.1).

FIGURE 8.1 HYDROTHERMAL GOLD DEPOSITS SCHEMATIC

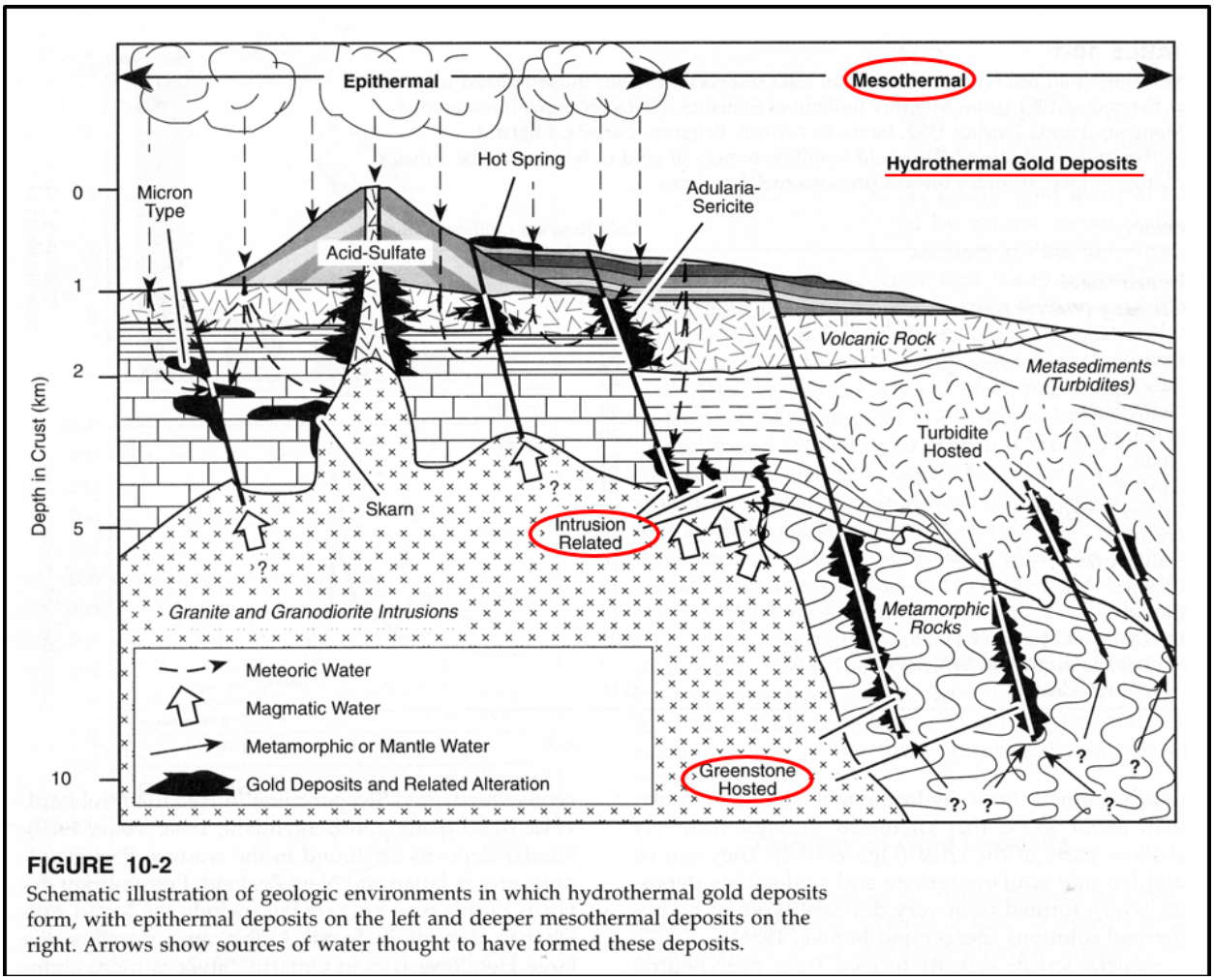


FIGURE 10-2
Schematic illustration of geologic environments in which hydrothermal gold deposits form, with epithermal deposits on the left and deeper mesothermal deposits on the right. Arrows show sources of water thought to have formed these deposits.

Source: *Kesler (1994, 1997)*

9.0 EXPLORATION

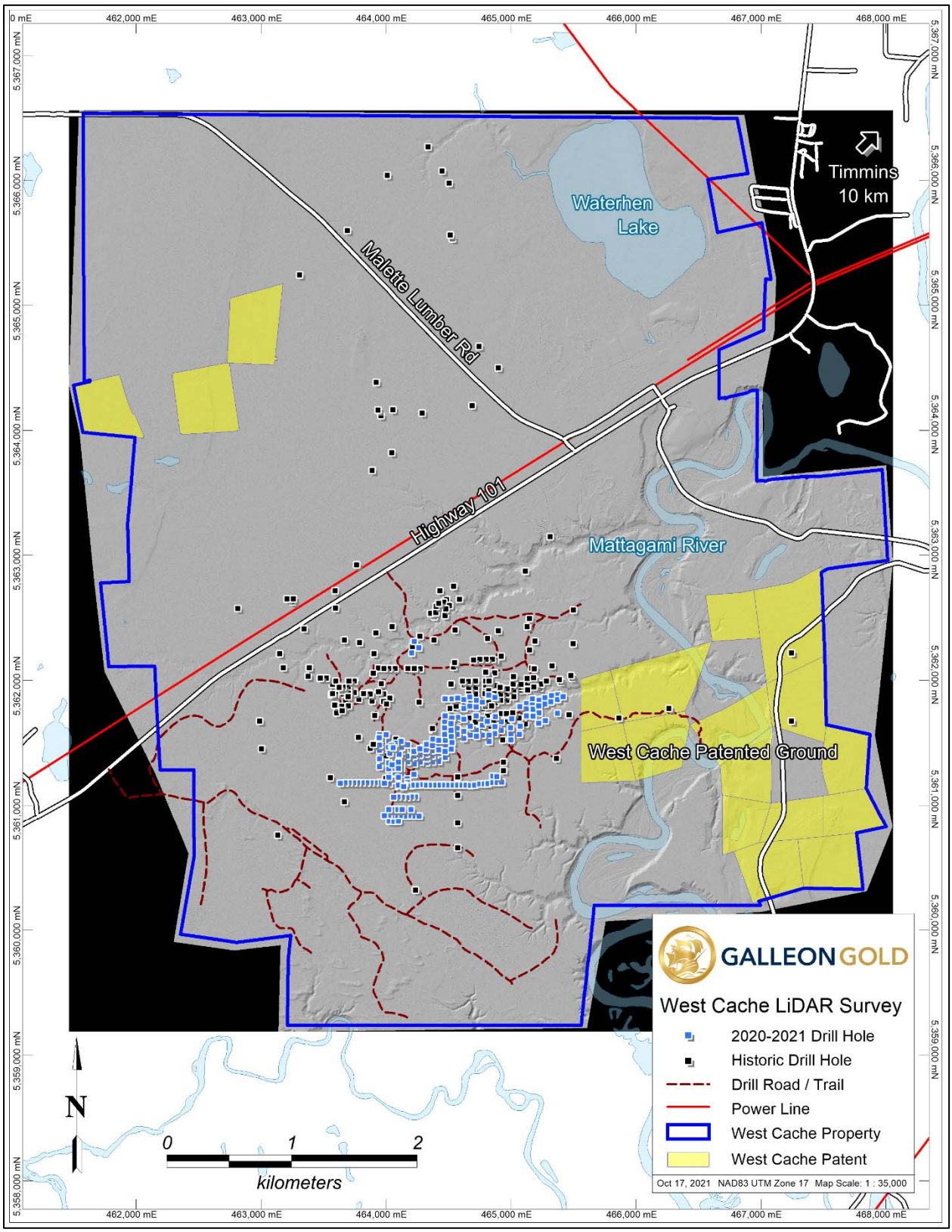
Exploration activities on the West Cache Property prior to 2020 are described in Section 6.0 of this Technical Report. Beginning in June of 2020, Galleon initiated a major exploration program on the Property that included: 1) 213 diamond drill holes totalling 46,380 m of core; 2) a property-wide LiDAR and ortho-imagery survey; 3) re-processing and interpretation of historical ground magnetometer surveys; 4) re-logging and additional sampling of historical drill core; 5) comprehensive metallurgical testing of Zone #9 mineralization; and 6) a petrographic study on 2020 and 2021 drill core. An orientation MMI soil sampling survey was completed in the summer of 2021, but analytical results are pending as of the effective date of this Technical Report.

9.1 LIDAR SURVEY AND ORTHOIMAGERY

An airborne LiDAR survey, including ortho-imagery acquisition, was completed in November 2020 by Tulloch Mapping Solutions Inc. of Ottawa, Ontario. All West Cache unpatented and patented claims were covered. The data was used to assist with drill hole planning and site access, to focus follow-up ground exploration surveys, and for pit shell and underground mine model design. The ortho-imagery was acquired while there was a light snow on the ground, which provided additional contrast between features and proved helpful during drill pad planning.

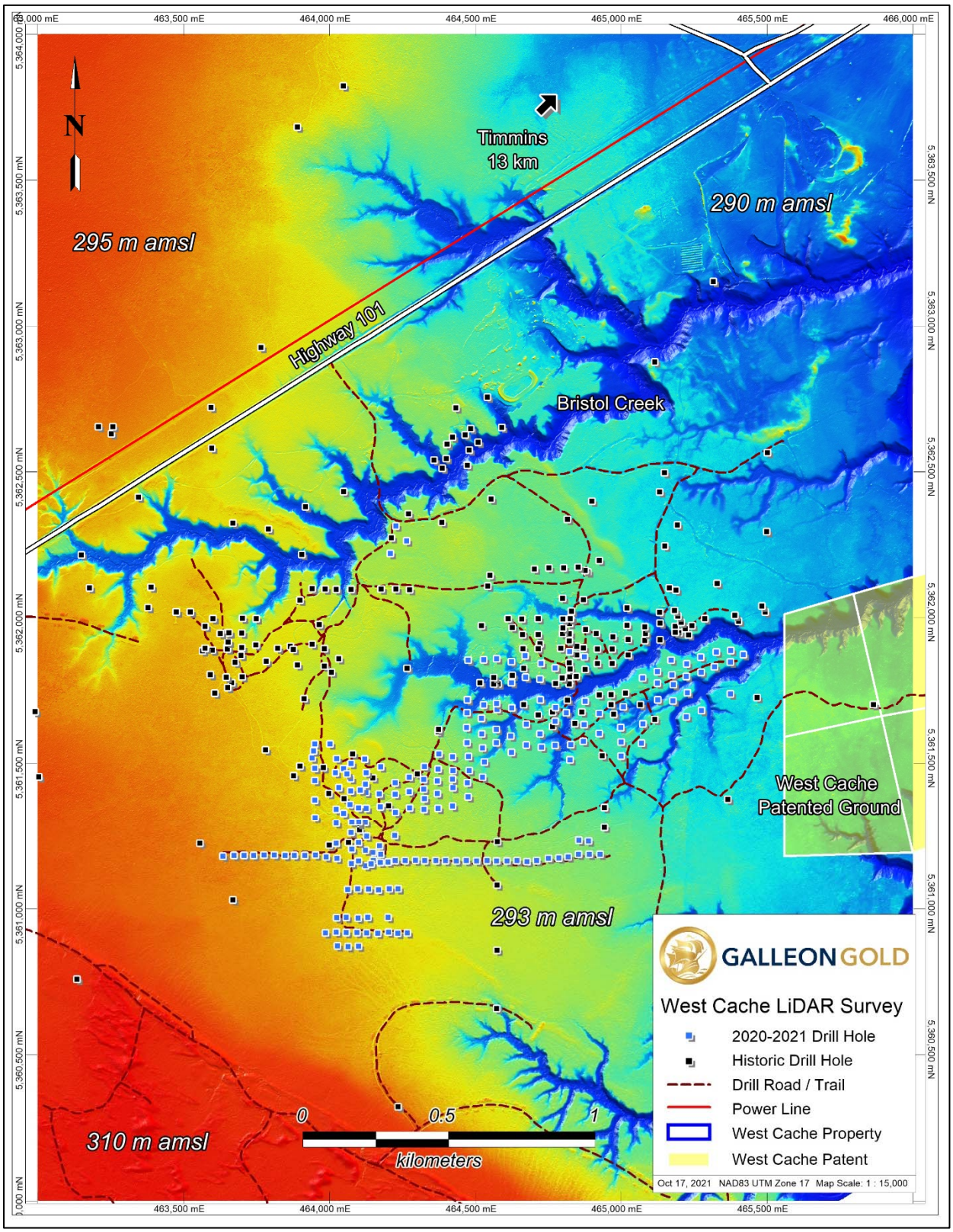
Overall, the Property has relatively low topographic relief, ranging from 292 m to 295 m elevation amsl in the south-centre part of the Project area, where the majority of exploration activity has taken place (Figures 9.1 to 9.3). Elevation generally increases from east to west across the Property, ranging from 270 m near the Mattagami River to 310 m in the northwest and southwest corners of the claim block.

FIGURE 9.1 SHADED RELIEF MAP – LIDAR SURVEY (37 SQ KM, NAD83 UTM Z17N)



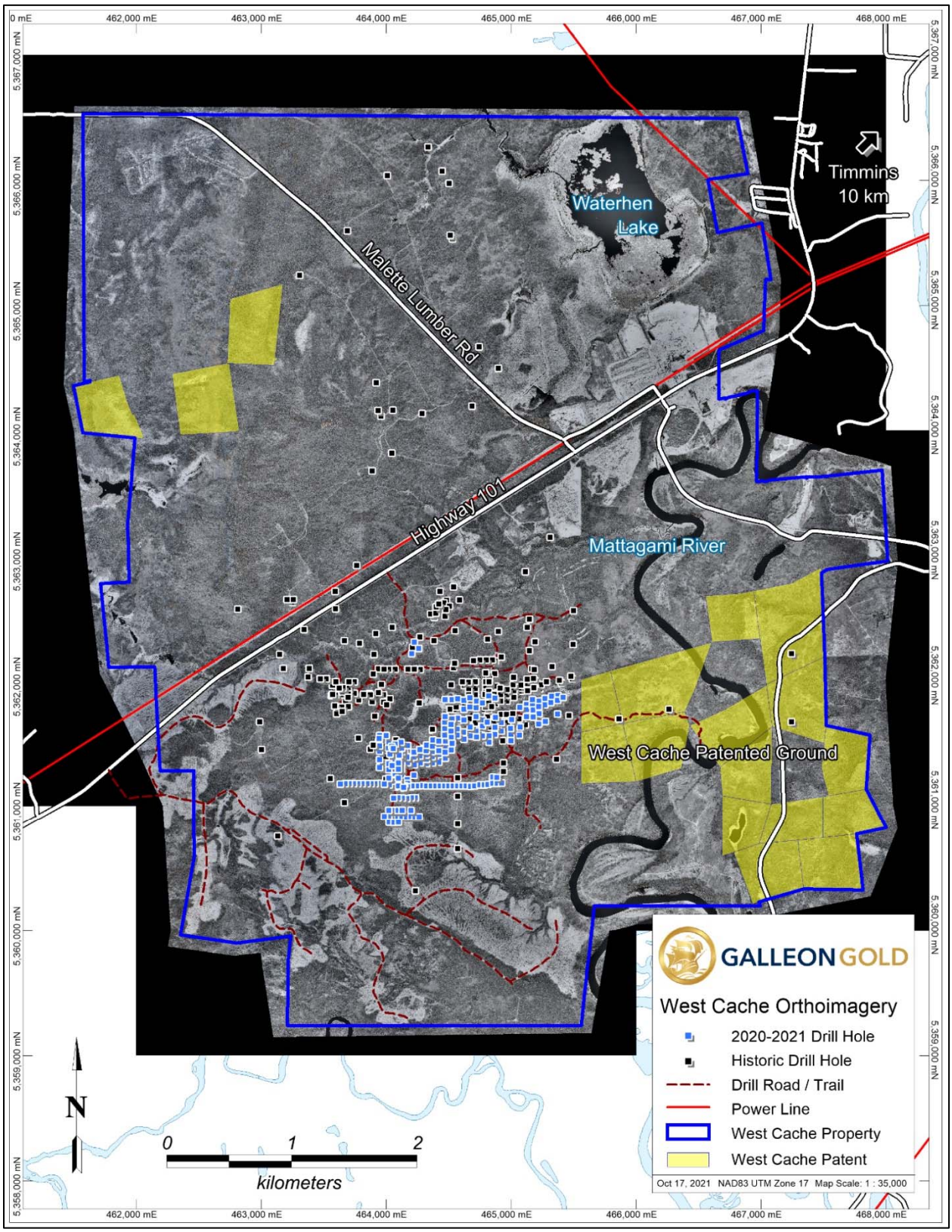
Source: *Galleon (2021)*

FIGURE 9.2 COLOR CONTOUR MAP – LIDAR OF CORE WEST CACHE PROJECT AREA



Source: *Galleon (2021)*

FIGURE 9.3 WEST CACHE ORTHO-IMAGERY (37 SQ KM, NAD83 UTM ZONE 17)



Source: *Galleon (2021)*

9.2 GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY DIGITIZATION

Four historical ground geophysical surveys were digitized and re-processed from March to April 2021 by IndiGEO Consultants Pvt. Limited of Bangalore, India. The purpose of the data re-processing was to contribute to a historical geophysical compilation and assist with locating diabase dikes, which yield a high positive magnetic response, and major structural features (shown as high contrast and breaks in magnetic signature) on the Property. The following is a summary of the historical surveys.

9.3 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL SURVEYS

Four historical ground magnetic surveys were re-interpreted:

AFRI File 42A06NW8422
Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey for DOME EXPLORATION (CANADA) LIMITED on Project 246
Bristol Township, Ontario
December 14, 1984

- Survey covered central region of West Cache claim block north of Highway 101.
- Work performed from August to September 1984 by Geosearch Consultants Ltd. of Toronto, Ontario.
- Line Spacing – 100 m; Station Spacing – 25 m; Unit – Scintrex MP-2 Total Field Magnetometer.

AFRI File 42A06NW8472
Magnetic Survey for PLACER DOME INC. on Project 246
Bristol and Ogden Twps., Ontario
January 28, 1988

- Survey covered central and western region of West Cache claim block south of Highway 101.
- Work performed from August to December 1987 by Geosearch Consultants Ltd. of Toronto, Ontario.
- Line Spacing – 100 m; Station Spacing – 25 m; Unit – Gem System GSM-18 Memory Magnetometer.

AFRI File 20001984
Geophysical Assessment Report for TOM EXPLORATION INC. on the Bristol Property – Bristol Township
December 2005

- Survey covered the central and eastern region of the West Cache Claim block north of Highway 101, including Waterhen Lake.
- Work performed included total field magnetic survey and VLF-EM.
- Work performed from March to October 2005 by Exsics Exploration Ltd. of Timmins.
- Line Spacing – 50 m and 25 m; Station Spacing 25 m; Unit – Scintrex ENVI-MAG.

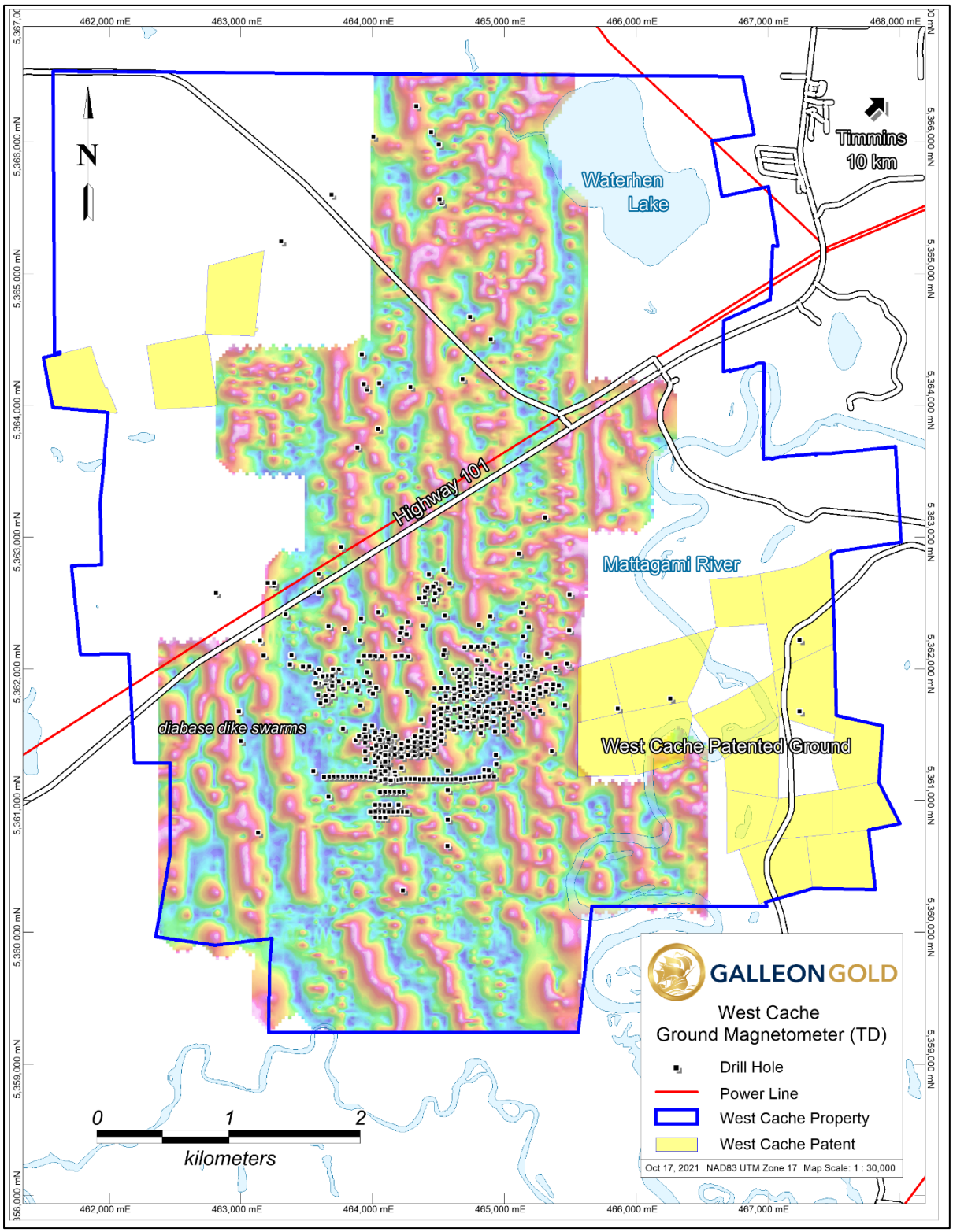
AFRI File 20002895
Geophysical Assessment Report for TOM EXPLORATION INC. on the Ogden Claim Block, Ogden Township
October 2006

- Survey covered claim block in Ogden Township approximately 6 km east of main West Cache claim block.
- Work performed included total field magnetics and VLF-EM.
- Work performed from in October 2005 by Exsics Exploration Ltd. of Timmins, Ontario.
- Line Spacing – 50 m & 25 m; Station Spacing 25 m; Unit – Scintrex ENVI-MAG.

9.4 REINTERPRETATION OF GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS

IndiGEO completed the digitizing work and returned grid files (.gdb) and GeoTIFF files interpreted for Total Magnetic Intensity. The dataset was subsequently reviewed and re-processed by an independent geophysical consultant. Additional products include grid and GeoTIFF files for Total Magnetic Intensity ("TMI"), First Vertical Derivative ("1VD"), Second Vertical Derivative ("2VD") and Tilt Derivative ("TD") for the 1984 and 1987 DOME grids. A 3-D susceptibility model was generated from the ground magnetic data, of which five iso-surfaces were produced. The range in magnetic response was quite low (on the order of $1/100^{th}$ nT). Refer to Figure 9.4 for TMI – TD Map of re-processed DOME grids.

FIGURE 9.4 GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY BY TILT DERIVATIVE

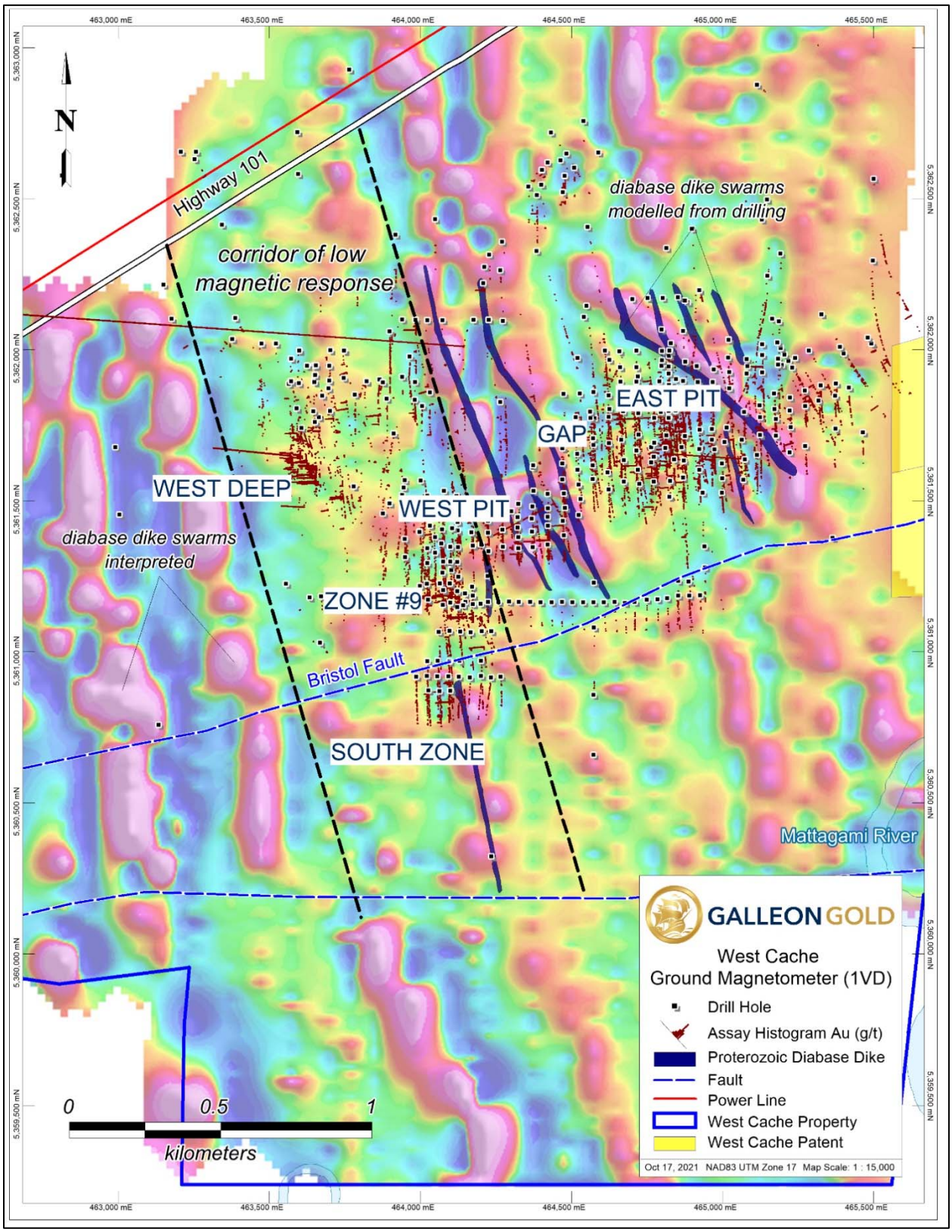


Source: *Galleon (2021)*

Reprocessing of the 2005 Tom Exploration magnetometer survey identified an issue with base station corrections, resulting in the data being poorly levelled and generating a "corrugated" appearance. The 2005 data is useful for confirming the general location of diabase features with high magnetic signatures, but it was recommended to avoid using the data for detailed structural interpretation or targeting.

The 2021 reprocessed ground magnetic grids show a good correlation between high magnetic response and the location of known Proterozoic diabase dikes, which trend N-S to NW-SE across the Property. The Bristol Fault, intersected in the southern part of the area drilled during the 2020-2021 program, is evident in the magnetometer survey, trending ENE/WSW across the Property (Figure 9.5). Most of the gold and base metal mineralization drilled on the Property to-date is associated with a lower magnetic signature and there appears to be an overall N-S trending mineralized corridor, containing roughly E-W striking structural features, between two major diabase dike swarms. This "corridor" hosts the West Deep Gold Zone and Zone #9, both of which are higher-grade metasedimentary rock-hosted zones. The East Pit mineralization, hosted in the Bristol Porphyry Unit, is associated with a magnetic low zone also situated between two significant diabase dike swarms.

FIGURE 9.5 GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY WITH INTERPRETED STRUCTURE



Source: *Galleon (2021)*

9.5 REINTERPRETATION OF GROUND VLF-EM SURVEYS

As discussed in Section 9.4, the 2005 Tom Exploration surveys showed a base station correction issue, resulting in a poorly levelled and corrugated product. The VLF-EM data was not used for interpretation or targeting purposes.

9.6 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL GEOPHYSICAL WORK

It is recommended that a comprehensive geophysical GIS database be compiled for the Project. A present-day magnetometer and VLF-EM survey could be beneficial for identifying diabase dikes, potential conductors, and structural features to the south of the known mineralized zones on the Property, particularly the Main Pit, Zone #9, and the South Zone. A test IP survey at a 100 m – 200 m line spacing (25 m to 50 m dipole spacing) over the southern part of the Property (south of Hwy 101) is recommended, covering known higher-grade mineralized zones (West Deep and Zone #9) in the Porcupine Assemblage rocks. Coverage of recommended geophysical surveys should extend north of Highway 101, into the intermediate-mafic volcanic rocks to explore the Rusk, a NE-SW trending feature, which is associated with mineralization at Pan American Silver's Timmins West Mine, approximately six km southwest of the Property.

9.7 HISTORICAL CORE RE-LOGGING

Select historical core from TPW holes drilled in 2010, 2012 and 2013 were selected for drill core review and additional data collection, consisting of magnetic susceptibility, specific gravity, rock quality designation ("RQD") measurements, and infill sampling. Specific gravity and rock quality designation data was collected to provide information for future mining activities. Infill samples were selected based on "gaps" in assay data in areas where a mineralized wireframe had been built. This program is referred to as the "TPW Infill Program". Historical core sampling (prior to the 2020-2021 drill program) at the Project has been selective in nature, meaning samples were taken at the discretion of the geologist in areas of quartz veining with visible sulphide mineralization. Historical holes drilled during that time were also selectively sampled at regular intervals (i.e., every 10 m) in core that was not visibly well-mineralized. Whereas this selective sampling procedure can keep costs down in the short term, it leads to valuable data being excluded from Mineral Resource models. During the 2021 logging review program, 12 holes totalling 6,613 m of combined length were selected in areas where "gaps" in assay data could assist with more accurate Mineral Resource modelling. Holes TPW-10-15, TPW-10-19, TPW-10-20, TPW-10-22, TPW-10-23, TPW-10-25, TPW-11-37, TPW-12-84, TPW-12-85, TPW-12-86, TPW-12-87, TPW-12-88, TPW-12-91, and TPW-12-106 have been reviewed. In addition to re-logging these holes, 956 samples (including QAQC) were taken. As of the date of this report, 78 assay results are pending. Highlights of the drill core review program include:

- 18.6 g/t Au over 1.0 m in TPW-10-22, 3.5 g/t Au over 2.0 m in TPW-12-84, 5.57 g/t Au and multiple 1 g/t to 2 g/t Au intercepts in TPW-13-106;
- 854 specific gravity measurements, 1,521 rock quality designation measurements; and
- 1,756 magnetic susceptibility measurements.

9.8 PETROGRAPHIC STUDIES

Three petrographic studies have been completed at the West Cache Project with the most recent work being done on drill core from Galleon's 2020-2021 exploration program. Two historical studies were reviewed during the exploration program and compiled into a petrography database: 1) A 1994 study focusing on the Bristol Porphyry Unit lithology and associated open pit-style mineralization and alteration on the Property, and 2) A 2015 study evaluating the sediment-hosted alteration and mineralization from the West Deep Zone. The 1994 and 2015 petrographic studies are described in Section 6.4 of this Technical Report. Galleon's 2021 study incorporated drill core from each area drilled during the 2020-2021 exploration program, including both the Bristol Porphyry Unit and the metasedimentary Porcupine Assemblage, and is described below.

9.9 2021 PETROGRAPHIC STUDY

A suite of thirteen core samples were selected from historical TPW holes and recent 2020-2021 drill holes for petrographic analysis by Panterra Geoservices Inc. in June of 2021. The report is titled "Petrographic Report on the West Cache Gold Project, Cochrane District, Ontario" also by Katherina V. Ross, M.Sc., dated July 22, 2021. Sample selections were from the East Pit, West Pit, Zone #9 and South Zone areas, as follows:

- East Pit – WC-21-135, WC-21-213, TPW-12-84, TPW-12-85, TPW-12-87;
- West Pit – WC-20-017;
- Zone #9 – WC-20-077, WC-20-082, WC-21-115; and
- South Zone – WC-20-077, WC-20-078, WC-21-182, WC-21-186.

A summary of the holes selected for the 1994, 2015, and 2020-2021 petrographic studies is presented in Table 9.1. The locations of the petrography holes can be found on the geology plan map shown in Figure 9.6.

TABLE 9.1
PETROGRAPHY SAMPLES AND RESULTS

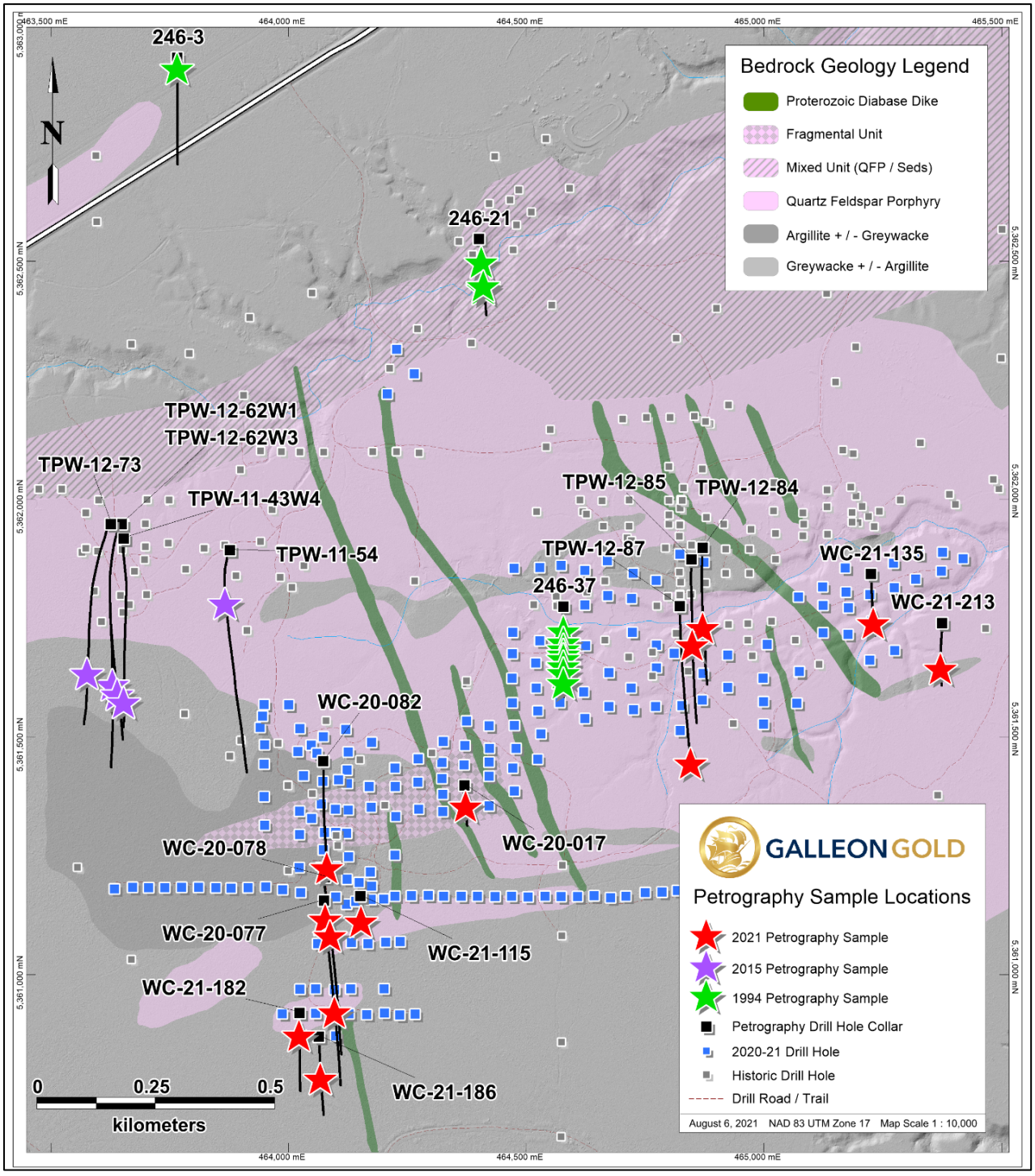
Year	Hole-ID	From	To	Au g/t	Zone	Quartz	Plagioclase	White Mica	Calcite	Carbonate*	Chlorite	Epidote	Tourmaline	Rutile	Pyrite	Chalcopyrite	Sphalerite	Pyrrhotite	Gold	Galena	Lithology
2021	TPW-12-84	309.4	309.5	3.02	East Pit	30	15	25	-	13	10	-	-	tr	7	<1	tr	-	tr	-	QFP
	TPW-12-85	277.6	277.8	n/a	East Pit	15	10	57	-	10	5	-	<1	<1	3	-	-	-	-	-	Frag
	TPW-12-87	490.6	490.7	n/a	East Pit	10	55	15	10	-	3	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	QFP
	WC-20-017	67.6	67.8	0.43	West Pit	38	?	25	15	-	10	-	-	-	12	tr	-	-	-	-	QFP
	WC-20-077	60.9	61.0	1.05	Zone #9	46	?	35	2	-	4	-	-	-	12	<1	1	tr	tr	-	ARG
	WC-20-077	333.3	333.4	4.42	South Zone	20	42	15	7	-	5	-	<1	-	10	1	tr	tr	-	-	QFP
	WC-20-078	188.7	188.9	0.001	South Zone	50	15	20	-	15	-	-	-	tr	tr	-	-	-	-	-	QFP
	WC-20-082	313.7	313.9	11.5	Zone #9	38	2	20	2	-	10	-	-	<1	20	1	7	-	tr	-	ARG/GWKE
	WC-21-115	79.1	79.2	13.0	Zone #9	30	-	40	3	-	12	-	-	2	10	<1	<1	3	tr	tr	ARG/GWKE
	WC-21-135	157.7	157.8	1.73	East Pit	25	34	25	-	12	<1	-	-	-	4	tr	tr	-	-	-	QFP
	WC-21-182	70.5	70.7	0.003	South Zone	32	10	20	30	-	3	-	-	tr	<1	-	-	-	-	-	Frag
	WC-21-186	126.1	126.2	3.6	South Zone	45	-	35	6	-	-	-	tr	2	2	3	3	6	<1	1	ARG
	WC-21-213	145.5	145.6	0.052	East Pit	20	20	43	15	-	<1	<1	-	<1	2	-	-	-	-	-	Red QFP
2015	TPW-11-54	454.6	454.8	19.54	West Deep	25	15	20	20	-	5	-	minor	-	15	tr	tr	tr	tr		GWKE
	TPW-11-43W4	764.7	764.9	31.34	West Deep	36	-	20	20	-	3	-	-	2	16	-	3		tr		ARG/GWKE
	TPW-11-62W1	858.9	859.1	4.59	West Deep	50	14	15	minor	-	5	-	-	-	5	1	7	3	tr		ARG/GWKE
	TPW-12-73	868.8	869.0	10.73	West Deep	30	minor	46	2	-	7	-	-	minor	12	minor	minor	3	-		ARG/GWKE
	TPW-12-62W3	796.6	796.8	0.735	West Deep	40	-	42	5	-	2	-	tr	minor	5	minor	6	-	-		ARG/GWKE

Mineral percentages based on visual estimates
* carbonate composition not determined, but likely dolomitic
- designates mineral not obsreved; or not estimated (2015 study)
Frag = fragmental texture, sediment matrix w/QFP clasts

QFP quartz feldspar porphyry
GWKE greywacke
ARG argillite
MV/IV mafic to intermediate volcanics

Source: *Galleon (2021)*

FIGURE 9.6 GEOLOGY PLAN MAP WITH PETROGRAPHY SAMPLE LOCATIONS



Source: *Galleon (2021)*

A widespread suite of samples covering lithology, alteration styles and gold grade from the Bristol Porphyry Unit and surrounding Porcupine Assemblage were covered during the 2021 sample selection. Seven samples of the Bristol Porphyry Unit were taken, two of which have pseudo-fragmental textures. Four samples of the Porcupine metasedimentary rocks and two samples with

a fragmental texture transitional from porphyry to sedimentary textures were evaluated. Gold was observed in five thin-sections and the largest flake (~300 µm) occurred in WC-21-115 at 79.1 m (13.0 g/t Au). The deformed nature of the sulphide zones indicates they are syn-deformational and have gone through a period of recrystallization after deformation. Alteration in the porphyry is dominantly sericitic with veinlet-controlled propylitic alteration. The above interpretation was derived from Ross' 2021 report.

9.10 MMI SOIL SAMPLING

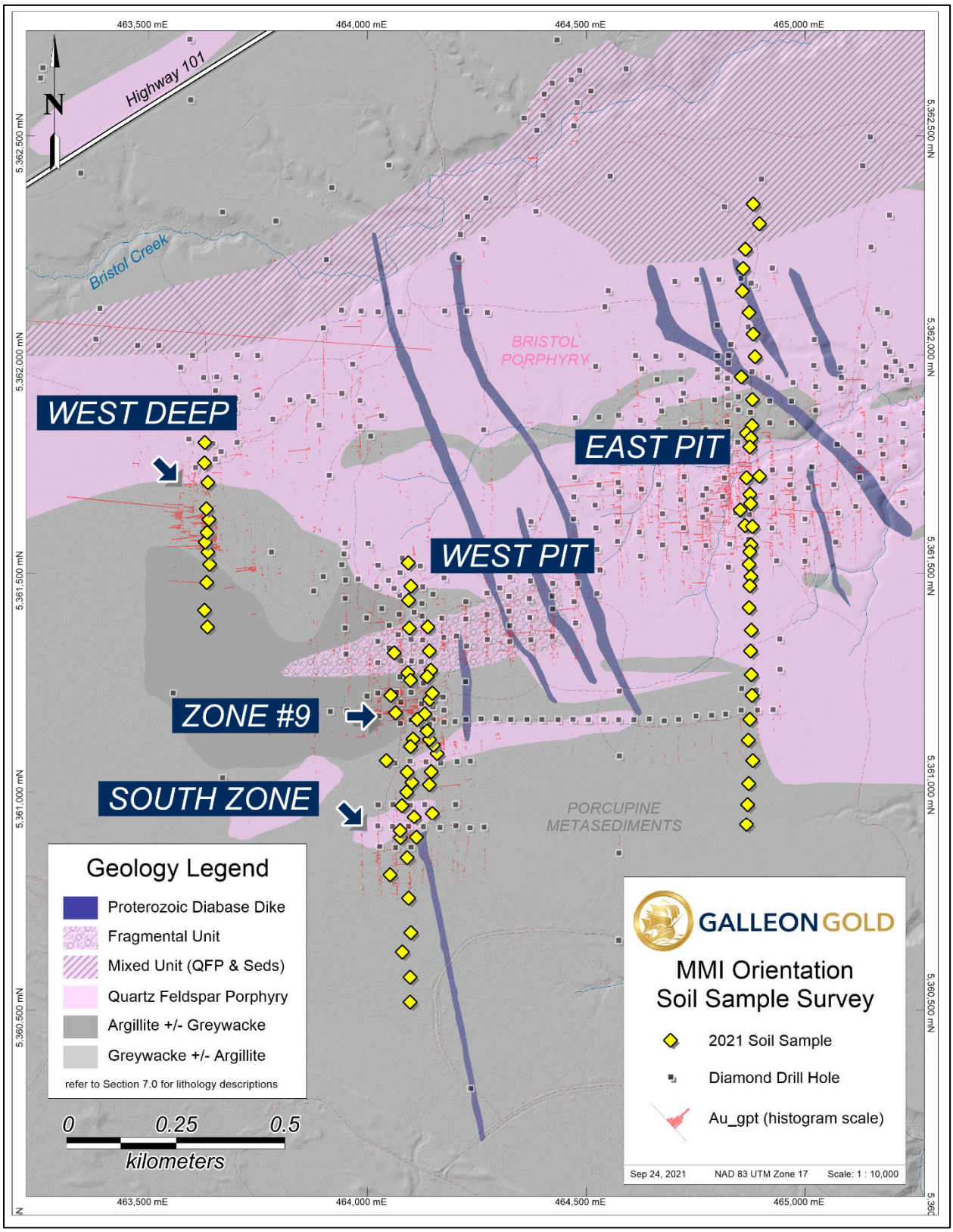
9.10.1 Summary

An orientation Mobile Metal Ion ("MMI") soil geochemistry survey was completed in June 2020 by Galleon personnel. MMI is a proprietary analysis method provided by SGS Labs ("SGS"), which utilizes a less aggressive digestion technique targeting ions that have been transported from depth to the "B" horizon soil layer. MMI has proven successful at identifying deep mineral deposits in areas of thick glacial till, such as the West Cache Project. The orientation survey samples were evaluated with a 53-element ICP-MS package. In addition to SGS' services, Galleon personnel performed internal soil logging on samples.

The methodology and purpose of an orientation survey includes collecting samples over known mineralized areas to determine: 1) whether the method works for identifying anomalous values; 2) the type and geometry of anomalies present; and 3) optimal line and sample spacing. For the West Cache orientation survey, N-S trending lines were selected over the center of the East Pit, Zone #9 and the South Zone areas, and the West Deep. Figure 9.7 provides a plan map of the orientation survey points. The East Pit line extended south from within the Bristol Porphyry Unit through the porphyry-metasedimentary rock contact. In the East Pit vicinity, a concentration of gold mineralization occurs along this line, as identified by drilling. Sample spacing was 25 m in the vicinity of higher gold values intercepted by drilling and 50 m outside of the concentrated gold area. Two N-S lines were selected for sampling over Zone #9, one of which extended north into the Bristol Porphyry Unit and south through the area of known drilled mineralization in the South Zone. One line covering the West Deep Zone was sampled, which extended south from the Bristol Porphyry Unit into the metasedimentary rocks.

Analytical results are pending as of the effective date of this Technical Report.

FIGURE 9.7 MMI ORIENTATION SOIL SURVEY



Source: *Galleon (2021)*

10.0 DRILLING

10.1 INTRODUCTION

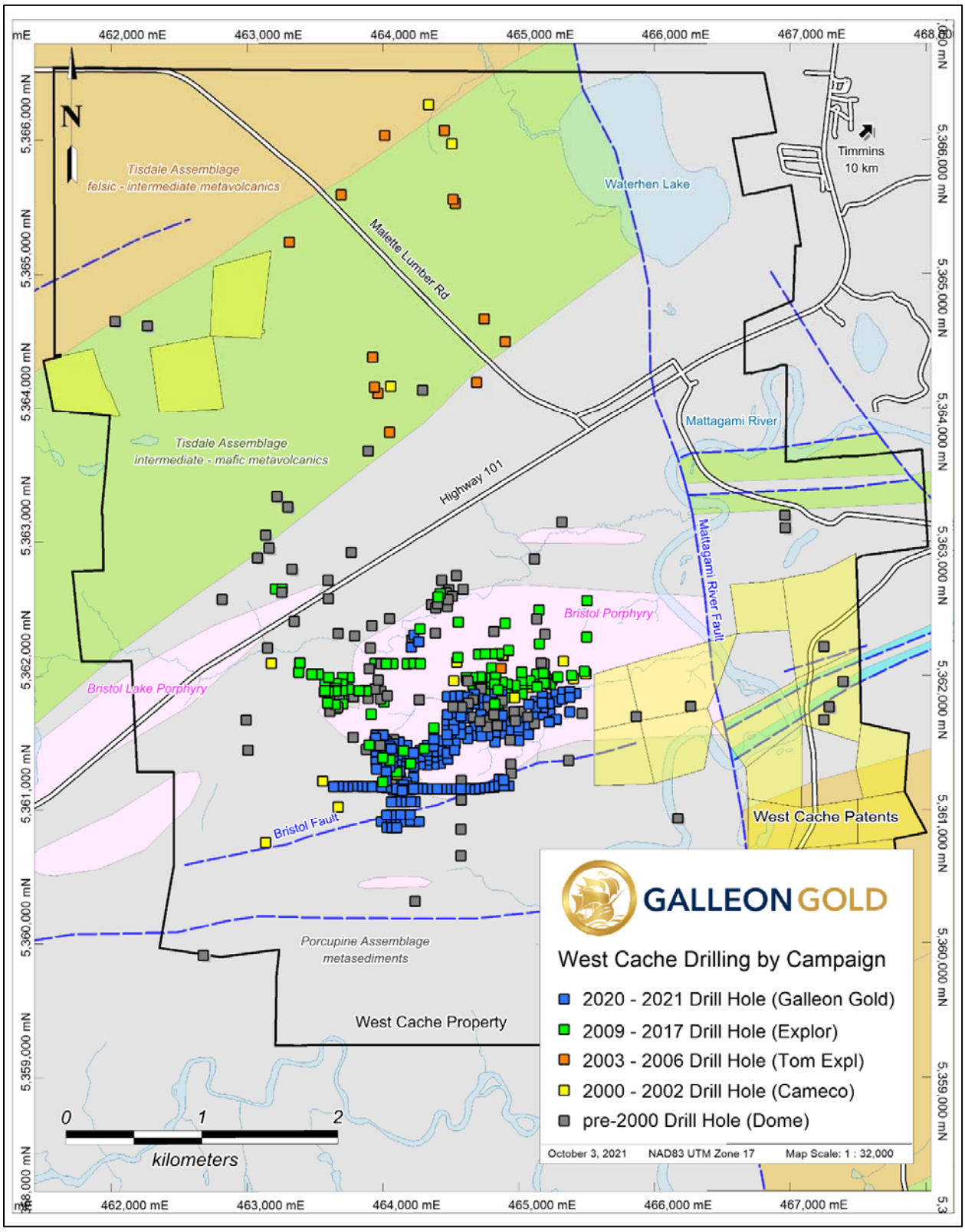
Greater than 210,000 m of diamond drilling have been completed at the West Cache Project since the 1950s, including major campaigns by Dome Exploration (Canada) Ltd. ("Dome") in the 1980s, Cameco Gold Inc. ("Cameco"), Tom Exploration Inc. ("Tom") in the early 2000s, and Explor Resources Inc. ("Explor") from 2009 to 2017. Most recently, Galleon drilled 213 holes totalling 46,380 m from June 2020 to April 2021. Mineralized zones generally conform to bedding and strike E-W to NE-SW with dips of -50° to -70°. Most holes drilled on the Property have been oriented 150° to 180° from north and inclined at -45° to -60° from horizontal in order to intersect mineralization as near to perpendicular as possible. Core diameter sizes utilized at the Project have been BQ, NQ and HQ. BQ-sized core was the standard in early programs, including the Dome drilling in the 1980s. NQ-sized core has been drilled exclusively from 2000 to present, and HQ-sized core was selected for four metallurgical holes in 2021. Table 10.1 provides a breakdown of the drill campaigns over the years. A drill hole plan map of the Property is presented in Figure 10.1.

TABLE 10.1
SUMMARY OF DRILLING BY YEAR

Year	Drill Holes[1]	Metres Drilled[2]	Company
pre-2000	112	28,989	Dome Exploration (Canada) Ltd., Teck Corporation Ltd., Cominco Ltd., East West Resources Corp.
2000-2002	23	8,614	Cameco Gold Inc.
2003-2006	16	7,800	Tom Exploration Inc.
2009-2017	210	119,152	Explor Resources Inc., Teck Resources Ltd. (2015 option)
2020-2021	213	46,380	Galleon Gold Corp.
Total	**574**	**210,935**	

[1] includes hole extensions and wedges
[2] adjusted for extensions and wedges; total is for new metres drilled during campaign
Source: *Galleon (2021)*

FIGURE 10.1 WEST CACHE DRILL HOLE PLAN



Source: *Galleon (2021)*

10.2 REVIEW OF PREVIOUS PROGRAMS

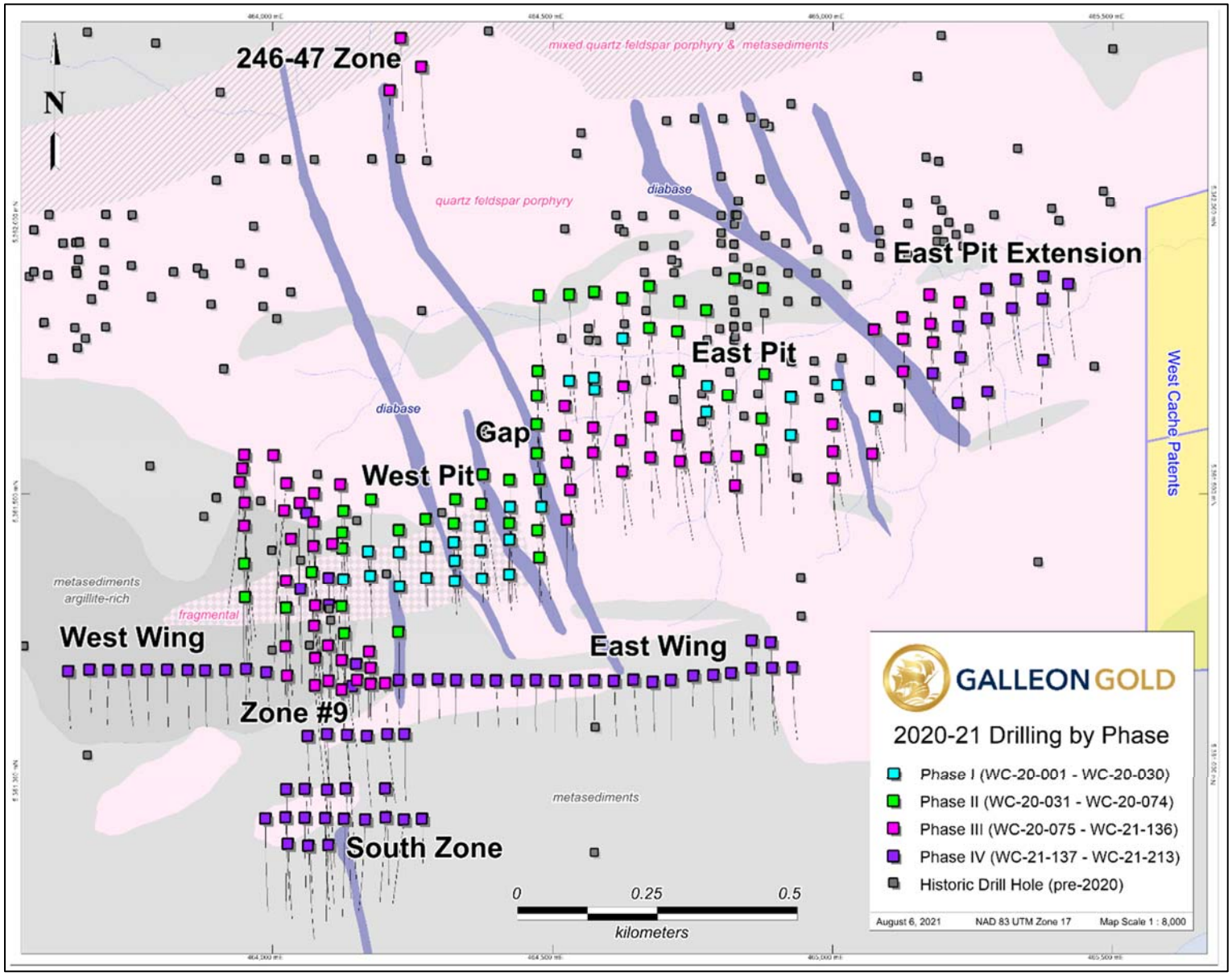
Drill programs prior to Galleon's acquisition of the Property in 2019 are summarized in Section 6.0 of this Technical Report.

10.3 2020-2021 DRILL PROGRAM

10.3.1 Summary

Galleon completed four phases of diamond-drilling from June 26, 2020 to April 9, 2021 at the West Cache Gold Property. A total of 213 holes were drilled, all south of Highway 101, in the Bristol Porphyry Unit and Porcupine Assemblage lithologies, producing 46,380 m of core. The primary objective of Phase I was to infill drill near-surface mineralization within the proposed open pits modelled by P&E in 2013. Phase II was designed to target deeper mineralized zones below, and adjacent to, the proposed pits. Phase III was developed to explore Zone #9 and follow-up on targets generated during Phase I and II in the Gap area and east of the initial East Pit Zone drilling. Phase IV followed up on targets identified from all earlier phases and included drilling the South Zone, the "Wings", and the eastern extent of the East Pit Zone area. A drill hole plan showing the location of holes by phase is shown in Figure 10.2.

FIGURE 10.2 DRILL HOLE PLAN BY PHASE



Source: *Galleon (2021)*

Of the 213 holes drilled by Galleon, 209 were NQ-sized, whereas the additional four holes produced HQ-size core for metallurgical work. Over 85% of holes drilled were inclined at -45° to -51° from horizontal, with steeper dips being utilized when the hole was designed to be >400 m in length to account for hole shallowing at depth. In a few cases, two holes were drilled from the same set-up in a "fan" style, and steeper dips were applied to achieve an adequate separation between intercepts. All but two holes were oriented 180° from north. The drilling contractor was NPLH Drilling of Timmins, Ontario. A VD8000 Atelier Val-d'Or hydraulic diamond drill operated throughout the program, supported by a HTM2500 Marcotte drill from November 2020 to the end of the program. On average, each drill produced approximately 120 m of core per day. Core was delivered to the Galleon facility at 1515A Government Road South in Timmins each day by NPLH.

Hole locations were marked in the field using a Garmin GPSMAP 64SX handheld GPS. Final drill hole collar surveys were completed by Talbot Surveys Inc. and Tulloch Geomatics, both of Timmins, Ontario. Trimble R10 GPS unit and Topcon RTK units were utilized to provide sub-decimetre accuracy. Downhole surveying was performed at 3-m intervals after the hole was completed using a REFLEX GYRO SPRINT-IQ instrument, provided by IMDEX Limited of East Porcupine, Ontario. Downhole survey data was uploaded from the instrument at the drill to IMDEX's HUB-IQ (a cloud-based server), where it was retrieved by Galleon geologists.

The drill core was processed and logged by Galleon geotechnicians and geologists, cut and sampled, and cross-piled in the drill core yard at the facility. Throughout the drill program, the entirety of the drill hole was sampled and assayed for gold by fire assay at AGAT Laboratories (refer to Section 11.0 for detail on sample preparation and analysis), creating a total of 31,387 samples. Multi-element ICP analysis was performed on 489 samples from select Zone #9 drill core. Samples were picked up twice per week by AGAT Laboratories personnel.

The 2020-2021 drill program was overseen by Leah Page, P.Geo., who was on-site for all drill hole planning and execution, core logging, and data import/validation.

