Technical Report
on the
Sky Lake Gold Project
Patricia Mining Division
Ontario, Canada

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICIES

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Neither TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this NI 43-101 Technical Report ("Technical Report"). This Technical Report includes certain "forward-looking statements" which are not comprised of historical facts. Forward-looking statements include estimates and statements that describe the Company's future plans, objectives or goals, including words to the effect that the Company or management expects a stated condition or result to occur. Forward-looking statements may be identified by such terms as "believes", "anticipates", "expects", "estimates", "may", "could", "would", "will", or "plan". Since forward-looking statements are based on assumptions and address future events and conditions, by their very nature they involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Although these statements are based on information currently available to the Company, the Company provides no assurance that actual results will meet management's expectations. Risks, uncertainties and other factors involved with forward-looking information could cause actual events, results, performance, prospects and opportunities to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Forward looking information in this Technical Report includes, but is not limited to, the intention to complete the foregoing, the Company's objectives, goals or future plans, statements, exploration results, potential mineralisation, the estimation of mineral resources, exploration and mine development plans, timing of the commencement of operations and estimates of market conditions. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from such forward-looking information include, but are not limited to, the Company's ability to obtain all approvals required in connection with the foregoing, the Company's ability to predict or counteract potential impact of COVID-19 coronavirus on factors relevant to the Company's business failure to identify mineral resources, failure to convert estimated mineral resources to reserves, the inability to complete a feasibility study which recommends a production decision, the preliminary nature of metallurgical test results, delays in obtaining or failures to obtain required governmental, environmental or other project approvals, political risks, inability to fulfill the duty to accommodate First Nations and other indigenous peoples, uncertainties relating to the availability and costs of financing needed in the future, changes in equity markets, inflation, changes in exchange rates, fluctuations in commodity prices, delays in the development of projects, capital and operating costs varying significantly from estimates and the other risks involved in the mineral exploration and development industry, and those risks set out in the Company's public documents filed on SEDAR. Although the Company believes that the assumptions and factors used in preparing the forward-looking information in this Technical Report are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on such information, which only applies as of the date of this Technical, and no assurance can be given that such events will occur in the disclosed time frames or at all. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, other than as required by law.

1 SUMMARY

1.1 Executive Summary

MAP GeoConsulting ('MAP GC' and Principal Author) was retained by NewOrigin Gold Corp. ('NewOrigin') to prepare a Technical Report on the Sky Lake gold project located in the Red Lake-Uchi subprovince of northwestern Ontario. As of its effective date of March 31, 2023, the purpose of this Technical Report is to provide a summary of material scientific and technical information related to the Company's Sky Lake project in support of potential commercial transactions the Company may elect to pursue in the future. This Technical Report conforms to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. MAP GC visited the Sky Lake project on July 5, 2022.

NewOrigin (formerly Tri Origin Exploration Ltd.) is a Toronto-based gold exploration company originally founded in 1989. It is a reporting issuer in the Province of Ontario and is under the jurisdiction of the Ontario Securities Commission. Its shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "NEWO".

NewOrigin is focused on the exploration and discovery of multi-million-ounce scale gold deposits and prospective mineral trends in the Canadian Shield of eastern Canada which has produced over 250 million ounces of gold over the past 100 years. The company's 100% owned Sky Lake Project is the most advanced project among its portfolio of five mineral properties which are located in Ontario and Quebec.

The Sky Lake property is located approximately 25 kilometres southwest from the Pickle Lake gold camp which has produced more than 3 Moz of gold since 1935 from the Pickle Crow, Dona Lake and Central Patricia mine in the Pickle Lake greenstone belt and the Golden Patricia mine in the Meen-Dempster greenstone belt. Within the Sky Lake project is the Kasagiminnis deposit, owned by Ardiden Ltd., which hosts a 110,000 oz gold resource. The Sky Lake property has undergone very little exploration since the 1980's and is seen to be under explored given its prime location between the Dona Lake and Golden Patricia mines and shows potential to host an economic gold deposit.

The Sky Lake property comprises 9,100 hectares (91 square kilometres) of patented and unpatented claims that extend along a 27-kilometre trend with good potential to host orogenic style gold mineralisation and volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) copper-zinc mineralisation while aeromagnetic geophysical signatures identified on the property may also indicate potential for intrusion related copper-nickel mineralisation similar to the past-producing Thierry Mine located approximately 25 kilometres north of the Sky Lake project

area. NewOrigin is initially targeting the area around the historic Koval gold deposit, a zone of gold-bearing pyritic quartz-sericite schists that was discovered by surface prospecting in the 1950's. Subsequent surface mapping, geochemical sampling and shallow exploration drilling conducted from the 1950's to the mid-1990's has confirmed the presence of gold mineralisation and related host rock alteration extending for approximately 1,500 metres along a northeast striking zone that remains open in both directions along strike and down dip.

A gold resource has previously been calculated for a portion of the Koval deposit however it is not compliant with NI 43-101 standards. Mention of this resource in this report is for reference purposes only and should not be relied upon. Apart from the Koval deposit area, the remainder of the Sky Lake project is at an early-stage of exploration. NewOrigin continues to explore the property for extensions to the 1,500 metre trend of gold mineralisation discovered at the Koval deposit as well as numerous other surficial gold showings identified by previous companies during the past several decades. The Company's exploration program involves a combination of systematic surface targeting work based on a combination of geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys which will be followed by diamond drilling to test the potential for a gold resource on the order of 1^{+} million ounces.

1.2 Conclusions and Recommendations

The authors have reached the following conclusions based on a review of the available data and recent field visit to the Sky Lake property:

- The current database that has been compiled for the Sky Lake project is well organized and managed using appropriate systems and processes, consistent with mining industry best practices. The majority of historic information and related exploration data for the project is broadly comprehensive, in detail however, it lacks several important elements such as original assay certificates, field notes and drill hole survey files.

- A small gold resource is indicated at the Koval deposit which appears to be open downdip and along trend however, because much of the project datasets were generated prior to the implementation of Canadian NI 43-101, the historic data cannot be used for purposes on mineral resource estimation.

- The Sky Lake property is located in the Pickle Lake mining district along the general trend of the Meen-Dempster greenstone belt to the northwest as it bends and merges with the Pickle Lake greenstone belt to the northeast.

- The property is underlain by an east-northeast trending, steeply north- and south-dipping sequence of metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The local stratigraphy has

been subdivided into three principal map units referred to as the Northern Mafic Volcanic Sequence ('NMVS'), the Central Volcanic-Sedimentary Sequence ('CVSS') and Southern Sedimentary Sequence ('SSS').

- Orogenic style gold mineralisation at Sky Lake occurs primarily near the southern contact of the NMVS and within the CVSS. The Koval deposit is hosted by dacitic volcanic and intercalated sedimentary rocks of the CVSS with additional gold occurrences associated with sulphidic iron formation in the NMVS.

- The Koval deposit occurs as a series of stratabound pyritic, quartz-biotite-sericite lenses near the contact between intermediate to felsic volcanic and tuffaceous rock and quartzo-feldspathic volcaniclastic sedimentary rock. Gold mineralisation hosted within iron formation occurs within pyrrhotite (magnetite, iron-silicate)-bearing rock reported to contain discontinuous pyritic, quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets.

- Exploration work conducted at Sky Lake between 1953 and 2009 has primarily involved a combination of traditional ground-based geologic, geochemical and geophysical targeting methods coupled with diamond drilling. Additionally, airborne geophysical surveys completed over the property have delineated an east-northeast magnetic and electromagnetic geophysical trend that extends approximately 10 kilometres across the Sky Lake property and centres roughly on the site of the original gold discovery made in 1953 which is covered by the Koval patent claim block.

- NewOrigin has confirmed the potential for gold mineralisation at the Koval deposit to extend in both directions along strike beyond the 1.5 kilometre section where previous exploration has been focused. Future exploration along the Koval trend will continue to be challenged by extreme seasonal weather variations, the extensive surficial cover (glacial till, swampy muskeg, etc.) and dense forest growth typical for the region.

- Exploration targeting criteria include a combination of mapped alteration, mineralisation and structure, geochemically anomalous gold and pathfinder elements, most notably arsenic, and geophysical responses such as magnetic and IP chargeability highs and/or EM/VLF conductors.

Recommendations for future exploration work at Sky Lake include:

- Field reconnaissance to verify previously mapped geology, and where possible, locate historic drill hole collars, sampled trenches, grid lines and station pickets which should be surveyed using a modern differential GPS system or by a professional land surveyor.

- Review and re-log as necessary available drill core to better familiarize current project geologists with local stratigraphy, structure, alteration and mineralisation styles. This should include a general assessment of the quality of exploration observations and interpretations reported by geologists working for previous operators of the project.

- Complete property wide exploration to follow up on previously identified gold mineralisation outside the Koval deposit area and further identify additional drill targets.

- Complete a property scale structural analysis using existing geophysical and geological mapping and drilling datasets to improve understanding and interpretation of primary and secondary controls to gold mineralisation to support development of new exploration targets.

- Expand IP-Resistivity coverage to the east of the main Koval patents, following the general east-north-easterly trend of the Koval mineralised trend to the boundary between the Sky Lake property and the neighbouring Kasagiminnis property to the northeast.

- Conduct additional exploration drilling aimed at the following objectives:

    - Follow up and confirm historically reported mineralised intercepts and test the potential for an easterly structural plunge controlling gold mineralisation in the Koval deposit – *Recommend 2,000 – 3,000 m with holes drilled to a nominal depth of 250 – 300 m*.

    - Identify and drill test new drill targets identified to the east and west of the Koval deposit and follow up on the results of the recommended targeting work presented above – *Recommend 3,000 – 5,000 m drilling campaign as first pass test of priority targets to be followed by additional drilling campaign(s) as results warrant*.

2 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

MAP GeoConsulting ('MAP GC') was retained by NewOrigin Gold Corp. ('NewOrigin') to prepare a Technical Report on the Sky Lake gold project located in the Red Lake-Uchi Sub-province of northwestern Ontario. The purpose of this Technical Report is to provide a comprehensive overview of Sky Lake project history and current interpretation of geology and mineral potential as of its effective date of March 31, 2023. This Technical Report conforms to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. The author visited the Sky Lake project on July 5, 2022 accompanied by NewOrigin Project Geologist Mr. Zachary Matheson.

2.1 List of Abbreviations

Units of measurement used in this report conform to the metric system. All currency in this report is expressed in Canadian dollars (CAD$) unless otherwise noted.

Symbol	Unit	Symbol	Unit
asl	Above sea level	ppb	Parts per billion
Au	Gold	ppm	Parts per million
Ag	Silver	g/t	Grams/tonne
Cu	Copper	oz	Troy ounce
Mo	Molybdenum	L	Litre(s)
cm	Centimeter(s)	UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
m	Metre(s)	NAD	North American Datum
m^2	Square metre(s)	km	Kilometre(s)
mm	Millimetre(s)	kg	Kilogram
ddh	Diamond drill hole	°C	Degrees Celsius
VTEM	Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic	°	Degrees
EM	Electromagnetic	IP	Induced Polarization
ICP-MS	Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry	Ga	Billion years
ICP-AES	Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy	NI 43-101	Canadian National Instrument 43-101
FA-AA	Fire assay atomic absorption	NSR	Net Smelter Return
INAA	Instrumental neutron activation analysis	ETW	Estimated True Width

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purpose of this report, the Author has relied on information provided by NewOrigin for the following:

- Ownership information for the Sky Lake property as described in Section 4, Property Description and Location. Mineral tenure information was confirmed by Mr. Zachary Brown, Solicitor with Peterson McVicar LLP and legal advisor to NewOrigin. MAP GeoConsulting has not researched property title or mineral rights for the Sky Lake Project and expresses no opinion as to the ownership of the property.
- Royalties and other encumbrances for the Sky Lake property as described in Section 4, Property Description and Location were confirmed by Mr. Robert Valliant, Chairman and Board Director for NewOrigin.
- Environmental and permitting information for Sky Lake as described in Section 4, Property Description and Location.
- Technical information and reports provided to the Author by NewOrigin
- Compilation of historic Koval deposit drilling and assay data by Mr. Philip Burt, P. Geo.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Location

NewOrigin's Sky Lake property is located in the Patricia Mining Division of northwestern Ontario. The property is situated west of Highway 599, approximately 22 kilometres south of Pickle Lake, Ontario, 284 km north of Ignace, Ontario and 516 km northwest of Thunder Bay, Ontario. The centre of the property is approximately located at UTM NAD83 Zone 15 676,685 mE, 5,681,450 mN. Topographic map coverage for the area is provided by Canadian National Topographic system ('NTS') map sheets NTS 52O07SE, 52O02NE, 52O08SW and 52O01NW (Figure 1).

4.2 Mineral Tenure

The Sky Lake property is comprised of a contiguous block of 28 patent claims and 1 mining license of occupation known as the "Koval" patent claims and 446 contiguous single cell mining claims (Figures 1, 2 and Appendix A). A 100% interest in the Koval patent claims subject to a back-in right and an NSR royalty were acquired from Lac Properties Inc (a subsidiary of Barrick Gold Corp) during January 2022. A group of 71 single cell mining claims was acquired through an option agreement with Norcanex Resources Ltd entered into during July, 2010 and are subject to an NSR royalty. Norcanex subsequently changed its name to Kitrinor Metals Inc in June, 2011 and Kitrinor assigned all of its interest in the option agreement to Generic Capital Corporation in January, 2017 (the "Generic" claims). The remaining 375 single cell mining claims were staked as to 100% ownership by NewOrign at various times over the past 12 years. The total land package covers approximately 9,076 hectares ('ha'), equivalent to 90.76 square kilometres ('km^2'). All mining claims are currently in good legal standing, registered in the name of NewOrigin Gold Corp. (MLAS client # 203126).

The project claims and patents are located on Crown Land and in all cases comprise mineral rights only. Ontario Crown lands are available to licensed prospectors and exploration companies for the purposes of mineral exploration. A licensed company must first stake a mining claim to gain the exclusive right to explore on Crown land. Claim staking is governed by the Ontario Mining Act, administered through the Provincial Mining Recorder and Mining Lands office of the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines ("MNDM") and Mining Lands Administration System ("MLAS").

Mining claims are staked online through the MNDM's MLAS application either in a single cell or in a block consisting of several cells. A single cell claim is nominally 20 hectares with boundary lines running astronomic north, south, east and west.

The single cell mining claims comprising the property have not been legally surveyed, however all patented claims are legally surveyed. The Government of Ontario requires expenditures of

$400 per year per single cell mining claim to keep the claims in good standing for the following year. All mineral claims are currently valid and held until August 2023 when a work assessment credit will be required to be filed with the MNDM MLAS in order to maintain the validity of the claims.

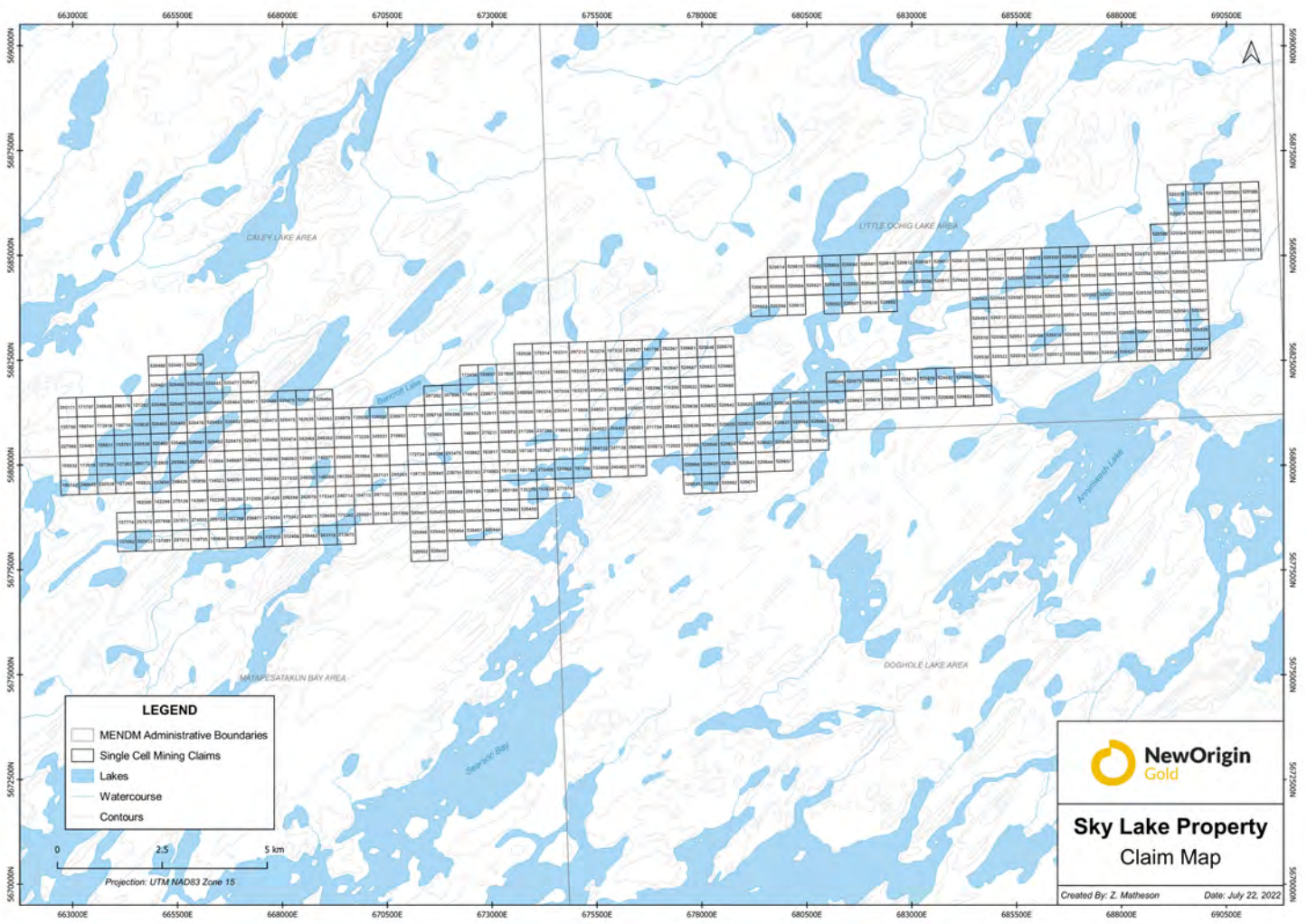


Figure 1: Sky Lake Project Unpatented Claims

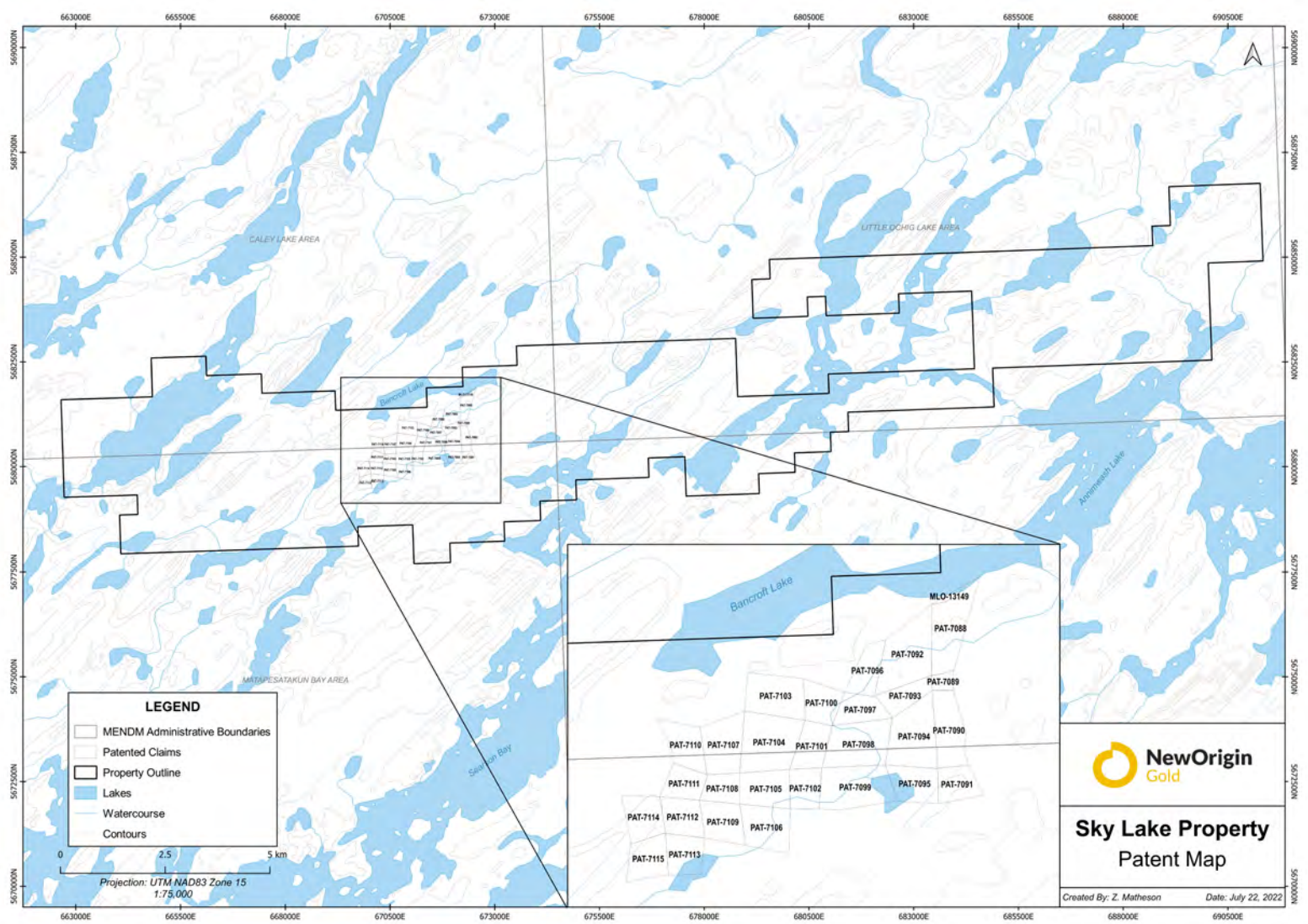


Figure 2: Sky Lake Project Koval Patented Mining Claims

4.3 Surface Rights

The surface rights to the property are entirely Crown lands. There is no restriction on surface access. There are no known significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

4.4 Royalties and Other Encumbrances

Since the acquisition of the patent claims and licence of occupation from Lac Properties Inc (a subsidiary of Barrick Gold Corp) which comprise the Koval claims and the "Generic" group of unpatented mining claims by NewOrigin Gold, all purchase option agreements have been fulfilled, with the optionors acquiring retained royalty interests on certain claims within the Sky Lake property. In addition, three net smelter return royalties ("NSR") on the Koval claims are payable to members of the families of the initial prospecting syndicate which made the original discovery of gold during the 1950's. Royalty interests and other encumbrances attached to the Sky Lake property are summarized below in Table 1 and Figure 3.

