Clear Creek Property, RC Gold Project
NI 43-101 Technical Report
Dawson Mining District, Yukon Territory

Prepared for:
Sitka Gold Corp.

Prepared by:
Ronald G. Simpson, P.Geo., GeoSim Services Inc.

Report Effective Date: January 19, 2023
Mineral Resource Effective Date: January 19, 2023

DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

The effective date of this NI 43-101 Technical report, entitled “Clear Creek Property, RC Gold Project, NI 43-101 Technical Report,” is January 19, 2023.

PROFESSIONAL
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GEOSCIENTIST

Ronald G. Simpson, P.Geo.
Date: January 19, 2023

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1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

Geosim Services Inc. ("Geosim") was requested by Sitka Gold Corp. ("Sitka Gold" or "the Company") to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Clear Creek Property ("the Property") located in the central Yukon Territory. The purpose of this Technical Report is to disclose a Mineral Resource estimate for the Property, as at January 19, 2023.

The Clear Creek mineral titles are recorded 100% to Bernard Kreft ("Kreft"), which Sitka Gold Corp ("Sitka") acquired an option to in June 2020, and form part of the larger district scale RC Gold Project covering approximately 376 square kilometres comprised of 1887 contiguous quartz claims in Dawson and Mayo mining districts controlled by Sitka.

1.2 Project History

The Clear Creek area has a long history of placer activity dating back to 1900 when the first placer claims were recorded. Hard rock activity in the area was first recorded in 1902 with work at Lewis Gulch and Josephine Creek. The first claims in the project area were staked in October 1923 (Yukon Minfile, 1993). Sitka Gold has been carrying out exploration work on the property since 2020 and completed three drill campaigns as well as a property-wide LiDAR survey.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The Property is located in the West Ridge area within the Tintina gold belt, central Yukon. Locally the Property lies within the Tombstone Gold Belt ("TGB") characterized by the Tombstone Plutonic Suite ("TPS") which is comprised of highly deformed metasedimentary Hyland Group rocks intruded by mid-Cretaceous TPS stocks and dykes. Cretaceous aged intrusive rocks and the adjacent altered sediments (hornfels) are considered highly favourable for hosting intrusion-related gold deposits such as Brewery Creek, Dublin Gulch, and Fort Knox (Alaska).

Previous work on the Property has outlined several highly anomalous and extensive gold-in-soil trends on the margins of four intrusions. These anomalies all show strong correlations with bismuth, arsenic, tungsten and lesser silver.

1.4 Metallurgical Testing

Initial bottle roll metallurgical testing was carried out on 9 samples from the Eiger and Blackjack zones which confirmed the non-refractory characteristics of the gold mineralization and returned gold extraction rates averaging 85%.

1.5 Mineral Resource Estimate

The mineral resource estimate is presented in the following table at a base case cut-off grade of 0.25 g/t Au. The base case cut-off grade of 0.25 g/t Au represents an in-situ metal value of US$13.66 per tonne at a gold price of $1700/oz which is believed to provide a reasonable margin over operating and sustaining costs for open-pit mining and processing.

Table 1-1 RC Gold Project Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate

Zone	Tonnes 000's	Au g/t	0z Au 000's
Blackjack	33,743	0.83	900
Eiger	27,362	0.50	440
Combined	61,105	0.68	1,340

Notes:

1. Mineral resource estimate prepared by GeoSim Services Inc. with an effective date of January 19, 2023. Mineral Resources are classified using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards.
2. Mineral resources are constrained by an optimized pit shell using the following assumptions: US$1800/oz Au price; a 45° pit slope; assumed metallurgical recovery of 85%; mining costs of US$2.00 per tonne; processing costs of US$8.00 per tonne; G&A of US$1.50/t.
3. A base case cut-off grade of 0.25 g/t Au represents an in-situ metal value of US$13.66 per tonne at a gold price of $1700/oz which is believed to provide a reasonable margin over operating and sustaining costs for open-pit mining and processing.
4. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
5. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

1.6 Interpretation and Conclusions

Geosim has prepared a Mineral Resource estimate for the RC Gold Project. The following observations and conclusions were drawn:

- The adequacy of sample preparation, security and analytical procedures are sufficiently reliable to support an Inferred mineral resource estimation and that sample preparation, analysis, and security are generally performed in accordance with exploration best practices.
- The resource estimate is based on analytical data from 34 drill holes representing 11,630m of drilling carried out between 2020 and 2022.
- Statistical analysis of gold grade distribution indicates that cutting or capping of high grades is warranted.
- There is significant potential for expanding the current resource and for discovering additional gold deposits on the Property.

Areas of uncertainty that may materially impact the Project's potential economic viability or continued viability include:

- Commodity price assumptions
- Assumptions that all required permits will be forthcoming
- Metallurgical recoveries
- Mining and process cost assumptions
- Ability to meet and maintain permitting and environmental license conditions and the ability to maintain the social license to operate.

There are no other known factors or issues that materially affect the estimate other than normal risks faced by mining projects in the Yukon Territory in terms of environmental, permitting, taxation, socio economic, marketing, and political factors. Geosim is not aware of any known legal or title issues that would materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

1.7 Recommendations

Geosim makes the following recommendations:

- All drill collars should be surveyed by differential GPS or conventional survey methods.
- Additional drilling is recommended to define the extents of the known deposit and to test existing geophysical/geochemical anomalies on the Property.
- Geochemical sampling and field mapping should be expanded to cover gaps in existing coverage.
- Metallurgical testing should be continued to determine optimum recovery methods.

A first phase exploration budget is presented in Table 1-2 and includes definition and step-out drilling of the Blackjack and Eiger deposits in order to expand the mineral resource and increase confidence level in the grade distribution. It also includes initial drilling of other existing targets on the Property. The soil geochemical survey is intended to fill-in unsampled areas of the Property and assist in developing targets for the Phase II drill programs. Metallurgical testing will help establish the best method(s) for extraction and associated recoveries.

The budget for a Phase II program (Table 26-1) is a follow up to Phase I and will be carried out over the following two years. It is contingent on successful results from Phase I in identifying other targets on the Property and on potential to further expand the current mineral resource.

The deposit drilling will expand based on results from Phase I and Phase II and test new identified targets. Other work includes baseline environmental studies and PEA. The Phase II proposal is designed to be carried out over a two year period.

The Phase II program is contingent on the successful completion of Phase I with improved definition and classification of the existing Mineral Resource based on drill results as well as identification of other exploration targets on the property based on results from the geophysical and geochemical surveys.

Table 1-2 Recommended Work Program

Phase I Activity	Cost CAD$ 000's
Diamond Drilling (5,000 m @ $300/m All-in-cost)	1,500
Camp Cost & Mobilization	400
Soil Geochemical Survey – 2000 samples @ $75/sample All-in-cost	150
Geological mapping and prospecting	40
Metallurgical testing	50
Contingency 5%	107
Subtotal	**2,247**

Phase II Activity	Cost CAD$ 000's
Diamond Drilling (25,000 m @ $300/m All-in-cost)	7,500
Camp Cost & Mobilization	800
Baseline environmental studies	100
PEA including engineering studies and mineral resource updated	200
Helicopter support	500
Contingency 5%	455
Subtotal	**9,555**

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

Sitka Gold Corp. (“Sitka Gold” or “the Company”) is engaged in the exploration of the Clear Creek Gold Property (“the Property”), Dawson Mining District, Yukon Territory.

This NI 43-101 report on the Property has been prepared for Sitka. The report is based on personal observations, assessment reports filed with the Yukon Ministry of Energy and Mines, publications by the Yukon Geological Survey, data and internal reports supplied by Sitka Gold. A complete list of references is provided in Section 27.

Sitka Gold entered into an Option Agreement with Bernie Kreft (“Kreft”) for the Property which is the subject of this report. Under the terms of the agreement Sitka has the option to earn 100% interest in the Property, in order to do so they must spend $1,250,000 over a 5 year period and make cash and Sitka share issuances to Kreft. The project is also subject to a 2% royalty payable to Kreft with a buy down of 50% which can be purchased for $1,500,000 at anytime prior to commencement of commercial production.

Geosim Services Inc. (“GeoSim”) was retained by the Company to estimate a mineral resource for the Clear Creek Property (“The Property”) and complete a Technical Report summarizing the findings of the study to meet the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 (“the instrument”) and Form 43-101F1.

Author R. Simpson (“Simpson”), P.Geo., is an independent Qualified Person under the meaning of NI 43-101. He examined the Clear Creek Property on August 27, 2021 and August 19, 2022 and is responsible for all sections of this report. Simpson is the president of GeoSim and is not a director, officer or shareholder of Sitka Gold, and has no interest in the Clear Creek Property or any nearby properties.

2.1 Terms of Reference

Geosim is independent of Sitka Gold and has no beneficial interest in the Clear Creek Property. Fees for this Technical Report are not dependent in whole or in part on any prior or future engagement or understanding resulting from the conclusions of this report.

All measurement units used in this report are metric, and currency is expressed in United States dollars unless stated otherwise.

The geographic projection used for the project maps and surveys is UTM Zone 8, NAD 83.

2.2 Qualified Persons

Ronald G. Simpson, P Geo. served as the Qualified Person (QPs) as defined in NI 43-101.

2.3 Site Visits and Scope of Personal Inspection

Personal inspections were carried out by the R. Simpson on August 27, 2021 and August 19,2022 for Sitka Gold. Drill core was examined, independent samples were collected, and drill hole collar locations were checked by handheld GPS.

Details of the site visits are described in Section 12.1.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The QP author of this Report states that he is a qualified person for those areas as identified in the "Certificate of Qualified Person", as included in this Report.

The author has not conducted independent land status evaluations and has relied and believe there is a reasonable basis for this reliance, upon information from Sitka Gold, and the Mineral Titles Branch, Energy and Minerals Division of the Ministry of Energy and Mines for Yukon Territory regarding property status, and legal title for the Project (Section 4), which the author believes to be accurate.

The author has not relied upon a report, opinion or statement of another expert concerning legal, political, environmental or tax matters relevant to the technical report.

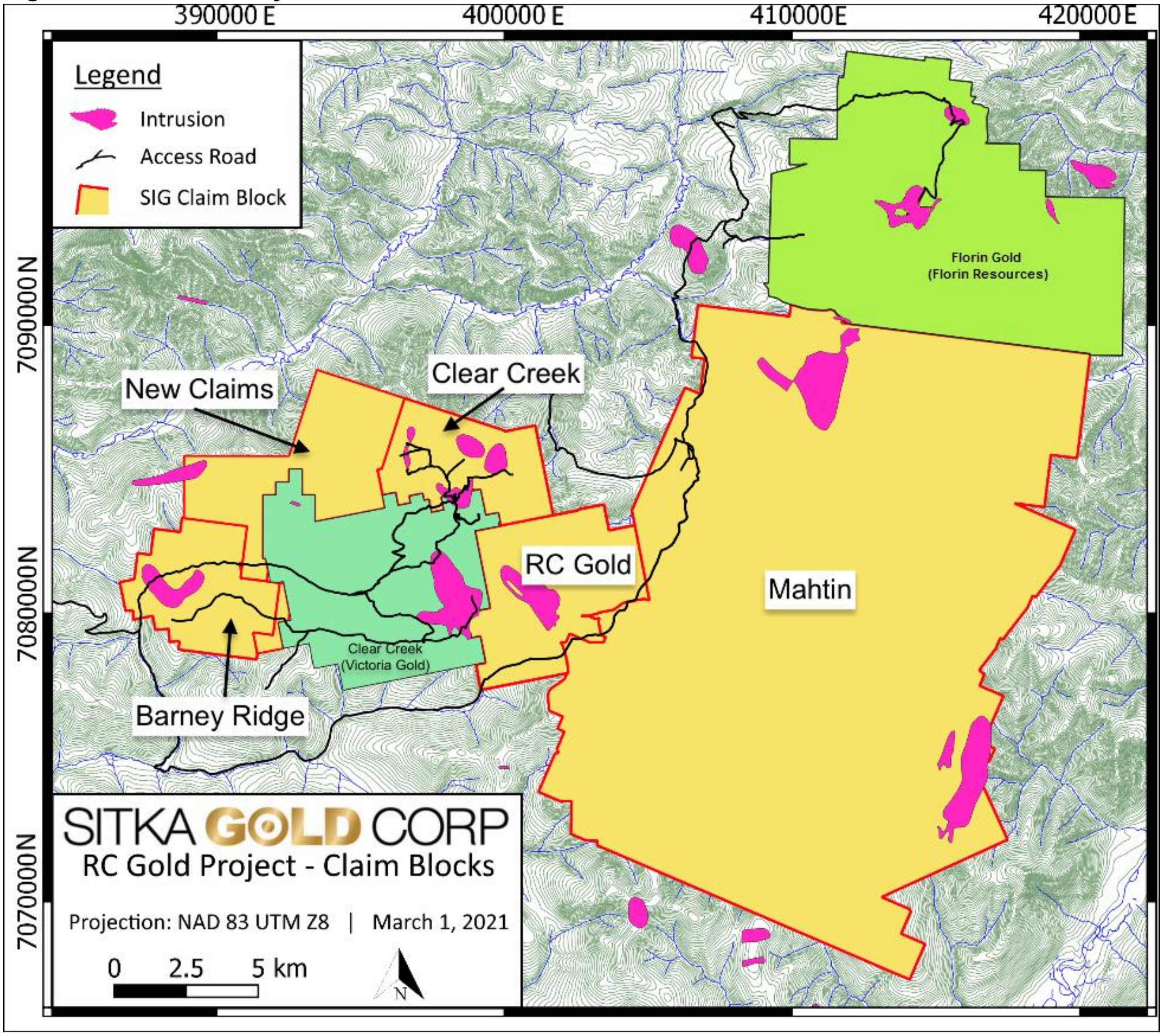
4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Clear Creek Property covers an approximate area of 1,700 hectares within the Dawson Mining Division of Yukon Territory. It is located approximately 110 km east of Dawson City (Figure 4-1). The approximate centre of the property is at 398,500mE and 7,085,000mN, Nad 83 UTM Zone 8N on N.T.S. sheets 115P14. The Property includes 85 contiguous, un-surveyed mineral titles. The Property forms part of the larger district scale RC Gold Project covering approximately 376 square kilometres comprised of 1887 contiguous quartz claims in Dawson and Mayo mining districts controlled by Sitka (Figure 4-2).

Figure 4-1 General Location Map

Source:https://geology.com/canada/yukon-territory.shtml

Figure 4-2 RC Gold Project



Source: Sitka Gold Corp

4.1 Mineral Tenure

In the Yukon, all work undertaken on the surface for hard rock mineral claims and leases is regulated under the Quartz Mining Act (QMA) through the Quartz Mining Land Use Regulation and is managed by the Mining Recorder's Office.

A mineral claim is a parcel of land located or granted for hard rock mining. A claim also includes any ditches or water rights used for mining the claim, and all other things belonging to, or used in, the working of the claim for mining purposes. The holder of a mineral claim is entitled to all minerals found in veins or lodes, together with the right to enter on, and use and occupy, the surface of the claim for the efficient and miner-like operation of the mines and minerals contained in the claim. Continued tenure to the mineral rights is dependent upon work performed on the claim or a group of claims.

Renewal of a quartz claim requires C$100 of work be done per claim per year. Where work is not performed, the claimant may make a payment in lieu of work.

A Quartz Mining Lease is the most secure form of mineral title in the Yukon as the claims are held for a longer period of time (21 years instead of annually) and the claims are surveyed. A lease is applied for when a company is contemplating production and would like to advance their claims to lease. This relieves the company of the annual work requirement; there are, however, annual rental fees of C$200 per lease. Quartz Mining Leases are issued for 21 years and can be renewed for an additional 21-year term, provided that during the original term of the lease, all conditions of the lease and provisions of the legislation have been adhered to.

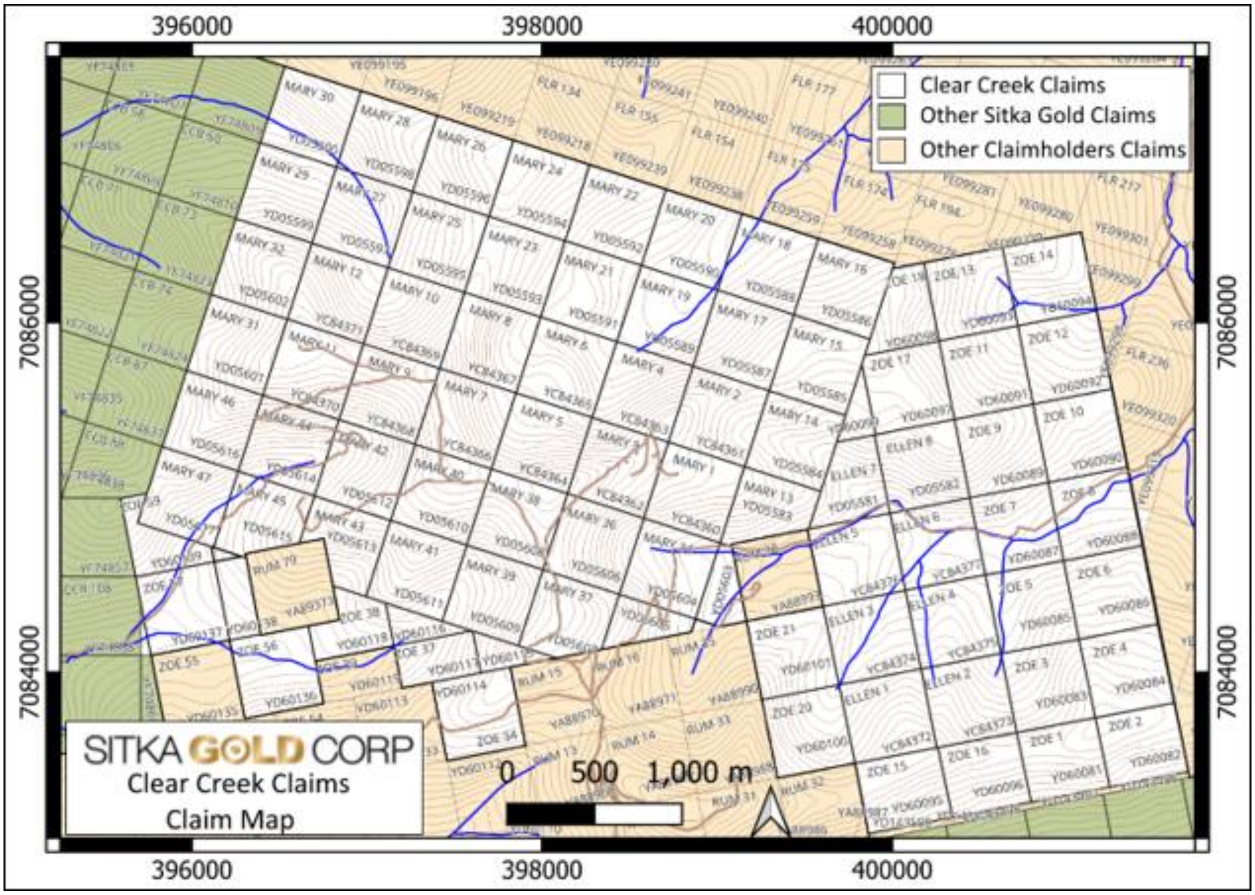
Continued tenure to the mineral rights is dependent upon work performed on the claim or a group of claims. Renewal of a quartz claim requires C$100 of work be done per claim per year. Where work is not performed, the claimant may make a payment in lieu of work.

The Property consists of 85 contiguous, un-surveyed mineral titles covering an area of approximately 1,700 hectares (Table 4-1). The claims are located on NTS map sheet 115P14 and are registered with the Dawson Mining Recorder (Figure 4-2). All claims are registered in the name of Bernard Kreft and were originally staked by Kreft in 2009 and 2010.

Table 4-1 RC Gold Project Quartz Claims

Claim Name	Claim Number	Grant Number	Expiry Date
Ellen	1 - 6	YC84372 – YC84377	2038\12\31
Ellen	7 - 8	YD05581 – YD05582	2038\12\31
Mary	1 - 12	YC84360 – YC84371	2038\12\31
Mary	13 - 35	YD05583 – YD05605	2038\12\31
Mary	36	YD05606	2038\12\31
Mary	37	YD05607	2038\12\31
Mary	38	YD05608	2038\12\31
Mary	39	YD05609	2038\12\31
Mary	40	YD05610	2038\12\31
Mary	41	YD05611	2038\12\31
Mary	42	YD05612	2038\12\31
Mary	43	YD05613	2038\12\31
Mary	44	YD05614	2038\12\31
Mary	45 - 47	YD05615 – YD05617	2038\12\31
Zoe	1 - 21	YD60081 – YD60101	2038\12\31
Zoe	34 - 38	YD60114 – YD60118	2038\12\31
Zoe	56 - 59	YD60136 – YD60139	2038\12\31

Figure 4-3 Clear Creek Property Quartz Claims



Source: Sitka Gold Corp

4.2 Royalties and Encumbrances

On June 26, 2020 Sitka Gold Corp. entered into an option agreement with Bernie Kreft (“Kreft”) for the Property which is the subject of this report. Under the terms of the agreement Sitka has the option to earn 100% interest in the Property, in order to do so they must spend $1,250,000 over a 5 year period and make cash and Sitka share issuances to Kreft. The project is also subject to a 2% royalty payable to Kreft with a buy down of 50% which can be purchased for $1,500,000 at anytime prior to commencement of commercial production.

4.3 Permits & Environmental Liabilities

The work permitting process in the Yukon is similar to the rest of Canada in that, although the claim holder has the right to explore for minerals, they must make all the necessary applications to Energy, Mines, and Resources and other environmentally applicable agencies prior to the commencement of work.

The Clear Creek property is permitted under a 5 year, Class 3 Land Use Permit, Approval No. LQ00494 until July 8, 2023 which allows for: fuel storage, road and trail building, clearing helicopter pads and drill sites, trenching, drilling, and exploration and soil sampling.

The Crown holds control of the surface rights on the Property. In addition, the Property is located within the Traditional Territory of the Na-Cho Nyäk Dun First Nation who is self-governing and who have settled its land claim. No permissions are currently required from First Nations for the proposed work program; however, the company has engaged several consultants and contractors that have Cooperation Agreements with First Nations.

No Heritage Resources Overview Assessment (HROA) has been conducted on the Property to date.

The Property is not encumbered by any kind of environmental liability to the author's knowledge.

4.4 Comments on Section 4

To the extent known there are no other significant factors and risks besides noted in the report that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

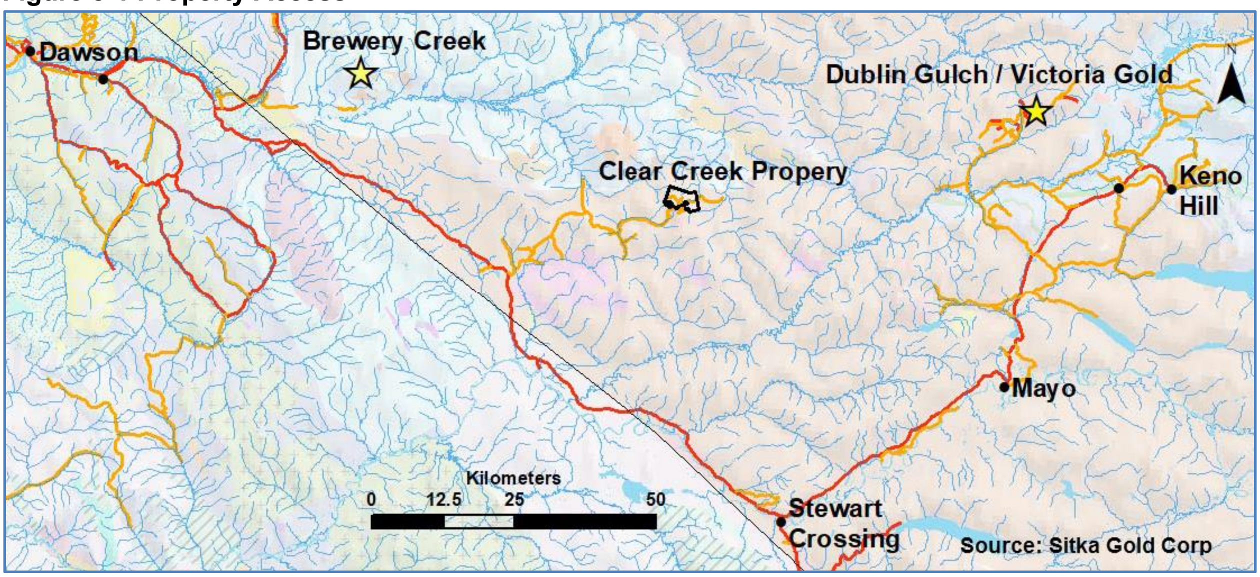
5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

Access into the project area is by a 46 kilometre long (approximate 1.4 hours travel time) government maintained gravel road originating at Barlow Lake on the Klondike Highway and ending in the valley of the Left Fork of Clear Creek near its confluence with Right Fork Clear Creek. Rough roads related to placer mining extend along both forks of Clear Creek from this point, with further access to the project provided by 4x4 drive roads (Figure 5-1). The access road is in good condition apart from a seasonal washout that exists where the road leaves the Clear Creek valley bottom near the end of the placer workings and begins its climb up the hillside. Numerous local exploration roads provide rough access to most of the zones.

Helicopter charter is available year-round from the town of Mayo or Dawson City.

Figure 5-1 Property Access



Source: Sitka Gold Corp

5.2 Climate

The Clear Creek property has a northern interior climate characterized by a wide temperature range with warm summers, long cold winters and light precipitation. The property experiences rapid weather changes with somewhat cooler weather and more precipitation than what typically occurs in the Dawson area. Windstorms are common at higher elevations. A normal field season lasts from late May to mid-September, but certain types of exploration and mining are possible on a year round basis.

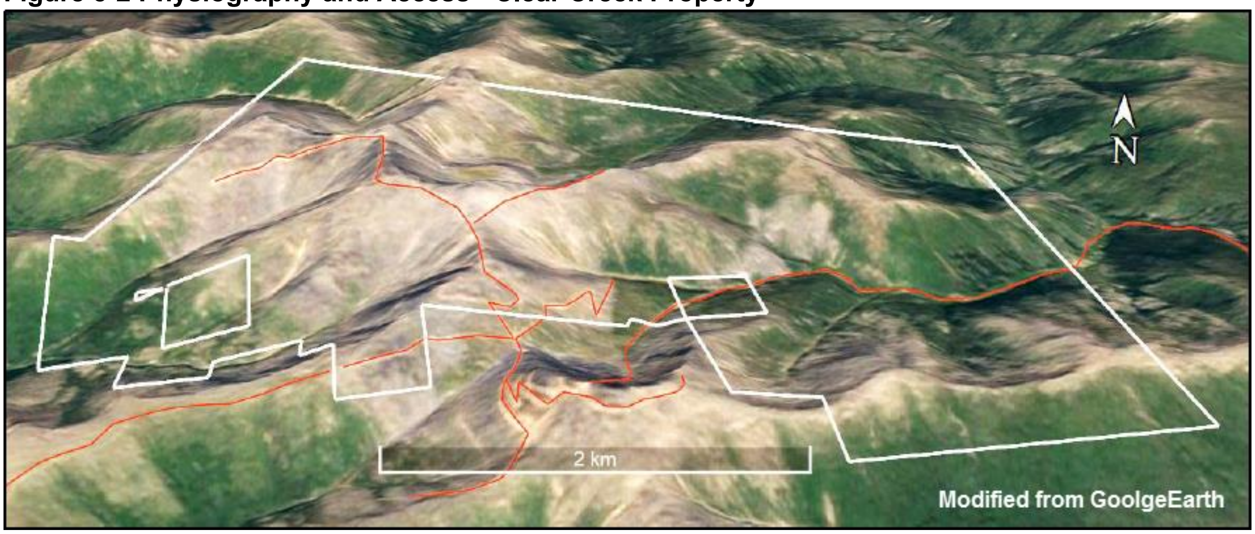
5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

A camp can be supported from Dawson City (approximately 2 hour drive), where a wide range of services are available or from Whitehorse (8 hour drive) where a full range of services are available including linecutting, geophysics, drilling, assaying, aircraft charters etc.

5.4 Physiography

The Clear Creek property is located at the transition between the Klondike Plateau and the Ogilvie mountains to the north. Topography is moderate to steep, but generally not a hindrance to exploration efforts (Figure 5-2). Property elevations range from 1000 to 1830 meters. The majority of the property is located above tree line, with vegetation consisting of mosses, grasses and some willow.

Figure 5-2 Physiography and Access - Clear Creek Property

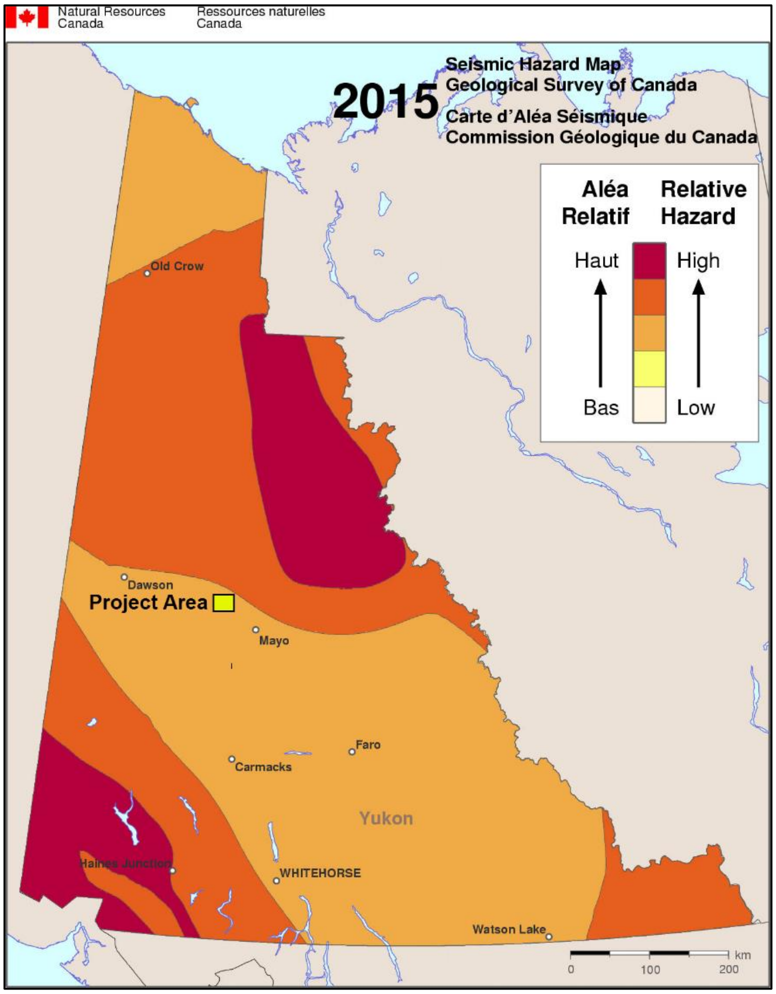


Source: Sitka Gold Corp

5.5 Regional Seismicity

The project is located in the central Yukon where the level of recorded historical seismic activity is moderate (Figure 5-3).

Figure 5-3 Seismic Hazard Map - Yukon



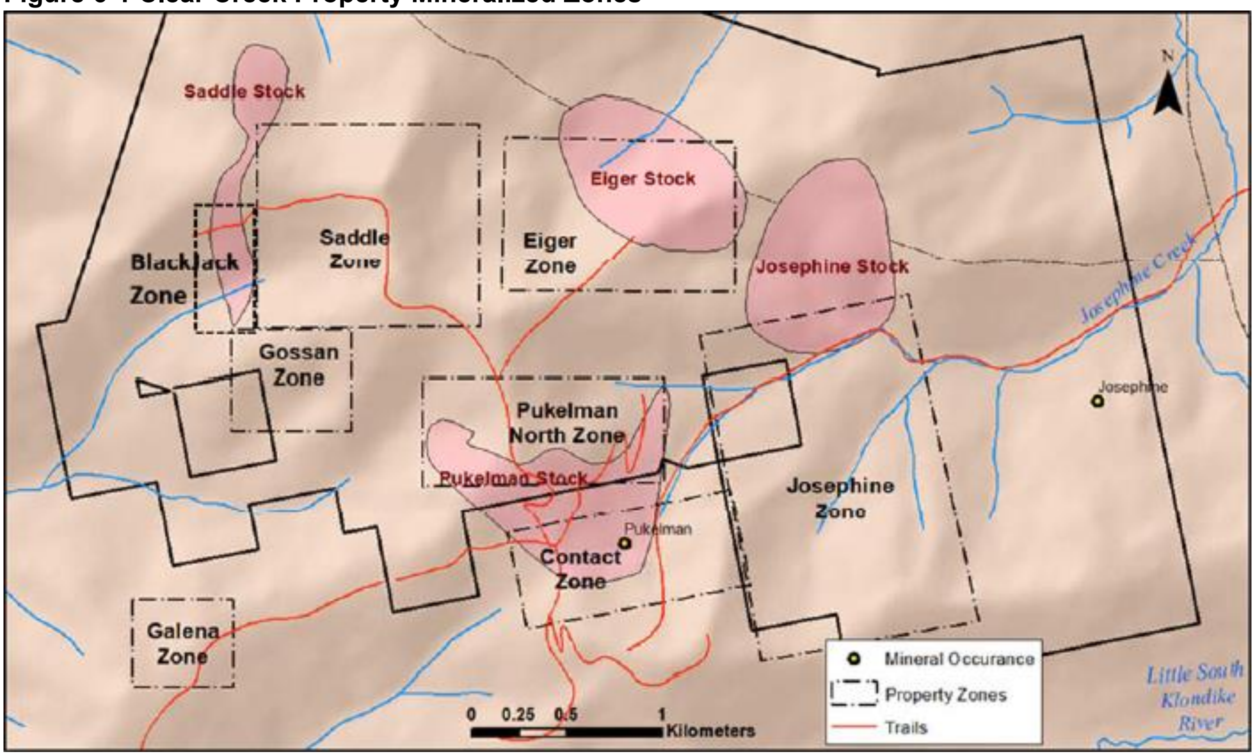
6.0 HISTORY

The YGS MINFILE database lists two mineral showings documented within or adjacent to the Property and are listed and briefly described in Table 6-1. MINFILE showings are displayed in Figure 6-1 as well as the property zones and intrusive bodies discussed in the following property history.

