2022

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE FOR THE LABYRINTH GOLD PROJECT

Technical Report on Labyrinth Gold Project, Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec, Canada.

Report prepared for:	LABYRINTH RESOURCES 460 Roberts Road Subiaco WA Australia
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Date:	15 December 2022
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Executive Summary

Labyrinth Resources (Labyrinth) commissioned RSC to undertake an independent mineral resource estimate (MRE) on the Labyrinth Gold Project (the Project), located within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Canada and to report the estimate in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). This Report includes all the technical background information and analysis of the data, and it can therefore be used as a stand-alone document. The Report's effective date is 25 August 2022.

The Labyrinth Gold Project is located in the Dasserat Township, in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt of the province of Québec, Canada. The Project was last mined in the early 1980s until production stopped amid the depressed gold price. Very limited exploration has been conducted on the Project since; however, the underground mine remains accessible and includes five main levels of ore drive development to a depth of approximately 130 m below surface.

Mineralisation is predominantly hosted in east-west trending quartz veins within the altered and sheared diorite and andesite. Orientations of the mineral-bearing structures vary from N070° to N090° with dips ranging between 55° and 80° towards the south. Quartz veins can in places be traced for at least 1.4 km along strike. Mineralisation is crosscut in several places by transverse faults with weak displacements.

The Labyrinth Mineral resource estimate has been informed by data from diamond drilling conducted by Labyrinth Resources in 2022 and legacy explorers. Historical channel samples (449) and level plans have also informed the estimate. The drilling database includes results from 17 underground holes (~4,700 m) and five surface holes (~3,100 m) drilled by Labyrinth and 239 legacy holes. The Competent Person has reviewed and assessed the quality of the data supporting the resource estimation; this evaluation included a visit to site to witness drilling and sampling being carried out, in accordance with standard operating procedures, and a review of the available QA/QC data. Several important quality issues have been identified and were taken into account in the classification of the resource. Future work should aim to resolve these quality issues, and future resource upgrades may not be able to rely on some of the legacy data (e.g. channels) used in the MRE.

Five major geological domains were created using implicit modelling workflows; based on downhole lithological logging data from Labyrinth and legacy drilling campaigns (diabase, diorite, felsic porphyry, andesite and overburden). The basal contact of the modelled overburden unit provided the first-pass constraint for mineralisation. The geological domain model was intersected by a fault model based on four fault planes interpreted from the offset of mineralisation observed in channel samples and legacy level plans. This resulted in the creation of a sixth, fault breccia, geological domain.

Estimation domains were created implicitly from gold grade data, which are considered to be a proxy for the quartz veining that hosts the mineralisation. The orientations of estimation domains were guided by the legacy level plans and numeric interpolant models.

Grade was estimated using ordinary kriging (OK), and the top-cut-with-indicator-residual method (Rivoirard et al., 2013). Validation of the domains indicates a good correlation between the drill samples and block grades. RSC has classified the MRE in the Inferred category based on sample spacing, sample quality, geological contiguity, and local estimation precision statistics (slope of regression and kriging variance).

Risks to the Project have been compiled and rated in section 8 of this Report and recommendations provided in section 11.

The Competent Person has classified an Inferred Mineral Resource of 3 Mt @ 5.0 g/t Au for 500,000 oz, reported at a cut-off of 3 g/t m accumulation (

Table 1). The Mineral Resource is reported as a global resource and has been classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). There is no material classified as Indicated or Measured. It is reasonably expected that a fair portion of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration. Confidence in the estimate is not sufficient to allow the results of the application, of technical and economic parameters, to be used for detailed planning in Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Studies. Caution should be exercised if Inferred Mineral Resources are used to support technical and economic studies such as Scoping Studies.

Mineralisation of the Boucher and Main Lode system remains open to the east, west and at depth, supporting Mineral Resource growth potential through both near-mine and regional drilling.

Table 1 Labyrinth Inferred Mineral Resource.

Classification	Lode	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)
Inferred	Boucher	1	5.7	190,000
	McDowell	1	4.5	150,000
	Talus	0.7	5.3	110,000
	Front West	0.2	2.7	20,000
	Shaft	0.1	5.5	30,000
	Total	3	5.0	500,000

1. Reported at a 3 g/t m accumulation (grade x vein thickness) cut-off and depleted for historical mining.
2. The Mineral Resource is classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).
3. The effective date of the Mineral Resource estimate is 25 August 2022.
4. Estimates are rounded to reflect the level of confidence in the Mineral Resource at present. All resource tonnages have been rounded to the first significant figure. Differences may occur in totals due to rounding.
5. Mineral Resource is reported as a global resource.

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1 Introduction & Terms of Reference

1.1 Scope

Labyrinth Resources (Labyrinth) commissioned RSC to undertake an independent mineral resource estimate (MRE) on the Labyrinth Gold Project, located within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Canada, and to report the estimate in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). This Report includes all the technical background information and analysis of the data, and it can therefore be used as a stand-alone document.

Public reports or public announcements issued by Labyrinth which refer to the resource estimation specified in this Report will be required to comply with the JORC Code (2012) and will need to contain specific information on:

- geology and geological interpretation;
- sampling and sub-sampling techniques;
- criteria used for classification;
- sample analysis method;
- estimation methodology;
- cut-off grades; and
- mining and metallurgical methods and parameters.

This information may be extracted from this Report to support such public reports or announcements. In addition, such public reports should contain a 'Table 1', the information for which can be extracted from this Report.

1.2 Qualifications, Experience & Reliance on Other Experts

The work completed by RSC and the subject of this report was carried out by the following RSC geologists.

Gavin Chapman holds a BSc from the University of New England and a Graduate Certificate in Geostatistics from Edith Cowan University. Gavin has experience in data management, geological modelling and mineral resource estimation. He has worked for New Zealand's largest gold producer as an underground geologist, mine geologist and Project geologist. Gavin has worked on resource estimates for a wide range of commodities.

Erik Werner, P.Geo. has an MSc in geology (cum laude) from the Vrije University, Amsterdam and is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM), the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and the Quebec Order of Geologists. Erik's consulting career covers 12 years and his geological experience includes orogenic and epithermal Au (Mali, Ghana, Australia), iron oxide-copper-gold deposits (Sweden), tin/tantalum/rare earth elements (Rwanda), nickel (Australia), vanadium and cobalt (across Africa), heavy mineral sands (Greenland, Guinea), and polymetallic deep-sea nodules.

The work was managed by Olivier Bertoli, General Manager R&R. Mr Sterk is the Competent Person for this Report and has peer reviewed all the technical work that forms the subject of this Report.

Olivier Bertoli, Olivier's specialist training in Applied Mathematics and Geostatistics from the Paris School of Mines, is complemented by 28 years of experience as a practice-leading Geostatistician. Olivier worked for five years as Technical Director of the QG Group (co-founder), five years as Technical Director of Tenzing Pty Ltd (co-founder) and for seven years with geostatistical software specialists Geovariances (including four as its CEO). As a consultant, Olivier completed many Projects for major mining companies in diverse locations and geological settings.

René Sterk has supervised the work reported here and is the Competent Person for this Report. He is a Fellow and a Chartered Professional Geologist (CP(Geo)) with the AusIMM. René holds an MSc in Structural Geology and Tectonics from the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Netherlands and specialises in resource estimation, grade control, reconciliation, QA/QC and successful sampling. He has a strong skillset in exploration management for gold and base metals. He has significant experience in the estimation of gold (alluvial, shear-zone, carlin, epithermal and porphyry), base metals, seabed mineralisation (nodules) and industrial minerals (garnet sand, HMS, diatomite). René has published papers and provided training on public reporting, sampling, QA/QC, and resource estimation.

1.3 Independence Declaration

The relationship of RSC with Labyrinth Resources is based on a purely professional association. This report was prepared in return for fees based on agreed commercial rates, and the payment of these fees is in no way contingent on the results of this report.

1.4 Sources of Information

The information in this Report is based on data supplied by Labyrinth Resources, which includes its own exploration data and reports, as well as legacy data and reports for exploration previously carried out by other companies

1.5 Site Visit

Mr. Werner completed a site visit of the Labyrinth Project from 10–13 July 2022 and reviewed the Project geology, drill core, drill sites, core processing facilities and underground workings. Mr. Werner was granted full access to drill core, certificates and databases. The site visit included a high-level audit of assay laboratory Swaslab in Swastika, Ontario.

Further details on the site visit can be found throughout Section 6 and specifically in Section 6.5.1 of this Report.

1.6 Disclaimer

The opinions, statements and facts contained herein are effective as of 25 August 2022, unless stated otherwise in the report.

Given the nature of the mining industry, conditions can significantly change over relatively short periods of time. Consequently, actual results and performances may be more, or less favourable, in the future and their disclosure represents no legal opinion of the authors.

For disclosure of information relating to socio-political, environmental, and other related issues, the authors have relied on information provided to RSC.

Results of evaluation and any opinions or conclusions, made by RSC, are not dependent upon prior agreements or undisclosed understandings concerning future business dealings with Labyrinth Resources.

The authors of this report are not qualified to provide extensive comment on legal issues associated with the Labyrinth Project described in this report.

Similarly, the authors are not qualified to provide extensive comment on risks of any nature (operational, sovereign, terrorist or otherwise) associated with the Labyrinth Project.

This document contains certain statements that involve several risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate; actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements.

The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on:

- information available to RSC at the time of preparation of this report;
- assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set out in this report; and
- data, reports, and other information supplied by Labyrinth Resources and other third-party sources.

The opinions, conclusions and recommendations presented in this report are conditional upon the accuracy and completeness of the existing information.

No warranty or guarantee, be it express or implied, is made by RSC with respect to the completeness or accuracy of the legal, mining, metallurgical, processing, geological, geotechnical and environmental aspects of this document. RSC does not undertake or accept any responsibility or liability, in any way whatsoever, to any person or entity in respect of these parts of this report, or any errors in or omissions from it, whether arising from negligence or any other basis in law whatsoever.

RSC reserves the right, but will not be obligated, to revise this report and conclusions, if additional information becomes known to RSC, after the date of this report.

Labyrinth Resources has reviewed draft copies of this report for factual errors. Any changes made, because of these reviews, did not include alterations to the conclusions made. Therefore, the statements and opinions expressed in this document are given in good faith, and in the belief that such statements and opinions are not false and misleading, at the date of this report.

RSC assumes no responsibility for the actions of the company or others with respect to distribution of this report.

2 Project General Summary

2.1 Project Description & Location

The Labyrinth Gold Project is located in the Dasserat Township, in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt of the province of Québec, Canada (Figure 1). The Project was last mined in the early 1980s until production stopped amid the depressed gold price. Very limited exploration has been conducted on the Project since; however, the underground mine remains accessible and includes five main levels of ore drive development to a depth of approximately 130 m below surface.

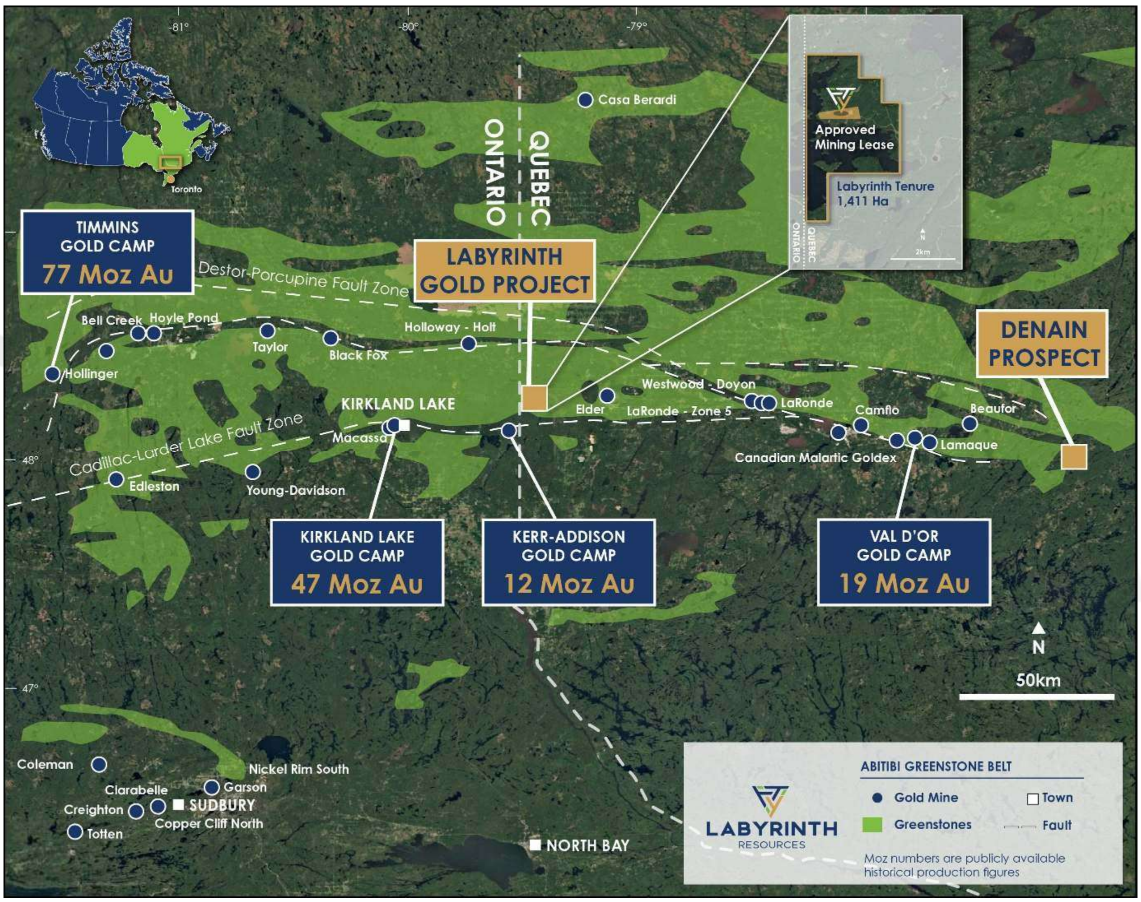


Figure 1: Location of Labyrinth Resources Projects amongst Abitibi Gold Camps (Sources: Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines Statistics, https://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca, History of Abitibi Gold Belt (2021) https://www.visualcapitalist.com/sp/the-history-of-the-abitibi-gold-belt).

2.2 Tenure & Ownership

The mineral concessions of the Labyrinth Gold Project consist of 34 unpatented claims and 1 mining lease covering ~1,411 Ha. The claims are CDC 2477686 to CDC 2477718.

Labyrinth Resources has completed a sale agreement to acquire 100% of the Nippon Dragon Resources Inc (TSX-V: NIP) ('Nippon') ownership in the Labyrinth (formerly Rocmec) property. All conditions precedent to the project acquisition agreement with Nippon have now been satisfied: Labyrinth has paid to Nippon the Initial Amount of CAD 2,000,000 cash from the successful CAD 8,000,000 placement for which Canaccord Genuity Australia acted as Lead Manager, with the balance of the of CAD 5,000,000 total cash consideration payable in two equal instalments of CAD 1,500,000 on 8 May 2022 and 7 November 2022. Labyrinth will also pay 4,500 ounces of gold to Nippon over an agreed 48-month period from the Commencement Date and will provide CAD 1,085,000 to Nippon for surface exploration at the direction of Labyrinth. Further details are included in ASX release 2 September 2021.

2.3 Royalties

A net smelter return royalty is payable to Globex of 5% of the first 25,000 ounces produced from the existing BM869 mining lease and 3% for all ounces thereafter.

2.4 Environmental Liabilities & Permits

RSC is not aware of any environmental restrictions to explore within the Project area.

2.5 Access

The Project can be accessed from the town of Rouyn-Noranda, approximately 35 kilometres west by Route 117 as well as several unsealed roads.

2.6 Climate

The climate is cold and temperate and is classified as Dfb Köppen climate classification (http://koeppen-geiger.vu-wien.ac.at/present.htm). The average temperature is 2.8 °C and average annual precipitation is approximately 948 mm per year (Figure 2, Source: https://en.climate-data.org/north-america/canada/quebec/rouyn-noranda-21931/).

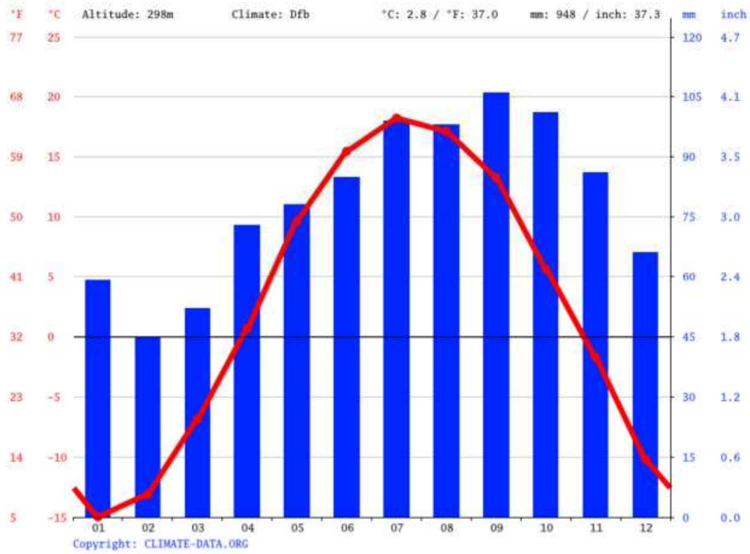


Figure 2: Rouyn-Noranda Monthly climate summary. Source: https://en.climate-data.org/north-america/canada/quebec/rouyn-noranda-21931/.

2.7 Physiography & Vegetation

The physiography of the Project consists of often swampy, gently sloping terrain of low topographic relief.

2.8 Vegetation

Vegetation within the Project is primarily comprised of deciduous native trees including trembling aspens and balsam poplars.

2.9 Local Resources & Infrastructure

The Labyrinth Gold Project comprises a number of administration buildings and underground workings that were mined until the early 1980s. The Project is located approximately 35 kilometres west of the town of Rouyn-Noranda and can be accessed by the major arterial road Route 117. The town has a population of approximately 43,000 people and is serviced by an airport and a wide range of shops and services.

3 History & Previous Work

3.1 Tenure & Operating History

Since the initial discovery in the 1920s, constant exploration work has been undertaken on the property. From 1934–35, Sylvanite Mines drilled 1,111 m. Later, Erie Canadian Mines drilled 10 holes before Bordulac Mines bought the property in 1945.

Between November 1946 and September 1947, Bordulac Mines drilled several holes totalling 4,208 m. A 46 m shaft with two (2) compartments was sunk from 1948–49. Approximately 308 m of drifts were dug at level 150 (ft), now called level 45, to explore the Talus vein previously discovered during a surface drilling campaign totalling 2,225 m. Another diamond drilling campaign of 640 m led to the discovery of the McDowell vein. The shaft was deepened to 97.5 m depth and an additional 494 m of drift were dug at level 300 (ft), now called level 90, to intercept the McDowell vein.

Underground work was suspended in 1952, and the mine was flooded.

In 1969, Gold Hawk Exploration optioned the property before purchasing the mine in 1972. The company built an access road, pumped out the mine and carried out a sampling programme at level 300 (ft), now called level 90. In 1972, Kerr Addison Mines optioned most of the property. During the same year, Somed Mines of Montreal optioned the remainder of the property and dug a ramp of 134 m to extract the Russian Kid vein (original discovery). Somed Mines also prepared a detailed study of the geological resources in place but decided not to execute its option.

Explorations El Coco acquired the property in 1978 and built an all-year access road, set up buildings including offices and a machine shop, and installed compressors and generators.

From 1979 to 1981, the company extended the access ramp down to level 425 (ft) now called level 130, totalling 814 m. It also dug 454 m of drifts at level 150 (ft), now called level 45, 202 m at level 300 (ft), now called level 90, and 203 m at level 425 (ft) now called level 130 (m) and prepared six shrinkages at level 300 (ft), now called level 90 (m), for bulk sampling. Bulk sampling was carried out from January 1981 to January 1982. Gold (Au) prices dropped to less than USD 325 during the following months. During this period, 9,366 t of ore was sent to the mill of the Belmoral Mines. At the end of production year in 1982, an evaluated quantity of 15,622 t was left on the property of which 4,313 t was on surface.

In 1983, Metalor (in joint venture with El Coco) completed development work totalling 187 m of raises (levels 150 (ft), 300 (ft) and Q5), 562 m of drifts (levels 300 (ft) and 425 (ft)) and the ramp was extended by a further 31 m (level 425 (ft)). In March 1984, Asselin, Benoit, Boucher, Ducharme, Lapointe, Inc (ABBDL-TECSULT) submitted a feasibility study on the property. Metallurgical tests were carried out at the Centre de recherche minérales du Québec (CRM) in 1984. In 1985, Dassen Gold Resources Ltd. acquired a 90% interest on the property, the 10% remainder belonging to Consolidated Gold Hawk Resources Inc. A diamond drill campaign totalling 4,095 m was carried out to investigate the possible extensions of the known gold-bearing veins. No work was undertaken on the property between 1986 and 2005.

Dassen Gold Resources Ltd. had a legal conflict with the lender and the company was sued. Dassen was bankrupted in January 2000 and KPMG Inc was appointed as liquidator at the request of the Royal Bank of Canada. In April 2003, Les enterprises Minières Globex Inc. bought the current property from KPMG Inc. In April 2005, Mirabel Resources Inc. made an agreement with Les enterprises Minières Globex Inc. for an interest of 100% of the Russian Kid property in exchange of cash and shares.

Mirabel Resources Inc changed its name to Rocmec Mining Inc in January 2006. From 2006 to 2010, a further 10,300 m of diamond drilling was drilled by Rocmec Mining, both on surface and underground on the property. In April 2014, Rocmec Mining Inc changed its name to Nippon Dragon Resources Inc (TSXV:NIP), and focused primarily on developing its proprietary thermal fragmentation mining method (Dragon) using the property as a test bed and demonstration facility.

3.2 Exploration History

3.2.1 Drilling

Between the initial discovery in 1924 and 1986, at least 23,200 m across 166 BQ-sized diamond holes were drilled. Unverified historical drillholes and holes with poor core recovery logs were not incorporated into the Project database compiled by SGS. Specific details of the historical drilling procedures are unknown. Holes were drilled at various orientations and dips; however, most holes were oriented approximately north with dips between 45° and 70°. Two series of vertical holes were drilled in 1952 and 1983. The average hole length was 140 m.

No further drilling was conducted between 1986 and 2005. Samples between 1924 and 1986 were collected as BQ core. The specifics of the sampling procedures, including quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC), are unknown. However, it appears that the whole core was sampled from mineralised intervals on nominal 0.5 m intervals or as defined by the visual presence of mineralisation. The unmineralised core was discarded. Available records suggest variable core recovery.

From 2006 to 2010, Rocmec Mining Inc (Rocmec) drilled approximately 12,300 m over several surface and underground campaigns. Samples from the 2006 surface drilling, 2006–2007 underground drilling and 2008–2009 underground drilling were collected as BQ core. Records indicate upwards of 90% recovery. Samples were taken following logging on nominal 0.5 m intervals or as defined by geological boundaries determined by the logging geologist or technician. Records indicate upwards of 90% core recovery.

Samples from the 2007 surface drilling were collected as ATW core. Rocmec technicians sampled the entire mineralised core intervals on nominal 0.5 m intervals or as defined by geological boundaries.

NQ core samples were collected during the 2009 and 2010 surface drilling campaigns. Samples were collected by SGS following logging and records indicate upwards of 90% core recovery.

Channel samples were also collected between 2006 and 2009; however, specific sampling procedures used are unknown.

The 2006 surface drilling campaign totalled 1,900 m from three diamond drillholes. The programme was managed by a drilling contractor, for Rocmec, using BQ-size core and metric drill rods.

The 2007 surface drilling totalled 1,000 m over four ATW-sized diamond holes.

The 2006–2009 underground drilling campaign was completed by Rocmec with its own rig using BQ-size core and imperial drill rods. A total of 47 holes were drilled for 3,900 m.

The 2009 surface drilling campaign was completed by Forage Rouillier of Amos using NQ-size core and metric drill rods. Drill supervision was done by SGS of Blainville, Quebec. A total of 5 holes were drilled for 2,000 m.

The 2010 surface drilling campaign was completed by DCB Drilling of Rouyn-Noranda using NQ-size core and metric drill rods. A total of 14 holes were drilled for 2,000 m. SGS was responsible for drill supervision.

3.2.2 Geophysics

Bordulac Mines completed an electromagnetic survey during 1956–57 over the eastern end of the known gold-bearing zones. In 1972, Kerr Addison Mines optioned most of the property and carried out a vast ground geophysical survey (magnetic and electromagnetic) in the sectors located outside of the known gold-bearing zones.

3.3 Previous (Mineral Resource) Studies

In 2010, Rocmec commissioned SGS to prepare an NI 43-101 compliant technical report for the Project that included a resource estimate (SGS, 2010). The Mineral Resources was reported at a 3 g/t Au and 6 g/t Au cut-off and are presented in Table 2 and

Table 3. The estimation was completed using 2D block modelling for the Boucher, McDowell, Shaft, and Talus vein systems and 2D polygonal methods for the Front West and McDowell 2 vein systems.

At a 3 g/t cut-off, SGS reported a Measured mineral resource of 124,800 tonnes at an average grade of 6.95 g/t Au, an Indicated mineral resource of 445,400 tonnes at an average grade of 6.40 g/t, and an Inferred mineral resource of 1.5 Mt at an average grade of 7.16 g/t (Table 2).

Table 2: 2010 Mineral resource estimate at a 3 g/t Cu cut-off.

Classification	Tonnage	Au (g/t)	Au (Oz)
Measured	124,800	6.95	27,900
Indicated	445,400	6.40	91,600
Inferred	1,512,400	7.40	119,500
Total	2,082,600	7.16	359,600

Table 3: 2010 Mineral resource estimate at a 6 g/t Cu cut-off.

Classification	Tonnage	Au (g/t)	Au (Oz)
Measured	63,800	9.21	18,900
Indicated	171,200	9.64	53,100
Inferred	762,300	10.31	252,600
Total	997,300	10.12	359,600

4 Geological Setting & Mineralisation

4.1 Regional Geology

The Labyrinth Project is located in the south-east of the Superior Province (Figure 3). The Superior Province forms the heart of the Canadian Shield and consists of a series of Late Archean (2.65–2.9 Ga) terranes and domains that are grouped into subprovinces (Hocq, 1994). Percival and Williams (1989) and Card (1990) consider the main subprovinces in the southern part of the Superior Province in Ontario to be blocks that were joined tectonically following volcanic arc collisions. Relationships between the various subprovinces of the Superior Province in Quebec are not well known (Publications du Quebec, 1994). Based on their main lithological characteristics, the subprovinces are divided into four categories; plutonic, volcano-plutonic, sedimentary and high-grade gneiss (Rehm et al, 2021). The Labyrinth Project is situated in the centre of the volcano-plutonic Abitibi subprovince.

The Abitibi subprovince straddles the border between the Canadian provinces of Quebec and Ontario (Figure 4) and represents one of the largest and best-preserved Neoarchean greenstone belts in the world. Units that cross the border might have different names on either side. In general, in Quebec, the terms group or episode are used, which are typically synonymous with the term assemblage in Ontario. In this report, Quebec terms and names are used. The Abitibi Greenstone Belt (AGB) consists of east-trending successions of folded volcanic and sedimentary rocks and intervening domes of intrusive rocks (Monecke et al, 2017). The AGB has been subdivided into eight episodes of major submarine volcanic activity based on recent regional and detailed mapping and compilation (P. Mercier-Langevin et al, 2011). Komatiite successions within some of these volcanic series are host to magmatic sulphide deposits. However, economically more important are volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits, which contain a total of ~775 million tonnes of polymetallic massive sulphides. Approximately half of the endowment is hosted by volcanic rocks of the 2704 to 2695 Ma Blake River Group, which also hosts the Labyrinth deposit. VMS deposits of this group also account for most of the synvolcanic gold (Au) in the AGB, totalling over 1,100 t (~35 Moz). Submarine volcanism was followed by the deposition of large amounts of sedimentary material derived from a shallow marine or subaerial hinterland, created as a result of crustal thickening during an early phase of mountain building at ≤2690 to ≤2685 Ma. Submarine volcanic rocks and the overlying flysch-like sedimentary rocks of the Porcupine Group were affected by large-scale folding and thrusting during at least one deformational event prior to 2679 Ma. At this time, a terrestrial unconformity surface developed between the older and already deformed rocks of the AGB and molasse-like sedimentary rocks of the Timiskaming Group, which were deposited between ≤2679 and ≤2669 Ma. Deposition of the Timiskaming sedimentary rocks occurred in extensional basins and was locally accompanied by predominantly alkaline volcanism and related intrusive activity. A stratigraphic column for the Southern AGB is presented in Figure 5.

Crustal shortening and thick-skinned deformation resulted in the structural burial of the molasse-like sedimentary rocks of the Timiskaming Group after 2669 Ma. Panels of Timiskaming deposits were preserved in the footwall of these thrusts, which are today represented by major fault zones cutting across the supracrustal rocks of the AGB. The structural history of these fault zones is complicated by late-stage strike-slip deformation. The Destor-Porcupine-Manneville Shear Zone

(DPMSZ) and Cadillac-Larder Lake Shear Zone (CLLSZ) of the southern ABG, as well as second- and third-order splays off these fault zones, are host to a number of major orogenic gold deposits.