Back-In Right, Barrick Gold Corp.

If at any time after the Option Closing Date the Optionee publishes a Positive Feasibility Study on all or portion of the Back-In Properties, the Optionee shall deliver notice to Barrick and Barrick shall have the right to exercisable for a period of 274 days. Upon notice in writing to acquire from the Optionee an undivided 51 % interest in and to the Back-In Properties free and clear of all Encumbrances, with the Optionee retaining 49% undivided interest in the Back-In Properties. At such time, a joint venture shall immediately be formed between the Optionor and Optionee, terminating the Royalty Agreement. If the Back-In Right is exercised by the Optionor, the Optionor must pay three times the Optionees Exploration Expenditures on the land.

Table 1: NewOrigin Gold – Sky Lake Property Royalties and Other Encumbrances

Optionors	Optionee	Royalty	Buy-Back Option	Back-In Right
Koval Family Members *(3 agreements)*	NewOrigin Gold Corp.	2.25% NSR *(0.75% NSR per agreement)*	0.75% NSR for $750,000.00 (*0.25% NSR for $250,000.00, per agreement)*	*None*
Generic Capital Corp.	NewOrigin Gold Corp.	2.00% NSR	1.0% NSR for $750,000.00	*None*
Barrick Gold Corp.	NewOrigin Gold Corp.	0.50% NSR	-	Upon completion of a Positive Feasibility Study, the Optionor may exercise it's Back-In Right to acquire 51% interest in the land package by paying three times (3x) the Optionees Expenditures on the land. At this point, the Optionee and Optionor will enter into a Joint Venture Agreement.

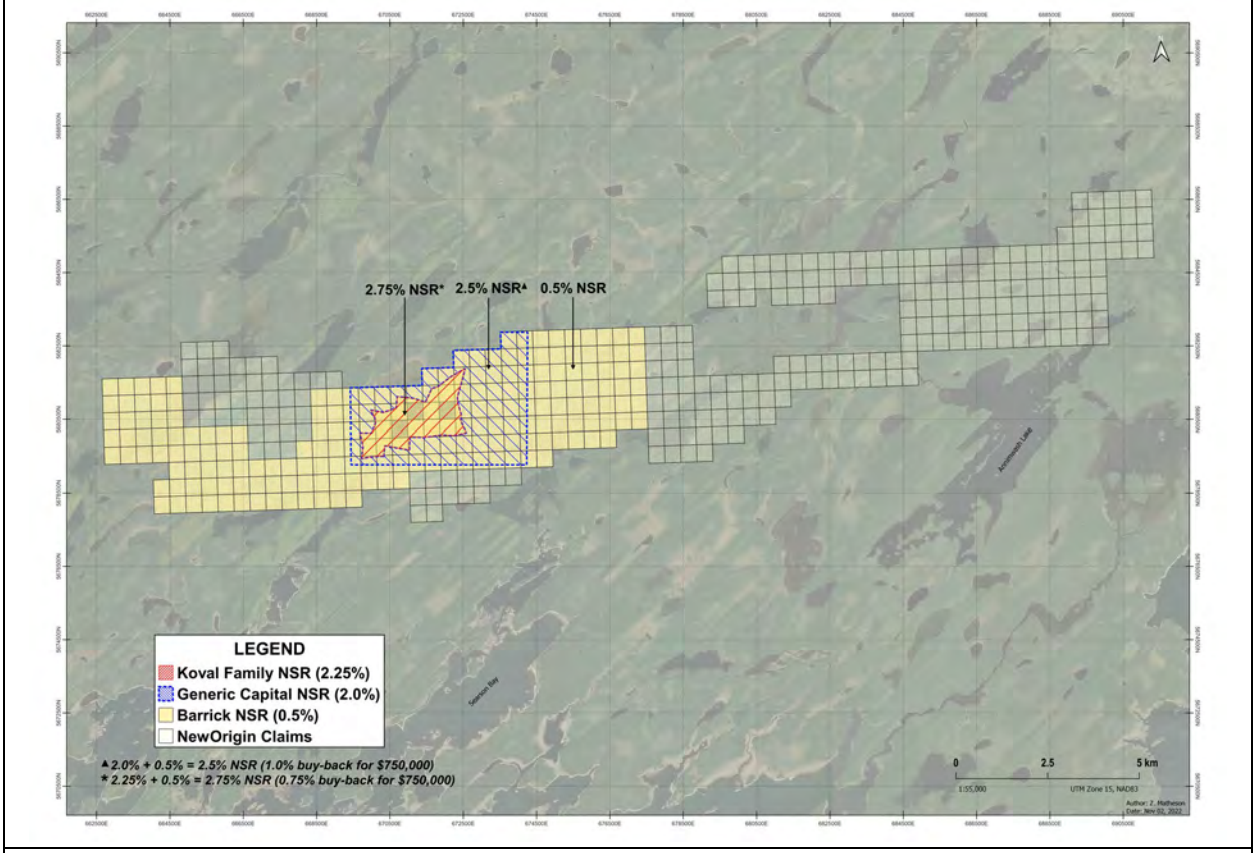


Figure 3: Sky Lake Mineral Concessions and Royalty Interests

4.5 Exploration Permits

According to the Mining Act of Ontario, Exploration Plans and Exploration Permits must be obtained from the MENDM prior to the commencement of work. NewOrigin Gold currently holds two active Exploration Permits (PR-20-000340 & PR-21-000352) which cover approximately 4,167 ha in the centre of the property where the Company plans to focus its exploration efforts. Approved activities provided under each of the permits are outlined below in Table 2.

Table 2: Exploration Permits – Sky Lake Project

Permit IDID	Status	Approved Activities	Township/Area	Issue Date	Expiry Date
PR-20-000340	Active	Mechanized Drilling (Assembled Weight >150kg), Trails (TS)	CALEY LAKE AREA, DOGHOLE LAKE AREA, LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA, MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	November 30, 2021	November 29, 2024
PR-21-000352	Active	Exploration Camps (CC), Geophysical Survey Requiring Generator Type, Line Cutting (>1.5m width)	CALEY LAKE AREA, DOGHOLE LAKE AREA, LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA, MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	February 15, 2022	February 14, 2025

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Overview

The property is located in the Pickle Lake region of Ontario, Canada. The nearest major population centre is the town of Pickle Lake, with approximately 390 inhabitants. The property can be accessed year-round by helicopter or float plane, or by boat during spring and summer months. There is potential to access the property with winter roads linked to historic trails which extend to the Koval patent claims. Exploration can likewise be conducted year-round, however freezing conditions and snow cover from early October through May conceals surface bedrock exposures necessary for geological mapping and geochemical soil and rock sampling surveys.

5.2 Accessibility

The property can be accessed year-round by helicopter or float plane. During late-spring and summer months, the property is also accessible by boat through waterways travelling from the eastern-most coast of Lake St. Joseph approximately 55 km to Matapesatakun Bay where historic access trails can be travelled within the property. The eastern limit of the property lies within 1.2 km of Highway 599 which could allow for access via winter roads.

5.3 Climate

The climate for the area is typical of the northern continental interior with a wide range of temperatures from -40's ^{o}C in the winter to +30's °C in the summer (Figure 4). The warm season lasts for 4 months, from mid-May to mid-September, with an average daily high temperature above 16 °C. The hottest month of the year in the Pickle Lake region is July, with an average high of 23 °C and low of 13 °C. The cold season lasts for 3 months, from late November to early March, with an average daily high temperature below -6 °C. The coldest month of the year in the region is January, with an average low of -23 °C and high of -13 °C. Average annual precipitation for the region is 790 mm and average annual humidity ranges from 8 % to 11% during winter months and 30% to 38% during summer months (Figure 5).

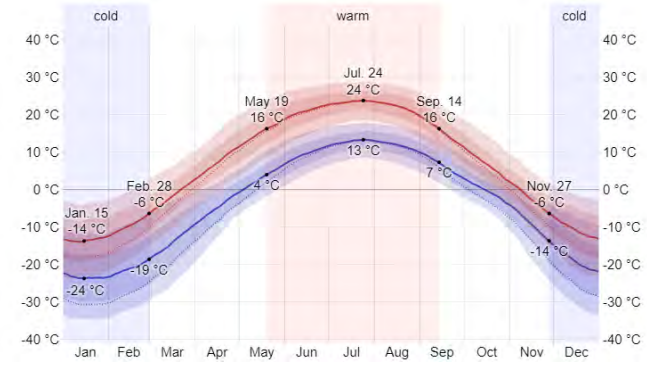


Figure 4: Average Annual Temperature – Pickle Lake, Ontario

Figure 5: Average Annual Precipitation – Pickle Lake, Ontario

5.4 Infrastructure

5.4.1 Roads

Highway 599 passes about 1.2 km of the eastern margin of the property boundary with historic trails surrounding and within the patent claims.

5.4.2 Air Transport

The Pickle Lake Airport is located 19 km north of the property, on the southern margin of the town of Pickle Lake, Ontario.

5.4.3 Power

Two 115 kilovolt transmission lines boarder the property. A roughly north-south transmission line occurs along Highway 599, from the Mishkeegogamang First Nation to the Pickle Lake area. Additional transmission lines occur west to northwest of the property boundary travelling from Pickle Lake to Ear Falls.

5.4.4 Local Resources

Historically, Pickle Lake has been a prominent mining town in northern Ontario, however only some resources are available at the town of Pickle Lake, including accommodations, fuel, mechanics, food, local skilled workers, and heavy equipment. Additional supplies and assay laboratories are sourced from Thunder Bay, Ontario. The Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines (MENDM) Office of the Resident Geologist is located in the town of Thunder Bay.

5.5 Physiography and Vegetation

Drainage of the property area is southward via Matapesatakun Creek from Bancroft Lake to Lake St. Joseph, 374 m above sea level. Maximum relief is on the order of 35 m, with the highest elevations on southwest-trending drumlins distributed across the property. Outcrop exposure is reported to range from 1% to 10% of the property. Most of the area is extensively covered by glacial/fluvial deposits consisting mainly of sand and boulders as eskers, drumlins and sandhills typically surrounded by lakes, ponds, streams, low-lying swamps and muskeg (Higginson, 1988a). Overburden is generally less than 10 m in thickness.

Vegetation varies from open polar and mature birch forest on well drained sandy soil. Mature birch forest is sporadic, growing on the well-drained soil of the eskers, drumlins and sandhills. Lower lying areas and submerged sand plains are poorly drained and covered by muskeg, black spruce, cedar or alder swamps.

6 HISTORY

6.1 Prior Ownership

Gold was originally discovered on the Sky Lake property in 1953 near Bancroft Lake by Mr. Ben Ohman, a local prospector working under a grubstake agreement with members of the Koval family, residents of the town of Pickle Lake (Stephen, 1954). In September of that year Mr. Ohman and the Koval family staked a core group of 45 claims ('Koval claims') covering the original discovery area of gold showings. During that same time frame, Hasaga Gold Mines Ltd. negotiated a two-year purchase option agreement to acquire the Koval claims while also staking an additional block of 63 claims surrounding the Koval block. Hasaga subsequently completed the option to acquire 100% of the Koval claims, and in 1960 reduced the original block of 45 claims to 28 central key "Koval" claims which were subsequently surveyed and patented (Watt, 1961).

Although little work appears to have been conducted on the Koval claims between 1955 and the early 1970's, Hasaga continued to maintain its 100% ownership of the property until 1974 when it was amalgamated into Long Lac Gold Mines (Clark, 1995) which, through a number of corporate re-organizations, became LAC Minerals in 1981. Exploration work was conducted on the Koval claims between the mid-1970's and 1987 by the Lac group of companies.

Ownership of the Koval claims was transferred to Lac Properties Inc, a subsidiary of Barrick Gold Corp. in 1995 following the acquisition of LAC Minerals by Barrick. In 1996 the Koval claims were held under a short-lived option by Moss Resources Ltd. (Joliffe, 1996). Barrick continued to hold the Koval claims until 2016 when the claims were optioned to Tri Origin Exploration Ltd.

The Sky Lake property has seen various claim groups staked and abandoned over the years since the 1950's. The majority of work conducted on these claims was completed immediately following a sharp rise in gold price in 1981 and the discovery of the Golden Patricia gold deposit in 1985. In 2009 Tri Origin Exploration staked 30 legacy claims over the area surrounding the Koval patents and extending to the east and west along a 22-kilometre trend of geology prospective for gold mineralisation. Some of these claims have since been dropped and others staked. All legacy claims have been replaced with new single cell mining claims comprising the current Sky Lake property mineral claim holdings.

In 2021 Tri Origin was re-named to NewOrigin Gold and in January 2022 NewOrigin successfully completed the earn-in requirements to acquire 100% interest in the Koval patented claims.

6.2 Exploration History Overview

The information provided in this section has been summarized from historic sources, the majority of which pre-date NI 43-101. Information sources include internal progress updates, drill logs and

maps prepared by previous project owners and operators, and assessment reports that can be accessed online via the Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development & Mines ('MENDM') website. NewOrigin has acquired hard copy and digital records covering much of the project's history, however, records such as original assay certificates, field notes and field maps, surveyed sample and drill hole locations are not included in NewOrigin's data files for the project. The reader is cautioned that because historic assay certificates are no longer available for inspection, the historic assay results referenced in this section presented to provide qualitative descriptions of the style and tenor of gold mineralisation on the property.

Some earlier historic reports quantify gold values in US dollars per ton based on a standardized gold price of US$35 per troy ounce (Burt, 2017), consistent with industry practices in use during that period. For clarity and consistency with other sections in this Technical Report, historically reported gold values and interval lengths have been converted to metric units.

6.3 Historic Exploration Overview

Exploration was conducted by various companies on the Sky Lake property since gold was first discovered there in 1953 until NewOrigin acquired the property in 2009 (Table 3). With the exception of airborne geophysical surveys completed in 1975 and 2004, all of the exploration programs conducted at Sky Lake have involved some combination of traditional ground-based field methods which have included:

- Reconnaissance prospecting
- Line cutting of local reference grids
- Geologic mapping
- Geochemical sampling of outcrops, hand dug & machine dug trenches
- Geophysical surveys: magnetics, Induced Polarization-Resistivity ('IP'), VLF[1]
- Diamond drilling

At the Koval claims, historic diamond drilling has delineated an east-northeast trend of gold and related sulphide mineralisation and host rock alteration that has been traced along a 1.5 kilometre trend. Elsewhere on the Sky Lake property the combined results of these programs have identified gold and base metal occurrences and anomalies that require follow-up exploration. Surface exposures along the trend are limited to localized areas of outcropping bedrock that are separated by gaps of glacial till cover and swampy ground. The Koval gold trend remains open in both directions along strike and down dip below the average 100 metre depth of historic exploration drilling.

[1] VLF Very Low Frequency Electromagnetics

Beginning in 2009, all exploration work conducted on the property was done by NewOrigin Gold and its predecessor company Tri Origin Exploration Ltd., and is described in Section 10.

Table 3: Exploration History of the Sky Lake Project				
Year	**Owner / *Optionor***	**Activities**	**No. Drill Holes**	**Total Meters (Feet)**
1953	*B. Ohman / Koval Family*	Koval Claim Group • Initial discovery of surface gold showing and staking of 45 mining claims by prospector Ben Ohman and Koval family		
1954	*B. Ohman*	Koval and adjacent Claims • Prospector Ben Ohman discovers additional gold showings along trend of Koval discovery zone ESE of Bancroft Lake (Ben Lake Claim Group).		
1953 – 1973	*Hasaga Gold Mines*	Koval Claim Group • Hasaga negotiates purchase option with B. Ohman and Kovals, stakes additional 63 claims surrounding optioned ground • Surface prospecting, line cutting, trenching, chip and channel sampling, geologic mapping – 16 small trenches • Diamond drilling • Operations suspended at the end of 1954 • 28 of original 45 Koval claims surveyed and patented in 1960 • Hasaga GM amalgamated into Long Lac Mines in 1973	88	6,389 m (20,962 ft)
1973	*UMEX*	Ben Lake Claim Group • Diamond drilling	1	113 m (371 ft)
1974 – 1978	*Long Lac Mines*	Koval & adjacent Claims Little Long Lac Gold Mines (a sub of Long Lac Mines) • 1974 Ground magnetics survey & geological mapping • 1975 Induced Polarization ('IP') survey & geological mapping • 1977 Diamond drilling	13	1,541 m (5,057 ft)
1982	*493217 Ontario Ltd.*	Ben Lake Claim Group • VLF EM geophysical survey • Limited surface trenching		
1983 – 1984	*Moss Resources Ltd.*	Ben Lake Claim Group • Ground magnetics, VLF EM & IP surveys • Geologic mapping, trenching and sampling • Humus geochemical sampling • Glacial till mapping • Diamond drilling (Adams, 1984)	20	1,523 m (4,996 ft)
1984 – 1985	*Golden Maverick Resources*	West of Koval Claim Group & East of Ben Lake Claim Group • Geological mapping; rock, soil and humus sampling		

Table 3: Exploration History of the Sky Lake Project				
		• Airborne magnetic surveying		
1985-1986	*Golden Terrace Resources*	Sky lake – Central Area • Diamond drilling (Scratch, 1985 & Scratch, 1986)	18	3,607 m (11,834 ft)
1986 – 1987	*Power Exploration*	Ben Lake Claim Group & Easternmost Sky Lake Property • Diamond drilling (Jones et al., 1987; Higginson, 1988a; Higginson, 1988b)	30	2,889 m (9,478 ft)
1987	*669977 Ontario Ltd.*	Eastern Sky Lake Property Area • Geological mapping, prospecting and humus sampling		
1987	*LAC Minerals Ltd.*	Koval Claim Group • Diamond drilling (McIlveen, 1987; Leonard, 1994) • Geological mapping and rock sampling (Motzok and Bradbrook) • Line cutting and IP surveying	24	5,225 m (17,143 ft)
1988	*Golden Terrace Resources*	West of Koval Claim Group • Diamond drilling (*Mowat, 1988)*	2	122 m (400 ft)
1988 – 1990	*Bond Gold*	Western Sky Lake Property Area • Geological mapping & sampling • Ground magnetics and HLEM surveys • Diamond drilling (Ackert, 1989; Ackert, 1990)	6	509 m (1,670 ft)
1995-1996	*Barrick Gold*	Koval Claims • Barrick acquires LAC Minerals Ltd. • Barrick retains Koval patents • Limited trench sampling		
1996	*Moss Resources*	Koval Claims • Moss options Koval claims from Barrick Gold • Diamond drilling (Joliffe, 1996)	8	790 m (2,592 ft)
2004	*Terex Resources* *McVicar Resources*	Sky Lake Property • Helicopter borne Electromagnetic survey Eastern Sky Lake Property • Aeromagnetic survey		
		Total Historic Drilling	**210**	**22,708 m (74,501 ft)**
2009	**Tri Origin (now NewOrigin)**	• Tri Origin stakes 30 legacy mining claims around Koval patents		

6.4 Exploration History - *Koval Patent Claims*

6.4.1 Hasaga Gold Mines 1953 – 1973

The majority of diamond drilling on the Koval claims was completed by Hasaga Gold Mines (Hasaga) during the 1950's. Beginning in late 1953, shortly after acquiring the property from Ben Ohman and the Koval family, Hasaga initiated an exploration program involving a combination of surface prospecting, mapping and rock chip sampling, and diamond drilling. Drilling comprised 88 holes totalling 6,389 metres (20,962 ft) drilled over an area measuring approximately 600 metres (2,000 ft) by 180 metres (600 ft). Holes were drilled to an average vertical depth of approximately 75 metres (238 ft) from surface.

The gold showing at the original discovery outcrop was reported to average 28.4 g/t Au over 2.4 m (~$32 over 8.0 ft) (Hattie, 1954). Subsequent work by Hasaga identified as many as eight zones of gold-bearing quartz-sulphide mineralisation developed along the contact between a sequence of mafic and intermediate volcanics to the north and a mixed sequence of felsic tuffs and interlayered clastic sediments to the south. Trench sampling across the original discovery outcrop identified three parallel structures (Zones 'A', 'B' and 'C') that returned intervals that included 1.5 metres averaging 8.2 g/t Au, 2.6 metres averaging 23.0 g/t Au and 10 metres averaging 5.3 g/t Au (Salton, 1958). Trenching done approximately 400 metres along strike to the southwest returned additional positive results ranging from 3.0 meters averaging 4.5 g/t Au to 5.5 metres averaging 6.3 g/t Au (Mathieson, 1954). A summary of Hasaga's trenching results is provided below in Table 4.

Table 4: Historic Trench Sampling Results – Hasaga Gold Mines, 1954

		Converted Results*		Original Results	
Zone	**Trench ID**	**Length m**	**Au g/t**	**Length ft**	**Au US$/t**
Discovery Area *(Zones A, B & C)*	1	1.5	8.20	30.0	$ 6.00
	2	2.6	23.0	8.5	$ 25.86
	3	10.0	5.30	5.0	$ 9.18
'D'	10	2.4	5.67	8.0	$ 6.39
	10	3.7	6.22	12.0	$ 7.00
	10	2.4	22.95	8.0	$ 25.83
	11	3.0	6.93	10.0	$ 7.80
	12	5.5	6.25	18.0	$ 7.04
	13	*nil*	*nil*	*nil*	*nil*
	14	3.7	5.00	12.0	$ 5.63
	15	3.7	4.65	12.0	$ 5.24
	13	3.0	4.54	10.0	$ 5.11
'E'		1.8	7.88	6.0	$ 8.87
'F'		4.9	8.67	16.0	$ 9.76

*Note: Historic assay results have been converted from original results presented in internal company reports based on the historic gold price of US$ 35/ troy ounce in effect at the time work was completed

Hasaga's drill programs effectively confirmed the presence of near surface gold mineralisation within a series of partially exposed quartz-sulphide lenses along a 1.1 kilometre strike length. To crosscut the steeply south-dipping structure and stratigraphy, the majority of holes were oriented to the north and inclined at an average of approximately -40 degrees from horizontal. Drill holes were drilled to an average length of approximately 75 metres, ranging from 15 to 235 metres down-hole depth. Selected highlights from Hasaga's historic drilling program are provided below in Table 5.

