

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT
on the
ALOTTA PROJECT
in the Dawson Range Copper - Gold Belt,
Yukon, Canada

NTS: 115J/07

Latitude 62°21'N

Longitude 138°35'W

Whitehorse Mining District

Site visit on June 9 to 10, 2025



Alotta Camp, view looking southeasterly (*Forge Resources Corp, June 15, 2024*)

For
Forge Resources Corp.
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1.0 SUMMARY

The approximate 4,410 hectare Alotta Project (or the “Project”) is located at latitude 62°21'N and longitude 138°35'W on NTS map sheet 115J/07, southwest Yukon, approximately 125 km west-northwest of the community of Carmacks, Yukon and 260 km northwest of Whitehorse, Yukon’s capital city. The Project consists of 211 contiguous claims situated within the Whitehorse Mining District and is 100% owned by Strategic Metals Ltd. (“Strategic”), subject to an option agreement with Benjamin Hill Mining Corp. (name changed to Forge Resources Corp. (“Forge”). This report was prepared to comply with Forge’s obligations pursuant to National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties (“NI 43-101”).

The Project is accessible by helicopter. The Klaza deposit, located 72 km southeast of the Project, is a suitable staging area, lying at approximately 70 km on the two-wheel drive Mt. Nansen road from Carmacks. The Rude Creek airstrip, located 36 km to the north of the Project, is the nearest fixed-wing landing strip and the Casino airstrip lies approximately 45 km to the north-northwest. The 126 km long Casino winter road extends from the end of the Freegold road near the road accessible Nucleus deposit, 65 km east of the Project, to the Casino deposit, via Rude Creek. An upgrade of this road system is part of the Yukon Resource Gateway project, being funded by the Yukon and Federal governments and the mining industry, designed to provide infrastructure to resources.

Regionally the Project is located within an under-explored portion of the 350 km long Dawson Range copper - gold belt, which extends northwesterly from the Aishihik Lake area of southwestern Yukon into east-central Alaska. The belt hosts several deposits and mineralized showings of several deposit models including calc-alkalic copper-gold ±molybdenum porphyry, intrusion related gold, associated adjacent epithermal vein and breccia systems, orogenic gold veins and peripheral polymetallic veins. Significant deposits include Casino Mining Corporation’s Casino porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposit, the Klaza epithermal deposit of Rockhaven Resources Ltd. (“Rockhaven”), and the Coffee orogenic gold deposit of Newmont Corporation. Mineralization is commonly associated with Late Cretaceous intrusions (primarily small plugs and breccia bodies of the early Late Cretaceous Casino suite), primarily hosted by the intrusions and/or the older metamorphosed basement complex of the Yukon-Tanana terrane, and the mid-Cretaceous Whitehorse suite. The main deposit type for mineralization observed at the Alotta Project includes porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum and related epithermal vein and breccia systems, with potential for orogenic and intrusion related gold.

The Project is primarily underlain by coarse grained, hornblende-biotite granodiorite of the mid-Cretaceous Whitehorse plutonic suite, which intrudes carbonaceous metasedimentary rocks and metachert of the Devonian to Mississippian Finlayson Assemblage interpreted in the extreme western and northern Project areas. The Whitehorse suite granodiorite is intruded by a quartz-feldspar porphyry multi-phase intrusion that spans an approximate 1-1.5 by 6.0 km area throughout the southern Project area, which in turn appears to be intruded by a small body of monzonite and breccia in its central portion. The above units are locally overlain by augite-olivine basalt and breccia of the Upper Cretaceous Carmacks Group in the northern tip of the Project

and by felsic volcanic rocks and local dykes of the Eocene Rhyolite Creek Group in the eastern Project area.

The undated quartz-feldspar porphyry on the Alotta Project has been interpreted to belong to the early Late Cretaceous Casino suite, the most prospective plutonic suite for mineralization in the Dawson Range, based on its geochemical signature and lithological characteristics.

The Project area was initially staked by Atlas Explorations Ltd. ("Atlas") following a regional exploration program for porphyry style mineralization due to the discovery of the Casino deposit in the late 1960s. Exploration on the Project from 1970 until 2012 has consisted of: prospecting; mapping; the collection of at least 1,524 soils and 81 rock samples and; 4.825 line km of ground induced polarization and 18.1 line km of locally widely spaced magnetic surveying over the current Project.

Work on the Project was hampered by less than 2% outcrop and approximately 70% permafrost coverage over the current Project area, limiting soil coverage and rock sampling. Despite this an 800 by 1200m gold, copper, arsenic $\pm$ molybdenum soil anomaly was identified, which coincides with a magnetic low and a broad chargeability high with a moderately resistive core. Molybdenite in occasional quartz veins and disseminated chalcopyrite was discovered in quartz feldspar porphyry within the Severance zone, as well as silicified, pyritic granodiorite which returned 1.21 g/t Au and 0.35% Cu.

Strategic acquired the Project in 2019 and from 2019 to 2022 completed: prospecting and hand pitting (60 rocks); grid soil sampling (1,260 samples) and; a 150 line km airborne magnetic, radiometric and VLF-EM geophysical survey. This work expanded the main gold-copper-arsenic $\pm$ molybdenum soil anomaly to a 4.5 by 2 km area, identified a zinc-lead in soil halo, and led to the discovery of the Payoff zone, which returned 8.73 g/t Au and 126 ppm Cu from subcrop collected from a hand pit at an anomalous soil location. An elliptical magnetic low feature was found to coincide with the 4 by 1 km core of the gold-copper, $\pm$ molybdenum soil anomaly and several radiometric highs. This signature is typical in porphyry deposits with the central magnetic low indicating magnetic destructive alteration, with the radiometric highs suggestive of potassic alteration, classical features commonly associated with large porphyry deposits.

Exploration by Forge on the Alotta Project, since the granting of the option, has consisted of: soil (158 samples) and rock (6 samples) geochemistry; a 34.2 line km deep penetrating 2D-IP survey; 2,660m of diamond in six drill holes at the Payoff and Severance zones and; whole rock and petrographic analysis of select drill core. No previous drilling had been conducted on the Project.

The drill program was successful in intersecting broad zones of highly elevated gold values and anomalous copper including: 0.46 g/t Au, 0.023% Cu over 211.6m from 7.4m in ALT-23-001; 0.30 g/t Au, 0.021% Cu over 99.1m from 62.9m in ALT-23-002 and; 0.275 g/t Au, 0.014% Cu over 102.1m in ALT-24-001 from the Payoff zone. Local higher grade intervals were intersected in ALT-23-001 including 1.2 g/t Au over 22.5m

and 9.94 g/t Au with 0.33% Cu over 0.64m. Similar broad zones of elevated gold and anomalous copper values were intersected in the Severance zone including: 0.215 g/t Au, 0.028% Cu over 150m in ALT-24-004 and; 0.167 g/t Au, 0.023% Cu over 91.2m in ALT-24-003.

The significant results were obtained from porphyry-related mineralization (disseminations, breccia infilling, fracture fillings, quartz-sulphide D veins and centerline chalcopyrite/molybdenite B veins), and alteration (quartz-sericite-pyrite and potassic), hosted in quartz-feldspar porphyry, confirming the presence of a large-scale mineralized gold-copper system on the Project.

The Alotta Project constitutes a property of merit based on:

- favourable geological setting within the Dawson Range copper-gold belt,
- close proximity, and similarities, to Casino Mining Corporation's Casino porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposit,
- apparent association of mineralization with quartz feldspar porphyry, which displays compositional similarities to the regional early Late Cretaceous Casino suite, which hosts the Casino copper-gold-molybdenum porphyry deposit and other significant gold and copper mineralization within the Dawson Range,
- presence of a strong, 4.5 by 2 km gold-copper-arsenic, $\pm$ molybdenum soil geochemical anomaly, despite extensive permafrost, with a classic lead-zinc soil geochemical halo and zinc depletion in areas of high molybdenum (typical in porphyry copper systems),
- magnetic low anomaly coincident with the main, central 4 by 1 km gold-copper $\pm$ molybdenum indicative of magnetite destructive alteration typical in the centre of porphyry copper systems,
- presence of central radiometric K and K/Th high anomalies within the main soil anomaly suggestive of potassic alteration, typical in the core of porphyry copper systems,
- intersection of classic porphyry copper style mineralization and alteration, including: quartz-sulphide D veins and centerline chalcopyrite/molybdenite B veins, and; phyllic (quartz-sericite-pyrite), potassic (K-feldspar and biotite) and chlorite alteration,
- intersection of broad zones of highly elevated gold values and anomalous copper in drill holes (e.g. 0.46 g/t Au, 0.023% Cu over 211.6m) with local higher grade intervals (e.g. 1.2 g/t Au over 22.5m and 9.94 g/t Au with 0.33% Cu over 0.64m) and
- presence of significant untested gold, copper, arsenic, $\pm$ molybdenum soil and magnetic and radiometric geophysical anomalies.

A contingent two phase exploration program is recommended on the Alotta Project consisting of a \$2,000,000 Phase 1 program comprised of a heritage resource impact assessment ("HRIA") of select areas, 2,500m of diamond drilling in 8 to 10 holes and concurrent prospecting on the Severance, Commission and Alimony targets. Contingent on results from Phase 1, a Phase 2 diamond drill program, also comprising 2,500m of diamond drilling in 8 to 10 holes with a \$2,000,000 budget, is proposed to follow up results from Phase 1 and untested soil anomalies and geophysical targets identified in earlier work programs.

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2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Qualified Person, Participating Personnel and Scope

Ms. Jean M. Pautler, P.Geo., of JP Exploration Services Inc. (“JPEx”), was commissioned by Forge, a company duly incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, to integrate all work completed on the Alotta Project to date to provide an independent report in accordance with the guidelines specified in NI 43-101, to examine and evaluate the geology and mineral potential of the Project, consisting of 211 contiguous claims, and to make recommendations for the next phase of exploration work in order to test the resource potential of the property. Based on a literature review and property examination, recommendations are made for the next phase of exploration work. An estimate of costs has been made based on current rates for drilling, trenching, geochemical and geophysical surveys and professional fees in the Yukon Territory. This report describes the geology, exploration history and mineral potential of the Alotta Project. Regional geological data and current exploration information have been reviewed to determine the geological setting of the mineralization and to obtain an indication of the level of industry activity in the area.

The report describes the Project and is based on historical information, a review of recent exploration in the area, and a site visit by the author on June 9 and 10, 2025, following all exploration undertaken on the Project prior to May 26, 2025, at which time drill sites and core were examined and verification samples collected from the core. The author was accompanied by Kelson Willms of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd. (“Archer Cathro”).

Work on the Alotta Project between 2019 and 2024 has been completed by, or under the supervision of, Archer Cathro, a private mineral exploration consulting firm based in Vancouver, British Columbia and Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. Figures with Archer Cathro’s name in the title block were drafted by Scott Newman of Archer Cathro and reviewed, and/or modified, by the author where indicated by “JPEx”.

2.2 Terms, Definitions and Units

All costs contained in this report are denominated in Canadian dollars. Distances are reported in metres (m) and kilometres (km). GPS refers to global positioning system with co-ordinates reported in UTM NAD83, Zone 7 projection. Minfile showing refers to documented mineral occurrences on file with the Yukon Geological Survey. The annotation 020°/55°E refers to an azimuth of 020°, dipping 55° to the east. Ma refers to a million years in geological time. The informal “mid-Cretaceous” is used herein to refer to 113 to 86 Ma. Tertiary refers to the combined Neogene and Paleogene Periods in geological time.

DDH refers to diamond drill hole. VLF-EM refers to very low frequency a type of electromagnetic geophysical survey useful in the detection of conductive sulphide mineralization and faults. TMI refers to total magnetic intensity and IP refers to induced

polarization, a type of electromagnetic geophysical survey useful in the detection of disseminated, conductive sulphides.

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

Abbreviations for elements used in this report include gold (Au), silver (Ag), arsenic (As), copper (Cu), molybdenum (Mo), bismuth (Bi), potassium (K), thorium (Th) and U (uranium). Minerals found on the Project include pyrite and pyrrhotite (iron sulphides), limonite (hydrated iron oxide), hematite (iron oxide), chalcopyrite (copper sulphide), molybdenite (molybdenum sulphide), galena (lead sulphide), sphalerite (zinc sulphide), arsenopyrite (iron, arsenic sulphide) and malachite (hydrated copper oxide). K/Th is the ratio of the concentration of potassium to the concentration of equivalent thorium.

2.3 Source Documents

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

- Research of the Minfile data available for the area at <https://data.geology.gov.yk.ca/Occurrences/> on April 14, 2025.
- Research of mineral titles at <https://mapservices.gov.yk.ca/GeoYukon/> and <https://apps.gov.yk.ca/ymcs> on April 1 and 14, 2025. *
- Review of company reports and annual assessment reports filed with the government at <https://data.geology.gov.yk.ca/AssessmentReports/>.
- Review of geological maps and reports completed by the Yukon Geological Survey (“YGS”) or its predecessors and the Geological Survey of Canada (“GSC”).
- Review of published scientific papers on the geology and mineral deposits of the region and on mineral deposit types.
- Publicly available and company data of Forge and Strategic.
- Discussions with Dr. Patrick Sack of the Yukon Geological Survey, Dr. Murray Allan formerly of the Mineral Deposit Research Unit and Dr. Jim Mortensen, retired from the University of British Columbia, all with considerable experience within the belt.
- A site visit by the author on June 9 and 10, 2025 following work completed on the Project prior to May 26, 2025.
- Review of the option agreement between Strategic and Forge on March 31, 2025. *
- The author has recent previous independent experience and knowledge of the area having conducted exploration, including property examinations, within the Dawson Range between 2005 and 2020, exploration through the area in the 1990s for Teck Exploration Ltd. and prior experience conducting regional and property exploration with Kerr Addison Mines in the area from 1983 to 1988. The author has examined the Mount Nansen mine and numerous showings throughout the Mount Nansen gold camp, the Klaza, Coffee, Golden Saddle, Casino and Revenue-Nucleus deposits, and the Sonora Gulch and CD occurrences.
- A review of pertinent news releases of, and publicly available information on, Forge, Strategic, and other companies conducting work in the regional area.

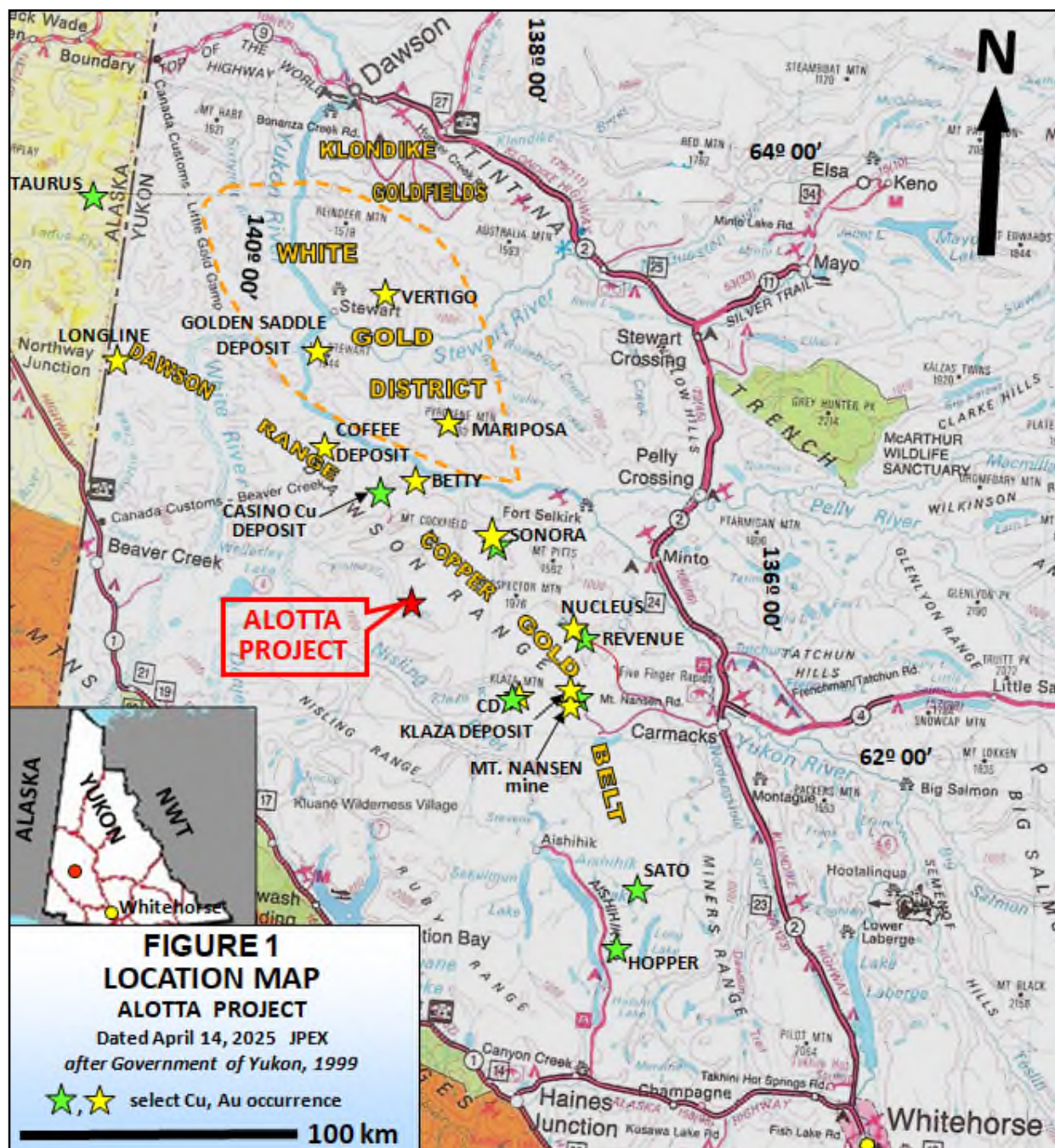
Title documents and the option agreement were reviewed for this study as identified with an asterisk (*) above. The title and option information were relied upon to describe the ownership of the property, claim summary and option agreement in section 4.2, “Land Tenure”.

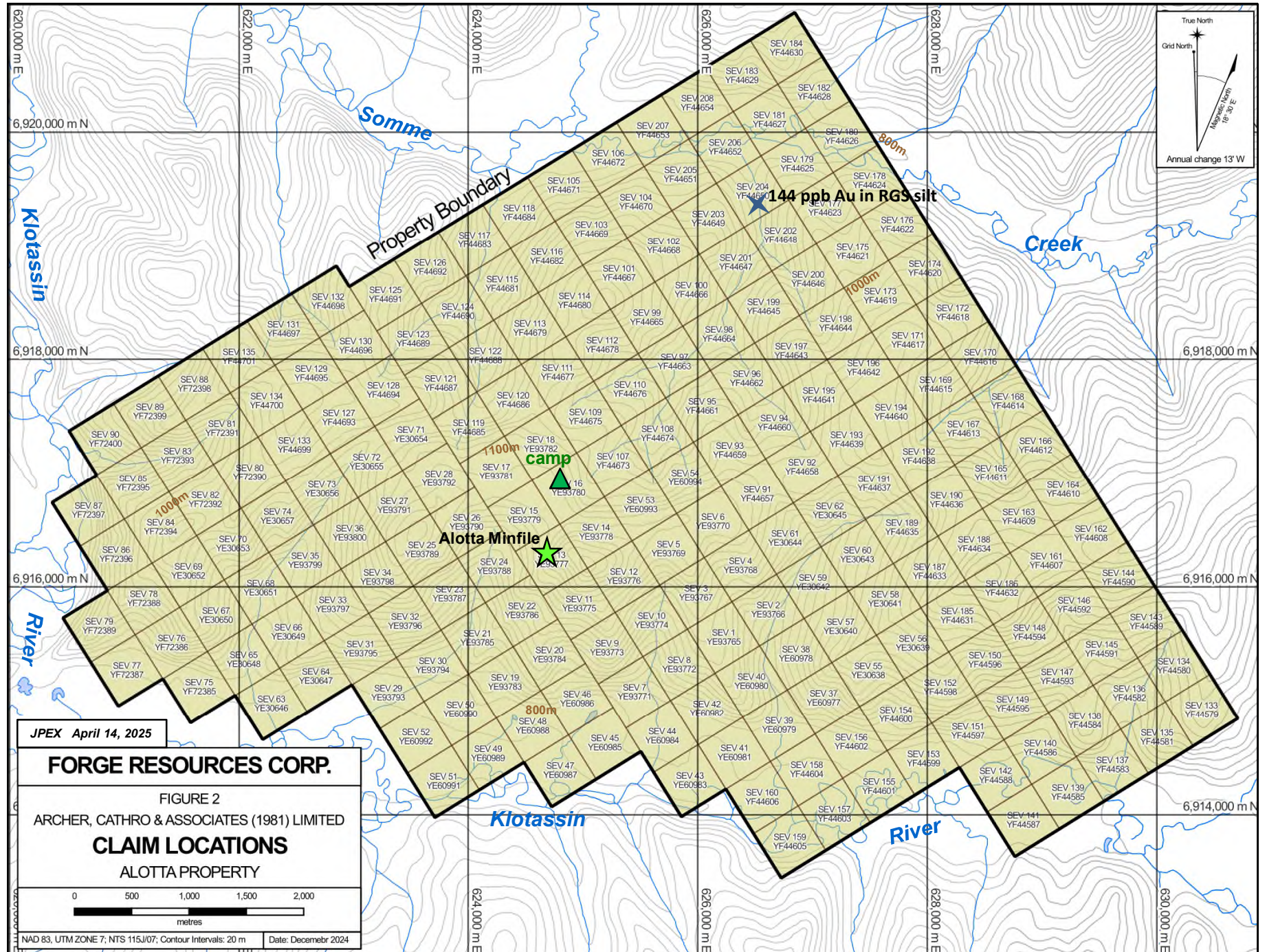
3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

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

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (Figure 1)

The Alotta Project is located at latitude 62°21'N and longitude 138°35'W on NTS map sheet 115J/07, approximately 125 km west-northwest of the community of Carmacks, Yukon and 260 km northwest of Whitehorse, Yukon's capital city (Figure 1). Carmacks lies 175 km by paved highway north of Whitehorse.





4.2 Land Tenure (Figure 2, Tables 1 and 2)

The Alotta Project consists of 211 contiguous Yukon Quartz Mining claims with an area of approximately 4,411 hectares in the Whitehorse Mining District (*Figure 2*). The area is approximate since claim boundaries have not been legally surveyed. The mineral claims were located by GPS and staked in accordance with the Yukon Quartz Mining Act on claim sheet 115J/07, available for viewing in the Whitehorse Mining Recorder's Office. The claims comprising the Alotta Project are registered to Strategic Metals Ltd. (website at <http://apps.gov.yk.ca/ymcs>), a company duly incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. A table summarizing pertinent claim data follows.

Table 1: Claim data summary

Claim Name	Grant No.	Claims	Expiry Date
Sev 1-36	YE93765-YE93800	36	January 23, 2045
Sev 37-54	YE60977-YE60994	18	January 23, 2044
Sev 55-74	YE30638-YE30657	20	January 23, 2039
Sev 75-90	YF72385-YF72400	16	January 23, 2030
Sev 91-135*	YF44657-YF44701	45	January 23, 2030
Sev 133-208*	YF44579-YF44654	76	January 23, 2030
TOTAL		211	

* Claims Sev 133 to 135 have duplicate claim names, but unique grant numbers.

All claims are subject to an option agreement (the "Option") dated January 17, 2023, whereby Forge (name change from Benjamin Hill Mining Corp. on April 22, 2024) can earn a 60% joint venture interest from Strategic through a series of staged payments and completion of exploration expenditures over a five year period by making aggregate cash payments to Strategic of \$500,000 by January 15, 2028 and incurring aggregate exploration expenditures of \$11 million on the Project by the end of 2027. Forge shall be the operator of all exploration programs on the Project. Following exercise of the Option, Forge and Strategic will form a 60/40 joint venture as soon as is commercially practicable but in all events no later than October 31, 2027. A summary of the option agreement follows.