Table 6-1 Yukon MINFILE Showings

MINFILE No.	MINFILE Name	Type	Description
115P011	Josephine	Plutonic related Au	The Josephine showing encompasses mineralization observed in the Saddle, Eiger and Josephine stocks: the Saddle zone is noted as a mineralized shear zone 300m wide by 2,700m long with several quartz-sulfide veins. The Eiger zone mineralization is associated with quartz-arsenopyrite veins striking 100º and dipping steeply south. The Josephine zone consists of quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrrhotite veins in hornfels.
115P 013	Pukelman	Plutonic related Au	Gold bearing arsenopyrite, galena and scheelite occur in sheeted quartz veins and argillically altered stockworks adjacent to the stock.

Figure 6-1 Clear Creek Property Mineralized Zones



Source: Sitka Gold Corp

The Clear Creek area has a long history of placer activity dating back to 1900 when the first placers claims were recorded. Hard rock activity in the area was first recorded in 1902 with work at Lewis Gulch and Josephine Creek. After the original staking in the early 1900's little hard rock exploration was completed in the area until the demand for tungsten in the late 1970's and early 1980's drove activity back into the area with exploration focused on skarns related to the Rhosgobel, Pukelman and Barney stocks.

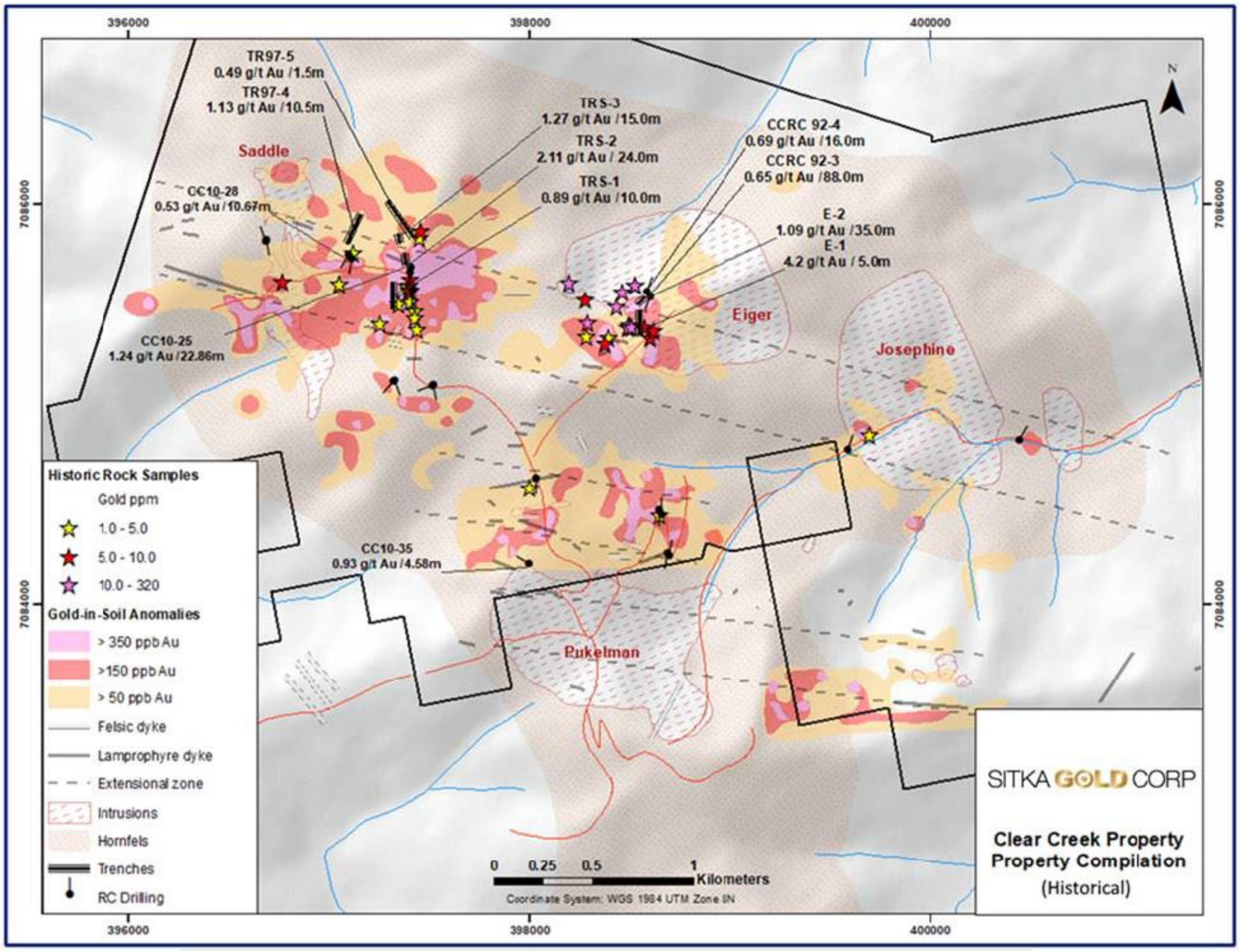
Table 6-2 lists all known exploration history covering the Clear Creek property. The data was compiled using the Yukon Geological Survey's Integrated Data System (YGSIDS) and Yukon Mining Map Viewer. The following descriptions of work history focus on exploration completed within the modern Property boundaries.

Table 6-2 Exploration History

Assessment Report #	Year	Operator	Author	Work completed
90926	1981	Canada Tungsten	Rainbird, R.H.	soil, rock, silt geochemistry, prospecting, mapping
62291	1987	M.E. Compu Software Inc.	Wallis, J.E.	Data compilation, summarize pre-existing data
92146	1987	Gold Rite Mining Corp.	Nicholson, G.	soil geochemistry, prospecting,
92748	1989	Gold Rite Mining Corp.	Doherty, R.A.	soil, rock, silt geochemistry, prospecting, mapping, geophysics, at Saddle / Contact; diamond drilling at Contact
92984	1991	Noranda Exploration Co.	Duke, J.L.	Soil and rock geochemistry and trenching
93011	1991	Noranda exploration Co.	Duke, J.L.	Soil and rock geochemistry, IP and magnetics ground survey, and trenching
93097	1992	Hemlo Gold Mines Inc.	Bidwell, G.	Reverse circulation drilling
93289	1994	Ivanhoe GoldFields Ltd.	Doherty, R.A.	geochemical sampling, geological mapping, road and grid construction
93372	1995	Kennecott Canada Ltd.	Coombes, S.F.	reverse circulation drilling, geochemical sampling, geological mapping and road construction
93763	1997	New Millennium Mining	Doherty, R.A.	Trenching
93937	1998	Newmont Mines Ltd.	Stammers, M.A.	soil, rock, silt geochemistry, prospecting, mapping, property wide airborne EM and radiometrics
94058	1999	Redstar Resources Corp.	Stammers, M.A.	Soil and rock geochemistry, diamond drilling and line cutting
95031	2004	StrataGold Corp.	Hladky, D.	Orthophoto, Satellite Imagery
94885	2006	StrataGold Corp.	Whitehead, K.	Soil, and silt, geochemistry and trenching
95152	2009	Bernie Kreft	Kreft, B.	Soil and rock geochemistry and prospecting
95539	2010	Golden Predator Canada Corp.	O'Brien, E.	Diamond drilling and Reverse circulation drilling
95984	2011	Golden Predator Canada Corp	Shutty, M.	Diamond drilling, soil geochemistry
97108	2017	Kestrel Gold Inc.	Huber, M.	Soil and rock geochemistry
	2020	Sitka Gold Corp	Gillham, J	Diamond Drilling, soil and rock geochemistry, LiDAR
	2021	Sitka Gold Corp	Gillham, J	Diamond Drilling,rock geochemistry

A compilation of the historic soil, rock, and trench sampling is presented in Figure 6-2.

Figure 6-2 Historical Compilation - Geochemical Sampling Programs



Source: Sitka Gold Corp

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

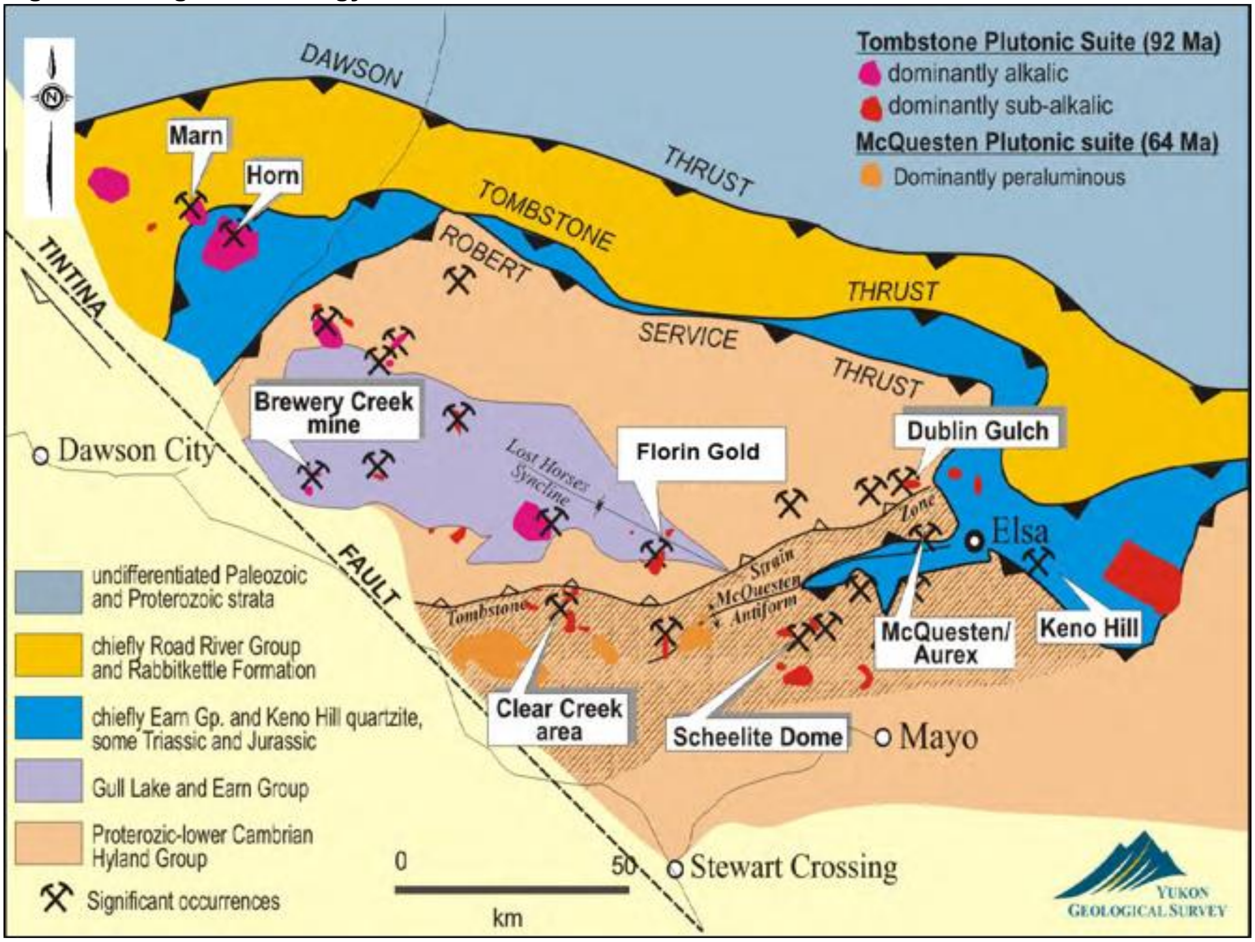
7.1 Regional Geology

The Property is situated within the Selwyn Basin and part of the Omineca Belt (Wheeler et al., 1991). Abbott (1986) describes the Selwyn Basin as part of the cordilleran miogeocline comprised of Precambrian to Jurassic sedimentary rocks deposited along the western margin of ancient North America. The eastern margin of the basin is marked by the Paleozoic shale - carbonate contact while the western margin is defined by the Teslin fault or suture. The sedimentary basin was active from the late Proterozoic to Middle Jurassic time. All of the large stratabound, sediment hosted lead - zinc deposits in the northern Canadian Cordillera are found within the Selwyn Basin. The Tintina Gold belt is a metallogenic province extending for 2,000km across the central Yukon and Alaska that hosts a number of intrusive related gold deposits, such as Fort Knox, Donlin Creek, Dublin Gulch, and Brewery Creek.

The Eastern or Selwyn Plutonic Suite of granitoid intrusives are distributed along a northwest trending arcuate belt within the Selwyn Basin (Figure 7.1). The granitoids are mainly granitic in composition and are associated with tin, tungsten, and molybdenum mineralization. The Dublin Gulch gold deposit is hosted by a quartz monzonite pluton of the Tombstone Plutonic Suite.

Age dating by J. Mortensen at the University of British Columbia on the Red Mountain stock, within the Property, yielded an age of 92.3 ±0.8Ma. The dike swarms on the Regent Saddle were dated at ca 92MA while the Sprague Creek stock (Mahtin) yielded an age of 91.0 ±0.2Ma, which is within the age range of the Tombstone Plutonic Suite (Murphy and Heon, 1994).

Figure 7-1 Regional Geology



Source: Murphy, 1977

7.2 Property Geology

The Property is primarily underlain by Neoproterozoic Yusezyu Formation (PCH1) of the Hyland Group which is dominantly expressed as hornfelsed biotite schist with intercalated felsic bands and 'gritty' feldspar psammitic units on the property. Numerous intrusive rocks as described below occur on the property.

Diorite (Kd) (DIOR)

The most mafic intrusive stocks on the property are composed of diorite. There are three diorite stocks, the Eiger (or West Josephine) stock, the northern portion of the Far stock, and the Barney stock. The diorite is fine to medium grained, equigranular, salt and pepper textured with rare scattered phenocrysts of biotite, plagioclase and pyroxene. The Eiger stock straddles a northeast trending ridge and is well exposed along the ridge for 800 metres. The intrusion extends about 700 metres northwest of the ridge and up to 500 metres to the southeast. The stock is cut by northeast and east trending dykes of granodiorite and quartz porphyritic granite. East-west trending, steeply dipping sheeted quartz veins and joints in the central to southern part of the stock impart a strong structural fabric to the ridge crest outcrop. The northern part of the Far stock consists of fine grained diorite exposed for

330 metres on a ridge The Far diorite is similar to the Eiger diorite in hand specimen, but contains fewer quartz veins The Barney stock is exposed at the west end of Barney ridge It is mapped as diorite but is not described in previous reports

Granodiorite (Kgd)

Fine to medium grained, equigranular granodiorite stocks are proximal and possibly genetically related to the diorite stocks. Granodiorite is found at the Josephine stock as reported in Coombes, J. 1995, but not investigated during the 2021 field season. The rock contains feldspar and biotite phenocrysts up to 4 millimetres. The Josephine stock outcrops in Josephine Creek intermittently for 750 metres and extends upslope to the north and south for a combined distance of about 1.0 kilometres. The stock appears to contain fewer veins and fracture sets than the adjacent Eiger stock. No late intrusive dykes or sill have been mapped at the Josephine stock.

Feldspar Megacrystic Porphyritic Quartz Monzonite to Granite (Kqm) (QMZN) (GR)

The Saddle and Pukelman intrusions are mainly composed of medium to coarse grained hypidiomorphic quartz monzonite containing 30 to 40% euhedral to subhedral K-feldspar phenocrysts commonly exceeding one centimetre across. The matrix is composed of quartz and plagioclase with roughly equal amounts of biotite and hornblende (4 to 5% each) and minor sphene apatite, and zircon Common alteration minerals include sericite and minor epidote replacing plagioclase and chlorite replacing biotite. Some plagioclase grains have rims of myrmekitic intergrowths with wormy quartz inclusions.

The Saddle stock is an elongate, partially unroofed intrusion straddling a ridge 2.5 kilometres northwest of the Pukelman. The composite granite and quartz-monzonite stock trends in a north-south direction for 1 .2 kilometres. The exposed width ranges from 250 metres on the north end to less than 20 metres on the ridge crest. A series of east-west trending sills extend from the upper portion of the intrusion on the ridge. The stock is cut by east-west trending sheeted quartz veins. A broad area of hornfels extends southeast of the stock suggesting the presence of additional intrusions at a shallow depth.

The Pukelman is a 600 metre diameter, equidimensional stock two kilometres north of the Rhosgobel. The feldspar porphyritic quartz-monzonite is similar to that at the Rhosgobel. Structure is dominated by local zones of east-west joints and sheeted quartz-K-feldspar veins in the central and southern parts of the stock. The hornfels aureole extends about 500 metres.

Quartz-Feldspar Porphyritic Granite (“Granite Dikes”) (Kg) (GD)

At the Saddle stock, granite occurs as a subordinate phase, mostly as dikes & sills as observed in drill core, to feldspar megacrystic porphyritic quartz monzonite. Quartz phenocrysts (10 to 15%) are anhedral to subhedral and locally exceed 3 millimetres across. Grey subhedral feldspar phenocrysts (0 to 15%) are set in a fine to medium grained leucocratic matrix.

Quartz-Eye Porphyritic Granite Dykes and Sills ("Aplite") (Kqp) (APLT)

Aphanitic to fine grained, quartz-eye porphyritic granite is the most abundant composition for dykes and sills mapped on the property. They are white to tan in colour with anhedral quartz phenocrysts (5 to 15%) up to 4 millimetres across. Feldspar locally occurs as subhedral phenocrysts.

Quartz-eye porphyry sills and dykes are common north of the Rhosgobel stock where they are in talus and cut hornfels in outcrop. Sills are up to 10 metres wide and are locally strongly clay altered and veined with quartz (±tourmaline). Strike length of the sills is in excess of 3.5 kilometres. A northeast trending composite granodiorite-quartz porphyry dyke south of the Pukelman stock is within a zone of silicification, sericitization and argillic alteration over a strike length of at least one kilometre (the Contact Zone). Quartz veined and weakly clay altered east-west and north-south striking dykes up to 3 metres wide cut the Eiger stock, the east-west striking dykes are within and parallel to a zone of sheeted quartz veining. Quartz-eye porphyry granite dykes are also found on Barney Ridge and in Left Clear Creek some distance east of the Barney stock, suggesting an additional stock might underlie the central part of the ridge. They also often host a gold-bearing light grey quartz stockwork (as opposed to sheeted quartz veins) with no visible sulphides.

(Biotite) Feldspar Porphyry and Feldspar (Hornblende) Porphyry Dykes (Kbf) (FP)

Medium to dark grey porphyritic dykes occur locally adjacent to, and cross-cutting the Saddle and Eiger stocks. The dykes are fine grained with phenocrysts of plagioclase and lesser biotite or hornblende up to 2 millimetres.

Calcareous Biotite Diorite Dykes ("Lamprophyre") (Kbd) (LMPR)

Several narrow (<10 metres) northwest to east-west trending dykes in the Saddle, Eiger and Pukelman areas have been mapped as Lamprophyre (calcareous biotite diorite). They are dark grey to dark brown, fine grained, and composed predominantly of biotite and feldspar with abundant calcite in the matrix and fizz readily with the application of dilute hydrochloric acid.

Intrusive Breccias (Kbx) (BX)

Intrusion related breccias occur at the Saddle stock (this report) and also reportedly around the Josephine and Eiger stocks (Coombes, J. 1995). The breccias consist of fragments up to 5 centimetres across of quartzite, impure quartzite & biotite schist in a patchy matrix of K-Feldspar, quartz, biotite, plagioclase, sphene and actinolite. The breccia at the Saddle stock is at the apex of the partially unroofed intrusion, and along the major north-south trending Blackjack fault structure. It may be a phreatic explosion breccia which suggests a shallow level of emplacement for the stock.

Metasediments/Biotite Schist/ (PCH1) (MET)

Hyland Group sediments form the oldest group of the Selwyn Basin which underlies much of the area northeast of the Tintina Fault Zone. The Yusezyu Formation consists of coarse-grained, gritty sandstones and pebbly conglomerates inter-fingered with siltstones and shales (Murphy, 1997). Within the Clear Creek area, the Hyland group consist primarily of (greatest to least abundance) psammite, phyllite, quartzite, conglomerate, schist and calc-silicate rocks which have been deformed and metamorphosed in the Tombstone high-strain zone (Stephens, 1999). Regional metamorphic grade is nominally greenschist but is transitional and decreases from south to north.

Geologic Summary

The Property covers the Saddle, Eiger, Josephine and portions of the Pukelman stocks all belonging to the mid-Cretaceous Tombstone Plutonic Suite (TPS) which intrude the Hyland Group. The TPS forms a narrow (50km wide), east-west trending belt, 550km long, of lithologically distinct intrusions across north-central Yukon (Mortenson et al., 1997). The composition of TPS stocks vary from quartz monzonite, granite, granodiorite and diorite (Murphy, 1997) with well constrained ages between 89 and 95Ma (Mortenson et al., 1997). The intrusions were emplaced over a considerable depth range with highly variable wallrock, compositions of the intrusions consist of both single phase bodies and larger composite bodies.

Contact metamorphism within the Hyland Group rocks encompasses up to 500 meters around the stocks characterized primarily by rusty weathered biotite hornfels and rare calc-silicate skarn (Marsh et al., 1999). Hydrothermal alteration is commonly exhibited by sericite, bleaching, silicification and argillic alteration near structural features such as cross cutting faults, fractures, joints, and foliation. Zones of variably mineralized, hydrothermal breccias are also spatially and temporally related to the intrusive rocks (Stephens, 2000). East-southeast trending lamprophyre (up to 12m wide) and aplite (usually much thinner) dykes are common within the clear creek area and crosscut many of the stocks. Gold mineralization often occurs within quartz-sulphide veins and sheeted stockwork within and adjacent to these stocks and dykes (Marsh et al., 1999).

At Clear Creek Re–Os molybdenite dates (93.6 ± 0.3 to 92.4 ± 0.4 Ma) are in excellent agreement with the host intrusion U–Pb zircon age (92.3 ± 0.3 Ma). Consequently, the nominally younger existing 40Ar/39Ar hydrothermal mica ages (91.7 ± 0.4 and 90.0 ± 0.3 Ma) for Clear Creek are regarded as a result of slow cooling. This age is in agreement with dating at Dublin Gulch, where the Re–Os molybdenite date (93.2 ± 0.3 Ma) for a late stage vein is nominally younger than the host intrusion U–Pb zircon age (94.0 ± 0.3 Ma), in agreement with the deposits paragenesis (Selby et al 2003).

Saddle Stock

The Saddle stock is described in Marsh et al., 1999 as a porphyritic intrusion ranging from medium- to coarse-grained monzonite to medium-grained granite. Feldspar megacrysts up to several centimetres are the dominant feature and range from sparse to crowded within the unit. Sheeted quartz veins (often auriferous) cut the stock which have altered the adjacent monzonite and granite with abundant secondary biotite, sparse disseminated sulphide (po-py-aspy) and feldspar altered to sericite. Several fine-grained lamprophyre dykes (primarily fine-grained biotite and feldspar) transect the stock; these dykes were emplaced at the latest stages of mineralization to post mineralization with rare arsenopyrite/pyrrhotite/quartz veining, but are most commonly devoid of any elevated gold values; however, well developed mineralized quartz veins are often found adjacent these dykes. Roughly 200 meters east of the Saddle stock outcrops a similar monzonitic to granitic sill crosscut by similar quartz veins and lamprophyre dykes.

Eiger Stock

The Eiger stock, described in Marsh et al., 1999, is an equigranular, fine- to medium-grained diorite with occasional mafic phenocrysts. Aplitic dykes up to 2 meters wide cut the southern contact of the stock elevated gold grades have been encountered.

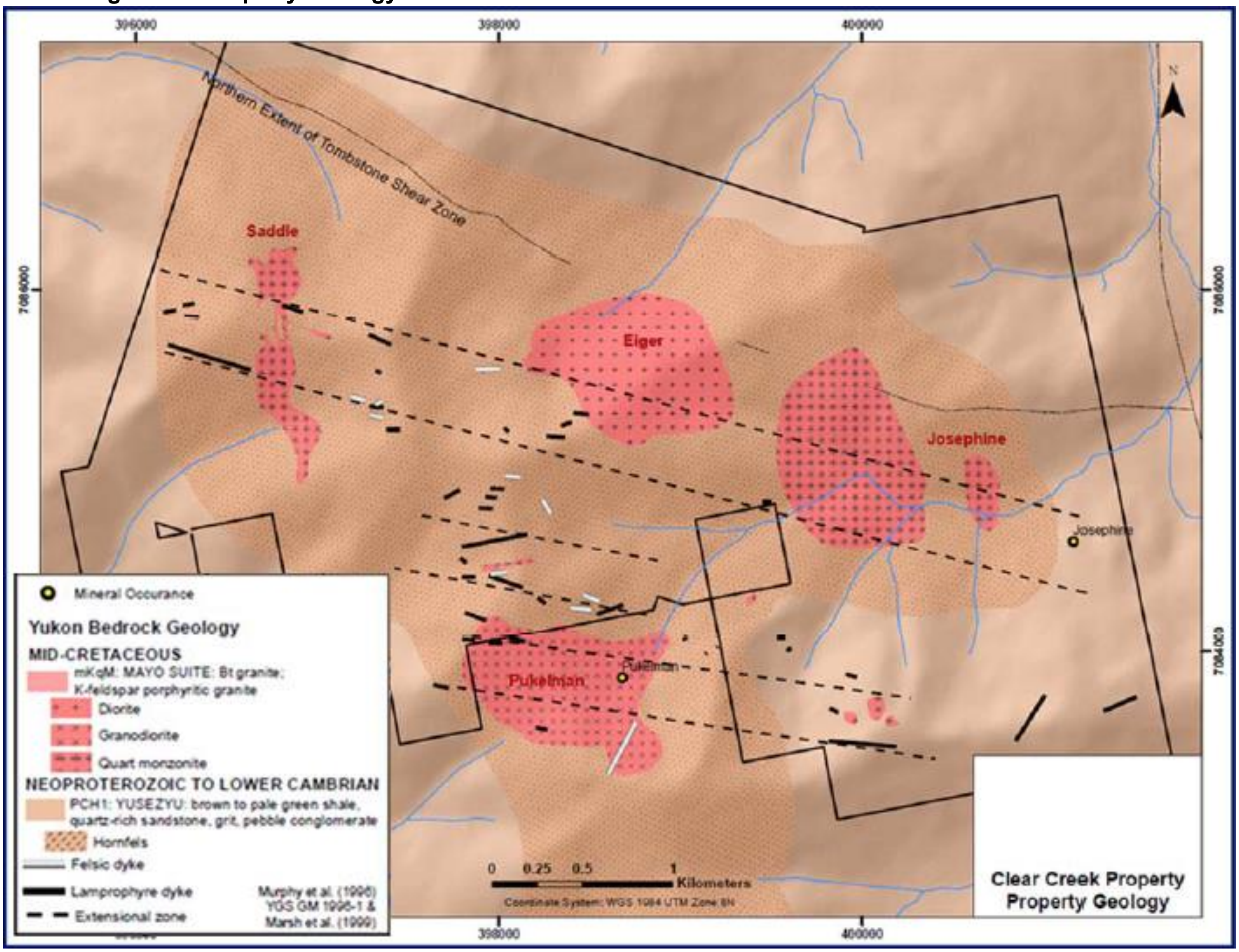
Josephine Stock

The Josephine stock is described by Marsh et al., 1999 as a fine- to medium-grained granodiorite with abundant biotite, recrystallized quartz and feldspar and minor garnet in altered areas.

Pukelman Stock

The Pukelman stock similar to the Saddle stock is described by Marsh et al., 1999 as a porphyritic monzonite. Abundant medium- to coarse-grained masses of biotite occur throughout the stock, they are thought to be part of a late-stage magmatic event and are often associated with strong gold values.

Figure 7-2 Property Geology



Source: Yukon Geological Survey http://mapservices.gov.yk.ca/YGS/Load.htm

Structures

Stephens et al., (2000) conducted the most comprehensive investigation of structural controls on gold mineralization at Clear Creek to date; some of their implications for the Property are described here. Four early ductile deformation events in the Hyland Group rocks allowed for the development of four different types of quartz veins which are associated with a progression from ductile to brittle-ductile behavior. These ductile deformation events were followed by three major brittle structural trends; 1) BFa South to south-southeast striking (~165º) steep, major faults with mostly sinistral displacement 2) BFb east-southeast striking (~115º) steep fracture zones and 3) BFc northeast striking (~035º), steep fracture zones (Figure 7-2). This was followed by the emplacement of the Tombstone Plutonic Suite on a generally east-west trend, with some influence from the BFa major faults. The east-west fracture sets continued to develop after the emplacement of the TPS which resulted in the widespread structure of auriferous sheeted quartz veins in the clear creek area.

Stephens et al., suggested several favourable sites for mineralization based on fault geometry (dilation of fractures) and connectivity; 1) most favourable site are east-west fracture zones BFb connected to ~165º faults BFa, and more favourable if connected to two BFa faults 2) BFa major faults (~165º) with misoriented segments or more easterly striking segments and 3) BFc structures connected to Bfa major faults may also provide dilation sites for mineralization (Stephens et al., 2000).

7.3 Mineralization

Gold mineralization is predominantly associated with quartz veining occurring within intrusive stocks and adjacent sediments, with significant mineralization associated with intense stockwork or sheeted veining. The linear nature of many of the gold-in-soil anomalies and exposed veins suggests a strong structural control for mineralization, however, anomalous gold values in the area have also been found within argillically altered and limonitic intrusive material with an absence of veining. Gold shows a moderate to strong association with arsenic and bismuth and occasional tungsten and tin, with the highest gold grades invariably associated with highly anomalous bismuth.

Saddle Ridge Zone

Mineralization within the Saddle zone occurs in a variety of forms. Strong Au, As, W values are found within east-west trending quartz veins or sheeted quartz veins cutting the intrusion as well as within the altered host rock adjacent to the veins. Alteration often contains abundant secondary biotite, disseminated sulphide and occasionally feldspar altered to sericite (Marsh et al., 1999). Gold is often found within fracture fill arsenopyrite-rich quartz veins that cut the intrusion.

Josephine Zone

Gold mineralization within the Josephine zone occurs as a series of transparent to milky, arsenopyrite-rich quartz veins from less than a millimeter wide up to 13 cm wide (Marsh et al., 1999).

Eiger Zone

Gold mineralization occurs on the southern margin of the stock primarily within sulphide rich quartz veins. Significant gold values have been associated with quartz-arsenopyrite veins in sheared diorite. Drilling by Sitka in 2020 and 2021 intersected significant gold mineralization (Section 10).

Pukelman Zone

Gold mineralization occurs on the margins of the stock and extends well into the hornfels aureole often with relatively high silver and lead. These occur as arsenopyrite-bearing quartz veins or sheeted quartz veins. Strong gold values have also been assayed from biotite-rich zones within the monzonite stock (Marsh et al., 1999).

