



Technical Report

On The

# Mineral Resource Estimate for the Hyland Gold Project, Yukon Territory, Canada

NAD 83, Zone 10, 562800 m E, 6708600 m N  
LATITUDE 60° 30' 18" N, LONGITUDE 127° 51' 24" W

**Prepared for:**

**Banyan Gold Corp.**

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Report Date:

Effective Date: September 1, 2025

Dated: October 24, 2025

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**Company**

SGS Geological Services ("SGS")  
SGS Geological Services ("SGS")

SGS Project # 20800-02

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# 1 SUMMARY

## 1.1 Introduction

SGS Geological Services Inc. (“SGS”) was contracted by Banyan Gold Corp. (the “Company” or “Banyan”) to complete a Mineral Resource Estimate (“MRE”) for the Hyland Main Zone (“Main Zone”) of the Hyland Gold Project (the “Hyland Project” or “Property”) located in the Watson Lake Mining District in the southeast Yukon, and to prepare a National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) Technical Report written in support of the Main Zone MRE.

The Hyland Project is considered an advanced-stage exploration project.

The Company was incorporated by a Certificate of Incorporation issued pursuant to the provisions of the Alberta Corporations Act (“ABCA”) on July 26, 2010, under the name Banyan Coast Capital Corp, which was subsequently changed to Banyan Gold Corp under a certificate of amendment on February 14, 2013. On November 24, 2010, the Company became a reporting issuer in the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario.

Banyan completed its IPO and commenced trading on January 27, 2011, on the TSX Venture Exchange and trades under the symbol BYN.

Banyan is in the business of exploration and development of mineral properties. The Company currently holds three main projects in the Yukon Territory, which includes the Hyland Project.

The current report is authored by Allan Armitage, Ph.D., P. Geo., (“Armitage”) and Ben Eggers, MAIG, P.Geo. (“Eggers”) of SGS. The Authors are independent Qualified Persons as defined by NI 43-101 and are responsible for all sections of this report. The updated MRE presented in this report was estimated by Armitage.

The reporting of the MRE complies with all disclosure requirements for Mineral Resources set out in the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (2016). The classification of the updated MRE is consistent with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards (2014 CIM Definitions). In completing the updated MREs, the Author uses general procedures and methodologies that are consistent with industry standard practices, including those documented in the 2019 CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (2019 CIM Guidelines).

The current Technical Report will be used by Banyan in fulfillment of their continuing disclosure requirements under Canadian securities laws, including National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”).

## 1.2 Property Description, Location, Access, and Physiography

The Hyland Project is located in the Watson Lake Mining District of southeast Yukon, approximately 74 km northeast of the community of Watson Lake. The Hyland Project forms a contiguous claim block comprised of 927 claims totaling over 18,620 hectares of which Banyan Gold Corp. holds a 100% interest. The centre of the property is located at approximately 562850E, 6708450N (NAD 83 UTM Zone 9N). All claims (Bean, Boar, Cuz, Ham, HL, Hog, Piglet, Pork, Quiver, Roast, Sow, Ver claims) are recorded in the name of Banyan Gold Corporation. All claims are currently in good standing until 2030-2038.

Victoria Gold Corp. (via its subsidiary StrataGold) has retained a capped 2.5% net smelter royalty of which 1.5% can be purchased at any time for \$1 million. The property is also subject to a 1% and 0.25% NSR on all core claims payable to historical property owners Pitchblack Resources Ltd. and Strategic Metals Ltd. respectively. Additionally, there is a 1% NSR on 88 of the current claims payable to Adrian Resources Ltd. that is capped at \$1.5 million.

The Hyland Project is accessible by float plane from Watson Lake to Quartz Lake, (also known as Hulse Lake) or by helicopter from Watson Lake. A 40 km long winter road built in 1989 provides access to the property from the government-maintained Coal River Road at Km 35 from the junction of the Coal River Road and the Alaska Highway at Contact Creek. Both the Coal River Road and the winter road to the property are passable by 4x4 vehicles for most of the year except for a swampy section between Km 1 and 3 on the winter road that normally restricts traffic to the months of December, January, February and March. The winter road was utilized in March 2015 to mobilize heavy equipment to support recent trenching and diamond drilling programs on the Hyland Project. The winter trail connects to a network of drill roads over the Main Zone that leads down into the exploration camp on Quartz Lake.

The Hyland Project covers moderately rugged terrain with elevations that range from 920 metres above sea level (masl) on the shores of Quartz Lake to 1,830 masl at the highest peak on the Hyland Project. The tree line starts at approximately 1,450 masl where alpine brush and vegetation give way to a mix of black spruce, alder, willow, pine, white spruce and moss depending on the moisture content and aspect of the slope. Subcrop is abundant above tree line with some outcrop below the tree line, however bedrock exposure is generally limited to small cliffs and creek cuts.

### 1.3 History

In July 1973 Hyland Joint Venture (HJV) staked the Porker claims to cover a lead-zinc exploration target near what is now the Main Zone, following up on earlier work by Liard River Mining Company in the area. Work completed by the joint venture under the supervision of Archer, Cathro & Associates Limited (“Archer Cathro”) over a three-year period ending in 1975 included prospecting, geological mapping, grid soil sampling, gravity surveys and 303 m of diamond drilling in four holes. Results of this work outlined widespread arsenic soil geochemical anomalies with several high gold values, but HJV was not interested in pursuing gold exploration, and no further work was undertaken.

Exploration in the area was renewed to focus on potential gold mineralization in 1981, beginning with the staking and exploration of the Cuz and Quiver claims by Archer Cathro on behalf of Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. (“Kidd Creek”). These claims were staked to cover the gold-arsenic anomalies identified by HJV located south and east of the Porker claims. Kidd Creek contracted Archer Cathro to perform geological mapping and grid soil sampling the following year that defined a 450 m long gold-arsenic-bismuth geochemical anomaly on the Cuz property and scattered, weakly to moderately anomalous gold values on the Quiver claims.

In 1986 Archer Cathro acquired the Quiver claims east of the Piglet block and sold the entire property comprised of 88 claims to Silverquest Resources Ltd. (“Silverquest”) who performed prospecting, soil sampling and hand trenching that same year. The following year Hyland Gold Joint Venture (HGJV) was formed, comprised of Silverquest, Novamin Resources Ltd. (“Novamin”) and NDU Resources Ltd. (“NDU”) and it carried out a program of soil geochemistry, bulldozer trenching and road. Novamin withdrew from the HGJV in 1988 and was replaced by Adrian Resources Ltd. (“Adrian”) as a joint venture partner. That year soil sampling and several ground geophysical surveys including magnetic, IP and EM were conducted with concurrent bulldozer trenching, diamond drilling (376 m in four holes) and road construction. The construction continued into the early winter of 1989, culminating with the completion of a 40 km long winter road from the property to the Coal River Road. The winter road facilitated the mobilization of a truck mounted reverse circulation (RC) drill rig in 1990 and completion of 3,656 m of RC drilling in 41 holes.

Between 1994 and the early 2000’s the Property was explored by several companies and joint ventures. Exploration efforts included soil and rock geochemical sampling, geological mapping, airborne geophysical surveys, trenching, and limited drilling.

In 2003 StrataGold completed a program of diamond drilling totalling 2416 m in 12 holes. The following year StrataGold completed 15.72-line km of IP/Resistivity surveying divided into six east-west trending lines over the main zone. Results of the geophysical survey were followed up with 1800 m of diamond drilling in eight holes. StrataGold drilled four diamond drill holes in 2005 with a total length of 985 m focused on discovering new gold mineralization east of the Main Zone and at the Cuz anomaly.

Argus Metals Corp. (“Argus”) optioned the Hyland Gold Project from Victoria Gold Inc. (which had previously acquired StrataGold) in 2009. Argus completed 20 diamond drill holes (3,953 m) on the Project in 2010 and 2011 in addition to Transient Electromagnetic (TEM) geophysical surveys over the Main Zone and north of the Cuz anomaly. Promising intercepts of gold and silver mineralization were encountered in the Main Zone drilling and a gold mineralization discovery was made by drilling at the Cuz Zone.

On February 15, 2013, Banyan (then Banyan Coast Capital) acquired a 100% interest in the Hyland Gold Project. Banyan completed a resource calculation of the Main Zone in 2012, prior to the closing of the property acquisition and has conducted exploration programs on the Project in each subsequent year from 2013-2018.

## 1.4 Geology and Mineralization

The Hyland Gold project is located in southeastern Selwyn Basin; a Late Precambrian to Middle Devonian tectonic element characterized by deposition of deep-water marine sediments. Deposition into the basin was restricted by the Cassiar Platform to the southwest and the Mackenzie Shelf to the east. It is considered part of ancestral North America and records several episodes of pericratonic rifting with subsequent subsidence. Generally, the basin fill comprises shale, limestone, chert and grit that have been subdivided across the basin into many formations and distinct facies that may or may not be time equivalent.

On a regional scale, the Hyland Gold Project is located in an area of Selwyn Basin underlain by Precambrian Hyland Group Yusezyu, Narchilla and Vampire Formations (“Fm”), Lower to Middle Cambrian Sekwi Fm, Cambrian to Ordovician Otter Creek and Rabbitkettle Fm, Ordovician Sunblood Fm, Silurian to Devonian Road River Group and undivided time-equivalent Nonda-Muncho-McConnell-Stone-Dunedin Fm, Devonian to Mississippian Earn Group and local Eocene sedimentary sequences in Rock River Basin. The older sedimentary rocks were intruded by Cretaceous granite, quartz monzonite and granodiorite plugs assigned to the Selwyn Plutonic Suite. Collectively, they record a quiescent, subsiding continental margin punctuated by transgressive and regressive cycles, rifting, collision of allochthonous terranes, mountain building and magmatism.

Regionally, the Hyland Gold Project is located in the hanging wall of an east-verging imbricate thrust system controlled by the Coal River Fault. The surface trace of westernmost fault of this system is located just inside the eastern margin of the property. Within the hanging wall the structural grain is largely northwest trending and lineations plunge both to the northwest and to the southwest. The dominantly Precambrian sedimentary rocks of the hanging wall are folded into a series of anticline-syncline pairs that expose the Yusezyu Fm at the core of northwest trending anticlines.

The Hyland Gold Project is underlain by an interbedded sequence of quartzites, limestones, and phyllites. Individual beds vary from less than one metre to tens of metres in thickness. Several units are mixed, with thinly interbedded phyllitic dirty limestones, calcareous quartzites and phyllites. This stratigraphic complexity coupled with folding and faulting, and a general lack of bedrock exposure makes it difficult to carry out meaningful geological mapping. The underlying bedrock in the central part of the Project area is interpreted to belong to the transition zone between the Yusezyu and Vampire Formations of the Precambrian Hyland Group.

In general, a mixed unit of quartzites, phyllites, and limestones appears to be folded about a north-south trending, southeasterly plunging anticline with the Main Zone gold mineralization aligned along its axis and extending through the limbs of the fold. Flanking the mixed unit to the east and west in an overlying relationship is a relatively clean, massive limestone unit. A north-south structural corridor referred to as the Quartz Lake Lineament trends through the core of the Main Zone, coincident with the anticline axis, and it is thought to be a major control of mineralization.

Two styles of hydrothermal alteration related to gold mineralization occur on the Hyland Gold Project. Tourmaline+/-arsenopyrite-pyrite-silica alteration is ubiquitous within mineralized intervals. The alteration locally eradicates primary sedimentary features and imparts a light greyish brown colour on all lithologies. White quartz veins cut this alteration and adjacent less altered intervals, but they are interpreted to be part of the same alteration assemblage. Sulphide minerals occur as anhedral fine to medium grained aggregates

disseminated throughout the altered intervals and in dismembered irregular veins. Tourmaline is visible only in thin section and consists of very fine grained anhedral to euhedral crystals occurring in aggregates or disseminated throughout the groundmass. Notably, the eradication of sedimentary structures in strongly altered zones can give the false impression that the original rock type is a quartzite. Their primary distinction is the lack of strain features in the secondary silica.

Patchy to pervasive, very fine-grained iron carbonate alteration has not been examined in thin section but is observed in drill core. The iron carbonate alteration imparts a light beige wash across the drill core and appears antithetic to sulphide mineral formation as well as overprinting the silica alteration. Furthermore, titanite-quartz-carbonate veins, thought to be contemporaneous to the iron carbonate alteration, crosscut quartz and quartz + sulphide veins. For these reasons the pervasive iron carbonate alteration is interpreted to be sulphide destructive and post-dates the earlier tourmaline+/-arsenopyrite-pyrite-silica alteration.

Primary gold mineralization occurs in at least four different settings on the Hyland Gold Project:

- 1) Breccia zones, veins and auriferous sulphide disseminations, best developed in silicified quartzite or jasperoid altered zones in phyllite;
- 2) North-trending recessive weathering fault zones in the QLL containing pods of semi-massive to massive pyrrhotite + pyrite;
- 3) Manto-like siderite replacement bodies up to 40 m thick, formed along limestone-quartzite contacts in a corridor along the QLL. These contain relatively minor amounts of pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite;
- 4) Narrow quartz veins containing erratic pods of nearly massive jamesonite, samples of which assayed up to 41% lead, 154.3 g/t silver and 3.4 g/t gold.

All types of mineralization are oxidized to varying depths, depending on fault-induced fracture density and local degree of glacial erosion. Character and intensity of mineralization depend on the character and chemistry of the host rocks. To that extent, the gold mineralization is both stratigraphically and structurally controlled (Carne, 2000).

## 1.5 Exploration and Drilling

Work conducted by Banyan on the Hyland Gold Project consisted of grid soil sampling and ridge and spur sampling, which lead to the prospecting discovery of gold mineralization south of the Cuz Zone. The newly discovered Montrose Ridge Zone was explored with excavator trenching in 2015 and 2016 after being connected with a bulldozer trail to the existing road network. Banyan also completed diamond drilling on the Camp Zone (two holes) and at the north of the Main Zone (one hole) in 2015. In 2016, Banyan completed 475 m of diamond drilling consisting of three holes proximal to the Main Zone gold-silver deposit with one hole designed to provide material for metallurgical test work. Trenches were also completed at the Camp Zone and Montrose Ridge Zone, following up on arsenic+gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies. In 2017, Banyan completed 3,847 m of diamond drilling from 25 drill holes focused on in-fill, step-out exploration and dedicated metallurgical drilling along with continued trenching concentrated on the Main Zone gold-silver deposit. In 2018 drilling and trenching focused on testing gold-silver mineralization continuity and resource expansion between the Main Zone and the Camp Zone. Drilling covered 1.25 km of previously untested, strike extent north of the Main Zone with 1,295 metres of diamond drilling in 11 drill holes. Exploration in 2023 on the Property comprised geochemical sampling (soils and rocks) designed to validate and extend historical arsenic+gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies.

Diamond drilling completed on the Property by Banyan totals 6,447.33 m in 42 drillholes targeting the Main and Camp Zone gold-silver mineralization.

## 1.6 Metallurgical Test Work

Metallurgical test data is limited on the Property and limited to a few tests on oxidized material.

In 1989, 72-hour bottle roll cyanidation tests were conducted on three assay lab coarse reject composite samples (> 38 µm) from the 1988 bulldozer trench sampling program of oxidized mineralization in the Main Zone. The work, conducted by Coastech Research Inc, reported that 24-hour leach residence time was sufficient for gold recovery of over 95% and concluded that the relatively coarse particle size of the samples indicated that the mineralization is amenable to either vat or heap leaching. Cyanide and lime consumption were low.

As part of the 1990 RC drill program, there was limited testing of cold cyanide gold extraction carried out on twenty-five selected samples. Depth of the samples in the vertical RC holes ranged from 1.5 m to 150 m. Gold content of the samples, determined by fire assay, ranges from 0.3 to 5.1 g/t. Samples were selected to be representative of the oxide (12 samples), transition (6 samples) and sulphide (7 samples) zones as identified by chip logging.

Results are summarized as follows:

- Average gold recovery of all samples by cold cyanide extraction is 70.2%,
- Average gold recovery by cold cyanide extraction from oxide samples is 87.5%,
- Average gold recovery by cold cyanide extraction from transition samples is 87.5%, and
- Average gold recovery by cold cyanide extraction from sulphide samples is 37.7%.

Preliminary microscopy work indicates that gold in unoxidized material is primarily found in fractures and on pyrite grain boundaries and is non-refractory.

Gold recovery is independent of grade in the oxide facies, ranging from 70 to 100%. Recovery is also independent of copper grade in the oxide zone, although this does not necessarily mean that copper is not a cyanide consumer.

In 2017, Banyan engaged Kappes Cassiday & Associates of Reno, NV to conduct metallurgical bottle roll and column leach test work on samples collected from dedicated metallurgical diamond drill holes; HY17-073, HY17-074 as well as one bulk composite sample towards determination of gold leach recoveries that may be obtainable using heap leach methods. Average gold recoveries from the three column leach tests were 86% on 12.5-millimeter crushed material; tests were conducted over a 58-day period. Importantly, the test work also demonstrated strong leaching kinetics with a range of 73-87% of the ultimate recovery occurring within the first week of leaching.

## 1.7 Mineral Resource Estimate

Completion of the current MRE involved the assessment of a drill hole database, which included all data for surface drilling completed through 2018. Completion of the current MRE also included an updated three-dimensional (3D) mineral resource model (resource domain), a 3D topographic surface model and available written reports.

The Inverse Distance Squared (“ID2”) calculation method restricted to mineralized domains was used to interpolate grades for Au (g/t) and Ag (g/t) into a block model for the Main Zone. Indicated and Inferred mineral resources are reported in the summary tables in Section 14.10. The MRE presented below takes into consideration that the Main Zone may be mined by open pit mining methods.

The reporting of the current MRE complies with all disclosure requirements for Mineral Resources set out in the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. The classification of the MRE is consistent with the 2014 Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards (2014 CIM Definitions). In completing the updated MRE, the Author uses procedures and methodologies that are generally consistent with industry standard practices, including those documented in the 2019 CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (2019 CIM Guidelines).

In order to complete the mineral resource estimate for the Main Zone, a database comprising a series of comma delimited spreadsheets containing drill hole and channel information was provided by Banyan Gold.

The database included hole and channel location information (NAD83 / UTM Zone 10), survey data, assay data, lithology data and specific gravity data. The data was then imported into GEOVIA GEMS version 6.9.2 software (“GEMS”) for wireframe modeling, statistical analysis, block modeling and resource estimation.

The current MRE is based on data from 86 drill holes (18,505.40 m) and 39 trenches (7,598.7 m). The database was checked for typographical errors in drill hole locations, down hole surveys, lithology, assay values and supporting information on source of assay values. Overlaps and gapping in survey, lithology and assay values in intervals were checked. Gaps in the assay sampling were assigned a grade value of 0.0001 for gold and 0.001 for silver.

In addition to the drill hole and trench database, Banyan Gold provided SGS with a three-dimensional (3D) digital elevation model, in DXF format, for the Main Zone area.

## 1.8 Mineral Resource Statement

- The MRE for the Main Zone is presented in Table 1-1.

### Highlights of the Main Zone Mineral Resource Estimate are as follows:

- Hyland contains pit constrained mineral resources of 337,000 oz of gold and 2.63 Moz of silver (11.3 million tonnes at an average grade of 0.93 g/t Au and 7.27 g/t Ag) in the Indicated category, and 118,000 ounces of gold and 0.86 Moz of silver (3.87 million tonnes at an average grade of 0.95 g/t Au and 6.94 g/t Ag) in the Inferred category.

**Table 1-1 Main Zone Mineral Resource Estimate, September 1, 2025**

Cut-off Grade (AuEq g/t)	Tonnes	Au		Ag		AuEq	
		Grade (g/t)	Ozs	Grade (g/t)	Ozs	Grade (g/t)	Ozs
<b>Indicated</b>							
<b>0.5</b>	11,272,000	0.93	337,000	7.27	2,634,000	1.02	368,000
<b>Inferred</b>							
<b>0.5</b>	3,865,000	0.95	118,000	6.94	863,000	1.03	128,000

### Hyland Gold Project Main Zone Mineral Resource Estimate Notes:

- The effective date of the Hyland Mineral Resource Estimate is September 1, 2025.
- The mineral resource was estimated by Allan Armitage, Ph.D., P.Geo. of SGS Geological Services and is an independent Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101.
- The classification of the current Mineral Resource Estimate into Indicated and Inferred mineral resources is consistent with current 2014 CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.
- All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate and numbers may not add due to rounding.
- The mineral resources are presented undiluted and in situ, constrained by a continuous 3D wireframe model, and is considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.
- Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that most Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.
- The Hyland mineral resource estimate is based on a validated database which includes data from surface trenching, and surface diamond and RC drilling completed between 1987 and 2018.

- (8) *The MRE for Hyland is based on one three-dimensional (“3D”) resource model representing the deposit.*
- (9) *Grades for Au and Ag were estimated for each mineralization domain using 1.5 metre drill core and 2.0 metre channel composites assigned to that domain. To generate grade within the blocks, the inverse distance cubed ( $ID^2$ ) interpolation method was used. An average SG value of 3.04 was used for tonnage calculation.*
- (10) *Based on the location, surface exposure, size, shape, general true thickness, and orientation, it is envisioned that Hyland may be mined using open-pit mining methods. In-pit mineral resources are reported at a base case cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t AuEq. The in-pit resource grade blocks are quantified above the base case cut-off grade, above the constraining pit shell, below topography and within the constraining mineralized domain (the constraining volume).*
- (11) *The pit optimization and base-case cut-off grade consider a gold price of \$2,400/oz and a silver price of \$28 /oz and considers a gold recovery of 92% and silver recovery of 70%. The pit optimization and base case cut-off grade also considers a mining cost of US\$2.40/t mined, pit slope of 55° degrees, and processing, treatment, refining, G&A and transportation cost of USD\$19.50/t of mineralized material.*
- (12) *The results from the pit optimization, using the pseudoflow optimization method in Whittle 2022, are used solely for the purpose of testing the “reasonable prospects for economic extraction” by an open pit and do not represent an attempt to estimate mineral reserves. There are no mineral reserves on the Property. The results are used simply as a guide to assist in the preparation of a mineral resource statement and to select an appropriate resource reporting cut-off grade. A Whittle pit shell at a revenue factor of 1.00 was selected as the ultimate pit shell for the purposes of the current MRE.*
- (13) *The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*

## 1.9 Recommendations

The Hyland Gold Project deposits contain open pit Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources that are associated with well-defined mineralized trends and models. All deposits are open along strike and at depth.

The Project has potential for delineation of additional Mineral Resources. Given the prospective nature of the Hyland Property, it is the opinion of the QP that the Property merits further exploration and that a proposed plan for further work by Banyan Gold is justified.

It is recommended that Banyan Gold conduct further exploration on the Project, subject to funding and any other matters which may cause the proposed exploration program to be altered in the normal course of its business activities or alterations which may affect the program as a result of exploration activities themselves.

For the next phase of work continuing in 2026, the Company plans to accomplish the following:

- Undertake desktop study and produce an updated lithostructural 3D model to supplement alteration and mineralization models to support additional exploratory work.
- Undertake a 40-day field program to complete targeted drilling, surface sampling, and camp maintenance.
- Conduct 3,000 meters of exploration drilling targeting mineralization extensions to the Main Zone Deposit as well as follow-up on anomalous soil and drill results in the Cuz Zone.
- Conduct a soil geochemical survey over the southern portion of the project.

The total cost of the planned exploration work program by Banyan Gold Corp. is estimated at CAD\$1.9 million (Table 1-2).

**Table 1-2 Cost Summary for Recommended Future Work**

<b>Program Component</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Estimated Cost (CAD\$)</b>
Diamond Drilling	3000m	\$250/m	\$ 1,050,000
Geochemistry	3000 samples	\$55/sample	\$ 165,000
3D modelling	21 days	\$1000/day	\$ 21,000
Soil Sampling	2500 samples	\$35/sample	\$ 87,500
Fixed wing support			\$ 50,000
Camp Maintenance			\$ 75,000
Senior Geologist	5 days	\$1000/day	\$ 5,000
Project Geologist	40 days	\$800/day	\$ 32,000
Junior Geologist	80 days	\$600/day	\$ 48,000
Geotech	80 days	\$400/day	\$ 32,000
Camp Costs	520	\$150/day	\$ 78,000
Equipment	120 hours	\$150/hour	\$ 18,000
15% Contingency			\$ 249,225
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 1,910,725</b>

## 2 INTRODUCTION

SGS Geological Services Inc. (“SGS”) was contracted by Banyan Gold Corp. (the “Company” or “Banyan”) to complete a Mineral Resource Estimate (“MRE”) for the Hyland Main Zone (“Main Zone”) of the Hyland Gold Project (the “Hyland Project” or “Property”) located in the Watson Lake Mining District in the southeast Yukon, and to prepare a National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) Technical Report written in support of the Main Zone MRE.

The Hyland Project is considered an advanced-stage exploration project.

The Company was incorporated by a Certificate of Incorporation issued pursuant to the provisions of the Alberta Corporations Act (“ABCA”) on July 26, 2010, under the name Banyan Coast Capital Corp, which was subsequently changed to Banyan Gold Corp under a certificate of amendment on February 14, 2013. On November 24, 2010, the Company became a reporting issuer in the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario.

Banyan completed its IPO and commenced trading on January 27, 2011, on the TSX Venture Exchange and trades under the symbol BYN.

Banyan is in the business of exploration and development of mineral properties. The Company currently holds three main projects in the Yukon Territory, which includes the Hyland Project.

The current report is authored by Allan Armitage, Ph.D., P. Geo., (“Armitage”) and Ben Eggers, MAIG, P.Geo. (“Eggers”) of SGS. The Authors are independent Qualified Persons as defined by NI 43-101 and are responsible for all sections of this report. The updated MRE presented in this report was estimated by Armitage.

The reporting of the MRE complies with all disclosure requirements for Mineral Resources set out in the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (2016). The classification of the updated MRE is consistent with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards (2014 CIM Definitions). In completing the updated MREs, the Author uses general procedures and methodologies that are consistent with industry standard practices, including those documented in the 2019 CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (2019 CIM Guidelines).

The current Technical Report will be used by Banyan in fulfillment of their continuing disclosure requirements under Canadian securities laws, including National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”).

### 2.1 Sources of Information

In preparing the current MRE and the supporting Technical Report, the Authors utilized a digital database, provided to the Authors by Banyan Gold, and previous technical reports written for the Property.

- *The Property was the subject of a NI 43-101 technical report in 2018 titled “Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Main Zone, Hyland Gold Property, Watson Lake Mining District, Southeast Yukon, Canada” with an effective date of March 22, 2018, and a report date of May 1, 2018, prepared for Banyan Gold Corp. (Posted on SEDAR+ under Banyan Gold’s profile).*

Information regarding the Property description and location, accessibility, climate, local resources, infrastructure, and physiography, exploration history, previous mineral resource estimates, regional property geology, deposit type, recent exploration and drilling, metallurgical test work, and sample preparation, analyses, and security for previous drill programs (Sections 5-13) have been sourced from the 2018 technical report (Carne et al., 2018 and references therein) and revised or updated where necessary. The Authors believe the data and information used to prepare the current MRE and Technical Report are valid and appropriate considering the status of the Hyland Project and the purpose of the Technical Report.

## 2.2 Qualified Persons

The Qualified Person’s for the report are listed in Table 2-1. By virtue of their education, experience and professional association membership, they are considered Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101.

**Table 2-1 Qualified Person’s and Report Responsibility**

Qualified Person	Professional Designation	Position	Employer	Site Visit	Independent of Banyan Gold	Report Section
Allan Armitage	P.Geo.	Technical Manager and Senior Resource Geologist	SGS Canada Inc. – Geological services	Yes	Yes	1.1, 1.2, 1.6-1.9, 2.0-2.2, 2.3.1, 2.4-2.5, 3, 4, 5, 8, 12.3, 12.4.1, 13, 14-24, 25.1, 25.3-25.6, and 26
Ben Eggers	P.Geo.	Senior Geologist	SGS Canada Inc. – Geological services	Yes	Yes	1.3-1.5, 2.3.2, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12.1, 12.2, 12.4.2, 12.5, and 25.2

## 2.3 Site Visits and Scope of Personal Inspection

### 2.3.1 Site Inspection by Allan Armitage, P.Geo.

Armitage last visited the Hyland Project on the 19th and 20th of September 2017, for the purpose of:

- Inspection of selected drill sites and outcrops to review the drill and local geology,
- Inspection of the drill core logging, processing and storage facilities,
- Reviewing the current core sampling, QA/QC and core security procedures, and
- Inspection of drill core, drill logs, and assay certificates to validate sampling, confirm the presence of mineralization in witness half-core samples, and review of the local geology.

### 2.3.2 Site Inspection by Ben Eggers, P.Geo.

The Hyland Project was visited by Ben Eggers on August 25-26, 2025, for the purpose of:

- Inspection of drill sites and outcrops to review the drilling and local geology,
- Inspection of the drill core storage facilities,
- Reviewing core sampling, QA/QC and core security procedures, and
- Inspection of drill core, drill logs, and assay certificates to validate sampling, confirm the presence of mineralization in witness half-core samples, and review of the local geology.

The site visit conducted by Eggers is considered as the current site visit, per Section 6.2 of NI 43-101CP.

## 2.4 Effective Date

The Effective Date of the MRE and Technical Report is September 1, 2025.

## 2.5 Units and Abbreviations

Units used in the report are metric units unless otherwise noted. Monetary units are in United States dollars (US\$) unless otherwise stated.

**Table 2-2 List of Abbreviations**

\$	Dollar sign	m <sup>2</sup>	Square metres
%	Percent sign	m <sup>3</sup>	Cubic meters
°	Degree	masl	Metres above sea level
°C	Degree Celsius	mm	millimetre
°F	Degree Fahrenheit	mm <sup>2</sup>	square millimetre
µm	micron	mm <sup>3</sup>	cubic millimetre
AA	Atomic absorption	Moz	Million troy ounces
Ag	Silver	MRE	Mineral Resource Estimate
AgEq	Silver equivalent	Mt	Million tonnes
Au	Gold	NAD 83	North American Datum of 1983
Az	Azimuth	mTW	metres true width
CAD\$	Canadian dollar	NI	National Instrument
CAF	Cut and fill mining	NN	Nearest Neighbor
cm	centimetre	NQ	Drill core size (4.8 cm in diameter)
cm <sup>2</sup>	square centimetre	NSR	Net smelter return
cm <sup>3</sup>	cubic centimetre	oz	Ounce
Cu	Copper	OK	Ordinary kriging
DDH	Diamond drill hole	Pb	Lead
ft	Feet	ppb	Parts per billion
ft <sup>2</sup>	Square feet	ppm	Parts per million
ft <sup>3</sup>	Cubic feet	QA	Quality Assurance
g	Grams	QC	Quality Control
GEMS	Geovia GEMS 6.8.3 Desktop	QP	Qualified Person
g/t or gpt	Grams per Tonne	RC	Reverse circulation drilling
GPS	Global Positioning System	RQD	Rock quality designation
Ha	Hectares	SD	Standard Deviation
HQ	Drill core size (6.3 cm in diameter)	SG	Specific Gravity
ICP	Induced coupled plasma	SLS	Sub-level stoping
ID <sup>2</sup>	Inverse distance weighting to the power of two	t.oz	Troy ounce (31.1035 grams)
ID <sup>3</sup>	Inverse distance weighting to the power of three	Ton	Short Ton
kg	Kilograms	Zn	Zinc
km	Kilometres	Tonnes or T	Metric tonnes
km <sup>2</sup>	Square kilometre	TPM	Total Platinum Minerals
kt	Kilo tonnes	US\$	US Dollar
m	Metres	µm	Micron
		UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator

### **3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS**

Final verification of information concerning Property status and ownership, which are presented in Section 4 below, have been provided to the Author by Duncan Mackay, Vice President, Exploration for Banyan Gold Corp., by way of E-mail on October 9, 2025. The Author only reviewed the land tenure in a preliminary fashion and has not independently verified the legal status or ownership of the Property or any underlying agreements or obligations attached to ownership of the Property. However, the Author has no reason to doubt that the title situation is other than what is presented in this technical report (Section 4). The Author is not qualified to express any legal opinion with respect to Property titles or current ownership.

## 4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

### 4.1 Location

The Hyland Project is located in the Watson Lake Mining District of southeast Yukon (Figure 4-1), approximately 74 km northeast of the community of Watson Lake (Figure 4-2). The Hyland Project forms a contiguous claim block comprised of 927 claims totaling over 18,620 hectares of which Banyan Gold Corp. holds a 100% interest. The centre of the property is located at approximately 562850E, 6708450N (NAD 83 UTM Zone 9N).

The Hyland property in its current form had a fractured history of ownership since the mid 1950's when exploration was first documented within the current property boundaries. It wasn't until the late 1980's when the Hyland Gold Joint Venture amalgamated the independently owned claim blocks into one property that the name, Hyland, was given to the property.

The Project consists of 3 discrete claim blocks (Figure 4-3, Figure 4-4, and Figure 4-5) subdivided as follows:

- Block 1: 299 contiguous un-surveyed quartz mineral claims (~5,500 hectares), located in the Watson Lake Mining District. The 100% registered owner of the claims is Banyan Gold Corp., subject to a royalty and area of interest to Victoria Gold Corp described in the following section.
- Block 2: 193 contiguous un-surveyed contiguous mineral claims (~4,030 hectares), located in the Watson Lake Mining District. The 100% registered owner of the claims is Banyan and the claims fall with the area of interest of StrataGold (now Victoria Gold).
- Block 3: 435 contiguous un-surveyed quartz mineral claims (~9,090 hectares), located in the Watson Lake Mining District. The registered owner of the claims is Banyan Gold Corp., which holds an undivided 100% interest.

All claims (Bean, Boar, Cuz, Ham, HL, Hog, Piglet, Pork, Quiver, Roast, Sow, Ver claims) are recorded in the name of Banyan Gold Corporation. All claims are currently in good standing until 2030-2038 (Table 4-1). Individual claim data is presented in Appendix 1.