TABLE 2: Option agreement summary

Timing	\$ Cash*	\$ Expenditures [∞]
Agreement Execution	25,000	
July, 2023	25,000	500,000
First anniversary, 2024	50,000	1,500,000
Second anniversary, 2025	100,000	2,500,000
Third anniversary, 2026	100,000	3,000,000
Fourth anniversary, 2027	100,000	3,500,000
Fifth anniversary, 2028	100,000	
TOTAL	500,000	11,000,000

*January 17, unless specified; [∞]December 31

The Project is located within the Traditional Territory of the Selkirk First Nation, which has concluded a land claim agreement with Canada and Yukon. The land in which the Project mineral claims are situated is Crown Land with no First Nation land located on the claims. Consequently, the mineral claims fall under the jurisdiction of the Yukon Government and surface rights would have to be obtained from the Yukon government if the property were to go into development.

A mineral claim holder is required to perform assessment work and is required to document this work to maintain the title as outlined in the regulations of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. The amount of work required is equivalent to \$100.00 of assessment work per quartz claim unit per year. Alternatively, the claim holder may pay the equivalent amount per claim unit per year to the Yukon Government as “Cash in Lieu” to maintain title to the claims.

Preliminary exploration activities require notification (<https://eservices.gov.yk.ca/submit-class1-exploration-notice>) (Class 1 Permit). Significant drilling, trenching, blasting, cut lines, and excavating may require a Mining Land Use Permit that must be approved under the Yukon Environmental Socioeconomic Assessment Act (YESSA). Strategic is the operator of a Class 3 permit (permit number LQ00577), which is valid to October 31, 2028, covering the majority of the Project area, including the proposed exploration program on the Project.

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

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (Figures 1 to 2, Cover photo)

The Alotta Project is accessible by helicopter with a suitable staging area at Rockhaven’s two-wheel drive road accessible Klaza deposit, which is located 72 km southeast of the Project and about 70 km west of Carmacks via the Mount Nansen mine road, a 4.5 hour drive from Whitehorse. The 650m long Rude Creek airstrip, located 36 km to the north, is the nearest fixed-wing landing strip and the Casino airstrip lies approximately 45 km to the north-northwest. The highway accessible Minto airstrip, 75 km north of Carmacks (a 2.5 hour drive from Whitehorse), lies 90 km to the east-northeast of the Project and also constitutes a suitable staging area. An old winter cat trail, which originates from the north end of Aishihik Lake and terminates at the Yukon River near the abandoned community of Selkirk, is located five km west of the Project. Helicopter service is available in Whitehorse, from which there is daily jet airplane service to Vancouver, British Columbia and other points south.

The Project also lies 65 km west of the Nucleus deposit, which lies near the end of the Freegold road, about 82 km by road from Carmacks. The 126 km long Casino winter road extends from here to the Casino deposit. An upgrade of the Casino winter road,

the Freegold road and a Carmacks bypass are part of the Yukon Resource Gateway project designed to provide infrastructure to resources and is being funded by the Yukon and Federal governments and the mining industry. The Carmacks bypass was completed in 2023.

A suitable exploration camp area was established on the Project at 624656mE, 6916703mN NAD83 zone 7 in 2023, and expanded in 2024 (*Cover photo*).

The area has a northern interior climate characterized by a wide temperature range with short, mild summers, truncated fall and spring seasons, long cold winters and light precipitation. Although summers are relatively warm, arctic cold fronts often cover the area, and snowfall can occur in any month. Summer daily temperatures average 10°C to 15°C, and winter temperatures range from -10 to -15°C, sometimes dipping as low as -40°C. Annual precipitation averages about 450 millimetres ("mm"), including close to 300 mm of rain and 150 mm of snow. The Project is mostly snow free from mid-May to early October, facilitating exploration.

Carmacks is the closest town of significant size, with a population of approximately 500. Facilities include a gravel airstrip, suitable for medium sized aircraft, a grocery store, nursing station, police station, a service station, accommodation, a restaurant and a café. Some heavy equipment is available for contract mining work. Complete services are available in Whitehorse, less than two hours by all-weather highway, 175 km south of Carmacks (*Figure 1*).

The Project lies within the southwestern foothills of the Dawson Range at a large bend in the Klotassin River, predominantly in an unglaciated portion of southwest Yukon. It is drained by creeks, including Somme Creek and its tributaries that drain into the Klotassin River and flow northwesterly into the Donjek River, part of the White River watershed and the Yukon River system. Water is available within the Project area from tributaries of the Klotassin River and Somme Creek (*Figure 2*).

Elevations range from 760m above sea level ("ASL"), on the floor of the Klotassin River Valley, to 1290m ASL, along a central west-northwesterly trending ridge. The southern Project area covers a broad, swampy wetland abutting the Klotassin River, which gives way to thickly vegetated poplar, spruce and shrub willow treed south facing slopes. The central ridge and adjoining gently sloping plateau to the north, which heads down to locally swampy terrain along Somme Creek, are sparsely treed with alder and dwarf spruce, and primarily blanketed by a veneer of frozen overburden. Bedrock exposure on the property is very poor, and outcrops are limited to ridge crests.

Although there do not appear to be any topographic or physiographic impediments, and suitable lands appear to be available for a potential mine, including mill, tailings storage, heap leach and waste disposal sites, engineering studies have not been undertaken and there is no guarantee that areas for potential mine waste disposal, heap leach pads, or areas for processing plants will be available within the subject property. The nearest source of hydro-electric power is Minto.

6.0 HISTORY (Figures 2 to 10 and Table 3)

The Project covers the Alotta Minfile occurrence, as documented by the YGS (*Government of Yukon, 2025b*) (*Figure 2*). It was previously known as the Severance and historically as the Mim occurrence.

The work completed by various operators as documented in Yukon Minfile (*Government of Yukon, 2025b*), various government publications of the YGS or its predecessors (Mineral Industry Reports and Yukon Exploration and Geology) and the GSC, and company publications (primarily available as assessment reports filed with the government, but also as later donated Property files) is summarized below. All work was completed within the Project area unless specified otherwise. The locations of the occurrences, known mineralized zones and important natural features are shown in Figures 3 to 9 in relation to the property boundaries.

The following is a summary of the work conducted over the area covered by the Alotta Project.

Initial work in the Project area focused on porphyry copper-molybdenum style mineralization due to the discovery of the Casino deposit in the late 1960s.

- 1970 Atlas Explorations Ltd. (“Atlas”) staked the Mim claims following a regional exploration program for porphyry style mineralization earlier in the year which delineated favourable geology and copper-molybdenum values in soils and silts, and prompted preliminary mapping and grid and reconnaissance soil and rock geochemical sampling (*Karvinen, 1970b*) (including about 692 soils and 53 rocks on the current Project analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn $\pm$ Mo (*Atlas, 1970a & b*)). Chalcopyrite and molybdenite were discovered in quartz feldspar porphyry within the later named Severance zone, with molybdenite restricted to occasional quartz veins, and the presence of a broad but erratic copper soil geochemical anomaly was identified. However, soil samples were reportedly collected from very shallow depths, with a select repeat yielding much higher results (*Atlas, 1970c*). The claims were allowed to lapse.
- 1986 The GSC carried out a low density stream sediment and water sampling survey (“RGS”) in southwest Yukon, on NTS map sheet 115J and parts of 115K (*GSC, 1986*). A very strongly anomalous value for gold (144 ppb) was obtained from a duplicate of a stream sediment sample in a creek draining northward from the Alotta (*Figure 2*).
- 1998 Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc. (“Kennecott”) conducted a reconnaissance program following up high gold in GSC duplicate stream sediment samples, confirming gold in the Alotta sample which was followed up with a soil line across the ridge in the headwaters of the drainage to locate the source (*Roger Hulstein, personal communication, June, 2025*). A 2 km long, >35 ppb Au, $\pm$ bismuth, arsenic and copper, soil anomaly was identified, but no follow-up work was performed (*Casselman, 2002*).

- 2002 The Severance 1-30 claims were staked by 4763 NWT Ltd. to cover Kennecott's gold soil anomaly after which it performed geological mapping, prospecting, and geochemical sampling (344 soils and 15 rocks). Although grid soil sampling was hindered by permafrost in several areas, a combination of pre-stripping and using a gas-powered soil auger successfully produced deep, high quality samples, identifying an approximate 500 by 1000-1500m area of anomalous gold, copper, arsenic and molybdenum. A rock sample of moderately silicified granodiorite float with pyrite returned 1.21 g/t Au and 0.35% Cu (Severance zone) despite a lack of outcrop exposure (*Casselman, 2002*).
- 2003-4 Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. ("Eagle Plains") optioned the Severance property from 4763 NWT Ltd. and completed 66 soil samples in 2003 and, in 2004 completed a 4.825 line km ground IP survey, an 18.1 line km, locally widely spaced (due to time and budget constraints), magnetic survey, a 312 sample soil geochemical survey and collected one rock sample. Soil sampling extended the existing multi-element geochemical anomaly to the southwest. The IP survey identified a typical porphyry signature comprising a broad chargeability high with a moderately resistive core, which coincided with an 0.8 by 1.2 km multi-element soil anomaly and a magnetic low (*Casselman and Hildes, 2004*). No further work was completed, the claims reverted to 4763 NWT Ltd., and the property was sold to Omineca Mining and Metals Ltd. ("Omineca").
- 2011-2 Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. ("NFR") purchased the property from Omineca and collected 12 rock samples in 2011 on the Project area; a sample described as monzonite cut by quartz and chlorite veinlets with trace disseminated pyrite returned 0.40 g/t Au and 156 ppm Cu, and an additional 192 claims were staked (*Sexton et al., 2013*). In 2012, 115 ridge and spur soil samples were collected of which 111 were on the current Project. Results were subdued, probably due to the widespread shallow permafrost (*Sexton et al., 2013*). No further work was completed and the Severance claims expired in 2019.

Strategic Metals Ltd. staked the Sev 1-36 claims to cover the historical soil geochemical anomaly and surrounding area in 2019 and completed: prospecting and hand pitting (60 rocks); grid soil sampling (1,260 samples) and; a 150 line km airborne magnetic, radiometric and VLF-EM geophysical survey. The following is a summary of the work conducted by Strategic on the Project, since acquisition in 2019 through to 2022.

- 2019 A 273 soil sample and 16 rock sample prospecting program was completed, which almost doubled the dimensions of the previously identified coincident copper-gold geochemical anomaly to a 2.3 by 1.2 km area (*Morton, 2019*) after which an additional 18 claims were staked to cover prospective ground to the south and east of the claim block.
- 2020 Additional prospecting and geochemical sampling (336 grid soils and 15 rocks) increased the size of the multi-element soil anomaly to approximately 4.0 by 1.7 km (*Willms, 2020*). Soil samples from the western grid area outlined highly anomalous gold values (negligible to 389 ppb) cored by strong molybdenum

values (negligible to 25 ppm). Samples from the eastern grid area delineated a broad area of strongly anomalous copper values (to 367 ppm) and a northeasterly trending, 700 by 200m area of highly elevated molybdenum values (negligible to 29.4 ppm). As a result, the Sev 55-74 claims were staked to expand the property to the east and west.

- 2021 Additional prospecting and geochemical sampling (564 soils and 29 rocks) further expanded the main gold-copper-molybdenum-arsenic soil anomaly to a 4.5 by 1.7 km area, and identified arsenic, lead and zinc values (from negligible to 560 ppm, 279 ppm and 1140 ppm, respectively) along the periphery of the main anomaly. Rock samples were mostly taken from hand pits dug at, or near, soil sites that returned highly anomalous gold and/or copper values. This led to the discovery of the Payoff zone, which returned 8.73 g/t Au and 126 ppm Cu from a sample of monzonite subcrop collected from a hand pit (*Willms, 2021*).
- 2022 An 87 sample soil survey in the south-central Project area yielded a broad gold-copper $\pm$ molybdenum response and increased the anomaly by an additional 350m to the south, and a 150 line km airborne magnetic gradient, radiometric, and VLF-EM geophysical survey refined the boundaries of a government elliptical magnetic low feature that coincides with radiometric highs and the main gold-copper $\pm$ molybdenum soil anomaly, typical in porphyry deposits (*Thomson-Gladish, 2023*).

Work on the Project from 2019 and 2022 was completed by, or under the supervision of, Archer Cathro, a private mineral exploration consulting firm based in Vancouver, British Columbia and Whitehorse, Yukon, and work from 2002 to 2004 was completed by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. ("Aurora") a mineral exploration consulting firm based in Yellowknife and Whitehorse, Yukon.

The geochemistry and geophysics are summarized in more detail under their respective sections, below. Significant rock geochemistry results are discussed under section 7.3, "Mineralization".

6.1 Geochemistry (Figures 3 to 7 and Table 3)

At least approximately 2,785 soil samples, covering approximately 40% of the Project, and 141 rock samples have been historically collected from the Project. The 692 soil samples from 1970 were only analyzed for copper, lead, zinc $\pm$ molybdenum. All gold, copper, arsenic, molybdenum and zinc results from the grid soil geochemistry completed in 2002 to 2004, 2012, and between 2019 and 2022 are thematically plotted on Figures 3 to 7, overlying the K/eTh radiometrics with the molybdenum soils overlying the TMI magnetics. The soil results completed for the survey for Forge in 2023 are also included for completeness, but have been differentiated on Figure 3.

At least 692 soils (including 38 standards) and 53 rocks (including 4 standards) were collected on the current Project by Atlas in 1970 following its regional exploration program for porphyry style mineralization earlier in the year (*Atlas, 1970a & b*) which

delineated favourable geology and copper-molybdenum values in soils and silts. All rocks and approximately 596 soils were analyzed for copper, lead, zinc and molybdenum, with an additional 97 for copper lead and zinc, using nitric acid digestion on a 0.5g aliquot. The laboratory was not reported.

Soils were collected at a 61m spacing and rock chips at a 244m spacing along north-south cut lines spaced 244m apart using a 270° trending 4.39 km cut base line at the northern boundary of the grid with a 270° trending cut tie line through the central grid area. All lines were 914m long north of the tie line and ranged from 488m to 914m long in the southeast grid area, south of the tie line. The approximate grid area is shown on Figure 3. Reconnaissance pace and compass lines were run over the remainder of the Project area using a 122m sample spacing.

A broad but erratic copper soil geochemical anomaly was identified. However, soil samples were reportedly collected from very shallow depths, with a select repeat of a 26 ppm Cu yielding 126 ppm Cu from the same hole with molybdenite also reported (*Atlas, 1970c*). Rock chips returned values from negligible to 178 ppm Cu, 52 ppm Pb, 192 ppm Zn and 18 ppm Mo, and three occurrences of chalcopyrite, two of which had molybdenite, were reported in the Severance area (*Karvinen, 1970a* and *Blake, 1970*).

No additional data is available regarding Kennecott's 1998 program.

Aurora of Whitehorse, Yukon conducted the 2002 to 2004 programs with the following discussion summarized from Casselman (2002) and Casselman and Hildes (2004). A total of 722 soil and 16 rock samples were collected, the latter from mineralized or altered boulder to lesser cobble float, including one of talus boulders, due to lack of bedrock exposure. Eleven samples were collected from the general area of the Severance zone and five from the general area of the Payoff zone; generally all samples were pyritic.

The 2002 soils were collected over a 17.5 km grid at a 50m spacing on 100m spaced north-south lines from a 2 km long, east-west, cut baseline. Ends of the lines were surveyed by hand-held GPS units. Sampling on the plateau was hindered by permafrost, but a combination of pre-stripping the moss and using a gas-powered soil auger successfully produced deep, high quality samples, with only 20% of the sites left unsampled. In 2003 some of the anomalous 2002 soil sample sites were re-sampled and two of the soil lines to the south (about 1.5 line km) were extended. Eleven more lines, totalling approximately 8.25 line km, were sampled to the south in 2024, all at a 25m spacing on the remaining 100m spaced north-south lines to expand the grid to the southwest. Approximately 500g of soil was collected and placed into Kraft paper bags labeled with the grid location. Samples were air dried at camp prior to shipping.

A central, approximate 800 by 1200m, open ended area of anomalous gold (25 to 1966 ppb), copper (50 to 459 ppm), arsenic (12 to 428 ppm) and molybdenum (4 to 54 ppm) was delineated. This metal association and distribution is indicative of a porphyry-style mineralizing system. The detection limit for bismuth was high (2 ppm) in the analytical method used but six soils returned >2 to 17 ppm Bi. In addition, there are up to 3

anomalous northwest trending linear anomalies and a possible northeasterly trending anomaly on the northern grid area suggesting some structural control. Two rock samples of moderately silicified intrusive with pyrite from the Severance zone returned 1.21 g/t Au and 0.35% Cu with 6 ppm Bi (SEV02-14), and 0.525 g/t Au with 111 ppm Cu (SEV02-01); the former constituted angular boulder float with quartz veins and 7% pyrite from a pit dug at a 56 ppb Au, 105 ppm Cu soil anomaly at grid co-ordinates 4700E/6100N. Weakly altered monzonite (probable quartz-feldspar porphyry (“QFP”)) with trace hematite from the Payoff zone area yielded 103 ppm Mo.

All 2002 samples were documented in NAD27. The soil data was converted to NAD83 in the database to merge with subsequent data, but not the rock data until the author’s verification during the 2025 site visit. The result is that the above rock samples (SEV02-14, -01) were never followed up and the Severance zone plots 200m to the northwest, as noted by the arrow in Figures 3 to 5 and 7 to 10. It is correct in Fig 6, which was replotted following the site visit over the TMI.

NFR’s 2011 to 2012 programs were completed by GeoVector Management Inc. of Ottawa, Ontario, which is summarized from Sexton et al. (2013). In 2011 a total of 12 rock samples were collected in the Severance area, nine of which contained from trace to 5% pyrite. Two samples with trace chalcopyrite were noted. Two samples of monzonite (QFP) with minor pyrite, one with quartz and chlorite veinlets and the other with quartz-carbonate veinlets, returned 0.4 g/t Au with 156 ppm Cu, and 0.13 g/t Au, respectively. Samples were generally collected at a 100m spacing in NFR’s 111 sample ridge and spur soil program, which returned subdued results, probably due to the widespread shallow permafrost on the plateau and north facing slopes.

The 60 rock samples collected by Archer Cathro for Strategic from 2019 to 2021 were marked with coloured flagging tape labeled with the sample number in the field and location determined by handheld GPS. Most of the rock samples were collected from shallow hand pits primarily taken from hand pits dug at, or near, soil sites that returned highly anomalous gold and/or copper values (*Photo 1*). Samples were located in the general Payoff - Severance zone areas in 2019 to 2020 and further afield to the east and west in 2021 to investigate the 2020 soil anomalies. The remaining samples comprised float and only rarely (few samples only), talus boulders, subcrop or outcrop.



Photo 1: Example of pits dug at soil sites – rock R609021 resampled as C295731 (Jean Pautler photo, June 10, 2025)

As a result, the Payoff zone was discovered approximately 1 km west of the Severance zone in 2019, with two closely spaced samples of quartz veined QFP with pyrite returning 0.49 g/t Au, and 0.39 g/t Au and 166 ppm Mo (*Morton, 2019*). A composite sample from a hand pit dug at the zone in 2021 returned 8.73 g/t Au, 3.81 g/t Ag, 126 ppm Cu, 143 ppm As and 141 ppm Bi. Pyrite-bearing granodiorite 360m northeast of the Severance zone returned 0.364 g/t Au with 275 ppm Cu, and 0.138 g/t Au with 128 ppm Cu was obtained approximately 1.9 km east of the Severance zone.

All soil samples collected by Archer Cathro from 2019 to 2022 were collected at 50m spacings from the B-C horizons by handheld augers at depths of 20 to 85 cm and approximately 300g placed into individually pre-numbered Kraft paper bags. Locations were recorded using hand-held GPS units. Sample sites were marked by aluminum tags inscribed with the sample numbers and affixed to 0.5m wooden laths driven into the ground. The samples were collected to determine the extent of the soil geochemical anomalies.

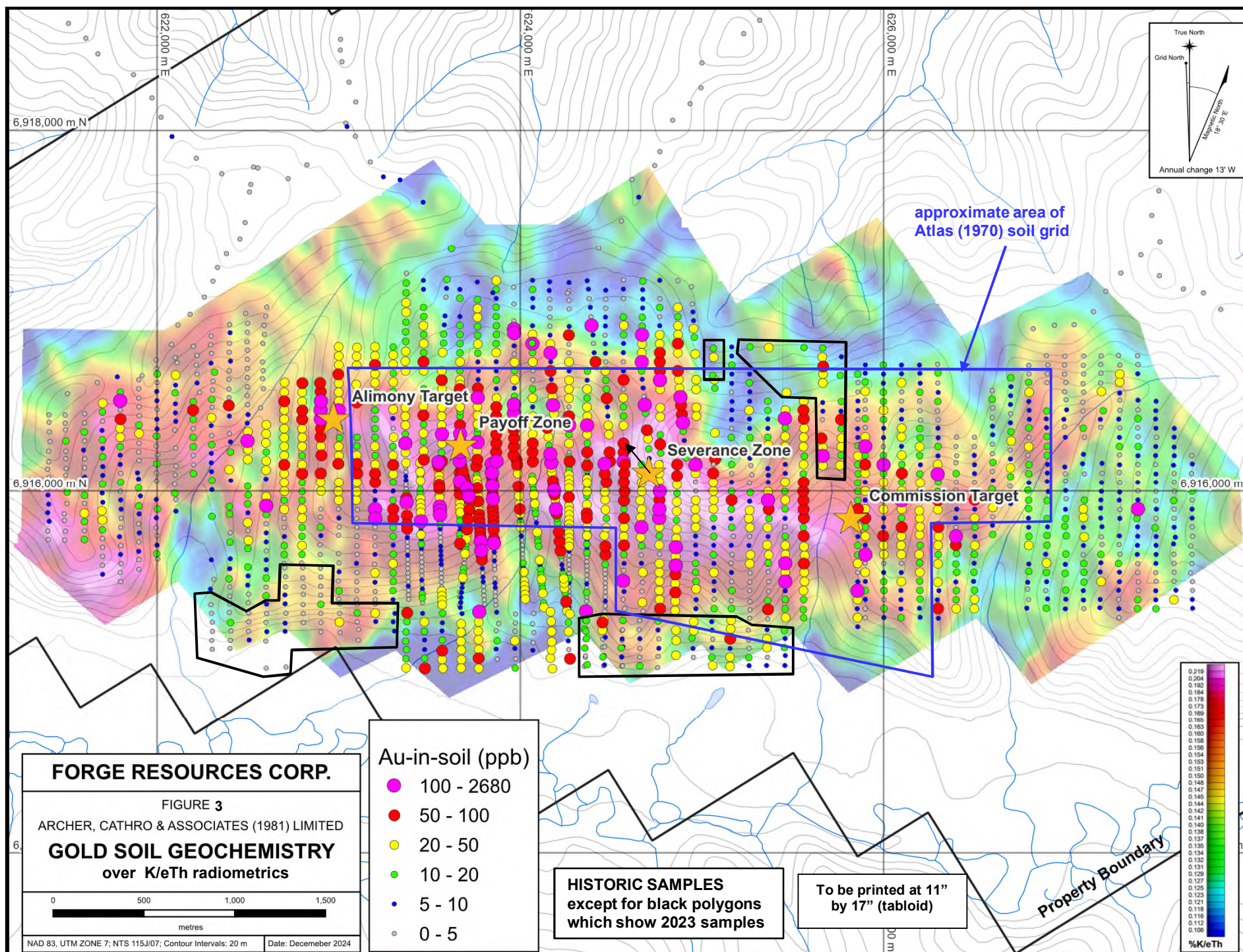
Threshold and peak values for the grid soils collected since 2002 (2,093 samples) are tabulated on the following page. All samples were assayed for multi-element analyses and gold as discussed under section 11.0, "Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security".