Table 5: Selected Drill Assay Highlights – Hasaga Gold Mines, 1953 – 1954

Zone	Drill Hole ID	From m	To m	Length m	Au g/t
Discovery Area *(Zones A, B & C)*	X-3	1.37	24.08	22.71	6.26
	E-1	38.18	57.61	19.43	7.26
	E-6	105.77	122.53	16.76	6.50
	X-2	3.66	19.05	15.39	4.34
	E-49	145.54	158.50	12.96	4.96
	X-5	2.59	22.86	20.27	2.99
	E-33	88.39	102.62	14.23	3.97
	E-2	4.57	25.91	21.34	2.62
	E-70	113.11	129.54	16.43	3.37
	E-35	13.11	21.03	7.92	6.88
	X-6	83.36	90.98	7.62	6.62
	E-3	56.92	70.10	13.18	3.47
	E-7	98.3	105.16	6.86	6.08
	E-48	222.50	230.58	8.08	4.28
'D'	E-18	13.11	21.03	7.92	6.88
	E-57	11.43	15.24	3.81	5.56
	E-58	15.85	22.4	6.55	3.32
'E'	E-19	8.31	17.43	9.12	2.54
	E-26	6.40	15.19	8.79	2.30
'F'	E-51	9.91	18.29	8.38	2.30
	E-52	7.16	14.48	7.32	2.37

A review of internal field and project evaluation reports prepared by Hasaga during the 1950's (Mathieson, 1954; Stephen, 1954; Salton, 1958) indicated the overall widths and average gold grades were considered uneconomic to support a stand-alone mine given the $35/oz gold price prevailing at the time. Hasaga nevertheless continued to maintain its title to the property through the 1960's and until the company was acquired by Long Lac Mines in the early 1970's.

6.4.2 LAC Minerals / Long Lac Mines 1974 – 1988

Long Lac Mines, which through a series of corporate re-organizations became part of LAC Minerals ('LAC'), began exploration on the property in 1974 as gold prices began to rise following the termination of the gold standard relative to the US dollar in 1971. LAC's work program focused on the Koval Patent ground and involved a combination of detailed geologic mapping, surface rock chip sampling, ground-based magnetics, VLF and IP surveying and two diamond drilling campaigns. Information regarding the work completed is limited to three internal memo reports, various compilation maps of geology and geophysics, and Excel-based drill hole data files (Walker, 1974; McPhar, 1975; LAC Minerals 1976; McIlveen, 1987). A review of the information indicates a general ENE trending series of weak to moderate linear magnetic highs and coincident IP chargeability highs corresponding to the mapped trend of gold mineralisation as it extends across the Koval claim block. The reports detailing the geophysical surveys also show a series of parallel semi-coincident magnetic, IP chargeability and EM resistivity highs along an inferred iron formation to the north and a sequence of felsic volcanics to the south of the main mineralised trend. These anomalies are interpreted here to be related to a combination of chargeable sulphide mineralisation and related quartz-sericite alteration and silicification. The magnetic highs are interpreted to be related to stratiform iron formation as noted above, and/or pyrrhotite-rich sulphide mineralisation noted in historic drill logs.

Table 6: Selected Drill Assay Highlights – Lac Minerals, 1975 & 1987

Zone	Drill Hole ID	From m	To m	Length m	Au g/t
Discovery Area (Zones A, B & C)	LL-06	61.9	70.7	8.8	3.59
	K87-09	338.9	343.7	4.7	2.41
	LL-11	27.4	32.0	4.6	2.40
'D'	K87-12	43.9	48.2	4.3	2.72
'E'	K87-13	36.6	45.8	9.2	6.01
	K87-22	297.8	301.3	3.5	2.62
'F'	K87-19	269.4	272.5	3.1	1.71

During the 1975 and 1987 field seasons LAC conducted two drilling campaigns at the property, completing 37 holes totalling 6,767 metres across approximately 2.0 km of strike length. Drilling was almost entirely oriented to the north, with an average inclination of -56 degrees from horizontal, drilled to an average length of 183 metres. One hole, LL-01, was drilled southeast of the Koval patents with no available assay data.

A review of drill hole locations and gold assay results stemming from the two campaigns indicates the focus of LAC's program was to further assess the continuity of gold mineralisation within the central area previously explored by Hasaga Gold Mines and to test the potential for

mineralisation to continue in both directions along strike and with depth down dip. It should be noted that the vast majority of drill logs and accompanying assay data are not available for the LAC drill programs. Selected highlights from LAC drilling programs are provided in Table 6. A variety of IP, VLF and magnetic targets were also tested during the drill programs.

6.4.3 Barrick / Moss Resources 1995 -1996

Barrick acquired the Koval claims as part of its acquisition of LAC Minerals in 1994 and continued to hold it until 2016 when NewOrigin's predecessor Tri Origin Exploration entered into an option agreement with Barrick to acquire the property. In 1994 Barrick engaged a consultant to complete a channel sampling program on the Koval patent block targeting the original 'A' zone gold showing discovered by B. Ohman in 1953. The sampling confirmed the presence of gold mineralisation hosted in three parallel horizons within a 7 metre (23 ft) thick sequence of pyritic sericite altered felsic volcanic rocks. Significant results reported 3.25 g/t Au over 2.35 metres (7.7 ft) and 16.25 g/t Au over 0.67 metres (2.0 ft) (Clark, 1995).

In 1996 Moss Resources optioned the Koval property from Barrick and completed a limited scope drilling program of 8 shallow holes totaling 790 metres (2,592 ft) (Joilliffe, 1996). Five close-spaced holes were drilled to test for possible extensions to two of the known gold horizons and three holes were drilled on untested targets in other areas of the claim block. All eight holes intercepted anomalous gold mineralisation, with grades from the main zone ranging from 1.1 g/t Au over 1.4 metres to 8.1 g/t Au over 0.9 metres. The other three holes intercepted anomalous gold mineralisation in the 0.3 to 0.4 g/t Au range over intervals ranging from 2.4 to 3.7 metres (8.0 to 12.2 ft).

6.5 Exploration History – *Sky Lake Unpatented Mining Claims*

6.5.1 Moss Resources and Affiliated Companies 1982 – 1987

Between 1982 and 1990, several areas lying outside the Koval patents were explored by various junior exploration companies (Table 3). The area that has received the most work in the past, referred to as the 'Ben Lake' claims (Figure 6), is located along strike and immediately east and northeast of the Koval patent block. Gold mineralisation was initially discovered here by B. Ohman in the early 1950's, similar to the Koval zone. Moss Resources and affiliated companies Power Exploration and 493217 Ontario Ltd completed all of the work on the Ben Lake claims. From 1982 – 1984 geophysical surveying, geological mapping, soil sampling and surface trenching identified several zones of anomalous gold mineralisation distributed along the general strike of the main trend as it extends from the Koval patent block. (Adams, 1984; Jones and Adams, 1987). They identified several zones of anomalous gold mineralisation hosted within a schistose sequence of mixed mafic and felsic volcanics and sediments that are locally intruded by porphyritic quartz-feldspar dikes. The best sample grades reported by Moss ranged from 3.1 g/t

Au to 12.4 g/t Au over widths of less than 1 metre (Adams, 1984). The reader is cautioned that these are historic results which cannot be relied upon as they pre-date NI 43-101.

In 1984 Moss completed 20 exploration holes totaling 1,523 metres (4,996 ft) (Adams, 1984), testing the Ben Lake area lying along strike and northeast of the zone being explored by LAC Minerals. In 1986 a second drilling campaign consisting of 16 holes totaling 1,430 metres (14 holes on the Sky Lake property consisting of 4,130 ft) was completed by Power Explorations to follow up on the results of the Moss campaign (Jones and Adams, 1987). The two campaigns confirmed the widespread distribution of gold mineralisation in the area, intercepting anomalous gold grades on the order of 0.3 to 2.5 g/t Au over narrow widths ranging from 0.3 to 2.1 metres (1 to 7 ft). Despite the widespread presence of gold mineralisation in the area, the low grades and narrow widths encountered were considered insufficient to warrant further exploration at the time.

This group of companies continued its exploration efforts away from the Ben Lake/Koval area with focus on the eastern half of the current Sky Lake property starting in 1986. This area includes neighboring Ardiden Ltd's Kasagiminnis deposit and additional claims along strike to the east and west. Mineral exploration in this area included diamond drilling, geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical surveying (humus sampling) which was completed by Power Exploration and 669977 Ontario Ltd. Power Exploration completed two drill programs in 1987 at the eastern most Sky Lake claims. A total of 16 holes were drilled on the property totaling 1,630 metres in an attempt to further identify iron formation associated gold mineralisation along trend from the Kasagiminnis discovery. Results from the work completed in this area include surface rock samples up to 590 ppb Au and discrete low grade diamond drill hole intercepts up to 1.05 g/t Au over 5 ft. It does not appear that any further work was conducted to follow up on these results.

6.5.2 Golden Terrace Resources / Golden Maverick Resources 1984 – 1988

From 1984 – 1988 Golden Terrace and Golden Maverick Resources held ground surrounding the Koval patent claim block and completed multiple field programs which included geological mapping, geochemical surveying (humus and rock sampling), airborne magnetic surveying and diamond drilling. The company's targeting criteria focused similar geology and mineralisation styles as that previously identified at the Koval and Ben Lake claim blocks (quartz-sericite-sulphide associated and iron formation associated mineralisation, respectively). 20 diamond drill holes totalling 3,729 metres was completed on the property by Golden Terrace from 1986-1988. Several holes interested low grade anomalous gold mineralisation over narrow intervals up to a maximum of 1.9 g/t Au (0.062 oz/ton) over 0.25 metres associated with quartz-tourmaline-pyrite veining. Although results from the diamond drilling program were relatively poor, Golden Terrace did indicate that detailed mapping and diamond drilling showed continuity of the reported stratigraphy at the Koval zone and further diamond drilling was recommended.

4.4.3 Bond Gold / Terex Resources / McVicar Resources / UMEX-INCO 1988 – 2004

During the early 1970's, following a rise in the gold price, UMEX (Union Miniere Explorations and Mining Corporation) in collaboration with Inco Ltd. completed district scale exploration across the Meen-Dempster and Pickle Lake greenstone belts. In June 1973, one diamond drill hole was completed on the Ben Lake claim block east of Koval for a total of 371 feet (113 metres). UMEX noted multiple intersection of sulphide mineralisation (pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite), however no assay values were reported.

Between 1988-1990, Bond Gold completed exploration programs consisting of geological mapping, geophysical surveys and diamond drilling on one of the company's many properties in the Pickle Lake area, the Caley Lake claim block. A total of six diamond drill holes were completed on the western-most portion of the current Sky Lake property (Figure 6) for a total of 509 metres. Again, multiple intersections of increased sulphide mineralisation were mentioned in drill logs, however only trace mineralisation was identified (<0.01 oz/ton). The company did report on numerous grab samples taken from the Caley Lake claim block which returned assay values above 1.0 g/t Au including 1.03 g/t Au in a shear in a granitic stock termed the Sky Lake Stock, 1.03 g/t Au in iron formation and 1.37 g/t Au in a silicified mafic volcanic unit in close proximity to iron formation.

During 2004, Terex Resources and McVicar Resources both completed air-borne geophysical surveying across the current Sky Lake property. Terex Resources completed an electromagnetic survey centred on the Koval claim block while McVicar Resources completed an airborne magnetics survey centred on the Kasagiminnis occurrence, with half of the survey area occurring on the current Sky Lake property. Both companies delineated high magnetic zones across the length of the Sky Lake property, prospective for gold mineralisation, interpreted as iron formation.

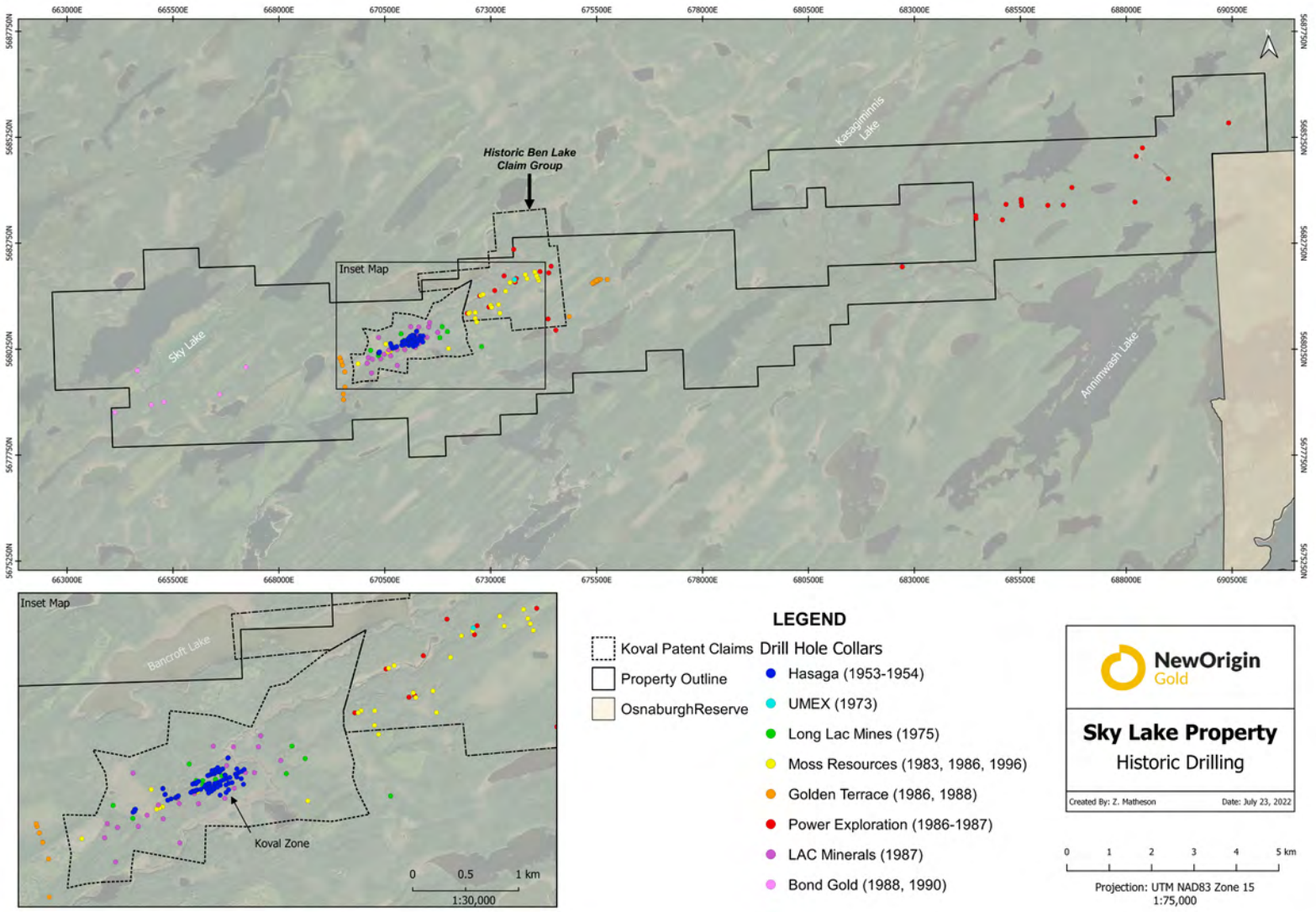


Figure 6: Historic Exploration Drilling

7 GEOLOGIC SETTING

7.1 Regional Geologic Setting

The following is summarized by Hollings et al. (2000), Corfu and Stott (1991; 2011) and Young et al. (2006). The Uchi subprovince comprises anastomosing belts of Neoarchean age volcanic and sedimentary rocks intruded by felsic and mafic stocks, dikes and sills. A range of ages determined for the volcanic rocks across the subprovince suggest that most of the belts grew in an oceanic back-arc and subduction-related setting by southward accretion of crust onto an older paleocontinent to the north, referred to as the Northern Caribou Terrane (NCT). The NCT forms the core of the Sachigo subprovince, as well as portions of the Uchi subprovince which includes the Meen-Dempster and Pickle Lake greenstone belts which are considered to be the oldest greenstone assemblages in the Uchi subprovince (Young, 2006). Geochronologic ages for the assemblages range from at least 2.84 Ga along the northern margin of the belt to 2.74 Ga along the southern margin. Rocks in the region have been metamorphosed to greenschist facies with localized amphibolite facies rocks along the margins of younger granitic plutons. The Sky Lake property is located along the general trend of the Meen-Dempster belt to the northwest as it bends and merges with the Pickle Lake belt to the northeast (Figure 7).

The stratigraphic section for the Meen-Dempster and Pickle Lake greenstone belts in the region around the Sky Lake property is comprised of three main tectonic assemblages. These include the 2.84 to 2.75 Ga Kaminiskag assemblage, the ~2.83 Ga Meen assemblage, and the ~2.74 Ga Confederation assemblage. The Kaminiskag assemblage is dominated by mafic volcanics with interbedded intermediate and rare felsic pyroclastic flows. The overlying Meen assemblage consists mainly of dacitic tuffs and pyroclastic breccias. The overlying Confederation assemblage is mainly comprised of two bimodal sets of mafic to felsic volcanic rocks. Each set is composed of a basal platform of massive to pillowed basaltic flows with minor iron formation, overlain by a tabular sheet dominated by thickly bedded rhyolite to dacite tuff, interpreted as representing distal ash flows deposited in a subaqueous basin. Dacite of the lower set is accompanied by aphyric rhyolite and lateral facies changes to a zone of volcaniclastic sediment (Stott and Wilson 1986; Hollings, et al., 2000; Young et al., 2006).

At the regional scale, the overall stratigraphic facing direction along the greenstone belts is southward with a schistosity that dips vertically to sub-vertically. Folding is determined to be limited to local asymmetric rotation, resembling a stacked set of steeply dipping, interlayered assemblages. Felsic quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes are commonly found in all lithologies.

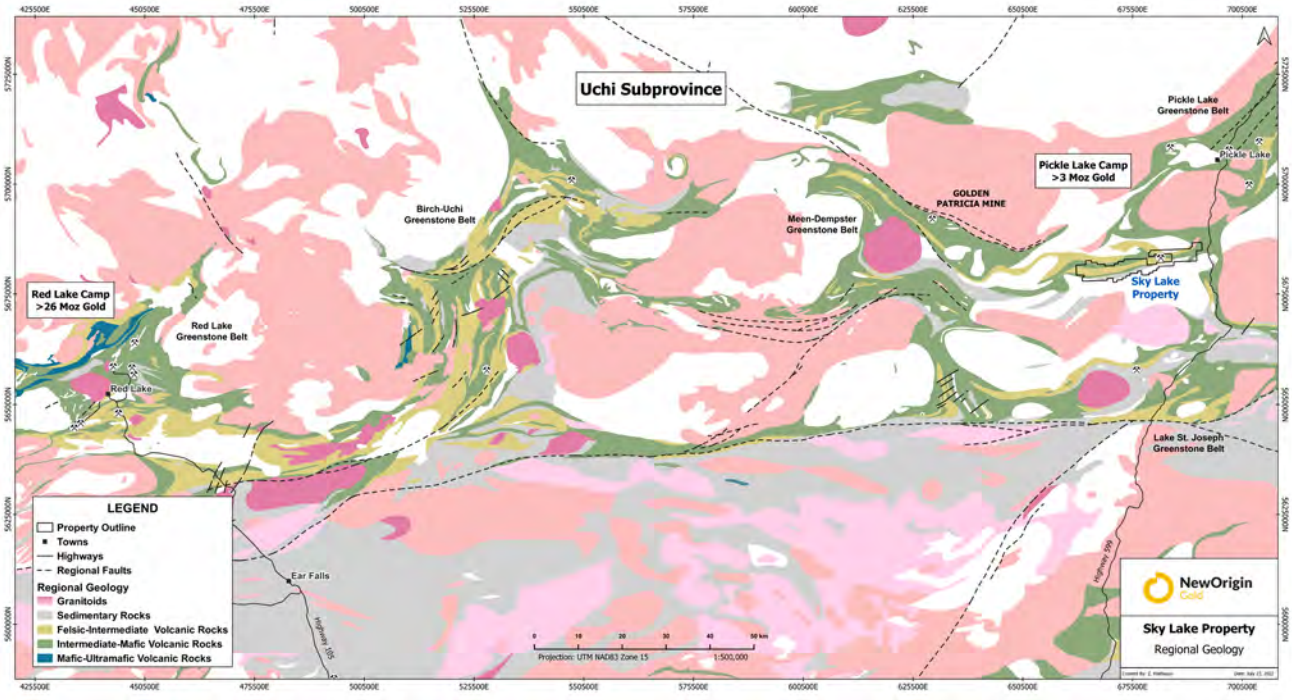


Figure 7: Regional Geological Map – Sky Lake Project, Ontario

7.2 Property Geology

The Sky Lake property is underlain by an east-northeast trending (Figure 8), steeply south-dipping sequence of meta-volcanic and meta-sedimentary rocks. A felsic stock intrudes the sequence at Sky Lake near the west part of the property. A small gabbroic stock is inferred to occur at the north-central portion of the Koval claims. Felsic batholiths are interpreted to underly potions of the northeast and northwest parts of the property. The local stratigraphic section at Sky Lake has been inferred to belong to the Confederation assemblage referenced above (Stott and Wilson, 1986; Stott, 1996; Jolliffe, 1996).

Three principal map units comprise the local stratigraphic sequence; the Northern Mafic Volcanic Sequence (“NMVS”), the Central Volcanic-Sedimentary Sequence (“CVSS”) and the Southern Sedimentary Sequence (“SSS”). These map units were established through mapping of the Koval and adjacent claims by Lac Minerals and Tri Origin. The units were extended to the eastern and western parts of the property through geophysical interpretation and, in places, through correlation with rock types recorded in historic drill logs. The NMVS underlies the northern third of the property. It consists mainly of massive mafic flows, lesser pillowed flows and tuffs, minor intermediate volcanic rock and oxide facies iron formation. The latter has been mapped in the area east of the Koval patents, described as two parallel bands which converge along strike to

the east, suggesting a possible easterly plunging antiformal fold nose (Jones and Evans, 1987). To the south, the CVSS is comprised of andesitic tuffs and volcaniclastic rocks intercalated with narrow mafic flows, clastic sedimentary rocks and dacitic volcanic rocks. The southern portion of the property is underlain by the SSS, a sequence of fine clastic metasediments, mainly siltstone with lesser wacke and argillite. A weak, east-trending airborne electromagnetic anomaly has been traced within the SSS across the south-central part of the property. It is interpreted to be a graphitic rock and serves as a stratigraphic marker within the SSS.

Felsic and intermediate volcanic rocks have been mapped within the CVSS at the southwestern part of the property. Across the Koval claims and east of the Koval claims the intermediate rocks are believed to extend along strike under thin cover for over 10 kilometres. At Koval, these rocks host the east-northeast-trending gold zone of quartz-sericite-pyrite which has been the focus of most of the previous drilling on the property.