**Table 4-1 Hyland Project Claims Summary List**

Claim Name	Claim Number	Claim Owner	Minimum Expiry Date
Bean	1-354*	Banyan Gold Corporation 100%	2032/NOV/19
Boar	1-28	Banyan Gold Corporation 100%	2034/FEB/14
Cuz	9-57*	Banyan Gold Corporation 100%	2034/FEB/14
Ham	1-11	Banyan Gold Corporation 100%	2034/FEB/14
HL	37-76*	Banyan Gold Corporation 100%	2030/FEB/14
Hog	3-116*	Banyan Gold Corporation 100%	2030/FEB/14
Piglet	1-32	Banyan Gold Corporation 100%	2034/FEB/14
Pork	1-248	Banyan Gold Corporation 100%	2032/NOV/16
Quiver	1-34*	Banyan Gold Corporation 100%	2034/FEB/14
Roast	1-56	Banyan Gold Corporation 100%	2032/NOV/16
Sow	1-5	Banyan Gold Corporation 100%	2034/FEB/14
Ver	13-243*	Banyan Gold Corporation 100%	2030/FEB/14

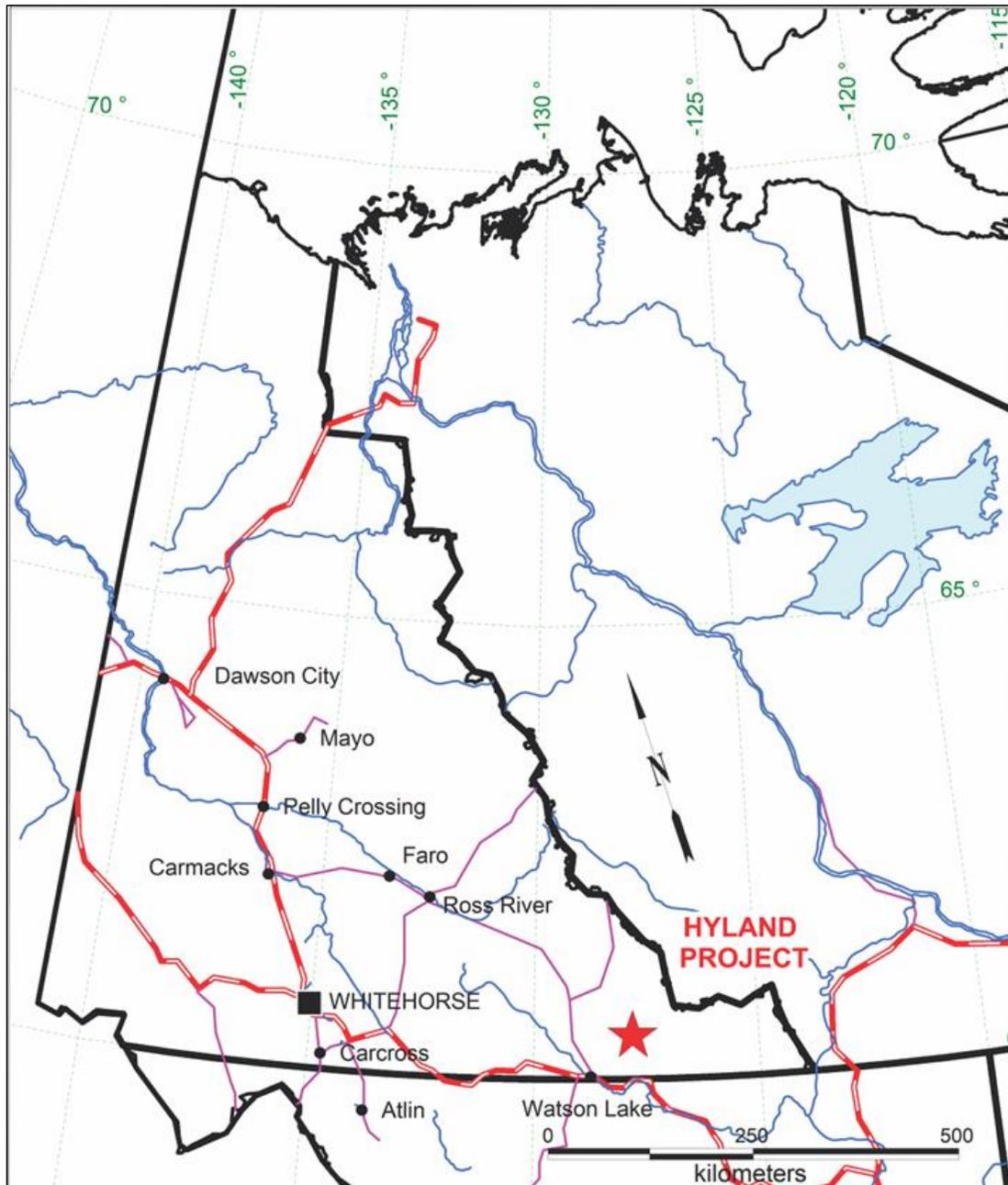
Note: \* Some numbers within sequence not held

Required work expenditures are \$100 per claim for each year of assessment to be applied to the claim. A maximum of five years of assessment credit can be applied to each claim in the year of their expiry. A fee of \$5 per claim per year is applied to all assessment filings. Prior to the anniversary date, a statement of proof of the required work expenditures must be provided to the Mining Recorder in order to maintain the

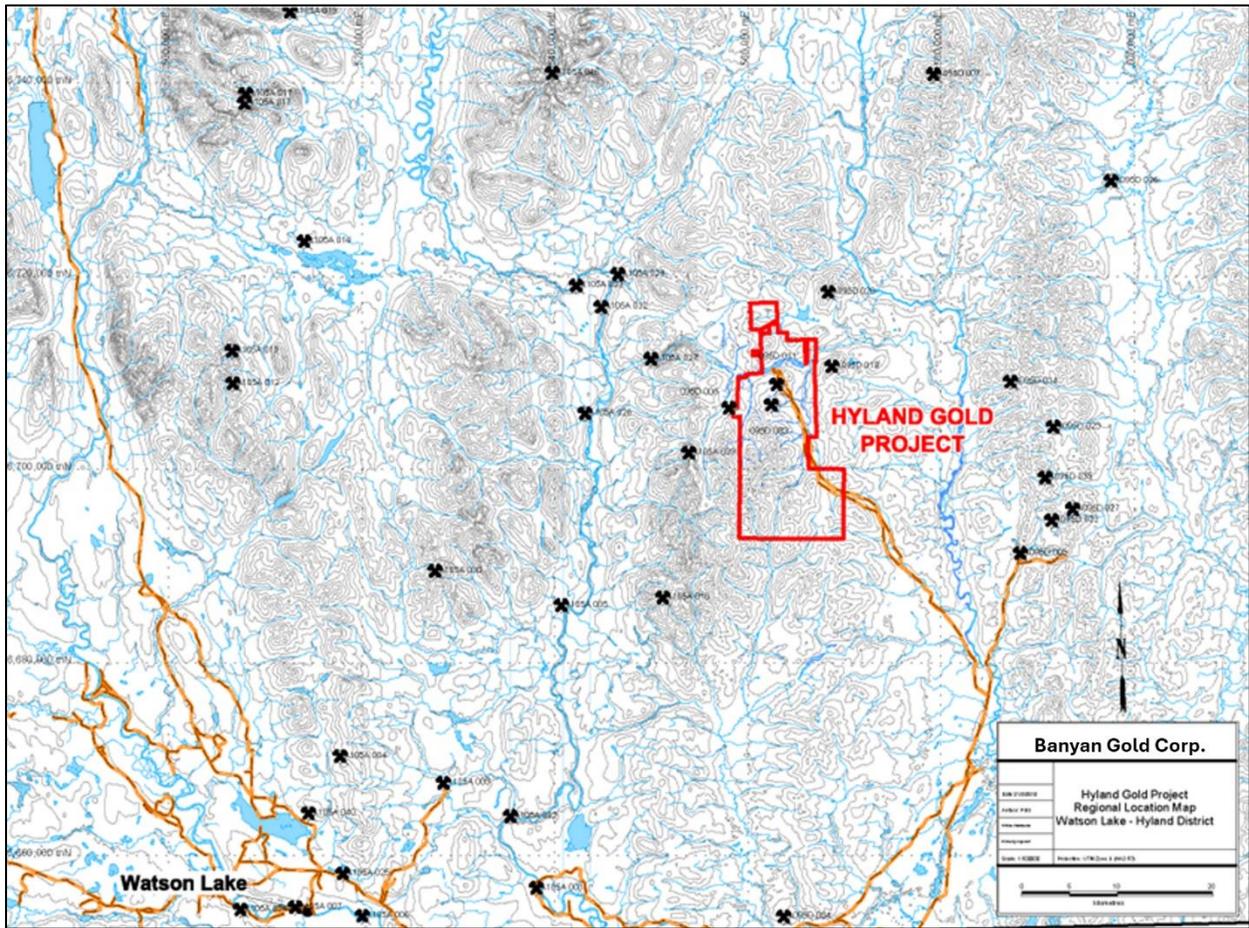
claims in good standing. A report describing the work carried out on the claims must then be submitted to the Mining Recorder within six months of filing for assessment.

The location of quartz claims in the Yukon is determined by the position of initial and final claim posts on the ground along a straight location line not exceeding 1500 feet. None of the Hyland Project claims have been surveyed. The quartz claims confer rights to mineral tenure, whereas surface rights are held by the Yukon Territory.

**Figure 4-1 Property Location Map**



**Figure 4-2 Property Location Map in the Watson Lake Area**



**Figure 4-3 Hyland Property Claim Outline**

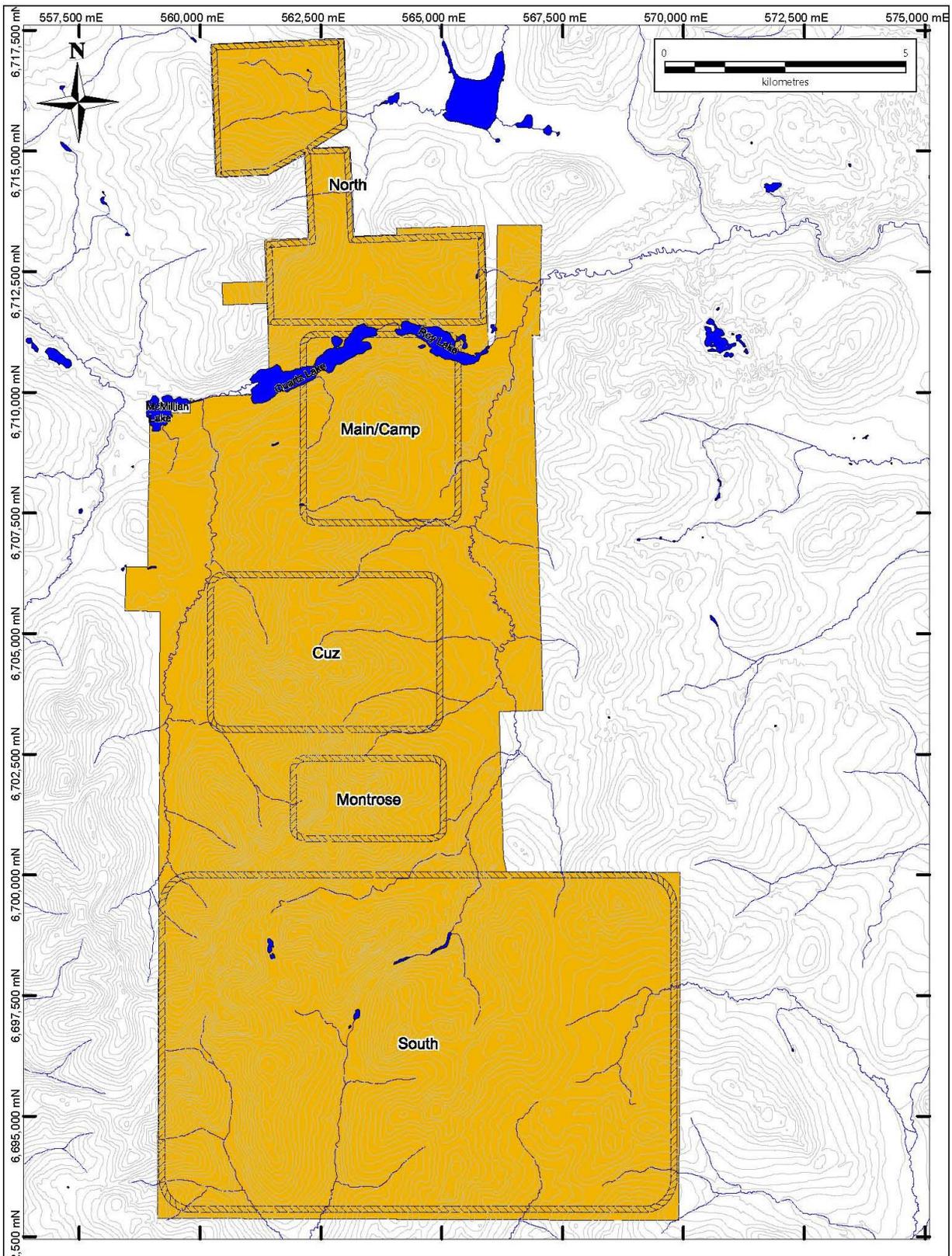
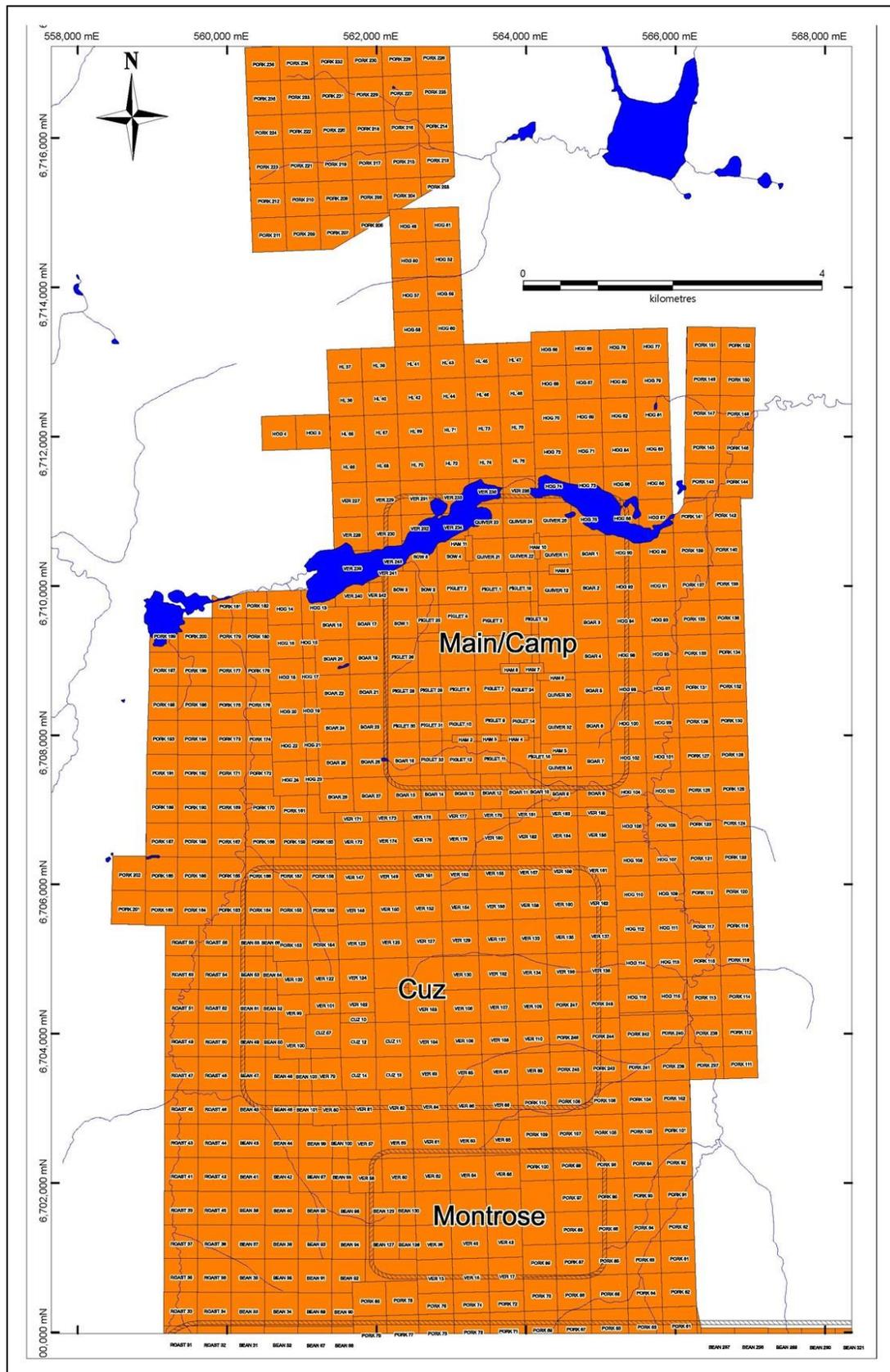
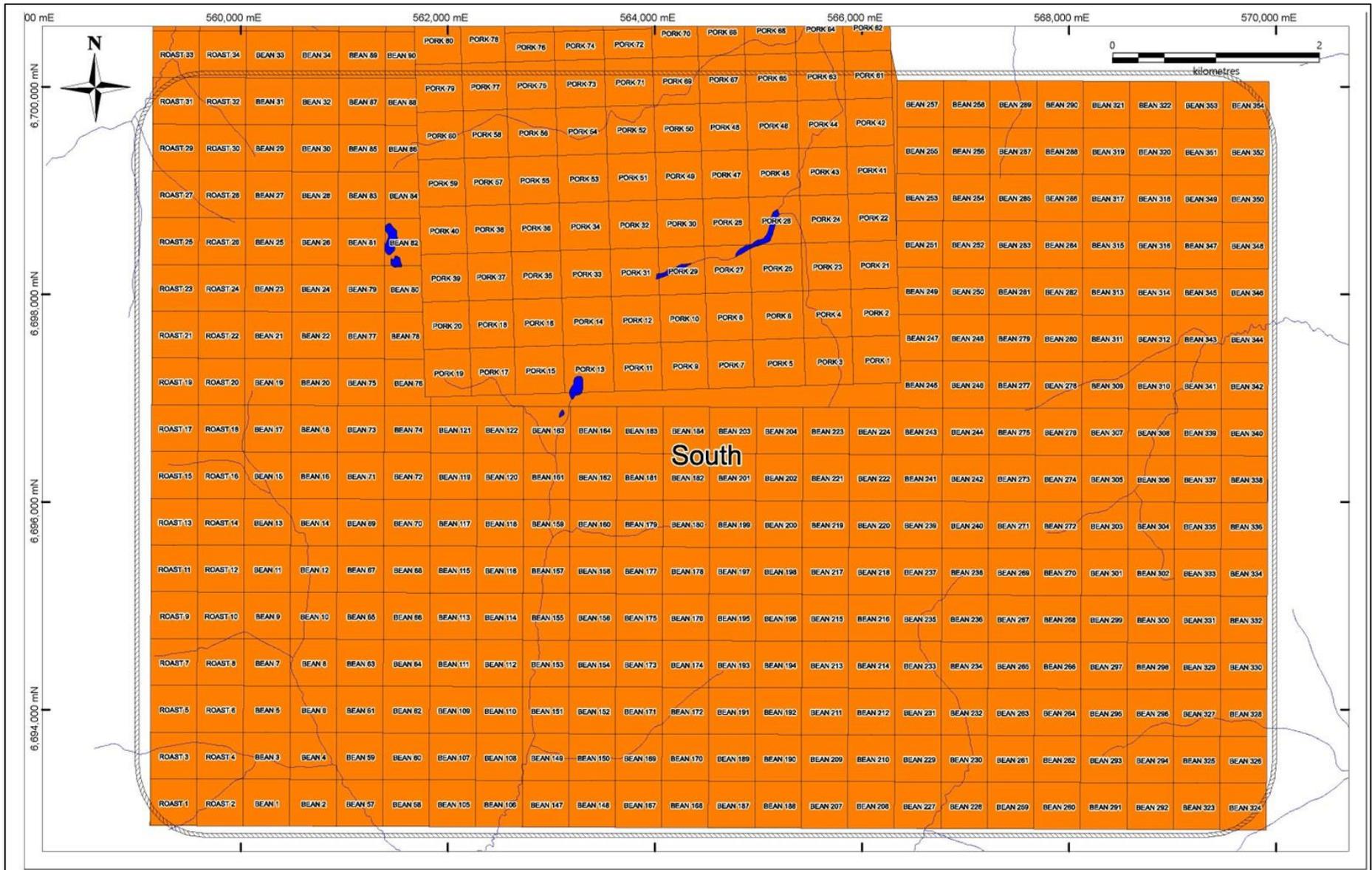


Figure 4-4 Property Mineral Claims Location Map – North Sheet



**Figure 4-5 Hyland Gold Project Mineral Claims Location Map – South Sheet**



## 4.2 Royalty Agreements

In December 2009, Argus Metals Corp. signed an option agreement to earn a 100% interest in the Hyland Gold Project, Yukon Territory from StrataGold Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Victoria Gold Corp. Under the terms of the agreement, Argus had the option to earn a 100% interest in the Hyland Gold Project, as it then existed, by incurring certain exploration expenditures, making cash payments and issuing shares.

As at October 31, 2011, Argus had completed \$3,220,601 of exploration expenditures, thereby completing its expenditure obligations in relation to the option agreement. On February 15, 2013, Banyan (then Banyan Coast Capital) completed its Qualifying Transaction by completing a Definite Assignment and Transfer Agreement with Argus to acquire a 100% interest in the Hyland Gold project.

Victoria Gold Corp. (via its subsidiary StrataGold) has retained a capped 2.5% net smelter royalty of which 1.5% can be purchased at any time for \$1 million. The royalty covers the original 299 mineral claims and an area of interest of 1 km that surrounds the project in favour of Victoria Gold.

The property is also subject to a 1% and 0.25% NSR on all core claims payable to historical property owners Pitchblack Resources Ltd. and Strategic Metals Ltd. respectively. Additionally, there is a 1% NSR on 88 of the current claims payable to Adrian Resources Ltd. that is capped at \$1.5 million.

All requirements of this option agreement have been satisfied.

## 4.3 Environmental Liabilities and Permits

Ownership of Quartz claims in Yukon confers rights to mineral tenure, whereas surface rights are held by the Crown in favour of Yukon Territory. A Quartz Mining Land Use Approval permit is required to conduct exploration in Yukon. A Class III Quartz Mining Land Use Approval permit is in place for the Hyland property (LQ00462) and expires on April 17th of 2027, and all contemplated exploration activities will have to be in compliance with terms and conditions set out in the Mining Land Use Approval permit. Banyan holds a Land Use permit (LUP 2023-F045) that allows winter trail access along an existing access road from the Coal River Road to the Hyland Gold Project; this permit expires March 5, 2026 and is renewable bi-annually.

A temporary exploration camp, complete with temporary buildings and wooden platforms for wall tents, is located along the south shore of Quartz Lake. This site has been used for accommodation of exploration crews since the early 1970's. In addition to the camp facility, there is an area for storage of drill core. The camp and drill core lay down area will have to be left in a manner that satisfies conditions set out in the mining land use approval prior to the expiry of the permit or the expiry of consecutively succeeding land use permits.

There is a medium sized bulldozer, a small excavator and a diamond drill along with associated tooling, supplies and support equipment currently stored on the property. These will have to be removed from the site prior to the expiry of the current or succeeding land use permits.

Trenches and roads, whether historical or constructed under the current land use permit, will be annually required to be left in a manner that will not promote erosion under terms of the existing or anticipated succeeding land use permits.

Petroleum products are stored on the property in compliance with terms of the existing mining land use approval. All petroleum products and storage containers for petroleum products will be required to be removed from the site prior to the expiry of the current or anticipated succeeding mining land use approvals.

The Hyland Gold Project is within the Traditional Territory of the Liard First Nation and Ross River Dena Council, who are part of the Kaska Dena Nation. Banyan has maintained good working relationships with the Kaska Dena Nation.

#### **4.4 Other Relevant Factors**

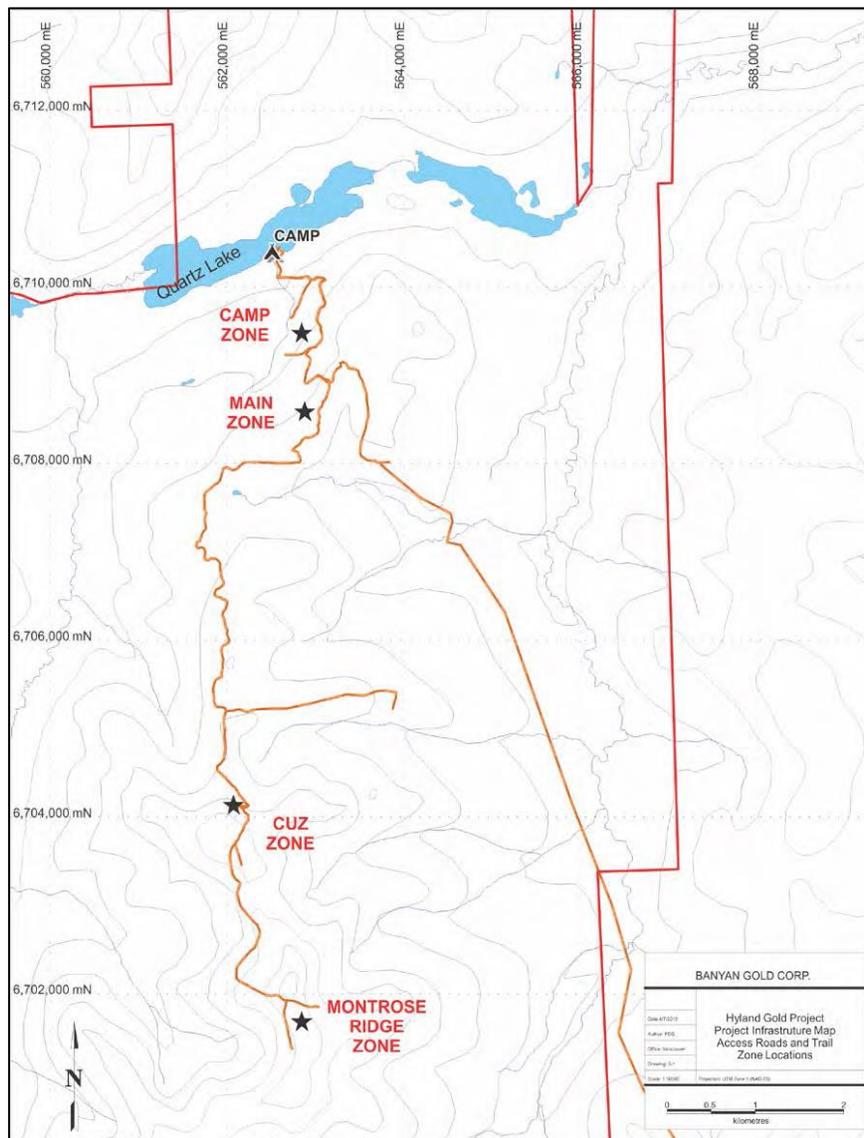
To the Authors knowledge, the Property has no outstanding environmental liabilities from prior mining activities. The Author is unaware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right, or ability to perform exploration work recommended for the Property.

## 5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

### 5.1 Accessibility

The Hyland Project is located in southeast Yukon approximately 74 km northeast of Watson Lake, which lies along the Alaska Highway. The Hyland Project is accessible by float plane from Watson Lake to Quartz Lake, (also known as Hulse Lake) or by helicopter from Watson Lake. A 40 km long winter road built in 1989 provides access to the property from the government-maintained Coal River Road at Km 35 from the junction of the Coal River Road and the Alaska Highway at Contact Creek. Both the Coal River Road and the winter road to the property are passable by 4x4 vehicles for most of the year except for a swampy section between Km 1 and 3 on the winter road that normally restricts traffic to the months of December, January, February and March. The winter road was utilized in March 2015 to mobilize heavy equipment to support recent trenching and diamond drilling programs on the Hyland Project. The winter trail connects to a network of drill roads over the Main Zone that leads down into the exploration camp on Quartz Lake (Figure 5-1).

**Figure 5-1 Property Infrastructure Map**



## 5.2 Climate

The Hyland Project area is subject to a continental climate with long cold winters and warm dry summers. The average annual precipitation on the property is about 450 mm occurring mostly as rain in the warmer months. In the winter, the snowpack rarely exceeds 1 m in depth. Permafrost occurs irregularly across north facing slopes. The lakes are typically ice free and serviceable for float planes by early June and they begin to freeze in early November.

## 5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

A 35-person exploration camp is located on the south shore of Quartz Lake (Figure 5-1). Two of the four-person cabins on site remain functional while the four-person tent platforms utilized for previous programs require construction upgrades for future use. Dry and kitchen/dining facilities were constructed in 2011. Two storage sheds, a geology shack, a dedicated first aid building and core logging and cutting facilities complete the buildings on site. A composting toilet and a 16 kVA 220/110V generator complete the physical infrastructure in the camp.

There is a medium sized bulldozer, a small excavator and a diamond drill along with associated tooling, supplies and support equipment currently stored on the property.

The surface rights are held by the Yukon government, and any exploration, development or mining operations require regulatory approval. There is no grid supplied electrical power available. Water for exploration drilling is available from small lakes and streams on the property. There are ample areas suitable for plant sites, tailings storage, and waste disposal areas should commercial production be contemplated.

## 5.4 Physiography and Vegetation

The Hyland Project covers moderately rugged terrain with elevations that range from 920 masl on the shores of Quartz Lake to 1,830 masl at the highest peak on the Hyland Project. The tree line starts at approximately 1,450 masl where alpine brush and vegetation give way to a mix of black spruce, alder, willow, pine, white spruce and moss depending on the moisture content and aspect of the slope. Subcrop is abundant above tree line with some outcrop below the tree line, however bedrock exposure is generally limited to small cliffs and creek cuts. The area underwent glaciation during the Pleistocene with ice movement from the northwest to southeast. Most steep north facing slopes are free of glacial till but south and west facing hillsides display varying thicknesses of glacial debris. A prominent terrace of glaciofluvial material wraps around the hillsides at about 1,065 masl in the Quartz Lake valley.

## 6 HISTORY

Mineral exploration in the Hyland Gold Project area began in the late 1800's with the discovery of the McMillan zinc-lead-silver deposit 5 km west of the current Project area. Drilling conducted intermittently at the McMillan prospect since the late 1940's by Liard River Mining Company Ltd. has defined a non-compliant and unclassified historical resource of 1.1 million tonnes grading 8.5% zinc, 4.1% lead and 62 g/t silver in the Main Zone and 0.4 million tonnes grading 1.7% zinc, 9.3% lead and 214 g/t silver in the South Zone. Liard River also explored parts of the current Project area, including the Main Zone. The focus of their exploration there was base metal mineralization, and they employed a mix of geological mapping, hand trenching, soil sampling, an EM survey and diamond drilling of four holes. Results were not encouraging and claims covering part of the current Project area were allowed to lapse in 1955 (Carne, 2000).

In July 1973 Hyland Joint Venture (HJV) staked the Porker claims to cover a lead-zinc exploration target near what is now the Main Zone, following up on the Liard River work in the area. Work completed by the joint venture under the supervision of Archer, Cathro & Associates Limited ("Archer Cathro") over a three-year period ending in 1975 included prospecting, geological mapping, grid soil sampling, gravity surveys and 303 m of diamond drilling in four holes. Results of this work outlined widespread arsenic soil geochemical anomalies with several high gold values, but HJV was not interested in pursuing gold exploration, and no further work was undertaken (Carne, 2000).

Exploration in the area was renewed to focus on potential gold mineralization in 1981, beginning with the staking and exploration of the Cuz and Quiver claims by Archer Cathro on behalf of Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. ("Kidd Creek"). These claims were staked to cover the gold-arsenic anomalies identified by HJV located south and east of the Porker claims. Kidd Creek contracted Archer Cathro to perform geological mapping and grid soil sampling the following year that defined a 450 m long gold-arsenic-bismuth geochemical anomaly on the Cuz property and scattered, weakly to moderately anomalous gold values on the Quiver claims (Archer and Carne, 1982). No further work was done on the properties until Kidd Creek performed follow-up prospecting and rock sampling on the Cuz property in 1985. When a bedrock source for the anomalous gold-arsenic-bismuth geochemistry was not located, claim ownership was transferred to Archer Cathro. In the interim, Archer Cathro had also re-staked the Porker claims on their expiry in 1984 as the Piglet 1-32 claim group (Carne, 1985).

In 1986 Archer Cathro acquired the Quiver claims east of the Piglet block and sold the entire property comprised of 88 claims to Silverquest Resources Ltd. ("Silverquest") who performed prospecting, soil sampling and hand trenching that same year. The following year Hyland Gold Joint Venture (HGJV) was formed, comprised of Silverquest, Novamin Resources Ltd. ("Novamin") and NDU Resources Ltd. ("NDU") and it carried out a program of soil geochemistry, bulldozer trenching and road construction (Dennett and Eaton, 1987). Novamin withdrew from the HGJV in 1988 and was replaced by Adrian Resources Ltd. ("Adrian") as a joint venture partner. That year soil sampling and several ground geophysical surveys including magnetic, IP and EM were conducted with concurrent bulldozer trenching, diamond drilling (376 m in four holes) and road construction (Dennett and Eaton, 1988). The construction continued into the early winter of 1989, culminating with the completion of a 40 km long winter road from the property to the Coal River Road. The winter road facilitated the mobilization of a truck mounted reverse circulation (RC) drill rig in 1990 and completion of 3,656 m of RC drilling in 41 holes (Sax and Carne, 1990).

In 1994, Archer Cathro sold the Cuz property, which had been reduced to seven claims covering the main gold in soil geochemical anomaly to Nordac Resources Ltd. (now Strategic Minerals Ltd.).

Hemlo Gold Mines Inc. ("Hemlo") optioned the HGJV property from Cash Resources Ltd. ("Cash") (restructured and renamed from Silverquest) in 1994 and in 1995 completed a geological mapping program followed by diamond drilling program of 439 m in three holes (Bidwell, 1995). Results were negative and the option expired without Hemlo earning an interest in the property. In 1998 Cash purchased United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. interest in the property (it having previously merged with NDU) and in 1999 further consolidated ownership of the Hyland Gold property by purchasing Adrian's working interest (Carne, 2000).

In 1994, contemporaneous to Hemlo's option deal with Cash, Westmin Resources Ltd. ("Westmin") became active in the area by staking 416 claims surrounding the HGJV and Cuz properties. Some of these claims form part of the current Project property. Work by Westmin that year included an airborne geophysical survey, detailed geological mapping and soil sampling (Tucker and Pawliuk, 1995). Further airborne geophysical surveys (flown by Newmont for Westmin) and soil sampling were completed in 1995 that led to the staking of additional claims, geological mapping, rock sampling, reconnaissance soil sampling and power auger soil sampling in following years (Pawliuk, 1996 and Jones, 1997). Expatriate Resources Ltd. ("Expatriate") purchased Westmin's property interests in the spring of 1999 and conducted a small prospecting and sampling program that summer (Lustig et al. 2003).

In March of 2000 a new joint venture was created to explore the HGJV, Cuz and surrounding Expatriate claims with the following interests: 55% Cash Minerals Ltd. (formerly Cash Resources), 31% Expatriate and 14% Strategic Metals. This property eventually became what is now the core of the current Hyland Gold Project. The following year the joint venture conducted a small exploration program consisting of re-mapping the bulldozer trenches, hand trenching and sampling of the geochemical anomalies identified by Westmin. By the end of January 2003 Expatriate had acquired 100% interest in the then Hyland Gold Project and sold it in its entirety to StrataGold Corporation ("StrataGold") (Lustig et al, 2003).

In 2003 StrataGold completed a program of diamond drilling totalling 2416 m in 12 holes (Hladky, 2003 and Lustig et al, 2003). The following year StrataGold completed 15.72-line km of IP/Resistivity surveying divided into six east-west trending lines over the main zone. Results of the geophysical survey were followed up with 1800 m of diamond drilling in eight holes (Hladky, 2004). StrataGold drilled four diamond drill holes in 2005 with a total length of 985 m focused on discovering new gold mineralization east of the Main Zone and at the Cuz anomaly (Sparling and Whitehead, 2007).