10.3.2 Phase I and II East Pit and West Pit (WC-20-001 to WC-20-074)

Phase I and II drilling was originally laid out in a drill plan by P&E in March 2020 to target E-W trending mineralized "shear" zones, hosted in the Bristol Porphyry Unit in areas with drill gaps of >50 m. The objective was to infill drill for greater confidence in geological and Mineral Resource modelling in the East and West Pit areas. Holes WC-20-001 to WC-20-030 were designed to target near-surface mineralization and averaged 170 m in length. WC-20-031 to WC-20-074, averaging 270 m in length, were to test areas below and around the modelled pits. Galleon geologists adhered to the P&E plan for the most part and added and extended holes at their discretion. The glacial overburden in the East Pit area is 25 m to 30 m thick, whereas the West Pit overburden is 15 m to 20 m thick. It was agreed that holes should be at least 100 m deep considering the cost and time associated with casing through overburden and drill moves. West of the Gap Area discussed below and into the northern part of the West Pit, there is a lithological contact between the quartz feldspar porphyry and Porcupine metasedimentary rocks. This contact is evident by tree growth, with jack pine dominating the East Pit porphyry area and black spruce in the metasedimentary area. Soil composition changes abruptly from light reddish sandy till over the porphyry unit to wet clay and muskeg over the metasedimentary rocks. Additional time and caution were necessary to access

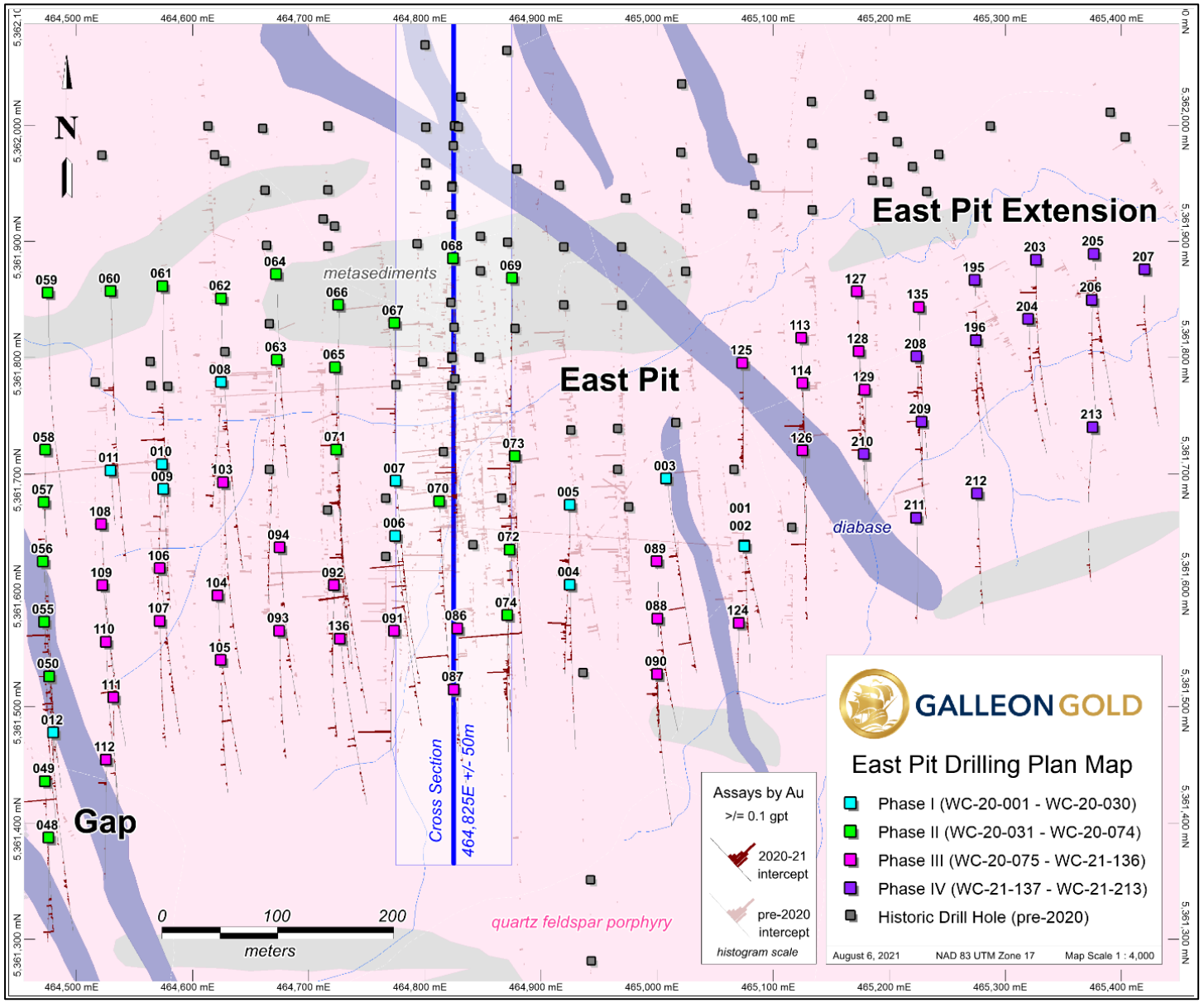
and operate in the southwest area during periods of freeze-up in the late fall and thaw in the spring. Phase I began in late June 2020 and Phase II was completed in mid-November 2020, with a total of 17,036 m drilled.

10.3.3 Phase I and II East Pit and Gap Area

The 2020-2021 drill program commenced with shallow holes WC-20-001 to WC-20-011 in the East Pit area. Holes WC-20-008 to WC-20-011 were situated on the western boundary of the 2013 modelled pit, near what is now referred to as the Gap Area ("Gap"), an unofficial boundary between the earlier modelled East and West Pits. A significant diabase dike swarm trends NNW-SSE through the Gap (Figure 10.2). Galleon evaluated this area with several holes during the Phase I/II drill programs on section 464,475E, including holes WC-20-012, WC-20-048 to WC-20-050 and WC-20-055 to WC-20-058, spaced 50-m apart. An historical interpretation of the Gap area suggested that a structural offset exists between the East and West Pit areas, which was essentially debunked during the 2020-2021 drill program. This older interpretation was based on the assumption that the large Proterozoic diabase dike swarm is likely intruding a major fault zone with assumed large offset, but mineralized zones and lithologic contacts do not appear to show significant offset across the dike swarm. Importantly, this newly recognized possibility of extending East Pit gold zones further west beyond the Gap Area into relatively undrilled areas could produce well-located new gold resources. In addition, a similar possibility exists to extend SW Pit gold zones to the east. These more recent geologic assumptions will be used in planning future drill programs at West Cache. Refer to Section 10.4 for discussion of recommended follow-up drilling in these areas.

Holes WC-20-059 to WC-20-069, drilled during Phase II at the East Pit, were designed to confirm mineralization below and along the northern edge of the pit (Figure 10.3). Holes WC-20-070 to WC-20-074 infilled the central part of the East Pit, which contains a N-S trending corridor of elevated gold mineralization. This corridor is a 100-m wide area between 464,775E and 464,875E (Figure 10.4), referred to as the East Pit "feeder line". Explor drilled several holes along the feeder line during the 2010 and 2012 drill programs, and was successful at intersecting high-grade porphyry-hosted mineralization to depths >675 m below surface, including hole TPW-10-21 with 7.01 g/t Au over 6.7 m (including 13.24 g/t Au over 3.5 m) at a depth of 430 m. TPW-10-06 intersected 4.48 g/t Au over 5.9 m at 675 m below surface. Galleon targeted near-surface mineralization along the feeder line during the 2020-2021 drill program, and successfully intercepted both wider lower-grade gold zones and narrower high-grade zones within the upper 200 m of the East Pit, highlighted by the following intercepts in Table 10.2.

FIGURE 10.3 EAST PIT DRILL HOLE PLAN



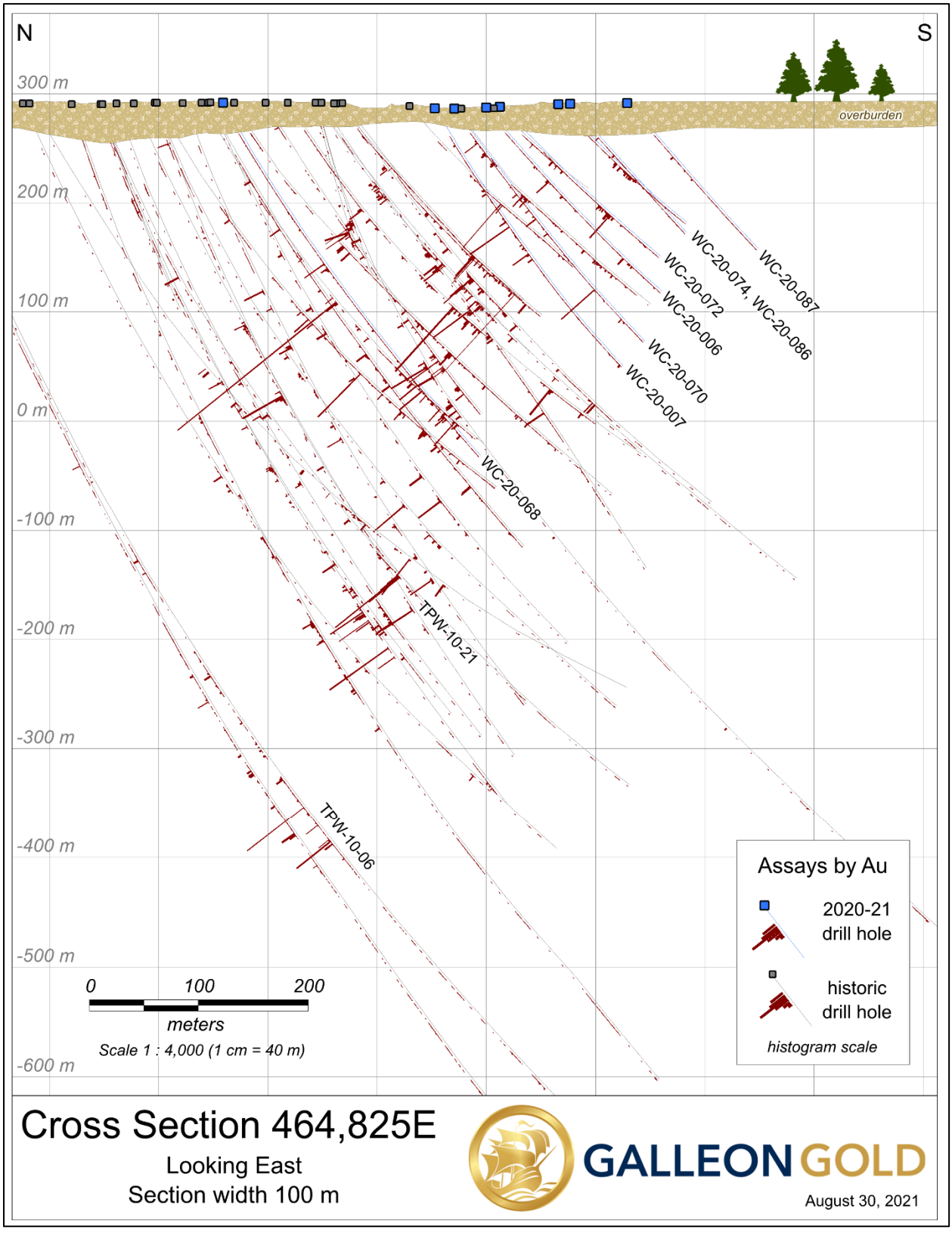
Source: *Galleon (2021)*

TABLE 10.2
ASSAY HIGHLIGHTS – EAST PIT "FEEDER LINE"

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)[1]	Au (g/t)	Depth (m)[2]	UTM NAD83 Z17N Easting	UTM NAD83 Z17N Northing	Hole Length (m)	Dip (°)
WC-20-006	94.50	95.50	1.00	5.15	70	464,775.18	5,361,647.79	240	-50
WC-20-007	134.50	135.50	1.00	14.70	110	464,776.00	5,361,695.00	300	-58
	165.00	166.00	1.00	6.01	140				
WC-20-067	130.00	131.00	1.00	7.90	105	464,774.34	5,361,830.81	183	-55
WC-20-068	175.00	176.00	1.00	7.40	145	464,825.02	5,361,886.29	402	-58
WC-20-069	252.00	253.50	1.50	9.82	190	464,875.81	5,361,869.43	408	-48
WC-20-070	42.00	60.00	18.00	0.62	40	464,813.00	5,361,678.00	282	-52
	216.00	217.00	1.00	13.60	170				
WC-20-072	134.00	152.19	18.19	1.42	100	464,874.00	5,361,636.00	207	-45
including	144.00	149.20	5.20	3.27	100				
WC-20-073	87.4.0	88.31	0.91	7.21	70	464,878.00	5,361,716.00	300	-52
	235.50	236.50	1.00	27.00	180				
WC-20-074	77.00	98.00	21.00	0.81	60	464,872.00	5,361,580.00	162	-45
including	90.00	98.00	8.00	1.00	60				
WC-20-091	119.00	120.50	1.50	14.00	80	464,774.26	5,361,566.01	149	-45

[1] *core length reported; true thickness estimated at 94% to 97% of core length*
[2] *Depth = depth of intercept below surface (vertical)*
All holes drilled at 180° azimuth
Source: *Galleon (2021)*

FIGURE 10.4 VERTICAL CROSS SECTION 464,825E – EAST PIT



Source: *Galleon (2021)*

10.3.4 Phase I and II West Pit and Zone #9 Discovery

The West Pit, which had seen significantly less historical drilling than the East Pit, was initially explored with holes WC-20-012 to WC-20-30. Hole WC-20-030 was originally planned to a depth of 64 m, but was extended to test historical intercepts to the south in holes BRS02-12 (4.06 g/t Au over 3.4 m) and TPW-10-26 (5.34 g/t Au over 4.1 m). Hole WC-20-030 intersected a broad zone of 15% to 25% sulphide mineralization, which graded 7.41 g/t Au over 9.7 m, including 14.75 g/t over 3.0 m in the hanging wall. The WC-20-030 intercept is approximately 180 m below surface and 30 m down-dip from the historical intercepts. There was a mineralized zone, referred to as VN9W, modelled during the 2013 Mineral Resource work by P&E that included the historical intercepts in BRS02-12 and TPW-10-26. As Galleon Gold defined the plunge of the zone, it became known as Zone #9 mineralization. The confirmation hole into Zone #9 was WC-20-042, collared 55 m west and 10 m north of hole -030. Zone #9 in hole WC-20-042 returned 7.44 g/t Au over 10.7 m, including two sub-intervals of 8.88 g/t Au over 3.3 m and 10.19 g/t Au over 2.9 m. The true thickness of the zone in holes WC-20-030 and WC-20-042 is estimated to be 97% to 99% of core length, which yields a GT factor (grade x thickness) of 69.4 and 78.4 for the intercepts, respectively. True thickness factor was established from the angle of sulphide mineralization to core axis, which is from 60° to 90° for Zone #9 holes, with the "core" Zone #9 mineralization angles being between 75° and 90°. A photo from Zone #9 in hole WC-20-042, showing bands of sulphide mineralization near-perpendicular to the core axis is presented in Figure 10.5. The high true thickness factor for the first two Zone #9 intercepts was further confirmation that the standard azimuth (180°) and dip (-48° to -50°) applied to most holes during the 2020 to 2021 drill program was ideal for intersecting the mineralized zones near-perpendicular.

FIGURE 10.5 CORE PHOTO – WC-20-042 ZONE #9

Source: *Galleon (2021)*
Description: *Sulphide mineralization bands/layers in hole WC-20-042 are near-perpendicular to core axis, demonstrating Zone #9's high true thickness factor.*

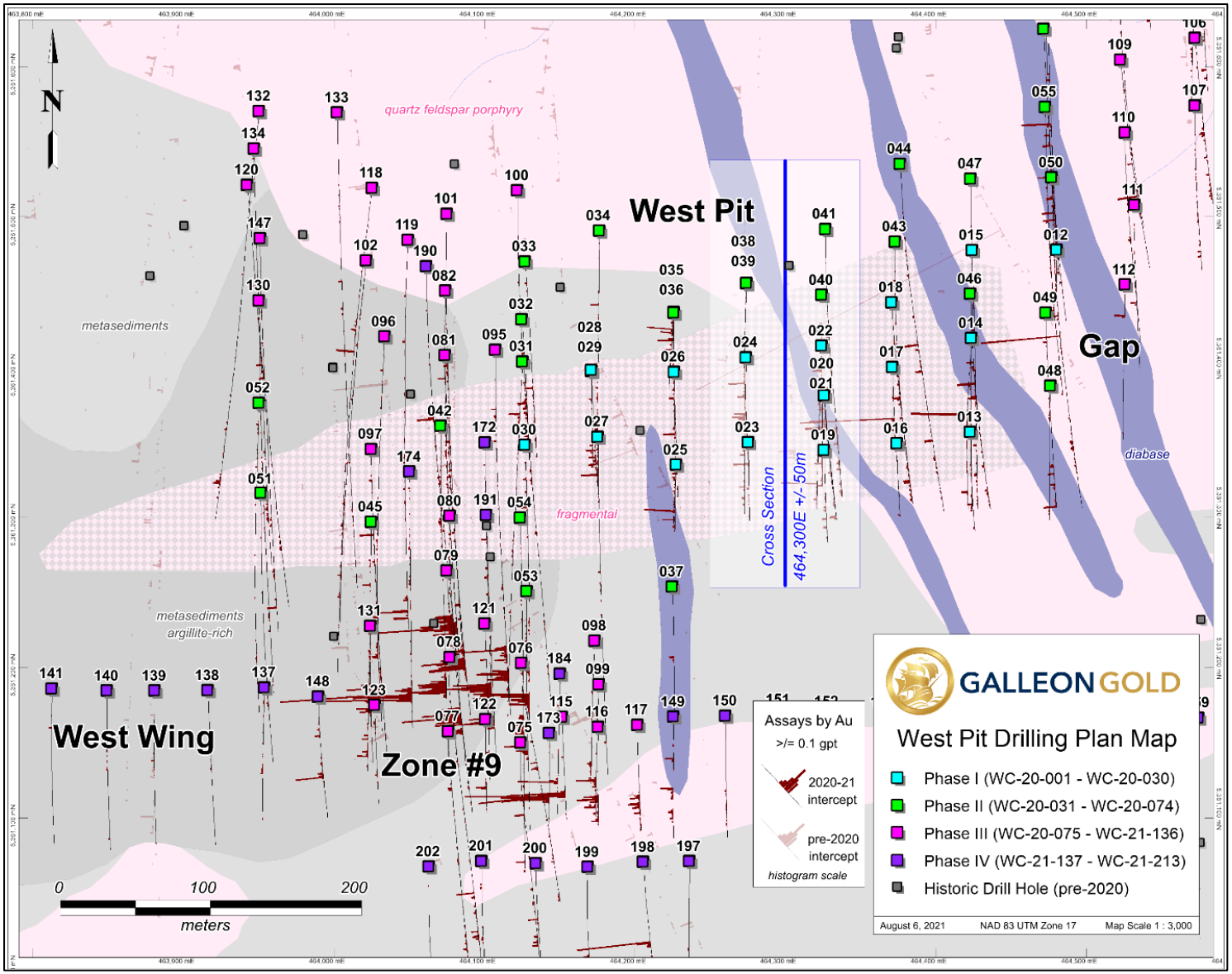
Other Zone #9 holes drilled during Phase II are WC-20-027, WC-20-031, WC-20-045, WC-20-051, WC-20-052, WC-20-053, and WC-20-054. Holes WC-20-027, WC-20-031, and WC-20-037 were extended after Zone #9 was encountered in hole WC-20-030. Of the extensions, hole WC-20-031 (collared 55 m north of hole 030) was the most successful at intersecting the high-grade zone and returned 5.87 g/t Au over 8.5 m, including 10.09 g/t Au over 2.0 m. Holes WC-20-027 and WC-20-037 were collared too far north to intersect the northwesterly plunging Zone #9, which was undetermined at this stage of the program, and WC-20-037 discovered a N-S trending diabase dike that was previously unmapped and blocky fault zones likely associated with Zone #9. Hole WC-20-045 was collared 115 m southwest of discovery hole WC-20-030, which was likely too far south to effectively intersect the plunge trend, but returned 2.92 g/t Au over 4 m. Hole WC-20-053 and WC-20-054 were collared, respectively, 50 m and 100 m south of hole WC-20-030 to intersect Zone #9 closer to surface (up-dip). Both holes encountered a broad 8-m wide zone of similar grade: 3.1 g/t Au in hole WC-20-053 and 2.63 g/t Au in hole WC-20-054. Albeit lower grade, excellent grade continuity was observed in holes WC-20-030 and WC-20-042, with no assays <1 g/t returned over the 8-m interval. With the footwall and hanging wall assays included, hole WC-20-054 grades 1.97 g/t Au over 16.5 m at a depth of 140 m below surface. Holes WC-20-051 and WC-20-052 were instrumental in understanding the plunge of Zone #9. These two holes were drilled to test the western extent of the early West Pit model and served as step-outs to test Zone #9 175 m to the west.

Holes WC-20-051 and WC-20-052 did not return any assays >1 g/t Au, but both intersected a 5-m wide zone of elevated sulphide mineralization and gold grades (0.1 g/t to 0.6 g/t) in an area where an early Zone #9 model had projected mineralization. It was later determined that the holes probably intersected Zone #9, but well into the hanging wall (south) of the main plunge trend. Refer to Table 10.4 in Section 10.3.5.3 for Zone #9 drill highlights from all phases.

Outside of Zone #9, the eastern part of the West Pit (near the diabase dike swarms that trend NNW-SSE through the Gap area) contains more gold mineralization near surface than the western part (Figures 10.6 and 10.7). This is likely related to the proximity of the main Bristol Porphyry Unit contact and possibly the diabase dikes. Drill highlights within 200 m of the surface in the West Pit and Gap areas are given in Table 10.3. Increased gold grade adjacent to diabase dikes, and sometimes within the chilled margins of the dikes, has been observed numerous times at West Cache. Gold remobilization from within the host rock by later features, such as diabase dikes, is not uncommon. One example of this effect is from hole WC-20-041, where a zone of 4.16 g/t Au over 4.5 m was intersected in silicified metasedimentary rocks at the lower contact of a diabase dike at a depth of 205 m below surface. Coarse euhedral pyrite grains up to 1 cm were observed in the chilled margin of the dike, with pyrite mineralization increasing up to 10% into the metasedimentary unit just below the diabase contact. In another example, hole WC-20-035 intersected 1.5 m of 3.76 g/t Au 2.0 m into a diabase dike, and assayed 0.752 g/t over 3.9 m into the silicified metasedimentary rocks at the lower contact. Of the three main diabase dikes associated with the West Pit and Gap Area, the easternmost dike has a unique porphryoblastic texture and is referred to as the "Snowflake Diabase". It is composed of a fine-grained dark green-gray matrix with white to apple-green feldspathic porphyroblasts of varying sizes from 0.5 cm to >6.0 cm. The porphyroblasts are subhedral to euhedral and generally decrease in size and accumulation density downhole.

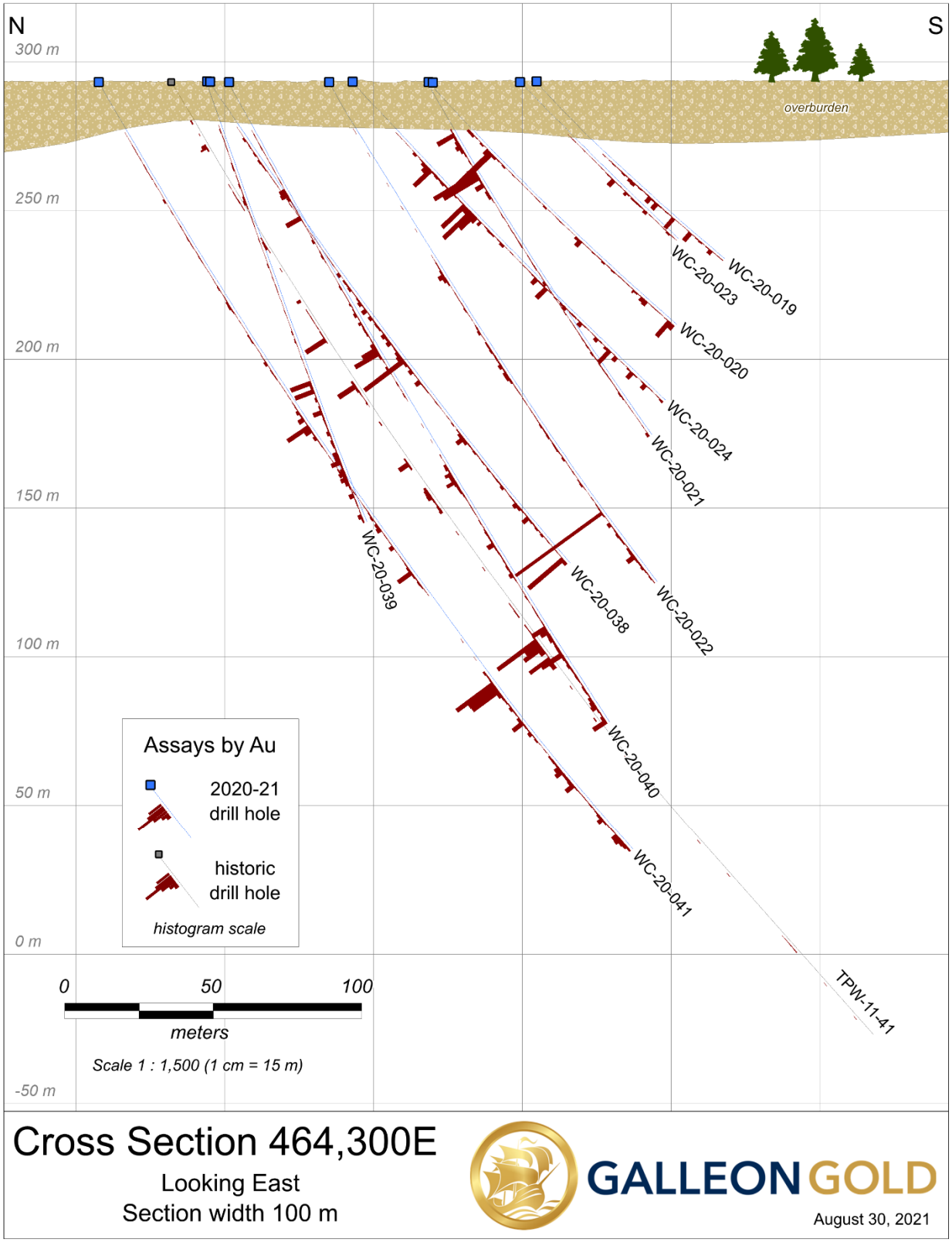
Higher-grade zones from the West Pit drilling were associated with increased chalcopyrite ± sphalerite. Hole WC-20-014 contained a zone of 10% to 15% sulphide, a mixture of pyrite and predominately "honey" sphalerite, with 10.39 g/t Au over 3.0 m. Hole WC-20-017 intersected 9.06 g/t Au over 3.0 m approximately 40 m below the surface, which contained 10% to 15% pyrite and chalcopyrite in a stringer/banded style. WC-20-022 intersected a narrow zone of 12.0 g/t Au composed of disseminated pyrite with up to 10% banded sphalerite and chalcopyrite. WC-20-025 returned a narrow, near-surface zone of 8% to 10% sulphide of predominantly pyrite with smaller amounts of sphalerite and chalcopyrite, that assayed 9.92 g/t Au over 1.50 m. WC-20-050 intersected 26.5 g/t Au over 1.0 m in the Gap area, which was associated with 15% pyrite and chalcopyrite.

FIGURE 10.6 WEST PIT DRILL HOLE PLAN



Source: *Galleon (2021)*

FIGURE 10.7 VERTICAL CROSS SECTION 464,300E – WEST PIT



Source: *Galleon (2021)*

TABLE 10.3
ASSAY HIGHLIGHTS – WEST PIT AND GAP AREA

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)[1]	Au (g/t)	Depth (m)[2]	UTM NADF 83 Z17N Easting	UM NAD83 Z17N Northing	Hole Length (m)	Dip (°)
WC-20-014	72.00	75.00	3.00	10.39	50	464,424.00	5,361,420.00	156	-45
including	72.00	73.50	1.50	18.80	50				
WC-20-015	124.00	125.00	1.00	5.89	85	464,424.25	5,361,478.59	232	-45
WC-20-017	53.20	69.00	15.80	2.18	45	464,371.00	5,361,401.00	131	-48
including	53.20	56.20	3.00	9.06	40				
WC-20-020	30.00	36.00	6.00	2.59	20	464,326.13	5,361,381.65	117	-46
WC-20-021	33.00	45.00	12.00	1.64	35	464,326.00	5,361,382.00	141	-61
including	34.50	37.50	3.00	5.10	30				
WC-20-022	170.00	173.00	3.00	3.52	145	464,324.00	5,361,415.00	201	-60
including	171.00	172.00	1.00	12.00	145				
WC-20-024	36.00	64.50	28.50	0.91	35	464,274.00	5,361,407.00	150	-46
including	55.50	62.50	7.00	2.40	45				
WC-20-025	52.50	55.50	3.00	5.01	45	464,228.00	5,361,336.00	75	-55
including	54.00	55.50	1.50	9.92	45				
WC-20-027	36.00	37.50	1.50	5.79	25	464,175.44	5,361,354.45	294	-46
WC-20-028	77.00	91.50	14.50	0.88	60	464,171.17	5,361,398.06	132	-46
WC-20-029	74.00	80.50	6.50	0.69	70	464,171.12	5,361,398.70	138	-64
WC-20-035	22.50	34.50	12.00	1.31	20	464,226.00	5,361,437.00	240	-55
including	31.50	34.50	3.00	3.59	25				
WC-20-036	21.00	45.00	24.00	1.15	30	464,226.00	5,361,437.00	141	-71
including	34.50	36.00	1.50	8.75	30				
and including	42.00	43.50	1.50	4.06	40				
WC-20-038	108.00	117.00	9.00	1.22	90	464,274.00	5,361,456.00	204	-48
including	115.50	117.00	1.50	5.57	90				
and	201.00	203.00	1.50	5.09	160				

TABLE 10.3
ASSAY HIGHLIGHTS – WEST PIT AND GAP AREA

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)[1]	Au (g/t)	Depth (m)[2]	UTM NADF 83 Z17N Easting	UM NAD83 Z17N Northing	Hole Length (m)	Dip (°)
WC-20-039	133.50	150.00	16.50	0.47	130	464274.41	5,361,456.72	159	-71
WC-20-040	100.50	107.00	6.00	1.43	90	464324.00	5,361,449.00	250	-60
	211.50	250.50	39.00	0.51	200				
WC-20-041	129.20	141.00	11.80	0.70	115	464326.79	5,361,492.43	315	-60
WC-20-043	229.50	233.00	3.00	2.09	165	464373.15	5,361,484.20	252	-48
WC-20-044	172.50	182.00	9.00	1.11	125	464376.00	5,361,536.00	321	-48
including	175.50	177.00	1.50	4.98	125				
WC-20-050	156.00	159.00	3.00	8.93	115	464477.00	5,361,527.00	312	-50
including	157.00	158.00	1.00	26.50	115				
and	253.50	263.00	9.00	0.58	185				
WC-20-055	73.00	75.00	2.00	2.09	55	464472.76	5,361,573.82	285	-50
WC-20-058	244.50	252.00	7.50	2.18	190	464474.00	5,361,722.00	360	-50
including	244.50	246.00	1.50	9.82	185				

[1] *core length reported; true thickness estimated at 94% to 97% of core length*
[2] *Depth = depth of intercept below surface (vertical)*
All holes drilled at 180° azimuth
Source: *Galleon (2021)*

10.3.5 Phase III East Pit and Zone #9 (WC-20-075 to WC-21-136, WC-21-147)

Phase III was initiated after Zone #9 was identified in hole WC-20-030 and confirmed in the holes discussed in section 10.3.2. This program was designed to test the high-grade zone along strike, down-dip and up-dip near surface. A second drill was added in mid-November 2020 to continue the delineation of the porphyry-hosted mineralization in the East Pit, whereas the first drill moved on to Zone #9 exclusively. The southern, western and far eastern areas of the East Pit were infilled at a 50 m hole-spacing resulting in an initial extension of the near-surface pit mineralization approximately 100 m to the east. Zone #9 was extended to the bedrock interface and 175 m along strike, whereas deeper drilling added over 200 m of vertical extent to the plunge of the zone. Phase III drilling took place from mid-November 2020 to early February 2021 and totalled 15,564 m.

10.3.5.1 Phase III 246-47 Zone

The second drill started with three holes just south of Bristol Creek, in the northern extent of the Bristol Porphyry Unit. Holes WC-20-083, WC-20-084 and WC-20-085 were designed to offset a historical intercept of 3.62 g/t Au over 6.0 m, including 10.96 g/t Au over 1.29 m, at a depth of 90 m in Dome Exploration hole 246-47. This higher-grade intercept is hosted in the Bristol Porphyry Unit and preceded by an intermediate volcanic unit in the historical logging. From the 2020 drilling, it was determined that the intermediate volcanic unit is a metasedimentary unit. Although individual assays ranged up to 1 g/t Au from the three 2020 drill holes in this area and valuable lithological information was gathered, higher grade gold mineralization was not found.

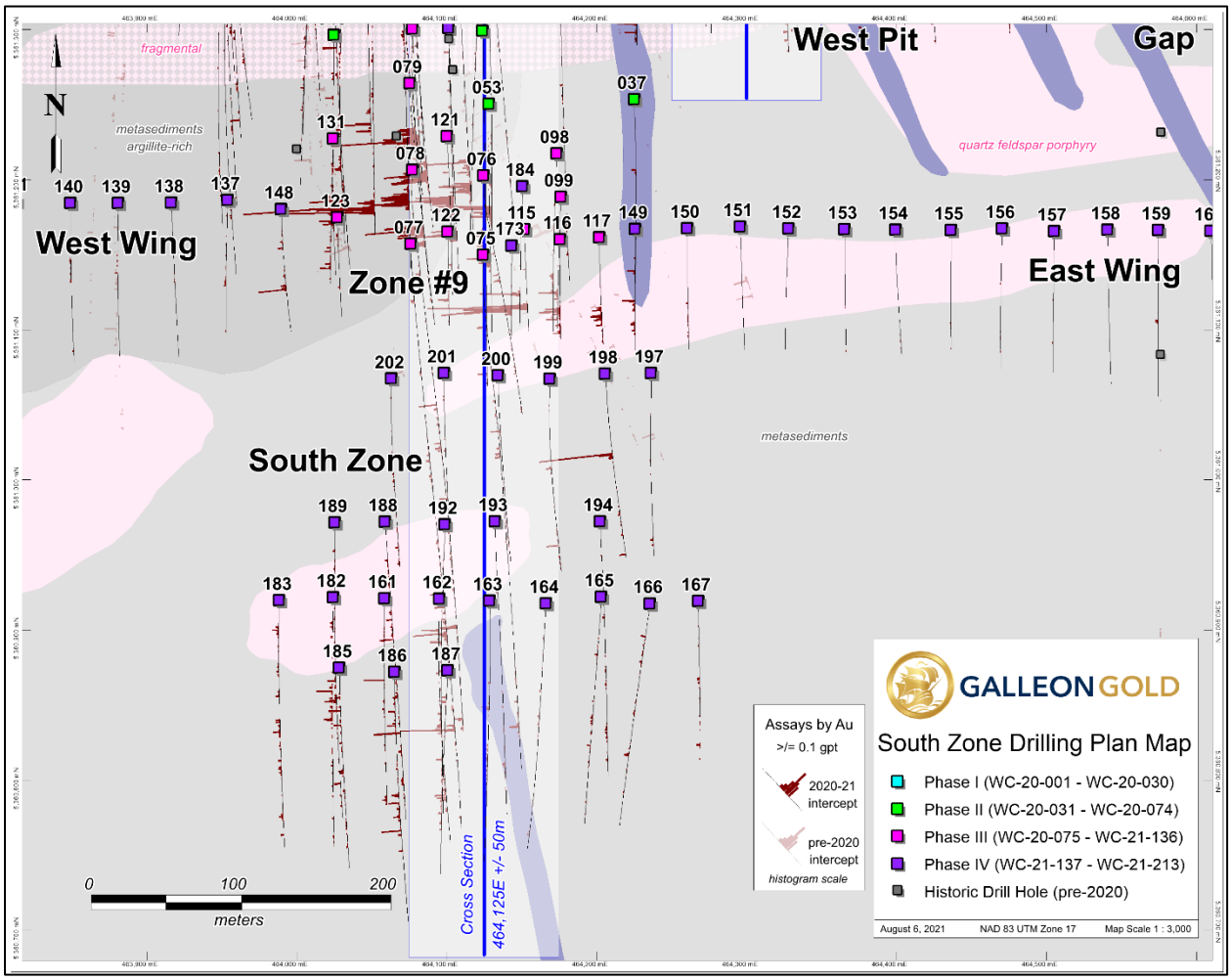
10.3.5.2 Phase III Zone #9 Near Surface and South Zone Discovery

Four holes were drilled at the beginning of Phase III to test Zone #9 approximately 50 m below surface. Hole WC-20-075, drilled 200 m south of discovery hole WC-20-030, successfully intersected the high-grade zone 10 m below the bedrock interface and returned 6.6 g/t Au over 4 m, including 10.87 g/t over 2 m. Considering that hole WC-20-075 would be the shallowest Zone #9 intercept, it was decided to extend the hole to a depth of 450 m to explore the previously untested ground to the south of Zone #9. A 180 m wide quartz feldspar porphyry body and a previously unmapped diabase dike were intersected. At 275 m below surface a metasedimentary rock-hosted zone was intersected with 3.28 g/t Au over 1.3 m. Sulphide mineralogy in this 1.3 m zone was a match for Zone #9 with banded pyrite and sphalerite mineralization. Another zone of 1.25 g/t Au over 4.5 m was encountered near the upper contact of the quartz feldspar porphyry unit at a depth of 135 m below surface.

Holes WC-20-077 and WC-20-078, drilled on the same section as Zone #9 confirmation hole WC-20-042, were extended to confirm the lithology and gold zones intersected in hole WC-20-075. Although Zone #9 was lower grade in holes WC-20-077 and WC-20-078, as compared to hole WC-20-075, both holes confirmed elevated gold mineralization at contacts between the deeper QFP and metasedimentary rock units. Hole WC-20-077 intersected a broad zone of 41.5 m grading 1.03 g/t Au from 235 m to 265 m below surface, including subintervals of 2.24 g/t Au over 4 m and 2.63 g/t Au over 7.5 m. This zone is situated at the lower contact of the

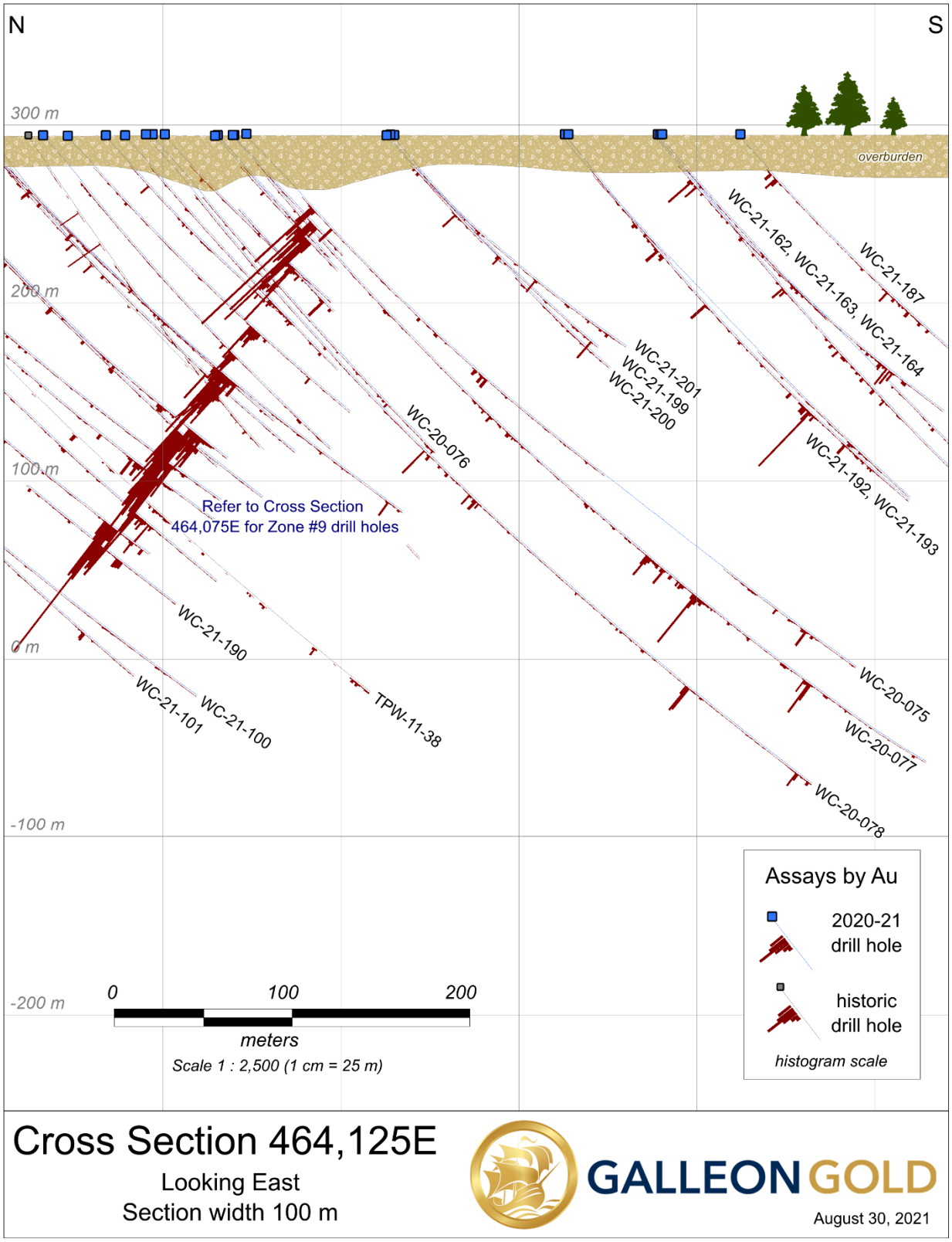
QFP unit. Significantly, at a depth of 305 m below surface, a zone of 2.67 g/t over 5.3 m was intersected, which corresponds to the deeper metasedimentary zone observed in hole WC-20-075. Similar zones were intersected in hole WC-20-078. These three deeper holes were the first indication that significant gold mineralization exists south of Zone #9; the up-dip extensions of these newly recognized zones were drill tested during Phase IV. Plan and cross-sectional views of Zone #9 and the zones discovered to the south in holes WC-20-075, WC-20-077, and WC-20-078 are presented in Figures 10.8 and 10.9.

FIGURE 10.8 SHALLOW ZONE #9 AND SOUTH ZONE DRILL HOLE PLAN



Source: *Galleon (2021)*

FIGURE 10.9 VERTICAL CROSS SECTION 464,125E – DEEP DRILLING SOUTH OF ZONE #9



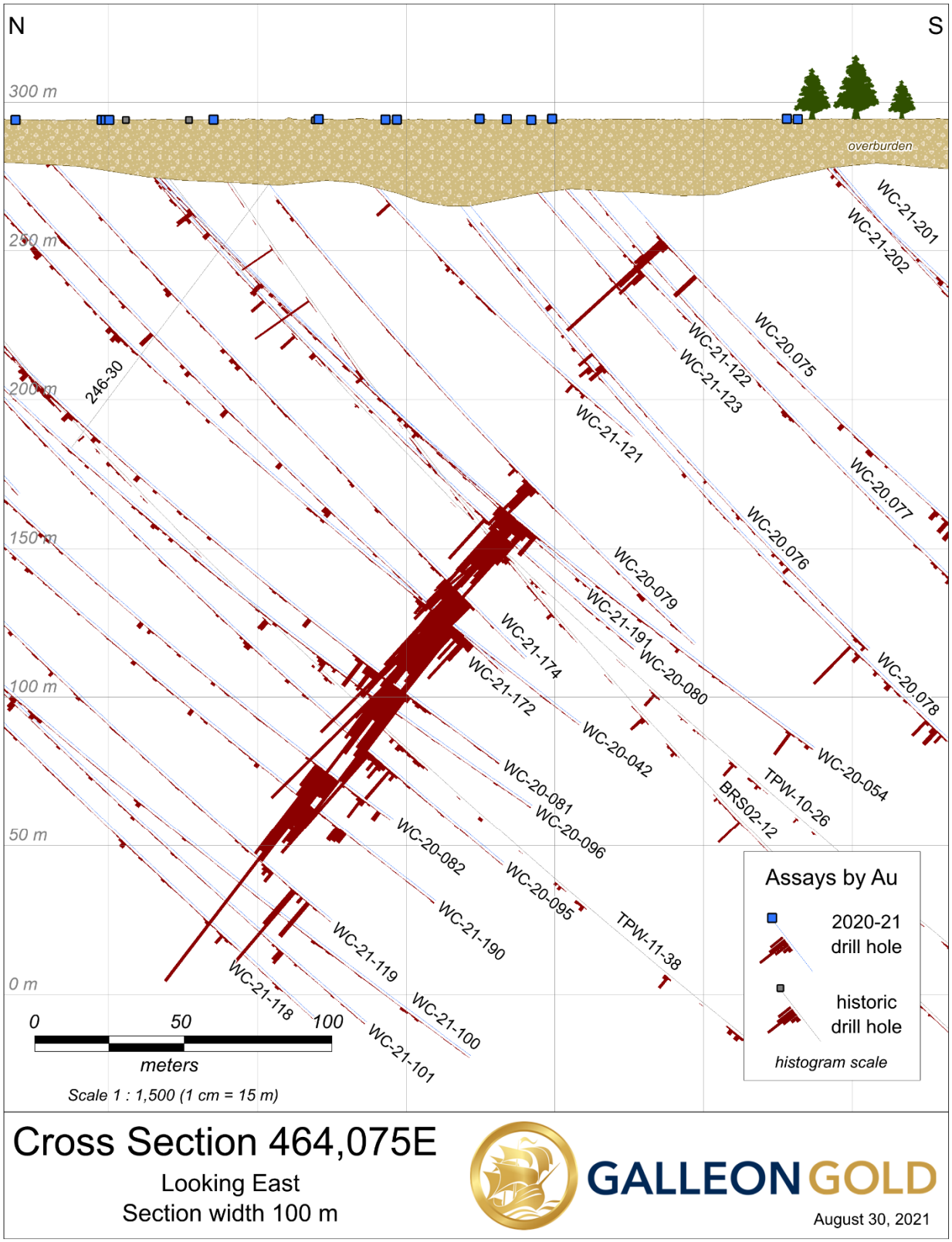
Source: *Galleon (2021)*

Nine additional holes were drilled during Phase III to define the geometry of Zone #9 near surface. Holes WC-20-098, WC-21-099, WC-21-115, WC-21-116, and WC-21-117 tested the eastern extent of the high-grade zone, which was assumed at this stage to be the top of the northwesterly plunge. Hole WC-21-115 intersected 11.25 g/t Au over 6.0 m, including 15.84 g/t Au over 4.0 m at a depth of 60 m below surface. Lower, but similar grade continuity was seen in WC-21-116 with 3.52 g/t Au over 7.0 m. Hole WC-21-117 encountered a broad zone of 1.37 g/t Au over 17.5 m, including 2.49 g/t Au over 5.0 m in intensely altered, sheared and schistose metasedimentary rocks. Hole WC-21-099 intersected 1.63 g/t over 7.0 m approximately 25 m down-dip from hole WC-21-116. Hole WC-21-098, collared 30 m north of WC-21-099, intersected the hanging wall of Zone #9 north of the main plunge. Holes WC-21-121, WC-21-122, WC-21-123, and WC-21-131 intersected the hanging wall of Zone #9.

10.3.5.3 Phase III Zone #9 "Core"

Four Zone #9 holes were drilled along section 464,075E to infill the 100 m intervals north and south of confirmation hole WC-20-042. Holes WC-20-080, WC-20-081, and WC-20-082 returned GT (grade x thickness) factors that are among the highest in Zone #9. These holes defined what is referred to as the "core" of Zone #9, 180 m to 240 m below surface (Figure 10.10). Assay results are summarized in Table 10.4. Hole WC-20-080 returned 5.8 g/t Au over 14.0 m, including 10.27 g/t Au over 5.0 m. Hole WC-20-081 intersected 8.68 g/t Au over 10.0 m, including 12.25 g/t Au over 2.0 m. Hole WC-20-082 returned the second highest Zone #9 GT value to-date, with 9.4 g/t Au over 10.0 m, including a sub-interval of 16.4 g/t Au over 4.0 m at a depth of 235 m below surface.

FIGURE 10.10 VERTICAL CROSS SECTION 464,075E – ZONE #9



Source: *Galleon (2021)*

TABLE 10.4
ASSAY HIGHLIGHTS – ZONE #9

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)[1]	Au (g/t)	Depth (m)[2]	UTM NAD83 Z17N Easting	UTM NAD83 Z17N Northing	Hole Length (m)	Dip (°)
WC-20-030	234.00	243.70	9.70	7.16	180	464,127.12	5,361,348.97	261	-48
including	234.00	237.00	3.00	14.75	175				
WC-20-031	274.50	283.00	8.50	5.87	200	464,125.40	5,361,404.34	315	-45
WC-20-042	237.00	247.70	10.70	7.44	185	464,071.04	5,361,361.59	300	-50
including	239.80	243.10	3.30	8.88					
and including	244.80	247.70	2.90	10.19	190				
WC-20-045	189.00	193.00	4.00	2.92	145	464,024.83	5,361,297.23	240	-50
WC-20-053	148.00	156.00	8.00	3.06	110	464,128.35	5,361,251.14	222	-46
including	148.00	149.00	1.00	7.53	105				
WC-20-054	190.00	198.00	8.00	2.63	140	464,123.92	5,361,300.07	318	-46
including	190.00	192.00	2.00	4.64	135				
WC-20-075	54.00	58.00	4.00	6.60	40	464,124.34	5,361,150.67	456	-48
including	55.00	57.00	2.00	10.87					
WC-20-076	107.80	110.00	2.20	1.61	80	464,124.79	5,361,203.42	240	-48
WC-20-077	58.9.0	61.50	2.60	2.60	45	464,076.15	5,361,158.15	528	-48
WC-20-078	108.00	110.00	2.00	1.19	80	464,077.15	5,361,207.21	525	-48
WC-20-079	161.00	166.00	5.00	3.37	120	464,075.30	5,361,264.89	240	-48
including	162.00	163.00	1.00	6.43					
WC-20-080	185.00	199.00	14.00	5.80	145	464,077.30	5,361,301.22	252	-48
including	190.00	195.00	5.00	10.27					
and including	190.00	199.00	9.00	8.25					
WC-20-081	276.00	286.00	10.00	8.68	210	464,073.98	5,361,408.58	324	-48
including	279.00	281.00	2.00	12.04					
and including	284.00	286.00	2.00	12.25					
WC-20-082	310.00	320.00	10.00	9.40	235	464,074.17	5,361,451.46	342	-48

TABLE 10.4
ASSAY HIGHLIGHTS – ZONE #9

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)[1]	Au (g/t)	Depth (m)[2]	UTM NAD83 Z17N Easting	UTM NAD83 Z17N Northing	Hole Length (m)	Dip (°)
including	312.00	316.00	4.00	16.40					
WC-20-095	290.00	302.00	12.00	2.85	235	464,107.35	5,361,412.29	351	-53
including	290.00	299.00	9.00	3.24					
WC-20-097	224.00	234.00	10.00	7.66	175	464,024.84	5,361,346.27	285	-50
including	231.00	233.00	2.00	21.89	180				
WC-21-099	94.50	101.50	7.00	1.63	75	464,176.23	5,361,189.31	132	-48
including	96.50	98.50	2.00	4.09	70				
WC-21-115	75.00	81.00	6.00	11.25	60	464,151.76	5,361,167.79	102	-48
including	76.00	80.00	4.00	15.84					
WC-21-116	69.00	76.00	7.00	3.52	55	464,175.66	5,361,161.06	99	-48
including	72.00	74.00	2.00	6.26					
WC-21-117	67.50	85.00	17.50	1.37	60	464,201.85	5,361,162.29	102	-48
including	75.00	80.00	5.00	2.49					
WC-21-119	358.00	360.00	2.00	7.93	280	464,049.38	5,361,485.36	375	-51
and	364.50	366.00	1.50	4.90	285				
WC-21-148	76.00	81.00	5.00	2.78	60	463,989.66	5,361,181.26	120	-48
including	80.00	81.00	1.00	9.29					
WC-21-149	71.90	74.00	2.10	3.17	55	464,225.83	5,361,167.85	120	-48
including	71.90	73.00	1.10	4.31					
WC-21-172	230.00	245.00	15.00	6.10	175	464,100.50	5,361,350.52	261	-48
including	231.00	238.00	7.00	9.89					
WC-21-173	63.60	69.60	6.00	9.37	50	464,143.37	5,361,156.89	90	-48
including	63.60	67.60	4.00	13.19					
WC-21-174	211.00	224.04	13.04	8.28	160	464,050.39	5,361,331.18	249	-48
including	218.00	224.04	6.04	14.58	165				
WC-21-184	100.00	105.00	5.00	3.70	75	464,150.49	5,361,196.38	132	-48

TABLE 10.4
ASSAY HIGHLIGHTS – ZONE #9

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)[1]	Au (g/t)	Depth (m)[2]	UTM NAD83 Z17N Easting	UTM NAD83 Z17N Northing	Hole Length (m)	Dip (°)
including	102.00	105.00	3.00	5.85	80				
WC-21-190	326.62	334.50	7.88	3.74	260	464,061.43	5,361,467.79	384	-51
including	327.30	333.00	5.70	4.96					
WC-21-191	188.00	195.00	7.00	6.88	140	464,101.42	5,361,301.75	231	-46
including	192.00	194.00	2.00	13.83					

[1] *core length reported; true thickness estimated at 95% to 99% of core length*
[2] *Depth = metres below surface (vertical)*
All holes drilled at 180° azimuth
Source: *Galleon (2021)*

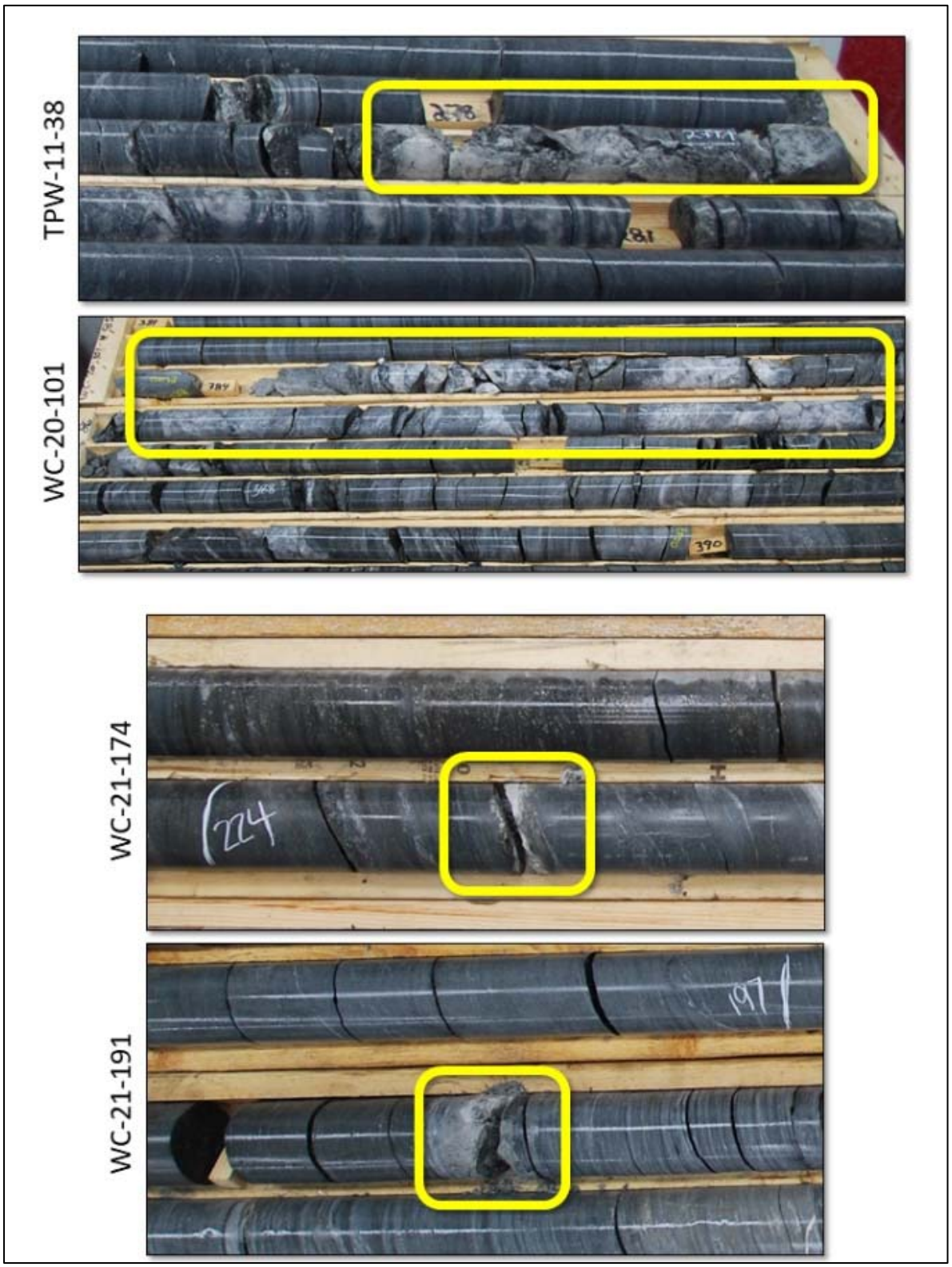
Holes WC-20-095, WC-20-096, and WC-20-097 were planned to test the Zone #9 core area to the east and west of holes WC-20-042 and WC-20-081. Of these, the most successful was hole WC-20-097 with 7.66 g/t Au over 10.0 m, including a subinterval of 21.89 g/t Au over 2.0 m, which was collared 50 m north of hole WC-20-045 drilled during Phase II (Table 10.4). Hole WC-20-097 contains the highest gold value returned during the 2020 to 2021 drill program, a 34 g/t interval over 1 m, containing 20% to 25% sulphide. Up to 5% chalcopyrite was logged in this interval, which further highlights the association of chalcopyrite with elevated gold grade spikes at West Cache. Hole WC-20-095 intersected 3.24 g/t Au over 9.0 m, with 15.00 g/t Au over 1.0 m in a zone containing up to 25% pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization (see Figure 7.18).

10.3.5.4 Phase III Zone #9 Deep

Zone #9 was explored at depth, both north and west of hole WC-20-082, with 11 holes during Phase III drilling. Hole WC-20-082 was the best Zone #9 intercept at this stage of the program. Although significant drilling had been completed, the orientation of the deeper high-grade extension of the system was undetermined at this time. Company geologists were considering two models: 1) Zone #9 plunges NW toward the West Deep gold zone; or 2) the plunge was more NNW toward a historical intercept in TPW-15-120 of 4.85 g/t Au over 4.6 m, including 10.59 g/t Au over 1.9 m, at 550 m below surface.

To address the deep extension question, holes WC-21-100, WC-21-101, and WC-21-102 were drilled as a fence on 100 m intervals north and west of hole WC-20-082. Hole 101 intersected 1.45 g/t Au over 2.0 m approximately 45 m down-dip from Zone #9 in hole WC-20-082 (Figure 10.10). This zone aligns with the footwall zones in WC-20-082 and WC-20-190 (drilled during Phase IV), 15 m below the target depth of Zone #9 as projected from hole WC-20-082. A significant fault zone over a 4 m interval was intersected below the Zone #9 intercept in hole WC-21-101, which contained quartz-carbonate flooding, blocky broken core, and gouge. This same 4 m to 8 m wide fault zone was logged in several other 2020-2021 and historical holes in the deeper, down-plunge area of Zone #9. The broader fault zone was also logged in nearer-surface holes that intersected Zone #9 off-plunge, such as WC-20-045 and WC-20-027. This fault may have a significant impact on Zone #9 at depth. Company geologists refer to the fault's impact on 2020 holes WC-20-045 and WC-20-027 as a "spreading" of Zone #9 mineralization, which was represented as disruption to the zone's signature grade continuity. The mineralized zone was wide, but lower-grade and included sections of relatively barren rock. This fault zone may be the same structure that is referred to as the Zone #9 "footwall" fault referred to in Sections 7.4.4 and 10.3.6 (Phase IV Wing Program), which appears as a 2 cm to 10 cm wide zone of gouge, without quartz-carbonate flooding, in the high-grade parts of the zone. Both types of faults are roughly bedding parallel. Photos of the footwall faults observed in Zone #9 are demonstrated in Figure 10.11.

FIGURE 10.11 ZONE #9 FOOTWALL FAULTS



Source: *Galleon (2021)*
Description: *Core photo representations of footwall faults seen in Zone #9.*

Holes WC-21-118, WC-21-119, and WC-21-133 were drilled 40 m, 80 m and 140 m, respectively, northwest of hole WC-20-082 in another attempt to locate the main plunge of Zone #9 at depth. Hole WC-21-118 intersected a 6.83 m wide zone of 0.339 g/t Au approximately 60 m down-dip from hole WC-20-082. Hole WC-21-119 returned 3.03 g/t Au over 8.0 m, including 7.93 g/t Au over 2.0 m, producing the best down-dip Zone #9 intercept to date below hole WC-20-082. Zone #9 in hole WC-21-119 was intersected 15 m downhole from the projected target, suggesting that Zone #9 has been structurally impacted. A blocky fault with gouge and quartz-carbonate flooding was encountered in Zone #9's footwall. A sample from this fault zone assayed 4.9 g/t Au, which was notable as late fault zones within Zone #9 do not typically return significant gold grades. Hole 133 intersected a 5.5 m low-grade zone (0.11 g/t Au) in the hanging wall to Zone #9.