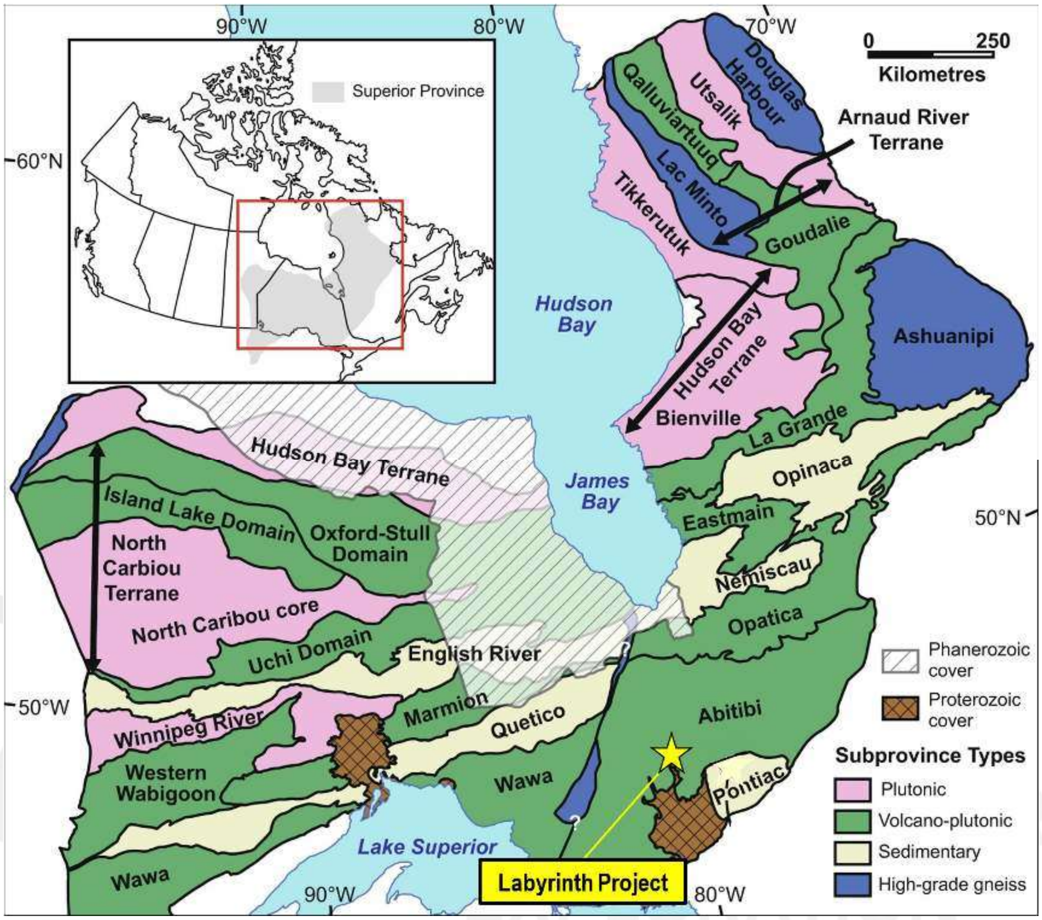


Figure 3: Location of the Labyrinth Project within the Superior Province (From Rehm et al, 2021, after Card and Ciesielski, 1986, Percival et al., 2012, Stott et al., 2010, Frieman et al., 2017).

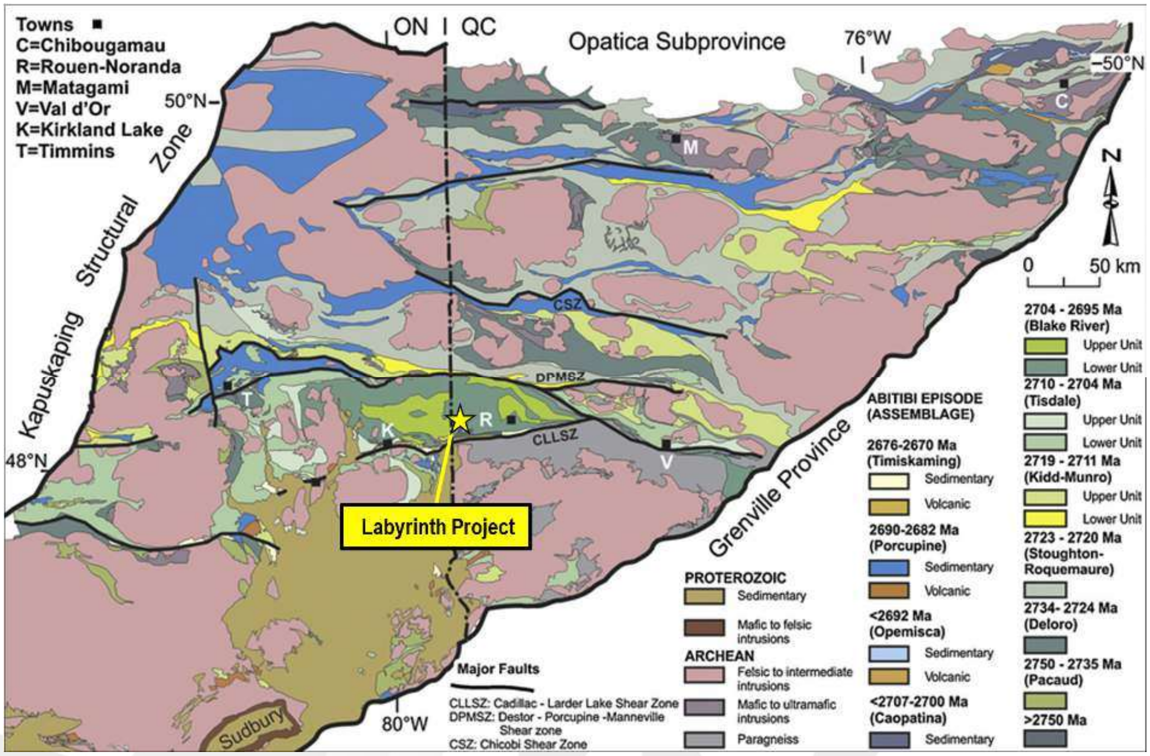


Figure 4: Geological compilation map of the Abitibi Subprovince , Canada. Adapted from Thurston et al. (2008).

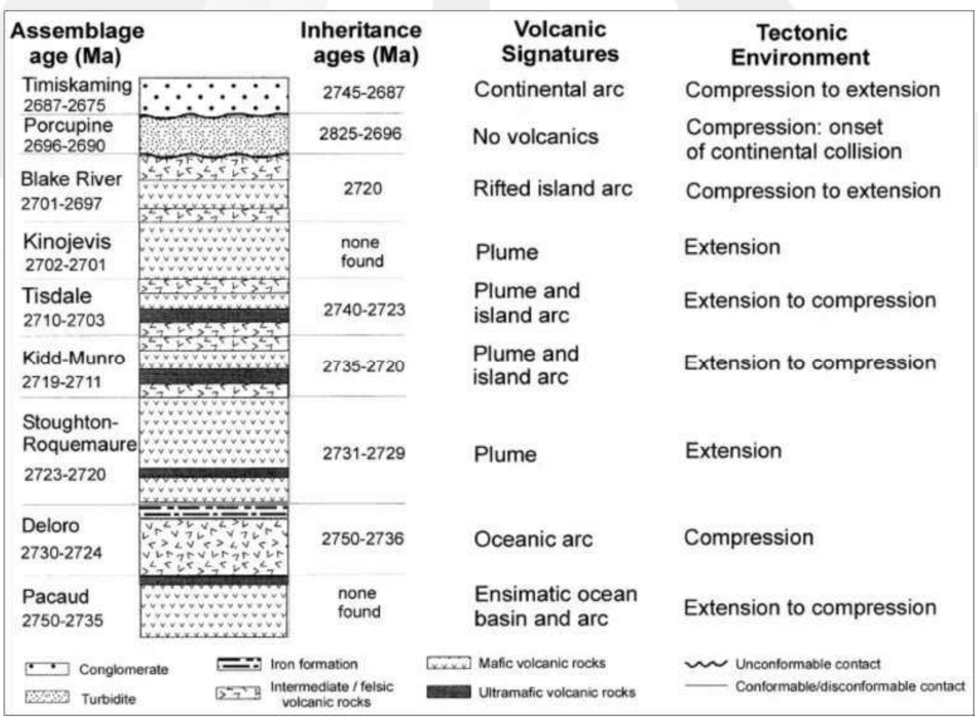


Figure 5: Idealised stratigraphic column for the Southern Abitibi Greenstone Belt , Ayer et al, 2002.

4.2 Local Geology

The Labyrinth Project is hosted in the igneous and volcaniclastic rocks of the Blake River Group (BRG), the most extensive part of which occurs immediately overlying the Tisdale group between the DPMSZ and CLLSZ (Figure 4). Smaller portions of the group occur south-east of Kirkland Lake (Skead group), in the Kamiskotia volcanic complex, west of Timmins, and in the central part of the Swayze belt (Houlé et al, 2008).

The BRG has been subdivided into a lower stratigraphic part ranging from 2704 to 2702 Ma, and an upper part ranging from 2701 to 2696 Ma (Ayer et al. 2005). The lower Blake River represents new nomenclature for the former Kinojevis assemblage of Ayer et al. (2002) to remove confusion with the 2718 ± 2 Ma (Zhang et al. 1993) Kinojévis Group in Québec, which correlates with the Stoughton–Roquemaure and the Kidd–Munro assemblages in Ontario. In Québec, the stratigraphic equivalent to the lower Blake River Group is a unit of tholeiitic basalts assigned to the Hébécourt Formation (Figure 6, Goutier 1997). In Ontario, the lower Blake River assemblage occupies the north and south margins of the Blake River synclinorium; and along the west flank of the Nat River batholith in the Kamiskotia area, where it is underlain by the Kidd–Munro assemblage. In the former area, the assemblage consists of high Fe and high Mg basalts with minor felsic volcanic units and turbiditic metasediments. In the latter area, tholeiitic basalts and minor rhyolite flows and pyroclastic units occur.

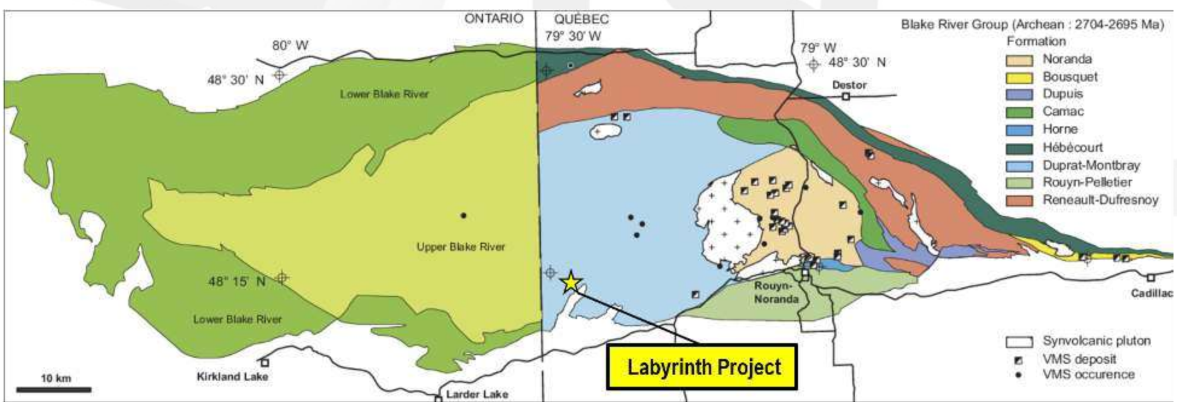


Figure 6: Distribution of the Blake River subdivisions in Quebec (formations) and Ontario (assemblages) , after P. Mercier-Langevin et al (2011).

The BRG locally conformably overlies the volcanic rocks of the 2710–2704 Ma Tisdale volcanic episode in the western part. No such conformable contacts are present in the eastern part of the BRG. However, some felsic volcanic rocks in the BRG yielded inherited zircons (e.g. Mercier-Langevin et al., 2007a). In some areas of the BRG, sedimentary rocks (turbidites) of the Cadillac and Kewagama groups, both younger than 2687 and 2689 Ma, respectively, are in paraconcordant with the structural contact with the volcanic rocks (Davis, 2002; Lafrance et al., 2005; Mercier-Langevin et al., 2007a). The BRG is also locally discordantly overlain by the polymictic conglomerates and alkalic volcanic rocks of the Timiskaming Group (~2680 to 2669 Ma, Goutier et al., 2009b), and by the Proterozoic conglomerates of the Cobalt Group. Some Archean synvolcanic (gabbro, diorite, tonalite) and syntectonic intrusions (syenite, diorite, granodiorite, granite), and Proterozoic gabbro dykes (diabase) cut the Blake River Group volcanic rocks. The BRG consists of a number of submarine volcanic and volcaniclastic sequences (Figure 7). The volcanic rocks are predominantly bimodal in composition (basalt – basaltic andesite – andesite versus rhyodacite – rhyolite). Some volcaniclastic units are pyroclastic in origin but most result from flow fragmentation with varying importance of transport processes (Ross et al., 2007; Mercier-Langevin et al., 2008; Ross et al., 2008a, 2008b, 2009, Ross, 2010, Ross et al., 2011a,b). Primary textures and volcanic-volcaniclastic facies are typically very well preserved in the BRG considering the fact that these rocks are Archean in age.

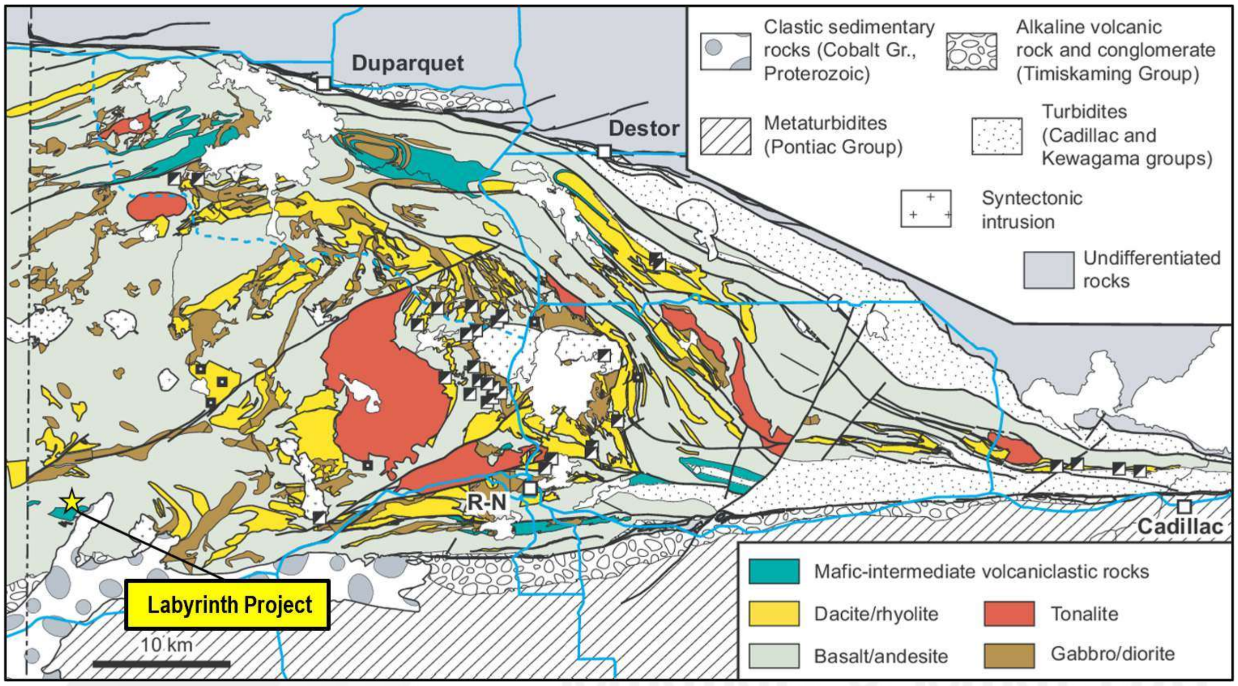


Figure 7: Simplified geological map of the Rouyn-Noranda area (Quebec portion of the Blake River Group) .Modified from the Système d'Information Géominière (SIGEOM) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, after P. Mercier-Langevin et al, 2011.

Rocks of the BRG were subjected to major north-south shortening events (regional D2). However, the deformation is heterogeneously distributed within the BRG; the central part is characterised by tilting of the strata and by the presence of major folds, whereas the northern and southern margins are characterised by the presence of laterally extensive shears and tight folds. The BRG rocks are affected by lower greenschist (north) to lower amphibolite (south) grade metamorphism (Jolly, 1978, 1980; Dimroth et al., 1983; Gélinas et al., 1984; Powell et al., 1995; Dubé et al., 2007a).

Pearson and Daigneault (2009) define the BRG as a subaqueous megacaldera. Compelling evidence include: (1) a radial and concentric organisation of synvolcanic mafic to intermediate dykes, (2) an overall dome geometry defined by the volcanic strata, (3) a peripheral distribution of subaqueous volcaniclastic units, (4) a zonal distribution of carbonate alteration, and (5) a distinct annular synvolcanic inner and outer ring fault pattern. Three caldera-forming events have been identified; the early Misema caldera, the New Senator caldera, and Noranda caldera (Figure 8). The multi-vent BRG mafic volcanic complex, developed on a monotonous sequence of tholeiitic basalts, forming a submarine plain, experienced a first major collapse that created the 80-km-wide Misema Caldera. An endogenic dyke swarm intruded the synvolcanic fractures and an underlying magma chamber developed. Major volcaniclastic units were generated by local volcanic centres, and summit calderas formed along the outer and inner ring faults. This fault system was used as a conduit for CO_2-rich hydrothermal activity. Renewed volcanic activity was associated with a resurgent central dome inside the Misema Caldera. This second collapse event created the 35 km by 14 km north-west trending New Senator Caldera. This caldera was produced by multi-step sagging after the underlying magmatic chamber migrated to the south-east and formed the Flavrian-Powel Plutons. The final collapse resulted in the formation of the Noranda Caldera that generated a well-developed 070°-trending fracture pattern associated with several VMS deposits. The multiple-caldera setting provides an effective model to explain the presence of VMS mineralisation along the synvolcanic fractures associated with the three collapse episodes.

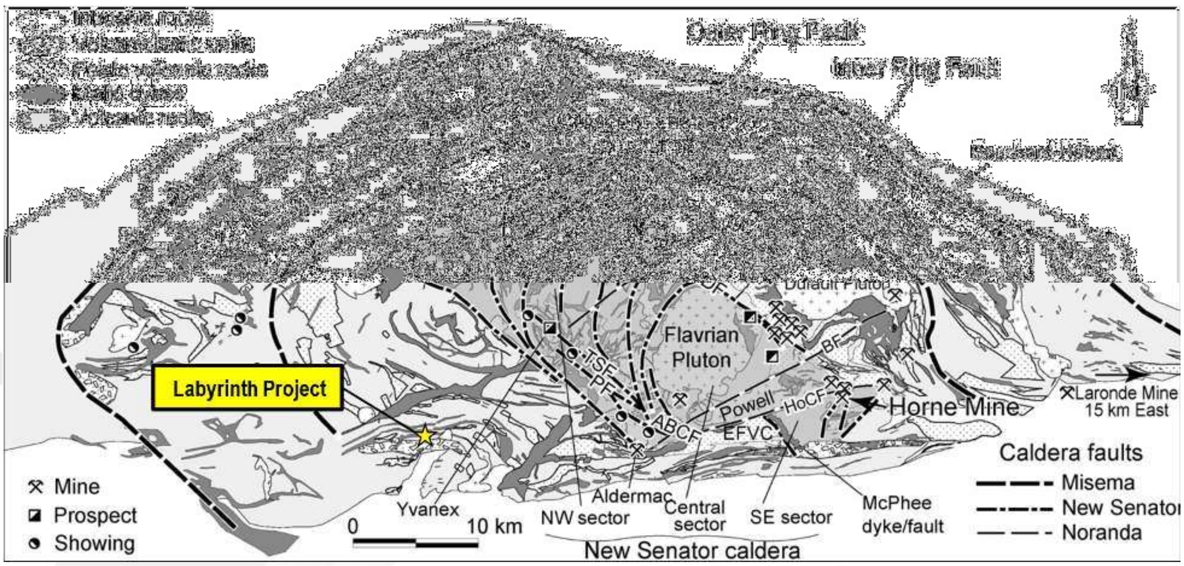


Figure 8: Misema Caldera major fault system, after Pearson and Daigneault (2009).

4.3 Deposit Geology

The Labyrinth deposit is hosted in a series of mafic to intermediate and intermediate-felsic rocks (Figure 9). The hanging wall consists of mafic flows, felsic porphyry and interlayered diabase and gabbro and the footwall consists of andesite. The hanging wall mafic flows are variably greenschist altered, although the most discernible and strongly altered sections are immediately above the lower bounding fault. The expression of this structural contact is variable, even between holes drilled from the same pad. In some intercepts, the fault zone was represented by 1 m or less of sericitised wall rock and 30 cm of clay gouge, while other fault intercepts indicated more than 3 m of strongly sheared and sericitised flow material with little to no fault gouge. A pink felsic porphyry, that is variably altered, is in contact with the base of the mafic flows in holes LABS-22-01, LABS-22-01A and LABS-22-02. In holes LABS-22-03 to LABS-22-05, a deeply altered section that demonstrates to have a felsic porphyry protolith was intercepted. This material is moderate to intensely chloritised and haematised. Haematisation is in the form of red haematite and specularite, which transform the appearance of the pink porphyry to a dark red, purple, or black, fine-grained, quartz-phyric rock. Chloritisation of the unit appears to be most intense as the lower contact is approached; however, not all holes clearly indicate this relationship. At the lower contact, the porphyry has been observed as having gradational to fault-bound control across holes, which in some cases are mineralised, but not consistently.

Beneath the porphyry is a wide interval of interlayered diabase and gabbro. The gabbro can locally be very coarse-grained to nearly pegmatitic in texture and hosts up to 10% magnetite and ilmenite. Alteration across this unit occurs near sheared intervals and is marked by chlorite, leucoxene, and carbonate along deformed quartz-carbonate veins. At the lower contact of the gabbro, is a strongly chloritised, sheared interval, with banded yellow-green sericite along the foliation and abundant deformed quartz-carbonate veins. This zone is variably mineralised with fine- and coarse-grained sulphides. In some cases, shearing is proto-mylonitic with a secondary foliation developed, however, poor core quality for this sheared rock unit makes general orientation of these structures difficult.

Below this shear zone is the andesitic volcanic unit, which consists of interlayered, metre-scale vesicular flows, interflow breccias, and massive flows. The layering and primary textures within these units are well preserved and easily identifiable. Minor amounts of sulphide (trace to 5% Pyrite, <1% Chalcopyrite) as stringers and dissemination that fill amygdules and fractures.

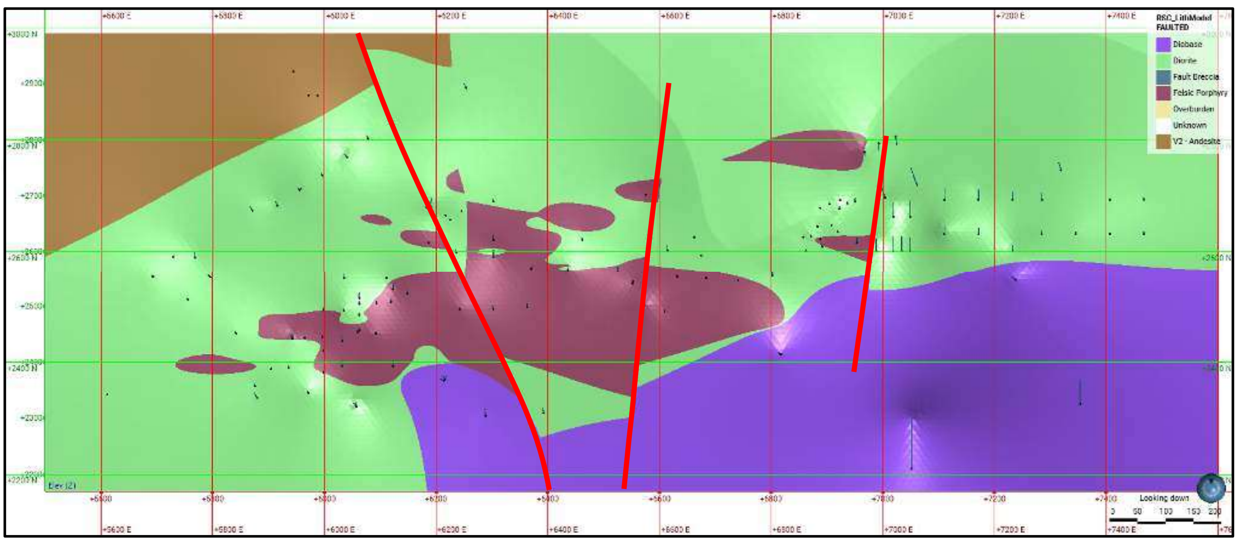


Figure 9: Plan-view of the RSC geological model with the overburden removed.

4.4 Controls on Mineralisation

Mineralisation consists of sulphide-rich quartz-carbonate veins within discrete shear zones and is typically associated with a sericite-chlorite-leucoxene alteration package. The shear zones typically host bands of mm to m wide foliation (sub)parallel quartz-carbonate veins and stringers that in some cases carry visible gold. Sulphide mineralisation present is almost exclusively pyrite, but trace arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite have been observed. Sulphide mineralisation typically occurs as semi-massive and massive pyrite stringers and grey quartz-hosted finely disseminated pyrite. Bands of higher pyrite content often occur at vein margins where wall rock is strongly altered.

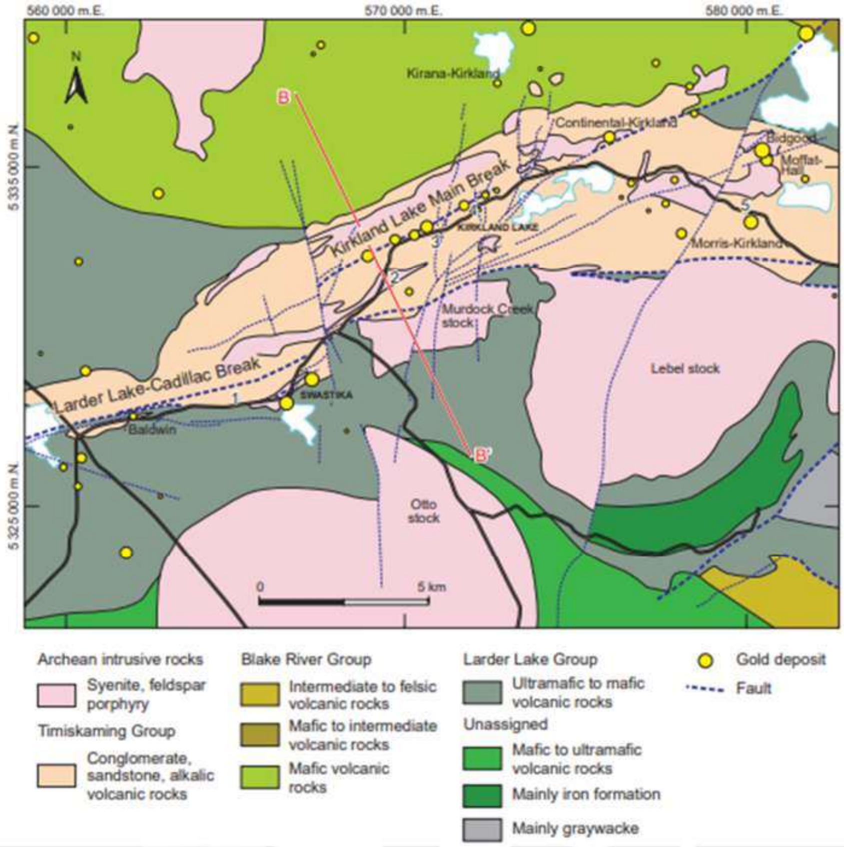
Mineralisation is predominantly hosted in east-west trending quartz veins within the altered and sheared diorite and andesite. Orientations of the mineral-bearing structures vary from N070° to N090° with dips ranging between 55° and 80° towards the south. Quartz veins can in places be traced for at least 1.4 km along strike. Mineralisation is crosscut in several places by transverse faults with weak displacements.