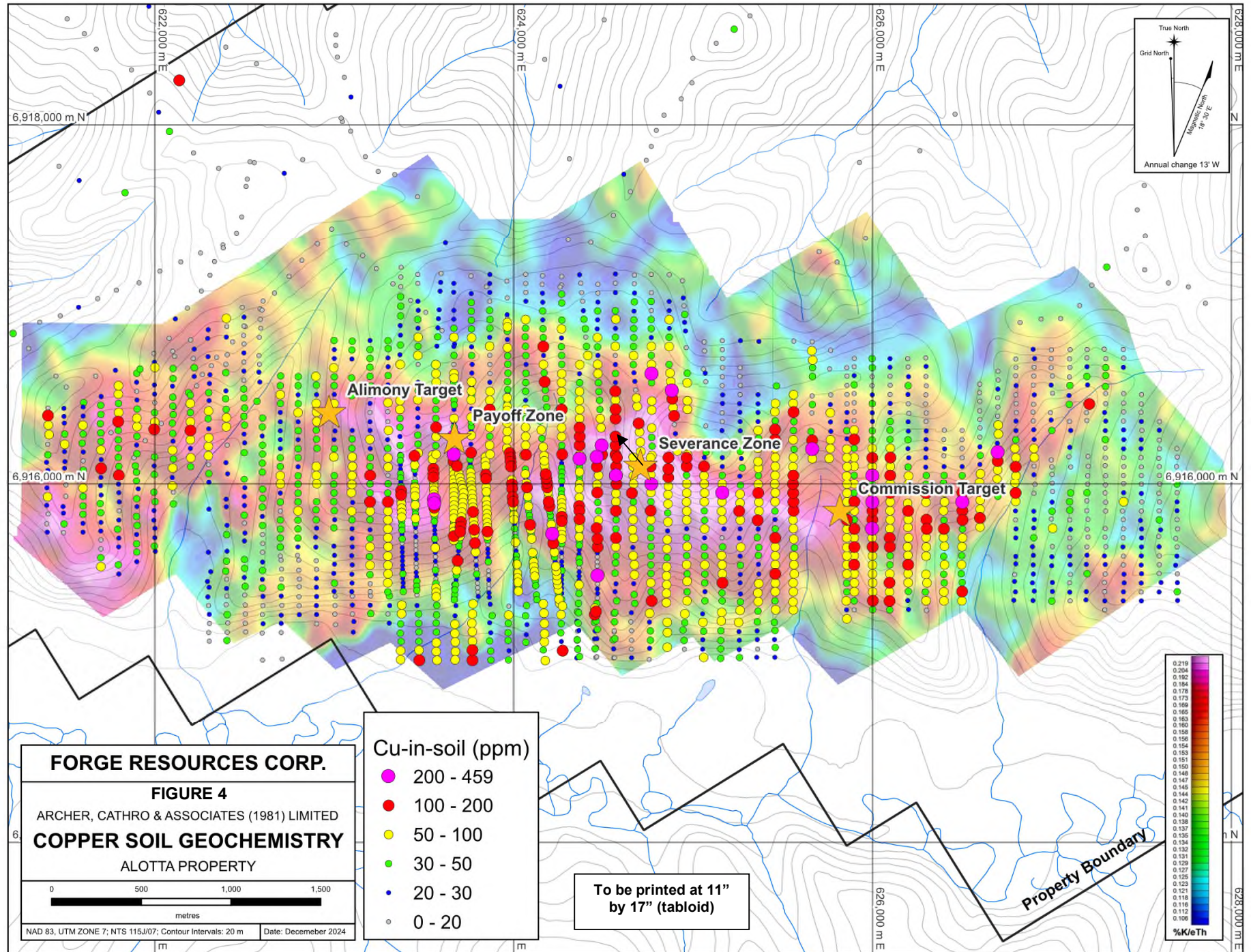
Table 3: Threshold and peak values for soil samples

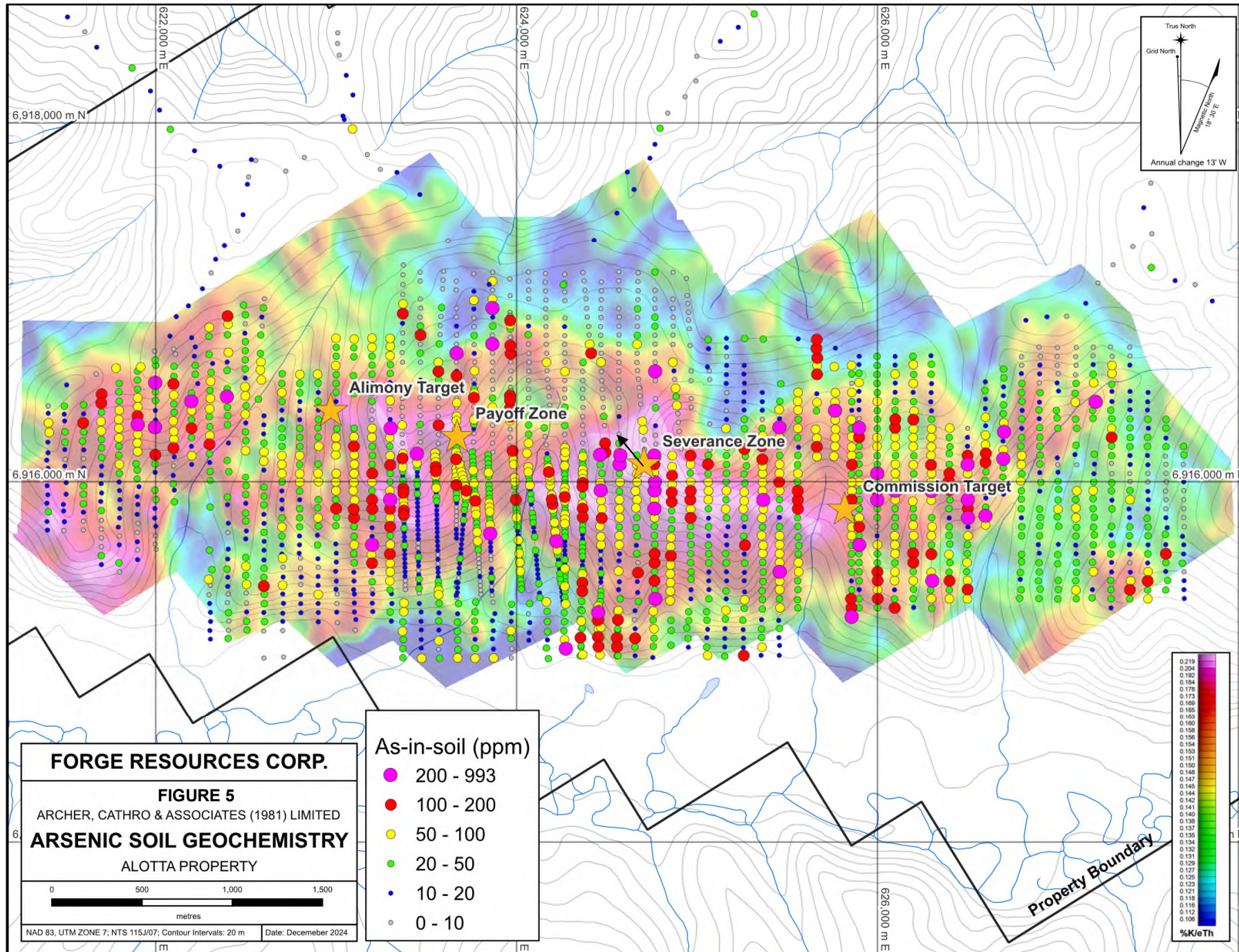
Element	Weak	Moderate	Strong	Very Strong	Peak
Au (ppb)	≥10 to <20	≥20 to <50	≥50 to <100	≥100	2,680
Cu (ppm)	≥20 to <50	≥50 to <100	≥100 to <200	≥200	459
Mo (ppm)	≥2 to <5	≥5 to <10	≥10 to <20	≥20	57.8
As (ppm)	≥20 to <50	≥50 to <100	≥100 to <200	≥200	993
Pb (ppm)	≥20 to <50	≥50 to <100	≥100 to <200	≥200	855
Zn (ppm)	≥50 to <100	≥100 to <200	≥200 to <500	≥500	1,140

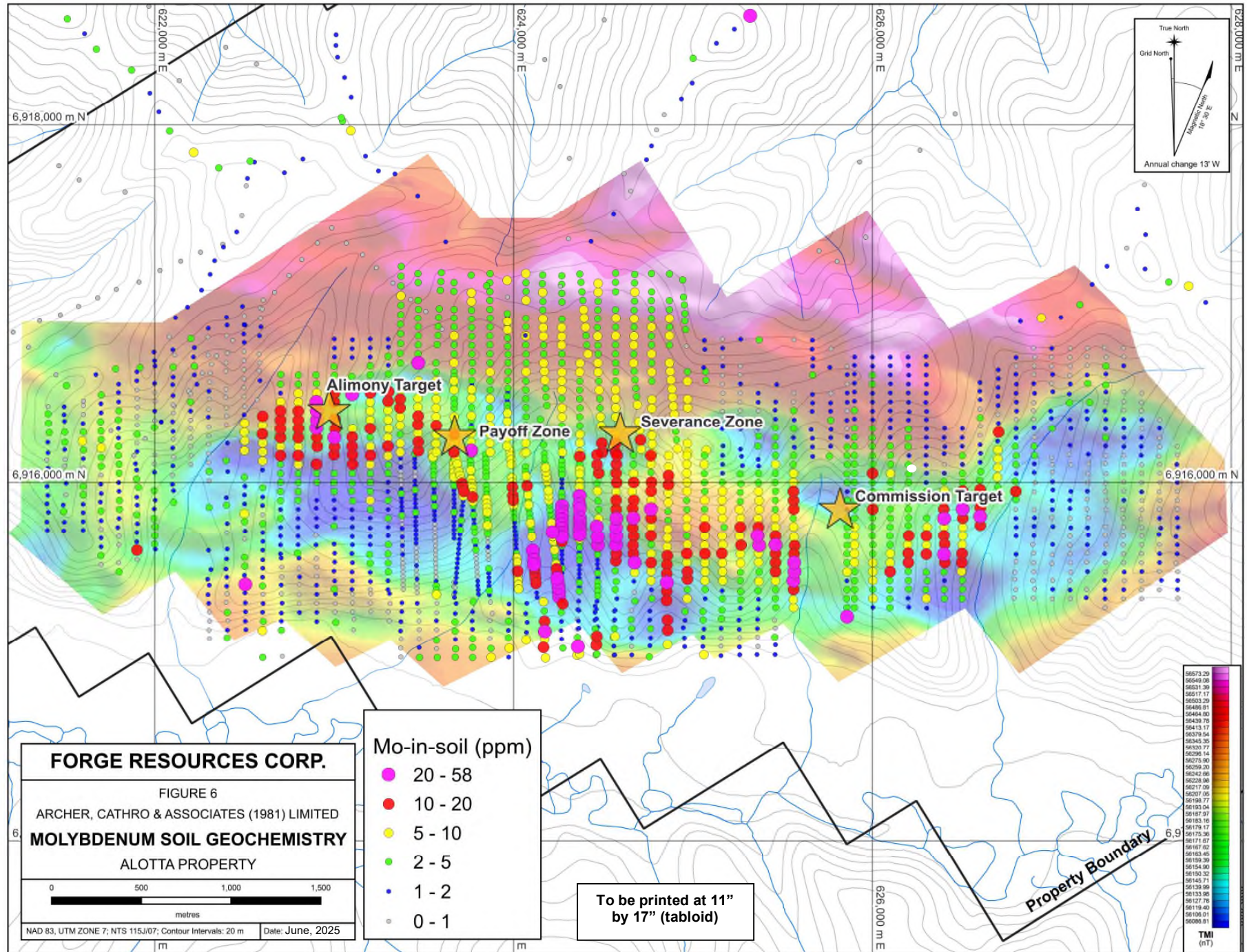
Soil sampling has delineated a 4.5 by 2 km long, east-west trending, coincident gold-copper-molybdenum-arsenic anomaly that spans the south-central Project area. This anomaly is characterized by widespread, highly anomalous, gold, copper and arsenic response (ranging from negligible to 2680 ppb, 459 ppm and 993 ppm, respectively), which is cored by three prominent oval-shaped molybdenum anomalies (up to 55 ppm). This anomaly coincides with a prominent elongated, magnetic low geophysical feature centred by a 'bullseye' magnetic high and coincident strong K/Th radiometric high feature.

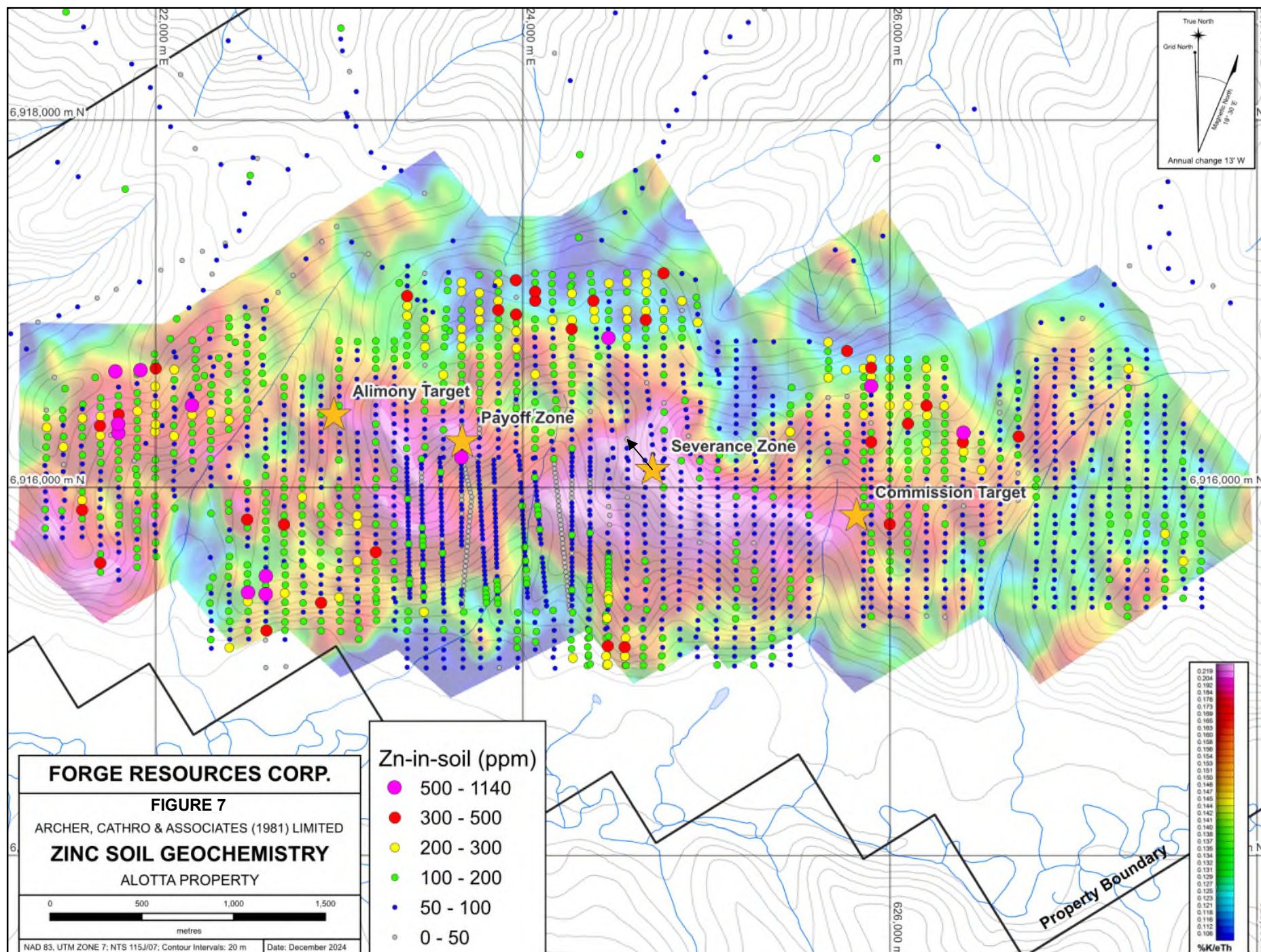
Along the periphery of this soil anomaly and coincident geophysical features, strongly anomalous lead and zinc values (to 855 ppm and 1140 ppm, respectively) are found, which coincide with a magnetic high that envelops the main geochemical anomaly and associated magnetic low. The fact that zinc is depleted in areas of high molybdenum (*Figures 6 and 7*) further indicates a porphyry copper signature. Both the geochemical and geophysical signatures are typical for porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits.

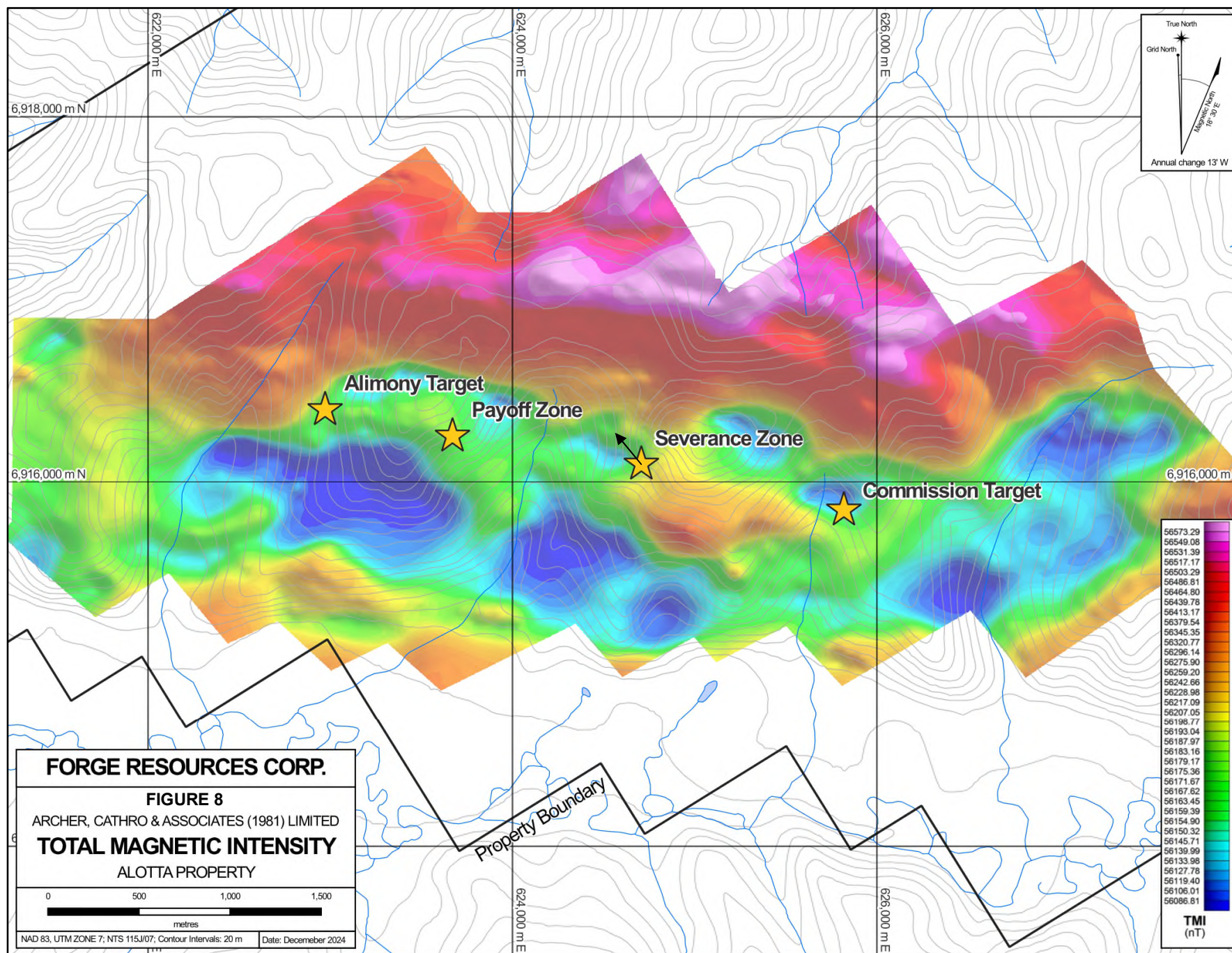


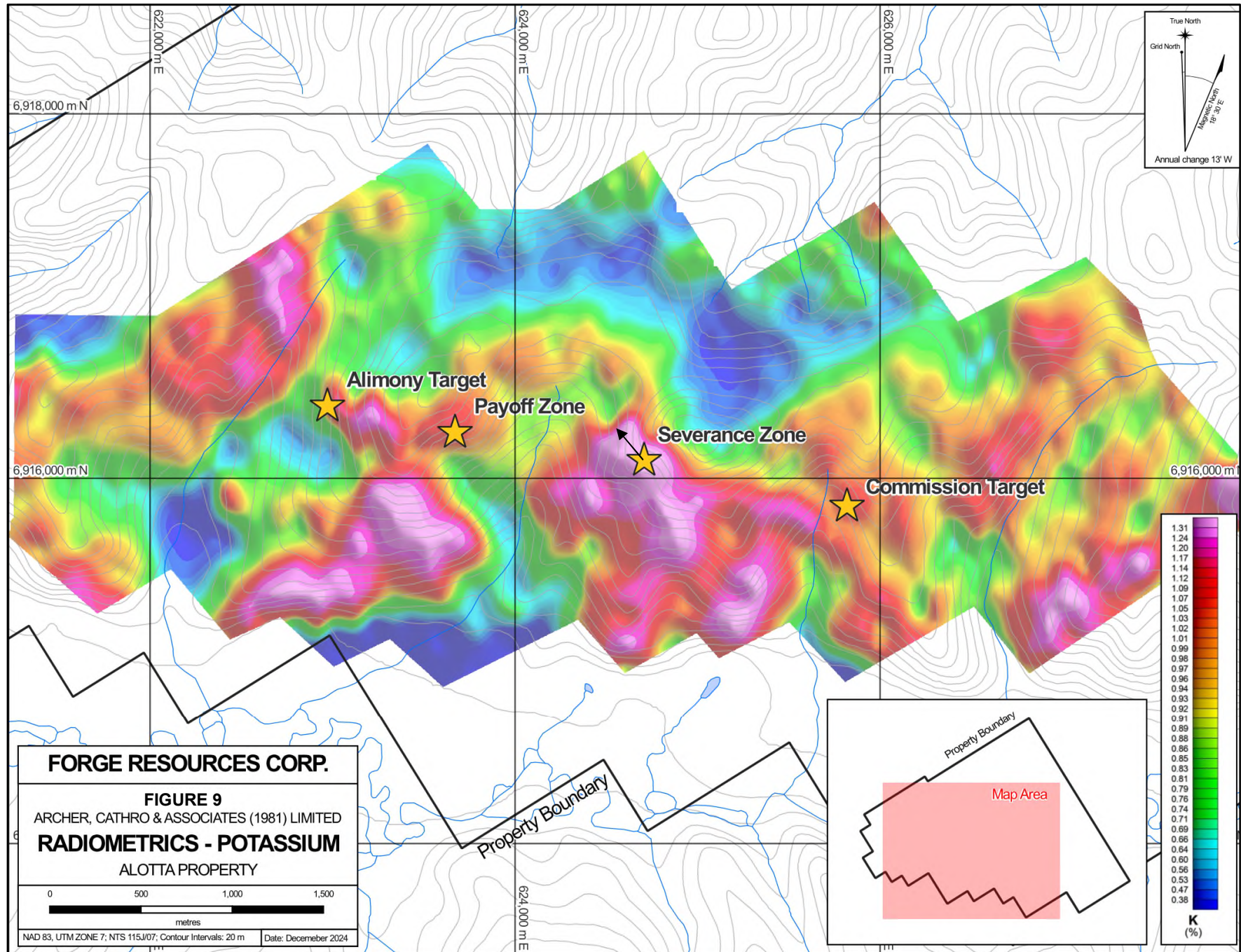


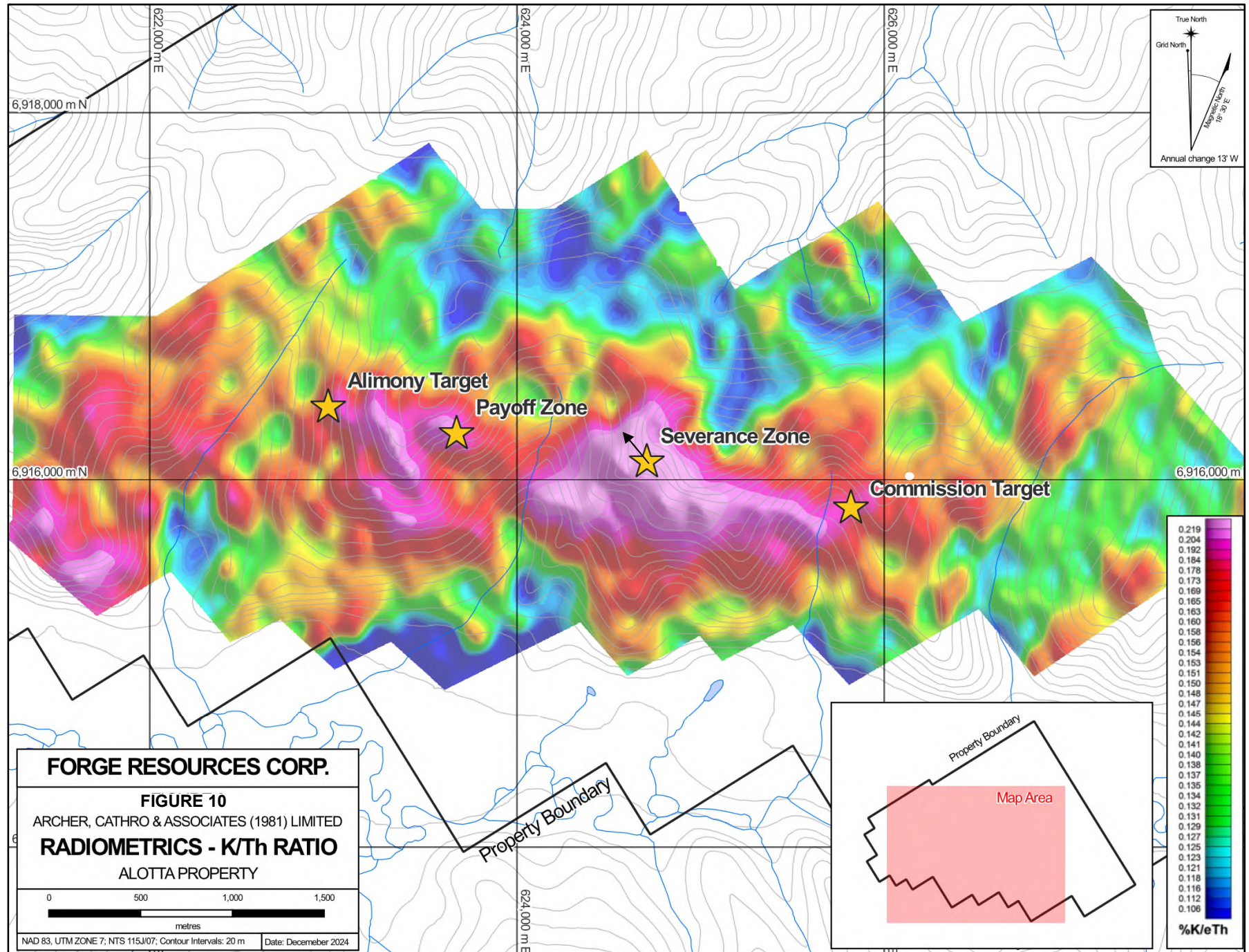












6.2 Geophysics (Figures 8 to 10)

In 2004, Aurora initiated ground magnetic and IP surveys for Eagle Plains. The following details of the survey are summarized from Casselman and Hildes (2004). Grid locations use the last four GPS co-ordinates.