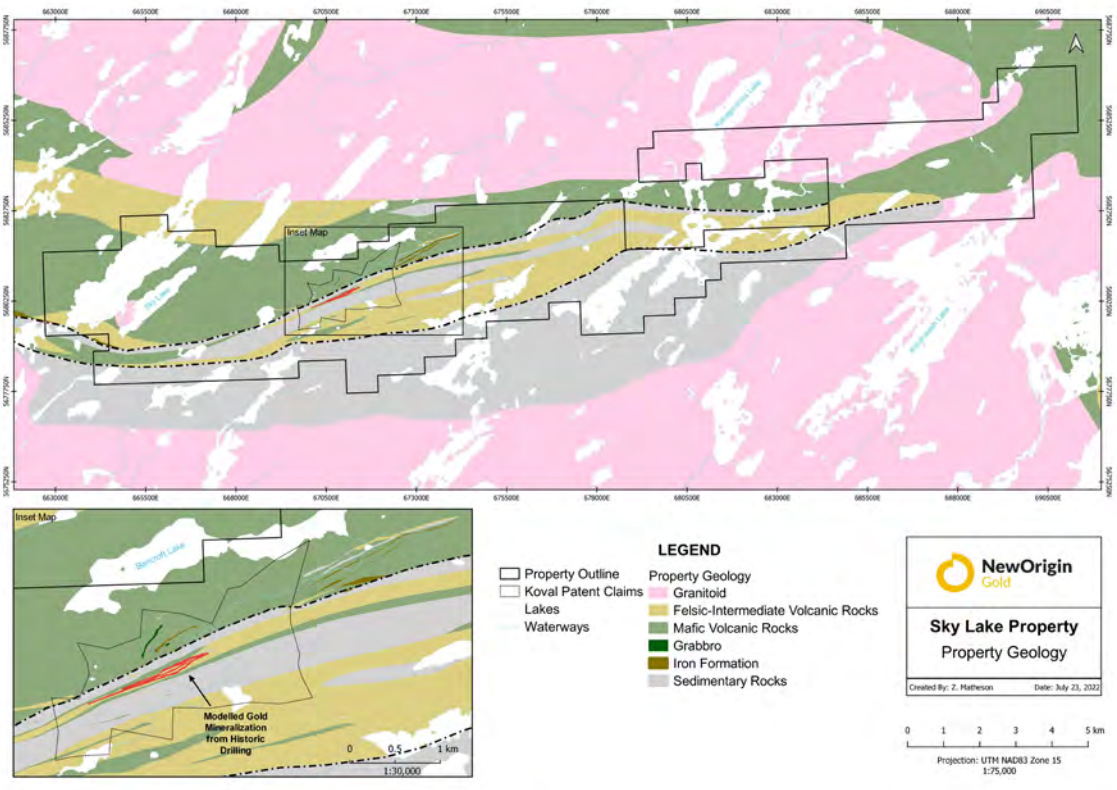


Figure 8: Sky Lake Project Geological Map

The local structural framework for the property has not been thoroughly documented. This appears to be due to a combination of extensive cover by glacial overburden and swampy areas

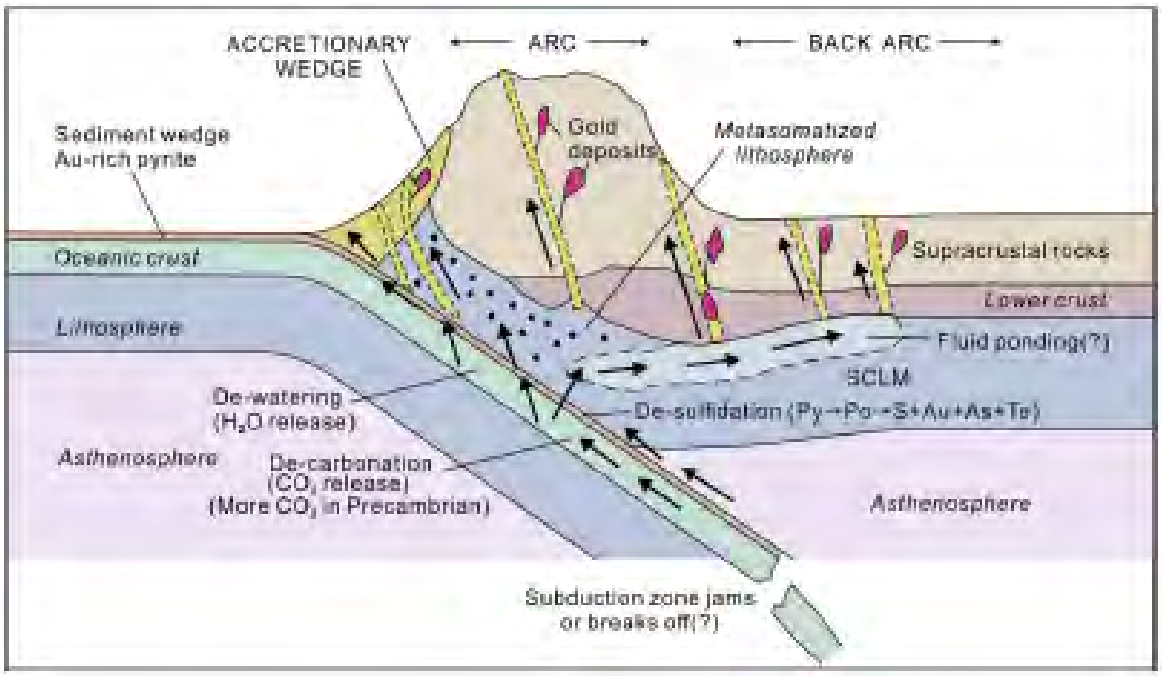
which limit bedrock exposures needed for detailed geologic mapping, and a lack of oriented drill core data from past drilling campaigns. Regardless of these limitations, general observations by previous workers (Mathieson, 1954; Stephen 1954; Adams, 1984; Jolliffe, 1996) suggest the local structural framework is characterized by tight regional scale folding and shearing. The author's review of maps and drill hole cross sections as well as observations made during a recent field visit to the site tend to support this interpretation.

At Sky Lake, and particularly at the Koval and adjacent claims, surface structural measurements have been taken during mapping programs and from drill core. Drill core measurements are somewhat limited as no oriented core was collected. Lithologies generally strike ENE-WSW and are steeply dipping to the south. Small-scale, isoclinal folding has been observed in tuffaceous and sedimentary rocks within the CVSS. Fold nose plunges, where observed, are to the east. S_2 bedding parallel foliation is commonly observed at surface. A strong crenulation of this foliation has been noted in outcrop at the centre of the Koval claims. Mineral lineations are recorded to plunge moderately, however the current data set is sparse. Shearing is commonly observed, specifically in sericite-rich felsic and intermediate volcanic rocks within the CVSS.

8 DEPOSIT TYPE

8.1 Orogenic Gold Deposits

The geological and structural framework of the Meen-Dempster and Pickle Lake greenstone belts is conducive to hosting a variety of gold deposit types that are similar in character to other gold-bearing deposits hosted in Archean-aged greenstone belts occurring within the Superior Province of Canada which extends across the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. These types of deposits typically fall into the orogenic category of gold deposits. Orogenic gold deposits are associated with regionally metamorphosed terranes, generally referred to as 'greenstone belts', and are considered to have formed during compressional to transpressional deformation processes at convergent plate margins in accretionary and collisional orogens related to plate tectonic subduction (Groves, et al., 1998; 2020) (Figure 9).



From Groves, et al., 2020

Figure 9: Subduction-based Global Model for Formation of Orogenic Gold Deposits

The following description has been summarized from Ridley (2013). Greenstone belts comprise arcuate to elongate belts of deformed and regionally metamorphosed volcanic–sedimentary rock sequences that formed on older continental crust and have been preserved between granite–gneiss complexes and granite plutons. The larger and better-preserved greenstone belts are up to a few tens of kilometres wide and typically have relatively low metamorphic grade. The majority of gold deposits are hosted in the greenschist-facies zones, but some occur in lower-

and in higher-grade metamorphic rocks. Specific rock types within the greenstone belts are statistically preferred host-rocks, especially banded-iron-formations (BIF) and mafic rocks, however felsic counterparts commonly host these deposits as well. In the Superior Province in particular, deposits are concentrated along and within a few kilometres of major 'breaks', which are steeply dipping fault or shear zones traceable over hundreds of kilometres that separate tectono-stratigraphic blocks with differing histories and geologic ages (Ridley, 2013) and often penetrate deep into the earth's crust.

Orogenic gold deposits exhibit strong structural controls at a variety of scales, with individual deposits localized along second or third order fault and shear structures extending from the larger regional scale 'breaks' noted above. Rock deformation associated with orogenic deposits is commonly ductile to brittle in character, with structures controlling gold mineralisation ranging in style from brittle faults to ductile shear zones, fracture and/or stockwork vein arrays and breccias, foliated zones and fold hinges. Mineralised structures commonly exhibit small syn- and post-mineralisation displacements, but the gold deposits commonly have extensive continuity with depth on the order of hundreds of meters to kilometres down plunge (Groves, et al., 1998).

Mineralogy of gold-bearing zones within orogenic systems is typified by quartz-dominant vein systems with $\leq$ 3 – 5% sulphide minerals and carbonate minerals. Pyrite and pyrrhotite are the dominant sulphides within deposits hosted in volcanic and intrusive rocks while arsenopyrite is the more common sulphide in sediment hosted deposits. Base metal sulphides are also common in trace amounts to 1-3% with copper, lead and zinc contents are generally only slightly above background levels. Within deposits hosted in greenschist facies rocks, gangue minerals commonly include white mica ('sericite'), albite, chlorite, tourmaline and scheelite. Vein systems may be continuous over a vertical extent of 1-2 kilometres with little change in gold grade or mineralogy, although mineral zoning does occur in some deposits (Groves, et al., 1998).

8.2 Sky Lake Targeting Model

The Sky Lake property is considered to be prospective for greenstone-hosted quartz-sericite-biotite-sulphide and iron formation hosted gold deposits, VMS copper-zinc and mafic intrusion related copper-nickel deposits based on the various descriptions of local geology provided by previous workers who have explored the property and surrounding area (Adams, 1984; McIlveen, 1987; Jones and Adams, 1987; Clark, 1996; Jolliffe, 1996). The style of mineralisation along the main Koval trend is typical for an orogenic style gold system. Although the level of current geologic mapping is insufficiently detailed to characterize the structural controls to mineralisation across the Sky Lake property, the authors observed quartz-sericite-pyrite mineralisation hosted in brittle-ductile style shear deformation fabric in some of the historic drill core and outcrops visited during a site visit conducted in 2022. Although the majority of mineralisation explored to date is hosted within a sequence of intermediate to felsic volcanic and

clastic sedimentary rocks, the presence of gold showings in the adjacent mafic volcanic sequence indicates mineralisation can occur in multiple lithologies. Moreover, the banded iron formation units that occur on the property offers an additional favourable host for prospective gold mineralisation. Two possible deposit analogues exist depending on the local geological environment at Sky Lake. Examples of these include 1) the Central Patricia gold mine (Pye, 1976), the Golden Patricia gold deposit (Rodd, 1990), and the Musselwhite Mine (Oswald, et al., 2015) which are generally described as shear-hosted gold deposits associated with sulphide-bearing quartz veins and iron formations (within the NMVS), and 2) the polymetallic Bousquet 2-Dumagami deposit (Dubé, et al., 2014; Tourigny et al., 1993;), and the Great Bear deposit (Great Bear Resources, 2019, 2020, 2021; Matheson, *co-author pers'l comm*.) which are generally described as high-strain structurally controlled mafic and felsic volcanic/sedimentary-hosted quartz-sericite-sulphide associated mesozonal orogenic gold deposits (e.g: Koval zone).

Conventional field-based methods being applied at Sky Lake include geologic mapping, geochemical grid and trench sampling to identify zones of prospective gold mineralisation and related alteration in areas of exposed bedrock. This is being done in combination with geophysical survey methods that include ground- and airborne-based magnetics, Induced Polarization – Resistivity ('IP') and electromagnetics ('EM'). These methods have proven to be very effective at providing uniform mapping coverage of bedrock covered by areas of glacial till, swampy zones and bodies of water. Among the various geophysical responses that related to prospective mineralisation are zones of increased IP chargeability related to sulphide-bearing mineralisation, changes in bedrock resistivity related to silicification and/or sericite-clay alteration, variations in magnetic response such as magnetite-bearing BIF horizons (magnetic highs) and magnetite destructive alteration (magnetic lows). The integration of all of these methods is used to delineate prospective areas and trends of interest that may be targeted for exploration drill testing.

9 MINERALISATION

Gold prospects identified on the property to date are hosted within a number of different environments. In the NMVS, gold has been noted in drill core and surface trenches to occur within magnetite, pyrrhotite, pyrite-bearing siliceous and sericitic rocks associated with iron formation (Adams, 1984; Jolliffe, 1996). In the CVSS gold is associated with intermediate volcanic rocks proximal to the contact with the NMVS unit to the north. Gold mineralisation occurs as a series of pyritic, siliceous lenses hosted within a sericitic schist (McIlveen, 1987; Clark, 1996). At the Koval patent claims, the main zone of mineralisation is partially exposed along a 1.5 kilometre trend that extends across the Koval patent claim block and centres approximately on the site of the original gold discovery made in 1953 (Figure 10). Other occurrences of gold have been noted both within the CVSS east and west of the patent claims however, detailed descriptions of these occurrences are lacking. Gold has also been noted at the western part of the property associated with sulphidic quartz veins within and adjacent to the Sky Lake stock.

At Koval, a gold deposit which appears to consist of 3 sub-parallel zones has been partially delineated. A small non NI 43-101 compliant resource estimated to contain between 35,000 and 40,000 ounces of gold within the 'A' Zone has been documented in Ontario Department of Mines reports (Mathieson, 1954), however original data source materials are not available to verify this historic estimate. Surface mapping, trenching and exploration drilling have traced individual mineralised lenses from approximately 50 to 300 meters along strike, 1 to 20 metres in true width, and extending down dip between 50 to 200 metres vertical depth from surface (McIlveen, 1987; LAC, 1987). Contacts between individual lenses and the enclosing sericite schist host rocks appear to be relatively sharp. Increase in gold grades is accompanied by increased sulphide and silica content, accessory arsenopyrite and, in places, localized quartz stockwork veining over 1 to 2 metres.

A review of historic drill logs, longitudinal and cross sections (LAC, 1987) by the author supports previous workers' interpretation of an apparent moderate to steep easterly structural plunge to individual lenses. To date the deepest mineralised drill intercept is from LAC drill hole K87-09 which was drilled down plunge of the original 'A' lens discovered in 1953. The hole intersected 2.4 grams per tonne ("g/t") Au over 4.7 metres beginning at 339 metres down-hole and including 1.6 metres grading 4.5 g/t Au (McIlveen, 1987; Lac 1987). The reader is cautioned that these are historic drill hole results that pre-date NI 43-101 and original assay certificates are not available to confirm the results. The lens remains open to extend below the K87-09 intercept which has not been explored since LAC's drilling campaign was completed in 1987.

At Koval, altered host rocks consist of strongly foliated calcareous feldspar-biotite-quartz schist. Sulphides are ubiquitous (0.5% to 5%) as fine-grained disseminations and aggregates of pyrite-pyrrhotite±arsenopyrite in association with localized zones of disseminated stibnite, sphalerite,

galena and chalcopyrite. Disseminated tourmaline clusters have also been reported by previous workers (Clark, 1996). Garnetiferous sedimentary rocks are reported to be adjacent to the auriferous lenses in some historic drill logs (Mathieson, 1954; Lac, 1986; McIlveen, 1987; Jolliffe, 1996).

Within the NMVS, gold mineralisation associated with stratiform oxide facies iron formation has also been described by various workers. This includes Ardiden Ltd's Kasagiminnis gold deposit which is surrounded by the Sky Lake project. Kasagiminnis is an iron formation hosted gold deposit which has a reported inferred resource of 110,000 oz gold (Standing & Drabble, 2019). Exploration drilling at zones along trend to the northeast of the Koval patent claims returned anomalous gold with historic values reported to range from 0.3 to 2.5 g/t Au (0.01 – 0.083 oz/t Au) (Adams, 1984; Jones and Adams, 1987). The reader is cautioned that these are historic drill hole results that pre-date NI 43-101 and may not be reliably accurate.

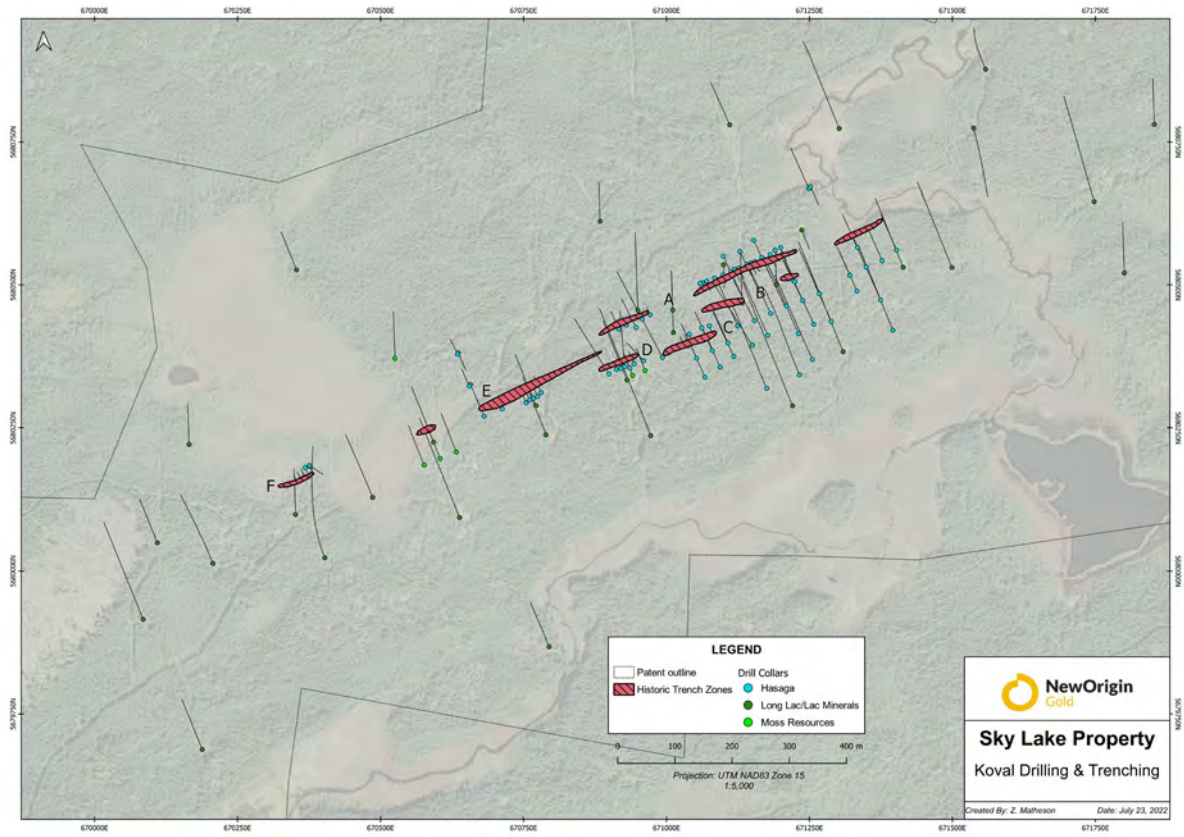


Figure 10: Koval Zone Surface Mineralisation

10 EXPLORATION

This section provides an overview of exploration work completed by NewOrigin since the company acquired the property in 2009. Between 2009 and 2022 NewOrigin conducted a series of exploration work programs aimed at identifying possible strike extensions to the trend of gold mineralisation first discovered at the Koval zone in 1953. The work programs have involved a combination of geologic mapping, geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys done in tandem with compilation and ongoing integration of historic exploration data. A summary of work completed by the company and various third party service providers is provided in Table 7.

Table 7: NewOrigin Gold – Sky Lake Project Exploration Campaigns

Year	Work Program						Field Methods	Total Field Days	3rd Party Contractors
	Grid Surveying & Line Cutting	Geologic Mapping	Geochemical Sampling	Geophysical Surveys	Data Compilation	Diamond Drilling			
2009				✓			Airborne Magnetics – EM	20	Geophysics – Aeroquest International
2010	✓	✓	✓				Geologic outcrop mapping Rock chip, Humus & Soil sampling	22	N/A
2011	✓		✓	✓			Rock chip, Humus & Soil sampling Ground magnetics, IP – Resistivity	19	Survey grid – Haveman Brothers Geophysics – Exsics Exploration
2012			✓			✓	Rock chip, Humus & Soil sampling Diamond drilling	25	Drilling – Rugged Aviation
2013					✓		N/A		N/A
2014					✓		N/A		N/A
2015	✓	✓	✓	✓			Geologic outcrop mapping Rock chip, Humus & Soil sampling IP – Resistivity	16	Geophysics – Billington Resources
2016			✓				Rock chip sampling	4	N/A
2017		✓	✓		✓		Rock chip sampling	5	Survey grid – A-Star Prospecting Data Compilation – P. Burt Consulting
2019	✓			✓			IP – DC Resistivity	17	Geophysics – Dias Geophysical
2022		✓	✓				Geologic outcrop mapping Rock chip, Humus & Soil sampling	27	Humus & soil sampling – A-Star Prospecting

Until 2017, the majority of this work was completed west of the patent claims. The work programs of 2017, 2019 and 2022 were conducted primarily on the patent claims following NewOrigin's option of the patents from Barrick Gold in 2016.

10.1 Geologic Mapping

Geologic mapping was conducted by NewOrigin geologists during summer field campaigns carried out in 2010, 2015, and 2022 (Table 7) (Canam & Wert, 2010; Hewton & Kendle, 2015; Matheson, 2023). The work has focused on confirming mapping work completed by previous companies and on identifying possible strike extensions to the sequence of prospective gold mineralisation as it extends in both directions along strike of the Koval zone and elsewhere on the property. Despite the limited amount of outcropping bedrock exposures, the prospective host sequence has been identified in three areas of partially exposed bedrock distributed over an 8.5 kilometre trend that centres on the Koval zone. In the area immediately east of the Koval zone only limited exposures have been identified by NewOrigin geologists.

10.2 Geochemical Surveys

Geochemical sampling surveys were completed by NewOrigin during the summer field seasons between 2010 and 2022 (Table 7). Field methods have included a combination of grid-based soil and humus sampling surveys and rock chip sampling over areas selected on the basis of prospective geology and related anomalous geophysical response.