4.5 Mineral Deposit Model & Known Comparable Deposits

The Labyrinth Project is hosted in the igneous and volcaniclastic rocks of the Blake River Group (BRG) and located approximately 10 km to the north of the auriferous Cadillac-Larder-Lake deformation zone (CLLSZ, Figure 4). The BRG volcanic and intrusive rocks host a wide spectrum of types of mineralisation (Couture, 1996): 1) VMS deposits (Cu-Zn-Ag-Au ±Cd ±Se), 2) Au-rich and auriferous VMS deposits (Au-Cu-Zn-Ag ±Pb), 3) intrusion-related disseminated Cu mineralisation (Cu ±Mo), 4) auriferous volcanogenic disseminated sulphides, 5) intrusion-hosted auriferous quartz-sulphide vein systems, 6) magmatic/hydrothermal sulphides (Ni-Cu ±EGP), 7) mesothermal (or 'orogenic') quartz-carbonate and disseminated gold deposits (Au-Ag ±Te), and 8) syenite-hosted Au-Cu deposits.

According to Pearson et al (2009), the Misema-New-Senator-Noranda collapse calderas triggered the development of an interconnected fault pattern. Once initiated, this plumbing system could have driven hydrothermal fluids at various times, and peripheral Misema-related mineralisation could thus be of different ages. Current interpretations of carbonatisation in the Archean Abitibi context preferentially point to a post-volcanic hydrothermal event intimately associated with orogenic gold mineralisation. Although this is the case for structurally associated gold mineralisation, Figure 11 clearly indicates that carbonatisation extends outside the classic structural corridors (i.e. Cadillac-Larder Lake and Destor-Porcupine). Altogether, carbonate distribution visibly mimics the ring fault pattern much more than the late structural corridors. The alteration is therefore interpreted as a Misema-related hydrothermal event.

The Au mineralisation at Labyrinth bears many similarities to structurally controlled Au deposits of the CLLSZ located to the southwest of the Project, e.g the Kirkland Lake gold deposit (Poulsen, 2017, Figure 10 and Figure 11), which contains multiple producing mining operations. Not unlike Labyrinth, mineralisation within the Kirkland Lake gold deposit is hosted within structurally controlled continuous veins, sheeted veins and vein breccias.



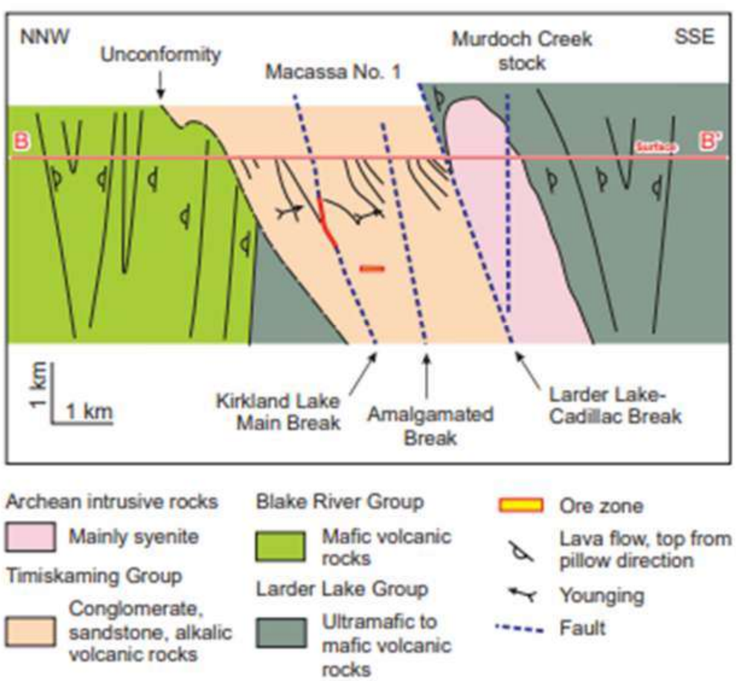


Figure 10: Plan-view (top) and cross section (bottom) of the Au deposits of the Kirkland Lake gold deposit (from: Poulsen, 2017).

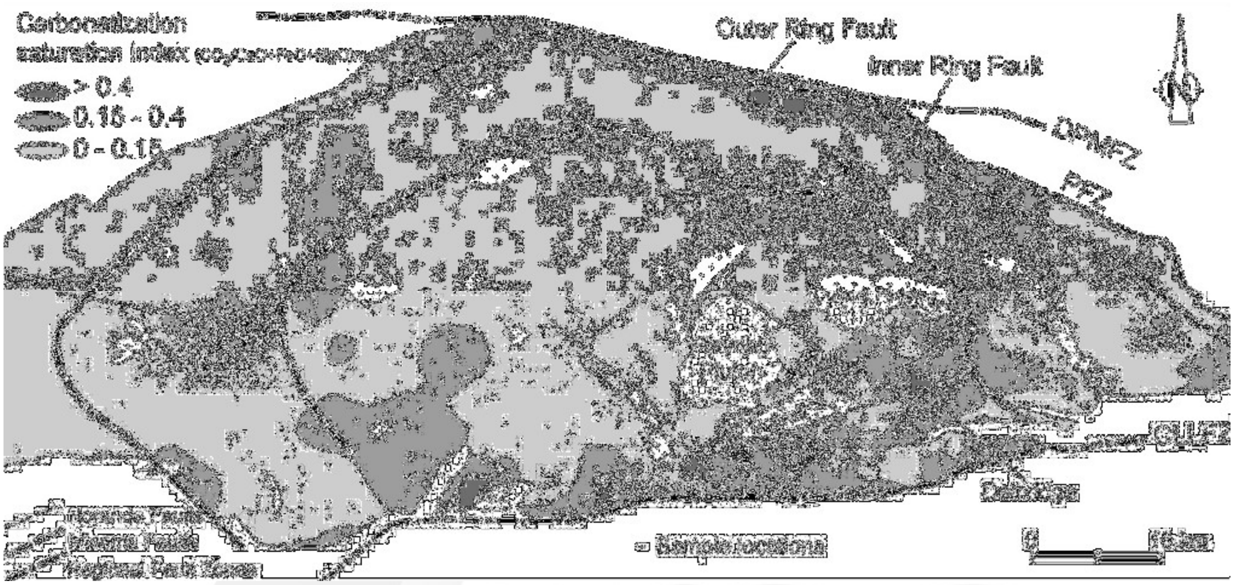


Figure 11: Carbonatisation pattern in the Blake River Group, after Pearson et al 2009.

5 Exploration by Labyrinth Resources

5.1 Drilling

The 2022 Labyrinth drilling campaign consists of 17 underground holes (~4,700 m) and five surface holes (~3,100 m). Sampling by Labyrinth during the 2022 diamond drilling programmes was undertaken using NTW (61.5 mm) or BQ core (36.5 mm) for underground holes and NQ core (50.7 mm) for surface holes. The holes were drilled approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralised structures at various dips (45–57° for underground and 60–70° for surface) to intercept close to true mineralisation widths. The average underground hole length was 277 m and the average surface hole was 620 m. Drillhole spacing was variable as the programme was designed to test the continuity and extent of the Main Lode. The underground holes were collared within several historical underground drives on ~80-m hole spacing within each drive. Core recovery was recorded during drilling and was excellent throughout the programmes (>95%). Core was metre-marked and geologically logged prior to marking for sampling. Sample-marked core was photographed. Where possible, core samples were taken at 1 m intervals; however, variable shorter lengths were taken at geological boundaries to a minimum of 30 cm. Density testing was also completed at this stage prior to crushing and splitting. The density of the 2022 core was measured using an 'Archimedes' type water displacement method.

5.2 Metallurgy

Preliminary metallurgical testing returned exceptionally high recoveries from Bulk Leach Extractable Gold (BLEG). The test work was based on 35 mineralised samples, composited into a master 40 kg bulk sample, collected from recent diamond drilling at Labyrinth. The samples were collected from five holes. Samples were processed at Base Metallurgical Laboratories (Baselab) and managed by JT Metallurgical Services. Processing to date involved comminution and gold extraction by conventional gravity and cyanide leach gold recovery and by bulk leach extraction.

BLEG is a cyanide-based partial leach procedure carried out on large samples to assess the highest-possible recovery via cyanidation. A 1-kg composite ground to P80 <20 µm returned a BLEG recovery of 97.1% (Table 4). This suggests the gold is not refractory and supports the potential of leaching a flotation concentrate onsite.

Initial tests on a 20-kg sample of the master composite by gravity concentration, followed by intensive leach, demonstrated gold recovery of 92.2% for the Knelson concentrate (Table 5). Labyrinth is planning to proceed with additional leach tests and rougher flotation tests on the gravity tail.

Table 4: Bulk Leach Extractable Gold recoveries from Labyrinth composite test.

Sample Size	Grind Size (µm)	Feed Grade	Au Extraction (%)	Au Tail (g/t)
1 kg	20	5.6	97.1	0.17

Table 5: Gravity and combined gravity + leach recoveries from Labyrinth composite test.

Master Composite Gravity Concentration					**Intensive Leach on Gravity Concentrate**		
Sample Size	Grind Size (µm)	Feed Grade	Recovered Head Grade	Gravity Recovery (%)	Au Extraction (%)	Au Tail (g/t)	Gravity Recovery to Dore (%)
20 kg	300	4.1	5.7	15.6	92.2	12.6	14.4

6 Sampling, Data Processes & Quality

6.1 Data Quality & Quality Objectives

Every data collection process implicitly comes with expectations for the accuracy and precision of the data being collected. Data quality can only be discussed in the context of the objective for which the data are being collected. In the minerals industry, the term 'fit for purpose' is typically used to convey the principle that data should suit the objective. In the context of data quality objectives (DQOs), fit for purpose could be translated as 'meeting the DQO'.

For the Labyrinth Project, data should be of a quality that is fit for the purpose of classifying at least an Inferred Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

6.2 Quality Assurance

Quality assurance (QA) is about error prevention and establishing processes that are repeatable and self-checking. The simpler the process and the fewer steps required the better, as this reduces the potential for errors to be introduced into the sampling process. This goal can be achieved using technically sound, simple prescriptive SOPs and management systems.

In reviewing Labyrinth's QA systems, RSC has applied the audit process summarised in Figure 12. The review was carried out as a series of steps to determine if:

- processes are clearly documented in an SOP;
- the SOP ties back to the DQO ('up-stream');
- the SOP details QC steps ('down-stream'); and
- the methods detailed in the SOPs are fit for purpose and are best practice, and if not, how they can be improved.

For each step, a comment on the expected associated risk is provided.

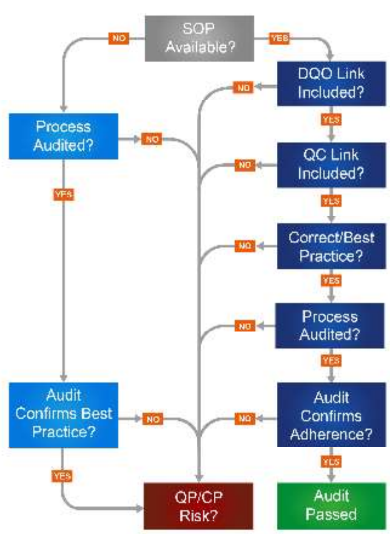


Figure 12: Flowchart of RSC's QA review process.

Labyrinth did not have any formal SOPs in place to assure the quality of the work described in section 5. The drilling, logging and sampling procedures were developed between Labyrinth and Mercator Geological Services, the contracting agency providing the on-site geologists who executed the work. Mercator deployed 'method descriptions' rather than SOPs for the work. The main difference between a method description and an SOP is the level of detail provided, and therefore the degree of freedom an operator has to complete the procedure described. In the case of SOPs, the procedure is described in a detailed, step-by-step manner, whereas method descriptions provide a more general overview.

The method descriptions were forwarded to on-site staff in a series of e-mails and as a Word document titled "Logging Procedures and Conventions – Labyrinth". The method descriptions do not include a DQO statement and are not version-controlled. RSC recommends putting formal SOPs in place to guarantee that Labyrinth staff complete all processes in the same manner and to reduce the potential for error.

6.2.1 Location Data

6.2.1.1 Collar Location Data

For both the legacy (section 3.2.1) and the 2022 Labyrinth drill programme (section 5.1), operating procedures for collar surveys are not available for review. The onsite geologist indicated during the RSC site visit that collar locations for the Labyrinth programme were captured using a hand-held GPS and that the GPS error was assessed before capturing the waypoint. The geologist also indicated that upon completion of the drill programme, all collars are surveyed by a professional surveyor using a DGPS.

The underground development was flown by a drone in 2022 as well as picked up by a surveyor creating high confidence in the topographic control, which drillholes, both historical and recent, are referenced against.

The Competent Person considers that there is low risk with respect to the resource classification targets, but recommends documenting these processes and capturing relevant meta data for this process so that it becomes easier to audit.

6.2.1.2 Downhole Survey Data

Downhole survey procedures for the legacy data are not available for review. The Competent Person considers the absence of documentation to assure the quality of legacy downhole surveying data to pose a moderate risk, as it makes it difficult to demonstrate due care for the quality of surveys, which could lead to significant variance in desurveyed sample positions.

An SOP outlining the 2022 Labyrinth downhole survey process was also not available for review. According to the method descriptions provided by the onsite geologist during the RSC audit, the process involves two parts. First, a Reflex EZ-trac single shot survey is completed at 15 m or below the casing if this extends beyond 15 m. Second, Reflex Sprint IQ gyro surveys are completed every 200 m and at the end of hole. Large concentrations of magnetite at depth prevent the use of magnetic tools like the Reflex EZ-trac. The Reflex Sprint-IQ is a north-seeking gyro and therefore not affected by magnetism. The Reflex Sprint-IQ survey process was audited during the site visit and the drillers demonstrated to be capably using the tools. The tool was run up and down the hole at a continuous speed as instructed, and stopped when prompted by the

Imdex Survey IQ software running on a tablet. The Imdex Survey IQ software auto-validates the survey data by calculating the misclosure between the in and out runs. In the case of the audited survey, it was noted that the survey was accepted by the geologist even though the final QC Check box on the tablet was a 'fail'. Upon enquiry, the geologist indicated that the Reflex technical representative informed him that this didn't matter if the misclosure was acceptable. RSC recommends following up with Reflex regarding this to make sure it is fully understood. Based on the audit, RSC considers the downhole survey data collection process to be acceptable practice and meeting the DQO.

6.2.2 Grade Data

The accuracy and precision of the final analytical result, stored as a grade value in the database, promulgate from the total bias and variance introduced at each step in entire sampling and sub-sampling system. The most important contribution to the total variance comes from the collection of the primary sample. The next-largest contribution is introduced when the core is split, and a sub-sample (e.g. half- or quarter-core) is submitted to the laboratory. At the laboratory, further sub-sampling takes place after the coarse crush and pulverisation steps, where additional variance is introduced. However, due to comminution of the sample, the amount of variance introduced at the laboratory is a fraction of the variance introduced by the collection of the primary sample and the first split. For each of these sampling steps, the contribution to the variance can be monitored by collecting and analysing a duplicate sample. Together, these duplicates allow the determination of the precision of the final analytical result.

RSC cannot comment on the QA for the channel samples collected between 2006 and 2009 as no sampling procedures could be found for these data.

6.2.2.1 Primary Sample

The primary sample is collected at the drill bit. QA of the primary sample therefore typically consists of selecting the right drill-bit, applying the right pressure, using proper tubing, using the right drilling fluids, and adjusting these decisions based on encountered lithologies, to make sure increment extraction and delimitation errors are prevented. A good SOP for the drilling process should detail how decisions on these matters are made, with a particular focus on maximising the recovery of drill core. However, in practice, such decisions and processes are typically not documented, and quality is dependent on the experience of the driller.

An SOP for the legacy drilling processes detailing the primary sample collection procedures is not available. The QA of the primary sampling process for the legacy drilling could therefore not be reviewed. For the legacy drilling programmes, diamond drilling was used to obtain core samples (BQ, NQ and ATW), typically 0.5 m in length but modified to geological boundaries.

For the 2022 drilling programme, no SOPs were available, but the process was audited by RSC during the site visit. The onsite geologist stated that zones of poor recovery were being communicated to the driller. Using the information provided, the drillers used different muds, and drilled more carefully, to maximise recovery in these zones. RSC considers this proactive approach good practice. To avoid the core from jostling and breaking in the core box during transport from the drill rig to the core shed, full core boxes were closed by placing an empty core box upside-down on top and taping both boxes together. The Competent Person considers the lack of documentation surrounding the primary sampling practices to pose a moderate risk with respect to the quality objectives for the legacy drilling and a low risk for the 2022 drilling programme. RSC recommends that any future drilling work is supported by an appropriate SOP.

6.2.2.2 *First Split*

The first split takes place at the core yard when the core is cut, and half-core is submitted to the laboratory. The natural inherent variance, plus the variance introduced by the splitting process, is monitored by collecting first-split (core-split) duplicates.

Sampling procedures for the legacy drilling data between 1924 and 1986 are largely unknown, other than that half core was sent for assay. From 2006–2010, half core (NQ) and whole core (BQ and ATW) samples were submitted for analysis by fire assay.

An SOP outlining the 2022 core cutting and sampling/bagging processes is not available for review. The first-split process of the 2022 Labyrinth drilling programme was audited during the site visit. RSC observed that an orientation line, which acts as the cut line, is appropriately drawn on the core. This is done in the core box by lining up the driller's orientation marks with the edge of the core box, piecing the core together and drawing the orientation line using the edge of the core box as a guide. For core box sections without a driller's mark, the last piece of the previous section is taken from the box, connected to the first piece of the next section and the orientation line is transferred. In the case of sections of core that could not be connected to a driller's mark, the orientation line is drawn following the apices of the foliation. Other marks, including sample marks, are added to the right of the orientation line. Before cutting, the samples are taken from the core box and broken at the top and bottom sample marks with a hammer, if needed. These breaks are marked with a red X using a china marker. The sample is loaded into a correctly sized core holder, with the orientation line aligned in a manner that it is just right of the slit in the top of the core holder. The core holder with the sample is placed in front of the core saw and gently pushed back against the saw, cutting the sample. Once cut, the core holder is opened and the left-hand piece of the core is placed into a pre-labelled sample bag and the right-hand piece (the piece with the core markings) is put back in the core tray. No first-spilt duplicates are collected. During the audit, it was observed that multiple pre-labelled sample bags were open at the same time, creating a risk of putting the sample in the wrong bag. The orientation line was not drawn with downhole pointing arrows. This makes it more difficult to determine what side is down and therefore how to position the sample in the core holder. Also, if there are no arrows or other markings on the sample, it is easy to confuse the left and right-hand side of the sample. This could result in the wrong side of the core being sampled. No specific procedure on how to deal with broken or rubbly core was in place. In broken or rubbly zones, the sampler manually picks pieces to sample, increasing the risk for a preferential sampling bias. Assessment of boxes of cut core indicated that for some intervals that were sampled, several smaller pieces of core were left uncut (Figure 13, left). An assessment of the underground core indicated that core had been cut at an angle (Figure 13, right). The underground core was cut at another facility, so this process could not be audited. It is assumed that either no core holder was used to cut the core, or that the core holder used was too large. Cutting core at an angle could introduce a sampling bias and should be avoided. Labyrinth has recently acquired its own core-cutting equipment and cutting core at an angle should not be an issue going forward.

Based on the audit, RSC considers the core-cutting and sampling procedure industry standard practice, but not best practice, and several improvements can and should be made. RSC recommends collecting duplicate samples from mineralised core, to monitor the variance and bias and to get an understanding of the natural inherent variability of the mineralisation. RSC also recommends sending broken and rubbly zones to Swaslab in their entirety for crushing and splitting to avoid introducing a preferential sample bias. It is also recommended to draw downhole pointing arrows on the orientation line and have only one sample bag open at a time to avoid samples from ending up in the wrong bag. Before closing a sample bag, the samplers should verify that all parts of the core have been cut and sampled. The Competent Person considers that the minor deficiencies in processes present some minor risk with respect to the quality objectives and this has been taken into account when classifying the resource.

Figure 13: Left: uncut pieces of core. Right: underground core cut at an angle.

6.2.2.3 Second Split

Second-split (where the core gets crushed and split at the laboratory) procedures between 1924 and 1986 are largely unknown.

Whole-core samples from 2006–2009, with a minimum sample length of 0.15 m and maximum sample length of 0.5 m, were sent to Expert Laboratory of Rouyn-Noranda (not ISO certified). Samples were dried and crushed to 1/4 inch with a jaw crusher, before being reduced to 90% passing -10 mesh with a roll crusher.

From 2009–2010, half-core samples were sent to SGS Lakefield for preparation and analysis. Samples were dried before crushing, using primary and secondary crushers to achieve 85% passing 10 mesh. The laboratory checked one sample in 50 for % passing at the crushing stage.

The second splitting (after crushing) process of the 2022 drilling programme took place at Swaslab's preparation. The variance and consistency of this split can be monitored by evaluating crush duplicates.

An SOP for the second splitting process and collection of the second-split duplicate is not available; however, the second-split process was audited during the site visit. The laboratory is equipped with TM Engineering 8630 Terminator jaw crushers with integrated rotary splitters. Twenty-four coarse-crush repeat samples are collected daily to check the second split quality. RSC considers the use of rotary splitters good practice. Since only 24 coarse-crush repeat samples are collected per day, chances are slim that any of these are from mineralised samples submitted by Labyrinth. To be able to monitor the second-split quality of its own samples, RSC recommends collecting dedicated coarse-crush repeats from mineralised samples.

The Competent Person considers the absence of SOPs and quality control data for this second-split process to pose a low risk with respect to the classification of Inferred+ resources. RSC recommends collecting coarse-crush duplicates to be able to monitor the variance and consistency of the second split, and obtaining the laboratory SOPs to understand the practices better.

6.2.2.4 Third Split

Third-split (following pulverisation) procedures between 1924 and 1986 are largely unknown.

For the 2006–2009 samples sent to Expert Laboratory of Rouyn-Noranda (not certified), the samples were split using a Jones-type riffle splitter to obtain a 300-g sub-sample which was pulverised to 90% passing -200 mesh using a ring and puck-type pulveriser. A final sample weight of 30 g was weighed out into a crucible.

From 2009–2010, samples were split by SGS Lakefield using a 12-slot, riffle splitter that divides the sample into two portions (pulp and reject). A representative head sample of -150 g was riffled and pulverised to obtain approximately 30 g of 150 mesh from the bulk sample.

The third split of the 2022 samples took place at Swaslab's analytical laboratory after pulverisation. The variance and consistency of the third split can be monitored by the third-split (pulp) duplicate. An SOP for the third splitting process and collection of the third-split duplicate is not available for review. The third-split process was described by the laboratory manager during the site visit. At the analytical laboratory, a 30-g sample for fire assay is collected by scooping it from the geochem bag. The laboratory considers pulverised samples homogenised by default. RSC considers this standard practice, but not best practice. Ideally, the third split is collected using a mini rotary sample divider or by collecting many increments using an appropriately designed spatula. Internal laboratory pulp repeats are collected at a ratio of 1 per 14 client samples. The Competent Person considers there is low risk with respect to the objectives and purpose of the data. RSC recommends collecting dedicated pulp repeats from mineralised intervals to be able to monitor the variance and consistency of the third split, and obtaining the laboratory SOPs to understand the practices better.

6.2.2.5 Analytical Process

Sample assay methods are unknown for sampling programmes pre-2006.

Samples collected between 2006–2009 were fire assayed with a gravimetric finish at Expert Laboratory of Rouyn-Noranda. The laboratory was not certified. However, its personnel followed written procedures (not available for review) for the analysis of the samples. The lower detection limit was 0.03 g/t.

The 2009–2010 NQ samples were analysed for gold (Au) by metallic screen fire assay using a 30-g sample charge at SGS Lakefield, an accredited laboratory.

The Labyrinth 2022 drilling samples were assayed for Au at Swaslab using fire assay method code FA-AAS (fire assay using a 30-g charge with an AAS finish). Samples returning grades >10 g/t Au by AAS finish were reanalysed using method code FA-GRAV, which uses a gravimetric finish. Samples with visible gold were submitted for screen-fire assay using a 147-µm screen. The oversize is fire-assayed in its entirety and from the undersize two 50-g charges are collected and fire-assayed. The gold grade of the entire sample is reported as a weighted average. An SOP for the analytical processes was not available for RSC to review. The process was not audited; therefore, RSC cannot comment on whether the analytical process SOP was adhered to.

The Competent Person considers the methods used by Swaslab to be standard industry practice, but not best practice. Collecting a 30 g (low charge weight) on half core with a standard finish (whether gravimetric or AAS) is often not sufficient to deal with the large natural inherent variability and will lead to significant variance in the data that will ultimately reflect in the variance within and between blocks in the mineral resource estimates, putting downwards pressure on the resource classification. Deposits like these should use full-core sampling, bulk leaching, screen-fire assays or photon assaying as appropriate techniques to combat this natural inherent variability. This poses a moderate risk to classification in categories higher than Inferred, and future work should aim to improve this.

6.2.3 Geological Data

No SOPs outlining the geological data collection processes are available for review. The method descriptions used by Mercator provide a list of lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structure codes to use and describe how to delineate samples. Logging during the 2022 drilling campaign was done on laptops using MX deposit, a cloud-based relational database system for storage and management of drillhole and surface data. The core marking, geotechnical logging (recovery and RQD), geological logging, and sample selection and marking procedures were audited by RSC. The sample selection and marking process was completed as outlined in the method description (minimum length 0.3 m, maximum length 1 m, 6 m and 2 m wide shoulders adjacent to either side of major and minor mineralised zones). RSC recommends allowing for a 2-cm-wide buffer of waste rocks on either side of high-grade samples to avoid grade smearing. The structural logging procedure was not audited. The internet connection in the core shed appeared to be unstable and this prevented connecting to MX deposit on occasion. RSC recommends upgrading the internet connection to prevent logging downtime or accidental loss of data.

RSC considers the 2022 geological data collection processes to conform to current industry standard practice; however, the legacy data collection processes revealed to be inconsistent and of varying quality between campaigns. The Competent

Person considers that there is an overall low to moderate risk with respect to the quality objectives, and this has been taken into account when classifying the resource.

6.2.4 Bulk Density Data

No SOP outlining the bulk density data collection process is available for review and the process was not audited. The site geologist showed the bulk density station during the site visit and stated that bulk density measurements were taken approximately once every 20 samples. The weighing station consists of a wooden frame on top of which electronic scales are placed. Two metallic wires with loops are the end are attached to the underhook of the scales and run through a hole in the frame to a bin filled with water below. Since the loops in the wires only allow for suspending longer pieces of competent core, a sample selection bias is introduced, i.e. only the bulk density of competent core is measured and that of broken and friable core is not. Given that mineralisation can be associated with shear zones, and therefore less competent core, RSC considers the Labyrinth's bulk density setup suboptimal. Also, no wax or other materials that could be used to seal the core were present. This means that in the case of porous, friable or fractured core, no accurate bulk density data can be collected. No standard or repeat data are collected. RSC recommends purchasing an off-the-shelf density weighing station or improving the current setup. RSC also recommends using paraffin wax to seal the pores of porous core before determining the bulk density of porous samples and collecting standard and repeat data for QC purposes. The processes do not conform to industry best practice; however, the Competent Person considers that bulk density data collection process poses a low risk with respect to the quality objective as the variance in bulk dry density of the mineralised material is expected to be relatively low.

6.3 Quality Control

The purpose of quality control (QC) is to detect and correct errors while a measuring or sample-collection system is in operation. The outcome of a good QC programme is that it can be demonstrated that errors were fixed during operation and that the system delivering the data was always in control.

Good QC is achieved by inserting and constantly evaluating checks and balances. These checks and balances can be incorporated at every stage of the sample process (location, primary sample collection, preparation, and analytical phases) and, if in place, should be monitored during data collection, allowing the operator to identify and fix errors as they occur.

6.3.1 Location Data

At the end of each phase of drilling, the 2022 drillhole collars were picked up by a qualified surveyor. Downhole survey data were collected using Reflex EZ-trac single shot and Reflex Sprint IQ gyro tool. No records of errors or other QC results of check measurements or surveys for either campaign are available for review.

The Competent Person considers that there is some risk with respect to the lack of quality control information for location data. This may lead to significant variance in desurveyed sample locations down the hole, putting downward pressure on the confidence in mineral resources.

6.3.2 Primary Sample

The limited core recovery records available for drilling between 1924 and 1986 indicate that recovery was variable. Measures taken to maximise recovery at the time are unknown.

Core recovery between 2006 and 2009 was recorded in logs by Rocmec geologists and technicians and on average exceeded 90%.

During the 2022 drilling programme, drilling recovery was assessed by the drillers during drilling operations. Core was metre marked by experienced contract geologists to core blocks inserted by drillers at the end of their runs. The onsite geologist stated that zones of poor recovery were communicated with the driller. Using the information provided, the driller uses different muds, and drills more carefully, to maximise recovery in these zones. It is not clear whether this feedback has been documented or resulted in improvements in sample quality over time. Quality control of the primary sample for diamond drilling could therefore not be reviewed by RSC. This process should be improved in future programmes.

RSC cannot comment on the QC for the channel samples collected between 2006 and 2009 as no quantitative check results could be found for these data.

6.3.3 First Split

For the legacy drilling campaigns, quality control of the first splitting stage is largely unknown. A total of 20 half-core duplicate data pairs collected during the 2009 drilling campaign were available for review. Only seven sample pairs have grades above the detection limit and this is not sufficient for a statistically significant assessment. RSC considers the relative difference of these sample pairs to be broadly expected given the style of mineralisation.