Blackjack Zone

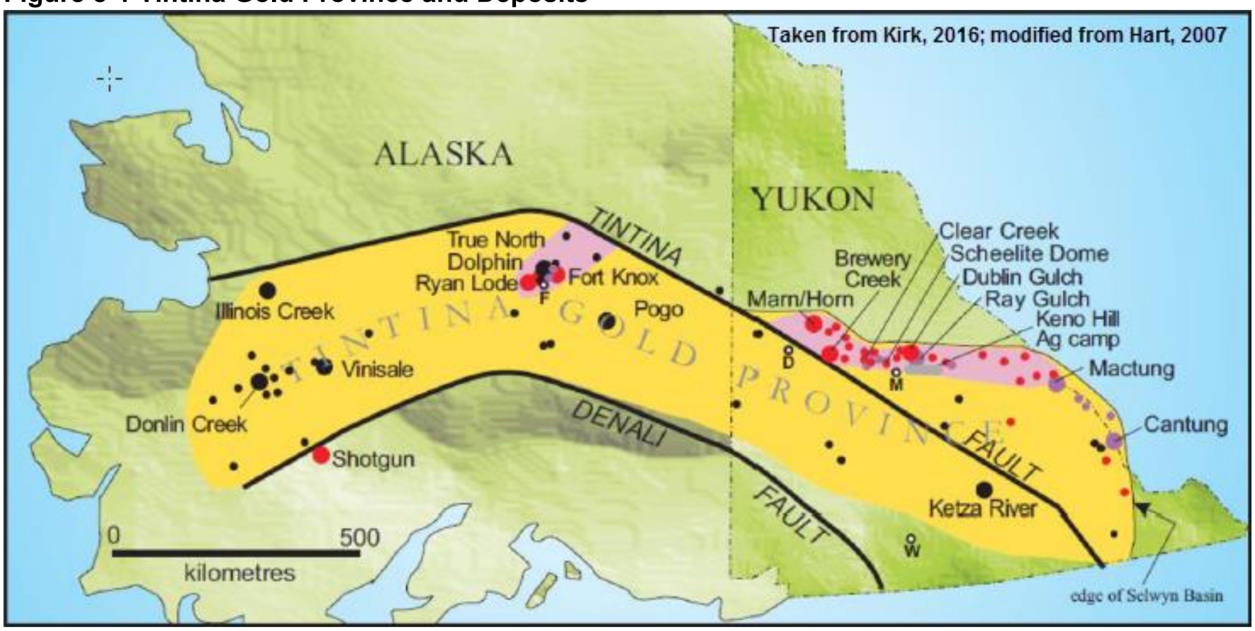
The Blackjack zone is a newly recognized zone based on the 2021 drilling and is centered over a highly oxidized north-south trending intrusive-tectonic breccia fault zone located within the main Saddle stock. Historically, the Saddle zone has been centered over a strong Au-in-soil anomaly on the ridge line 700 metres to the east of the main Saddle intrusive stock, and in many reports the Saddle stock would be left outside of this zone. Drilling by Sitka between 2020 and 2022 intersected significant gold mineralization (Section 10).

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Recent exploration on the Property has been focused on identifying an intrusion related gold system ("IRGS") which have many similarities to orogenic gold deposits. The project area lies in an underexplored part of the loosely defined Tintina Gold Province (Figure 8-1). The property is part of the Tombstone Gold Belt (pink shading in Figure 8-1) which is the prominent host to IRGS deposits in Yukon and Alaska, notable deposits from the belt include low grade, high tonnage examples such as: Fort Knox in Alaska, Eagle Gold, and Brewery Creek.

Gold mineralization on the Clear Creek intrusions share strong similarities with the Eagle Gold deposit and the Fort Knox deposit in Alaska, including sheeted quartz vein systems hosted within intrusions, anomalous bismuth, tungsten, and arsenic as well as mineralized metasediments adjacent to the intrusive bodies.

Figure 8-1 Tintina Gold Province and Deposits



Source: Kirk, 2016

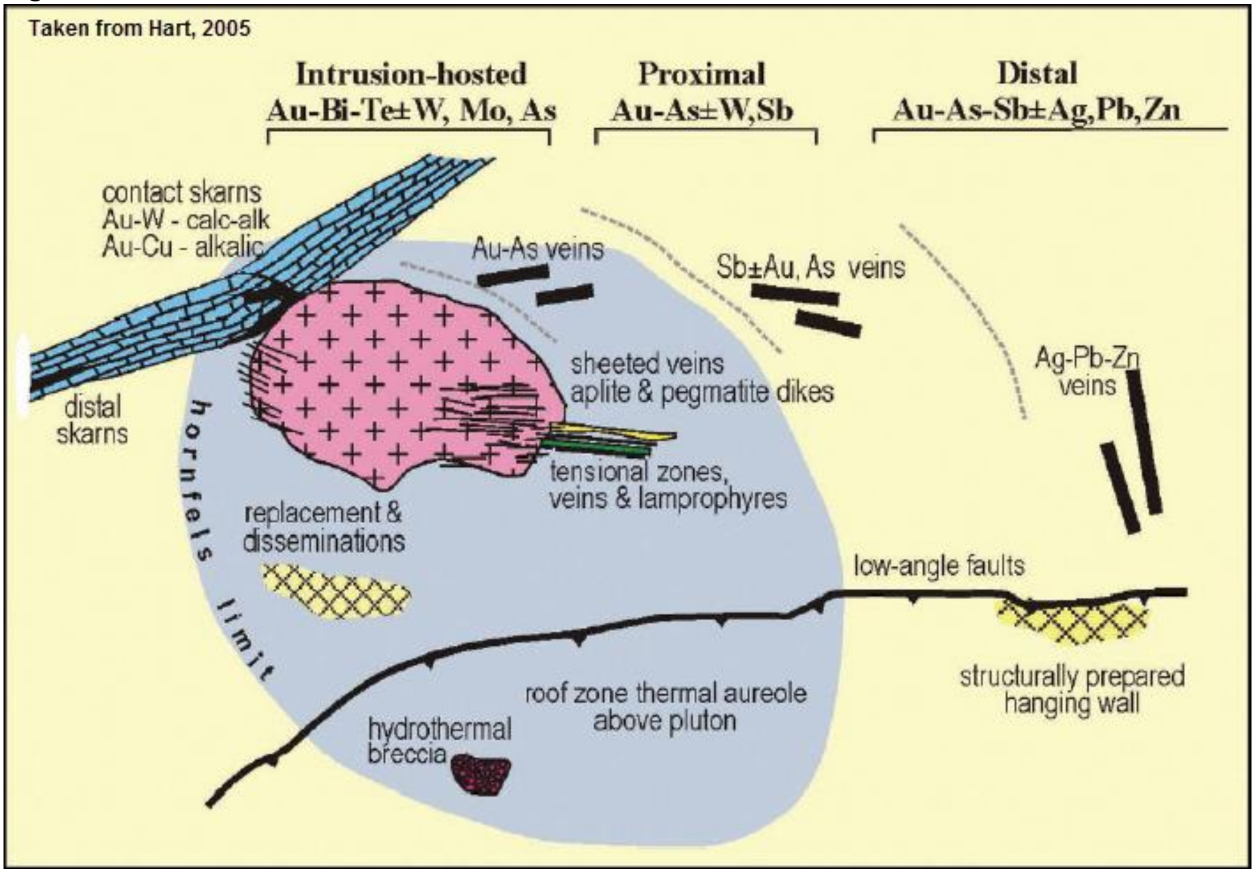
Hart (2005) describes the most common characteristics for IRGS deposits which include:

1. metaluminous to peraluminous, sub-alkalic to alkalic, volatile-rich plutons which are intermediate to felsic;
2. tectonic setting, in deformed shelf sequences well inboard of convergent plate boundaries;
3. gold associations variably with elevated W, Bi, As, Mo, Te and Sn;
4. Zoning of sulphide concentrations, low sulphide within igneous bodies increased through skarn to rich base metal veins distally;
5. gold mineralization emplaced post-deformation;
6. low gold grades in sheeted quartz veins within pluton; and
7. typically, in areas formally known for tungsten or tin deposits (Figure 8-2).

Gold mineralization in IRGS is hosted by millimeter to metre wide sheeted quartz veins and stockworks in equigranular to porphyritic granitic intrusions and adjacent country rock (hornfels). Native gold is associated with pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, scheelite and bismuth as well as telluride minerals. A number of deposits have late and/or peripheral arsenopyrite, stibnite or galena veins.

Intrusion related deposits and occurrences within the Tombstone Gold belt are associated with mid- to late-Cretaceous intrusions hosted by the intrusions and/or the older basement rocks. There is typically a strong correlation between gold and bismuth with low and reduced sulfide mineralogy (Hart, 2007).

Figure 8-2 Plan model of IRGS from the Tintina Gold Province



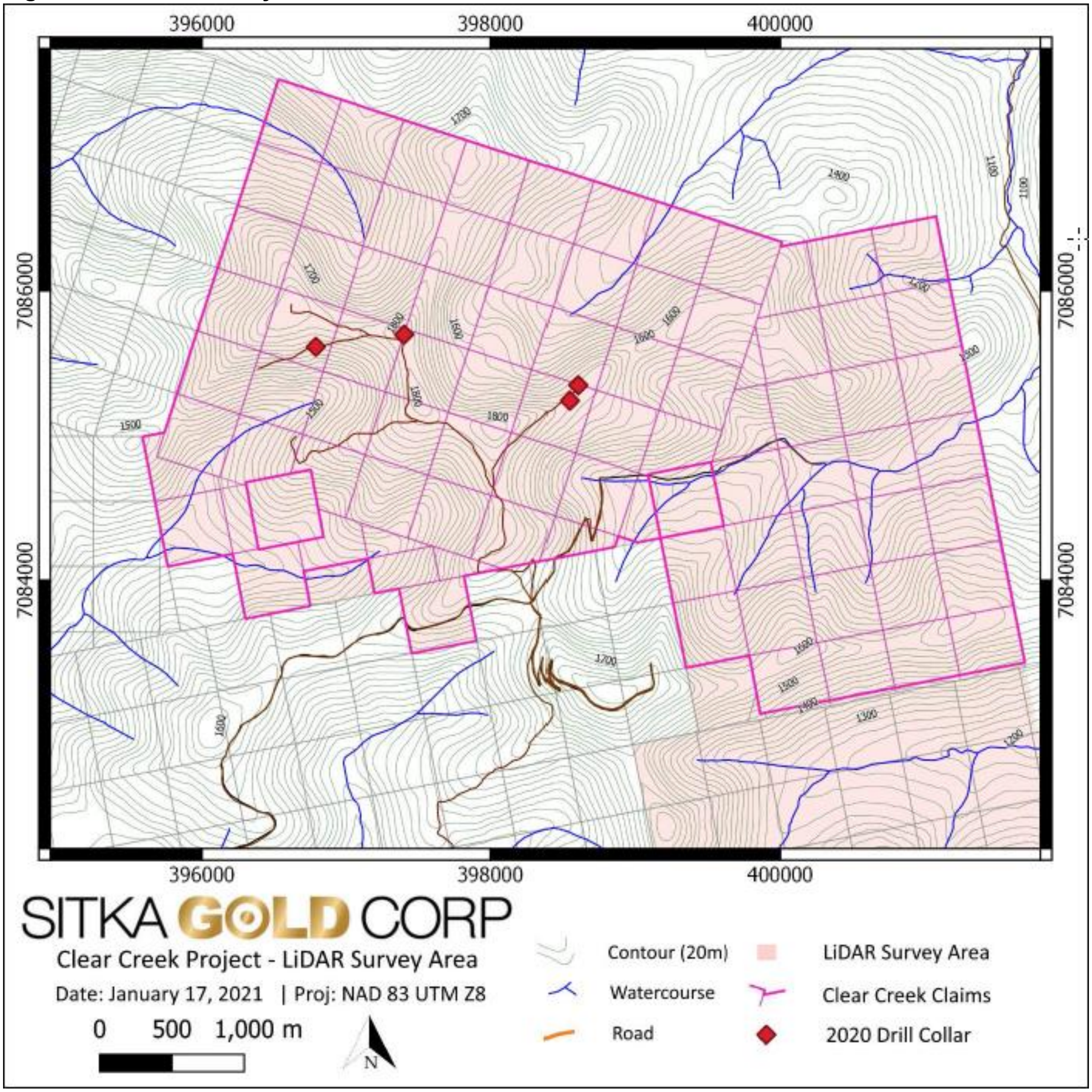
Source: Hart, 2005

9.0 EXPLORATION

9.1.1 LiDAR Survey

A LiDAR survey was performed by McElhanney Ltd. of Vancouver covering 16.5 km2 over the western portion of the RC Project on September 23rd, 2020. The survey also included the adjoining Clear Creek claims and the nearby Barney Ridge Project (both operated by Sitka Gold). The survey used an Optech Galaxy system for LiDAR data capture and an on board Camera Phase One iXU-RS1000 RGB for orthophoto capture both mounted on a Piper Navajo fixed wing Aircraft. The mean density of the point cloud (all points) was measured at nominal 18.3 pts/m^2 and the bare earth (ground) point density was measured at nominal 4.5 pts/m^2 and the standard deviation of the airborne GPS solution for using KAR (Kinematics Ambiguity Resolution) was estimated to 0.013 m, 0.013 m and 0.022 m in East, North and height directions, respectively. Extent of the survey is illustrated in Figure 9-1

Figure 9-1 LiDAR Survey Area



Source: Sitka Gold Corp

In 2022, a study was carried out by Geomantia Consuting to reprocess and analyze the LiDAR data (Bennet, 2022). The purpose of the analysis was to better understand the structural controls within the 2022 work area and also to generate a preliminary digital geological compilation.

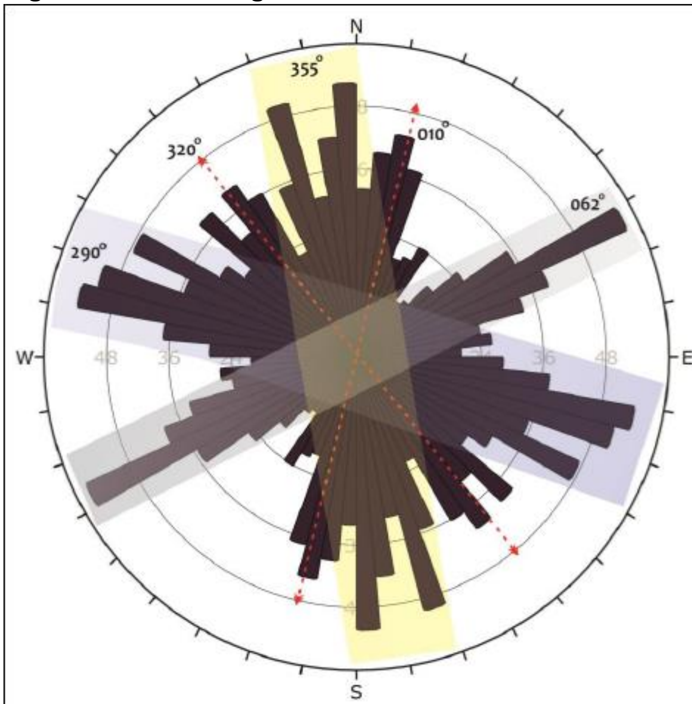
Subsequent to reprocessing of the LiDAR point cloud, the new imagery products were used to conduct a lineament interpretation in the area in which the 2022 work program is being conducted. The following procedures was adopted:

- Generation of a 1: 1500 grid covering the mapping area (Figure 9-1).
- Systematic mapping of (a) bedding form lines and (b) all interpreted faults and lineaments.
- Lineament density interpolation analysis.
- Lineament azimuth analysis and rose diagram reviews.
- Identification of the more dense structural networks.
- Comparison to geological mapping, soil geochemical data, aeromagnetic survey datasets.

Form lines represent bedding trace lines which highlight the general strike of sedimentary rocks that occur in the survey area. In mountainous terrain such as RC Gold project, dip directions can also be identified. Sedimentary rocks in the 2022 work area generally strike north-west and dip shallow to moderately north-east.

Systematic mapping of lineaments within each 1:1500 scale grid square resulted in generation of 1247 individual linear features within the 2022 work area. Lineament azimuth data were analyzed using a rose diagram (Figure 9-2). The diagram demonstrates the presence of three dominant main populations NNW (average 355˚), WNW (average 290˚) and ENE (average 062˚o) and two subordinate populations (average 320˚ and 010˚).

Figure 9-2 Rose diagram of lineament azimuth data



Plot Mode	Rosette
Plot Data	Apparent Strike
Face Normal Trend	0.0
Face Normal Plunge	90.0
Bin Size	5°
Outer Circle	60 planes per arc
Planes Plotted	1207
Minimum Angle To Plot	45.0°
Maximum Angle To Plot	90.0°

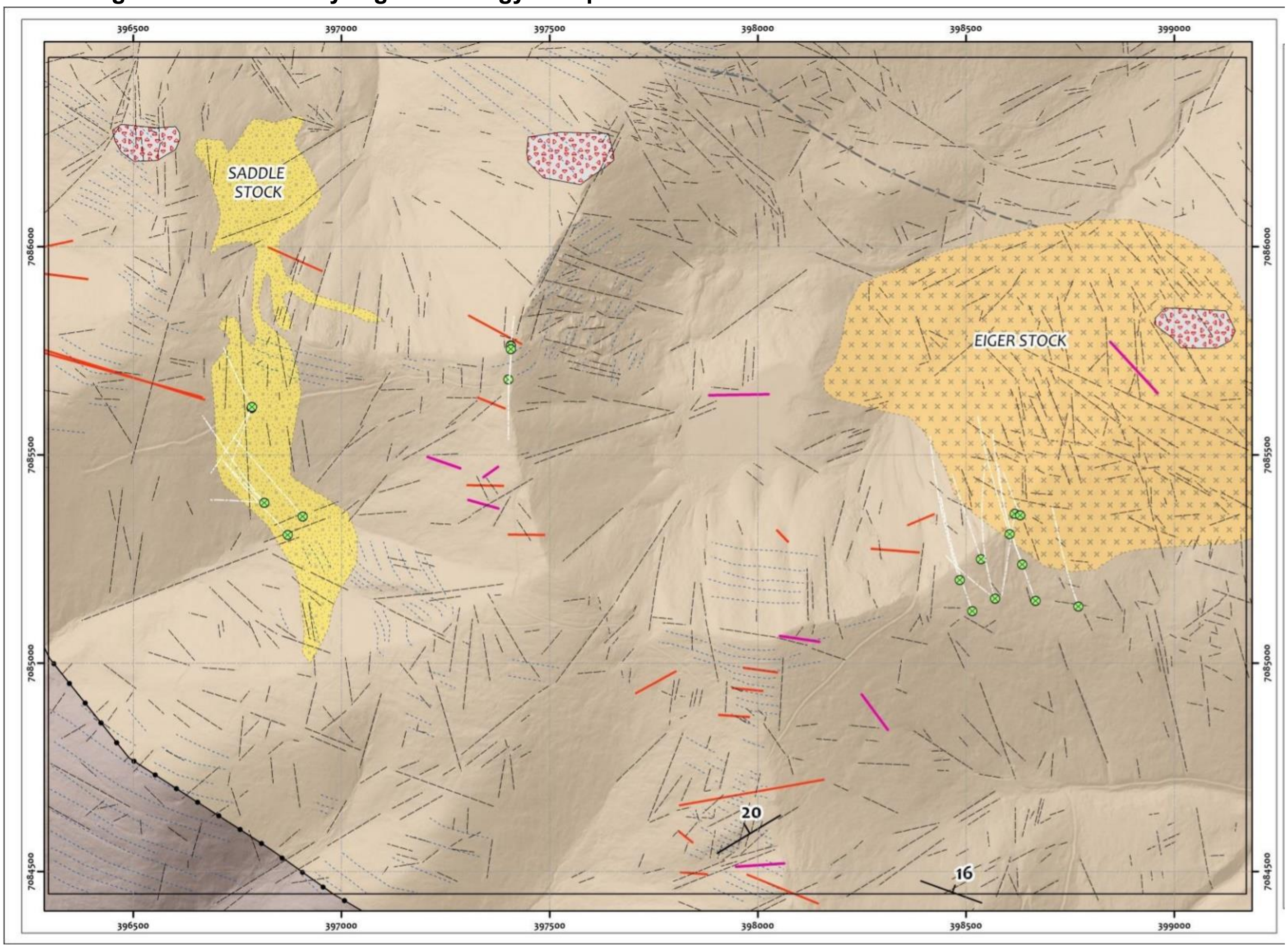
Source: Sitka Gold Corp

A preliminary digital geological compilation was conducted out for the 2022 work area using the results of lineament analysis and the following sources:

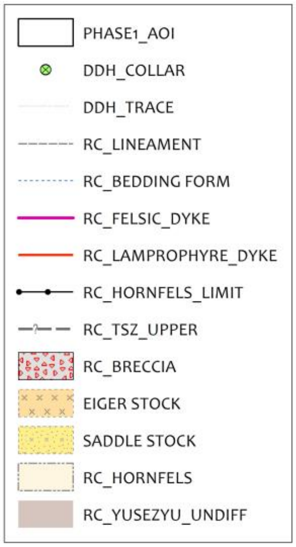
- Yukon Digital Geology compilation
- Mapping completed by E. Marsh in 1998 (Marsh et al. 1999)

The preliminary compilation is presented in Figure 9-3. Drilling completed from 2020-22 are displayed for reference. The two main drill areas occur on the western contact zones of both the Saddle and Eiger intrusives.

Figure 9-3 Preliminary Digital Geology Compilation



Source: Sitka Gold Corp

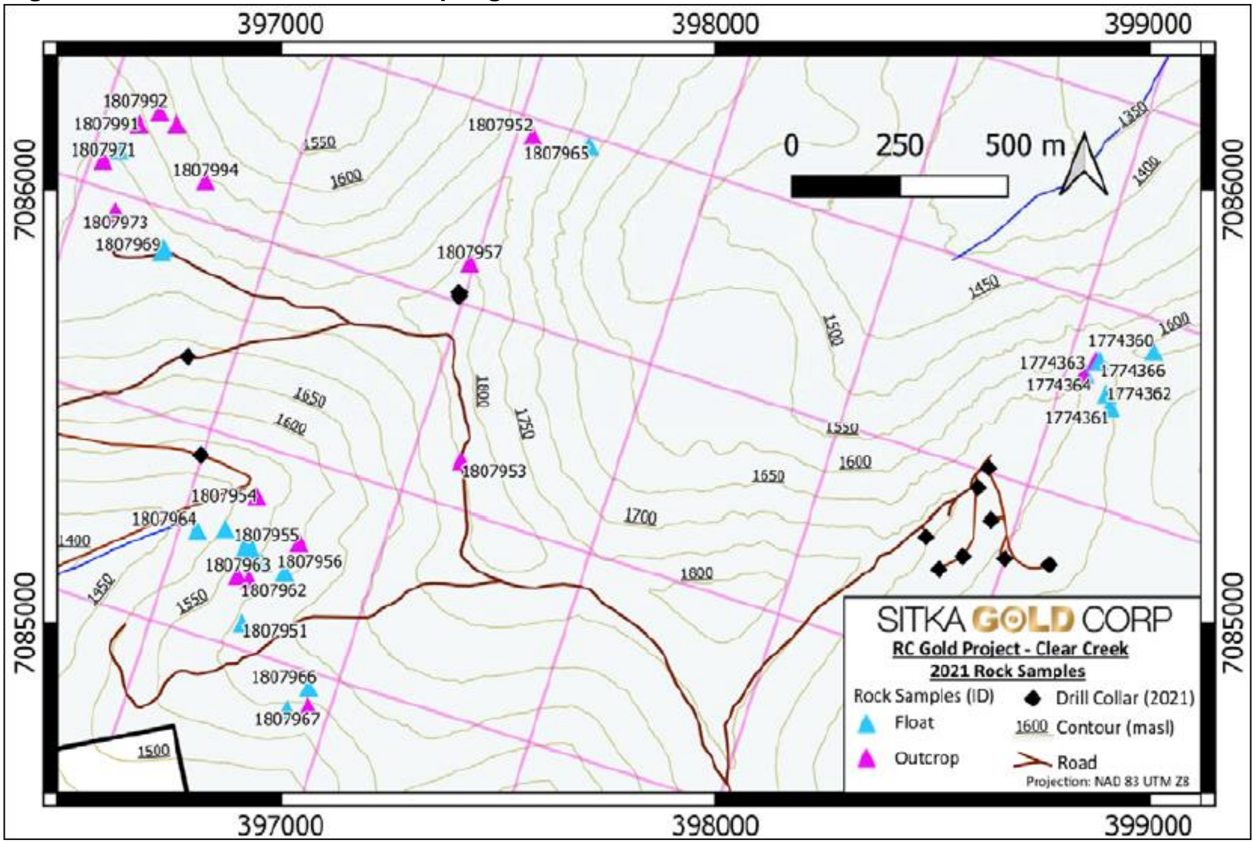


9.1.2 Rock Geochemical Sampling

In 2021 a total of 35 rock grab and chip samples were taken from Clear Creek claims. Rock sampling targeted areas north and south of the Saddle intrusive where drillhole DDRCCC-20-002 intersected significant mineralization, and east of the Eiger zone drilling which has seen limited historical prospecting. All areas explored returned significant gold values with individual samples ranging from below detection limit for gold (< 0.001 ppm Au) to 11.0 ppm Au.

Rock sample locations are presented below in Figure 9-2 and a summary table of results in Figure 9-4.

Figure 9-4 2021 Surface Rock Sampling



Source: Sitka Gold Corp

Table 9-1 Rock Sample Results

Sample ID	East	North	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Te (ppm)	W (ppm)
1774360	399010	7085628	0.01	161.5	1.6	0.43	0.02	1.53
1774361	398910	7085498	0.73	35.1	3.36	0.46	0.06	16.7
1774362	398901	7085530	0.03	102.5	1.7	0.4	0.03	1.48
1774363	398853	7085577	1.33	>10000	139	59.3	2.87	2930
1774364	398848	7085572	2.9	>10000	142	22.7	3.66	159
1774365	398878	7085606	0.35	714	50.9	0.77	0.7	8.72
1774366	398886	7085606	0.01	49.2	4.25	0.45	0.02	1.44
1807951	396910	7085002	0.12	3100	6.53	2.75	0.14	6.76
1807952	397578	7086125	1.55	45.4	66.6	0.58	0.85	530
1807953	397412	7085372	5.83	520	72.7	1.66	3.06	125.5
1807954	396944	7085292	11	>10000	124	82.8	9.07	122
1807955	397042	7085187	2.74	496	54.6	4.36	1.68	0.76
1807956	397009	7085120	1.11	2250	31.2	2.7	0.65	49.7
1807957	397432	7085832	1.23	1310	0.6	25.7	0.03	2.33
1807958	396871	7085220	0.01	122	0.35	0.87	0.02	2.86
1807959	396917	7085178	0.62	>10000	9.58	11.8	0.9	30.6
1807960	396933	7085172	0.02	290	9.4	0.66	0.07	14.65
1807961	396957	7085140	0.05	30	2.36	0.25	0.06	26.5

Sample ID	East	North	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Te (ppm)	W (ppm)
1807962	396926	7085101	5.17	7190	175.5	9.68	4.15	5.13
1807963	396900	7085112	8.62	8450	264	10.05	7.24	15.75
1807964	396806	7085216	5.08	5000	276	3.6	6.1	137
1807965	397708	7086101	0.02	47.8	1.82	0.71	0.04	2640
1807966	397063	7084854	0.01	1530	0.81	3.26	0.02	7.07
1807967	397014	7084804	0.08	1475	1.65	1.76	0.08	8.74
1807968	397062	7084810	0.42	7530	4.22	5.37	0.44	2.44
1807969	396723	7085856	0.06	2010	2.82	1.65	0.09	208
1807970	396729	7085866	0.04	158	3.56	0.53	0.05	7.88
1807971	396590	7086068	1	2090	81.9	13.75	0.87	1130
1807972	396628	7086090	0.17	780	16.75	2.56	0.14	55.2
1807973	396618	7085948	0.04	1885	2.85	2.08	0.06	109.5
1807974	396618	7085950	4.54	>10000	153.5	25.6	3.15	13.8
1807991	396673	7086151	0.22	387	13.35	3.02	0.22	120.5
1807992	396720	7086180	<0.001	21.6	0.09	1.47	<0.01	1.96
1807993	396759	7086151	0.06	591	1.8	2.22	0.05	60.9
1807994	396826	7086021	0.02	77.5	0.52	1.98	0.02	350

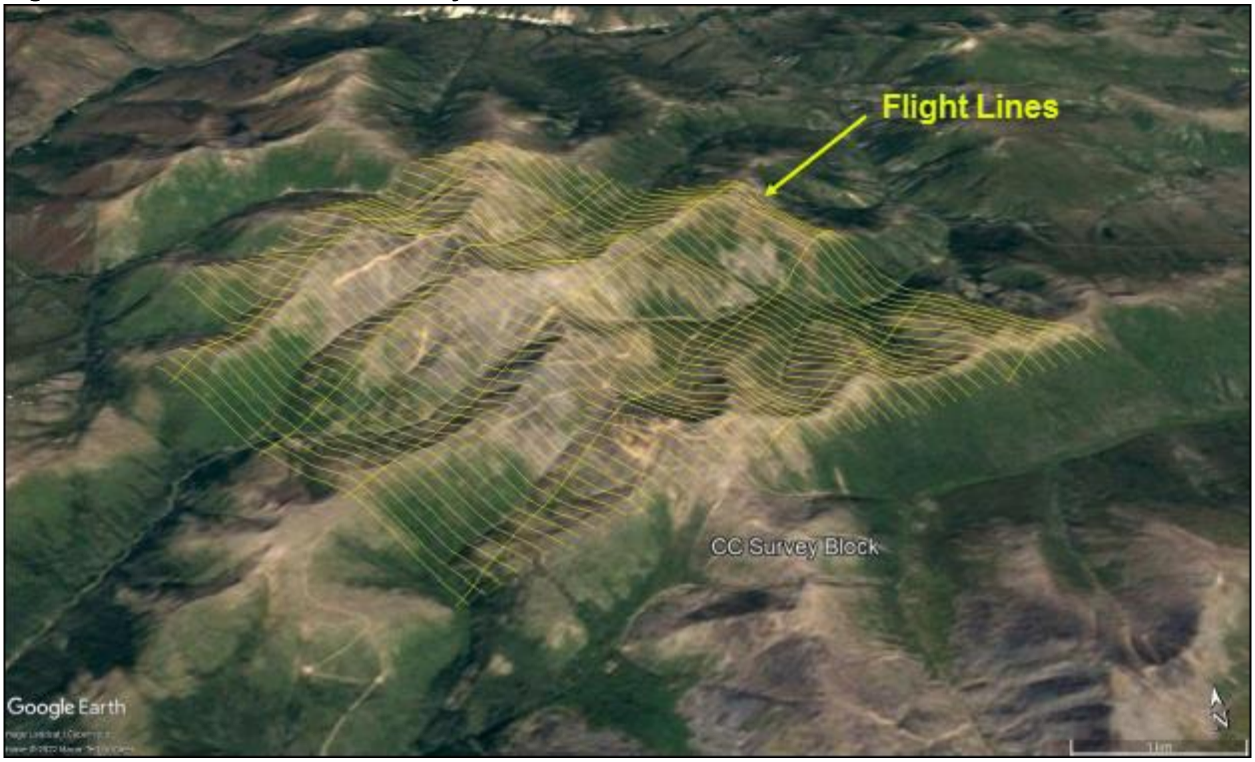
9.1.3 Airborne Geophysical Survey

In January 2022, a high resolution airborne magnetic survey was completed by Precision GeoSurveys Inc. on the Property and totalled over 227 line kilometres covering 20.7 km^2 (Figure 9-5). The survey was part of a larger project that covered three survey blocks on ground controlled by Sitka Gold.

The airborne geophysical data were acquired to map the geomagnetic characteristics of the survey area, which are in turn related to the distribution of magnetic minerals in the Earth. Magnetic patterns correspond to the concentration and distribution of magnetite and other magnetic minerals in the subsurface. Therefore, the geophysical data will be useful in mapping lithology, structure, and alteration.

All geophysical and subsidiary equipment were installed and configured by Precision GeoSurveys to collect airborne magnetic data. The survey was flown using a Bell 206 Jet Ranger helicopter equipped with a data acquisition system, GPS navigation system, pilot guidance unit (PGU), laser altimeter, cesium vapor magnetometer, and fluxgate magnetometer. A magnetic base station was used to record temporal magnetic variations.

Figure 9-5 Terrain view of CC survey block



Source: Walker, 2022

Interpretation of airborne magnetic survey on the Clear Creek block was carried out by SJ Geophysics, of Delta, B.C. (Pezzot, 2022).

The total field magnetic intensity data (TMI) is presented in false colour format with a linear colour distribution in Figure 9-6 after applying a reduction to the pole (RTP) filter. This filter removes artefacts in the measured magnetic field caused by the 78° inclination and 19° declination angles of the earth's magnetic field in this area.

In general, the magnetic data is very quiet across the area, consistent with the subdued responses commonly associated with sedimentary rocks. The most prominent feature is a series of relatively strong magnetic lows lying along the southern edge of the survey block (L1). These anomalies form a linear contact striking ~65°-245° that closely aligns with the northwestern edge of the 5 km diameter magnetic low observed on the high altitude regional aeromagnetic map.