Argus Metals Corp. ("Argus") optioned the Hyland Gold Project from Victoria Gold Inc. (which had previously acquired StrataGold) in 2009. Argus completed 20 diamond drill holes (3,953 m) on the Project in 2010 and 2011 in addition to Transient Electromagnetic (TEM) geophysical surveys over the Main Zone and north of the Cuz anomaly. Promising intercepts of gold and silver mineralization were encountered in the Main Zone drilling and a gold mineralization discovery was made by drilling at the Cuz Zone (Armitage and Gray, 2012a).

On February 15, 2013, Banyan (then Banyan Coast Capital) acquired a 100% interest in the Hyland Gold Project. Banyan completed a resource calculation of the Main Zone in 2012, prior to the closing of the property acquisition (Armitage and Gray, 2012b) and has conducted exploration programs on the Project in each subsequent year from 2013-2018 (Gray, 2014a; Gray, 2014b; Gray, 2015; Gray, 2016 and Gray, 2017). This work consisted of grid soil sampling and ridge and spur sampling, which lead to the prospecting discovery of gold mineralization south of the Cuz Zone. The newly discovered Montrose Ridge Zone was explored with excavator trenching in 2015 and 2016 after being connected with a bulldozer trail to the existing road network. Banyan also completed diamond drilling on the Camp Zone (two holes) and at the north of the Main Zone (one hole) in 2015. In 2016, Banyan completed 475 m of diamond drilling consisting of three holes proximal to the Main Zone gold-silver deposit with one hole designed to provide material for metallurgical test work. Trenches were also completed at the Camp Zone and Montrose Ridge Zone, following up on arsenic+gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies. In 2017, Banyan completed 3,847 m of diamond drilling from 25 drill holes focused on in-fill, step-out exploration and dedicated metallurgical drilling concentrated on the Main Zone gold-silver deposit.

## 6.1 Previous Mineral Resource Estimate

The 2018 MRE did not follow current standards.

The 2018 Mineral Resource Estimate is superseded by the 2025 Mineral Resources Estimate. Additional drilling, interpretation and modeling has been completed subsequent to the previous resource estimate.

## 7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

### 7.1 Regional Geology

The Hyland Gold Project is located in southeastern Selwyn Basin; a Late Precambrian to Middle Devonian tectonic element characterized by deposition of deep-water marine sediments. Deposition into the basin was restricted by the Cassiar Platform to the southwest and the Mackenzie Shelf to the east. It is considered part of ancestral North America and records several episodes of pericratonic rifting with subsequent subsidence. Generally, the basin fill comprises shale, limestone, chert and grit that have been subdivided across the basin into many formations and distinct facies that may or may not be time equivalent. Recent regional scale geological mapping that includes the Project area (Figure 7-1) by Yukon Geological Survey (Pigage et al., 2011) provides a framework for the regional and property-scale descriptions given below.

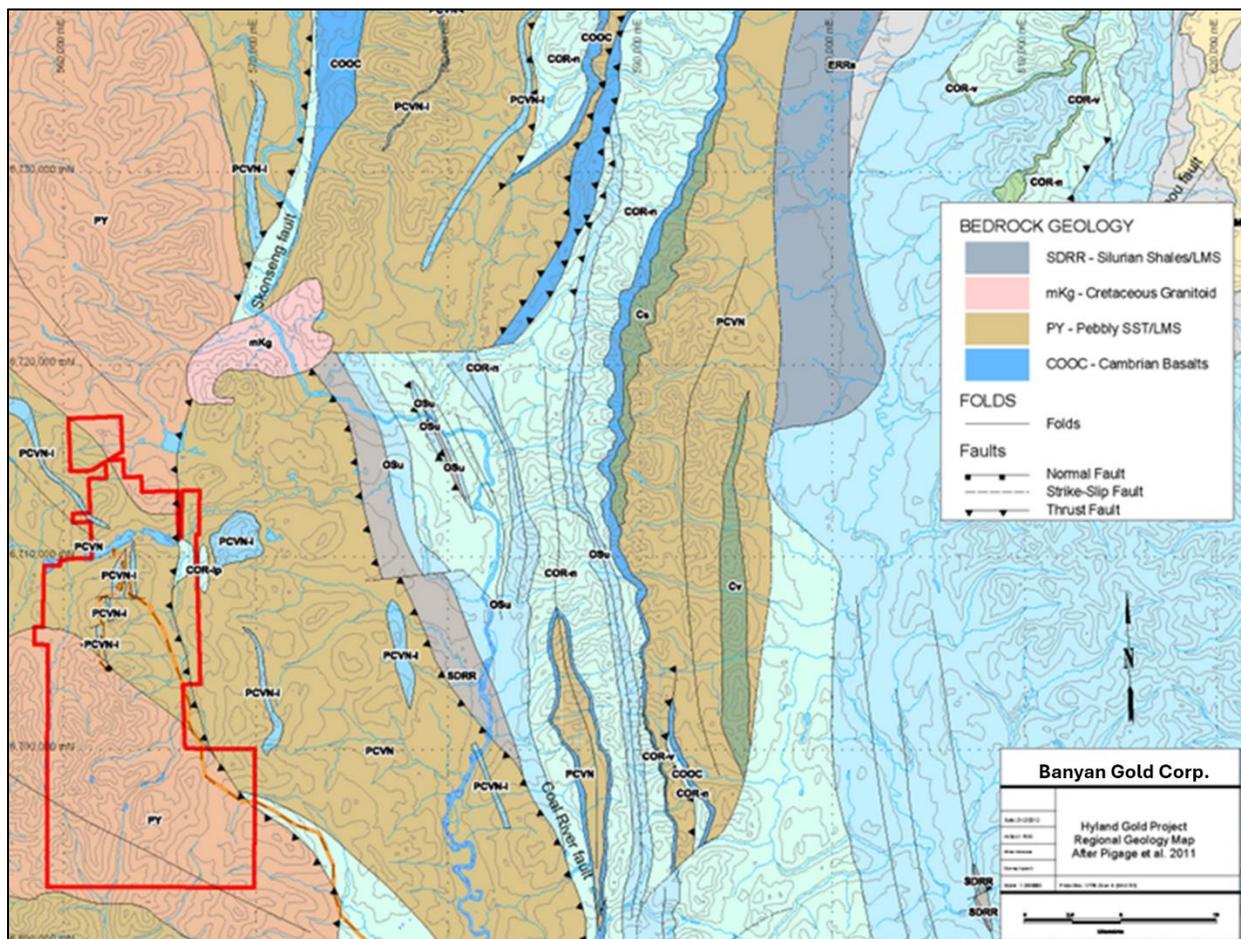
On a regional scale, the Hyland Gold Project is located in an area of Selwyn Basin underlain by Precambrian Hyland Group Yusezyu, Narchilla and Vampire Formations (“Fm”), Lower to Middle Cambrian Sekwi Fm, Cambrian to Ordovician Otter Creek and Rabbitkettle Fm, Ordovician Sunblood Fm, Silurian to Devonian Road River Group and undivided time-equivalent Nonda-Muncho-McConnell-Stone-Dunedin Fm, Devonian to Mississippian Earn Group and local Eocene sedimentary sequences in Rock River Basin (Figure 7.0). The older sedimentary rocks were intruded by Cretaceous granite, quartz monzonite and granodiorite plugs assigned to the Selwyn Plutonic Suite. Collectively, they record a quiescent, subsiding continental margin punctuated by transgressive and regressive cycles, rifting, collision of allochthonous terranes, mountain building and magmatism (Gordev and Anderson, 1993).

The lower Hyland Group Yusezyu Fm (Py) comprises quartz-rich sandstones ranging from medium grained sand to pebble conglomerate sized clasts. Distinct, opalescent blue spherical quartz grains are common. The bottom of the formation is not exposed in the Basin, but the formation is estimated to be greater than 3 km thick. At the top of the Yusezyu Fm, a crystalline limestone or calcareous sandstone unit (PCvn-l) is generally present. This unit marks the transition from Yusezyu Fm sandstones to finer grained clastic rocks of the Narchilla Fm (PCvn-m). In the Project area the Narchilla and Vampire Fm are undivided with the former representing the basinal facies and the latter the basin to shelf transitional facies. The Narchilla Fm consists of maroon and green phyllite, silty phyllite and minor quartzose sandstone to pebble conglomerate. Narchilla limestone and clastic rocks are locally interfingered. The Vampire Fm (PCvn) consists of green phyllite, silty phyllite, minor quartzose sandstone to pebble conglomerate, and bedded limestone (Black, 2010).

Lower Cambrian rocks interpreted to be correlative to the Sekwi Fm (Cs) conformably overlie the Narchilla-Vampire sequences. They consist of green to tan, brown weathering phyllite, siltstone and arkose. The finer grained lithologies are locally calcareous and/or fossiliferous. Locally a mafic volcanic sequence of tuff, flows and pillowed lavas (Cv) occurs near the top of the Sekwi Fm.

The Lower Cambrian rocks are unconformably overlain by Cambrian to Ordovician rocks including the Otter Creek Fm (COoc) comprising resistant light grey limestone and buff coloured dolostone. Overlying these rocks is the Rabbitkettle Fm (COR), divided into: a volcanic facies (COR-v) comprised of mafic tuff, breccias and amygdaloidal pillowed flows; a west facies (COR-lp) including platy phyllitic limestone, calcareous phyllite and light grey, yellow weathering silty limestone; and an east facies (COR-n) that is more calcareous comprised of wavy banded, nodular silty limestone and pale grey bedded limestone.

**Figure 7-1 Regional Geology Map (Carne et al. 2018)**



The Ordovician is represented by the Sunblood Fm comprised of two members: a mafic volcanic member comprised of basaltic tuff, breccia and amygdaloidal pillowed flows (OSu-v), and a laminated and/or bioturbated buff to orange weathering dolostone or limestone (OSu). Conformably overlying the Sunblood Fm is the Silurian to Devonian Road River Group (SDRR) comprised of dark grey to black calcareous or dolomitic locally graptolitic recessive shale, siltstone and bedded chert. The laterally equivalent carbonate dominated Silurian to Devonian unit SDc (undivided Nonda-Muncho-McConnell-Stone-Dunedin Fm) is present to the south and comprises grey thick-bedded dolostone, and black thick-bedded limestone. (Black, 2010).

Devonian to Mississippian extension resulted in sub vertical normal faults of varying orientation that juxtapose deeper basinal rocks against younger lithologies. This geometry effectively preserved Ordovician to Silurian rocks locally and resulted in unconformable relationships between the Hyland and Earn Group clastic rocks elsewhere. The occurrence of abundant debris flows containing car-sized clasts of underlying lithologies are a product of this block faulting.

Mesozoic docking of allochthonous terranes to the southwest of Selwyn Basin resulted in thin-skinned thrusting and folding with eastward displacements upwards of 200 km (Gabrielse, 1991). Related deformation in Selwyn Basin is dominated by the interplay of less competent quartz-poor and competent quartz-rich layered rocks. Large-scale structures consist of thrust-faults, open to tight folds, locally intense small-scale folds and zones of closely spaced imbricate thrust sheets. These structures are attributed to Early Cretaceous northeast directed compression pre-dating the extensive plutonism in the basin. Typically, a well developed phyllitic to slaty cleavage is present and is most prevalent in mudstone and siltstone. The dominant fabric in the basin trends northwest and generally dips steeply to the northeast but in places may be shallowly south-dipping. Locally however, structural trends vary and commonly parallel the arcuate

Paleozoic shale-carbonate boundary within the Mackenzie Mountains to the east. This results in structural trends that may vary from east-northeast to east-west with northerly, easterly, or westerly vergence of major structures.

Following crustal thickening numerous calc-alkaline plutons were emplaced into the sedimentary package. Cretaceous plutonism in Selwyn Basin progressed from the southeast to the northwest beginning with the emplacement of the Hyland-Anvil (109 – 95 Ma) and Tay River (98 – 96 Ma) suites and culminating with the emplacement of the Tungsten and Tombstone suites ca. 90 – 93 Ma (Anderson, 1983 and 1993). Previously the nearest known intrusion to the Hyland Gold Project was a 15 km diameter stock located 22 km to the west. Recent mapping by Pigage et al. (2011) however, has identified a 7 km x 3 km body granitic body that returned a U-Pb zircon age of 97.8 Ma. This body is the southernmost exposure of Cretaceous granitic rocks along a northeast trending belt of higher metamorphic grade (locally up to garnet-staurolite grade) and Cretaceous magmatism that parallels the Skonseng fault (Figure 7-1).

Regionally, the Hyland Gold Project is located in the hanging wall of an east-verging imbricate thrust system controlled by the Coal River Fault. The surface trace of westernmost fault of this system is located just inside the eastern margin of the property (Figure 7.1). Within the hanging wall the structural grain is largely northwest trending and lineations plunge both to the northwest and to the southwest. The dominantly Precambrian sedimentary rocks of the hanging wall are folded into a series of anticline-syncline pairs that expose the Yusezyu Fm at the core of northwest trending anticlines (Black, 2010).

East of the imbricate thrust system, Cambrian to Devonian rocks with a carbonate shelf affinity contain a north trending structural fabric. Mapped folds are typically tighter with more closely spaced axial planes and east-verging. Lineations plunge north and south likely controlled by their proximity to second order east-west trending strike slip faults related to the larger thrust faults. Locally, the strike-slip faulting has up to 3 km of displacement.

## 7.2 Regional Mineralization and Metallogeny

Selwyn Basin is most well-known for its endowment of sedex zinc-lead-silver occurrences including twelve deposits with proven reserves (Carne and Cathro, 1982). Three of those were past producers. The sedex deposits can be divided into three categories based on their age of formation. Late Cambrian deposits include the Anvil Range Belt, which hosts the former Faro, Grum and Vangorda Mines and the unmined Grizzly Deposit. Early Silurian sedex mineralization occurs at Howards Pass and Late Devonian examples include Tom and Jason at Macmillan Pass. In addition to the sedex deposits the Basin also contains Mississippi Valley Type lead-zinc mineralization and stratiform barite deposits.

The Hyland Gold Project is located at the southeast end of a younger overlapping metallogenic province referred to as the Tintina Gold Belt, comprised of several gold rich districts extending from western Alaska to southeastern Yukon. The belt includes notable gold deposits such as the Donlin Creek deposit, Fort Knox Mine and Pogo Mine in Alaska. In Yukon the Tintina Gold Belt includes the Klondike placer gold district, hard rock gold occurrences including the former Brewery Creek Mine, Mt. Nansen Mine and Ketza Mine, as well as the Coffee, White Gold and Eagle development stage gold projects and the newly discovered Rackla Belt of sediment-hosted gold mineralization. The Tintina Gold Belt is coincident with a belt of extensive mid-Cretaceous and younger plutonism, and precious metal deposit types are typically associated with these intrusions in some fashion. The compositions of the intrusive rocks are typically granodiorite, granite and syenite. They are predominantly metaluminous, calc-alkaline to locally alkalic, have low primary oxidation states and typically contain significant crustal contamination (Hart et al, 2000).

The most significant mineral occurrence near the Hyland Gold Project is the Mel deposit, located 12 km east-southeast of the Hyland Gold Main Zone. Stratiform barite-zinc-lead mineralization is laterally extensive within the Cambro-Ordovician Rabbitkettle Fm but lacks the finely laminated character of typical sedex mineralization; although this may be due to strain-induced recrystallization (Carne, 1976). The Mel Main Zone hosts an Inferred Resource of 5.38 million tonnes grading 6.45% zinc, 1.85% lead and 44.79% barite (BaSO<sub>4</sub>), at a cut-off grade of 5.0% zinc equivalent. Mineralization there consists of coarse-grained sphalerite and galena disseminated throughout a mixture of mudstone, silica-carbonate and coarsely

crystalline barite. The Mel Main Zone is open down dip and has good potential to host a larger zinc-lead resource (King and Giroux, 2014).

The McMillan silver-lead-zinc deposit lies 5 km west of the Hyland Gold Main Zone. Two pyritic massive sulphide bodies have been outlined by extensive surface exploration and diamond drilling. A non-compliant, unclassified historical resource of 1.1 million tonnes grading 8.3% zinc, 4.1% lead and 62 g/t silver occurs in strata concordant and discordant mineralization in the McMillan Main Zone. An additional 0.4 million tonnes of similar mineralization grading 1.7% zinc, 9.3% lead and 214 g/t silver occurs in the McMillan South Zone. The deposit is hosted in late Precambrian rocks of the Hyland Group, and it has been described as replacement style or manto mineralization developed by hydrothermal fluids ascending along northerly trending fault zones. Unpublished lead isotope studies carried out at the University of British Columbia suggest a poorly constrained Tertiary age of mineralization (Carne, 1985).

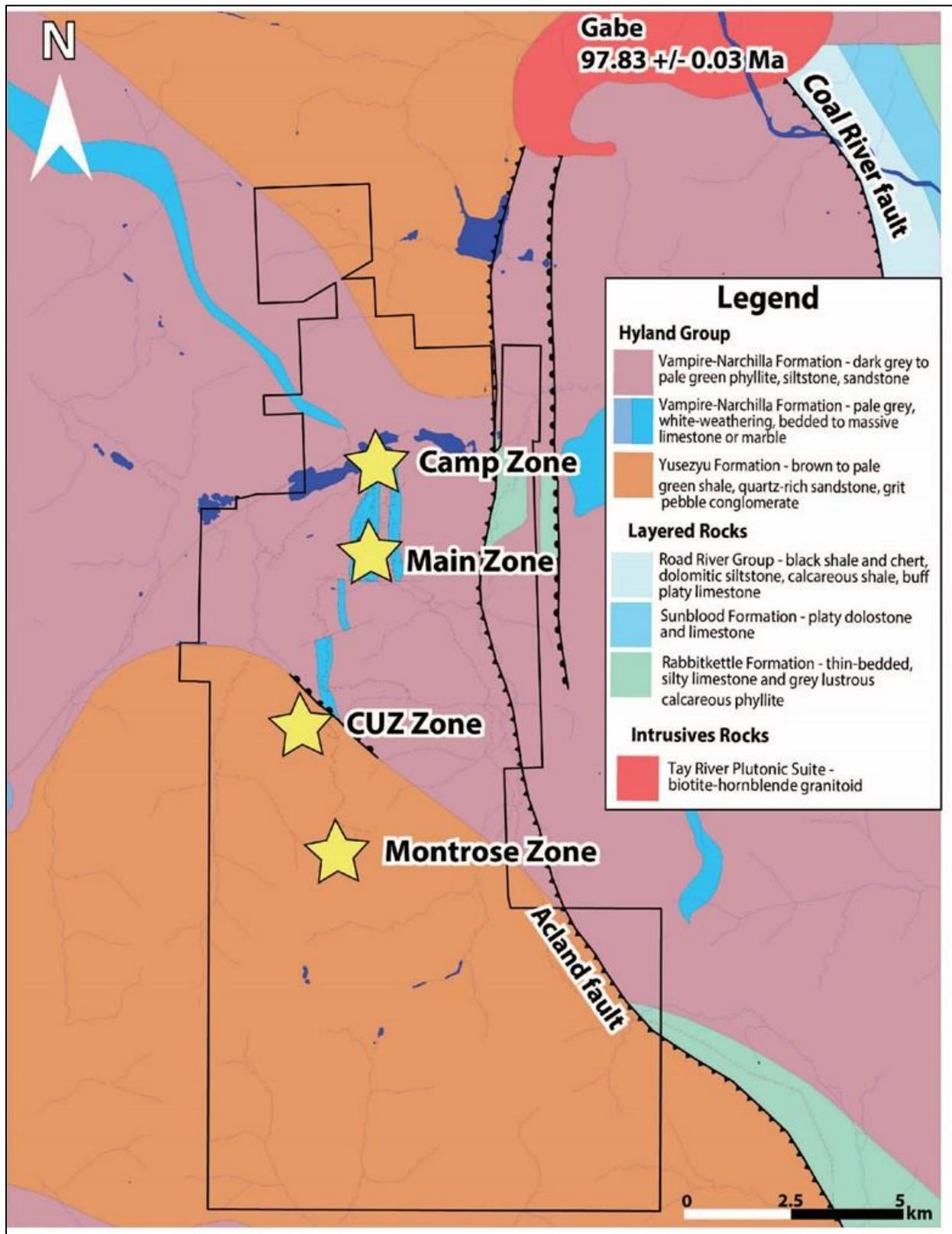
## 7.3 Property Geology and Mineralization

### 7.3.1 Geology

The Hyland Gold Project is underlain by an interbedded sequence of quartzites, limestones, and phyllites. Individual beds vary from less than one metre to tens of metres in thickness. Several units are mixed, with thinly interbedded phyllitic dirty limestones, calcareous quartzites and phyllites. This stratigraphic complexity coupled with folding and faulting, and a general lack of bedrock exposure makes it difficult to carry out meaningful geological mapping. The underlying bedrock in the central part of the Project area is interpreted by Pigage et al. (2011) to belong to the transition zone between the Yusezyu and Vampire Formations of the Precambrian Hyland Group (Figure 7-2).

In general, a mixed unit of quartzites, phyllites, and limestones appears to be folded about a north-south trending, southeasterly plunging anticline with the Main Zone gold mineralization aligned along its axis and extending through the limbs of the fold. Flanking the mixed unit to the east and west in an overlying relationship is a relatively clean, massive limestone unit. A north-south structural corridor referred to as the Quartz Lake Lineament trends through the core of the Main Zone, coincident with the anticline axis (Figure 7-2), and it is thought to be a major control of mineralization (Carne, 2000).

Figure 7-2 Property Scale Geology Map (Thom, 2024)



Previous workers have developed property stratigraphy within the Vampire Fm in the central part of the property that is interpreted to comprise one continuous conformable sequence. The following description in descending stratigraphic order is taken from Carne (2002) and Lustig et al. (2003).

#### Upper Quartzite (Q2)

The Upper Quartzite unit consists of blocky weathering, tan, grey and pale green lithic quartzite, orthoquartzite, calcareous quartzite and minor sandstone with phyllitic siltstone and phyllite. The term “quartzite” is used because of the well indurated nature of the clastic units, normally an effect of regional metamorphism. Because of poor natural bedrock exposure on the Project area, property scale geological mapping was mostly of exposures created by trenching through overburden within the area of exploration interest as defined by anomalously high arsenic in soils. The highly indurated nature of the “quartzite” is possibly an effect of hydrothermal recrystallization and pervasive silicification adjacent the mineralized structures. Regionally, these rocks are more appropriately termed “sandstones”.

#### Upper Limestone (L1)

The Upper Limestone unit is a dark shaly and gritty fissile limestone with common phyllitic partings. Bedding ranges from 1 to 100 m thick. A horizon of phyllite and interbedded quartzite occurs near the base of this unit.

#### Upper Phyllite (P2)

The Upper Phyllite consists of thinly laminated silver-grey, green and black, locally graphitic or calcareous phyllite. This unit contains quartzite beds up to 5 m thick.

#### Main Quartzite (Q1)

The Main Quartzite is an orthoquartzite greater than 20 m thick. Phyllite becomes more prevalent towards the top of the unit with individual phyllite units up to 10 cm thick.

#### Lower Limestone (L2)

The Lower Limestone is a black to grey, platy, silty limestone that is typically weakly recrystallized.

#### Lower Phyllite (P3)

The Lower Phyllite consists of interbedded siltstone, sandstone, greywacke, and quartz-lithic granule conglomerate. Locally, this unit may resemble a quartzite where strong quartz flooding or alteration occurs.

Although the Quartz Lake area is located near the southern end of a belt of Cretaceous granitic plutons, there are no large intrusive bodies exposed in the Project area per se. Evidence for buried intrusions on the claim block includes a few narrow mafic dykes, magnetic lows outlined by geophysical surveys and a 2 km<sup>2</sup> area east of Quartz Lake where sedimentary rocks are locally thermally metamorphosed to garnet-staurolite schist (Carne, 2002).

The most prominent structural feature in the Project area is a north trending recessive topographic linear (Figure 7.3) that probably corresponds to a steeply dipping structural zone (Carne, 2002). The linear, called the Quartz Lake Lineament (QLL), is usually filled by glacial till or talus, but where bedrock is exposed in a number of trenches across the Main Zone, it consists of a series of anastomosing, sub parallel faults. Sense of motion on the structures is unknown but local stratigraphy appears to have negligible offset. The QLL bisects the Main Zone and strikes toward the Cuz Showing, where it is cut by a normal fault that juxtaposes Yusezyu Fm against the Vampire Fm stratigraphy (Figure 7-2). The QLL also coincides with resistivity and magnetic lows in the vicinity of the Main Zone.

### 7.3.2 Alteration

Two styles of hydrothermal alteration related to gold mineralization occur on the Hyland Gold Project. Tourmaline+/-arsenopyrite-pyrite-silica alteration is ubiquitous within mineralized intervals. The alteration locally eradicates primary sedimentary features and imparts a light greyish brown colour on all lithologies. White quartz veins cut this alteration and adjacent less altered intervals, but they are interpreted to be part of the same alteration assemblage. Sulphide minerals occur as anhedral fine to medium grained aggregates disseminated throughout the altered intervals and in dismembered irregular veins. Tourmaline is visible only in thin section and consists of very fine grained anhedral to euhedral crystals occurring in aggregates or disseminated throughout the groundmass. Notably, the eradication of sedimentary structures in strongly altered zones can give the false impression that the original rock type is a quartzite. Their primary distinction is the lack of strain features in the secondary silica (Black, 2010).

Patchy to pervasive, very fine-grained iron carbonate alteration has not been examined in thin section but is observed in drill core. The iron carbonate alteration imparts a light beige wash across the drill core and appears antithetic to sulphide mineral formation as well as overprinting the silica alteration. Furthermore, titanite-quartz-carbonate veins, thought to be contemporaneous to the iron carbonate alteration, crosscut quartz and quartz + sulphide veins. For these reasons the pervasive iron carbonate alteration is interpreted to be sulphide destructive and post-dates the earlier tourmaline+/-arsenopyrite-pyrite-silica alteration (Black, 2010).

### 7.3.3 Mineralization

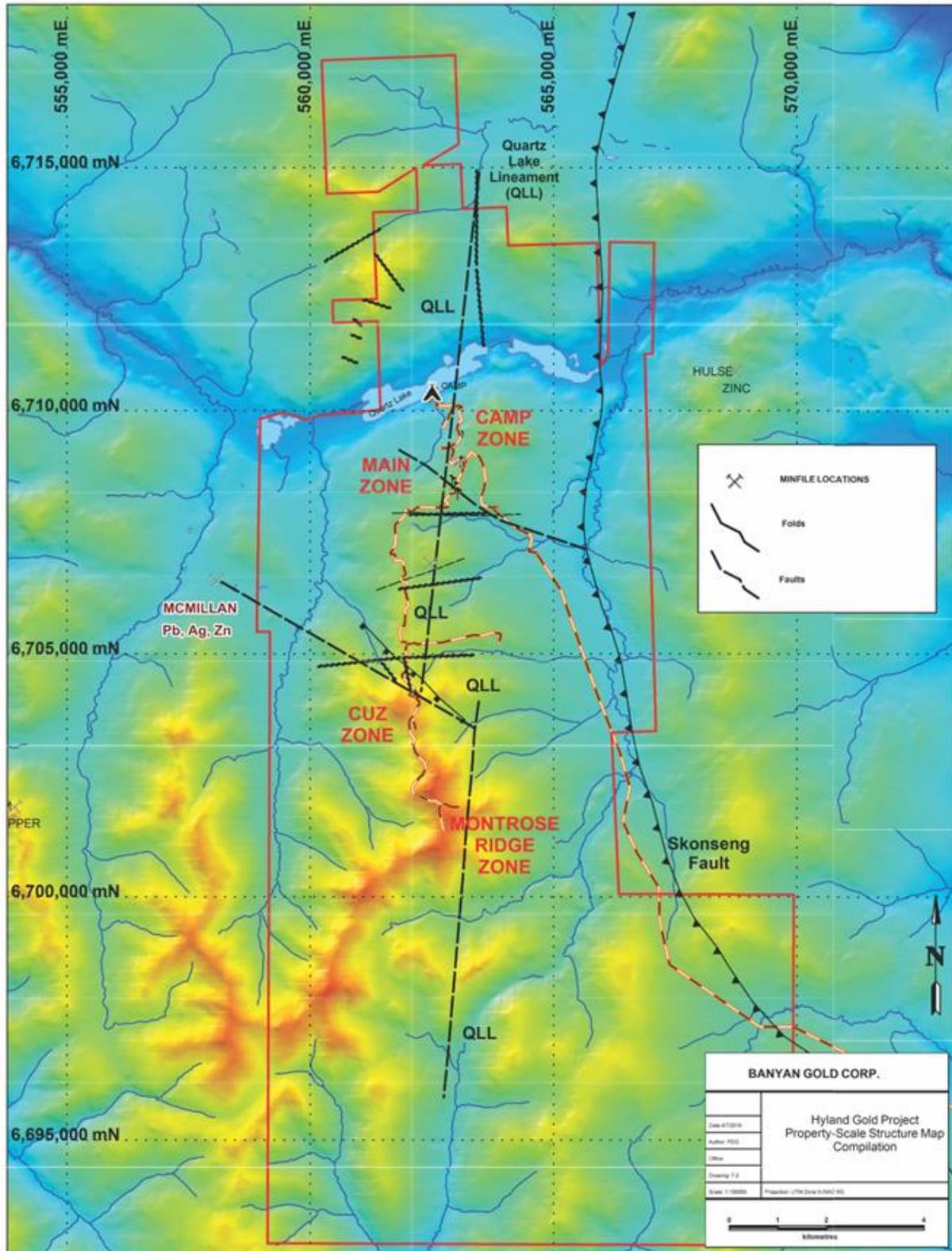
#### 7.3.3.1 Introduction

Primary gold mineralization occurs in at least four different settings on the Hyland Gold Project:

- 1) Breccia zones, veins and auriferous sulphide disseminations, best developed in silicified quartzite or jasperoid altered zones in phyllite;
- 2) North-trending recessive weathering fault zones in the QLL containing pods of semi-massive to massive pyrrhotite + pyrite;
- 3) Manto-like siderite replacement bodies up to 40 m thick, formed along limestone-quartzite contacts in a corridor along the QLL. These contain relatively minor amounts of pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite;
- 4) Narrow quartz veins containing erratic pods of nearly massive jamesonite, samples of which assayed up to 41% lead, 154.3 g/t silver and 3.4 g/t gold.

All types of mineralization are oxidized to varying depths, depending on fault-induced fracture density and local degree of glacial erosion. Character and intensity of mineralization depend on the character and chemistry of the host rocks. To that extent, the gold mineralization is both stratigraphically and structurally controlled (Carne, 2000).

**Figure 7-3 Property-Scale Structural Geology Map – On Shaded Topography (Carne et al. 2018)**



### 7.3.3.2 Main Zone Mineralization

The Main Zone trends southerly across a low, heavily vegetated hilltop (Figure 7-2). Gold mineralization occurs within the core and nearby limb areas of a slightly overturned anticline. Highest-grade gold mineralization is associated with three parallel, strongly fractured and brecciated zones developed along the QLL in the core of the anticline in the Lower Quartzite or jasperoid replacement and/or quartz flooded horizons developed in the overlying Lower Phyllite. Sax and Carne (1990) noted that tenor of mineralization is correlative with competency of the host unit.

The brittle quartzites are heavily fractured in the core of the anticline, allowing for open space for hydrothermal deposition. The more ductile phyllite and limestone intervals are less permeable and offer little open space for mineral deposition. The fault zones are up to 40 m wide and typically consist of recessive weathering, limonitic sand, clay gouge and quartzite fragments (Franzen, 1989). Minor gold mineralization occurs with massive sulphide or siderite altered zones at the base of the overlying Lower Limestone. Pre-glacial weathering and consequent oxidation of sulphide minerals extends to depths of up to 60 m from surface, especially in highly fractured areas. Glaciation has removed most of the oxide facies at lower elevations where fresh pyrite and arsenopyrite are present near surface (Carne, 2000).

The assays returning highest gold grades (>5 g/t gold) in the oxide zone are returned from samples containing scorodite stained grey quartz veins with abundant boxwork cavities after sulphide minerals. Moderately mineralized intervals grading 1.0 to 5.0 g/t gold occur within brecciated jasperoid altered horizons adjacent to higher grade vein mineralization. The jasperoid horizons are surrounded by sericite-clay altered rocks which carry gold grades between 0.3 and 1.0 g/t. Massive sulphide and siderite altered limestone typically contains 0.3 to 1.0 g/t gold (Carne, 2000). Although structural complexity makes unit by unit stratigraphic correlation in the Main Zone difficult, it appears that the most well mineralized intervals are associated with 3 m to 20 m thick, stratabound zones that may be linked by irregular, steeply dipping breccia bodies (Carne, 2002). Oxidation extends much deeper in the highly fragmented gold-rich central zone than it does in the less well fractured weakly mineralized adjacent sections.

Sulphide mineralization and cross-cutting relationships among sulphide bearing veins are complex. There are at least three generations of veining present in the samples sent for petrographic analyses. They have been referred to as Types I, II and III. These veins overprint disseminated stratabound pyrite mineralization that occurs as aggregates of anhedral pyrite disseminated along bedding planes in less altered, layered sedimentary rocks. Type I veins consisting of ill-defined or discontinuous aggregates of fine to medium grained, intergrown, anhedral pyrite and arsenopyrite. These are in turn crosscut by and dismembered by Type II veins consisting of quartz and fine-grained sulphides (pyrite +/- arsenopyrite +/- chalcopyrite +/- bismuthinite), +/- tetrahedrite and +/- native gold. Type III veins consist of quartz +/- Fe-carbonate +/- pyrite +/- titanite and crosscut all other vein types and mineralization (Mauler-Steinmann, 2011).

Ore microscopy work has identified eight gold grains 5 to 35 microns in size in one sample. Gold grains typically occur at pyrite-arsenopyrite grain boundaries or less commonly as inclusions within pyrite and are thought to be genetically related to the pyrite. Gold shows a strong geochemical correlation with bismuth and a moderate correlation with arsenic, copper and silver. Bismuthinite was identified in two petrographic samples that returned 4 g/t and 2 g/t gold and arsenopyrite is a common constituent in the quartz-sulphide stockwork associated with the Main Zone mineralization (Mauler-Steinmann, 2011).

The highest gold grades are accompanied by anomalously enriched values of arsenic and bismuth. The recessive linear is flanked by resistant zones, several tens of metres wide of silicified but relatively unfractured rock that carries moderately anomalous gold values but with moderately to strongly anomalous bismuth and arsenic. These, in turn, are flanked by less silicified zones which carry only weakly to moderately anomalous gold. High levels of bismuth and the presence of bismuthinite is often used as evidence for a magmatic origin for gold mineralization. Carne (2000) notes that an association of anomalously high antimony, tungsten and copper values with gold in the Main Zone is also evidence for a magmatic source, at least in part, for the hydrothermal fluids responsible for the gold mineralization. Arsenic, on the other hand can occur in a variety of gold depositional environments (Mauler-Steinmann,

2011). It is also possible that sediment hosted gold mineralization at the Hyland Gold Project is part of a larger system that includes the McMillan silver-lead-zinc manto deposit.