During the 2022 drilling programme, duplicate samples were not collected and no data are available to monitor natural inherent variability and core splitting errors.

6.3.4 Second Split

RSC audited the 2022 second-split (split after crushing) procedure at Swaslab during the site visit. Internal laboratory QC included the collection of 24 coarse-crush repeat samples, daily, to check the split quality. Crusher sizing tests were completed by the laboratory at random, between five and eight times per shift. Twenty-four granite flushes were analysed daily to check for contamination of the crusher. However, results from these data are not available for RSC to review.

6.3.5 Third Split

For the legacy drill programmes, only a data set of 49 assay results labelled “pulp duplicates” from 2006 is available. Since it is not clear what the exact origin of these data is and since some of the assay numbers appear corrupted, these data were not assessed by RSC.

The quality of the third-split was only monitored by Swaslabs, which assayed three pulp repeat samples for every 35 client samples. Over the course of the 2022 drilling campaign, a total of 203 pulp repeats were analysed (193 by FA-AAS and 10 by FA-GRAV). Scatter and QQ plots of the Au grade of the FA-AAS and FA-GRAV pulp repeat pairs are provided in Figure

14 and Figure 15, respectively. Neither the FA-AAS nor the FA_GRAV pulp repeat data show a statistically significant bias at a 95% confidence level.

RSC recommends collecting dedicated pulp repeats from mineralised samples to be able to monitor the variance and consistency of the third split. The Competent Person considers that the absence of third-split repeats for the legacy drilling campaigns, and the absence of dedicated pulp repeats from mineralised samples for the 2022 drilling campaign poses a moderate risk with respect to the quality objectives, and this has been taken into account when classifying the resource.

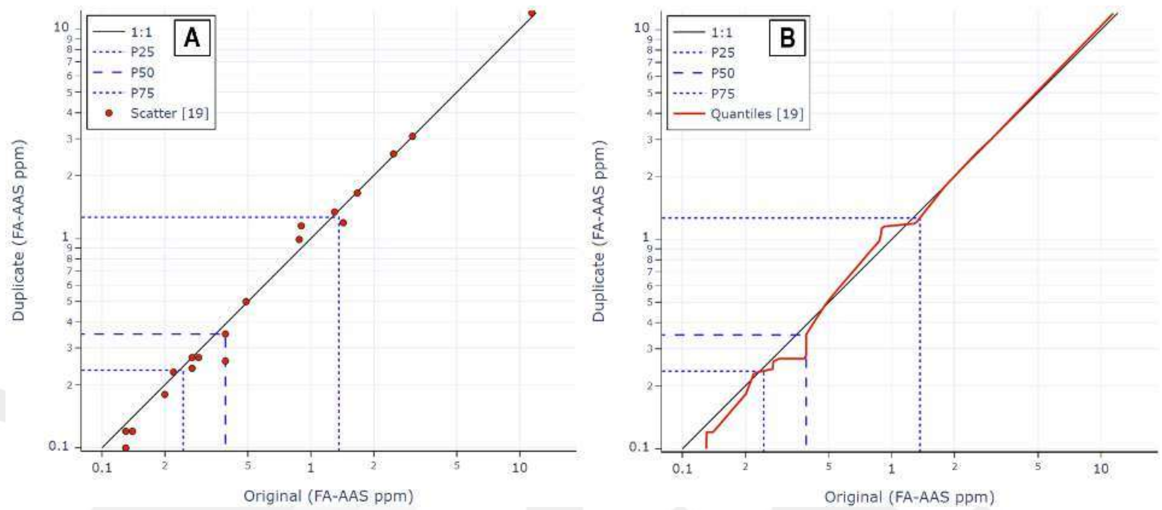


Figure 14: Scatter plot (A) and QQ plot (B) of 2022 laboratory FA-AAS third-split repeat data.

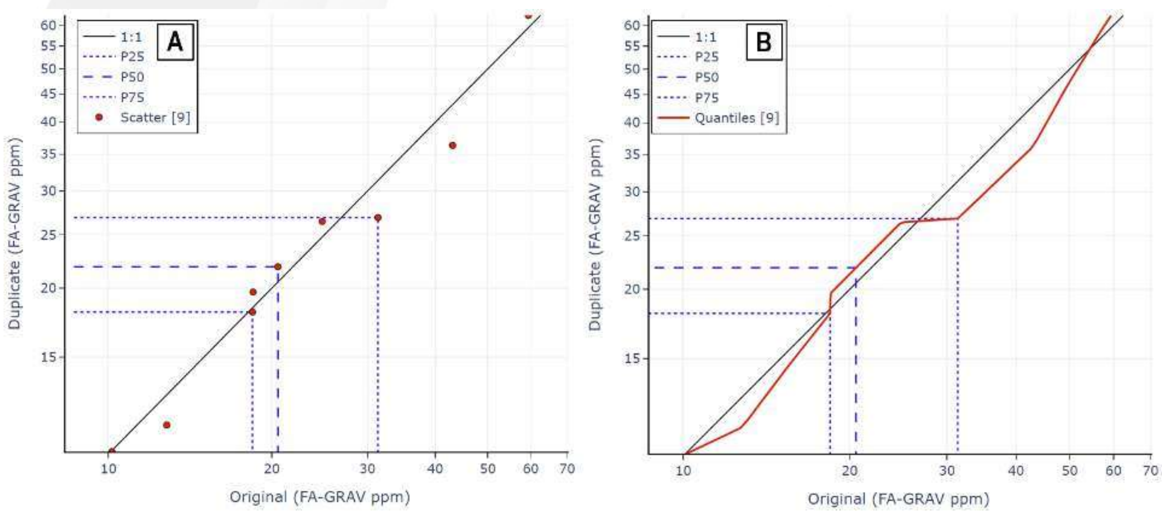


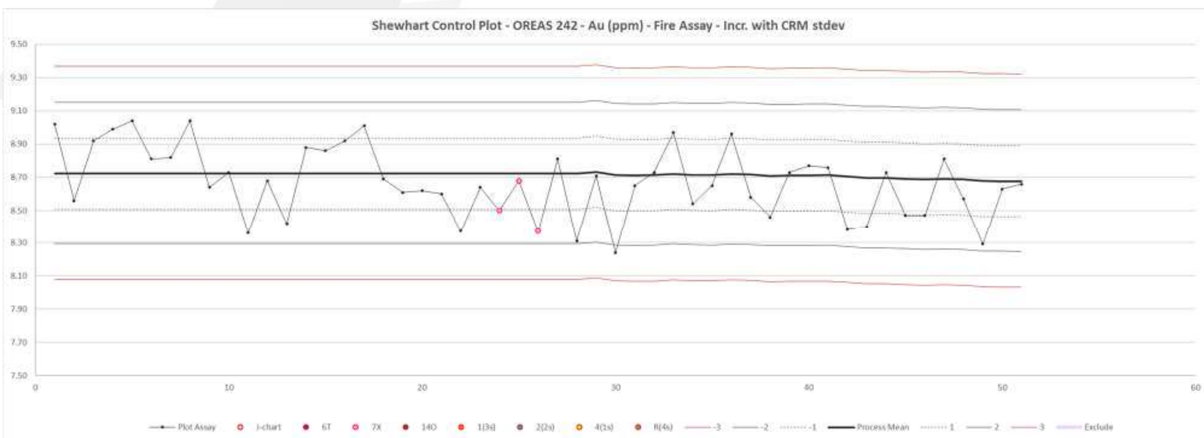
Figure 15: Scatter plot (A) and QQ plot (B) of 2022 laboratory FA-GRAV third-split repeat data.

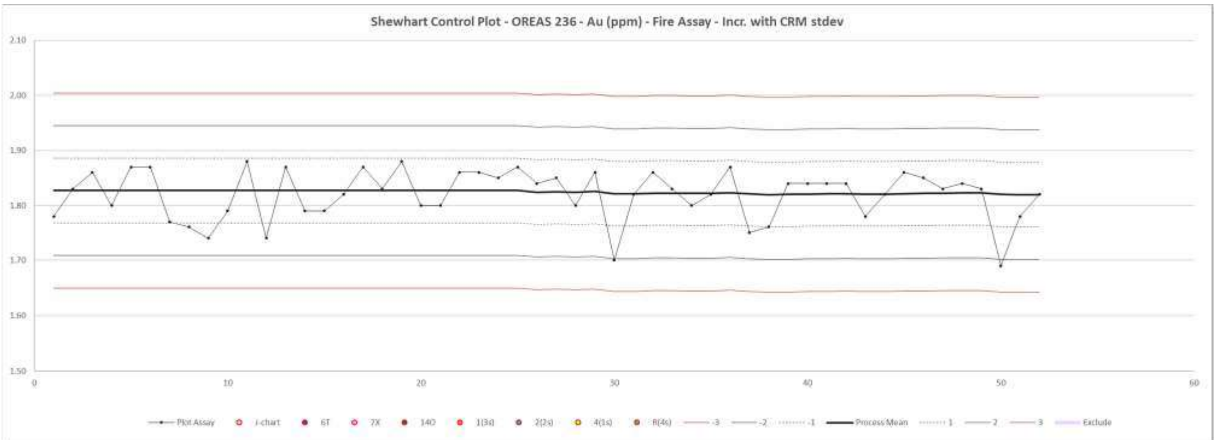
RSC recommends collecting dedicated pulp repeats from mineralised samples to be able to monitor the variance and consistency of the third split. The Competent Person considers that the absence of third-split repeats, for most of the drilling campaigns, poses a moderate risk with respect to the quality objectives, and this has been taken into account when classifying the resource.

6.3.6 Analytical Process

For the legacy drill programmes, no CRM or IRM data are available for review and RSC could therefore not establish if the analytical processes of the legacy programmes were in control or not.

An analytical quality control programme was maintained throughout the 2022 sample analysis programme. In addition to Swaslab's internal use of CRMs, Labyrinth's contract geologists inserted CRMs. These were inserted into the sample stream every 20th sample. Three different CRMs were used: OREAS 236, OREAS 223 and OREAS 242. The Shewhart control plots of Au grade by fire assay show an isolated instance of special-cause variation and some minor trends (Figure 16). In the case of OREAS 242, a single instance of special-cause variation is observed where more than seven consecutive results fall below the process mean. Over the entire period, a minor downtrend is present in the OREAS 242 results. In the case of OREAS 236 and 223, no special-cause variation is observed. Over the entire period, a minor up trend is present in the OREAS 223 results. The trends observed in OREAS 242 and 223 are not present in the case of the other CRMs and the IRMs. For the period that special-cause variation was present for OREAS 242, no special-cause variation was present for the other CRMs and the IRMs.





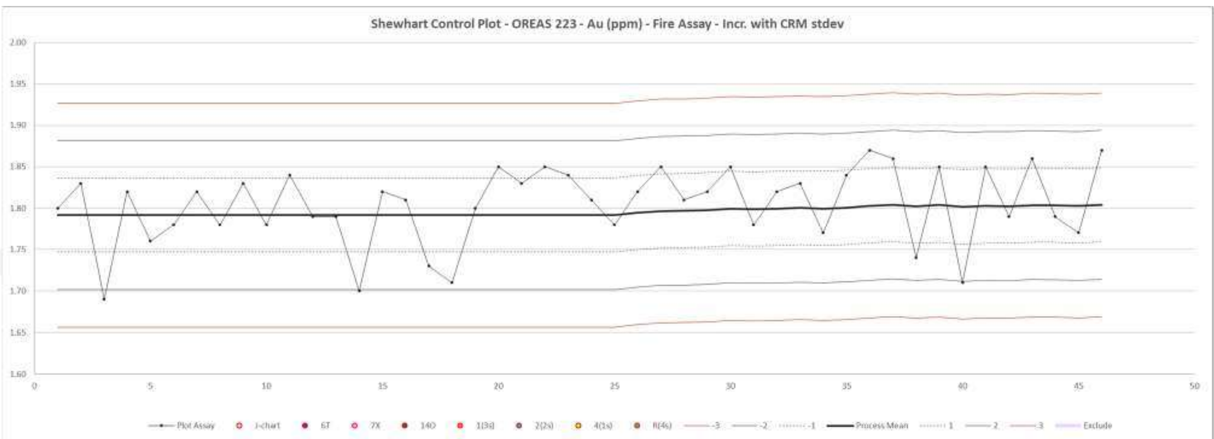


Figure 16: Shewhart control plots for Au, in OREAS CRMs, during 2022 analysis at Swaslab.

Swaslabs' internal analytical control programme consisted of inserting two IRM and two pulp blank samples for every 35 client samples. A total of 154 pulp blanks were analysed, of which six returned grades above the detection limit (5 x 0.01 ppm Au and 1 x 0.02 ppm Au). The pulp blank data shows that no Au contamination took place during the analytical stage at Swaslabs.

Six different IRMs were used and a total of 164 IRM samples were analysed (Table 6). Only for OREAS 235, 253b and OxG180 sufficient data points are available to support a more in-depth assessment. The other IRM data were assessed visually. The Shewhart control plots of OREAS 235, 253b and OgX180 data each show a single instance of special-cause variation, but for different periods in time. The IRM data indicate that the analytical process was in control when the 2022 drill core samples were analysed.

Table 6: Swaslab IRMs 2022 drilling programme.

IRM ID	Certified Au value (ppm)	State	Analytical method	Number of assays
OREAS 235	1.59	Primary	FA-AAS	79
OREAS 253b	1,24	Oxide	FA-AAS	42

OxG180	0.971	Oxide	FA-AAS	33
OREAS 257b	14.22	Oxide	FA-GRAV	5
OREAS 256b	7.84	Oxide	FA-GRAV	2
OREAS 242	8.67	Primary	FA-GRAV	1

Considering the outcomes of the CRM, IRM and laboratory blank assessments, the Competent Person considers that the analytical process of the 2022 programme was in control and that this poses a low risk with respect to the quality objective.

Due to a lack of QC data, it is unclear if the analytical process for the legacy data was in control. The Competent Person considers that this poses a moderate risk with respect to the quality objective, and this has been taken into account when classifying the resource.

6.3.7 Bulk Density Data

No QC checks (duplicate measurements and standard weights) were undertaken during the 2022 density measuring process. RSC can therefore not establish if the bulk density measuring process was in control.

6.4 Quality Acceptance Testing

Quality acceptance testing (QAT) is where a final judgement of the data is made by assessing the accuracy and precision of the data, for those periods where the process was demonstrated to be in control, and separately for those periods where the process was demonstrated to be not in control. Accuracy and precision are evaluated, and a final pass/fail assessment is made based on the DQO.

6.4.1 Location Data

No quantitative data or check surveys are available to confirm the accuracy of the collar locations and downhole survey data. No formal SOPs are in place for both the collar and downhole survey procedures. The downhole survey procedure was audited by RSC and considered to be acceptable practice with respect to the DQO. The collar location and azimuth and dip of several recent and historical collars were verified using a hand-held GPS and a compass respectively. The collar survey process was not audited, but the location of several recent and historical collars was verified using a hand-held GPS.

For the 2022 drill collars, RSC considers that the precision of the DGPS instrument (+/- 10 cm) used in recording surface hole locations, the underground location survey methods and downhole measurement procedures provide adequate support with respect to the DQO. For the legacy drillholes, the collar locations and downhole information were verified by SGS against the original logs and maps in 2007 (Section 6.5.2), and only the drillholes with verifiable information were incorporated into the database.

The location data are suitable considering the DQO; however; RSC recommends that all historical collars be surveyed by a professional surveyor and to cap and label these appropriately.

6.4.2 Density Data

No SOP outlining the bulk density data collection process is available for review and the process was not audited. The process was discussed during the site visit and appeared well understood by Labyrinth technical staff. The bulk density measuring station setup does not allow for measuring the bulk density of broken or friable core. Quantitative QC data are not available for the density measuring process and the accuracy and precision of the density data can therefore not be determined. Even though no QC data or SOPs are available, and even though the process was not audited, the Competent Person considers the risk associated with the density sampling to be low with respect to the data-quality objective. This because the bulk densities of the various lithologies, and both mineralised material and the waste rock, are expected to have low variance. Outliers and trends in the bulk density data are therefore easily recognised and neither were observed.

6.4.3 Grade Data

6.4.3.1 Primary Sample

For the historical drilling, no SOPs covering the drilling procedures are available and measures taken to maximise recovery are unknown. Core recovery records available for drilling between 1924 and 1986 indicate that recovery was variable. For these data, it is unknown whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade, which poses a risk towards the resource estimate. Core recovery between 2006 and 2009 was recorded in logs by Rocmec geologists and technicians and on average exceeded 90% (Figure 17, left). Core from 2009–2010 was logged by SGS geologists.

For the 2022 drilling campaign, the surface drilling process was audited by RSC and in RSC's opinion, appropriate care was taken to recover the entire core where possible. The 2022 underground drilling process was not audited. The average core recovery of the 2022 underground drill programme is 95%. The grade vs recovery plot (Figure 17, right) shows that in the case of the 2022 drilling data, there is no obvious relationship between sample recovery and grade.

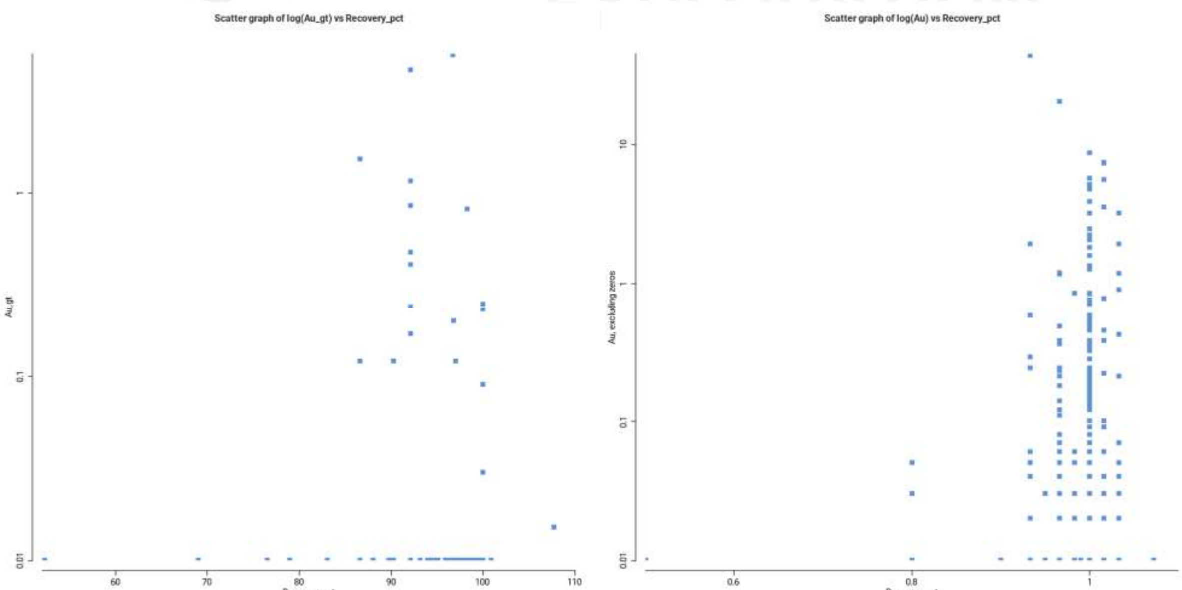


Figure 17: 2006–2009 drilling grade vs recovery plot(left); 2022 drilling grade vs recovery plot (right)

The Competent Person considers the risk associated with the primary sampling to be moderate with respect to the data-quality objective for the legacy data and low for the Labyrinth data.

Underground channel samples are often biased. RSC conducted a distance-buffered nearest-neighbour analysis between the 2006–2009 channel samples and the 2022 diamond drilling data to assess any bias. The analysis consisted of selecting channel samples and 2022 drilling paired data separated by less than 10m as well as pairs at a distance of less than 20m, plotting the QQ plot of the two gold distributions based on the resulting pairs (Figure 18).

The analysis indicates that globally the channel samples seem to overstate the grade of the 2022 drilling data by ~15%, although the Competent Person notes that a combination of limited samples (*n*=42) and a relatively large distance buffer (10–20 m) does not produce statistically significant results and should be interpreted as a statement of potential risk only. Sensitivity testing indicates that the impact of the channel samples on the global grade of the reported resource is less than 0.5% (i.e. the estimated mean grade is reduced by less than 0.5% when the channel samples are removed from the estimation process). The Competent Person has decided to use the channel samples in the MRE and has considered the risk of including biased channel samples in the classification of the mineral resource. Future work should aim to quantify any bias further, and future resource upgrades may not be able to rely on the channel data.

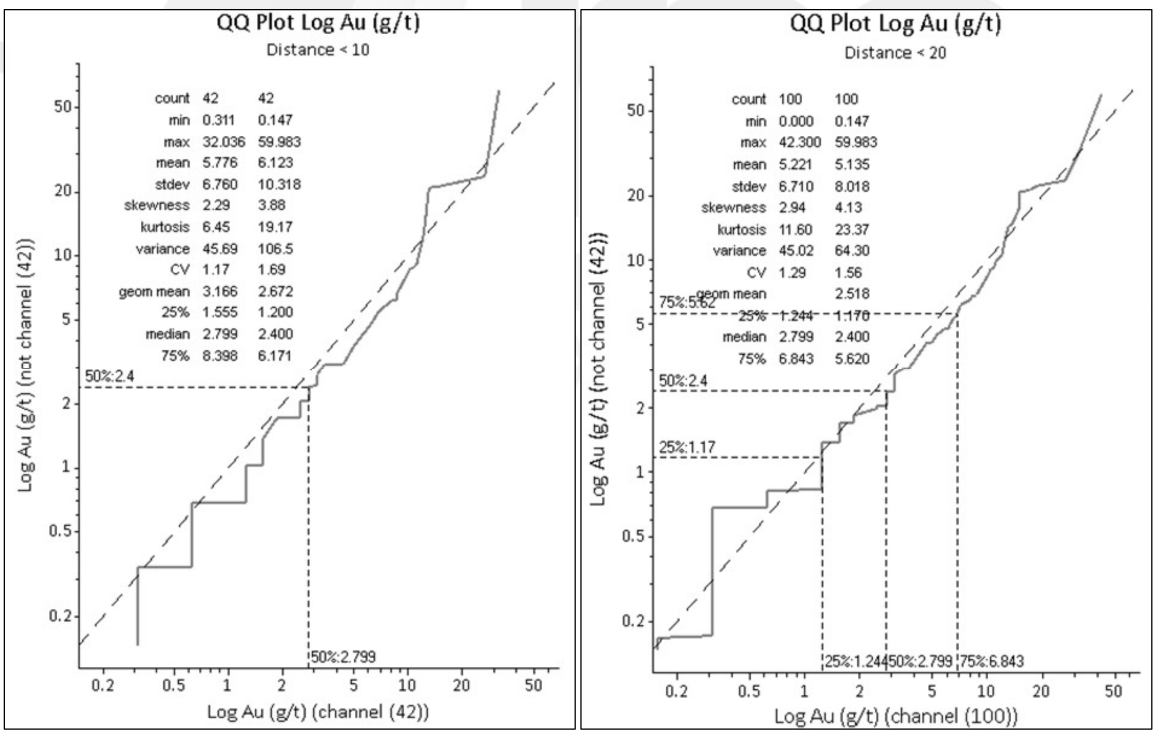


Figure 18: 10m-distance and 20m-distance buffer QQ-plots of gold grade for channel samples and 2022 drilling data.

6.4.3.2 First Split

Because no SOPs are available, first-split sampling procedures are unknown for the legacy drilling programmes. Because no first-split duplicate data are available for the legacy drill programmes, the first-split quality of the legacy samples could not be assessed.

An SOP outlining the 2022 core cutting and sampling/bagging processes is not available for review, but this process was audited during the site visit. RSC considers the core-cutting and sampling procedure industry standard practice, but not best practice.

The Competent Person considers the lack of information and duplicate data to pose a moderate to high risk with respect to the data-quality objective for both the legacy and 2022 drilling campaigns. RSC recommends that for future programmes duplicates are collected to monitor the quality of the first-split process and to control the variance introduced by the first-split process. The Competent Person also recommends setting up best-practice SOPs for any future programmes.

6.4.3.3 Second Split

Because no SOPs are available, the second-split sampling procedures are unknown for the legacy drilling. Because no second-split duplicate data are available for the legacy drill programmes, the second-split quality of the legacy samples could not be assessed.

For the 2022 drilling programme, no SOP was available for the second-split sampling procedure either. However, the process was audited by RSC during the laboratory visit and considered to be good practice. Internal laboratory QC at Swaslab included the collection of 24 coarse-crush repeat samples daily and crusher sizing tests are completed at random between five and eight times per shift. Twenty-four granite flushes are analysed daily to check for contamination of the crusher. The internal laboratory QC data was not available for RSC to review and no dedicated coarse-crush repeats were collected by Labyrinth. Since no second-split QC data are available, it is not possible for RSC to complete a quantitative assessment of the quality of the second-split.

Given the coarse-grained nature of the mineralisation, RSC considers the absence of second-split repeat data and SOPs to pose a moderate risk with respect to the DQO. RSC recommends that for future programmes, coarse-crush repeats are collected to monitor the quality of the second-split process.

6.4.3.4 Third Split

Because no SOPs are available, the third-split sampling procedures are unknown for the legacy drilling. Because no third-split repeat data are available for the legacy drill programmes, the third-split quality of the legacy samples could not be assessed.

No dedicated third-split repeat samples were collected during the 2022 drilling campaign. The laboratory did collect third-split repeats samples to monitor the quality of the third-split. No SOP was available for the third-split sampling procedure at the laboratory. However, the splitting process was audited by RSC during the laboratory visit and considered to be standard practice. A total of 203 laboratory third-split repeat samples were analysed (193 by FA-AAS and 10 by FA-AAS) during the 2022 drilling campaign. The precision of the FA-AAS third-split repeat data is 2% and that of the FA-GRAV data is 8%. RSC considers the precision of the FA-AAS third-split repeat data to be excellent and the precision of the FA-GRAV data to be good.

RSC considers the absence of third-split repeat information and data for the legacy drilling programmes, and the absence of dedicated third-split repeat data for mineralised to pose a moderate to high risk with respect to the DQO. RSC recommends that for future programmes, dedicated repeats are collected from mineralised Labyrinth samples to monitor the quality of the third-split process.

6.4.3.5 Analytical Process

Since no CRM or IRM data are available for review, RSC could not assess the quality of the analytical processes of the legacy drilling programmes.

Labyrinth and the laboratory monitored CRM results during the 2022 drilling campaign. RSC's review of CRM performance concluded that bias was low (<2%) and statistically insignificant (Table 7). The 2022 check sample data do not show a statistically significant bias at a 95% confidence level.

Table 7: 2022 CRM results for Au by fire assay at Swaslab.

Year	CRM Code	N	Mean	Certificate Mean	Bias %	Precision	Accuracy
2022	OREAS 242	51	8.62	8.67	-0.6%	Accepted	Accepted
2022	OREAS 236	52	1.82	1.85	-1.6%	Accepted	Accepted
2022	OREAS 223	46	1.8	1.78	1.1%	Accepted	Accepted

To assess the analytical quality of Swaslabs, 36 pulp reject check samples were sent to the ALS laboratory in Sudbury, Canada for 30-g fire-assay. A scatter plot and a QQ plot of the check sample data are presented in Figure 19. The 2022 check sample data do not show a statistically significant bias at a 95% confidence level.

Taking into account the outcomes of the CRM and check sample assessments, the Competent Person considers that the analytical quality poses a low risk with respect to the data quality objective.

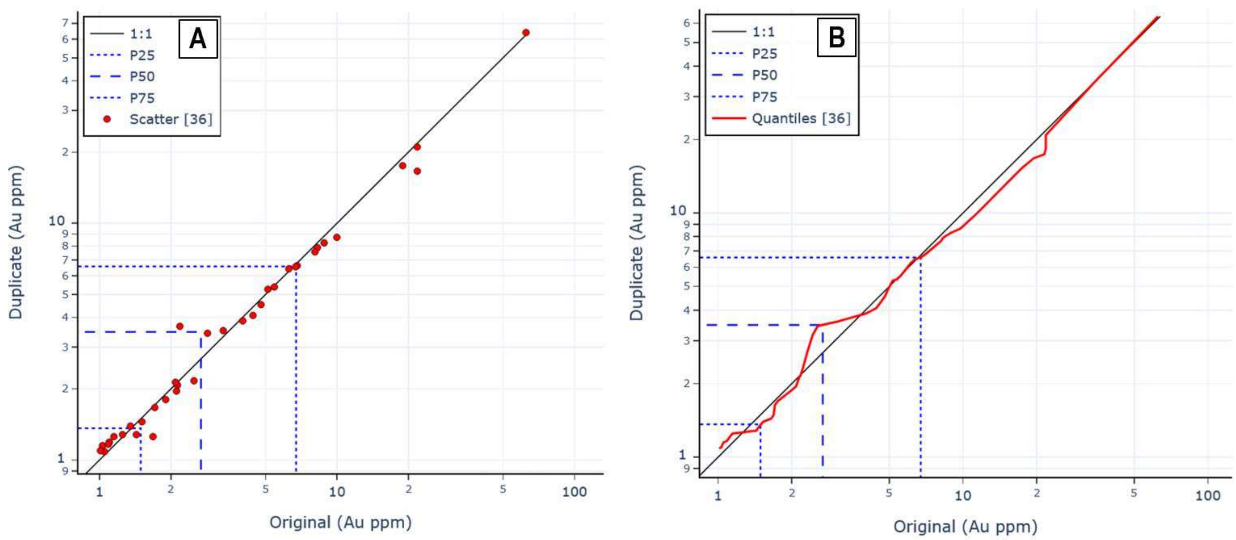


Figure 19: Scatter plot (A) and QQ plot (B) of the check sample data.