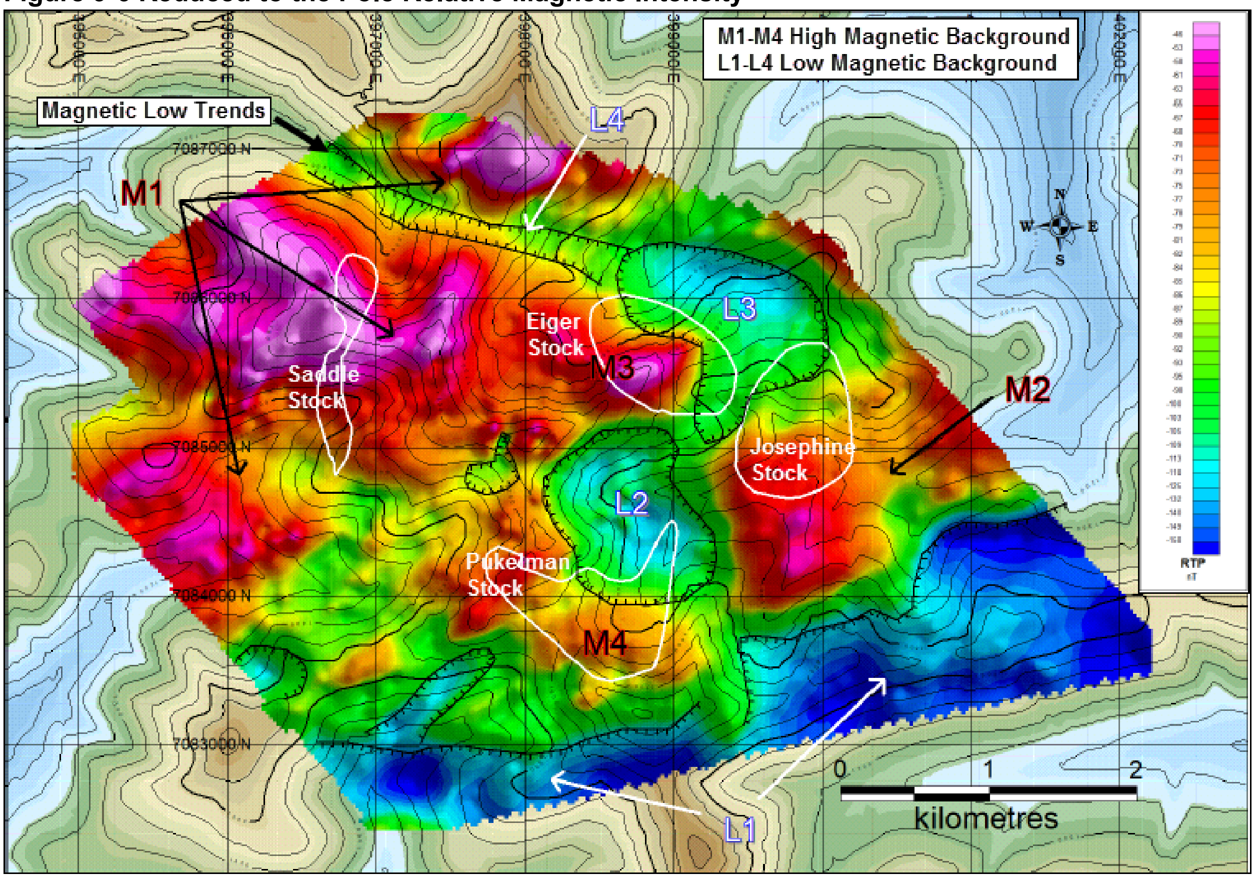
The northwestern half of the survey area is dominated by relatively high magnetic readings (M1). This zone is bordered to the east by a couple of sub-circular magnetic lows (L2, L3) and a narrow magnetic low band (L4) that strikes WNW (290° - 110°) across the northern edge of the survey block. This L4 band coincides with a large, regional fault zone shown on the top right portion of Figure 9-3.

A second large magnetic high (M2) underlies the valley hosting the headwaters of Josephine Creek in the northeastern section of the survey and separates L1 from the L2 and L3 magnetic lows. Two smaller magnetic highs M3 and M4 are also flagged. These are located along the eastern edge of the M1 response but may be separate from it and both loosely coincide with geologically delineated stocks.

There does not appear to be any consistent magnetic response associated with the stock outlines delineated on the geological maps. The Saddle stock lies within the relatively large M1 magnetic high zone. The Josephine, Eiger and Pukelman stocks straddle the contacts between the kilometre wide magnetic low anomalies L2 and L3 and the M2, M3 and M4 magnetic high anomalies respectively. It is unclear whether the stocks are being mapped by either the magnetic lows or magnetic highs.

Two magnetic low lineations, L1 to the south trending ~065° and L4 to the north trending ~110°, suggest the surface geology forms a wedge or fold shaped structure, open to the west and converging near Josephine Creek, some 2 kilometres east of the survey.

Figure 9-6 Reduced to the Pole Relative Magnetic Intensity



Source: Pezzot, 2022

10.0 DRILLING

10.1.1 2020 Drill Program

A total of 1,093.4 meters of NQ size diamond drilling was completed between four holes (DDRCCC-20-001 through & DDRCCC-20-004) targeting mineralization at the Eiger & Saddle zones and Saddle intrusion. Drilling was carried out by New Age Drilling Solutions ("New Age") of Whitehorse. All drillholes were completed using a skid mounted drill from existing road setups. Work by New Age was carried out during August 2020. The drill was demobbed from site on August 30th.

Drill collar locations are listed in Table 10-1 and illustrated in Figure 10-2 and Figure 10-3.

Significant drill intercepts greater than 25m and using a cut-off grade of 0.25 g/t Au are presented in Table 10-2.

Table 10-1 2020 Drill Hole Collars

Hole-ID	East	North	Elev	Length	Size	Col Az	Col Dip	Target
DDRCCC-20-001	397401	7085681	1824	209.00	NQ	180	-45	Saddle
DDRCCC-20-002	396784	7085613	1685	296.00	NQ	200	-60	Blackjack
DDRCCC-20-003	398536	7085250	1707	307.40	NQ	341	-45	Eiger
DDRCCC-20-004	398617	7085359	1686	281.00	NQ	189	-45	Eiger

Table 10-2 2020 Significant Intervals > 25m

Hole-ID	From	To	Width	Au
DDRCCC-20-002	151.00	257.21	106.21	0.798
DDRCCC-20-003	19.00	49.00	30.00	0.686
DDRCCC-20-003	140.00	165.00	25.00	0.402
DDRCCC-20-004	187.00	222.00	35.00	0.570
DDRCCC-20-004	234.00	273.00	39.00	1.011

10.1.2 2021 Drill Program

The 2021 drilling portion of the Project consisted of 5,022.7 metres of NQ sized diamond drill core in 15 holes covering the Eiger, Saddle, and Saddle-West/Blackjack zones. Drilling services were provided by New Age Drilling Solutions ("New Age") of Whitehorse using a skid mounted drill. A Volvo 220 DL excavator and Caterpillar D5 bulldozer were also supplied by New Age to assist with drill moves, drill pad, road and trail construction and rehabilitation. Work by New Age on the Project was carried out between May 26th and Sep 11th. All drill sites were road accessible. 1,380 metres of new road, and 1,566 metres of new trail were constructed during the 2021 Project to facilitate drill moves and drill pad construction.

Drill collar locations from 2021 are listed in Table 10-3 and illustrated in Figure 10-2 and Figure 10-3.

Significant drill intercepts greater than 25m and using a cut-off grade of 0.25 g/t Au are presented in Table 10-4.

Table 10-3 2021 Drill Collars

Hole-ID	East	North	Elev	Length	Size	Col Az	Col Dip	Target
DDRCCC-21-007	396788	7085620	1679	353.40	NQ2	200	-60	Blackjack
DDRCCC-21-008	396788	7085620	1677	233.00	NQ2	320	-45	Blackjack
DDRCCC-21-009	398489	7085208	1706	481.51	NQ2	340	-45	Eiger
DDRCCC-21-010	398489	7085208	1673	458.00	NQ2	340	-45	Eiger
DDRCCC-21-011	398568	7085162	1679	224.00	NQ2	307	-45	Eiger
DDRCCC-21-012	398635	7085237	1674	419.00	NQ2	340.4	-45	Eiger
DDRCCC-21-013	398678	7085142	1639	476.00	NQ2	340	-50	Eiger
DDRCCC-21-014	398525	7085129	1689	490.31	NQ2	340	-50	Eiger
DDRCCC-21-015	398770	7085136	1622	399.00	NQ2	340	-49	Eiger
DDRCCC-21-016	398605	7085310	1687	440.00	NQ2	340	-45	Eiger
DDRCCC-21-017	398630	7085355	1687	162.50	NQ2	340	-45	Eiger
DDRCCC-21-021	396814	7085385	1529	367.45	NQ2	320	-45	Blackjack
DDRCCC-21-018	397407	7085763	1833	131.00	NQ2	180	-45	Saddle
DDRCCC-21-019	397407	7085762	1833	195.56	NQ2	180	-45	Saddle
DDRCCC-21-020	397407	7085754	1829	183.25	NQ2	0	-60	Saddle

Table 10-4 2021 Significant Intervals >25m

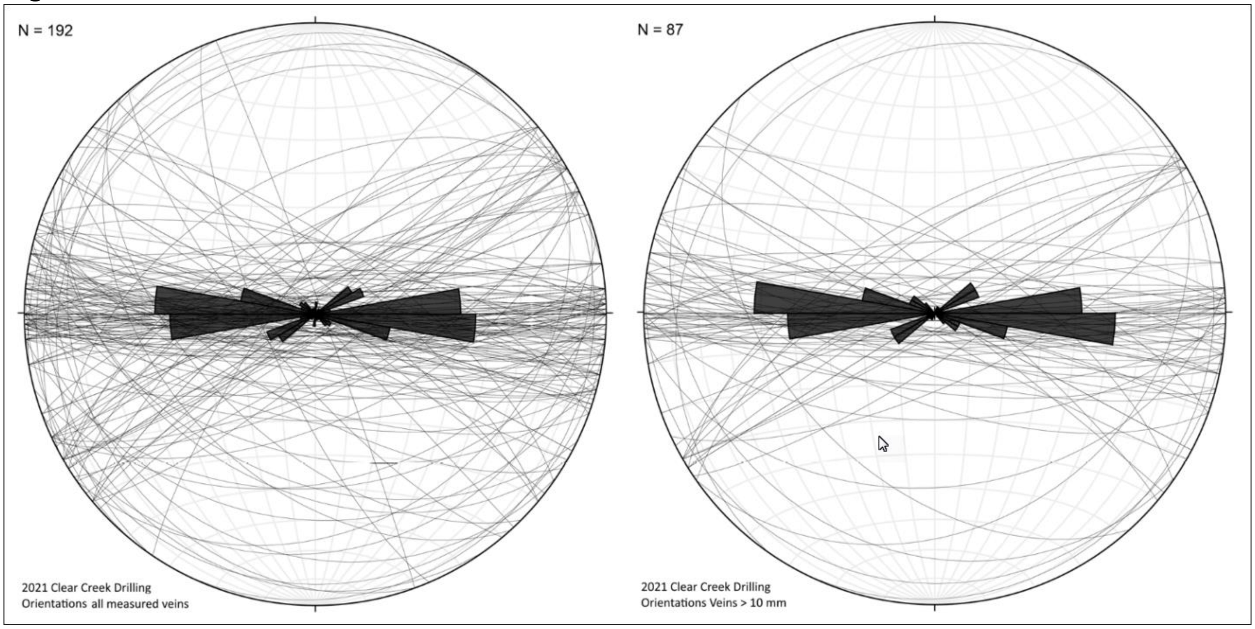
Hole-ID	From	To	Width	Au
DDRCCC-21-007	110.00	136.00	26.00	0.558
DDRCCC-21-007	146.00	190.00	44.00	0.546
DDRCCC-21-007	196.00	232.00	36.00	0.721
DDRCCC-21-007	261.70	294.00	32.30	1.236
DDRCCC-21-009	76.00	154.00	78.00	0.693
DDRCCC-21-012	86.70	136.00	49.30	0.340
DDRCCC-21-013	113.00	145.00	32.00	0.616
DDRCCC-21-013	179.00	217.00	38.00	0.433
DDRCCC-21-013	275.00	326.00	51.00	0.666
DDRCCC-21-014	273.00	311.00	38.00	0.623
DDRCCC-21-021	43.00	187.00	144.00	1.450
DDRCCC-21-021	197.40	232.00	34.60	0.961

Oriented core was drilled for holes DDRCCC-21-007 through DDRCCC-21-017. Holes DDRCCC-21-018 through DDRCCC-21-021 were not oriented due to technical failure of key pieces of equipment the drillers used to determine the 'bottom' position at the end of runs.

In total, 204 strike and dip measurements were taken on the oriented core by site geologists. The measurements were taken by placing oriented/marked core in a 'rocket launcher' type setup to restore the core to it's original in-situ orientation before taking strike and dip measurements using a handheld compass. Of the 204 measurements, 188 were completed on quartz-(sulphide) veins, 13 were on intrusive contacts, 2 were on fault structures, and 1 was in foliation in the country-rock metasedimentary unit.

Stereonet plots with rose diagrams of all measured veins and measured veins greater than 10 millimetres true width are presented in (Figure 10-1). These plots confirm surface measurements by previous operators that most of the mineralized quartz-(sulphide) veins have a general east-west strike with steep-to-vertical dips. East-northeast striking veins also appear to be a significant component to the mineralizing system possibly consistent with dilational BFc structures as proposed by Stephens et al. (2000).

Figure 10-1 Stereonet Plots of Oriented Core Vein Measurements



Source: Sitka Gold Corp

10.1.3 2022 Drill Program

Four core holes totaling 1,242.8 metres were completed on the Blackjack Zone in a winter drill program carried out in February and March of 2022. Drilling services were provided by New Age Drilling Solutions ("New Age") of Whitehorse using a skid mounted drill. The core was quick logged at the field camp, and then the whole core transported to Whitehorse for logging and cutting at a secure facility at the New Age yard.

Between June and August 2022, an additional 4,999.15 metres of core were drilled in fifteen holes utilizing both a skid-mounted and a helicopter supported rig. Drill core was logged and sampled at the field camp.

Drill collar locations are listed in Table 10-5 and illustrated in Figure 10-2 and Figure 10-3.

Significant drill intercepts greater than 25m and using a cut-off grade of 0.25 g/t Au are presented in Table 10-6.

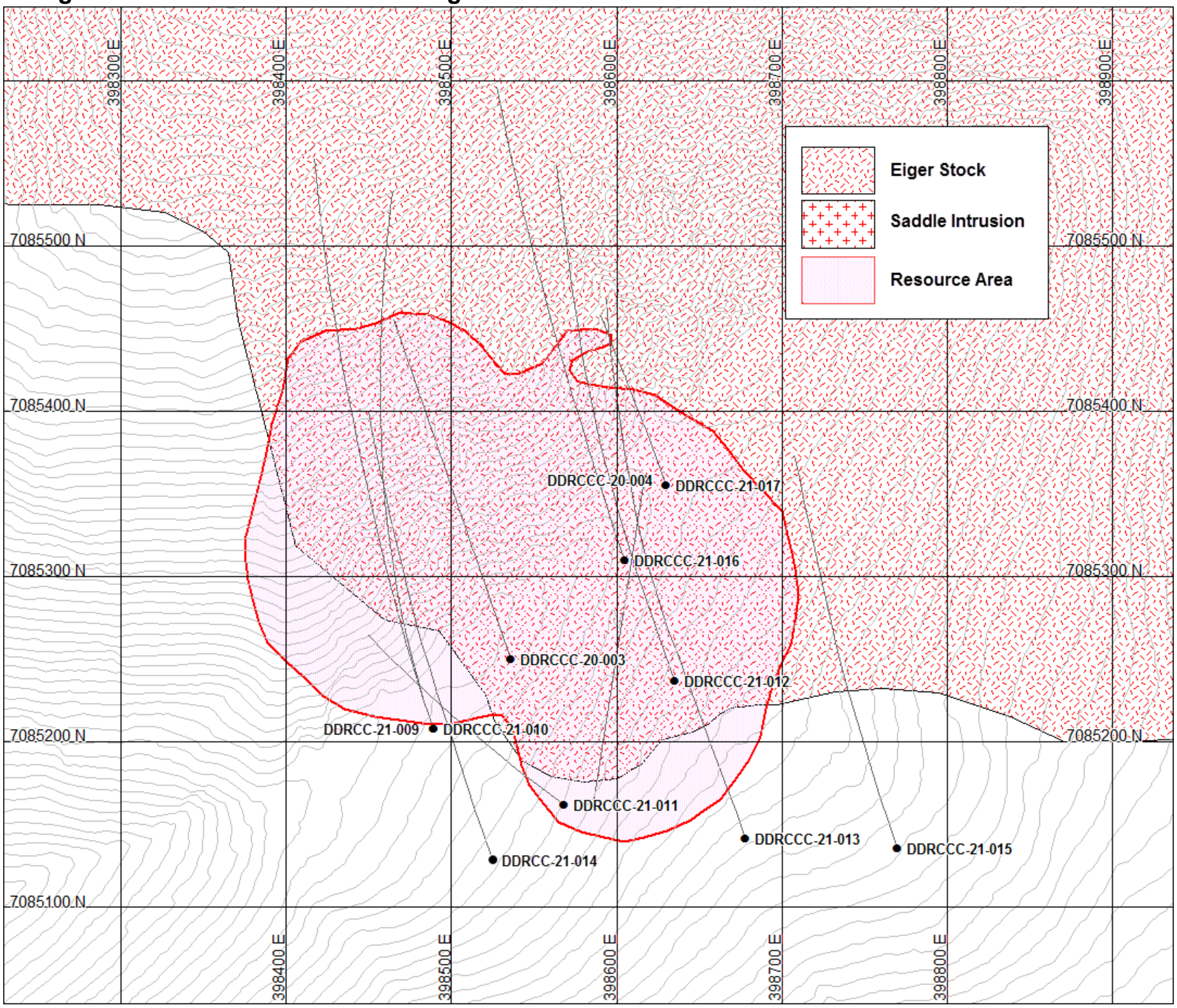
Table 10-5 2022 Drill Hole Collars

Hole-ID	East	North	Elev	Length	Size	Col Az	Col Dip	Target
DDRCCC-22-022	396871	7085308	1490	364.55	HQ	320	-45	Blackjack
DDRCCC-22-023	396813	7085382	1530	285.00	HQ	320	-60	Blackjack
DDRCCC-22-024	396815	7085385	1530	204.00	HQ	277	-47	Blackjack
DDRCCC-22-025	396901	7085363	1525	389.20	HQ	320	-46	Blackjack
DDRCCC-22-026	396877	7085305	1495	374.00	HQ	140	-45	Blackjack
DDRCCC-22-027	396594	7085472	1605	209.00	HQ	320	-55	Blackjack
DDRCCC-22-028	396668	7085405	1552	254.00	HQ	320	-50	Blackjack
DDRCCC-22-029	396951	7085357	1544	308.00	HQ	320	-50	Blackjack
DDRCCC-22-030	396822	7085505	1624	398.00	HQ	320	-50	Blackjack
DDRCCC-22-031	396998	7085304	1548	359.00	HQ	320	-50	Blackjack
DDRCCC-22-032	397046	7085397	1591	386.00	HQ	320	-54	Blackjack
DDRCCC-22-033	396763	7085316	1485	344.00	HQ	320	-50	Blackjack
DDRCCC-22-034	396972	7085662	1727	174.15	HQ	322	-55	Blackjack
DDRCCC-22-035	397101	7085740	1768	244.00	HQ	180	-50	Blackjack
DDRCCC-22-036	396728	7085517	1618	410.00	HQ	320	-65	Blackjack
DDRCCC-22-037	396597	7085533	1645	305.00	HQ	125	-50	Blackjack
DDRCCC-22-038	396965	7085290	1530	545.00	HQ	315	-50	Blackjack
DDRCCC-22-039	396888	7085453	1583	480.00	HQ	320	-54	Blackjack
DDRCCC-22-040	396763	7085446	1568	209.00	HQ	320	-55	Blackjack

Table 10-6 2022 Significant Intercepts >25m

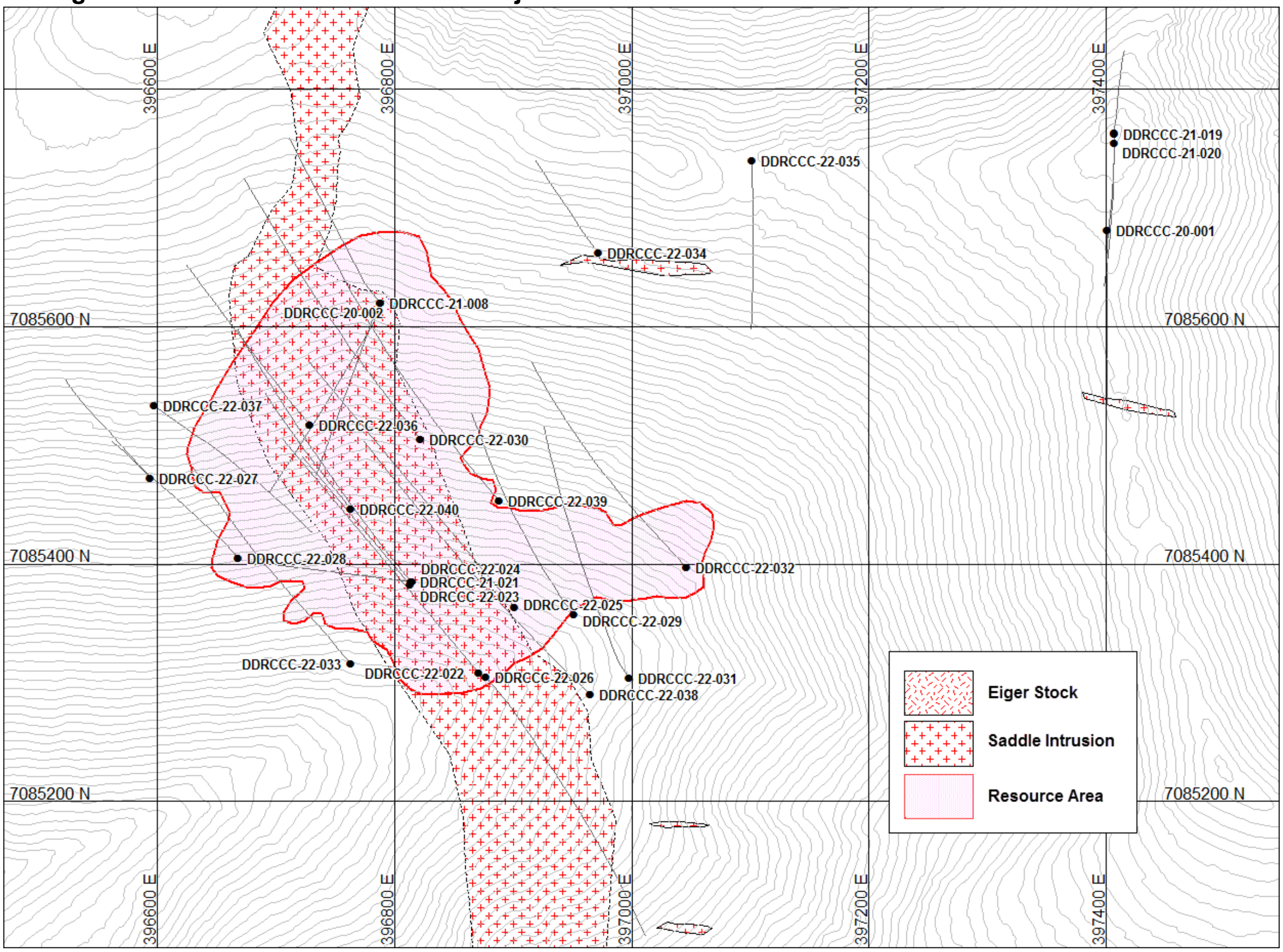
Hole-ID	From	To	Width	Au
DDRCCC-22-022	46.00	85.00	39.00	0.747
DDRCCC-22-023	8.00	40.00	32.00	0.790
DDRCCC-22-023	46.00	149.00	103.00	1.510
DDRCCC-22-024	16.00	52.50	36.50	1.605
DDRCCC-22-025	107.00	135.00	28.00	2.304
DDRCCC-22-025	151.00	191.00	40.00	1.419
DDRCCC-22-025	209.00	246.00	37.00	1.118
DDRCCC-22-029	45.00	86.00	41.00	0.698
DDRCCC-22-030	2.84	148.00	145.16	0.911
DDRCCC-22-030	168.00	223.00	55.00	0.485
DDRCCC-22-031	186.00	216.00	30.00	0.723
DDRCCC-22-036	34.90	115.00	80.10	0.585
DDRCCC-22-038	195.00	234.00	39.00	0.790
DDRCCC-22-038	248.00	280.00	32.00	0.943
DDRCCC-22-038	293.00	373.00	80.00	1.178
DDRCCC-22-040	75.00	123.50	48.50	1.142
DDRCCC-22-040	142.00	207.50	65.50	0.801

Figure 10-2 Drill Hole Locations - Eiger Zone



Source: R. SImpson

Figure 10-3 Drill Hole Locations - Blackjack Zone



Source: R. Simpson

10.2 Recovery

Core recovery for all drilling during the 2020-2022 programs was generally excellent with total core recovery averaging greater 96% across 4349 measurements. Several zones of fair to very poor recovery was encountered and generally correlates with zones of sulphide oxidation near the top of the holes, or in fault zones.

10.3 Collar Surveys

Predetermined collar locations are initially surveyed using a handheld global positioning system (GPS). When the hole is completed, the collars were marked by leaving the casing in the hole and affixing a metal tag listing drill hole ID and orientation. The collars are later surveyed using another GPS to confirm the location. Drill hole elevations are determined using the LiDAR data elevation model obtained during the Company's 2020 program (Gillham, J. 2021) that correspond to the UTM coordinates obtained from the handheld GPS survey. The handheld GPS survey locations generally report an error of 4 to 6 metres. The orientation of collars was determined by affixing an inclinometer to the drill for dip, and by handheld compass readings conducted by the supervising geologist for azimuth.

10.4 Down Hole Surveys

Down Hole Surveys Downhole survey readings, measuring magnetic azimuth and inclination, were taken near the top of the hole (around 30 m depth), and then approximately every 100 m (100m, 200m etc.), and at the end of the hole (unless a previous survey was done within 20-30 metres of the end of hole). The down hole surveys were completed using a Single Shot Reflex downhole survey instrument. Magnetic susceptibility measurements are made at each survey point to check for evidence of magnetic interference. Survey readings were generally regarded as accurate and only occasional test readings were considered unreliable due to a large discrepancy between survey readings and were therefore removed from the dataset.

During the validation of the database, it had been noted that there were a number of holes whose collar orientations as logged differed markedly from the first downhole survey. In some instances, this occurred in places where the holes were collared on blocky or loose ground. The drills sometimes shifted when they encountered large boulders resulting in abrupt changes in hole direction.

10.5 True Thickness

The mineral zones are irregular in shape and not tabular, therefore true thickness does not have any relevance and was not used as a factor in resource estimation

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

11.1 Sampling Methods

11.1.1 2020 Drill Program

Drill core was transported to the logging facilities at the Sika Camp at the end of each drill shift. The core was then checked for recovery, geologically logged, tagged for sampling, and photographed. All recovered core was sampled at site by sawing the core in half with a diamond bladed saw and placing one half of the cut core in a labelled sample poly bag along with the corresponding portion of the sample tag. The poly bags were then zip tied and packaged in a rice bag with several other samples, which was then closed with a security tag and shipped to ALS in Whitehorse as single-hole-shipments to be prepped for assay.

In total 1,093.4 metres of core was recovered and analyzed as 573 unique samples. In addition to the core samples, standards and blanks were inserted into the sample sequence alternating between a standard and a blank every tenth sample. Cut drill core from the program is now stored on the neighbouring Barney Ridge property, located approximately 6.5 km to west of the 2020 Sitka Camp along the Left Clear Creek access road.

11.1.2 2021 Drill Program

The entire length of all recovered core during the 2021 program for each hole was sampled. Sample intervals were designed to respect changes in lithology, major features such as faults, and significant zones of mineralization and alteration. The sample intervals were as small as 20 cm and as long as 4 m for NQ core. Sample intervals were generally 2 m in length, with shorter intervals employed over narrow discrete geologic features, such as significant veins, faults or dikes, and longer intervals rarely employed over ‘dead’ rock that the logging geologist determined had a low chance of returning any significant gold grades. Sample breaks were also inserted by the geologist at changes in the rock type.

Once all information was collected and sample tags affixed to the beginning of the sample intervals, the core was stacked adjacent to the core saw to await cutting. The NQ-sized core samples were sawn in half with a gas powered, diamond-bearing saw. One half of the sampled core was placed back in the box while the other half was placed in poly sample bags along with the sample tag. Where duplicate samples were taken, the half-core piece was sawn in half again, with each quarter placed in a poly sample bag with sample tags.

11.1.3 2022 Drill Program

Sampling methods were the same as those used in 2021. The exception was that the core from the four holes drilled in the winter program was transported to Whitehorse for final logging and sampling at the New Age facility and remain stored there at present.

11.2 Density Determinations

In 2021 and 2022, specific gravity measurements were systematically taken using the water immersion method. Rock samples were weighed using wire baskets in water and in air and a value was calculated from these compared values. Rocks encountered in the Clear Creek drill program displayed no visible signs of porosity and consist of metamorphic-siliciclastic and igneous rocks except for rare instances of small vugs in late calcite veins which account for an insignificant portion of the rock. Specific gravity measurements were taken on core samples selected approximately every 40 metres in continuous lithology, and at closer intervals where significant lithology changes were observed. Samples were taken from competent sections of core with mechanical breaks at both ends and were generally 10 to 20 cm in length. A total of 278 measurements were completed..

11.3 Analytical and Test Laboratories

All analytical work, except for drillholes DDRCCC-20-001 & DDRCCC-20-002, was completed by ALS Canada Ltd. ("ALS"), an ISO 9001:2008 accredited provider of geochemical and environmental analytical services.

Analytical work for drillholes DDRCCC-20-001 & DDRCCC-20-002 was completed by Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories of Vancouver ("BV"), an ISO 9001:2008 accredited provider of geochemical and environmental analytical services.

11.4 Sample Preparation and Analysis

11.4.1 2020 Drill Program

Drillholes DDRCCC-20-001 and DDRCCC-20-002 were prepped and assayed at BV. Preparation of the samples at BV consisted of standard crush and split, followed by pulverization of 1 kg of sample to -200 mesh. Analysis consisted of a 0.5 g sample subjected to aqua regia digestion and multi-element ICP-MS assay (BV Code AQ200), as well as a 50g sample subjected to fire-assay with an AAS finish (BV Code FA450).

Drillholes DDRCRC-20-003 and DDRCRC-20-004 were prepared and assayed at ALS. Preparation at the ALS lab consisted of fine crushing to 70% < 2mm, followed by splitting to 1 kg and pulverize the subsample to 85% < 75 micrometers. Assays consisted of a 35 element aqua regia digestion ICP-AES (ALS Code ME-ICP41) along with a 30 g fire assay ICP-AES finish for gold (ALS Code Au-ICP21).

11.4.2 2021 and 2022 Drill Programs

Analytical work was carried out by ALS Canada Ltd. The sample preparation took place in Whitehorse, YT and the analyses were completed in North Vancouver, BC.

Preparation at the ALS lab consisted of fine crushing to 70% < 2mm (CRU-31), followed by splitting with a 1 kg subsample pulverized to 85% < 75 micrometers (PUL-32).

All samples were assayed by ICP (ALS method ME-MS41) for a suite of 51 elements.

Holes DDRCCC-21-007 through DDRCCC-21-009 & DDRCCC-21-011 through DDRCCC-21-018 were assayed for gold by 30 gram fire assay (ALS method Au-ICP21), while holes DDRCCC-21-010 through DDRCCC-22- 040 were assayed for gold by 50 gram fire assay (ALS method Au-ICP22).

Holes DDRCCC-21-011 through DDRCCC-21-018 had both 30 g and 50 g fire assays for gold (ALS Au-ICP21 & Au-ICP22) completed on the samples.

Overlimit samples containing greater than 10 g/t Au were analyzed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish (ALS method Au-GRA22).

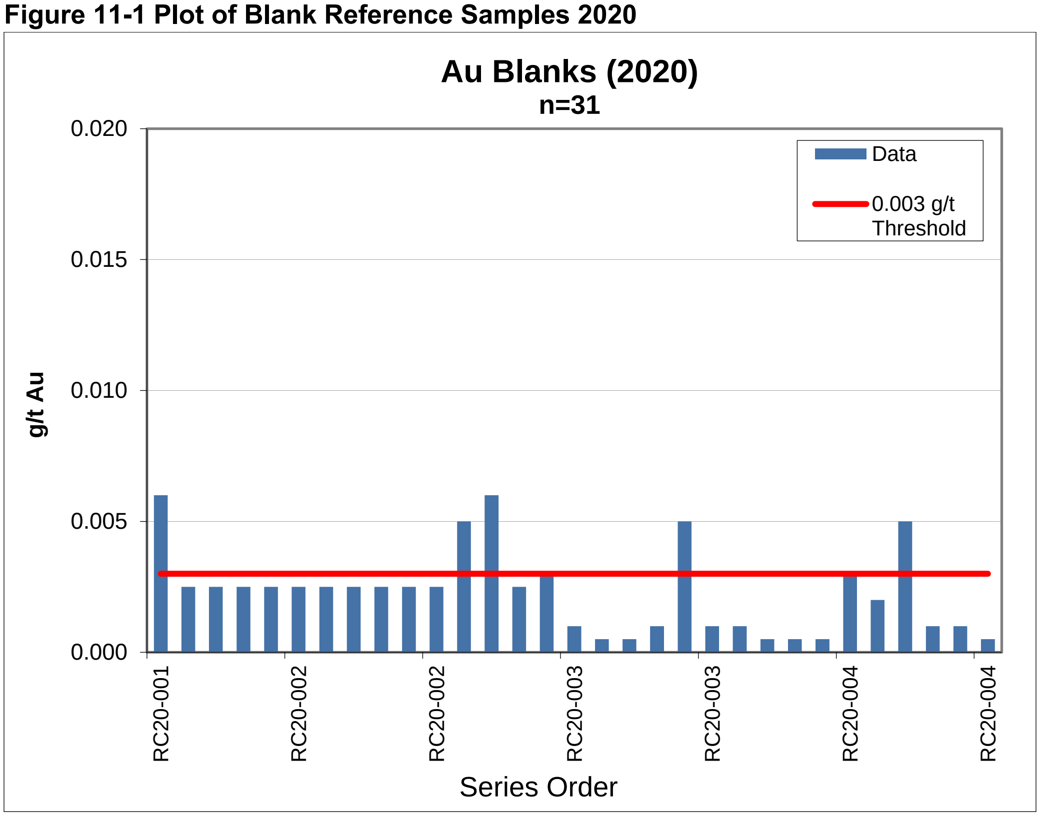
11.5 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

11.5.1 2020 Drill Program

Standards and blanks were inserted into the sample sequence alternating between a standard and a blank every tenth (10th) sample. Standards inserted into the sequence were certified reference material ("CRM") provided by CDN Resource Laboratories Inc ("CDN"). CRM's used in this program were CDN-GS-2U and CDN-GS-PJ4 which have stated Au values of 2.12 and 0.479 ppm respectively. Source material for the Blanks was provided by ALS Whitehorse (Rockbin-2022-03).