Replacement of the basal part of the Upper Limestone unit by manto-like bodies of siderite up to 20 m thick occurs in a flanking position to the Main Zone mineralization, along the sides of the anticline (Bremner and Oulette, 1990 and Carne, 2000). It is possible, and probable, that the entire Main Zone may have been capped by siderite replacement of overlying limestone before erosion removed all but the flanking bodies. The resulting interpretation is that iron metasomatism is also an integral part of the hydrothermal alteration and mineralization suite at the Main Zone.

#### 7.3.3.3 Camp Zone Mineralization

Oxidized to partially oxidized iron carbonate and/or semi-massive to massive sulphide (mostly pyrrhotite with lesser pyrite and arsenopyrite) bodies occur in limestone peripheral to the north-northeast trending QLL for several hundreds of metres north of the Main Zone. These sulphide bodies are accompanied by a more than one km long gold and arsenic-in-soil anomaly that has been tested by wide-spaced bulldozer trenching, RC drilling and diamond drilling between 1986 and the present. This area is collectively called the Camp Zone.

Surface mapping and prospecting has confirmed partial continuity of the carbonate, sulphide and oxide replacement zones, following a nearly continuous trend along the QLL (Black, 2010). On surface iron oxide occurs in two bands that strike north and take a bend to the east before returning to a north-northeasterly trend approximately 300 m further on. The western band appears to be thicker (~10 m) with more intense alteration and mineralization. Both contain moderate to intense secondary iron oxide mineralization (limonite, goethite, and locally earthy hematite) and moderate to intense manganese oxides. These manto-like or chimney-like replacement bodies may represent deeper “feeder style” mineralization than the more silica flooded, open space filling style mineralization of the Main Zone.

Drilling campaigns in 1990, 2003, 2004, 2010 and 2015 have tested Camp Zone structure for “feeder zone” sulphide systems. Many of them were short vertical or angle holes that did not exhaustively explore the large-scale target for what will probably be a relatively erratic style of mineralization with strong structural and stratigraphic control. For instance, Hemlo's 1995 surface exploration program targeted jasperoid alteration in a phyllite package along the QLL in the Camp Zone. Elevated gold and arsenic response from the geochemical sampling of the altered phyllites prompted diamond drilling to test for mineralization at depth, believing the jasperoid bodies to be the possible upper manifestation of Carlin-type gold mineralization at depth (Bidwell, 1995). Hemlo modelled the structural setting of the QLL, and associated replacement mineralization and jasperoid alteration, as part of a westerly dipping listric fault system as originally proposed by Bremner and Oulette (1991) (G. Bidwell, pers. com., 1995). Three diamond drill holes were completed in the area in September to October, 1995. Two of the three holes intersected highly pyritic zones but gold assays were low and no further work was carried out. If, as current accepted, the QLL is a near-vertical structural corridor, then deeper levels of the mineralized system would not have been tested by the relatively shallow Hemlo angle drill holes that were collared 300 m or more west of the surface trace of the QLL.

In addition to the jasperoid, carbonate and sulphide replacement style mineralization a few scattered jamesonite veins or pods up to 10 cm wide cut a siderite body exposed in a bulldozer trench about 400 m northeast of the north end of the Main Zone (Carne, 2002).

#### 7.3.3.4 7.3.3.4 Cuz Zone Mineralization

The Cuz Zone lies approximately 4 km south of the Main Zone at the intersection of the Quartz Lake Lineament with a southeasterly trending normal fault that terminates or offsets the QLL (Figure 7-2). Host rocks are Upper Quartzite Unit quartzites, conglomerates and limestones of the upper Vampire Fm which are in fault contact with similar rocks of the overlying Yusezyu Fm.

The main expression of the Cuz Zone mineralization is a gold/arsenic soil geochemical anomaly centred on a 300x700m zone which has a southeast extension for over two kilometres along the strike of the fault

between the Vampire and Yusezyu Fms. In 2011, Argus Metals' diamond drilling program resulted in the first ever in situ gold mineralization discovery at the Cuz Zone (Gray, 2015). Hole HY-12-36 returned 4.5 m grading 1.93 g/t gold from 25.9 to 30.4 m and 4.5 m grading 0.65 g/t gold from 10.5 m to 15 m in the Cuz Zone discovery hole. Drill hole HY-11-37, located 80 m northwest of discovery hole HY-11-36 intersected 6 m grading 1.38 g/t gold from 9.0 to 15.0 m and 1.5 m grading 1.52 g/t gold from 25.50 m to 27.0 m. Drill hole HY-11-38 located 240 m northwest of discovery hole HY-11-36 intersected 3.6 m grading 1.12 g/t gold from 16.4 to 20.0 m. Complete oxidation of sulphide mineralization in drill core extends to about 20 m from surface, while transition zone incomplete oxidation extends to about 40 m from surface.

Field examination of mineralized talus fragments collected in 2001 revealed two main types of gold mineralization (Carne, 2002). The first type and the one returning the highest gold grades to date, consist of limonitic, siliceous vein float within which tiny grains of arsenopyrite are sometimes still present after oxidation. Grey chalcedonic, somewhat banded and often druzy quartz in the veins, has been emplaced in at least two stages and is accompanied by brecciation and alteration of the host rock. Yellow-orange to red-brown limonite comprises from 10 to 50% of the vein material. Crosscutting relationships suggest that the veins may form a stockwork zone within the anomalous area. A grab sample of this material assayed 9.0 g/t gold.

The second type of mineralization consists of gold bearing, sheared, leached and bleached clastic sedimentary rocks. At first glance these do not appear to differ greatly from the barren to weakly mineralized quartzite and conglomerates that are peripheral to the anomalous zone. On closer inspection, strong silicification and box works after disseminated sulphides are evident. One such specimen assayed 3.7 g/t gold. Although this type of mineralization is generally lower grade than the vein-bearing rock, the silicified material is probably more representative of much of the material found between veins or shear zones within the anomalous area. The source area of this talus mineralization has not been directly tested by diamond drilling in 2005 and 2011, which was carried out at the base of slope.

The fault that cross-cuts the QLL trends northwesterly from the Cuz occurrence, through a narrow valley with poor bedrock exposure. Prospecting in this valley in 1982 discovered siderite float, a common alteration type in the Camp Zone (Joan Carne, pers. com. 2016).

Mineralization at Cuz is gold dominated with low silver values as compared to the silver dominated mineralization at the Main Zone deposit (Gray, 2015). In style and mineralogy Cuz Zone mineralization is most comparable to Type III mineralization at the Main Zone deposit with quartz +/- Fe-carbonate +/- pyrite +/- titanite. (Black, 2010 and Lustig et al., 2003). Type III mineralization is the latest stage of mineralization at the Main Zone and possibly represents a distal, upper or waning phase of the hydrothermal system.

Cuz Zone gold mineralization intersected by the 2011 drilling program, in conjunction with results of prospecting and soil sampling, outlines a potentially mineralized breccia up to 300 m wide over a possible 2 km strike length on a southeasterly trend. Gold mineralization sampled to date at the Cuz Zone is distinct from the Main Zone gold mineralization as there is a significantly lower silver component than the Main Zone. The Cuz Zone mineralization occurs along a regional scale fault that terminates or offsets the QLL and is in higher structural and stratigraphic setting than the Main Zone. It is the interpretation of Banyan staff that these secondary structures (and their intersections with the dominant north-south Quartz Lake Lineament) may offer important exploration targets for future work on other parts of the Property (Gray, 2015). Furthermore, the mineralogical and metallogenic characteristics of the Cuz Zone, coupled with its stratigraphic and structurally higher setting than the Main Zone, suggest that it may represent distal or high-level mineralization. It is possible then that significant gold mineralization may exist at deeper levels in the Cuz Zone where Main Zone stratigraphy may be present.

#### 7.3.3.5 Unnamed Area of Mineralization

Soil sampling by Westmin in 1995 over an area located 1500 m east of the Cuz occurrence (Pawliuk 1996) partially delineated an area of anomalous arsenic in soils response. Accompanying gold values ranged up to 525 ppb. Prospecting follow up in 1999 discovered strongly limonitic float with abundant pits formed by weathered sulphides that returned 5.5 g/t gold, >1% arsenic, 1 295 ppm bismuth and 4050 ppm copper (Carne, 2002).

#### 7.3.3.6 Montrose Ridge Zone Mineralization

Ridge and spur soil sampling was carried out in 2011 on Montrose Ridge, about 2 km south of the Cuz Zone, as a follow up of silt geochemical anomalies resulting from early exploration programs. Anomalous gold and arsenic values in soils were followed up with more detailed geochemical sampling in 2013 and 2014. The 2014 program was successful in connecting the Cuz Zone soil coverage with the 2013 Montrose Ridge soils grid. The anomalous gold-arsenic in soils zone was enlarged by this program and a more defined underlying, possibly structural, trend determined in the process. These results indicate a broad 500vm by 1000 m easterly trending gold-in-soils anomaly (>20ppb Au) (Gray, 2014b).

Proceeding and co-incident with access road construction to Montrose Ridge in 2015, a systematic portable X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) analysis soil sampling program was conducted on the Montrose Ridge gold/arsenic-in-soils anomaly. This grid-based soil sampling program served to confirm XRF analyses effectiveness as well as to in-fill and extend the 2013-2014 Montrose Ridge anomaly. It was determined by this work that the XRF analyses of Montrose soil samples reported arsenic- in-soils results comparable to 2013/14 chemical analysis; and additionally, that Bi was a highly applicable pathfinder element for the Montrose Ridge gold-in-soils anomaly.

Excavator trenching was carried out in 2015 over the soil geochemical and portable XRF anomalies. Trench 2015 assay highlights include 6 m of 4.4 g/t Au from 0 to 6m in Trench MT-15-01, including 2 m of 13.1 g/t Au from 4 to 6 m. Trench MT-15-01 also returned 24 m of 0.47 g/t Au from 18 to 42 m, including 6 m of 1.3 g/t Au from 36 to 42 m. Trench MT-15-01 was 42 m long, however only 30 m were sampled due to overburden conditions from 6m to 18m. Chip and channel samples from other nearby trenches returned anomalous, but less significant values of gold and arsenic.

The trench sample results at Montrose Ridge have low silver response (<1 g/t) like the Cuz Zone, 2.5 km to the north and strengthens the interpretation that both Cuz and Montrose represent a separate or higher-level mineralized system than the Hyland Main Zone system, where an approximate 1:4 gold-silver ratio exists (Gray, 2015). This definition of vertically extensive, multi-phased gold mineralization events on the Hyland Gold Project further emphasizes the district-scale of the causative hydrothermal system.

#### 7.3.3.7 Hyland South Zone

Several point sample Au anomalies located within the more southern ridge and spur lines as well as 2013 follow-up soils grids should be revisited and step out soil sampling conducted in conjunction with geological mapping programs. Interestingly, the southern grids have a low background As component in comparison to the CUZ and Montrose Ridge grids. This could be a function of primary mineralizing event and/or host rock (lithological) differences. More work (mapping and sampling) will be required to more adequately qualify this discrepancy and should concentrate on determining if a separate domain of As background should be utilized in all future exploration programs in these developing exploration zones.

#### 7.3.3.8 Pyrite Creek Showing

Westmin geologists mapping and prospecting in 1995 along the canyon of Pyrite Creek, about 3 km west of the Hyland Gold Main Zone, noted that siliceous quartzites there can contain up to 1 to 2% disseminated pyrite with local arsenopyrite. A grab sample of siliceous quartzite with massive arsenopyrite and pyrite returned an assay of 2.23 g/t gold and greater than 1% arsenic (Turner and Pawliuk, 1996).

## 8 DEPOSIT TYPES

### 8.1 Overview of Hyland Gold Mineralization Styles

Gold mineralization has been discovered in several areas on the Property. The Main Zone has received the most exploration and it is the best-known example:

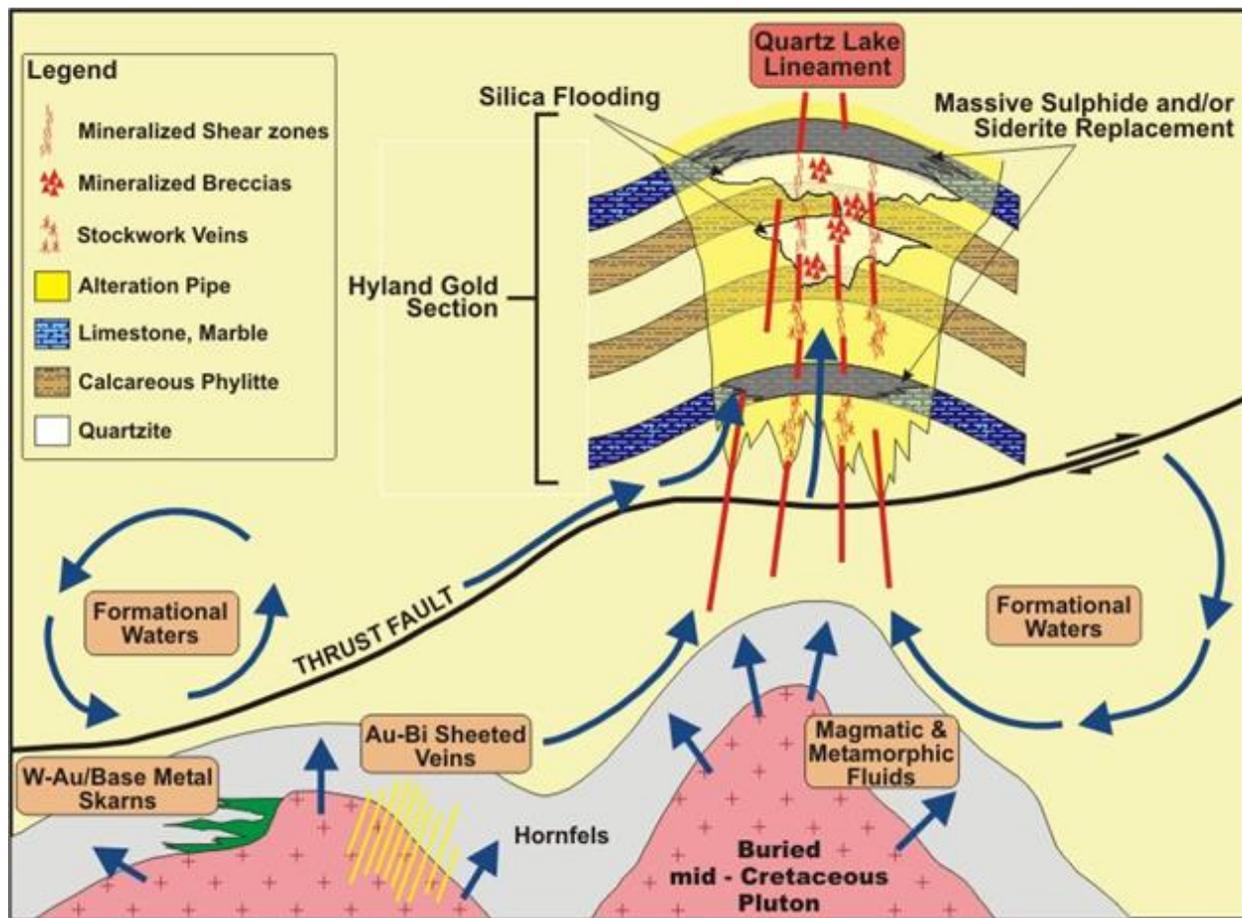
- Main Zone mineralization occurs within a slightly recumbent anticline developed along a regional structural corridor of faulting and folding known as the Quartz Lake Lineament (QLL), notably where it is cut by a cross cutting southeast trending fault. There is a strong coincidence with other less well explored gold mineralization and untested geochemical targets with the QLL or cross cutting faults.
- Gold occurs in quartz veins and breccias in quartzite, to a lesser degree in silicified (jasperoid altered) zones in phyllite intervals, and as a minor constituent of iron sulphide or iron carbonate replacement zones in limestone along the QLL.
- Native gold occurs as inclusions in pyrite and at pyrite/arsenopyrite grain boundaries.
- Primary mineralization in the Main Zone comprises pyrite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite, with minor sphalerite, tetrahedrite, pyrrotite and bismuthinite.
- Accessory minerals include tourmaline and muscovite.
- Mineralization is both stratabound and structurally controlled.
- There is no direct evidence of an igneous association for mineralizing fluids although the pathfinder element suite of arsenic-bismuth-tungsten and the association of hydrothermal tourmaline suggests involvement of granitic fluids, at least in part; and
- Highly fractured zones of better grade gold mineralization can be oxidized to a much greater depth than relatively unfractured, but silicified, flanking zones of lower grade mineralization.

In other areas on the Project, gold occurs in manto-like siderite replacement bodies in limestone adjacent to the QLL, in massive sulphide bodies in fault zones that make up the QLL, in jamesonite veins cutting the siderite mantos, and as sulphide mineral disseminations in silicified and/or brecciated sedimentary rocks outside the QLL corridor. The association of mineralization with faulting is evident along the QLL, especially where it is intersected by cross faults.

The stratigraphy along the QLL generally plunges to the south for a 9 km distance that rises in elevation from the Camp Zone, through the Main Zone, the Cuz Zone and finally to the Montrose Ridge Zone. Changes in gold deposit style range from manto and chimney sulphide-rich bodies at the Camp Zone, to silica-flooded, relatively silver-rich breccia zones in the Main Zone and finally, distal style mineralization with low silver-gold ratios at higher elevations and higher stratigraphic levels in the Cuz and Montrose Ridge Zones. These variations in deposit style may be a result of regional lateral zonation, relative exhumation level of the causative hydrothermal system, or chemical/physical variation in host stratigraphy, or some combination of all these factors.

The McMillan lead-zinc-silver manto mineralization west of the Project area also occurs along the same southeasterly trending fault that focuses mineralization at the Cuz occurrence and offsets the QLL.

A conceptual model of Hyland Gold mineralization is shown in Figure 8-1.

**Figure 8-1 Hyland Gold Conceptual Model for Mineralization (Carne et al., 2018)**


## 8.2 Sediment-hosted Gold Occurrences Elsewhere in Selwyn Basin

Sediment hosted gold mineralization with indirect or no direct magmatic association occurs elsewhere in Selwyn Basin at the ATAC Resources Ltd. Rackla Gold Project in the recently discovered Rau and Nadaleen Trends.

The Tiger deposit is the best known of twenty or more gold occurrences in the Rau Trend of central Yukon. The deposit has a Measured and Indicated resource of 5,680,000 tonnes containing 485,700 ounces of gold at a grade of 2.66 g/t and 649,900 ounces of silver at a grade of 3.56 g/t, and an Inferred Resource of 3,230,000 tonnes containing 188,500 ounces of gold at a grade of 1.81 g/t and 95,600 ounces of silver at a grade of 0.92 g/t (Kappes et al, 2014). Mineralization consists of sediment-hosted carbonate replacement mineralization developed within a Silurian to Devonian shallow water limestone unit adjacent to a major regional-scale, crustal fault that may have been active as far back as the Paleozoic (Kappes, et al, 2014).

Auriferous sulphide mineralization at Tiger is developed in a shallow water lagoon facies limestone that is replaced by ferruginous dolomite and iron carbonate minerals adjacent to the regional scale northwest trending fault. Mineralization occurs in two distinct assemblages: (1) hydrothermal ferruginous dolomite with gold-bearing arsenopyrite and minor pyrite, and (2) fractures hosting native gold associated with bismuth, antimony, silver, tungsten and minor base metals (Thiessen et al, 2016). The best grades of mineralization and deepest oxidation occurs in an area of a cross cutting north trending fault. Gold mineralization has been bracketed by isotopic dating to be contemporaneous with intrusion of a nearby granite intrusion dated at 62.3 Ma. Magmatic fluids migrating along fault corridors from the 3 km distant pluton were responsible

for relatively high temperature (~350°C) gold mineralization deposited along selective permeable limestone horizons (Theissen et al, 2016).

The Nadaleen Trend recent gold discoveries are located 100 km east of the Tiger Deposit. They are considered to be true Carlin-type mineralization (Arehart et al, 2013). Carlin-type gold occurrences are abundant in north-central Nevada but uncommon elsewhere. They are characterized by micron-scale gold contained within disseminated arsenian pyrite. Deposits are typically found as replacement zones in silty carbonate and have both structural and stratigraphic controls with strong relationships to deep seated crustal structures (Tucker, et al, 2013). Folds and faults are important controls on mineralization, with best developed examples occurring in anticline core areas along regional scale faults. Nadaleen Trend gold mineralization occurs within many lithologies but is best developed within silty limestone sequences where alteration is characterized by decalcification, silicification and occasional solution collapse breccias that are accompanied by peripheral secondary calcite flooding. Mineralization within non-calcareous rocks is typically associated with fault breccias and/or intense fracture development. Significant late-stage realgar, orpiment, fluorite, arsenian pyrite and trace stibnite are found as associated open space fillings (Lane et al, 2015). The Conrad Deposit in the Nadaleen Trend has an age of mineralization bracketed by isotopic data of between 74 and 43 Ma (Tucker, 2015).

Carlin type occurrences are conventionally thought to be generated by relatively low salinity, possibly distal magmatic fluids with temperatures estimated at 175°C to 250°C. The Nadaleen Trend deposits are estimated, on limited data, to have formed from fluids with temperatures around 200°C (Arehart et al, 2013).

### **8.3 Distal-disseminated Sediment-hosted Gold Deposits at the Marigold Mine, Nevada**

The best analogy for gold mineralization at the Hyland Gold Project may be another type of sediment-hosted gold mineralization that also occurs in north-central Nevada. The Main Zone has many characteristics of the gold deposits that form the Marigold Mine, located at the north end of the Battle Mountain-Eureka Trend in north-central Nevada, as documented by Carver et al (2014).

Three packages of passive continental margin Paleozoic sedimentary rocks are present at Marigold. In ascending order, these are: the Ordovician Valmy Fm; the Pennsylvanian to Permian-aged Antler Sequence; and the overlying Havallah Sequence. All of these stratigraphic packages host gold mineralization on the Marigold Mine property.

The Valmy Fm consists of relatively deep-water deposits of a lower interbedded quartzite and argillite sequence; an intermediate package composed of meta-basalt, chert, and argillite; and an upper package of quartzite and argillite very similar to the lower unit. The top of the Valmy Fm marks a major regional depositional angular unconformity with the overlying Antler Sequence. The Antler Sequence is composed of a sequence of continental shelf sedimentary rock including conglomerate, sandstone, limestone, chert and barite that were deposited in marine basins and troughs adjacent to the paleo-highland of Valmy Fm. The contact with the overlying Havallah sequence is the Golconda thrust fault. The Havallah assemblage is dominated by siltstone, meta-volcanic, chert, sandstone and carbonate rocks.

Gold mineralization at Marigold has been mined in a number of deposits located over a three by ten km area. The main structural corridor and controlling feature for the gold deposits is a 1.6 km wide, 8 km long uplifted block of predominantly Valmy Fm rocks that is cut and bordered by north-south trending steep normal faults. In this structural domain Valmy Fm rocks are highly deformed, with imbricate low angle thrust faults, bedding slip and associated overturned tight folds. Argillite beds within the sequences deformed plastically while the intercalated quartzite horizons shattered, creating open fracture spaces for deposition of gold-bearing sulphide mineralization.

Gold mineralization is spatially related to favorable stratigraphic horizons with the Valmy host rocks as well as within fault zones. The series of north-south trending, bounding fault structures are interpreted to have been important fluid conduits for the supply of ascending mineralizing fluids into zones of favorable stratigraphy along the length of the mineralized area. The intersections of the north-south trending bounding faults with second order north-west and north-east trending faults are also a key structural control for gold

deposition at Marigold. In un-oxidized rocks, gold occurs in quartz veinlets within arsenic enriched overgrowths on pyrite (Carver et al, 2014).

The deposits at the Marigold Mine are classified as distal-type sediment-hosted gold deposits by Carver et al, (2014) and as distal-disseminated sediment-hosted gold deposits by Johnston and Ressel (2004). These gold occurrences are replacement bodies without typical epithermal-style veins or epithermal open-space features. Gold and ore-stage sulfides are typically disseminated in altered or silicified sedimentary host rocks. There is no direct relationship between mineralization and a related major pluton, although there commonly are associated distal-type dikes and/or sills -leading to speculation that there is a major pluton(s) at depth below such gold districts.

Distal-disseminated sediment-hosted gold deposits in north-central Nevada are identified by characteristic hydrothermal alteration assemblages consisting of jasperoidal silicification, argillization, and decalcification of carbonate-bearing lithologies. Controls on mineral deposition that are useful for exploration include a common association with fold hinges. Occurrences are aligned along favorable faults or fault corridors that were active during mineralization. There is an association with narrow dikes, and a strong lithological control which can result in manto-like shapes to mineralized bodies in receptive host rocks. Gold in these deposits is hosted by numerous lithologies, the common feature being some type of pre-mineral permeability, whether primary or secondary.

Johnston and Ressel (2004) propose a continuum between distal-disseminated gold deposits and Carlin-type gold deposits in the Great Basin of Nevada with most or all deposits occurring as peripheral, relatively shallow components of large, complex, magmatic hydrothermal systems.

In Selwyn Basin, as in north-central Nevada, there may be an indirect link between different varieties of sediment-hosted gold occurrences, assuming that variation in characteristics between Carlin-type, carbonate replacement and distal-disseminated may largely be a result of relative distance from magmatic heat and fluid sources, and differing host lithologies.

While the similarities of Hyland Gold Main Zone mineralization to distal-disseminated sediment-hosted gold deposits of the western United States was recognized relatively early in the exploration history of the Project (Carne, 1984), little research has been carried out to refine the Hyland Gold deposit model as an exploration targeting tool. An integrated MSc. level compilation of all available exploration data on the property with application to the deposit model is an appropriate next step. The first author (Carne) has managed and participated in exploration programs on the Rau Trend between 2008 and 2015 and the Nadaleen Trend between 2009 and 2015 and participated in a university graduate level field trip to the Marigold Mine in 2015. Discovery and delineation of gold mineralization at all three projects has been a result of persistent exploration programs carried out over many years in concert with applied research.

## 9 EXPLORATION

### 9.1 Geological Mapping

The Hyland Gold Project area spans a variety of terrain, from low-lying areas with little bedrock exposure to ridge tops above tree line. The main historical areas of exploration lie below tree line and, aside from mechanically disturbed areas; there is little natural exposure of mineralization in the Main Zone area. The first detailed mapping on the project was done in 1984 (Carne, 1985) before bulldozer trenching and drilling campaigns were carried out. Although this work provided a framework for the structural and stratigraphic setting of gold mineralization, the poor level of natural bedrock exposure prohibited a definitive understanding of property geology. Since then, there has been significant exposure of bedrock by mechanized trenching and detailed mapping has accompanied sampling of the trenches. Various geochemical sampling programs by a variety of operators over different parts of the Project area have also been accompanied by localized geological mapping at various scales. However, a rigorous integration of this geological data with results of geochemical and geophysical survey programs compiled with fragmented geological mapping has never been carried out to produce a property-scale geology map with a level of detail necessary to guide the next levels of investigation. Figure 7-2 is a compilation of property geology taken from relatively recent regional scale geological mapping by the Yukon Geological Survey (Pigage et al, 2011).

### 9.2 Geochemical Sampling

#### 9.2.1 Introduction

The Hyland Main Zone has been covered by numerous soil and stream geochemical surveys conducted from 1973 to 2023. Data is compiled from the 1984 to 2017 sampling programs in the core Project area as well as other data resulting from surveys carried out by Westmin Resources Ltd. in 1994 and 1995 over the rest of the property and it is presented as thematic maps for gold and arsenic in soil and silt samples in Figure 9-1 to Figure 9-4. All detailed soil sampling of the Main Zone was performed before there were any surface disturbances from road building, trenching or drilling so that there is little likelihood of contamination or dispersion by mechanical means. A brief history of the different surveys over the Main Zone, adapted in part from Armitage and Gray (2012b), follows below.

The entire area of the original Hyland Gold core claims was sampled prior to 1986 by several generations of wide-spaced soil geochemical surveys. Sample preparation, analytical methods and sample security for the various programs are discussed in Section 11 of this report. Soil samples collected in 1973-1975 were collected at wide-spaced grid intervals (60 by 245 m or 200 by 800 feet) and from regional-scale soil and stream sediment traverses across the entire property. Soil sampling on the Quiver claims was carried out in 1982 at 30 m intervals along and in between old partially overgrown 800-foot spaced cut lines. Soil samples were collected on the Piglet claims in 1984 at 50 m intervals along and between the old cut lines. Detailed soil sampling carried out in 1986 covered a 3.3 km<sup>2</sup> area. Two thousand one hundred soil samples were collected at 30 m intervals on 60 m line spacing. Soil sampling in the south part of the property in 2013 and 2014 consisted of ridge and spur traverses that were followed up with small grid sampling programs in 2014 and 2015.

Geochemical background, threshold and maximum values for important chemical elements in the Hyland mineralizing system are tabulated below (Table 9-1). Note that geochemical patterns and associations between bismuth, antimony, silver, lead, zinc, and manganese rely on observations made from historical data in map and report form that are not included in this document.

In 2023, 170 soils samples were collected in part to verify the results of the historical soil geochemical results. A selection of four east-west sampling lines successfully reproduced the Au-in-soil anomaly from the Main Zone.

To date Banyan has carried out 6 soil surveys from 2013 to 2017 and in 2023. The objective of these surveys has been to expand on the soil geochemical surveys established by previous operators. To this

end, Banyan has collected and analysed 3,422 soil samples from detailed grids and ridge and spur reconnaissance soil surveys.

**Table 9-1 Background and Threshold Values for Important Elements (Carney et al., 2018)**

Element	Background	Threshold	Maximum
Gold	5 ppb	25 ppb	1950 ppb
Arsenic	50 ppm	200 ppm	>1%
Bismuth	<2 ppm	4 ppm	546 ppm
Copper	15 ppm	50 ppm	309 ppm
Lead	35 ppm	50 ppm	380 ppm
Zinc	50 ppm	100 ppm	600 ppm
Barium	150 ppm	300 ppm	1160 ppm
Antimony	<10 ppm	10 ppm	310 ppm
Manganese	200 ppm	600 ppm	>1%

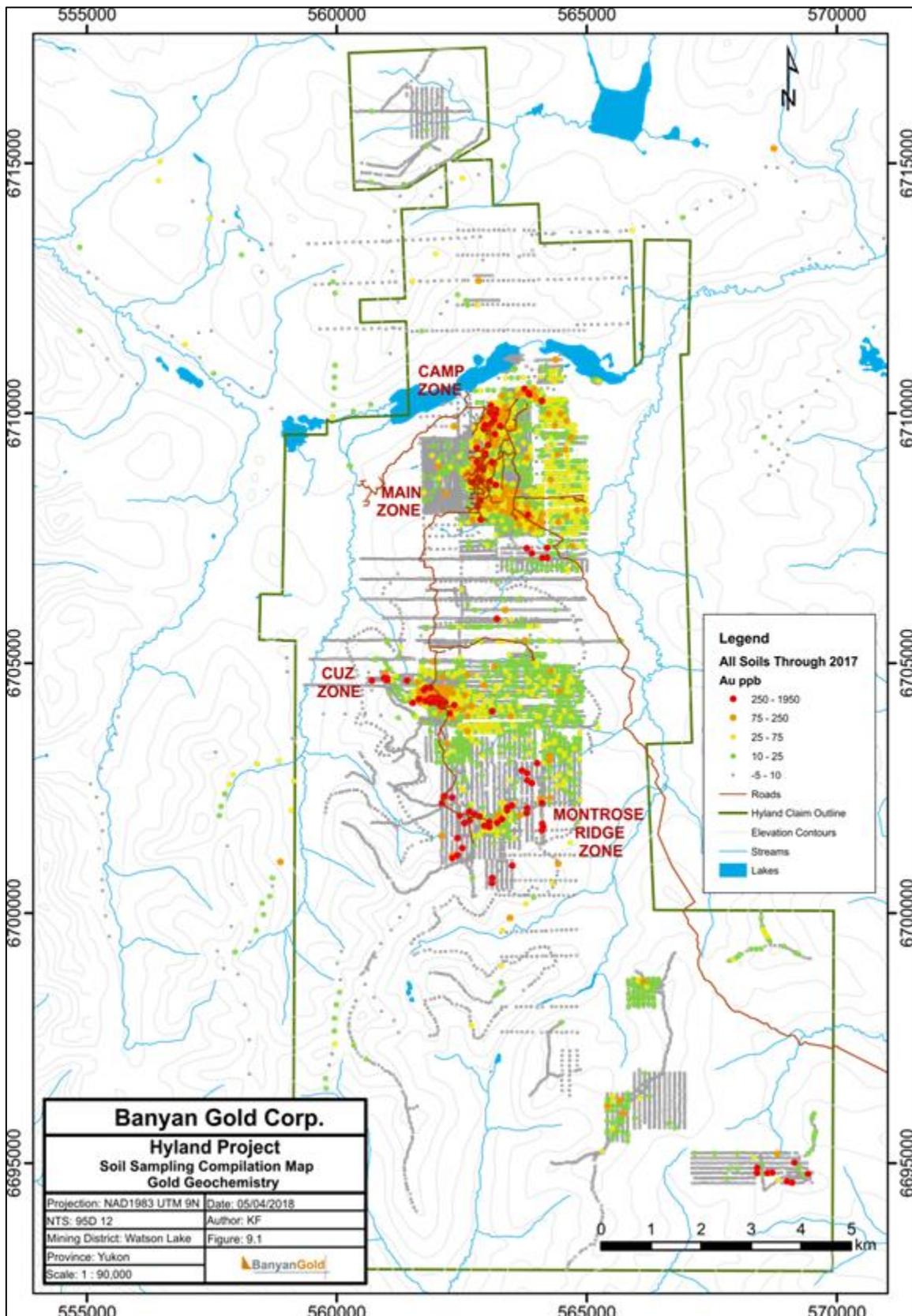
### 9.2.2 Main Zone - Camp Zone Anomaly

Results of geochemical surveys carried out in previous years on the Hyland Gold property have defined a 2 km long, northerly-trending zone of strongly anomalous gold values, with coincident highly anomalous arsenic and bismuth soil geochemical response. The Main Zone occurs at the south end of this area, while the northern extension underlies the Camp Zone (Figure 9-1 and Figure 9-2). A 1.2 km long southeast extension of the soil geochemical anomaly (Southeast Anomaly) with similar gold values but only weakly to moderately anomalous arsenic values has only been lightly explored with a few bulldozer trenches that did not reach bedrock for the much of their length. A broad zone northerly trending area of moderately anomalous gold and weakly anomalous arsenic values (East Anomaly) lies about 1 km east of the Main Zone. This area has received little historical follow up to the soil sampling program originally conducted in 1982.