WC-21-120, WC-21-130, WC-21-132, WC-21-134, and WC-21-147 were drilled in a N-S fence at 25 - 40 m intervals north of Phase I holes WC-20-051 and WC-20-052. These holes intersected a 4 m to 8 m wide zone of mineralization at the expected depth of Zone #9. Hole WC-21-132 returned 0.978 g/t Au over 7.8 m, including 1.74 g/t Au over 3.8 m. Although, this fence of western Zone #9 holes did not intersect the broad, quartz-carbonate flooded fault in the footwall as in the initial deeper holes into Zone #9, a narrow gouge-filled fault was intersected in the core of Zone #9. Holes WC-21-132 and WC-21-134 bottomed in a QFP body.

It is recommended that structural re-logging be completed for all Zone #9 holes to ascertain the importance and impact of the two types of footwall faults, and to identify any cross cutting structural relationships with low-angle features. West Deep holes TPW-10-09 and its wedge-holes 200 m to the west, should be included in the structural relogging program since they are the nearest significant intercepts on-trend with Zone #9. It should be noted that approximately 450 m of untested ground exists to the west of holes WC-21-132 and WC-21-133, while another 250 m of unexplored ground exists to the north.

10.3.5.5 Phase III East Pit

After completing the initial three holes, WC-20-083 to WC-20-085, the second drill moved south into the East Pit area to follow-up on targets generated during Phase I and II in the Bristol Porphyry Unit. Holes WC-20-086 to WC-20-094 and WC-21-136 tested the southern part of the East Pit where gaps in drilling existed. Hole WC-20-088 intersected two near-surface zones: 1) 2.54 g/t Au over 3.0 m at 45 m below surface and 2) 1.00 g/t over 15.0 m at 65 m below surface. These intercepts extended models generated from hole WC-20-003 up-dip by approximately 80 m. Hole WC-20-091, drilled along the East Pit "feeder line" intersected 1.5 m of 14 g/t Au at 80 m below surface. This interval contained a 25 cm wide zone with up to 20% sulphide, including semi-massive chalcopyrite. As drilling progressed to the south of the East Pit, increased intercalation between the QFP rocks and metasedimentary rocks was noted in the core logging – significant in that this type of bedding appears to offer a favorable lithological environment for gold mineralization at West Cache. The 14 g/t intercept appears to be directly associated with the metasedimentary rocks in this area.

Holes WC-21-103 to WC-21-112 focused on the southwestern portion of the East Pit and the Gap area. Hole WC-21-106 intersected 1.16 g/t Au over 4.0 m at a depth of 65 m below surface. WC-20-109 intersected a band of pyrite that ran 6.64 g/t Au over 1.5 m at a depth of 115 m below surface. Holes WC-21-108 to WC-21-112 intersected wide intervals of the signature

"Snowflake Diabase" in the Gap area. At the diabase upper contact in hole WC-21-112, a 2.13 g/t Au interval was returned over 3 m, which contained 1 cm size euhedral pyrite grains.

10.3.5.6 Phase III East Pit Extension

Holes WC-21-113, WC-21-114, WC-21-124 to WC-21-129, and WC-21-135 tested the initial eastern extension of the East Pit. The East Pit Extension is defined as the area east of the first two holes drilled during the 2020-2021 program, WC-20-001 and WC-20-002, and east of the NW-SE trending diabase dike (Figures 10.2 and 10.3). This area had not previously been drill tested near-surface, but contains deeper intercepts from historical drilling in 2010, 2013 and 2017. Historical models interpreted the mineralized zones to have a distinctive bend from E-W to NE in this area, but the 2021 drilling interpretation confirmed the more common E-W orientation. Hole WC-21-113 intersected 3.75 g/t Au over 4.5 m at a depth of 95 m below surface. Hole WC-21-114 contained several scattered 2 g/t to 3 g/t intercepts within 55 m of the surface. WC-21-125 intersected a broad zone of lower-grade mineralization containing 0.635 g/t Au over 21 m, including 1.11 g/t Au over 6.0 m, approximately 95 m below surface. Holes WC-21-126, WC-21-128, and WC-21-129 intersected narrow zones of 5 g/t to 6 g/t Au from 70 m to 100 m below surface. WC-21-135 contained a zone of 0.978 g/t over 8.0 m, including three 2 g/t to 3 g/t intercepts at a depth of 80 m below surface, and 2.03 g/t over 7 m that included 7.55 g/t Au over 1.15 m at 115 m below surface.

10.3.6 Phase IV Wings, South Zone and East Pit Extension (WC-21-137 to WC-21-146, WC-21-148 to WC-21-213)

Phase IV drilling began in late January 2021 and continued to the end of the 2020-2021 drill program in April 2021. The Wings, South Zone, and East Pit Extension areas were targeted to follow-up on drill intercepts from the first three phases. Two Zone #9 infill holes, one deep and one shallow, and four HQ-sized metallurgical holes were also drilled, totalling 13,784 m of drilling during Phase IV.

10.3.6.1 Phase IV Wing Program

After the first drill completed hole WC-21-147 (a deeper Zone #9 hole) and the second drill completed WC-21-136 in the East Pit, both drills moved on to the Wing Program ("Wings"). The Wings were designed to test east and west, along lithologic strike from the same stratigraphic position as Zone #9, with the objective of locating another higher-grade mineralized zone near surface. A 35 m hole-spacing was chosen so that drilling would not miss intersecting a zone with a narrow strike extent. The Wing holes averaged 150 m in length. The first drill moved east from hole WC-21-117 along northing 5,361,170 and the second drill moved westward from hole WC-21-123 on northing 5,361,185. The near surface expression of Zone #9 was extended along strike by over 200 m during by the Wing program, with most of this increased strike extent to the west due to Zone #9's northwesterly plunge. For approximately 60 m to the east and 175 m to the west Zone #9 was intersected at the anticipated depth, as evidenced by an area of elevated sulphide mineralization and other distinguishing visual cues utilized during earlier drilling of the zone. As observed in prior Zone #9 drill holes, a 2 cm to 10 cm wide zone of gouge (Figure 10.11) is present in the lower part of Zone #9, though it does not always truncate the high-grade mineralization. Additionally, a 30 cm to 40 cm zone of intense, pervasive sericite alteration is

present 5 m to 10 m into the footwall of Zone #9 (Figure 7.16). These marker horizons were critical during the early stages of the Wing Program to determine the near-surface strike extent of Zone #9.

10.3.6.2 Phase IV East Wing

Holes WC-21-149 to WC-21-160, WC-21-168 to WC-21-171, and WC-21-175 to WC-21-181 made up the East Wing drill program. Holes WC-21-149 and WC-21-150 extended Zone #9 approximately 60 m to the east, with hole WC-21-149 returning 3.17 g/t Au over 2.1 m, which is part of a broader mineralized zone of 1.01 g/t Au over 10.6 m. As drilling progressed to the east and out of Zone #9, mineralization and gold grade tapered. A QFP unit was encountered in the upper parts of the East Wing holes west of hole WC-21-159 (the Gap Area). East of hole WC-21-159, metasedimentary rocks are the dominant lithology and sulphide mineralization increases. The Bristol Fault was identified in the central part of the East Wing and was further defined by the Phase IV South Zone drilling described below. The eastern extent of the East Wing is projected to approximately intercept the N-S East Pit "feeder line". The objective of this East Wing drilling was to continue the East Wing through the N-S line of higher-grade mineralization encountered 350 m to the north in the East Pit. Increased sulphide mineralization and elevated gold grades were intersected in the easternmost holes, including holes WC-21-171, WC-21-177, WC-21-178, WC-21-179, WC-21-180, and WC-21-181, relative to the other East Wing holes outside of Zone #9. Gold grades range from 0.5 g/t Au over 10.0 m to 2 g/t Au over 2.0 m in this area, with several intercepts from 1 g/t to 5 g/t Au. There is a significant lithological contact between the Porcupine sediments and the Bristol Porphyry Unit in this area, which may contribute to the increase in mineralization. An increase in structure and carbonate alteration were observed in the easternmost East Wing holes, which is likely related to the Bristol Fault that transects the area. Mineralization was comprised of pyrite, red sphalerite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite, similar to that found in the South Zone. Further exploration of the metasedimentary rock/porphyry rock contact in this area, both north and south of the East Wing holes, is recommended.

10.3.6.3 Phase IV West Wing

Holes WC-21-148 and WC-21-137 to WC-21-146 make up the West Wing drill program. Zone #9's hanging wall, located southeast of the main plunge of mineralization, was intersected in holes WC-21-148 and WC-21-137 to WC-21-140. Hole WC-21-148 returned 2.78 g/t Au over 5.0 m, including 9.29 g/t Au over 1.0 m. Hole WC-21-137, drilled 35 m west of hole WC-21-148, intersected 0.450 g/t Au over 6.0 m. West of Zone #9, lesser sulphide mineralization and gold grades were encountered, with the best interval intersected in hole WC-21-146, which returned 0.595 g/t Au over 3.0 m in a zone of 5% to 10% "blebby" pyrite 13 m below surface. The West Wing and Zone #9 drilling assisted in defining an argillite-rich area in the Porcupine Assemblage. Holes WC-21-139 and WC-21-140 bottomed in a previously unmapped QFP unit. Overburden thickness toward the end of the West Wing was the lowest of any area drilled during the 2020-2021 program, averaging 8 m in the westernmost holes. Overall, overburden in the West Wing area is 8 m to 10 m thick on average, compared to 18 m to 22 m in the East Wing.

The first visible gold ("VG") encountered during the 2020-2021 drill program was in East Wing hole WC-21-142 at a depth of 64 m below surface. Two mm-size specks of VG were observed in a 2 cm wide translucent smoky quartz vein at a very low angle to core axis and logged as a cross

cutting vein. The vein was rimmed with 3 mm to 4 mm of pyrite. The VG interval graded 3.29 g/t Au over 0.5 m. Although VG has been observed on the Property in historical drill programs, most of the gold mineralization drilled in 2020-2021 was of the sulphide-rich "shear" zone type and commonly associated with base metals. Discovery of these low-angle mineralized fault and vein features, particularly in new areas of the property, highlights the potential for discovery of the more classic vein style gold systems common to the Porcupine Gold Camp. The lithological contact between the argillite-rich metasedimentary rocks and the QFP discovered in holes WC-21-139 and WC-21-140, may be a promising area to follow-up with future exploration programs south of the West Wing.

10.3.6.4 Phase IV South Zone

Following the discovery of the South Zone during Phase III drilling, a fence of seven holes was designed to test the lithology and up-dip extensions of deeper gold mineralization encountered between 275 m and 365 m below surface in holes WC-20-075, WC-20-077 and WC-20-078. Holes WC-21-161 to WC-21-167 were drilled in an E-W fence pattern 190 m south of Zone #9. Holes WC-21-161 and WC-21-162 intersected the deeper gold zone found in holes WC-20-075, WC-20-077, and WC-20-078 at the expected depth of -130 and -140 m below surface, with 0.86 g/t Au over 5.0 m in hole WC-21-161 and 1.28 g/t Au over 10.0 m in hole WC-21-162. Both intercepts contained up to 20% sulphide, with sphalerite as the dominant sulphide and smaller amounts of pyrite and pyrrhotite. Hole WC-21-161 intersected 6.82 g/t Au over 0.75 m at a depth of 60 m below surface and WC-21-162 encountered a broad zone of mineralization, grading 1.73 g/t Au over 6 m (including 5.84 g/t Au over 1 m and 2.86 g/t Au over 1 m) just below the bedrock interface. Overall, near-surface sulphide mineralization in the South Zone drill holes was encouraging when compared with other areas drilled outside of the East Pit, West Pit, and the top of Zone #9.

Holes WC-21-182 and WC-21-183 were drilled on the same E-W fence to the west of hole WC-21-161, whereas WC-21-185, WC-21-186, and WC-21-187 were drilled 50 m south of holes WC-21-161 and WC-21-162 to test the gold zones nearer-surface. Multiple mineralized intervals were intersected, ranging from broad lower-grade zones to higher-grade narrow zones. At 25 m below surface, hole WC-21-183 intersected 0.79 g/t Au over 8.9 m, including 1.02 g/t Au over 4.4 m. Hole WC-21-185 returned 1.44 g/t Au over 5 m at a depth of 35 m below surface. Hole WC-21-186 returned several intervals ranging from 1 g/t to 6.5 g/t Au between 85 m and 120 m below surface, including 6.47 g/t Au over 1 m. This higher-grade intercept was associated with pyrite and chalcopyrite. Hole WC-21-187 intersected 1.13 g/t Au over 6.5 m at the bedrock interface (20 m below surface).

A fence of holes, WC-21-188, WC-21-189, and WC-21-193 to WC-21-194, was drilled 50 m north of the initial E-W fence to test the near-surface intercepts down-dip. These holes encountered multiple gold zones from the bedrock interface to a depth of 200 m below surface, with over 30% of the assays grading over 0.1 g/t Au. Holes WC-21-188 and WC-21-189 intercepted mineralized intervals ranging from 0.5 to 1.0 g/t Au over lengths of 5.0 m to 10.0 m, whereas hole WC-21-192 returned 2.53 g/t Au over 9.0 m, including 13.9 g/t Au over 1.0 m.

Holes WC-21-197 to WC-21-202 were drilled 40 m south of Zone #9 and 150 m north of the initial South Zone fence, where a 180 m gap in drilling existed. These holes would also test the upper contact of the QFP unit identified in deep holes WC-20-075, WC-20-077, and WC-20-078. Hole WC-21-198 returned 6.03 g/t Au over 5.5 m, including 14.54 g/t Au over 2.0 m at a depth of 65 m below surface. A 1.0 m interval of 24.5 g/t Au was encountered in hole WC-21-198, ranking as one of the ten highest grade Au assays returned from the 2020-2021 program, with most of the others belonging to Zone #9. This sample is associated with a 25 cm-wide brittle fault and quartz-carbonate vein hosted in argillite. The 5.5 m interval contained up to 5% sulphide in stringer and fracture-filling styles. High-grade spikes at West Cache are associated with higher concentrations of sulphide, including chalcopyrite. This high-grade zone encountered in hole WC-21-198 could benefit from further structural study that should include the entire South Zone area. Other intercepts from the northern fence of the South Zone drilling include: 1) 1.0 g/t Au over 4.0 m, including 3.29 g/t Au over 1.0 m, in hole WC-21-200 at a depth of 45 m below surface; and 2) 1.62 g/t Au over 2.0 m in hole WC-21-201 at a depth of 80 m.

10.3.6.5 Phase IV East Pit Extension

Drilling in the East Pit Extension area continued during Phase IV after favourable near-surface results were returned from Phase III holes. Holes WC-21-195, WC-21-196, and WC-21-203 to WC-21-213 make up the Phase IV East Pit Extension program and average 170 m in length. Holes WC-21-195, WC-21-196 and WC-21-203 to WC-21-210 infilled the remainder of a "peninsula" of high ground between two E-W streams in the area. Holes WC-21-211 to WC-21-213 were drilled south of the lower stream in an area that was previously untested. Holes WC-21-209 and WC-21-210 encountered a sand seam in the drilling and both holes terminated before target depth was reached. Holes WC-21-210 and WC-21-211 intersected the SE-NW trending diabase that serves as the defining feature between the East Pit and the East Pit Extension. QFP lithology and mineralization were consistent with that in the East Pit. Holes WC-21-212 and WC-21-213 confirmed a 40 m wide metasedimentary unit that was intersected in deeper historical drilling. Glacial overburden in the East Pit Extension area is similar to that found nearby in the East Pit like that of the eastern part of the East Pit with an average thickness of 30 m.

Highlights from hole WC-21-195 include 1.97 g/t Au over 2.0 m just below the bedrock interface and 1.17 g/t Au over 4.5 m at a depth of 110 m, which is part of a broader mineralized zone that graded 0.624 g/t Au over 14.0 m. Hole WC-21-196 returned 1.07 g/t Au over 4.0 m at 50 m below surface in a wider lower-grade zone of 0.595 g/t Au over 15.0 m. Hole WC-21-203 contained multiple gold zones from a depth of 30 m to 135 m below surface, including 1.31 g/t Au over the first 10 m of the hole, which contained 1.0 m intervals of 2.33 g/t Au and 7.02 g/t Au. Hole WC-21-203 intersected a broader zone of mineralization grading 0.822 g/t Au over 12.0 m, including 1.13 g/t Au over 5.5 m, at a depth of 90 m below surface. WC-21-205 also intersected several zones to a depth of 100 m below surface, including 1.09 g/t Au over 4.0 m just below the bedrock interface and 2.32 g/t Au over 4.0 m, including 8.44 g/t Au over 1.0 m, at a depth of 45 m. Hole WC-21-205 encountered a zone at 85 m below surface containing 1.51 g/t over 5.5 m, including 4.39 g/t over 1 m. Hole WC-21-208 intersected 1.25 g/t Au over 9.0 m at the bedrock interface, including 2.53 g/t Au over 3.0 m, and hole WC-21-209 returned 1.23 g/t Au over 4.45 m within the first three samples at the top of the hole.

Over two square kilometres of West Cache ground (patented and unpatented) between the East Pit Extension and the Mattagami River have not been explored, aside from four widely-spaced Dome holes drilled in the 1980s. Refer to Section 10.5 for recommendations on follow-up exploration in this area.

10.3.6.6 Zone #9 Infill and Metallurgical Holes

Hole WC-21-184 was drilled to intersect Zone #9 near-surface and approximately 20 m down-dip from hole WC-21-115. Company geologists wanted to confirm the zone's geometry as it appeared to pinch between the bedrock interface and the "core" Zone #9 area. Zone #9 in hole WC-21-184 returned 3.7 g/t Au over 5.0 m, with a sub-interval of 8.15 g/t Au over 2.0 m. It was determined that the main plunge of the zone was likely intersected by hole WC-21-184, and intercepts in holes WC-21-099 and WC-20-076 (25 m east and west, respectively) were slightly off-plunge. Hole WC-21-190 was drilled between holes WC-20-082 and WC-21-119 to intersect a deeper part of the zone, in order to better understand the geometry at depth. Hole WC-21-190 intersected Zone #9 approximately 25 m up-dip from the target, due to hole flattening at depth. It returned 4.96 g/t Au over 5.7 m, including a subinterval of 5.71 g/t Au over 2.7 m. A footwall interval of 1.59 g/t Au over 4.5 m was intersected, which corresponds to the footwall zone 12 m up-dip in hole WC-20-082 of 1.25 g/t Au over 3.0 m.

Four HQ-sized metallurgical holes ("MET holes") were drilled into Zone #9 during Phase IV. Except for holes WC-20-095, WC-21-190, and a few near-surface holes, Zone #9 had predominantly been drilled at a 50 m spacing. The MET holes targeted sections in between the 50-m grid and were successful in intersecting the high-grade zone along the main plunge. WC-21-172, collared in between discovery hole WC-20-030 and confirmation hole WC-20-042, intersected 15.0 m of 6.10 g/t Au, with 9.89 g/t Au over 7.0 m in the hanging wall. Hole WC-21-173, drilled to intersect the near-surface expression of Zone #9, confirmed a narrower interval of 9.37 g/t Au over 6.0 m, which confirmed the geometry of the zone near the bedrock interface. Hole WC-21-174 was collared between holes WC-20-080 and WC-20-097, near the western "core" of Zone #9, and returned 8.28 g/t Au over 13.04 m, with the footwall grading 14.58 g/t over 6.04 m. Hole WC-21-191, drilled between holes WC-20-080 and WC-20-054, intersected 6.88 g/t Au over 7.0 m, including 13.83 g/t Au over 2.0 m.

10.4 DRILLING, SAMPLING, OR RECOVERY FACTORS

There are no known drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of West Cache results. Core recovery is estimated to be over 93% based on measurements of recovered core within each 3 m drill run. A conservative rock quality designation (RQD) averages 67% as determined from measuring any core piece ≥10 cm. RQD measurements were collected for 210 of the 213 holes drilled during the 2020-2021 program and for holes re-logged during the TPW Infill Program described in Section 9.7. RQD data was plotted and utilized to assist with a structural interpretation of the Property.

10.5 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE EXPLORATION DRILL PROGRAMS

As noted in Section 10.3.1, all 2020-2021 drilling was completed south of Highway 101 in the Bristol Porphyry Unit and Porcupine Assemblage. Greater than 80% of the drilling on the West Cache Property has been within 100 m of the Bristol Porphyry Unit, which only 8% of the bedrock lithology covering the Property. A comprehensive review of mineral potential across the Property is recommended.

10.5.1 North and West of Bristol Porphyry Unit

Approximately 30 diamond-drill holes have been drilled in the northern half of the West Cache claim block, constituting less than 10% of the total drilling on the Property. Host rock lithologies to the north include abundant metasedimentary rocks, felsic to mafic volcanic lithologies, and N-S to NW-SE trending diabase dikes; with a potentially important narrow porphyritic intrusive/volcanic QFP body situated along Highway 101 in the western portion of the claim block. An extension of the Thunder Creek Fault area, historically referred to as the Allerston Option, was explored west of the Property boundary in the 1970s to 1980s. Very few holes have been drilled in this area of the West Cache Property, although favourable lithologies, lithological contacts, and structure exist. The few holes drilled in the area suggest that favourable sulphide mineralization and typical "Timmins-style" quartz-carbonate-tourmaline veining were intersected locally. Trenching work was completed on the Property by Cominco in 1986, suggesting that overburden thickness is significantly less in some parts of the northern claim block, and that outcrop may be present in some areas.

The QFP body and its proximity to the Rusk feature, which is associated with mineralization at the Pan American Silver's Timmins West Mine approximately 6 km southwest of the Property, should be evaluated for gold potential. The area around Bristol Lake and the Bristol Lake Porphyry, referred to as the Beach Property, was explored by Probe Mines Ltd. and West Timmins Mining Inc. from 2006 to 2009. Approximately half of the mapped extent of the Bristol Lake Porphyry Unit is within the western part of the West Cache claim block.

10.5.2 East of Bristol Porphyry Unit

The main PDFZ trends E-W approximately 5.5 km south of the West Cache Property, where it is associated with gold mineralization along the Golden River Shear Zone at Pan American Silver's Gold Lake Property. The PDFZ is offset 7.5 km to the north by the Mattagami River Fault, where it is interpreted to trend ENE from within the eastern side of the West Cache claim block under patented ground.

10.5.3 South of Bristol Porphyry Unit

The discovery of Zone #9, the South Zone, and the historical West Deep Zone (discovered in 2010 by Explor) highlight an atypical style of gold mineralization hosted in Porcupine metasedimentary rocks. Regional mapping suggests that much of the southern part of the West Cache claim block is underlain with metasedimentary rocks and potentially more porphyry bodies that make this area favourable for further exploration. Overall, favourable drill targets are anticipated to exist to the

south and north of known mineralized areas, and along strike within the 25 square km of Porcupine Assemblage metasedimentary rocks on the West Cache Property.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

11.1 CHECK ASSAY QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL

Little is known about the sample preparation, analyses and security procedures used during historical drill programs carried out at the Property prior to 2006 when Explor acquired the Property. P&E evaluated historical drilling assessments and work reports dated prior to 2009 and none documented the sampling and analytical methods utilized by previous operators.

Quality control methods and security procedures were also not discussed. The author of this Technical Report section considers this to likely be a reflection of the limited assessment requirements and reporting standards of the time, rather than a lack of diligence by the historical operators. Sample preparation, analytical and security procedures used by past operators were probably those in common use at the time of the various historical programs.

This Technical Report section examines the most recent phases of drilling completed by Explor and Galleon at the West Cache Property 2009 and 2021.

11.2 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND SECURITY (2009 TO 2021)

11.2.1 Explor (2009 to 2013)

All core logging, sample selection and sample preparation were conducted by qualified Company personnel and guided by NI 43-101 and CIM Best Practices, at Explor's drill core logging facilities west of Timmins. Sample intervals were generally selected based on geological contacts, alteration and mineralization. Typical sample intervals were broken out at approximately 1.0 m to 1.5 m depending on the amount of sulphide present. In strongly altered and (or) mineralized zones, sample breaks were made at notable contacts, which resulted in sample intervals of <1.0 m core-length. Maximum sample length was rarely >1.5 m.

For the sampled intervals, the NQ-size core was halved using a diamond saw. One-half of the drill core is archived in core boxes at the core logging facility and the other half placed in a plastic bag along with a ticket with the sample number. The bags were then sealed prior to transport to Laboratoire Expert Inc. ("Lab Expert") of Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec.

Lab Expert was an ISO 9001:2000 certified laboratory that routinely performed assaying for junior mining companies, at the time of P&E's Technical Reports on the Property, dated January 12, 2012 and August 28, 2013.

11.2.2 Teck (2015)

Teck carried out assorted exploration work during 2015, including drilling five diamond drill holes on the Property. Records of the sampling and analytical methods employed by Teck during this phase of drilling were not available to Galleon Gold or P&E at the preparation of this Technical Report. This Technical Report section author has, however, reviewed an available Excel

spreadsheet recording core logging information relating to the 2015 drill core, such as lithology, structure, alteration, veining and mineralization.

An Explor news release dated July 19, 2016 reports that 2,704 m of drill core was cut and sampled (2,094 samples, including quality assurance/quality control ("QA/QC" or "QC") samples during Teck's exploration in 2015, and sent to Bureau Veritas Laboratories for multi-element and fire-assay analyses. P&E consider it highly likely that all 2015 sampling and analyses were carried out in accordance to industry standards at that time.

11.2.3 Galleon (2020 to 2021)

Galleon sampling procedures and protocols at West Cache are executed to ensure that sampling and analysis of all exploration work is conducted in accordance with best industry practices. Core produced at the West Cache Property is delivered to the Company's Timmins logging facility with all logging, cutting, labeling, and bagging completed under supervision of Qualified Geologists. NQ sized core is predominantly sawn in half, with one-half of the core prepared for shipment and the other half retained for future assay verification and reference.

The Galleon geologist randomly inserts the QC samples into the sampling number sequence and records the QC sample information on the two sample tags that remain with the Project (in the sample book and in the core box). The lab does not receive QC identification information on their sample tag, except for instructions relating to the preparation of duplicate samples from particular samples (whether coarse reject or pulp duplicate). The geologist selects the sample interval that will have a duplicate created and the following sample tag is assigned to this duplicate. The logging geologist writes either "Coarse" or "Pulp" on the duplicate sample tag and both tags are inserted into the original sample bag.

Drill core samples are transported from the Company's Timmins logging facility to AGAT Laboratories' sample preparation facility in Timmins, by AGAT personnel. Analysis is completed at AGAT Laboratories in Mississauga, Ontario.

When assay certificates are received from the lab, they are imported into Geotic using the certificate import feature. Assay data, including the sample weight, certificate name, lab name and certificate date are also imported.

11.3 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSES

11.3.1 Explor (2009 to 2013)

Sample preparation at Lab Expert includes the following procedures and operations:

- Log sample into tracking system;
- Record mass of sample material received;
- Crush drill-core samples to finer than 90% at -10 mesh;
- Split sample using a riffle splitter; and

- Pulverize the split (up to ~300 g) to a particle size finer than 90% at -200 mesh (excess material is stored for the client as a crusher reject).

Samples from holes TPW-09-01 to TPW-10-13 were analyzed for gold and silver, whereas later holes were analyzed for gold only. Gold content was determined by fire assay/AA (atomic absorption) methods, whereas silver content was assayed by aqua regia digestion and AAS (atomic absorption spectrometry).

Blank, duplicate, and analytical control standards were inserted into the sample sequence by Lab Expert, as part of the laboratory's internal QA/QC protocol.

11.3.2 Teck (2015)

No records relating to analytical procedures were available to P&E (refer to Section 11.2.2), except for an Explor news release, dated July 19, 2016, stating that drill core samples were sent to Bureau Veritas Laboratories for multi-element and fire-assay analyses.

Bureau Veritas is a leading provider of laboratory testing, inspection, and certification, operating in 1,430 offices and laboratories in 140 countries. Bureau Veritas is ISO 9001 compliant and for selected methods, ISO 17025 compliant and has an extensive QA/QC program to ensure that clients receive consistently high-quality data.

11.3.3 Galleon (2020 to 2021)

Sample preparation at AGAT included all sample material crushed to 75% passing 2 mm with a 300 g split pulverized to 90% passing 200 mesh, to create a 30-gram aliquot. Samples were analyzed for gold by fire assay with an atomic absorption ("AA") finish (lower detection limit of <0.002 g/t Au). Assays returning results of 10 g/t Au or greater were re-analyzed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish.

AGAT is an independent lab that developed and implemented at each of its locations a Quality Management System ("QMS") designed to ensure the production of consistently reliable data. The system covers all laboratory activities and takes into consideration the requirements of ISO standards.

AGAT maintains ISO registrations and accreditations which provide independent verification that a QMS is in operation at the location in question. AGAT Laboratories is certified to ISO 9001:2015 standards and is accredited, for specific tests, to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 standards.

11.3.4 Conclusion

The author of this Technical Report section concludes that sample preparation, security and analytical procedures employed by Explor and Galleon Gold for the West Cache Project drilling were adequate for the purposes of this Mineral Resource Estimate.

11.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL REVIEW (2009 TO 2021)

11.4.1 Explor (2009 to May 2011)

Explor implemented and monitored a thorough QA/QC program for the diamond drilling undertaken at the West Cache Project during the 2009 to May 2011 period. QC protocol included the insertion of QC samples into every batch submitted for analysis, including certified reference materials (CRMs), blanks and duplicates.

11.4.1.1 Performance of Certified Reference Materials

Explor purchased fifteen different CRMs from CDN Resource Labs of Langley, B.C. ("CDN") with grades ranging from 0.27 g/t Au to 21.12 g/t Au. The insertion rate was approximately 1 in 25 and 366 CRMs were analyzed.

All data were graphed and compared to the warning limits of ±2 standard deviations from the between-lab round robin mean and the tolerance limits of ±3 standard deviations from the mean.

Several failures outside of either +3 or -3 standard deviations from the mean were recorded. Each failure was addressed individually for its impact to the Mineral Resource database and in every case P&E found no impact to the database and no action was required.

The author of this Technical Report section considers that the CRMs demonstrate reasonable accuracy in the 2009 to May 2011 data.

11.4.1.2 Performance of Blank Material

The blank material used by Explor was sterile core that had previously assayed between 5 ppb and 20 ppb Au. Blanks were introduced into the sample stream approximately 1:25 samples. There were 424 blanks analyzed as part of the QC program. Six high values required further investigation and were found to be either erroneously inserted standards or, in the case of two high values, legitimate failures. These two values were 349 ppb and 164 ppb and the author of this Technical Report section does not consider either result to have a material impact on the database.

The author of this Technical Report section does not consider contamination to be an issue for the 2009 to May 2011 drill data.

11.4.1.3 Performance of Duplicates

Explor did not insert core duplicates into the sample stream. Coarse reject duplicates were prepared and analyzed at the lab every 50th sample, at Explor's request. There were 72 coarse reject duplicates prepared and analyzed. The coarse reject duplicate pair results were plotted on a 1:1 line. Data correlation was excellent with all points falling on or close to a 1:1 line, indicating acceptable precision.

An evaluation of Lab Expert's internal pulp duplicates was completed. Lab Expert does a pulp repeat every first and 13th sample, and the results were compiled and graphed for a total of 96 pulp pairs. The pulp duplicate pair results were also plotted on a 1:1 line. Data correlation was excellent with all points falling on or close to a 1:1 line, indicating acceptable precision.

11.4.2 Explor (Oct 2011 to 2013)

11.4.2.1 Performance of Certified Reference Materials

Explor continued with the QA/QC program they began implementing in 2009, utilizing six different CRMs purchased from CDN. Grades ranged from 0.23 g/t Au to 8.25 g/t Au. The insertion rate was approximately 1 in 25, and there were 140 CRM analyzed.

All data were graphed and compared as previously described in Section 11.4.1.1. Five of the six CRMs performed essentially perfectly, with one value falling outside the tolerance limits. The sixth CRM demonstrated a high bias, with 100% of the 11 values falling above the mean. Only one value exceeded the tolerance limits. All assay certificates were examined in detail, as well as Lab Expert's QC of the corresponding certificates. In the opinion of the author of this Technical Report section, the failures have no material impact on the database, and no action is required.

The author of this Technical Report section considers that the CRMs demonstrate reasonable accuracy in the Oct 2011 to 2013 data.

11.4.2.2 Performance of Duplicates

Explor did not insert core duplicates into the sample stream. However, coarse reject duplicates for every 50th sample were prepared and analyzed at the lab, at Explor's request. In total, 150 coarse reject duplicates were prepared and analyzed.

An evaluation of Lab Expert's internal pulp duplicates was completed (analyzed every first and 13th sample), and the results were compiled and graphed for a total of 715 pulp pairs. A Thompson-Howarth Precision evaluation and a graph of the sample mean versus the absolute relative difference ("ARD") of the sample pairs were completed and compared for the coarse reject and pulp duplicate pairs.

At the coarse reject level, the precision was roughly 8% on the T-H graph and 18% on the ARD graph. At the pulp level, precision was 5% on the T-H graph and approximately 8% on the ARD graph. There is considerable disagreement between the two methods for the coarse reject duplicates, likely due to the paucity of data. However, between the pulp duplicates the methods agree well, indicating excellent homogeneity and acceptable reproducibility. Graphs are presented in Figures 11.1 and 11.2.

FIGURE 11.1 THOMPSON-HOWARTH PRECISION EVALUATION FOR COARSE REJECT AND PULP DUPLICATE PAIRS

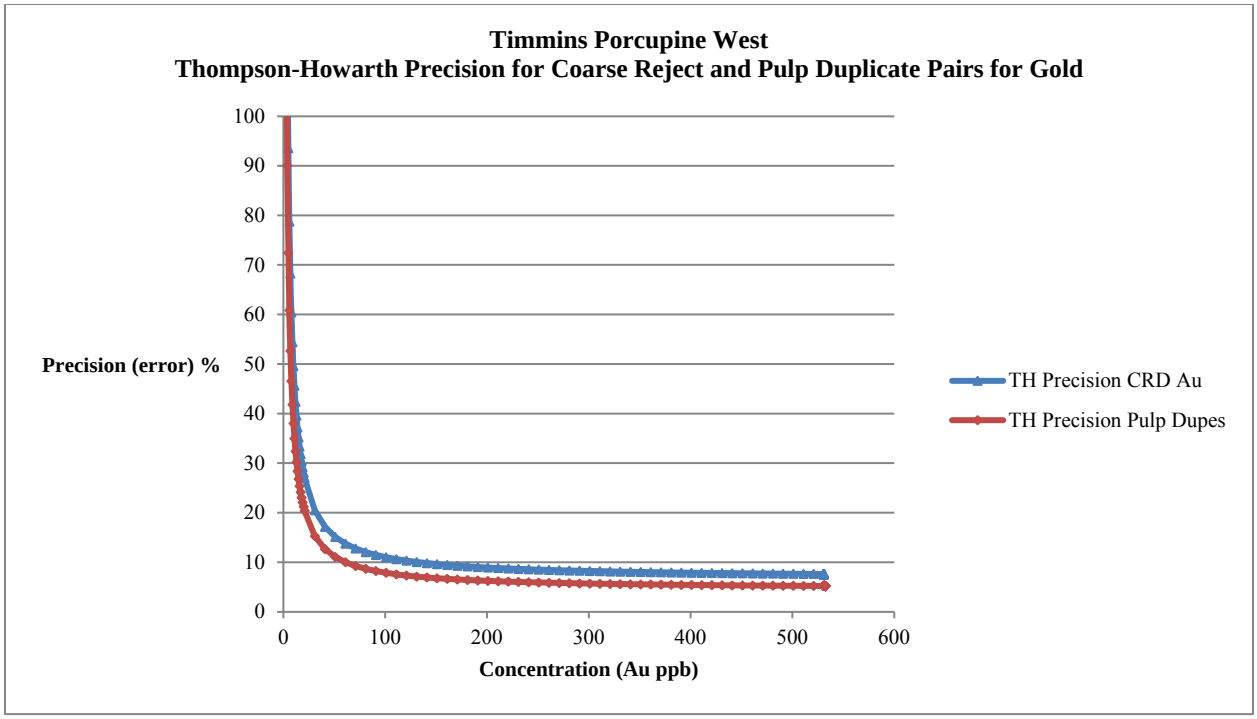
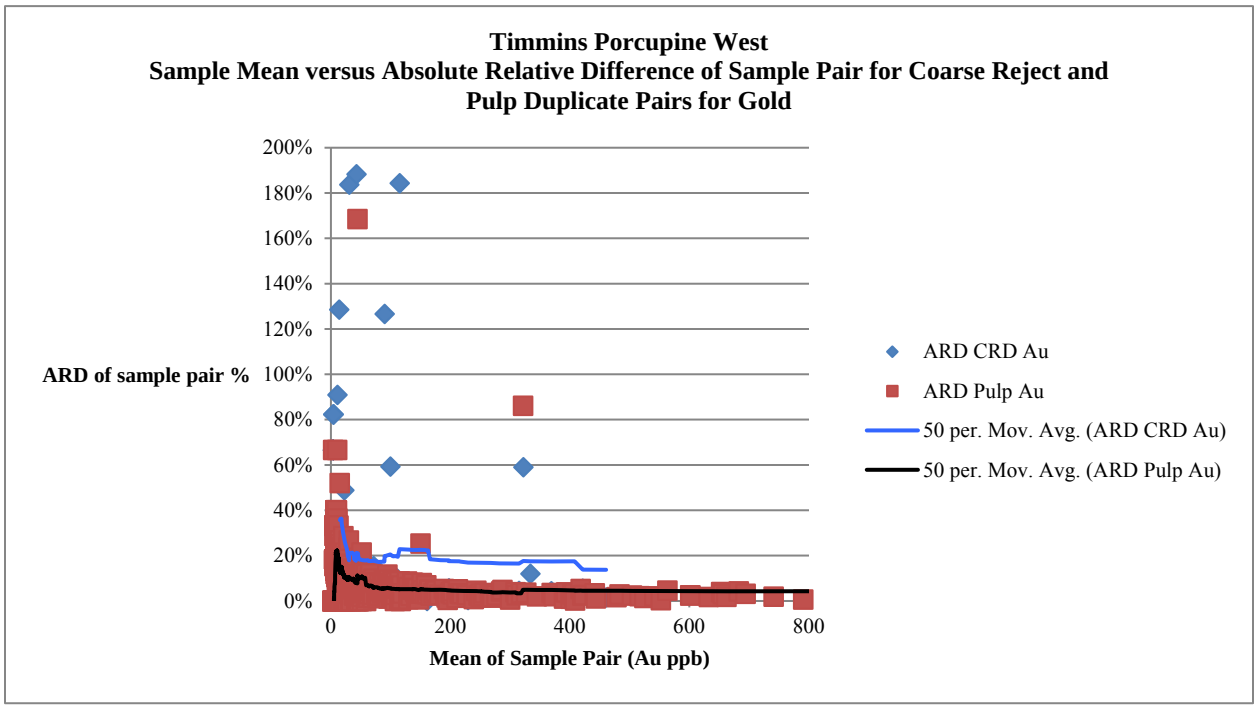


FIGURE 11.2 ARD FOR COARSE REJECT AND PULP DUPLICATE PAIRS



11.4.3 Teck (2015)

QA/QC from Teck's 2015 drilling has not been reviewed by the author of this Technical Report section.

11.4.4 Galleon (2020 to 2021)

Galleon implemented and monitored a thorough QA/QC program for the drilling undertaken at the West Cache Property during the 2020 to 2021 period. QC protocol included the insertion of QC material by Company personnel into every batch submitted for analysis to monitor for analytical accuracy and precision, including CRMs and blanks.

For the first 30 holes of the drill program, a single CRM, blank and duplicate were inserted into each batch of 50 samples. Equating to a 6% insertion rate. The geologist randomly rotates through the selection of CRMs and the type of duplicates.

This insertion rate was doubled to 12% following hole WC-20-30, with two CRMs, two blanks and two duplicates inserted into each batch of 50 samples taken. This equates to a 12% QC sample insertion rate.

11.4.4.1 Performance of Certified Reference Materials

Galleon Gold utilized eight different CRMs during the 2020 to 2021 drill program, which were received from CDN in pre-packaged tin-top kraft bags containing 70 g of material. CRMs and blanks used throughout the 2020 to 2021 drilling program are outlined in Tables 11.1 and 11.2.

TABLE 11.1
CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIALS CURRENTLY IN USE AT WEST CACHE

Certified Reference Material	Au Value (g/t)	Usage Status	Usage Comment
CDN-GS-1P5T	1.75	Currently in use	First used in WC-20-047
CDN-GS-7F	6.9	Currently in use	First used in WC-20-048
CDN-GS-P1A	0.14	Currently in use	First used in WC-20-048
CDN-GS-P4J	0.48	Currently in use	First used in WC-21-134
CDN-ME-1312	1.27	Currently in use	First used in WC-20-075
CDN-BL-10	<0.01	Currently in use	First used in WC-20-040

TABLE 11.2 REFERENCE MATERIALS NO LONGER IN USE AT WEST CACHE			
Reference Material	**Au Value (g/t)**	**Usage Status**	**Usage Comment**
CDN-GS-2K	1.97	No longer in use	First used in WC-20-001; Last used in WC-20-043
CDN-GS-5J	4.96	No longer in use	First used in WC-20-001; Last used in WC-20-043
CDN-GS-P2A	0.23	No longer in use	First used in WC-20-002; Last used in WC-20-047
Core Blank	<0.02	No longer in use	Stopped using November 19, 2020

QC review is completed upon importation of each certificate received. Criteria for assessing CRM performance are based as follows. Data falling within ±2 standard deviations from the certified mean value pass. Data falling outside ±3 standard deviations from the certified mean value fail, and further investigation is undertaken. A failed sample, along with the five samples above and below it, are re-assayed. If there are further discrepancies with the re-assayed samples, the full certificate is re-assayed

A summary of the certified mean values, along with the corresponding control limits used by Galleon in the 2020 to 2021 program, is given in Table 11.3.

TABLE 11.3 CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIALS CONTROL LIMITS AT WEST CACHE				
Certified Reference Material	**Au Value (g/t)**	**"Between Lab" 2 Std Dev**	**Upper Limit**	**Lower Limit**
CDN-GS-1P5T	1.75	0.17	1.92	1.58
CDN-GS-7F	6.9	0.41	7.31	6.49
CDN-GS-P1A	0.143	0.008	0.151	0.135
CDN-GS-P4J	0.479	0.049	0.528	0.430
CDN-ME-1312	1.27	0.15	1.42	1.120
CDN-GS-2K	1.97	0.18	2.15	1.79
CDN-GS-P2A	0.229	0.03	0.259	0.199
CDN-GS-5J	4.96	0.42	5.38	4.54

A total of 932 CRMs were analyzed, with all data graphed and presented in Figures 11.3 through 11.10.

FIGURE 11.3 PERFORMANCE OF CDN-GS-P4J CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL FOR AU

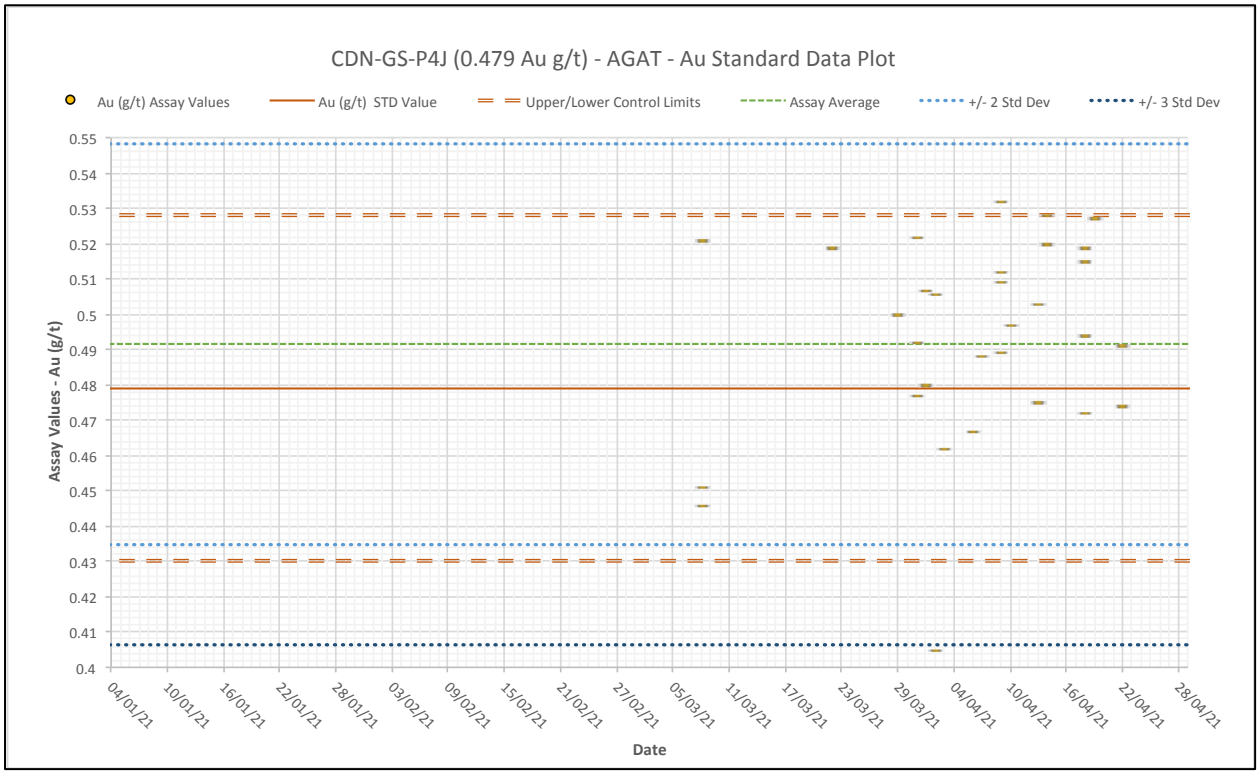


FIGURE 11.4 PERFORMANCE OF CDN-GS-7F CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL FOR AU

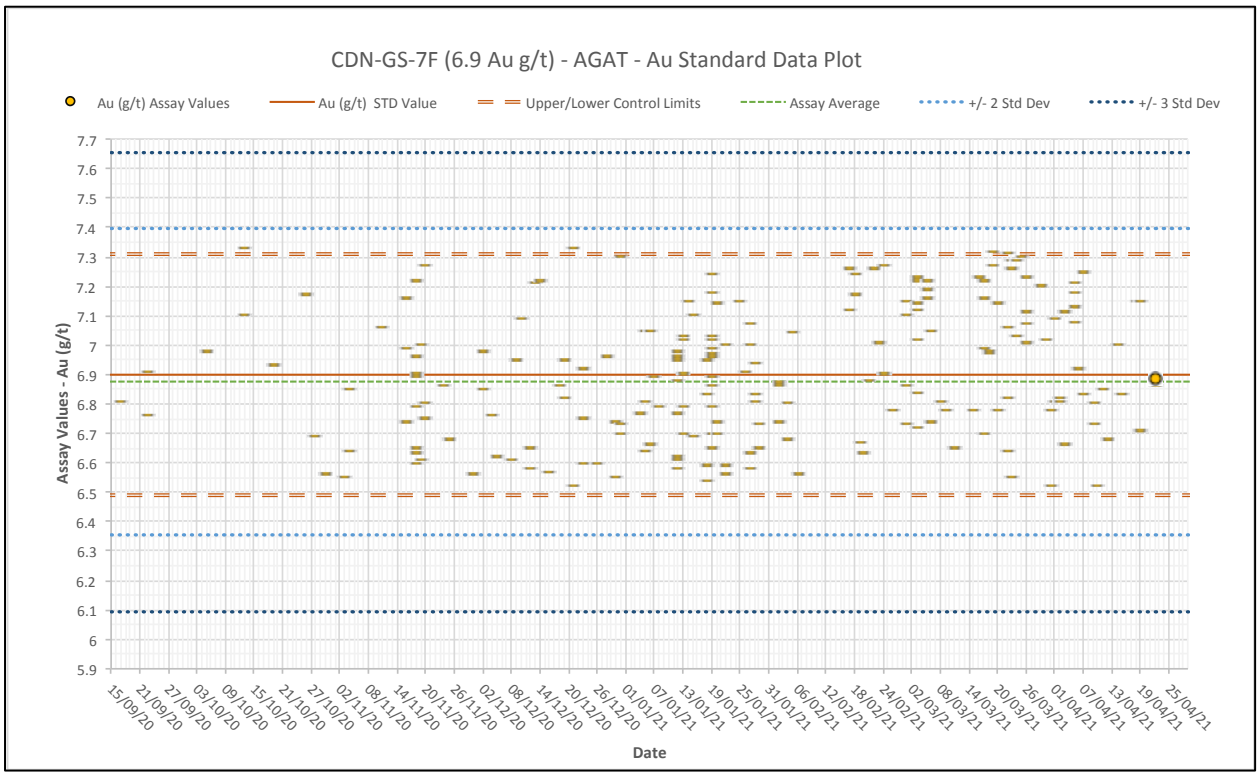


FIGURE 11.5 PERFORMANCE OF CDN-GS-P1A CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL FOR AU

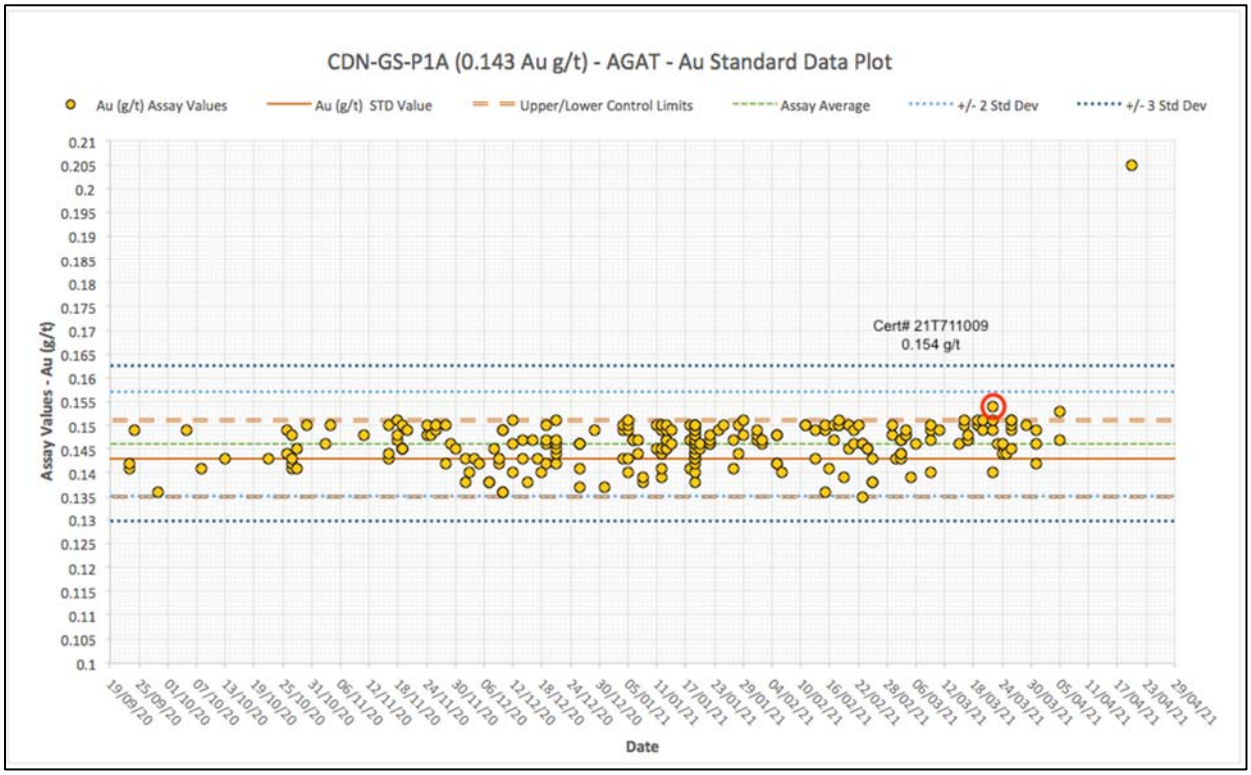


FIGURE 11.6 PERFORMANCE OF CDN-ME-1312 CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL FOR AU

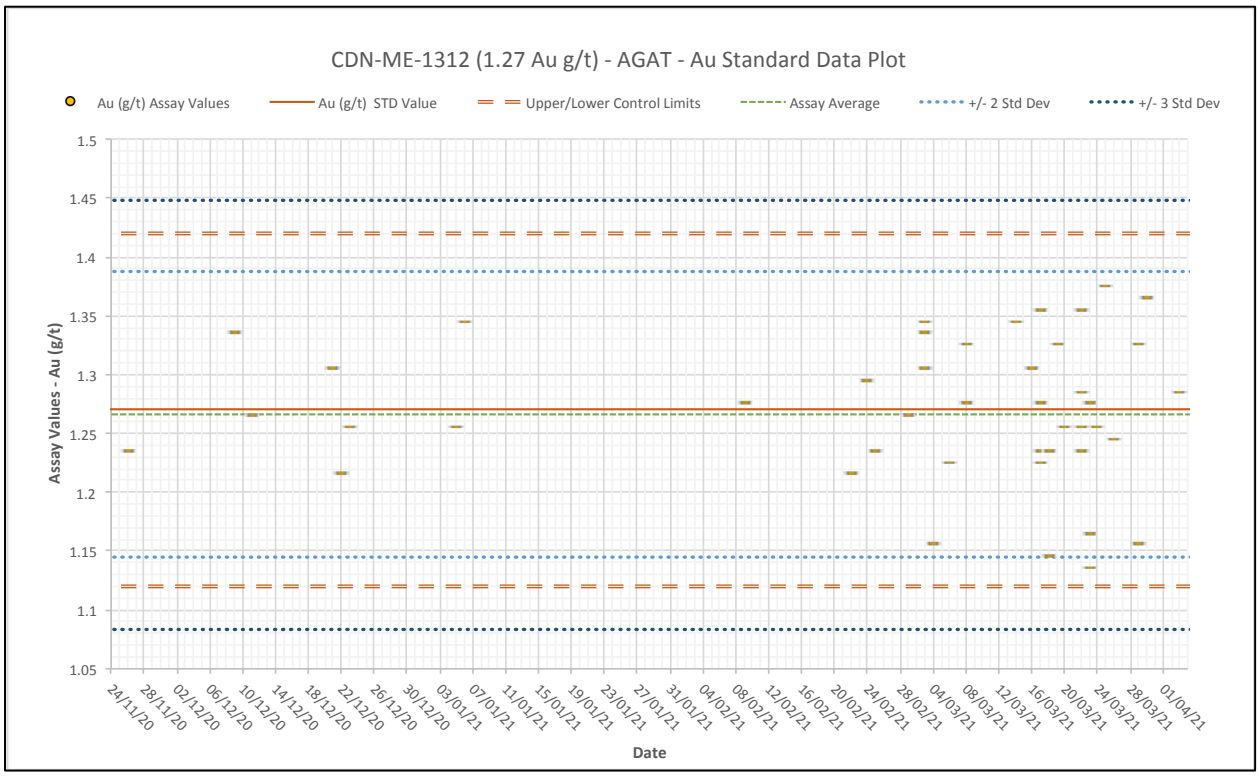


FIGURE 11.7 PERFORMANCE OF CDN-GS-1P5T CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL FOR AU

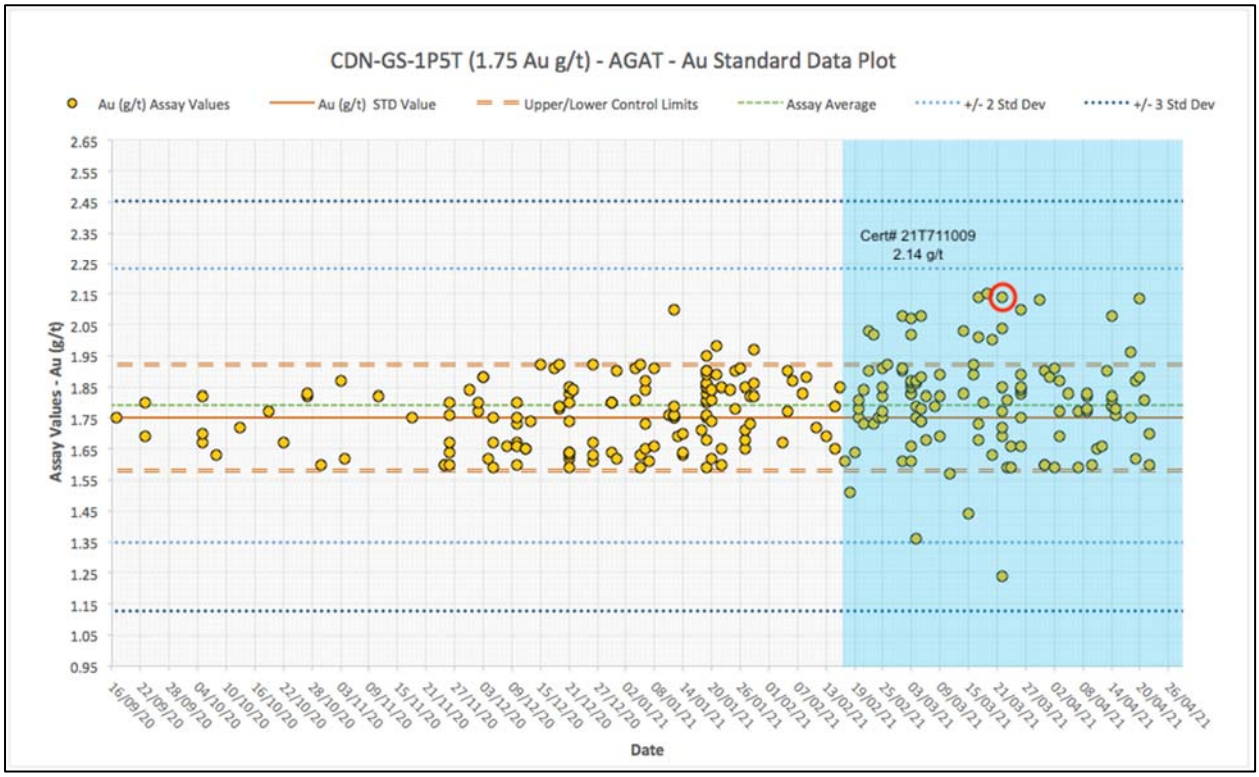


FIGURE 11.8 PERFORMANCE OF CDN-GS-P2A CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL FOR AU

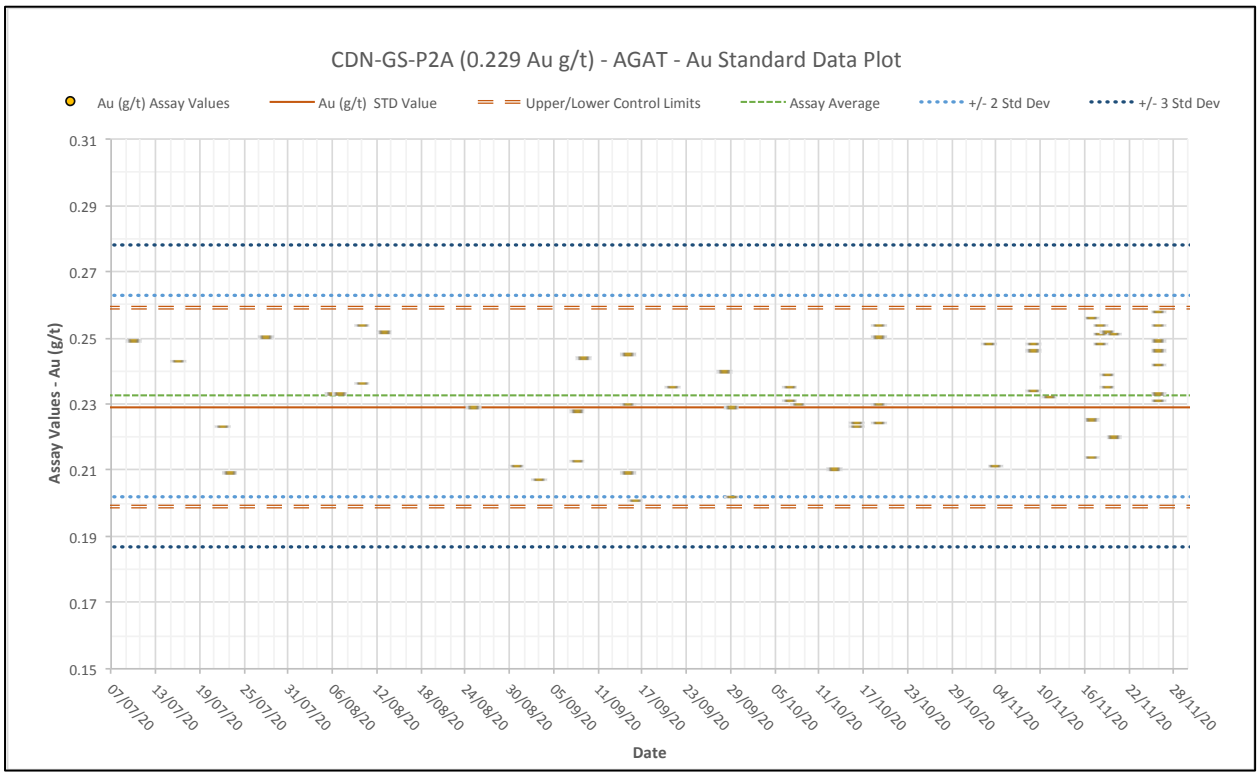


FIGURE 11.9 PERFORMANCE OF CDN-GS-2K CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL FOR AU

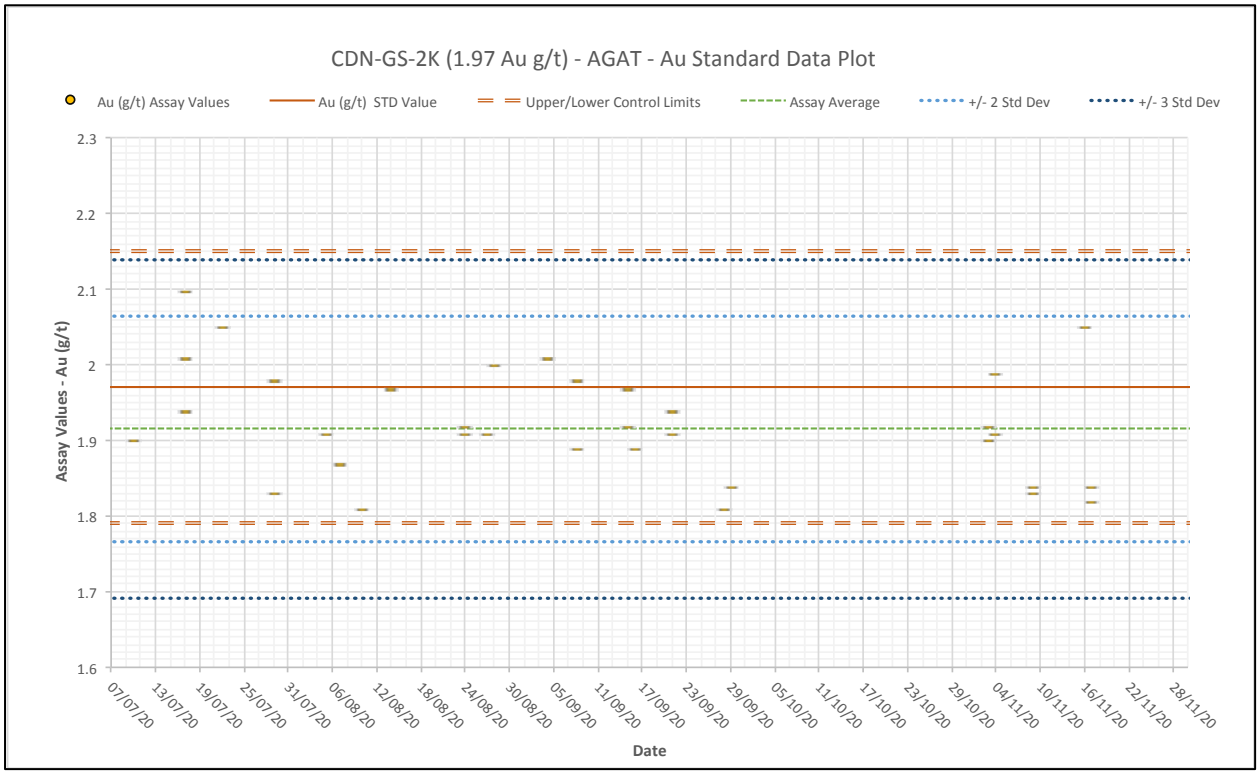
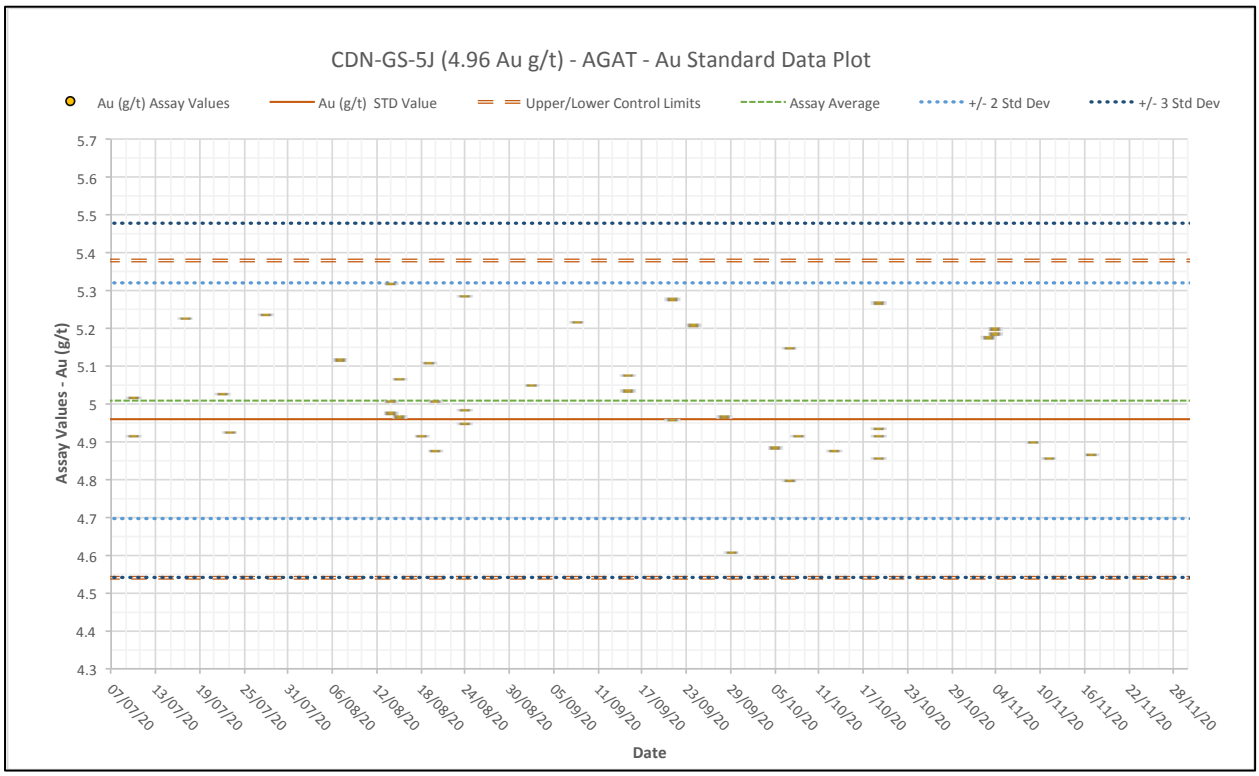


FIGURE 11.10 PERFORMANCE OF CDN-GS-5J CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL FOR AU



Galleon were rigorous in their approach to following-up issues observed in the CRM data and methodically addressed issues as they arose. The majority of CRM data red-flagged for falling outside of the set control limits were either mislabeled samples or mixed-up samples, and these issues were resolved and documented.