10.2.1 Rock Chip Sampling – Gold & Related Pathfinder Elements

Rock chip sampling of outcrop exposures has been done in tandem with geologic field mapping campaigns by NewOrigin. Since 2012 a total of 106 rock chip samples have been collected by the company's field teams with 66 samples analysed for gold mineralisation. Rock chip samples have been routinely analysed for gold via conventional fire assay / atomic absorption ('FA/AA') methods done in combination with a multi-element suite analysed by induction couple plasma mass spectrophotometry (''ICP-MS'). Eighteen (18) samples have returned anomalous gold values greater than 100 ppb, up to a maximum of 5.06 grams per tonne gold (g/t Au), all located within the Koval patented claim block. Mineralised samples are generally described as felsic-intermediate volcanic rocks with disseminated sulphides (pyrite & arsenopyrite) and varying degrees of quartz-sericite alteration, or within quartz veins with disseminated sulphides.

10.2.2 Rock Chip Sampling – Whole Rock Lithogeochemistry

A selected suite of 71 samples (65 outcrop samples and 6 drill core samples) was collected and analysed for major oxides and trace elements to determine whole rock lithology compositions (Kendle & Hewton, 2016; Ruhl & McEwan, 2018). Geochemical analyses were performed by SGS Mineral Services in Lakefield, Ontario and Activation Laboratories in Ancaster, Ontario. Results of these analyses demonstrate that the volcanic rocks vary geochemically from basalt to rhyolite and are fairly consistent with lithologies applied by field mapping. Generally, rock samples described as mafic volcanic rocks plotted as basalt to basaltic andesite. Rocks described as

intermediate volcanic rocks had a larger range of compositions than the mafic rocks, with most samples corresponding to dacite and two samples plotting as basaltic andesite and rhyolite. Rocks described in the field as felsic volcanic rocks had the largest variation in geochemistry, from dacite to rhyolite, though were slightly more silicic and less alkalic than their intermediate counterparts. Three samples described (in core logs and in geological mapping) as quartz-feldspar porphyry plotted along the boundaries between dacite, rhyolite, and trachydacite. The whole rock geochemical analyses have allowed a more precise correlation of rocks along strike from gold occurrences hosted by the intermediate volcanic rocks in the Koval zone. Moreover, samples collected on the southern portion of the property have confirmed the presence of felsic and intermediate rocks in contact with sedimentary rocks, similar to the rock sequence hosting gold mineralisation at the Koval zone to the north.

10.2.3 Soil & Humus Sampling

NewOrigin has conducted systematic grid sampling of B-horizon soil and/or organic humus over areas within, and to the east and west of the Koval patent claim block (Canam et al., 2010, Kendle, 2011, Kendle, 2012, and Hewton & Valliant, 2015; Matheson, 2022). A combined total of 1,570 B-horizon soil and 2,079 organic humus soil samples were collected during the 2010, 2011, 2012, 2015 and 2022 summer field seasons. Samples were collected at regular 25 metre intervals along 100 metre spaced grid lines. In the case that a collected sample was composed of soil, its colour, the presence of clasts, composition of clasts and surrounding environment were also recorded. A portion of the samples were analysed by NewOrigin staff in the field to determine the pH level prior to being sent for laboratory analysis.

Multiple northeast-southwest trending gold-in-soil anomalies have been identified with the strongest anomalies occurring along strike to the west and east of the Koval zone (Figure 11). These results include a 200 metre long zone from four samples which returned values above 80 ppb gold, up to a maximum of 931 ppb gold. This area, in addition to many other sample areas which returned highly anomalous gold values, present as priority areas for follow-up field exploration.

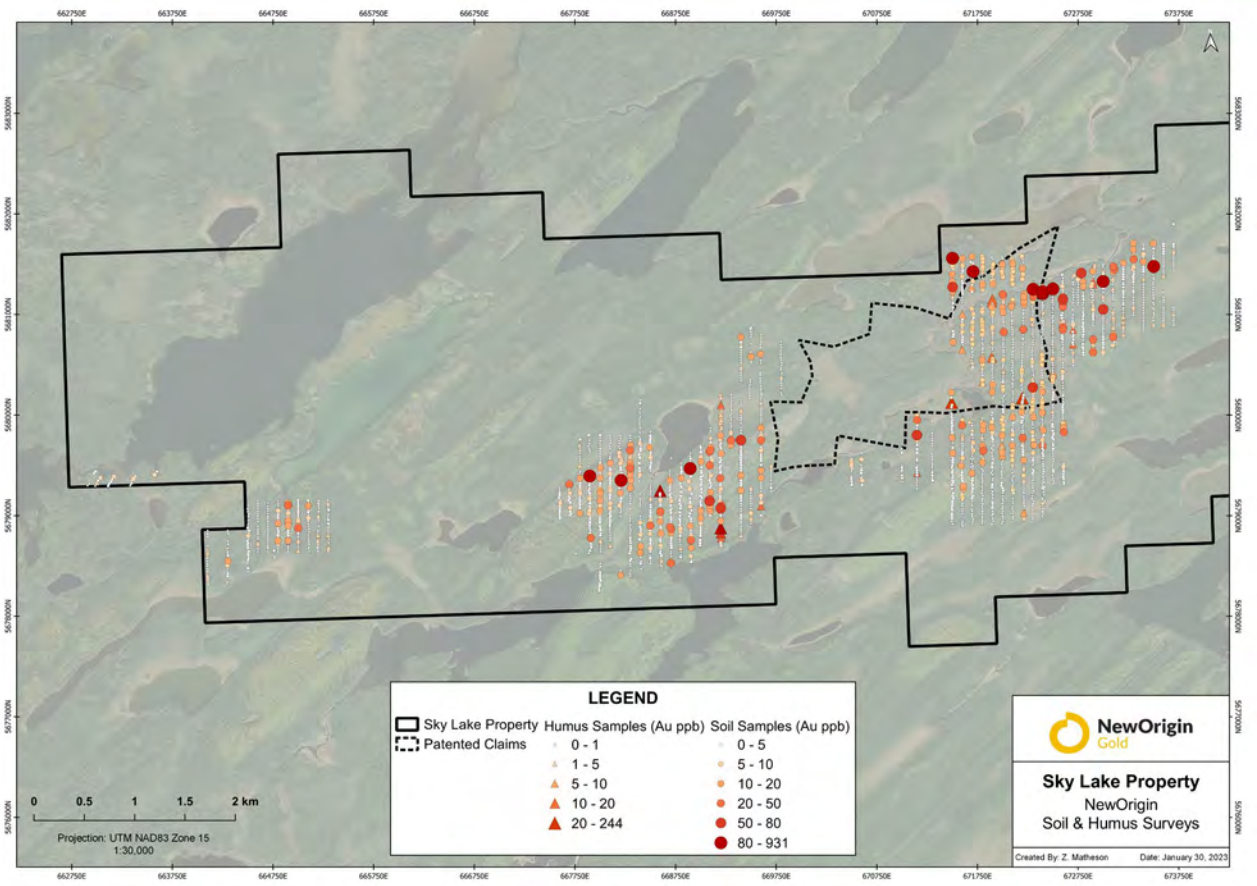


Figure 11: NewOrigin Humus & Soil Sampling – Sky Lake Project

10.3 Geophysical Surveys

Between 2009 – 2019, NewOrigin completed multiple geophysical surveys including airborne EM and ground IP surveys. During 2009, NewOrigin contracted Aeroquest International to complete a high-resolution helicopter-borne magnetic and electromagnetic geophysical survey (referred to as 'AeroTEM') covering the western area of the property (Figure 12). The AeroTEM method utilizes high resolution magnetics to map variations in bedrock lithologies that may be related to structure, stratigraphy and prospective rock alteration and mineralisation and time domain electromagnetics to detect conductive responses in bedrock. A total of 1,254 line-km's were flown over claims within the current property area, with survey coverage extending an additional 12.5 kilometres farther west over an area no longer held by the company. The survey was flown at 100 metres line spacing with a 170°/350° flight line direction.

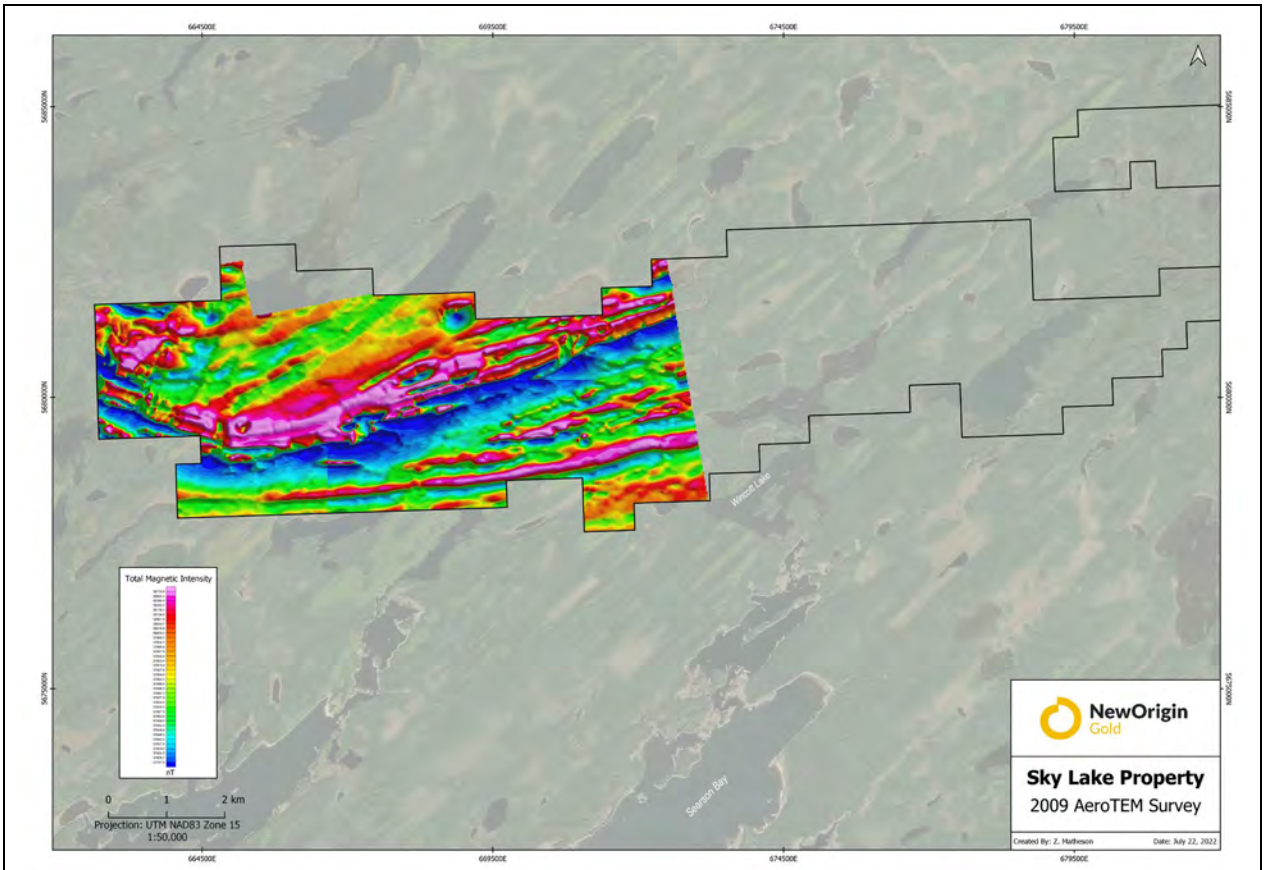


Figure 12: NewOrigin 2009 AeroTEM Survey – Sky Lake Project

The AeroTEM survey was effective at differentiating magnetic and EM signatures related to variations in bedrock lithology across the property. Magnetic-EM responses of particular interest include a strong east-northeast trending linear magnetic high and adjacent magnetic low that marks the main contact zone between the NMVS and CVSS. Further south, it also delineated the contact between the CVSS and the SSS and highlights a regionally extensive stratigraphic marker within the SSS. The AeroTEM survey was also effective at delineating interlayered banded iron formation ('BIF') units as well as linear EM conductors that are potentially related to the presence of sulphide mineralisation in the subsurface.

During 2011 Exsics Exploration Ltd. Was engaged to complete a detailed ground-based Total Field Magnetics survey in conjunction with an Induced Polarization (IP) survey over an approximately 2.5 km^2 area extending west and south of the Koval patent claim block (Figure 13). Haveman Brothers of Kakabeka Falls, Ontario was contracted to establish a location grid consisting of 30 north-south oriented lines totalling 45.2 kilometres and spaced 100 meters apart with field station coordinates marked picket stakes and metal tags set every 25 metres along the cut grid

lines. Magnetics readings were taken every 12.5 metres. IP readings were taken at regular 25 metre intervals along cut grid lines (Kendle, 2012).

Results of the magnetics survey corresponded well with the mapped distribution of the northern mafic volcanic sequence, represented by a strong magnetic high in the northern portion of the grid (Figure 14) and identified several linear east-northeast trending magnetic highs extending across the central and southern portions of the grid. These may be interpreted to reflect interlayered intermediate composition lithologies within the central volcanic-sedimentary sequence and possibly a zone of banded iron formation ('BIF') in the central part of the grid. The IP survey identified multiple zones of high chargeability which occur along strike of the main Koval zone and some correlate well with zones of high EM response identified by the 2009 AeroTEM survey. These are interpreted as being related to zones of sulphide mineralisation hosted within the volcanic-sedimentary sequence.

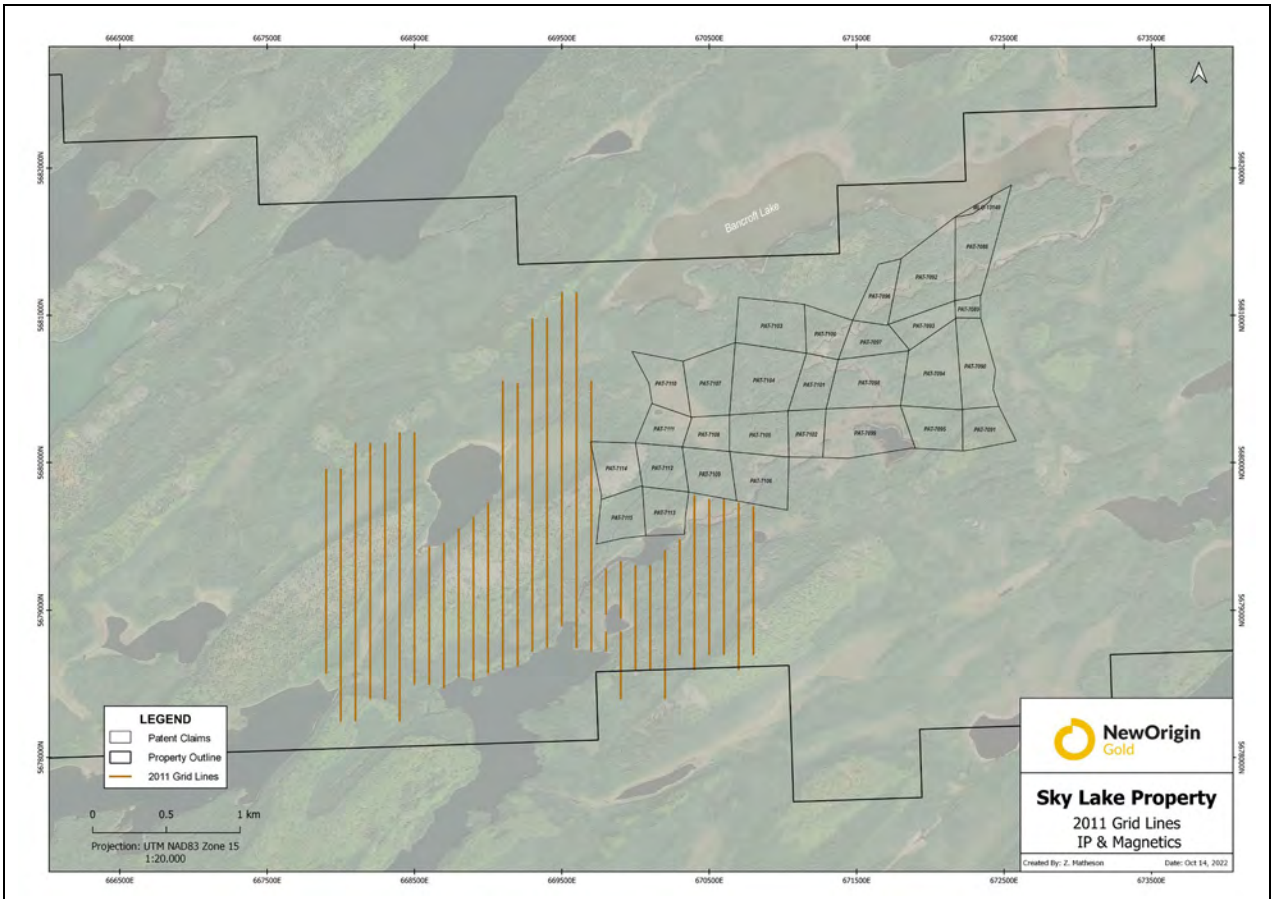


Figure 13: NewOrigin 2011 Ground Magnetic & IP Survey Grid – Sky Lake Project

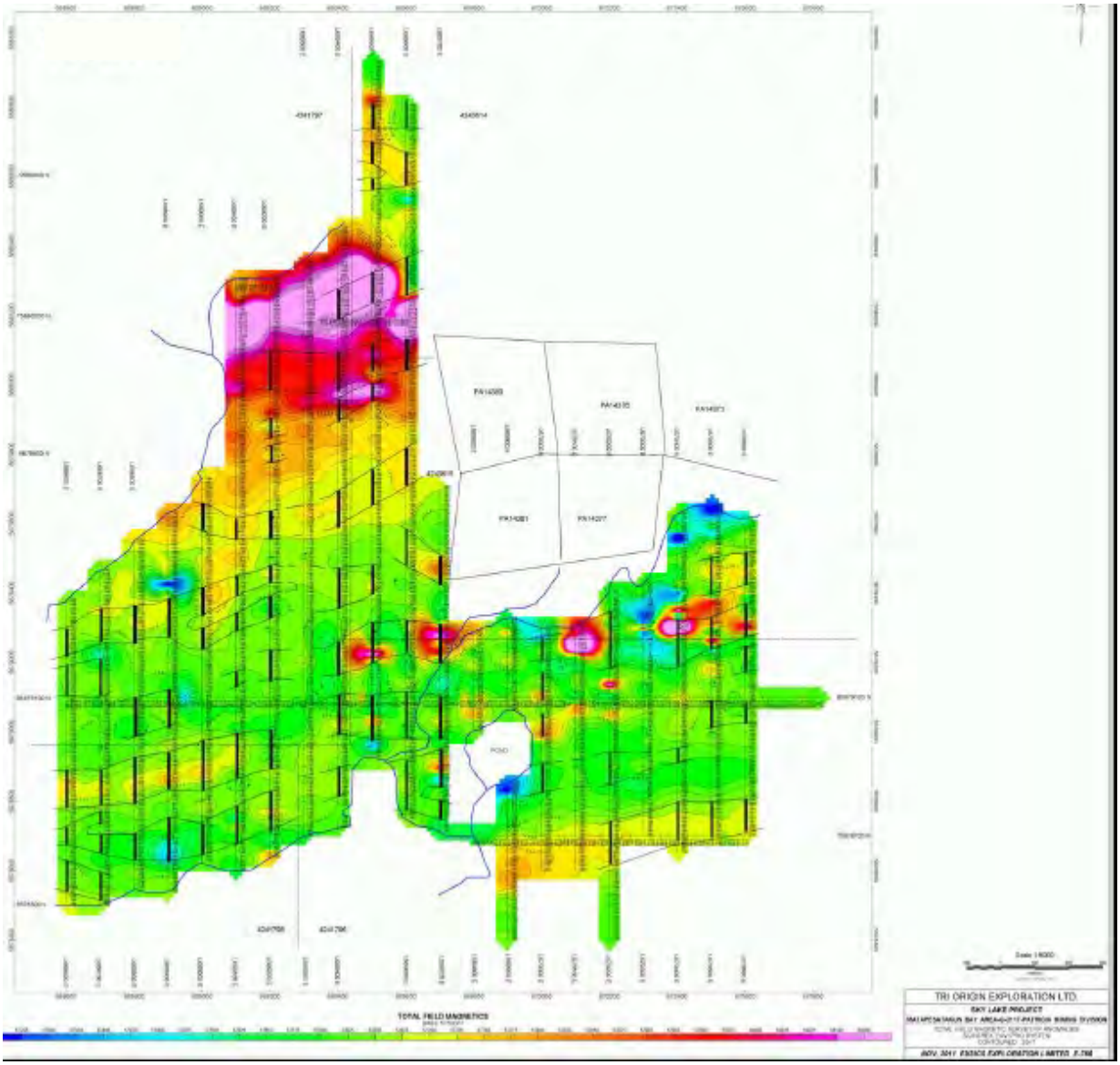


Figure 14: NewOrigin 2011 Total Field Magnetic Survey – Sky Lake Project

During 2015 Billington Resources was contracted to complete a dipole-dipole IP – Resistivity survey over an approximately 0.5 km^2 area extending east and southeast of the Koval patent claim block (Figure 15). A Billington crew cut three north-south lines totalling 4,880 metres and spaced 200 and 300 metres apart. Field stations were marked with picket stakes and metal tags set every 25 metres along the cut grid lines. IP readings were taken at regular 25 metre intervals along the grid lines (Kendle, 2015).

The IP survey was successful in identifying high chargeability anomalies that correlate with zones of sulphide mineralisation intercepted in historic drilling completed by Moss Resources in 1983

and 1984, returning localized gold intercepts ranging between 0.5-1.0 g/t Au. The 2015 survey also identified a zone of higher chargeability along the northern portion of the survey grid that has been interpreted as a banded iron formation unit near the southern contact of the NMVS.