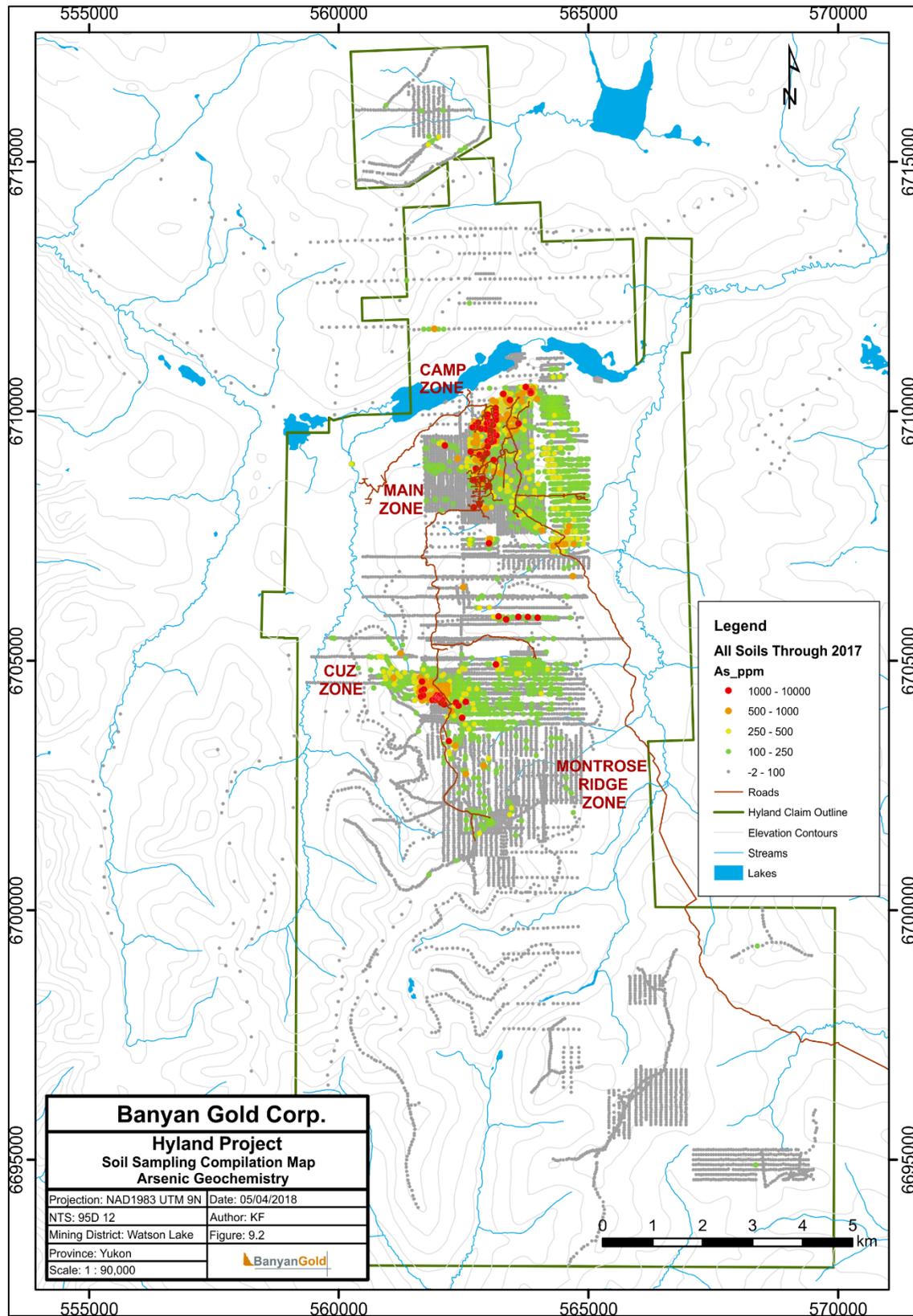
In the Main Zone Anomaly, gold values in soils range from a threshold value of 25 to a maximum of 1,950 ppb. Arsenic values exceed 1% from a threshold of 200 ppm and bismuth values range up to 546 ppm with a threshold value of 4 ppm. The anomalous area extends northerly along the Camp Zone beyond the known extent of Main Zone gold mineralization, where it is eventually terminated to the north by an area of deep glaciofluvial overburden. Bismuth anomalies closely follow gold anomalies with the strongest and most continuous values occurring along the QLL. Arsenic response follows the same trends as gold and bismuth, although the anomalies tend to be more widespread.

Antimony values are generally less than the 10 ppm lower detection limit of the ICP analytical technique used. Anomalous values (>10 ppm) cluster in isolated patches along the length of the Main Zone Anomaly with peak values to 310 ppm antimony. Silver response is weak and erratic with only localized anomalies present with individual values reaching 32.4 ppm. Lead, zinc and manganese show a good inter-correlation with anomalous values clustering west of, and peripheral to, the elongate gold-bismuth-arsenic-antimony-silver Main Zone Anomaly. This pattern in the soil geochemistry is possible evidence for metal zoning from a precious metal core to base metal periphery.

**Figure 9-1 Soil Sampling Compilation Map – Gold Geochemistry (Carney et al., 2018)**



**Figure 9-2 Soil Sampling Compilation Map – Arsenic Geochemistry (Carney et al., 2018)**



### 9.2.3 Southeast Anomaly

The Southeast Anomaly was not completely delineated by the 1986 grid sampling program. Gold and bismuth outline a 1.2 km long, 300 m wide southeast trending anomalous zone that is not associated with any obvious topographic feature but closely matches a northwest-southeast feature evident in the Newmont airborne magnetics survey. Arsenic values in soils from the Southeast Anomaly are not as strong as those from the northern part of the anomalous trend. Peak values in soils exceed 100 ppb gold, 250 ppm arsenic and 10 ppm bismuth.

Antimony values are generally less than the 10 ppm lower analytical limit of the ICP analytical technique used. Scattered clusters of soil samples containing 10 ppm antimony are associated with the broader gold-bismuth anomaly although no strongly anomalous values were detected. Silver response is generally low with large areas of weakly anomalous values to 20 ppm. Lead, zinc and manganese response varies from threshold to moderately anomalous values. Unlike the Main Zone anomaly, however, the distribution of lead, zinc and manganese anomalies generally follows that of the gold-bismuth-arsenic suite.

### 9.2.4 East Anomaly

The East Anomaly was not re-sampled during the 1986 survey, so sample density is lower in this area and consequently the data was not contoured. Broad, discontinuous areas of moderate gold, arsenic, lead, zinc and manganese response resulting from the 1982 sampling program are not related to any known geological feature. Broad areas exceed the 25 ppb gold threshold with several spot values above 100 ppb Au.

### 9.2.5 Cuz Anomaly

The main expression of the Cuz Zone mineralization is a gold and arsenic soil geochemical anomaly, originally 300m by 700m in area that has since been extended over two kilometres to the southeast along the strike of the southeasterly trending fault. The core of the Cuz Anomaly is a roughly circular, 275 m diameter area of very anomalous gold-in-soils response with most samples exceeding 100 ppb, to a maximum of 1940 ppb. Arsenic results from soils in the core area range up to 4600 ppm and, like the Main Zone area, they outline an anomalous area considerably larger than the area of high gold-in-soils (Carne, 2002).

### 9.2.6 Montrose Ridge Anomaly

In 2011 Argus Metals conducted of ridge and spur soil geochemical sampling programs totaling 1,754 soil sample with a complementary watershed silt sediment sampling program totaling 129 samples on recently staked claims extending the Hyland Gold Project to the south (Gray 2014b). These claims were staked to target untested regional stream sediment geochemical anomalies determined from an analysis of government RGS and project proprietary silt sample data (Arne, 2011). Follow up of the 2011 recce scale gold and arsenic geochemical anomalies was the focus of Banyan's 2013 and 2014 exploration efforts.

Banyan's 2013 geochemical exploration program consisted of four detailed soil grids, following up on ridge and spur anomalies and two ridge and spur soil sampling traverses designed to follow up on geochemically anomalous silt samples. Each of these grids and ridge and spur traverses was successful in delineating and expanding earlier gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies and has, resulted in the discovery of an open sided, coincident gold and arsenic-in-soils anomaly designated as the Montrose Ridge Zone (Gray, 2014b). This newly identified area is located ~6.5 km south of the Main Zone and extends south from the Cuz Zone, with the most anomalous soils geochemical response located about 2 km south of the Cuz Zone.

The 2014 Program (Gray 2014b) was successful in filling the unexplored areas between the Montrose Ridge and Cuz grids and moreover, extending and further defining the 2013 anomalous gold and arsenic-in-soils anomalies. In total, Banyan collected and shipped 491 samples (452 soils and 39 rocks) from the soil grid program. All samples were sent for subsequent analyses to AGAT Labs in Whitehorse, YT where they were prepped and subsequently analyzed for 50 element ICP assay with a 30g Fire Assay finish. The

geochemical sampling program targeted the Montrose Ridge and Cuz South geochemical anomalies generated from 2014 soil sampling and returned anomalous gold-in-soils results as summarized below:

- Gold levels in soils ranged from trace to 120 ppb Au with a mean of 7 ppb,
- Arsenic levels in soils ranged from trace to 561 ppm As with a mean of 54 ppm, and
- Silver levels in soils ranged from trace to 300 ppb Ag with a mean of 103 ppb.

In 2015, a portable X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) analysis-based grid soil geochemical sampling program was conducted over the Montrose Ridge gold and arsenic-in-soils anomaly. This was done to confirm XRF analyses effectiveness as well as in-fill and extend the existing Montrose Ridge anomaly. The XRF analyses of the Montrose soil samples were comparable to the 2013 and 2014 arsenic-in-soils laboratory results. In addition, it was found that bismuth was a highly applicable pathfinder element for the Montrose Ridge gold-in-soils anomaly (Gray, 2015).

In total, 301 soil samples were collected from the Montrose Ridge Zone during the 2015 exploration program. All soil sample's locations were determined by GPS and analyzed by XRF daily, with results used to finalize the location of the 2015 excavator trenches. The XRF soils analytical work produced a strong 1.4 km long bismuth and arsenic-in-soils anomaly centered on the previously identified gold and arsenic-in-soils anomaly at Montrose Ridge. The Bi XRF results ranged from trace to 2,818 ppm bismuth with an average of 59.3 ppm. Arsenic XRF results ranged from trace to 4,308 ppm with an average of 405 ppm. The bismuth and arsenic-in-soils anomaly forms a broadly east trending zone with a possible 110° main strike, interpreted to represent a possible secondary mineralized structure akin to the control of gold mineralization previously identified by drilling in the Cuz Zone to the north (Gray, 2015).

Additionally, several generations of Project-wide stream sediment sampling have been conducted on the Hyland Gold property. Figure 9-3 and Figure 9-4 summarize the stream sediment sampling data results for gold and arsenic, respectively.

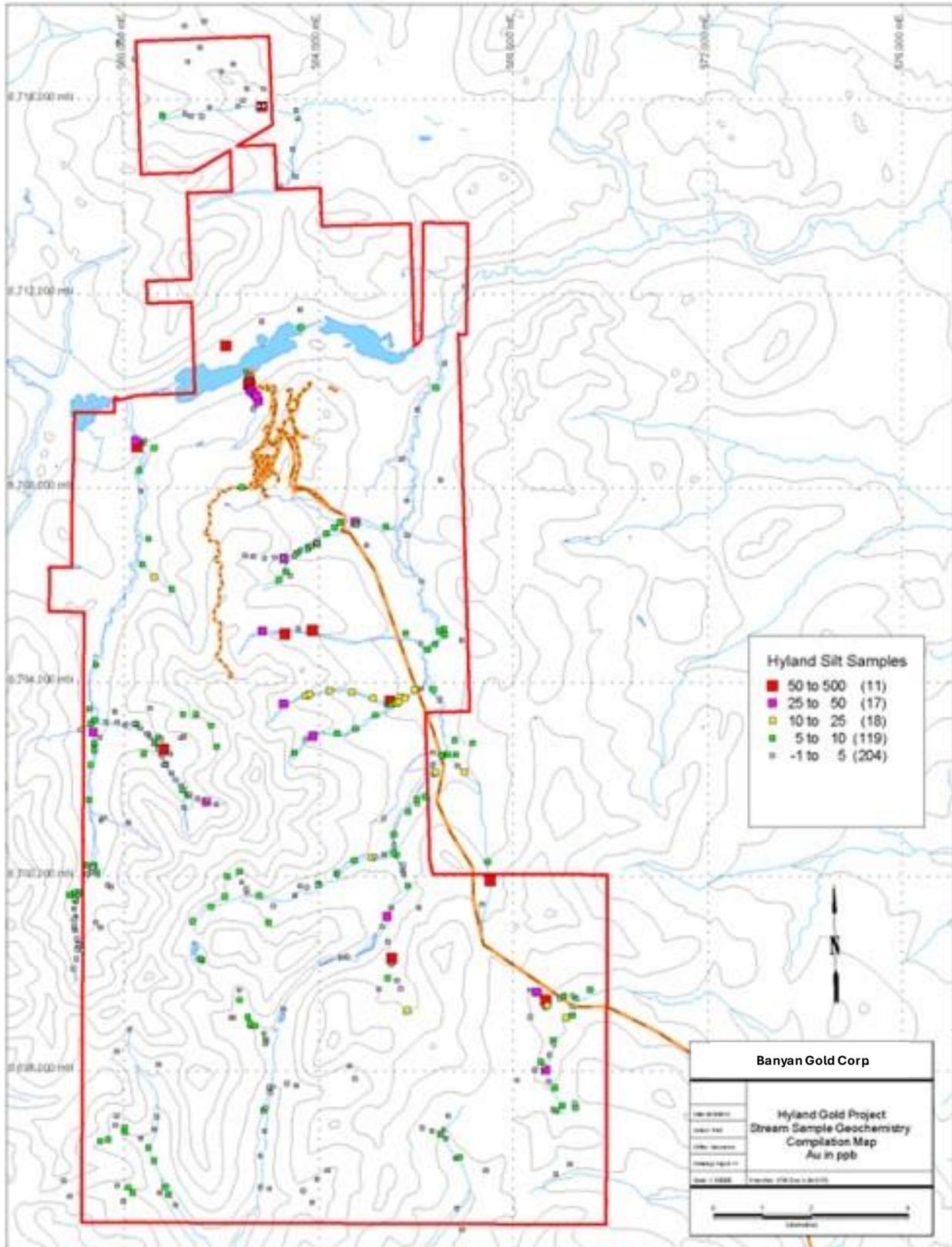
### 9.2.7 Discussion of Geochemical Survey Results

Effective soil sampling in the Main Zone area is hampered by pockets of deep glacial overburden in north-south trending gullies immediately east of the Main Zone Anomaly and a thick glaciofluvial terrace that flanks the sides of the Quartz Lake valley. To test for extensions of the Main Zone Anomaly to the north, south and east would require mechanized auger sampling to penetrate this cover. Similarly, increasing overburden depth on the East Anomaly may, in part, be responsible for the decreased magnitude of the geochemical signature and power auger sampling could be an effective tool to test this.

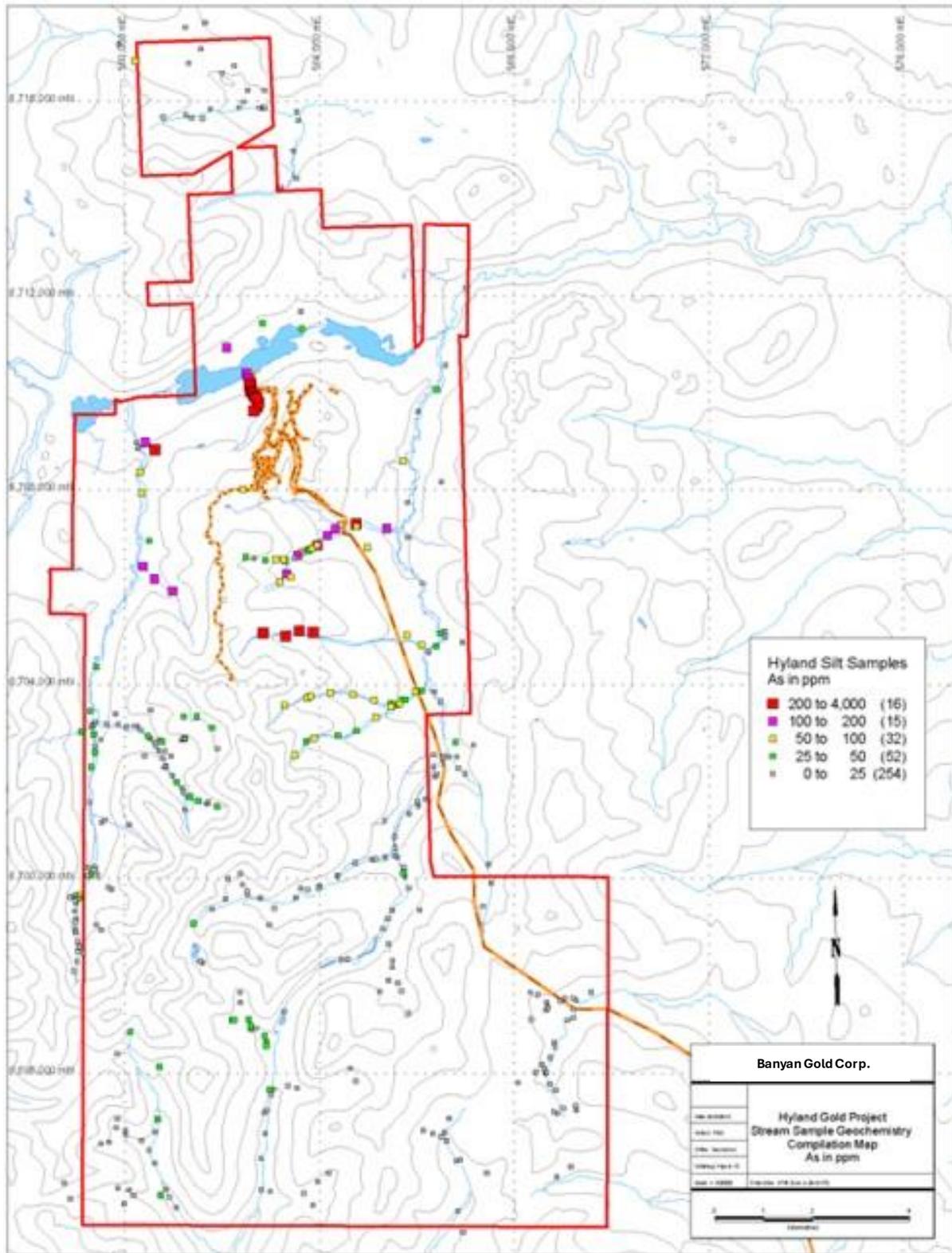
The location of the Main Zone Anomaly closely follows the main axis of the anticline along the QLL (Figure 7-2) and is closely associated with the Lower Phyllite unit exposed in the core of this structure. Outcrops in the East Anomaly area is very sparse, and it is possible that the anomaly signature is lower in this area due to weaker mineralization because of less favourable underlying host rocks.

Similarly, testing the southern extension of the Main Zone and Southeast Anomalies may be complicated by changes in underlying stratigraphy. Mapping suggests that as topography ascends to the south, Upper Limestone units are exposed. It is thought that these relatively reactive and ductile units form barriers to upward hydrothermal fluid migration in the Hyland hydrothermal system. However, significant gold mineralization could be expected in phyllites or quartzites beneath the Upper Limestone, especially where weak soil geochemical anomalies suggest the presence of "leakage" mineralization developed in the limestone along through going faults.

**Figure 9-3 Stream Sediment Sample Compilation Map – Gold Geochemistry (Carney et al. 2018)**



**Figure 9-4 Stream Sediment Sample Compilation Map – Arsenic Geochemistry (Carney et al. 2018)**



### 9.3 Geophysical Surveys

Descriptions of the historical geophysical surveys conducted over the Hyland Gold Project area and an interpretation of that data were prepared by Klein (2004) and the section following was adapted from the Armitage and Gray (2012b) review of that work (Figure 9-5).

Ground geophysical surveys were conducted in 1988 over a 2,500 x 2,900 m area in the northern part of the property along E-W oriented lines approximately 125m apart. Induced Polarization/Resistivity (IP/Res), Magnetic (GMag) and VLF-EM data were collected. Not all lines were surveyed with IP/Res. That part of the ground survey covers only the northern part of the Main Zone and the area further to the north. All data is available in profile and contour form. No actual data points are shown on the original maps and station intervals are therefore not known.

A 542-line kilometer Dighem-V airborne electromagnetic survey was carried out in June 1994. Lines were flown in an E-W direction at 200m intervals. The survey covers an area of 7 x 14 km and is centered just north of the Cuz Zone. The full Dighem report, maps and digital data are available including the Calculated Resistivity for the 7200Hz coplanar coil set.

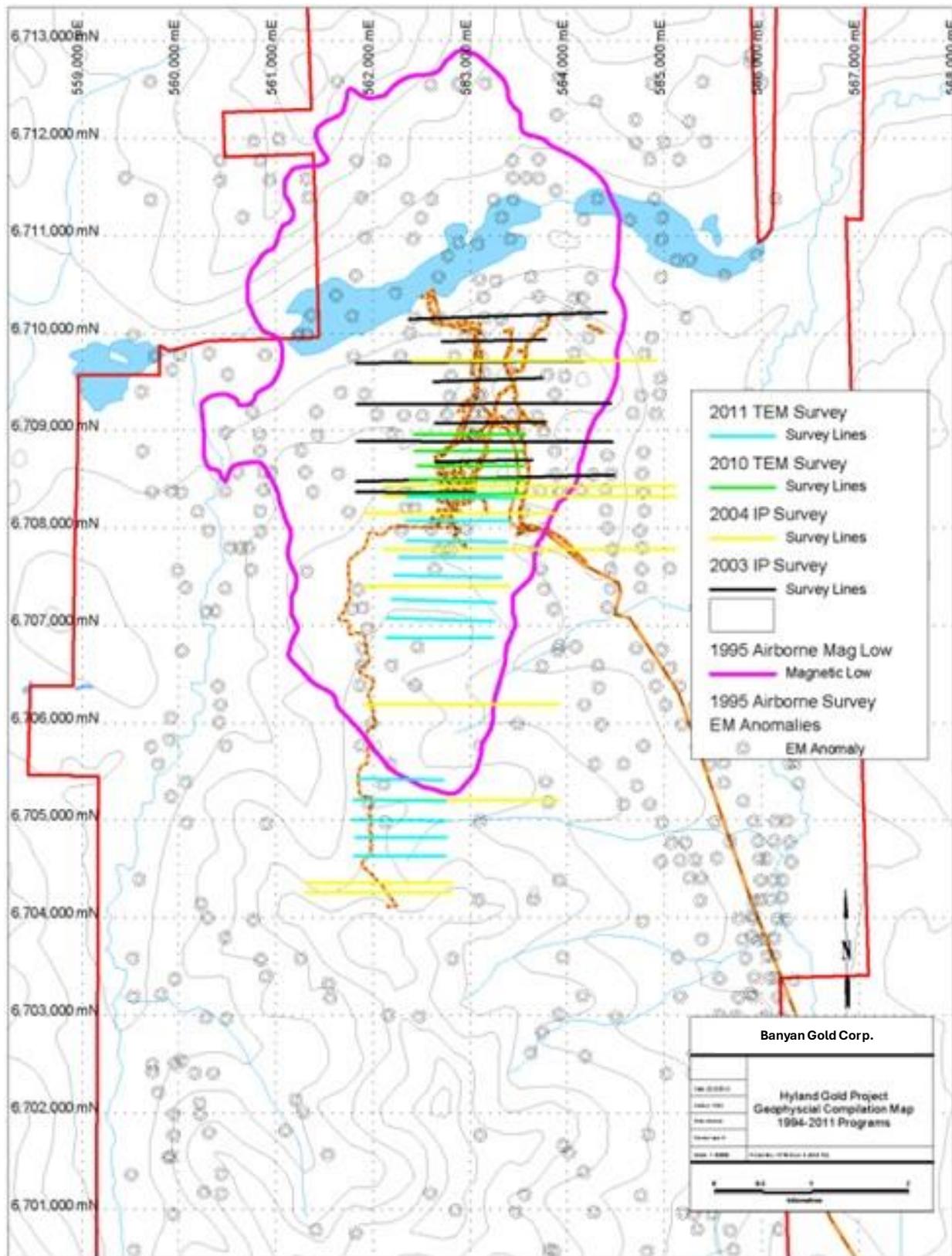
An airborne magnetic and radiometric survey was flown with the Newmont airborne system in June 1995. An area of ~1,800 square kilometers was covered with E-W oriented lines at 250m intervals. The aircraft, including the 1,024 cubic inch spectrometer, was optimally flown at 90m above ground level. The magnetometer was towed 30m below the aircraft. The data is available in map and digital format with a report by the Newmont staff.

The IP/Res survey used a single separation Schlumberger array (transmitter dipole AB=240m, receiver dipole MN=40m). The VLF-EM employed the Seattle station transmitting at 24.8 kHz. The direction towards that station means that ~N-S oriented conductors and resistivity contrasts are emphasized over those oriented ~E-W.

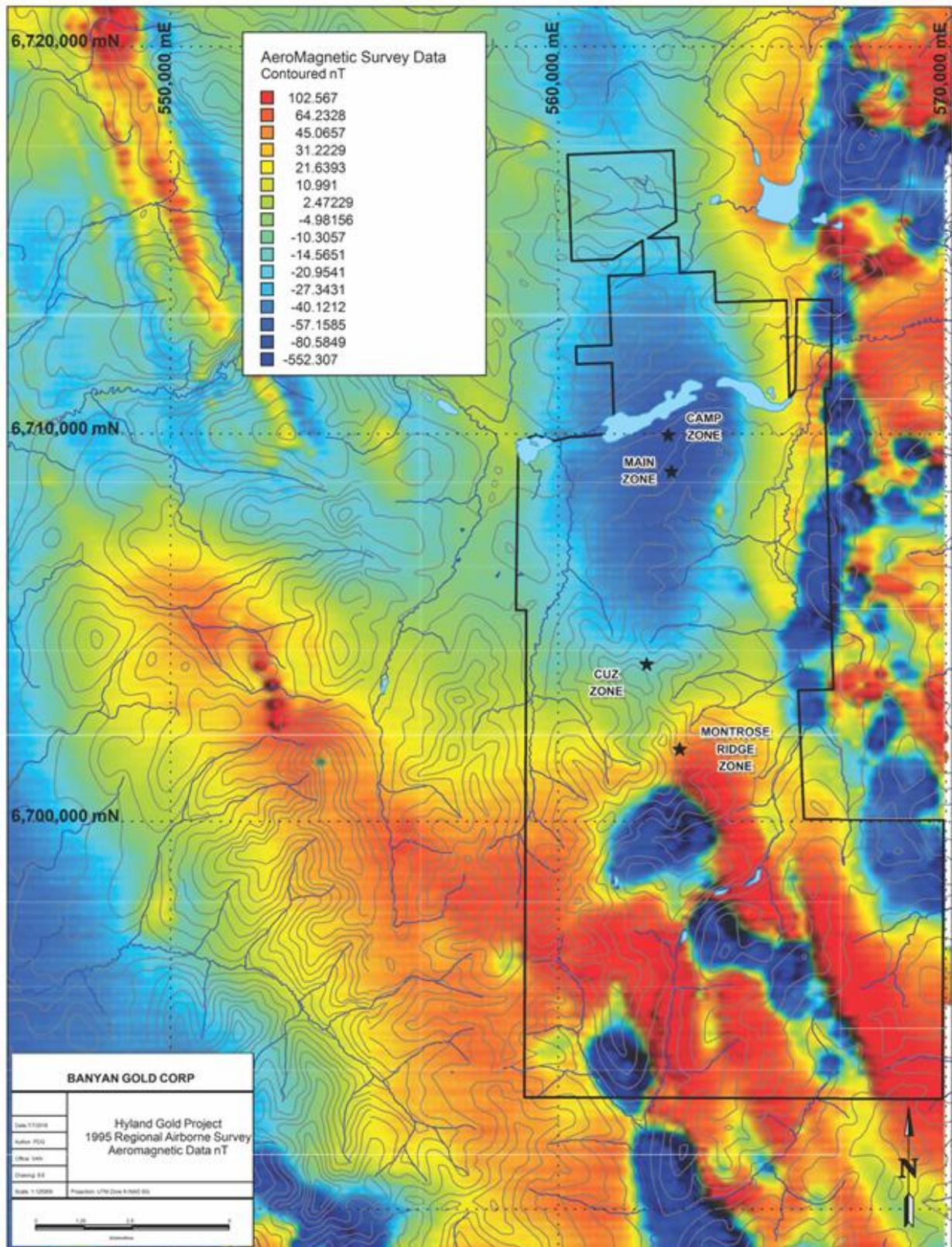
The data available is of good quality. The IP contours were digitized in 2003 using the NAD83 base and then converted to NAD27. The main anomalous axes of the other ground data sets were traced on to the NAD27 base map. There will be some discrepancies in this process, so care was to be taken when cross-correlating different data sets in detail or when deciding on the actual location of anomalies.

The Aeromagnetic (“AMag”) results show a large (~2,000 x 1,500m) smooth magnetic low (<56,800nT) roughly centered near the Main Zone (Figure 9-6). This type of broad, smooth magnetic low can be caused by a deep-zoned intrusive or by pervasive alteration over a large area that has destroyed primary magnetic minerals. The latter is the more likely source of this magnetic low. Directly north of the Main Zone short-waved (=shallow sourced) N-S trending AMag and GMag, highs and lows are visible. They are superimposed on the broad low. They most likely reflect local pockets of pyrrhotite (but magnetite cannot be excluded) deposited along faults by mineralizing fluids. Pyrrhotite was detected in drill holes along the Camp Zone supporting this interpretation. These shallow magnetic features are not seen over the Main Zone, although that may be a result of deeper levels of oxidation there.

**Figure 9-5 Geophysical Survey Compilation Map (Carney et al. 2018)**



**Figure 9-6 Total Field Airborne Magnetic Map (Carney et al. 2018)**



The ground geophysical results can be divided into two parts. Only the northern portion of the Main Zone is covered with IP/Res surveys. The IP data over the Main Zone shows surprisingly low values of less than 20 msec. This value means that chargeable material (sulphide minerals, graphite etc.) is present in low quantity (~1%). The general background for the whole grid is ~25 msec. Resistivity values are also non-anomalous in the 500 – 1500 ohm range. There are no VLF-EM or AEM conductors mapped over the Main Zone. The resistivity values calculated from the 7200Hz AEM data over the Main Zone are in the 400 – 500 ohmm range. The GRes and ARes values show different ranges as they are calculated differently. They have to be compared within their individual data sets. It is concluded that the Main Zone does not show an obvious anomalous geophysical signature, although again that may be due to deeper levels of sulphide mineral oxidation there.

The area directly to the north of the Main Zone shows a completely different geophysical character. Narrow somewhat en-echelon IP highs with amplitudes of >50 msec coincide or are en-echelon with VLF-EM conductors and short-waved magnetic responses. This zone contains also the best AEM conductor from the Dighem survey. The Ternary Radiometric map shows also a weak change compared with the areas immediately to the west and east. Holes DDH HY-03-04 to 07 were drilled in this area. These holes intersected higher concentrations of sulphide minerals than the holes in the Main Zone. These are most likely semi-massive to massive (py + po) zones of replacement and may explain the location of the conductors along anastomosing fault strands in the QLL.

The axis of the geophysical anomalies north of the Main Zone are oriented ~N5°W. These axes do not project though the Main Zone. It is therefore possible or most likely that the Main Zone and the area to the north represent two separate mineralizing events possibly originating from the same deep source. The two zones appear slightly offset along an ~NW – SE structure roughly coinciding with the 500 ohmm GRes contour visible directly north of DDH HY-03-03. The large area of GRes low (<500 ohmm) extends to the west of the North Zone and correlates with a large portion of the center of the large AMag low. It is important to note that the trend of the geophysical anomalies cuts obliquely across the geology as seen on detailed maps.

The ARes map shows a low (<100 ohm) correlating with the large GRes low directly west of the anomalous area north of the Main Zone. The Main Zone, as mentioned, displays elevated ARes values. A structural zone that is outlined by a contrast in resistivity values along its east side can be followed southward to ~6,706,000N and possibly along the east side of the Cuz Zone and further south. The Cuz Zone does not show any conductive responses in the AEM data, rather it displays high ARes values of ~6,000ohmm.

An area in the southeast part of the IP/Res grid (~6,708,500N, ~564,000E) shows elevated values up to 50 msec; it is open to the south. A VLF-EM conductor projects in to it together with a weak N-S trending AEM conductor. The northern tip of a strong linear Mag high coincides with the SE-most peak of the high IP zone. Main Quartzite unit, a brittle lithology that shows open fractures and dilatant zones, underlies it. The IP values further to the north over the same unit are not as high. Gold geochemical values over it are 25 ppb or less but directly to the south, where there is no IP/Res coverage, numerous high Au values are recorded. This area is of interest because it is possible that the IP high reflects hydrothermal sulphides and Au further to the south rather than graphite or primary sulphides.

In October 2010 Frontier Geosciences carried out a Transient Electromagnetic (TEM) survey. The purpose of the survey was to evaluate potential for massive to semi-massive sulphide mineralization at depth beneath and to the north of the Main Zone. The survey consisted of a single ~1,000 m by 500 m loop surveyed from five 1km long traverses with readings taken every 25m. Results of the survey indicate that there are no shallow conductors beneath the Main Zone, possibly reflecting the depth of oxidation and/or lack of interconnectivity of sulphide minerals. The geophysical survey indicates that a steep dipping conductive plate strikes ~009° and is buried 150 m below the surface. The data set was not conducive to modeling thickness or conductivity.

In July 2011 Abitibi Geophysics carried out a Time Domain Electromagnetic (TDEM) survey. The purpose of the survey was to evaluate potential for massive to semi-massive sulphide mineralization at depth beneath and to the south of the Main Zone. The survey consisted of a ~1,800 m by 1,600 m loop surveyed

from eight 1.5 km long traverses with readings taken every 25 and 50m. An “In-Loop” survey of four 1 km long traverses had readings taken every with 25 m and 50 m. TDEM anomalies were detected over the survey grid at the south end of the Main Zone. These anomalies are considered as moderate conductors with response typical of disseminated sulphide type mineralization. Two anomalies are identified at the southern end of the TDEM survey and remain open to expansion further south. An IP survey to help detect sulphide mineralization associated with gold was recommended (Dubois, 2011).

#### 9.4 Mechanized Trenching

Bulldozer trenching on the property was carried out over the Main Zone in 1987 to expose a total of 4,125 lineal metres of bedrock 22 trenches. Trenching continued in 1988 by E. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse with a ripper-equipped Caterpillar D7E bulldozer. A total of 2,760 lineal metres of bedrock was exposed in 16 trenches, and 1,515 m<sup>3</sup> of overburden was stripped from trenches that did not reach bedrock. Bulldozer trenches were cut across the Main Zone geochemical anomaly at approximately 100 m intervals over a 2,000 m strike length and across a few of the secondary anomalies.