No material issues were observed with CRMs CDN-GS-P4J (31 analyses), CDN-GS-7F (212 analyses), CDN-ME-1312 (43 analyses), CDN-GS-P2A (60 analyses), CDN-GS-2K (35 analyses) and CDN-GS-5J (43 analyses).

The CDN-GS-1P5T CRM (261 analyses) returned the vast majority of results within ±2 standard deviations from the certified mean value until mid-February 2021, after which time there was a noticeable "out of control" change in results (see blue-highlighted data in Figure 11.7). Investigation determined that a new batch of this CRM had been received in January 2021 and it was concluded that there were likely inhomogeneity issues with this new batch.

The CDN-GS-1P5T CRM was evaluated against ±3 STD control limits, however, most are still considered failures. Further review noted that the CRM was used multiple times on the same certificate with one passing and one failing (e.g., certificate numbers 21T710785, 21T709202, 21T708864, 21T708851, 21T708216, 21T706137, 21T706131, 21T703095 and 21T697856). Except for 21T711009, no other CRM failures were noted in certificates that also used standard CDN-GS-1P5T, and further action was not considered necessary for these certificates. It was decided that the use of the CDN-GS-1P5T CRM be discontinued due to potential inhomogeneity issues.

CRM CDN-GS-P1A (235 analyses), like the bulk of CRMs used at the Project, returned the vast majority of results within the set control limits (see Figure 11.5). One variance was observed in certificate 21T711009 (Hole WC-21-134 Sample E6327106), the same certificate discussed previously in relation to CRM CDN-GS-1P5T, and follow-up action was taken to re-assay potentially affected samples in this batch.

The author of this Technical Report section considers that the CRMs demonstrate acceptable accuracy in the 2020 to 2021 data.

11.4.4.2 Performance of Blank Material

The CDN-BL-10 reference material, received from CDN in pre-packaged tin-top kraft bags containing 80 g of material, has been utilized at the Project since November 19, 2020. Prior to this, blank material was sourced from diabase intrusive units within drill core known to be barren of gold mineralization. Diabase intersections, designated by a geologist, were sawn in half. Half the core was placed into a pale to be used as blank material and the remaining half was returned to the drill core box for archival purposes.

Approximately 2 kg to 3 kg of the diabase blank material was used for blank samples, until such time that mineralization was observed within the diabase contacts and the decision was made to use the CDN-BL-10 blanks.

Blank data evaluated for the 2020 to 2021 program was assessed in the following way. If the assayed value in the certificate was indicated as being less than detection limit, the value was assigned the value of one-half the detection limit for data treatment purposes. An upper tolerance limit of ten times the detection limit of <0.002 g/t Au was set.

Any samples returning results >0.02 g/t Au are investigated and the failed sample, along with the five samples above and below it, are re-assayed. In the case that further discrepancies are observed in the re-assayed samples, the full certificate is re-assayed.

A total of 919 blanks were analyzed, with all data graphed and compared to the set tolerance limit of 0.02 g/t Au. Graphs are presented in Figures 11.11 through 11.12.

FIGURE 11.11 PERFORMANCE OF DIABASE CORE BLANK FOR AU

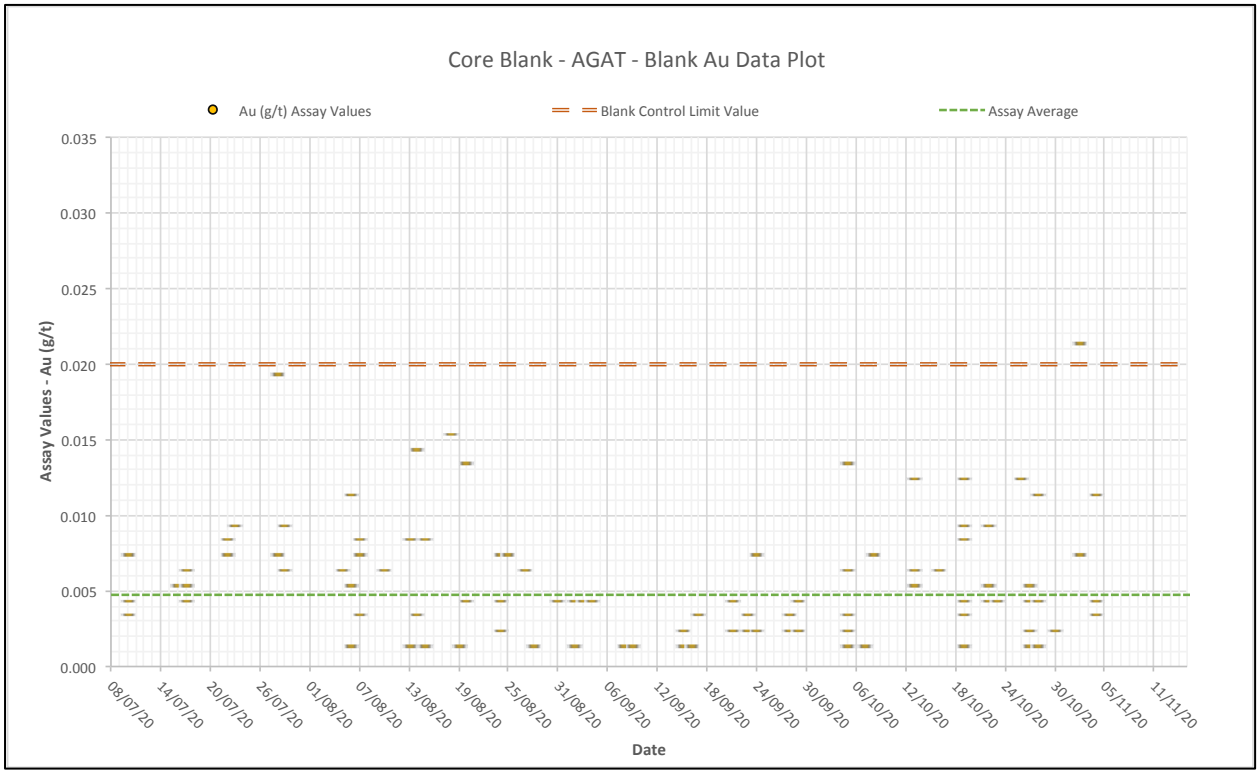
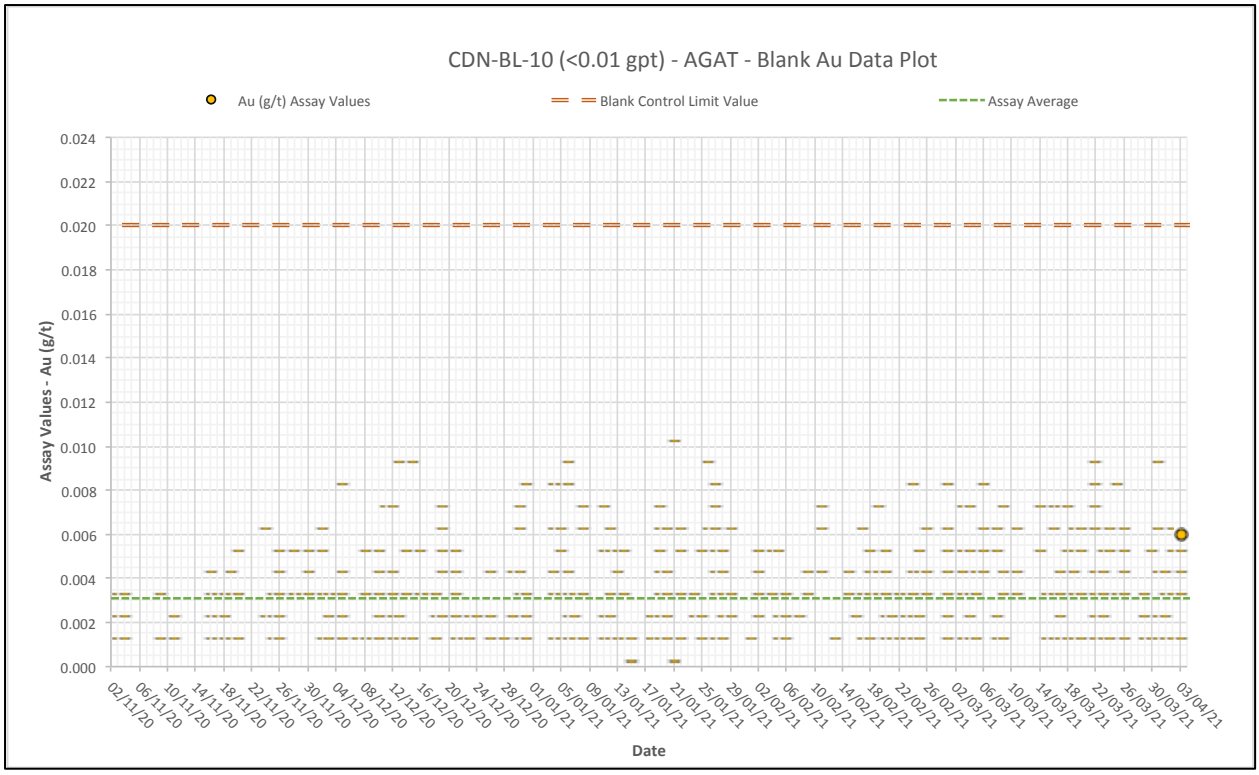


FIGURE 11.12 PERFORMANCE OF CDN-BL-10 BLANK FOR AU



Very few elevated blank results were found to be due to sample mix-ups and these issues were resolved following investigation. All actual blank samples returned results below the set tolerance limit, except for a single diabase core blank sample (sample number A11940), which returned a result of 0.21 g/t Au. No further action was taken for this failure.

The author of this Technical Report section does not consider contamination to be an issue with the 2020 to 2021 drill data.

11.4.4.3 Performance of Duplicates

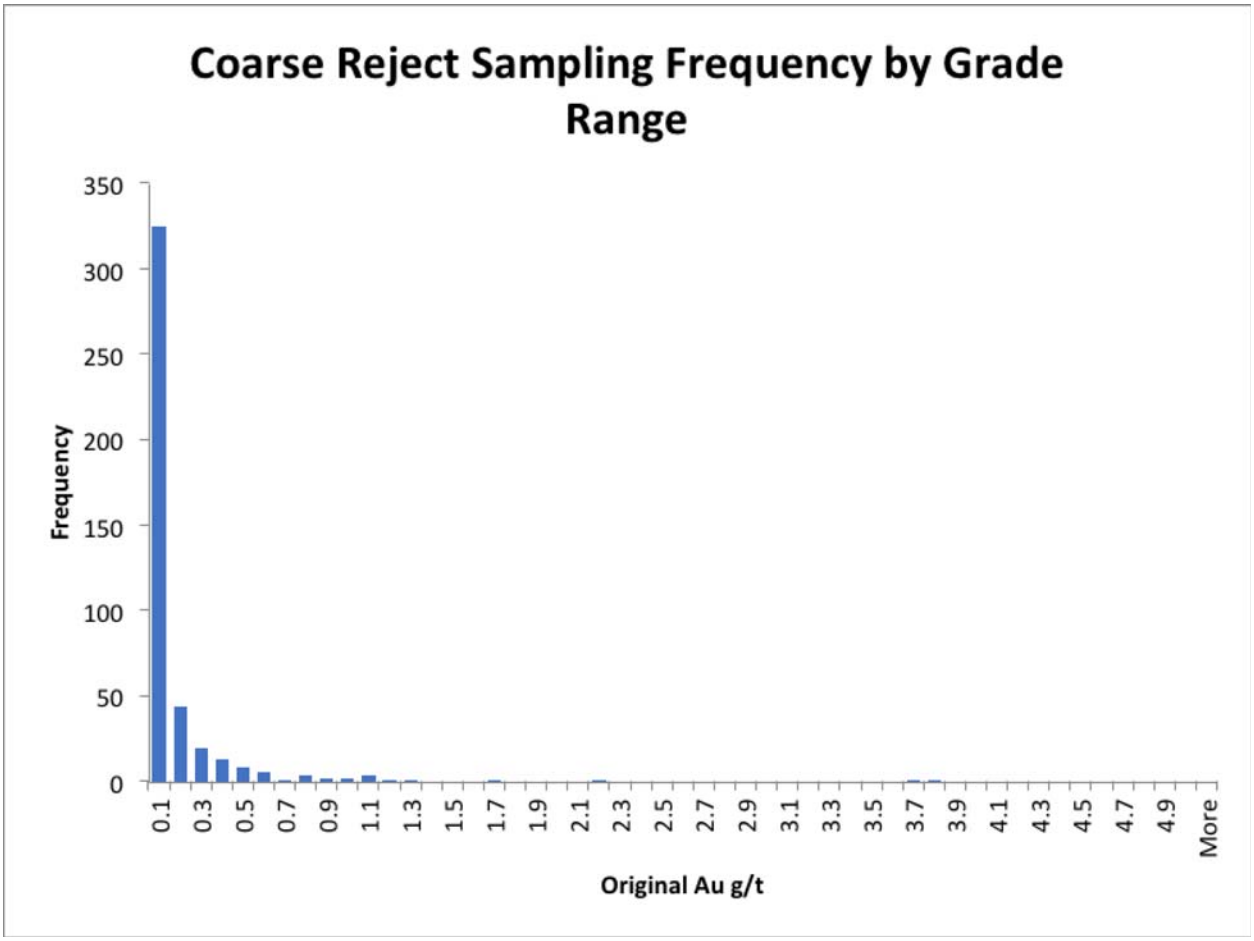
The only duplicates utilized at the beginning of the 2020 to 2021 drill program were coarse rejects. However, commencing with hole WC-20-032, pulp duplicates were also included in the Company's QC protocol.

Coarse reject and pulp duplicates are monitored by the Company for variances >25% and >10%, respectively, above or below the original sample assay value. Samples returning large discrepancies are investigated and, if a failure is deemed significant the failed sample, along with the five samples above and below it, are re-assayed. If there are further discrepancies with the re-assayed samples, the full certificate is re-assayed.

Coarse reject and pulp duplicates are submitted randomly throughout the sampling process. A total of 431 coarse reject duplicates and 368 pulp duplicates were analyzed.

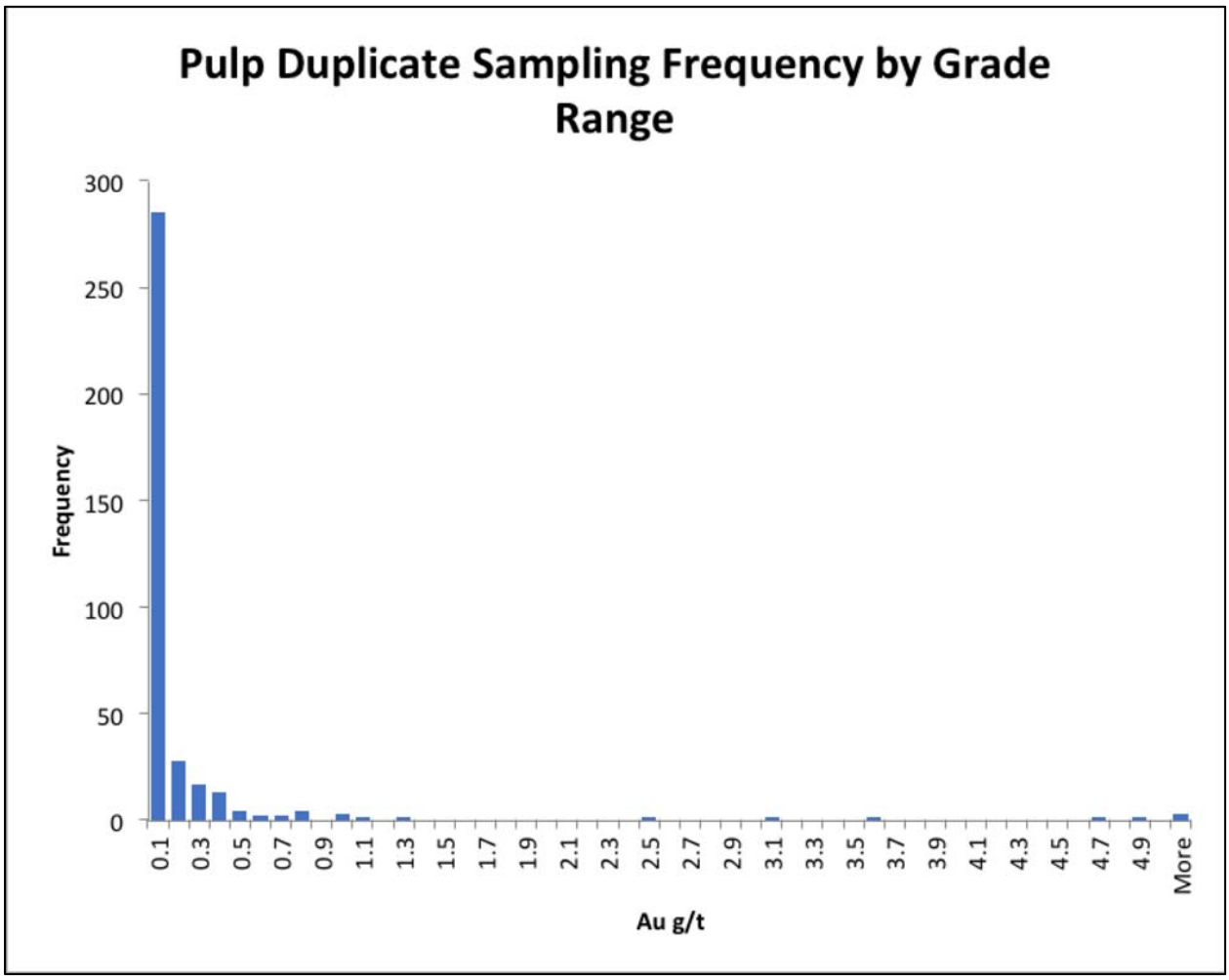
The coarse rejects show a spread of 35% to 40% in relation to the initial sample assay result. Seventy-five percent (75%) of samples have original assay results <0.1 g/t Au (325 of 431) and 90% have original assay results <0.3 g/t (Figures 11.13 and 11.14).

FIGURE 11.13 COARSE REJECT DUPLICATE SAMPLING FREQUENCY BY GRADE RANGE



The pulp duplicates show a spread of 15% to 20% in relation to the initial sample assay result. Similar to the coarse reject duplicates, 77% of samples have original assay results <0.1 g/t Au (285 of 368) and 90% have original assay results <0.3 g/t (Figure 11.14).

FIGURE 11.14 PULP DUPLICATE SAMPLING FREQUENCY BY GRADE RANGE



Careful selection of duplicate samples in future sampling programs is warranted, in order to enable a greater percentage of duplicates in higher-grade intervals (>0.1 g/t).

The coarse reject and pulp duplicate data for gold were examined by the author of this Technical Report section. Data were scatter graphed (Figures 11.15 and 11.16) and demonstrate observable variance, more so in the coarse reject duplicate samples. R^2 values (coefficient of determination) for the coarse reject and pulp duplicates were estimated to be 0.811 and 0.992, respectively.

FIGURE 11.15 COARSE REJECT DUPLICATE SCATTER GRAPH FOR GOLD

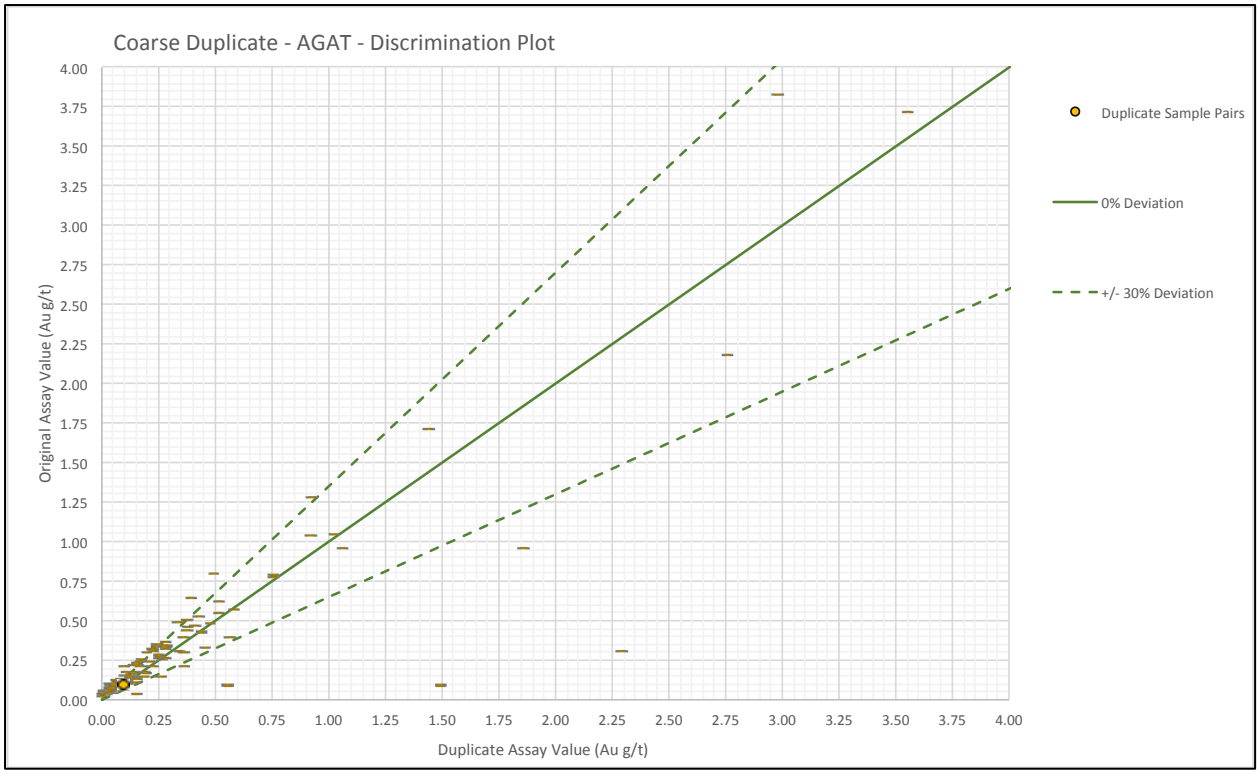
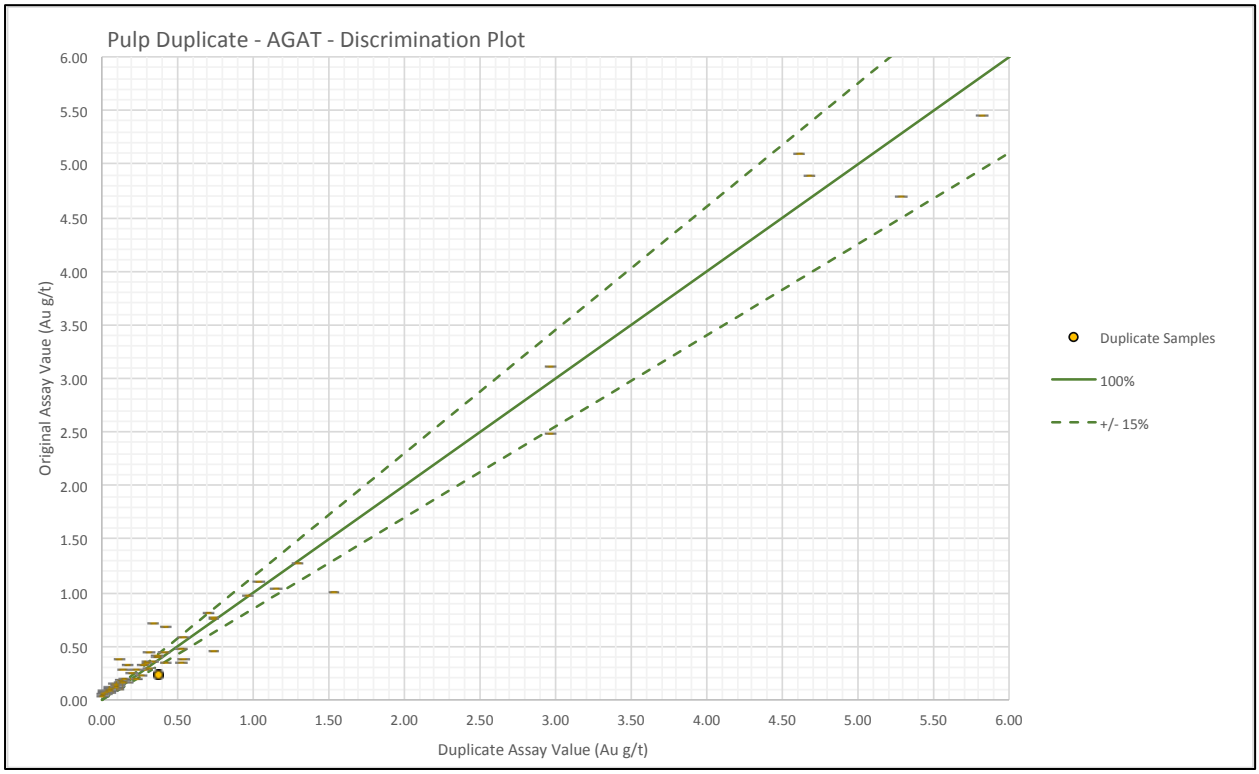


FIGURE 11.16 PULP DUPLICATE SCATTER GRAPH FOR GOLD



The average coefficients of variation ("CV") were used to estimate precision and were calculated at 27.7% for the coarse rejects and 20.2% for the pulps. To determine the level of influence of the data nearer the detection limit, where higher grade variations are more likely to occur, duplicate samples with combined means of <15 times the detection limit of 0.03 ppm Au were excluded. The resultant CV for the coarse reject data with low-grade pairs removed, was 26.8% and 17.2% for the pulps.

Some variance is likely due to a large percentage of the data returning low-grade results. However, this level of precision is acceptable and in-line with the mineralization type (Abzalov, 2008).

11.5 CONCLUSION

Galleon have implemented and monitored a thorough QA/QC program for the drilling undertaken at the West Cache Project in 2020 and 2021.

It is the opinion of the author of this Technical Report section that sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for the West Cache Project are adequate, and that the data are of good quality and satisfactory for use in the Mineral Resource Estimate reported in this Technical Report.

Additionally, it is recommended that the Company continue with the current QC protocol, which includes the insertion of CRMs, blanks and duplicates, and to further support this protocol with umpire assaying (on at least 5% of samples) at a reputable secondary laboratory.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 DATABASE VERIFICATION

P&E conducted verification of the 2020 and 2021 drill hole assay data by comparison of the database entries with assay certificates, which were downloaded in digital format directly from AGAT Laboratories, ("AGAT").

Assay data from 2020 and 2021were verified for the West Cache Property, with 81% (19,726 out of a total of 24,379 entries) of the constrained drilling assay data checked for Au, against the AGAT certificates. No errors were encountered during the verification process.

12.2 P&E SITE VISIT AND INDEPENDENT SAMPLING

Mr. Antoine Yassa, P.Geo., visited the West Cache Project on July 10, 2013, to complete a site visit and independent sampling program. Mr. Yassa again carried out site visits and independent sampling at the Property on September 9, 2020 and March 18, 2021.

Mr. Yassa collected fifteen samples from six diamond drill holes during the 2013 site visit, twelve samples from three diamond drill holes in September of 2020, and twelve samples from three diamond drill holes in March of 2021. Samples were collected by taking a quarter split of the half core remaining in the box. An effort was made to sample a range of grades. At no time were any employees of Explor or Galleon advised as to the identification of the samples to be chosen during the visit.

The samples were selected by Mr. Yassa, and placed into sample bags that were sealed with tape and then placed into a larger bag. The samples were taken to a reputable courier service by Mr. Yassa on each occasion and sent, via courier, to the P&E office in Brampton, ON. From there, they were sent by courier to AGAT in Mississauga for analysis. Samples were analysed for gold using lead-collection fire assay with AAS finish. Bulk density determination was also carried out on all samples by wet immersion.

AGAT is an independent lab that has developed and implemented at each of its locations a Quality Management System (QMS) designed to ensure the production of consistently reliable data. The system covers all laboratory activities and takes into consideration the requirements of ISO standards.

AGAT maintains ISO registrations and accreditations. ISO registration and accreditation provide independent verification that a QMS is in operation at the location in question. AGAT Laboratories is certified to ISO 9001:2015 standards and is accredited, for specific tests, to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 standards. Results of the West Cache Project site visit samples are presented in Figures 12.1 to 12.3.

FIGURE 12.1 WEST CACHE (TIMMINS PORCUPINE WEST) PROPERTY 2013 SITE VISIT SAMPLE RESULTS FOR GOLD

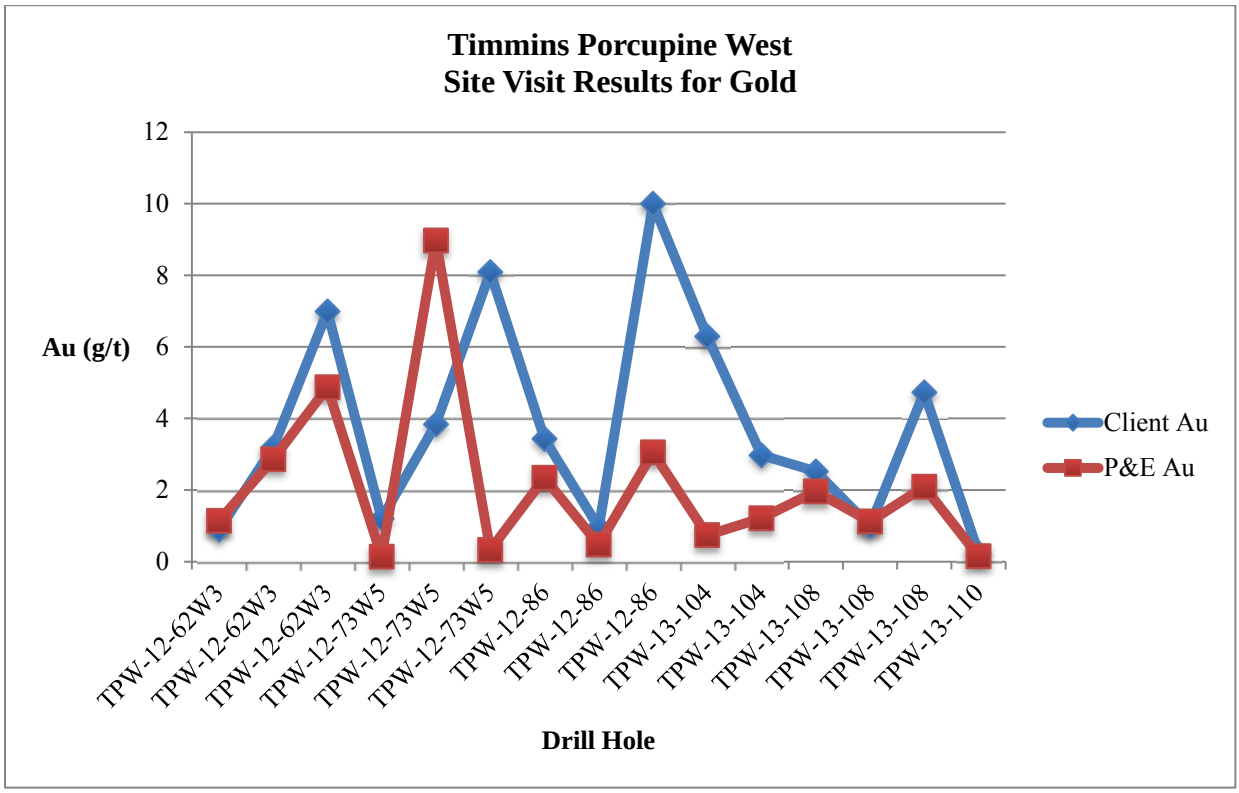


FIGURE 12.2 WEST CACHE (TIMMINS PORCUPINE WEST) PROPERTY 2020 SITE VISIT SAMPLE RESULTS FOR GOLD

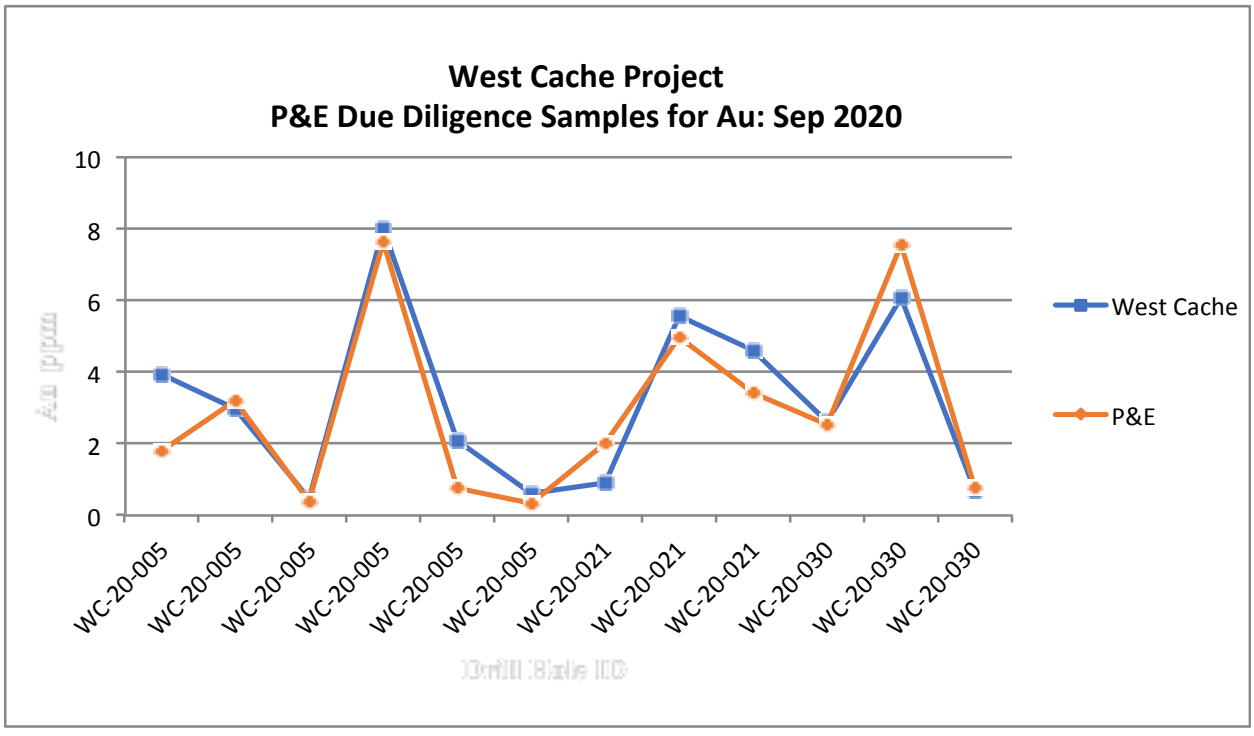
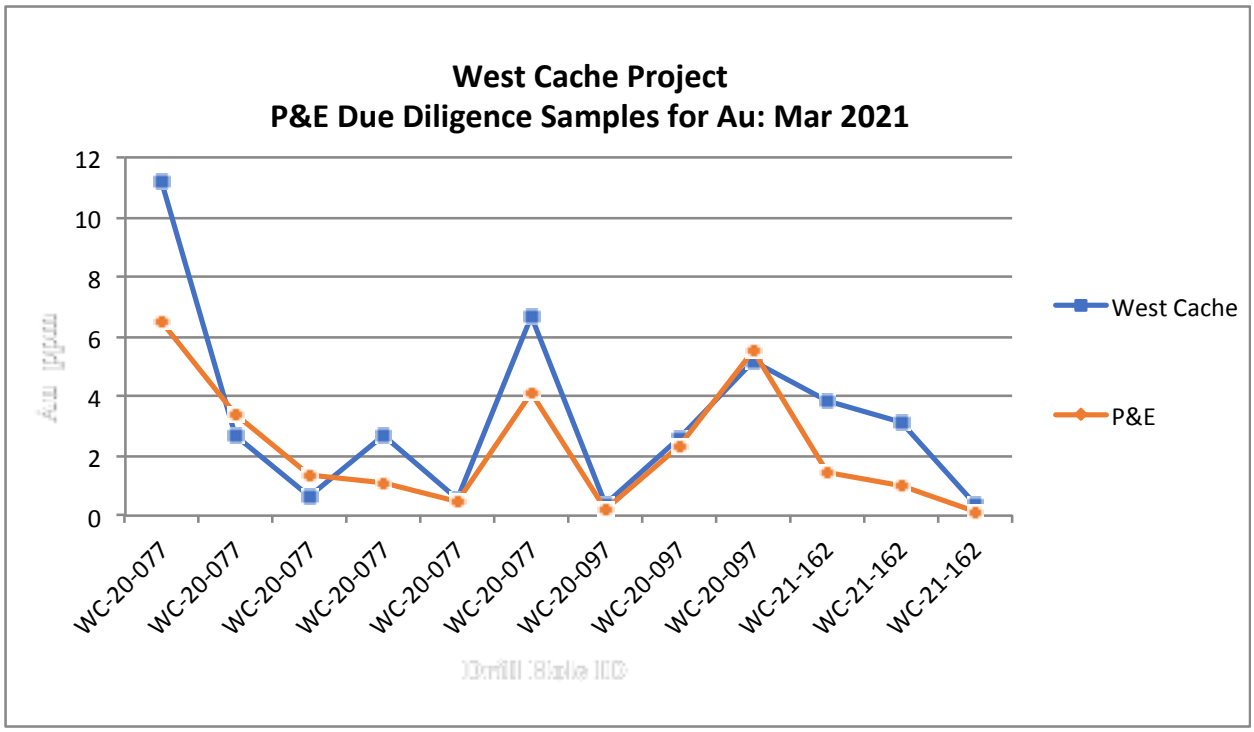


FIGURE 12.3 WEST CACHE (TIMMINS PORCUPINE WEST) PROPERTY 2021 SITE VISIT SAMPLE RESULTS FOR GOLD



12.3 CONCLUSION

The author of this Technical Report section considers that there is acceptable correlation between gold assay values in West Cache's database and the independent verification assays. In the author's opinion, the data are acceptable and appropriate for use in the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1 GENERAL

A metallurgical test program was carried out on three drill core fragment composites assembled as low, medium and high-grade gold-containing material from a recent drilling of Zone #9 of the West Cache Mineral Resource.

A metallurgical test program was conducted at SGS Lakefield in 2021. The objective of the test program was to investigate the application of conventional mineral process technology, such as gravity separation, flotation and cyanide leaching for the recovery of gold.

13.2 SAMPLES FOR TESTING

A total of 190 kg of sample material was delivered to SGS in April, 2021. The rice bags containing the three composites were separately crushed to minus 10 Mesh, blended for assaying and metallurgical samples were cut out using a rotary splitter. Representative samples were cut out for chemical analyses, including Au in duplicate by fire assay and whole-rock analyses (WRA), an ICP scan and S.G. determination. A 30 kg master composite was combined from 10 kg from each composite for E-GRG (extended gravity recoverable gold) testing.

The complete analyses are summarized in Table 13.1.

The average gold contents were determined to be 1.77 g/t, 5.10 g/t and 21.9 g/t; and 9 g/t for the master composite. There appeared to be no significant impurities that would negatively affect metallurgical or environmental performance. Sulphide sulphur content was not initially measured, but was undertaken in subsequent metallurgical tests.

TABLE 13.1
WEST CACHE COMPOSITE ANALYSES

Element, Unit	Sample ID			
	Low Grade Comp	Mid Grade Comp	High Grade Comp	Master Comp
specific gravity	2.85	2.92	3.02	---
Au, Cut A, g/t	1.91	5.25	25.5	8.87
Au, Cut B, g/t	1.63	4.95	18.2	9.12
Au, Avg, g/t	1.77	5.10	21.9	9.00
SiO_2 %	60.8	60.2	53.9	---
Al_2O_3 %	15.0	12.5	11.7	---
Fe_2O_3 %	7.66	10.2	14.4	---
MgO %	3.03	3.03	2.96	---
CaO %	2.05	1.57	1.45	---
Na_2O %	1.50	1.13	0.74	---
K_2O %	2.69	2.05	1.91	---
TiO_2 %	0.54	0.48	0.43	---
P_2O_5 %	0.18	0.16	0.14	---
MnO %	0.16	0.20	0.19	---
Cr_2O_3 %	0.03	0.02	0.01	---
V_2O_5 %	0.02	0.02	< 0.01	---
LOI %	4.15	5.07	7.08	---
Sum %	97.9	96.6	95.0	---
As %	0.002	0.005	0.007	---
Ag g/t	2	5	10	---
Ba g/t	274	188	181	---
Be g/t	< 4	< 4	< 4	---
Bi g/t	< 20	< 20	< 20	---
Cd g/t	1	23	44	---
Co g/t	30	21	24	---
Cu g/t	56.1	284	385	---
Li g/t	< 20	< 20	< 20	---
Mo g/t	< 5	< 5	< 5	---
Ni g/t	73	54	51	---
Pb g/t	48	108	234	---
Sb g/t	< 10	< 10	< 10	---
Se g/t	< 30	< 30	< 30	---
Sn g/t	< 20	< 20	< 20	---
Sr g/t	64.2	46.9	42.0	---
Tl g/t	< 30	< 30	< 30	---
U g/t	< 20	< 20	< 20	---
Y g/t	9.4	8.2	7.5	---
Zn g/t	767	7790	14700	---

Source: *SGS (2021)*

13.3 MINERALOGY

No mineralogical investigations were performed on the West Cache composites.

13.4 METALLURGICAL TESTWORK AND RESULTS

13.4.1 E-GRG (Gravity Recoverable Gold) Testing

The E-GRG testing on the master composite, using a Knelson MD-3 concentrator, was very successful as summarized in Table 13.2. The GRG value for the composite was high at 52%.

TABLE 13.2
E-GRG TEST RESULTS SUMMARY

Stage	Knelson Tailing Particle Size P_{80}, µm	Concentrate, Cumulative % Mass Recovery	Assay Au, g/t	% Au Recovery
1	537	0.39	256	**11.9**
2	284	0.81	267	**25.6**
3	59	1.27	346	**52.0**

Source: *SGS (2021)*

13.4.2 Gravity Separation Testing on the Three Composites

Batch gravity separation testing was completed using the Knelson concentrator followed by a Mozley mineral separator. The results were very favourable as shown in Table 13.3, and the inclusion of gravity separation in a West Cache process flowsheet would produce high-grade gold preliminary concentrates.

TABLE 13.3
GRAVITY TEST RESULTS ON THREE COMPOSITES

Sample	Gravity Test No.	P_{80} µm	Gravity Concentrate Mass, %	Assay Au, g/t	% Rec'y Au	Head Grade, Au, g/t
Low Grade	G1	102	0.084	1,788	**43.1**	3.49
	G6	74	0.06	825	**26.0**	1.90
Mid Grade	G2	119	0.124	1,607	**30.6**	6.49
	G7	72	0.052	4093	**36.5**	5.10
High Grade	G3	117	0.112	3,891	**25.5**	17.2
	G4	60	0.054	16,260	**50.0**	17.7
	G5	60	0.10	5695	**35.6**	16.3

Source: *SGS (2021)*

13.5 WHOLE MINERALIZED MATERIAL CYANIDE LEACHING

Whole mineralized material tests were performed on three grind sizes of each of the composites. The bottle roll test conditions were relatively standard, with NaCN at 0.5 g/L, pH 10.5-11 and with air sparging. The grind sizes and reagent conditions are shown in Table 13.4.

TABLE 13.4
WHOLE MINERALIZED MATERIAL CYANIDATION REAGENTS

Sample	Test No.	P_{80}, µm	Reagent Add'n kg/t of CN feed		Regent Con kg/t of CN feed	
			NaCN	CaO	NaCN	CaO
Low Grade	CN1	98	0.75	0.42	0.07	0.37
	CN2	71	0.85	0.73	0.29	0.72
	CN3	51	0.89	0.78	0.34	0.77
Mid Grade	CN4	110	0.94	0.84	0.41	0.82
	CN5	77	1.05	0.82	0.45	0.80
	CN6	62	1.09	0.82	0.47	0.81
High Grade	CN7	111	1.06	0.87	0.53	0.86
	CN8	77	1.23	0.71	0.61	0.70
	CN9	60	1.34	0.76	0.78	0.74

Source: *SGS (2021)*

As shown in Table 13.5, the gold extraction was moderately high and was enhanced by finer grinds. Leaching ended after 24 hours on the lower grade composites.

TABLE 13.5
WHOLE CYANIDATION TEST RESULTS

Sample	Test No.	Au Extraction, %						Au Residue, g/t			Head Au, g/t		Normalized Au Ext'n
		8h	12h	18h	24h	30h	48h	A	B	Avg	Calc.	Direct	%
Low Grade	CN1	85	87	87	89	88	**83.4**	0.32	0.30	0.31	1.87	1.77	**82.5**
	CN2	87	89	90	91	91	**89.4**	0.20	0.22	0.21	1.98		**88.1**
	CN3	89	91	93	93	93	**91.0**	0.17	0.16	0.17	1.83		**90.4**
Mid Grade	CN4	84	86	89	90	90	**89.1**	0.78	0.66	0.72	6.61	5.10	**85.9**
	CN5	88	89	91	92	92	**91.3**	0.58	0.52	0.55	6.29		**89.2**
	CN6	92	93	93	94	94	**92.8**	0.44	0.40	0.42	5.86		**91.8**
High Grade	CN7	81	84	86	89	89	**92.5**	1.48	1.37	1.43	19.0	21.9	**93.5**
	CN8	84	91	92	94	93	**95.5**	0.85	0.80	0.83	18.4		**96.2**
	CN9	89	93	95	92	95	**96.4**	0.63	0.65	0.64	17.7		**97.1**

Source: *SGS (2021)*

13.5.1 Gravity Tailings Cyanidation Testing

Standard bottle roll tests were performed on gravity tailings samples ground to 53 µm P_{80}. The results were more favourable than without gravity separation as summarized in Table 13.6.

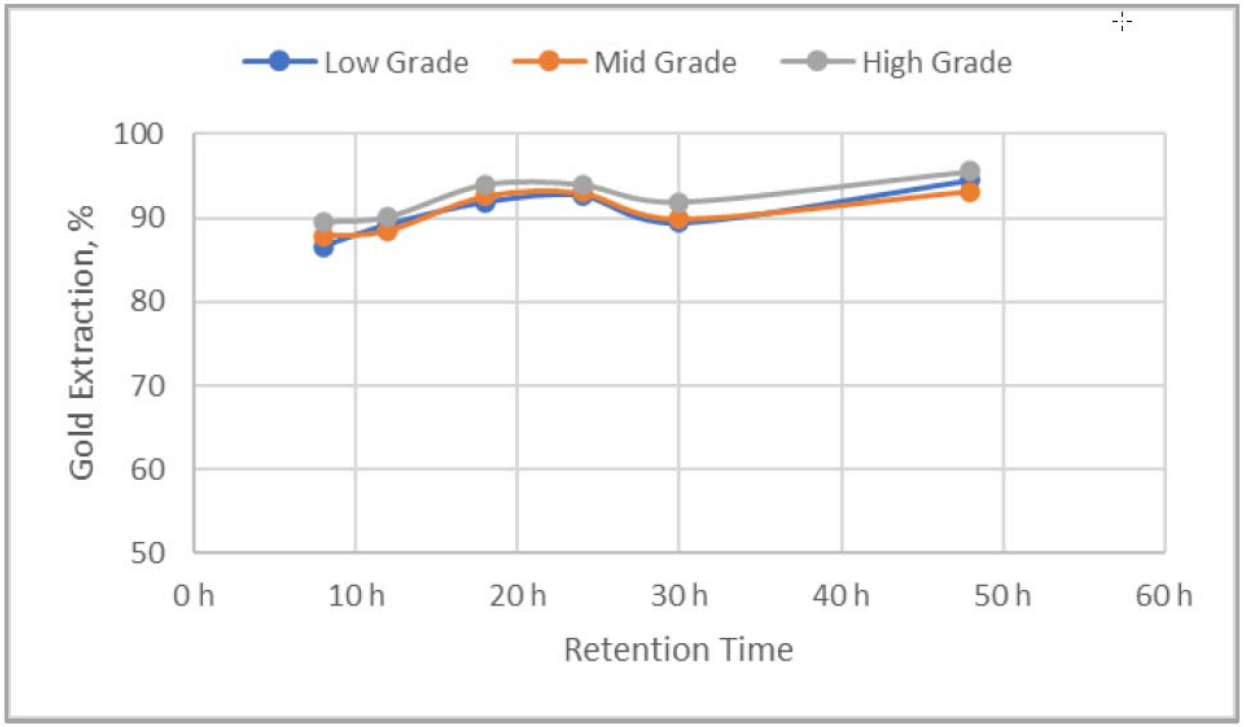
TABLE 13.6
CYANIDATION OF GRAVITY TAILINGS

Sample	Gravity Test No.	CN Test No.	Au Extraction, %						Grav Au Rec'y %	O'all Au Rec'y Grav + CN %	Au Residue, g/t		
			8 h	12 h	18 h	24 h	30 h	48 h			A	B	Avg
Low Grade	G1	CN 10	86.6	89.2	91.9	92.7	89.4	94.5	43.1	**96.9**	0.11	0.11	0.11
Mid Grade	G2	CN 11	87.9	88.5	92.6	93.0	89.9	93.2	30.6	**95.3**	0.32	0.30	0.31
High Grade	G3	CN 12	89.5	90.1	94.0	94.0	91.9	95.6	25.5	**96.7**	0.56	0.59	0.58

Source: *SGS (2021)*

As shown in Figure 13.1, the gravity tailings leach kinetics were favourable for all three composites with leaching continuing through the 48-hr test period. Gold extractions were greater than 95%.

FIGURE 13.1 GRAVITY TAILINGS LEACH KINETICS



Source: *SGS (2021)*

13.6 GOLD-SULPHIDE CONCENTRATION AND CYANIDE EXTRACTION

Although gravity separation followed by whole mineralized material leaching produced good results, a process option utilizing flotation concentration of gold in a sulphide matrix was investigated. As summarized in Table 13.7, the reporting of gold in a flotation concentrate exceeded 96% in an approximately 25% mass pull. The sulphide sulphur content of the rougher tailings was less than 0.06%. This separation suggested that a low-tonnage flotation concentrate could be subject to cyanidation and that the cyanide free float tails would be suitable for use as backfill.

TABLE 13.7
ROUGHER FLOTATION SUMMARY

Sample	Test No.	P_{80}, µm	Reagents, g/t		Product		Mass, %	Assay, %, g/t		Distribution, %	
								Au	$S^{=}$	Au	$S^{=}$
Low Grade	F3	74	$CuSO_4$	50	Rougher Conc	19 min	24.5	5.65	7.17	98.1	97.9
			PAX	125	Rougher Tailing		75.5	0.04	0.05	1.9	2.1
			AERO 208	80	Head (calculated)		100.0	1.41	1.79	100.0	100.0
			MIBC	10							
Mid Grade	F4	72	$CuSO_4$	50	Rougher Conc	19 min	23.5	15.2	15.4	96.8	99.0
			PAX	125	Rougher Tailing		76.5	0.16	0.05	3.2	1.0
			AERO 208	80	Head (calculated)		100.0	3.68	3.65	100.0	100.0
			MIBC	10							
High Grade	F1	60	$CuSO_4$	50	Rougher Conc	2 min	15.5	53.4	43.1	93.4	89.4
			PAX	125	Rougher Conc	4 min	16.9	49.9	40.8	95.2	92.3
			AERO 208	80	Rougher Conc	8 min	18.8	45.3	37.7	95.9	94.5
			MIBC	5	Rougher Conc	16 min	21.8	39.2	32.8	96.5	95.9
					Rougher Conc	19 min	24.3	35.3	30.6	96.8	99.4
					Rougher Tailing		75.7	0.38	0.06	3.2	0.6
					Head (calculated)		100.0	8.86	7.47	100.0	100.0
	F2	60	$CuSO_4$	50	Rougher Conc	19 min	26.6	38.3	-	97.3	-
			PAX	125	Rougher Tailing		73.4	0.38	0.06	2.7	-
			AERO 208	80	Head (calculated)		100.0	10.5		100.0	-
			MIBC	5							

Source: *SGS (2021)*

13.7 FLOTATION CONCENTRATE CYANIDATION TESTING

Rougher flotation concentrates were leached, with and without a regrind. The test parameters were enhanced to the following conditions:

Slurry:	10%
pH:	10.5-11
NaCN:	2 g/L (up from 0.5 g/L in whole mineralized material tests)
Aeration:	Oxygen – 20 ppm
Leach Time:	24 hrs (down from 48 hrs)

The grind sizes and reagent consumptions are summarized in Table 13.8 and leach test results in Table 13.9.

TABLE 13.8
FLOTATION CONCENTRATE REAGENT CONSUMPTIONS

Sample	Flot Test No.	CN Test No.	Grind Size P_{80}, µm	Reagent Add'n kg/t of CN Feed		Reagent Cons. kg/t of CN Feed	
				NaCN	CaO	NaCN	CaO
Low Grade	F3	CN15	22	21.5	1.02	0.91	0.52
		CN16	15	23.2	1.72	5.69	1.34
Mid Grade	F4	CN17	26	21.4	1.01	1.67	0.47
		CN18	14	23.8	1.75	5.98	1.13
High Grade	F2	CN14	59	21.7	1.35	2.22	1.14
		CN13	22	22.1	1.45	3.72	0.94

Source: *SGS (2021)*

TABLE 13.9
FLOTATION CONCENTRATE LEACH RESULTS

Sample	Flot Test No.	CN Test No.	Au Extraction, %				Au Residue, g/t			Calc. Head Au, g/t
			4 h	8 h	16 h	24 h	A	B	Avg	
Low Grade	F3	CN15	85	87	85	**87.3**	0.72	0.72	0.72	5.69
		CN16	99	99	100	**98.2**	0.10	0.10	0.10	5.68
Mid Grade	F4	CN17	89	88	89	**88.4**	1.90	1.85	1.88	16.1
		CN18	98	99	98	**98.0**	0.30	0.30	0.30	14.9
High Grade	F2	CN14	92	94	95	**94.9**	1.97	2.13	2.05	40.0
		CN13	99	100	99	**97.8**	0.81	0.78	0.80	36.6

Source: *SGS (2021)*

Although the reagent consumptions were higher for each finer grind, the gold extractions were excellent at 98%.