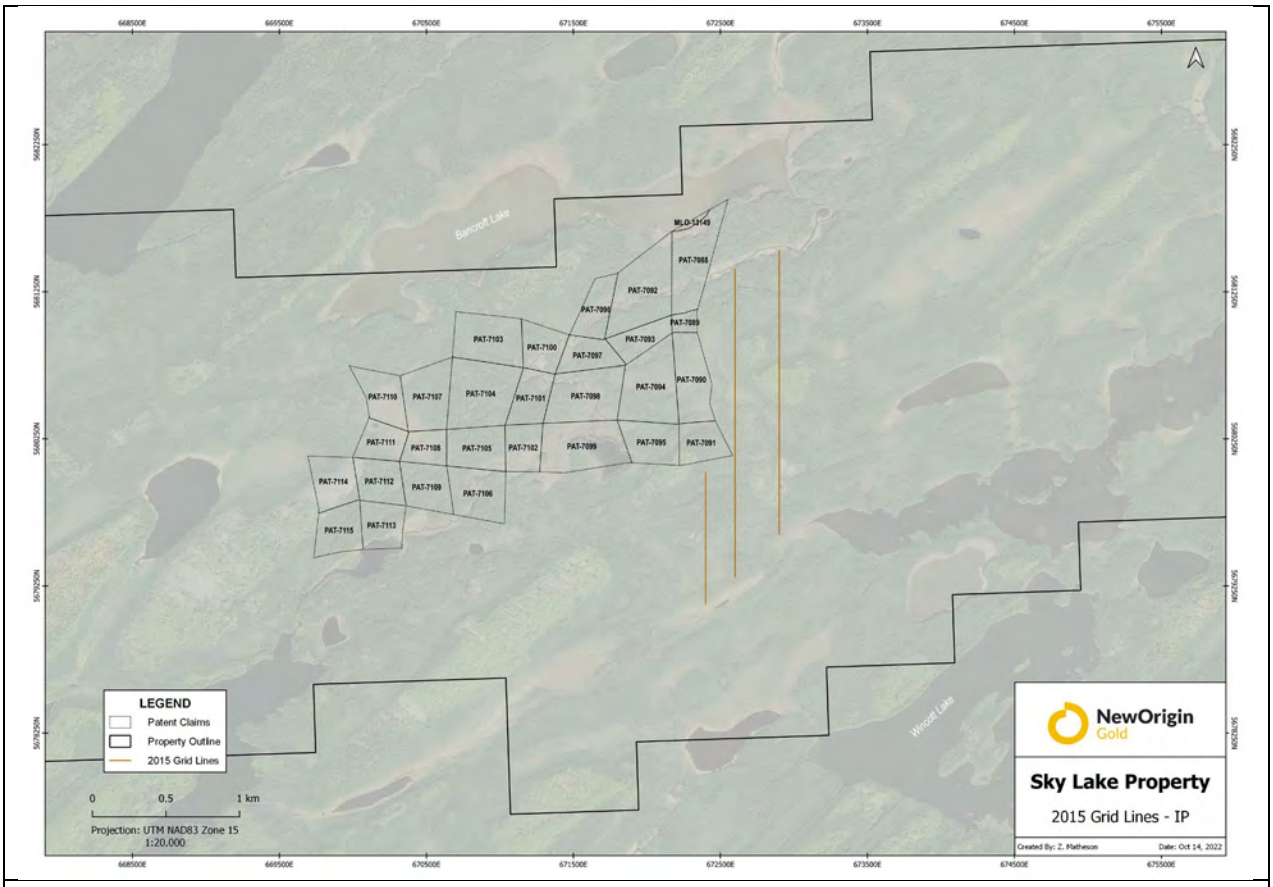


Figure 15: NewOrigin 2015 IP Survey Grid – Sky Lake Project

During 2019, Dias Geophysical Limited was contracted to complete 2D DC resistivity and induced polarization (DCIP) survey over a 3 km^2 area within the Koval patents (Figure 16). A-Star prospecting was contracted to establish a location grid consisting of north-south oriented lines totalling 14.2 kilometres and spaced 100 meters apart with field station coordinates marked and tagged at pickets every 25 metres along the cut grid lines. IP readings were taken at regular 25 metre intervals along the grid lines near the known Koval zones and at 50 metre intervals at a distance from the zones.

The 2019 IP survey identified a series of chargeability highs at the Koval zone, both north and south of the Koval zone, along-trend east of Koval and along the west-southwest strike projection of the Koval Zone. In places, these correlate well with historic drilling and linear EM anomalies identified from the 2009 AeroTEM survey. A number of chargeability anomalies were detected that have yet to be drill tested. These results have been interpreted to represent zones of

sulphide mineralisation hosted within both the NMVS and CVSS and may represent extensions or repetitions to known gold occurrences.

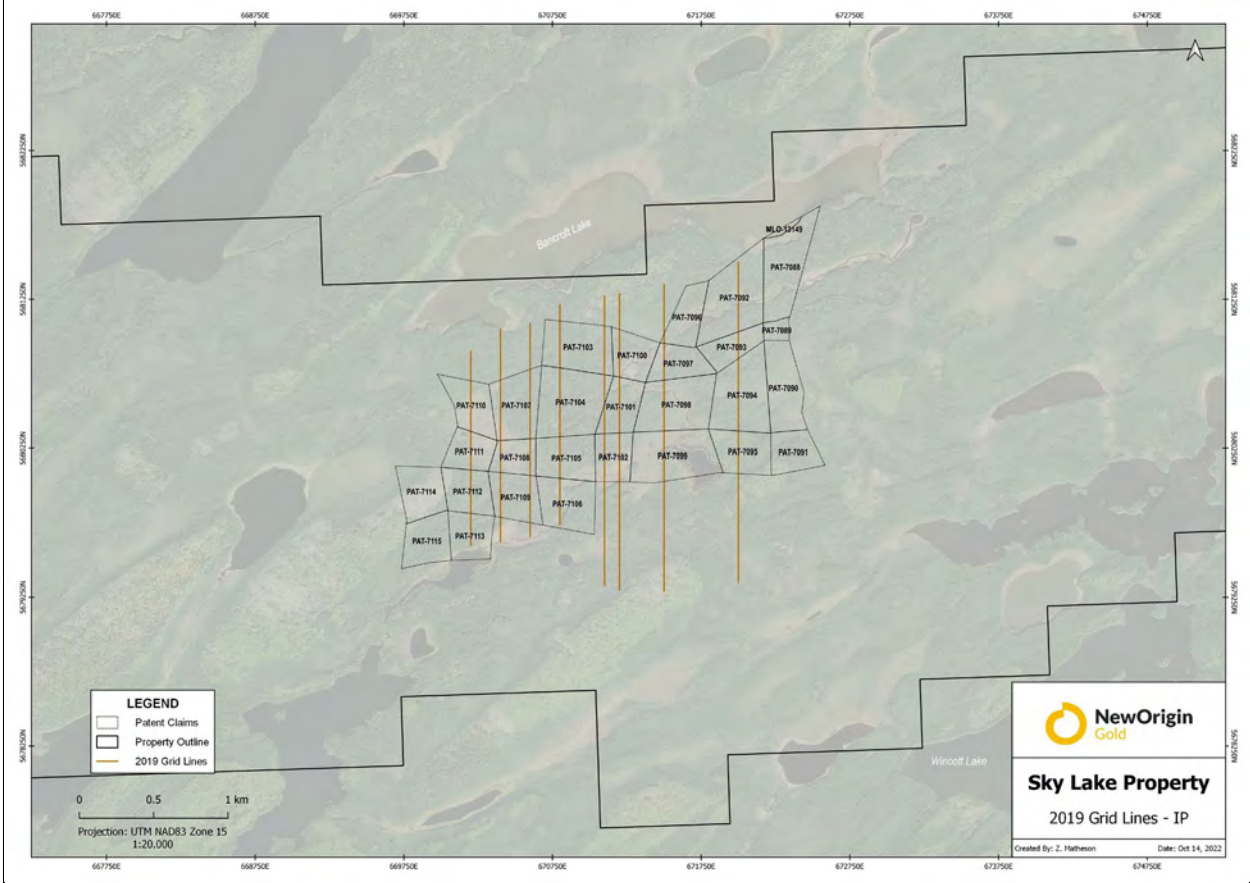


Figure 16: NewOrigin 2019 DCIP Survey Grid – Sky Lake Project

10.4 Interpretation and Exploration Targeting

10.4.1 Koval Zone Modelling

Historical drilling data on the Sky Lake Koval patent claim block was examined and evaluated by Burt Consulting Services in 2017 (Burt, 2017). The main objectives of the exercise were to audit and correct any errors identified in the drill hole database, translate drill hole collar coordinates from the historic reference grid system to UTM system coordinates, convert historic assays from units based on the US dollar and the Imperial system to metric grams per tonne, and construct a 3D model of geology and mineralisation along the Koval gold trend. Burt Consulting estimated the accuracy of the translated drill collar coordinates to be within ± 2 to 3 metres of actual locations in the field. Historic gold assay values requiring conversion to the metric system (e.g. Hasaga drill hole data) were based on a fixed gold price of US$35 per troy ounce and imperial

short tons. A subsequent review of Burt Consulting's methodology completed by NewOrigin estimates the converted gold values to be accurate to within ± 0.343 g/t gold (i.e. 0.01 oz ton). Although these estimated errors have not been confirmed in the field via instrumented survey measurements and re-sampling of historic drill core, it is the author's opinion that the translated drill hole locations and converted gold assays are sufficiently accurate for the purposes of geologic interpretation, 3D modelling and generation of exploration targets.

Using the updated drill hole dataset and Surpac modelling software, Burt Consulting built a 3D interpretive model of three continuous subparallel mineralised structures that defined the Koval gold trend. These are referred to as the Red, Orange and Yellow Zones. A total of 111 drill hole composites were utilised by Burt Consulting to complete the 3D model. A total of 39 drill holes were used for the Red Zone, 40 drill holes for the Orange Zone and 32 drill holes for the Yellow Zone. Each modelled structure appears to pinch-and-swell along strike and down dip, however this could be a function of drill hole orientations as well as unsampled sections of drill core stemming from the selective visually based sampling approach applied by previous operators. Where modelled, some mineralised zones passed through a projected drill hole trace with low or no assays, the logs (if available) were assessed to confirm that alteration and mineralisation correlated between holes both laterally and vertically. A plan map, cross section and longitudinal section of the Koval mineralisation model is presented below in Figure 17, Figure 18 and Figure 19.

An overview of the work completed by Burt Consulting is outlined in Table 8 which includes 67 assay composites. As all apparent drill hole intersections were used in the modelling (111 drill hole composites), including projected drill intersections with no reported samples and low grade assay values (where a grade value of zero was given), the below table includes assay composites and estimated true widths (ETW) of mineralised intersections with a minimum 10 g/t•m only.

Zone	No. Holes	Avg. Grade (g/t)	Avg. ETW (m)	Max. Grade (g/t)	Max. ETW (m)	Max. Grade x ETW (g/t·m)
Red	30	3.35	9.87	7.26	18.08	115.30
Orange	7	3.79	5.85	8.97	8.17	31.12
Yellow	31	3.10	7.89	6.88	14.14	57.14
Table 8: Drill Composite Averages per Zone						

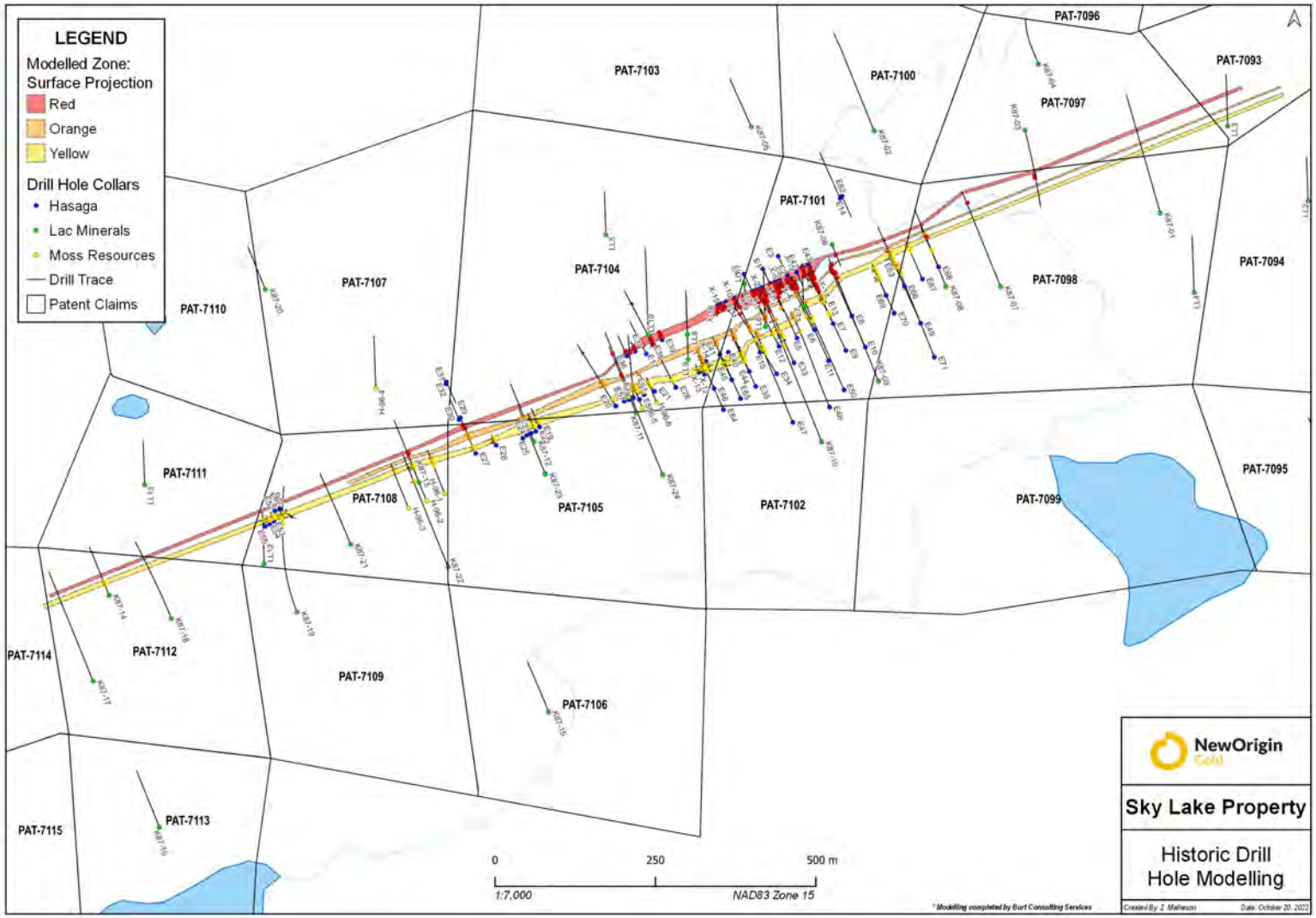


Figure 17: Plan View of Koval Trend Gold Mineralisation Model

From Burt 2017

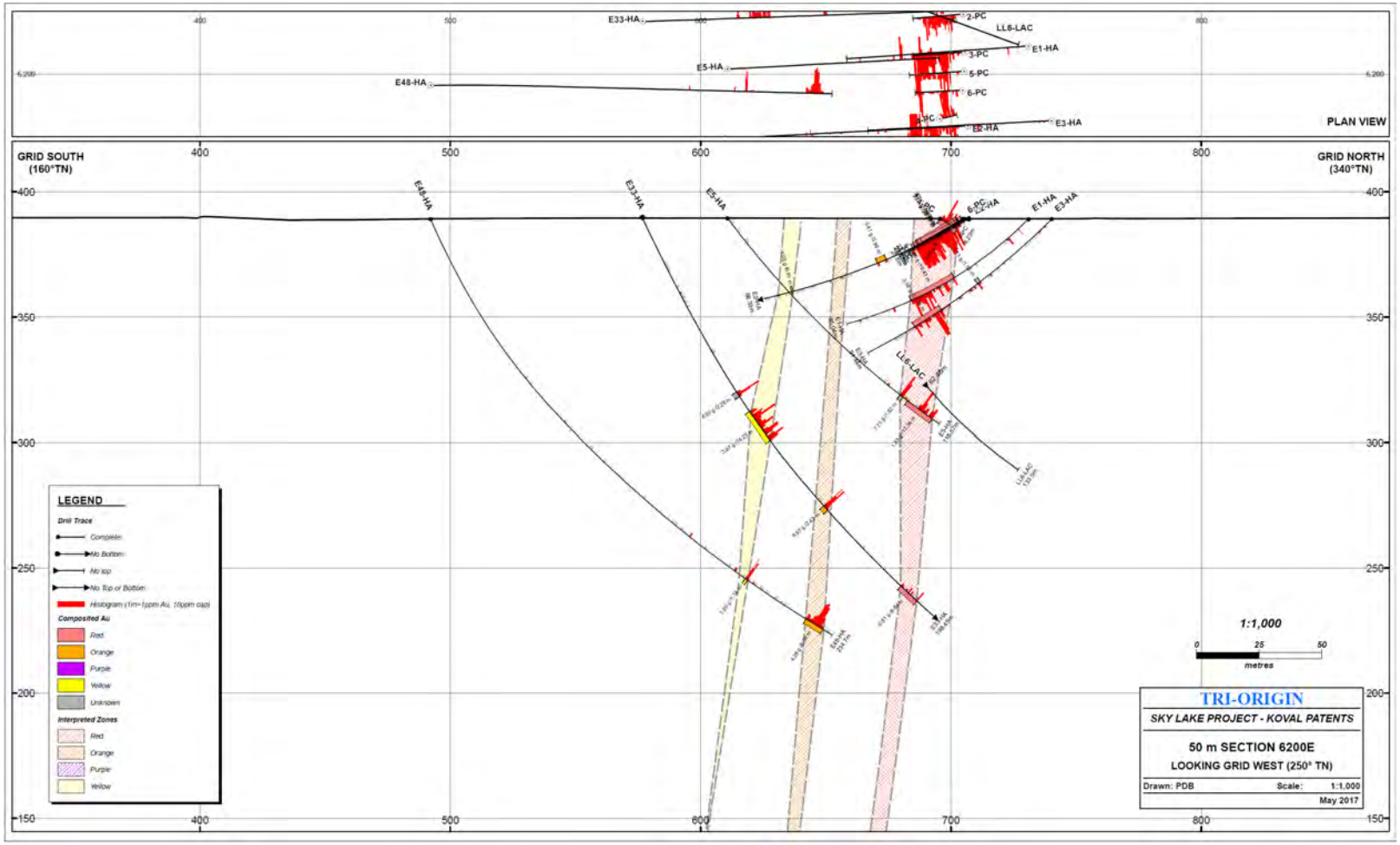


Figure 18: Koval Gold Trend Cross Section (6200E)

From Burt 2017

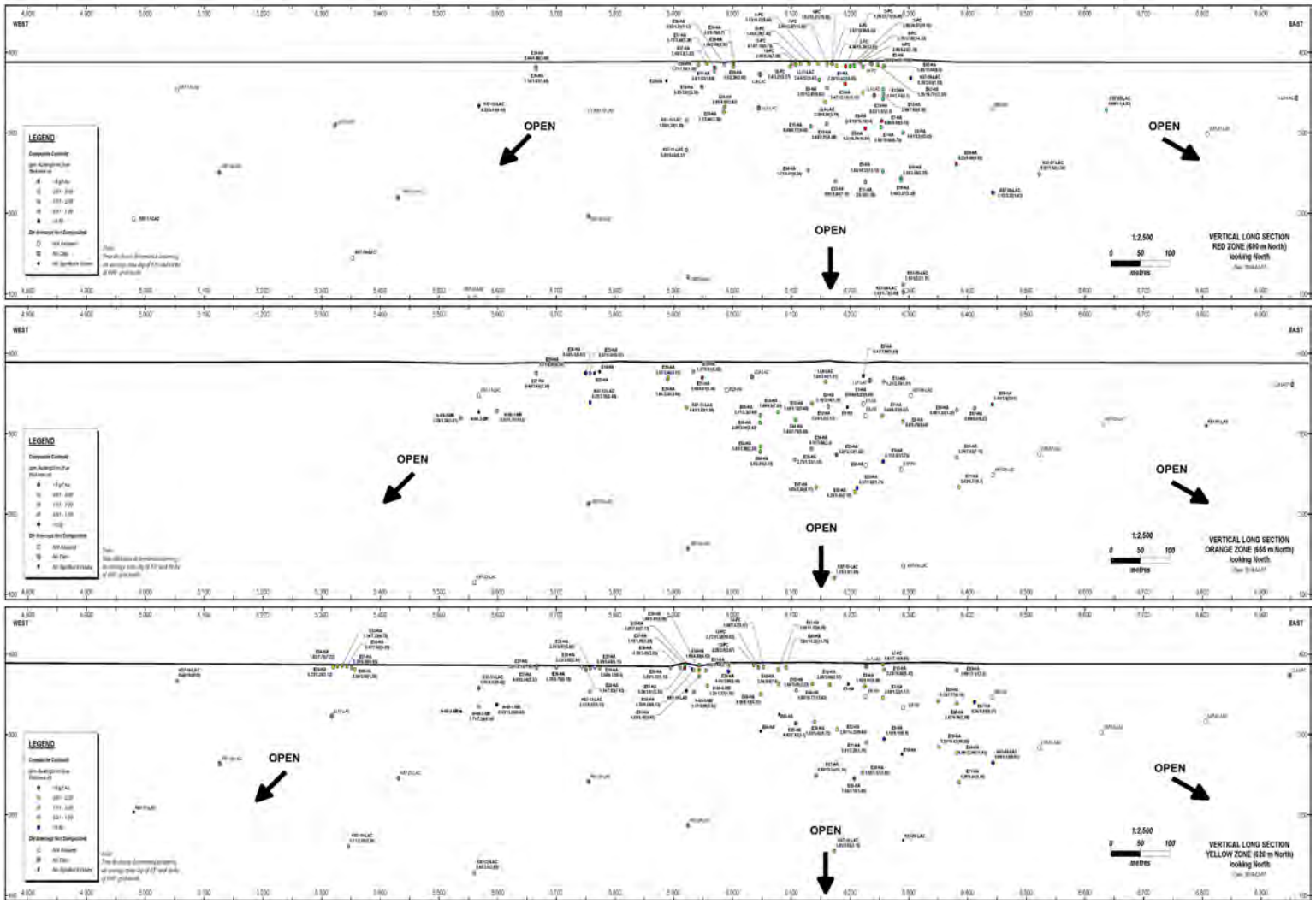


Figure 19: Koval Gold Trend Longitudinal Sections – Red, Orange and Yellow Zones

From Burt, 2017

10.4.2 Exploration Targeting

Since the initial gold discovery at the Koval gold showing, exploration efforts at Sky Lake have largely focused on identifying near surface gold mineralisation laterally in both directions along strike to the east and west. This work has involved a combination of surface trenching, geological mapping & rock sampling, humus & soil sampling, airborne and ground-based geophysical surveys applying electrical IP and EM, and magnetic field methods. This approach has proven to be effective at identifying areas of prospective rock alteration and related gold mineralisation concealed beneath the extensive glacial deposits covering much of the property. The IP and EM methods appear to be especially useful at identifying zones of buried sulphide mineralisation as IP chargeability highs and EM conductors.

Exploratory drilling completed by NewOrigin to date has mainly targeted high chargeability anomalies identified by IP chargeability highs which has confirmed the presence of sulphide-rich zones similar to the Koval zone. Additionally, the results of the 2009 AeroTEM survey which outlined discrete high conductivity trends were partially tested during NewOrigin's 2012 reconnaissance drilling program, specifically those which correlated with anomalous IP chargeability highs in the area southwest of the Koval patent claims (Figure 20).