A total of 4.825 line km of IP surveying was performed over the Payoff zone area with 25m stations on three cut lines (3800E, 4000E and part of 4200E) using a GDD TX-II 3.5 KW digital IP transmitter, powered by a Honda 5KVA gas generator, and an IRIS Elrec Pro digital IP receiver. Pole-dipole electrode geometry was used with 25m dipoles, 1st through 6th separation read. Station-to-station slopes were recorded using a handheld clinometer to obtain topography for the inversions.

The magnetic survey utilized a GEM Systems proton precession magnetometer equipped with GPS location software. Part way through the survey the GPS link to the antennae shorted and the survey had to be completed without the link. Readings were taken at 12.5m intervals along the lines. A base station magnetometer was established in the camp area and cycled at 10-second intervals to correct the mobile magnetometer for diurnal variations. The data was dumped to a laptop computer each day and processed with Geosoft Oasis Montage software. Due to time and budget constraints, the magnetic survey could not be entirely completed, resulting in the completion of 18.1 line km, locally with more widely spaced lines than the optimum 100m. As a result the magnetic data is difficult to interpret, particularly between the Payoff and Severance zones.

Despite low-power equipment resulting in shallow coverage, the IP survey identified a broad chargeability high that is moderately resistive in the core and less resistive at its margins. The zone is also a magnetic low feature relative to the encompassing rocks and corresponds to the anomalous gold, copper, molybdenum and arsenic soil anomaly. The general pattern of a resistive core flanked by conductors is typical of a porphyry copper alteration system where there is a silicified (or potassic) core surrounded by clay alteration in an argillic alteration zone. The extensive chargeability throughout both conductive and resistive regimes is consistent with sulphide mineralization throughout a silicified core and clay-altered halo. Two low resistivity zones were also identified, with values between 50 and 500 ohm-m, and are most conductive in the central part of the grid. An east-west trending linear magnetic high from 5775N on line 3500E to 5200N on line 4200E is interpreted to be caused by a slightly magnetic dyke.

In 2017, the YGS merged and reprocessed regional scale airborne magnetic survey data for the Stevenson Ridge (NTS 115J) map sheet, which covers the Alotta Project, as part of a Yukon wide project. The reprocessed data identified a westerly orientated, elongated and oval like, magnetic low, with a central 'bulls-eye' magnetic high, which underlies the centre of the property (*Aurora Geosciences Ltd. and Bruce, 2017*). The magnetic low anomaly spatially coincides with the main gold-copper-molybdenum soil geochemical anomaly.

Precision GeoSurveys Inc. was contracted in 2022 to perform a 150 line km helicopter-borne magnetic gradient, radiometric, and VLF-EM survey in 2022, covering approximately 50% of the Project area. The following discussion is summarized from Walker (2023).

The survey was flown at 100m line spacings at a heading of 000°/180° and tie lines were flown at 1000m spacing at a heading of 090°/270°. An Airbus AS350 helicopter was used equipped with a data acquisition system, GPS navigation system, pilot guidance unit (PGU), laser altimeter, triple magnetic gradient boom system, fluxgate magnetometer, VLF coils, gamma ray spectrometer, barometer, and temperature/humidity probe. In addition, two magnetic base stations were used to record temporal magnetic variations.

Total Magnetic Intensity (“TMI”) data from the 2022 survey shows a strong magnetic high feature surrounded by a 6.6 km² magnetic low in the center of the property (*Figure 8*). Potassium (K) (*Figure 9*) and potassium/thorium (K/Th) (*Figure 10*) radiometric data show a large, prominent, circular high covering 2.4 km², which coincides with the magnetic low area. This bullseye TMI feature and radiometric highs, spatially correlate with the main gold-copper-molybdenum soil geochemical anomaly, suggestive of a central potassic alteration zone, typical in porphyry deposits.

6.3 Heritage Surveys

Heritage resource overview assessments (HROA) were performed by Ecofor Consulting Ltd. of Whitehorse as desktop studies in 2020 and 2021 for Strategic Metals Ltd. (*Bennett, 2020 and 2022*). No heritage resource sites have been previously recorded within the study area.

The 2021 review identified multiple areas of elevated heritage potential for surface/subsurface heritage resource sites. Most areas of elevated potential for undocumented surface/subsurface heritage resource sites are associated with knolls and terraces in the valley bottoms, which are not targets for exploration, but also as a strip along the high elevation central ridgeline, more proximal to target areas. Disturbance in these areas can be avoided and further on site assessment is recommended if there is any possibility of ground disturbing activities in such areas.

A heritage resource impact assessment is recommended for the existing camp area and for the Severance-P001 Phase 1 drill proposal (proximal to a small site) to ensure that no heritage potential is present.

Although some areas of old growth forest are present within the study area (70-80 years old), culturally modified tree (“CMT”) potential is considered to be relatively low due to the absence of pine-leading stands; minor potential for certain types of CMT, such as blazes, trap trees, and historical claim markers remains in stands of spruce and/or aspen. No specific recommendations were made in this regard, except for avoidance and reporting.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION (Figures 11 to 13)

7.1 Regional Geology (Figures 11 to 12)

The Project lies within Yukon-Tanana terrane, a continental arc that developed along the ancient Pacific margin of North America from Late Devonian to Permian time, and is situated between the Tintina Fault, about 170 km to the northeast, and the Denali Fault, 80 km to the southwest (*Figure 11*). Both faults are steeply dipping transcurrent structures with hundreds of kilometres of dextral strike slip offset.

The Stevenson Ridge (formerly Snag) map sheet (NTS 115J) was mapped at 1:253,440 scale by the GSC in the early 1970s (*Tempelman-Kluit, 1974*). Gordey and Makepeace produced a Yukon-wide geological compilation in 1999, with a revision in 2003. In 2011 to 2012 the MDRU investigated projects within the Dawson Range and released their findings in 2013 (*Allan et al., 2013 and 2012*). The GSC completed 1:100,000 scale mapping through the area in 2012 (*Ryan et al., 2013*). The YGS released an update of the Yukon compilation map with revised nomenclature (*Colpron et al., 2016*), which is continuously updated as new data becomes available (YGS, 2025). The regional geology of the area, which is shown in *Figure 12*, is primarily summarized from Ryan et al. (2013), Allan et al. (2013) and YGS (2025).

Yukon-Tanana terrane is dominated in the regional area by Devonian and older metasiliciclastic rocks of the Snowcap assemblage (**PDS**), which interfinger with, and are stratigraphically overlain by, Devonian to Mississippian intermediate to mafic metavolcanic and local metasedimentary rocks of the Finlayson assemblage and lesser felsic metavolcanic rocks (**DMF**). The metasiliciclastic rocks include metamorphosed fine clastic rocks, quartzite and conglomerate. The above lithologies include marble horizons and are metamorphosed to amphibolite grade.

Abundant orthogneiss bodies of the Mississippian Simpson Range plutonic suite (**MgSR**) and Permian Sulphur Creek orthogneiss (**PqS**) occur throughout the region. The Mississippian orthogneiss compositions range from granite to potassium feldspar augen bearing to tonalite and diorite. The Sulphur Creek orthogneiss includes granitic and potassium feldspar augen orthogneiss and highly strained, mafic poor orthogneiss. Narrow bodies of Paleozoic ultramafic rocks, commonly serpentinized, also occur within the area.

The above units are interpreted to represent two arcs, an older Devonian to Mississippian arc consisting of amphibolite (**DMF**) and associated subvolcanic intrusions (**MgSR**) built on a siliciclastic basement (**PDS**), and a Permian arc of granitic orthogneiss (**PgS**) and coeval metavolcanic rocks (**PKs**) built on the Devonian-Mississippian arc. Triassic intermediate volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks, exposed in the northeast regional area, represent an arc built on Yukon-Tanana terrane.

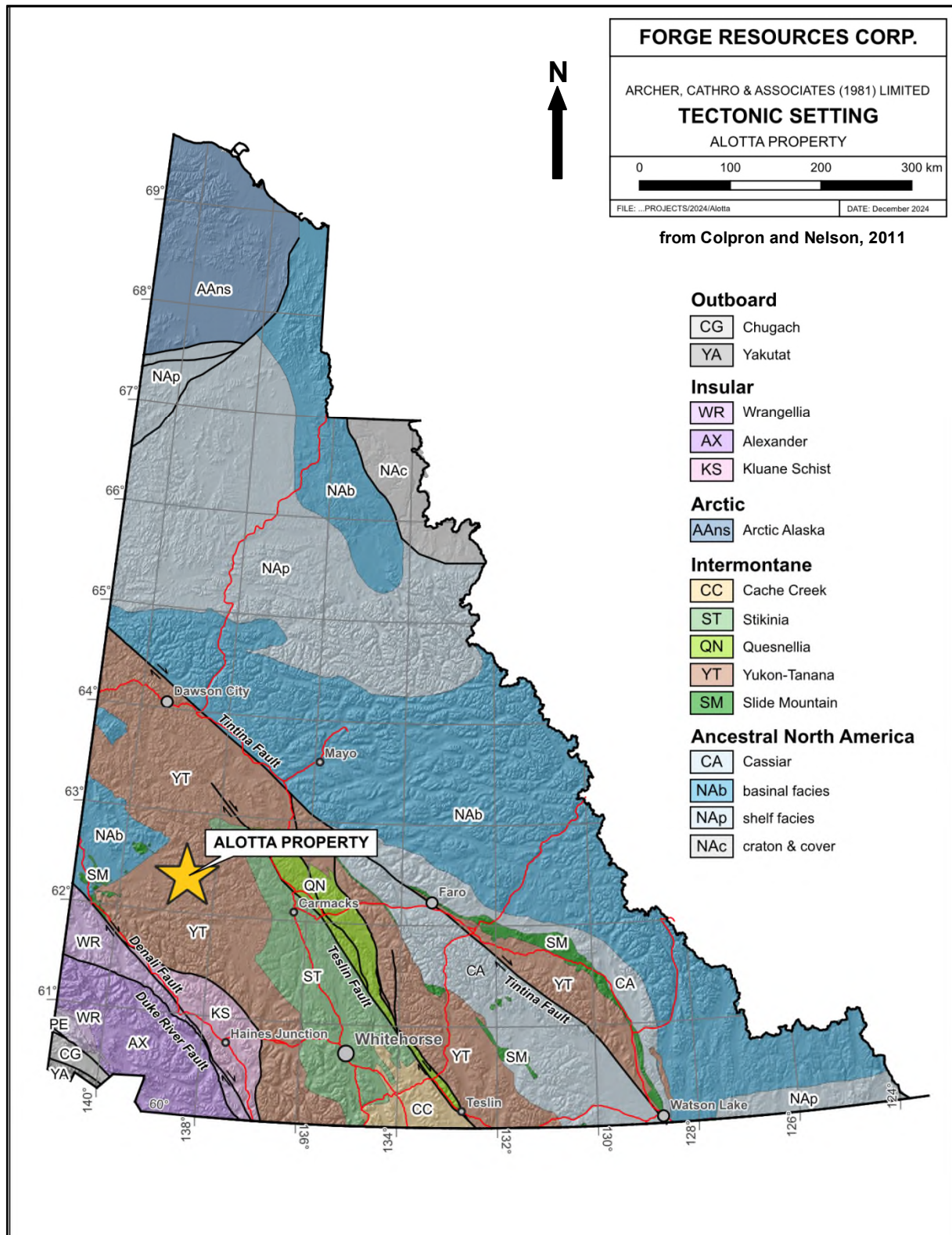


FIGURE 12: REGIONAL GEOLOGY OF THE DAWSON RANGE

The above lithologies are intruded by intermediate granitoid batholiths, plutons and stocks of the Early Jurassic to Late Triassic Minto suite (**LTREJM**) and Early Jurassic Long Lake suite (**EJL**). This was followed by the emplacement of mid-Cretaceous to Tertiary plutonic, volcanic and sedimentary successions, indicating renewed arc- and extension-related magmatism superimposed on the older Paleozoic basement and the early Mesozoic arc (Stikinia-Quesnellia).

Generally equigranular granitoid rocks of the mid-Cretaceous Whitehorse suite (**mKW**), which include the Coffee Creek pluton (**mKW1**) and the more voluminous Dawson Range batholith (**mKW2**), intruded along the Moose Creek thrust which appears to separate Yukon-Tanana terrane from the White River assemblage. These intrusive bodies and metamorphic basement rocks are unconformably overlain by intermediate to felsic flows, breccia and tuff of the mid-Cretaceous Mount Nansen Group (**mKN**), coeval with the Whitehorse suite.

The early Late Cretaceous Casino plutonic suite (**LKC**) was then emplaced at 80 to 72 Ma and typically consists of generally small intermediate stocks and related felsic quartz porphyry, quartz-feldspar porphyry or feldspar porphyry dykes, sills and small plugs. The Casino suite is intimately associated with porphyry copper deposits and many precious metal vein deposits in the Dawson Range. Most intrusions of this suite were previously assigned to the Prospector Mountain suite (**LKP**) or the Mount Nansen Group (**mKN**) and changed to LKC as they were dated, but undated ones were more recently blanketly changed to LKC in this area. Recent work indicates there is some mingling of the Casino suite with Prospector Mountain suite and suggests that they may represent one continuous suite (Lee *et al.*, 2024).

All the above lithologies are locally intruded by late Late Cretaceous (72 to 65 Ma), primarily intermediate to mafic, slightly alkaline, stocks and related felsic feldspar $\pm$ quartz porphyry dykes, sills and small plugs of the Prospector Mountain suite (**LKP**) and overlain by related massive, primarily mafic (with lesser intermediate to felsic), flows and breccias of the Carmacks Group (**uKv**), which includes localized coarse clastic sedimentary rocks at the base of the sequence (**IKs**). The Prospector Mountain suite is associated with some gold enriched porphyry copper and possibly also precious metal vein mineralization in the Dawson Range.

Paleogene Ruby Range assemblage granodiorite (**PR**) intrudes the above lithologies, with the most notable being the Pattison Creek pluton, just west of the Project area, which comprises a 61 km² alkali granite pluton that is mineralogically homogenous, but texturally zoned. The pluton is overlain by felsic volcanic rocks of the Eocene Rhyolite Creek Group (**PRC**) and cuts and is cut by contemporaneous dykes and sills.

The southeasterly trending Moose Creek thrust, approximately 10-12 km south of the Coffee Creek fault, appears to have controlled emplacement of the mid- to Late Cretaceous intrusive suites, and may have controlled the spatially associated mineralization within the Dawson Range. The Cretaceous aged, northwest trending, dextral strike slip Big Creek fault approximately borders the northeastern margin of the

southern Dawson Range copper – gold belt, while the Coffee Creek fault lies proximal to this boundary further to the northwest (*Figure 11*). The Coffee Creek fault appears to be a sinistral strike slip Jurassic aged fault that was reactivated in the Cretaceous with dextral strike slip movement. It appears to be offset by the Big Creek fault system. The Dip Creek fault is a northeast trending fault northwest of the Project with about 370m of apparent sinistral strike slip offset in the Rude Creek-Casino area; other similar trending faults occur within the map area. Northeast of the Project, a 37 km long, east-dipping normal fault marks the eastern boundary of the Finlayson assemblage and truncates a portion of the Whitehorse suite plutonic rocks. At its southern end, the fault is overlain or occupied by Rhyolite Creek volcanic rocks.

The Alotta Project is situated within the northwest trending Dawson Range copper - gold belt, historically considered to extend 250 km from the Mount Nansen area into Alaska, but recently extended another 100 km to the south into the Aishihik Lake area, where age dating has identified similar age intrusions and mineralization (*Figure 1*). The belt hosts several deposits and mineralized showings of various deposit models including calc-alkalic porphyry copper-gold±molybdenum, associated adjacent epithermal vein and breccia systems, and peripheral polymetallic veins, as well as orogenic and intrusion related gold. Many occur proximal to the Big Creek and Coffee Creek faults and splays, and northeast cross structures.

Significant deposits include Casino Mining Corporation's Casino porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposit, the Klaza epithermal gold deposit of Rockhaven Resources, and Newmont's Coffee orogenic gold deposit. Mineralization is commonly associated with Late Cretaceous intrusions (primarily small plugs and breccia bodies of the Late Cretaceous Casino and Prospector Mountain suites), and is usually hosted by the Late Cretaceous intrusions, the older metamorphosed basement complex of the Yukon-Tanana terrane, and/or the mid-Cretaceous Whitehorse suite. The Project lies about 45 km to the southeast of the Casino deposit, and 70 km to the northwest of the Revenue porphyry and Nucleus epithermal deposits of Triumph Gold Corp.'s Freegold Mountain Project (*Figure 11*).

7.2 Property Geology (Figure 13)

Approximately 30% of the Project area has been geologically mapped at a property scale, which has been restricted by a lack of outcrop, exposed almost exclusively as isolated exposures along ridge crests. Initial preliminary mapping by Atlas in 1970 outlined the presence of: 1) fresh biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite; 2) quartz-feldspar porphyry and; 3) andesite porphyry (*Karvinen, 1970b*). The following discussion is primarily summarized from Hoffman et al. (2024), which is based on mapping completed by 4763 NWT Ltd. and observations made from test pitting, rock sampling, and diamond drilling during field programs by Strategic and Forge, with additions from Karvinen (1970b) (*Figure 13*).

Most of the mapped area, primarily in the north is underlain by coarse grained, hornblende-biotite granodiorite of the mid-Cretaceous Whitehorse plutonic suite which is typically unaltered and equates to Atlas' unit 1), above. Locally, mafic minerals have been partially replaced with fine grained pyrite.

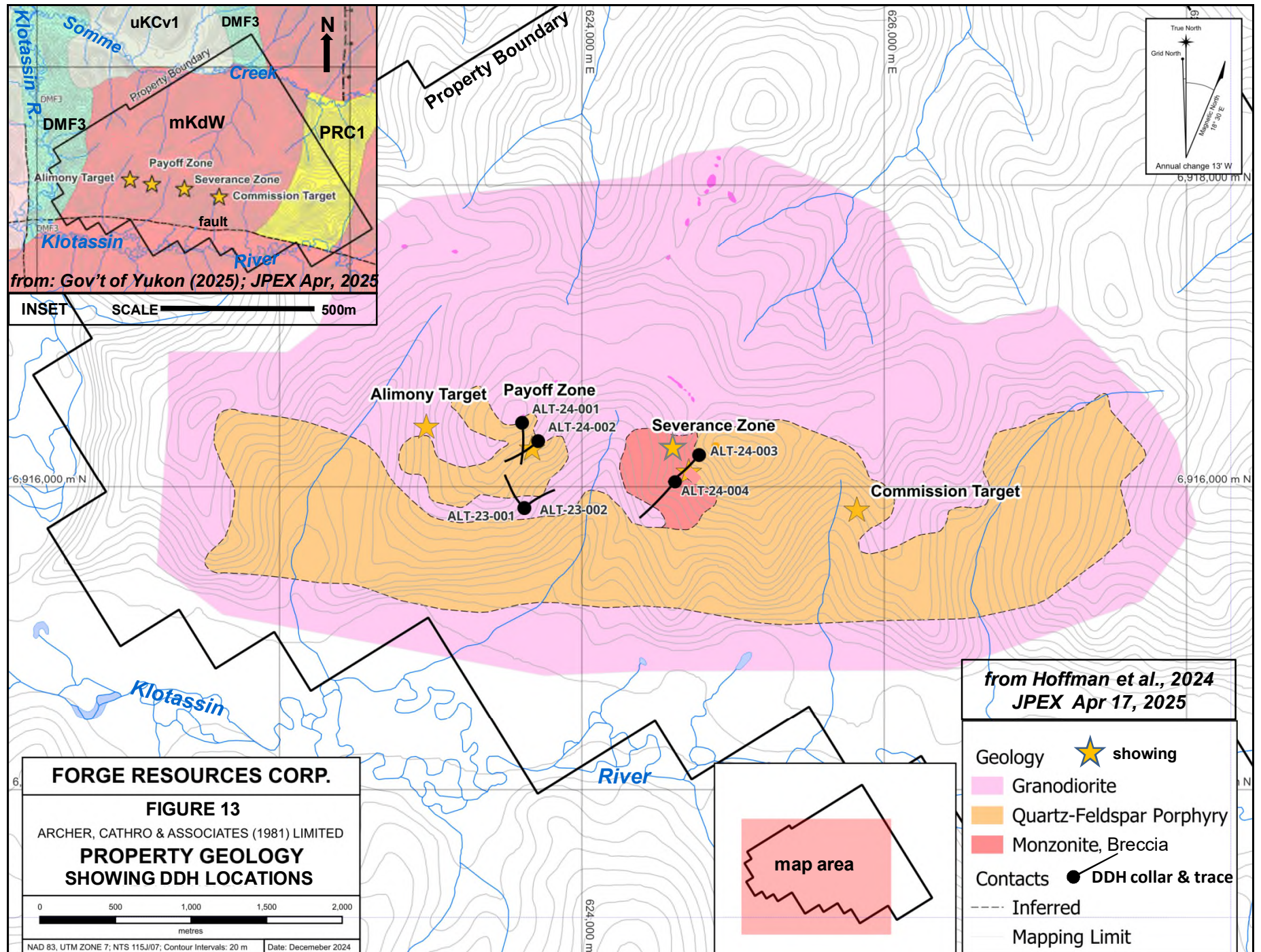
The granodiorite is intruded by quartz-feldspar porphyry which comprises a multi-phase intrusion that spans an approximate 1-1.5 by 6.0 km area throughout the southern Project area as indicated by rare outcrop exposures, talus boulders, hand pits and drill core (*Figure 13*). Compositionally, the porphyritic rocks are comprised of clear to milky quartz and plagioclase phenocrysts, up to 2 mm long, within a finer grained groundmass and have been interpreted to be early Late Cretaceous Casino suite based on their geochemical signature and lithological characteristics (*Hoffman et al., 2024*). There are strong similarities between the Casino and Prospector Mountain suite, but the latter tends to be more alkaline and mafic in composition.