13.8 GRAVITY-FLOTATION-CYANIDATION

As shown in Table 13.10, the overall recoveries for a circuit beginning with a moderately fine grind, followed by gravity concentration, flotation and leaching of a flotation concentrate reached 97%. The cyanide consumption, when calculated per tonne of process feed, was only moderately elevated.

TABLE 13.10
OVERALL BALANCE FOR GRAVITY-FLOTATION-CYANIDATION
FOR WEST CACHE COMPOSITES

Sample	CN Test No.	P_{80}, µm	Reagent Consumption kg/t CN Feed NaCN	kg/t CN Feed CaO	kg/t ore NaCN	kg/t ore CaO	Gold Recovery/Extraction, % Gravity	Flotation	Flot Conc Cyanidation	Overall Recovery, % Au
Low Grade	CN15	22	0.91	0.52	0.24	0.14	26.0	98.1	87.3	**89.4**
	CN16	15	5.69	1.34	1.51	0.36	26.0	98.1	98.2	**97.3**
Mid Grade	CN17	26	1.67	0.47	0.44	0.13	36.5	96.8	88.4	**90.8**
	CN18	14	5.98	1.13	1.59	0.30	36.5	96.8	98.0	**96.7**
High Grade	CN14	59	2.22	0.94	0.59	0.25	35.6	97.3	94.9	**95.1**
	CN13	22	3.72	1.14	0.99	0.30	35.6	97.3	97.8	**96.9**

Source: *SGS (2021)*

13.9 ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

Acid Base Accounting (ABA) and Net Acid Generation (NAG) tests were performed on whole mineralized material cyanidation and sulphide concentrate residues as well as flotation tailings. As anticipated, the cyanidation residues were indicated to be strongly acid generating, whereas the flotation tailings were identified as being non-acid generating.

This suggests that whole mineralized material leach tailings could represent both acid generating and residual cyanide content challenges. Whereas aggressive cyanide destruction methods could address residual WAD cyanide content, these tailings might not be acceptable for mine backfill.

13.10 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The gold content of the West Cache composite samples responded very well to gravity separation and standard cyanidation techniques. Whole mineralized material cyanidation resulted in 91% to 96% gold extraction. Gravity separation combined with cyanidation of gravity tails raised the extraction to 95.3% to 96.9%. The combination of gravity, gold-sulphide flotation and leaching of the flotation concentrate raised the gold extraction slightly to 96.3% to 97.3%. This latter process combination would produce tailings that represented 75% of the mineralization as cyanide-free and non-acid generating material.

A combined gravity-flotation-concentrate leaching plant flowsheet may be a preferred option to a gravity-whole mineralized material leaching flowsheet.

Subject to fine-tuning the processes in additional tests, including mini-pilot scale tests, gold recovery could approach 96%. Specific additional tests should include:

- Crushing and grinding tests;
- Mineral Resource variability and metallurgical response;
- Gold deportment in the zones to be mined;
- Thickening and slurry rheology; and
- CIP, CIL testing and modelling.

The estimated cost for the additional tests would be in the order of $100,000, with the tests on different Mineral Resource zones having the greatest uncertainty at this time. However, as indicated by the independence of metallurgical performance to gold grade reported for the Zone #9 composite samples, a significant variation in metallurgical response (recoveries) is not anticipated.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Technical Report section is to update the 2013 Mineral Resource Estimate with the 2015 to 2021 drilling programs on Galleon's West Cache Project near Timmins, Ontario.

The Mineral Resource Estimate presented herein is reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 and was estimated in conformity with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) "Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines" (November 2019) and reported using the definitions set out in the CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (2014). Mineral Resources that are not converted to Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Confidence in the estimate of Inferred Mineral Resource is insufficient to allow the meaningful application of technical and economic parameters or to enable an evaluation of economic viability worthy of public disclosure. Mineral Resources may be affected by further infill and exploration drilling that may result in increases or decreases in subsequent Mineral Resource Estimates.

This Mineral Resource Estimate was based on information and data supplied by Galleon and was undertaken by Yungang Wu, P.Geo. Antoine Yassa, P.Geo., and Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., FEC, CET of P&E Mining Consultants Inc. of Brampton, Ontario. All Qualified Persons are independent of Galleon Gold as defined in NI 43-101.

The effective date of this Mineral Resource Estimate is September 3, 2021.

14.2 PREVIOUS MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The previous public Mineral Resource Estimate for the West Cache Project was carried out by P&E Mining Consultants with an effective date July 1, 2013. The Mineral Resource Estimate with respective pit constrained and underground cut-offs 0.30 g/t Au and 1.70 g/t Au, is presented in Table 14.1. This previous Mineral Resource Estimate is superseded by the Mineral Resource Estimate reported herein.

TABLE 14.1 WEST CACHE MINERAL RESOURCE EFFECTIVE DATE JULY 1, 2013			
Open Pit Cut-off = 0.30 g/t Au	**Tonnes**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au (oz)**
Indicated	4,283,000	1.55	213,000
Inferred	1,140,000	2.09	77,000
Underground Cut-off = 1.70 g/t Au	**Tonnes**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au (oz)**
Indicated	4,420,000	2.79	396,000
Inferred	5,185,000	2.36	393,000
Open Pit + Underground	**Tonnes (k)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au (koz)**
Indicated	8,703,000	2.17	609,000
Inferred	6,325,000	2.31	470,000

14.3 DATABASE

All drilling and assay data were provided by Galleon Gold in the form of Excel data files. The GEOVIA GEMS™ V6.8.4 database compiled by P&E for this Mineral Resource Estimate consisted of 560 surface drill holes, totalling 238,438 m, of which a total of 228 surface holes totalling 53,527 m were drilled from 2015 to 2021, subsequent to the previous Mineral Resource Estimate. A drill hole plan is shown in Appendix A.

The database contains 65,160 Au assays. The basic gold raw assay statistics are presented in Table 14.2.

TABLE 14.2 WEST CACHE ASSAY DATABASE SUMMARY	
Variable	**Au**
Number of Samples	65,160
Minimum Value g/t	0.001
Maximum Value g/t	892.73
Mean g/t	0.22
Median g/t	0.03
Geometric Mean g/t	0.04
Variance	14.27
Standard Deviation	3.78
Coefficient of Variation	17.53
Skewness	204.85
Kurtosis	47,876.52

All drill hole survey and assay values are expressed in metric units, with grid coordinates reported using the NAD 83, Zone 17U UTM system.

14.4 DATA VERIFICATION

P&E validated the Mineral Resource database in GEMS™ by checking for inconsistencies in analytical units, duplicate entries, interval, length or distance values less than or equal to zero, blank or zero-value assay results, out-of-sequence intervals, intervals or distances greater than the reported drill hole length, inappropriate collar locations, survey and missing interval and coordinate fields. A few minor errors were identified and corrected in the database. The Qualified Persons of this Technical Report section are of the opinion that the supplied database is suitable for Mineral Resource estimation.

14.5 DOMAIN INTERPRETATION

A total of thirty-nine (39) mineralized domains (wireframes) were determined from lithology, structure and grade boundary interpretation from visual inspection of drill hole cross-sections. These domains were created with computer screen digitizing on drill hole sections. The domain outlines were influenced by the selection of mineralized material above 0.3 g/t Au that demonstrated lithological, structural and zonal continuity along strike and down dip. In some cases, mineralization below 0.3 g/t Au was included for the purpose of maintaining zonal continuity and minimum width. Minimum constrained core length for interpretation was approximately 2.0 m. Smoothing was utilized to remove obvious jogs and dips in the domains and incorporated a minor addition of Inferred Mineral Resource mineralization. This exercise allowed for easier domain creation without triangulation errors from solids validation. The mineralized domains were then clipped to an overburden surface constructed from drill hole logs. On each cross-section, polyline interpretations were digitized from drill hole to drill hole, but not typically extended more than 50 m into untested territory. Interpreted polylines from each section were "wireframed" into 3-D domains. The resulting solids (domains) were used for statistical analysis, grade interpolation, rock coding and Mineral Resource estimation. The 3-D domain wireframes are presented in Appendix B.

Wireframe domains of diabase cross cutting the mineralization veins were created based on the core logging. A topographic surface was created from LiDAR data and overburden surface from drill hole casing depth data.

14.6 ROCK CODE DETERMINATION

A unique rock code was assigned to each mineralization domain for the Mineral Resource Estimate as presented in (Table 14.3).

TABLE 14.3
ROCK CODES AND VOLUMES OF MINERALIZATION DOMAINS FOR THE MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Domain	Rock Code	Volume (m^3)
VN1	100	1,356,273
VN1N	110	1,101,088
VN1W	120	715,500
NV1	130	86,278
NV2	140	115,292
VN2N	210	1,173,173
VN2N-E	220	193,802
VN2W	230	721,207
VN3	300	1,535,506
VN3N	310	1,338,031
VN3N-E	315	81,682
VN3W	320	156,190
VN4	400	1,576,527
VN4N	410	399,253
VN5	500	1,899,364
VN5A	510	292,260
VN5B	520	358,483
VN5C	530	171,401
VN5D	540	490,360
VN5N	550	2,327,952
VN6	600	531,010
VN7	700	82,311
VN8	800	110,658
VN8WDeep	810	166,764
VN8N	820	186,733
Zone9	900	1,026,848
VN9WDeep	910	526,459
South_C	1000	128,928
South_F	1100	265,088
South_H	1200	92,350
South_J	1300	44,702
South_K	1400	150,790
South_L	1500	56,901
South_M	1600	80,964
South_N	1700	157,413
South_P	1800	30,000
South_Q	1900	124,507
South_R	2000	155,067

14.7 WIREFRAME CONSTRAINED ASSAYS

Wireframe constrained assays were back coded in the assay database with model rock codes that were derived from the mineralized intersections of solids and drill holes. The basic statistics of mineralization wireframe constrained assays are presented in Table 14.4.

TABLE 14.4
BASIC STATISTICS OF ASSAYS CONSTRAINED WITHIN THE WIREFRAMES

Variable	Au	Length (m)
Number of Samples	5,159	5,159
Minimum Value*	0.001	0.01
Maximum Value*	128.19	5.00
Mean*	1.52	1.29
Median*	0.45	1.50
Geometric Mean*	0.40	1.23
Variance	21.87	0.13
Standard Deviation	4.68	0.36
Coefficient of Variation	3.07	0.28

Note: **Au units are g/t and length units are metres.*

14.8 COMPOSITING

In order to regularize the assay sampling intervals for grade interpolation, a 1.5 m compositing length was selected for the drill hole intervals that fell within the constraints of the above-noted Mineral Resource wireframes. The composites were calculated for gold over 1.5 m lengths starting at the first point of intersection between assay data hole and hanging wall of the 3-D zonal constraint. The compositing process was halted on exit from the footwall of the 3-D wireframe constraint. Un-assayed intervals were set to 0.2 g/t Au. This value was derived from the sampling of many un-assayed intervals of historical holes drilled before 2015. The determination of an average value from this infill sampling program was limited to intervals within the mineralized domains and reflect a reasonable background value for the remaining implicit missing samples in those domains. If the last composite interval was less than 0.5 m, that composite length was adjusted to make all composite intervals of the vein intercept of equal length. This process would not introduce any short sample bias in the grade interpolation process. The constrained composite data were extracted to a point area file for grade capping analysis. The composite statistics are summarized in Table 14.5.

TABLE 14.5
BASIC STATISTICS OF COMPOSITES AND CAPPED COMPOSITES

Variable	Au_Comp	Au_Cap	Length (m)
Number of Samples	4,751	4,751	4,751
Minimum Value *	0.001	0.001	1.13
Maximum Value *	117.80	25.00	2.24
Mean *	1.26	1.18	1.50
Median *	0.44	0.44	1.50
Geometric Mean *	0.41	0.41	1.50
Variance	10.98	5.18	0.02
Standard Deviation	3.31	2.28	0.13
Coefficient of Variation	2.62	1.94	0.08

***Note: *** Au units are g/t and length units are metres.*
Au_Comp: gold composites; Au_Cap: gold capped composites.

14.9 GRADE CAPPING

Grade capping was performed on the 1.5 m composite values in the database within the constraining domains to control the possible bias resulting from erratic high-grade composite values in the database. Log-normal histograms and log-probability plots for gold composites were generated for each mineralization domain. Selected histograms and log-probability plots are presented in Appendix C. The grade capping values for gold are detailed in Table 14.6. The capped composite statistics are summarized in Table 14.5. The capped composites were utilized to develop variograms and for block model grade interpolation.

TABLE 14.6
GOLD GRADE CAPPING VALUES

Domains	Total No. of Composites	Capping Value Au (g/t)	No. of Capped Composites	Mean of Composites	Mean of Capped Composites	CoV of Composites	CoV of Capped Composites	Capping Percentile
VN1	299	15	2	1.56	1.23	3.6	1.85	99.3
VN1N	165	8	1	0.92	0.89	1.66	1.49	99.4
VN1W	72	7	2	1.07	0.97	1.81	1.53	97.2
NV1	20	No Cap	0	0.91	0.91	1.34	1.34	100.0
NV2	53	5	1	0.67	0.57	2.25	1.64	98.1
VN2N	252	No Cap	0	0.77	0.77	1.33	1.33	100.0
VN2N-E	32	No Cap	0	0.86	0.86	0.95	0.95	100.0
VN2W	90	7	2	1.27	0.98	2.54	1.75	97.8
VN3	345	8	3	0.86	0.83	1.62	1.47	99.1
VN3N	337	No Cap	0	0.84	0.84	1.53	1.53	100.0
VN3N-E	18	No Cap	0	1.10	1.10	1.25	1.25	100.0
VN3W	33	No Cap	0	0.71	0.71	0.93	0.93	100.0
VN4	312	11	1	0.91	0.89	1.94	1.80	99.7
VN4N	144	5	2	0.91	0.86	1.54	1.36	98.6
VN5	320	11	4	1.27	1.10	2.60	1.77	98.8
VN5A	81	5	1	0.71	0.61	2.21	1.40	98.8
VN5B	132	8	2	1.22	1.06	2.04	1.49	98.5
VN5C	58	No Cap	0	0.70	0.70	1.31	1.31	100.0
VN5D	179	No Cap	0	0.48	0.48	1.25	1.25	100.0
VN5N	454	12	5	1.08	1.00	2.26	1.85	98.9
VN6	157	6	2	0.83	0.80	1.73	1.57	98.7
VN7	45	No Cap	0	0.47	0.47	1.28	1.28	100.0
VN8	51	No Cap	0	0.32	0.32	1.17	1.17	100.0
VN8Deep	121	25	2	4.36	3.49	2.81	1.83	98.3
VN8N	65	No Cap	0	0.50	0.50	1.50	1.50	100.0

TABLE 14.6
GOLD GRADE CAPPING VALUES

Domains	Total No. of Composites	Capping Value Au (g/t)	No. of Capped Composites	Mean of Composites	Mean of Capped Composites	CoV of Composites	CoV of Capped Composites	Capping Percentile
ZONE9	337	21	1	2.88	2.87	1.36	1.34	99.7
VN9Deep	246	No Cap	0	2.56	2.56	1.44	1.44	100.0
South_C	31	5	1	1.52	1.07	2.18	1.07	96.8
South_F	60	No Cap	0	0.61	0.61	1.13	1.13	100.0
South_H	28	No Cap	0	1.11	1.11	1.07	1.07	100.0
South_J	11	No Cap	0	1.03	1.03	0.69	0.69	100.0
South_K	36	No Cap	0	0.76	0.76	0.98	0.98	100.0
South_L	16	No Cap	0	0.76	0.76	1.00	1.00	100.0
South_M	20	No Cap	0	0.47	0.47	0.92	0.92	100.0
South_N	38	No Cap	0	1.54	1.54	1.53	1.53	100.0
South_P	19	No Cap	0	0.71	0.71	0.83	0.83	100.0
South_Q	39	No Cap	0	0.80	0.8	0.98	0.98	100.0
South_R	35	No Cap	0	0.75	0.75	1.34	1.34	100.0

Note: *CoV = coefficient of variation.*

14.10 VARIOGRAPHY

A variography analysis was undertaken using the gold capped composites within each individual domain as a guide to determining a grade interpolation search distance and ellipse orientation strategy. Selected variograms are presented in Appendix D.

Continuity ellipses based on the observed ranges were subsequently generated and utilized as the basis for estimation search ranges, distance weighting calculations and Mineral Resource classification criteria.

14.11 BULK DENSITY

A total of 940 bulk density measurements were provided by Galleon Gold, of which 203 were constrained within the mineralization wireframes. The wireframe constrained density ranged from 2.56 t/m^3 to 3.88 t/m^3 and averaged 2.86 t/m^3. The average density of each vein (Table 14.7) was determined with its constrained bulk density value. An average bulk density 2.86 t/m^3 was applied for veins that had no bulk density data available.

TABLE 14.7
BULK DENSITY OF MINERALIZATION VEINS USED FOR THE MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Vein	Number of Samples	Minimum Value (t/m^3)	Maximum Value (t/m^3)	Mean (t/m^3)
VN1	12	2.71	3.06	2.80
VN1N	4	2.72	3.08	2.88
VN1W	No data			2.86
NV1	No data			2.86
NV2	No data			2.86
VN2N	6	2.73	3.88	2.86
VN2W	No data			2.86
VN3	18	2.56	3.48	2.78
VN3N	9	2.65	2.92	2.77
VN3W	No data			2.86
VN4	22	2.68	3.02	2.86
VN4N	11	2.64	2.82	2.73
VN5	16	2.72	3.03	2.88
VN5A+B+C+D	8	2.75	2.87	2.81
VN5N	13	2.62	3.18	2.82
VN6	3	2.87	2.94	2.89
VN7	No data			2.86
VN8	No data			2.86
VN8WDEEP	3	2.85	2.88	2.87
VN9WDEEP	16	2.77	3.39	2.89

TABLE 14.7 BULK DENSITY OF MINERALIZATION VEINS USED FOR THE MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE				
Vein	**Number of Samples**	**Minimum Value (t/m^3)**	**Maximum Value (t/m^3)**	**Mean (t/m^3)**
Zone9	47	2.79	3.26	2.96
South (11 veins)	15	2.71	2.87	2.80
Total	**203**	**2.56**	**3.88**	**2.86**

14.12 BLOCK MODELLING

The West Cache block model was constructed using GEOVIA GEMS™ V6.8.4 modelling software. The block model origin and block size are presented in Table 14.8. The block model consists of separate model attributes for estimated gold grade, rock type (mineralization domains), volume percent, bulk density and classification.

TABLE 14.8 WEST CACHE BLOCK MODEL DEFINITION			
Direction	**Origin***	**No. of Blocks**	**Block Size (m)**
X	462,870	640	5
Y	5,360,555	900	2.5
Z	310	230	5
Rotation	0 º		

***** *Origin for a block model in GEMS™ represents the coordinate of the outer edge of the block with minimum X and Y and maximum Z.*

All blocks in the rock type block model were initially assigned a waste rock code of 99, corresponding to the surrounding country rocks. The mineralization domain was used to code all blocks within the rock type block model that contain 0.01% or greater volume within the wireframe domain. These blocks were assigned individual model rock codes as listed in Table 14.3. The overburden and topographic surfaces were subsequently utilized to assign respective rock codes 10 and 0, corresponding to overburden and air to all blocks 50% or greater above the respective surfaces.

A volume percent block model was set up to accurately represent the volume and subsequent tonnage occupied by each block inside the constraining wireframe domain. As a result, the domain boundary was properly represented by the volume percent model ability to measure individual infinitely variable block inclusion percentages within that domain. The minimum wireframe inclusion percentage of any mineralization block was set to 0.01%. The intersecting diabase volume was subtracted from the volume percent model.

The gold grades were interpolated into the model blocks using Inverse Distance weighting to the third power ("ID^3"). Nearest Neighbour ("NN") was run for validation purposes. Multiple passes were executed for the grade interpolation to progressively capture the sample points, to avoid over-smoothing and preserve local grade variability. Grade blocks were interpolated using the parameters in Table 14.9.

TABLE 14.9
WEST CACHE BLOCK MODEL GRADE INTERPOLATION PARAMETERS

Pass	No. of Composites			Search Range (m)		
	Min	Max	Max per Hole	Major	Semi-Major	Minor
I	5	15	2	25	20	5
II	3	15	2	40	30	10
III	1	15	2	100	75	25
IV	1	15	2	200	150	50

Selected gold block model vertical cross-sections and plans are presented in Appendix E.

14.13 MINERAL RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

In the Qualified Person's opinion that all drilling, assaying and exploration work on the West Cache Project supports this Mineral Resource Estimate and is based on spatial continuity of the mineralization within a potentially mineable shape are sufficient to indicate a reasonable potential for economic extraction, thus qualifying it as a Mineral Resource under the CIM Definition Standards (2014). The Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated and Inferred based on the geological interpretation, variogram performance and drill hole spacing.

Indicated Mineral Resources were classified for blocks interpolated with Pass I and II in Table 14.9, which used at least two holes with a mean distance of 35 m. Inferred Mineral Resources were classified for blocks interpolated with Pass III and IV in Table 14.9, which used at least one hole with a mean distance of 70 m.

The classifications were manually adjusted on a longitudinal projection to reasonably reflect the distribution of each classification. Selected classification block vertical cross-sections and plans are attached in Appendix F.

14.14 AU CUT-OFF VALUE CALCULATION

The West Cache Mineral Resource Estimate was derived from applying Au cut-off values to the block models and reporting the resulting tonnes and grades for potentially mineable areas.

The following parameters were used to calculate the Au cut-off values that determine open pit and underground mining potentially economic portions of the constrained mineralization:

- Au price: US$1,650/oz (approximate two-year trailing average at April 30, 2021);
- Currency exchange rate: CDN$/US$=0.76;
- Au process recovery: 95%;
- Open pit marginal mining cost: CDN$2.50/t;
- Underground mining cost: CDN$85/t;
- Processing cost: CDN$16/t; and
- G&A: CDN$4/t.

The Au cut-off value for the pit constrained Mineral Resource is 0.3 g/t Au. The Au cut-off value for the out-of-pit Mineral Resource is 1.6 g/t Au.

Pit Optimization Parameters

An open pit Mineral Resource model was further investigated with a pit optimization to ensure a reasonable assumption of potential economic extraction could be made (see pit shell in Appendix G). The following parameters were utilized in the pit optimization:

- Au Values — From parameters above
- Mineralized Material Mining Cost — $2.50/t mined
- Waste Rock Mining Cost — $2.00/t mined
- Overburden Mining Cost — $1.50/t mined
- Process Cost — $16/t processed
- General & Administration Cost — $4/t processed
- Process Capacity — 3,000 tpd
- Pit Slopes — 50°

14.15 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The Mineral Resource Estimate is reported with an effective date of September 3, 2021 and is tabulated in Table 14.10. The authors of this Technical Report section consider the mineralization of the West Cache Project to be potentially amenable to open pit and underground mining methods.

TABLE 14.10 WEST CACHE MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE (1-7)			
Pit Constrained Mineral Resource @ 0.3 g/t Au Cut-off			
Classification	**Tonnes (k)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au (koz)**
Indicated	11,575	1.11	413
Inferred	7,554	1.16	281
Out of Pit Mineral Resource @ 1.6 g/t Au Cut-off			
Classification	**Tonnes (k)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au (koz)**
Indicated	1,823	4.16	244
Inferred	4,116	2.71	359
Total Mineral Resource			
Classification	**Tonnes (k)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au (koz)**
Indicated	13,398	1.52	657
Inferred	11,670	1.71	640

Notes:

1. *Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.*
2. *The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*
3. *The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could potentially be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.*
4. *The Mineral Resources were estimated in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions (2014) and Best Practices Guidelines (2019) prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council.*
5. *Metal prices used were US$1,650/oz Au and 0.76 FX with process recoveries of 95% Au. A CDN$16/t process cost and CDN$4 G&A cost were used.*
6. *The constraining pit optimization parameters were CDN$3/t mineralized and waste material mining cost and 50-degree pit slopes with a 0.30 g/t Au cut-off.*
7. *The out-of-pit parameters were at a CDN$850/t mining cost. The out-of-pit Mineral Resource grade blocks were quantified above the 1.6 g/t Au cut-off, below the constraining pit shell and within the constraining mineralized wireframes. Out-of-pit Mineral Resources selected exhibited continuity and reasonable potential for extraction by the long-hole underground mining method.*

14.16 MINERAL RESOURCE SENSITIVITIES

Mineral Resources are sensitive to the selection of a reporting Au cut-off value and are demonstrated in Tables 14.11 and 14.12 for In-pit and Out-of-pit Mineral Resources, respectively.

TABLE 14.11
SENSITIVITIES OF IN-PIT MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Classification	Cut-off Au (g/t)	Tonnes (k)	Au (g/t)	Contained Au (koz)
Indicated	1.0	4,270	2.00	274
	0.9	4,854	1.87	292
	0.8	5,528	1.75	310
	0.7	6,384	1.61	330
	0.6	7,482	1.47	353
	0.5	8,789	1.33	376
	0.4	10,176	1.21	396
	0.3	11,575	1.11	413
	0.2	12,988	1.02	423
Inferred	1.0	3,079	1.92	190
	0.9	3,564	1.79	205
	0.8	4,092	1.67	219
	0.7	4,773	1.54	235
	0.6	5,519	1.42	251
	0.5	6,224	1.32	263
	0.4	6,893	1.24	273
	0.3	7,554	1.16	281
	0.2	8,113	1.10	285

TABLE 14.12
SENSITIVITIES OF OUT-OF-PIT MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Classification	Cut-off Au (g/t)	Tonnes (k)	Au (g/t)	Contained Au (koz)
Indicated	3.0	963	5.92	183
	2.8	1,046	5.68	190
	2.6	1,139	5.43	199
	2.4	1,246	5.18	207
	2.2	1,368	4.92	216
	2.0	1,497	4.68	225
	1.8	1,643	4.43	234
	1.6	1,823	4.16	244
	1.4	2,058	3.86	255
	1.2	2,326	3.56	266
	1.0	2,667	3.25	278
Inferred	3.0	1,079	4.41	153
	2.8	1,352	4.10	178
	2.6	1,524	3.94	193
	2.4	1,782	3.73	213
	2.2	2,181	3.47	243
	2.0	2,671	3.22	276
	1.8	3,205	3.00	308
	1.6	4,116	2.71	359
	1.4	5,502	2.41	426
	1.2	6,747	2.20	477
	1.0	8,655	1.96	545

14.17 MODEL VALIDATION

The block model was validated using a number of industry standard methods including visual and statistical methods.

Visual examination of composites and block grades on successive plans and cross-sections were performed on-screen to confirm that the block models correctly reflect the distribution of composite grades (see Figure 14.1).

The review of estimation parameters included:

- Number of composites used for estimation;
- Number of drill holes used for estimation;
- Mean distance to sample used;
- Number of passes used to estimate grade;
- Actual distance to closest point;

- Grade of true closest point; and,
- Mean value of the composites used.

The Inverse Distance Cubed (ID^3) estimate was compared to a Nearest-Neighbour (NN) estimate along with composites. A comparison of mean composite grades with the block model at zero grade are presented in Table 14.13.

TABLE 14.13
AVERAGE GRADE COMPARISON OF COMPOSITES WITH BLOCK MODEL

Data Type	Au (g/t)
Composites	1.26
Capped composites	1.18
Block model interpolated with ID3	1.01
Block model interpolated with NN	1.02

Notes: *ID^3 = Au interpolated with Inverse Distance Cubed.*
NN = Au interpolated using Nearest Neighbour.

The comparison shows the average block model grade to be somewhat lower than that of the capped composites used for the grade estimation. These were most likely due to the grade de-clustering and interpolation process. The block model values will be more representative than the composites due to 3-D spatial distribution characteristics of the block models.

A comparison of the grade-tonnage curves interpolated with ID^3 and NN on a global mineralization basis are shown in Figure 14.2.

FIGURE 14.1 ZONE 9 LONGITUDINAL PROJECTION SHOWING AU COMPOSITES VERSUS AU BLOCKS (LOOKING NORTH)

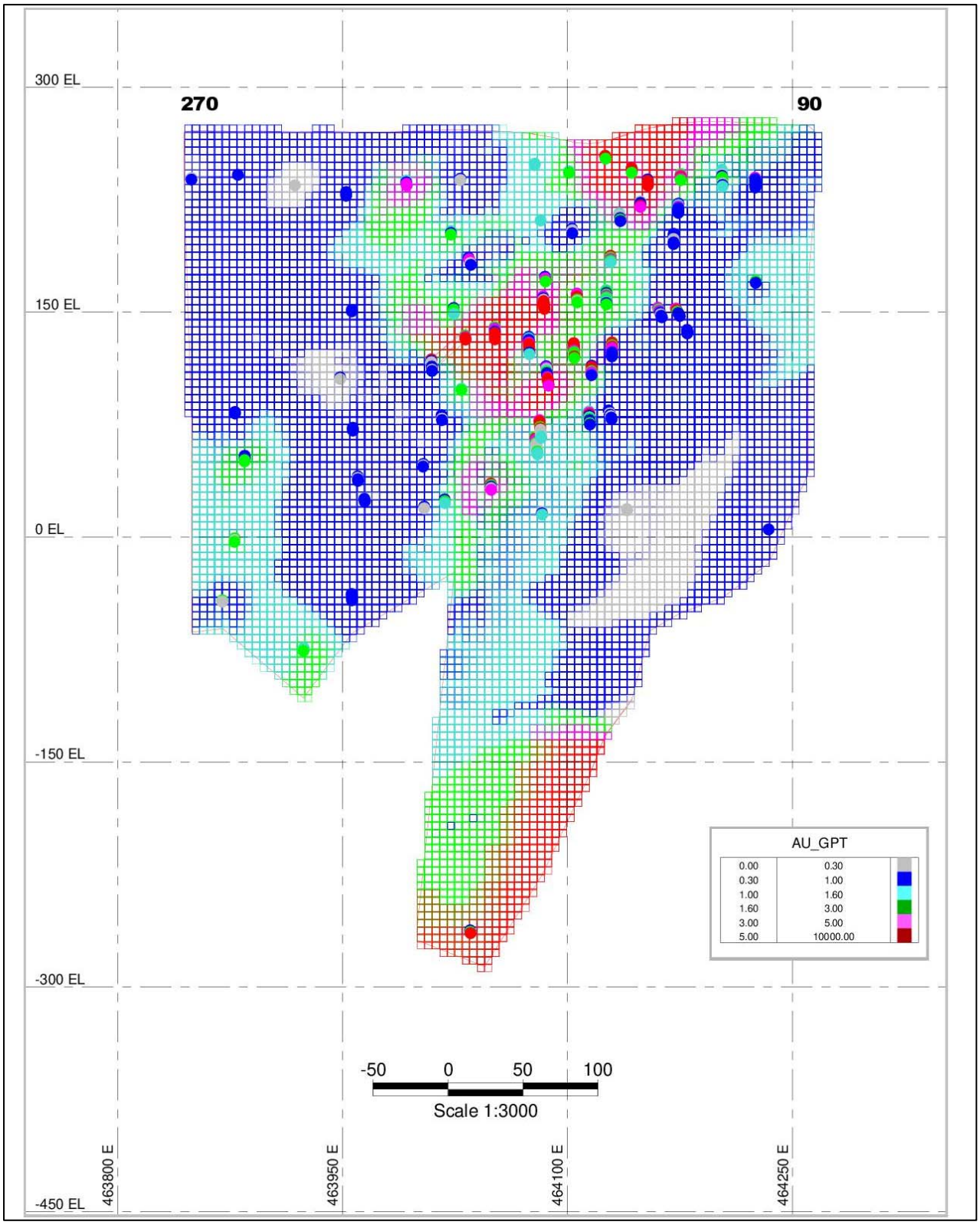
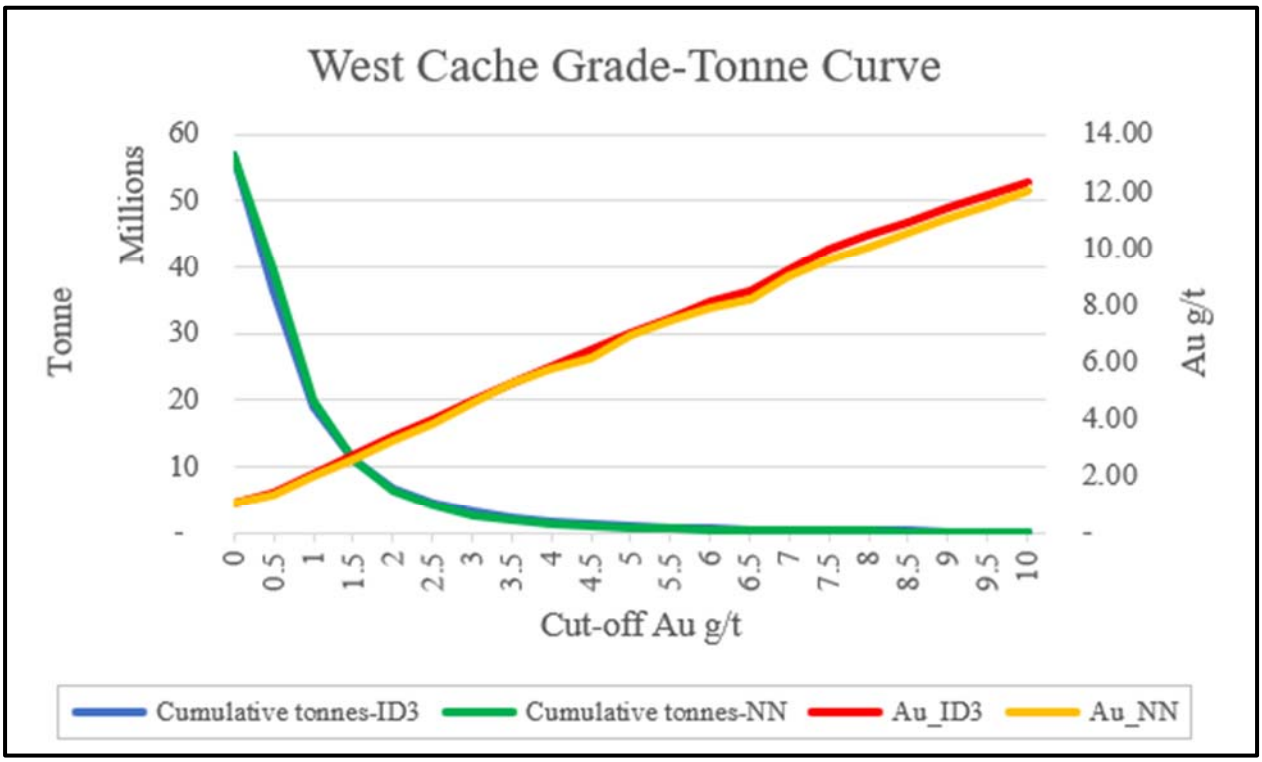
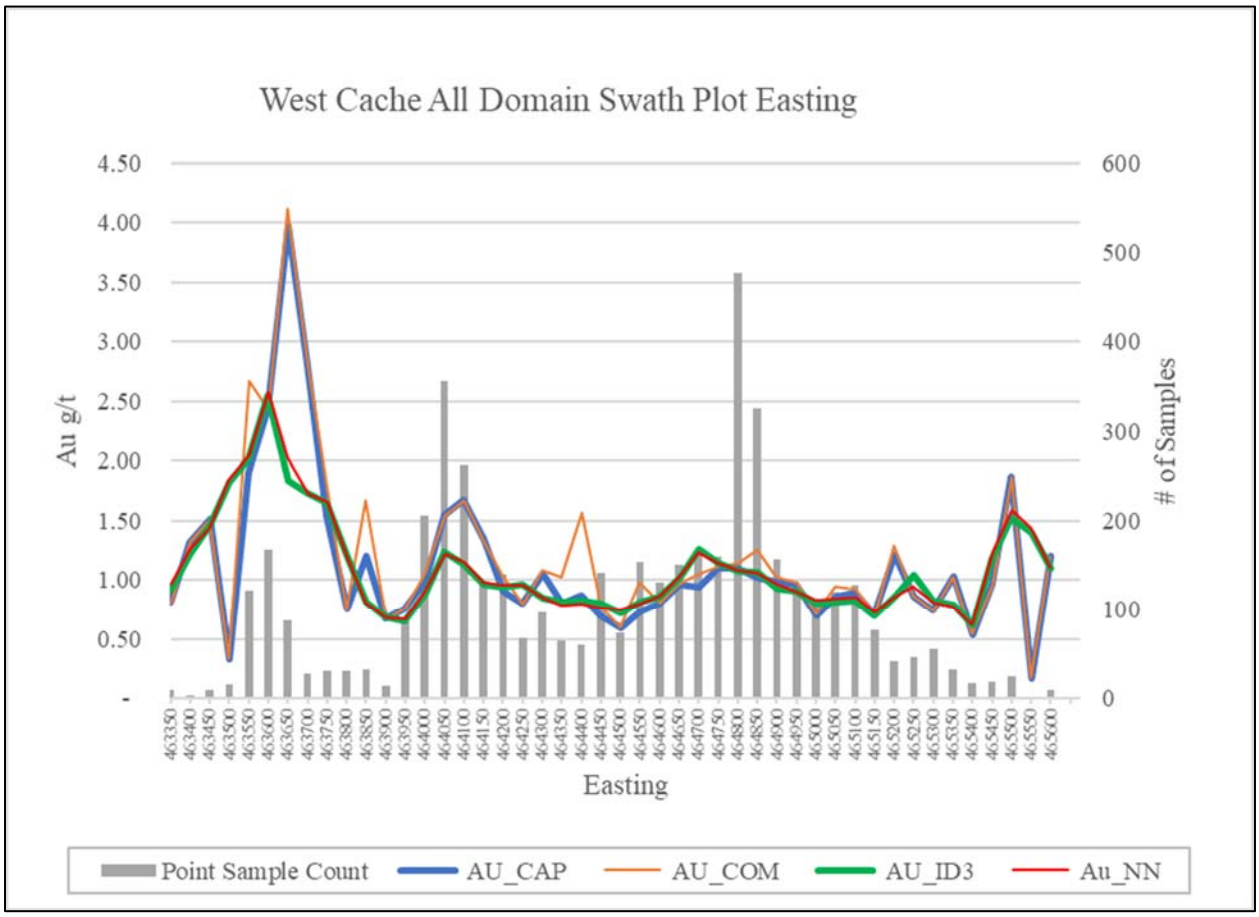


FIGURE 14.2 GRADE–TONNAGE CURVE OF WEST CACHE

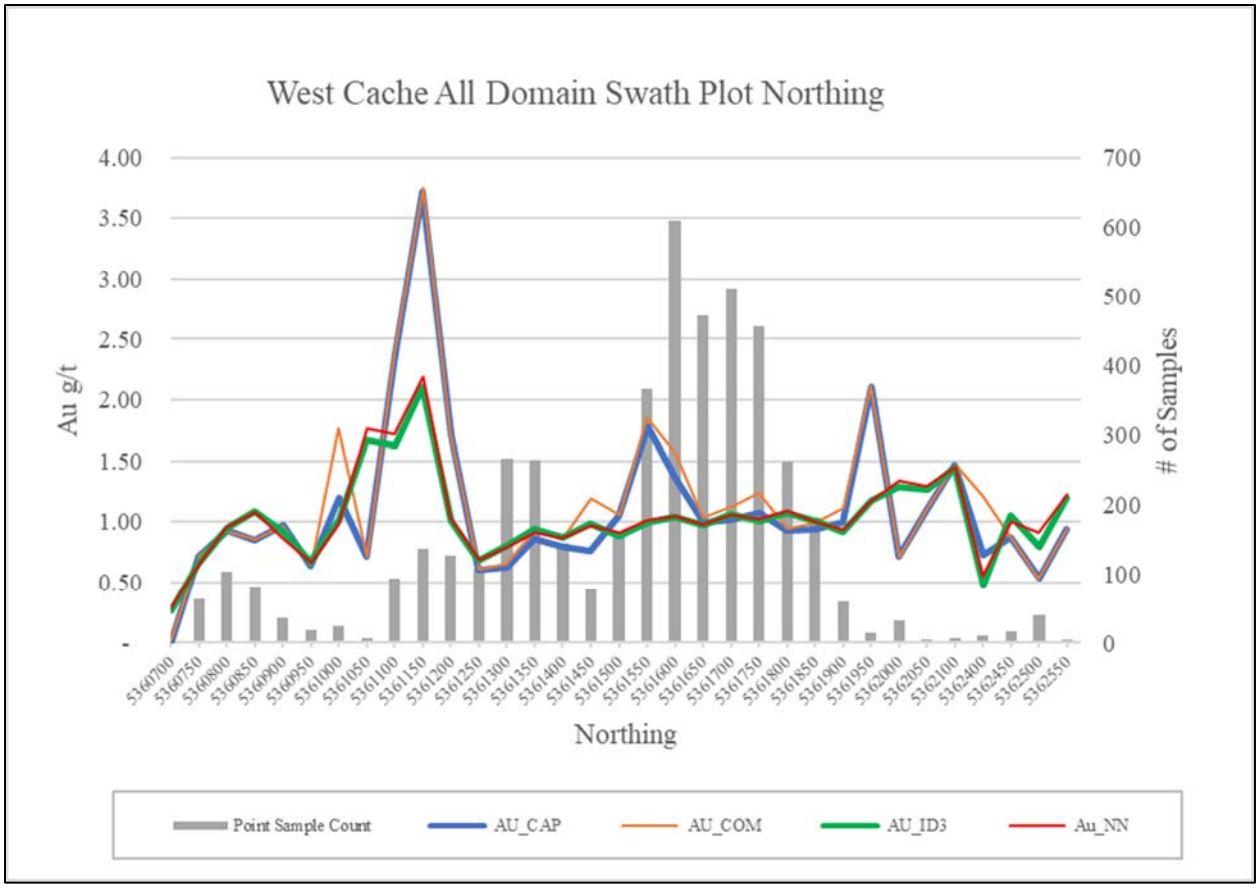


Local trends of gold were evaluated by comparing the ID^3 and NN estimate against the composites. Swath plots of all veins are shown in Figure 14.3.

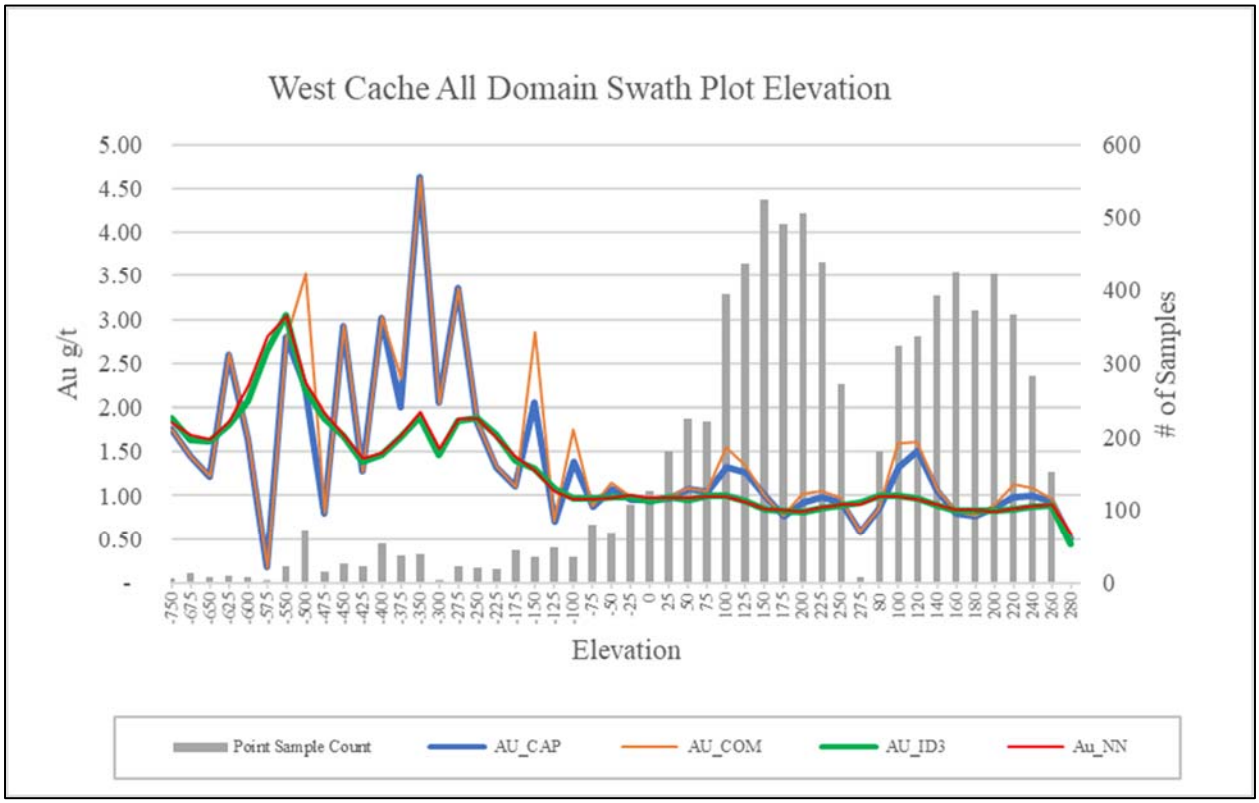
FIGURE 14.3 AU GRADE SWATH PLOTS (EASTING, NORTHING, ELEVATION)
EASTING



NORTHING



ELEVATION



15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This section is not applicable to this report.

16.0 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable to this report.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable to this report.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

The West Cache Gold Property benefits from excellent access and close proximity to the City of Timmins. The Property is serviced by paved, all-weather Highway 101, secondary access roads, and a nearby major power line. The City of Timmins, located 13 km to the east, has a long history of successful gold mining and hosts many exploration and mining service companies, including diamond drilling firms.

Abundant water sources are present in the area of the Property. Sufficient space exists on the Property to build mining infrastructure.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable to this report.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITS, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACTS

20.1 INTRODUCTION

The West Cache Project will involve the construction, operation, and closure of a gold mine that will utilize both underground and open pit mining methods to extract mineralized material at a nominal rate of between 2,000 tpd and 3,000 tpd. Mineralized material will be temporarily stockpiled onsite, and then sent offsite for treatment at an existing toll process plant.

Additional ancillary infrastructure that will be developed includes: a mineralized material laydown area, site access and haul roads, power transmission line and transformer station, water management infrastructure (i.e., collection ditches, settling pond(s), water treatment system), a waste rock storage facility, and an overburden stockpile.

20.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The construction, operation, and closure of the Project will require both federal and provincial regulatory approvals. The preliminary federal and provincial permitting processes and regulatory requirements are outlined in the following sections.

20.2.1 Federal Permitting Process

The Project does not fall under the applicable Physical Activities Regulations (SOR/2019-285) of the Impact Assessment Act, 2019 ("IAA"). Specifically, the Project does not fall under the following sections that relate to new gold mines and processing plants:

- Section 18(c): "The construction, operation, decommissioning and abandonment of a new metal mine, other than a rare earth element mine, placer mine or uranium mine, with an ore production capacity of 5,000 tpd or more"; and

- Section 18(d): "The construction, operation, decommissioning and abandonment of a new metal mill, other than a uranium mill, with an ore input capacity of 5,000 tpd or more".

The possible federal regulatory requirements for the Project are summarized in Table 20.1. These requirements will be confirmed as the Project description continues to evolve.

TABLE 20.1 POTENTIAL FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS, PERMITS, AND APPROVALS			
Item	**Applicable Act/Regulation**	**Responsible Agency**	**Description**
Migratory Birds	Migratory Birds Convention Act	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Protection and conservation of migratory birds and their nests.
Manufacturing, Storage and Transportation of Explosives	Explosives Act	Natural Resources Canada	The explosives contractor will be required to hold any applicable permits.
Metal and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations	Fisheries Act	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Compliance – Environmental monitoring and reporting if discharges exceed a flow rate of 50 cubic metres (m^3) per day.
Authorization under section 35(2) - Harmful Alteration, Disruption or Destruction of Fish Habitat	Fisheries Act	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Required for the development of the open pit, water diversion structures, and any other infrastructure that impacts fish habitat.
Authorization under Section 36(5) and Schedule 2 Listing under Metal and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations	Fisheries Act	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Overprinting of water frequented by fish by Project infrastructure.

20.2.2 Provincial Permitting Process

There are no specific provincial environmental assessment ("EA") requirements for mining projects in Ontario; however, some of the activities related to the development of the Project, including some ancillary infrastructure components, may require approval under one or more provincial Class EAs related to provincial permitting or approval activities. The anticipated provincial permits and approvals are summarized in Table 20.2.

TABLE 20.2
POTENTIAL PROVINCIAL ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS AND APPROVALS

Item	Applicable Act/Regulation	Responsible Agency	Description
Industrial Sewage Works – Environmental Compliance Approval	Ontario Water Resources Act	Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change	Approval to construct sewage works for the treatment and discharge of water (effluent) to the environment.
Air and Noise – Environmental Compliance Approval	Environmental Protection Act	Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change	Approval for release of atmospheric emissions from the Project (e.g., underground mine heating and ventilation system)
Permit to Take Water	Ontario Water Resources Act	Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change	Required for mine dewatering and the taking of surface water for domestic and/or industrial purposes (i.e., drilling) at rates greater than 50,000 litres per day.
Work Permits	Public Lands Act	Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry	Approval for certain work activities on Crown land and shorelines of lakes and rivers (e.g., construction of an effluent outfall, pumphouse. intake pipe, etc.). Installation of culverts or bridges.
Closure Plan	Mining Act	Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry	To allow for mine development, operation, and rehabilitation.
Mattagami River Conservation Authority Permit	Conservation Authorities Act	Mattagami Region Conservation Authority	Any development near water within the area managed by the Mattagami Region Conservation Authority (i.e., Mattagami River)
Approval for the Construction of Containment/Diversion Dams and Dykes	Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act/Mining Act	Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry	Construction of offline and online dams and (or) dykes for settling ponds and stream diversions.
Forest Resource License or Permit	Crown Forest Sustainability Act	Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry	Harvesting of merchantable timber as necessary for the construction of the Project.

TABLE 20.2 POTENTIAL PROVINCIAL ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS AND APPROVALS			
Item	**Applicable Act/Regulation**	**Responsible Agency**	**Description**
Overall Benefit Permit/Notice of Activity	Endangered Species Act	Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks	Permit/approval to authorize activities that are otherwise not allowed under the Endangered Species Act (e.g., harm or harass a species at risk or damage or destroy its habitat). Additional terrestrial studies are required to determine permitting requirements.
Class Environmental Assessment – Disposition of Crown Resources	Public Lands Act	Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry	Approval to obtain surface rights/easement for the construction of Project related infrastructure on Crown Land (e.g., shoreline or bed of lakes/rivers/streams and any offsite infrastructure located on Crown land).
Class Environmental Assessment – Electricity Projects	Ontario Environmental Assessment Act	Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks	Construction of Category B or C[1] transmission line or transformer stations

Notes:
1. Refer to Guide to Environmental Assessment Requirements for Electricity Projects (Ontario, 2011)

20.3 SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

20.3.1 Land and Resource Use

The Project is located within the boundaries of the City of Timmins and within the Mattagami River Source Water Protection Area (Zone 3) (Mattagami Region Conservation Authority, 2019). According to the City of Timmins Official Plan (Tunnock and City of Timmins, 2010), the Project is located in an area zoned for resource development. The Project is located approximately four km southwest from the nearest Timmins residential area. Two industrial properties are located immediately northeast of the proposed Project footprint.

A cottage is located on the western shoreline of the Mattagami River, approximately 1.5 km east of the proposed East Pit. Access to the cottage is presently via the existing trail network on the Property.

The closest provincial park is the Dana-Jowsey Lakes Provincial Park, located approximately 20 km southwest of the Project area.

20.3.2 Archaeological Resources

A Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was completed for the Project concluded that all areas located >50 m from water should be considered clear of further archaeological concern. Areas located within 50 m of waterbodies, that may be disturbed by future development, require a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (i.e., a Stage 2 test pit assessment) in accordance with Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries guidance.

20.3.3 Indigenous Engagement and Consultation

Galleon has and will continue to engage and consult, regarding the Project, with Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation, which are both part of the Wabun Tribal Council, as is the Métis Nation of Ontario. Explor Resources (predecessor company to Galleon) signed Memorandums of Understanding ("MOU") with Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation with respect to the Timmins Porcupine West Property (now the West Cache Property). The MOU set out the areas in which Explor Resources and Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation agreed to work together, particularly on environmental protection, employment and business opportunities, and education and training.

20.3.4 Public and Agency Consultation

Ongoing consultation with public and provincial and federal agency stakeholders will be required to advance the Project into production phase. Agency consultation will be completed through the available one-window coordination process that is overseen by the Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry ("NDMNRF").

20.4 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

An overview of the available baseline information from publicly available data sources and environmental studies that have been initiated to support, and those that are still required to support, the future development of the Project, are outlined below.

20.4.1 Climate

The Project is located within a temperate zone which is characterized by cold winters and warm, relatively short, summers. The mean monthly temperature at the Timmins Victor Power A climate station, which is located approximately 20 km northeast of the Project, ranged from a low of -16.8°C in January to a high of 17.5°C in July based on the 1981 to 2010 climate normal station data (ECCC, 2021). Total annual precipitation averaged 835 mm, with 558 mm falling as rain and 277 mm as snowfall, over the sampling period. The wind direction is most frequently from the south.

Timmins Victor Power A climate station collects climate normal data and metadata for air temperature, precipitation, relative humidity, wind chill, pressure, wind, frost-free, visibility (hours), and cloud amount (hours). Based on the close proximity of the Timmins Victor Power A climate station to the Project, the collection of onsite weather data is not anticipated to be required.

20.4.2 Atmospheric Environment

Based on the location of the Property and current knowledge of the surrounding land use, it is anticipated that the publicly available atmospheric data will be suitable. Project specific air quality studies are not anticipated to be required to support the proposed Project unless a Federal EA is required under the IAA.

20.4.3 Surface Water Hydrology and Quality

The Project is located within the Mattagami River watershed. The Mattagami River originates at Mattagami Lake, south of the Project, flows to the northeast where it meets the Missinaibi River and ultimately forms the Moose River. The Moose River flows to the northeast into James Bay. The Mattagami River flow is regulated by Ontario Power Generation at the Wawatin Generating Station which is located approximately seven km upstream of the Project.

Two tributaries are present on the Property that flow into the Mattagami River: Bristol Creek and an unnamed stream (referred to as Unnamed Stream 1), which drains the lower portion of the Property. Unnamed Stream 1 is located within the footprint of the open pits. Baseline hydrometric stations were installed on Bristol Creek and Unnamed Stream 1 to establish baseline flow conditions. The Water Survey of Canada ("WSC") operates and maintains a hydrometric station on the Mattagami River immediately adjacent to the Property (Station ID 04LA02). Data from this station is available from 1969 to 2021.

The surface water quality monitoring program was initiated in 2020. Baseline surface water quality sampling is being conducted on a monthly basis at five locations to characterize the baseline water quality within the Mattagami River, Bristol Creek, and Unnamed Stream 1.

An assimilative capacity study will be required to support the Industrial Sewage Works Environmental Compliance Approval application. Furthermore, a Permit to Take Water will be required for the diversion of water around the open pits, for the dewatering of the open pit and underground mine, and for domestic and industrial water supply. As such, surface water quality sampling, and ongoing characterization of the local hydrological regime, throughout all hydrologic conditions, should continue until production commences (to support permitting activities), at which time the permits and approvals will dictate the operational and post-closure monitoring requirements.

20.4.4 Hydrogeology and Groundwater Quality

Hydrogeological and groundwater quality baseline studies were initiated in 2021 and have included the installation of groundwater monitoring wells and the completion of slug and packer tests.

To support the development of the open pit(s) and underground workings, it is recommended that a numerical groundwater model be developed to predict inflow rates into the proposed open pit(s) and underground workings and to further characterize the potential impacts. The results of the

numerical modelling will also support future permitting activities and design of the water management infrastructure.

The groundwater quality monitoring program will need to be expanded to characterize both the shallow overburden and deep bedrock aquifers within the vicinity of the proposed Project infrastructure. The groundwater quality program should be conducted over multiple seasons and years to capture any temporal variations. Ongoing water level monitoring should be completed to support the numerical groundwater model and to better characterize the local hydrogeological conditions.

20.4.5 Aquatic Environment

There are three watercourses located within or adjacent to the Property, which were assessed in 2021: Mattagami River, Bristol Creek, and Unnamed Stream 1. Studies initiated in 2021 included fish habitat and fish community assessments. The studies also included an assessment of the benthic invertebrate community and sediment quality within the Mattagami River. Both Bristol Creek and Unnamed Stream 1 provided habitat for a diverse fish community consisting of cold and cool water species. The upper reaches of Bristol Creek and Unnamed Stream 1 have numerous beaver ponds present which provide habitat for small-bodied forage fish, including Northern Pearl Dace, Northern Redbelly Dace, Finescale Dace, Fathead Minnow, Brook Stickleback, and Creek Chub. Fish present in the lower reaches of the Bristol Creek and Unnamed Stream 1, below the beaver ponds, included Brook Trout, Longnose sucker, and Burbot.

Lake Sturgeon (Southern Hudson Bay – James Bay populations) are known to be present within the Mattagami River and are listed as a species of Special Concern provincially under the *Endangered Species Act.*

Further aquatic baseline studies, including fish habitat and community assessments, may be required to inform the provincial and federal permitting processes.

20.4.6 Terrestrial Environment

The Property is located with Ecoregion 3E (Lake Abitibi Ecoregion), which encompasses 13.9% of the province. Ecoregions capture major subdivisions in Ontario primarily identified by subcontinental climatic regimes combined with bedrock geology. The climate within an ecoregion has a profound influence on the vegetation types, substrate formation, ecosystem processes, and associated resident biota. Ecoregion 3E is located within the Humid Mid-Boreal Ecoclimatic Region, which is situated on the Precambrian Shield. It consists of mixed forest (29.5%), coniferous forest (28.1%), sparse forest (10.8%), deciduous forest (7.2%), cutover (7.8%), and water (6.7%) (MMR, 2009).

Terrestrial baseline studies were initiated in 2021 and included amphibian, breeding bird, and Species at Risk surveys. Flora and Fauna are typical of the Boreal Forest Region. However, portions of the Property have been modified by anthropogenic activities, including forestry and mineral exploration activities. The Property consists of deciduous, coniferous, and mixed forests dominated by black spruce, white spruce, poplar, jack pine, and white birch. The more poorly drained portions of the Property are comprised of treed fens. Beaver meadows are present in areas

of previous beaver activity and consist of grasses and shrub species. Wildlife on the Property were observed to be typical of the boreal and include moose, beaver, and red squirrel. Further terrestrial baseline studies will be required to inform the provincial permitting processes.

20.4.7 Geochemical Characterization

Limited geochemical characterization of waste rock material has been completed to date. The limited data indicates that the waste rock material is non-potentially acid generating and poses a low risk for metal leaching. However, additional geochemical characterization studies of mineralized material and waste rock material will be required to confirm the acid rock drainage and metal leaching potential of these materials. This geochemical data will be used to inform the development of mineralized material, waste rock, and water management plans, in addition to rehabilitation measures.

20.5 MINE CLOSURE PLAN

The Project involves the development of a mine that will include the development of underground workings and open pits, mineralized material pad, waste rock storage facilities, and water management infrastructure (i.e., collection ditches, settling pond(s), water treatment system), and ancillary infrastructure. A Closure Plan, and associated financial assurance, will be filed by the NDMNRF before development of the Project.

The Closure Plan will be prepared for submission to the NDMNRF in accordance with Ontario Regulation 240/00: *Mine Development and Closure Under Part VII of the Act* ("O. Reg. 240/00"). Closure of the Project will be completed in accordance with O. Reg. 240/00 with the fundamental considerations being to ensure physical and chemical stability of the Property in order to protect human health and the environment. Rehabilitation of the Property will meet the requirements of the Mine Rehabilitation Code of Ontario (Schedule 1 of O. Reg. 240/00 (as amended)) (the "Code")).

The five main closure activities include:

- decontamination/decommissioning;
- asset removal;
- demolition and disposal;
- rehabilitation; and
- monitoring and reporting.