6.5 Data Verification

Data verification is the process of checking and verifying hard-copy logs and digital records for accuracy, making sure that the data, on which mineral resource estimates are based, can be linked from digital databases or records to log sheets and drilling or sampling intervals. It is an additional verification process to determine that QA and QC processes have been effectively applied, and that these are working to assure and control the quality of the data. Data verification is carried out after samples have been collected, assays have been returned, and data have been stored in the database. Where relevant, data verification may also include check sampling, carried out by the Competent Person during a site visit, especially if SOPs are not available or difficult to audit, and QC data are limited to demonstrate processes were in control.

6.5.1 Site Visit

An RSC Consultant, Mr Erik Werner (PGeo), completed a site visit of the Labyrinth Project from 10–13 July 2022 and reviewed the Project geology, drill core, drill sites, core processing facilities and underground workings. Mr Werner was granted full access to drill core, certificates and databases.

The objectives of the site visit included: 1) auditing Labyrinth core drilling, handling and sampling procedures 2) verification of selected drillhole collar locations, 3) observation of in-situ underground mineralisation", 4) examination of drill core and observation of mineralised intercepts and 5) a brief audit of assay laboratory Swaslab in Swastika, Ontario. No verification samples were collected during the site visit. The locations of the points of interest visited during the site visit are presented in Figure 20 and Table 8.

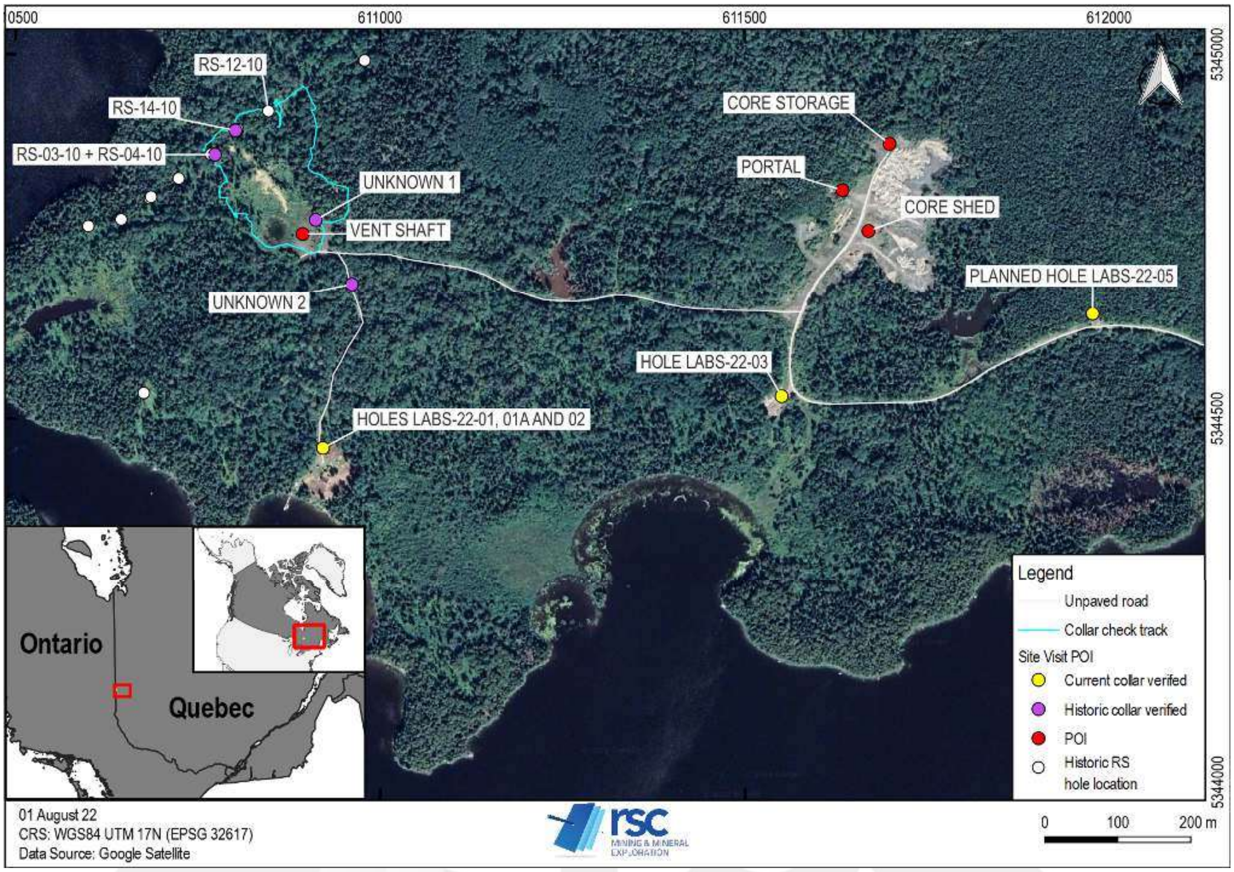


Figure 20: Points of interest (POI) visited during site visit.

Table 8: Site visit points of interest.

Point of Interest	Easting	Northing	Comments	Recommendations
Core shed	611670.1	5344759.1		Improve internet connection.
Core storage	611699.1	5344878.1		Add additional racks to avoid storage on pallets.
Portal	611634.6	5344814.9	None	None
Vent shaft	610894.1	5344755.2	None	None
Holes LABS-22-01, 01A and 02	610921.9	5344459.9	Three holes drilled from the same pad.	The collars were capped, but not labelled. It is recommended to label the caps with the hole ID, azimuth and dip direction immediately after completion to avoid confusion.
Hole LABS-22-03 + planned hole 04	611551.0	5344530.5	Active drill rig. Well-organised setup.	None
Planned hole 05	611977.6	5344643.5	No planned ID, azimuth and dip direction on peg.	Label peg with planned hole ID, azimuth and dip. Fill or flag water-filled pit (trip/fall hazard).
Holes RS-03-10 + RS-04-10	610773.7	5344863.4	Collars located. Capped and labelled.	Re-survey by professional surveyor.
Hole RS-12-10	610847.0	5344923.0	Collar not located.	Locate collar and re-survey by professional surveyor.
Hole RS-14-10	610801.9	5344896.4	Collars located. Capped and labelled.	Re-survey by professional surveyor.
Swaslab office and analytical lab	566664.6	5328675.0	Office + analytical laboratory.	None
Swaslab prep laboratory	566413.1	5328753.6	Preparation laboratory.	None
Unknown 1	610911.9	5344774.3	Unknown historical hole.	Identify unknown hole.
Unknown 2	610961.5	5344686.1	Unknown historical hole.	Identify unknown hole.

6.5.1.1 Surface Drillhole Collar Verification

During the site visit, selected surface drillhole collars were located using a conventional hand-held GPS against coordinates in the Labyrinth database (Table 9). Additionally, casing dip and azimuths were validated using a geological compass (Table 10). In general, the location, azimuth and dip of the collars observed are in line with those in the database. Any observed differences in location, azimuth and dip are probably because for these holes only planned coordinates, azimuths and dip directions were listed in the database. The collars of holes LABS-22-01, LABS-22-01A and LABS-22-02 were capped, but not labelled. It is recommended labelling each hole with the hole ID, azimuth and dip direction immediately after completion to avoid confusion. The pad for planned hole LABS-22-05 was visited. A wooden stake and an orange flag marked the location of the planned hole, but the stake was not labelled with the plan ID, azimuth and dip direction. It is recommended to label the stakes of planned holes with the hole ID, azimuth and dip direction to avoid confusion. Several metres from the stake, a 50 x 50 cm square pit filled with water was present. The pit was not covered or flagged and was difficult to spot in the high grass. It is recommended to either fill or cover and flag the pit to reduce the risk of fall injuries.

The location of historical hole RS-12-10 was visited. A clearing that could have been a drill pad is present, but no collar was found. The collars of historical holes RS-03-10, RS-04-10 and RS-14-10 were located and validated. These holes are capped with metal caps and labelled with the hole ID. Two collars with metal markers (‘Unknown 1’ and ‘Unknown 2’) were found. Considering the GPS error, the coordinates of hole ‘Unknown 1’ could correspond with hole RS-05-09 (3 m away) or the pad of holes RS-01-07, RS-02-07, RS-03-07 and RS-04-07 (8 m away). ‘Unknown 2’ likely corresponds with hole 51, which is 13 m away. RSC recommends to have historical collars surveyed by a professional surveyor and to cap and label these appropriately.

Table 9: Validated collar coordinates (WGS84 UTM Zone 17N).

Collar ID	Easting GPS	Northing GPS	Easting DB	Northing DB	Difference Easting	Difference Northing	Comments
LABS-22-01, 01A and 02	610922	5344460	610927	5344449	-5	11	Three holes drilled from the same pad
LABS-22-03	611551	5344531	610768	5344864	15	0	Active drill
LABS-22-05 Planned	611978	5344644	611974	5344683	4	**-40**	Planned hole, pad only
RS-03-10 + RS-04-10	610774	5344863	610768	5344864	6	-1	Historical hole
RS-14-10	610802	5344896	610805	5344898	-3	-2	Historical hole
RS-12-10	NA	NA	610847	5344923	NA	NA	Historical collar could not be located
Unknown 1	610912	5344774	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Unknown 2	610962	5344686	NA	NA	NA	NA	

Table 10: Validated collar orientations.

Collar ID	Azimuth Compass	Dip Compass	Azimuth DB	Dip DB	Difference azimuth	Difference dip	Comments
LABS-22-01	344	-60	335	-65	9.0	5.0	Planned dip and azimuth in database.
LABS-22-01A	344	-60	335	-65	9.0	5.0	Planned dip and azimuth in database.
LABS-22-02	024	-60	020	-60	4.0	0.0	Planned dip and azimuth in database.

RS-03-10	325	-42	323.4	-44	1.6	2.0	
RS-04-10	000	-90	000	-90	0.0	0.0	
RS-14-10	325	-45	332.6	-45	-7.6	0.0	

6.5.1.2 *Underground Site Visit*

During the underground visit, levels 50, 90 W, 90 E and 110 were visited. Level 130 was still flooded and could not be accessed. At level 90 W, the location of collars LABU-22-01 to LABU-22-10 was assessed. The collars were clearly marked with spray paint on the wall and using a metal button with the hole ID that was suspended from the wall/piping on a string. The collars of holes LABU-22-06, LABU-22-07 and LABU-22-08 were labelled using red spray paint. The red spray paint was used over blue spray paint, indicating that these collars were initially labelled LABU-22-08, LABU-22-05 and LABU-22-07 respectively. The numbers on the metal buttons correspond with the hole IDs in red. The labels in red are therefore assumed to reflect the correct hole ID. The distance of the collars was measured from survey point 79 in the wall/point 70 in the roof, down-drive, along the base of the wall (Table 11). The azimuths and dips were estimated. In general, the location, azimuth and dip of the underground collars observed are in line with those in the database. The exceptions are the azimuth and dip of LABU-22-10 and the dip of LABU-22-05. The azimuth and dip direction of LABU-22-10 differ 32° and -43° respectively. The difference is dip is likely due to a transcription error. It is listed as 28°, where it should probably be -28°. The dip of LABU-22-05 differs ~24°. The other differences in location, azimuth and dip are probably because for these holes only planned coordinates, azimuths and dip directions were listed in the database. It is recommended to have the underground collars surveyed by a professional surveyor.

Table 11: Underground collar validation. NR = not recorded, NA = not available.

Collar ID	Distance from survey point (m)	Azimuth observed	Dip Observed	Azimuth database	Dip database	Difference azimuth	Difference dip	Comment
LABU-22-09	8.2	40	-30	46	-45	-6	15	In wall
LABU-22-10	8.9	50	-15	18	28	**32**	**-43**	In wall
LABU-22-06	10.4	330	-45	340	-56	-10	11	In wall
LABU-22-07	10.5	320	-30	340	-37	-20	7	In wall
LABU-22-08	11.9	290	-45	295	-45	-5	0	In wall
LABU-22-05	11.9	NR	-80	0	-56	NA	**-24**	In floor
LABU-22-01	13.2	NR	0	0	-11	NA	11	In wall
LABU-22-02	14.0	340	0	340	-11	0	11	In wall
LABU-22-03	15.5	305	0	300	-11	5	11	In wall
LABU-22-04	15.6	290	-30	296	-30	-6	0	In wall

Along the roof of the drive, mineralisation of the McDowell and Talus veins was observed. The McDowell vein is a continuous, ~1-m-wide massive quartz vein. Pyrite appears present throughout the vein but more concentrated at the vein selvedges. The wall rock on either side of the vein hosts many small, main-vein-parallel quartz veins and contains large euhedral pyrite crystals. Near the vein contact, the wall rock is strongly silicified and chlorite and sericite altered. The Talus vein shares the characteristics of the McDowell vein but appears less wide. In the Talus vein, several faults were observed, offsetting the vein by several 10s of cm to a metre. These faults appear sub-vertical and perpendicular to the main vein. Locally, brecciated quartz vein and en-echelon extension gashes were observed. Overall, the characteristics of the mineralisation observed underground matches well with those observed in the core.

6.5.1.3 Examination of Drill Core & Mineralised Intercepts

Sections of hole LABS-22-03 that were on the core racks during the site visit were examined and discussed with the onsite geologist. The core consists of alternating zones of gabbro, diorite and granodiorite, followed by an interval of andesite. The andesite is characterised by the presence of amygdules and, according to the onsite geologist, pillow features. All lithologies are greenschist-facies altered to a more or lesser extent. The main alteration minerals are chlorite and sericite. The contact between the mafic units and the andesite is a shear zone with quartz veins. Mineralised zones appear mostly structure controlled and are characterised by strong silification, chloritisation and sericitisation and fine to medium-grained pyrite and magnetite. The medium-grained pyrite is often euhedral and locally forms distinct porphyroblasts. The mineralised zone also appears to be associated with an increase in leucoxene overprinting.

Various intervals of the underground holes LABU-22-15 and LABU-22-17 were checked and in general, the observations were in accordance with the logs. The main exception is interval 285.3–285.8 m in hole LABU-22-17. This interval was logged as containing 10% sphalerite, but no sphalerite was observed. The interval is characterised by 5–7% pyrite and it is therefore assumed that the wrong code was mistakenly picked from the pick list. No core other than that of LABS-22-01 to LABS-22-03 and LABU-22-15 to LABU-22-17 was available for assessment.

Overall, the lithologies, mineralisation, alteration types and structures observed in the core appear to match the logs in the database and the reports reviewed by RSC. Discussion with the onsite logging geologist indicated a good understanding of the Project geology, and alteration and mineralisation styles.

6.5.1.4 Laboratory Audit

On 12th July, a high-level audit of Swaslab assay facilities in Swastika, Ontario, was completed. Swaslab's facilities are close to one another, with the office and analytical laboratory situated ~250 m east of the preparation laboratory. Swaslab laboratory manager, Dr Valid Abu Ammar, gave a tour of Swaslab's preparation and analytical laboratories. Dr Abu Ammar preferred no pictures were taken during the visit.

The sample receiving area was well-organised with samples placed in labelled bulk bags on pallets. Upon take-in, the samples are entered into the laboratory information and management system (LIMS), assigned a bar code and weighed. The laboratory is equipped with two TM Engineering 8630 Terminator jaw crushers with low-chrome steel jaws and integrated rotary splitters. Regular samples are crushed for ~90 s to 80% passing 1.7 mm and a 250–300 g split is collected for pulverising. Twenty-four coarse-crush repeat samples are collected daily to check the split quality. Crusher sizing tests are completed at random between five and eight times per shift. The crusher, chutes and receptacles are cleaned with compressed air following each sample. The crusher is cleaned by means of granite flushes following high-grade samples and in between batches from different clients. Twenty-four granite flushes are analysed daily to check for contamination. The laboratory also has four TM Engineering G1500 pulverisers and samples are pulverised to 85% passing 74 µm in low-chrome steel bowls. Pulveriser sizing tests are completed at random between five and eight times per shift. Each pulverising station has a suction hood to limit the spread of dust. The pulverising bowls are cleaned using compressed air following each sample. Every 35 samples, the bowls are cleaned by means of a silica sand flush. Following pulverising, the bowl is emptied on a flattened poly bag and poured into an envelope. The bag is cleaned using compressed air after each sample, is turned every five samples and is discarded after ten samples. Following pulverising, the samples are transported to the analytical laboratory for analysis. The preparation rejects are stored in an organised manner, in labelled bulk bags on pallets. Overall, the preparation laboratory was well-organised, dust free and used industry best-practice sample preparation methods.

At the analytical laboratory, a 30-g split is collected for assay using a spoon. The sample is combined with flux in a crucible and batches of crucibles are mixed in a mechanical shaker. For new clients or different ore types, one-gram pilot tests are completed to ensure good fusion and optimal results. Crucibles with client samples are placed in furnace racks with 21 slots along with internal quality control samples. Each furnace takes two racks, allowing for 35 client samples, three laboratory repeats, two laboratory CRM samples and two laboratory blank sample. Following fusion, deslagging, cupellation, parting and analysis by means of atomic absorption spectrometry, atomic emission spectroscopy or gravimetry take place. Overall, the analytical laboratory was well-organised, clean and used industry standard practice assay methods.

6.5.2 Previous Database Verification by SGS

In 2007, SGS compiled and verified the contents of the Project database. All the information was checked and corroborated with original logs, sections, and location plans for 646 drillhole and channel sample records. SGS verified 3,838 sample assay results. The error rate was less than 1% between paper logs and the database records. SGS converted some assay results from CAD/sample and oz/ton to g/ton to standardise the dataset. RSC notes that this conversion process may have resulted in minor conversion errors, for assays, accounting for the different units of measure utilised at the time.

SGS extracted historical drillhole information from maps. The maps were digitised and georeferenced with a reliable Georeferencing Information System (GIS). A certain error persists in the historical information ranging from 5–30 m radius. Aberrant drillhole coordinates were corrected and unreliable drillhole information was discarded. When possible, the survey record, assay records, lithological records of the historical drillhole data were verified against the paper logs. If any difference occurred between the coordinates of the paper log and historical digitised collar location map, SGS considered the paper log written information as the most reliable. Downhole deviation data are only available for some holes.

6.6 Security & Chain of Custody

Security and chain of custody SOP documents were not available for review. Security and storage protocols of the historical core pre-2006 are unknown. Core samples from 2006–2010 were bagged in large sample bags and sealed for transport following industry-standard security procedures.

For the 2022 drill programme, drilled core were briefly stored at a dedicated location at the drill rig and never left unsupervised. Full core boxes are transported from the drill rig to the core shed at least once a day by either the Labyrinth staff or contractors. At the core shed, the boxes were unloaded, put on the racks and the lids removed. Following logging, the core was cut and sampled. The samples were put in labelled calico bags, which were closed with a zip tie after a separate sample tag was added to the bag. The calico bags were put into labelled polywoven bags in groups of five and CRM and blank samples added, as instructed by the sample sheet. The polywoven bags were closed with a zip tie and stored in the core shed until they were transported to the laboratory. The core shed was locked overnight to prevent third-party access to the samples. When sufficient samples were prepared, a Labyrinth staff member loaded the polywoven bags in the tray of a pickup truck and hand-delivered them to Swaslab, along with printed sample submission form. At the laboratory, the samples were logged in the LIMS system upon arrival and tracked throughout the preparation and analytical process using barcoded labels.

6.7 Summary Data Quality

A summary of the QA/QC and Quality Assessment is shown in Table 12.

Table 12: Summary of QA/QC review, for the purpose of classification in the Inferred resource category.

Data Type	Technique	QA	QC	Accuracy	Precision	Accepted/Fit for Purpose
Location Data	Collar	N/A	N/A	Pass with issues	Pass with issues	Yes
	Downhole	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
Density	Weight/volume	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
Grade	Primary sample	N/A	N/A	Pass with issues	Pass with issues	Yes
	First split	N/A	Pass with issues	Pass with issues	Pass with issues	Yes
	Second Split	N/A	N/A	Pass with issues	Pass with issues	Yes
	Third Spilt	N/A	Pass with issues	Pass with issues	Pass with issues	Yes
	Analytical Process	N/A	Pass with issues	Pass with issues	Pass with issues	Yes

The Competent Person has reviewed and assessed the quality of the data supporting the resource estimation; several important quality issues have been identified and were taken into account in the classification of the resource. RSC identified the following key issues.

- SOPs are not available for the legacy data collection processes and Labyrinth does not have any formal SOPs in place. RSC notes that the Labyrinth drilling, logging and sampling procedures were developed between Labyrinth and Mercator Geological Services, the contracting agency providing the onsite geologists, and recorded as “method descriptions”. The method descriptions were forwarded to onsite staff in a series of e-mails and as a Word document titled ‘Logging Procedures and Conventions–Labyrinth’. The method descriptions do not include a DQO and are not peer-reviewed or version-controlled. RSC recommends putting formal SOPs in place to guarantee that Labyrinth staff complete all processes in the same manner and to reduce the potential for error.

- RSC considers the lack of split duplicate and repeat data to pose a risk, as determining special-cause variance is not possible. For future programmes, duplicates and repeats should be collected to monitor the quality of all the splitting processes.
- For the legacy drill programmes, CRM analytical results are not available for review. RSC recommends Labyrinth completes a programme of validation of the legacy Au grade. Such a review will undoubtably be required before the data can be incorporated into a higher-confidence resource classification.

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7 Mineral Resources

7.1 Informing Data

The Labyrinth mineral resource estimate has been informed by data from diamond drilling conducted by legacy explorers and by Labyrinth Resources in 2022. Historical channel samples (449) and level plans have also informed the estimate (see section 6.4.3.1 for comments). The data cut-off for the Mineral Resource estimate is 25 August 2022. The drilling database includes results from 17 underground holes (~4,700 m) and five surface holes (~3,100 m) drilled by Labyrinth, as well as 239 legacy holes. The drillhole spacing is highly variable but is typically 40–80 m.

7.2 Interpretation & Model Definition

7.2.1 Geological Domains

Six major geological domains were created using implicit modelling workflows and based on downhole lithological logging data from Labyrinth and legacy drilling campaigns (diabase, diorite, felsic porphyry, andesite, fault breccia and overburden, Figure 21). The basal contact of the modelled overburden unit provided a first-pass constraint for mineralisation. The geological domain model was intersected by faults, based on four fault planes interpreted from the offset of mineralisation, observed in channel samples and legacy level plans. Confidence in the modelled geological units is not adequate to provide further constraint on mineralisation due to the limited availability of consistent downhole lithological, structural, and geochemical data, throughout the Project and legacy drill programmes.

RSC recommends that any future work should aim to establish a robust geological model, to provide increased confidence in the continuity of geological units and guidance, and further control of the estimation domains.

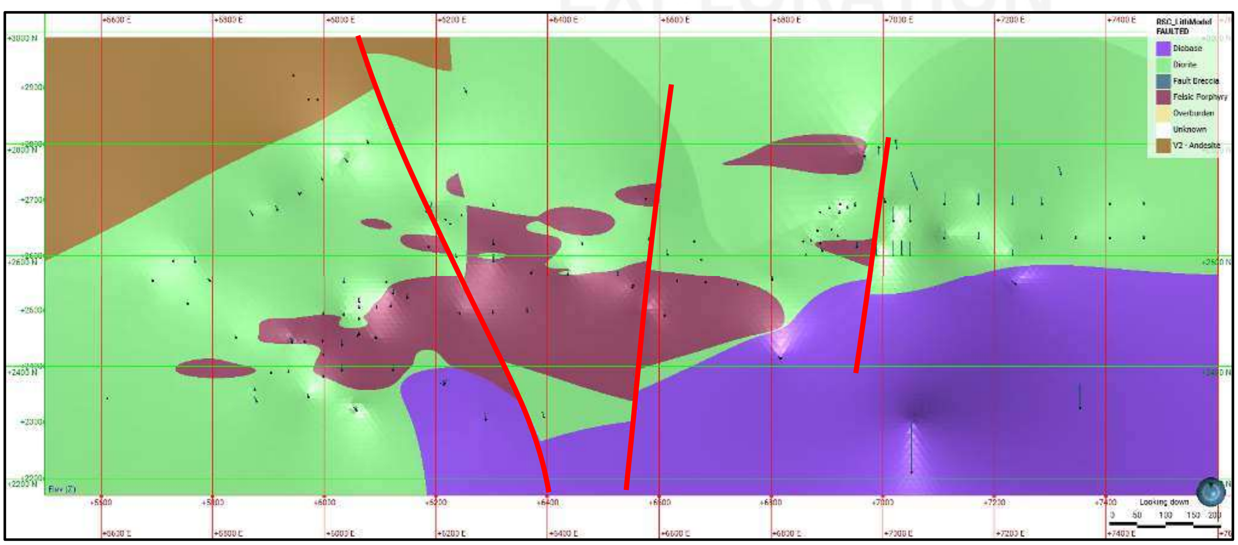


Figure 21: Plan-view of the faulted geological model with the overburden removed.

7.2.2 Estimation Domains

A review of gold distributions within the geological domains demonstrates multimodality of gold grades, symptomatic of a mixing of grade distributions within each domain. Geological domains are thus not at sufficient resolution to identify grade populations amenable to unbiased estimation withing general search neighbourhoods. Estimation domains were created implicitly from gold grade data, which are considered to be a proxy for the quartz veining that hosts the mineralisation.

Wireframes for the estimation domains, representing the quartz veins, were created using an interval selection approach based on Au grade and guided by a numeric interpolant model, using trends of Au mineralisation observed in the level plans to guide the search anisotropy. Mineralised intervals were selected from composited Au intervals with a minimum length of 0.5 m and a cut-off grade of 0.5 ppm. Where gaps remained in the estimation domain wireframes, individual grades ≥0.1 ppm were allowed in the selection. Wireframes were not extended through barren/waste drillhole intervals, instead, wireframes were snapped to drillhole contacts, and were typically closed off halfway between a mineralised and an unmineralised interval in a drillhole.

Two vein systems were modelled; the Main Lode and Boucher. The Main Lode system of the historical mine comprises four lodes (McDowell, Talus, Shaft and Front West, Figure 22). The Main Lode has a mean strike of 080 and dips ~60° towards the south, while the Boucher system strikes 060 and dips ~65° towards the south-east. Mineralisation of the Boucher system is spatially associated with the north-east trending andesite contact. Mineralisation within the Main Lode is spatially associated with the contacts of the felsic porphyry unit (Figure 24).

Mineralisation of the Boucher and Main Lode system remains open to the east, west and at depth. Estimation domains were extrapolated up to 400 m beyond mineralised intercepts. However, the risk of extrapolation was considered when classifying and reporting the Mineral Resource by using a buffer of 80 m around existing drillholes (see section 7.2.3).

Histograms of the composited grade assay data still identified the presence of a bimodal Au grade population in the Main Lode. After reviewing the spatial distribution of the high grades in 3-D (Figure 23) in conjunction with probability density plots and downhole plots, high and low-grade domains were created for the Main Lode with CVs of 1.0 and 2.1, respectively. The Main Lode domains display a positively skewed population, and this was taken into account when selecting the grade estimation method for the Main Lode domains. Basic stationarity checks were carried out for the high-grade and low-grade domains and reveal no major grade trends could be observed along strike or down dip.

The CVs for the composited data in the Boucher domain is 3.4 uncapped and 2.0 after grade-capping three samples to 60 ppm. No further distinction was made within the Boucher domain (i.e. no sub-domains were generated), as the grade population reveals no major grade trends along strike or down dip.

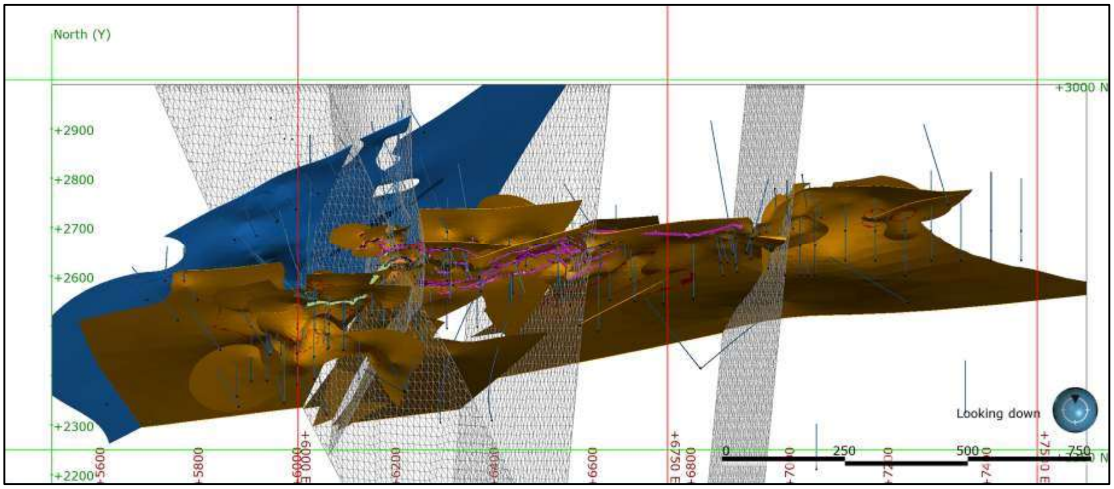


Figure 22: Plan view of the Main Lode (orange) and Boucher (blue) estimation domains.