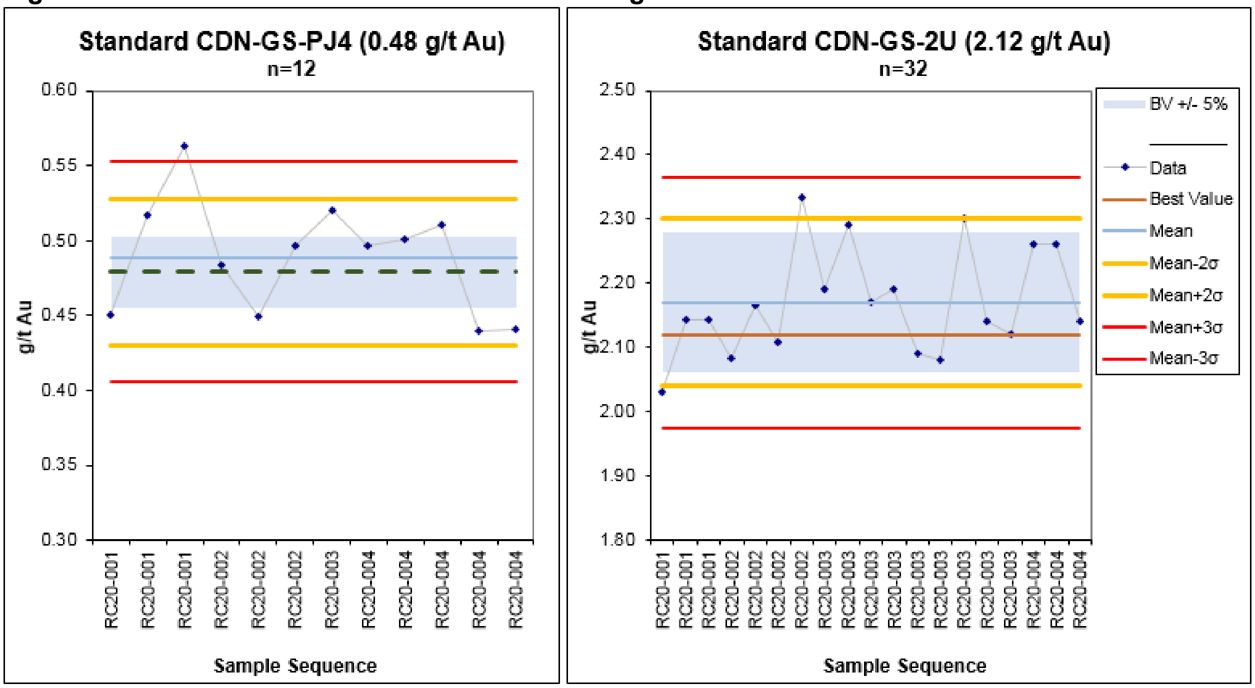
Blank results showed no evidence of sample contamination Figure 11-1.

Figure 11-1 Plot of Blank Reference Samples 2020



Standard results showed one failure in hole DDRCCC-20-001 which was not used in the current resource estimation.

Figure 11-2 Standard Control Charts - 2020 Drilling



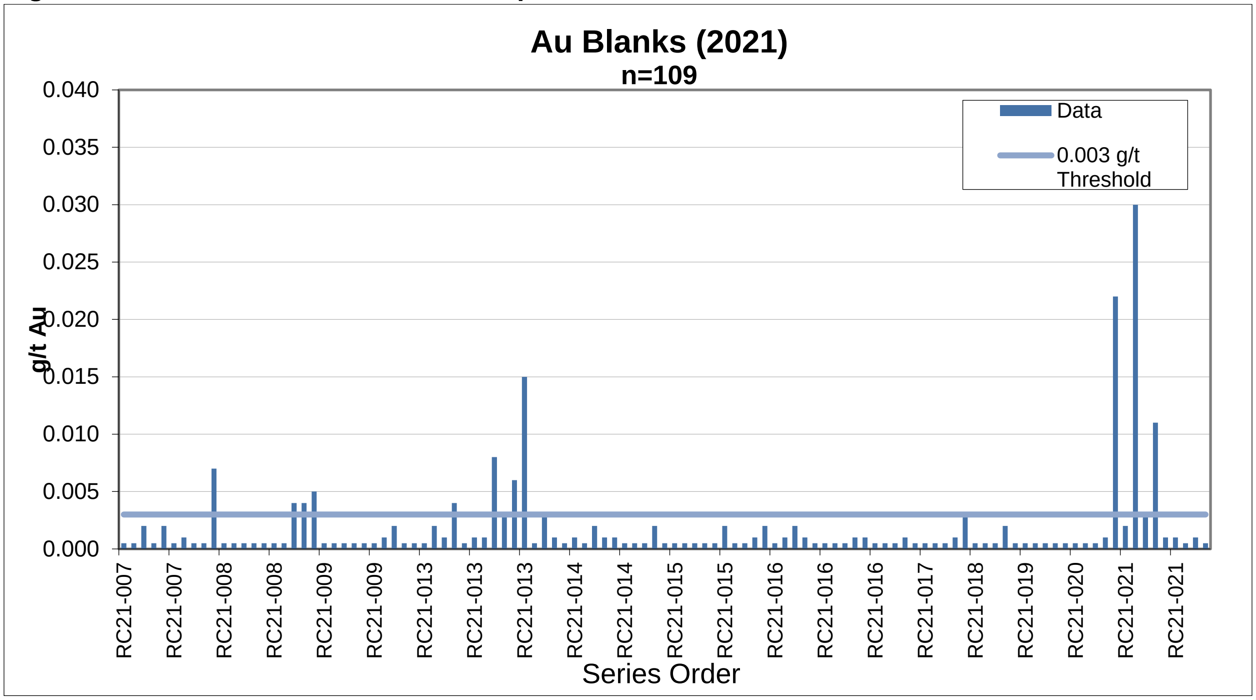
11.5.2 2021 Drill Program

The quality assurance/quality control program for the 2021 drilling includes the addition of CRM, blanks, and duplicates to the sample stream. Control samples are added at a nominal rate of one for every ten samples, with blanks and standards alternated and the grade range of the CRM rotated. Quarter-core field duplicates were nominally taken every 50th sample. Typically, a group of 100 samples shipped to the laboratory would contain five blanks and five standards, and two field duplicates depending on the sequence. Upon receiving the assay QA/QC analyses, a project geologist reviewed them for failures. If more than three control samples from a work order failed, then the batches containing the failures were rerun.

Blanks and certified Standard Reference Material (CRM) were inserted A Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) program consisting of in place consistent with NI 43-101 and industry best practices in addition to QA/QC procedures at the lab. Each batch of 20 samples contains one certified Standard Reference Material and one blank of unmineralized material.

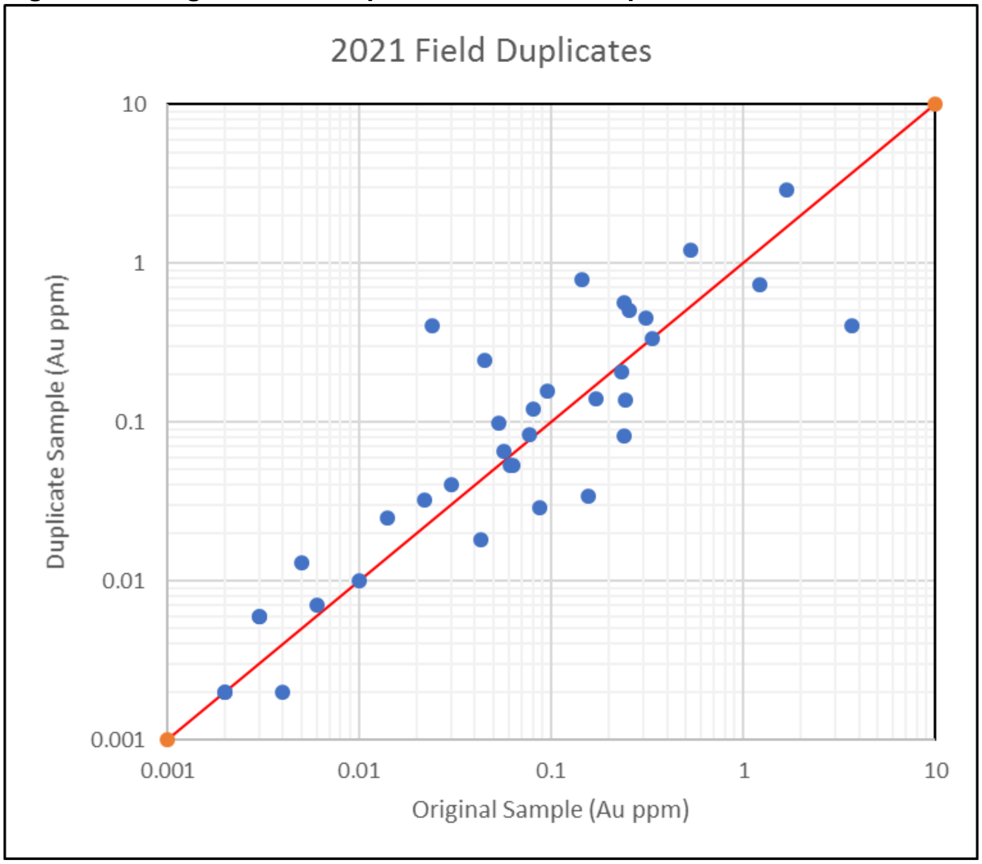
Blank material was provided by the ALS preparatory lab in Whitehorse and consisted of nominally 1 inch rounded river rock. Two workorders, WH21299118 for hole DDRCCC-21-013 & WH21226310 for hole DDRCCC-21-021 produced 3 significant failures for Blank material (as defined at 0.003 ppm Au - 3 times the detection limit for gold) each but did not fail in a sequential order and trigger a re-assay. Workorder WH21191667 was completed with 30 g fire assay charges for gold values in error for hole DDRCCC-21-013 with fire assay data replaced by workorder WH21299118 with 50 g fire assay charges for hole DDRCCC-21-013. The Blanks from both of these work orders produced similar values and as such the source of the failure is considered to be attributable to either primary elevated gold values in the sample, or contamination during preparation of the sample pulp, and not the fire assay process. Blank performance is presented in Figure 11-2.

Figure 11-3 Plot of Blank Reference Samples 2021



A total of 41 field duplicate samples were taken in 2021 and inserted into the sample stream. A scatter plot of these values is seen in Figure 11-3 and shows reasonable correlation along a 1:1 line.

Figure 11-4 Logscale Scatterplot of 2021 Field Duplicates



Three different certified reference materials (CRM) certified for Au and prepared by CDN Resource Laboratories of Langley BC totalling 134 standard samples were inserted into the 2021 sample stream. One additional CRM (CDN-GS-6G) was used in one instance for re-sampling of a section of hole DDRCCC-21-021 (83 m to 91m depth). The comparisons of these assay results to the certified reference values are summarized above Table 11-1 and plotted below in Figure 11-4 to Figure 11-6. For CM-27 and GS-1Z, the mean is slightly above the expected value and 11 assays fall outside of the acceptable range. For FS-P4J, the mean is close to the expected value and 3 values falls outside of the acceptable range.

Table 11-1 Summary of 2021 CRM Failures

CRM	Expected Value	Failed High	Failed Low	Consecutive Outside Limit	Samples	Comments
CM-27	0.636	2	0	none	53	mean was 6% above expected value
GS-1Z	1.115	9	0	2 sets of 2 high	61	mean was 6 % above expected value
GS-P4J	0.479	2	1	none	21	mean is close to expected value

Figure 11-5 Standard CRM CM-27 Performance Chart

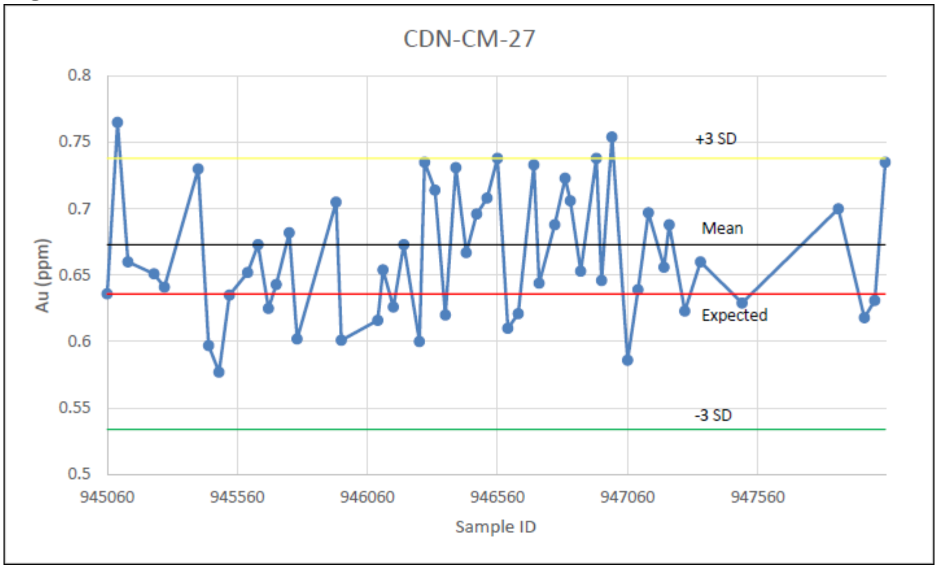


Figure 11-6 Standard CRM GS-1Z Performance Chart

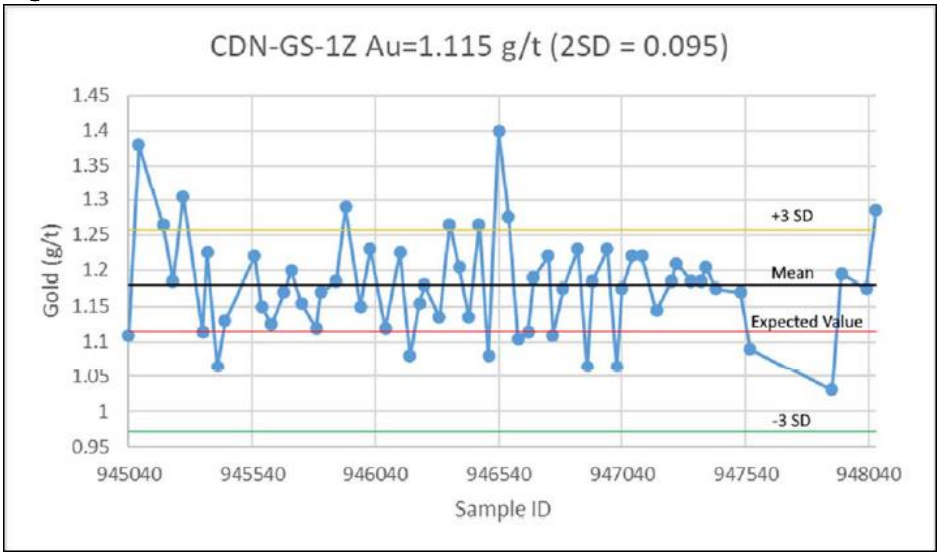
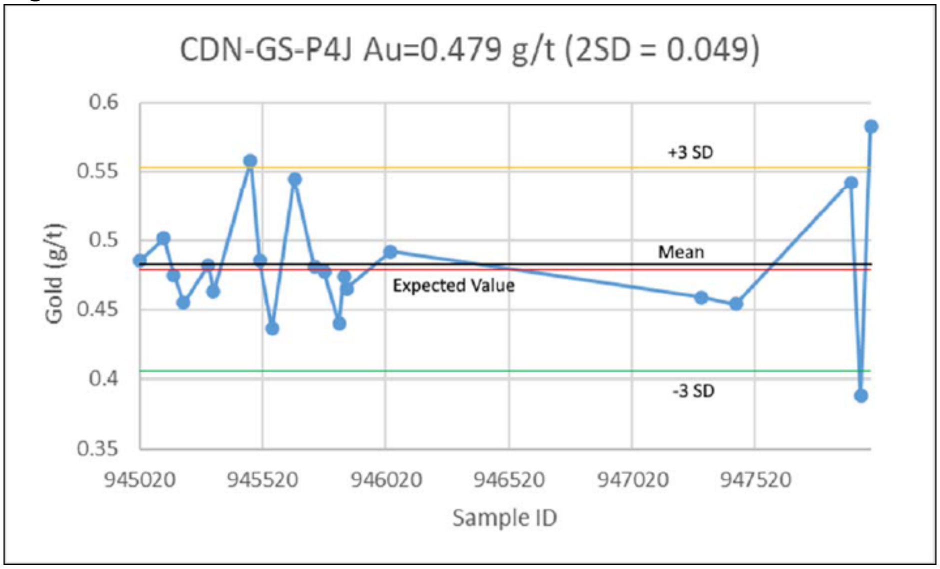


Figure 11-7 Standard CRM GS-P4J Performance Chart

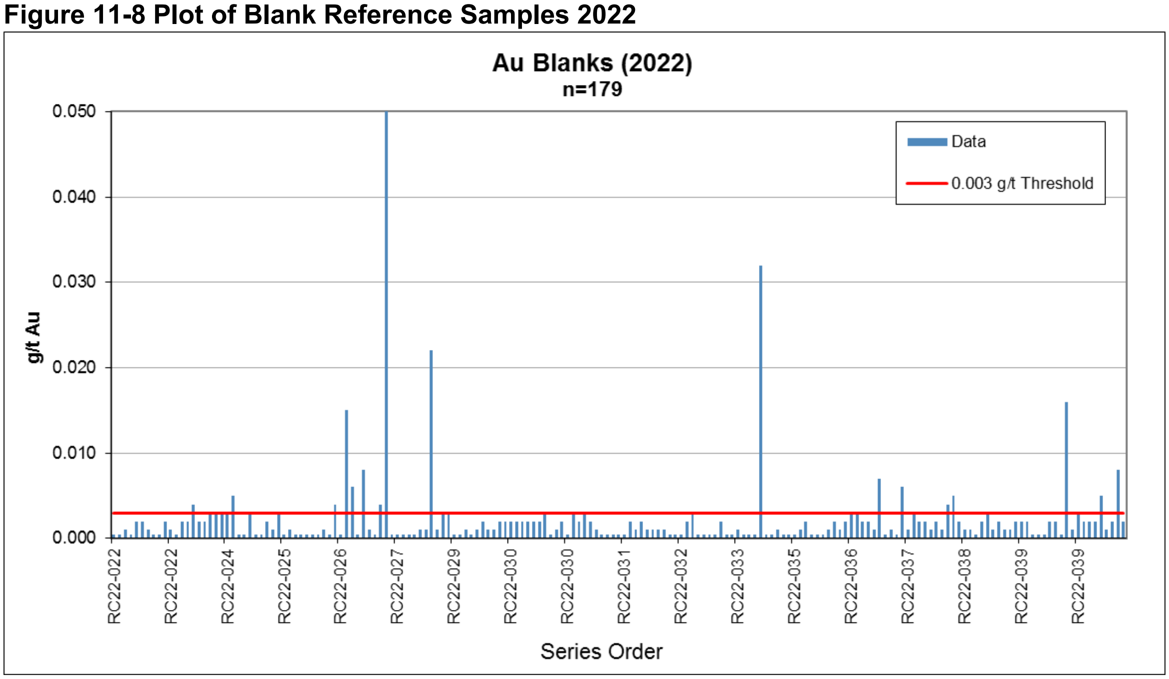


11.5.3 2022 Drill Program

The 2022 QAQC program was the same as the previous year with the addition of 3 additional reference standards; CDN-CM-22 (0.718 g/t Au), CDN-GS-6G (6.3 g/t Au) and CDN-GS-7L (7.99 g/t Au).

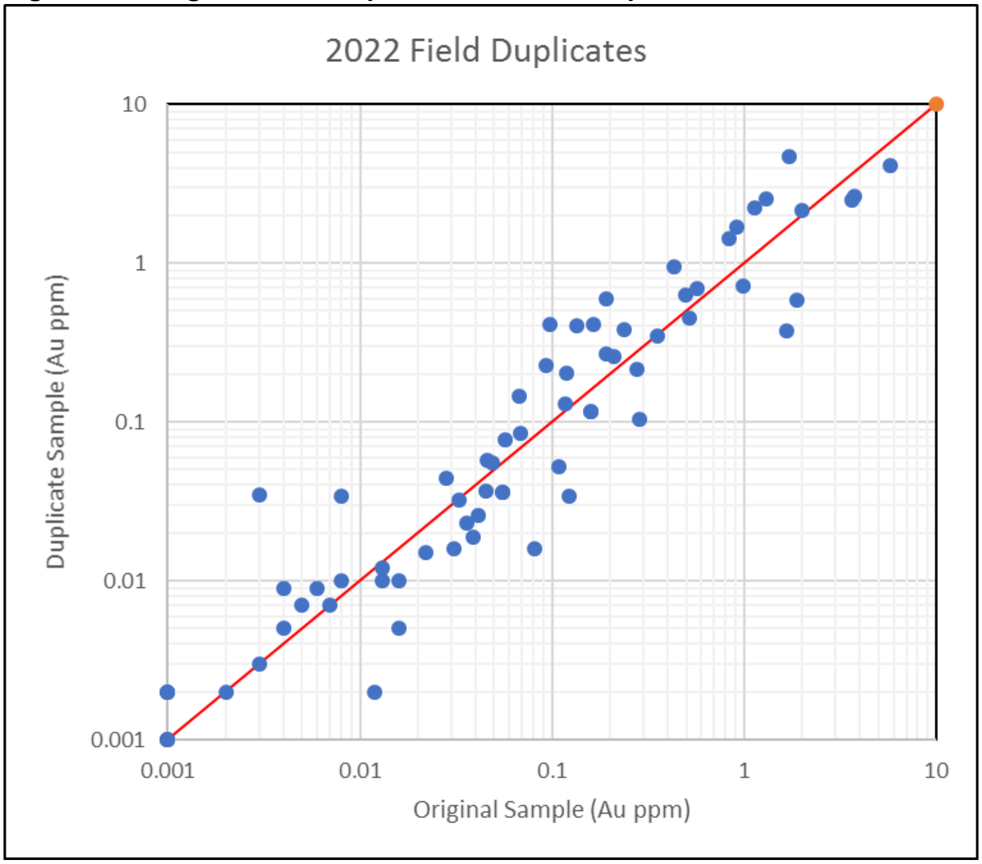
As was the case in 2021, the blank material showed considerable variation in the results (Figure 11-8) which is attributed to inhomogeneity in the source material (rounded river rock). There was no correlation between high blank values and adjacent samples. A more uniform source for blanks should be acquired for use in future drill programs.

Figure 11-8 Plot of Blank Reference Samples 2022



A total of 70 field duplicate samples were taken in 2022 and inserted into the sample stream. A scatter plot of these values is presented in Figure 11-9 and shows reasonable correlation along a 1:1 line.

Figure 11-9 Logscale Scatterplot of 2022 Field Duplicates



A total of 179 standards were inserted into the 2022 sample stream. Analysis of the results showed generally acceptable performance (Table 11-2).

Table 11-2 Summary of 2022 CRM Failures

CRM	Expected Value	Failed High	Failed Low	Consecutive Outside Limits	Samples	Comments
CDN-GS-P4J	0.480	0	1	0	29	mean 4% above certified value
CDN-GS-1Z	1.155	1	0	0	21	mean 1.3% above certified value
CDN-CM-27	0.636	1	0	0	45	mean 2.2% above certified value
CDN-CM-22	0.718	0	0	0	30	mean close to certified value
CDN-GS-6G	6.30	0	0	0	24	mean 2.2% above certified value
CDN-GS-7L	7.990	1	0	0	30	mean same as certified value

Performance of the CRM's are plotted in Figure 11-10 to **Error! Reference source not found.**.

Figure 11-10 Standards CRM GS-PJ4 and CM-27 Performance Charts

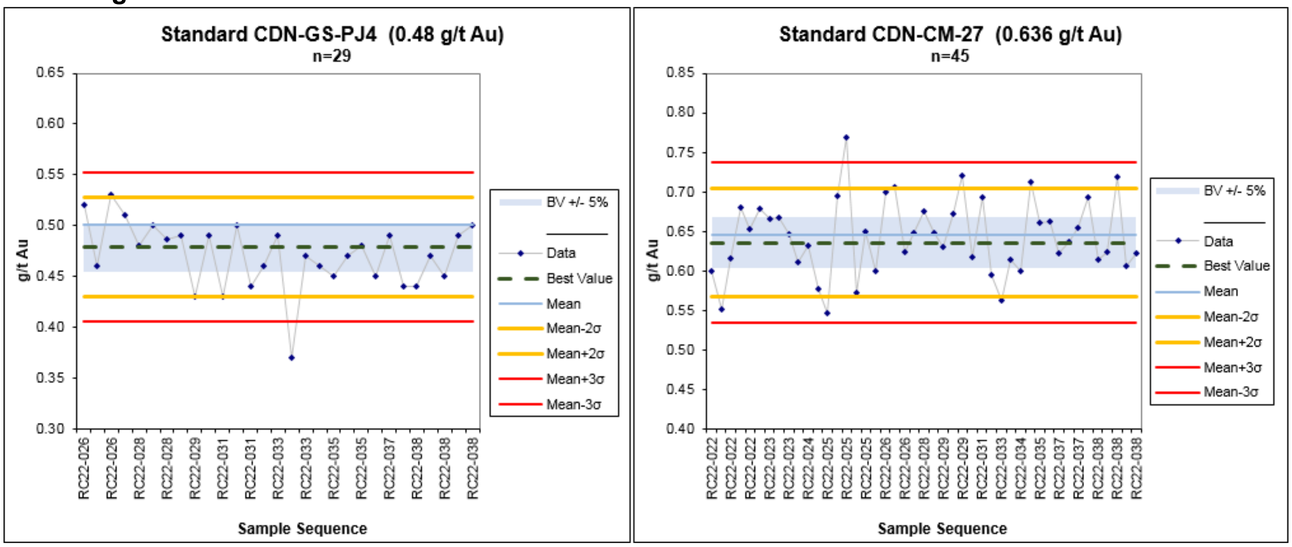


Figure 11-11 Standards CRM CM-22 and GS-1Z Performance Charts

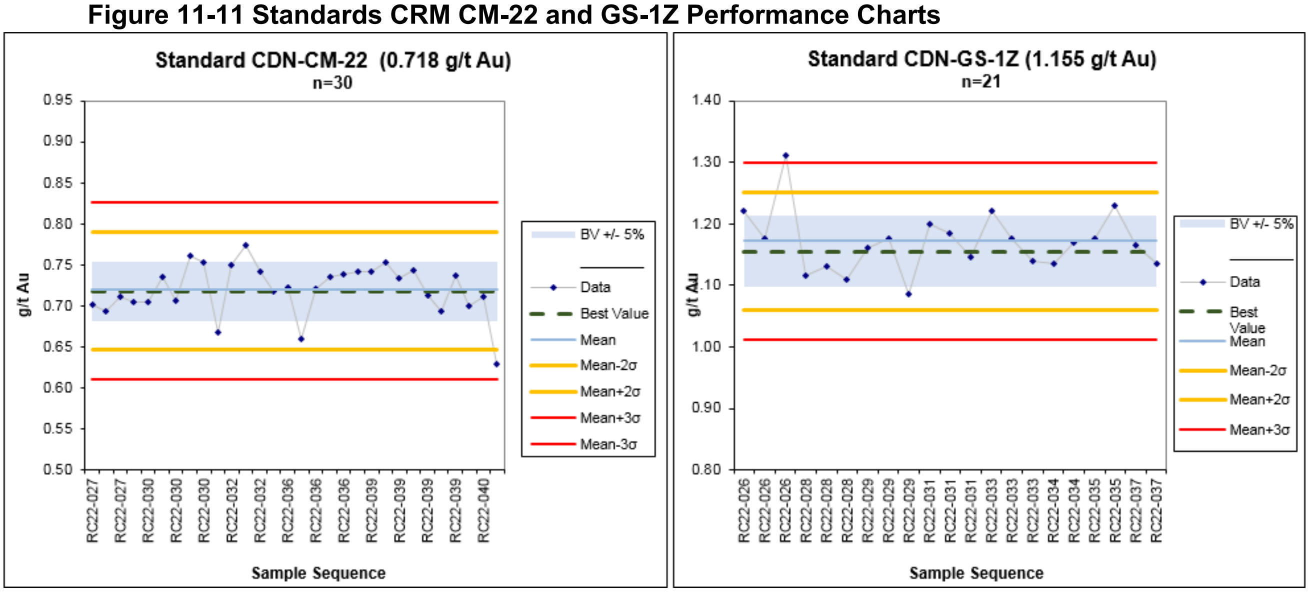
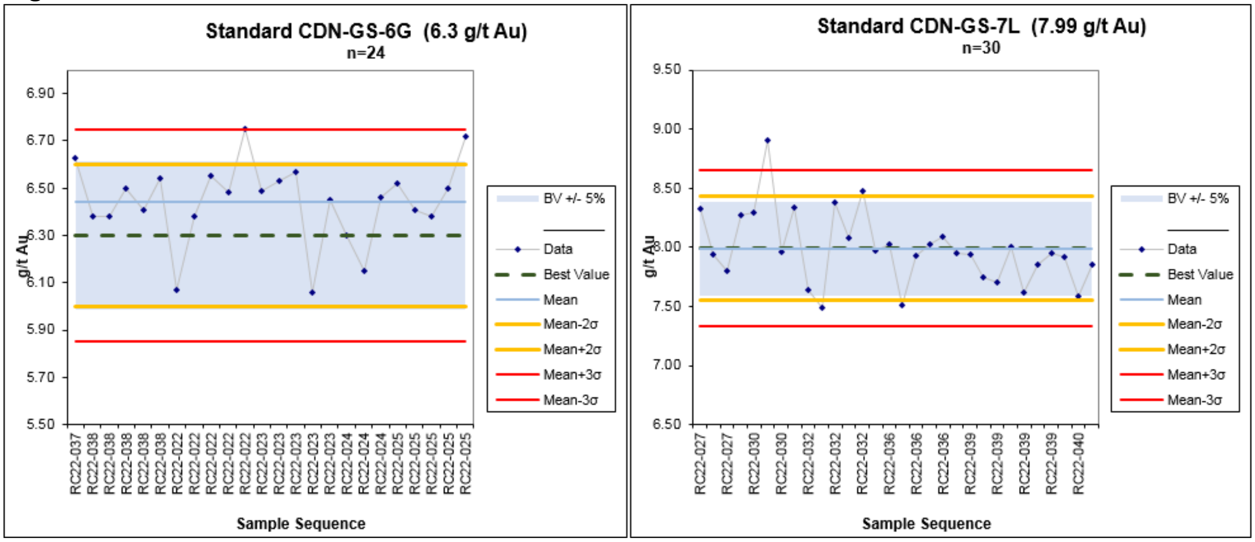


Figure 11-12 Standards CRM GS-6G and GS-7LPerformance Chart



11.6 Sample Security

11.6.1 2020 Sample Security

Drill core was transported to the logging facilities at the Sika Camp at the end of each drill shift. The core was then teched for recovery, geologically logged, tagged for sampling, and photographed. All recovered core was sampled at site by sawing the core in half with a diamond bladed saw and placing one half of the cut core in a labelled sample poly bag along with the corresponding portion of the sample tag. The poly bags were then zip tied and packaged in a rice bag with several other samples, which was then closed with a security tag and shipped to either BV or ALS in Whitehorse as single-hole-shipments to be prepped for assay. In total 1,093.4 meters of core was recovered and analyzed as 573 unique samples. In addition to the core samples, standards and blanks were inserted into the sample sequence alternating between a standard and a blank every tenth (10th) sample. Standards inserted into the sequence were certified reference material ("CRM") provided by CDN Resource Laboratories Inc ("CDN"). CRM's used in this program were CDN-GS-2U and CDN-GS-PJ4 which have stated Au values of 2.12 and 0.479 ppm respectively. Cut drill core for the program herein described is now stored on the neighbouring Barney Ridge property, located approximately 6.5 km to west of the 2020 Sitka Camp along the Left Clear Creek access road.

11.6.2 2021-2022 Sample Security

Rock Sampling

Collected rock samples were placed in industry standard poly rock bags with the appropriate sample tags provided by ALS and zip tied. Samples were then sealed in rice bags and taken to Whitehorse for preparation and subsequently to North Vancouver for analysis.