A small body of fine to medium grained, light pink to medium grey monzonite was interpreted within the central quartz feldspar porphyry area proximal to the Severance zone based on outcrop and the abundance of boulder float. Many of the boulders are weakly altered, and host trace amounts of disseminated hematite. Drilling indicates that at least part of the area is underlain by porphyritic breccias containing Whitehorse suite granodiorite fragments (contact zone).

Regional mapping by the YGS (YGS 2025) (*Figure 13 inset*) shows the mid-Cretaceous Whitehorse plutonic suite (**mKdW**) as underlying most of Project, due to limited exposure and non-differentiation of the intrusions. The extreme western Project area and the northernmost tip is shown by the YGS to be underlain by older dark grey to black carbonaceous metasedimentary rocks and metachert of the Devonian to Mississippian Finlayson Assemblage (**DMF3**).

The YGS shows all the above units to be overlain by augite-olivine basalt and breccia of the Upper Cretaceous Carmacks Group (**UKCv1**), which is interpreted in the western portion of the northernmost tip of the Project, continuing to the northwest. In the eastern Project area the intrusive rocks are overlain by felsic volcanic rocks dated at 57.8 ± 0.7 Ma by Ar/Ar in 2022 (YGS, 2025), of the Eocene Rhyolite Creek Group (**PRC1**), which comprise light grey, green, maroon, purple and black rhyolite and dacite, locally flow banded, but commonly a breccia with clasts of rhyolite within a crystal rich matrix and may include intrusive equivalents. An Ar/Ar age of ca. 63 Ma was obtained from a felsic dyke in this area, which would be expected due to proximity to the Paleogene Pattison Creek pluton of the Ruby Range plutonic suite (*Ryan et al., 2018*). The **PRC1** unit equates with Atlas' green-grey andesite plagioclase feldspar porphyry, which is described as dykes intruding the main 040°/80°W joint set, and locally as flows blanketing the Whitehorse suite.

An east-west fault is shown by the YGS in the southern Project area roughly following, to just north of, the Klotassin River.



A Table of Formations and Intrusions follows.

Paleogene

PRC1: *Rhyolite Creek Group*: felsic volcanic rocks (64 to 57 Ma)

Late Cretaceous

uKCv1: *Carmacks Group*: augite-olivine basalt and breccia (72 to 68 Ma)

LKyP: *Prospector Mountain suite*: intermediate to mafic, slightly alkalic; syenite to monzonite (72 to 65 Ma)

LKfC: *Casino suite*: fine to medium grained intermediate to felsic quartz-feldspar porphyry quartz monzonite to dacite (80 to 72 Ma)

mid-Cretaceous

mKgW: *Whitehorse plutonic suite*: white to beige, medium to coarse grained, unfoliated to weakly foliated, generally equigranular biotite-hornblende granodiorite, lesser granite, tonalite, quartz diorite and diorite (112 to 104 Ma)

Devonian and Mississippian

DMF3: Finlayson Assemblage: *Stevenson Ridge schist*: dark grey to black carbonaceous quartzite, quartz-mica schist and phyllite

7.3 Mineralization (Figures 3 to 10 and 17, Table 4)

The Project covers the Alotta Minfile occurrence (Number 115J 003), as documented by the YGS (*Government of Yukon, 2025*) (*Figure 2*). It refers to the original chalcopyrite and molybdenite mineralization found by Atlas (*Karvinen, 1970a* and *Blake, 1970*) in the Severance zone and to the Severance angular boulder float showing (*Casselman, 2002*). Another mineralized showing, the Payoff, was discovered by Strategic in 2019 approximately 1 km west of the Severance showing. Both are now considered zones since they have been confirmed by drilling. The Alimony target comprises a strong molybdenum with gold soil anomaly approximately 700m west-northwest of the Payoff zone. The Commission target refers to a broad gold-copper-molybdenum anomaly centred about 1.3 km to the southeast of the Severance zone. The Dividend target (*Figure 17*) refers to a recently defined strong U/Th high anomaly with no geochemical coverage, about 1.5 km southwest of the Payoff zone. The first four targets/zones (*Figures 3-10 and 17*) line up along an approximate 100° trend with locations summarized below.

Table 4: Mineralized zones and targets

Occurrence Name	NAD83 Zone 7	
	Easting	Northing
Payoff zone	623671	6916253
Severance zone	624597	6916271
Alimony target	622971	6916397
Commission target	625819	6915845
Dividend target	622174	6915675

Despite the thick vegetation and lack of outcrop on the Project, prospecting has identified porphyry-style gold, copper, and molybdenum mineralization and alteration. The absence of glaciation in the Dawson Range has resulted in prolonged surficial

weathering at Alotta. Most surface rocks are strongly oxidized and are likely leached of mobile elements, such as copper, relative to underlying, hypogene mineralization.

Mineralization was initially discovered within the Severance zone by Atlas in 1970 (*Karvinen, 1970a*), with reported disseminated chalcopyrite, and molybdenite apparently hosted in fracture fillings with silicified halos (*Blake, 1970*). In 2002, two samples of silica-flooded granodiorite float with quartz veins and disseminated pyrite yielded 1.21 g/t Au, 3491 ppm Cu (SEV02-14) (referred to as the Severance showing) and 340m downslope, 0.53 g/t Au, 111 ppm Cu (SEV02-01), but not significantly enriched in molybdenum (*Casselman, 2002*). Five composite samples collected 200m southeast of the showing (due to the NAD27 error) have assayed from 0.23 to 0.40 g/t Au and 111 to 170 ppm Cu. A float sample 360m to the northeast of the showing returned 0.364 g/t Au and 275 ppm Cu from dark red-brown weathering granodiorite hosting fine pyrite.

The Payoff zone was discovered approximately 1 km west of the Severance zone in 2019 along the northern side of the gold-copper-molybdenum soil geochemical anomaly. A composite sample of orange-brown weathering, biotite monzonite, with mm-scale quartz veinlets and chlorite and pyrite in fractures returned 0.49 g/t Au, and a nearby sample of similar material with dark hematite staining around pyrite-bearing quartz veinlets, yielded 0.39 g/t Au and 166 ppm Mo (*Morton, 2019*). A single hand pit dug near a strongly anomalous 738 ppb Au soil site at the zone exposed fragments of weakly oxidized and limonitic monzonite from which a composite sample returned 8.73 g/t Au, 126 ppm Cu, 143 ppm As and 141 ppm Bi. Two additional samples from the area yielded 2.43 g/t Au, 34.6 ppm Bi, and 0.47 g/t Au, 422 ppm Cu.

In 2021, a hand pit dug on an anomalous 108 ppb Au soil site returned 0.138 g/t Au and 128 ppm Cu approximately 1.9 km southeast of the Severance zone, near the eastern margin of the Commission gold-copper-molybdenum anomaly target.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE (Figures 2 and 12)

The Alotta Project is situated within the 350 km long northwest trending Dawson Range copper - gold belt extending from the Aishihik area into Alaska (*Figures 2 and 11*). The belt hosts several deposits and mineralized showings of various deposit models including calc-alkalic porphyry copper-gold±molybdenum (Casino, Revenue), associated adjacent epithermal vein and breccia systems (Mount Nansen, Klaza, Nucleus), orogenic gold veins (Coffee, Longline, Sonora Gulch, Betty) polymetallic veins and minor intrusion related gold (Antoniuk). Orogenic systems dominate within the White Gold district, situated just to the north. Mineralization within the Dawson Range is commonly associated with Late Cretaceous intrusions (primarily small plugs and breccia bodies of the early Late Cretaceous Casino suite), primarily hosted by the intrusions, the older metamorphosed basement complex of the Yukon-Tanana terrane, and/or the mid-Cretaceous Whitehorse suite.

The main deposit type for mineralization observed at the Alotta Project includes porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum and related epithermal vein and breccia systems, with

potential for orogenic and intrusion related gold. The author has not been able to independently verify the following information on mineral occurrences within the belt and it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Alotta Project which is the subject of this report.

The Casino deposit, 45 km northwest of the Project, is hosted by breccia pipes, plugs and dykes associated with the Patton porphyry, an early Late Cretaceous aged stock of the Casino plutonic suite, and the older Whitehorse plutonic suite. Mineralization consists of copper, gold and molybdenum $\pm$ silver, deposited from hydrothermal fluids primarily in fractures within contact breccias and fractured wall rocks. Better metal grades occur in the breccias and gradually decrease outwards away from the contact zone both towards the centre of the Patton porphyry and outward into the surrounding, older Whitehorse plutonic suite. The Casino deposit, ranking among the largest copper-gold deposits in the world, is owned by Casino Mining Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Western Copper and Gold Corporation and is currently in the environmental assessment review phase of the permitting process; a conventional open-pit operation is proposed with production over a 27 year mine life (<https://casinomining.com/project/>).

The Project is located 80 km northwest of the Mount Nansen gold camp. The Mount Nansen gold camp (part of the Dawson Range copper - gold belt) is dominated by gold-silver rich structures associated with a zonation from weak porphyry copper-molybdenum centres, outward to transitional anastomosing sheeted veins, to more cohesive and continuous base and precious metal veins, related to a Late Cretaceous mineralizing event (Ross *et al.*, 2016). The camp covers a northwest trending structural belt that hosts more than 30 known mineral occurrences, several of which are categorized as deposits and have produced historically and as recently as 1999 (Hart and Langdon, 1997). The occurrences include the former producing Mount Nansen (Huestis and Webber) and Brown-McDade mines and the Klaza deposit of Rockhaven.

The Klaza deposit, located within the northern Mount Nansen gold camp, has been classified as: a CBM (carbonate base metal) system (Ross *et al.*, 2016), a distinctive subclass of epithermal systems exhibiting high base metal sulfide contents, kilometric vertical extents, and other features distinguishing them from low sulphidation types of epithermal systems and; as an intermediate sulphidation type of epithermal system (Lee *et al.*, 2024). Both share common characteristics. In either case, mineralization at Klaza occurs within an extensive system of structurally controlled sub-parallel vein and breccia zones, cutting granodiorite of the mid-Cretaceous Whitehorse plutonic suite) and associated with a swarm of northwesterly trending, Late Cretaceous Casino and Prospector Mountain suite feldspar porphyry dykes which emanate from the related Kelly-Cyprus-Rusk porphyry complex; the complex contains weak porphyry copper-molybdenum mineralization and is thought to be the source of the hydrothermal system (Ross *et al.*, 2016 and Lee *et al.*, 2024).

At the Nucleus deposit, 65 km east of the Project within the Freegold Mountain camp, gold mineralization (locally with high grades) is associated with early Late Cretaceous feldspar $\pm$ quartz porphyry dykes that appear to be related to the Revenue gold-silver-copper-molybdenum deposit which intrudes granodiorite of the mid-Cretaceous Whitehorse plutonic suite and metamorphic basement rocks of the Yukon-Tanana

terrane. The two deposits are referred to as the Revenue system, with the magmatic-hydrothermal system centered on the Revenue deposit, and including the peripheral Nucleus deposit (*Allan et al., 2012*).

The Sonora Gulch occurrence, 60 km north of the Project, exhibits orogenic gold $\pm$ silver mineralization associated with the Big Creek fault, peripheral to a number of Casino suite feldspar $\pm$ quartz porphyry stocks and dykes with copper-gold-molybdenum porphyry mineralization (*Page, 2011*).

The feldspar $\pm$ quartz porphyry dykes, stocks and breccia bodies at Revenue-Nucleus, Sonora Gulch and CD (another porphyry and related epithermal system approximately 20 km southwest of Klaza) and many of the dykes at Klaza, have all been dated as the early Late Cretaceous Casino suite, which hosts copper-gold-molybdenum mineralization at the Casino deposit.

At the Coffee Project of Newmont, 70 km northwest of the Project, mineralization consists of orogenic gold quartz veins, stockworks and mechanical breccias, with a strong association with pyrite. Host rocks include metamorphosed Paleozoic basement rocks of the Yukon-Tanana terrane (primarily a felsic orthogneiss) and the mid-Cretaceous Coffee Creek pluton (Whitehorse plutonic suite), with a strong structural control. Mineralization at the Coffee deposit, which has been dated at 92 to 97 Ma, is strongly associated with varied anastomosing structures, including breccias, with trends based on the structural regime. There is an association of gold with lead, silver, arsenic and antimony (but also bismuth), and the local presence of mercury and high level epithermal style textures indicates higher levels than normal orogenic systems. Mineralization on the Coffee deposit is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Alotta Project which is the subject of this report.

Gold mineralization in the Dawson Range is associated with major dextral strike slip fault systems and related secondary and third order structures.

9.0 EXPLORATION (Figures 3 to 8 and 14 to 17 and Table 5)

Exploration by Forge on the Alotta Project, since the granting of the option, has consisted of: soil (158 samples) and rock (6 samples) geochemistry; a 34.2 line km deep penetrating 2D-IP survey; 2,660m of diamond drilling in six holes at the Payoff and Severance zones and; whole rock and petrographic (4 samples) analysis of select drill core. Work was completed by, or under the supervision and management of, Archer Cathro. In 2024, Forge Resources also staked an additional 137 SEV claims, expanding the Alotta Project to the north, west and east.

The drill programs are discussed under section 10.0, "Drilling" and the geochemistry and geophysics are discussed under the respective sections below.

9.1 Geochemistry (Figures 3 to 7, 14)

The 158 soil samples were collected by Archer Cathro in 2023 at 50m spacings on lines 100m apart on select lines to extend the overall grid coverage as shown in Figure 3. Samples were collected from the B-C horizons by handheld augers at depths of approximately 20 to 85 cm and approximately 300g placed into individually pre-numbered Kraft paper bags. Locations were recorded using hand-held GPS units. Sample sites were marked by aluminum tags inscribed with the sample numbers and affixed to 0.5m wooden laths driven into the ground. Approximately 20% of the samples were poor quality primarily due to permafrost and returned low values, but values from the remaining samples did range from negligible to 150 ppb Au, 6.8 ppm Bi, 276 ppm Cu and 23.6 Mo. Results are shown with historical results on Figures 3 to 7 and the gold is also shown with the drillholes over the TMI in Figure 14 with the 2023 results outlined on Figures 3 and 14.

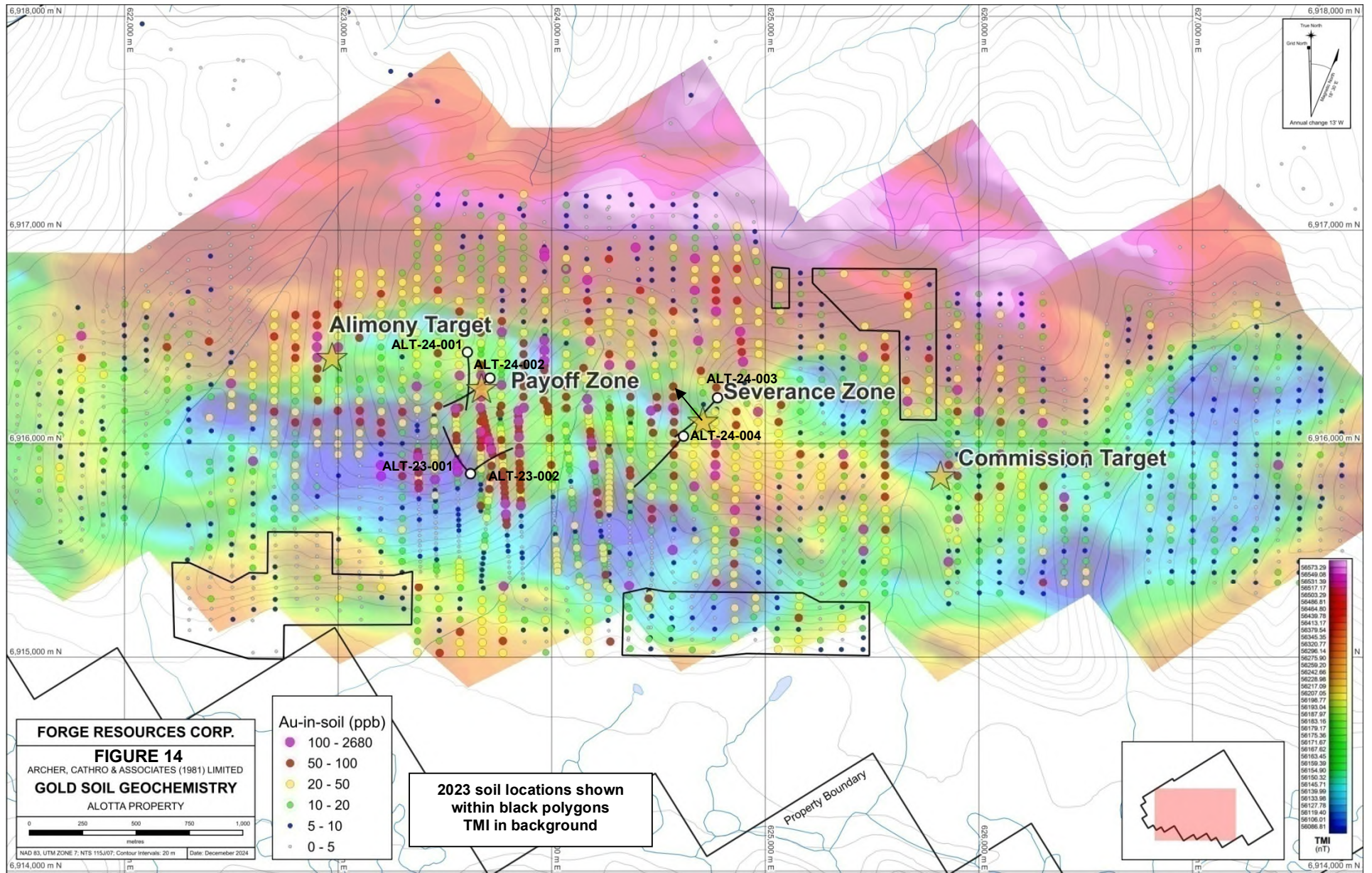
The six rock samples consisted of altered intrusive material, three of which were collected from the Payoff zone and the remaining three from the Severance zone area. Two of the samples from the Payoff zone yielded 2.43 g/t Au, 34.6 ppm Bi, and 0.47 g/t Au, 422 ppm Cu, confirming previous significant results from the zone, including 8.73 g/t Au from the discovery hand pit.

Following the completion of diamond drilling in 2024, a total of 53 laboratory pulps (19 from the Payoff zone and 34 from the Severance zone) were selected from samples that best represent each intrusive suite (quartz feldspar porphyry units and granodiorite) and analyzed for whole rock geochemistry at ALS Minerals Laboratories in North Vancouver, British Columbia. A split was collected from each sample pulp and analyzed using lithium borate flux followed by acid dissolution of the fused bead followed by ICP-AES for major oxides (ME-ICP06) and ICP-MS for trace elements (ME-MS81).

Analysis indicates that the quartz-feldspar porphyry units intersected in drilling (QPP, QPY, MFP) are compositionally similar, falling within calcic to calc-alkalic chemistry fields and a granodiorite composition field, supporting the interpretation that these units are co-magmatic. The presence of widespread alteration at both zones, particularly silica alteration associated with QSP alteration, causes a shift towards increasingly more felsic and calcic compositions. Overall, the quartz-feldspar porphyry phases intersected in drilling display compositional similarities with the regional early Late Cretaceous Casino plutonic suite, suggesting a common deep crustal source.

Using the whole rock geochemical data for the core, it was found that the quartz-feldspar porphyry exhibits a U/Th and K/Th high radiometric signature and the Whitehorse suite a U/Th and K/Th low radiometric signature, which is consistent with the corresponding airborne data. This indicates the effectiveness of the airborne radiometrics in the delineation of the prospective quartz feldspar porphyry unit, which exhibits <1% outcrop exposure.

Sample preparation, analyses and security are discussed under section 11.0.



9.2 Geophysics (Figures 15 to 17 and Table 5)

A 34.2 line km deep penetrating 2D-IP survey was performed over the main porphyry target on the Project (magnetic low and broad coincident copper-molybdenum soil anomaly) by Scott Geophysics Ltd. in 2023 on behalf of Benjamin Hill Mining Corp. (now Forge) under the direction of Archer Cathro. The following discussion is summarized from Scott (2023) and Willms (2024).

The survey utilized a pole-dipole array with readings taken at an “a” spacing of 100m at “n” separations of 1 to 8 (100/1-8). The on line current electrode was located to the south of the potential electrodes. GPS readings were taken at each station and at the remote (“infinite”) electrode location, subject to satellite reception. Elevation measurements are barometric altimeter readings, which were calibrated to GPS altitude at the beginning of each line. A GDD GRx8-32 receiver and a GDD TxII transmitter (5000 or 3600 watts) were used for the IP survey. Readings were taken in the time domain using a 2 second on/2 second off alternating square wave. The chargeability values plotted on the pseudosections and plan maps are for the interval 690-050 msec after shutoff.

The survey outlined an approximate 1000 by 525m wide body of high chargeability (Figure 15), with corresponding low to moderate resistivity (Figure 16) in the central Project area near the Payoff and Severance zones, within the broader gold-copper-molybdenum-arsenic soil anomaly.

An interpretation of the airborne magnetic and radiometric data was also undertaken following all drill programs using whole rock, assay and magnetic intensity data from the drill core. The U/Th and K/Th radiometric signatures are shown over the TMI in Figure 17. The following signatures were found and are discussed under section 25.0, “Interpretation and Conclusions”.