Progressive rehabilitation will be completed throughout the life of the Project whenever feasible. Progressive rehabilitation activities will focus on the demolition and disposal of unused buildings and infrastructure, and the removal of unused equipment and machinery. Progressive rehabilitation of waste rock and other inactive areas will take place when these areas or components become available. Progressive rehabilitation reports will be filed with the NDMNRF in accordance with O. Reg. 240/00.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable to this report.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

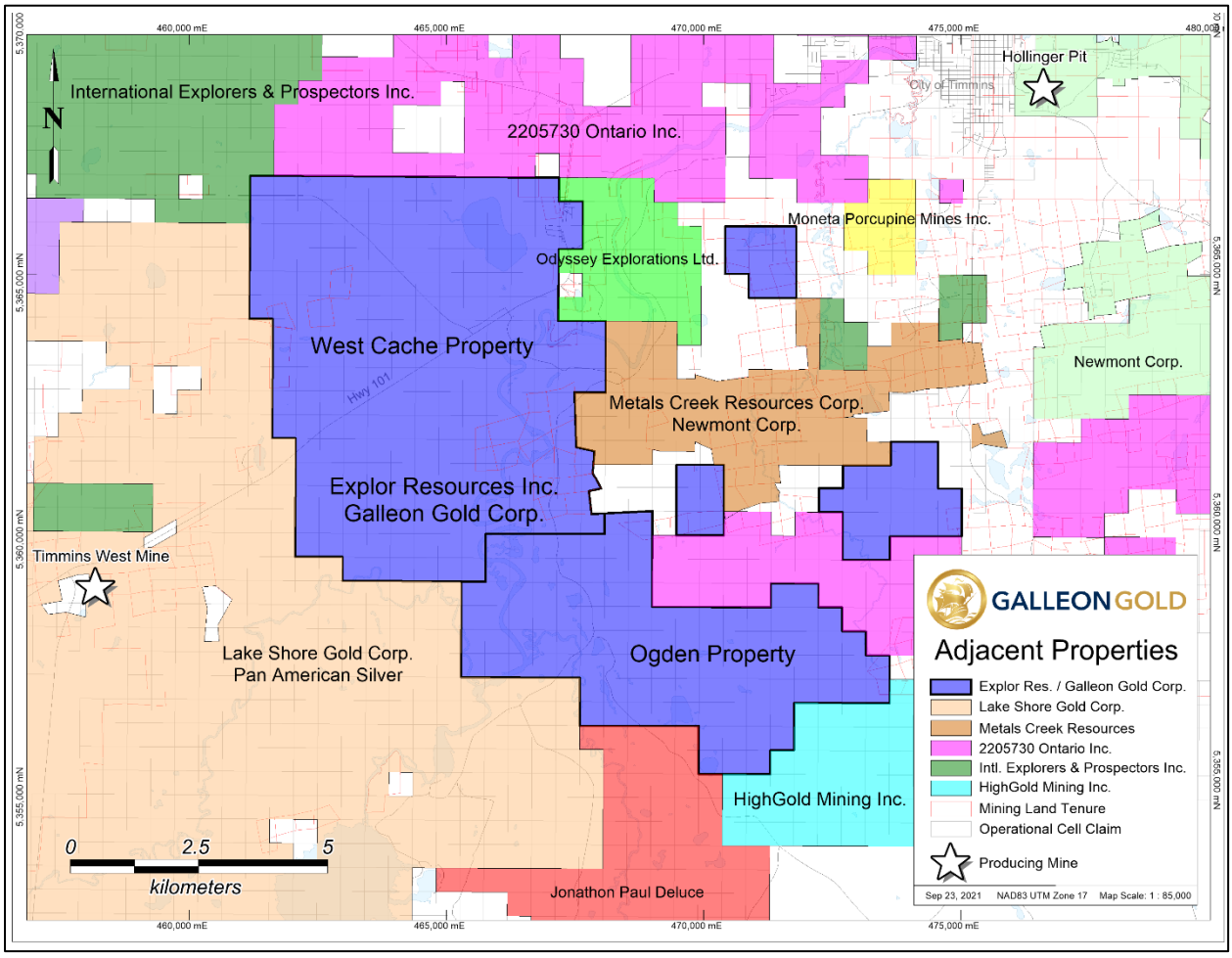
This section is not applicable to this report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The West Cache Property is located on the western portion of the prolific Porcupine Gold Camp. The West Cache Property is situated between producing mines such as The Hollinger-McIntyre Mine and Dome Mine located approximately 26 km by road to the northeast and the Timmins West Mine located 10 km by road to the southwest (Figure 23.1).

The reader is cautioned that the information in this section is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report. The West Cache Property is surrounded by claims or leases held by other exploration companies or individual prospectors. The following is a discussion of the most active of the neighbouring companies.

FIGURE 23.1 ADJACENT PROPERTIES MAP



Source: *Galleon (2021)*

Disclaimer: *Map compiled by Galleon Gold Corp. staff utilizing data from the Mining Lands Administration System (maintained by the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry) and DigiGeoData. Galleon makes no representation to the completeness, timeliness, and accuracy of the information contained in Figure 23.1.*

23.1 LAKE SHORE GOLD CORP. (WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF PAN AMERICAN SILVER CORP.)

On its west and southwest boundary, the West Cache Property is contiguous with Pan American's Lakeshore Gold Timmins West Mine. The Timmins West Complex is located 18 km west of the City of Timmins and hosts the Timmins West Mine, Thunder Creek and 144 Gap Zones. The Timmins West Mine Complex is an underground mining operation that produces ore using a 710 m deep 5.5 m diameter shaft, with a 6,000 tpd total hoisting capacity. The ore is accessed using mobile equipment via internal ramps both from surface and the main shaft. Primary mining methods include longitudinal longhole mining at the Timmins Deposit and transverse longhole mining at the Thunder Creek Deposit. Broken ore is removed from the stopes using remote controlled Load-Haul-Dump Loaders (LHD), loaded onto trucks and hauled to the main shaft rockbreaker station prior to skipping to surface. The mine currently produces ore at approximately 920 tpd, before ramping down in 2022 (Bynes *et al.*, 2017). At full production, up to 3,000 tpd of ore can be produced (Lake Shore Gold Corp. Management Discussion and Analysis, for the period ended June 30, 2013).

Krick *et al*. (2012) describe the Timmins West Mine ("TWM") area as including the Timmins Deposit and the Thunder Creek Deposit. The TWM area lies along the northeast trending contact zone between southeast facing, mafic metavolcanic rocks of the Tisdale Assemblage (to the northwest) and unconformably overlaying, dominantly southeasterly facing metasedimentary rocks of the Porcupine Assemblage (to the southeast). The contact dips steeply to the northwest, and is modified and locally deflected by folds and shear zones that are associated with gold mineralization. Along and within several hundred metres of the contact area, several intrusions occur mainly in the mafic metavolcanic sequence between the Timmins Deposit and the southwestern parts of the Thunder Creek Property. These intrusions include: a metamorphosed intrusion composed dominantly of pyroxenite that occurs along the mafic–metasedimentary rock contact or intruding the mafic metavolcanic rocks adjacent to the contact, which are termed the "alkaline intrusive complex"; and fine-grained, equigranular to locally K-feldspar porphyritic intrusions that are dominantly monzonite, but may range to syenite in composition. The latter include a lenticular, northeast trending, unexposed body in the Porphyry Zone adjacent to the mafic-sedimentary contact in the Rusk area, and a more irregularly shaped stock to the south, named the Thunder Creek Stock, that intrudes the Porcupine Assemblage.

Gold mineralization in the Timmins West Mine occurs in steep north-northwest plunging mineralized zones, which plunge parallel to the local orientations of the L4 lineation features, such as folds and elongate lithologies. Mineralization occurs within shear zones, or in favourable lithostructural settings adjacent to Shear Zones. Mineralization comprises multiple generations of quartz-carbonate-tourmaline ± albite veins, associated pyrite alteration envelopes and disseminated pyrite mineralization. Textural evidence suggests that veining formed progressively through D3 and D4 deformation. All phases of gold-bearing veins cut and postdate alkali intrusive complex and syenite to monzonite intrusion, although mineralization is spatially associated with these intrusions.

At a 1.5 g/t Au cut-off for the Timmins, Thunder Creek and 144 Gap deposits (Byrnes et al., 2017), the Timmins West Mine Mineral Resource Estimate consists of 0.36 Mt at 4.95 g/t Au amounting to 57,500 ounces of gold in the Measured classification, 7.53 Mt at 3.99 g/t Au amounting to

966,500 ounces of gold in the Indicated classification, and 1.09 Mt at 3.80 g/t Au amounting to 133,400 ounces of gold in the Inferred classification.

The reader is cautioned that P&E has not verified the Timmins West Mine Mineral Resource Estimate. The tonnage and grade at the Timmins West Mine are not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the West Cache Property.

23.2 INTERNATIONAL EXPLORERS AND PROSPECTORS INC.

International Explorers and Prospectors Inc. ("IEP") owns several advanced gold projects along the PDFZ and the Pipestone Fault near Timmins, Ontario and holds a large land position in the Kidd-Munro Assemblage and the Blake River Assemblage, including historical base metal resources. IEP has mining claims contiguous with the northwest corner of the West Cache Property on three edges of two claims. Their claim package consists of approximately 1,347 continuous single and boundary mining claims representing more than 26,637 ha (MLAS, 2021). The claim package adjacent to the West Cache Property hosts the historical Genex Mine and Canadian Jamieson Mine in Godfrey Township, approximately 16 km west of Timmins, Ontario.

The Kamiskotia Volcanic Complex is host to four historical mines: the Kam Kotia, Jameland, Canadian Jamieson and Genex Mines. The Canadian Jamieson and Genex Mines are in Godfrey Township, as are some of the northern claims of the West Cache Property.

The Canadian Jameson Mine has an estimated historical mineral resource of 826,000 t grading 2.3% Cu, 3.5% Zn and 24.2 g/t Ag (Binney and Barrie, 1991). That mine operated from 1969 to 1972, when the Mineral Reserves were exhausted. Mineralization consisted of pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and pyrrhotite. The Godfrey Township units composed of mafic and felsic tholeiitic volcanics trend to the north and northwest, and dip generally steeply to the east and northeast. The volcanic stratigraphy of the Kamiskotia Volcanic Complex (KVC) has been folded into a large, regional anticline. Metamorphic grade is typically lower greenschist facies and has been variably overprinted by hydrothermal alteration, locally with intense chlorite and sericite alteration. The volcanic stratigraphy is cut by a number of east-northeast or west-northwest faults (Beaudry, 2016)

The Genex Mine operated from 1964 to 1966. The rock types present are basalt and andesite flows, tuffs and breccias, minor metasedimentary and intrusive rocks (Ontario Geological Survey 1:250,000 scale bedrock geology of Ontario). Mineralization consisted of pyrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Genex Mines Ltd. sunk an 84-metre shaft with production beginning in 1966 and ending in 1967 following bankruptcy. In that time, the mine produced 242 t of copper concentrate grading between 21% and 27% Cu (Binney and Barrie, 1991). When the mine closed, it had reported historical ore reserves of 38,000 t grading 2.5% copper (Middleton, 1975).

International Explorers & Prospectors Inc. drilled five diamond holes totalling 3,100 m on the Genex property. The program confirmed the wide low-grade copper and zinc mineralization (Beaudry, 2016). The IEP website has a presentation of a revised Exploration Model for the Genex Deposit by Dr. Tim Barrett, dated May 2018.

The reader is cautioned that P&E has not verified the historical Genex Mine or Canadian Jamieson Mine mineral resource estimates. The tonnage and grade at the two mines are not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the West Cache Property.

23.3 2205730 ONTARIO INC.

The northern border of the West Cache Property abuts twelve claims held by 2205730 Ontario Inc., an additional sixteen to the east (south of the Metals Creek Resources) and three claims that are enclosed by West Cache Property claims near the southwest of the Property. These claims were previously owned by Central Timmins Exploration Corp., which later changed its name to P2 Gold Inc. and transferred the claims to 2205730 Ontario Inc. (based in Sudbury).

The bedrock geology underlying the 2205730 Ontario Inc. claims to the east of the West Cache Property are primarily felsic to intermediate metavolcanic flows, tuffs and breccias, with occurrences of east to east-northeast trending iron formations. The area is intruded by north- to northwest-trending Matachewan mafic dikes. The bedrock geology underlying the 2205730 Ontario Inc. claims to the north of the West Cache Property consists of metasedimentary rocks in the southeast overlain by mafic to intermediate metavolcanic flows, tuffs and breccias.

23.4 METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP./NEWMONT CORPORATION

The Ogden Gold property is a 50/50 joint venture between Metals Creek Resources and Newmont Corporation. Metals Creek is the operator. This property is in Ogden Township and covers over 8 km of strike length along the PDFZ. The Naybob Mine, an historical gold mine on the property, produced 50,731 ounces of gold (Source: Government of Ontario, MNDM, Gold production in the Timmins Resident Geologist's District 2006). The Metals Creek property is to the east of the West Cache Property and shares a claim boundary with eight claims with the latter.

The PDFZ separates the older Deloro Assemblage rocks from the younger Tisdale and Timiskaming Assemblages. Within the Tisdale Assemblage, sheared/alteration zones with smaller felsic intrusive plugs and sills are associated with gold mineralization. Drilling is limited primarily to the eastern portion of the property and four zones of gold mineralization have been outlined, including Naybob North, Naybob South, Porphyry Hill, and Thomas Ogden.

In a news release dated August 12, 2021, Metals Creek announced a new discovery named Thomas Ogden West, 1 km west of the Thomas Ogden zone, based on a drill hole intercept of 5.2 g/t Au over 2.90 m. A Spatiotemporal Geochemical Hydrocarbon (SGH) sampling program is planned for summer 2021 to infill gaps and generate drill hole targets. No Mineral Resource Estimate is available for this property.

23.5 HIGHGOLD MINING INC.

The northwest boundary of HighGold Mining Inc. Golden Perimeter greenfields exploration project abuts the southeastern contiguous claims of the West Cache Property. The Golden Perimeter property is 12,280 ha and available for option. Gold is potentially hosted in a monzonite intrusion within lower Tisdale Komatiites and mafic volcanic rocks on the southern edge of the

Shaw Dome (Source HighGold Mining Inc. website). No Mineral Resource Estimate is available for this property.

The Golden Perimeter property is underlain by a massive to foliated granodiorite, mainly in the southern half of the property. To the northwest are mafic to intermediate metavolcanic flow, tuffs and breccias, minor metasedimentary rocks and intrusions. To the northeast are mafic to ultramafic rocks trending northeast to southwest and a smaller unit of massive to foliated granodiorite surrounded by mafic volcanic and metasedimentary units (Source: Ontario Geological Survey Bedrock Geology Map 1:250,000 scale).

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

A Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") is underway on the West Cache Project, which is several months from completion. The results of the PEA will impact the Company's plans for exploration and development programs to advance the Project.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Galleon's West Cache Gold Property is located approximately 13 km west of the City of Timmins, in Bristol and Ogden Townships, northeastern Ontario (Canada). The Property benefits from excellent highway access and close proximity to the City of Timmins.

The West Cache Property is in the western part of Porcupine Gold Camp, and consequently there is an extensive history of geological mapping, mineral exploration and mining in the area. The Property is situated within the western part of the Archean Abitibi Greenstone Belt, in the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The Property is underlain mainly by Porcupine Assemblage metasedimentary rocks and bound to the north by mafic volcanic rocks of the Tisdale Assemblage. The volcanic and metasedimentary rocks are intruded by quartz-feldspar porphyry (QFP) bodies, some of which (i.e., Bristol Porphyry Unit) are associated with the gold mineralization.

Gold mineralization on the Property is closely associated with shear zones in the Bristol Porphyry Unit and metasedimentary rocks with QFP dikes. The Bristol Porphyry Unit occurs along a deformation corridor associated with the Bristol Fault, near the centre of the Property. The Bristol Fault is potentially a northern splay of the PDFZ.

Historical drilling has traced the gold mineralized shear-zones in the Bristol Porphyry Unit for 1,975 m along strike and to depths up to 900 m. The gold occurs in several 50° to 70° north-dipping "veins" in a zone approximately 750 m wide. Gold mineralized intercepts in drilling are generally associated with altered and sheared QFP bodies and are typically 1 m to 18 m wide with an average width of 3.5 m. The QFP-hosted gold mineralization resembles that of the Hollinger and McIntyre gold mines 15 km to the east in Timmins, which is characterized by chalcopyrite-pyrite stringers and veins and quartz-tourmaline veins hosted in altered and sheared QFP. The gold mineralization on the West Cache Property is broadly classified as Archean mesothermal lode gold deposits.

P&E evaluated drilling procedures, sample preparation, analyses and security, and is of the opinion that the core logging procedures utilized, and the sampling methods used, were thorough and have provided sufficient geotechnical and geological information. The authors of this Technical Report consider the data to be of good quality and satisfactory for use in a Mineral Resource Estimate. P&E compared independent sample verification results versus the original assay results for gold, and the P&E results demonstrate that the results obtained and reported by Galleon are reproducible.

In a Company press release dated September 8, 2021, Galleon announced an updated Mineral Resource Estimate for its 100% owned West Cache Gold Project. The updated Mineral Resource Estimate consists of pit constrained and out-of-pit Mineral Resources in the Indicated and Inferred classifications. Pit constrained Mineral Resources at 0.3 cut-off consist of 11,575 kt grading 1.11 g/t Au containing 413 koz in the Indicated classification and 7,554 kt grading 1.16 g/t Au containing 281 koz of Au in the Inferred classification. Out-of-pit Mineral Resources at 1.6 g/t Au cut-off consist of 1,823 kt grading 4.16 g/t Au containing 244 koz of Au in the Indicated classification and 4,116 kt grading 2.71 g/t Au containing 359 koz Au in the Inferred classification. Total Mineral Resources at 0.3 g/t and 1.6 g/t Au cut-offs are 13,398 koz Au grading 1.52 g/t Au containing 657 koz Au in the Indicated classification and 11,670 kt grading 1.71 g/t Au containing 640 koz Au in the Inferred classification.

The Mineral Resource Estimate was calculated based on the results of 557 drill holes totalling 210,000 m, including 213 holes totalling 46,380 m of surface diamond drilling completed since Galleon acquired the Project in 2019. Metal prices used were US$1,650/oz Au and an exchange rate of CDN$1.00 = US$0.76 with process recoveries of 95% Au. A CDN$16/t process cost and CDN$4 G&A cost were used. The constraining pit optimization parameters were CDN$2.50/t mineralized material, CDN$2.00/t waste and CDN$1.50/t overburden mining costs and 50º pit slopes with a 0.30 g/t Au cut-off. The out-of-pit parameters were at a CDN$85/t mining cost. The out-of-pit Mineral Resource grade blocks were quantified above the 1.6 g/t Au cut-off, below the constraining pit shell and within the constraining mineralized wireframes. Out-of-pit Mineral Resources selected exhibited continuity and reasonable potential for extraction by the long hole underground mining method.

The Mineral Resources in this Technical Report were estimated in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions (2014) and Best Practices Guidelines (2019) prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues. The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could potentially be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration. The effective date of this Mineral Resource Estimate is September 3, 2021.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

P&E considers that the West Cache Gold Project contains a significant gold Mineral Resource base that merits further evaluation. P&E's recommendations include step-out and infill diamond drilling, geological and geochemical studies, metallurgical testwork, and a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA").

P&E recommends that further diamond drilling should be directed primarily to expanding the Mineral Resource. Less emphasis should be directed to advancing Inferred Mineral Resources until the extents of the mineralized zones are better understood. In addition, gaps in drilling of favourable host rocks and structures more distal to the Bristol Porphyry Unit should be explored for discovery of new mineralized zones. Geophysical methods such as passive seismics and ground-penetrating radar could be considered to map thicknesses of and variations in overburden cover.

Recommended geological and geochemical studies include structural interpretation, soil sampling and processing, and infill sampling and multi-element analysis of historical drill core in all the potentially mineable mineralized zones. Additional metallurgical testwork is warranted to evaluate optimum grinding and recovery parameters.

P&E recommends that a PEA should be completed to determine the potential economics and overall size of the West Cache Project. The PEA will enable the potential open pit mineralization versus potential underground mineralization to be optimized.

The Company commenced permitting and baseline studies in 2020 and it is recommended that work continue on these initiatives, including:

- Surface water sampling program at the established sampling sites for an additional 12 months to support permitting activities;
- Continued groundwater and hydrogeology monitoring on a quarterly basis;
- Ongoing hydrogeology collection and analysis at the established hydrometric stations on the Property;
- Continued aquatic and terrestrial assessment; and
- Stakeholder consultation.

It is recommended a comprehensive review of mineral potential across the Property be initiated to provide support for future exploration.

In summary, a recommended $8.2M program is proposed in Table 26.1.

TABLE 26.1
RECOMMENDED PROGRAM AND BUDGET

Program	Units (m)	Unit Cost ($/m)	Budget (CDN$)
Infill Drilling	15,000	$200	3,000,000
Step-out and Exploration Drilling	15,000	$200	3,000,000
Geological and Geochemical Studies			200,000
Metallurgical Testwork			100,000
Permitting and Environmental Studies			400,000
Consultation			100,000
Preliminary Economic Assessment			300,000
Subtotal			**7,100,000**
Contingency (15%)			1,065,000
Total			**8,165,000**

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28.0 CERTIFICATES

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

WILLIAM STONE, PH.D., P.GEO.

I, William Stone, Ph.D., P.Geo, residing at 4361 Latimer Crescent, Burlington, Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant working for P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the West Cache Gold Property, Bristol And Ogden Townships, Porcupine Mining Division, Timmins, Ontario", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of September 3, 2021.
3. I am a graduate of Dalhousie University with a Bachelor of Science (Honours) degree in Geology (1983). In addition, I have a Master of Science in Geology (1985) and a Ph.D. in Geology (1988) from the University of Western Ontario. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 35 years since obtaining my M.Sc. degree. I am a geological consultant currently licensed by the Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (License No 1569).

   I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

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

   - Contract Senior Geologist, LAC Minerals Exploration Ltd. 1985-1988
   - Post-Doctoral Fellow, McMaster University 1988-1992
   - Contract Senior Geologist, Outokumpu Mines and Metals Ltd. 1993-1996
   - Senior Research Geologist, WMC Resources Ltd. 1996-2001
   - Senior Lecturer, University of Western Australia 2001-2003
   - Principal Geologist, Geoinformatics Exploration Ltd. 2003-2004
   - Vice President Exploration, Nevada Star Resources Inc. 2005-2006
   - Vice President Exploration, Goldbrook Ventures Inc. 2006-2008
   - Vice President Exploration, North American Palladium Ltd. 2008-2009
   - Vice President Exploration, Magma Metals Ltd. 2010-2011
   - President & COO, Pacific North West Capital Corp. 2011-2014
   - Consulting Geologist 2013-2017
   - Senior Project Geologist, Anglo American 2017-2019
   - Consulting Geoscientist 2020-Present
4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for authoring Sections 2 to 8, 15 to 19, 21 to 22, and 24, and co-authoring Sections 1, 25, and 26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: September 3, 2021
Signed Date: October 22, 2021

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[William Stone]

_____
William E. Stone, Ph.D., P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

YUNGANG WU, P.GEO.

I, Yungang Wu, P. Geo., residing at 3246 Preserve Drive, Oakville, Ontario, L6M 0X3, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist contracted by P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the West Cache Gold Property, Bristol And Ogden Townships, Porcupine Mining Division, Timmins, Ontario", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of September 3, 2021.
3. I am a graduate of Jilin University, China, with a Master's degree in Mineral Deposits (1992). I have worked as a geologist for 25 plus years since graduating. I am a geological consultant and a registered practising member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Registration No. 1681).

   I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

   My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is as follows:
   - Geologist –Geology and Mineral Bureau, Liaoning Province, China 1992-1993
   - Senior Geologist – Committee of Mineral Resources and Reserves of Liaoning, China 1993-1998
   - VP – Institute of Mineral Resources and Land Planning, Liaoning, China 1998-2001
   - Project Geologist–Exploration Division, De Beers Canada 2003-2009
   - Mine Geologist – Victor Diamond Mine, De Beers Canada 2009-2011
   - Resource Geologist– Coffey Mining Canada 2011-2012
   - Consulting Geologist 2012-Present
4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for co-authoring Sections 1, 14, 25, and 26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I am independent of the Vendor and the Property.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: September 3, 2021
Signed Date: October 22, 2021

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Yungang Wu]

_____
Yungang Wu, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

JARITA BARRY, P.GEO.

I, Jarita Barry, P.Geo., residing at 4 Creek View Close, Mount Clear, Victoria, Australia, 3350, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant contracted by P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the West Cache Gold Property, Bristol And Ogden Townships, Porcupine Mining Division, Timmins, Ontario", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of September 3, 2021.
3. I am a graduate of RMIT University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, with a B.Sc. in Applied Geology. I have worked as a geologist for over 15 years since obtaining my B.Sc. degree. I am a geological consultant currently licensed by Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia (License No. 40875), Professional Engineers and Geoscientists Newfoundland & Labrador (License No. 08399) and Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (License No. L3874). I am also a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy of Australia (Member No. 305397);

   I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

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

   - Geologist, Foran Mining Corp. 2004
   - Geologist, Aurelian Resources Inc. 2004
   - Geologist, Linear Gold Corp. 2005-2006
   - Geologist, Búscore Consulting 2006-2007
   - Consulting Geologist (AusIMM) 2008-2014
   - Consulting Geologist, P.Geo. (APEGBC/AusIMM) 2014-Present
4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for authoring Section 11 and co-authoring Sections 1, 12, 25, and 26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I am independent of the Vendor and the Property.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: September 3, 2021
Signed Date: October 22, 2021

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Jarita Barry]

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Jarita Barry, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

ANTOINE R. YASSA, P.GEO.

I, Antoine R. Yassa, P.Geo. residing at 3602 Rang des Cavaliers, Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec, J0Z 1Y2, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant contracted by P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the West Cache Gold Property, Bristol And Ogden Townships, Porcupine Mining Division, Timmins, Ontario", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of September 3, 2021.
3. I am a graduate of Ottawa University at Ottawa, Ontario with a B. Sc (HONS) in Geological Sciences (1977) with continuous experience as a geologist since 1979. I am a geological consultant currently licensed by the Order of Geologists of Québec (License No 224) and by the Association of Professional Geoscientist of Ontario (License No 1890);

   I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

   My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
   - Minex Geologist (Val d'Or), 3-D Modeling (Timmins), Placer Dome 1993-1995
   - Database Manager, Senior Geologist, West Africa, PDX, 1996-1998
   - Senior Geologist, Database Manager, McWatters Mine 1998-2000
   - Database Manager, Gemcom modeling and Resources Evaluation (Kiena Mine) 2001-2003
   - Database Manager and Resources Evaluation at Julietta Mine, Bema Gold Corp. 2003-2006
   - Consulting Geologist 2006-present
4. I have visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report on July 10, 2013, September 9, 2020, and March 18, 2021.
5. I am responsible for co-authoring Sections 1, 12, 14, 25, and 26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I am independent of the Vendor and the Property.
7. I have had prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report. I was a "Qualified Person" for a Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Resource Estimate on the Timmins Porcupine West Property, Bristol and Ogden Townships, Porcupine Mining Division, Ontario", for Explor Resources Inc. with an effective date of July 1, 2013; and a Technical Report titled "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report, Explor Resources Inc., Timmins Porcupine West Property, Bristol & Ogden Townships, Ontario" for Explor Resources Inc., with an effective date of November 23, 2011.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. This Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: September 3, 2021
Signed Date: October 22, 2021

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Antoine R. Yassa]

_____
Antoine R. Yassa, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

DAVID BURGA, P.GEO.

I, David Burga, P. Geo., residing at 3884 Freeman Terrace, Mississauga, Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant contracted by P & E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the West Cache Gold Property, Bristol And Ogden Townships, Porcupine Mining Division, Timmins, Ontario", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of September 3, 2021.
3. I am a graduate of the University of Toronto with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geological Sciences (1997). I have worked as a geologist for over 20 years since obtaining my B.Sc. degree. I am a geological consultant currently licensed by the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (License No 1836).

   I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

   My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
   - Exploration Geologist, Cameco Gold 1997-1998
   - Field Geophysicist, Quantec Geoscience 1998-1999
   - Geological Consultant, Andeburg Consulting Ltd. 1999-2003
   - Geologist, Aeon Egmond Ltd. 2003-2005
   - Project Manager, Jacques Whitford 2005-2008
   - Exploration Manager – Chile, Red Metal Resources 2008-2009
   - Consulting Geologist 2009-Present
4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for authoring Sections 9, 10, 23, and co-authoring Sections 1, 25, and 26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: September 3, 2021
Signed Date: October 22, 2021

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[David Burga]

_____
David Burga, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

D. GRANT FEASBY, P. ENG.

I, D. Grant Feasby, P. Eng., residing at 12,209 Hwy 38, Tichborne, Ontario, K0H 2V0, do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently the Owner and President of:
   FEAS - Feasby Environmental Advantage Services
   38 Gwynne Ave, Ottawa, K1Y1W9
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the West Cache Gold Property, Bristol And Ogden Townships, Porcupine Mining Division, Timmins, Ontario", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of September 3, 2021.
3. I graduated from Queens University in Kingston Ontario, in 1964 with a Bachelor of Applied Science in Metallurgical Engineering, and a Master of Applied Science in Metallurgical Engineering in 1966. I am a Professional Engineer registered with Professional Engineers Ontario. I have worked as a metallurgical engineer for over 50 years since my graduation from university.

   I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

   My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report has been acquired by the following activities:
   - Metallurgist, Base Metal Processing Plant.
   - Research Engineer and Lab Manager, Industrial Minerals Laboratories in USA and Canada.
   - Research Engineer, Metallurgist and Plant Manager in the Canadian Uranium Industry.
   - Manager of Canadian National Programs on Uranium and Acid Generating Mine Tailings.
   - Director, Environment, Canadian Mineral Research Laboratory.
   - Senior Technical Manager, for large gold and bauxite mining operations in South America.
   - Expert Independent Consultant associated with several companies, including P&E Mining Consultants, on mineral processing, environmental management, and mineral-based radiation assessment.
4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for authoring Section 13 and co-authoring Sections 1, 25, and 26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: September 3, 2021
Signed Date: October 22, 2021

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[D. Grant Feasby]

_____

D. Grant Feasby, P.Eng.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

EUGENE PURITCH, P. ENG., FEC, CET

I, Eugene J. Puritch, P. Eng., FEC, CET, residing at 44 Turtlecreek Blvd., Brampton, Ontario, L6W 3X7, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent mining consultant and President of P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the West Cache Gold Property, Bristol And Ogden Townships, Porcupine Mining Division, Timmins, Ontario", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of September 3, 2021.
3. I am a graduate of The Haileybury School of Mines, with a Technologist Diploma in Mining, as well as obtaining an additional year of undergraduate education in Mine Engineering at Queen's University. In addition, I have also met the Professional Engineers of Ontario Academic Requirement Committee's Examination requirement for a Bachelor's degree in Engineering Equivalency. I am a mining consultant currently licensed by the: Professional Engineers and Geoscientists New Brunswick (License No. 4778); Professional Engineers, Geoscientists Newfoundland and Labrador (License No. 5998); Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists Saskatchewan (License No. 16216); Ontario Association of Certified Engineering Technicians and Technologists (License No. 45252); Professional Engineers of Ontario (License No. 100014010); Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (License No. 42912); and Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (No. L3877). I am also a member of the National Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

   I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

   I have practiced my profession continuously since 1978. My summarized career experience is as follows:
   - Mining Technologist - H.B.M.& S. and Inco Ltd., 1978-1980
   - Open Pit Mine Engineer – Cassiar Asbestos/Brinco Ltd., 1981-1983
   - Pit Engineer/Drill & Blast Supervisor – Detour Lake Mine, 1984-1986
   - Self-Employed Mining Consultant – Timmins Area, 1987-1988
   - Mine Designer/Resource Estimator – Dynatec/CMD/Bharti, 1989-1995
   - Self-Employed Mining Consultant/Resource-Reserve Estimator, 1995-2004
   - President – P&E Mining Consultants Inc, 2004-Present
4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for co-authoring Sections 1, 14, 25, and 26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report. I was a "Qualified Person" for a Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Resource Estimate on the Timmins Porcupine West Property, Bristol and Ogden Townships, Porcupine Mining Division, Ontario", for Explor Resources Inc. with an effective date of July 1, 2013; and a Technical Report titled "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report, Explor Resources Inc., Timmins Porcupine West Property, Bristol & Ogden Townships, Ontario" for Explor Resources Inc., with an effective date of November 23, 2011.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. This Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: September 3, 2021
Signed Date: October 22, 2021
{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Eugene Puritch]

_____
Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., FEC, CET

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

MARIA STORY, B.A. SC., P.ENG.

I, Maria Story, B.A.Sc., P.Eng., residing at 770 Lakeshore Rd. S. Haileybury, Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent Environmental/Chemical Engineer, President of Story Environmental Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the West Cache Gold Property, Bristol And Ogden Townships, Porcupine Mining Division, Timmins, Ontario", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of September 3, 2021.
3. I am a graduate of University of Toronto with a Bachelor of Applied Science in Chemical Engineering (1990). I have worked as an Engineer for a total of 31 years since graduating in 1990. I am a Professional Engineer currently licensed by Professional Engineers Ontario (License No 90341611).

   I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

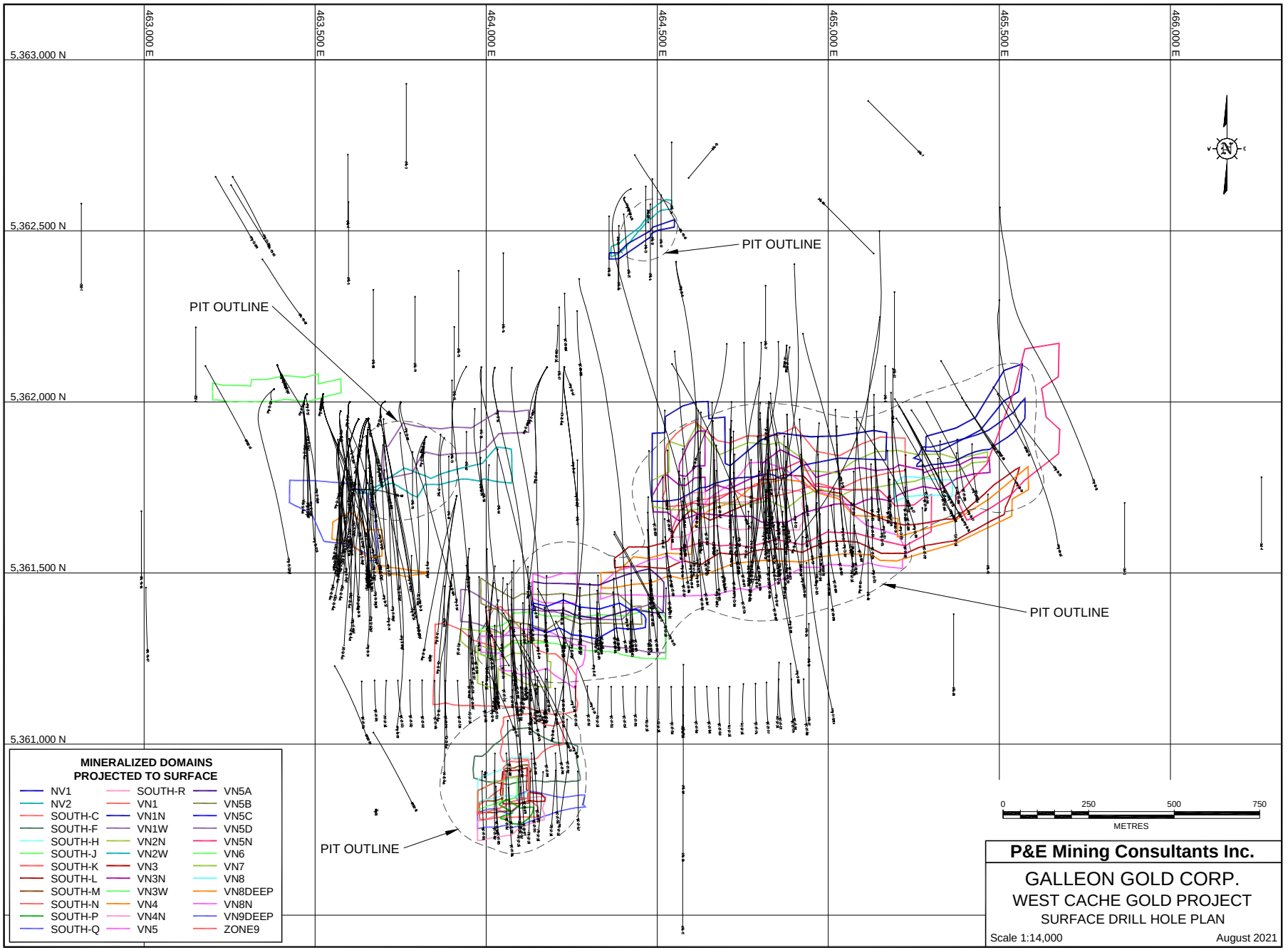
   My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
   - Environmental/Process Engineer, ICI Canada Inc. 1990 - 1996
   - Story Environmental Inc. 1996- Present
4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for authoring Section 20 and co-authoring Sections 1, 25 and 26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: September 3, 2021
Signed Date: October 22, 2021

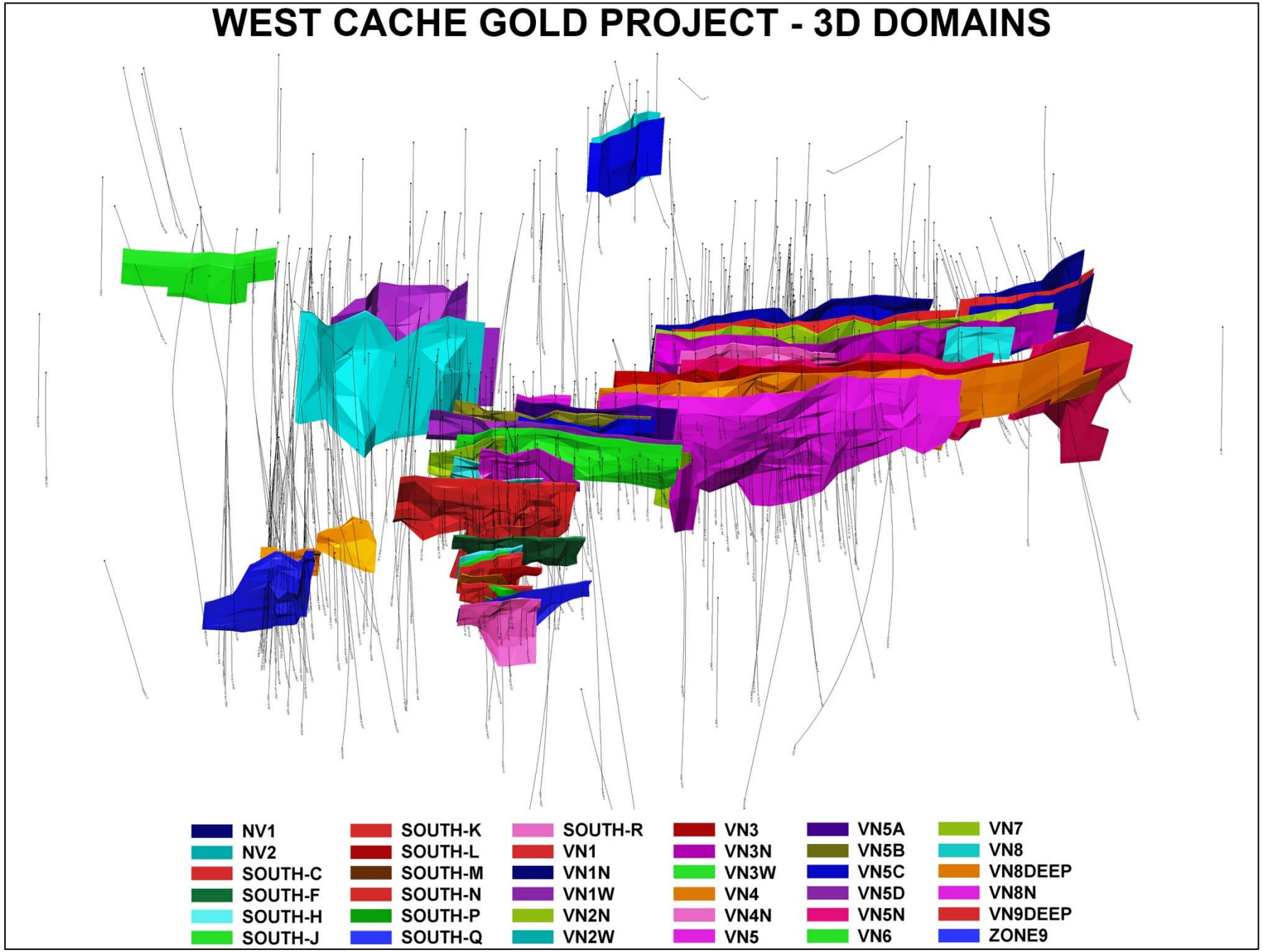
{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Maria Story]

_____
Maria Story, P.Eng.

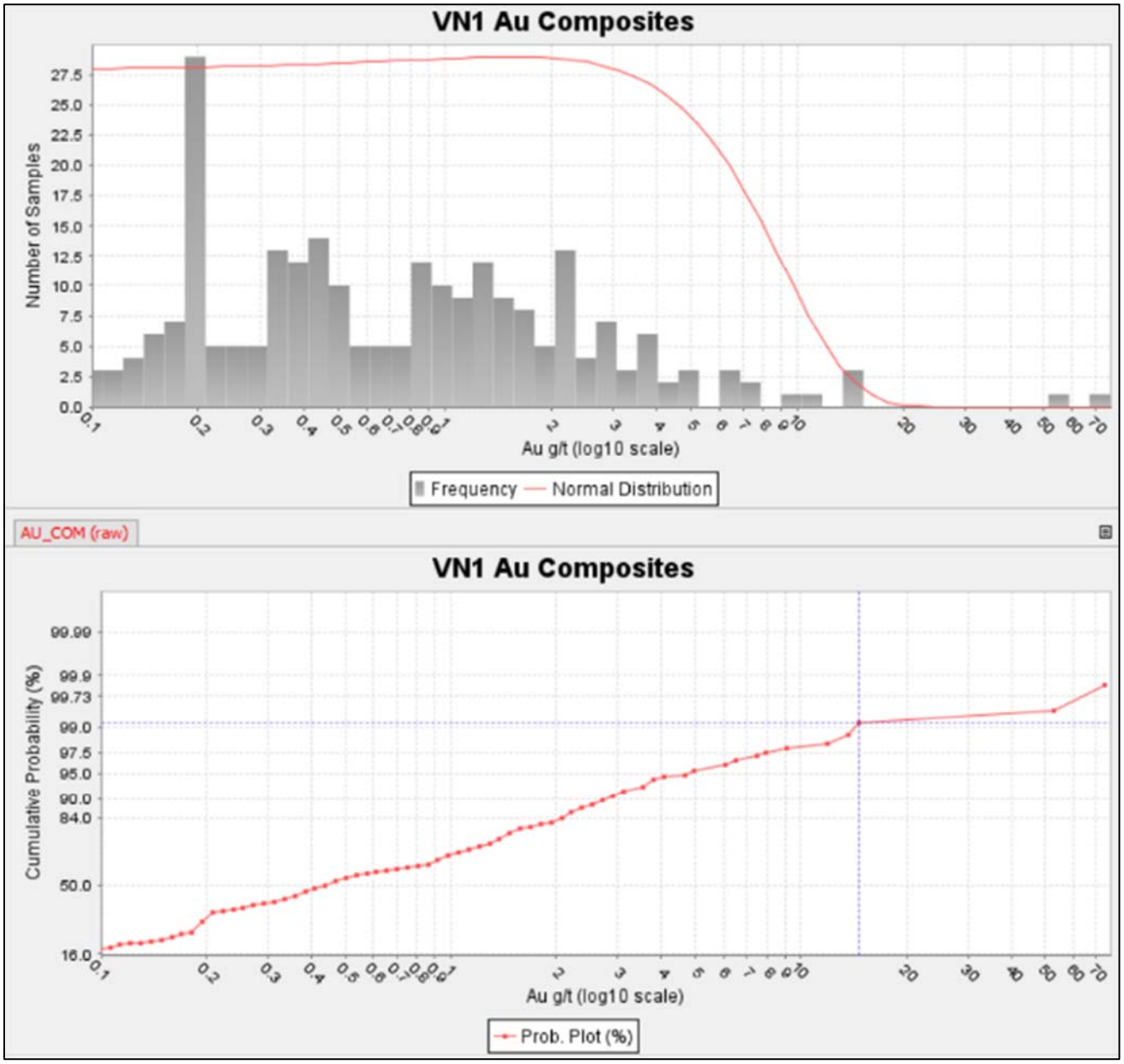
APPENDIX A SURFACE DRILL HOLE PLAN

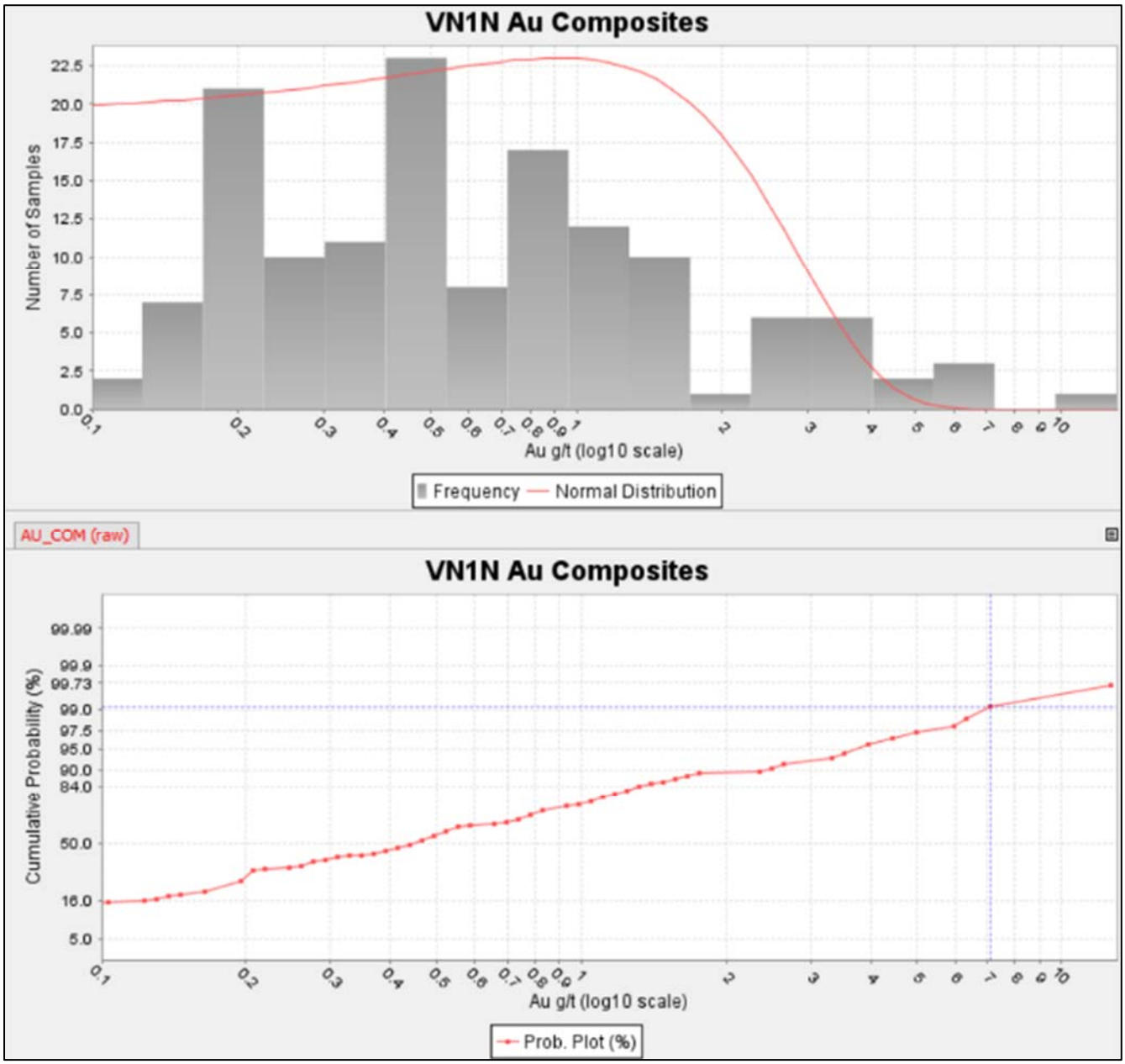

463,000 E
463,500 E
464,000 E
464,500 E
465,000 E
465,500 E
466,000 E
5,363,000 N
5,362,500 N
5,362,000 N
5,361,500 N
5,361,000 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
MINERALIZED DOMAINS
PROJECTED TO SURFACE
NV1
NV2
SOUTH-C
SOUTH-F
SOUTH-H
SOUTH-J
SOUTH-K
SOUTH-L
SOUTH-M
SOUTH-N
SOUTH-P
SOUTH-Q
SOUTH-R
VN1
VN1N
VN1W
VN2N
VN2W
VN3
VN3N
VN3W
VN4
VN4N
VN5
VN5A
VN5B
VN5C
VN5D
VN5N
VN6
VN7
VN8
VN8DEEP
VN8N
VN9DEEP
ZONE9
0
250
500
750
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
GALLEON GOLD CORP.
WEST CACHE GOLD PROJECT
SURFACE DRILL HOLE PLAN
Scale 1:14,000
August 2021

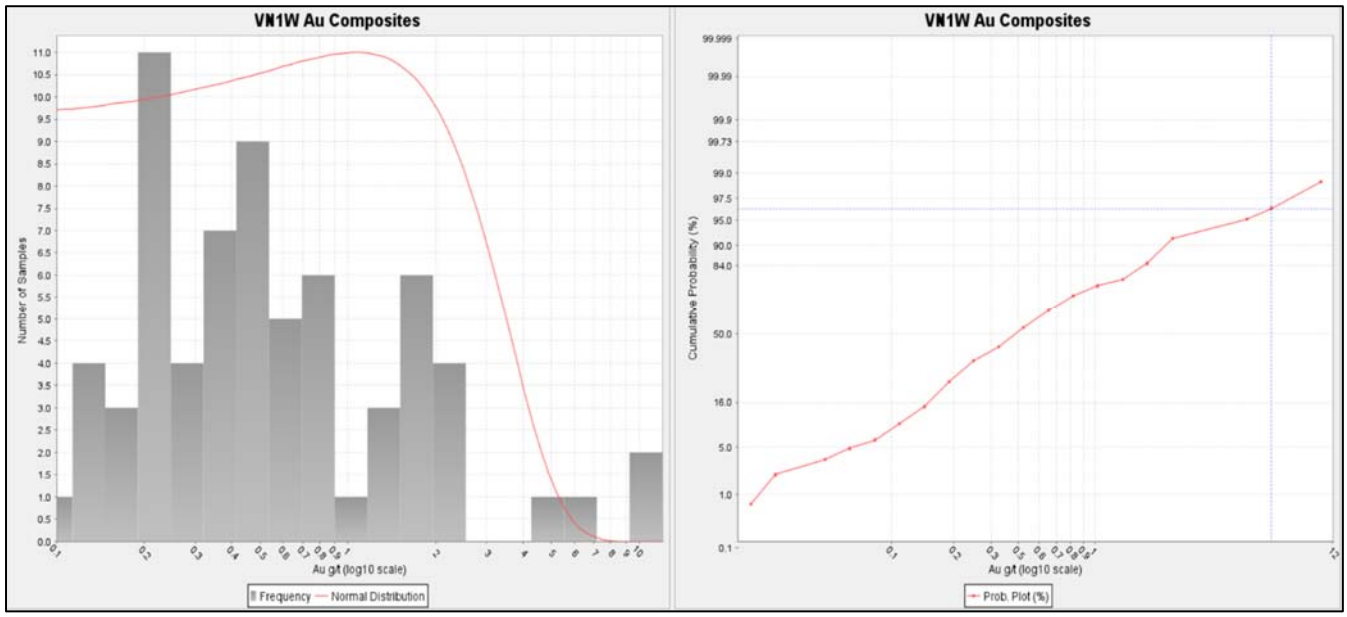
APPENDIX B 3-D DOMAINS

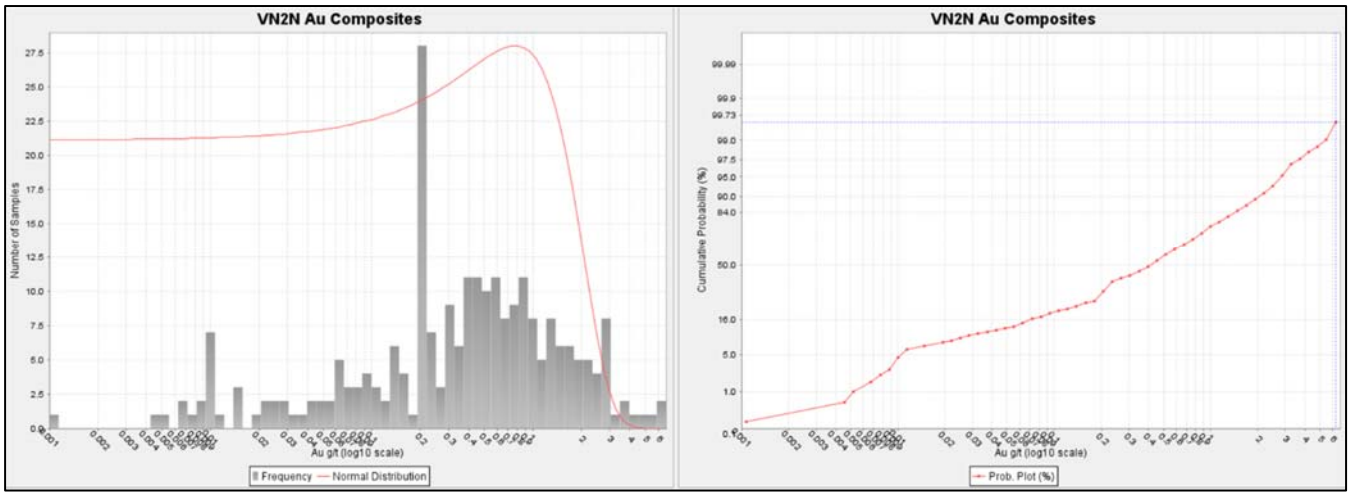

WEST CACHE GOLD PROJECT - 3D DOMAINS
NV1
NV2
SOUTH-C
SOUTH-F
SOUTH-H
SOUTH-J
SOUTH-K
SOUTH-L
SOUTH-M
SOUTH-N
SOUTH-P
SOUTH-Q
SOUTH-R
VN1
VN1N
VN1W
VN2N
VN2W
VN3
VN3N
VN3W
VN4
VN4N
VN5
VN5A
VN5B
VN5C
VN5D
VN5N
VN6
VN7
VN8
VN8DEEP
VN8N
VN9DEEP
ZONE9

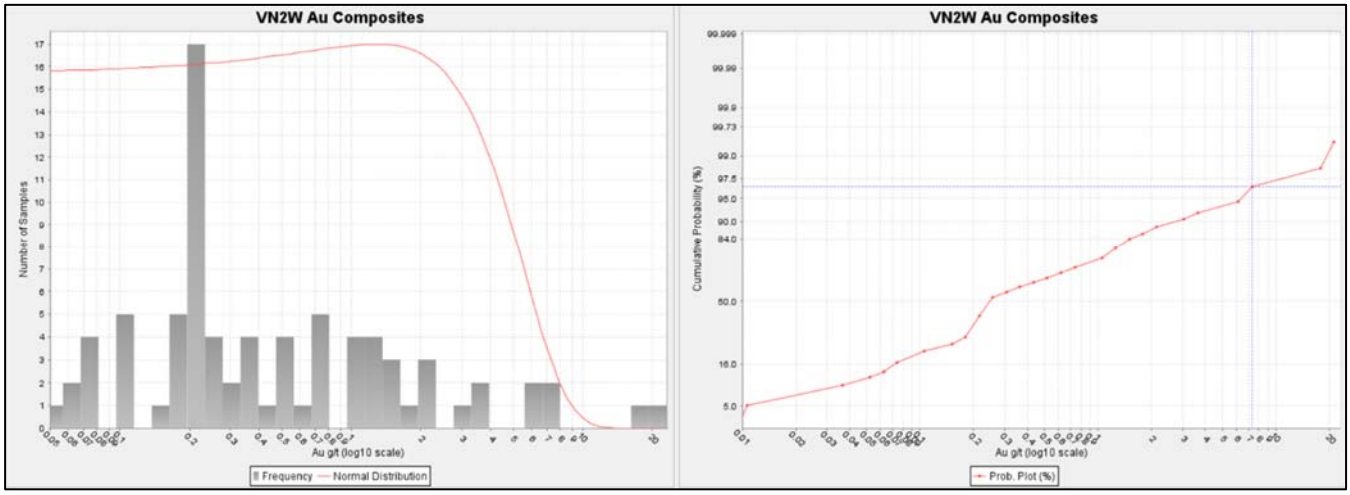
APPENDIX C LOG-NORMAL HISTOGRAMS AND PROBABILITY PLOTS

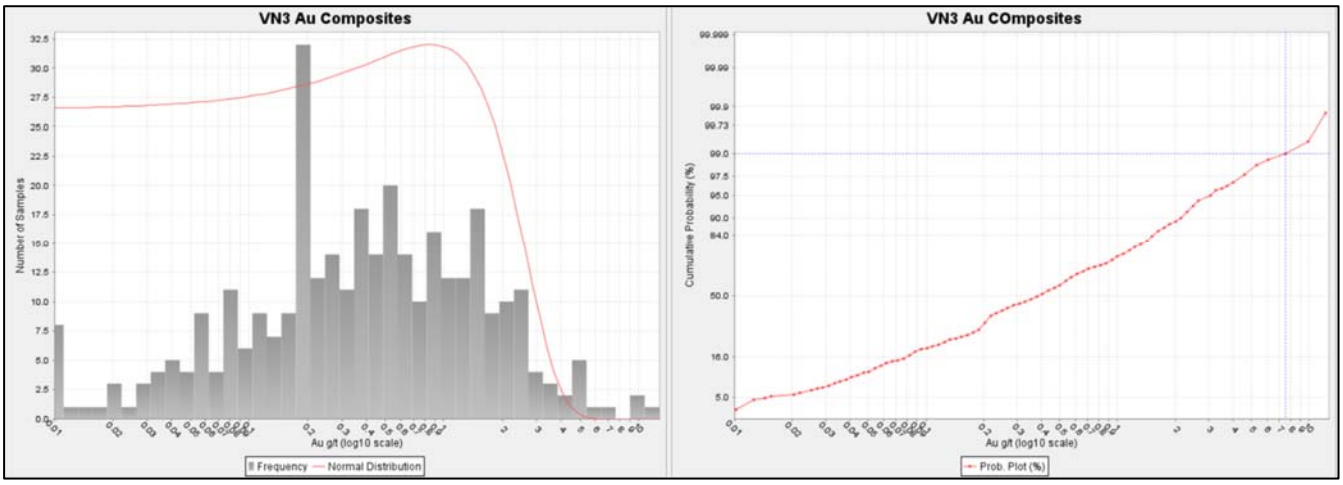


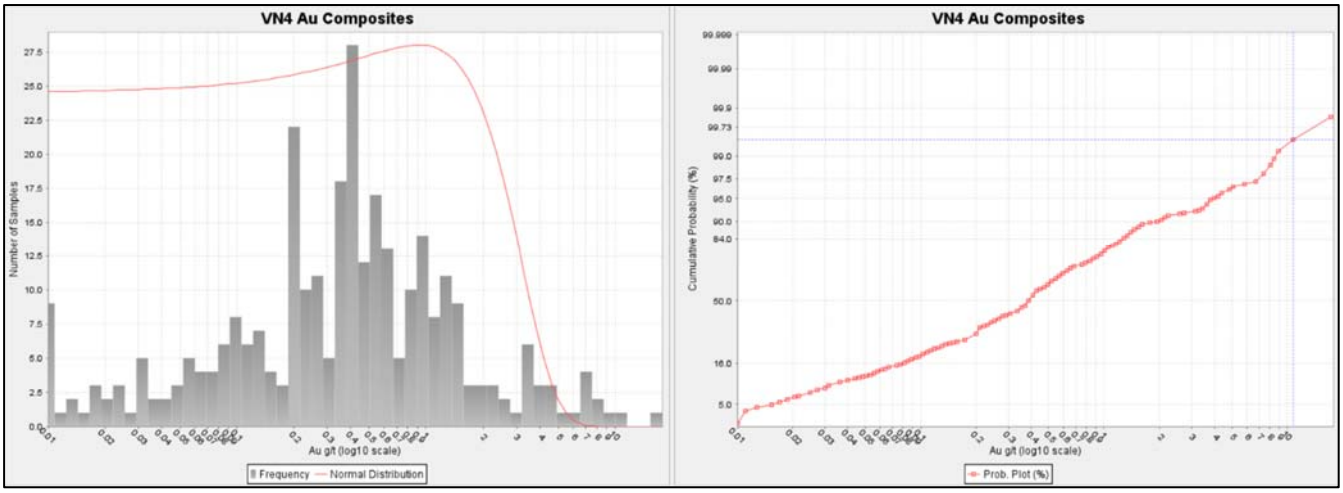

VN1N Au Composites
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution
AU_COM (raw)
VN1N Au Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