Core Sampling

As the drill core was recovered, it was placed in wooden boxes by the drill helper along with a small wooden block placed at the end of every 3 metre to mark the depth in the hole. Once full, boxes were covered with a wooden lid and secured for transportation. Core boxes were transported from the drill site by the drillers at the end of each shift to the core logging facilities at the Clear Creek camp. Upon delivery to the core shack, core boxes were placed on core logging benches in groups of three where the core examination and logging processes were performed. Core is stored in stacks on Sitka controlled quartz claims as illustrated in Figure 12-1.

11.7 Opinion on Adequacy

The author is of the opinion that the adequacy of sample preparation, security and analytical procedures are sufficiently reliable to support an Inferred mineral resource estimation and that sample preparation, analysis, and security are generally performed in accordance with exploration best practices.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Site Visit Verification

The author visited the site on August 27, 2021 and again on August 19, 2022. The purpose of the visit was to review the geology and mineralization encountered in the drill holes completed to date.

Figure 12-1 Core Storage Area

Source: R.G. Simpson

Drill core from several holes was examined and found to be consistent with drill logs.

Eight samples of drill core were collected by the author in 2021 and 2022 and submitted to Bureau Veritas Minerals for assay. Results confirmed the presence of significant gold values (Table 12-1).

Table 12-1 Independent sample results

Date Sampled	Hole	From	To	Width	Au ppm
27-Aug-21	DDRCCC-21-009	208.15	208.45	0.30	0.028
27-Aug-21	DDRCCC-21-009	132.00	132.25	0.25	0.376
27-Aug-21	DDRCCC-21-009	154.80	154.95	0.15	0.171
27-Aug-21	DDRCCC-20-004	236.25	236.45	0.20	0.298

Date Sampled	Hole	From	To	Width	Au ppm
19-Aug-22	DDRCCC-22-023	47.00	47.15	0.15	5.456
19-Aug-22	DDRCCC-22-022	49.20	49.30	0.10	0.168
19-Aug-22	DDRCCC-22-024	107.50	107.65	0.15	0.035
19-Aug-22	DDRCCC-22-024	80.00	80.15	0.15	7.887

Six drill hole collar from the Eiger Zone were verified by hand-held GPS readings in 2021. In 2022 an additional 7 collars locations were verified in the Blackjack Zone.

Drill collars are clearly marked with aluminum tags on casing or wooden posts (Figure 12-2). .

Figure 12-2 Drill Hole Collars

Source: R.G. Simpson

12.2 Database Verification

In 2023, Geosim examined the sample database for location accuracy, down hole survey errors, typographical errors, interval errors and missing sample intervals. Several issues were identified and corrected prior to the mineral resource estimation.

12.3 Conclusions

Sampling is believed to be of sufficient quality and reliability to support an inferred resource estimation.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Cyanidation leach tests were carried out by ALS Canada Ltd. Metallurgy Services in 2022. The tests were carried out on 9 samples of drill core material as presented in Table 13-1. Using preliminary and unoptimized grind sizing and leach conditions, gold extractions were relatively consistent for the 9 samples, measuring on average 85 percent, and ranging between about 75 and 94 percent. Based on the limited testing, higher extractions appeared to trend with higher gold grade in the leach feed.

Table 13-1 Test Samples

Sample ID	Hole ID	Zone	Depth Interval (m)		Sample Weight (kg)	Received Date	Sample Form
D898429	DDRCCC-22-024	Blackjack	268	270	2.0	June 17, 2022	<10 Mesh
C945144	DDRCCC-21-007	Blackjack	284	286	2.0	June 17, 2022	<10 Mesh
C947947	DDRCCC-21-021	Blackjack	118	120	2.0	June 17, 2022	<10 Mesh
C945154	DDRCCC-21-007	Blackjack	202	204	2.0	June 17, 2022	<10 Mesh
C945433	DDRCCC-21-009	Eiger	154	156	2.0	June 17, 2022	<10 Mesh
C945385	DDRCCC-21-009	Eiger	80	82	2.0	June 17, 2022	<10 Mesh
C947409	DDRCCC-21-019	Saddle	86	88	1.9	July 28, 2022	<10 Mesh
C947411	DDRCCC-21-019	Saddle	88	90	2.0	July 28, 2022	<10 Mesh
C947432	DDRCCC-21-019	Saddle	126	128	2.0	July 28, 2022	<10 Mesh

Upon receiving, about 500 grams from each sample was pulverized to an approximate sizing of 70μm K80. Head assays were provided by the client. A comparison between measured head assays by different methods and recalculated head assays from cyanidation bottle roll tests are shown in Table 13-2.

Overall, the measured gold grades matched the recalculated head grades. The “AU-GRA22” assay on “D898429” sample didn’t match other assays well, this might be an assay error or an indication of coarse gold.

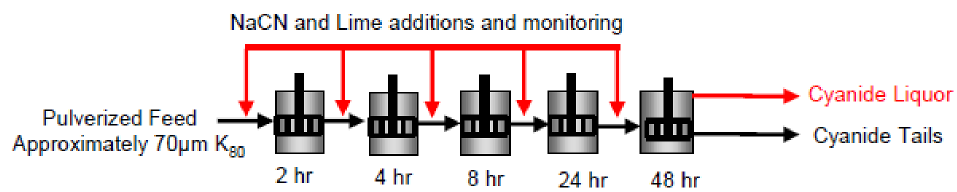
Arsenic contents in the samples were high, up to about 5000 ppm, sulphur contents were relatively low, as low as about 0.1 percent. If the arsenic is associated with arsenopyrite, a concentrate with low mass recovery and high arsenic content would be produced in a flotation circuit. Gold is often associated with arsenopyrite, and this could be effective for concentration of the ore into a smaller stream to feed a potential cyanidation leach circuit. A strong correlation exists between gold and tellurium in these samples, this might indicate that a portion of the gold is contained in tellurides.

Table 13-2 Head Assay Comparison

Sample Number	ALS Geochemistry Head Assay							Au Recalculated - g/tonne
	Au - g/tonne				S - percent	As - g/tonne	Te - g/tonne	
	ME-MS41	Au-ICP21	Au-ICP22	Au-GRA22	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	
C945144	0.79	0.92			0.12	401	0.45	0.84
C945385	0.57	1.04			0.28	941	0.50	0.82
C947947	4.55		4.94		0.26	3910	3.53	5.16
C945154	4.47	5.49			0.35	4930	3.63	5.75
C945433	5.98	6.25			0.19	546	3.89	5.32
D898429	11.0		>10	35.6	0.25	355	9.64	10.7
C947411	1.61		1.72		1.23	1170	1.02	1.48
C947432	0.32		0.52		0.10	545	0.42	0.60
C947409	3.22		3.88		0.80	984	2.44	3.27

Each of the 9 pulverized samples were tested. The cyanidation bottle roll tests were conducted at 40 percent solids, target pH of 10.5 and a sodium cyanide concentration of 1000 ppm for 48 hours was maintained. Oxygen was sparged into the bottle headspace prior to each leaching stage. The flowsheet and test results are illustrated in Figure 13-1.

Figure 13-1 Cyanide Leach Flowsheet and Conditions



Bottle Roll Test Conditions	
NaCN Concentration	1000 ppm
Target pH	10.5
Pulp Density	40% wt

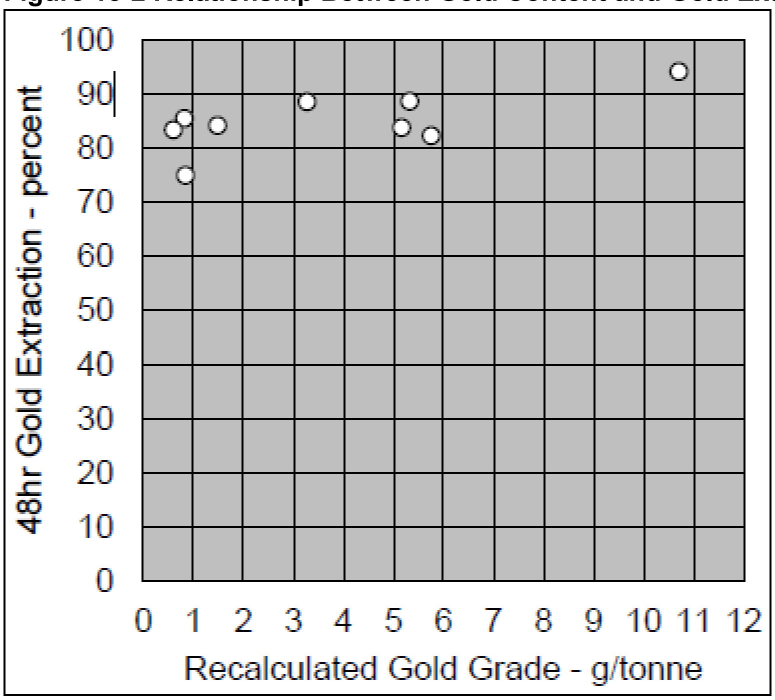
Cyanidation leach gold extraction results were reasonably consistent, with an average gold extraction after 48 hours of 85 percent, ranging from 75 to 94 percent (Table 13-3 and Figure 13-2). Most of the gold was extracted within 24 hours. Only up to 3 percent additional gold extraction was measured between 24 and 48 hours. Based on these preliminary results, it is considered unlikely that a higher cyanide concentration or longer leach times would be beneficial to gold extractions.

Gold extractions appeared to be related to the gold feed grade to the cyanidation leaching stage, as higher feed grade resulted in a slightly higher gold extraction. However, only 9 samples were tested, and it was recommended that more samples be tested to see if this relationship stands.

Table 13-3 Bottle Roll Test Results Summary

Sample Number	Test Number	Gold Extraction - percent	Reagent Consumption - kg/tonne Feed	
			NaCN	Lime
C945144	1	74.9	0.3	0.8*
C945385	2	85.4	0.4	0.8*
C947947	3	83.7	0.5	0.5
C945154	4	82.2	0.5	0.4
C945433	5	88.6	0.3	0.4
D898429	6	94.1	0.4	0.4
C947411	7	84.1	0.5	0.6
C947432	8	83.3	0.4	0.3
C947409	9	88.5	0.5	0.3

Figure 13-2 Relationship Between Gold Content and Gold Extraction



Cyanide consumptions were relatively low, measuring about 0.3 to 0.5 kg/tonne, and averaging about 0.4 kg/tonne.

Based on the discrepancy in head assays, particularly for D898429, it was suggested that it might be worthwhile to investigate gravity concentration ahead of cyanidation leaching in further testing. Flotation may also present a lower cost process option that could reduce the feed mass to a cyanidation leach.

13.1 Metallurgy Comments

Initial bottle roll metallurgical testing confirmed the non-refractory characteristics of the gold mineralization and returned gold extraction rates averaging around 85%.

It's possible that concentrate with low mass recovery and high arsenic content could be produced in a flotation circuit. Gold is often associated with arsenopyrite, and this could be effective for concentration of the ore into a smaller stream to feed a potential cyanidation leach circuit.

For the purposes of the current resource model, it is assumed that a likely mill flowsheet would consist of a gravimetric, flotation, and cyanidation circuit.

Mineralogical work in the form of polished thin sections would likely be beneficial in this situation and is recommended to help determine the best methodology for liberating the gold.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

14.1 Key Assumptions/Basis of Estimate

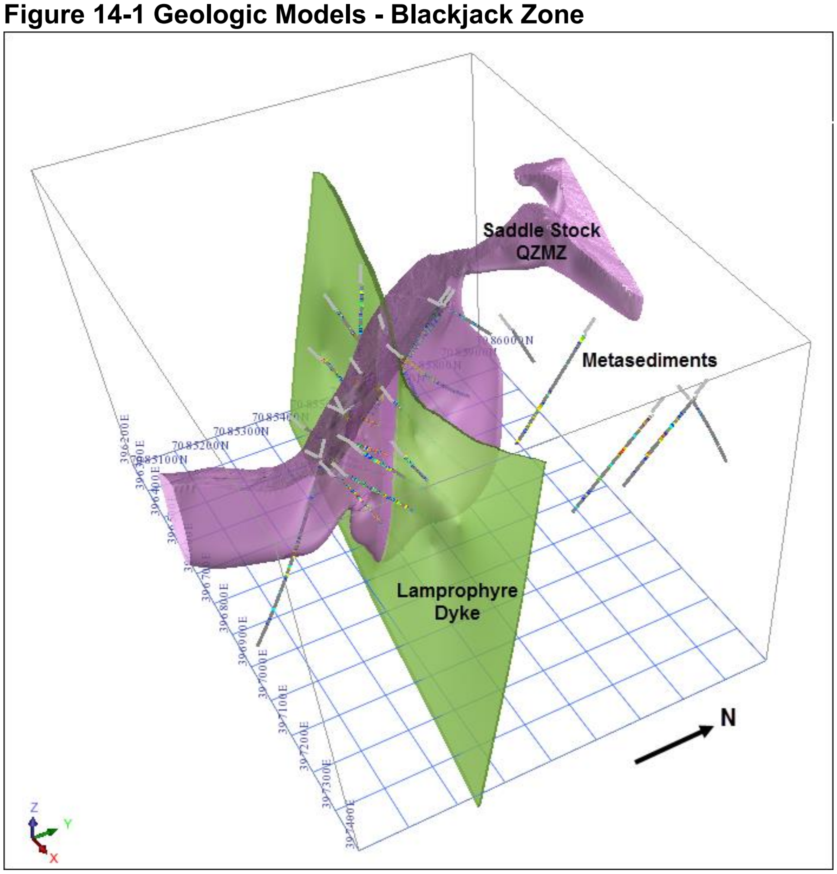
The database for the Clear Creek area of the RC Gold Project deposit contains 43 drill holes representing 13,992.08m. The resource estimate is based on analytical data from 34 of these drill holes representing 11,630.47m of drilling. All drilling was carried out by Sitka Gold between 2000 and the end of 2022.

14.2 Geological Modeling

The deposits are hosted by intrusive and meta-sedimentary rock units. Solid models of the intrusive rocks were created from a combination of sectional interpretation, surface mapping, and downhole lithology using Leapfrog3d software. A post mineral dike in the Blackjack zone was also modeled based on drill hole intercepts. Figure 14-2 and Figure 14-3 illustrate the solid wireframe models for the intrusives and the dike. All other bedrock within the model extents were assigned to the meta-sedimentary unit.

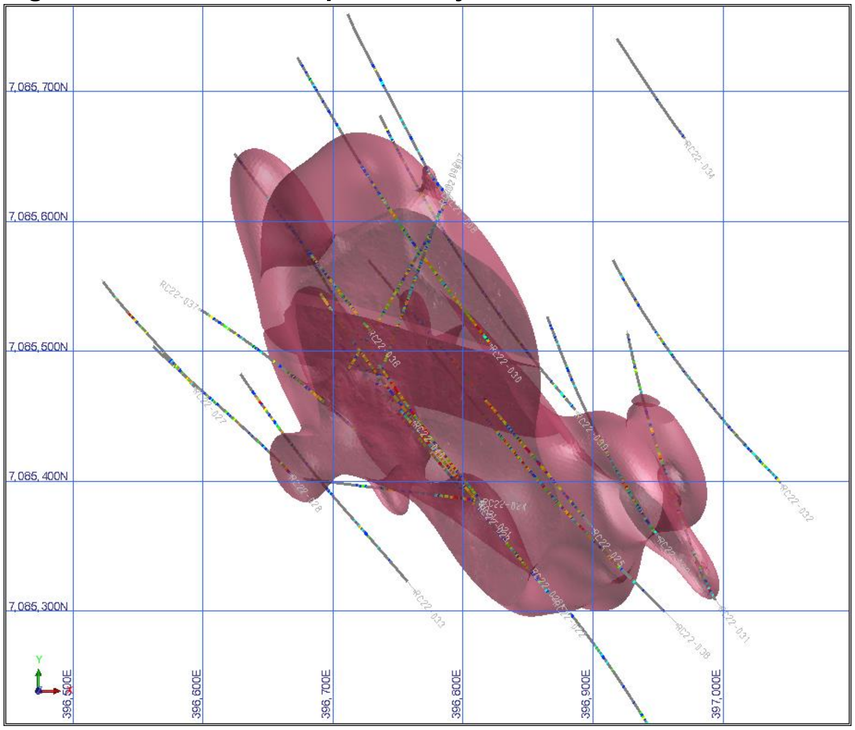
Low-grade envelopes were also generated to constrain block model grade estimation. This was performed in Leapfrog using indicator modeling based on a threshold of 0.1 g/t Au (Figure 14-2 and Figure 14-3). This level was chosen as a reasonable cut-off for potentially economic mineralization and was not too close to the current economic cut-off grade of 0.25 g/t Au that it would cause a potential bias.

Figure 14-1 Geologic Models - Blackjack Zone



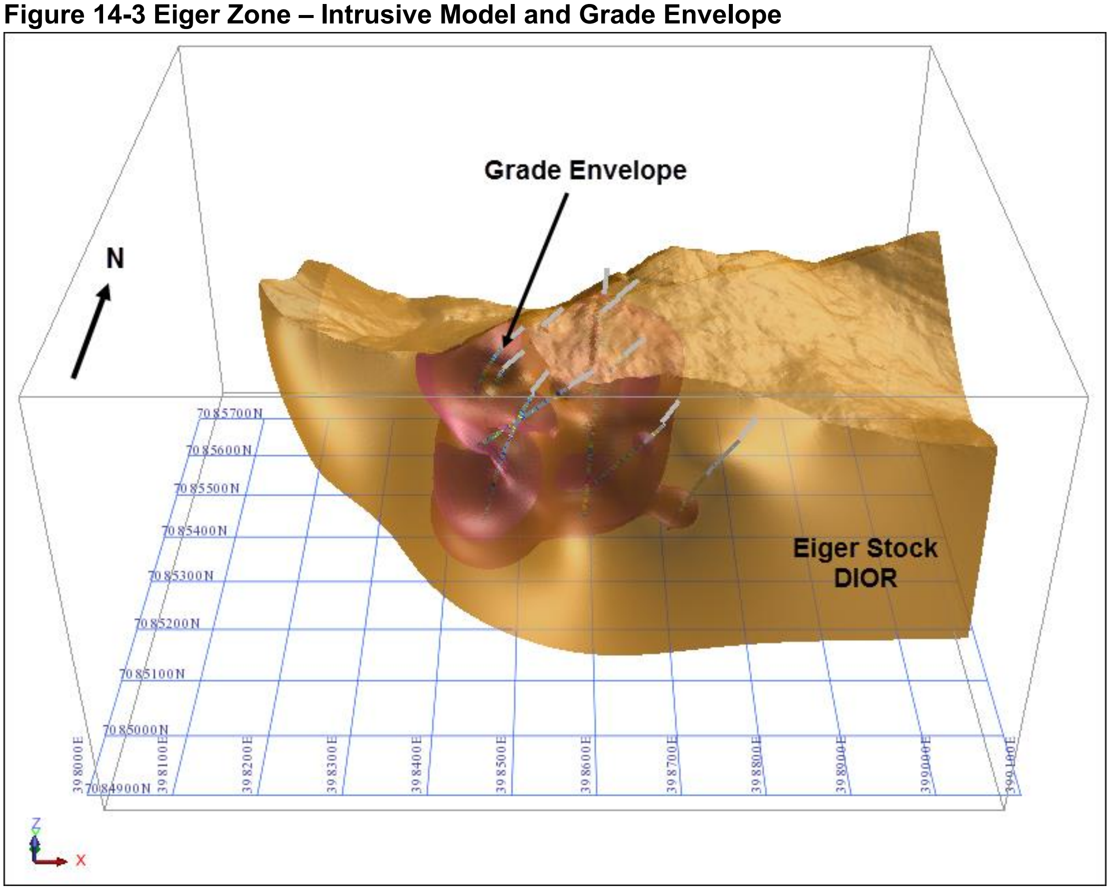
Source: R.G. Simpson

Figure 14-2 Grade Envelope – Blackjack Zone



Source: R.G. Simpson

Figure 14-3 Eiger Zone – Intrusive Model and Grade Envelope



Source: R.G. Simpson

14.3 Topographic Base

The Digital Elevation Model ("DEM") utilized for topographic control was prepared from high resolution LiDAR data and is accurate to 1m resolution. The LiDAR survey was performed by McElhanney Ltd. of Vancouver during September 2020.

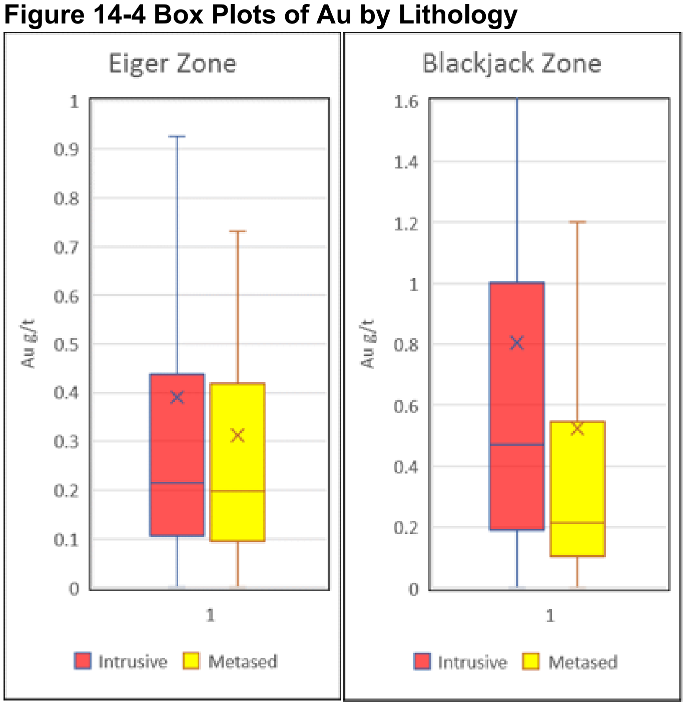
14.4 Exploratory Data Analysis

Samples falling within the gradeshell domains were analyzed by lithology. The intrusive unit was found to host higher grades in both zones as presented in Table 14-1 and Figure 14-4. To determine if a hard boundary was justified between the major lithologies, sample grades across contacts were examined. Transitions were found to be inconsistent with no clear grade differential across lithologic contact and it was decided that hard boundaries were not justified at this stage.

Table 14-1 Sample Statistics for Au by Lithology

	Intrusive	Sediments
n	7459	2783
min	0.00	0.02
max	38.09	23.30
mean	0.46	0.33
median	0.27	0.21
Std Dev	0.93	0.67
Var	0.86	0.45
COV	2.025	2.052

Figure 14-4 Box Plots of Au by Lithology



Drill hole sampling was carried out on 2.0m nominal widths. The exception was the 2003-2004 drilling which used a 1.0m nominal width and accounted for 14.3% of the total sampled meterage. For statistical analysis and grade estimation it was decided to first composite the grades on 2m intervals. Only 8% of the samples had widths exceeding this.

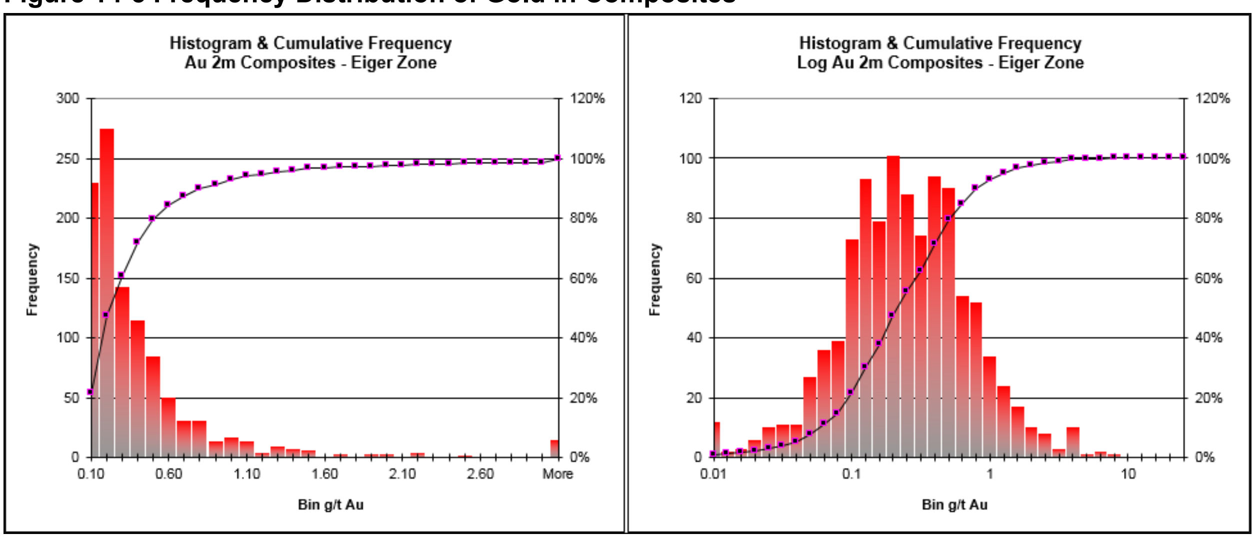
For this modeling exercise it was decided to use the ‘best fit’ method of compositing. This procedure produces samples of variable length, but of equal length within a contiguous drill hole zone, ensuring the composite length is as close as possible to the nominated composite length. In this case, the nominated length was set at 2.0 m with a tolerance of 50% meaning that composite widths for a given zone intercept could range from 1 to 3 metres. This also has the advantage of avoiding partial composites at the beginning and end of the zone intercepts.

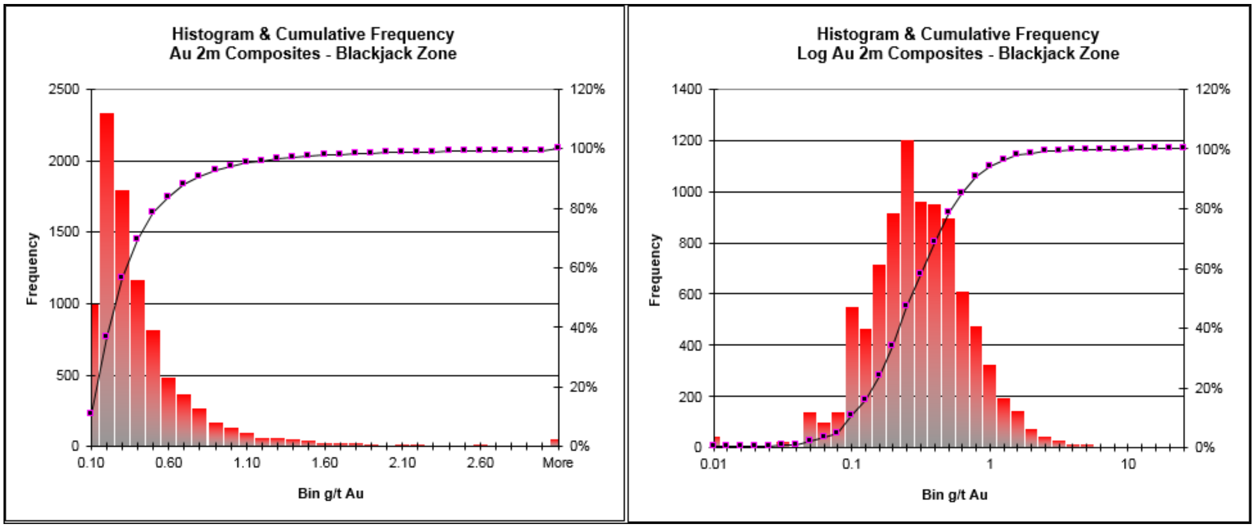
The composite intervals were determined by determining the drill hole intercepts within the gradeshell wireframe. If part of the interval was not sampled, then the values were assumed to be ‘0’ and the composite grade was diluted. Statistics of the composites within the zone models are presented in Table 14-2. Frequency distribution is highly skewed approaching log normality with no evident bimodal character (Figure 14-5).

Table 14-2 Composite Statistics

	Eiger Zone	Blackjack Zone
n	1065	1388
Min	0.001	0.001
Max	6.375	24.690
Median	0.213	0.386
90th %ile	0.798	1.606
99th %ile	3.372	5.987
Mean	0.391	0.760
Variance	0.333	1.746
Std Dev	0.577	1.321
CV	1.477	1.739

Figure 14-5 Frequency Distribution of Gold in Composites





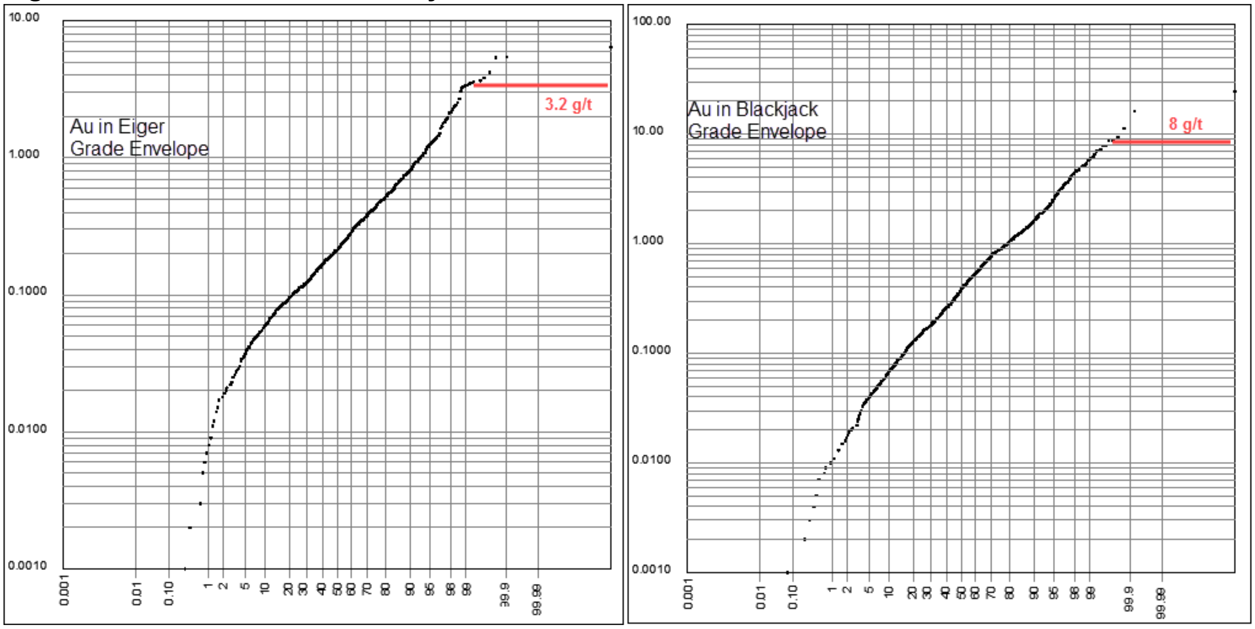
14.5 Grade Capping / Outlier Restrictions

Grade distribution in the composited sample data was examined to determine if grade capping or special treatment of high outliers was warranted. A decile analyses was performed on the composites within the zone constraints and log probability plots examined. As a general rule, the cutting of high grades is warranted if:

- the last decile (upper 10% of samples) contains more than 40% of the metal; or
- the last decile contains more than 2.3 times the metal of the previous decile; or
- the last centile (upper 1%) contains more than 10% of the metal; or
- the last centile contains more than 1.75 times the next highest centile.

A decile analysis of the 2 m composites meets the last 3 requirements as shown in Figure 14-6, and it was concluded that capping and/or restriction of high-grade outliers was warranted. Capping grades were determined by examining cumulative probability plots of the composite data. It was decided to impose a top-cut of 3.2 g/t Au for the Eiger Zone and 8 g/t Au for the Blackjack Zone. The capping affected 6 composites from the Blackjack Zone and 14 from the Eiger Zone.

Figure 14-6 Cumulative Probability Plots



Statistics of the capped composites are shown in Table 14-3. For the Eiger Zone, the capping reduced the coefficient of variation (CV) from 1.5 to 1.3 and the mean grade from 0.39 to 0.38 g/t Au. For the Blackjack Zone, the capping reduced the coefficient of variation (CV) from 1.7 to 1.5 and the mean grade from 0.76 to 0.69 g/t Au.

Table 14-3 Capped Composite Statistics

	Eiger Zone	Blackjack Zone
n	1065	1563
Min	0.001	0.001
Max	3.200	8.000
Mean	0.380	0.689
Median	0.213	0.338
Variance	0.250	1.058
Std Dev	0.500	1.028
CV	1.318	1.493

14.6 Density

The drilling database includes 278 specific gravity measurements from drill core collected between 2021 and 2022. Bulk density was assigned to the block model based on statistical analysis of the specific gravity measurements.