11 DRILLING

During 2012, NewOrigin Gold Corp. (formerly Tri Origin Exploration) completed a diamond drill program consisting of seven drill holes totalling 1,180m of NQ diamond drill core. Drilling was carried out prior to the option agreement with Barrick over three claims (Legacy claim numbers 4241796, 4241797, 4241798) located south and west of the patent claims, all wholly owned by NewOrigin Gold Corp.

Haveman Brothers of Kakabeka Falls set up a camp for the drill program and NewOrigin Gold retained Rugged Aviation of Thunder Bay, Ontario to carry out the helicopter supported diamond drill program. Targets were selected to test several Induced Polarization anomalies defined during a survey carried out in October of 2011 and coincident EM trends identified during 2009. Targeting was also prioritized based on humus and shallow soil geochemical results from previous sampling programs completed by NewOrigin Gold. Collar locations are summarized in Table 9.

Hole ID	Collar Easting	Collar Northing	Elevation	Depth	UTM/Zone	Azimuth	/Dip
SL-12-01	670200	5679210	383	200	NAD83/15	360	-55
SL-12-02	669200	5679955	385	153	NAD83/15	360	-55
SL-12-03	669200	5679694	396	162	NAD83/15	360	-55
SL-12-04	668900	5679430	397	180	NAD83/15	360	-55
SL-12-05	668900	5679302	401	160	NAD83/15	360	-50
SL-12-06	668700	5678774	389	174	NAD83/15	360	-50
SL-12-07	668700	5678581	380	151	NAD83/15	180	-45

Table 9: Tri Origin Exploration 2012 Drill Collar Coordinates – Sky Lake Project

Core recovery was considered excellent, averaging 90-100% with very little core going unrecovered, however, thicker than anticipated overburden, principally glacial till and boulder deposits, resulted in some loss of casing. Recovered drill core was boxed, and then removed and stored at a temporary facility at the Pickle Lake Airport prior to being shipped to Red Lake, Ont. For logging, cutting and sampling. Drill casing was pulled for each drill hole with sites marked using a stake and labelled with a metal tag identifying the drill hole. All sites were restored back to a clean condition to minimize any impacts on the surrounding environment.

Sampled intervals were selected based on visual observations of increased sulphide mineralisation (primarily pyrite) and increasingly altered intervals (primarily silicification and sericitization). Samples were submitted to SGS Mineral Services in Red Lake. Gold analysis was conducted using fire assay with an atomic absorption finish (FA-AA) while multi-element analysis was completed using multi-acid digestion and Induced Coupled Plasma Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES). The Sky Lake drill core is currently stored at the Ontario government core storage facility located south of Red Lake.

A total of 173 samples were taken from seven drill holes over 136.35m of drill core (total of 1,180m drilled). Downhole surveys were taken for 4 of the 7 drill holes, with a total of 2 downhole surveys for each. All 7 drill holes were surveyed at surface when lining up the diamond drill. Oriented drill core was not collected during the program and the only structural measurements recorded were of core-bedding angles and schistosity. The highest assay values encountered during the program were from drill hole SL-12-05. A one metre interval of 970 ppb Au from 134.0-135.0m downhole was encountered in silicified sediments with what is described from drill logs as having an abundance of chlorite alteration and minor quartz veining. All other samples taken reported gold values of 395 ppb or less.

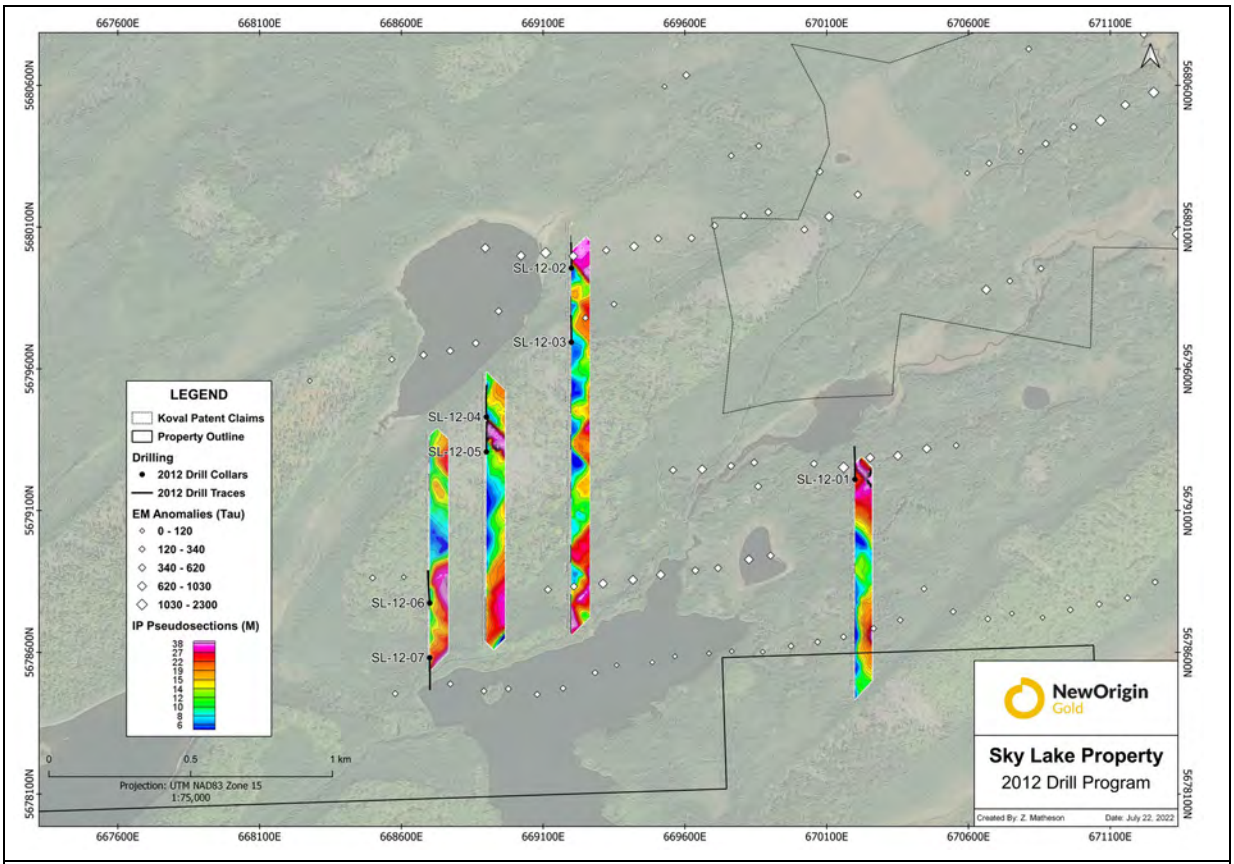


Figure 20: Tri Origin Exploration 2012 Drilling – Sky Lake Project

12 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

12.1 Trenching & Outcrop Sampling

Since the vast majority of trenching occurred during the 1950's at the Koval claims and during the 1980's east of Koval details regarding the methodology, location, sample size, number of samples taken and sample spacing cannot be accurately verified. Work performed by Moss Resources in 1984 east of Koval, field drawings of work conducted at Koval during the 1950's and channel sampling completed by Barrick in 1995 provide relative sample locations, sample lengths and assay values.

Moss Resources completed trench sampling within thirty-five trenches initially excavated by B. Ohman northeast of the Koval patents. Each trench was located, cleaned, systematically chip sampled and mapped. During the program, a total of 277 chip samples were submitted for assay. There is no notion of blanks, standards or duplicate samples being used during the program, however assay results which returned values greater than 15 g/t were reanalysed. The goal of the program was to recreate results which were reported by J. Paxton of Pickle Crow Gold mines in 1963 (Zone 1) while also identifying new zones of mineralisation. Zone 1 was reported to contain up to 4.07 oz/ton in an individual sample of unknown size. Moss sampled this zone three times returning values of 0.295, 0.40 and 0.28 oz/ton gold. Individual sample widths were between 0.7 – 3.5 ft (0.2 – 1.06 m).

During the 1995 trench sampling program, which focused on the "A" zone, a pressurized water pump was used for the stripping of trenches with samples taken using a diamond bladed rock saw. Standards, blanks and duplicate samples were inserted at regular intervals (standards inserted every 20 samples with alternating blank and duplicate samples inserted every 40 samples). High grade assays which returned values above 10 g/t were also reanalysed. Individual sample widths ranged from 8 inches to 5 ft in length with mineralised zones from the gold bearing horizons including up to 3.25 g/t over 7.7 ft (2.35 metres) and 16.25 g/t over 2.0 ft (0.6 metres). A total of 3 parallel zones of gold mineralisation were identified during the program.

Rock sampling completed by NewOrigin was done so using rock hammers and chisels in upwards of 10 trenches and various outcrops during mapping programs. Samples were collected and placed in plastic sample bags with sample tags. UTM coordinates (NAD 83, Zone 15) and sample numbers were recorded, and sample locations were marked using flagging tape. Field classification of samples collected for analysis was based on outcrop mapping and hand sample description in the field. Additional sample examination was typically conducted at NewOrigin's office to better define mineralogy of samples, identify rock alteration and select representative samples which would be best suited for major element analyses. Based on data review and assessment reports, there is no notion of standard or blank samples being analysed, however two duplicate samples were analysed during the 2015 and 2017 field programs. Primarily samples

which contained iron-carbonate staining, quartz veining and visible sulphides were sent for gold analysis

12.2 Soil & Humus Sampling

NewOrigin Gold completed surface soil & humus sampling as part of its field programs conducted during the period from 2010 to 2022. Soil sampling targeted the 'B' soil horizon while samples of the overlying organic humus layer were also collected at sample locations where it was present. At sample sites where humus and/or B-horizon material was not present, no material was collected. Sampling was conducted using shovels and/or soil augers. Samples were placed in Kraft brown paper sample bags, with each individual sample assigned a unique sample number. Sample locations were recorded at each sample site with a hand-held GPS unit based on the UTM coordinate system (NAD 83, Zone 15). A sample description recorded the colour, texture, moisture, environment (vegetation in the vicinity of the sample site), depth the sample was collected at, and any other relevant comments at each sample site. This information was then transferred to a computer and digitized in GIS mapping software at the end of each day. Except for the 2010 and 2022 program, a duplicate sample was collected every twenty-fifth sample over the course of the survey. The duplicate sample was generally collected within 1 metre of the original sample. Navigation was facilitated by using a combination of established stations on a cut grid; in areas where there was no established grid, GPS, compass and pace were utilized. Samples were collected at 25 m intervals during each survey completed. All sample collection points on non-established grids were marked with labelled flagging tape and a metal tag which was marked with the corresponding sample number. Sample collection points on the cut grids were taken at marked pickets. At the end of each day of sampling, samples were dried by hanging in a dry, secure area. Once the samples were dry, they were packaged for transport. Samples were then dropped off at Activation Laboratories' Thunder Bay facility for preparation and analysis for gold and multi-element content.

A historic soil & humus sampling program was completed by Moss Resources during 1984 over an establish grid northeast of the Koval patents. B-horizon soil samples and humus samples taken at 50 – 100 ft intervals, depending on the particular area of interest. The location of samples were noted based on the relative grid location. It is noted that humus sampling was the preferred method due to a poorly developed B-horizon. Although descriptions of the program are limited, Adams, 1984 states that "results show strong correlation with known gold showings and areas underlain by Iron formation."

Golden Terrace Resources also completed humus sampling on local grids over several areas on the property neighbouring the Koval patents. Samples were taken at 25 metre intervals along 100 metre-spaced cutlines. Little information is given regarding the sampling methodology or approach applied during the Golden Terrace program.

12.3 Drill Core Sampling

Based on the review of assessment reports and internal memos, drilling was completed on the property using AX (~3 cm diameter), BQ (~3.6 cm diameter) and NQ (4.8 cm diameter) size drill core. Drilling conducted during the 1950's was mainly AX size while drilling conducted from the 1970's until 2010 has been a combination of BQ and NQ. All drilling completed by Tri Origin, NewOrigin's predecessor company, has been NQ size. Although only partial information is available regarding historic core sampling methods applied prior to 2010, a review of available drill logs indicates sampled intervals were primarily selected based on the presence of visible sulphide mineralisation and increased silicification, resulting in an estimated 15% of historic drill core being sampled. Widths of individual sampled intervals vary greatly from less than 1 metre to as much as 30 metres in length. Composite sample intervals vary similarly, ranging from 0.3 to 22.7 metres core length. True widths of sampled intervals are estimated to vary from 80 to 95% of drilled core lengths. Drill core recoveries for historic drilling programs are considered to be very good, as there are few indications of poor drilling conditions noted in drill logs and field reports. Moreover, excellent core recoveries on the order of 98 to 100% were recorded during NewOrigin's 2012 reconnaissance drilling program. Consistent with many exploration drilling campaigns conducted prior to the 1990's, historic drilling reports for the Sky Lake project show little indication QA/QC protocols such as the insertion of certified reference standards, duplicate samples, and zero-grade blanks were applied. Moss Resources' 1996 drilling program does, however, indicate that samples which returned assay values above 900 ppb were reanalysed to confirm the presence of gold in the sample. Reanalysed samples generally coincided with the original assay results.

13 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

As the majority of surface exploration and drill core sampling completed on the Sky Lake property was done by predecessor companies to NewOrigin and sampled material and drill core have not been kept, the author has not been able to conduct sampling to verify the results that have been compiled into the project database. Although the accuracy of historic results cannot be confirmed, based on review of information provided by NewOrigin, it is the author's opinion that the sampling approach and methods applied in the past have been consistent with industry practices in use at the time work was performed.

NewOrigin Gold has completed multiple mineral soil & humus sampling programs. At the end of each sampling program, samples were returned to a secure facility and dried. Once dry, samples were bagged, sealed and delivered to the laboratory for analysis. B-horizon soil samples were analysed using fire assay/atomic absorption (FA-AA) and aqua regia inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (AR-ICP-MS) methods which was completed by Activision Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Gold content was analysed using both methods in mineral soil samples. Humus samples were analysed using the instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA) and ash AR-ICP-MS method. Gold content in humus was analysed by INAA only. Standards, blanks and duplicates were inserted and analysed by the laboratory.

Between 2012 – 2017, NewOrigin geologists and contractors collected a total of 86 rock samples which were analysed by SGS Mineral Services in Lakefield, Ontario. During the 2022 field season, an additional 20 rock samples were collected and analysed by Activation Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario.

Of the 106 samples taken, 62 samples were analysed for major element oxides, 103 samples were analysed for trace elements and 65 samples analysed for gold. An additional 6 drill core samples from NewOrigin's 2012 drill program were also analysed for major element oxides. Major element oxide analysis completed by SGS was prepared by borate fusion and analysed using X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF), while trace element analysis was prepared by sodium peroxide fusion and analysed with ICP-AES and ICP-MS. Major element oxide analysis completed by Activation Laboratories was prepared by lithium borate fusion and analysed by ICP-MS and ICP-OES while trace element analysis was prepared using 4-acid digestion and analysed by ICP-MS. Gold was assayed by fire assay and measured by atomic absorption spectroscopy. Standards, blanks and duplicates were inserted and analysed by the laboratory.

It is the author's opinion that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures applied to NewOrigin's exploration programs are consistent with mining industry practices and adequate for the purpose of advancing the Sky Lake project. The author was unable to verify the accuracy of historic exploration data collected prior to NewOrigin's ownership of the Sky Lake property

due to a lack of original data collection records (e.g. geologists' field notes and map sheets, sample tickets, survey records, etc.) and assay certificates in NewOrigin's technical data files for the project.

14 DATA VERIFICATION

The principal author obtained data and reports available from various publications, news releases and unpublished technical reports. Where data was available, data was cross-referenced between reports wherever possible to verify consistency, however direct verification of historical results and data was not possible due to the lack of original assay certificates. Few companies reported the use of sample duplicates, blanks or standards in their sampling programs. Moss Resources included some duplicate samples, reanalysing samples which reported > 900 ppb gold, specifically during the 1996 drill program within the Koval patent claims. NewOrigin has compared copies of original assay certificates with sample results stored in the project database and confirmed the two information sources are consistent. It should be noted however, that all historic exploration data collected prior to NewOrigin's acquisition of the property predates the implementation of Canadian NI 43-101 and CIM Best Practice Guidelines and therefore cannot be relied upon.

As Sky Lake is considered by the authors to be an early-stage exploration project, no other measures have been undertaken to verify the data reviewed for this Technical Report. Moreover, the available drill assay results compiled from historic reports and stored in the project database cannot be adequately verified to present-day standards or used to support a NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimate. It is the opinion of the principal author that the data presented in this technical report is adequate for the purposes of this report.

15 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Sky Lake property is situated adjacent to Ardiden Limited's (Ardiden) district scale Pickle Lake Gold Project, and surrounding Ardiden's Kasagiminnis deposit (Figure 22).

The Pickle Lake Gold Project consists of approximately 1,088 km^2 of connected landholdings across the Meen-Dempster and Pickle Lake greenstone belts with multiple brownfields and greenfields gold prospects, including an inferred resource on the Kasagiminnis deposit which is proximal and along the general strike trend of the Sky Lake Project. Ardiden has predominately 100% ownership of the Pickle Lake Gold Project with one earn-in at the New Patricia Gold Prospect.

The Kasagiminnis Project consists of three contiguous mining claims that cover 752 ha in the Little Ochig Lake area which is 100% owned by Ardiden and is a gold deposit with no historical mining or exploitation of the in-situ gold resource. Kasagiminnis has a JORC (2012) compliant maiden Inferred gold resource of 110,000oz (790,000t @ 4.3g/t Au), which was estimated by Optiro Pty Ltd (Standing & Drabble, 2019). The Kasagiminnis Deposit represents only a small section of a continuous 120 km strike length at the Pickle Lake Gold Project, which includes many other prospects across the project area such as the Dorthy and Dobie deposits which both hold small historic non NI 43-101 compliant resources.

Mineralisation at the Kasagiminnis deposit is associated with sheared chert-magnetite iron formation. The mineralised zone is a 10 to 13 m wide interval of mafic volcanic tuffs interlayered with iron formation. The zone is sheared, silicified and contains garnets along with 1 to 5% pyrrhotite. It is reported to be auriferous where magnetite is replaced by pyrrhotite within the host iron formation. Hanging wall to the mineralisation is a unit of silicified and sericitized rhyodacitic tuffs. A footwall quartz-carbonate veinlet zone usually occurs within mafic volcanics, but locally incorporates minor iron formation. The quartz-calcite veinlets are similar to those that carry gold in the mineralised zone. The footwall zone contains minor secondary pyrrhotite and sub-economic concentrations of gold (Standing & Drabble, 2019).

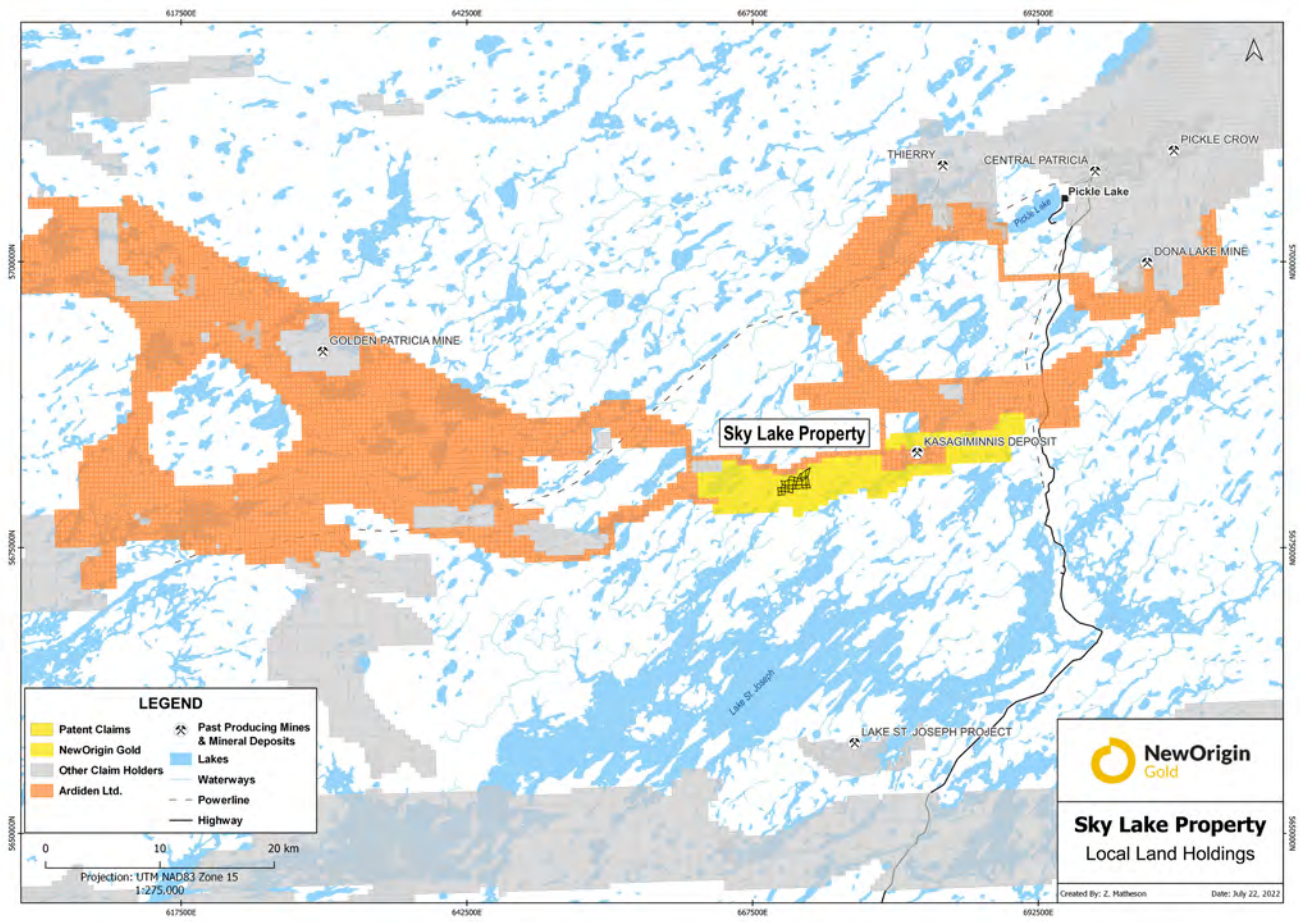


Figure 21: Adjacent Mineral Claim Holders – Sky Lake Project

16 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

As Sky Lake is an early stage exploration project, no mineral processing or metallurgical testing have been completed on the property.

17 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

As Sky Lake is an early-stage exploration project no NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource or mineral reserve estimate has been completed by NewOrigin.