Parts of trenches that reached bedrock were continuously chip sampled along their floor or lower ribs. Samples were taken over 5 to 10 m intervals from all potentially mineralized exposures, except in particularly complex areas where the intervals were shortened as required. Four hundred and thirty, 5 to 10 kg samples were collected and sent to Chemex Labs Ltd. (now ALS Laboratory Group) where they were dried, crushed, ring pulverized, screened to -140 mesh and homogenized before a one assay ton split was taken and fire assayed for gold using a gravimetric finish. In addition to the rocks, 170 soil samples were collected along the bottom of trenches that did not reach bedrock in order to compare the geochemical response deep in the soil profile to that at surface. They were also sent to Chemex and analyzed for gold by the same geochemical technique outlined above for the 1986 soil geochemical surveys.

Significant results from the 1987 and 1988 trenching programs are reported in Table 9-2. It is important to note that even within the Main Zone, many of the trenches did not reach bedrock along their entire lengths. Trenches cut through the Main Zone outlined a mineralized fault breccia complex approximately 1,000 m long by 200 m wide. The best trench exposure chip samples averaged 4.87 g/t gold over 30 m including 6.55 g/t over 20 m from trench P-36 near the centre of the complex. This interval coincides with a north-trending fault and consists of moderately graphitic gouge. Farther west in the same trench, seventeen chip samples taken over an 88 m width returned a weighted average of 0.81 g/t Au from an area cut by three large faults. To the east where overburden tended to be deeper, three chip samples averaged 1.84 g/t Au over 16 m.

True thickness of the mineralized intervals is difficult to determine as the sampling is across the core of an interpreted antiform and true thickness could vary from sample to sample.

**Table 9-2 1987-1988 Hyland Gold Project Selected Main Zone Trenching Results (Carney et al. 2018)**

Trench	Interval (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
87-05	40.0 - 45.0	5.00	22.00
87-06	430.0 - 435.0	5.00	2.20
	475.0 - 480.0	5.00	2.50
87-09	26.0-31.0	5.00	2.90
87-11	126.5- 142.0	15.50	2.30
includes	133.8-139.9	6.10	4.10
and	133.8-134.8	1.00	12.70
87-12	79.5-88.2	8.70	1.90
includes	79.5 - 84.0	4.50	2.80
	228.1 - 231.3	3.20	1.70
87-13	150.0 - 160.0	10.00	3.00
includes	155.0-160.0	5.00	4.00
87-13X	248.0 - 252.0	4.00	4.00
includes	248.0 - 250.0	2.00	7.10
	253.0-264.0	11.00	2.10
includes	260.5 - 264.0	3.50	3.70
88-23	35.0 - 75.0	40.00	2.10
includes	35.0-40.0	5.00	3.40
and	45.0 - 50.0	5.00	3.50
	80.0 - 85.0	5.00	2.30
	125.0 - 130.0	5.00	2.40
	132.7 - 145.0	12.30	2.40
	155.0 - 165.0	10.00	2.00
88-25	95.0- 112.7	17.70	2.80
includes	109.0-112.7	3.70	3.80
	118.0-123.0	5.00	2.10
	107.5~120.0*	12.50	1.90
includes	107.5~112.0*	4.50	3.10
88-29	111.0-121.0	10.00	2.20
88-36	133.0- 149.0	16.00	1.80
	195.0 - 225.0	30.00	4.90
includes	205.0 - 225.0	20.00	6.60
and	215.0 - 220.0	5.00	7.70
88-37	284.5 - 287.5	3.00	3.10

The 2015 Hyland Program represented the first ever heavy equipment supported exploration program Banyan has undertaken on the Project, and the first time since the early 1990's excavators and bulldozers were utilized on the Property. The successful March 2015 winter road mobilization of a D-6 Cat and PCS200 Excavator greatly enhanced the 2015 program by affording access construction (3.2 km) and targeted trench-based sampling (700m) of the Montrose Ridge Anomaly.

Access road construction and trenching at the Montrose Zone in 2015 was carried with a PCS200 excavator and D-6 dozer operated by Kluane Drilling. Approximately 700 m of lineal excavation in five trenches was completed along a 380 m strike length of the Montrose Ridge Zone soil geochemical anomaly. In total, 187 channel, chip and grab samples were collected from the 5 trenches and sent for analysis.

Trench assay highlights from 2015 include 6 m of 4.4 g/t Au from 0 to 6m in Trench MT-15-01, including 2 m of 13.1 g/t Au from 4 to 6 m. Trench MT-15-01 also returned 24 m of 0.47 g/t Au from 18 to 42 m, including

6 m of 1.3 g/t Au from 36 to 42 m. Trench MT-15-01 was 42 m long, however only 30 m were sampled due to overburden conditions from 6m to 18m. Chip and channel samples from other nearby trenches returned anomalous, but less significant values of gold and arsenic.

Trench assay highlights from the 2016 exploration program include Trench CZ-16-01, which returned 96 m of 0.64 g/t Au from 0 to 96 m, including 56 m of 1.03 g/t Au from 0 to 56 m. This trench was excavated in the Camp Zone, north of the 2015 diamond drill holes and was designed to test a previously untested portion of a zone interpreted to host the mineralized north-south trending Quartz Lake Corridor, the >18km long structure that is believed to control gold mineralization on the Hyland Gold Project. Trench CZ-16-01 intersected a broad fault zone consisting of predominantly gouge and brecciated clastic units of the Hyland Formation within the mineralized interval.

The 2017 Main Zone trench program consisted of six newly excavated and sampled trenches (TR17-03, 04, 06A, 06B, 06C and 07) in conjunction with the reopening, extending and sampling of three historic Main zone trenches (TR17-01, 02 and 05). The assay results from these trenches established gold mineralization extending over 150 m beyond the extents of the 2016 Main Zone Resource and returned multi-gram gold and silver values over intervals of up to 116 m. Highlighted results from the trenches include:

- 116 m of 1.19 grams per tonne gold and 13.16 g/t silver from 6.0 to 122.0 m in TR17-04;
- 56 m of 1.42 g/t Au and 3.94 g/t Ag from 14.0 to 70.0 m in TR17-02;
- 22 m of 1.47 g/t Au and 49.98 g/t Ag from zero to 22 m in TR17-07;
- 6 m of 1.15 g/t Au and 16.23 g/t Ag from 18 to 24 m in TR17-06B.

These long, continuously mineralized intersections of gold and silver mineralization were punctuated by high-grade intervals such as 12 m of 5.53 g/t Au and 64.65 g/t Ag and four m of 11.88 g/t Au and 54.65 g/t Ag in TR17-04.

In addition to newly constructed trench sampling in 2017, a series of historic trenches were reopened and sampled to verify reported results, map structure and to gain a better understanding of the grade in that part of the zone where recovery of drill core proved challenging during the drilling due to the nature of the rock.

Trenching continued in 2018 with a total of 1,194 metres of bedrock exposed in 8 trenches positioned to test gold mineralization continuity over 450 m of previously untested, strike extent north of the Main Zone towards Camp Zone (Figure 9-7). Highlight trench results from 2018 were produced from TR-18-03 and TR-18-08 located approximately 100 metres and 5 metres respectively from the northern limit of the 2018 Main Zone Resource model. Results included:

- 152m of 0.64 g/t Au and 4.93 g/t Ag in TR-18-03
- 42m of 0.90 g/t Au and 6.31 g/t Ag in TR-18-08

All exploration drill core and trench samples from the 2015 Hyland Gold Project were analyzed at Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd. (formerly Acme Analytical Laboratories) of Vancouver, B.C. utilizing the MA-200, 45-element analytical package with FA430 Fire Assay with Gravimetric finish for gold on all samples. All core samples were split on-site at Banyan's Hyland Gold exploration camp and shipped to the Laboratory's preparation facility in Whitehorse, YT where samples were sorted and crushed to appropriate particle size (pulp) and representatively split to a smaller size for shipment to the lab's Vancouver analysis facility. A system of standards was implemented in the 2015 exploration program and was monitored as chemical assay data became available.

All 2016 exploration trench samples collected from the Hyland 2016 program were analyzed at SGS Canada Inc. of Burnaby, B.C. utilizing the GE-ARM133, 48-element ICP analytical package with GE-FAA515 50-gram Fire Assay with Gravimetric finish for gold on selected samples. All trench samples collected from the Hyland Gold Project in 2016 were bagged and tagged at the trench face, with samples subsequently organized for final shipment at the Company's Quartz Lake Exploration camp. From there,

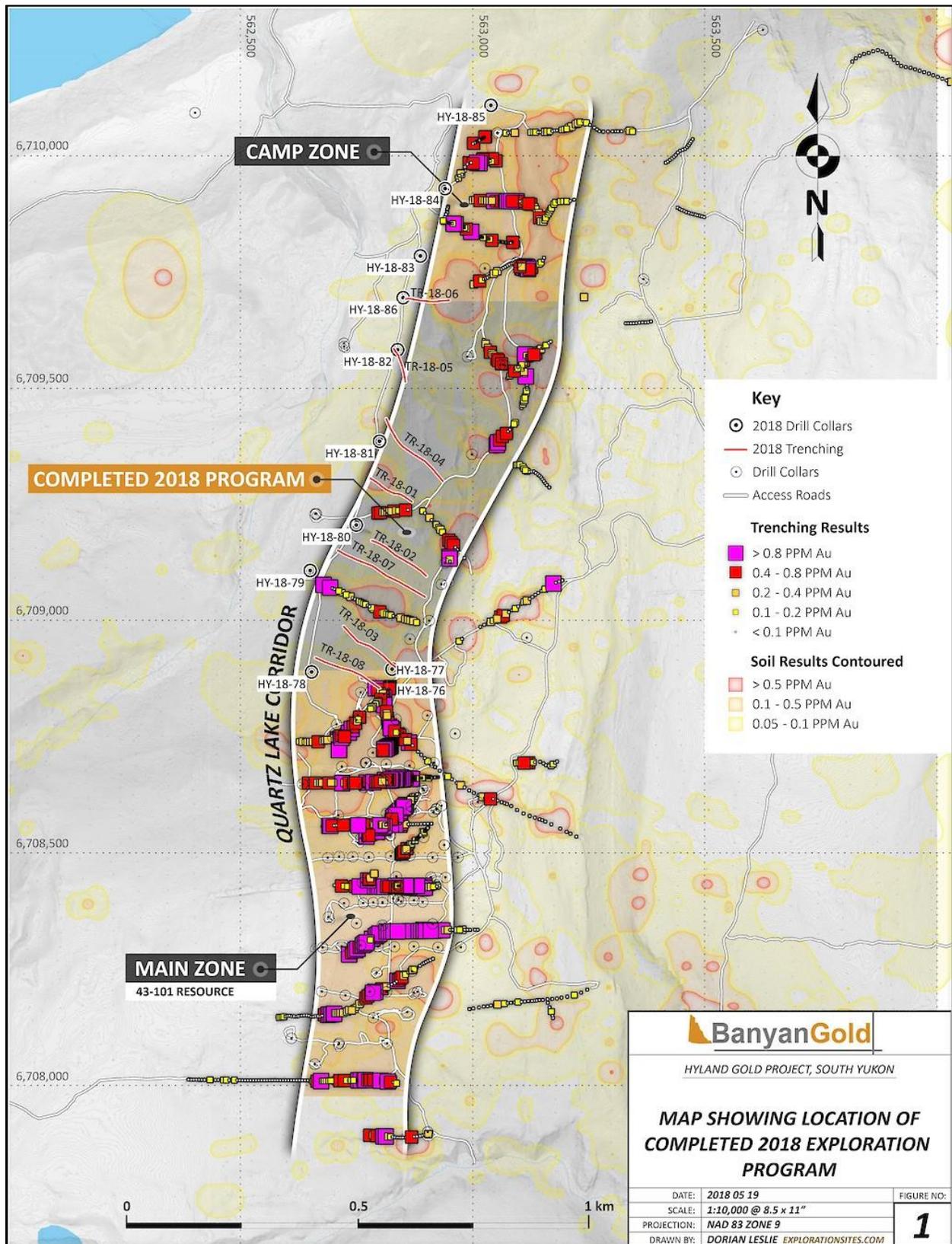
samples were shipped to SGS Canada Inc.'s Burnaby laboratory where they were sorted and crushed to appropriate particle size (coarse crush) and representatively split to a smaller size.

All trench samples collected from the 2017 Hyland exploration program were analyzed at Bureau Veritas Minerals of Burnaby, B.C., utilizing the four-acid digestion ICP-MS 35-element MA300 analytical package with FA450 50-gram fire assay with AAS finish for gold on all samples. All samples were collected and channel samples from within the constructed trenches and placed into numbered and marked sample bags with appropriate sample tags inserted. All these samples were delivered by Banyan personnel or a dedicated expeditor to the Bureau Veritas, Whitehorse preparatory laboratory, where samples were crushed and shipped to Bureau Veritas's analytical laboratory in Burnaby, B.C., for pulverization and final chemical analysis. A robust system of standards was implemented in the 2017 exploration trench program and was monitored as chemical assay data became available.

2017 Trench lines were flagged in the field, then initially cleared with a Cat D6 dozer and then dug to an average depth of 1.5 m with a Komatsu 200 excavator, in some cases there was thick overburden and bedrock was not reached. Trenches were sampled continuously along their lengths using a standard two m sample interval except in areas of deep overburden. Sample intervals were marked in the field with spray paint to indicate beginning-end of sample intervals and the metre mark to indicate the location along the trench line. Samples were collected by chipping and chiseling exposed bedrock into poly ore bags, a sample tag was inserted for identification and then the sample bag was sealed in preparation for shipment to the assay lab. For quality assurance/quality control, a system of blanks and standards was inserted into the sample sequence every 20th sample and checked for accuracy upon receipt of assay results. Trenches were mapped and photographed, and the locations of the trenches were recorded utilizing a hand-held GPS.

All trench samples collected from the 2018 Hyland exploration program were analyzed at Bureau Veritas Minerals of Burnaby, B.C., utilizing the aqua regia digestion ICP-ES/MS 37-element AQ200 analytical package with FA450 50-gram fire assay with AAS finish for gold on all samples. All samples were collected and channel samples from within the constructed trenches and placed into numbered and marked sample bags with appropriate sample tags inserted. All these samples were delivered by Banyan personnel or a dedicated expeditor to the Bureau Veritas, Whitehorse preparatory laboratory, where samples were crushed and shipped to Bureau Veritas's analytical laboratory in Burnaby, B.C., for pulverization and final chemical analysis.

**Figure 9-7 2018 Mechanical Trenching and Drilling Program**



## 10 DRILLING

Drilling on the Hyland property has focused primarily on the Main Zone area. Six distinct historical drilling campaigns have tested the area in 1988, 1990, 1995, 2003, 2005 and 2010-2011. Banyan has conducted diamond drilling programs in each of 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018. Diamond drilling completed on the Property by Banyan totals 6,447.33 m in 42 drillholes targeting the Main and Camp Zone gold-silver mineralization.

### 10.1 Drilling Completed by Previous Operators

The 1988 program consisted of diamond drilling over the core of the Main Zone. The 1990 program consisted of reverse circulation drilling over the core of the Main Zone and to the north of it. The 1995 program consisted of diamond drilling to the north of the Main Zone and off axis to the west of the Quartz Lake Lineament (QLL). The 2003 and 2005 core drilling programs focused on Main Zone targets as well as the QLL north and south of the Main Zone. The 2010 and 2011 core drilling campaigns targeted Main Zone mineralization as well as gold-arsenic and gold-bismuth soil geochemical anomalies to the east and south of the Main Zone (Figure 10-1).

While visiting the property in 2010, one of the authors of an earlier Technical Report (Gray of Armitage and Gray, 2012b) took numerous handheld GPS measurements of the location of marked historical drill collars. This data included 1990 collar locations from the Main Zone and collars from step out drilling to the north. On compilation of the historical data, discrepancies were noticed between the historical drill collar locations and the measured GPS locations. Investigation of possible UTM projection shifts in the data did not resolve the problem. A complete survey of all drill collar and trench locations relative to the grid and UTM coordinates was carried out in 2010 and 2011 and again in 2017 after LiDAR topographic surveying.

#### 10.1.1 1988 Diamond Drilling

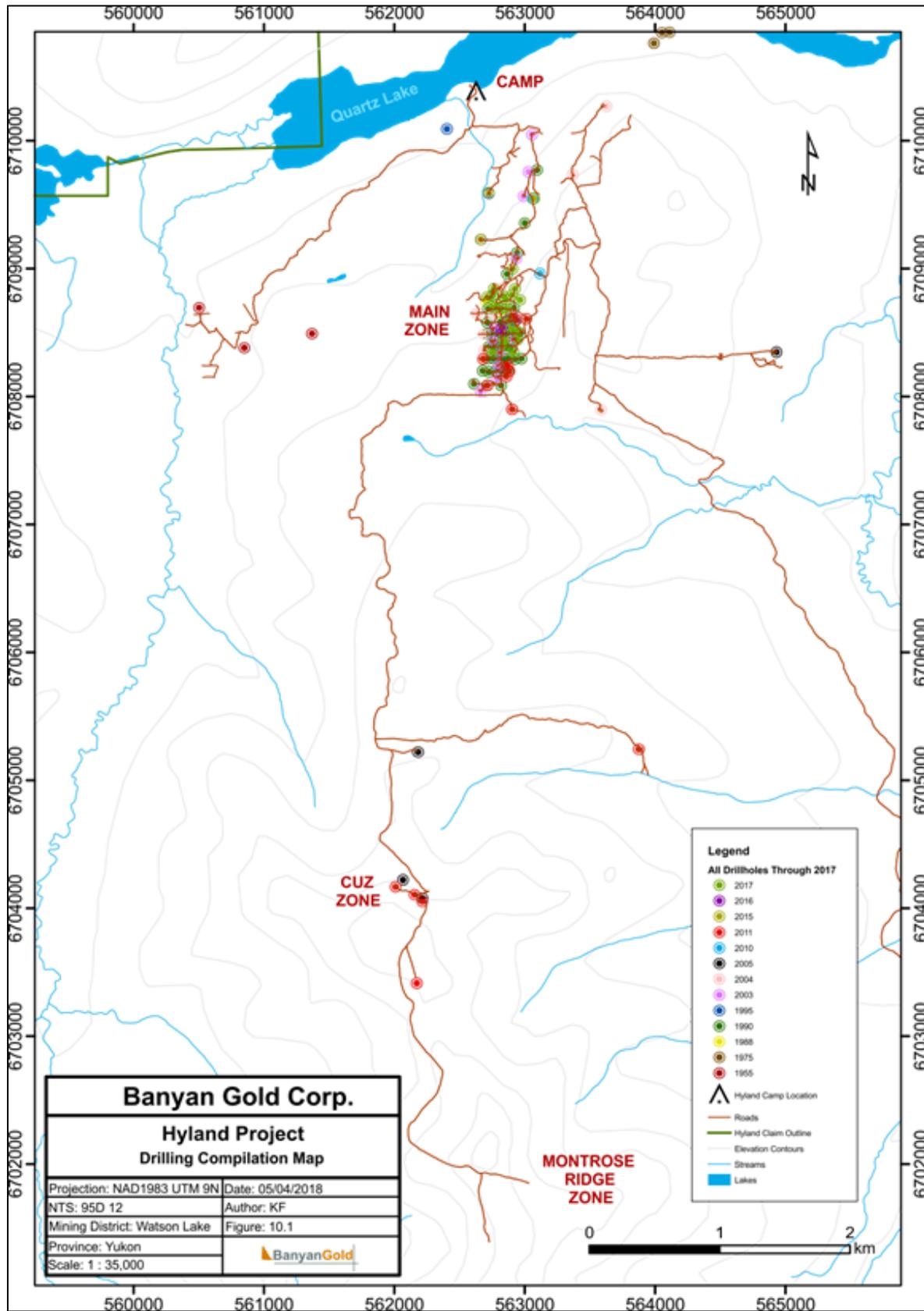
Four diamond drill holes totaling 375.8 m were drilled in 1988 by E. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse (Dennett and Eaton, 1988). A unitized Longyear 38 drill was used, and all holes were completed with either HQ or NQ equipment. Results from this program were severely hampered by recovery problems, particularly in strongly oxidized breccia and gouge zones that contain extremely hard, quartzite fragments in a soft limonite or clay matrix. Recovery in the top 40 m to 70 m of the holes was often as low as 1 or 2% and averaged about 20%. Most of the core that was recovered consisted of barren quartzite pebbles without any of the potentially mineralized breccia matrix. Heavy bentonite mud mixtures were used in all holes to improve core recovery and build up the walls of the holes. Unfortunately, the clays and limonite that made up the mineralized matrix were suspended in the mud and would not settle out in sludge samples.

The core was logged and mineralized intervals were split and sent to Chemex where they were dried, crushed, ring pulverized, screened to -140 mesh and homogenized before one assay ton split was taken and fire assayed for gold using a gravimetric finish. Several of the most promising intervals were not sampled because recovery was less than five percent. The remaining core was stored on the property.

All holes were located within the central fault-breccia complex, testing beneath some of the better trench intersections. Results are briefly described below.

Hole 88-1 tested down dip from a fault zone in Trench P-25 that assayed 2.25 g/t Au over 22.7 m. The hole cut a mixture of quartzites and phyllites that are well fractured and in places strongly sheared and brecciated. Recovery ranged from 0 to 100% but was generally less than 10% in sheared or brecciated intervals. The rocks are well oxidized to 45 m. The best assay was 2.19 g/t Au over 3.0 m from a highly pyritic horizon occurring near the bottom of the hole.

**Figure 10-1 Drilling Compilation Map (Carnie et al. 2018)**



Holes 88-2 and 88-3 were drilled in opposite directions from the same collar and explored beneath well mineralized intervals in Trench P-23. The upper half of Hole 88-2 cut a series of broad faults while the bottom half intersected massive phyllite, siderite and limestone. The top half is totally oxidized and recovery averaged only about 10%. Most of the material recovered consists of rounded, barren quartzite fragments. The best intersection from the hole was 3 m of 0.96 g/t Au compared 1.93 g/t Au over 45 m in the overlying trench.

Hole 88-3 appears to have been drilled down the bedrock dip. Recovery was generally better than that obtained in Hole 88-2 but in two 12 m intervals no core was recovered. The rocks are a mixture of phyllite and quartzite and the base of oxidation is at 64 m. None of the assays from this hole exceeded 0.70 g/t Au even though the trench directly above it averaged 1.50 g/t Au over 52.3 m.

Hole 88-4 was drilled beneath Trench P-25 at the north end of the central fault-breccia complex. The highest assay (1.17 g/t Au over 3 m) came from a quartz and pyrite rich band located 65 m down dip of a 5 m interval in the trench that assayed 2.23 g/t Au. The apparent dip of this zone is about 80° toward the west.

### 10.1.2 1990 Reverse Circulation (RC) Percussion Drilling

A total of 3,656 m in forty-one reverse circulation (RC) holes were drilled during the 1990 field season. Thirty-five holes were drilled on 100 m sections over the core of the Main Zone, while six second phase holes were wide spaced step-outs drilled to the north of the Main Zone, testing for extensions of mineralization. All work was carried out by E. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse using a truck-mounted rotary percussion drill. Reverse circulation with a down-hole hammer was most often used; however conventional circulation was used to aid recovery in badly broken ground. Select drill intersections from the Main Zone deposit included 2.65 g/t gold over 16.7 m in PDH90-09 and 1.19 g/t gold over 129.7 m in PDH90-41. Select intersections from step out drilling to the north averaged 1.0 g/t gold over 13.7 m in PDH90-34 and 0.9 g/t gold over 33.6 m in PDH90-34 (Table 10-1).

#### 10.1.1 1995 Diamond Drilling

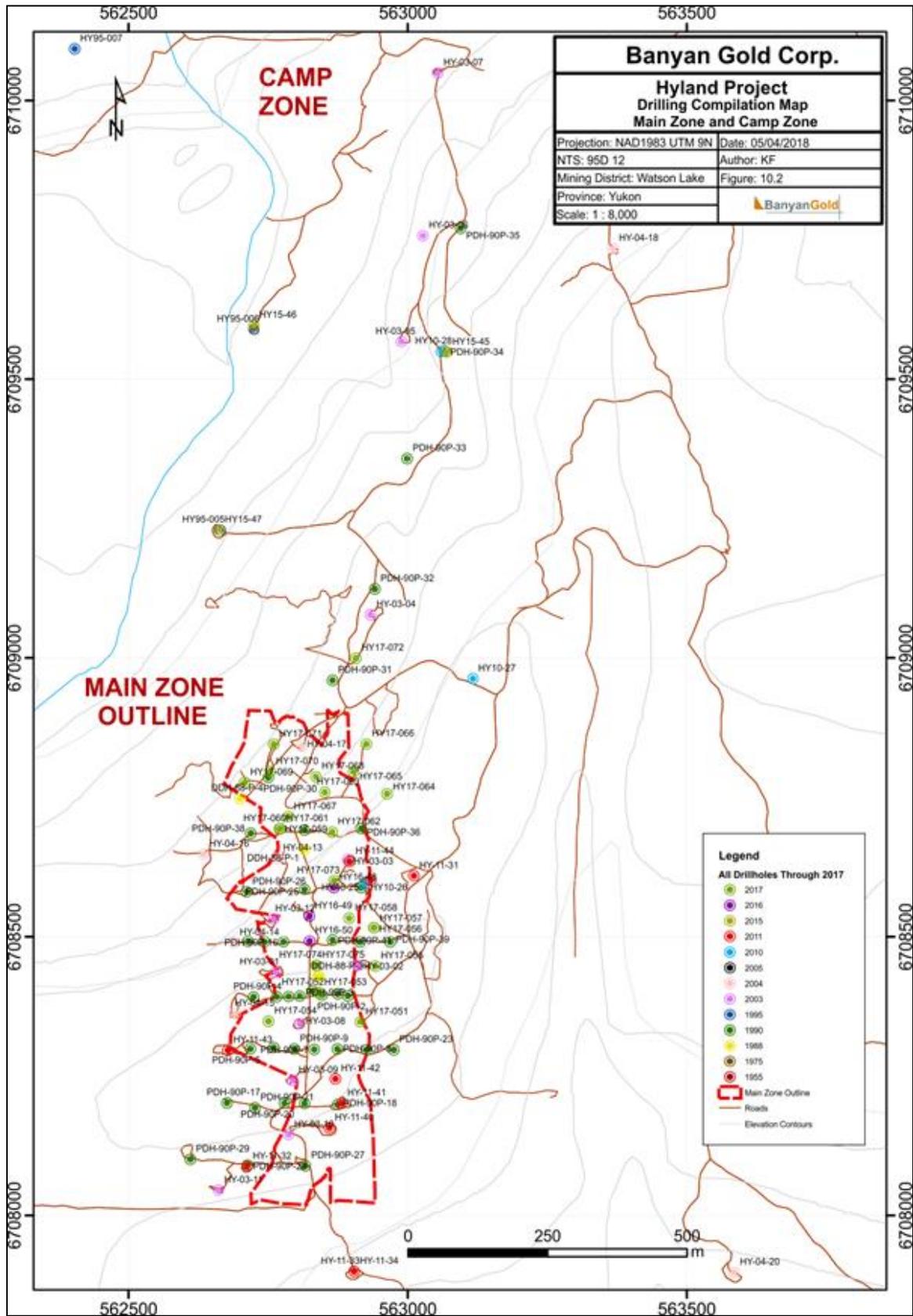
In 1995 Hemlo Gold Mines Inc. completed a limited diamond drilling program of 439 m in three holes to explore peripheral targets on the Property. Narrow zones of anomalous gold mineralization were intersected. The highlight result was 1.13 g/t Au over 1.80 m from 101.3 m in hole HY95-006.

#### 10.1.2 2003 and 2005 Diamond Drilling

During the summer of 2003 StrataGold conducted two phases of diamond drilling totaling 2416 m, to better understand and define the extension of the QLL. This structural feature appears to trend for at least 13 km and contains a 3.2 km long area of anomalous gold, arsenic and bismuth revealed by soil geochemical survey results. A 2004 exploration program included eight diamond drill holes totaling 1,800 m. In 2005, exploration work consisted of four diamond drill holes totaling 985 m, one which followed up on an IP/res geophysical target defined in 2004 east of the Main Zone, as well as targeting soil geochemical anomalies in the Cuz Zone that are coincident with apparent structural features four km south of the Main Zone.

Significant intercepts from the historic drilling programs at the Main Zone are listed in Table 10.1.

Figure 10-2 Main Zone and Camp Zone Drilling Compilation Map (Carnie et al. 2018)



**Table 10-1 Summary of Significant Main Zone Drill Intersections (1990 – 2003) (Carnie et al. 2018)**

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
PDH90-01*	0.0	12.2	12.2	2.1
	18.3	21.4	3.1	0.8
	44.2	48.8	4.6	0.5
PDH90-02	6.1	13.7	7.6	0.8
	27.4	32.0	4.6	1.7
	39.6	42.7	3.1	0.9
	61.0	82.6 (EOH)	21.6	0.8
PDH90-03	3.0	6.1	3.1	0.9
	8.5	11.6	3.1	5.3
	32.0	42.7	10.7	0.7
	50.3	53.3	3.0	1.1
PDH90-05	6.1	15.2	9.1	1.2
	18.3	21.4	3.1	0.6
	24.4	38.1	13.7	0.5
	56.4	67.1	10.7	0.5
PDH90-06	15.2	18.3	3.1	2.0
	38.1	48.8	10.7	0.5
PDH90-07	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.8
	7.6	19.8	12.2	1.8
	68.6	71.6	3.0	0.7
PDH90-08	10.7	22.9	12.2	1.3
	27.4	35.0	7.6	0.7
	44.2	47.2	3.0	0.6
	130.0	137.1	7.1	1.5
PDH90-09 <i>includes</i>	0.0	16.7	16.7	2.7
	9.1	12.2	3.1	6.6
	36.6	39.6	3.0	0.6
	50.3	56.4	6.1	0.6
	109.7	112.8	3.1	0.7
	115.8	126.5	10.7	0.8
PDH90-10	140.2	152.9(EOH)	12.7	1.6
	24.4	27.4	3.0	0.5
	1.5	7.6	6.1	1.2
	18.3	39.6	21.3	1.6
	42.7	45.7(EOH)	3.0	0.6
PDH90-11	29.0	32.0	3.0	0.7
	45.7	50.3	4.6	0.5
PDH90-13	18.3	21.4	3.1	0.5
	10.7	18.3	7.6	0.8
PDH90-14	64.0	67.1	3.1	0.5
	0.0	12.2	12.2	1.3
	36.6	44.2	7.6	0.6
PDH90-15	56.4	59.4	3.0	0.5
	13.7	29.0	15.3	0.7
PDH90-16	3.1	6.1	3.0	0.8
	30.5	38.1	7.6	0.7
PDH90-18	18.3	22.9	4.6	0.4
	25.9	28	3.1	0.7

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
	100.6	105.2	4.6	0.5
PDH90-21	1.5	4.6	3.1	0.6
	7.6	12.2	4.6	0.5
PDH90-22	21.4	24.4	3.0	1.0
	29.0	32.0	3.0	1.0
PDH90-23	111.3	114.3	3.0	0.9
PDH90-24	21.4	30.5	9.1	1.7
	54.8	70.1	15.3	0.9
PDH90-25	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.6
	9.1	15.2	6.1	0.6
	126.3	129.5	3.2	0.5
PDH90-26	1.5	9.1	7.6	0.8
	21.4	24.4	3.0	0.4
PDH90-27	7.6	15.2	7.6	0.8
PDH90-28	44.2	47.2	3.0	0.4
	73.1	77.7	4.6	0.4
PDH90-29	6.1	9.1	3.0	0.4
PDH90-30	0.0	7.6	7.6	0.8
	22.9	27.4	4.5	0.5
	32	35.1	3.1	0.5
	45.7	48.7	3.0	1.0
PDH90-33	25.9	30.5	4.6	0.7
	82.3	88.4	6.1	1.4
PDH90-34	0.0	13.7	13.7	1.0
	16.8	19.8	3.0	0.6
	45.7	79.3 (EOH)	33.6	0.9
PDH90-35	19.8	25.9	6.1	0.8
	44.2	47.2	3.0	0.6
PDH90-36	27.4	32.0	4.6	1.2
	38.1	44.2	6.1	0.5
	64.0	67.1(EOH)	3.1	1.5
PDH90-37	0.0	4.6	4.6	1.1
	134.1	143.2 (EOH)	9.1	0.9
PDH90-38	3.1	13.7	10.6	0.6
	22.9	25.9	3.0	0.8
PDH90-41	0.0	6.1	6.1	0.6
	12.2	141.9	129.7	1.2
DDH95-05	50.3	53.9	3.6	0.5
	73.0	81.1	8.1	0.5
	124.2	127.5	3.3	0.4
DDH95-06	57.1	63.1	6.0	0.9
	68.9	72.0	3.1	0.6
	77.7	80.7	3.0	0.5
	101.3	104.9	3.6	0.7
HY-03-001	137.16	154.38	17.22	1.29
HY-03-001	137.16	140.98	3.82	3.56
HY-03-002	7.62	35.62	28.0	0.93
HY-03-002	7.62	12.51	4.89	1.31
HY-03-002	26.42	35.62	9.2	1.68
HY-03-002	55.09	108.2	53.11	1.38
HY-03-002	84.38	89.92	5.54	4.24

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
HY-03-002	118.61	121.29	2.68	0.78
HY-03-002	149.38	153.98	4.6	0.83
HY-03-002	179.91	184.4	4.49	0.9
HY-03-003	28.46	32.0	3.54	2.9
HY-03-003	47.24	53.73	6.49	2.02
HY-03-003	62.48	65.53	3.05	1.59
HY-03-004	81.99	97.63	15.64	0.33
HY-03-004	106.37	108.66	2.29	0.61
HY-03-008	113.2	121.85	8.65	0.67
HY-03-008	131.7	140.0	8.3	0.81
HY-03-008	135.9	140	4.1	1.31
HY-03-009	136.0	140.73	4.73	0.98
HY-03-009	153.15	165.5	12.35	0.98
HY-03-010	49.18	55.7	6.52	0.63
HY-03-010	68.9	74.2	5.3	0.62
HY-03-011	117.39	122.94	5.55	0.69
HY-03-012	102.65	112.47	9.82	0.76
HY-03-012	133.73	143.36	9.63	1.57

\* PDH holes are reverse circulation percussion drill holes, all others are diamond drill holes

### 10.1.3 2010 and 2011 Diamond Drilling

Twenty drill holes totaling 3,953 m were completed in 2010 and 2011 by Argus. In 2010 four diamond drilling holes totaling 765 m were drilled in the Main Zone and its northern extension. Apex diamond drilling of Smithers, BC drilled HQ and NQ sized drill core using a heli-supported drill rig. Significant results included HY-10-25 with 9.13 m of 2.08 g/t gold and 13.51 g/t silver and Hole HY-10-26 with 34.74 m of 1.1 g/t gold and 3.79 g/t silver, extending the Main Zone mineralization to the east.

In 2011, 16 diamond drill holes were completed for a total of 3,218 m of NQ and HQ drilling targeted the Main Zone deposit, and soil anomalies to the south and east of the Main Zone and one vein hosted target south of the Cuz Zone. Candrill Global Ltd. of Tisdale Saskatchewan executed the program with a “A5” skid mounted drill rig. As in previous drill programs, recovery was difficult in the upper oxide zone, however through effective control of drill torque and water pressure, as well as reduced core increased core retrieval cycles there was a noticeable increase in recovery and competence of core material.