Table 5: Geophysical Anomaly Comparison

Unit	TMI	K/Th	U/Th
Granodiorite	high	low	low
QFP	low	high	high
Breccia	variable	variable	variable

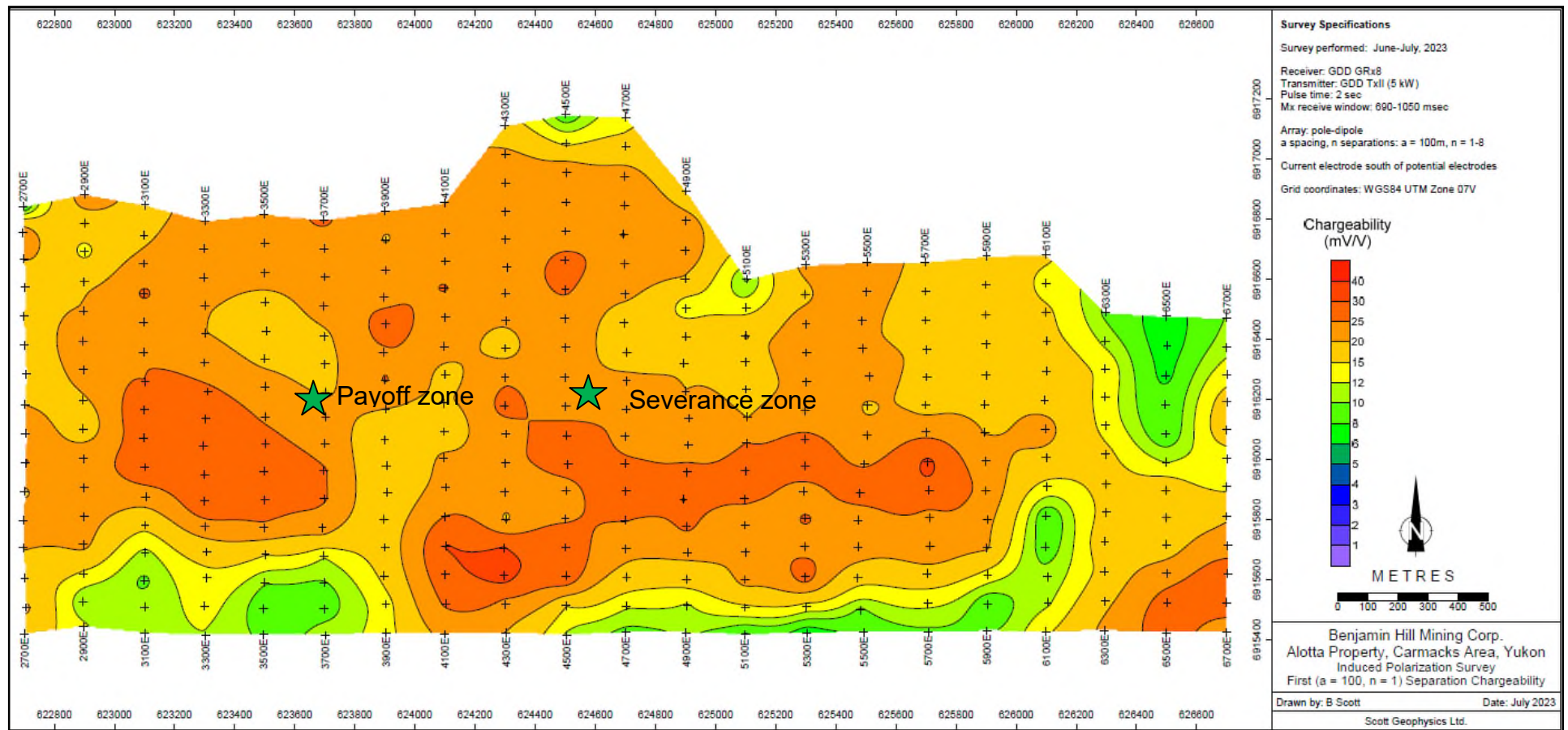
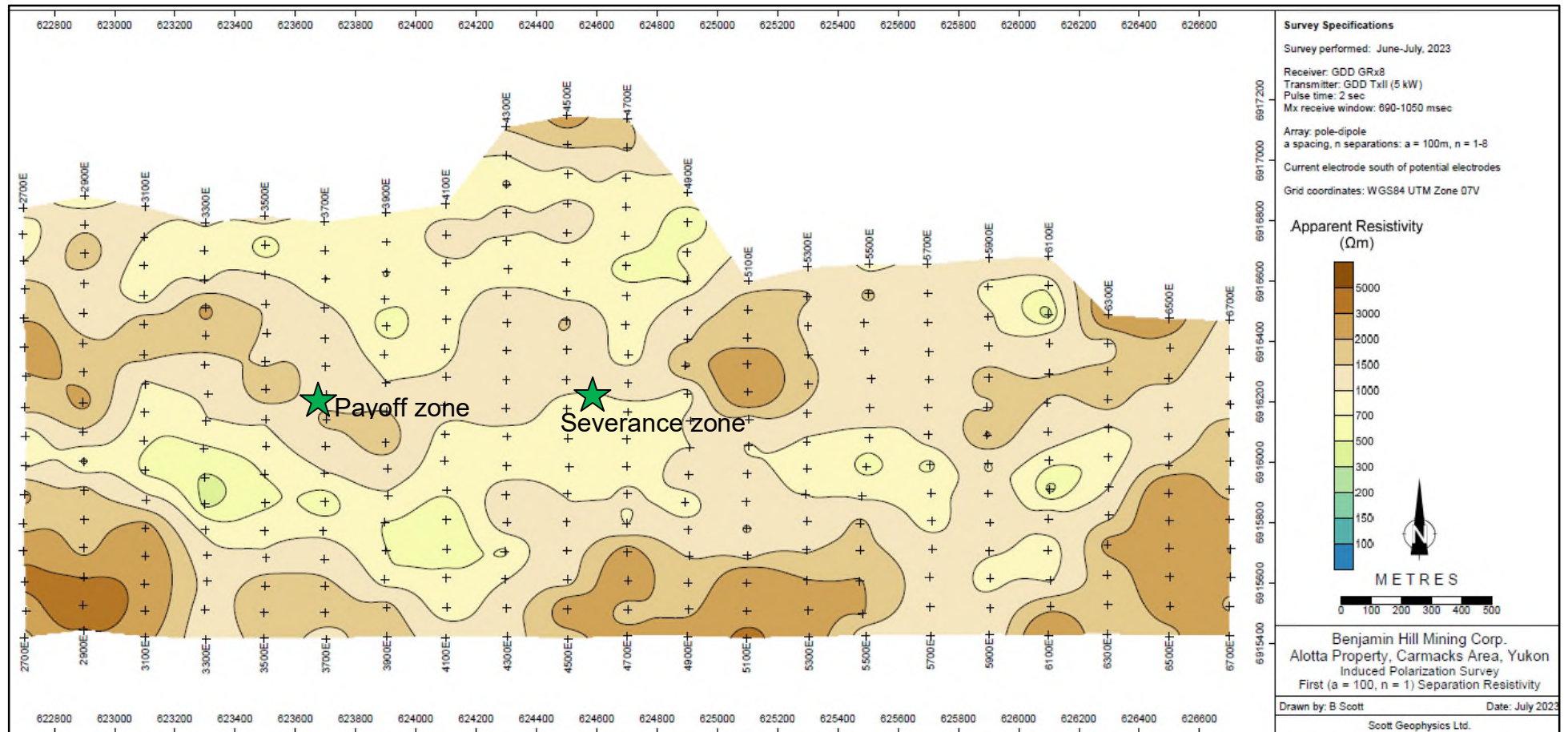
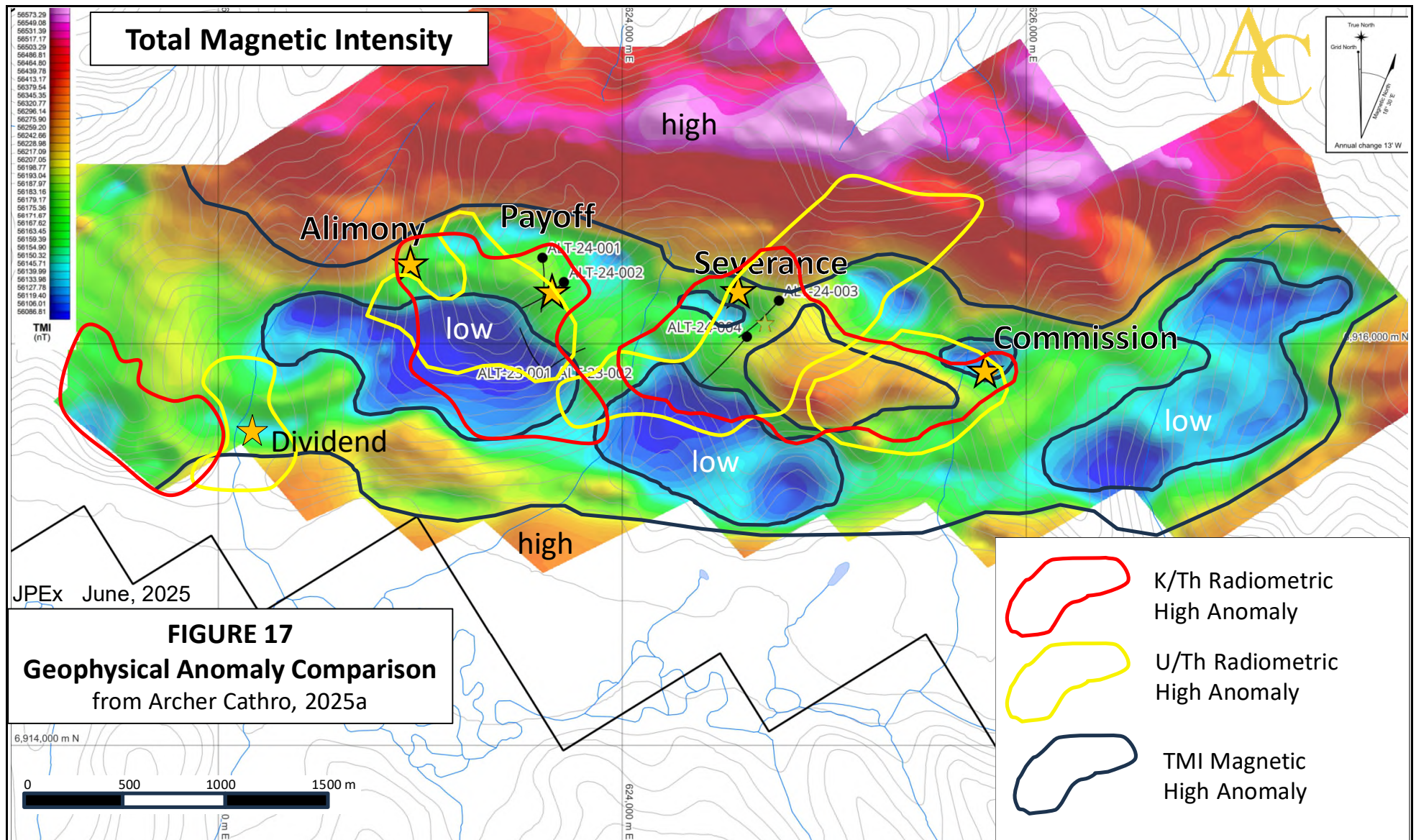


FIGURE 15: CHARGEABILITY PLAN (from Scott, 2023)





10.0 DRILLING (Figures 13 and 18 to 20, Tables 6 to 8 and Photo 10)

The only drilling completed on the Project has been by Forge, comprising 2,660m in six diamond drill holes in 2023 and 2024. A total of 1,748m in four holes were drilled on the Payoff zone and 912m in two holes on the Severance zone. No previous drilling has been documented on the Project.

Data concerning the drill programs are sourced from Hofmann et al. (2024). Drill hole specifications are summarized in Table 6 and locations are shown in Figures 13 and 17. Final drill collar locations were collected via a handheld Garmin GPS using waypoint averaging for a minimum of 60 seconds. The collar holes were staked with a post and fixed with an aluminum plate inscribed with the drill hole identification. In the drill tables “Elev” Refers to Elevation and “Az” to Azimuth.

Table 6: Diamond drill hole collar specifications

Hole ID	Target	NAD83 Zone 7		Elev. (m)	Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	No. of Samples	Recovery (%)	RQD (%)
		Easting	Northing							
ALT-23-001*	Payoff	623620	6915860	1006	315	-60	425	192	98	54
ALT-23-002*	Payoff	623620	6915860	1006	045	-65	420	184	98	43
ALT-24-001*	Payoff	623605	6916427	1179	175	-50	402	490	96	56
ALT-24-002*	Payoff	623711	6916306	1123	232	-60	501	371	97	71
ALT-24-003*	Severance	624776	6916214	1201	220	-50	405	285	96	65
ALT-24-004*	Severance	624617	6916035	1098	220	-50	507	326	98	65
TOTAL	6 holes						2,660	1,848	97	59

* examined by author in 2025

All diamond drilling was carried out by Full Force Drilling using a helicopter-portable Zinex A5 diamond drill with NQ drilling equipment. Oriented drilling equipment was utilized in 2024 to accurately capture vein and other structural data. Drill sites were cleared, and earthen drill pads were built by Archer Cathro crews in 2023 and in 2024 drill sites were cleared and timber drill platforms were constructed by Backcountry Yukon Resources Inc. of Whitehorse, Yukon. All drill core is stored at the camp at 624656mE, 6916703mN NAD83 zone 7.

Drill equipment, fuel, supplies, and personnel were staged from the Minto airstrip, accessed from km 430 on the North Klondike Highway, approximately 88 km east-northeast of the property in 2023 and from the Klaza deposit airstrip in 2024. Drill moves and support transportation were completed using a Bell 407 helicopter, owned and operated by Capital Helicopters. All equipment was left on site following the 2023 drill program to continue drilling in 2024, after which all equipment was demobilized from the Project.

All drill holes were set up and aligned with a Reflex Azimuth Pointing System (APS), with downhole surveys utilizing a Reflex EZ-TRAC multi-shot instrument. The azimuth of all holes deviated clockwise (due to clockwise rotation of the drill), ranging from deviations of 24 to 9° and averaging 17.5°, and dips shallowed, ranging from deviations of 19 to 0°, averaging 7°.

All core was sampled, with a total of 1,848 samples including 235 quality assurance and quality control ("QAQC") samples. Core recovery was excellent averaging 97% with lower recoveries generally restricted to the tops of the holes due to weathering. There is some discrepancy between the geotechnical data sheets and the sample data sheets with inconsistent recoveries. Despite the excellent recovery reported, core photographs show narrow sections of lower recovery in a few mineralized intervals which could result in the loss of soft sulphide mineralization and contribute to lower values. Overall, core recovery does not appear to impact results obtained due to insignificant loss of material through mineralized intervals.

The 2023 drill program, totaling 845m in two holes from the same pad, targeted the chargeability high/resistivity low anomaly from the 2023 IP geophysics with coincident copper and gold soil anomalies, approximately 400m south of the Payoff zone, which yielded 8.73 g/t Au in a hand pit. The 2024 drill program, totaling 1815m in four holes followed up broad intervals of porphyry-style and polymetallic vein mineralization intersected at the Payoff zone in 2023 with 903m in two additional holes, and targeted a chargeability high/resistivity low geophysical signature near the main Severance zone surface showing, which yielded 1.21 g/t Au and 0.35% Cu, with 912m of diamond drill in two holes.

10.1 Payoff zone (Figures 18 to 19, Table 7 and Photo 10)

The 2023 holes collared into medium to coarse grained granodiorite of the Whitehorse suite ("GRD") before intersecting multiple phases of quartz-feldspar porphyry ("QFP"). Strong brecciation comprising angular granodiorite fragments within a fine grained porphyritic matrix was intersected at the contact. The 2024 holes (*Photo 10 on p74*) collared directly into the porphyritic breccias intersected at the GRD/QFP contact in the 2023 holes, before intersecting the QFP. Two distinct QFP phases were encountered in all holes, a semi-crowded QFP ("QPP") and a sparsely crowded QFP ("QPY"). A third rare phase, a megacrystic quartz-feldspar porphyry with coarse K-feldspar grains ("MFP"), was also encountered in the 2024 holes. The QPP is the dominant porphyry unit intersected, while QPY was primarily encountered in the upper half of ALT-24-001. Although the QFP phases appear to be co-magmatic, brecciation at the contact between the QPP and QPY indicates the QPY is younger. The porphyry phases are cut by narrow (generally centimetre-scale) intermediate and mafic dykes.

All the QFP phases exhibit widespread sericite, disseminated pyrite and silicification ("QSP" alteration), lesser chlorite alteration and rare potassic (K-feldspar and biotite) alteration. The QSP alteration typically decreases with depth and is locally overprinted by patchy chlorite alteration, which preferentially alters mafic minerals and is often found in association with later-stage carbonate ($\pm$ chlorite) veins that overprint and crosscut quartz and quartz-pyrite veining.

Potassic alteration is locally observed through the QFP and is locally overprinted by silica flooding and related quartz-pyrite veins and also crosscut by later-stage carbonate veinlets (dominantly calcite, with lesser iron-carbonate), which suggests this alteration pre-dates the QSP and chlorite alteration stages. K-feldspar alteration occurs as tightly

constrained alteration halos surrounding K-feldspar veins and as scattered patches near quartz veins in the top of ALT-24-001. Fine grained, secondary shreddy biotite alteration is found as a breccia groundmass in areas of strong brecciation, particularly near the upper contact breccia between GRD and QPP.

Pale white clay alteration is common in areas affected by brittle faulting and is not widely distributed, being found within or immediately adjacent to the structures. The structures appear to be post-mineralization, indicating the alteration is not likely related to mineralization.

Mineralization, found primarily within QSP alteration zones, is dominantly characterized by fine grained to blebby disseminated pyrite, thin pyritic quartz veinlets and stringers, and disseminated to locally blebby pyrrhotite. Rare, isolated centimetre-scale quartz veins hosting massive arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena and sphalerite are present in the upper portions of the holes, but more abundant in the 2023 holes. Rare chalcopyrite and molybdenite mineralization is hosted within narrow quartz and quartz-pyrite veins and veinlets throughout the drill holes as sporadic interstitial clots and veinlets and stringers.

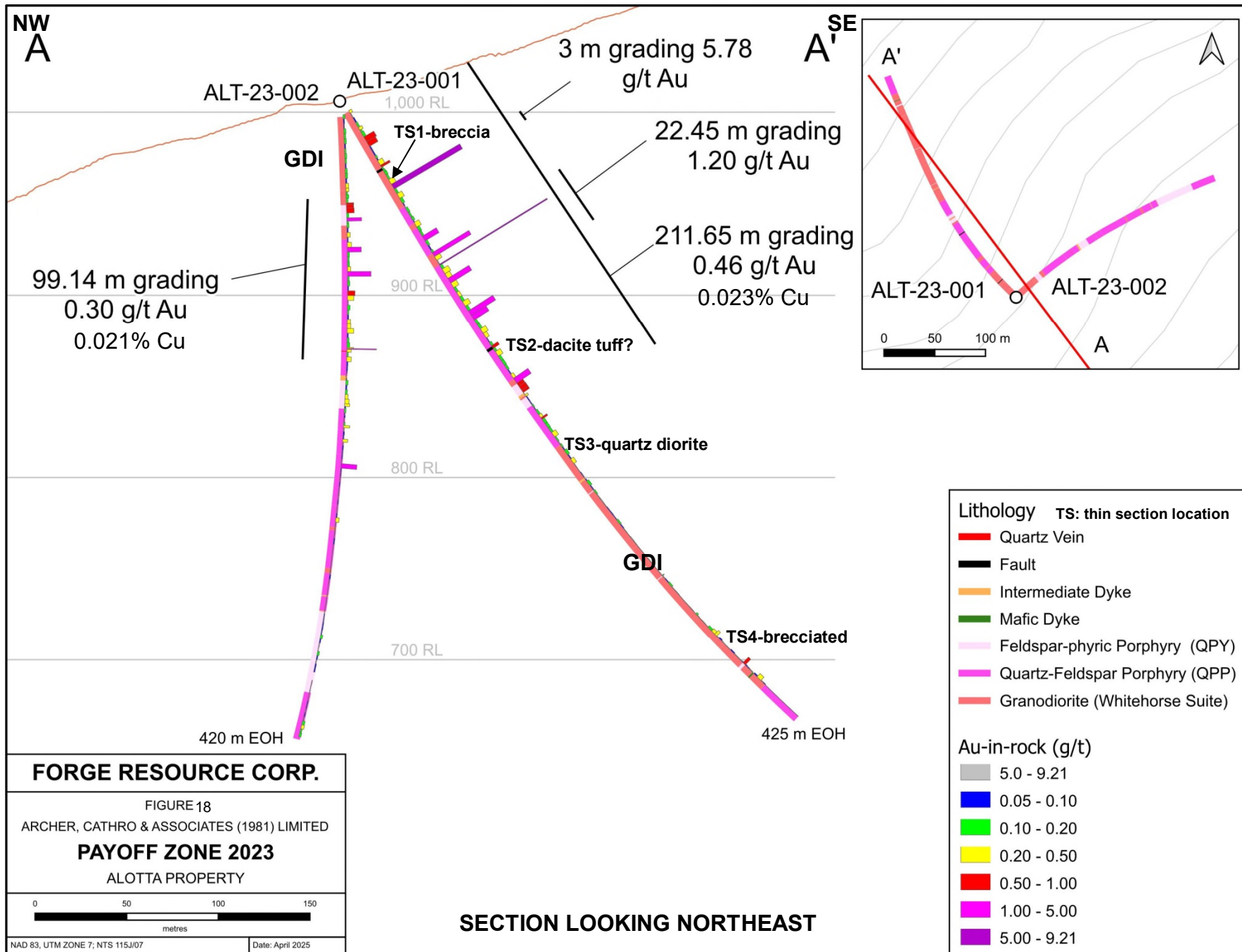
Elevated gold grades appear to be associated with abundant quartz-pyrite mineralization within altered QFP units, while higher gold grades occur in proximity to the GRD-QPP contact breccia and in areas of sulphide-rich polymetallic quartz veins. Lesser, localized, chalcopyrite and molybdenite are hosted within narrow quartz and quartz-pyrite veins and veinlets.

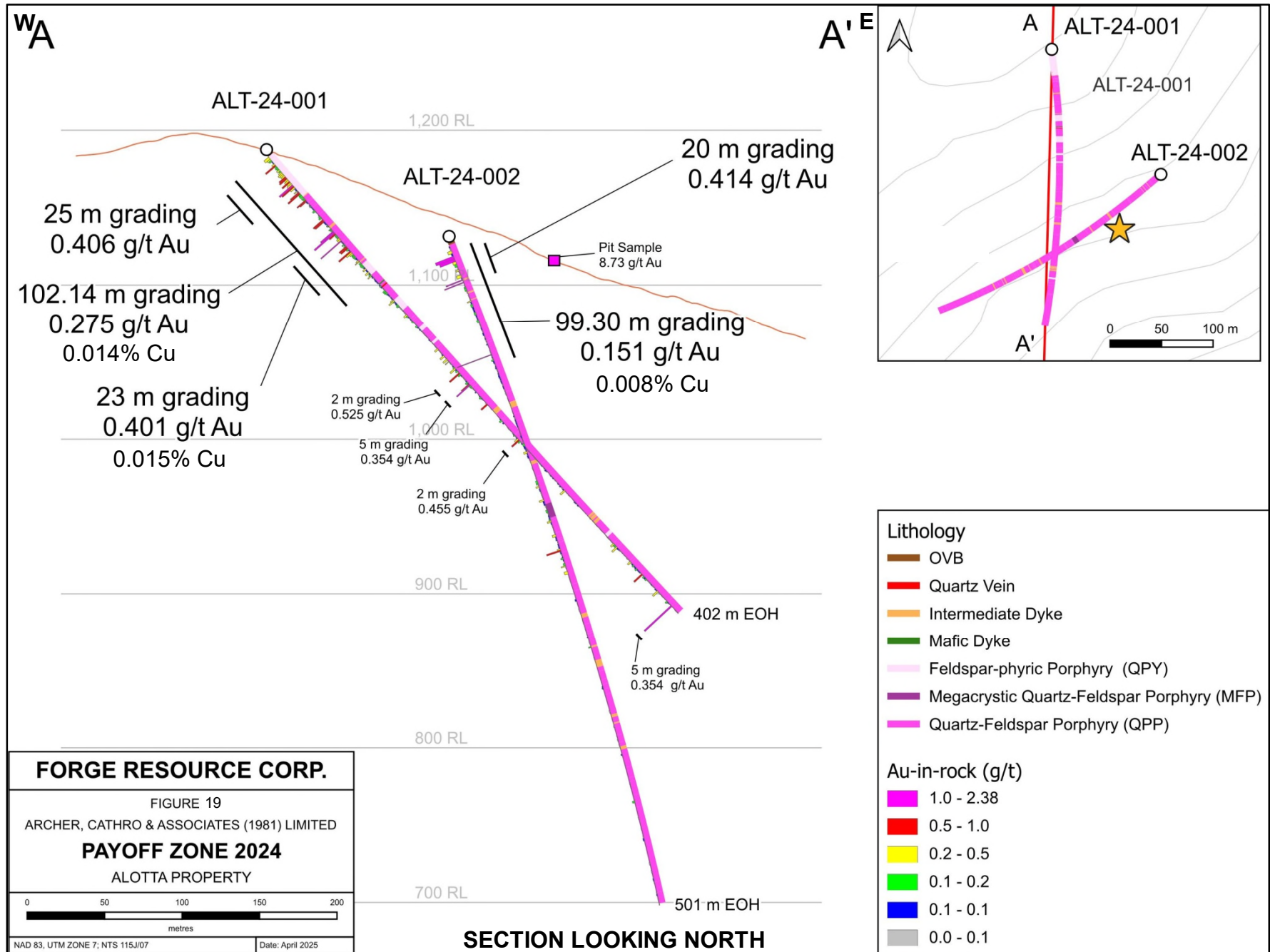
Significant intersections are tabulated below. Cross sections for the drill holes showing lithology, including thin section locations and lithology for ALT-23-001, and grades are illustrated on Figures 18 and 19.

Table 7: Significant drill results from Payoff zone

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Ag (g/t)
ALT-23-001	7.35	219.00	211.65	0.46	229	4.79	1.25
including	97.55	120.00	22.45	1.20	45	3.54	4.78
including	104.97	105.61	0.64	9.94	3290	5.87	45.1
ALT-23-002	62.86	162.00	99.14	0.30	211	2.50	1.14
ALT-24-001	4.36	106.5	102.14	0.275	142	10.01	0.717
including	11	36	25	0.406	93	6.65	0.532
including	68	91	23	0.401	149	13.24	0.592
	191	193	2	0.525	311	39.95	0.965
	199	204	5	0.354	28	35.32	0.256
	248	250	2	0.455	78	1.78	0.235
	391	396	5	0.536	130	32.40	0.234
ALT-24-002	5.7	105	99.3	0.151	85	12.19	0.450
including	5.7	39	33.3	0.290	94	6.86	0.497
including	13	33	20	0.414	82	6.94	0.414
including	87.1	87.6	0.5	2.380	225	2.25	21.40
	233	236	3	0.446	263	13.61	1.322

Downhole interval widths are reported since true widths are not definitively known.