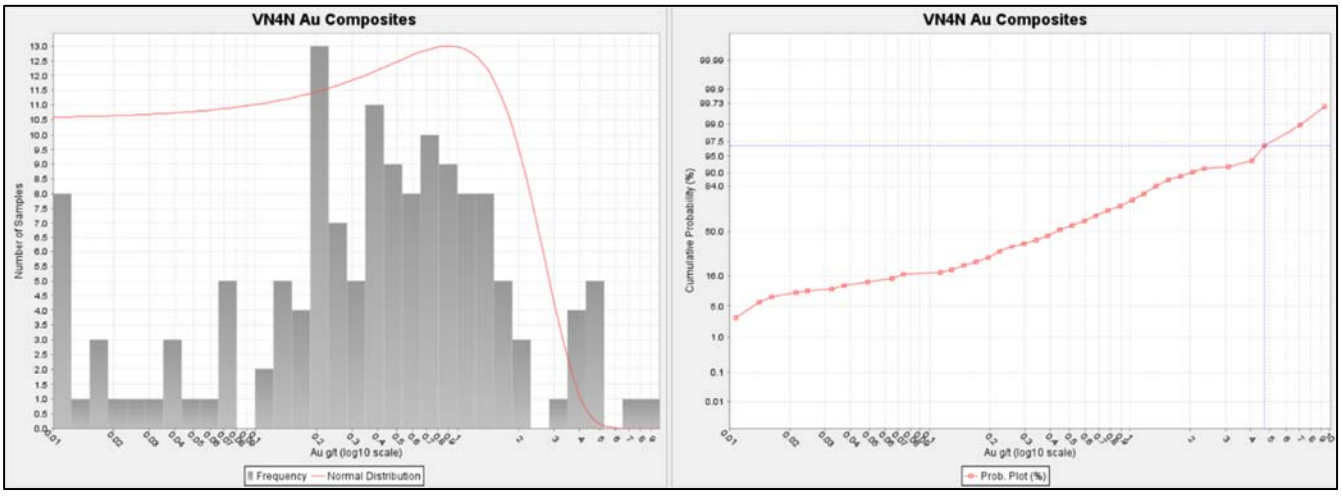

VN1W Au Composites
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution
VN1W Au Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

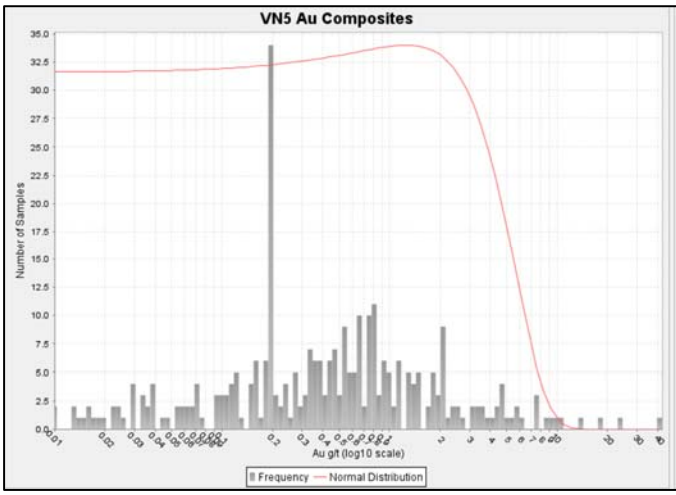

VN2N Au Composites
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution
VN2N Au Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

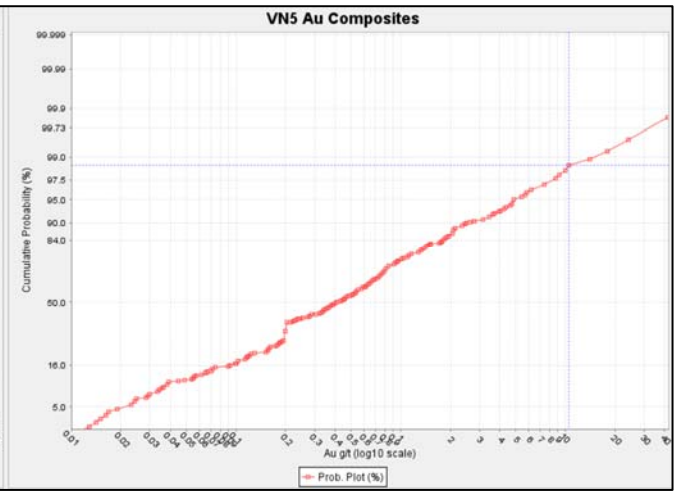

VN2W Au Composites
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution
VN2W Au Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

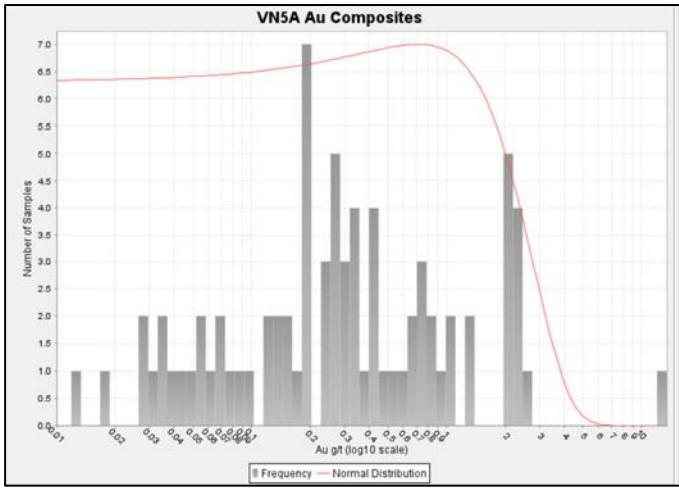

VN3 Au Composites
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution
VN3 Au COmposites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

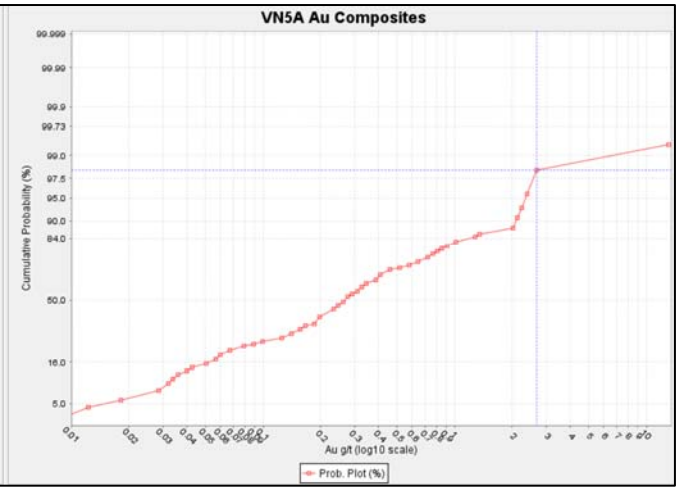

VN4 Au Composites
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution
VN4 Au Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

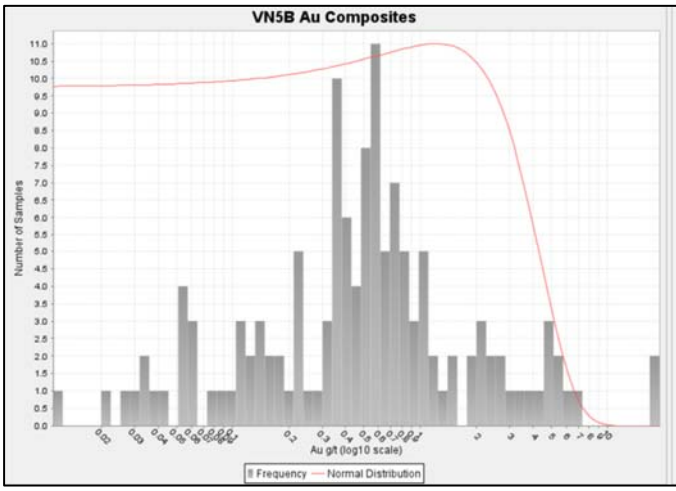

VN4N Au Composites
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution
VN4N Au Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

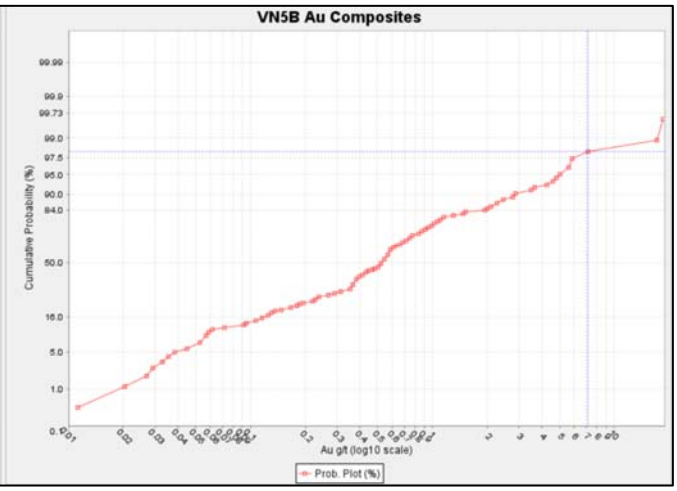

VN5 Au Composites
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution

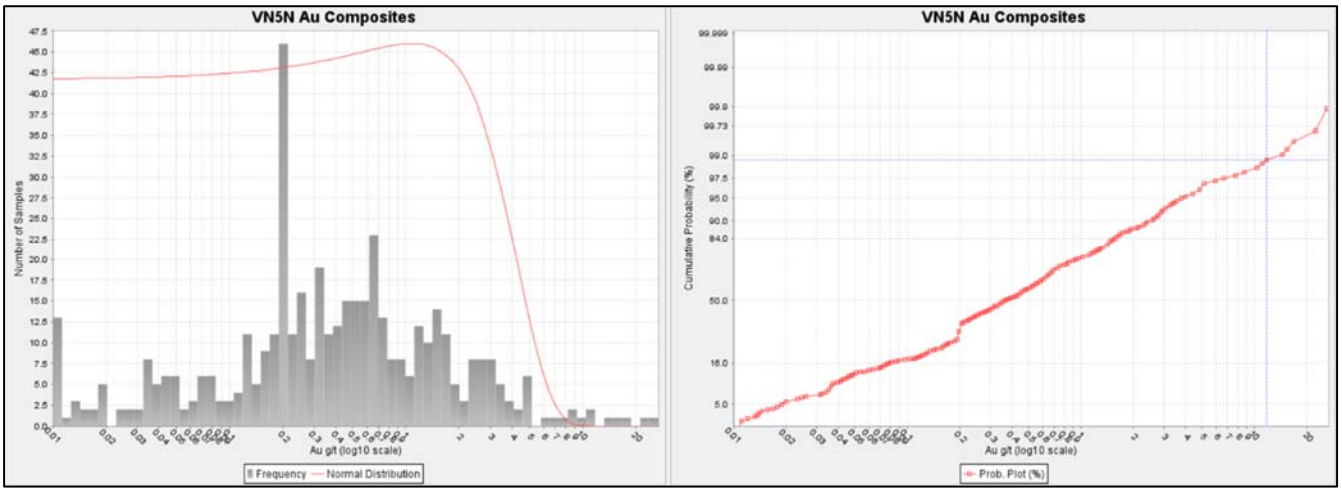

VN5 Au Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

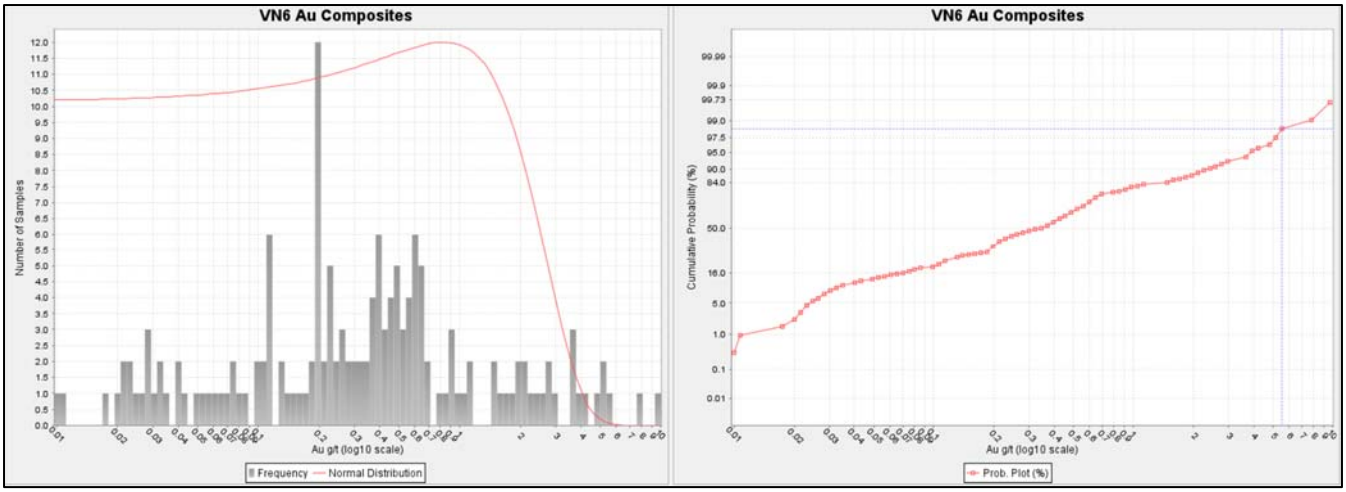

VN5A Au Composites
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution

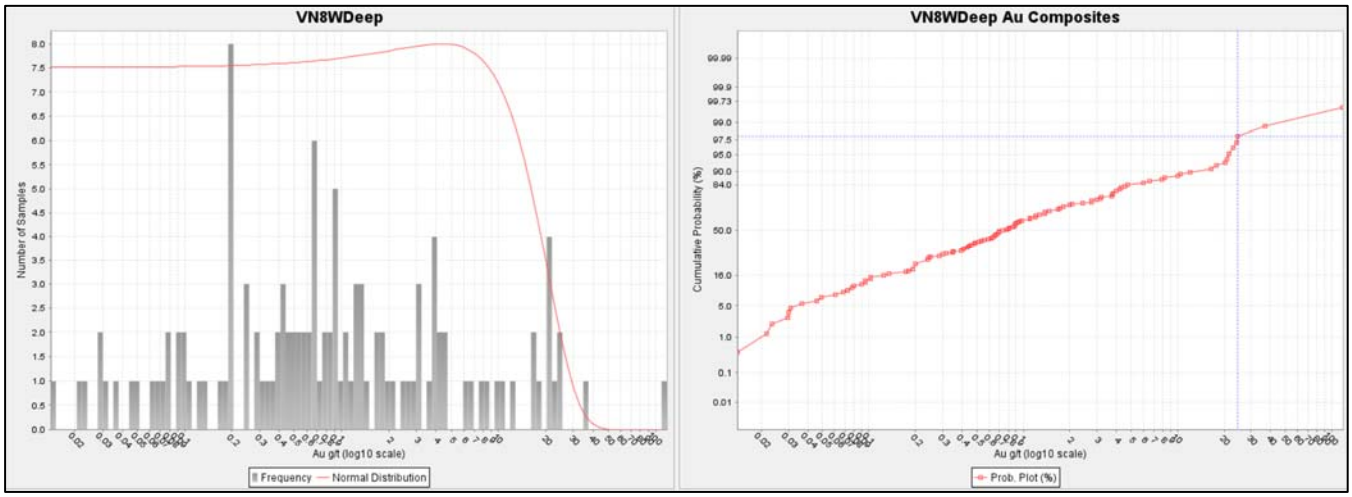

VN5A Au Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

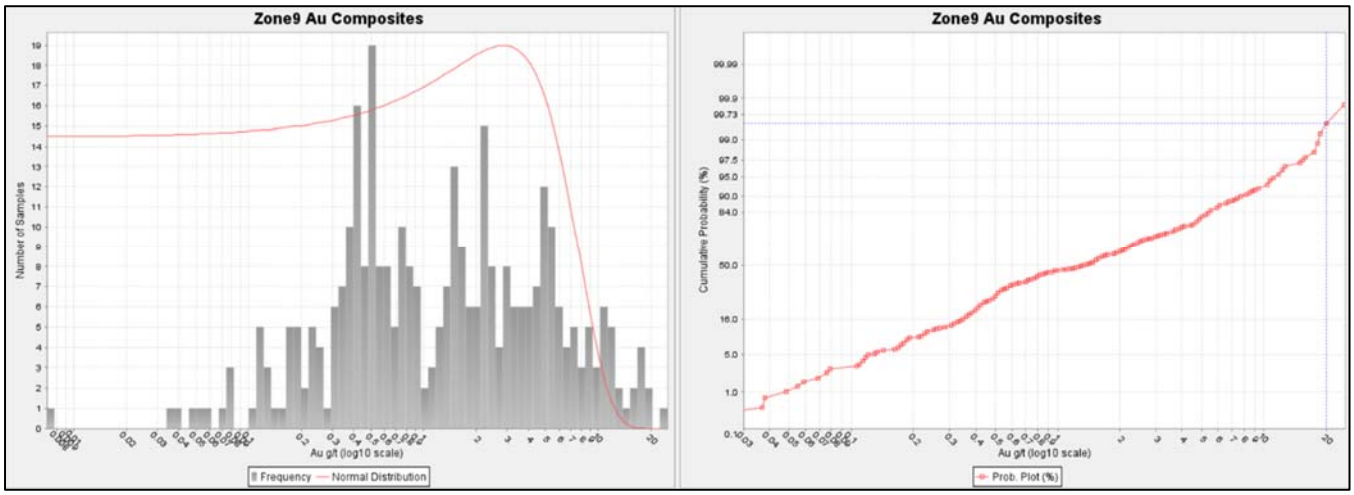

VN5B Au Composites
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution

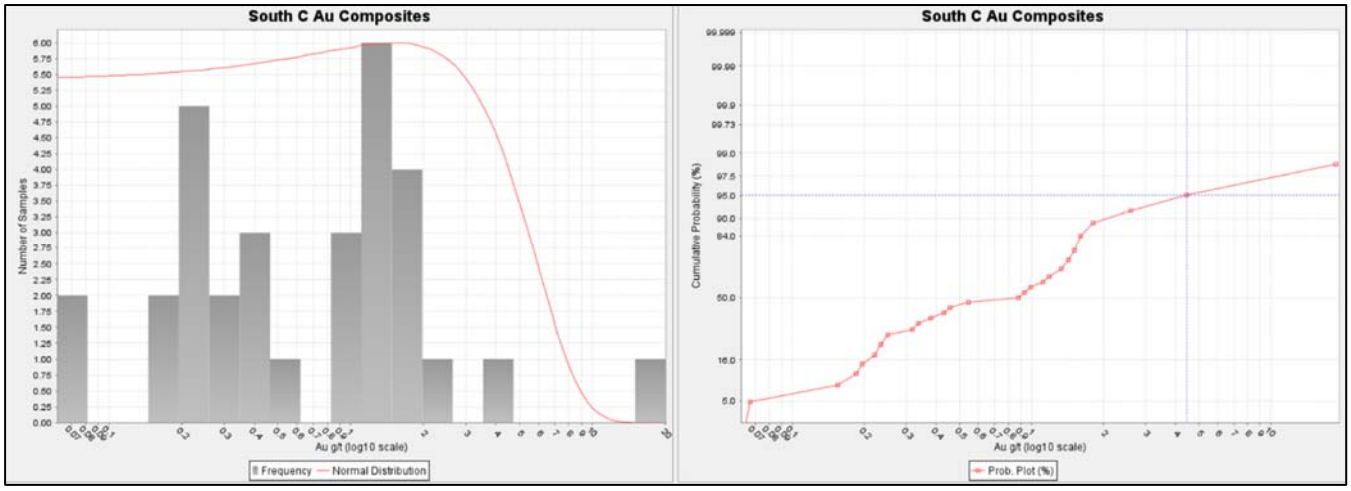

VN5B Au Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)


VN5N Au Composites
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution
VN5N Au Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)


VN6 Au Composites
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution
VN6 Au Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

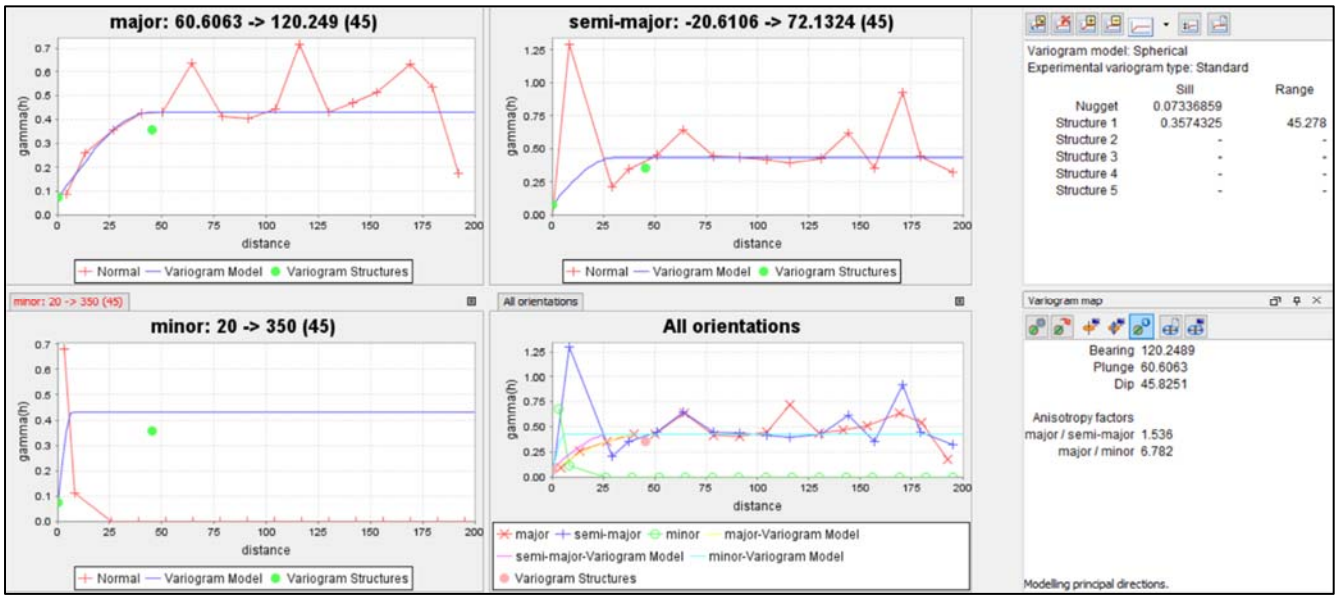

VN8WDeep
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution
VN8WDeep Au Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)


Zone9 Au Composites
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution
Zone9 Au Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

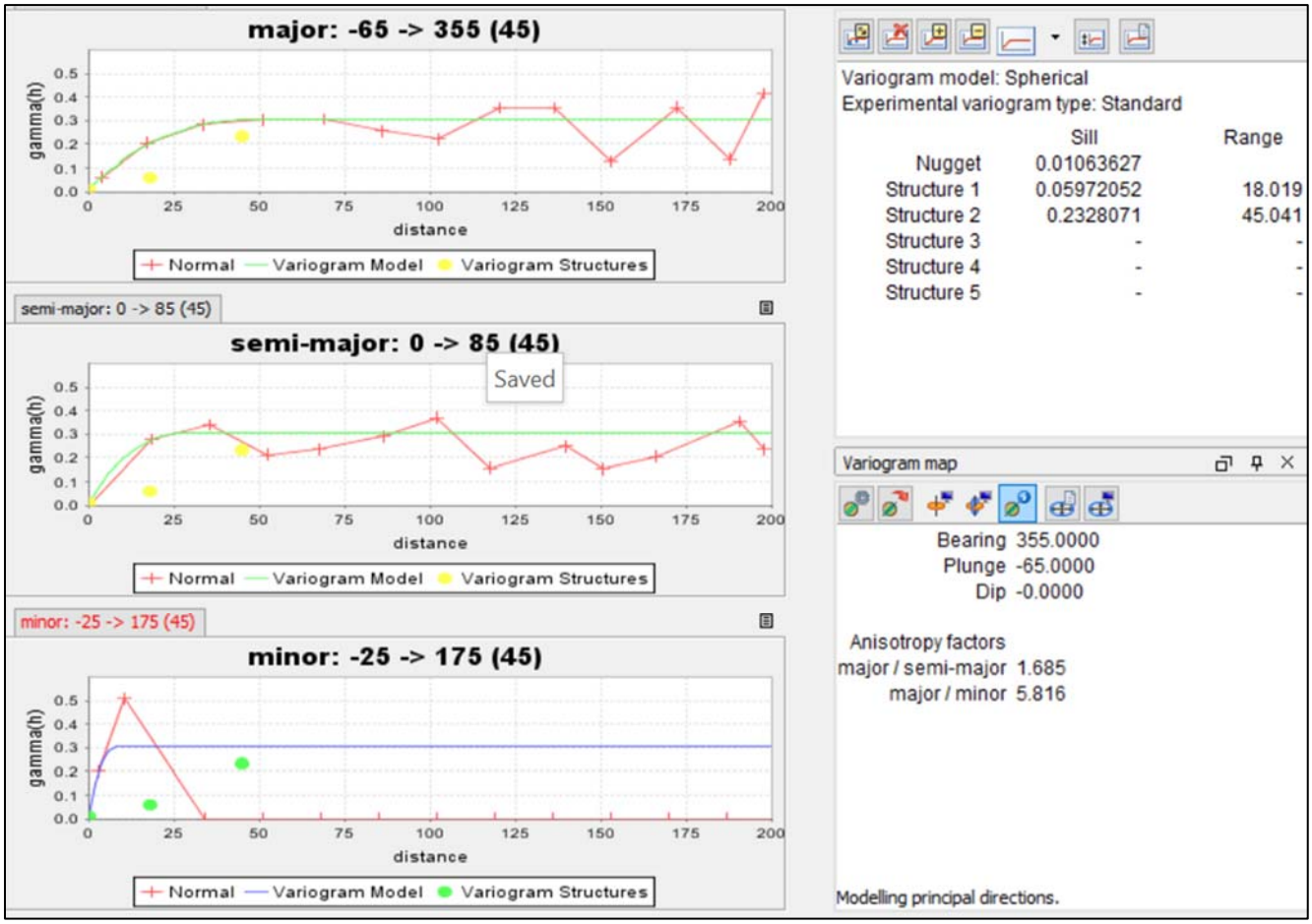

South C Au Composites
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution
South C Au Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

APPENDIX D VARIOGRAMS

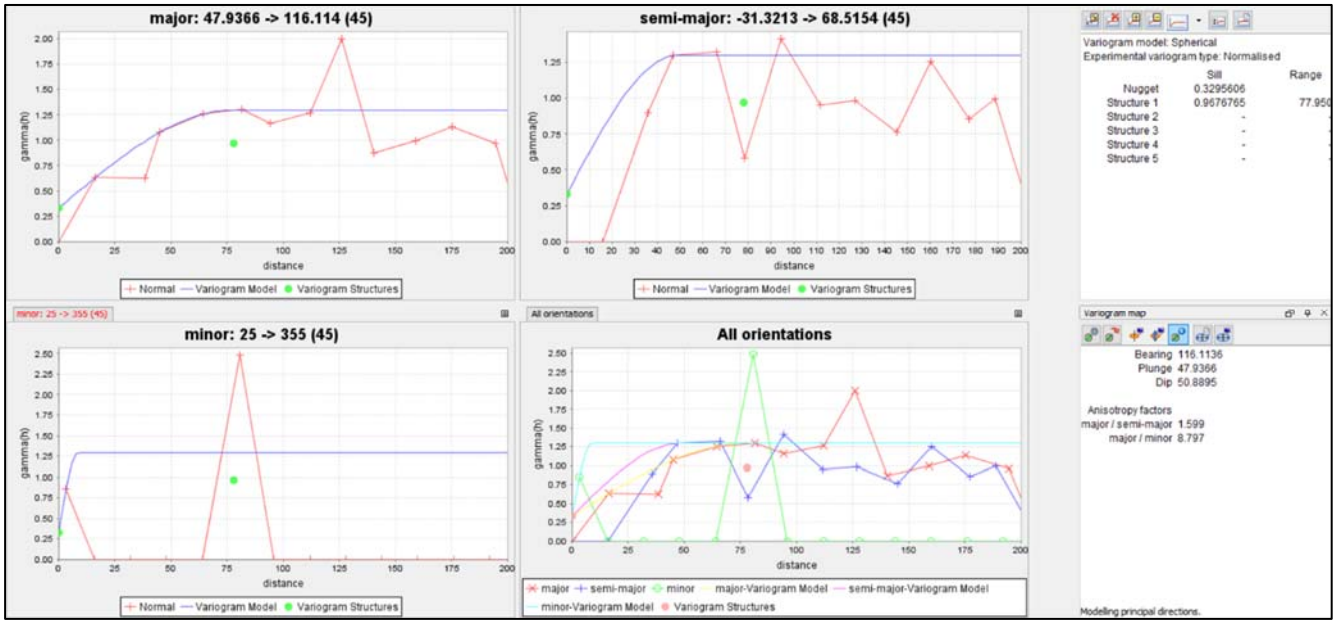
VN1 Variograms



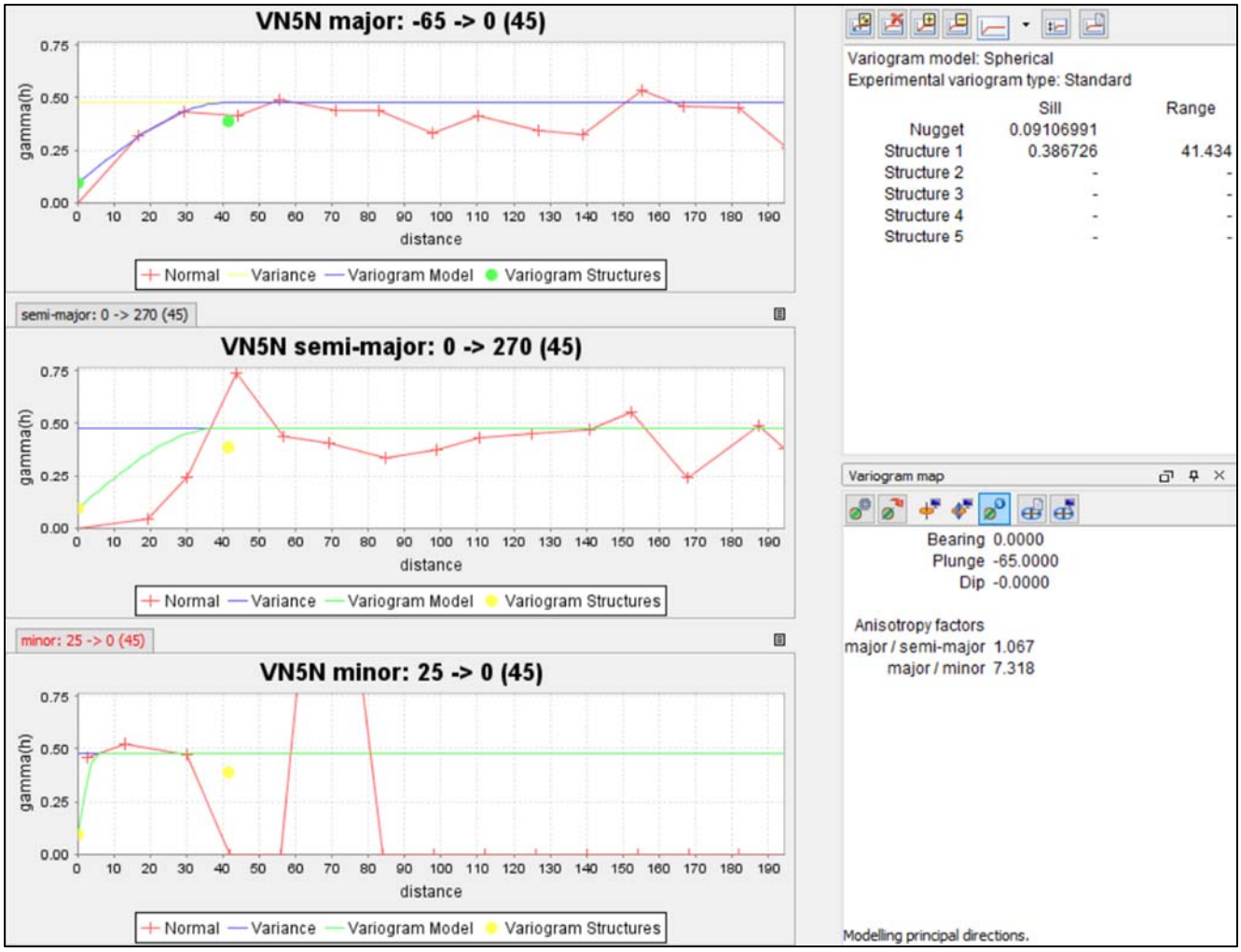
VN3 Variograms



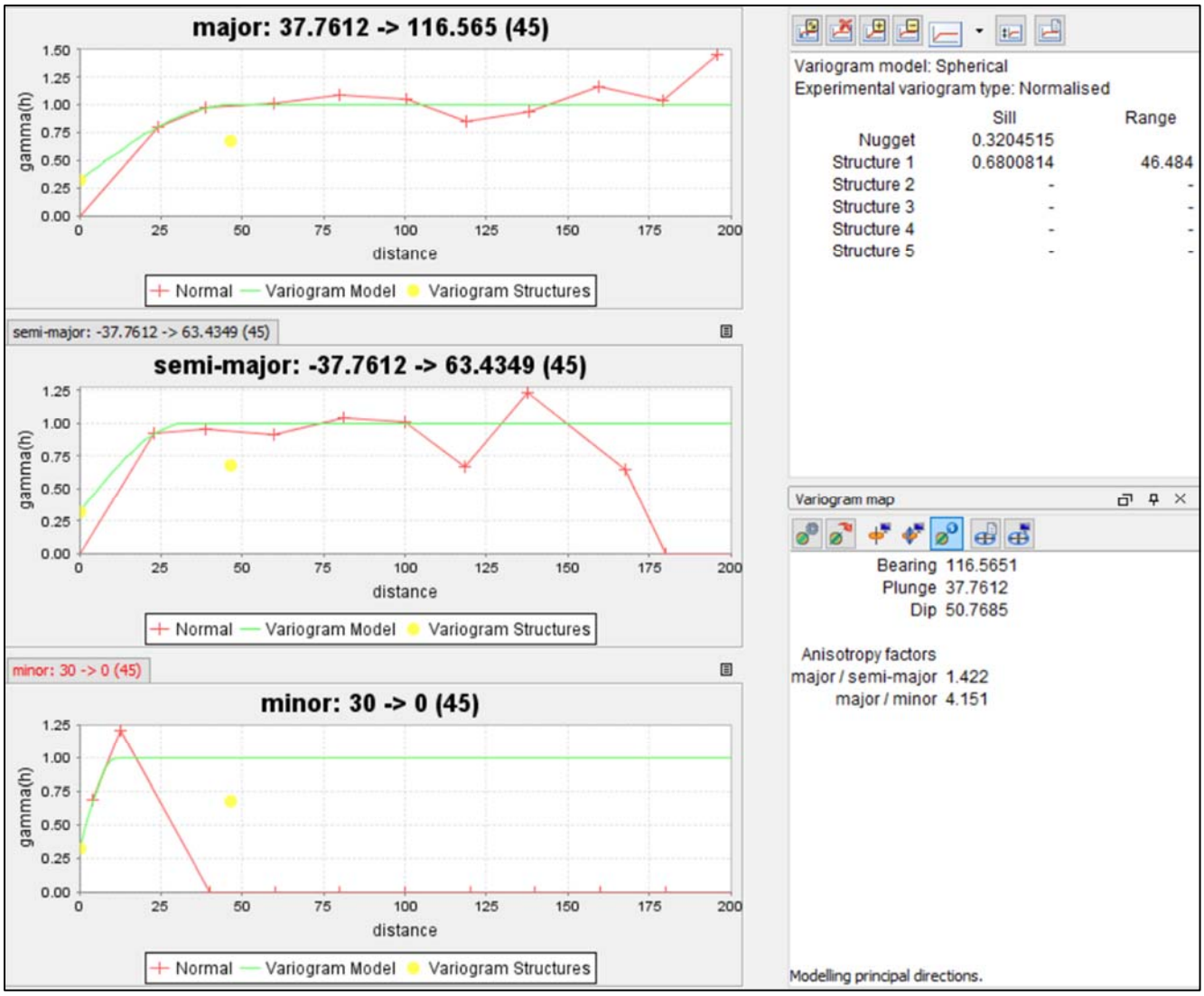
VN4 Variograms



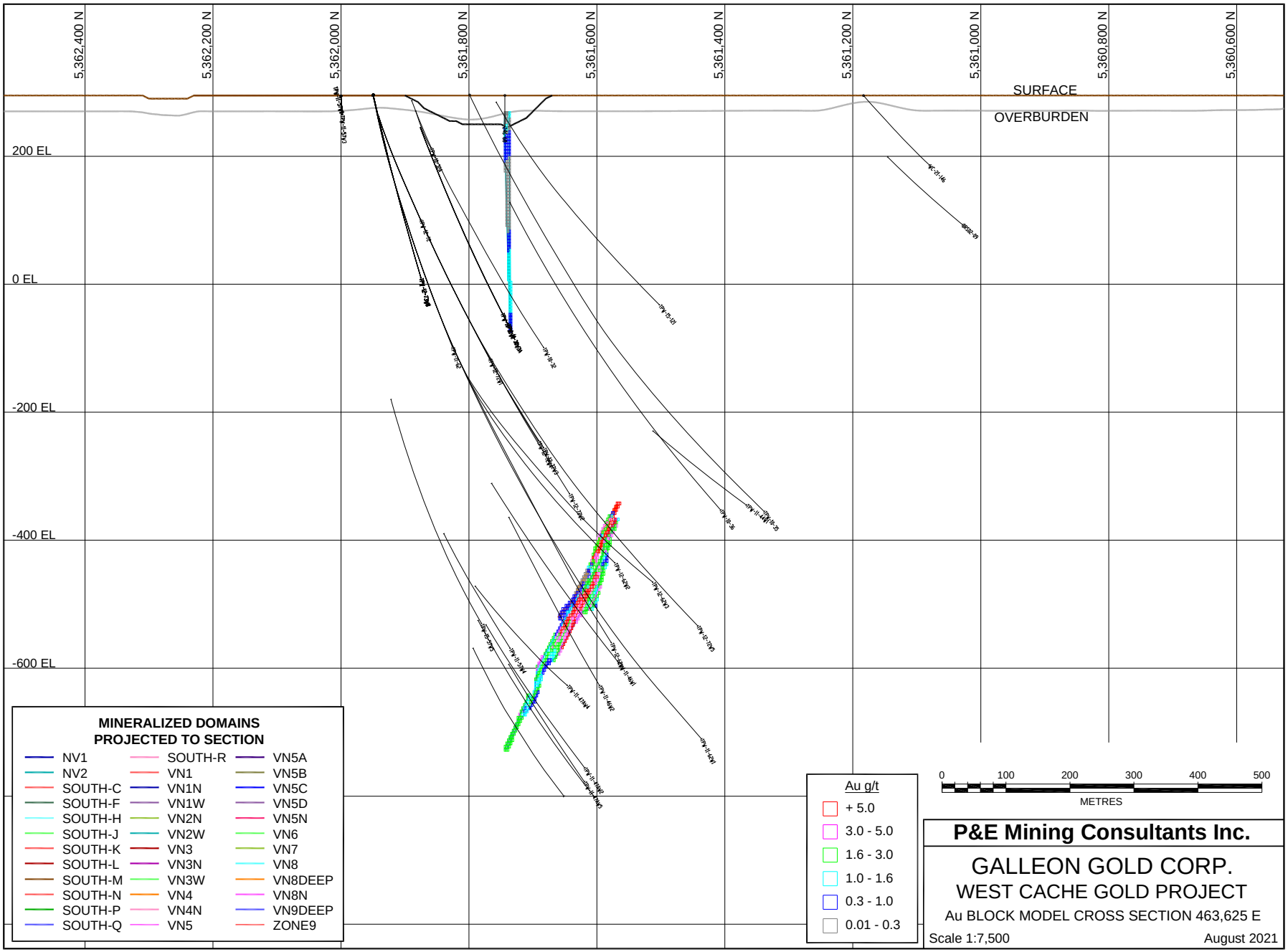
VN5 Variograms



Zone 9 Variograms



APPENDIX E Au BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTIONS AND PLANS


5,362,400 N
5,362,200 N
5,362,000 N
5,361,800 N
5,361,600 N
5,361,400 N
5,361,200 N
5,361,000 N
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VN2N
VN2W
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VN8DEEP
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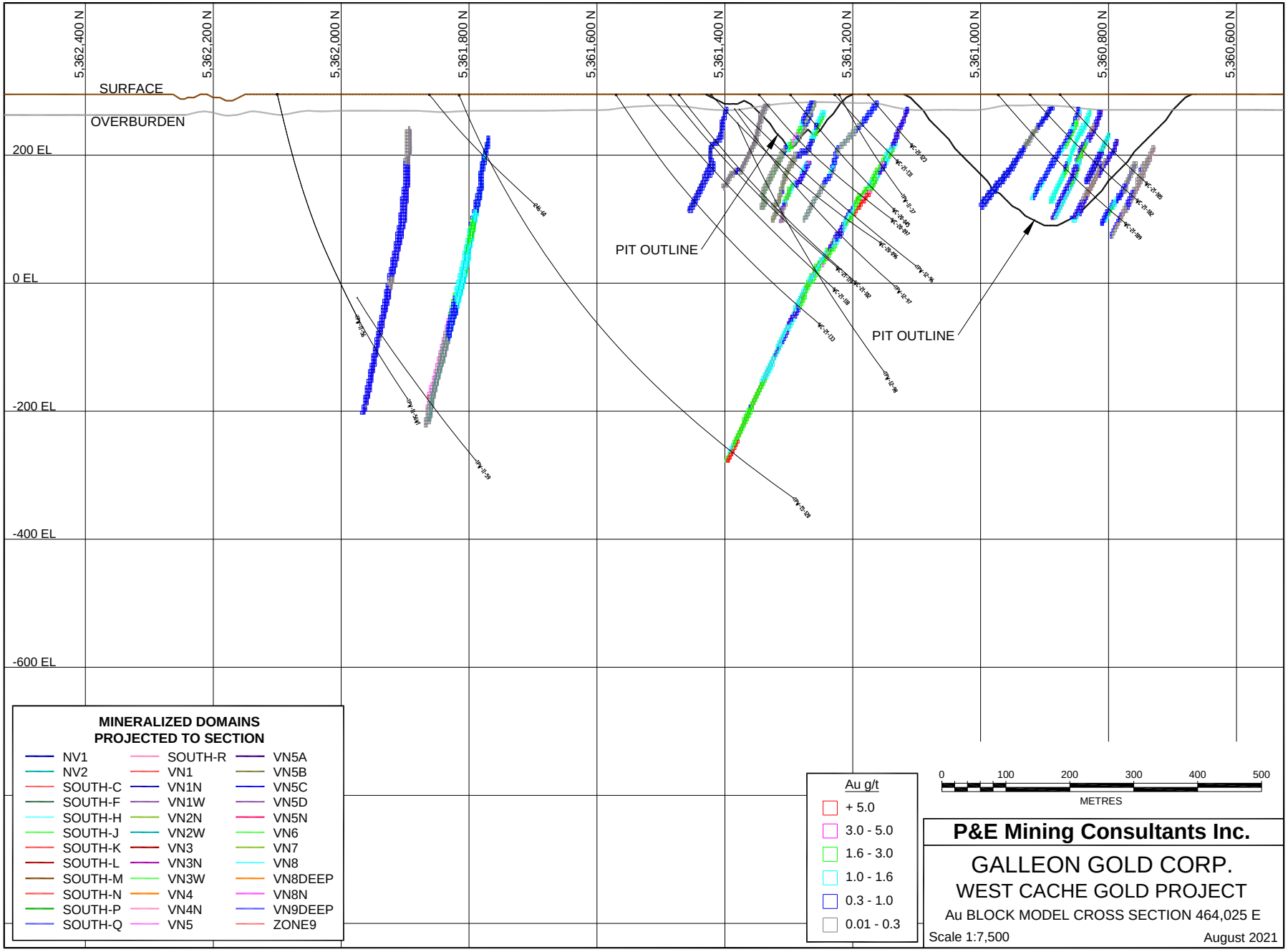
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
GALLEON GOLD CORP.
WEST CACHE GOLD PROJECT
Au BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 463,625 E
Scale 1:7,500
August 2021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Au g/t
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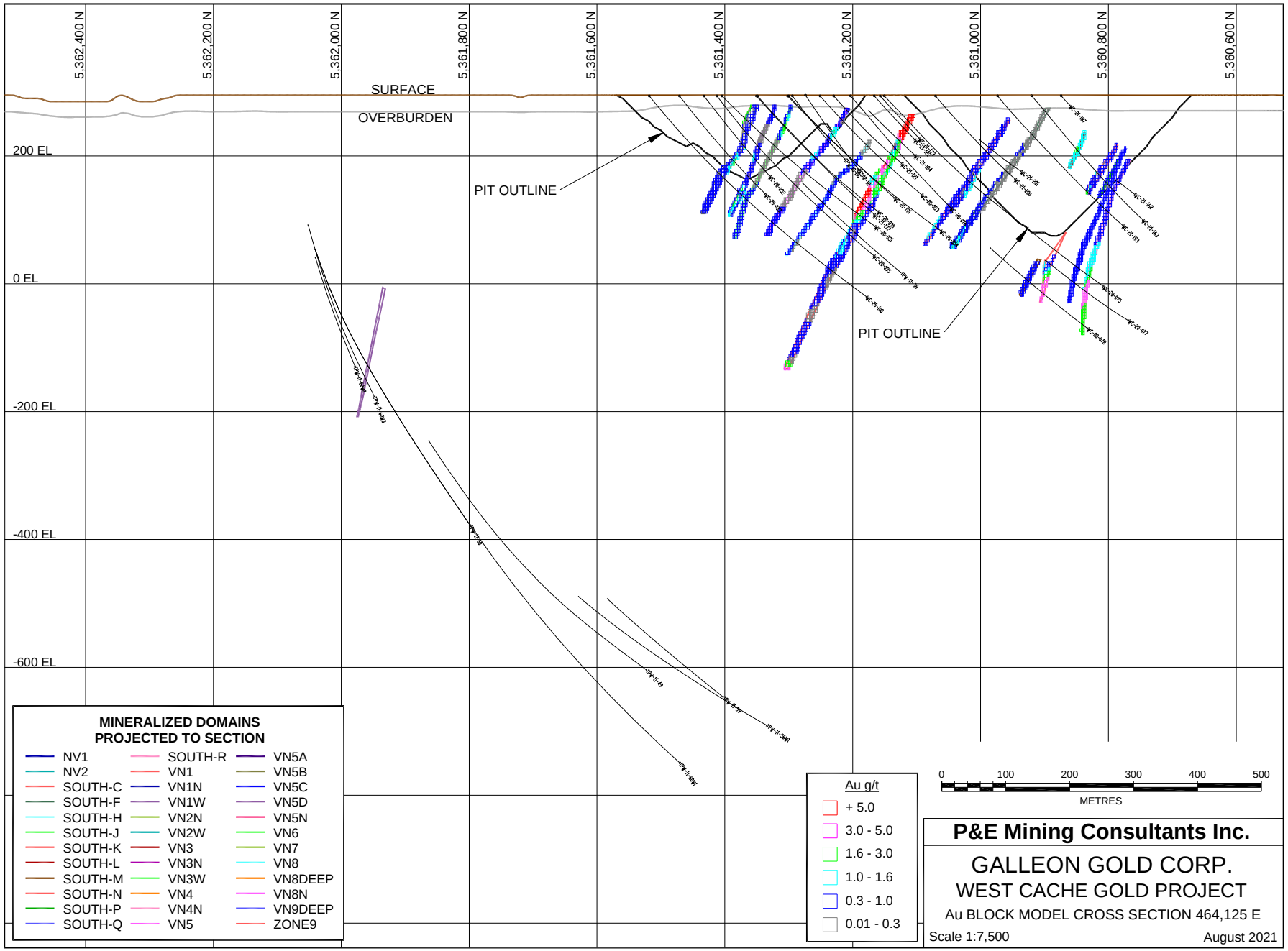
August 2021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GALLEON GOLD CORP.
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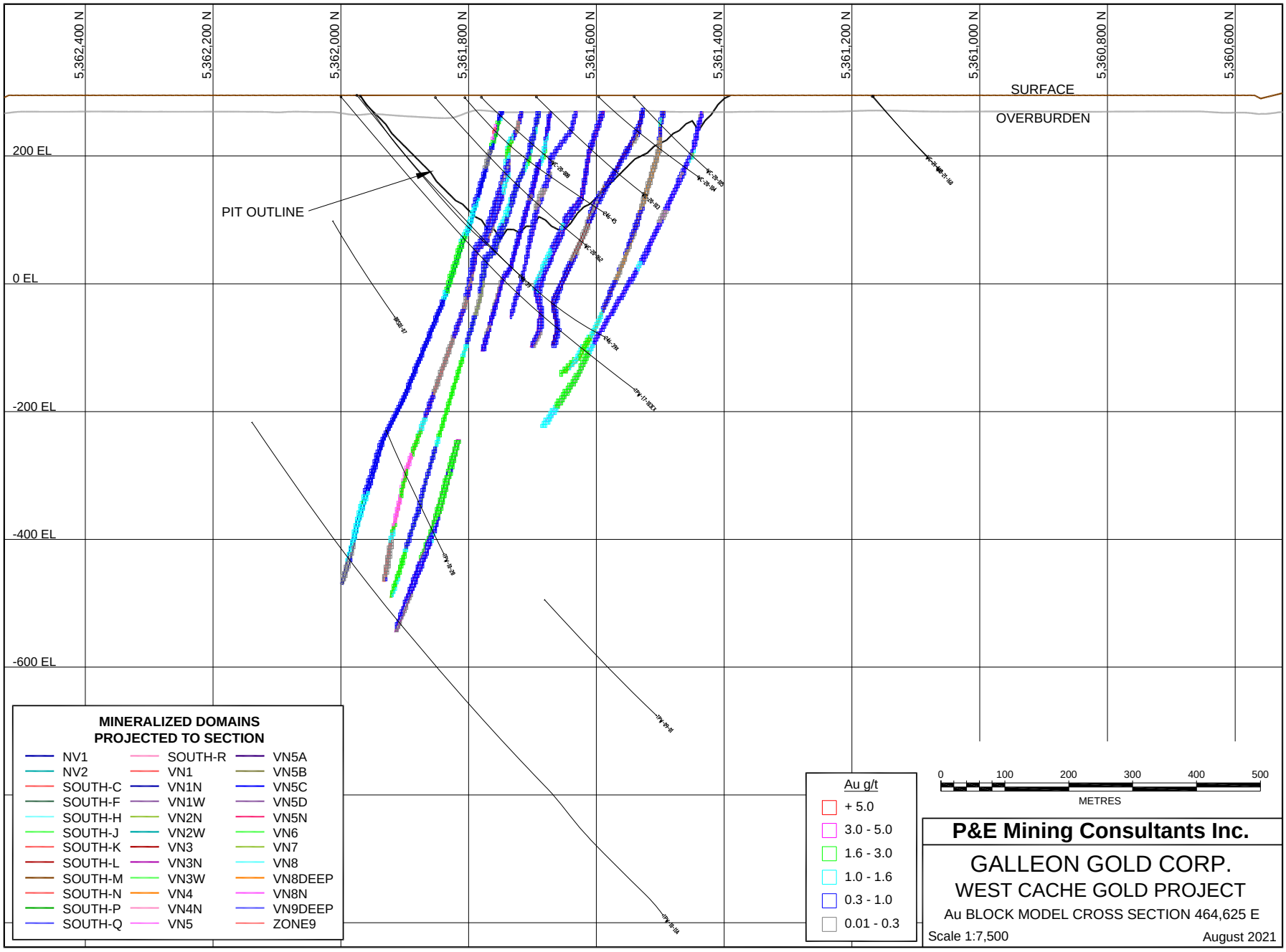
Scale 1:7,500
August 2021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METRES
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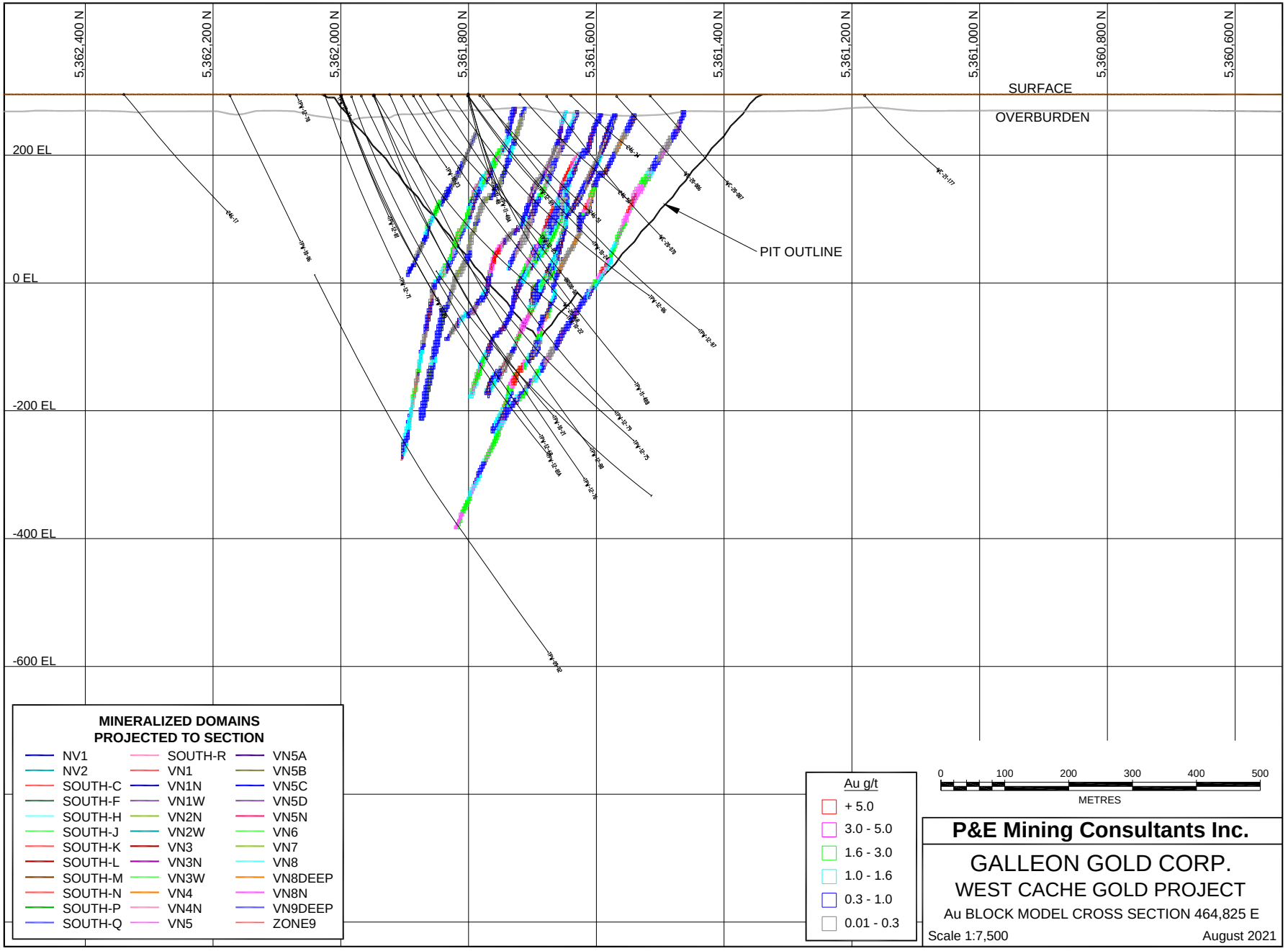
GALLEON GOLD CORP.
WEST CACHE GOLD PROJECT
Au BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 464,625 E
Scale 1:7,500
August 2021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0.01 - 0.3
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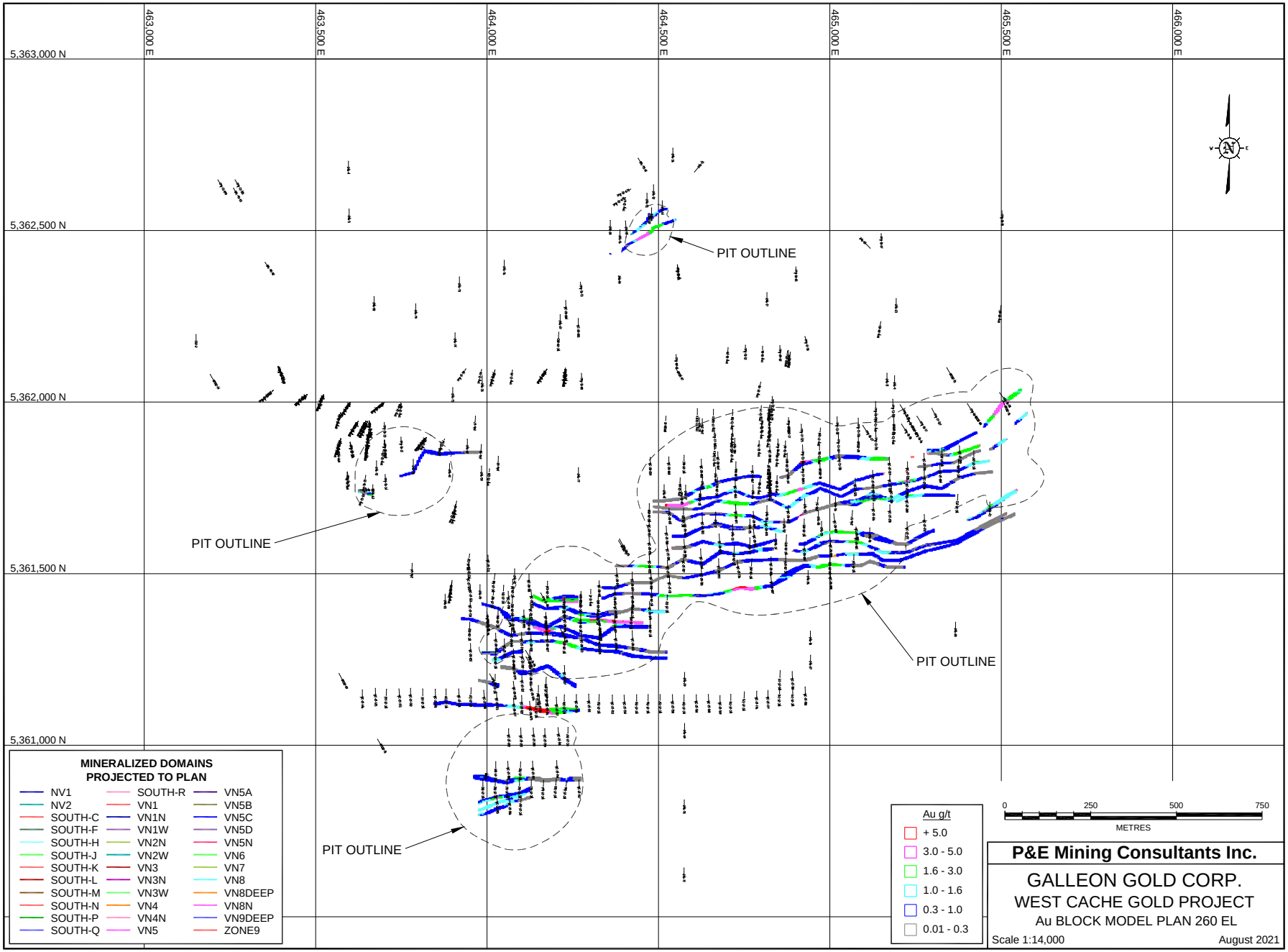
GALLEON GOLD CORP.
WEST CACHE GOLD PROJECT
Au BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 464,825 E
Scale 1:7,500
August 2021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1.6 - 3.0
1.0 - 1.6
0.3 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.3
0
250
500
750
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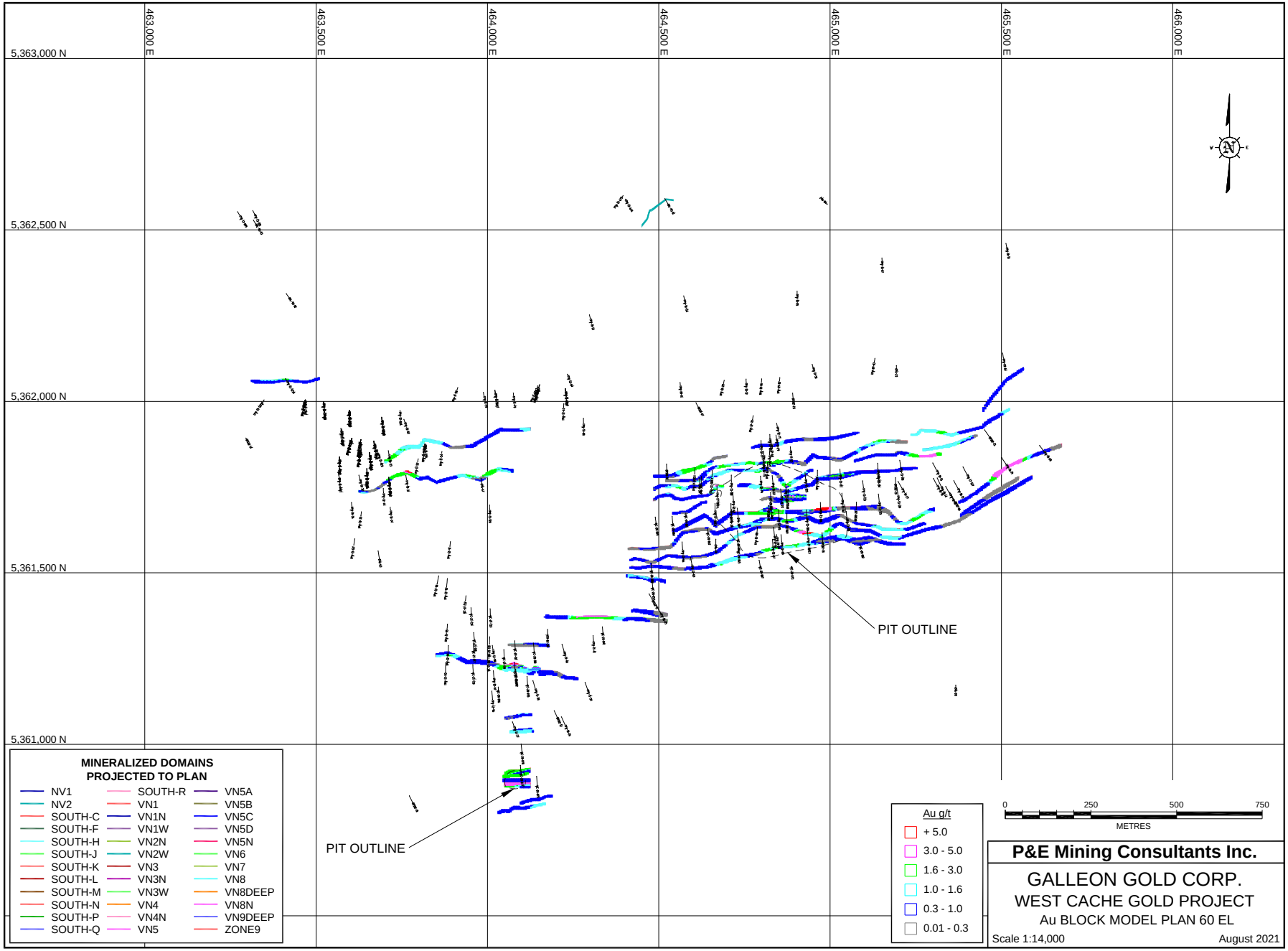
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
GALLEON GOLD CORP.
WEST CACHE GOLD PROJECT
Au BLOCK MODEL PLAN 260 EL
Scale 1:14,000
August 2021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Au g/t
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1.6 - 3.0
1.0 - 1.6
0.3 - 1.0
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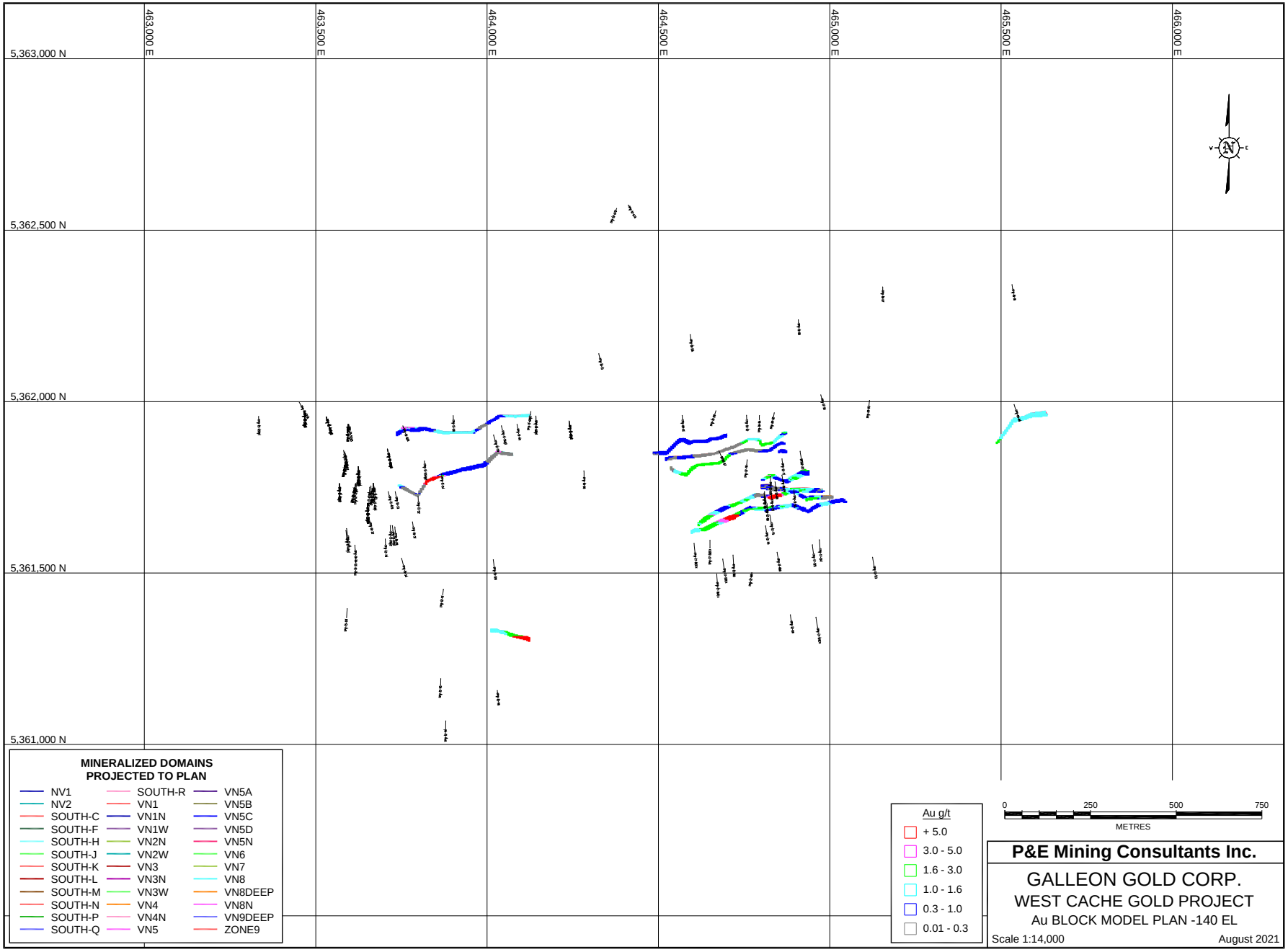
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
GALLEON GOLD CORP.
WEST CACHE GOLD PROJECT
Au BLOCK MODEL PLAN 60 EL
Scale 1:14,000
August 2021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Au g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
1.6 - 3.0
1.0 - 1.6
0.3 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.3
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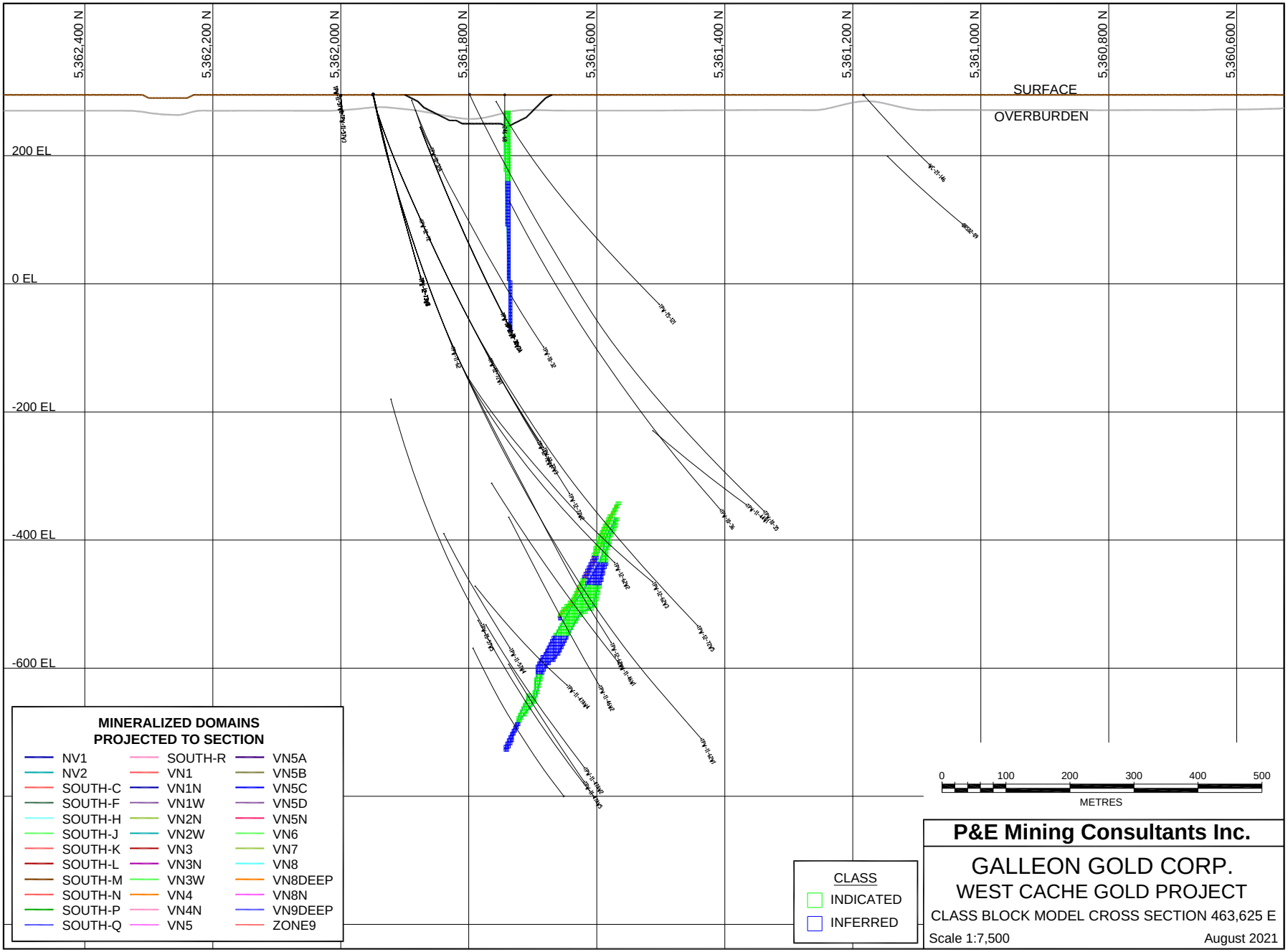
250
500
750
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
GALLEON GOLD CORP.
WEST CACHE GOLD PROJECT
Au BLOCK MODEL PLAN -140 EL
Scale 1:14,000
August 2021