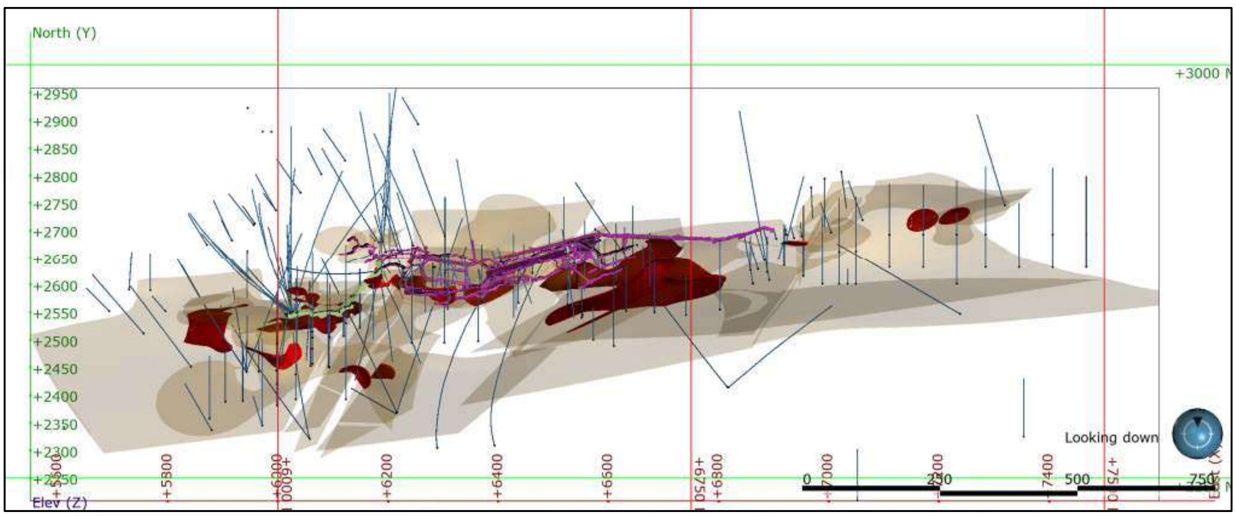


Figure 23: Plan view of the Main Lode high-grade (red) and low-grade (transparent orange) estimation domains.

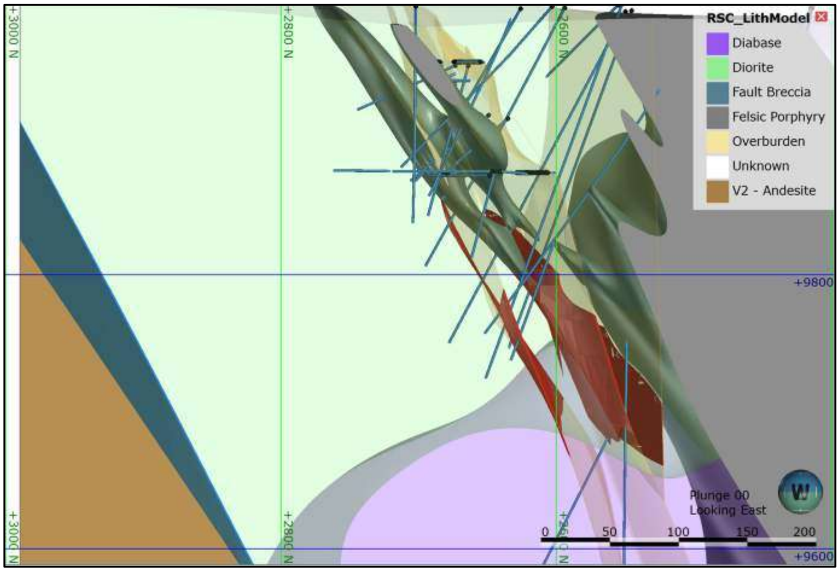


Figure 24: Cross-section view to the east displaying the spatial association between the andesite unit (orange) and the Boucher vein-system (blue), and the Main Lode vein-system (high-grade = red and low-grade = yellow) with the felsic porphyry unit (grey).

7.2.3 Extrapolation

Mineralisation of the Boucher and Main Lode system remains open to the east, west and at depth. Estimation domains were initially extrapolated up to 400 m beyond mineralised intercepts and were not constrained during the estimation. However, the risk of extrapolation was considered when classifying and reporting the Mineral Resource by using a buffer of 80 m around existing drillholes (approximate drill spacing). The buffer was determined on a review of geological and grade-continuity along strike and at depth.

7.2.4 Alternative Interpretations

The Competent Person considers the large-scale trends of mineralisation to be well understood and supported by drilling data and the legacy underground level plans. Confidence in the modelled geological units is limited due to the absence of consistent downhole lithological logging throughout the legacy drill programmes. The CP considers that, at this stage in the Project, at this level of data resolution, alternative interpretations of the geology and the mineralisation are possible, which is reflected in the classification.

7.3 Summary Statistics & Data Preparation

Assay data were composited within estimation domains to 1-m intervals, a multiple of the dominant sample length of 0.5 m (Figure 25) providing a smoothing effect on grade distributions. Residual intervals of less than 0.5 m were distributed evenly across the composites, and minimum coverage[1] of 50% was applied.

[1] “Minimum Coverage” is a control over how much valid data is required over the length of a composite to produce a composite point

Grade capping was necessary to lower the influence of outliers within the Boucher estimation domain. Grade capping to 60 ppm (three samples) was applied, after reviewing histograms, mean and variance plots, and log probability plots. Log histograms and summary statistics for estimation domains are presented in Figure 26 and Table 13.

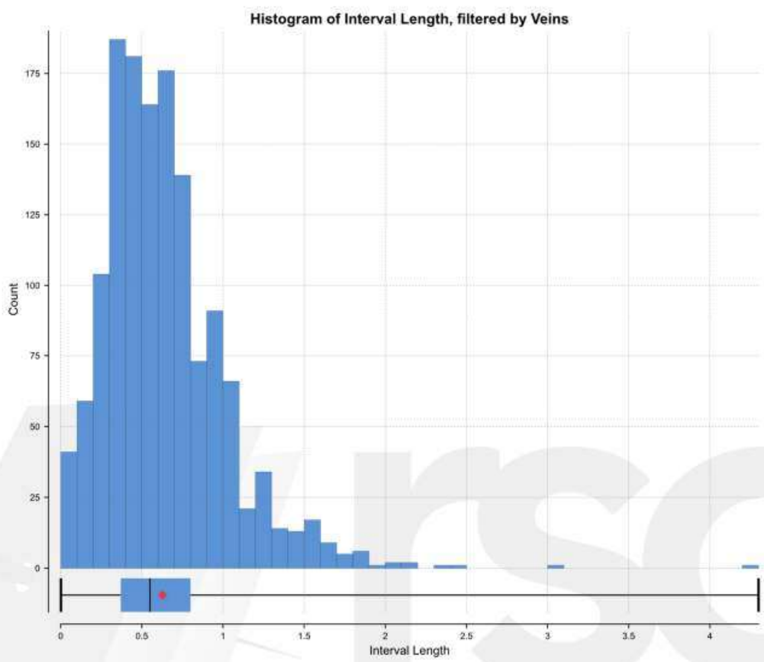


Figure 25: Histogram of Au sample interval length.

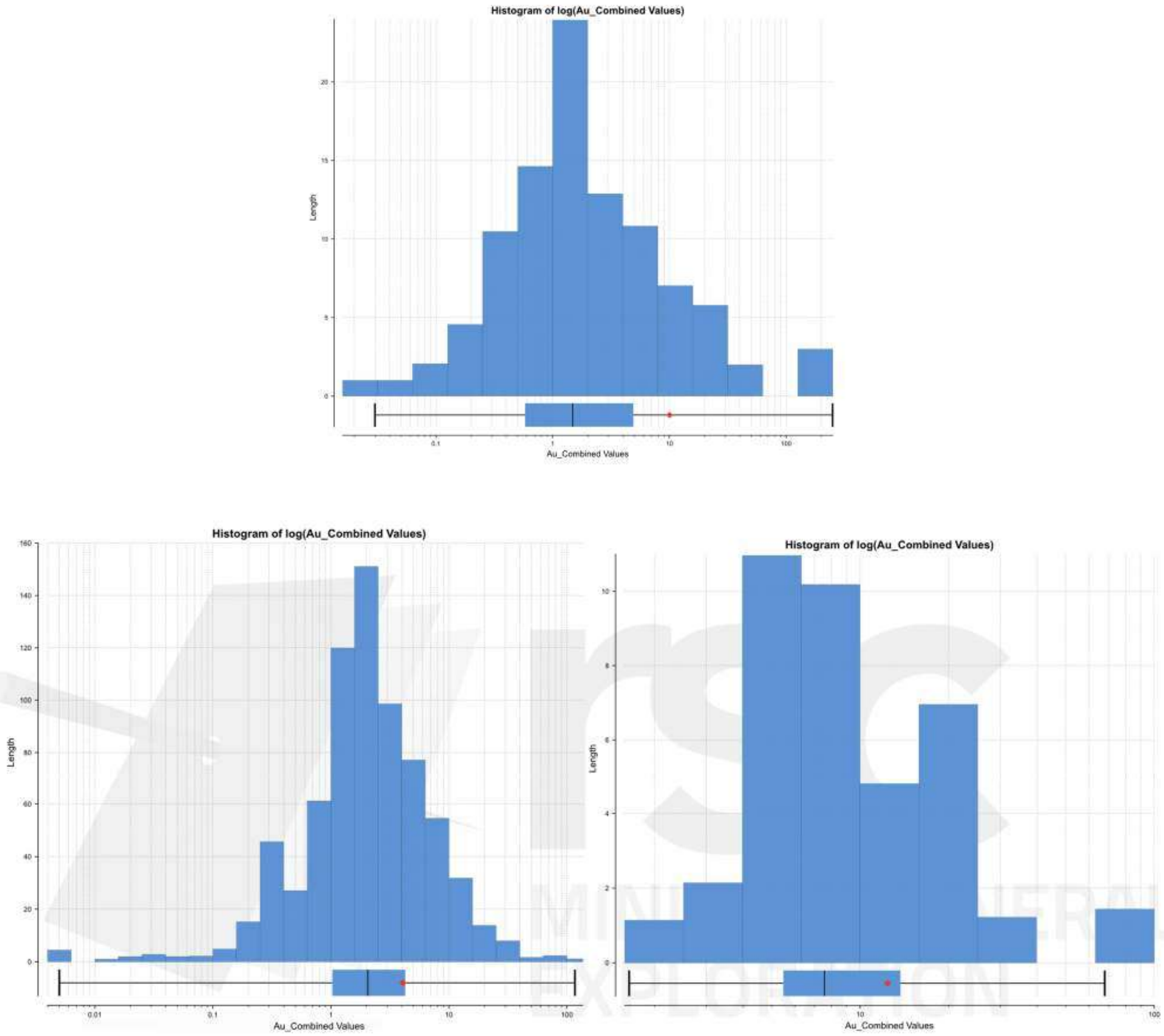


Figure 26: Log histograms of Au within the Boucher (top), Main Lode LG (bottom left) and Main Lode HG (bottom right) estimation domains.

Table 13: Summary statistics of Au grade within estimation domains.

Estimation Domain	Samples	Top-cut value	Top-cut samples	Min	Max	Mean Naive	Mean Declustered	S.d	Skewness	CV
Main Lode LG	786	-	-	0.01	116.8	4.4	3.37	7.0	10	2.09
Main Lode HG	43	-	-	1.64	67.9	12.4	13.24	13.2	2.9	1.0
Boucher	109	60	3	0.03	249.8	5.7	6.0	11.5	3.4	2.0

7.4 Spatial Analysis & Variography

Grade continuity was assessed within each estimation domain within the plane of mineralisation. A normal-score transformation was applied to all assays. Experimental semi-variograms were modelled with moderate γ_0 values (0.23–0.35, estimated from downhole variogram) and two spherical structures. All variograms display acceptable structure and an acceptable level of confidence with regards to the target classification category.

Table 14: Variogram parameters for the Main Lode and Boucher domains.

Estimation Domain	Structure	Model Type	Sill	Range Major (m)	Range Semi Major (m)	Range Minor (m)
Boucher		Nugget	0.23			
	1	Spherical	0.67	130	30	2
	2	Spherical	0.1	180	50	5
Main Lode LG		Nugget	0.34			
	1	Spherical	0.59	12	12	4
	2	Spherical	0.1	200	200	7
Main Lode HG		Nugget	0.35			
	1	Spherical	0.42	17	30	1
	2	Spherical	0.23	200	100	4

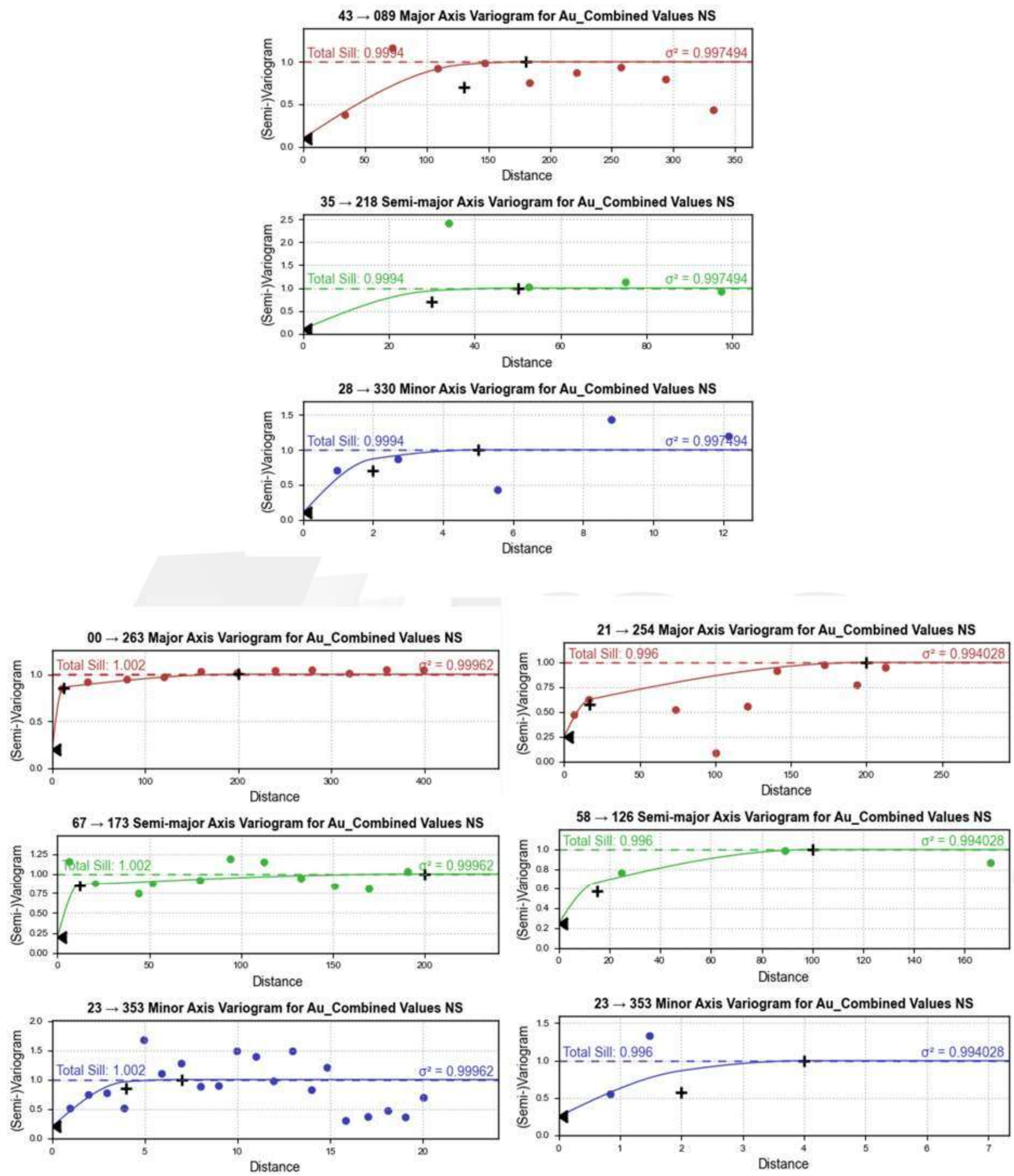


Figure 27: Experimental semi-variogram models for normal-score transformed Au grade within Boucher (top), Main Lode LG (bottom left) and Main Lode HG (bottom right).

7.5 Block Model

A parent block size of 20 m x 3 m x 20 m, sub-blocked to 1 m x 1 m x 1 m (x-y-z), was selected for estimation based on the current drill spacing and estimation vein geometries. Block size selection is supported by kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA). Block model prototype definitions are outlined in Table 15 . The block model has been rotated toward 355 to align with the strike of the Main Lode.

Table 15: Block model definitions.

Axis	Origin	Length (m)
x	5550	2000
y	2260	680
z	9360	640

7.6 Search Neighbourhood Parameters

Estimation of Au grades within the Boucher and Main Lode wireframes were estimated separately with the grades of one not influencing the grades of the other. Estimation was completed in three passes using the search neighbourhood parameters presented in Table 16. Variable orientations were utilised to guide the search ellipse within the estimation domains. The grade of each block was estimated using a minimum of ten and a maximum of 50 samples. Discretisation of 5 x 3 x 5 (x-y-z) was applied. Distance-buffered grade capping was used to lessen the effect of top cutting in the Boucher estimation domain, and extreme grades were honoured for all blocks within 20% (pass 1), 15% (pass 2) and 10% (pass 3) of their respective search distances.

Table 16: Search neighbourhood parameters.

Domain	Pass 1 (m)	Pass 2 (m)	Pass 3 (m)
Boucher	200 x 100 x 10	400 x 200 x 20	600 x 400 x 50
Main Lode LG	200 x 200 x 10	400 x 400 x 30	600 x 600 x 60
Main Lode HG	200 x 100 x 10	400 x 200 x 30	600 x 600 x 50

7.7 Estimation

7.7.1 Grade

Hard domain boundaries were set for estimation after reviewing domain contact analysis plots (Figure 28).

The resource was estimated using ordinary kriging ('OK') of the cut grades for Ithe Boucher domain and a top-cut with indicator residual methodology (Rivoirard et al., 2013) for the Main Lode domains. Au grades within the Boucher and Main Lode domains were estimated separately with the grades of one not influencing the grades of the other.

The top-cut with indicator residual method (TCM, Rivoirard et al., 2013) is adapted to estimating grade from very skewed distributions. This method splits the modelled grade distributions into two parts: the first part is the background distribution, characterised by the grade values cut to the top-cut threshold ('TC'), and the second part is the tail of high-grade values characterised by the indicator function at that threshold, $I_{z>TC}$, and the excess metal content of the distribution beyond that threshold. In the model, the cut-grade and the indicator function are co-estimated. The reconstituted grade is then calculated by the following equation:

$$Z_{TCM} = {Z^*}_{trunc} + {I^*}_{z>TC} . (m_{cut} - TC)$$

Where Z^*_{trunc} is the estimate of the grade values cut to the top-cut threshold (TC), $I^*_{Z>TC}$ is the estimate of the indicator function at that threshold and m_{cut} is the average value of grades above TC.

Summary statistics for Au within the Boucher and Main Lode estimation domains are shown in Table 17

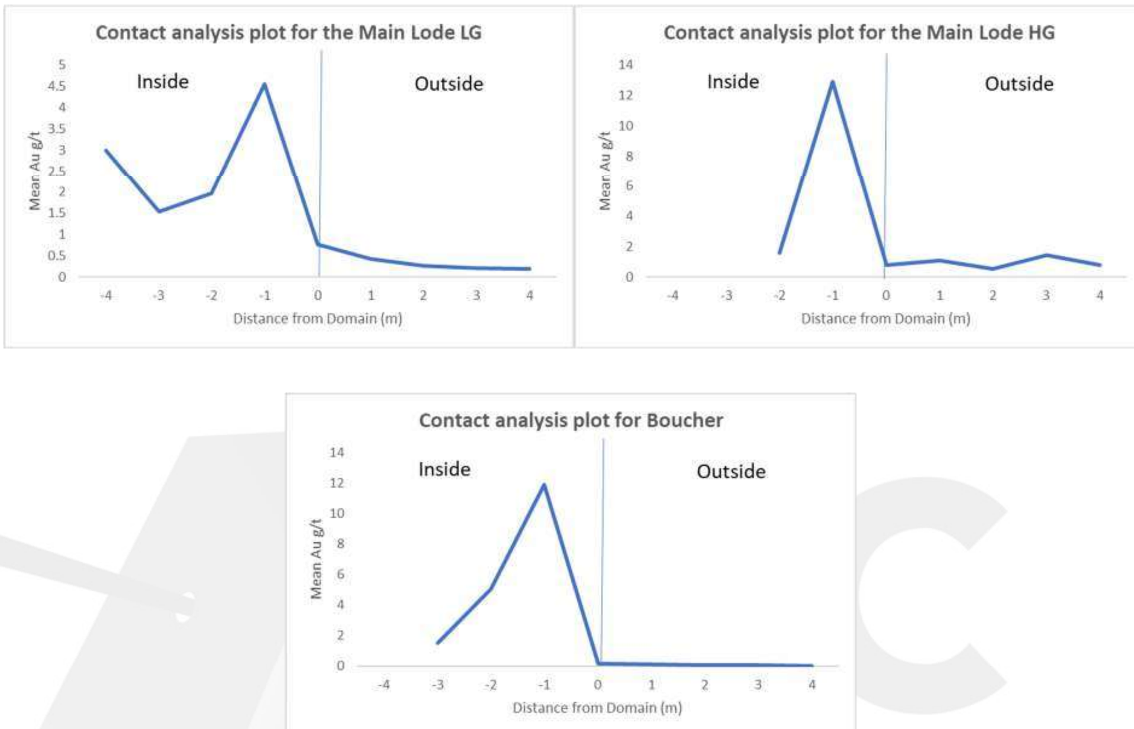


Figure 28: Contact analysis plots for the Main Lode LG (top left), Main Lode HG (top right) and Boucher (bottom) estimation domains.

Table 17: Summary statistics for Au block grades.

Domain	Block Count	Mean (ppm)	SD	CV	Variance	Minimum (ppm)	Lower Quartile (ppm)	Median (ppm)	Upper Quartile (ppm)	Maximum (ppm)
Boucher	655,594	6.0	4.2	0.7	17.9	1.1	4.1	5.1	6.3	76.6
Main Lode HG	92,083	11.0	2.4	0.2	5.5	6.3	9.6	10.5	12.5	23.4
Main Lode LG	2,022,692	3.2	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.8	2.5	3.2	3.8	7.7

7.7.2 Density

Density values were assessed globally and within each unit of the geological model (Table 18). A global bulk density value equivalent to the median bulk density value (2.81 g/cm^3) was assigned to the in-situ resource due to the low sample support within each unit.

Table 18: Summary statistics of bulk density values within each lithology.

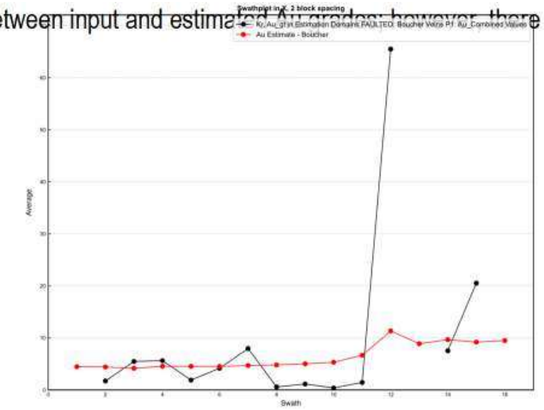
Geological Unit	Count	Length	Mean (g/cm³)	Sd	CV	Variance	Min (g/cm³)	Median (g/cm³)	Max (g/cm³)
Combined	103	14.7	2.84	0.13	0.05	0.02	2.65	2.81	3.16
Diabase	46	7.3	2.89	0.13	0.05	0.02	2.71	2.87	3.16
Diorite	21	3.3	2.81	0.16	0.06	0.03	2.66	2.76	3.09
Felsic Porphyry	26	2.8	2.77	0.08	0.03	0.01	2.65	2.74	2.95
V2 - Andesite	10	1.3	2.80	0.06	0.02	0.00	2.70	2.80	2.87
Overburden	0	0							

7.8 Validation

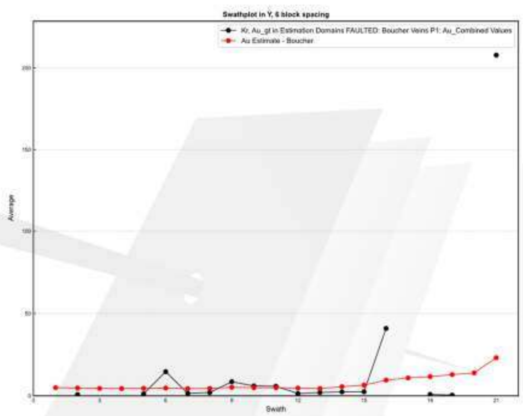
The estimate was validated by standard processes of comparing the input mean grades with the block model mean grade, using swath plots, and visually, on cross-section. The effects of negative kriging weights on the estimates were also investigated.

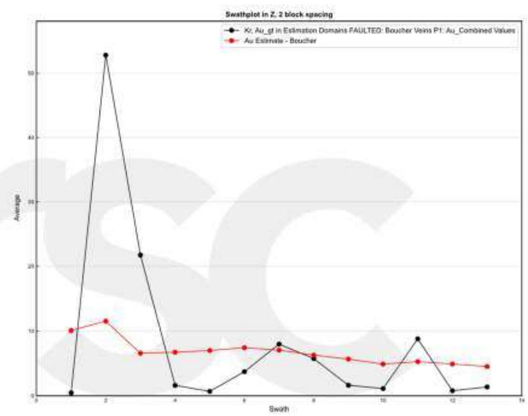
- The comparison of input mean grade and global estimated block means by estimation domain demonstrates reasonable correlation for Au ppm, with differences of < 5% for the Boucher and Main Lode LG domains, and moderate correlation for the Main Lode HG domain (<9%, Table 19).

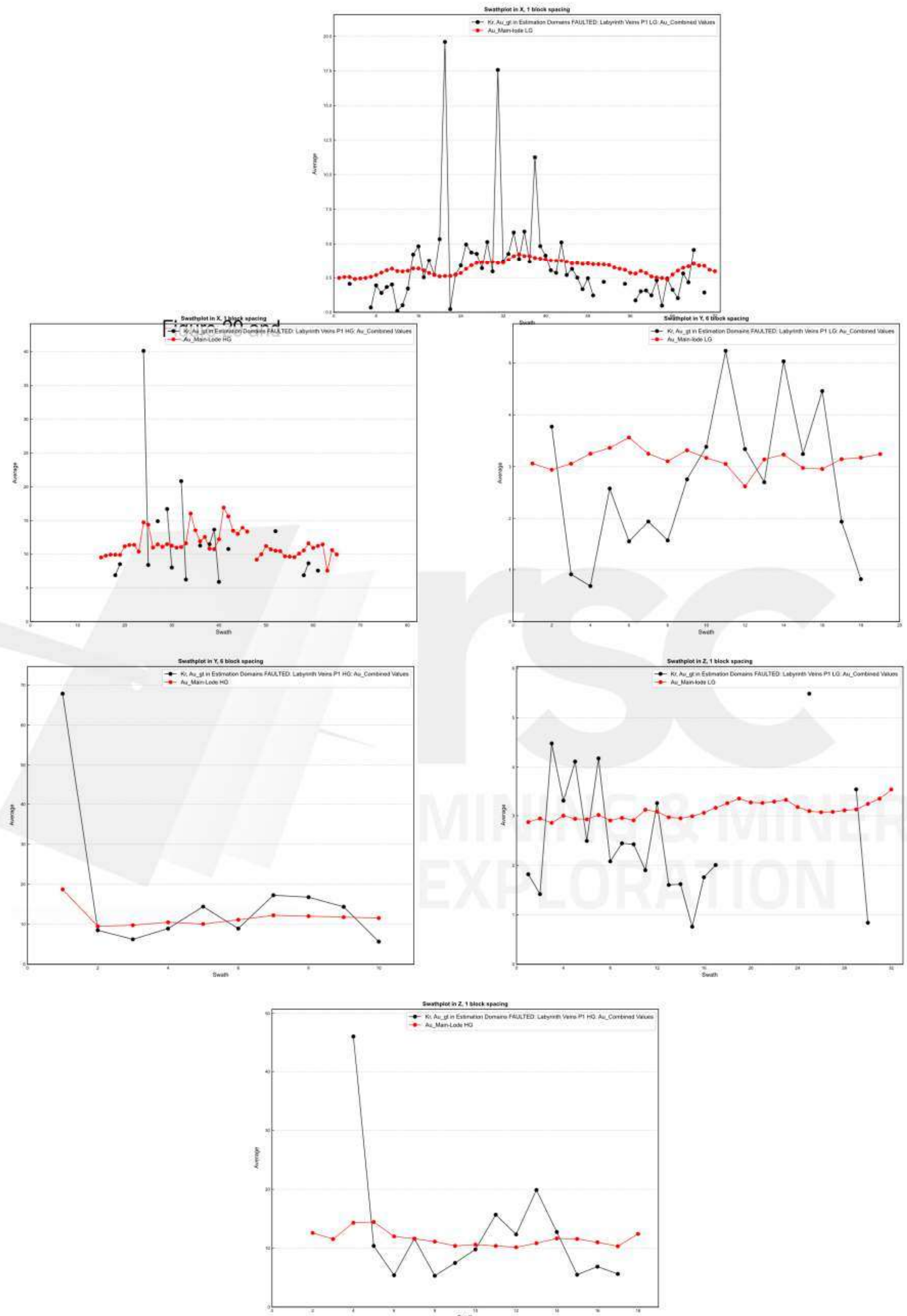
Swath plots (x-y-z) display reasonable correlation between input and estimated Au grades; however, there is significant



smoothing, within each estimation domain (







- Figure 30), a risk that has been captured in the Inferred classification.