10.2 Severance zone (Figure 20 and Table 8)

Both drill holes at the Severance zone collared into porphyritic breccias containing Whitehorse suite GRD fragments before intersecting substantial intervals of QFP. The upper portions of both drill holes are comprised of QPP, with alternating MFP which becomes increasingly dominant with depth. Porphyritic rocks of QPY were only rarely observed. The first drill hole at the Severance zone (ALT-24-003) intersected porphyritic rocks for the entirety of the hole, while ALT-24-004 cored through QPP and MFP for most of the hole but ended in GRD (*Figure 20*). Gradational contacts between QPP and MFP in these holes suggests a co-magmatic relationship between these two porphyritic phases. QFP rocks are locally cut by narrow intermediate and mafic dykes, which have not yet been fully characterized.

Alteration dominantly comprises widespread QSP-style alteration within the upper portions of QPP and MFP units, is closely associated with quartz-pyrite and local quartz-sulphide veining and is not present at depth. The QSP alteration is overprinted by chlorite and local carbonate alteration, which generally extends deeper than the QSP alteration. Much of the chlorite and carbonate alteration is associated with carbonate veins that crosscut quartz and quartz-pyrite veining.

Strong but isolated zones of K-feldspar and biotite alteration were intersected, characterized by strong K-feldspar flooding and centimetre-scale selvages around quartz veins within porphyritic rocks. Fine-grained, shreddy, biotite alteration is found as a breccia groundmass in areas of strong brecciation. Such breccias are crosscut by carbonate veins, but not yet fully understood.

Pale white clay alteration is common within and immediately surrounding brittle faults, as noted in the Payoff zone. The structures appear to be post-mineralization, indicating the alteration is not likely related to mineralization.

Mineralization at the Severance zone is similar to the Payoff zone, comprising fine grained to locally blebby disseminated pyrite, thin pyritic quartz veinlets and stringers, and lesser disseminated to locally blebby pyrrhotite. Overall, pyrrhotite is much less abundant than observed at the Payoff zone. Widespread pyrite mineralization is hosted in QFP rocks in the upper portions of both drill holes and decreases with depth.

Elevated gold grades are coincident with increased quartz-pyrite veining and associated QSP alteration. No high-grade polymetallic (pyrite-arsenopyrite-galena-sphalerite) veins were encountered. Elevated gold grades are also associated with copper and molybdenum mineralization which is widespread, occurring as chalcopyrite- and molybdenite-bearing quartz veins and quartz-pyrite veins, but is less elevated at depth despite its presence.

Significant intersections are tabulated below. Cross sections for the drill holes showing lithology and grades are illustrated on Figure 20.

Table 8: Significant drill results from Severance zone

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Ag (g/t)
ALT-24-003	168.82	260	91.18	0.167	227.89	16.61	0.479
<i>including</i>	168.82	170	1.18	0.540	215.00	10.70	0.480
<i>including</i>	180	182	2	0.660	220.00	10.30	0.590
<i>including</i>	188	190	2	0.470	178.40	15.58	0.682
<i>including</i>	206	206.9	0.9	0.490	179.50	15.95	0.780
<i>including</i>	248	251	3	0.500	251.13	13.85	0.432
	313	315	2	0.400	196.00	10.93	0.490
	392	394	2	0.420	285.00	50.00	0.270
ALT-24-004	26	176	150	0.215	281.92	25.02	0.544
<i>including</i>	54	63	9	0.431	227.29	22.40	0.362
<i>including</i>	98	108	10	0.380	343.40	32.30	1.128
<i>including</i>	100	108	8	0.435	360.25	31.85	1.257
<i>including</i>	160.25	164	3.75	0.443	254.07	28.97	0.392
<i>including</i>	172	176	4	0.420	204.25	26.55	0.355

Downhole interval widths are reported since true widths are not definitively known.

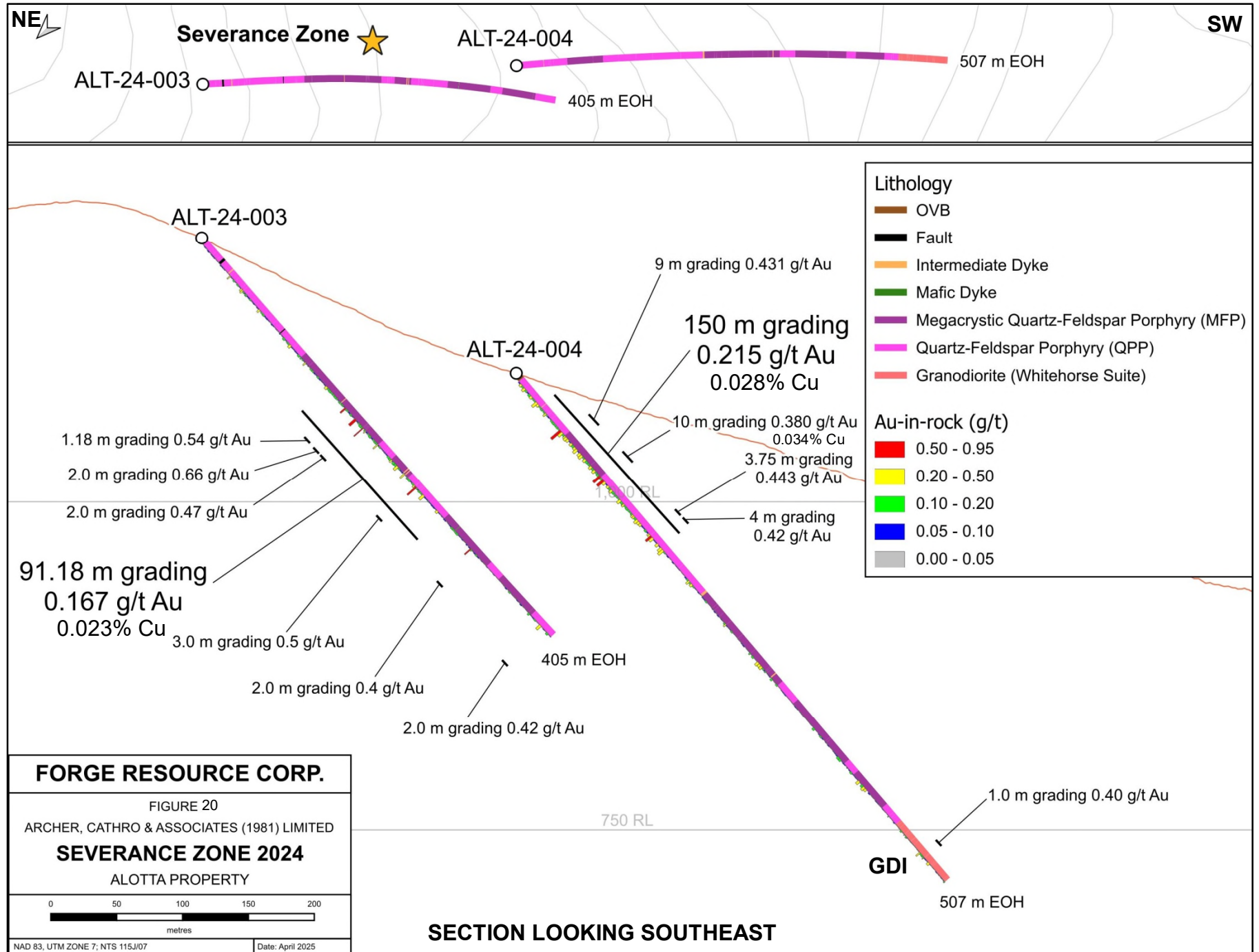
10.3 Structure

Oriented drill core data collected in 2024 shows three dominant vein orientations in both the Payoff and Severance zones, which are commonly seen across all drill holes within the respective zone and include most vein types. Orientations 1 to 3 are found in the Payoff zone, while 1 to 2 and 4 are found in the Severance zone.

- 1) northwest striking, northeast dipping,
- 2) southwest striking, northwest dipping,
- 3) northeast striking, southeast dipping, and
- 4) north striking, east dipping

Styles of veining consistent with traditional porphyry systems, such as quartz-pyrite veins and centre-line quartz-molybdenite-chalcopryrite B veins, consistently have northwest-striking, northeast-dipping orientations. Crosscutting vein relationships observed in drill core shows that quartz, quartz-sulphide and quartz-carbonate veins all follow the three dominant orientations in their respective zones and are often mutually crosscutting, indicating multiple fluid phases may be present.

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



11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

All samples collected from the Alotta Project from 2019 to 2024 were controlled by employees of Archer Cathro, which managed the exploration programs during this time. Sources for the sample information below are Hofmann et al. (2024), Thomson-Gladish (2023), Willms (2020 & 2021), Morton (2019), Sexton et al. (2013), Casselman and Hildes (2004) and Casselman (2002).

The **2023 and 2024 diamond drill core** was delivered to the core processing site at the Alotta camp on the Project, where core markers were verified, each box was measured and marked with the starting and ending depth of the contained core. Core was photographed, measured for magnetic susceptibility, recovery and rock-quality designation (RQD). It was then logged, involving descriptions of lithology, alteration, and mineralization on site by geologist Jack Morton in 2023, and by J. MacLean in 2024. Sample tags were inserted at the end of the sample and split from bottom to top to ensure no sample over-run. All holes were completely sampled.

A total of 1,848 samples including 235 QAQC samples were collected, the latter consisting of a total of 95 standards, 47 blanks and 47 field duplicates inserted into the sample stream by the company and 46 duplicates, which were requested to be prepared by the laboratory from select coarse rejects. Field duplicates were prepared by splitting the core sample in half, leaving half in the box and splitting the remaining half, producing $\frac{1}{4}$ sample for assay (parent sample) and $\frac{1}{4}$ sample for a duplicate. It is necessary in this method to average both samples to obtain the actual assay value, which was done.

The blank utilized was CDN-BL-10 (<0.01 g/t Au and <0.5 g/t Ag), consisting of blank granitic material. Standards used were CDN-CM-47 (1.13 ± 0.11 g/t Au, $0.724 \pm 0.017\%$ Cu and $0.028 \pm 0.002\%$ Mo) and CDN-CGS-30 (0.338 ± 0.048 g/t Au and $0.154 \pm 0.007\%$ Cu), with CDN-CM-51 (0.455 ± 0.052 g/t Au, $0.258 \pm 0.009\%$ Cu, and $0.028 \pm 0.002\%$ Mo), replacing CDN-CGS-30 in 2024 due to the gold value only being provisional and minor deviations in molybdenum and copper values. Overall, all QAQC samples returned results within acceptable limits and indicating that results are adequately reliable for this report.

Core sample intervals ranged from 0.40 to 3.25m but were primarily 1 to 2m. Samples were laid out at 3m intervals in 2023, used a maximum sampling interval of 1m in ALT-24-001, and a maximum sampling interval of 2m in the remaining 2024 drill holes. All intervals were selectively reduced in areas of increasing visual mineralization, alteration or structure to a minimum sample interval of 40 cm. Intervals collected for analysis were split in half using a mechanical, spring-loaded, core splitter in 2023 and cut in half using a core saw in 2024. One half of the sample was bagged and sent for analysis while the other half was returned to the core boxes. Drill core samples were processed in batches of up to 40 samples with each batch including two standards, one blank, one coarse reject duplicate ("CRD") and one field duplicate. Sample bags were zip-tied and placed in rice bags, security tagged, sent to the Minto airstrip in 2023 and Rockhaven's camp in 2024 and transported by Archer Cathro personnel by road to Whitehorse.

All drill core samples were delivered by Archer Cathro personnel to ALS Minerals' ("ALS") preparation laboratory in Whitehorse, Yukon where they were prepared and internally sent to their North Vancouver, British Columbia facility for analysis. Preparation involved drying, fine crushing to better than 70% passing 2 mm and then a 250g split was pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns. In 2023, the fine fraction was analyzed for 51 elements using an aqua regia digestion followed by inductively coupled plasma ("ICP") combined with mass spectroscopy ("MS") or atomic emission spectroscopy ("AES") finish (ME-MS41). An additional 30g charge was further analyzed for gold by fire assay followed by ICP - AES finish (Au-ICP21). The laboratory pulps of the 2023 core were re-analyzed following the 2023 field program and the 2024 core was analyzed for 48 elements, both using a four-acid digestion method followed by ICP-MS (ME-MS61). An additional 50g charge was further re-analyzed for gold by fire assay followed by atomic absorption spectroscopy ("AAS") finish (Au-AA24) in the 2023 re-analysis and by the same method in 2024 except using ore grade analysis which has a higher detection limit (Au-AA26). There was not a significant difference between the different analysis methods used.

The **whole rock analysis** of select pulps of the **2023-24 core** was performed at ALS in North Vancouver, British Columbia. A split was collected from each sample pulp and analyzed using lithium borate flux followed by acid dissolution of the fused bead followed by ICP-AES for major oxides (ME-ICP06) and ICP-MS for trace elements (ME-MS81).

All **rock samples from 2019 to 2023** were delivered by Archer Cathro personnel to ALS' preparation laboratory in Whitehorse, Yukon where they were prepared and internally sent to their North Vancouver, British Columbia facility for analysis. Preparation involved drying, fine crushing to better than 90% passing 2 mm and then a 1 kg split was pulverized to better than 95% passing 106 microns. The fine fraction was analyzed for 51 elements using an aqua regia digestion followed by ICP-MS or AES (ME-MS41). An additional 30g charge was further analyzed for gold by fire assay and an ICP-AES finish (Au-ICP21).

All **soil samples from 2019 to 2023** were delivered by Archer Cathro personnel to ALS' preparation laboratory in Whitehorse, Yukon where they were prepared by drying and screening to -180 microns. The fine fractions were internally shipped to ALS Minerals in North Vancouver where they were analyzed for 51 elements using an aqua regia digestion followed by ICP-AES/MS (ME-ICP41) on a 0.5g aliquot. An additional 30g charge was further analyzed for gold by fire assay with an ICP-AES finish (Au-ICP21).

The **2011 and 2012 samples** were sent by Bushmaster Exploration Services (2007) Ltd. on behalf of NFR to ALS, Whitehorse where the soils were prepared by drying and screening to -180 microns and the rocks by fine crushing to better than 70% passing 2 mm and then a 250g split was pulverized to better than 95% passing 106 microns. The fine fractions were internally shipped to ALS in North Vancouver where the soils were analyzed for 51 elements by aqua regia digestion followed by ICP-MS (ME-ICP41) on a 0.5g aliquot with trace level gold on a 25g aliquot (Au-TL43). The rocks were analyzed for 35 elements by aqua regia digestion followed by ICP-MS (ME-ICP41) on a 0.5g

aliquot with an additional 30g charge further analyzed for gold by fire assay with AAS finish (Au-ICP23).

The **2004 samples** were sent by Aurora to Acme Analytical Laboratories (“Acme”, now Bureau Veritas) in Vancouver for processing. The soil samples were oven dried and sieved to -80 mesh. A 15g aliquot of the fines was then analyzed for 36 elements, including gold by aqua-regia digestion and ICP-MS finish (1DX). The rock sample was prepared by drying the sample then crushing to -10 mesh. A 250g split was taken from the fine material and pulverized to -150 mesh. A 0.5g sample of the fines was digested in aqua-regia and analyzed for 36 elements by ICP-ES and gold was also analyzed by fire assay with an ICP-MS finish on a 15g aliquot.

The **2002 samples** and possibly the **2003 samples** (no record but work was performed for the same company) were delivered by Aurora to Northern Analytical Laboratories Ltd., Whitehorse, Yukon for analysis. At the laboratory, the soil samples were oven dried and sieved to -80 mesh. The fines were then analyzed for gold by fire assay with an AAS finish on a 15g aliquot and for 30 elements by aqua-regia digestion and ICP-AAS. Rock samples were crushed to -10 mesh and 200g pulverized to -100 mesh and analyzed the same as soils.

Quality control procedures were implemented at the laboratories, involving the regular insertion of blanks and standards and check repeat analyses and resplits (re-analyses on the original sample prior to splitting). All standards and check analyses returned results within acceptable limits. There is no evidence of any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. All sample preparation was conducted by the laboratories. The laboratories are entirely independent from the issuer. ALS in Whitehorse and North Vancouver, and Acme and Northern Analytical Laboratories, were ISO 9001 accredited for the procedures performed. ALS’ North Vancouver facility is accredited to ISO17025 by Standards Council of Canada for the analysis procedures performed. In the author’s opinion the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures were adequate.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION (Table 9 and Photos 2 to 9)

The geochemical data was verified by sourcing analytical certificates and digital data. Analytical data QAQC was indicated by the favourable reproducibility obtained in company inserted standards, blanks and duplicates and laboratory prepared CRDs. QAQC procedures are documented and discussed in section 11.0, “Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security”. There does not appear to have been any tampering with, or contamination of, the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. In the author’s opinion, the data provided in this technical report is adequately reliable for its purposes.

A site visit, which postdates all exploration on the Project prior to the effective date, was completed by the author on June 9 and 10, 2025 at which time all drill sites were GPS’ed, as shown in Table 6 under section 10.0, “Drilling” (*Photos 2 to 4*).



Photo 2: ALT-23-01 & -02 DDH site



Photo 3: ALT-24-01 DDH site



Photo 4: ALT-24-03 site

In addition, core sampling procedures were reviewed, select sections of core were examined, sample tags verified (at end of interval) and five core intervals were collected for verification purposes. The author also examined the Severance showing area and collected an additional 3 samples from old soil pits. Sample descriptions with select results are shown in Table 9 on the following page.

Samples were personally delivered to ALS in Whitehorse, Yukon where they were prepared and internally sent to their North Vancouver, British Columbia facility for analysis. Preparation involved drying, fine crushing to better than 70% passing 2 mm and then a 1,000g split was pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Analysis was by four-acid digestion followed by ICP-MS (ME-MS61) for 48 elements and an additional 50g charge was further re-analyzed for gold by fire assay followed by atomic absorption spectroscopy ("AAS") finish using ore grade analysis which has a higher detection limit (Au-AA26).

The results obtained for the verification samples of drill core as shown in Table 9, show favourable reproducibility, especially considering that the samples are field duplicates and; are quartered core so half the size/weight of the original samples. Half the core samples returned slightly higher gold values and the other half, lower gold values. The most significant difference was in ALT-24-001 with the 114-117m interval (*Photo 5*), returning 0.42 g/t Au compared to the original 1.8 g/t Au. Overall, other values were quite similar. There may be a minor nugget effect with respect to gold, which could be checked by photon assaying or metallic screen analysis for gold on select intervals.



Photo 5: ALT-23-001, 114-117m (C295723)

Table 9: Author's 2025 verification samples

SAMPLE NUMBER	Zone	DDH No.	INTERVAL (m)			CORE SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	Au	Cu	Mo	Ag	As	Bi
			From	To	Length		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
C295723	Payoff	ALT-23-001	114.00	117.00	3.00	Medium, brown-grey crowded QPP with fuzzy quartz phenos in an aphanitic groundmass; weak to moderate brown biotite alteration? after mafic minerals, disseminated 0.3% pyrrhotite and 0.1% pyrite throughout and 3-6% vein density (overall 5%). (<i>Photo 5, p58</i>)	0.42	160	4.15	0.21	23.6	1.64
E813201		ALT-23-001	114.00	117.00	3.00		1.80	148	4.34	0.31	47.7	4.14
C295724	Payoff	ALT-23-002	153.00	153.66	0.66	Medium grey crowded QPP with sparse, fuzzy qtz phenos; in few, narrow areas, feldspar grains altered to sericite-clay(?), and in other areas with greater carbonate veinlet density, wallrock is moderately carbonate altered; increase in carb-cp +/-pyrrhotite veinlet density, chlorite alteration	0.80	1045	2.22	5.39	125	8.22
E813442		ALT-23-002	153.00	153.66	0.66		0.49	1260	1.81	5.46	33.8	5.06
C295725	Payoff	ALT-23-002	153.66	154.24	0.58	crowded QPP as above with 6 cm banded carbonate-quartz-chlorite-pyrrhotite-chalcopryrite vein at 30-33 TCA. (<i>Photo 6, p59</i>)	2.52	1820	0.7	17.9	394	28.4
E813443		ALT-23-002	153.66	154.24	0.58		2.15	1965	0.48	16.0	344	23.8
C295726	Payoff	ALT-24-001	395.00	396.00	1.00	Med grey-green, very mottled QPP with weak patchy brown biotite alteration overprinted by patchy moderate chlorite and weak silicification; alteration generally texturally destructive; common irregular and discontinuous carbonate veining; <1% 5mm quartz-pyrite veins.	2.76	126	30.9	0.43	11.4	1.04
H680983		ALT-24-001	395.00	396.00	1.00		2.38	121	58.5	0.43	4.0	2.47
C295727	Severance	ALT-24-003	180.00	182.00	2.00	Semi-crowded quartz-plag MFP porphyry with intense, texturally destructive alteration, limited original textures and grain boundaries, mostly remnant rounded qtz and plag fragments (initially appears sparse), plag 5-20 mm frags; intense patchy silicification. (<i>Photo 7, p60</i>)	0.11	217	11	0.62	118	0.63
H681496		ALT-24-003	180.00	182.00	2.00		0.66	220	10.3	0.59	356	0.59
C295728	Severance	ALT-24-004	104.00	106.00	2.00	Med grey-green semi-crowded QPP with texturally destructive alteration; mod pervasive brown biotite(?) altn overprinted by strong chl-ser, further overprinted by mod pervasive silicification; 3-5% veining, common irregular carb veins and lesser >5mm quartz +/-pyrite veins. (<i>Photo 8, p60</i>)	0.41	276	36.2	1.05	52.4	4.46
H681707		ALT-24-004	104.00	106.00	2.00		0.63	346	72.7	1.30	64.5	5.54
SAMPLE #	Zone	Year	Easting	Northing	Type	ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTION						
C295729	Severance	2025	624698	6916109	grab from old pit	strong limonite, weak Mn stained oxidized QFP with limonite and lesser hematite fracture fillings, open vugs, weakly brecciated, minor few mm quartz-pyrite veinlets from 60 cm pit dug at old soil? hole with double strands of well faded orange flagging, originally thought to be Severance showing	0.16	97.7	6.16	0.12	9.9	1.27
YY13937		2019	624667	6916100	closest soil	small pit at L4700E/6100N; probably from follow up of Severance showing, but verification indicates a NAD error and Severance showing is at 624597E, 6916271, NAD83 zone 7	0.04	88.2	4.41	1.04	55.9	0.54
C295730	Severance	2025	624693	6916088	grab from old pit	composite grab of strong limonite stained, oxidized QFP, few mm quartz-pyrite stringers, limonite and hematite fracture fillings from 55 cm pit dug at old pit	0.25	141	19	0.31	173	0.98
R609017		2019	624696	6916088	grab from old pit	composite grab of oxidized QFP pieces in 30 cm deep pit at possible soil location	0.27	111	16.7	0.24	62.7	0.85
C295731	Severance	2025	624683	6916085	grab from old pit	composite grab of variably limonite stained, oxidized QFP, few mm fine, vague quartz stringers almost stockwork; limonite specs after pyrite and limonite, hematite fracture fillings, weakly brecciated from 40 cm pit dug at old pit	0.09	172	21.3	0.25	105	0.87
R609021		2019	624685	6916084	grab from pit	composite sample of 3 pieces of biotite altered QFP from a 20 cm deep pit (<i>Photo 1, p18</i>)	0.24	170	13.9	0.15	120	0.81

Author's samples in bold; UTM's in NAD83 zone 7**Photo 6: ALT-24-001, 395-396m (C295726)**



Photo 7: ALT-24-003, 180-182m (C295727)



Photo 8: ALT-24-004, 104-106m (C295728)

The area of the documented Severance showing was investigated and 3 grab samples collected, one from the documented Severance showing location and two samples from pits which had yielded anomalous gold, copper, molybdenum in rock values. The showing had yielded 1.21 g/t Au, 3491 ppm Cu (SEV02-14) from silica-flooded intrusive float with quartz veins and disseminated pyrite. A small pit was found at the documented location marked with double strands of well faded orange flagging. Later investigation by the author in recording and comparing the data resulted in the discovery of a NAD error in the 2002 rock database indicating that the NAD27 rock data had not been converted to NAD83, resulting in the location of the showing plotting 200m to the northwest with no subsequent follow up. However, follow up of the erroneous location did obtain anomalous gold, copper, molybdenum in rock values from the area. Composite grab sampling from digging out the original pits (*Photo 9 and Photo 1 on p18*) generally produced similar values to the original samples as shown in Table 9, especially considering float was sampled, which did not necessarily represent the original sample composition.