Significant results included HY-11-29, 39.4 m of 0.80 g/t gold and 3.28 g/t silver from 71.6 m to 111.0 m depth, HY-11-31, 42.2 m of 0.78 g/t gold and 2.38 g/t silver from 143.8 m to 186.0 m depth, including 9.2 m of 1.79 g/t gold and 0.36 g/t silver from 143.8 m to 153.0 m depth and HY-11-30, 1.5 m of 1.56 g/t gold from 75.0 to 76.5 m (a zone of no recovery of 7.5 m and then 3 m of 0.33g/t gold and 11g/t silver).

HY-11-41 intersected 25.9 m grading 2.03 g/t gold and 6.42 g/t silver from 122.9 to 148.8 m within 144.3 m grading 0.54 g/t gold and 2.84 g/t silver from 3.0 to 148.8 m, including 1.5 m of 11.7 g/t gold and 20.1 g/t silver at 131.2 m which extends Main Zone mineralization to depth and to the east. HY-11-40 intersected 17.7 m grading 1.0 g/t gold and 8.0 g/t silver from 99.3 to 117 m which extends Main Zone mineralization to the east. HY-11-42, 21.0 m returned 1.1 g/t gold and 15.0 g/t silver from 48 to 69 m within 45 m of 0.65 g/t gold and 7.8 g/t silver from 24 to 69 m which extends Main Zone mineralization to the east.

DDH HY-11-37 intersected 4.5 m grading 1.93 g/t gold from 25.9 to 30.4 m and 4.5 m grading 0.65 g/t gold from 10.5 m to 15 m in the Cuz Zone discovery hole. Drill hole HY-11-36 intersected 6 m grading 1.38 g/t gold from 9.0 to 15.0 m and 1.5 m grading 1.52 g/t gold from 25.50 m to 27.0 m 80m northwest of discovery hole HY-11-36. Drill hole HY-11-38 with 3.6 m grading 1.12 g/t gold from 16.4 to 20.0 m is located 240 m northwest of discovery hole HY-11-36. These three drill holes extend Cuz Zone mineralization over 240 m of east-west strike coincident with a previously defined arsenic soil geochemical anomaly.

## 10.2 Diamond Drilling Completed by Banyan Gold Corp.

### 10.2.1 2015 Diamond Drilling

During 2015 Banyan carried out 740 m of HQ and NQ diamond drilling in three holes within the Camp Zone. Minor amounts of carbonate-hosted pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena, bismuthinite and native copper were intersected (Banyan Gold Corp, 2015).

Results from the drill program of the 2015 Hyland Gold exploration program include:

- Drill hole HY-15-45: 31.08 m of 0.4 g/t gold from 2.45 to 33.53 m including 13.43 m of 0.62 g/t gold from 2.45 to 15.88 m. Elevated base metals were encountered at depth in this hole, beyond a fault zone, including a 1.14m interval that returned 870 ppm copper complete with an over limits (>200 g/t) silver analysis,
- Drill hole HY-15-46: 76.34 m of 0.32 g/t gold from 75.56 to 151.90 m including 20.95 m of 0.41 g/t gold from 73.88 to 94.83 m and 35.9m of 0.36 g/t gold from 116.0 to 151.9 m.
- Drill hole HY-15-47: 88.7 m of 0.24 g/t gold from 35.52 to 135.22 m which includes intervals of 29.82 m of 0.33 g/t Au from 45.52 to 75.34 m and 23.68 m of 0.37 g/t Au from 110.54 to 134.22 m.

Hole HY-15-47 intercepted an anomalously high interval of 2000 ppm\* lead from 94.7 to 127.43m.

*\*2000 ppm requires further definition as three of the intervals (5.23 m of the total interval) returned >10,000ppm lead and will require over limits analyses to more accurately define the grades. Over limits zinc assays will be required from these intervals as well.*

### 10.2.2 2016 Diamond Drilling

Three HQ/NQ drill holes totaling 475 m in length (312 drill core samples were collected and analyzed as part of the diamond drilling program and additionally mineralized oxide and sulphide material from the Main Zone was collected and tested for metallurgical recovery. Drill core assays ranged from trace to 6.68 g/t Au and averaged 0.46 g/t Au. Only 16 of the 312 samples returned over 2.0 g/t Au, a fact that highlights the consistent nature of the Main Zone mineralization.

The drill program targeted in-fill and extension of the Main Zone gold-silver deposit. Each of the three holes drilled in 2016 returned long intervals of Main Zone mineralization including (Table 10-2): 30.7 m of 1.30g/t Au and 8.0 g/t Ag from 18.3 to 49.0 m (drill hole HY-16-48); 27.1 m of 1.02 g/t Au and 16 g/t Ag from 24.4 to 51.5 m (drillhole HY-16-49); and 35.7 m of 1.00 g/t Au and 2.5 g/t Ag from 76.0 to 111.6 m (drill hole HY-16-10). The 2016 drill results have further confirmed the structure and continuity of the Main Zone gold-silver resource and highlight the grade potential at Hyland's Main Zone. The Main Zone Deposit remains open for expansion to the east, north and to depth.

**Table 10-2 Selected Intervals from Hyland Main Zone 2016 Drill Program (Carnie et al. 2018)**

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
HY-16-48	1.2	103.0	101.8	0.67	5.3
including	18.3	49.0	<b>30.7</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>8.0</b>
and including	61.0	103.0	42.0	0.57	4.7
HY-16-49	0.0	143.0	143.0	0.50	12.2
including	24.4	51.5	<b>27.1</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>16.0</b>
and including	90.5	124.0	<b>33.5</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>7.0</b>
HY-16-50	0.0	125.0	125.0	0.70	4.8
including	15.2	67.5	<b>52.3</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>3.3</b>
and including	76.0	111.6	<b>35.7</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>2.5</b>

### 10.2.3 2017 Diamond Drilling

The 2017 year's exploration efforts were focused on increasing confidence in the Main Zone resource model as well as targeting resource expansion via testing the northern portion of the Main Zone, a previously under-tested zone prospective for the continuation of the Main Zone gold-silver mineralization.

Field work on the Hyland Gold Project began on July 6th, 2017 and was completed on September 27, 2017 with 3,850 m of diamond drilling (Kluane Drilling of Whitehorse utilized as drill contractor) in 25 holes and the collection of 2,521 drill core samples sent for analysis to Bureau Veritas Minerals, two of the 25 holes (HY17-073 and 074) were dedicated holes for metallurgical testing.

Drilling results from the Main Zone confirmed the results of previous operators, filled in gaps in the existing Main Zone drillhole coverage, and demonstrated that the model of an overturned antiform is valid for the deposit. The penultimate focus of the 2017 drill program was to extend defined mineralization to the north of the Main Zone

Summary of significant diamond drillhole results from the Hyland Gold Project 2017 program are presented in the Table 10-3.

**Table 10-3 Selected Intervals from Hyland Main Zone 2017 Drill Program (Carnie et al. 2018)**

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
HY17-051	33.5	141.7	108.2	0.44	2.5
incl.	69.0	82.3	15.3	0.99	4.3
HY17-055	83.6	141.0	<b>57.4</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>3.3</b>
HY17-056	79.4	174.0	94.6	0.65	7.0
HY17-057	138.0	184.0	<b>46.0</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>6.5</b>
HY17-058	117.0	131.1	14.1	0.87	2.1
HY17-062*	23.4	102.7	79.3	0.69	5.2
HY17-063*	128.5	132.7	4.2	0.84	9.1
incl.	131.0	132.7	1.7	1.76	21.0
HY17-065*	33.2	87.1	53.9	0.93	6.0
HY17-066	31.4	63.4	32.0	0.33	3.3
incl.	46.1	54.9	8.8	0.69	10.3
HY17-067	161.4	200.1	<b>38.0</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>3.9</b>
HY17-068**	0	66.6	66.6	0.73	6.1
HY17-070	0	39.0	39.0	0.41	5.1
HY17-071	0	9.1	9.1	0.45	23.3
HY17-072	88.6	102.6	14.0	0.36	0.1

Unless otherwise noted, drill intercepts are reported as core intervals, true widths are estimated to be 80-90% of true widths.

\*True widths are estimated to be 60-70% of drill core intervals

\*\*True width equals drill core interval

### 10.2.1 2018 Diamond Drilling

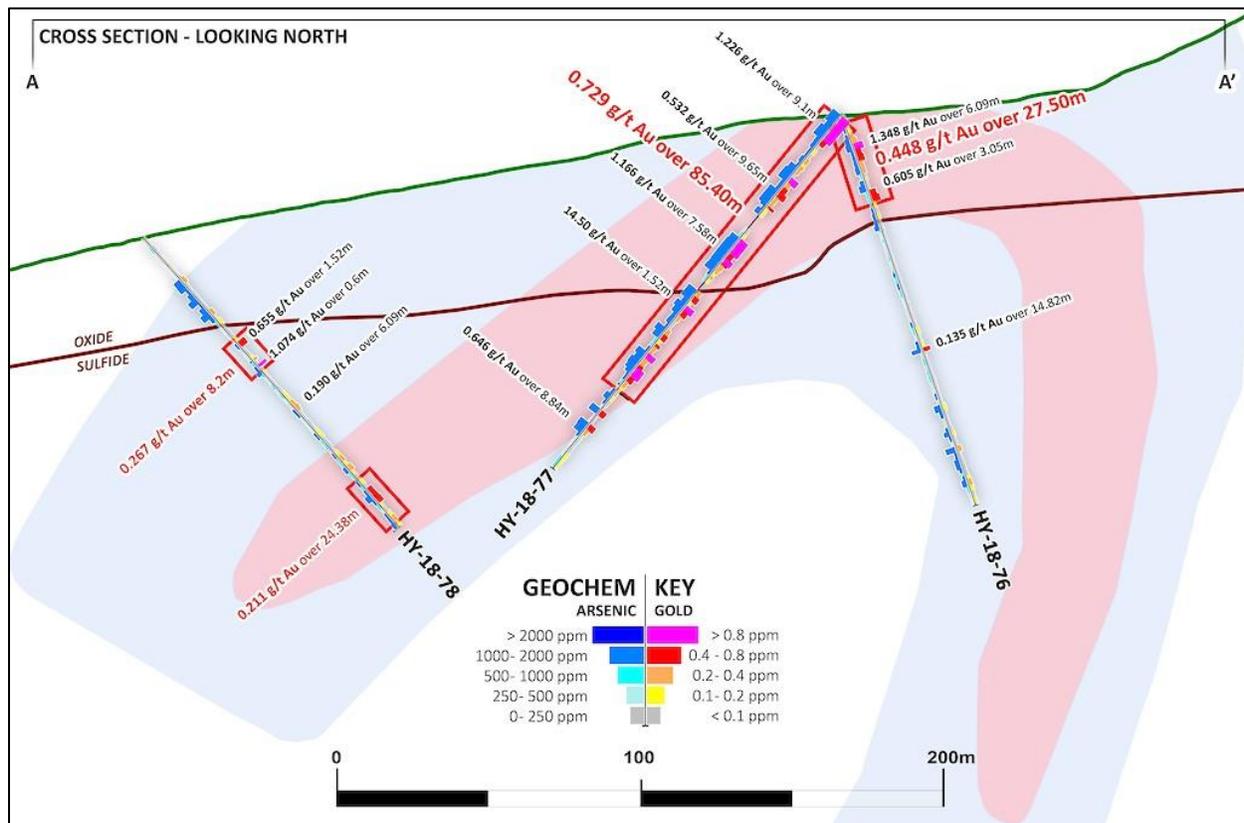
The 2018 drilling program was focused on testing gold-silver mineralization continuity and resource expansion between the Main Zone and the Banyan discovered Camp Zone. Specifically, drilling covered 1.25 km of previously untested, strike extent north of the Main Zone (Figure 9-7). The exploration campaign consisted of 1,295 metres of HQTW sized diamond drilling in 11 drillholes from 10 drill pads.

Highlighted drill results from, HY-18-076 and HY-18-077, both located approximately 50 metres from the northern limit of the 2018 Main Zone mineral resource estimate are shown in Table 10-4 and Figure 10-3.

**Table 10-4 Selected Intervals from Hyland Main Zone 2018 Drill Program**

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
HY-18-076	0.0	27.5	27.5	0.45	1.98
HY-18-077	0.0	85.0	85.0	0.73	5.61
including	61.0	62.5	1.5	14.5	51.8

**Figure 10-3 Cross Section of 2018 Highlight Drilling – Northern End of Main Zone**



## 11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

### 11.1 Surface Soil and Rock Samples

Carne and Halleran (1986) document the collection, transportation and analysis of samples collected in early exploration programs. Samples were packaged in 20 kg lots in sealed rice bags that were transported to Whitehorse under continuous chain of custody by Archer Cathro employees. They were then shipped by air or truck to Chemex Labs Ltd. (Chemex) in North Vancouver (now ALS Laboratory Group) for analysis.

Much of the current central project area was geochemically surveyed in 1973, 1974 and 1975 during base metal exploration programs. At that time arsenic analyses were carried by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) out on -80 mesh fractions of soil and silt samples digested in nitric-perchloric acid. Pulps from these analyses were retained by Archer Cathro and in 1984, following the staking of the Piglet 1-32 claims, these were reanalyzed for gold by Fire Assay preconcentration for Neutron Activation Analysis (FA-NAA). Soil samples collected on the Quiver claims in 1982 were analyzed for gold by FA-NAA on -35 mesh fractions of the samples. Samples were later reanalyzed for arsenic, bismuth, lead, copper, tungsten and manganese by Induced Couple Plasma (ICP) technique and for antimony using AAS.

Soil samples collected on the Piglet claims in the current Main Zone area in 1984 were screened to -35 mesh, pulverized to better than -100 mesh and analyzed by FA-NAA for gold. This procedure was utilized to minimize the anticipated effect of silica encapsulation of micron-sized gold in detrital material. Rock samples were crushed and pulverized to -100 mesh and analyzed for gold by the same method. Over 2000 soil samples were collected in 1986 over a 3.3 square km area in the central part of the Project area. These samples form the basis of the current geochemical data set. They were analyzed for gold by the same method as the 1984 samples. Every second sample also underwent 30 element analysis by the ICP method.

Soil geochemical sampling in 1987 was confined to a restricted area south of the previous grid sampling over the Main Zone. A total of 164 samples were collected and shipped to Chemex in North Vancouver where they were dried, screened to -35 mesh, pulverized to -140 mesh and analyzed for gold using FA-NAA. No analyses were done for other elements (Dennett and Eaton, 1987).

Grid soil sampling in 1999 focussed on the area south and east of the Cuz Zone and north of the Main Zone on the north side of Quartz Lake where the Quartz Lake Lineament passes into a low lying swampy area. A total of 269 samples were collected and sent to Chemex in North Vancouver for analysis. They were dried, sieved to -35 mesh, pulverized to -150 mesh and analyzed for gold using FA-NAA followed by 32 element ICP analysis (Gish, 2000). Soil sampling in 2001 was carried out over widespread, untested areas of the Project. Treatment and analyses and of the samples were the same as in 1999 (Carne, 2002).

Soil and rock geochemical sampling programs carried out from the early 1970's to 2001 in the current Project area were conducted and supervised by Archer Cathro. Duplicate samples were not introduced in the sample stream, nor were blanks and standards used. There was no data verification with rigorous statistical analysis of the data sets.

In 2013, soil samples collected in the field were sealed at the sample point with sample numbers written on the kraft sample bags and a 3 part tag was inserted into each sample bag at the sample site (Gray, 2014a) The samples were then placed into sealed rice bags which were then shipped via float plane to Watson Lake and then by truck to the Acme Analytical Labs preparation facility in Whitehorse, Yukon. There the samples were sorted and crushed to an appropriate particle size (pulp) and representatively split to a smaller size that was shipped to Acme's Vancouver analysis facility, an ISO 9001:2008 certified, independent laboratory, utilizing a 1DX ICP 30 element analytical package with G6 Fire Assay finish for gold on all samples.

In 2014 Banyan collected and shipped 491 samples (452 soils and 39 rocks) from the soil grid sampling program south of the Cuz showing on Montrose Ridge. All samples were sent for analyses to AGAT Labs in Whitehorse, YT where they were prepped and subsequently analyzed for 50 element ICP assay with a 30g Fire Assay finish. (Gray, 2014b). A systematic, portable XRF analysis soil sampling program was

conducted in the field on the Montrose Ridge gold and arsenic-in-soils anomaly. This grid-based soil sampling program was conducted to confirm XRF analyses effectiveness as well as in-fill and extend the 2013-2014 Montrose Ridge geochemical anomaly. It was determined that the XRF analyses of Montrose soil samples reported comparable arsenic-in-soils results to the 2013 and 2014 geochemical analyses; and additionally, that bismuth was a highly applicable pathfinder element for the Montrose Ridge gold-in-soils anomaly (Gray 2015).

In 2023 Banyan collected and shipped 170 soil samples from the soil grid sampling program at Main and Camp Zones. All soil samples were collected from the B/C horizon with hand augers where depths averaged 15-30 centimetres. Locations of all collected soil sample stations were determined using a handheld GPS. No organic or A horizon material was collected. Samples collected were placed in kraft paper bags labelled then left to be dried. All soil samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories (BV) of Vancouver for analysis utilizing the aqua regia digestion ICP-MS 36-element AQ200 analytical package. Samples were not analyzed by fire assay methods. An additional 21 rock samples were collected and assayed from the Cuz Zone. All samples were chip samples from outcrops with locations of the samples determined using a handheld GPS. All rock samples were submitted to MSA Labs of Langley BC for analysis utilizing fire assay for gold (method code FAS-121) and the aqua regia digestion ICP-AES/MS 39-element (method code IMS-116).

## 11.2 Reverse Circulation Drilling Sampling

### 11.2.1 1990 Reverse Circulation Drilling

Recovery reported by Sax and Carne (1990) was estimated by the relative volume of sample collected. In general, they estimated that recoveries were much better than those from the diamond drilling from the 1988 program, averaging roughly 80%. However, re-analysis of the data by Armitage and Gray (2012b) indicates that recoveries greater than 100% were not uncommon, indicating erosion of the hole wall and contamination of samples. A recalculation of the interval-weighted recoveries as recorded in the drill logs gives an overall recovery of 64%. Recalculating with intervals with recovery greater than 100% set to 100% gives an overall average recovery of 60%. This poorer number also agrees with the opinions of Carne (2000) who remarked that the RC program did not successfully test the tenor of gold mineralization at the Main Zone.

In holes where recovery was difficult, foam was injected to help float the cuttings. Cuttings were removed using compressed air so that water encountered in the holes was ejected with the cuttings. The leached and oxidized parts of the zone are typically dry and the top of the water table approximately coincides with the upper part of the sulphide zone. Excessive water pressure was encountered in many of the deep holes, especially the step-out holes to the north. High hydrostatic pressure offsets downward force on the bit by lifting the drill string. Since the down-hole hammer system relies on cutting face pressure to trigger the hammer, rate of advance in artesian holes was reduced to the point where the drilling was frequently abandoned short of the target depth.

Samples were sent to Chemex Labs Ltd., (now ALS Laboratory Group) North Vancouver for assay where they were dried, crushed, split and pulverized to -150 mesh. A ten-gram split was analyzed by fire assay collection with atomic absorption finish with results reported in ppb or g/t. Results above 10,000 ppb were reanalyzed with results reported in ounces per ton.

During the 1990 RC drilling program duplicate samples were collected and analyzed to test the reliability of the sample splitting process. With few exceptions, duplicate sample assay variability was found to be within 10% of the original split. Dust samples from the cyclone exhaust were collected and analyzed for gold but results did not indicate much variation from analysis of chip samples from the same intervals. There were no blanks or standards used to verify the laboratory results.

### 11.3 Diamond Drill Core Sampling

Sample preparation, analyses and security for early programs completed prior to 2010 were not routinely detailed in reports of historical work and are summarized here in limited manor.

#### 11.3.1 1988 Diamond Drilling

The diamond drill program carried out in 1988 over the Main Zone was supervised by Archer Cathro. Duplicate samples were not introduced in the sample stream, nor were blanks and standards used. There was no data verification with rigorous statistical analysis of the data sets. Samples were sent to Chemex Labs Ltd., (now ALS Laboratory Group) North Vancouver for assay they were dried, crushed, split and pulverized to -150 mesh. Gold was analyzed by a 30g fire assay collection with atomic absorption finish and a 32-element suite was analyzed with nitric-aqua regia digestion by ICP-AES.

#### 11.3.1 1995 Diamond Drilling

Sampling details are unknown. Samples were sent to Chemex Labs Ltd., (now ALS Laboratory Group) North Vancouver for assay. Gold was analyzed by a 15g fire assay collection with atomic absorption finish, silver by atomic absorption spectroscopy, and a multi element suite was analyzed by ICP-AES.

#### 11.3.2 2003-2005 Diamond Drilling

Samples were sent to ALS Chemex Labs Ltd., (now ALS Laboratory Group) North Vancouver for assay they were dried, crushed, split and pulverized to 75 micron. Gold was analyzed by a 30g fire assay collection with atomic absorption finish and a 27-element suite was analyzed with a four-acid digestion by ICP-AES.

A rigorous quality assurance/quality control program was initiated for the Hyland 2003-2005 drill programs. A target goal of a minimum of 5% company duplicate/check assay samples with assay laboratory duplicates and standard reference samples and blanks was initiated to provide good control of the quality of gold assay data being reported for the project. Generally, every 20th sample in the sample stream was selected as a primary duplicate. This sample consists of half core, cut or split, and is identified on the assay submittal sheet for duplicate and check assay work. Two analytical duplicate fire assays are performed from pulps at the primary assay laboratory (ALS – Chemex) while the coarse reject of this sample is shipped to the check assay lab (ACME Analytical) for a complete check duplicate by fire assay. A 5% blind field duplicate is also submitted to the primary assay laboratory and consists of a quartering of the remaining half core of the primary duplicate sample.

#### 11.3.3 2010 and 2011 Diamond Drilling

Core sampling on the Hyland Gold Project was supervised by Gray from July 2010 through October 2011. Core was geologically logged on-site. Rock Quality Designation (RQD) was by measuring all recovered core greater than or equal to 10 cm in length. Percentage core recovery was measured, and all drill core was photographed after being marked out for sampling but prior to splitting. Core recovery is variable with higher loss in oxide horizons which means that the core sample assay results may underrepresent the gold and silver content of the sampled intervals.

The core within each sample interval was split in half lengthwise using a Longyear wheel-type core splitter. The selected intervals generally included all intervals containing significant (greater than 5%) quartz and/or carbonate veining, visible sulphides, and altered rocks for several metres on either side of the main vein intervals. Vein material was generally sampled in one metre intervals, with variations to allow for the occurrence of major structures or lithologic contacts. Wallrock samples outside of the vein zones were sometimes sampled over lengths of up to 1.5 m. Pre-numbered assay tags were inserted into the sample bags with the core sample, and a matching assay tag was stapled onto the core box, at the top of the sample interval. The remaining half core was kept for reference, in the core box, which is stored in camp at the Hyland Gold Project.

The samples were sealed into standard heavy poly plastic bags and then placed into sealed rice sacks which were then shipped via float plane to Watson Lake and then by truck to the ACME Analytical Labs preparation facility in Whitehorse Yukon. At the Acme Analytical Labs preparation facility in Whitehorse samples were sorted and crushed to appropriate particle size (pulp) and representatively split to a smaller size shipped to Acme's Vancouver analysis facility. Assays were performed at the Vancouver, British Columbia facility of AcmeLabs, an ISO 9001:2008 certified, independent laboratory, utilizing a 1EX ICP 44-element analytical package with G6 Fire Assay finish for gold on all samples with 0.005 g/t 10 ppm Fire Assay 30g – AA Finish (Automatic gravimetric over limits analyses).

The 2010 drilling program did not insert standards into the sample stream, relying on the routine laboratory standards program. Blanks were inserted into the sample stream in the field to determine whether or not sample contamination occurred after collection. Duplicate samples were collected with the sawn half of the core quartered and both quarter samples submitted as field duplicates. Black (2011) considered that, despite a mild level of field or laboratory contamination indicated by analysis of the blank samples, the analytical results were considered reasonably accurate at the concentrations of interest for gold, silver and accompanying low levels of base and indicator metals in the mineralized intersections. Field duplicate analyses suggested acceptable levels of precision and reproducibility, with variation likely due to heterogeneity of the mineralization.

Routine standards, duplicates, and blank samples were inserted into the core sample stream from the Hyland Gold Project in 2011. These sampling protocols were included in drill core sampling, rock sampling, soil sampling and stream sediment sampling. Every 20th sample comprised an alternating insertion of known certified standards, certified blanks and field duplicate core samples (half bag split), respectively. ACME was requested to insert AML standards, previously delivered to them, at a rate of one in each job number as well as instructions on systematic crusher duplicate at the prep lab stage.

Performance of the low-grade gold standard CRM GS P7B was generally good although there were two significant failures, as defined by values more than 3 standard deviations either above or below the calculated mean for the CRM (i.e. the expected value). The performance of silver by aqua regia digestion was similar, with one clear failure and several samples just outside the 3 standard deviation limits.

The fire assay Au results for intermediate grade gold standard CRM 1P5D are generally acceptable, with most analyses lying within 2 standard deviations of the expected value. However, two samples suggest an unacceptable positive bias in the data, with two consecutive samples greater than 2 standard deviations above the calculated mean.

Armitage and Gray (2012b) reviewed the duplicate sample results and determined that variation between them is not significant. Armitage and Gray (2012b) reviewed the blank sample results and determined that no contamination within the laboratory is indicated by them.

#### **11.3.4 2015 Diamond Drilling**

All exploration drill core samples from the 2015 Hyland Gold Project were analyzed at Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd. formerly Acme Analytical Laboratories) of Vancouver, B.C. utilizing the MA-200, 45-element analytical package with FA430 Fire Assay with Gravimetric finish for gold on all samples. All core samples were split on-site at Banyan's Hyland Gold exploration camp and shipped to the Laboratory's preparation facility in Whitehorse, YT where samples were sorted and crushed to appropriate particle size (pulp) and representatively split to a smaller size for shipment to the lab's Vancouver analysis facility. A system of standards was implemented in the 2015 exploration program and was monitored as chemical assay data became available (Banyan Gold, 2015).

#### **11.3.5 2016 and 2017 Diamond Drilling**

All drill core samples collected from the Hyland 2016 program were analyzed at SGS Canada Inc. of Burnaby, B.C. utilizing the GE-ICP14B, 34-element ICP analytical package with GE-FAA515 50-gram Fire

Assay with Gravimetric finish for gold on all samples. GE\_ICP14B. All core samples were split on-site at Banyan's Quartz Lake exploration camp core processing facilities. Once split, half samples were placed back in the core boxes with the other half of split samples sealed in poly bags with one part of a three-part sample tag inserted within. All these samples were shipped to the SGS's Burnaby, B.C. laboratory where samples were sorted and crushed to appropriate particle size (pulp) and representatively split to a smaller size for analysis. A robust system of standards was implemented in the 2016 exploration drilling program and was monitored as chemical assay data became available.

All drill core, trench and soil samples collected from the Hyland Gold program were analyzed at Bureau Veritas Minerals of Burnaby, B.C. utilizing the four-acid digestion ICP-MS 35-element MA300 analytical package with FA450 50-gram Fire Assay with AAS finish for gold on all samples. All core samples were split on-site at Banyan's core processing facilities at the Hyland Gold Project. Once split, half samples were placed back in the core boxes with the other half of split samples sealed in poly bags with one part of a three-part sample tag inserted within. All these samples were delivered by Banyan personnel or a dedicated expeditor to the Bureau Veritas, Whitehorse preparatory laboratory where samples are prepared and then shipped to Bureau Veritas's Analytical laboratory in Burnaby, B.C. for pulverization and final chemical analysis. A robust system of standards were implemented in the 2017 exploration drilling and trenching program and were monitored as chemical assay data become available.

Quality control procedures used by Banyan Gold to monitor 2016 and 2017 drilling assay results within the Main Zone of the Hyland project consisted of inserting a control sample at a frequency of approximately "every 15 samples". Control samples consisted of 68 quarter core duplicates and 279 standard reference materials and 69 blank samples. In addition, in-house laboratory QA/QC protocols analyzed a total of 67 coarse reject sample duplicates and a total of 79 pulp duplicates. Control sample insertions are summarized in Table 11-1.

**Table 11-1 2016-2017 Au Duplicate and Standard Insertion Summary (Carnie et al. 2018)**

Year	Core Samples	Analysis	Quarter Core Duplicates	Coarse Rejects Duplicates	Pulp Duplicates	Standard Reference Material	Blanks
2017	2209	Au FA450 Multi-element MA300	62	59	69	247	62
2016	311	Au GE-FAA313 Multi-element GE-ICP14B	6	8	10	32	7

#### 11.3.5.1 Assessment of Accuracy

Accuracy is an assessment of the ability of the lab to return values with an accepted tolerance of expected recommended values (RV) of standard reference materials (SRM) derived from round robin analysis. During the 2016-2017 drilling programs Banyan Gold used six different standard reference materials summarized in Table 11-2 to Table 11-3 and Figure 11-1.

**Table 11-2 2016-2017 Standard Reference Material (Carnie et al. 2018)**

Reference Material	Recommended Value (RV)	Standard Dev
CDN-ME-1414	0.284 ppm	0.013 ppm
CDN-CM-13	0.740 ppm	0.047 ppm
CDN-GS-1Q	1.24 ppm	0.08 ppm
CDN-GS-1P5D	1.47 ppm	0.15 ppm
CDN-ME-1605	2.85 ppm	0.16 ppm
CDN-GS-5F	5.30ppm	0.36 ppm

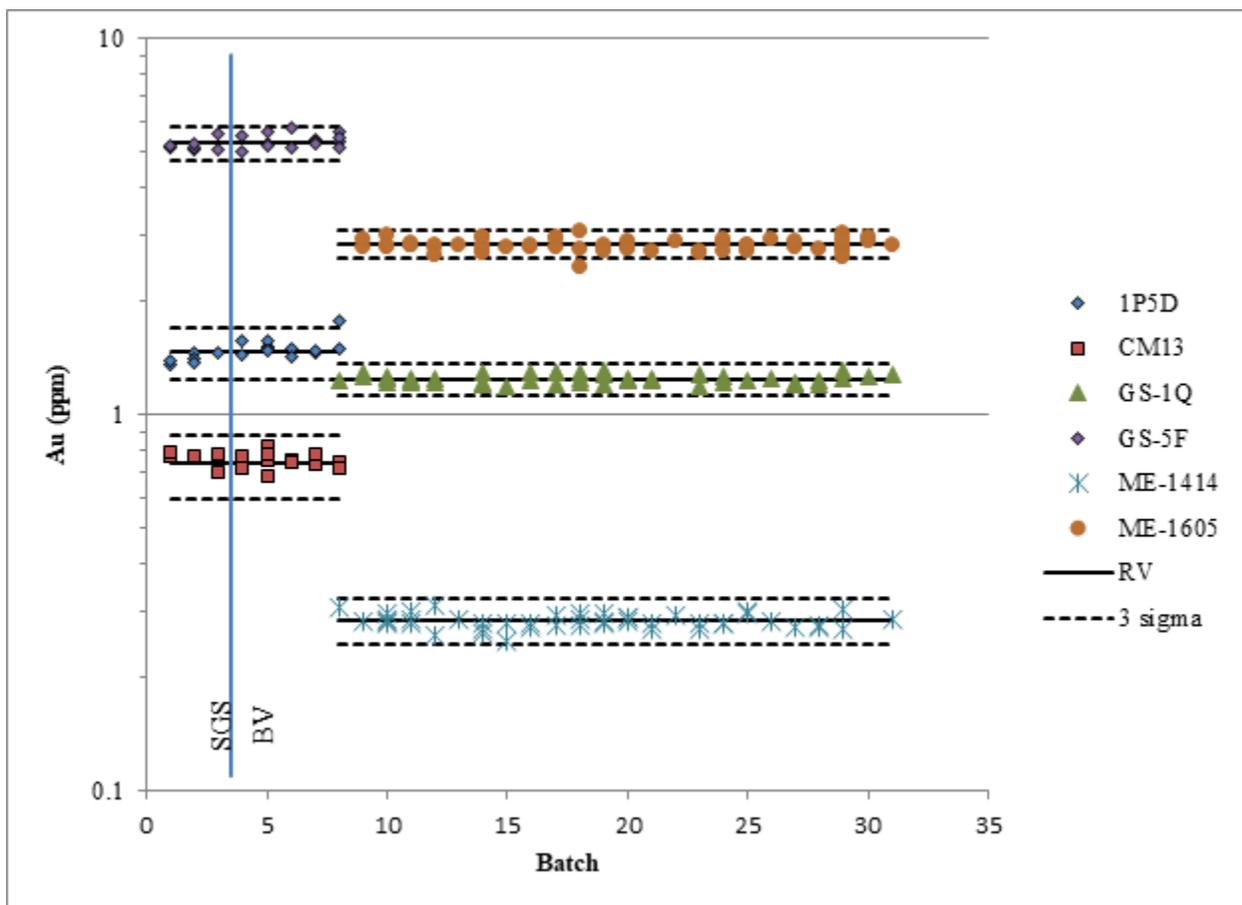
**Table 11-3 2016 SGS Standard Reference Material (Carnie et al. 2018)**

Reference Material	SGS Average	SGS Standard Deviation
CDN-CM-13	0.766 ppm	0.035 ppm
CDN-GS-1P5D	1.41 ppm	0.042 ppm
CDN-GS-5F	5.20 ppm	0.190 ppm

**Table 11-4 2017 BV Standard Reference Material Performance (Carnie et al. 2018)**

Reference Material	Bureau Veritas Average	# of Measurements	Bureau Veritas Standard Deviation	Lab Average - RV	Threshold
CDN-ME-1414	0.282 ppm	46	0.012 ppm	0.002	Pass
CDN-CM-13	0.754 ppm	12	0.036 ppm	0.014	Pass
CDN-GS-1Q	1.24 ppm	45	0.034 ppm	0.00	Pass
CDN-GS-1P5D	1.52 ppm	12	0.09 ppm	0.05	Pass
CDN-ME-1605	2.82 ppm	56	0.10 ppm	0.03	Pass
CDN-GS-5F	5.36 ppm	14	0.23 ppm	0.06	Pass

**Figure 11-1 2016-2017 SRM Performance Summary (Carnie et al. 2018)**



11.3.5.2 Assessment of Precision Error

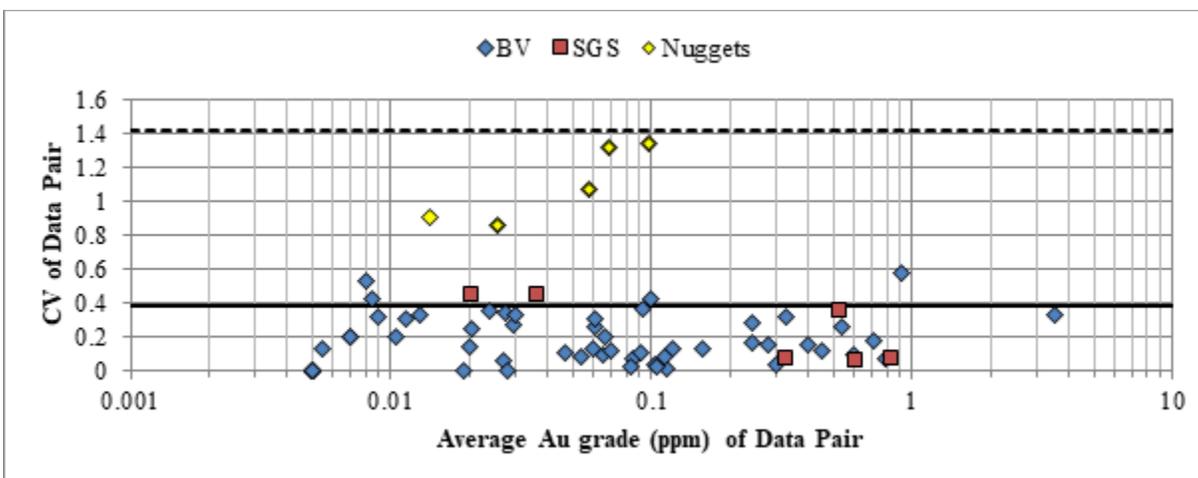
Precision error, or repeatability, is a measure of how close the sample values are to one another and is assessed using duplicate samples. Duplicates in this case are samples of the same material assayed at the same laboratory, using the same procedure, and ideally analyzed in the same batch. There are three

main sources of precision error that are introduced in duplicate samples: 1) sample heterogeneity produced in the field sampling, 2) sample preparation at the laboratory, and 3) analytical and instrumental errors. Field (quarter core) duplicates, coarse rejects duplicates and pulp duplicates are used to assess the impact of the various sample preparation stages on error. Typical target precision thresholds for duplicates are:

- Pulp duplicate duplicates having average coefficient of variance <0.1
- Coarse reject duplicates having average coefficient of variance <0.2
- Field (quarter core) duplicates having average coefficient of variance <0.3
- Coefficient of variance is the universal measure of relative precision error in geological applications (Stanley and Lawie, 2007) and is calculated as:
- $CV_i = \sigma_i / \mu_i = \text{standard deviation of a sample pair 'i'} / \text{mean of sample pair 'i'}$
- Average coefficient of variance is calculated using the square root of the mean of the squares (RMS) of the CV of each sample pair:
- Average CV =  $[\text{average } (CV_i^2)]^{1/2}$
- The RMS method of calculating average CV is due to the fact that standard deviations are not additive, but their squares are additive.