- Visual validation along cross-section, comparing input and estimated block grade, indicates that the estimates reasonably reflect the grade of the input data.
- Review of level plans and the evidence of historic successful production are further lateral cross-validations for the overall confidence levels of the estimate.

Negative kriging weights were found to constitute <1% of the total sum of kriging weights. The effect of negative kriging weights on individual block grades was assessed by reviewing grades of affected blocks. Block grades incorporating negative weights were found to be representative of the surrounding composite grades.

Table 19: Mean comparison of sample and estimated Au grades.

Domain	Mean Block Grade (ppm)	Naïve Mean (ppm)	Top-cut Declustered Mean (ppm)	Relative Difference (%)
Boucher	5.9	5.7	6.2	-1%
Main Lode LG	3.2	4.0	3.4	-4.1%
Main Lode HG	11.9	11.7	12.8	-8.4%

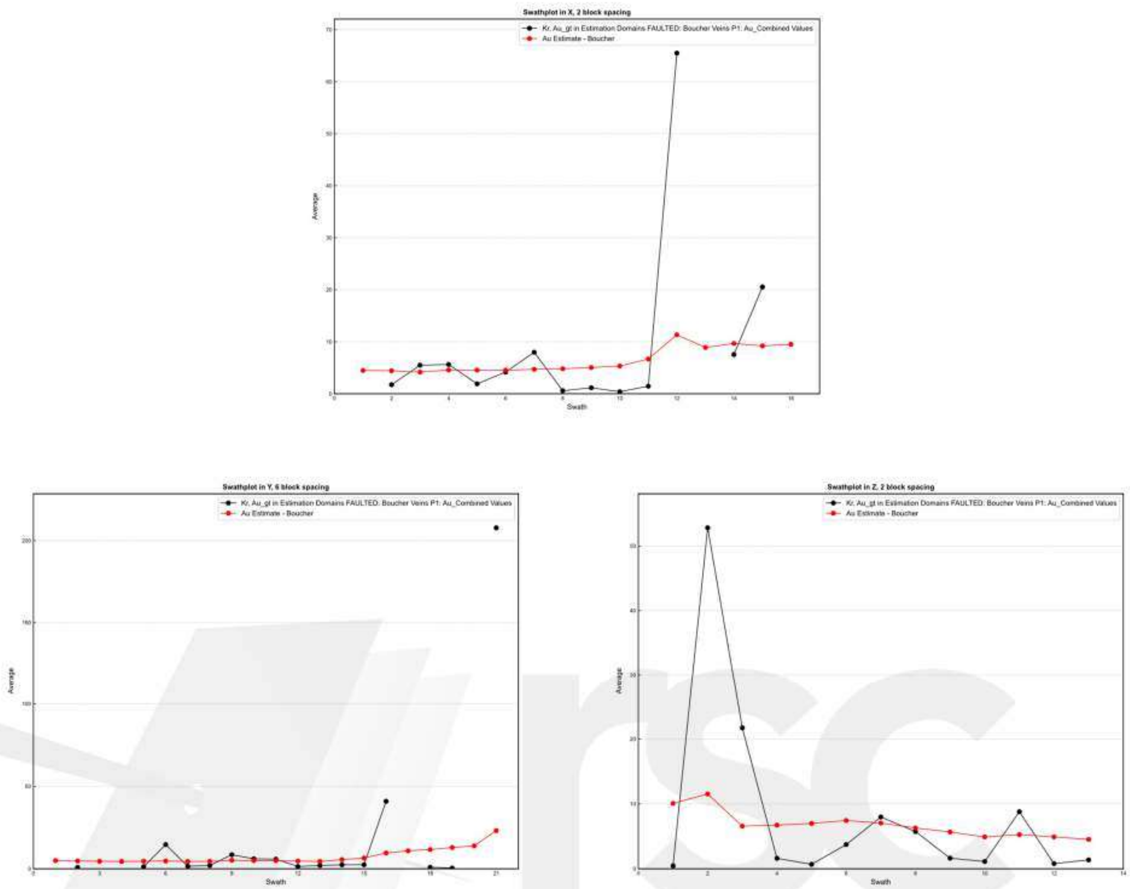


Figure 29: Swath plots displaying the average sample (black) and estimated (red) Au grade, for the Boucher estimation domain, along easting (20 m), northing (18 m), and elevation (20 m, top to bottom) slices.

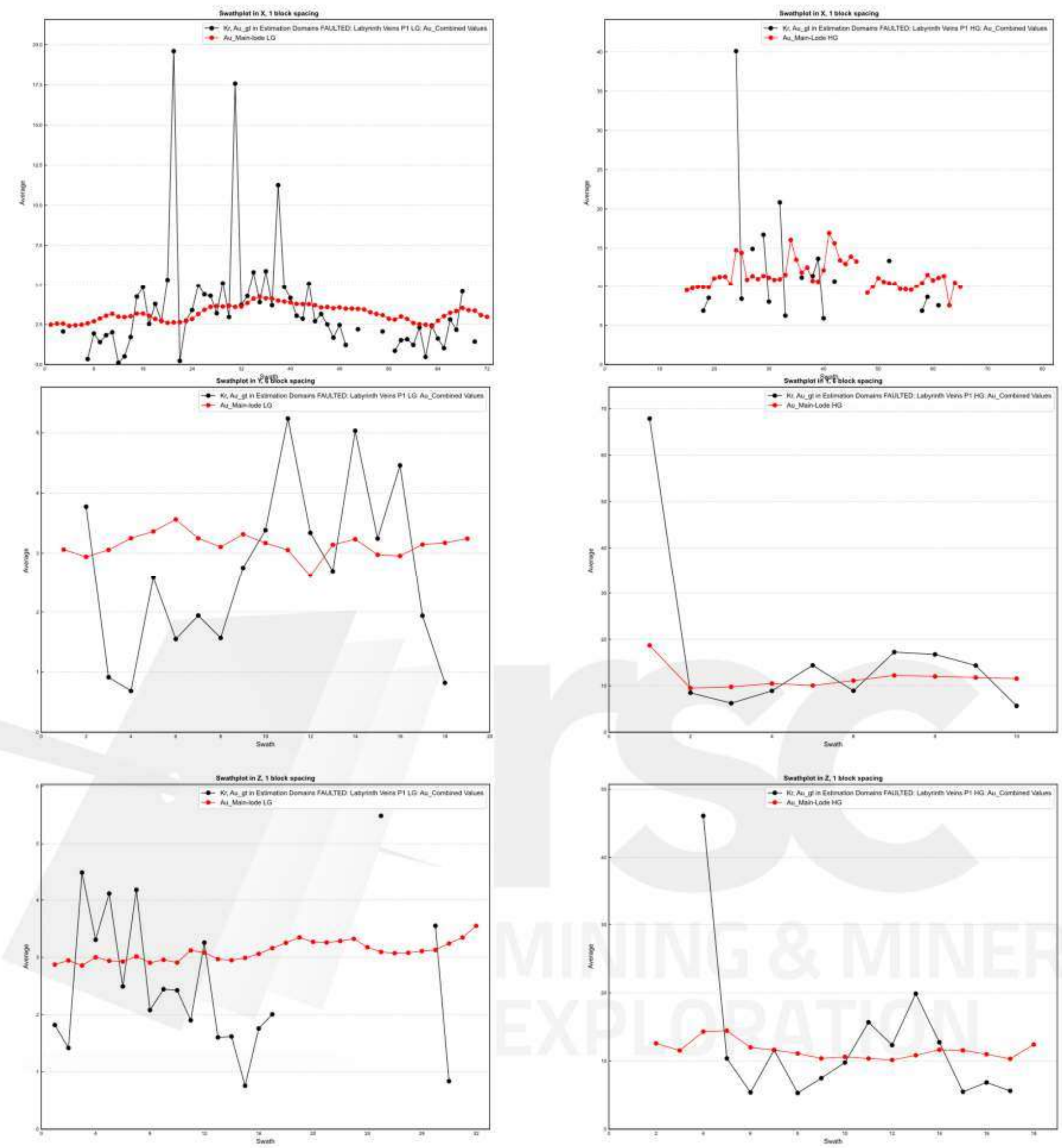


Figure 30: Swath plots displaying the average sample (black) and estimated (red) Au grade for the Main Lode LG (left) and Main Lode HG (right) estimation domains, along easting (20 m), northing (18 m), and elevation (20 m, top to bottom) slices.

7.9 Sensitivity Testing

Sensitivity testing was performed to test the robustness of the estimate by comparing block model estimates using different estimation strategies. Estimation of the Main Lode was completed by ordinary kriging of the cut grades within the HG and LG domains and compared to the top-cut with indicator residual methodology (TCM, Rivoirard et al., 2013) used in the resource estimate for both domains.

The results of the comparative OK estimate indicate that TCM provides better representation of the input data (Table 20). The Competent Person considers the TCM estimate to better honour the original grades by properly capturing the skewed nature of Au distribution throughout the deposit, but acknowledges the risk for potential over-estimation if the higher-grade pods prove to be less frequent than what can currently be inferred from the current drilling. Evidence of successful underground stoping on contiguous high-grade domains further supports this decision.

Table 20: Sensitivity testing mean-grade comparisons results.

Domain	Naïve Mean (ppm)	Declustered top-cut Mean (ppm)	TCIR Mean Block Grade (ppm)	OK Mean Block Grade (ppm)	TCIR Relative Difference (%)	OK Relative Difference (%)
Main Lode LG	4.0	3.4	3.2	2.5	-4	-27
Main Lode HG	11.7	12.8	11.8	11.0	-8	-15

7.10 Depletion

The Project was mined up to the 1980s. The underground development has been accurately surveyed, resulting in high confidence in the depleted volumes (

Figure 31). The depleted volume has been excluded from the final in-situ resource reported in section 7.11.

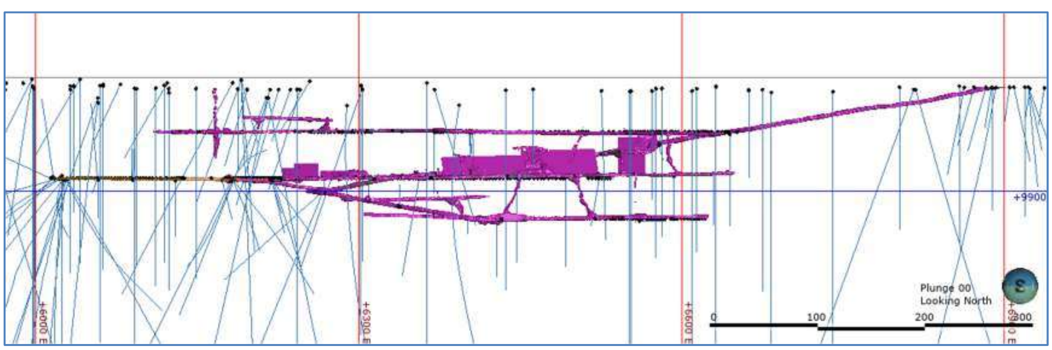


Figure 31: View to the north displaying the depleted development and production wireframes (magenta).

7.11 Classification

The Competent person has classified an Inferred Mineral Resource of approximately 3 Mt @ 5.0 g/t Au for 500,000 oz, reported at a cut-off of 3 g/t.m accumulation (Table 21).

The Mineral Resource is reported at a cut-off of 3 g/t.m accumulation (grade x vein thickness) within an 80-m drilling buffer. The drilling buffer distance was determined from a review of geological and grade continuity along strike and at depth.

The Competent Person has classified the Mineral Resource in the Inferred category in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify the geological and grade continuity. The Mineral Resource is based on exploration, sampling and assaying information gathered through appropriate techniques from underground exposures and drillholes. The unknown sampling procedures, quality assurance and quality control for drilling completed pre-1986, the overall variable drillhole spacing and the small density dataset with potential bias were key contributors to the Inferred classification.

There is no material classified as Indicated or Measured. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration. Confidence in the estimate is not sufficient to allow the results of the application of technical and economic parameters to be used for detailed planning in Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Studies. Caution should be exercised if Inferred Mineral Resources are used to support technical and economic studies such as Scoping Studies.

The reported Mineral Resource was depleted for historical mining and constrained at depth by the data spacing.

Future work should aim to decrease the drill spacing, improve sampling quality control, validate historical data, and obtain representative bulk density data for both the resource and waste components of the model.

Table 21: Labyrinth Inferred Mineral Resource

Classification	Lode	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)
Inferred	Boucher	1	5.7	190,000
	McDowell	1	4.5	150,000
	Talus	0.7	5.3	110,000
	Front West	0.2	2.7	20,000
	Shaft	0.1	5.5	30,000
	Total	3	5.0	500,000

1. Reported at a 3 g/t.m accumulation (grade x vein thickness) cut-off and depleted for historical mining.
2. The Mineral Resource is classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).
3. The effective date of the Mineral Resource estimate is 25 August 2022.
4. Estimates are rounded to reflect the level of confidence in the Mineral Resource at present. All resource tonnages have been rounded to the first significant figure. Differences may occur in totals due to rounding.
5. Mineral Resource is reported as a global resource.

Grade-tonnage data above a cut-off grade of 2 g/t Au and above a minimum mineralised width of 1.5 m are presented in **Error! Reference source not found.**. Tonnages were estimated on a dry basis. All Mineral Resource tabulations are exclusive of historical mining voids.

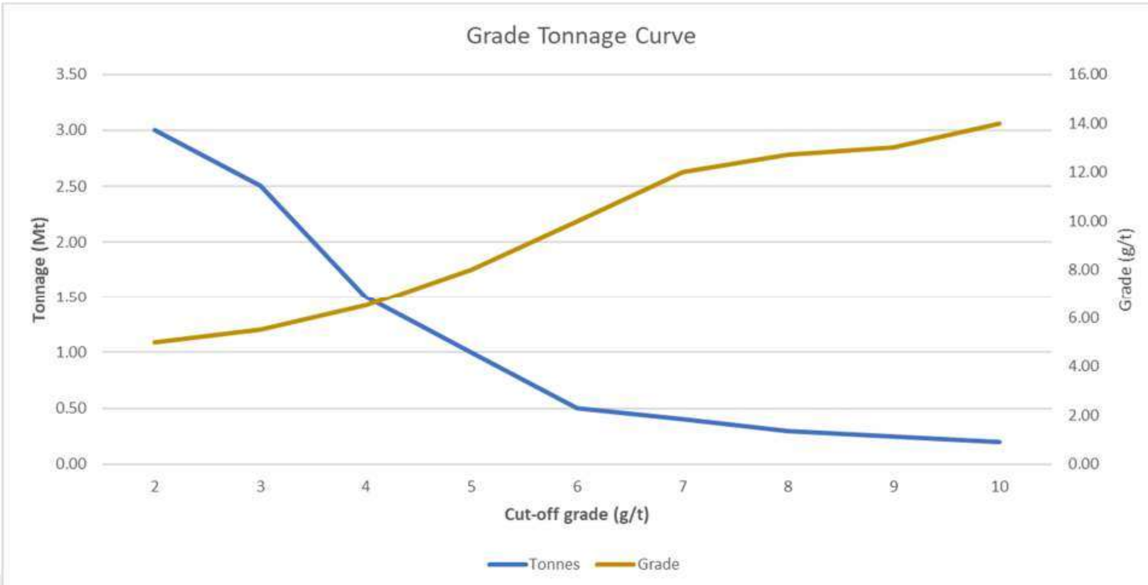


Figure 32: Grade-tonnage curve for the Labyrinth Inferred Mineral Resource.

7.12 RPEE

Portions of the deposit that do not have reasonable prospects for economic extraction (RPEE) are not included in the Mineral Resource. The Mineral Resource reported here and confined to the RPEE volumes is a realistic inventory of mineralisation which, under assumed and justifiable technical, economic, environmental and developmental conditions, may become economically extractable.

7.12.1 Engineering Studies

An RSC mining engineer assessed reasonable parameters for an underground mining scenario; however, no rigorous application has been made (e.g. to establish stope designs). Historical underground mining was successfully undertaken at the Project up until the 1980s.

Volumes for reasonable prospects for economic extraction were established on a broad contouring of the estimate at a 3 g/t.m accumulation (grade x vein thickness). The 3 g/t.m cut-off is based on the consideration that a boundary cut-off grade of 2 g/t and a minimum mineralised width of 1.5 m is suitable to sustain reasonable prospects for economic extraction.

7.12.2 Cut-Off Grade

In determining the 3 g/t.m cut-off, the Competent Person evaluated preliminary mining, metallurgical, economic, environmental and geotechnical parameters, for an assumed underground mining scenario, and using a gold price of AUD 2,500/oz.

7.12.3 Metallurgy

Historical metallurgical testing (1984 bottle roll tests) indicates that conventional gold recovery techniques, including gravity, are a reasonably assumed. A 1984 metallurgical study from ABBDLTECSULT reported recoveries of material mined from the Rocmec mine at 94–96% recovery utilising standard flotation and cyanidation. A Camflo mill report from Rocmec also illustrated 92.5–93.6% recovery from Rocmec mine material. However, pilot plant processing in 2009 only achieved 24.5–72% from feed grades ranging from 2–27 g/t Au.

Preliminary metallurgical testing on a bulk composite, from the recent 2022 drilling by BLEG, recovered 97.1% of a 5.6 g/t feed grade. The result indicates that the Labyrinth gold is not refractory and that leaching a flotation concentrate on site could be a potential option in future.

The Competent Person has used 80% recovery as a reasonable order-of-magnitude assumption to support the potential for economic extraction. A full programme of metallurgical test work is recommended to ensure a good understanding of the recoverable Au and potential processing methods.

7.12.4 Environmental

In 2006, Rocmec Mining contracted Laboratoire LTM Inc of Val D'Or who detailed a report that adding 50 kg of dolomitic material to every ton of ore from the Rocmec mine would be sufficient to neutralise potential acid generation from ore material during transport for processing and exceeded the Ministry's rules and regulations. Rocmec received a Certificate of Authorisation to mine and transport ore in July 2007 from MDDEP.

The Competent Person is not aware of any major environmental constraints that would negatively impact the potential for economic extraction.

8 Risks

An overview of the various risk factors affecting the Mineral Resource are presented in Table 22. The most pertinent risks have also been noted throughout this Report.

Table 22: Overview of risk factors affecting the MRE.

Item	Data/Info Availability	Risk Factor	Comments
Informing Data: Database format	Good	Low	RSC retrieved the database from Labyrinth and considers the integrity of the database to be appropriate.
Informing Data: Drilling & primary sampling techniques	Limited	Moderate–High	The Labyrinth Mineral resource estimate has been informed by data from diamond drilling conducted by Labyrinth Resources in 2022 and legacy explorers. Historical channel samples (449) and level plans have also informed the estimate. The data cut-off for the Mineral Resource estimate is 25 August 2022. The drilling database includes results from 17 underground holes (~4,700 m) and five surface holes (~3,100 m) drilled by Labyrinth and 239 legacy holes. The drillhole spacing is highly variable but is typically 40–80 m.
Informing Data: Drilling & primary sampling recovery	Limited	Moderate	During the 2022 diamond drilling programmes, Labyrinth completed sampling using NTW (61.5 mm) or BQ core (36.5 mm) for underground holes and NQ core (50.7 mm) for surface holes. Core recovery was recorded during drilling and was excellent throughout the programmes (>95%). Samples from the 2006 surface, 2006–2007 underground and 2008–2009 underground drilling were collected as BQ core. Records indicate upwards of 90% recovery. NQ core samples were collected during the 2009 and 2010 surface drilling campaigns. Records indicate upwards of 90% core recovery. Samples between 1924 and 2006 were collected as BQ core. The specifics of the sampling procedures, including quality assurance and quality control, are unknown. However, it appears that the whole core was sampled from mineralised intervals on nominal 0.5 m intervals or as defined by the visual presence of mineralisation. The unmineralised core was discarded. Available records suggest variable core recovery.
Informing Data: Logging	Limited	Moderate	For the 2022 drilling, all diamond drill core is logged for geology and fundamental geotechnical parameters are taken e.g. RQD, etc. All core logging is quantitative and a full record is taken by a qualified and experienced contract geologist. For the legacy drilling, all drill core samples were geologically logged. Lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation, sulphide percentage, and weathering are all recorded in the geology table of the drillhole database. This logging is quantitative. Some diamond drill core was geotechnically logged, specifically for the most recent campaigns in 2006, 2009 and 2010. This logging is quantitative.
Informing Data: Sub-sampling techniques & sample preparation	Limited	Moderate-High	For the legacy data pre-2006, sample preparation procedures are unknown. No records of QC data are available for the sample preparation process. For the 2006–2009 samples, whole-core BQ and ATW samples were sent to Expert Laboratory of Rouyn-Noranda for sample preparation and analysis. RSC reviewed the available first-split (half core) duplicate data and considers the precision and accuracy of the first split to be acceptable for classifying an Inferred Mineral Resource. No further records of QC data are available for the sample preparation process. The 2022 samples were crushed to >80% passing 1700 microns using low chrome steel jaw plates, split using a rotary splitter, pulverised to >85% passing 74 microns, homogenised and split into 30 g pulp samples for assay using a spoon. No duplicates were collected during the sample preparation process to monitor the data quality. The

			Competent Person considers the lack of available information and actual performance of the available duplicate data to pose a moderate to high risk with respect to the data-quality objective. RSC recommends that for future programmes duplicates are collected to monitor the quality of the first-split process and to control the variance introduced by the first split process
Informing Data: Quality of assay data & analytical techniques	Good	Moderate	For the 2022 drilling campaign Certified Reference Materials and Blanks were inserted at regular intervals, 1:20, by qualified contract geologists to ensure a standardised measure of QA/QC. RSC's review of CRM performance concluded that any observed bias was low (<2%). Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established. For the legacy samples, only laboratory quality control monitoring was used and the records are unavailable.
Informing Data: Verification of sampling and assaying	Good	Moderate	Qualified and experienced company geologists designed and supervised the 2022 drilling program. RSC completed validation of the drilling, sampling and analytical procedures, and data to confirm adequate controls were in place to ensure the data quality is fit for purpose. This validation process included a visit to site and the laboratory to audit drilling and sampling procedures. RSC staff reviewed the Project geology, drill core, drill sites, core processing facilities and underground workings to ascertain whether all relevant processes were carried out in accordance with best practice. RSC audited collar locations, core drilling, handling and sampling procedures, observed underground mineral occurrences and verified mineralised intercepts. Sample results in the database were tracked back to core trays, sample bags and metre intervals. In 2007, SGS compiled and verified the contents of the legacy drillhole database. All the information was checked and corroborated with original logs and maps. Only the drillholes with verifiable coordinates were incorporated into the database. In 2010, SGS verified the legacy drillhole database assay table against the paper logs, sections, and location plans for 646 drillhole and channel sample records. SGS verified 3,838 sample assay results. The error rate was less than 1% between paper logs and the database records.
Informing Data: Location of data points	Good	Moderate	The underground development has been flown by a drone as well as picked up by a surveyor creating high confidence in the topographic control, which drillholes, both historical and recent, are referenced against. All 2022 drillhole collars are marked out using a hand-held GPS. At the end of each phase of drilling, the drillhole collars are also picked up by a qualified surveyor. Downhole survey data were collected using Reflex EZ-trac single shot and Reflex Sprint IQ gyro tool. In 2007, SGS compiled and verified the contents of the Project database. All the information was checked and corroborated with original logs and maps. SGS extracted historical drillhole information from maps. The maps were digitised and georeferenced with a reliable Georeferencing Information System (GIS). A certain error persists in the historical information ranging from 5–30 m radius. Aberrant drillhole coordinates were corrected and unreliable drillhole information was discarded. When possible, the survey record, assay records, and lithological records of the historical drillhole data were verified against the paper logs. If any difference occurred between the coordinates of the paper log and historical digitised collar location map, SGS considered the paper log written information as the most reliable. Downhole deviation data are only available for some holes. A geologist from RSC, on behalf of the Competent Person, visited the site and verified several recent and historical drillhole collars with a GPS. RSC recommends that all historical collars are surveyed by a professional surveyor.

			The grid system in use is a local mine grid that uses the portal as a reference. The Competent Person considers the topographic control to be adequate to support an Inferred Mineral Resource.
Informing Data: Data spacing and distribution	Good	Low	Due to the nature of mineralisation and the various drilling and channel sampling campaigns, the hole and sample spacing are highly variable. The drillhole spacing is approximately 40–80 m on average. Data spacing is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuities for Mineral Resource estimation and classification in the Inferred Category (imply but not verify).
Informing Data: Bulk density	Good	Low	Bulk density values were determined for approximately 200 core samples from the 2022 Labyrinth drilling programme. The density was determined using conventional wet-dry 'Archimedes' methods. The Competent Person has concerns around potential bias in the density data as only long, competent pieces of core were measured and no sealing material, e.g. wax, was used to allow measurement of friable/porous sheared samples.
Informing Data: Orientation of data/drilling	Good	Low	Most drillhole orientations were designed to test perpendicular or near-perpendicular to the orientation of the intersected mineralisation. Drilling was typically oriented perpendicular to the trend and mapped strike and dip of observed mineralisation on surface and elsewhere in the Project area. Due to the density of drilling and the orientation of drilling perpendicular to mineralised bodies, there is limited bias introduced by drillhole orientation.
Informing Data: Database integrity	Good	Low/Moderate	Data collected by Labyrinth is entered directly into logging software to minimise any transcription errors. RSC validated the 2022 Labyrinth drilling database in Leapfrog Geo using automatic error identification and further visual checks. Several sample results in the database were also tracked back to assay certificates, core trays, sample bags, metre intervals and geological logs during the site visit. In 2007, SGS compiled and verified the contents of a database of historical results. Most of the information was checked and corroborated with original logs and maps. SGS extracted historical drillhole information from maps.
Estimation and modelling: Geological interpretation	Low	Moderate	Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade continuity. The geological units and mineralised structures have reasonably predictable geometries, supported by an extensive exploration and mining history. A review of gold distributions within the geological domains demonstrates multimodality of gold grades, symptomatic of mixing of grade distributions within each domain. Geological domains are thus not at sufficient resolution to identify grade populations amenable to unbiased estimation. Downhole lithological, structural, and geochemical data, channel samples and legacy level plans were used to aid in constructing the geological model. The Competent Person considers that due to the nature of the deposit, alternative interpretations of the geology are not likely to deviate much from the current model.
Estimation and modelling: Domaining	Acceptable	Moderate	Estimation domains were created implicitly from gold grade data, which are considered to be a proxy for the quartz veining that hosts the mineralisation. Two vein systems were modelled; the Main Lode and Boucher. Wireframes for the estimation domains, representing the quartz veins, were created using an interval selection approach, in Leapfrog Edge, based on Au grade and guided by a numeric interpolant model using trends of Au mineralisation observed in the drillholes and level plans to guide the search anisotropy. Wireframes were snapped to mineralised intervals and were typically closed off halfway between a mineralised and an unmineralised interval in a drillhole.