18 OTHER RELEVENT DATA AND INFORMATION

This Technical Report contains no formal disclosure relating to:

- mineral resources
- mineral reserves
- mining methods
- project infrastructure
- market studies and contracts
- capital and operating costs
- economic analysis

No additional information or explanation is required to ensure that this Technical Report is understandable and not misleading.

19 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

MAP GeoConsulting has reached the following conclusions:

19.1 Sources and Adequacy of Information

- The majority of available information for the Sky Lake Project that pre-dates NewOrigin's acquisition of the property in 2009 consists of copies of historic exploration reports, maps and cross sections, drill logs and assay reports. The author was unable to verify the accuracy or completeness of the historic information due to a lack of information such as original field maps and notes, surveyed drill hole coordinates, logs and assay certificates, and other relevant datasets. Although some historic drill core was observed by the author during the project site visit, its badly deteriorated condition makes it effectively unusable for general inspection and re-logging and/or re-sampling purposes.

- All exploration information collected by NewOrigin is available and is stored in a central project database that appears to be well organized and maintained. To the extent possible, company geologists have also compiled and incorporated much of the available historic information into the project database. It is the author's opinion that the company's database structure and management procedures are aligned and generally consistent with mining industry best practices.

19.2 Stratigraphy and Structure

- The Sky Lake property is located in northwestern Ontario within the Uchi geologic subprovince near its southern boundary with the English River subprovince to the south. The Uchi subprovince comprises anastomosing greenstone belts of Neoarchean age volcanic and sedimentary rocks that have been intruded by felsic and mafic stocks, dikes and sills.

- Regional scale studies have interpreted the local stratigraphic sequence at Sky Lake as belonging to Confederation assemblage. The Confederation assemblage comprises mafic oceanic basalts and dacitic pyroclastic rocks.

- The Sky Lake property occurs along the general trend of the Meen-Dempster greenstone belt to the northwest as it bends and merges with the Pickle Lake greenstone belt to the northeast.

- The property is underlain by an east-northeast trending, steeply north- and south-dipping sequence of metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks that is locally intruded and crosscut by narrow discontinuous feldspar porphyry dikes and sills. The local stratigraphic sequence has been subdivided into three principal map units referred to as the Northern

Mafic Volcanic Sequence ('NMVS'), Central Volcanic-Sedimentary Sequence('CVSS') and Southern Sedimentary Sequence (SSS). A larger felsic intrusive stock, locally referred to as the Sky Lake stock, has been mapped in the southwestern area of the property.

19.3 Gold Mineralisation

- Historic gold production in the Pickle Lake mining district is reported to be in excess of 3 million ounces of gold from four mines: Pickle Crow, Dona Lake and Central Patricia mines in the Pickle Lake belt, and the Golden Patricia mine in the Meen-Dempster belt.

- Gold mineralisation was originally discovered in the early 1950's at the Koval zone, an area of partially exposed bedrock in the central part of the present-day Sky Lake claim block. Multiple exploration campaigns have been conducted on the property since the original Koval discovery was made however little work has been completed since 1995. NewOrigin's data files for the project contain information from at least ten companies that have conducted exploration programs on claims that make up the current property position.

- Orogenic style gold mineralisation at Sky Lake occurs primarily within the NMVS and CVSS stratigraphic units. Gold mineralisation is hosted within dacitic volcanics of the CVSS and localized sulphide-bearing iron formation occurring within the NMVS stratigraphic unit.

- The majority of known gold mineralisation at Sky Lake is hosted within the CVSS, with lesser known occurrences hosted in iron formation. Within the CVSS unit, it occurs as a series of pyritic quartz-biotite-sericite lenses hosted within strongly foliated and sheared dacitic and felsic rocks that have been altered to feldspar quartz-sericite-biotite schist. Gold mineralisation hosted within iron formation occurs as discontinuous pyritic quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets.

- A review of available reports, maps and drill sections indicates geologists from at least three previous companies (i.e. Lac Minerals, Moss Resources and Power Explorations) recognized a possible easterly plunge to mineralisation along the Koval trend that merits follow-up.

19.4 Exploration

- Exploration work conducted at Sky Lake between 1953 and 2009 has primarily involved a combination of traditional ground-based geologic, geochemical and geophysical targeting methods coupled with diamond drilling. Additionally, airborne geophysical surveys completed over the property have delineated an east-northeast magnetic and electromagnetic geophysical trend that extends approximately 10 kilometres across the Sky Lake property and centres roughly on the site of the original gold discovery made in 1953 which is covered by the Koval patent claim block.

- A total of 210 diamond drill holes totalling 22,702 metres was drilled at Sky Lake prior to 2009 when NewOrigin acquired the property. The majority of this drilling was completed along the main Koval gold trend, however, the lack of detailed geological logs precludes construction of an accurate 3-dimensional model of deposit geology that may be applied to future mineral resource estimates. The author considers the available drill hole datasets to be generally adequate to support exploration drill targeting decisions.
- NewOrigin has confirmed the potential for the Koval mineralised trend to extend in both directions along strike beyond the 1.5 kilometre section where previous exploration has been focused. Future exploration along the Koval trend will continue to be challenged by extreme seasonal weather variations and the extensive surficial cover (glacial till, swampy muskeg, etc.) and dense forest growth typical for the region.
- Exploration targeting criteria include a combination of mapped alteration, mineralisation and structure, geochemically anomalous gold and associated pathfinder elements, and geophysical responses such as magnetic and IP chargeability highs and/or EM/VLF conductors.

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for future exploration work at Sky Lake include:

- Field reconnaissance to verify previously mapped geology, and where possible, locate historic drill hole collars, sampled trenches, grid lines and station pickets which should be surveyed using a modern differential GPS system or by a professional land surveyor.
- Review and re-log as necessary available drill core to better familiarize current project geologists with local stratigraphy, structure, alteration and mineralisation styles. This should include a general assessment of the quality of exploration observations and interpretations reported by geologists working for previous operators of the project.
- Complete property wide exploration to follow up on previously identified gold mineralisation outside the Koval deposit area and further identify additional drill targets.
- Complete a property scale structural analysis using existing geophysical and geologic mapping and drilling datasets to improve understanding and interpretation of primary and secondary controls to gold mineralisation to support development of new exploration targets.
- Expand IP-Resistivity coverage to the east of the main Koval patents, following the general east-northeasterly trend of the Koval mineralised trend to the boundary between the Sky Lake property and the neighbouring Kasagiminnis property to the northeast.
- Conduct additional exploration drilling aimed at the following objectives:
    - Follow up and confirm historically reported mineralised intercepts and test the potential for an easterly structural plunge controlling gold mineralisation in the Koval deposit – *Recommend 2,000 – 3,000 m with holes drilled to a nominal depth of 250 – 300 m.*
    - Identify and drill test new drill targets identified to the east and west of the Koval deposit and follow up on the results of the recommended targeting work presented above – *Recommend 3,000 – 5,000 m drilling campaign as phase 2 drilling of priority targets to be followed by additional drilling campaign(s) as results warrant.*

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22 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled “Technical Report on the Sky Lake Gold Project, Patricia Mining Division, Ontario, Canada” with an effective date of March 31, 2023 was prepared and signed by the following authors:

(Signed & Sealed) *Mark A. Petersen*

Dated at Oakville, ON Canada
April 6, 2023

Mark A. Petersen, M.Sc., MBA, P. Geo.
Consulting Geologist, MAP GeoConsulting

(Signed) *Zachary Matheson*

Dated at Toronto, ON Canada
April 6, 2023

Zachary Matheson, B. Sc., GIT
Project Geologist, NewOrigin Gold

23 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Mark A. Petersen

I, Mark A. Petersen, M.Sc., MBA, P.Geo., as principal author of this report titled "Technical Report on the Sky Lake Gold Project, Patricia Mining Division, Ontario, Canada" prepared for NewOrigin Gold Corp. with an effective date of March 31, 2023, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting Economic Geologist and Principal of MAP GeoConsulting with its business address located in Oakville, ON, Canada.
2. I am a graduate of: The College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio, USA, in 1981 with a Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) degree (Geology major); Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, USA, in 1984 with a Master of Science (M.Sc.) degree in Geology; University of Colorado, Denver, Colorado, USA, in 2000 with a Master of Business Administration (MBA) degree.
3. I am a Professional Geoscientist (P. Geo.) registered as a Practising member (Member ID #3069) of Professional Geoscientists Ontario (PGO) in accordance with the "Professional Geoscientists Act, 2000", and a Registered Member RM of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration (Member No. 02519520RM).
4. I have been employed as a professional geologist in the minerals exploration and mining industry for more than 35 years. My relevant experience for this Technical Report is:
    - Completion of technical evaluations of numerous precious and base metal mineral properties at various stages ranging from early pre-discovery exploration prospects to advanced resource delineation and development projects, and commercially operating mines.
    - In-depth knowledge of and experience with mineral systems that include orogenic gold, polymetallic VMS, epithermal Au-Ag, porphyry Cu-Au-Mo, intrusive-hosted gold, and others.
    - Design, implementation and direction of exploration programs involving geologic mapping, geochemical sampling, ground and airborne geophysical surveys, and multi-phase reconnaissance and resource delineation drilling campaigns.
    - Development of exploration data management systems and related reporting processes
    - Analysis, integration and interpretation of complex exploration datasets
    - Held roles of increasing responsibility that include geologic field assistant, project geologist, project manager, corporate director exploration, and vice president of exploration for various publicly listed companies.
    - 15^{+} years as a designated qualified person responsible for NI 43-101 compliant public disclosure and preparation of related Technical Reports for four publicly traded companies.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with professional associations (as defined by NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of this NI 43-101 Technical report.
6. I visited the Sky Lake property on July 5, 2022.
7. I am the principal author responsible for all sections of this Technical Report.
8. I am a Technical Advisor and member of NewOrigin Gold's Technical Advisory Committee and therefore not independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

APPENDIX A: Mineral Tenure Lists

Appendix A.1: Sky Lake Project Patented Mining Claims and Mining Lease

PAT#	Lease/License #	Status	Township	Tenure Short	Tenure Pin	Tenure Parcel	Area (ha)
PAT-7088		ACTIVE	CALEY LAKE AREA	Pt PA14352	42034-1231(LT)	3872DPF	13.12
PAT-7089		ACTIVE	CALEY LAKE AREA	PA14353	42034-1232(LT)	3873DPF	2.2
PAT-7090		ACTIVE	CALEY LAKE AREA	PA14354	42034-1233(LT)		12.75
PAT-7091		ACTIVE	MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	PA14355	42034-1254(LT)	3875DPF	7.76
PAT-7092		ACTIVE	CALEY LAKE AREA	PA14356	42034-1234(LT)	3876DPF	20.08
PAT-7093		ACTIVE	CALEY LAKE AREA	PA14357	42034-1235(LT)	3877DPF	6.97
PAT-7094		ACTIVE	CALEY LAKE AREA	PA14358	42034-1236(LT)	3930DPF	7.41
PAT-7095		ACTIVE	MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	PA14359	42034-1255(LT)	3879DPF	9.24
PAT-7096		ACTIVE	CALEY LAKE AREA	PA14360	42034-1237(LT)	3880DPF	8.18
PAT-7097		ACTIVE	CALEY LAKE AREA	PA14361	42034-1238(LT)	3881DPF	7.96
PAT-7098		ACTIVE	CALEY LAKE AREA	PA14362	42034-1239(LT)	3882DPF	14.54
PAT-7099		ACTIVE	MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	PA14363	42034-1240(LT)	3928DPF	18.26
PAT-7100		ACTIVE	CALEY LAKE AREA	PA14364	42034-1241(LT)	3929DPF	8.2
PAT-7101		ACTIVE	CALEY LAKE AREA	PA14365	42034-1242(LT)	3930DPF	7.41
PAT-7102		ACTIVE	MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	PA14366	42034-1243(LT)	3931DPF	8.19
PAT-7103		ACTIVE	CALEY LAKE AREA	PA14367	42034-1244(LT)	3932DPF	14.64
PAT-7104		ACTIVE	CALEY LAKE AREA	PA14368	42034-1245(LT)	3933DPF	18.13
PAT-7105		ACTIVE	MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	PA14369	42034-1246(LT)	3934DPF	11.06
PAT-7106		ACTIVE	MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	PA14370	42034-1247(LT)	3935DPF	13.35
PAT-7107		ACTIVE	CALEY LAKE AREA	PA14371	42034-1248(LT)	3936DPF	12.32
PAT-7108		ACTIVE	MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	PA14372	42034-1249(LT)	3937DPF	6.01
PAT-7109		ACTIVE	MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	PA14373	42034-1250(LT)	3938DPF	10.21
PAT-7110		ACTIVE	CALEY LAKE AREA	PA14374	42034-1251(LT)	3939DPF	9.07
PAT-7111		ACTIVE	MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	PA14375	42034-1252(LT)	3940DPF	7.92
PAT-7112		ACTIVE	MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	PA14376	42034-1253(LT)	3941DPF	9.28
PAT-7113		ACTIVE	MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	Pt PA14377	42034-1256(LT)	3883DPF	8.47
PAT-7114		ACTIVE	MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	PA14380	42034-1257(LT)	3884DPF	10.5
PAT-7115		ACTIVE	MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	PA14381	42034-1258(LT)	3885DPF	10.28
	MLO-13149	ACTIVE	CALEY LAKE AREA	Pt PA14352 and PA14377			0.87

Appendix A.2: Sky Lake Project Unpatented Mining Claims

Township	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Area (ha)	Anniversary Date	Work Required
CALEY LAKE AREA,DOGHOLE LAKE AREA,LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA,MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	103827	SCMC	20.2292	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	107032	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	107033	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	107034	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	110356	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	110357	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA,LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	112022	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA	133959	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA	133960	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	135654	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	135655	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	140803	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	141730	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	163274	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA,LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	175314	SCMC	12.46	2022-08-16	$ 200
CALEY LAKE AREA,LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	175315	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	175958	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	175959	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	180296	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA,LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	187386	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	193311	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	193312	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA	197499	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	200463	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	204462	SCMC	20.24	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	204463	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	207786	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	211754	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	230540	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	230541	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	236927	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA,LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	237280	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	240401	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA	240402	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	249521	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA,LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	260465	SCMC	20.24	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	264057	SCMC	20.24	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA,LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	271513	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA	271514	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400

Appendix A.2: Sky Lake Project Unpatented Mining Claims

Township	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Area (ha)	Anniversary Date	Work Required
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA,MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	272408	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	278555	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA,LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	284132	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	292267	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA,LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	296574	SCMC	7.56	2022-08-16	$ 200
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	297212	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	297213	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	301349	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	303647	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA	307730	SCMC	0.12	2022-08-16	$ 200
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	311012	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	318603	SCMC	20.24	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA,LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	318604	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA,LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	327138	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA,LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	335873	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	104715	SCMC	18.7649	2022-08-16	$ 200
CALEY LAKE AREA	105830	SCMC	20.2256	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	105831	SCMC	20.2274	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA,MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	105832	SCMC	20.2292	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	105833	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	110735	SCMC	20.24	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA,MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	112804	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA,MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	112805	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	127262	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA,MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	127263	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA,MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	127264	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	127265	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA,MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	128687	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	128688	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	134523	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	137015	SCMC	20.24	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	137091	SCMC	20.24	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	137092	SCMC	20.24	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	138718	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA,MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	140677	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	143061	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	146083	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	146084	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400

Appendix A.2: Sky Lake Project Unpatented Mining Claims

Township	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Area (ha)	Anniversary Date	Work Required
CALEY LAKE AREA	155780	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	155781	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	155836	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	157774	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	162635	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	171757	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	173918	SCMC	18.87	2022-08-16	$ 200
CALEY LAKE AREA,MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	173919	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	175341	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	175342	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	175343	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	182208	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	182209	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	182299	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	182300	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	185856	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	189644	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	190741	SCMC	20.24	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	190742	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	191300	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	201829	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	201830	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	202433	SCMC	20.24	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	209154	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	213675	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	220538	SCMC	2.26	2022-08-16	$ 200
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	220539	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	221932	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	227998	SCMC	20.18	2022-08-16	$ 200
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	238280	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	239978	SCMC	15.84	2022-08-16	$ 200
CALEY LAKE AREA	240648	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	240649	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	240714	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	242069	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	242070	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	242071	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	246426	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	249392	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	249393	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	251590	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400

Appendix A.2: Sky Lake Project Unpatented Mining Claims

Township	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Area (ha)	Anniversary Date	Work Required
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	251591	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	256689	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA,MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	256690	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	256977	SCMC	9.78	2022-08-16	$ 200
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	256978	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	257071	SCMC	20.24	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	257072	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	257073	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	257958	SCMC	20.24	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	258462	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	263118	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA,MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	265962	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA,MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	265963	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	274554	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	274555	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	275126	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	286570	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	287132	SCMC	5.49	2022-08-16	$ 200
CALEY LAKE AREA	295171	SCMC	12.59	2022-08-16	$ 200
CALEY LAKE AREA,MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	295172	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	296598	SCMC	15.04	2022-08-16	$ 200
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	298691	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	312356	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	312456	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	324461	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	333654	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	103826	SCMC	20.2255	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA,MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	103828	SCMC	20.2292	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA,MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	103829	SCMC	20.2328	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	105665	SCMC	0.0003	2022-08-16	$ 200
CALEY LAKE AREA,MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	105862	SCMC	11.76	2022-08-16	$ 200
CALEY LAKE AREA	126550	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	128650	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	130851	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	135378	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	135379	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	138032	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA,MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	138033	SCMC	0.01	2022-08-16	$ 200
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	138778	SCMC	18.95	2022-08-16	$ 200

Appendix A.2: Sky Lake Project Unpatented Mining Claims

Township	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Area (ha)	Anniversary Date	Work Required
CALEY LAKE AREA	146861	SCMC	14.64	2022-08-16	$ 200
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	151782	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	162611	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA,MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	163917	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	172456	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	172719	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA,MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	172734	SCMC	15.96	2022-08-16	$ 200
CALEY LAKE AREA	173229	SCMC	0.16	2022-08-16	$ 200
CALEY LAKE AREA	174610	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA,MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	187387	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	187388	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	192656	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	192657	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	217206	SCMC	20.24	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	219883	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	220606	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	221898	SCMC	2.73	2022-08-16	$ 200
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	223183	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	226845	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	229873	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	238791	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	239977	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	248866	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	250186	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	256710	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	279211	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	283189	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	285969	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	287131	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	287262	SCMC	19.81	2022-08-16	$ 200
CALEY LAKE AREA	288469	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA,MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	293470	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA,MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	293984	SCMC	1.20	2022-08-16	$ 200
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	295263	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	296575	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	306598	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	307996	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	310063	SCMC	15.16	2022-08-16	$ 200
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	324538	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	330973	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400

Appendix A.2: Sky Lake Project Unpatented Mining Claims

Township	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Area (ha)	Anniversary Date	Work Required
CALEY LAKE AREA,MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	344356	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	344377	SCMC	0.74	2022-08-16	$ 200
CALEY LAKE AREA	345531	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA,MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	546087	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA,MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	546088	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	546089	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA,MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	546090	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	546091	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	546092	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA,MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	546093	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	520442	SCMC	9.22	2022-08-16	$ 200
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	520443	SCMC	20.24	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	520444	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	520445	SCMC	20.24	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	520446	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	520447	SCMC	20.24	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	520448	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	520449	SCMC	20.24	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	520450	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	520451	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	520452	SCMC	20.24	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	520453	SCMC	20.24	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	520454	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
MATAPESATAKUN BAY AREA	520455	SCMC	20.24	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520460	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520461	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520462	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520463	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520464	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520465	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520466	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520467	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520468	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520469	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520470	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520471	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520472	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520473	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520474	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520475	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400

Appendix A.2: Sky Lake Project Unpatented Mining Claims

Township	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Area (ha)	Anniversary Date	Work Required
CALEY LAKE AREA	520476	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520477	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520478	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520479	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520480	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520481	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520482	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520483	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520484	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520485	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520486	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520487	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520488	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520489	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520490	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520491	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520492	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520493	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
CALEY LAKE AREA	520494	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520495	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520496	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520497	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520498	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520499	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520500	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520501	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520502	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520503	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520504	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520505	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520506	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520507	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520508	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520509	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520510	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520511	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520512	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520513	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520514	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520515	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520516	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400

Appendix A.2: Sky Lake Project Unpatented Mining Claims

Township	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Area (ha)	Anniversary Date	Work Required
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520517	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520518	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520519	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520520	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520521	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520522	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520523	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520524	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520525	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520526	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520527	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520528	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520529	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520530	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520531	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520532	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520533	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520534	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520535	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520536	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520537	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520538	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520539	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520540	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520541	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520542	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520543	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520544	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520545	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520546	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520547	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520548	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520549	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520550	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520551	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520552	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520553	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520554	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520555	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520556	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520557	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400

Appendix A.2: Sky Lake Project Unpatented Mining Claims

Township	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Area (ha)	Anniversary Date	Work Required
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520558	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520559	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520560	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520561	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520562	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520563	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520564	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520565	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520566	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520567	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520568	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520569	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520570	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520571	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520572	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520573	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520574	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520575	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520576	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520577	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520578	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520579	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520580	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520581	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520582	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520583	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520584	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520585	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520586	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520587	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520588	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520589	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520590	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520591	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520592	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520593	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520594	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520595	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520596	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520597	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520598	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400

Appendix A.2: Sky Lake Project Unpatented Mining Claims

Township	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Area (ha)	Anniversary Date	Work Required
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520599	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520600	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520601	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520602	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520603	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520604	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520605	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520606	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520607	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520608	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520609	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520610	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520611	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520612	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520613	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520614	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520615	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520616	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520617	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520618	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520619	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520620	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520621	SCMC	20.21	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA	520628	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520629	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520630	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA	520631	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520632	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520633	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA,LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520634	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA	520635	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520636	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520637	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520638	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520639	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA,LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520640	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520641	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520642	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA	520643	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA	520644	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400

Appendix A.2: Sky Lake Project Unpatented Mining Claims

Township	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Area (ha)	Anniversary Date	Work Required
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520645	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA,LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520646	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520647	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520648	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA,LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520649	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520650	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520651	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520652	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520653	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA,LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520654	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520655	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520656	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA	520657	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA,LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520658	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA	520659	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA,LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520660	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520661	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA	520662	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA,LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520663	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520664	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520665	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA	520666	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520667	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520668	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520669	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520670	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
DOGHOLE LAKE AREA	520671	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520672	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520673	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520674	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520675	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520676	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520677	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520678	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520679	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520680	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520681	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520682	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520683	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520684	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400

Appendix A.2: Sky Lake Project Unpatented Mining Claims

Township	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Area (ha)	Anniversary Date	Work Required
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520685	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520686	SCMC	20.23	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520687	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520688	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	520689	SCMC	20.22	2022-08-16	$ 400
LITTLE OCHIG LAKE AREA	163275	SCMC	20.22	2023-10-11	$ 400