APPENDIX F CLASSIFICATION BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTIONS AND PLANS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VN9DEEP
ZONE9
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
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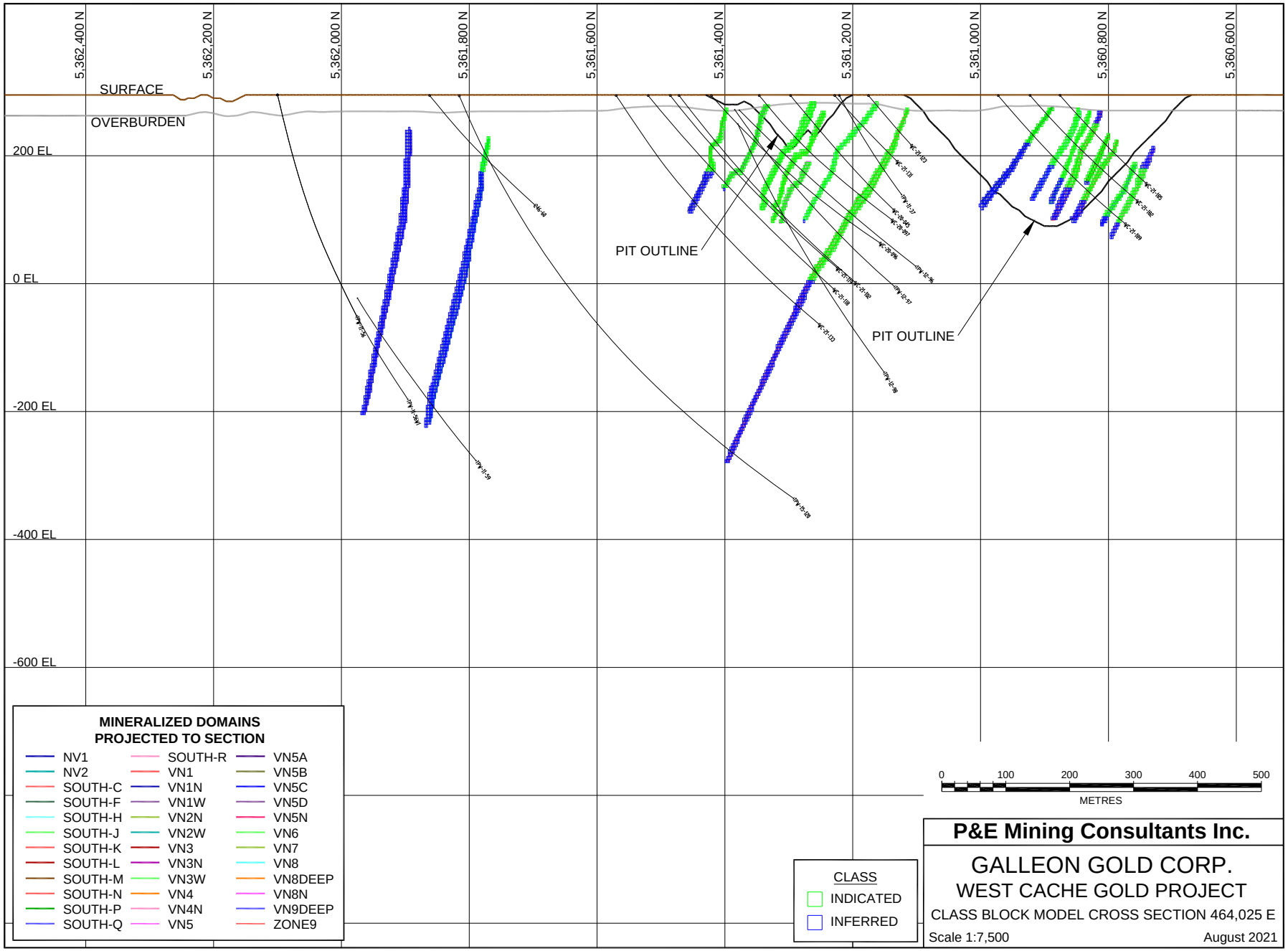
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
GALLEON GOLD CORP.
WEST CACHE GOLD PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 463,625 E
Scale 1:7,500
August 2021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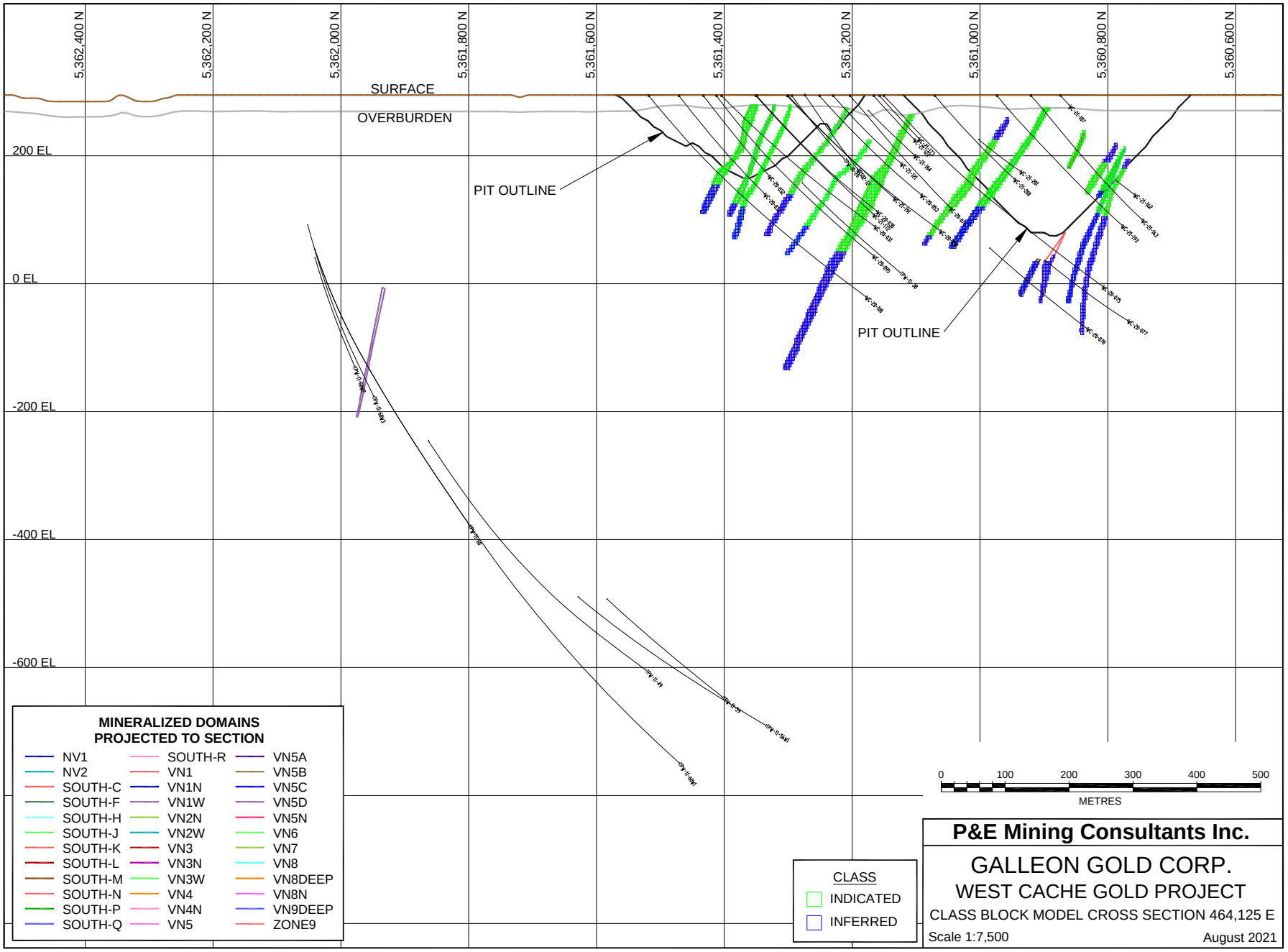
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
GALLEON GOLD CORP.
WEST CACHE GOLD PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 464,025 E
Scale 1:7,500
August 2021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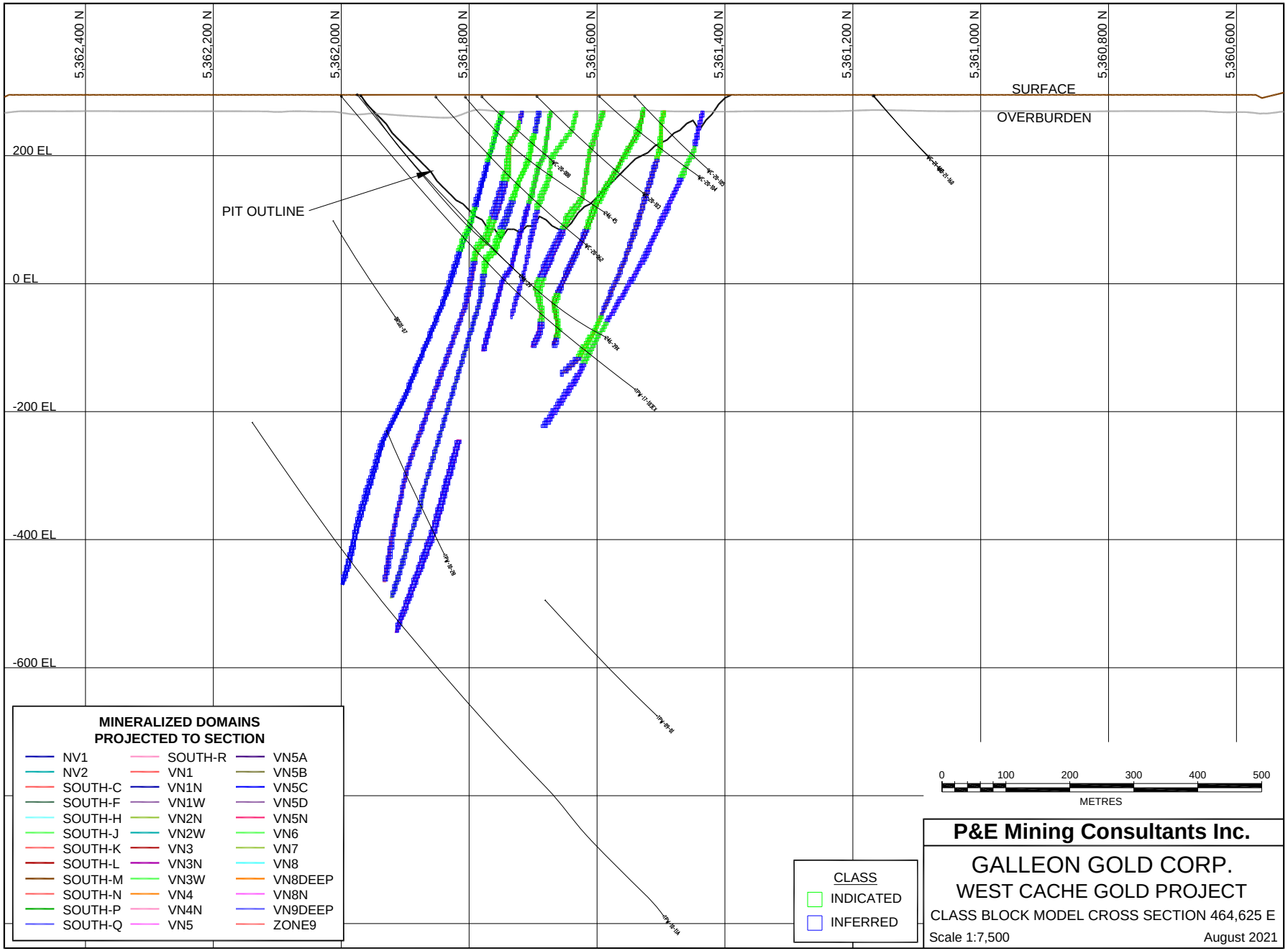
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
GALLEON GOLD CORP.
WEST CACHE GOLD PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 464,125 E
Scale 1:7,500
August 2021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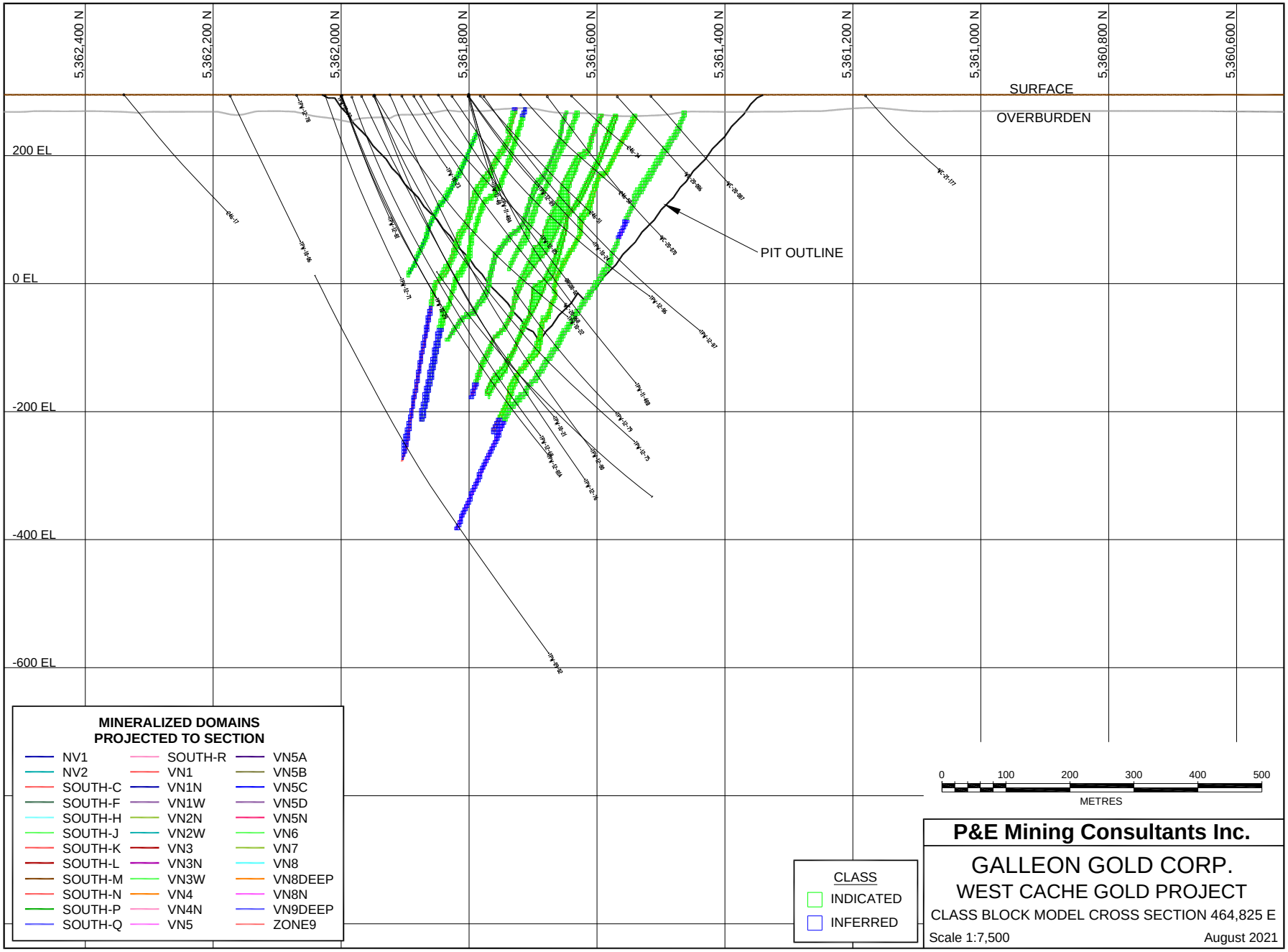
WEST CACHE GOLD PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 464,625 E
Scale 1:7,500
August 2021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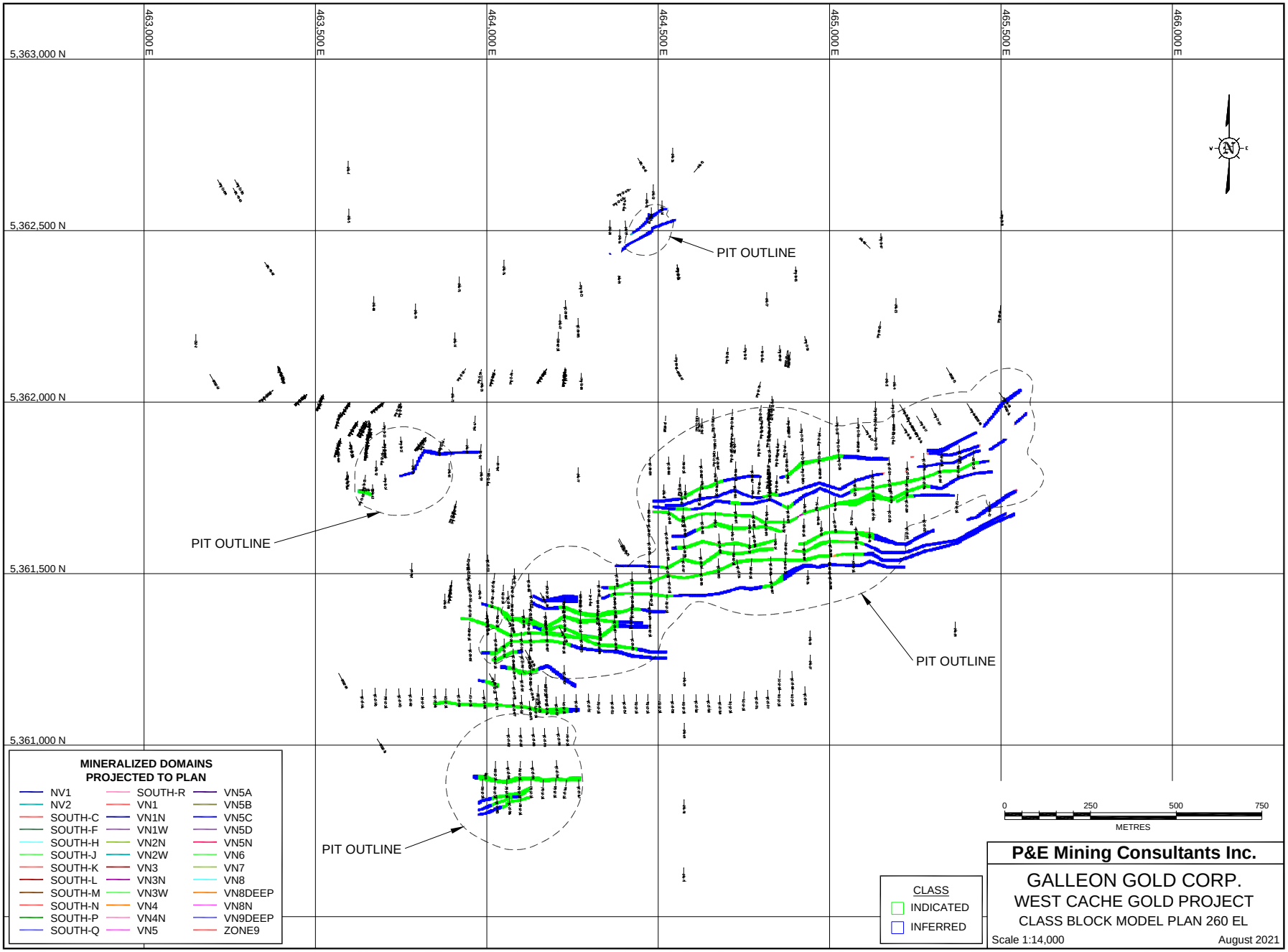
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
GALLEON GOLD CORP.
WEST CACHE GOLD PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 464,825 E
Scale 1:7,500
August 2021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ZONE9
CLASS
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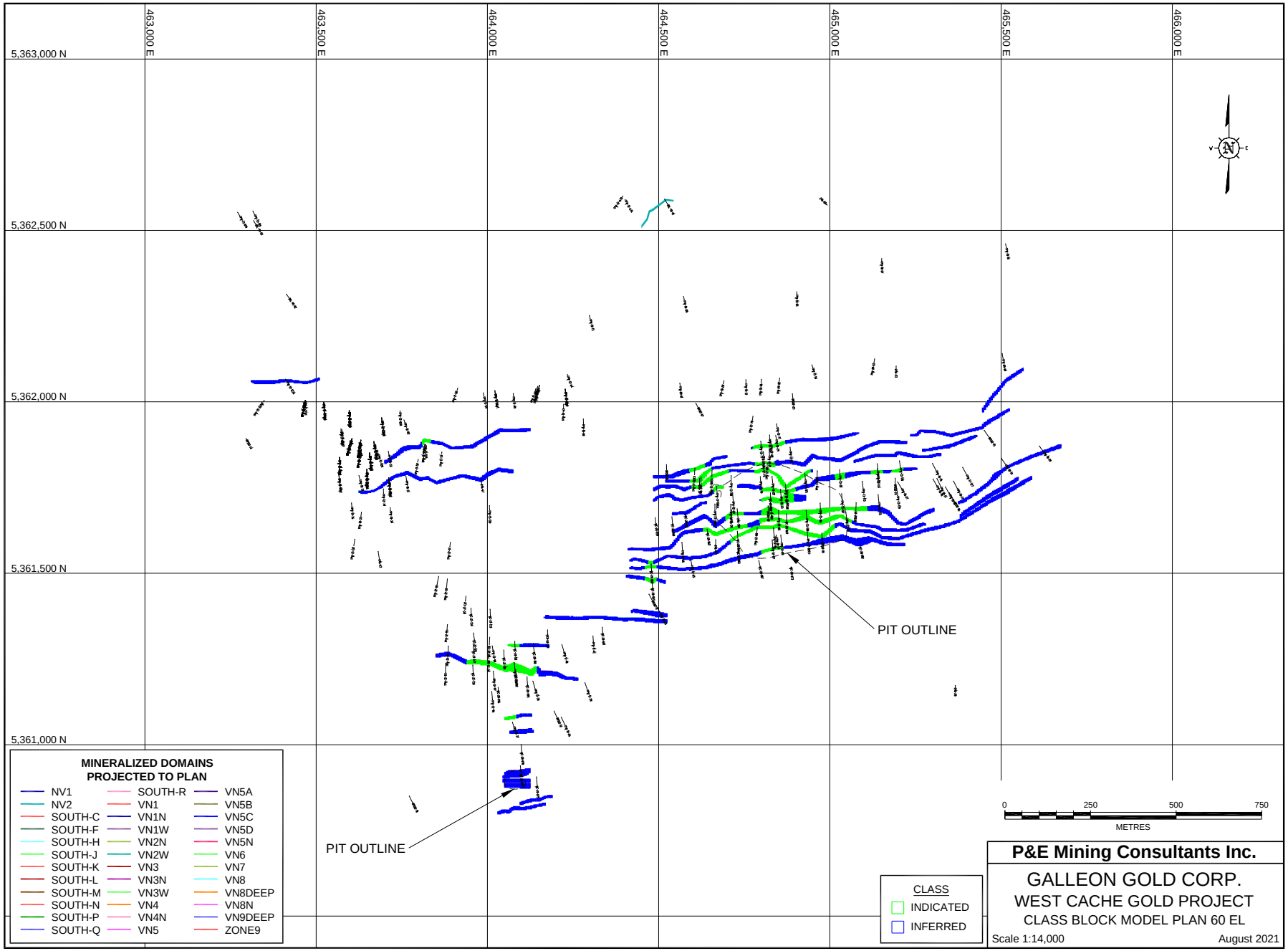
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
GALLEON GOLD CORP.
WEST CACHE GOLD PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 260 EL
Scale 1:14,000
August 2021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PIT OUTLINE
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MINERALIZED DOMAINS
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NV1
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SOUTH-C
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SOUTH-Q
SOUTH-R
VN1
VN1N
VN1W
VN2N
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VN3W
VN4
VN4N
VN5
VN5A
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VN6
VN7
VN8
VN8DEEP
VN8N
VN9DEEP
ZONE9
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
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500
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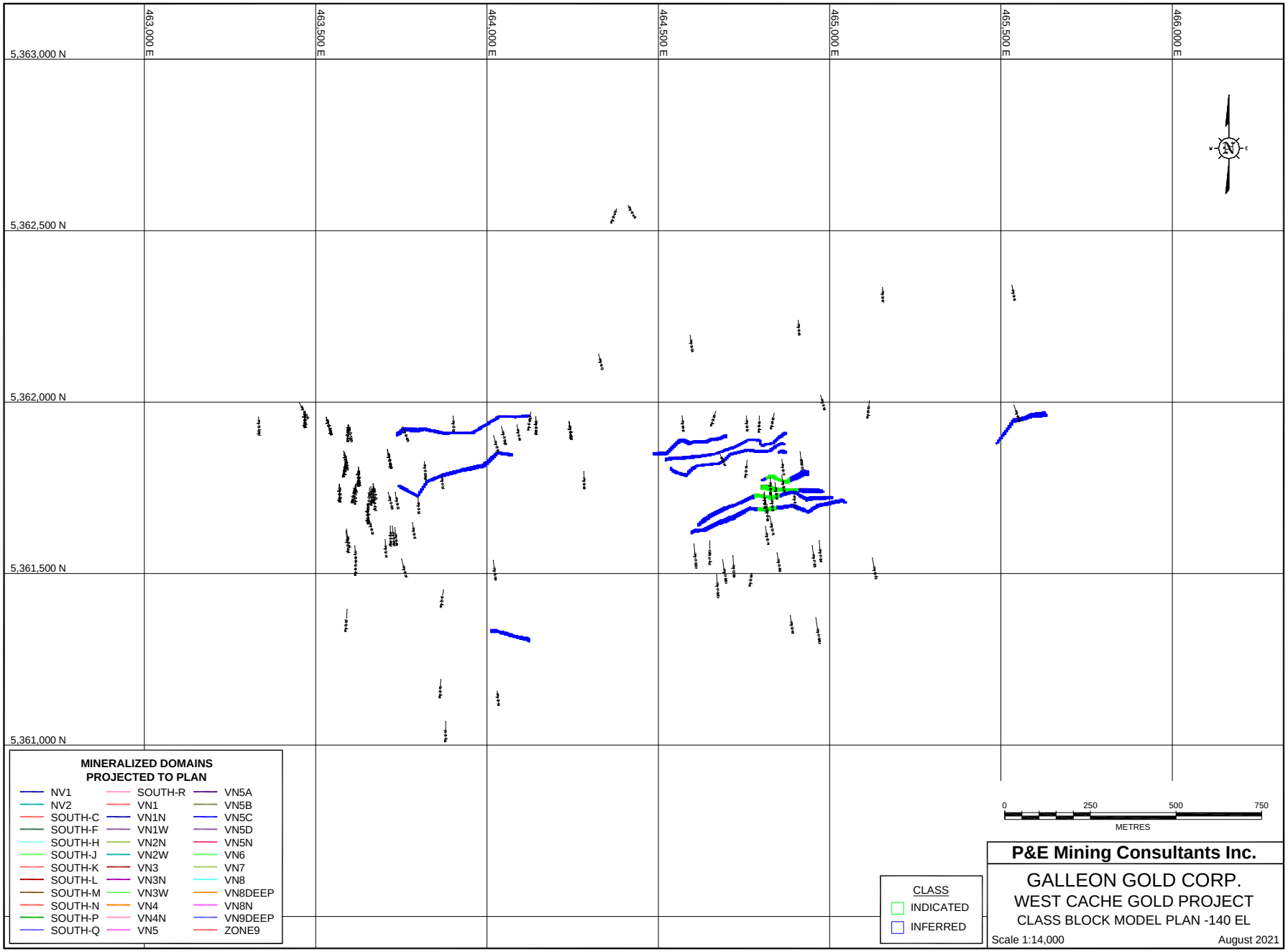
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
GALLEON GOLD CORP.
WEST CACHE GOLD PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 60 EL
Scale 1:14,000
August 2021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MINERALIZED DOMAINS
PROJECTED TO PLAN
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NV2
SOUTH-C
SOUTH-F
SOUTH-H
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SOUTH-K
SOUTH-L
SOUTH-M
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SOUTH-P
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VN5C
VN5D
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VN6
VN7
VN8
VN8DEEP
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ZONE9
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
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250
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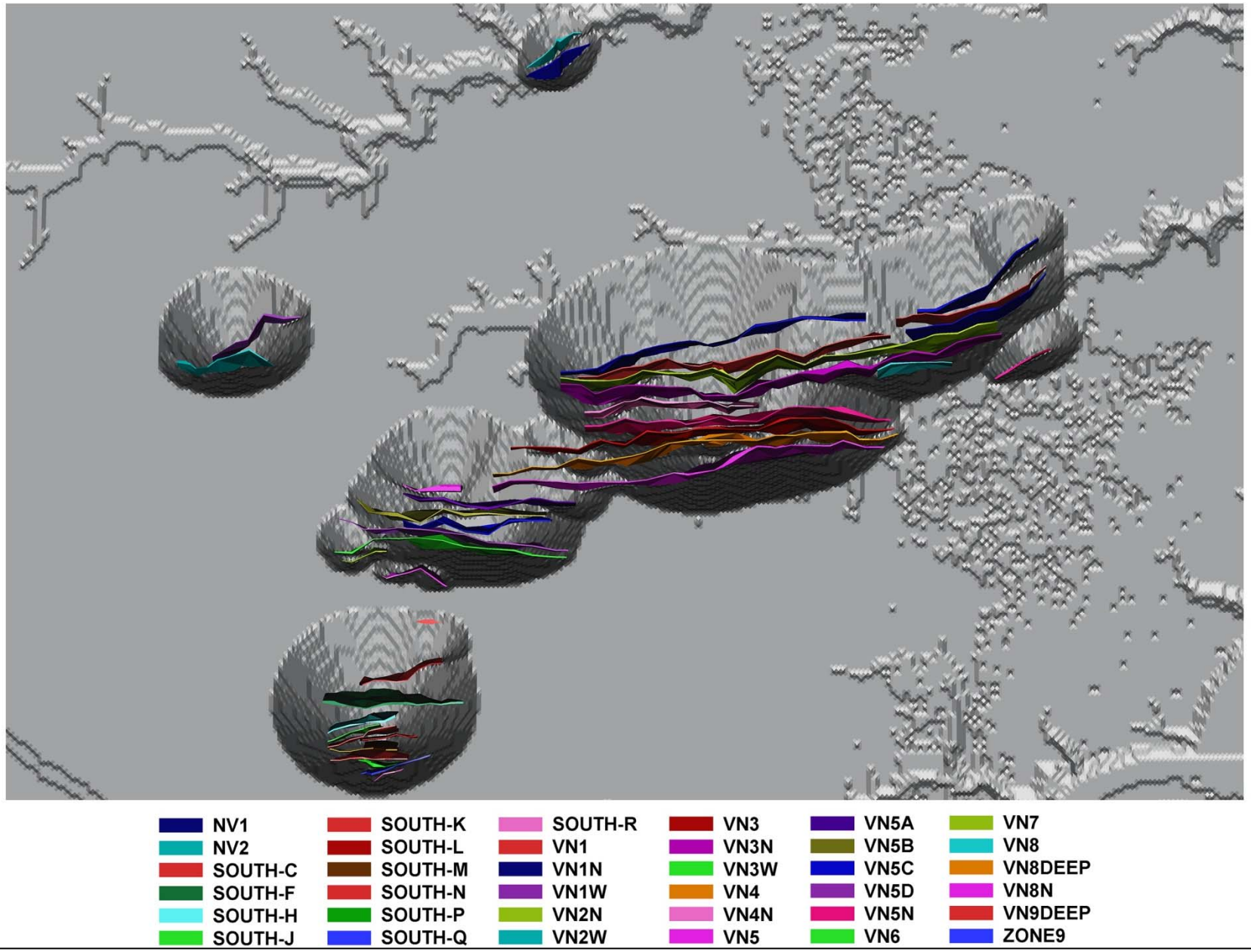
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
GALLEON GOLD CORP.
WEST CACHE GOLD PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN -140 EL
Scale 1:14,000
August 2021

APPENDIX G OPTIMIZED PIT SHELL

WEST CACHE GOLD PROJECT - OPTIMIZED PIT SHELL



APPENDIX H LAND TENURE RECORDS AND NSR ROYALTY DETAILS

TABLE APPENDIX H-1
LAND TENURE RECORDS FOR THE WEST CACHE PROPERTY*

Tenure ID	Title Type	Tenure Status	Issue Date	Anniversary	Holder	NSR (%)	Note
100773	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241212	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
105992	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250326	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	4
107040	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250322	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	3
109809	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250520	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	2
110039	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250503	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
110921	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
111973	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
112089	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241006	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
112103	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
112145	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
113684	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250406	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	7
114156	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241205	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
114157	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241205	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
117673	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
119877	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
121907	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
123712	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
123966	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250603	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	8
124872	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241015	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	3
125262	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
125869	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241014	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
126323	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241205	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6

TABLE APPENDIX H-1
LAND TENURE RECORDS FOR THE WEST CACHE PROPERTY*

Tenure ID	Title Type	Tenure Status	Issue Date	Anniversary	Holder	NSR (%)	Note
126350	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241205	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
127505	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
129324	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250322	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	3
129325	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250322	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	3
130389	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
131090	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
131843	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
132033	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250406	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	7
135275	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
137760	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250520	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	2
137761	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250520	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	2
137762	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250520	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	2
139004	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
139504	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20240129	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
139656	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
139797	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
141618	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
142275	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20221231	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
145012	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250503	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
145691	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
145716	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
145717	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
146185	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250322	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	3
146186	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250322	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	3
146361	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
147164	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
147165	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
147241	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241205	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
147242	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241205	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
147313	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250626	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6

TABLE APPENDIX H-1
LAND TENURE RECORDS FOR THE WEST CACHE PROPERTY*

Tenure ID	Title Type	Tenure Status	Issue Date	Anniversary	Holder	NSR (%)	Note
147314	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250626	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
148434	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
148610	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250406	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	7
148611	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250406	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	7
152739	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250326	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	4
157832	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
157833	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
158378	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
158379	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
159174	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
159826	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
160512	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
160778	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241205	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
160779	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241205	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
160780	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241205	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
161181	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250503	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
165224	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250326	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	4
166672	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250626	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
167798	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241212	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
167799	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
167910	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250326	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	4
172624	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
173688	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250326	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	4
173689	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250326	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	4
174282	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
174286	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241006	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
174355	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
174913	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
175692	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
182092	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1

TABLE APPENDIX H-1
LAND TENURE RECORDS FOR THE WEST CACHE PROPERTY*

Tenure ID	Title Type	Tenure Status	Issue Date	Anniversary	Holder	NSR (%)	Note
182952	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250520	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	2
182953	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250520	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	2
182954	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250520	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	2
182955	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250520	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	2
183753	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
186503	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250326	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	4
187288	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
187967	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250603	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	8
189371	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241014	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
189372	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241014	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
190393	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250520	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	2
191609	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
191666	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
191741	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250326	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	4
192325	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
192326	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
192358	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241006	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
192359	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
192374	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
192375	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
192417	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
192445	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
192446	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
193025	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
193807	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
193816	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
193964	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
194554	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
195391	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241205	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
195392	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241205	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6

TABLE APPENDIX H-1
LAND TENURE RECORDS FOR THE WEST CACHE PROPERTY*

Tenure ID	Title Type	Tenure Status	Issue Date	Anniversary	Holder	NSR (%)	Note
196560	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
200914	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250129	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
201405	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
201443	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241205	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
201444	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241205	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
201465	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241205	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
201598	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
203081	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250520	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	2
203629	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250129	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
204409	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
204429	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250326	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	4
204430	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250326	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	4
205345	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250326	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	4
209461	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
209834	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
211823	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
211841	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
211842	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
213814	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
214597	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
214598	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
216863	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250406	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	7
216864	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250406	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	7
216865	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250406	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	7
217021	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
219201	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241014	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
221573	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241205	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
222404	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
222544	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250322	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	3
223103	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1

TABLE APPENDIX H-1
LAND TENURE RECORDS FOR THE WEST CACHE PROPERTY*

Tenure ID	Title Type	Tenure Status	Issue Date	Anniversary	Holder	NSR (%)	Note
226649	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241014	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
226880	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241015	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	3
228333	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241205	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
232125	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241205	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
233382	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250324	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	4
233488	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250406	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	7
235351	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
238674	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
239752	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250503	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
240170	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250129	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
240300	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
240385	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
240386	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
240392	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
240462	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
240463	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
242455	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
243268	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
243269	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
243487	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250324	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	4
245062	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250326	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	4
247111	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250520	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	2
247815	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
247816	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
248445	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
248446	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
248521	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
249116	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
249139	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
249525	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250322	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	3

TABLE APPENDIX H-1
LAND TENURE RECORDS FOR THE WEST CACHE PROPERTY*

Tenure ID	Title Type	Tenure Status	Issue Date	Anniversary	Holder	NSR (%)	Note
249526	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250322	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	3
250418	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250503	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
250818	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250326	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	4
250819	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250326	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	4
251370	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250406	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	7
251786	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
254620	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250603	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	8
256016	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241014	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
258606	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250520	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	2
259840	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250503	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
259931	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250326	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	4
260604	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
262767	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250406	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	7
262768	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250406	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	7
264629	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250326	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	4
266083	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241015	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	3
269347	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241205	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
270528	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
270751	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250406	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	7
272207	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
272485	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250603	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	8
275498	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
275545	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241205	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
277097	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250326	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	4
277185	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
277755	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
277773	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
279351	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250324	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	4
279352	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250324	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	4
283364	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1

TABLE APPENDIX H-1
LAND TENURE RECORDS FOR THE WEST CACHE PROPERTY*

Tenure ID	Title Type	Tenure Status	Issue Date	Anniversary	Holder	NSR (%)	Note
284549	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
284684	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
293271	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241014	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
294914	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241205	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
298540	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250324	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	4
300584	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20240406	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	7
305399	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241014	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
306306	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250520	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	2
306838	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
307507	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250129	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
307694	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20240326	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	4
307714	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
308297	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20240305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
308298	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20240305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
309278	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241205	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
311426	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
312034	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241212	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
313016	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
313918	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250626	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
314327	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
314361	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
315015	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20240305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
315436	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250322	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	3
317777	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20240305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
317863	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20240406	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	7
320190	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
325801	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250520	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	2
326503	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20240503	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
327194	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20240305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
327199	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1

TABLE APPENDIX H-1
LAND TENURE RECORDS FOR THE WEST CACHE PROPERTY*

Tenure ID	Title Type	Tenure Status	Issue Date	Anniversary	Holder	NSR (%)	Note
327216	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
328539	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
329106	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20240503	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
329296	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241205	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
329297	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241205	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
329314	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
330089	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20240324	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	4
330482	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20240305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
330689	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20240406	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	7
330690	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20240406	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	7
332290	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241205	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
332291	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20241205	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	0	6
335858	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
335951	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
336541	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
336542	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
337259	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
337840	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20240305	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	5
339396	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
342308	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
344206	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250706	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	3	1
345096	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Active	20180410	20250520	(100) EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.	2	2

Notes: ****** *Tenure information effective September 3, 2021*

1. *Pursuant to an agreement dated July 12, 1999 between Placer Dome (CLA) Ltd and Cameco Corporation, there is a 3% NSR in favour of Placer Dome (CLA) Ltd., of which 1% can be bought back for CDN$1,000,000.*

2. *Pursuant to an agreement dated May 20, 2005 between Liberty Minerals Exploration limited and Tom Exploration Inc, there is a 2% NSR in favor of Doug Lalonde (50%) and Robert Robitaille (50%), of which 1% can be bought back for CDN$1,000,000.*

3. *Pursuant to an agreement dated May 11, 2005 between John Hussey, Armand Aubé and Tom Exploration Inc. there is a 2% NSR in favor of John Hussey (50%) and Armand Aubé (50%), of which 1% can be bought back for CDN$1,000,000.*

4. *Pursuant to an agreement dated April 11, 2003 between Cameco Corporation and Tom Exploration Inc., there is a 2% NSR in favor of Jacques Roberts (45%), Larry Gervais (45%) and John Der Weduwen (10%), of which 1% can be bought back for CDN$1,000,000.*

5. *Pursuant to an agreement dated March 1, 2005 between Larry Noel Gervais, John Der Weduwen and Tom Exploration Inc., there is a 2% NSR in favor of Larry Noel Gervais (50%) and John Der Weduwen (50%), of which 1% can be bought back for CDN$1,000,000.*
6. *No NSR. Claims staked or transferred without NSR.*

7. *Pursuant to an agreement dated April 15, 2004 between Jean Roy, Provost Associated Holding Ltd, Don Rickard and Tom Exploration Inc., there is a 2% NSR on claims 3017524 in favor of Jean Roy (33.33%), Provost Holdings Ltd. (33.33%) and Don Rickard (33.33%), of which 1% can be bought back for the amount of CDN$1,000,000.*

8. *Pursuant to an agreement dated May 26, 2016, there is a 2% NSR in favor of Gilles André Allaire (33.3%), Pierre C. Robert (33.3%) and Joseph Douglas Lalonde (33.3%), of which 1% can be bought back for the amount of CDN$1,000,000.*

TABLE APPENDIX H-2
PATENTED CLAIMS AND MINING LICENCES OF OCCUPATION ON THE WEST CACHE PROPERTY*

Patent ID	MLAS ID	Disposition	NSR (%)	Note	Comment
P8511-3885 SEC	PAT-3709	Mining Rights only	2	9	2% NSR to 792843 Ontario Inc.
P8590-3999 SEC	PAT-3711	Mining Rights only	2	9	2% NSR to 792843 Ontario Inc.
P8591-4053 SEC	PAT-3710	Mining Rights only	2	9	2% NSR to 792843 Ontario Inc.
P15738-7039 SEC	PAT-3696	Mining and Surface Rights	2	10	Dwyer Claims, 2% NSR with 2% buyback for $2.0 million
P15739-7040 SEC	PAT-3697	Mining and Surface Rights	2	10	Dwyer Claims, 2% NSR with 2% buyback for $2.0 million
P15740-7041 SEC	PAT-3698	Mining and Surface Rights	2	10	Dwyer Claims, 2% NSR with 2% buyback for $2.0 million
P15741-7042 SEC	PAT-3699	Mining and Surface Rights	2	10	Dwyer Claims, 2% NSR with 2% buyback for $2.0 million
P18121-7161 SEC	PAT-3700	Mining and Surface Rights	2	10	Dwyer Claims, 2% NSR with 2% buyback for $2.0 million
P19872-9941 SEC	PAT-3703	Mining and Surface Rights	2	10	Dwyer Claims, 2% NSR with 2% buyback for $2.0 million
P19873-7197 SEC	PAT-3701	Mining and Surface Rights	2	10	Dwyer Claims, 2% NSR with 2% buyback for $2.0 million
P19874-7198 SEC	PAT-3702	Mining and Surface Rights	2	10	Dwyer Claims, 2% NSR with 2% buyback for $2.0 million
P7142-5142 SEC	PAT-3688	Mining and Surface Rights	2	11	Claims abutting Dwyer, 2% NSR, no buyback
P7143-5143 SEC	PAT-3689	Mining and Surface Rights	2	11	Claims abutting Dwyer, 2% NSR, no buyback
P7144-5144 SEC	PAT-3690	Mining and Surface Rights	2	11	Claims abutting Dwyer, 2% NSR, no buyback
P8579-5145 SEC	PAT-3691	Mining and Surface Rights	2	11	Claims abutting Dwyer, 2% NSR, no buyback
P8890-5146 SEC	PAT-3692	Mining and Surface Rights	2	11	Claims abutting Dwyer, 2% NSR, no buyback
P8891-5147 Sec	PAT-3693	Mining and Surface Rights	2	11	Claims abutting Dwyer, 2% NSR, no buyback
P8892-5148 SEC	PAT-3694	Mining and Surface Rights	2	11	Claims abutting Dwyer, 2% NSR, no buyback
MLO-10441		Mining Rights only			
MLO-11036		Mining Rights only			

Notes: ******* *Tenure information effective September 3, 2021*

1. *Pursuant to an agreement dated March 15, 2012, there is a 2% NSR in favor of 792843 Ontario Inc. Pursuant to an agreement dated June 25, 2005 between Glenine Quesnelle and Tom Exploration Inc., there is also a 2% NSR on the claims in favor of Glenice Quesnelle, of which 1% can be bought back for the amount of CDN$1,000,000.*

2. *Pursuant to a Purchase Agreement and a Royalty Amendment dated June 25, 2020 between Patrick Dwyer and Explor Resources, there is a 2% NSR on the claims. The 2% NSR can be bought back at any time for the amount of CDN$2,000,000.*

3. *Pursuant to a Purchase and Sale Agreement and a Assumption and Amendment to Patented Claims Purchase and Sale Agreement dated November 22, 2017 between Explor and Irving Feldman (8.333%), Ron Feldman (8.333%), Sheila Winston (8.333%), Nick Blahey 25% (estate represented by Brian Blahey), Emily Byck (25%) and Norman Shankman (25%), there is a 2% NSR on the property. Some of the parties to the agreement died during the acquisition process and the NSR has been transferred accordingly to their percentage to their estate and divided amongst their heirs.*

TABLE APPENDIX H-3
NSR ROYALTY DETAILS FOR THE WEST CACHE PROPERTY PATENT CLAIMS

Patent Claim	NSR	Township	Agreement	Royalty Holder	Note
P8511-3885 SEC	2%	Bristol	792843 Ontario Inc.	792843 Ontario Inc.	1
				Glenice Quesnelle	2
P8591-4053 SEC	2%	Bristol	792843 Ontario Inc.	792843 Ontario Inc.	1
				Glenice Quesnelle	2
P8590-3999 SEC	2%	Bristol	792843 Ontario Inc.	792843 Ontario Inc.	1
				Glenice Quesnelle	2
P15741-7042 SEC	2%	Ogden	Dywer Lands	Patrick Dwyer	3
P15740-7041 SEC	2%	Ogden	Dwyer Lands	Patrick Dwyer	3
P15379-7040 SEC	2%	Ogden	Dwyer Lands	Patrick Dwyer	3
P15738-7039 SEC	2%	Ogden	Dwyer Lands	Patrick Dwyer	3
P19874-7198 SEC	2%	Ogden	Dwyer Lands	Patrick Dwyer	3
P19873-7197 SEC	2%	Ogden	Dwyer Lands	Patrick Dwyer	3
P19872-9941 SEC	2%	Ogden	Dwyer Lands	Patrick Dwyer	3
P18121-7161 SEC	2%	Ogden	Dwyer Lands	Patrick Dwyer	3
P7144-5144 SEC	2%	Ogden	Feldman	Irv Feldman (8.333%), Ron Feldman (8.333%), Sheila Winston (8.333%), Peter Byck (25%), Estate of Nick Blahey (25%) and Norman Shankman (25%).	4
P8579-5145 SEC	2%	Ogden	Feldman	Irv Feldman (8.333%), Ron Feldman (8.333%), Sheila Winston (8.333%), Peter Byck (25%), Estate of Nick Blahey (25%) and Norman Shankman (25%).	4
P8892-5148 SEC	2%	Ogden	Feldman	Irv Feldman (8.333%), Ron Feldman (8.333%), Sheila Winston (8.333%), Peter Byck (25%), Estate of Nick Blahey (25%) and Norman Shankman (25%).	4
P8891-5147 Sec	2%	Ogden	Feldman	Irv Feldman (8.333%), Ron Feldman (8.333%), Sheila Winston (8.333%), Peter Byck (25%), Estate of Nick Blahey (25%) and Norman Shankman (25%).	4
P8890-5146 SEC	2%	Ogden	Feldman	Irv Feldman (8.333%), Ron Feldman (8.333%), Sheila Winston (8.333%), Peter Byck (25%), Estate of Nick Blahey (25%) and Norman Shankman (25%).	4

TABLE APPENDIX H-3
NSR ROYALTY DETAILS FOR THE WEST CACHE PROPERTY PATENT CLAIMS

Patent Claim	NSR	Township	Agreement	Royalty Holder	Note
P7142-5142 SEC	2%	Ogden	Feldman	Irv Feldman (8.333%), Ron Feldman (8.333%), Sheila Winston (8.333%), Peter Byck (25%), Estate of Nick Blahey (25%) and Norman Shankman (25%).	4
P7143-5143 SEC	2%	Ogden	Feldman	Irv Feldman (8.333%), Ron Feldman (8.333%), Sheila Winston (8.333%), Peter Byck (25%), Estate of Nick Blahey (25%) and Norman Shankman (25%).	4

Source: *Galleon (August 2021)*

Notes:

1. *Pursuant to an agreement dated March 15, 2012 between 792843 Ontario Inc. and Explor Resources Inc., there is a 2% NSR in favor of 792843 Ontario Inc.*

2. *Pursuant to an agreement dated June 25, 2005 between Glenine Quesnelle and Tom Exploration Inc., there is a 2% NSR in favor of Glenice Quesnelle. 1% can be bought back for the amount of $1,000,000.*

3. *Pursuant to an agreement dated June 25, 2020 between Patrick Dwyer and Explor Resources Inc., there is a 2% NSR in favor of Patrick Dwyer. The entire NSR can be bought back for the amount of $2,000,000.*

4. *Pursuant to an assumption and amendment of patented mining claims purchase and sale agreement dated November 22, 2017 (amending a Purchase and sale agreement dated April 2016) with Irv Feldman, Ron Feldman, Sheila Winston, Peter Byck, Brian Blahey (as trustee for the estate of Nick Blahey) and Norman Shankman, there is a 2% NSR in favor of Irv Feldman (8.333%), Ron Feldman (8.333%), Sheila Winston (8.333%), Peter Byck (25%), Estate of Nick Blahey (25%) and Norman Shankman (25%).*