			Histograms of the composited grade assay data identified the presence of a bimodal Au grade population in the Main Lode, hence high and low-grade domains were created for the Main Lode.
Estimation and modelling: Compositing	Good	Low	Assay data were composited within estimation domains to 1 m intervals, with a multiple of the dominant sample length of 0.5 m providing a smoothing effect on grade distributions. Residual intervals of less than 0.5 m were distributed evenly across the composites, and minimum coverage of 50% was applied.
Estimation and modelling: Grade capping	Good	Low	Grade capping was necessary to lower the influence of outliers within the Boucher estimation domain. Grade capping to 60 ppm was applied, after reviewing histograms, mean and variance plots and log probability plots. Distance-buffered grade capping was used to lessen the effect of top cutting, and extreme grades were honoured for all blocks within 10% (pass 1), 15% (pass 2) and 20% (pass 3) of the search distances.
Estimation and modelling: Variography	Good	Low/Moderate	Kriging weights were generated by modelling variograms for Au grade in each of the estimation domains. After normal-score transformation, the experimental semi-variograms have low-moderate γ_0 values (0.23–0.35). All variograms display acceptable structures and provide support for an Inferred Mineral Resource classification.
Estimation and modelling: Interpolation	Good	Moderate	The Au estimation was completed using ordinary kriging (OK) for the Boucher domain and a top-cut, with indicator residual methodology (TCM), adapted to very skewed grade distributions (Rivoirard et al., 2013) for the Main Lode domains. Interpolation is controlled by kriging weights within each domain. Hard domain boundaries were set for estimation after reviewing domain contact analysis plots. The Competent Person considers the TCM estimate to honour the original grades by properly capturing the skewed nature of Au distribution throughout the deposit but acknowledges the risk for potential over-estimation if the higher-grade pods prove to be less frequent than what can currently be inferred from the current drilling.
Estimation and modelling: Extrapolation	Good	Moderate-High	Wireframes were snapped to mineralised intervals, and were typically closed off halfway between a mineralised and an unmineralised interval in a drillhole. Mineralisation of the Boucher and Main Lode system remains open to the east, west and at depth. Estimation domains were extended up to 400 m beyond mineralised intercepts and were not constrained for estimation. The risk of extrapolation was considered in classifying the Mineral Resource by using a buffer of 80 m around existing drillholes. The buffer was determined from a review of geological and grade continuity along strike and at depth. The competent person considers the degree of extrapolation to be appropriate given the observed continuity of geological units, grade data and variogram ranges.
Estimation and modelling: Checks and validation	Good	Moderate	The model was validated through visual validation, mean comparison checks, and review of swath plots. The Competent Person considers the block model to be appropriately estimated, with block grades representative of the input data. The swath plots do show significant smoothing, which has been taken into account in the classification.
Estimation and Modelling: Cut-Off	Good	Low/Moderate	The Mineral Resource is reported at a cut-off of 3 g/t.m accumulation (grade x vein thickness) within an 80 m drilling buffer. The drilling buffer distance was determined from a review of geological and grade continuity along strike and at depth. In determining the 3 g/t.m cut-off, the Competent Person has evaluated preliminary mining, metallurgical, economic, environmental and geotechnical parameters, for an assumed underground mining scenario, to establish reasonable prospects for economic extraction using a gold price of AUD 2,500/oz.
Estimation and Modelling: Density	Good	Moderate	Density values were assessed globally and within geological units. A global bulk density value of 2.81, equivalent to the median bulk density, was assigned to the resource estimate due to the low sample support within each geological unit. In the Competent Person's opinion, this is fit for the purpose of classifying an Inferred Mineral Resource; however, this will need to be improved in future resource upgrades.

Classification	Good	Low	The Competent Person has classified the Mineral Resource in the Inferred category in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). The variable drill spacing (often >60 m) and issues relating to confidence in the legacy drilling results, a lack of historical QC data, and a lack of representative bulk density data have limited the Mineral Resource from being classified at a higher level of confidence at the time of reporting. In the Competent Person's view, appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors that affect resource classification. Portions of the deposit that do not have reasonable prospects, for economic extraction, are not included in the Mineral Resource. In assessing the reasonable prospects, the Competent Person has evaluated preliminary mining, metallurgical, economic and geotechnical parameters.

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9 Exploration Potential

The deposit is open in all directions, supporting the potential for resource growth through both near-mine and regional drilling.

Labyrinth's exploration and development strategy is to simultaneously carry out resource development work within the known lode extents, while exploring the regional potential of the Labyrinth tenure. The growth potential is supported by numerous recent high-grade intersections outside the Mineral Resource extent; these include 1.4 m @ 13.32 g/t, incl. 0.9 m @ 20.53 g/t, in LABS 22-02 and 2.9 m @ 5.63 g/t, incl. 0.9 m @ 7.9 g/t, in LABS 22-04.

The recent shallow drilling results, from <100 m below the surface, have indicated a strike extension of the McDowell lode of more than 700 m, taking the total strike to over 2.3 km. The next drilling should aim to infill between the Mineral Resource and the mineralised drillholes, decreasing the data spacing to support growth of the Resource.

The historical results, which are located more than 1,100 m east of the portal, also provide drilling targets for inclusion in the broader regional exploration plan at Labyrinth.

In addition to the strike extension possibilities, all lodes are still open at depth which is a growth target. Interrogation of the resource model will be undertaken to define near-mine high-grade opportunities around the existing five levels of the underground mine.

Regional targets also exist within the Labyrinth tenure with large areas of favourable host rocks and structural settings, including the Projected intersection of the Hunter Creek and Labyrinth Faults. The Company is in the process of finalising these targets for future exploration.

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10 Interpretation & Conclusions

RSC has completed an MRE for the Labyrinth Au Project. RSC has reviewed the available data, SOPs, quality control and quality testing undertaken. The Mineral Resource is prepared by a Competent Person and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

RSC completed verification of the sampling and analytical process, and data, to confirm that adequate controls are in place to ensure the data quality is fit for purpose. This evaluation included a visit to site to witness drilling and sampling being carried out and a review of the available QC data.

Five major geological domains were created using implicit modelling workflows and were based on downhole lithological logging data from Labyrinth and legacy drilling campaigns (diabase, diorite, felsic porphyry, andesite and overburden). The basal contact of the modelled overburden unit provided the first-pass constraint for mineralisation. The geological domain model was intersected by a fault model based on four fault planes interpreted from the offset of mineralisation observed in channel samples and legacy level plans. Confidence in the modelled geological units is not adequate, to provide further constraint on mineralisation, due to the limited availability of consistent downhole lithological, structural, and geochemical data throughout the Project and legacy drill programmes.

Estimation domains were created implicitly from gold grade data, which are considered to be a proxy for the quartz veining that hosts the mineralisation. The orientations of estimation domains were guided by the legacy level plans and numeric interpolant models.

Grade was estimated using OK and the top-cut, with indicator residual method (Rivoirard et al., 2013). Validation of the domains indicates a good correlation between the drill samples and block grades. RSC has classified the MRE in the Inferred category based on sample spacing, sample quality, geological understanding, KE and SOR.

The Competent Person has classified an Inferred Mineral Resource of 3 Mt @ 5.0 g/t Au for 500,000 oz, reported at a cut-off of 3 g/t.m accumulation The Mineral Resource is reported as a global resource and has been classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). There is no material classified as Indicated or Measured.

Mineralisation of the Boucher and Main Lode system remains open to the east, west and at depth, supporting Mineral Resource growth potential through both near-mine and regional drilling.

11 Recommendations

- RSC recommends that all historical collars are surveyed by a professional surveyor.
- A full programme of metallurgical test work is recommended to ensure a good understanding of the recoverable Au and potential processing methods.
- RSC recommends the implementation of peer-reviewed, version-controlled SOPs to guarantee that Labyrinth staff complete all processes in the same manner and to reduce the potential for error.
- RSC recommends purchasing an off-the-shelf density weighing station or improving the current setup. RSC also recommends using paraffin wax to seal the pores of porous core before determining the bulk density of porous samples. and collecting standard and repeat data for QC purposes.
- RSC recommends that Labyrinth develop a robust geological model to provide confidence in the continuity of geological units and further control of mineralisation.
- RSC recommends collecting first and second-split duplicate samples, to monitor the variance introduced by the first split and to get an understanding of the natural inherent variability of the mineralisation.
- RSC recommends a programme of twin drilling to provide increased confidence in the accuracy and precision of legacy drilling and channel sampling data.

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13 Appendix: Drillhole and Channel Information

Table 23: Drillhole collar information in local mine grid.

Hole ID	LRL Drillhole	Year	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Hole Length (m)	Hole ID	LRL Drillhole	Year	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Hole Length (m)
LABU -22-01	Y	2022	6023.669	2549.465	9911.69	0	-11	270	NB-17	N	1961	6059.42	2453.03	9997.56	0	-68	257.86
LABU -22-02	Y	2022	6022.827	2549.215	9911.51	340	-11	243	NB-18	N	1961	5996.94	2444.5	9997.26	0	-69	287.43
LABU -22-03	Y	2022	6021.364	2548.998	9911.34	314	-11	265	NB-2	N	1961	6363.31	2497.84	10000	0	-70	301.45
LABU -22-04	Y	2022	6021.432	2548.878	9910.7	314	-30	251	NB-20	N	1961	5964.94	2442.67	9997.26	0	-76	300.23
LABU -22-05	Y	2022	6025.075	2548.811	9910.38	0	-56	292	NB-21	N	1961	5935.98	2389.63	9997.56	0	-70	286.94
LABU -22-06	Y	2022	6026.441	2550.094	9910.4	340	-56	278.85	NB-22	N	1961	6119.16	2506.68	9997.56	0	-70	175.26
LABU -22-07	Y	2022	6026.251	2550.367	9910.53	340	-37	258	NB-23	N	1961	6031.99	2437.79	9997.26	0	-45	245.67
LABU -22-08	Y	2022	6025.049	2549.363	9910.39	295	-45	264	NB-25	N	1961	5904.59	2388.11	9996.95	0	-70	276.45
LABU -22-09	Y	2022	6028.592	2550.282	9910.47	40	-48	401	NB-6	N	1961	6683.35	2549.65	9991.16	0	-62	273.41
LABU -22-10	Y	2022	6027.886	2550.53	9910.93	18	-28	300	NB-7	N	1961	6740.65	2545.08	9991.77	0	-70	291.39
LABU -22-11	Y	2022	6183.202	2622.168	9909.2	169.8	-22	177	RS-01-07	N	2007	6190.69	2680.37	10002.6	6	-68	316.68
LABU -22-12	Y	2022	6183.804	2622.372	9909.18	151.7	-31	210	RS-01-09	N	2009	5942.78	2441.91	9993.4	325	-60	453
LABU -22-13	Y	2022	6181.976	2620.848	9908.68	190.3	-22	214.5	RS-01-10	N	2010	5942.78	2441.91	9993.4	350	-45	221.03
LABU -22-14	Y	2022	6180.748	2625.053	9908.62	305	-65	357	RS-02-07	N	2007	6190.69	2680.37	10002.6	4	-15	233.17
LABU -22-15	Y	2022	6182.806	2641.657	9910.2	5	-9	319.5	RS-02-09	N	2009	5942.78	2442.91	9993.4	325	-45	333
LABU -22-16	Y	2022	6027.164	2549.62	9910.4	296	-69	315	RS-02-10	N	2010	5942.78	2441.91	9993.4	10	-50	428

LABU-22-17	Y	2022	6027.53	2549.65	9910.4	349	-71	300	RS-03-07	N	2007	6190.69	2680.37	10002.6	4	-42	237.74
LABS-22-01	Y	2022	6215.285	2369.276	9986.25	0	-65	45	RS-03-09	N	2009	5942.79	2442.91	9993.4	360	-60	433
LABS-22-01A	Y	2022	6215.55	2368.881	9986.32	0	-65	675	RS-03-10	N	2010	6040.91	2768.93	10003.2	323	-44	104
LABS-22-02	Y	2022	6215.985	2368.89	9986.26	0	-60	696.3	RS-04-07	N	2007	6190.69	2680.37	10002.6	350	-25	263.65
LABS-22-03	Y	2022	6815.602	2414.903	9993.82	0	-60	859	RS-04-09	N	2009	6057.53	2320.95	9986.1	325	-60	560.2
LABS-22-04	Y	2022	6817.518	2413.787	9993.81	0	-70	649	RS-04-10	N	2010	6040.91	2768.93	10003.2	325	-90	171
LABS-22-05	Y	2022	6214.171	2366.703	9986.28	0	-65	223	RS-05-09	N	2009	6182.79	2679.11	10000.2	327	-45	279.56
1	N	1935	6888.02	2678.08	9996.04	345	-59	45.08	RS-05-10	N	2010	5996.25	2736.82	10003.3	330	-44	105
10	N	1935	6967.87	2778.55	10001.3	177	-41	74.98	RS-06-01	N	2006	6057.53	2320.95	9981.54	350	-60	570.6
11	N	1936	6992.51	2794.01	9997.44	180	-42	112.93	RS-06-02	N	2006	6289	2304.76	9978.92	352	-55	702
12	N	1936	7022.84	2806.54	9994.21	172	-47	95.4	RS-06-03	N	2006	6393.13	2309.03	9979.27	343	-60	600
150-10	N	1952	6331.44	2651.63	9955.8	160	0	60.96	RS-06-10	N	2006	5996.25	2736.82	10003.4	322	-75	151
150-11	N	1952	6307.07	2654.66	9955.5	158	0	47.55	RS-07-10	N	2010	5955.72	2710.63	9999.71	320	-44	99
150-9	N	1952	6255.25	2651.6	9954.89	160	0	50.29	RS-08-10	N	2010	5958	2713	10000	325	-75	150.3
21	N	1945	6922.11	2677.12	9996.04	15	-70	99.36	RS-09-10	N	2010	5916.15	2682.41	9998.31	334	-45	110.9
22	N	1945	6922.11	2677.12	9996.04	15	-50	76.81	RS-10-10	N	2010	5916.15	2682.41	9998.21	332	-74	150
23	N	1945	6922.11	2677.12	9996.04	15	-35	153.62	RS-11-10	N	2010	5870.98	2674.32	9997.31	328	-45	93.15
24	N	1945	6908.74	2647.55	9996.04	15	-50	90.22	RS-12-10	N	2010	6122	2827	10000	325	-45	99
25	N	1945	6882.78	2645.09	9996.04	343.5	-45	83.82	RS-13-10	N	2010	6254.43	2892.68	10001.7	329	-42	75
26	N	1945	6871.76	2628.1	9996.04	343.5	-45	77.72	RS-14-10	N	2010	6078.58	2802.18	9998.81	333	-45	75

29	N	1946	5729.63	2591.1	9992.38	3.75	-61	143.87	RU-01-08	N	2008	6266.97	2667.64	9899.65	336	-20	242.62
3	N	1935	6904.69	2685.15	9996.04	345	-62	41.76	RU-02-08	N	2008	6266.97	2667.64	9899.65	336	-45	235.3
30	N	1946	5768.29	2590.01	9992.38	0	-45	96.62	RU-03-08	N	2008	6024.27	2548.27	9914.03	0	0	340.77
300-1	N	1952	6177.99	2656.03	9908.86	157	0	51.82	RU-04-08	N	2008	6024.27	2548.27	9914.03	0	-45	266.39
300-10	N	1952	6313.17	2588.97	9911.3	10	0	47.55	RU-05-08	N	2008	6057.5	2551	9910	0	0	55.6
300-11	N	1952	6314.67	2581.5	9911.3	202	0	24.99	RU-06-08	N	2008	6057.5	2551	9910	0	-45	49.48
300-12	N	1952	6336.01	2654.65	9911.8	20	0	18.29	RU-06-23A	N	2006	6356.3	2649.93	9913.74	350	0	182.88
300-14	N	1952	6438.14	2627.22	9913.44	160	0	65.23	RU-06-24A	N	2006	6356.3	2649.93	9912.83	350	-45	130.15
300-15	N	1952	6382.82	2613.05	9912.52	3	0	28.35	RU-06-30	N	2006	6202.45	2637.62	9908.98	0	0	220.07
300-16	N	1952	6400.8	2617.93	9912.22	358	0	18.29	RU-06-30A	N	2006	6202.45	2637.62	9908.98	0	0	311.96
300-17	N	1952	6433.61	2630.27	9913.13	357	0	13.11	RU-07-08	N	2008	6014.36	2547	9911	315	-40	243.84
300-18	N	1952	6368.02	2598.36	9911.61	351	0	38.4	RU-08-08	N	2008	6014.36	2547	9911	315	18	96.1
300-19	N	1952	6218.53	2593.85	9910.69	16	-42	48.16	RU-09-08	N	39639	6017	2543	9912	192	-10	92.36
300-2	N	1952	6179.06	2656.19	9908.86	145	0	43.28	RU-10-08	N	2008	6016	2543	9913	187	40	112.78
300-20	N	1952	6218.68	2592.15	9911.61	30	-65	57	RU-11-08	N	2008	6057	2546	9911	184	0	84.4
300-21	N	1952	6220.16	2593.24	9910.08	43	-65	89	RU-12-09	N	2008	6057	2546	9912	184	40	108.26
300-22	N	1952	6220.16	2593.24	9909.17	43	-44	72.24	RU-13-09	N	2008	6057	2546	9911	184	-11	74.55
300-23	N	1952	6523.48	2653.89	9911.61	173	0	116.43	RU-14-09	N	2008	6090	2548	9910	178	0	100
300-23EX	N	1952	6523.49	2658.38	9914.66	0	0	12.19	RU-15-09	N	2008	6090	2548	9911	178	40	55.11

300-24	N	1952	6523.49	2657.86	9911.61	350	-45	63.49	RU-16-09	N	2008	6089	2552	9911	0	0	66.3
300-25	N	1952	6214.15	2656.18	9911.19	340	0	12.5	RU-17-09	N	2008	6089	2552	9912	0	40	44.2
300-26	N	1952	6214.14	2654.65	9911.19	160	0	9.45	RU-18-09	N	2008	6117	2561	9911	0	40	23
300-27	N	1952	6176.01	2682.09	9911.28	320	0	13.72	TF-83-01	N	1983	6918.96	2635.61	9996.04	0	-60	138.99
300-28	N	1952	6282.69	2581.5	9911	13	0	72.54	TF-83-02	N	1983	6888.48	2623.11	9995.73	0	-60	131.67
300-29	N	1952	6281.14	2581.49	9910.69	0	0	57.91	TF-83-03	N	1983	6858	2626.46	9996.95	0	-60	124.05
300-3	N	1952	6172.96	2657.7	9910.08	250	0	52.43	TF-83-04	N	1983	6093.56	2504.24	9994.82	0	-60	182.58
300-4	N	1952	6172.96	2657.7	9909.47	165	-45	51.21	TF-83-05	N	1983	6858	2626.46	9996.95	0	-76	151.49
300-5	N	1952	6172.96	2618.08	9910.08	180	0	117.65	TF-83-06	N	1983	6035.04	2491.74	9996.95	0	-45	184.1
300-6	N	1952	6218.68	2596.74	9910.08	160	0	25.3	TF-83-07	N	1983	6954.01	2615.79	9994.21	0	-60	261.21
300-6EX	N	1952	6217.92	2633.47	9910.08	160	0	20.12	TF-83-08	N	1983	5998.46	2420.42	9995.43	0	-45	214.58
300-7	N	1952	6243.07	2634.39	9911	90	0	15.24	TF-83-09	N	1983	7018.93	2662.43	9994.21	0	-60	182.88
300-8	N	1952	6230.87	2611.98	9911	38	0	15.24	TF-83-10	N	1983	6062.47	2484.12	9996.95	0	-56	182.88
300-9	N	1952	6313.02	2584.4	9911.3	192	0	15.24	TF-83-11	N	1983	7049.41	2662.43	9992.99	0	-60	187.45
31	N	1946	5693.37	2552.04	9992.08	315	-46	84.12	TF-83-12	N	1983	6123.43	2529.84	9994.82	0	-55	213.66
34	N	1945	7319.47	2746.25	9996.95	343	-47	250.55	TF-83-13	N	1983	6062.47	2514.6	9998.48	0	-45	192.02
35	N	1945	5971.25	2345.22	9993.9	0	-35	191.72	TF-83-14	N	1983	6303.26	2590.8	9993.9	0	-45	152.4
36	N	1945	5971.25	2345.22	9993.9	343	-45	77.72	TF-83-15	N	1983	7110.37	2692.91	9992.99	0	-60	183.79
38	N	1945	5879.59	2336.6	9996.04	330	-45	137.16	TF-83-16	N	1983	6303.26	2590.8	9993.9	0	-65	183.18
4	N	1935	6923.53	2692.3	9994.82	345	-60	37.49	TF-83-17	N	1983	7171.33	2692.91	9992.99	0	-60	166.73

42	N	1948	5842.02	2451.32	9993.29	323	-45	259.38	TF-83-18	N	1983	6303.26	2621.28	9993.9	0	-45	181.36
48	N	1945	7051.69	2210.33	9993.9	0	-60	182.88	TF-83-19	N	1983	6576.06	2702.05	9994.82	0	-90	157.58
5	N	1935	6936.94	2686.56	9995.43	345	-60	40.84	TF-83-20	N	1983	7232.29	2692.91	9992.99	0	-60	184.4
51	N	1948	6236.4	2599.39	9993.9	339	-45	68.58	TF-83-21	N	1983	6187.44	2616.71	9994.21	0	-50	99.67
61	N	1948	7353.62	2325.11	10000	0	-60	209.09	TF-83-22	N	1983	7284.72	2692.91	9992.99	0	-50	182.88
67-1	N	1967	5755.74	2511.51	9992.68	319	-50	206.96	TF-83-23	N	1983	6370.32	2569.46	9993.9	28	-57	150.27
67-2	N	1967	5795.38	2551.83	9992.68	319	-50	57	TF-83-24	N	1983	6552.9	2544.17	9992.68	0	-90	488.59
67-3	N	1968	5997.95	2381.49	9994.82	0	-70	323.09	TF-83-25	N	1983	6461.76	2621.28	9994.21	0	-75	74.68
67-4	N	1968	5875.46	2357.63	9993.29	0	-70	311.51	TF-83-26	N	1983	6111.24	2550.26	9995.12	0	-90	183.79
67-5	N	1968	6091.56	2451.31	9994.82	0	-70	267	TF-83-27	N	1983	6614.16	2602.99	9994.82	0	-50	160.63
67-6	N	1968	6609.68	2488.91	9992.68	0	-60	287.12	TF-83-28	N	1983	6525.46	2564.28	9992.68	2	-50	181.97
67-7	N	1968	6891.93	2608.56	9995.73	350	-45	394.72	TF-83-29	N	1983	6581.55	2629.51	9994.82	0	-70	151.49
67-8	N	1968	6862.45	2601.77	9995.73	350	-45	121.92	TF-83-30	N	1983	6675.12	2593.85	9993.9	0	-63	213.36
67-9	N	1968	6572.33	2500.37	9992.68	0	-60	117.04	TF-83-31	N	1983	6428.23	2628.29	9871.98	0	-45	44.5
68	N	1946	6662.32	2625.85	9993.29	0	-60	94.49	TF-83-32	N	1983	6432.8	2602.38	9873.51	180	0	48.77
7	N	1935	6950.76	2689.73	9995.4	355	-59	46.33	TF-83-33	N	1983	6428.23	2628.29	9871.98	0	0	66.75
71	N	1948	6035.04	2549.96	9997.26	0	-45	76.02	TF-83-34	N	1983	6400.8	2599.64	9873.81	0	-15	56.08
81	N	1961	6242.67	2494.55	9993.9	0	-70	456.59	TF-83-35	N	1983	6428.23	2622.19	9871.98	180	-35	97.23
82	N	1961	6436.36	2566.98	9993.29	0	-70	202.08	TF-83-36	N	1983	6446.52	2634.08	9912.52	0	-65	89.31
83	N	1961	6148.71	2521.91	9994.82	0	-60	206.47	TF-83-37	N	1983	6556.86	2641.09	9875.03	180	-5	53.34

85-01	N	1985	6988.45	2601.47	9993.9	0	-60	255.18	TF-83-38	N	1983	6556.86	2646.58	9875.03	0	0	72.54
85-02	N	1985	7018.93	2601.47	9994.21	0	-60	243.84	TF-83-39	N	1983	6560.82	2648.41	9871.98	30	0	50.6
85-02A	N	1985	7034.17	2601.47	9990.86	0	-60	50.9	TF-83-40	N	1983	6492.24	2646.88	9912.52	0	-66	91.44
85-03	N	1985	7049.41	2601.47	9992.99	0	-60	245.97	TF-83-41	N	1983	6519.06	2683.15	9875.03	0	0	78.94
85-04	N	1985	7110.37	2631.95	9992.99	0	-60	212.99	TF-83-42	N	1983	6537.96	2638.96	9875.03	0	0	48.77
85-05	N	1985	7171.33	2631.95	9992.99	0	-60	242.93	TF-83-43	N	1983	6553.2	2644.75	9875.03	0	-75	65.23
85-06	N	1985	7232.29	2601.47	9992.99	0	-60	213.36	TF-83-44	N	1983	6492.24	2646.88	9912.52	0	-35	106.07
85-07	N	1985	7284.72	2631.95	9993.9	0	-60	235.92	TF-83-45	N	1983	6614.16	2663.95	9951.54	0	-75	112.78
85-08	N	1985	7345.68	2631.95	9996.95	0	-60	224	TF-83-46	N	1983	6592.82	2635	9913.44	0	-40	65.11
85-09	N	1985	7467.6	2692.91	9995.43	0	-60	212.02	TF-83-47	N	1983	6644.64	2673.1	9952.15	0	-25	78.64
85-10	N	1986	6062.47	2456.69	9996.95	0	-55	215.49	TF-83-48	N	1983	6629.4	2649.02	9915.88	0	-40	74.37
85-11	N	1986	6062.47	2503.93	9997.56	0	-55	152.4	TF-83-49	N	1983	6309.36	2653.28	9955.19	180	0	79.55
85-12	N	1986	6031.99	2392.68	9993.9	0	-45	230.73	TF-83-50	N	1983	6339.84	2649.32	9955.19	180	0	51.51
85-13	N	1986	5998.46	2493.26	9995.43	0	-70	199.64	TF-83-51	N	1983	6644.64	2654.81	9915.88	0	-45	68.88
85-14	N	1986	6092.95	2450.59	9994.82	0	-55	204.22	TF-83-52	N	1983	6370.32	2635.3	9955.19	180	0	61.57
85-15	N	1986	7406.64	2692.91	9996.95	0	-60	217.99	TF-83-53	N	1983	6370.32	2637.74	9954.28	0	-60	67.97
85-16	N	1986	7406.64	2631.95	9993.9	0	-60	251.16	TF-83-54	N	1983	6129.53	2560.32	9909.47	0	-75	54.86
85-17	N	1986	7467.6	2631.95	9993.9	0	-60	239.88	TH-07	N	2006	6579.03	2690.18	9942.62	165	0	14.02
85-18	N	1986	6123.43	2392.68	9990.86	0	-50	245.97	TH-08	N	2006	6578.99	2690.32	9943.62	165	47	12.19
CR-1	N	1969	6196.16	2660.86	9993.9	343	-45	100.74	TH-09	N	2006	6579.11	2690.4	9941.91	165	-45	19.81
CR-10	N	1969	6802.41	2554.76	9996.04	0	-45	187.45	TH-10	N	2006	6560.31	2686.3	9938.67	163	0	14.63
CR-2	N	1969	6217.51	2664.8	9993.9	343	-45	152.4	TH-11	N	2006	6560.3	2686.06	9940.21	163	24	14.63
CR-3	N	1969	6225.54	2657.55	9993.9	343	-45	138.23	TH-12	N	2006	6560.35	2686.3	9938.67	163	-25	19.81
CR-4	N	1969	6245.51	2672.8	9993.9	343	-45	137.16	TH-13	N	2006	6542.82	2681.88	9935.91	161	1	19.81

CR-7	N	1969	6302.65	2690.47	9993.9	340	-45	236.52	TH-15	N	2006	6569.56	2684.54	9940.96	161	0	23.47
CR-8	N	1969	7004.38	2696.91	9994.21	340	-45	81.99	TH-16	N	2006	6240.78	2658.16	9955.19	177	0	76.81
CR-9	N	1969	7061.49	2719.34	9994.21	340	-45	106.68	TH-17	N	2006	6294.12	2651.76	9955.5	177	0	54.25
FE-1	N	2006	6405.68	2640.48	9953.98	8	-78	36.27	TH-18	N	2006	6385.56	2642.01	9915.57	166	0	32.92
FE-2	N	2006	6403.24	2640.79	9953.98	8	-78	35.05	TH-19	N	2006	6385.56	2642.01	9916.79	166	45	25.91
FE-2 NQ	N	2006	6403.85	2640.79	9953.98	8	-78	20.27	TH-20	N	2006	6362.7	2636.52	9914.35	166	0	34.44
FE-3	N	2006	6402.93	2640.79	9953.98	8	-78	34.75	TH-21	N	2006	6268.21	2603.91	9898.2	180	0	54.64
M1H-3A	N	2006	6409.33	2640.18	9955.19	340	0	31.09	TH-22	N	2006	6268.21	2603.91	9898.81	180	20	31.39
M1H-3B	N	2006	6399.28	2633.78	9955.19	340	0	31.09	TH-25	N	2006	6309.36	2598.57	9891.03	180	0	36.58
NB-1	N	1961	6302.04	2494.79	9997.56	0	-69	248.11	TH-26	N	2006	6337.71	2594.15	9884.79	180	0	22.86
NB-15	N	1961	6551.68	2540.2	9992.08	0	-70	271.27	TH-27	N	2006	6337.71	2594.15	9885.4	180	63	23.16
NB-16	N	1961	6631.84	2552.09	9996.65	0	-70	290.17	TH-28	N	2006	6309.36	2598.57	9891.49	180	20	42.37