Photo 9: Sample C295730

There does not appear to have been any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. In the author's opinion, the data provided in this technical report is adequately reliable for its purposes.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Mineral processing and metallurgical testing has not been completed on the Project.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There has not been sufficient work on the Alotta Project to undertake a resource calculation.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no properties adjacent to the Alotta Project.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

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

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS (FIGURE 21)

The Alotta Project constitutes a property of merit based on:

- favourable geological setting within the Dawson Range copper-gold belt,
- close proximity, and similarities, to Casino Mining Corporation's Casino porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposit,
- apparent association of mineralization with quartz feldspar porphyry, which displays compositional similarities to the regional early Late Cretaceous Casino suite, which hosts the Casino deposit and other significant gold and copper mineralization within the Dawson Range,
- presence of a strong, 4.5 by 2 km gold-copper-arsenic, $\pm$ molybdenum soil geochemical anomaly, despite extensive permafrost, with a classic lead-zinc soil geochemical halo and zinc depletion in areas of high molybdenum (typical in porphyry type deposits),
- magnetic low anomaly coincident with the main, central 4 by 1 km gold-copper $\pm$ molybdenum indicative of magnetite destructive alteration typical within porphyry copper systems,
- presence of central K and K/eTh high anomalies within the main soil anomaly suggestive of potassic alteration, typical in the core of porphyry copper systems,

- intersection of classic porphyry copper style mineralization and alteration, including: quartz-sulphide D veins and centerline chalcopyrite/molybdenite B veins, and; phyllic (quartz-sericite-pyrite), potassic (K-feldspar and biotite) and chlorite alteration,
- intersection of broad zones of highly elevated gold values and anomalous copper in drill holes (e.g. 0.46 g/t Au, 0.023% Cu over 211.6m) with local higher grade intervals (e.g. 1.2 g/t Au over 22.5m and 9.94 g/t Au with 0.33% Cu over 0.64m) and
- presence of significant untested gold, copper, arsenic, $\pm$ molybdenum soil and magnetic and radiometric geophysical anomalies.

Regionally the Project lies within an under-explored portion of the 350 km long Dawson Range copper - gold belt, which extends northwesterly from the Aishihik Lake area of southwestern Yukon into east-central Alaska. The belt hosts several deposits and mineralized showings of several deposit models including calc-alkalic copper-gold $\pm$ molybdenum porphyry, intrusion related gold, associated adjacent epithermal vein and breccia systems, orogenic gold veins and peripheral polymetallic veins. Significant deposits include Casino Mining Corporation's Casino porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposit, 45 km north-northwest of the Project, the Klaza epithermal gold deposit of Rockhaven Resources Ltd. ("Rockhaven"), and the Coffee orogenic gold deposit of Newmont Corporation. Mineralization is commonly associated with Late Cretaceous intrusions (primarily small plugs and breccia bodies of the early Late Cretaceous Casino suite), primarily hosted by the intrusions and/or the older metamorphosed basement complex of the Yukon-Tanana terrane, and the mid-Cretaceous Whitehorse plutonic suite.

An undated quartz-feldspar porphyry ("QFP") multi-phase intrusion has been delineated on the Project which spans an approximate 1-1.5 by 6.0 km area through the southern Project area, as indicated by rare outcrop exposures, talus boulders, hand pits and drill core (<1% outcrop through this unit) and intrudes the mid-Cretaceous Whitehorse plutonic suite of the Dawson Range batholith. It is probable that several smaller bodies of the QFP are represented over the full mapped extent of the unit (*Figure 12*). The QFP has been interpreted to belong to the early Late Cretaceous Casino suite, the most prospective plutonic suite for mineralization within the Dawson Range, based on its geochemical signature and lithological characteristics. The QFP can be differentiated on the Project as U/Th and K/Th radiometric high signatures compared to radiometric lows and a magnetic high signature for the Whitehorse suite.

Despite the thick vegetation and lack of outcrop on the Project, prospecting has identified porphyry-style gold, copper, and molybdenum mineralization and alteration. The absence of glaciation in the Dawson Range has resulted in prolonged surficial weathering at Alotta. Most surface rocks are strongly oxidized and are likely leached of mobile elements, such as copper, relative to underlying, hypogene mineralization.

A 4.5 by 2 km gold-copper-arsenic, $\pm$ molybdenum soil anomaly was delineated over most of the exposure of the QFP intrusion, surrounded by a zinc-lead soil halo, despite approximately 70% permafrost coverage over the current Project area and about 20%

within the main grid area, limiting soil coverage and rock sampling. The zinc depletion in areas of high molybdenum is further indication of a porphyry copper signature. It was found that elevated gold, copper and molybdenum soil anomalies correspond to areas of strong U/Th radiometric responses and along the margins of magnetic low features, near the boundary between low and low to moderate magnetic response.

An elliptical magnetic low feature was found to coincide with the 4 by 1 km core of the gold-copper, $\pm$ molybdenum soil anomaly and several radiometric highs. This signature is typical in porphyry deposits with the central magnetic low indicating magnetic destructive alteration, with the radiometric highs suggestive of potassic alteration, classical features commonly associated with large porphyry deposits.

Despite less than 2% outcrop on the Project, two mineralized zones were discovered: the Payoff zone, which returned 8.73 g/t Au and 126 ppm Cu from oxidized and limonitic monzonite subcrop collected from a hand pit at an anomalous soil location and; the Severance zone with molybdenite in occasional quartz veins and disseminated chalcopyrite in silicified, pyritic intrusive rocks returning 1.21 g/t Au and 0.35% Cu. Two significant strong U/Th radiometric responses are evident at the Payoff and Severance zones. Two additional prominent U/Th radiometric responses are evident with one over the Commission target and another within an unsampled area, 1500m southwest of the Payoff zone (Dividend target).

Inaugural diamond drilling in 2023 intersected broad zones of highly elevated gold values and anomalous copper including 0.46 g/t Au, 0.023% Cu over 211.6m from 7.4m in ALT-23-001 and 0.30 g/t Au, 0.021% Cu over 99.1m from 62.9m in ALT-23-002 from porphyry-related mineralization hosted in QFP in the southern Payoff zone. Local higher grade intervals were intersected in ALT-23-001 including 1.2 g/t Au over 22.5m and 9.94 g/t Au with 0.33% Cu over 0.64m.

Follow-up drilling in 2024 successfully intersected widespread elevated gold and anomalous copper bearing mineralization, alteration and veining hosted in QFP rocks at the Payoff zone (0.275 g/t Au, 0.014% Cu over 102.1m in ALT-24-001) and the previously undrilled Severance zone (0.215 g/t Au, 0.028% Cu over 150m in ALT-24-004 and 0.167 g/t Au, 0.023% Cu over 91.2m in ALT-24-003), confirming the presence of a large-scale mineralized system on the Project.

All the QFP phases exhibit widespread sericite, disseminated pyrite and silicification ("QSP" alteration), lesser chlorite alteration and rare early potassic (K-feldspar and biotite) alteration. The QSP alteration typically decreases with depth and is locally overprinted by patchy chlorite alteration. K-feldspar alteration occurs as alteration halos surrounding K-feldspar veins and as scattered patches near quartz veins in the top of ALT-24-001. Fine grained, secondary shreddy, biotite alteration is found as breccia groundmass in areas of strong brecciation, particularly near the upper contact breccia between granodiorite and QFP.

The elevated gold grades appear to be associated with abundant quartz-pyrite mineralization within QSP altered QFP phases, while higher gold grades occur in

proximity to the granodiorite - QFP contact breccia and in areas of sulphide-rich polymetallic quartz veins. Lesser, localized, chalcopyrite and molybdenite is hosted within narrow quartz and quartz-pyrite veins and veinlets. The elevated gold grades correspond to areas of low chargeability (>26.0 mV/V) and low to moderate resistivity (300-1200 Ω m) and are coincident with high fracture and vein densities.

The overprinting alteration and abundant pyrrhotite (does not appear to be associated with gold), particularly at the Payoff zone, undoubtedly influences chargeability and resistivity signatures and their validity as targets. Pyrrhotite also contributes to local atypical magnetic responses than found in the classic porphyry model. Drilling to date has only tested areas of moderate magnetic signatures.

The extensive QSP alteration, high-grade polymetallic veins, which start at surface in the Payoff zone, and abundance of pyrite (pyrite halo mineralization) may represent a moderately distal part of a large porphyry system. There is an increase in elevated copper, molybdenum and potassium values in drill results at the Severance zone, and increased intensity of K-feldspar alteration in drill core, suggestive of a more proximal environment. There also appears to be sericite-clay-chlorite ("SCC") alteration within the Severance zone, with the clay alteration of the feldspars less distinct due to overprinting by silicification. This suggests a more proximal environment to mineralization.

The molybdenum in soil values, and to a lesser extent the gold, follow the northern margin of the magnetic low anomalies across the Alimony, Payoff, Severance and Dividend with copper associated with the latter three. Consequently, the Commission target constitutes a high priority for exploration to groundtruth drill targets.

Similarities to the Casino deposit include:

- location within the Dawson Range copper-gold belt,
- association of mineralization with quartz feldspar porphyry interpreted from geochemistry and lithological characteristics as probable Casino plutonic suite
- association of mineralization with proximity to a breccia at the contact between the quartz-feldspar porphyry with the Whitehorse plutonic suite and
- similar size central copper in soil anomaly

Characteristics of the Casino deposit are not necessarily indicative of those on the Alotta Project which is the subject of this report. The author has shown the data from the Casino deposit for comparison only in Figure 21 and it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Alotta Project which is the subject of this report, and does not suggest that similar results will be obtained on the Alotta Project.

The Alotta Project is considered a high risk. The above interpretations and the following recommendations for work are based on the results of geochemical and geophysical surveys, which are subject to a wide range of interpretation, with localized and limited drilling. There are no specific risks that the author foresees that would impact continued exploration and development of the property. Although the author believes that the surveys on the properties are scientifically valid, evaluating the geological controls on mineralization is hampered by a severe lack of bedrock across the Project and poor soil development in crucial areas.

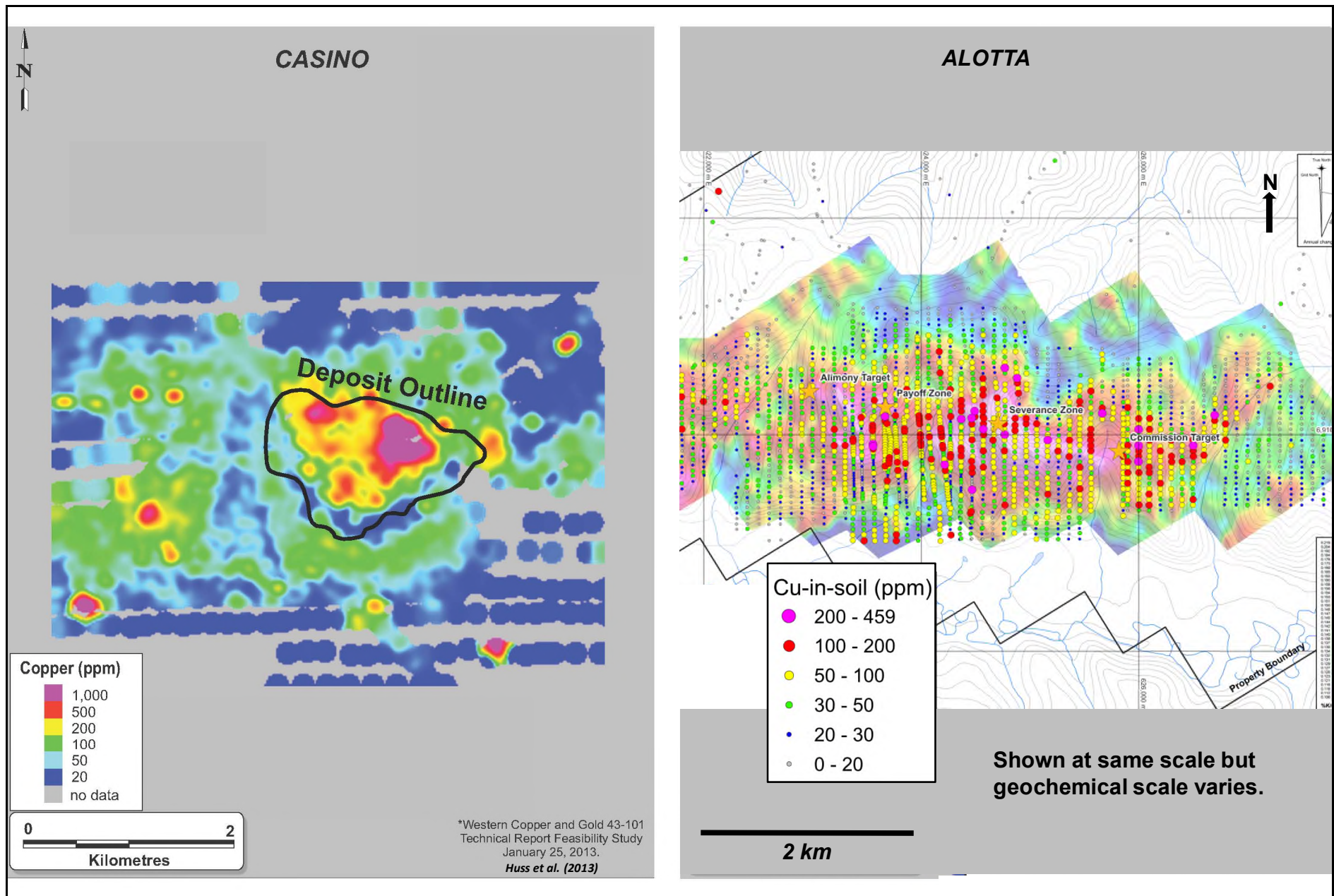
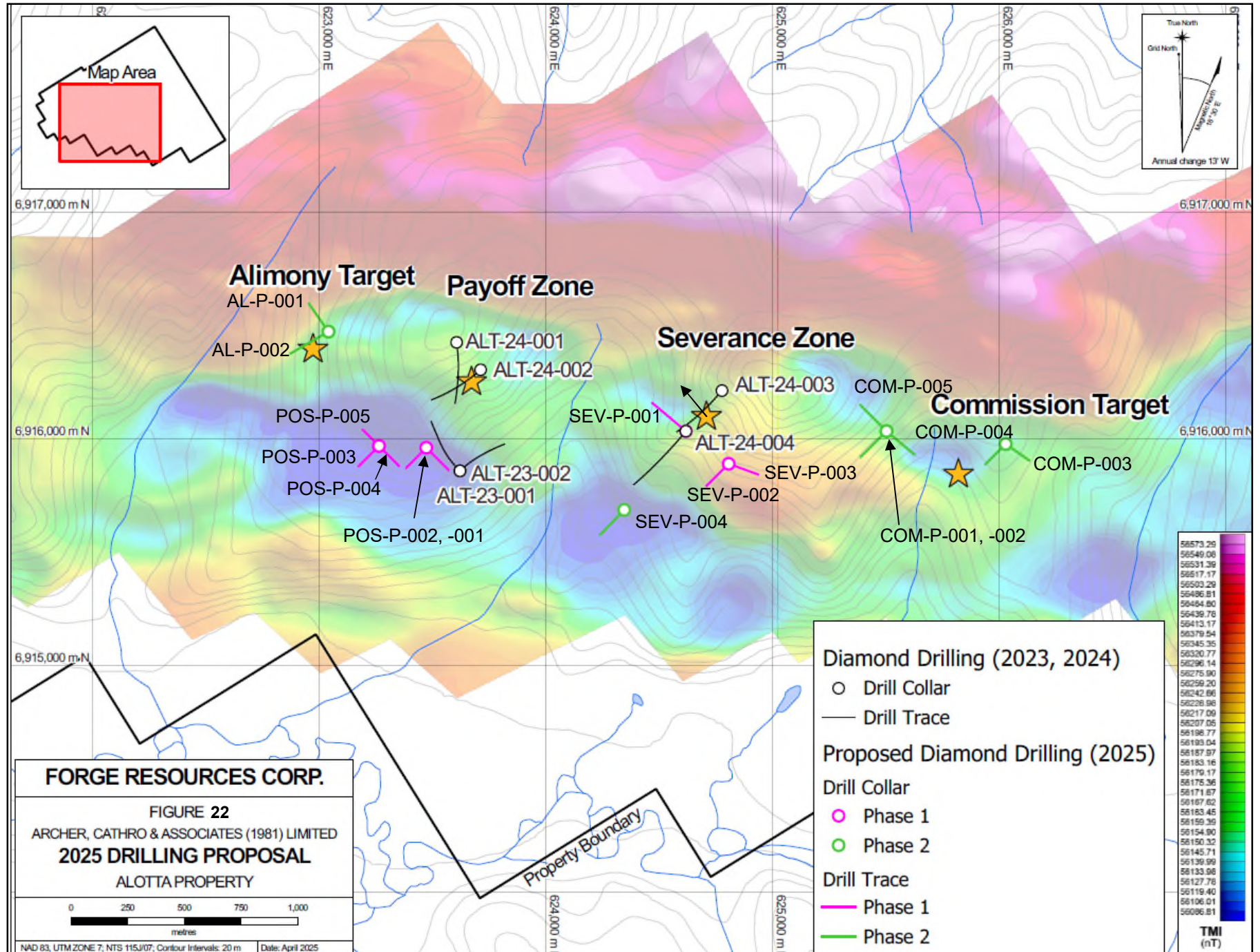


FIGURE 21: COPPER SOIL GEOCHEMICAL COMPARISON WITH CASINO



26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (FIGURE 22)

A contingent two phase exploration program is recommended on the Alotta Project consisting of a \$2,000,000 Phase 1 program comprised of a heritage resource impact assessment (“HRIA”) of select areas, 2,500m of diamond drilling in 8 to 10 holes and prospecting on the Severance showing area, Commission and Alimony targets. Contingent on results from Phase 1, a Phase 2 diamond drill program, also comprising 2,500m of diamond drilling in 8 to 10 holes with a \$2,000,000 budget, is proposed to follow up: results from Phase 1 and; untested soil anomalies and geophysical targets identified in earlier work programs.

Proposed drill hole specifications for the 2,500m Phase 1 program, recommended by Archer Cathro (2025b) and verified by the author, are tabulated below. An additional 75m is reserved to continue holes beyond the recommended length, depending on alteration and/or mineralization encountered.

Table 10: Proposed Phase 1 diamond drill hole specifications

Proposed No.	Easting*	Northing*	Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)
Severance-P001	624617	6916035	310	50	300
Severance-P002	624806	6915891	225	60	275
Severance-P003	624806	6915891	110	60	275
Severance-P004	624806	6915891	235	50	350
PayoffS-P001	623471	6915962	135	60	275
PayoffS-P002	623471	6915962	225	60	250
PayoffS-P003	623263	6915970	225	60	250
PayoffS-P004	623263	6915970	135	60	250
PayoffS-P005	623263	6915970	315	60	200
TOTAL	*NAD83, UTM zone 7				2425*

* 75m reserved for minor hole extensions

Severance-P001 constitutes a 170m stepout, drilled from the same pad as ALT-24-004, but drilled perpendicular to confirm mineralization and test the orientation of the mineralized vein/fracture system. It targets a local discrete magnetic low with strong gold soil geochemistry and a moderate chargeability response. Severance-P002 and -P003 target the margins of a moderate magnetic high and radiometric anomalies near the interpreted contact of the breccia body with the quartz-feldspar porphyry. Severance-P004 targets a magnetic low anomaly, U/Th high, strong molybdenum, copper, gold geochemistry and a chargeability high and extends the ALT-24-003 to -004 section. Contingent with the drilling here, it is recommended to follow up the SEV02-14 float location and upslope to its possible source and, if significant, scout a potential drill site to more directly target it.

The Payoff South drill holes target a large magnetic low and coincident U/Th high west of broad gold intersections in ALT-23-001 and -002.

A heritage resource impact assessment is recommended, particularly for the existing camp area and for the Severance-P001 Phase 1 drill proposal (proximal to a small potential site) to ensure that no heritage potential is present.

Proposed drill hole specifications for the 2,500m Phase 2 program, contingent on results from Phase 1, as recommended by Archer Cathro (2025b) and verified by the author, are

tabulated below. Additional meterage is reserved to continue holes beyond the recommended length, and to follow up results from the Phase 1 program, including follow up of the actual Severance showing. Current priority would be on a potential drill hole north of ALT-24-003 and the Commission target.

Table 11: Proposed Phase 2 diamond drill hole specifications

Proposed No.	Easting*	Northing*	Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)
Commission-P001	625502	6916035	225	50	250
Commission-P002	625502	6916035	130	50	250
Commission-P003	626029	6915978	125	60	250
Commission-P004	626028	6915979	225	60	250
Commission-P005	625502	6916035	315	50	250
Alimony-P001	623040	6916474	325	60	300
Alimony-P002	623040	6916475	240	50	300
TOTAL	*NAD83, UTM zone 7				1850

6.1 Budget:

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

Phase 1: diamond drilling

• heritage resource impact assessment	\$15,000
• drilling (2,500m @ \$300/m, includes fuel, core boxes, mob/demob)	750,000
• personnel – geologists, core splitter, supervision	200,000
• helicopter	310,000
• assays (1500 Au, ICP @ 70/each, shipping, QAQC)	120,000
• camp, accommodation, cook, food	200,000
• transportation fuel, communication, expediting	80,000
• field equipment and supplies	75,000
• preparation, compilation, report	50,000
• contingency	<u>200,000</u>
TOTAL estimated cost	\$2,000,000

Phase 2: diamond drilling (contingent on results from Phase 1)

• drilling (2,500m @ \$300/m, includes fuel, core boxes, mob/demob)	\$750,000
• personnel – geologists, core splitter, supervision	200,000
• helicopter	325,000
• assays (1500 Au, ICP @ 70/each, shipping, QAQC)	120,000
• camp, accommodation, cook, food	200,000
• transportation fuel, communication, expediting	80,000
• field equipment and supplies	75,000
• preparation, compilation, report	50,000
• contingency	<u>200,000</u>
TOTAL estimated cost	\$2,000,000

Total of Phases 1 and 2: \$4,000,000

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

- 1) I, Jean Marie Pautler of 103-108 Elliott Street, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory am self-employed as a consulting geologist, authored and am responsible for all sections of this report entitled "NI 43-101 technical report on the Alotta Project in the Dawson Range copper - gold belt, Yukon, Canada", with an effective date of May 25, 2025.
- 2) I am a graduate of Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario with an Honours B.Sc. degree in geology (May, 1980) with over 45 years mineral exploration experience in the North American Cordillera, including the acquisition and delineation of the Tsacha epithermal gold deposit, British Columbia for Teck Exploration Ltd. I have explored and evaluated gold and copper projects throughout the North American Cordillera, including through the Dawson Range, White Gold and Klondike Gold districts of the Yukon. I have examined the former Mount Nansen mine, the Coffee, Golden Saddle, Casino, Klaza and Revenue-Nucleus deposits, and the Sonora Gulch and CD occurrences.
- 3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia ("APEGBC") since 1992, registration number 19804. I am licensed by Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia ("EGBC"), permit to practice number 1001108.
- 4) I have visited the subject mining property of this report and am a "Qualified Person" in the context of and have read National Instrument 43-101 and the Companion Policy to NI 43-101. This report was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.
- 5) This report is based on a site visit by the author on May 30, 2025 and a review of pertinent data. I do not have any other prior involvement with the Alotta Project, which is the subject of this report.
- 6) At the effective date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.
- 7) I am entirely independent, as defined in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101, of Forge Resources Corp., Strategic Metals Ltd., Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Limited, any associated companies and the Alotta Project.

Dated at Carcross, Yukon Territory this 24th day of June, 2025,

"Signed and Sealed"

"Jean Pautler"

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

The signed and sealed copy of this Certificate, Date and Signature page has been delivered to Forge Resources Corp.

SIGNATURE PAGE

Respectfully submitted,

Effective Date: May 25, 2025

“Jean Pautler”

Signing Date: June 24, 2025

Jean Pautler, P.Geo. (APEGBC Reg. No. 19804)
(EGBC Permit to Practice No. 1001108)

The signed and sealed copy of this Signature page has been delivered to Forge Resources Corp.



**Photo 10: ALT-24-001, view looking southerly
(Forge Resources Corp, June 14, 2024)**