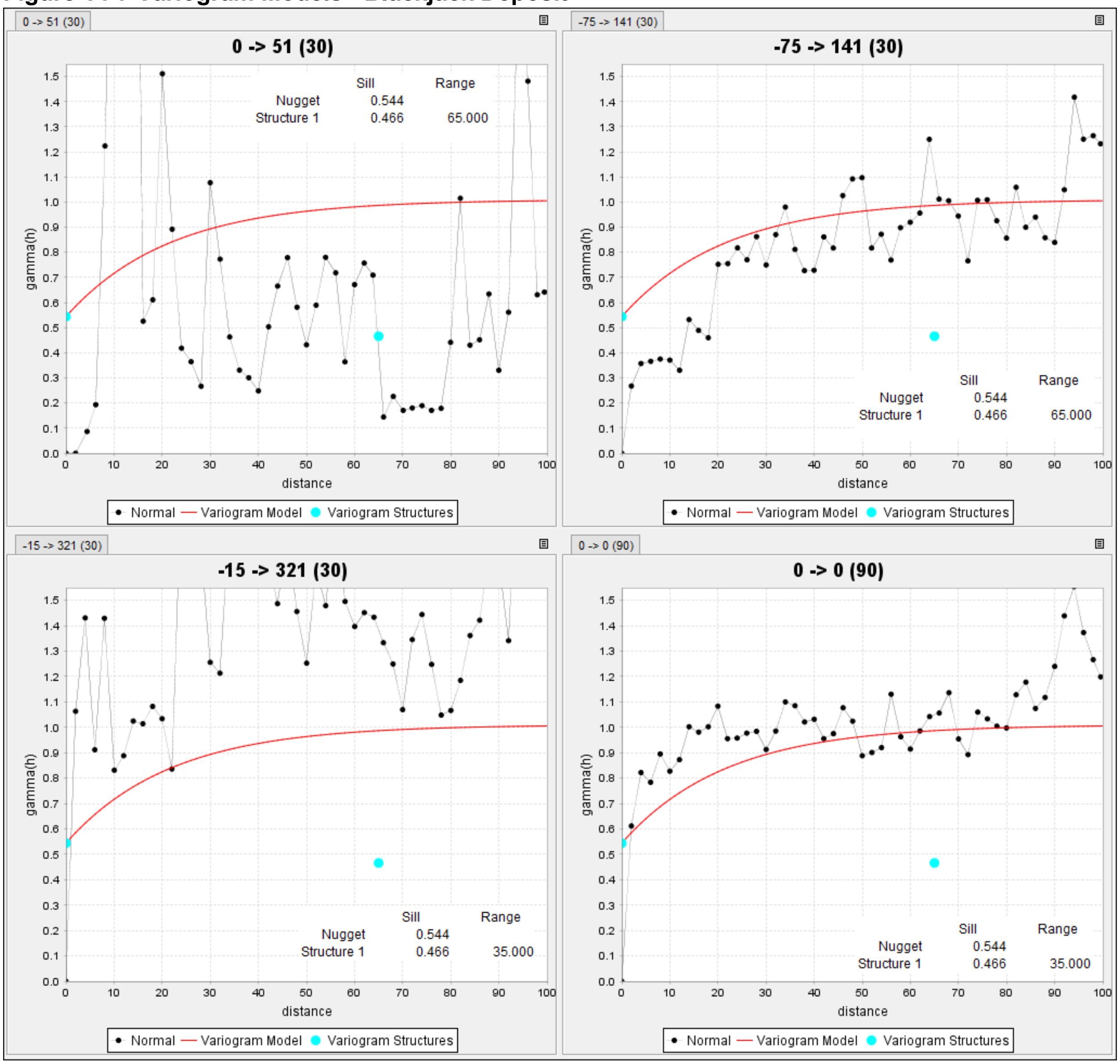
Table 14-4 Bulk Density Assignments

Lithology	Density
Eiger Stock (DIOR)	2.83
Saddle Stock (QZMZ)	2.74
Metasediments	2.74
Lamprophyre Dike	2.79

14.7 Variogram Analysis

Normal semi-variograms for Au were modeled using composites falling within the zone constraint in order to determine kriging parameters, search parameters and anisotropy. The Blackjack deposit showed a moderate anisotropy with the major axis trending NE and the semi-major axis plunging steeply to the SW (Figure 14-7). Directional variograms for the Eiger deposit were inconclusive showing no discernible anisotropy.

Figure 14-7 Variogram Models - Blackjack Deposit



14.8 Block Model and Grade Estimation Procedures

Block models for the Eiger and Blackjack Zones were created in Surpac Vision software v7.4. The block size selected was 5 x 5 x 5 m. Block model extents are shown in Table 14-5 and Table 14-6.

Table 14-5 Block model extents – Eiger Zone

	East	North	Elev
Min	398025	7084875	1275
Max	399075	7085775	1850
Extent	1050	900	575
Block Size	5	5	5
Blocks	210	180	115

Table 14-6 Block model extents – Blackjack Zone

	East	North	Elev
Min	396225	7085025	1050
Max	397375	7085975	1850
Extent	1150	950	800
Block Size	5	5	5
Blocks	230	190	160

The partial percentage of each block below the topographic surface was calculated and stored as a block attribute.

The models were assigned codes based on the lithologic models. Four codes were used to differentiate between QZMZ (Saddle Stock), DIOR (Eiger Stock), the lamprophyre dike in the Blackjack Zone, and the metasediments.

14.8.1 Grade Model

Au grades for blocks within the gradeshell domains were estimated in two passes using the ordinary the inverse distance cubed (ID3) method. The maximum search distances for each pass was set at 100m. The first pass required at composites from at least 2 drill holes to estimate a block. Search parameters used for each pass are shown in Table 14-7.

Table 14-7 Block estimation parameters

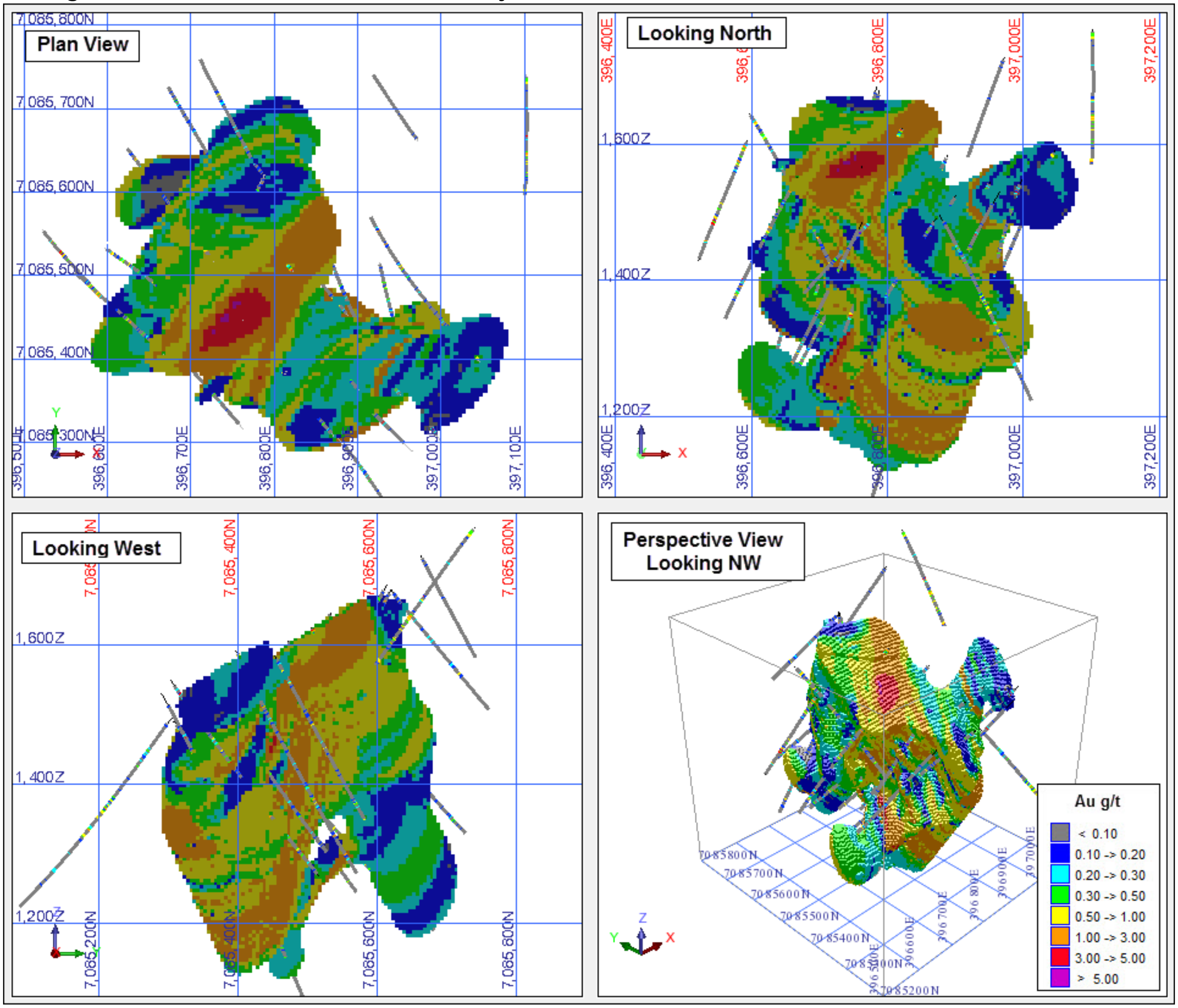
Deposit	Pass	Maximum Search Distance (m)			Minimum # Composites	Maximum # Composites	Max per Hole	Topcut g/t Au
		Major Axis	Semi-Major Axis	Minor Axis				
Blackjack	1	100	100	54	5	24	4	8
	2	100	100	54	5	24	-	8
Eiger	1	100	100	100	5	24	4	8
	2	100	100	100	5	24	-	8

Blocks were also estimated using the ordinary kriging (OK) and the nearest neighbour method (NN) for data validation purposes. Both the Blackjack and Eiger kriged models used the variogram parameters from the Blackjack zone shown in Figure 14-7.

The nearest neighbour estimate used 5m composites while the kriged estimate used the same 2m composites as the ID3 estimate.

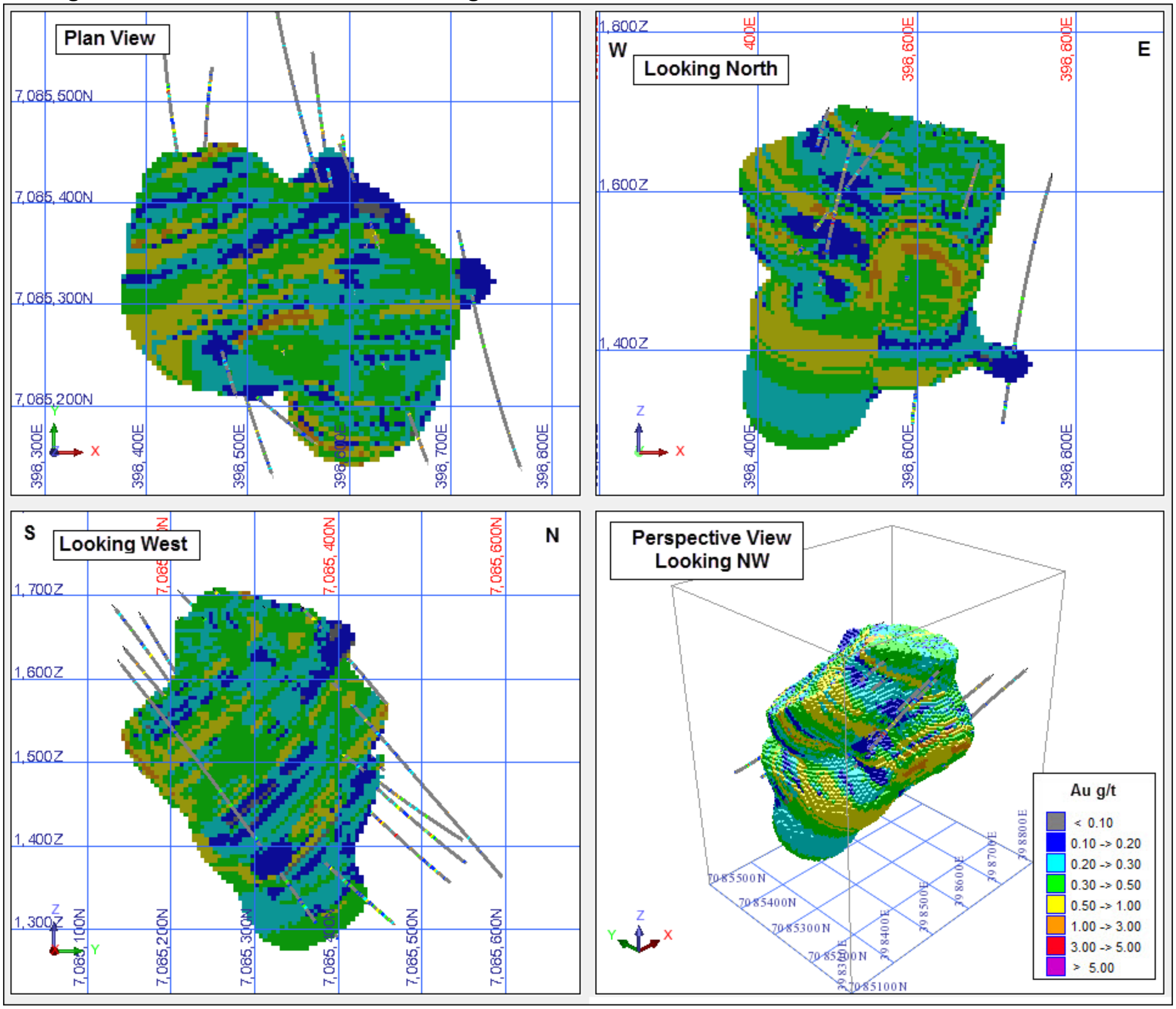
Figure 14-8 and Figure 14-9 illustrate the block grade distribution in plan, section and perspective views. Figure 14-9 and Figure 14-17 present cross-sectional views of the model showing the pit profile.

Figure 14-8 Block Au Distribution – Blackjack Zone



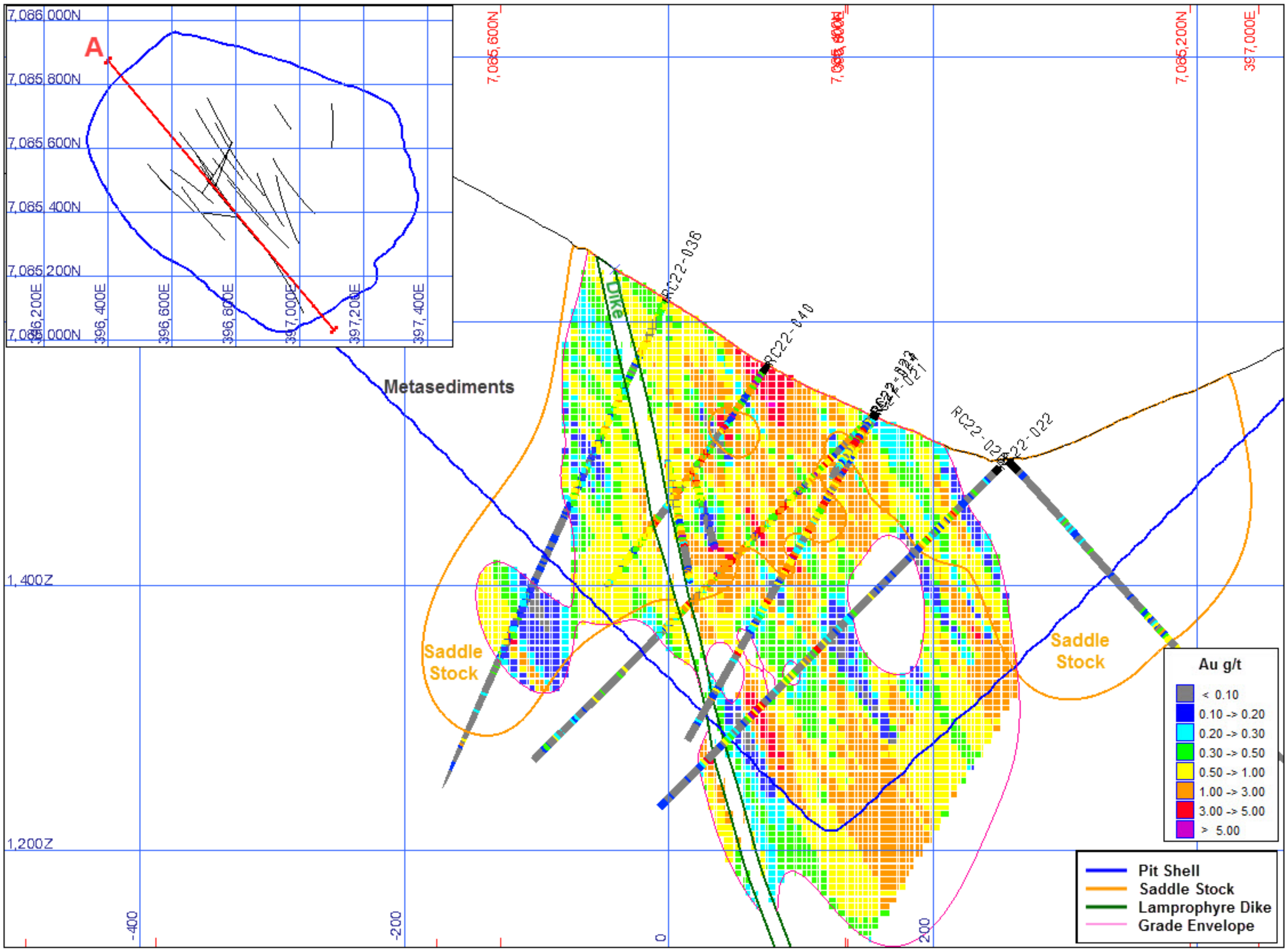
Source: R.G. Simpson

Figure 14-9 Block Au Distribution – Eiger Zone



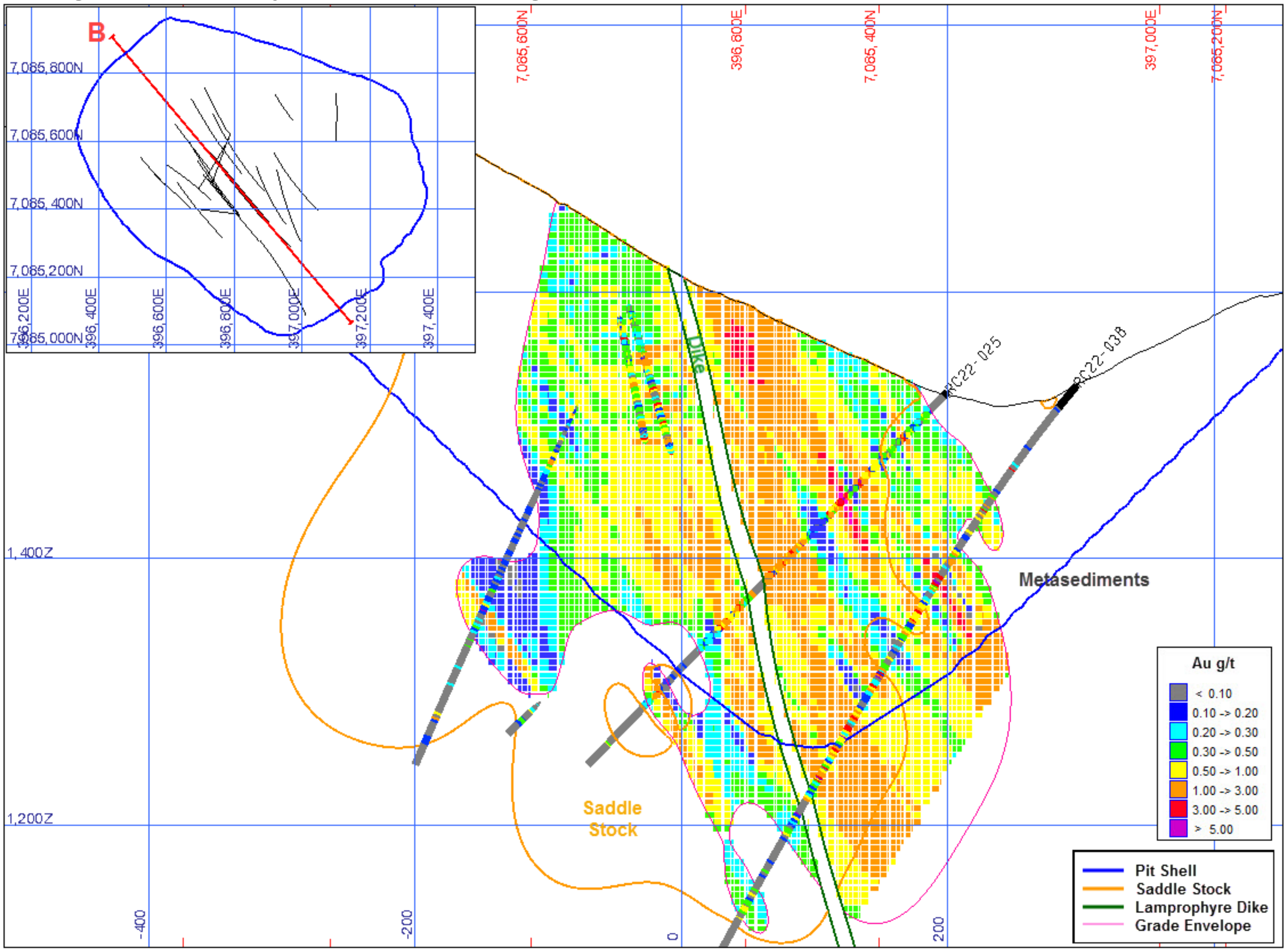
Source: R.G. Simpson

Figure 14-10 Blackjack block model Au grades – Section A



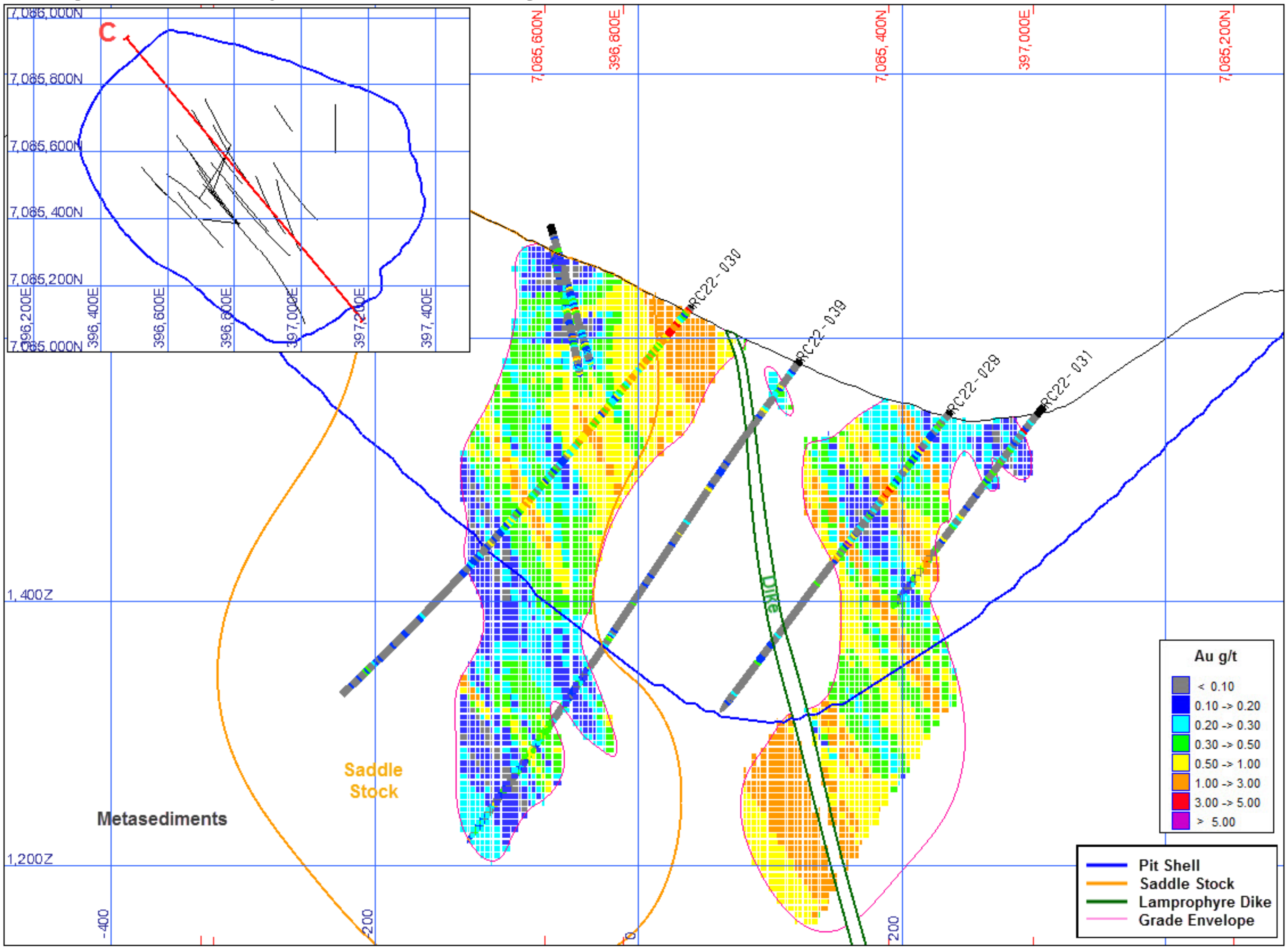
Source: R.G. Simpson

Figure 14-11 Blackjack block model Au grades – Section B



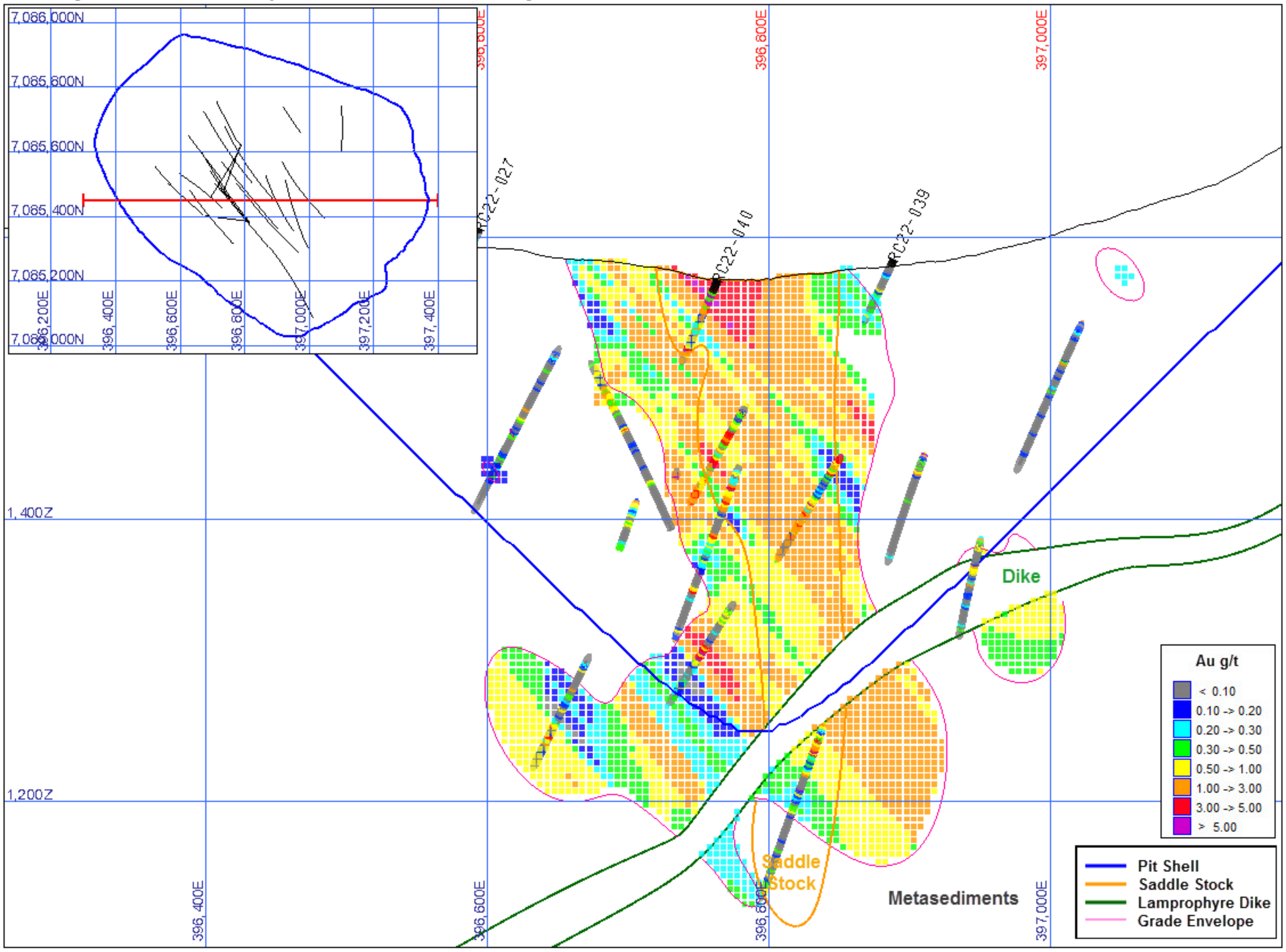
Source: R.G. Simpson

Figure 14-12 Blackjack block model Au grades – Section C



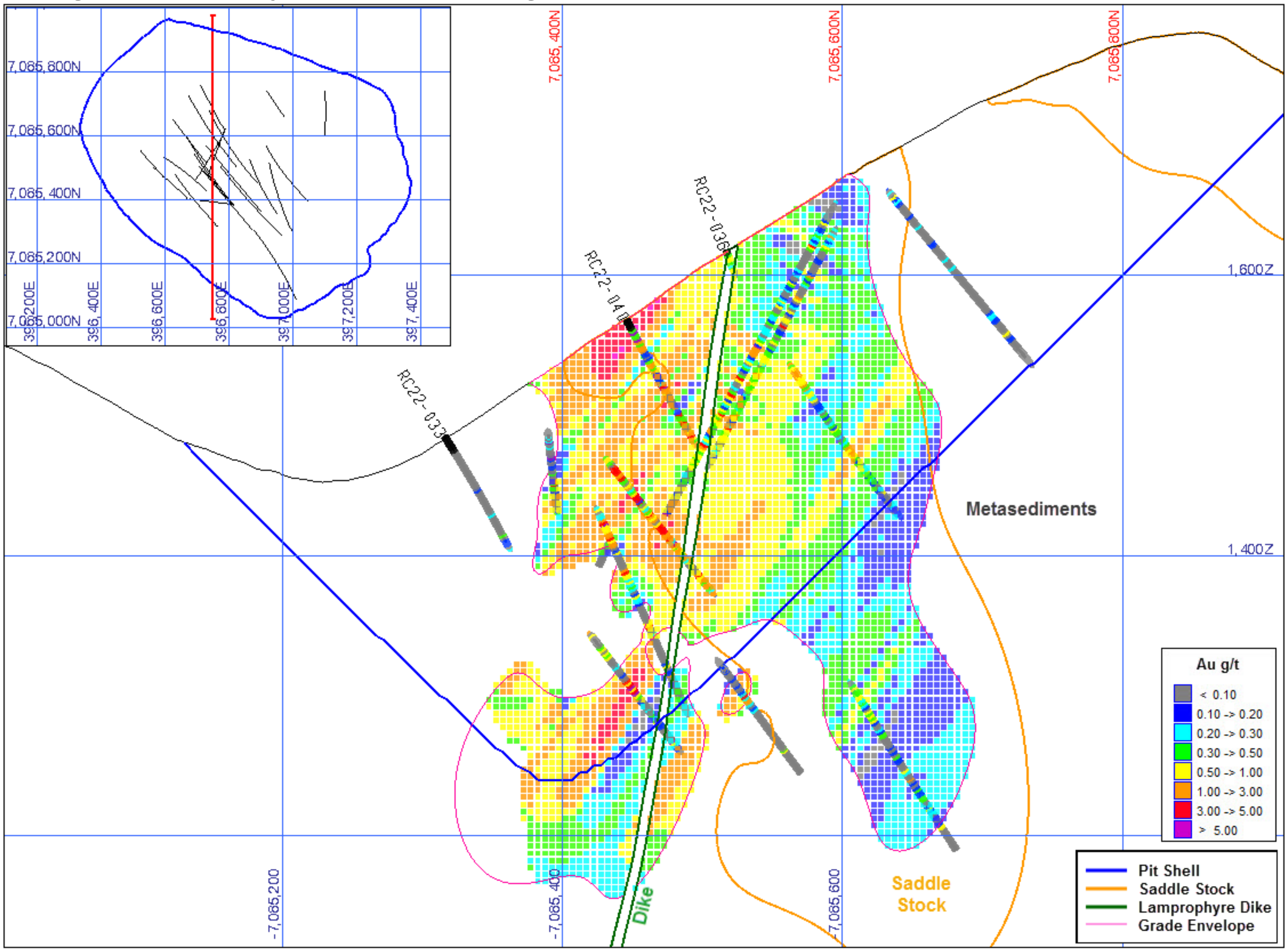
Source: R.G. Simpson

Figure 14-13 Blackjack block model Au grades – Section 7085450N



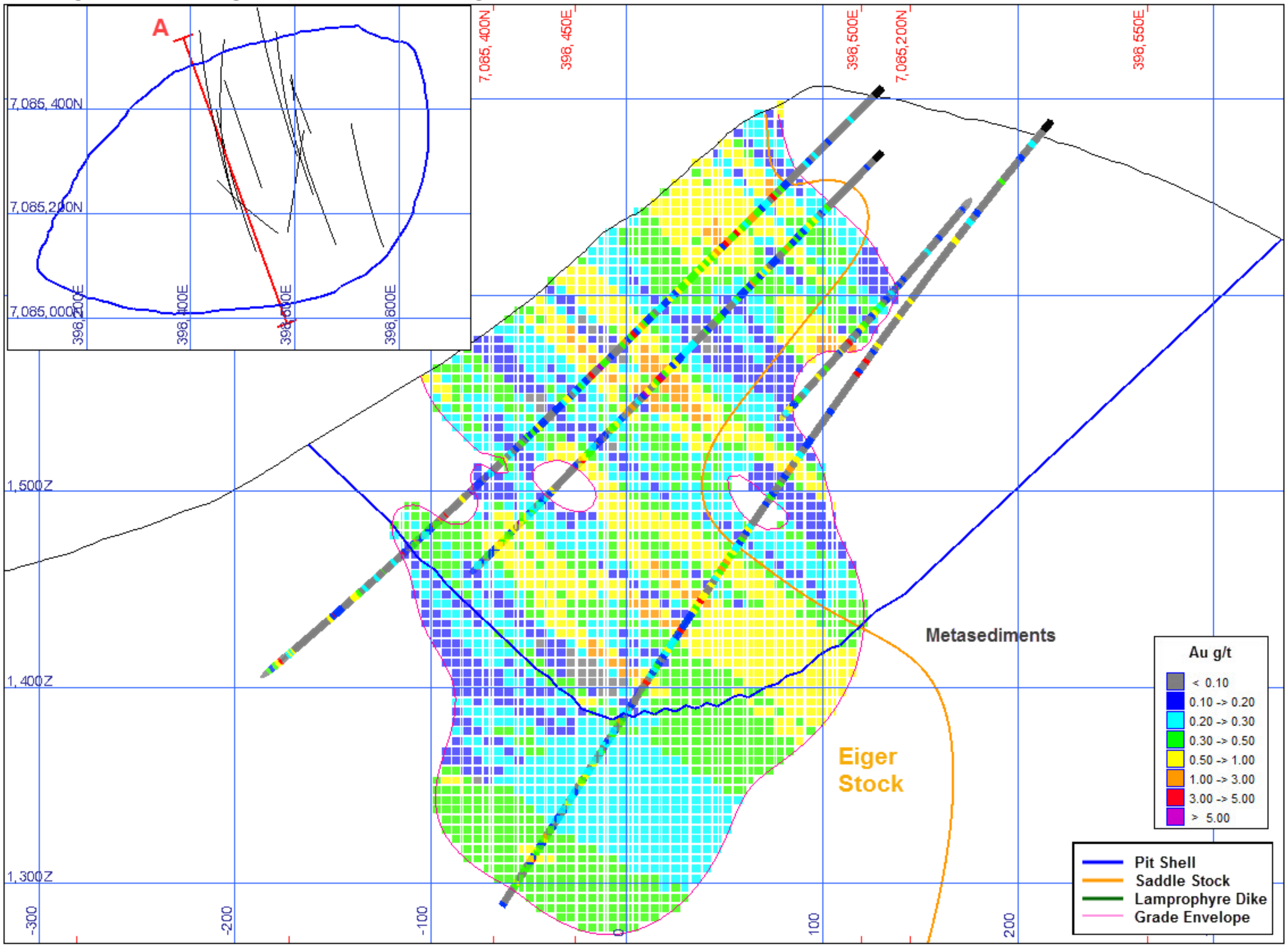
Source: R.G. Simpson

Figure 14-14 Blackjack block model Au grades – Section 396750E



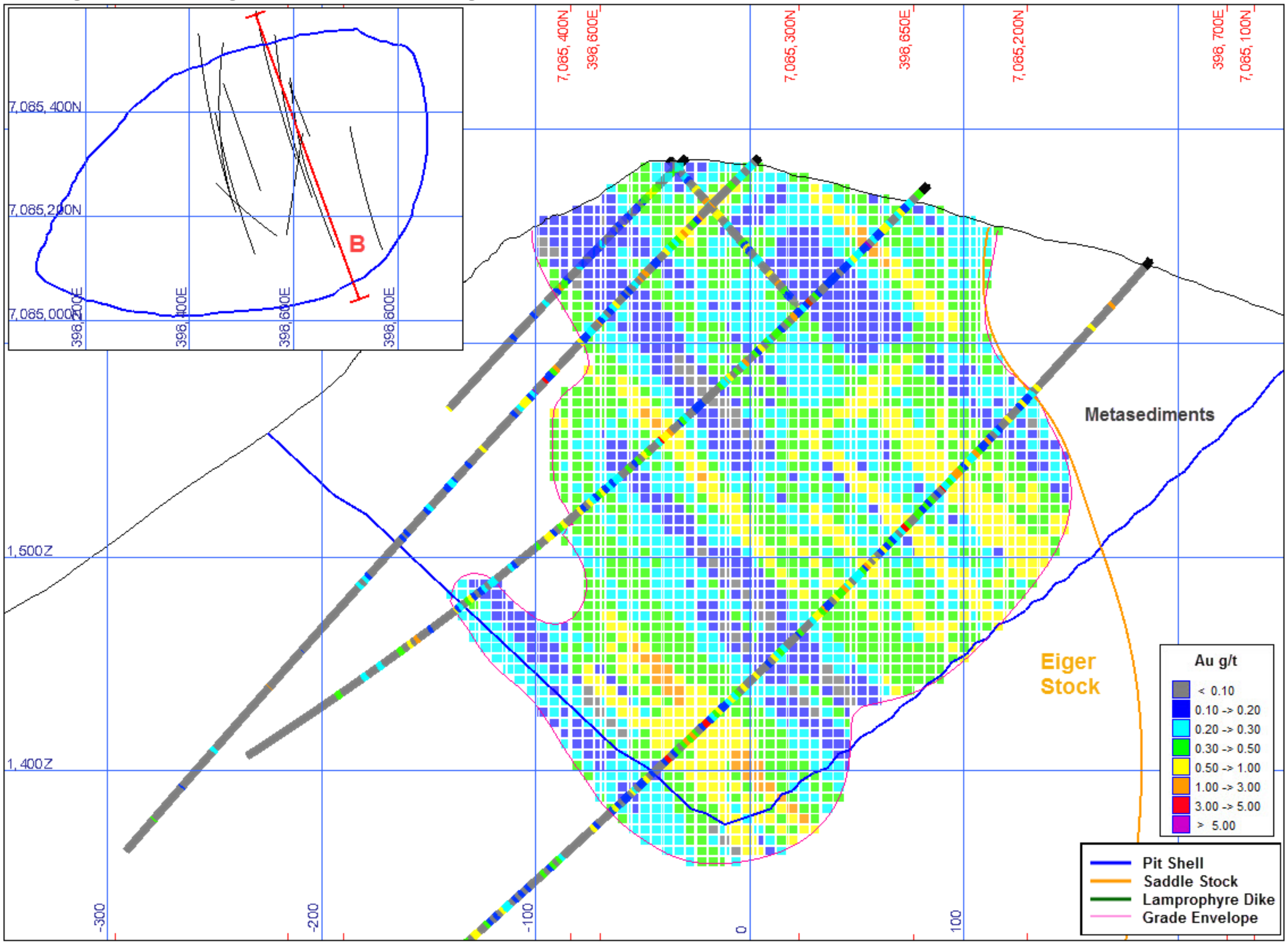
Source: R.G. Simpson

Figure 14-15 Eiger block model Au grades – Section A



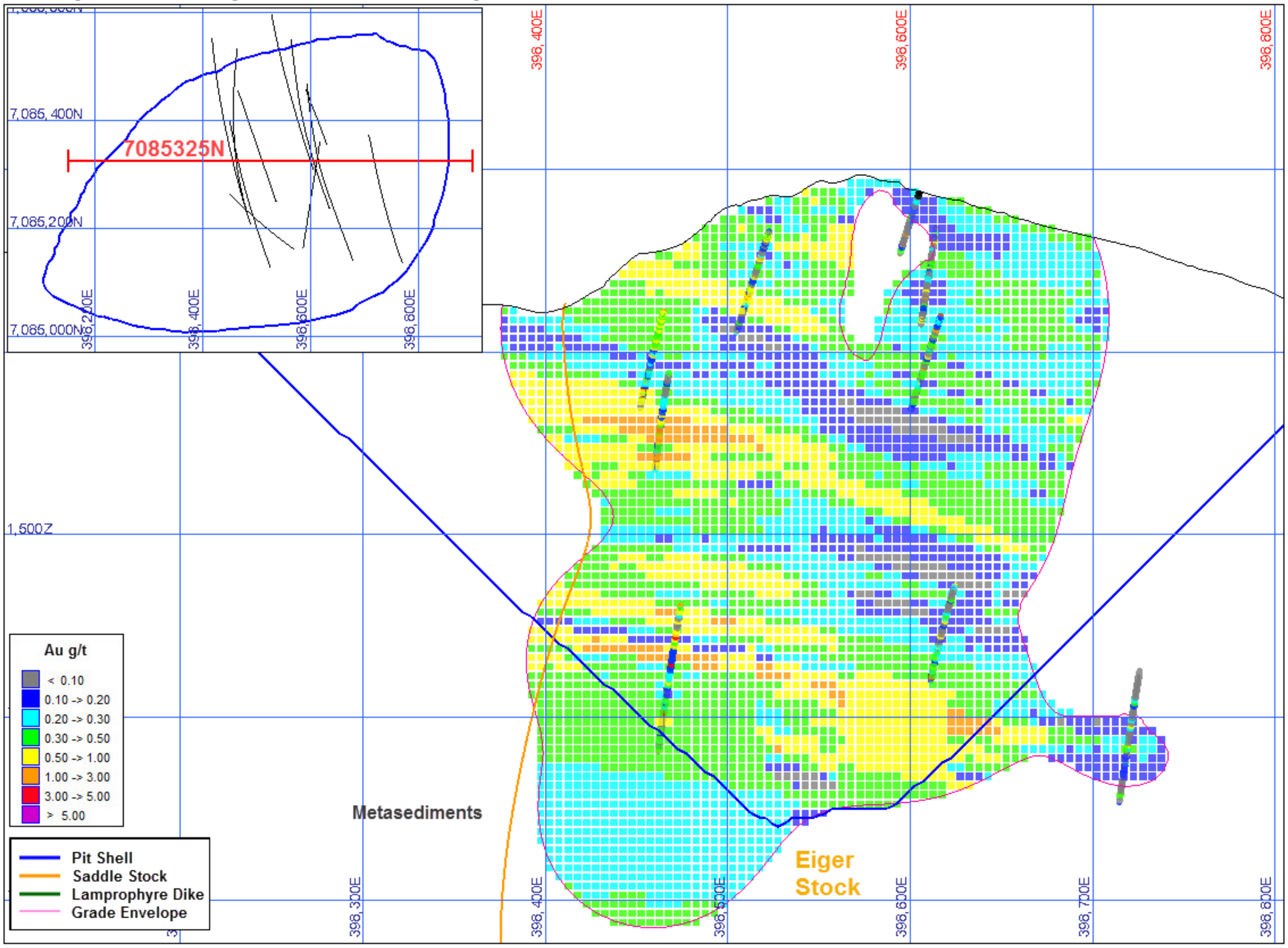
Source: R.G. Simpson

Figure 14-16 Eiger block model Au grades – Section B



Source: R.G. Simpson

Figure 14-17 Eiger block model Au grades – Section 7085325N



Source: R.G. Simpson

14.9 Mineral Resource Classification

Resource classifications used in this study conform to the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.

Mineral Resource

A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling.

Measured Mineral Resource

A Measured Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation.

Indicated Mineral Resource

An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation.

Inferred Mineral Resource

An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity.

An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

Blocks estimated within the domain constraint and falling within an optimized pit shell were classified as ‘inferred’.

14.10 Block Model Validation

Block model validation included visual inspection, global bias check and a check for local bias. Each of these is summarized below.

Visual inspection comprised a visual comparison of blocks and composite grades in plan and section views. The estimated block grades showed reasonable correlation with adjacent composite grades.

A global bias check was done by comparing the mean grades obtained for composites and different estimation methods. Results show reasonably close relationships with composites and block model values estimated using the nearest neighbour, ordinary kriging, and ID^3 interpolation methods (Table 14-8).

Table 14-8 Global mean grade comparison

Data	Blackjack Zone	Eiger Zone
Composites	0.71	0.39
Capped Comps	0.69	0.38
ID^3 Block Estimate	0.68	0.41
Kriged Block Estimate	0.66	0.37
NN Block Estimate	0.69	0.40

The local bias check was done with swath plots that were generated to compare OK, ID2 and nearest neighbour estimates on panels through the Deposit. Results show a reasonable comparison between the methods, particularly in the main portions of the deposit indicated by the bar charts (Figure 14-12 to Figure 14-14)

Figure 14-18 Blackjack 25m Swath Plot X Drift 7085415-7085440N

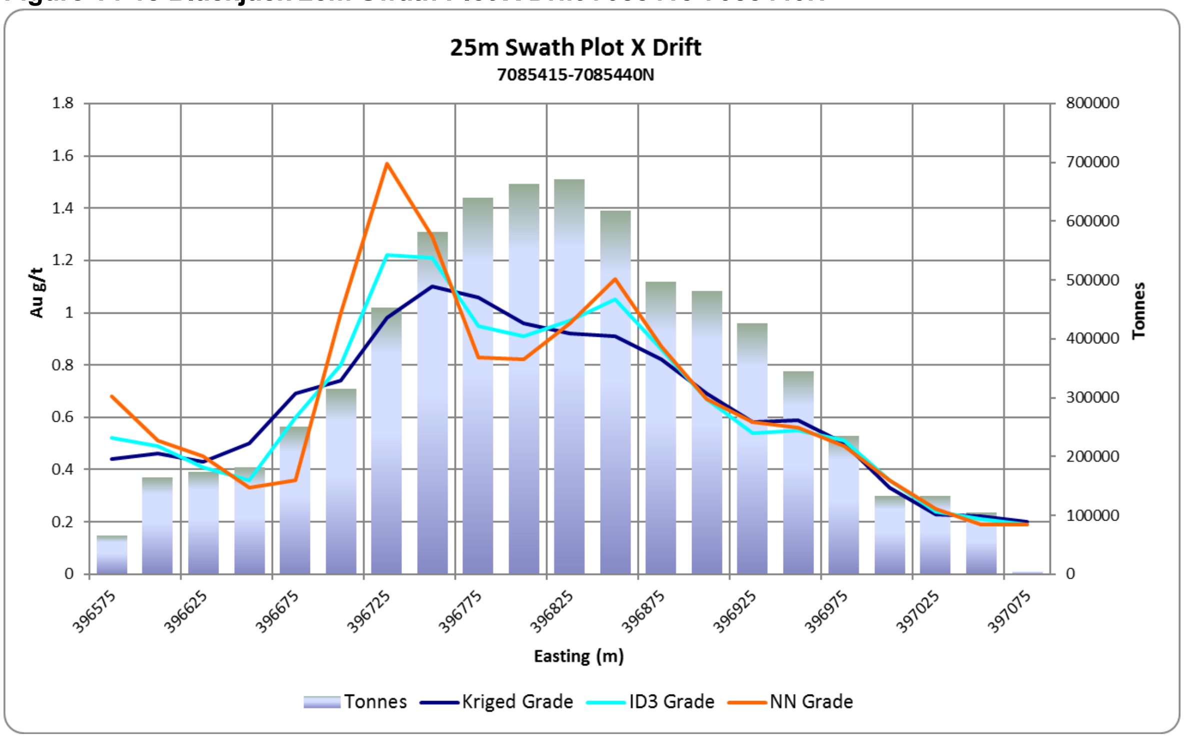


Figure 14-19 Blackjack 25m Swath Plot Y Drift 396775-396800E

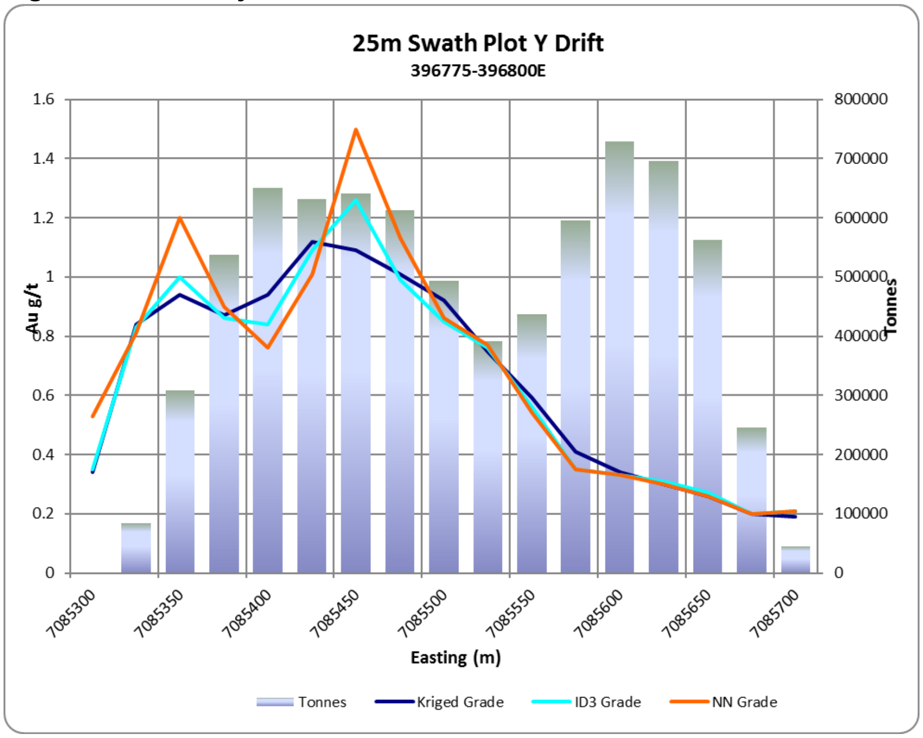


Figure 14-20 Blackjack 25m Swath Plot Z Drift 396775-396800E

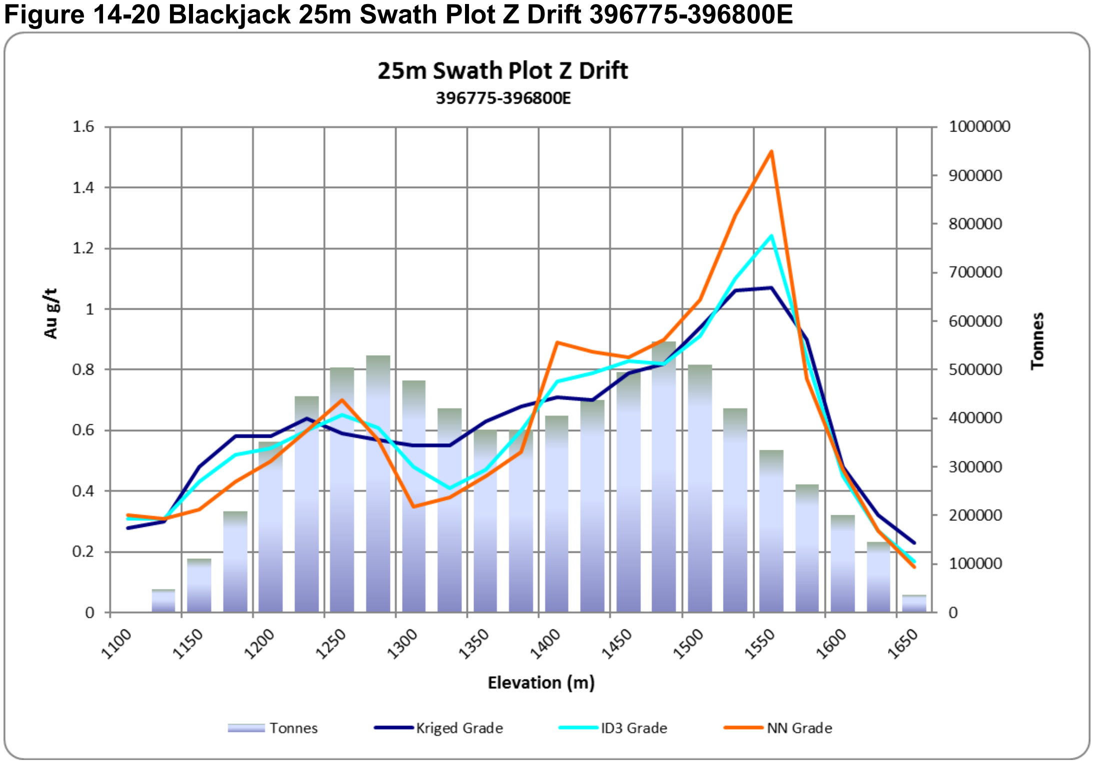


Figure 14-21 Eiger 25m Swath Plot X Drift 7085275-7085300N

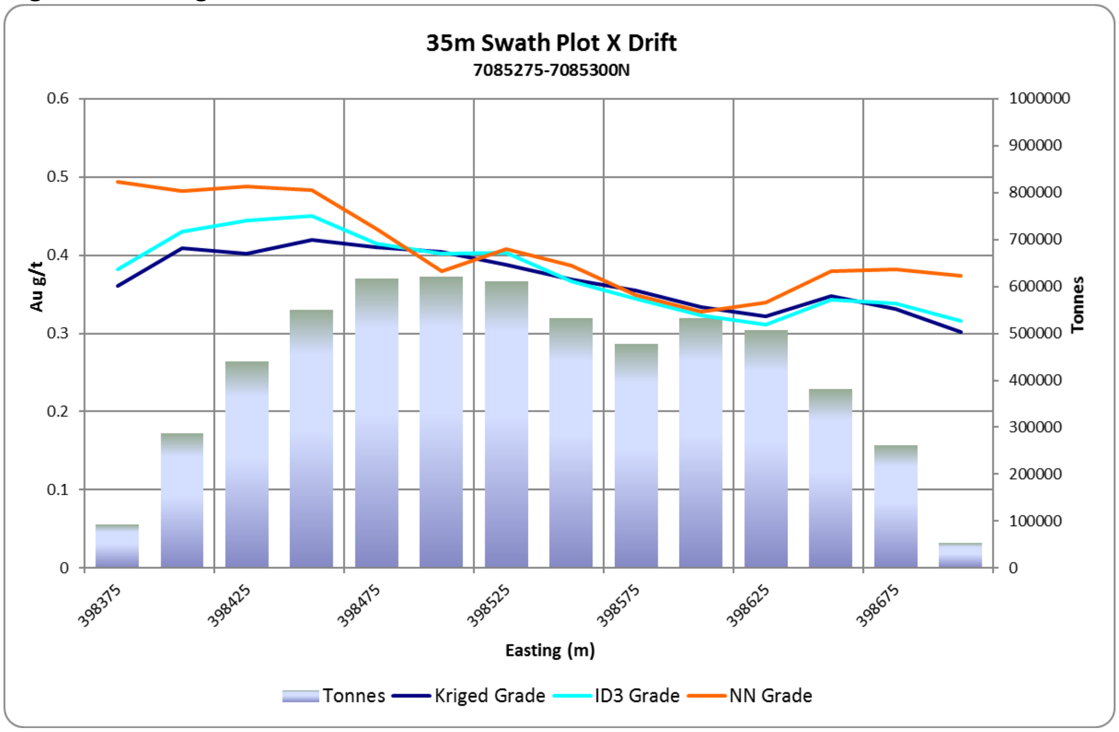
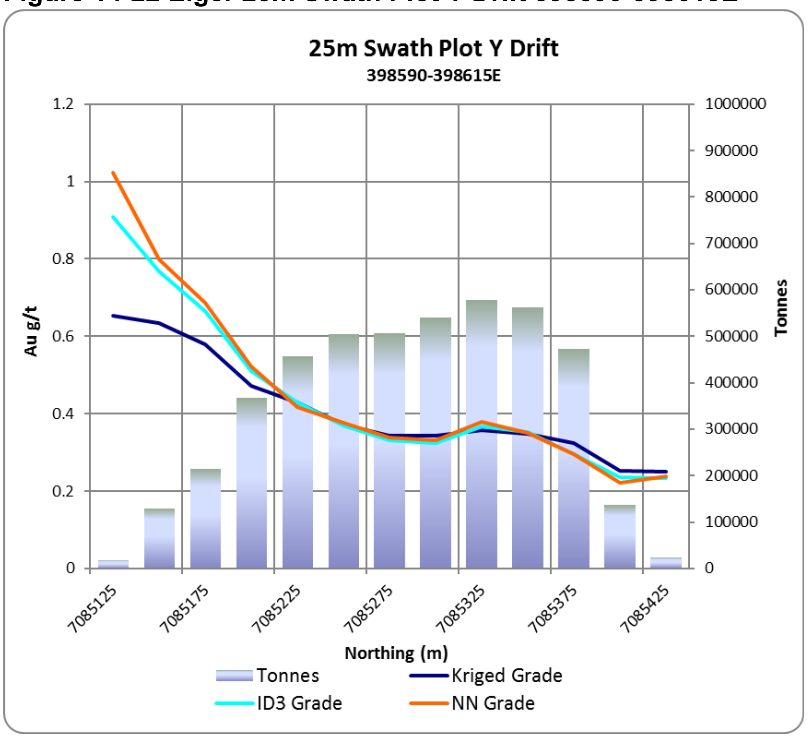


Figure 14-22 Eiger 25m Swath Plot Y Drift 398590-398615E



14.11 Reasonable prospects of economic extraction

Mineral resources were constrained by an optimized pit shell based on metal prices of $1800/oz Au. Mining costs for pit optimization were assumed to be $2.00/t, processing costs $8.00/t and G&A of $1.50/t. These cost assumptions are based on other large scale open pit gold projects such as the Fort Knox mine in Alaska. Au metallurgical recovery was assumed to be 85% based very preliminary metallurgical testing. The pit slope was set at 45˚. The base case cut-off grade of 0.25 g/t Au represents an in-situ metal value of US$13.66 per tonne at a gold price of $1700/oz which is believed to provide a reasonable margin over operating and sustaining costs for open-pit mining and processing.

Input parameters for cut-off grade determination are presented in Table 14-9

Table 14-9 Cut-off Grade Determination

Item	Units	Price
Gold Price	US$/oz	$1,700
Gold Recovery	%	85%
Mining Cost	(US$/t milled)	$2.00
Processing	(US$/t milled)	$8.00
G&A Cost	(US$/t milled)	$1.50
All-in Cost	(US$/t milled)	$11.50
Cut-off Grade	g/t Au	0.25

14.12 Mineral Resource Statement

The Inferred Mineral Resource estimate for the RC Gold Project is presented in the following table at a base case cut-off grade of 0.25 g/t Au.

Table 14-10 RC Gold Project Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate

Zone	Tonnes 000's	Au g/t	0z Au 000's
Blackjack	33,743	0.83	900
Eiger	27,362	0.50	440
Combined	61,105	0.68	1,340

Notes:

1. Mineral resource estimate prepared by GeoSim Services Inc. with an effective date of January 19, 2023. Mineral Resources are classified using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards.
2. Mineral resources are constrained by an optimized pit shell using the following assumptions: US$1800/oz Au price; a 45° pit slope; assumed metallurgical recovery of 85%; mining costs of US$2.00 per tonne; processing costs of US$8.00 per tonne; G&A of US$1.50/t.
3. A base case cut-off grade of 0.25 g/t Au represents an in-situ metal value of US$13.66 per tonne at a gold price of $1700/oz which is believed to provide a reasonable margin over operating and sustaining costs for open-pit mining and processing.
4. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
5. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

14.13 Grade Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity of the mineral resource estimate to changes in cut-off grade is presented in Table 14-11. The results show that the resource estimate is moderately sensitive to changes in cut-off grade. The reader is cautioned that these figures should not be misconstrued as a Mineral Resource statement apart from the official base case scenario at 0.25 g/t Au.

Table 14-11 Grade Sensitivity

COG g/t Au	Blackjack Zone			Eiger Zone			Combined		
	Tonnes 000's	Au g/t	0z Au 000's	Tonnes 000's	Au g/t	0z Au 000's	Tonnes 000's	Au g/t	0z Au 000's
0.20	35,798	0.80	921	32,523	0.45	471	68,321	0.63	1,391
0.25	**33,743**	**0.83**	**900**	**27,362**	**0.50**	**440**	**61,105**	**0.68**	**1,340**
0.30	31,282	0.88	885	22,253	0.55	393	53,535	0.74	1,279
0.35	29,065	0.92	860	17,817	0.60	344	46,882	0.80	1,203
0.40	26,975	0.96	833	14,506	0.66	308	41,481	0.86	1,140

14.14 Factors That May Affect the Mineral Resource Estimate

Areas of uncertainty that may materially impact the Mineral Resource Estimate include:

- Commodity price assumptions
- Assumptions that all required permits will be forthcoming
- Metallurgical recoveries
- Mining and process cost assumptions
- Ability to meet and maintain permitting and environmental license conditions and the ability to maintain the social license to operate.

There are no other known factors or issues that materially affect the estimate other than normal risks faced by mining projects in the Yukon Territory in terms of environmental, permitting, taxation, socio economic, marketing, and political factors. Geosim is not aware of any known legal or title issues that would materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVES

No mineral reserves have been estimated for the Project.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

This section is not relevant to this Report.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is of the opinion that all known relevant technical data and information with regard to the RC Gold Project deposit has been reviewed and addressed in this Technical Report.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Geosim has prepared a Mineral Resource estimate for the RC Gold Project. The following observations and conclusions were drawn:

- The adequacy of sample preparation, security and analytical procedures are sufficiently reliable to support an Inferred mineral resource estimation and that sample preparation, analysis, and security are generally performed in accordance with exploration best practices at the time of collection.

- The resource estimate is based on analytical data from 34 drill holes representing 11,630.47m of drilling completed over a three year period between 2020 and 2022.

- Statistical analysis of gold grade distribution indicates that cutting or capping of high grades is warranted.

- There is significant potential for expanding the current resource and for discovering additional gold deposits on the Property.

Areas of uncertainty that may materially impact the Project's potential economic viability or continued viability include:

- Commodity price assumptions

- Assumptions that all required permits will be forthcoming

- Metallurgical recoveries

- Mining and process cost assumptions

- Ability to meet and maintain permitting and environmental license conditions and the ability to maintain the social license to operate.

There are no other known factors or issues that materially affect the project other than normal risks faced by mining projects in the Yukon Territory in terms of environmental, permitting, taxation, socio economic, marketing, and political factors. Geosim is not aware of any known legal or title issues that would materially affect the Project's potential economic viability.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Geosim makes the following recommendations:

- All drill collars should be surveyed by differential GPS or conventional survey methods.
- Additional drilling is recommended to define the extents of the known deposit and to test existing geophysical/geochemical anomalies on the Property.
- Geochemical sampling and field mapping should be expanded to cover gaps in existing coverage.
- Metallurgical testing should be continued to determine optimum recovery methods.

A first phase exploration budget is presented in Table 26-1 and includes definition and step-out drilling of the Blackjack and Eiger deposits in order to expand the mineral resource and increase confidence level in the grade distribution. It also includes initial drilling of other existing targets on the Property. The soil geochemical survey is intended to fill-in unsampled areas of the Property and assist in developing targets for the Phase II drill programs. Metallurgical testing will help establish the best method(s) for extraction and associated recoveries.

The budget for a Phase II program (Table 26-1) is a follow up to Phase I and will be carried out over the following two years. It is contingent on successful results from Phase I in identifying other targets on the Property and on potential to further expand the current mineral resource.

The deposit drilling will expand based on results from Phase I and Phase II and test new identified targets. Other work includes baseline environmental studies and PEA. The Phase II proposal is designed to be carried out over a two year period.

The Phase II program is contingent on the successful completion of Phase I with improved definition and classification of the existing Mineral Resource based on drill results as well as identification of other exploration targets on the property based on results from the geophysical and geochemical surveys.

Table 26-1 Proposed Phase I & II Exploration Budget

Phase I Activity	Cost CAD$ 000's
Diamond Drilling (5,000 m @ $300/m All-in-cost)	1,500
Camp Cost & Mobilization	400
Soil Geochemical Survey – 2000 samples @ $75/sample All-in-cost	150
Geological mapping and prospecting	40
Metallurgical testing	50
Contingency 5%	107
Subtotal	**2,247**

Phase II Activity	Cost CAD$ 000's
Diamond Drilling (25,000 m @ $300/m All-in-cost)	7,500
Camp Cost & Mobilization	800
Baseline environmental studies	100
PEA including engineering studies and mineral resource updated	200
Helicopter support	500
Contingency 5%	455
Subtotal	**9,555**

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Ronald G. Simpson, P.Geo

I, Ronald G. Simpson, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Professional Geoscientist, currently employed as a Professional Geoscientist with GeoSim Services Inc., with an office at 807 Geddes Road, Roberts Creek, B.C. V0N 2W6.
2. This certificate applies to NI 43-101 Technical Report titled "*Clear Creek Property, RC Gold Project NI43-101 Technical Report*" prepared for Sitka Gold Corp. that has an effective of January 19, 2023 (the "Technical Report")
3. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Geology from the University of British Columbia, May 1975.
4. I am a Professional Geoscientist (19513) in good standing with the Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia
5. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1975. I have been directly involved in mineral exploration, mine geology and resource estimation with practical experience from feasibility studies. I have past experience with, and authored Technical Reports on, other intrusive-hosted gold deposits.
6. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in the National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I visited the Property on Aug 27, 2021 and on Aug 19, 2022.
8. I am responsible for all sections of the technical report.
9. I am independent of the Company as independence is described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and in Section 1.5 of the Companion Policy to NI 43-101.
10. I have had no prior involvement with the Project
11. I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument.
12. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated: January 19, 2023.

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
R. G. SIMPSON
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

Ronald G. Simpson, P.Geo.