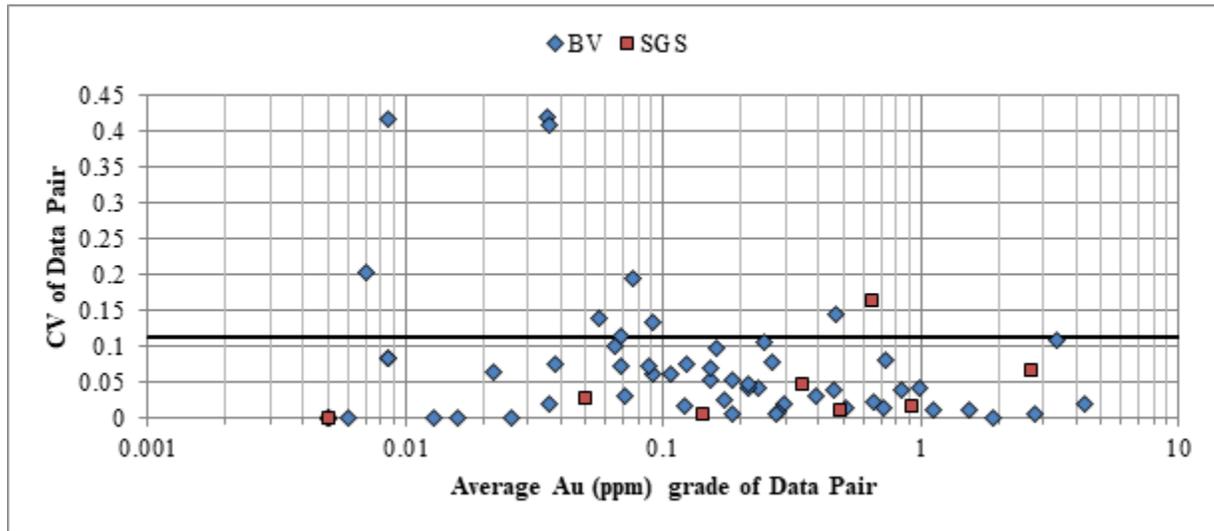
The gold CV for field duplicates is shown in Figure 11-2. This scatter plot shows that the gold grades do not appear to be biased and that there is no bias with respect to the two different labs used for the two drilling programs. Five duplicate samples (yellow diamonds) are approaching the theoretical maximum CV (dashed line =  $\sqrt{2}$ ) and appear to be displaying 'nuggety' behavior. Also shown, is the average coefficient of variance (solid line = 0.3756) as calculated from the RMS method of the individual coefficients of variation. The five 'nuggety' samples have a large weighting in the calculation of the average CV. Removing the 'nuggety' samples and recalculating the average CV gives a value of 0.2308 and would pass the precision error threshold. Increasing the ratio of field duplicate samples to standard reference samples in future programs would increase the confidence in stating that the 'nuggety' effect is not common and can be removed from error analysis.

**Figure 11-2 2016-2017 Coefficient of Variance (CV) Quarter-Core Duplicate Au-Plot (Carnie et al. 2018)**



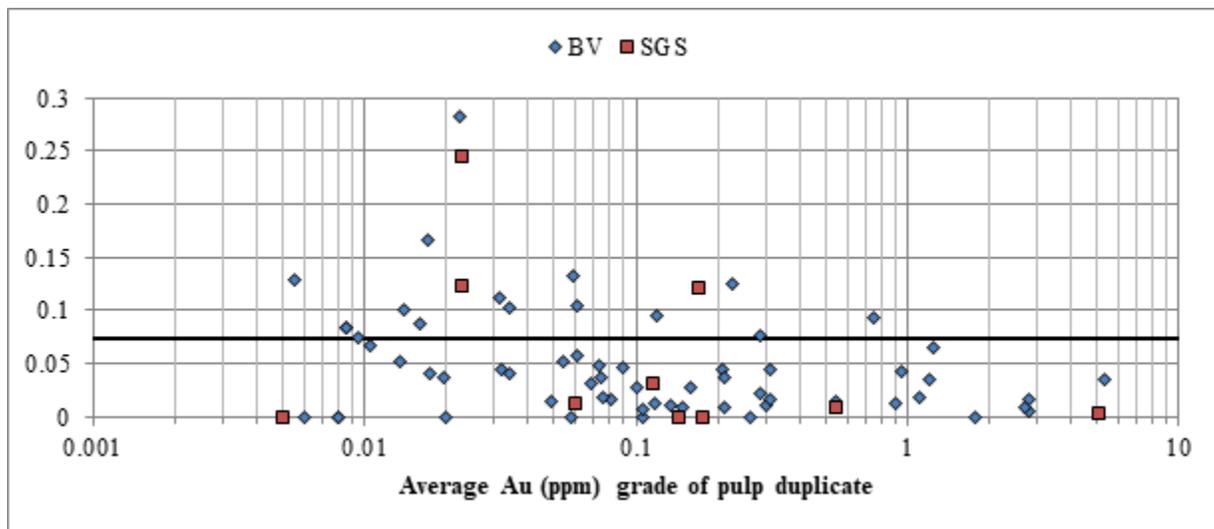
The gold CV for coarse reject duplicates is shown in Figure 11-3. This scatter plot shows that gold grades might be biased at low grades (<0.03ppm) and that there is no bias with respect to the two different labs used. Also shown, is the average coefficient of variance (solid line = 0.1108) as calculated from the root mean square (RMS) of the individual coefficients of variation.

**Figure 11-3 2016-2017 Coefficient of Variance (CV) Coarse Reject Duplicate Plot (Carnie et al. 2018)**



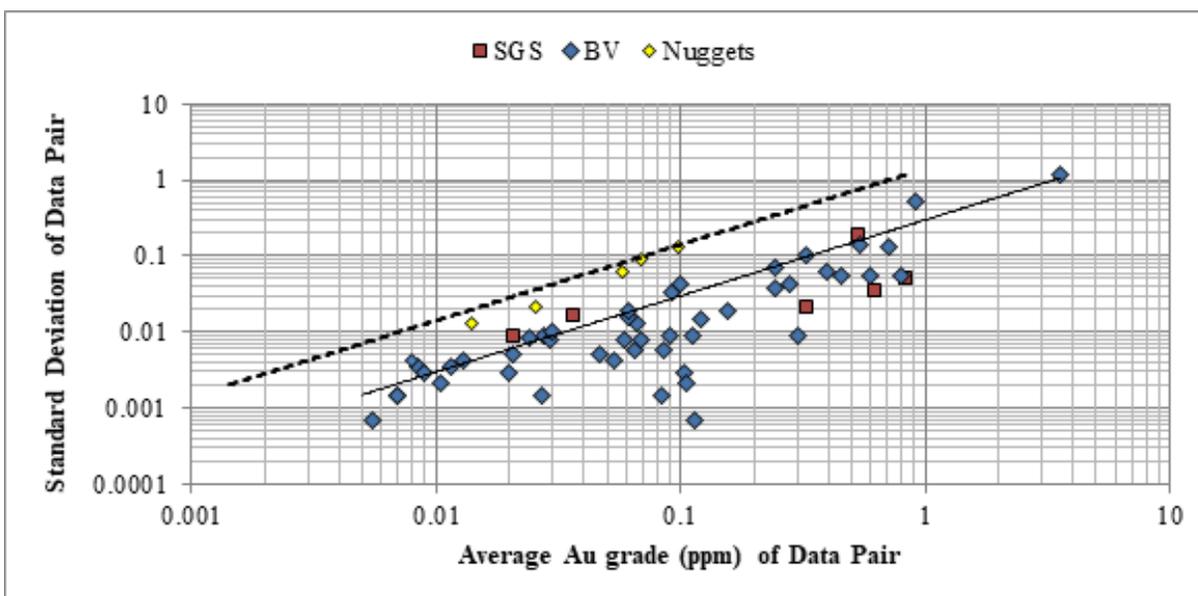
The gold CV for pulp duplicates is shown in Figure 11-4. This scatter plot shows that gold grades might be biased at low grades (<0.009ppm) and that there is no bias with respect to the two different labs used. Also shown, is the average coefficient of variance (solid line = 0.0746) as calculated from the root mean square (RMS) of the individual coefficients of variation.

**Figure 11-4 2016-2017 Coefficient of Variance (CV) Pulp Duplicate Plot (Carnie et al. 2018)**



To predict the expected measurement error of a given sample at any concentration a linear least square regression method, also known as the Thompson-Howarth error analysis (Thompson and Howarth, 1976), will prove the best estimate of error. The Thompson-Howarth error analysis for Au assays of quarter core duplicates is shown in Figure 11-5. This plot shows the mean and standard deviations of field duplicate pairs. The dashed line represents the theoretical upper limit for the mean and standard deviation statistics of duplicate pairs (slope of dashed line =  $\sqrt{2}$ ). The solid line is the linear regression of all the data points giving a slope of 0.2976. This linear regression is heavily weighted by the single data point above 1ppm. Removing the single data point changes the slope to 0.2122.

**Figure 11-5 2016-2017 Thompson-Howarth Error Analysis Plot of Field (Quarter Core) Duplicates (Carnie et al. 2018)**



A summary of the statistics from the precision error analysis is given in Table 11-5.

Thompson-Howarth error analysis is based in the assumption that measurement error is normally distributed. As such, samples exhibiting a positively skewed error distribution, such as the produced by a ‘nugget effect’, have underestimated (biased) measurement errors when using conventional Thompson-Howarth error analysis (Stanley 2006).

**Table 11-5 2016-2017 Summary of Duplicate Error Analysis for Au Assays (Carnie et al. 2018)**

Statistic	Quarter Core Duplicates	Coarse Rejects Duplicates	Pulp Duplicates
Average CV	0.3756	0.1108	0.0746
Average CV without Nuggets	0.2308	n/a	n/a
Thompson-Howarth regression CV*	0.2976	n/a	n/a
Thompson-Howarth regression CV without single high value**	0.2122	n/a	n/a

\*This estimate of error on Au assays is valid from 0.005ppm to 4.5ppm

\*\* This estimate of error on Au assays is valid from 0.005ppm to 0.9ppm

### 11.3.1 2018 Diamond Drilling

All drill core, trench and soil samples collected from the Hyland Gold program were analyzed at Bureau Veritas Minerals of Burnaby, B.C. utilizing the aqua regia digestion ICP-MS 37-element AQ200 analytical package with FA450 50-gram Fire Assay with AAS finish for gold on all samples. All core samples were saw cut in half on-site at Banyan’s core processing facilities at the Hyland Gold Project. Once cut, half samples were placed back in the core boxes with the other half of cut samples sealed in poly bags with one part of a three-part sample tag inserted within. All these samples were delivered by Banyan personnel or a dedicated expediter to the Bureau Veritas, Whitehorse preparatory laboratory where samples are prepared and then shipped to Bureau Veritas’s Analytical laboratory in Burnaby, B.C. for pulverization and final chemical analysis. Sampling protocol included the insertion of standard reference materials however details of this protocol were not available for review.

## 11.4 QP's Comments

It is the QP's opinion, based on a review of all possible information, that the sample preparation, analyses and security used on the Project by the Company meet acceptable industry standards (past and current). The data verification programs undertaken on the data collected from the Project support the geological interpretations, and the analytical and database quality, and therefore data can support resource estimation of Indicated and Inferred mineral resources.

## 12 DATA VERIFICATION

### 12.1 Introduction

The following section summarises the data verification procedures that were carried out and completed and documented by the Authors for this technical report, including verification of all drill data collected by Banyan Gold and previous explorers as of the effective date of this report.

### 12.2 Drill Sample Database

An independent verification was conducted of the assay data in the drill and trench sample database used for the current MRE. Approximately 30% of the digital assay records were randomly selected and checked against the available laboratory assay certificate reports. Assay certificates were available for diamond drilling and trenching completed in 1987, 1988, 1995, 2003-2005, 2010, and 2015-2018 by Banyan and previous explorers. The assay database was reviewed for errors, including overlaps and gapping in intervals, and typographical errors in assay values. In general, the database was in good condition and no adjustments were required to be made to the assay values contained in the assay database.

Verifications were also carried out on drill hole locations, down hole surveys, lithology, SG and topography information. The database is considered of sufficient quality to be used for the current MRE.

Eggers has reviewed the sample preparation, analyses, and security (see Section 11) completed by Banyan and previous explorers for the Property. Based on a review of all possible information, the sample preparation, analyses, and security used on the Project by Banyan and previous explorers, including QA/QC procedures, are consistent with standard industry practices and the drill data can be used for geological and resource modeling, and resource estimation of Indicated and Inferred mineral resources.

### 12.3 Metallurgical Test Work

Armitage reviewed the metallurgical work reports made available (see Section 13), for the Property deposits, and notes that they come from a reputable metallurgical laboratory, and that their results are plausible within the bounds of this type of deposit and style of mineralization. Armitage is of the opinion that the metallurgical test work is representative of the deposit and the conclusions and recommendations made are reasonable.

### 12.4 Site Visits

#### 12.4.1 Allan Armitage – 2017 & 2011

Armitage last conducted a site visit to the Project on 19th and 20th of September 2017, accompanied by Paul Gray, P.Geol. (Vice President Exploration) and Leif Bjornson, MSc., P.Geol. (Project Geologist) for Banyan. The 2017 drilling program was in progress during the site visit. Armitage examined several core holes, drill logs and assay certificates. Assays were examined against drill core mineralized zones. Armitage inspected the offices, core logging facilities/sampling procedures and core security. A field tour of the property geology was undertaken.

A previous site visit to the Project was completed by Armitage October 12, 2011.

As a result of the two site visits, Armitage was able to become familiar with conditions on the Property. Armitage was able to observe and gain an understanding of the geology and various styles mineralization, which helped guide the current mineral resource modeling, was able to verify the work done and, on that basis, can review and recommend to Banyan an appropriate exploration program.

### 12.4.2 Ben Eggers – 2025

Eggers conducted a site visit to the Project on August 25-26, 2025, accompanied by Duncan Mackay – Vice President, Exploration and Kai Woloshyn – Vice President, Project Development for Banyan Gold. The site visit consisted of a field tour of the Property and inspection of the Quartz Lake camp infrastructure and equipment, remaining core logging and sampling facilities, core storage areas and drill core at the Project.

The field tour of the Property area included visits to the Main Zone drilling area and several outcrops in the vicinity of the Cuz Zone to review the local geology and drill sites. All areas were accessible by a trail network however there is limited bedrock geology exposed in the Main Zone area of the Property. The extensive drilling and trenching trail and drill pad network was observed.

During the site visit selected mineralized core intervals were examined at two core storage locations, at the Quartz Lake camp (2003, 2005, 2015, 2016, 2018 drill core) and at the top of the hill at Main Zone (2017 drill core). Drill core is stacked on pallets but otherwise uncovered with core boxes in variably weathered condition. Core was reviewed from eight diamond drillholes intersecting Hyland mineralization at a range of locations and spanning drilling programs completed in 2011, 2015, and 2017. The accompanying drill logs and assays were examined against the drill core mineralized zones. Previous core sampling, QA/QC and core security procedures were discussed. Core boxes for drillholes reviewed are stacked on pallets and were generally well labelled. Sample tags are present in the boxes, and it was possible to validate sample numbers and confirm the presence of mineralization in witness half-core samples from the mineralized zones.

As a result of the site visit, the QP was able to become familiar with conditions on the Property, was able to observe and gain an understanding of the geology and various styles mineralization, was able to verify the work done and, on that basis, can review and recommend to the Company an appropriate exploration program.

The site visit completed in August 2025 is considered as current, per Section 6.2 of NI 43-101CP. To the Authors knowledge there is no new material scientific or technical information about the Property since that personal inspection. The technical report contains all material information about the Property.

## 12.5 Conclusion

All geological data has been reviewed and verified as being accurate to the extent possible, and to the extent possible, all geologic information was reviewed and confirmed. There were no significant or material errors or issues identified with the drill database. Based on a review of all possible information, Eggers is of the opinion that the database is of sufficient quality to be used for the current Indicated and Inferred MRE.

## 13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Metallurgical test data is limited on the Property and limited to a few tests on oxidized material.

### 13.1 1989 Metallurgical Test Work

In 1989, 72-hour bottle roll cyanidation tests were conducted on three assay lab coarse reject composite samples (> 38 µm) from the 1988 bulldozer trench sampling program of oxidized mineralization in the Main Zone. The work, conducted by Coastech Research Inc. (Coastech, 1989), reported that 24-hour leach residence time was sufficient for gold recovery of over 95% and concluded that the relatively coarse particle size of the samples indicated that the mineralization is amenable to either vat or heap leaching (Table 13-1). Cyanide and lime consumption were low.

**Table 13-1 1989 Bottle Roll Test Results**

Sample	Calculated Head Grade Au (g/t)	% Au Recovery	NaCN Consumption (kg/t)	CaO Consumption (kg/t)
O665	6.72	98.0	0.10	1.4
S5739	8.16	98.1	0.12	0.8
S609	3.70	95.1	0.32	1.9

As part of the 1990 RC drill program, there was limited testing of cold cyanide gold extraction carried out on twenty-five selected samples (Sax and Carne, 1990). Depth of the samples in the vertical RC holes ranged from 1.5 m to 150 m. Gold content of the samples, determined by fire assay, ranges from 0.3 to 5.1 g/t. Samples were selected to be representative of the oxide (12 samples), transition (6 samples) and sulphide (7 samples) zones as identified by chip logging.

Results are summarized as follows:

- Average gold recovery of all samples by cold cyanide extraction is 70.2%,
- Average gold recovery by cold cyanide extraction from oxide samples is 87.5%,
- Average gold recovery by cold cyanide extraction from transition samples is 87.5%, and
- Average gold recovery by cold cyanide extraction from sulphide samples is 37.7%.

Preliminary microscopy work (Mauser-Steinman, 2011) indicates that gold in unoxidized material is primarily found in fractures and on pyrite grain boundaries and is non-refractory.

Gold recovery is independent of grade in the oxide facies, ranging from 70 to 100%. Recovery is also independent of copper grade in the oxide zone, although this does not necessarily mean that copper is not a cyanide consumer (Sax and Carne, 1990).

### 13.2 2017 Metallurgical Test Work

In 2017, Banyan engaged Kappes Cassiday & Associates of Reno, NV ('KCA') to conduct metallurgical bottle roll and column leach test work on samples collected from dedicated metallurgical diamond drill holes; HY17-073, HY17-074 as well as one bulk composite sample towards determination of gold leach recoveries that may be obtainable using heap leach methods. Average gold recoveries from the three column leach tests were 86% (full details below) on 12.5-millimeter crushed material; tests were conducted over a 58-day period. Importantly, the test work also demonstrated strong leaching kinetics with a range of 73-87% of the ultimate recovery occurring within the first week of leaching.

**Table 13-2 2017 Metallurgy Results**

Description	Crush Size	Avg. Head Assay	Extracted % Au after 58 Days	% Au Extracted Recovered after 7 days
	(mm)	(gms Au/MT)		
HY-17-073M - Oxide	12.5	1.468	91%	87%
HY-17-074M - Oxide	12.5	0.391	80%	73%
Bulk - Oxide	12.5	1.872	86%	84%
		<b>Average</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>81%</b>

## 14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

### 14.1 Introduction

The following section describes the MRE for the Main Zone. Completion of the current MRE involved the assessment of a drill hole database, which included all data for surface drilling completed through 2018. Completion of the current MRE also included an updated three-dimensional (3D) mineral resource model (resource domain), a 3D topographic surface model and available written reports.

The Inverse Distance Squared (“ID<sup>2</sup>”) calculation method restricted to mineralized domains was used to interpolate grades for Au (g/t) and Ag (g/t) into a block model for the Main Zone. Indicated and Inferred mineral resources are reported in the summary tables in Section 14.10. The MRE presented below takes into consideration that the Main Zone may be mined by open pit mining methods.

The reporting of the current MRE complies with all disclosure requirements for Mineral Resources set out in the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. The classification of the MRE is consistent with the 2014 Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards (2014 CIM Definitions). In completing the updated MRE, the Author uses procedures and methodologies that are generally consistent with industry standard practices, including those documented in the 2019 CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (2019 CIM Guidelines).

### 14.2 Drill Hole Database

In order to complete the mineral resource estimate for the Main Zone, a database comprising a series of comma delimited spreadsheets containing drill hole and channel information was provided by Banyan Gold. The database included hole and channel location information (NAD83 / UTM Zone 10), survey data, assay data, lithology data and specific gravity data. The data was then imported into GEOVIA GEMS version 6.9.2 software (“GEMS”) for wireframe modeling, statistical analysis, block modeling and resource estimation (Figure 14-1 to Figure 14-3). A summary of the drill hole and channel database is presented in Table 14-1.

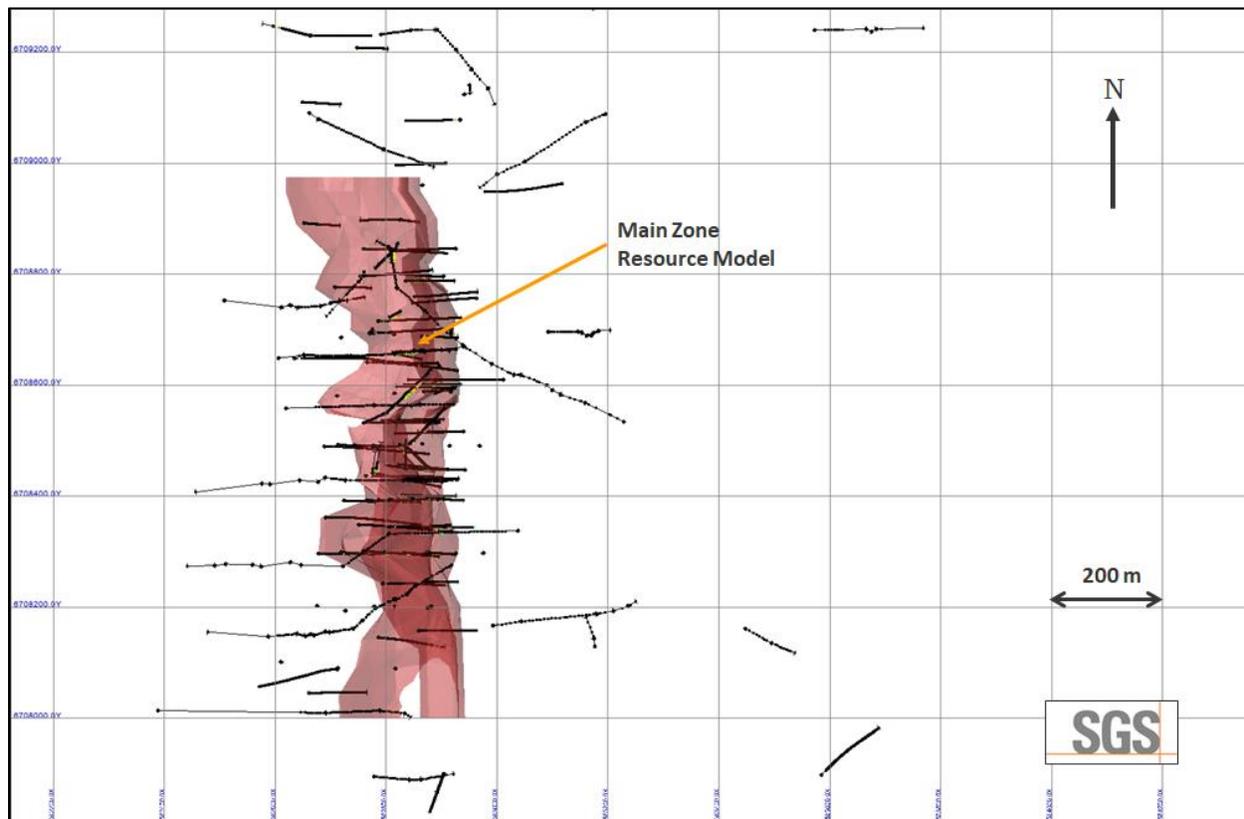
The current MRE is based on data from 86 drill holes (18,505.40 m) and 39 trenches (7,598.7 m). The database was checked for typographical errors in drill hole locations, down hole surveys, lithology, assay values and supporting information on source of assay values. Overlaps and gapping in survey, lithology and assay values in intervals were checked. Gaps in the assay sampling were assigned a grade value of 0.0001 for gold and 0.001 for silver.

In addition to the drill hole and trench database, Banyan Gold provided SGS with a three-dimensional (3D) digital elevation model, in DXF format, for the Main Zone area (Figure 14-2 and Figure 14-3).

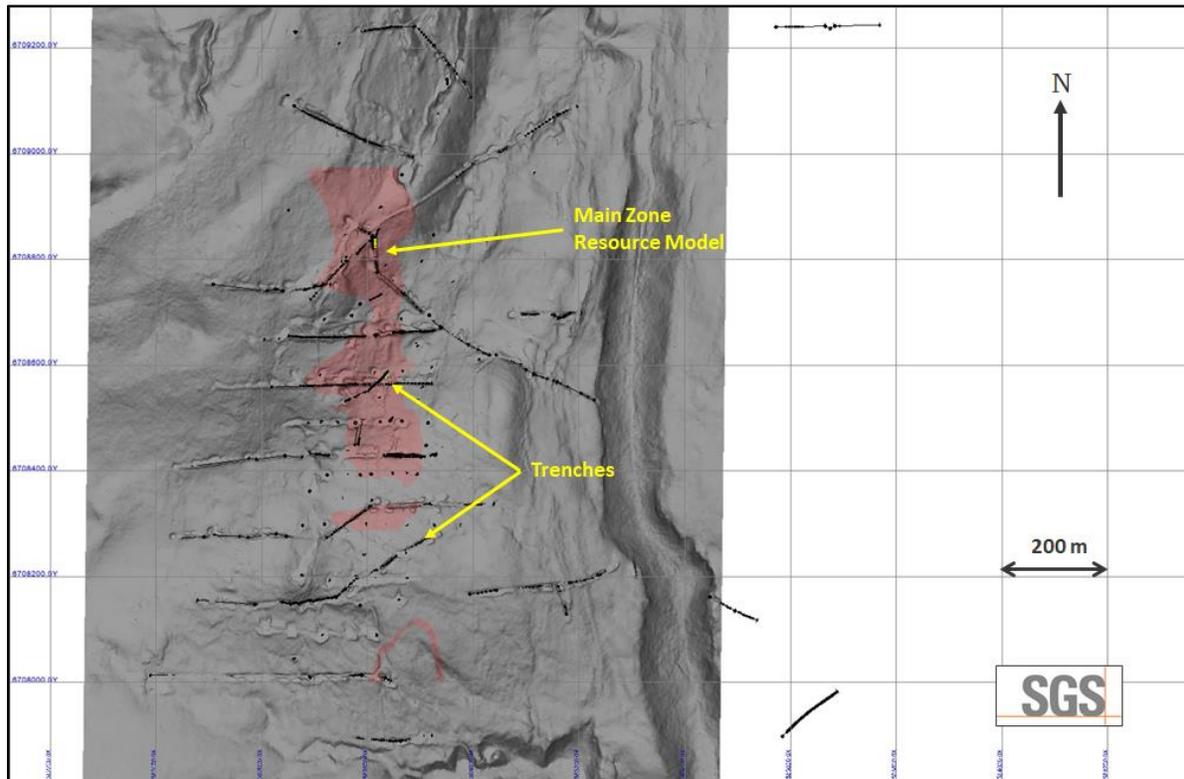
**Table 14-1 Project Drill Hole and Trenches Sample Totals**

Drilling Period	Company	RC Drill Holes	Diamond Drill Holes	Surface Drilling (m)	Channels	Channel Sampling (m)
1987	Hyland JV				19	3,697.00
1988	Hyland JV		4	367.33	13	3,231.70
1990	Hyland JV	41		3,656.20		
1995	Hemlo		3	439.20		
2003 – 2004	Stratagold		17	3,632.00		
2010	Banyan		4	765.04		
2011	Banyan		16	3,198.30		
2015	Banyan		3	805.44		
2016	Banyan Gold		3	477.62		
2017	Banyan Gold		25	3,869.48	7	670
2018	Banyan Gold		11	1,294.79		
<b>Total</b>		<b>41</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>18,505.40</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>7,598.7</b>

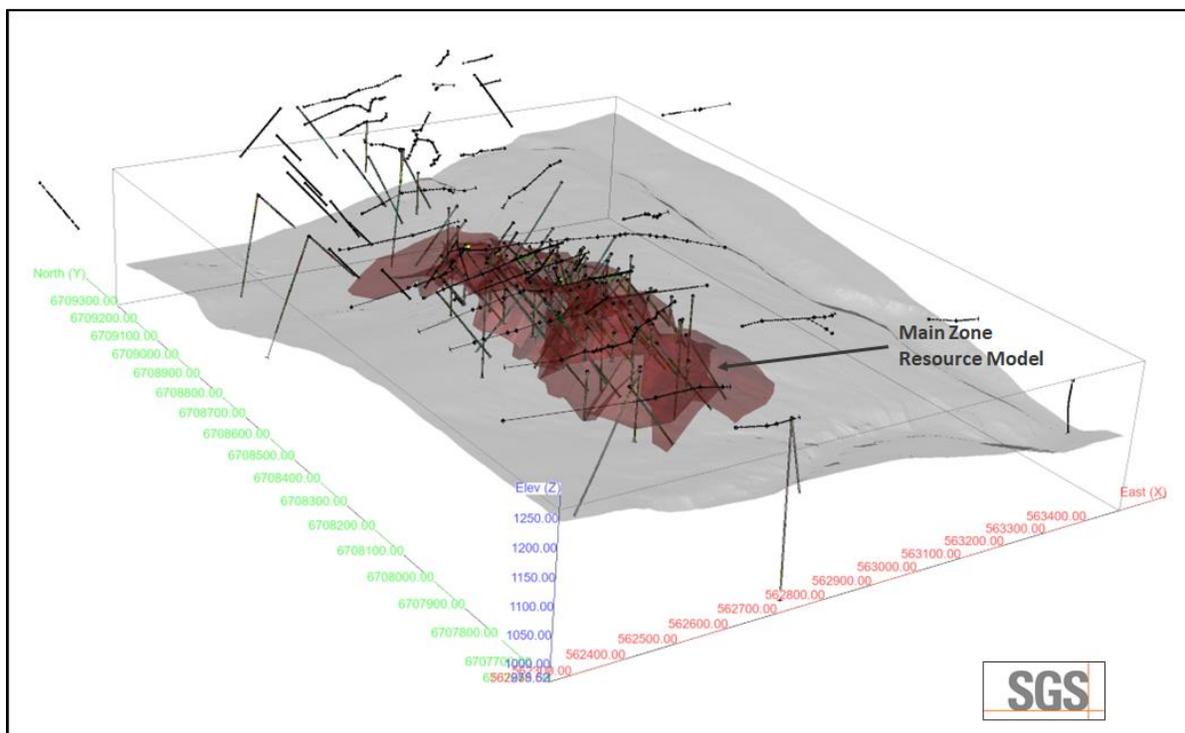
**Figure 14-1 Plan View: Distribution of Surface Drill Holes and Channels in the Main Zone area, within the Property**



**Figure 14-2 Plan View: Distribution Trenches on Topography in the Main Zone area, within the Property**



**Figure 14-3 Distribution of Surface Drill Holes and Trenches in the Main Zone area, within the Property**



### 14.3 Mineral Resource Modelling

For the current MRE for the Main Zone, a single 3D grade controlled wireframe model, representing the main zone mineralization, was constructed by the Author (Figure 140-3); (Figure 140-4). The 3D grade-controlled model was built by visually interpreting mineralized intercepts from cross sections using gold and silver values. Polygons of mineral intersections (snapped to drill holes) were made on each cross section, and these were wireframed together to create a continuous resource wireframe model in GEMS.

The polygons of mineral intersections were constructed on 25 m spaced sections (looking north) with a 12.5 m sectional influence. The sections were created perpendicular to the general strike of the mineralization. The grade control model was drawn using an approximate 0.1 to 0.3 Au g/t cut-off grade based on assay samples. The model was extended approximately 50-100 m beyond the last known intersection along strike and 25 – 50 m down dip. The modeling exercise provided broad controls of the dominant mineralizing direction. The Main Zone model defines a shallow north plunging (10° – 15°) antiformal structure with shallow to moderate (20° – 45°) west dipping limbs (axial plane). The mineralized antiformal structure extends for approximately 975 m along strike. The lower limb of the antiform extends to a depth of up to 250 m.

#### 14.3.1 Specific Gravity

Banyan had Bureau Veritas complete specific gravity (“SG”) measurements, by pycnometer, on the pulps of 143 core samples submitted for assay analysis from the Main Zone. The SG values ranged from 2.65 to 4.60 and averaged 2.97. The average grade of the SG samples is 0.54 g/t Au.

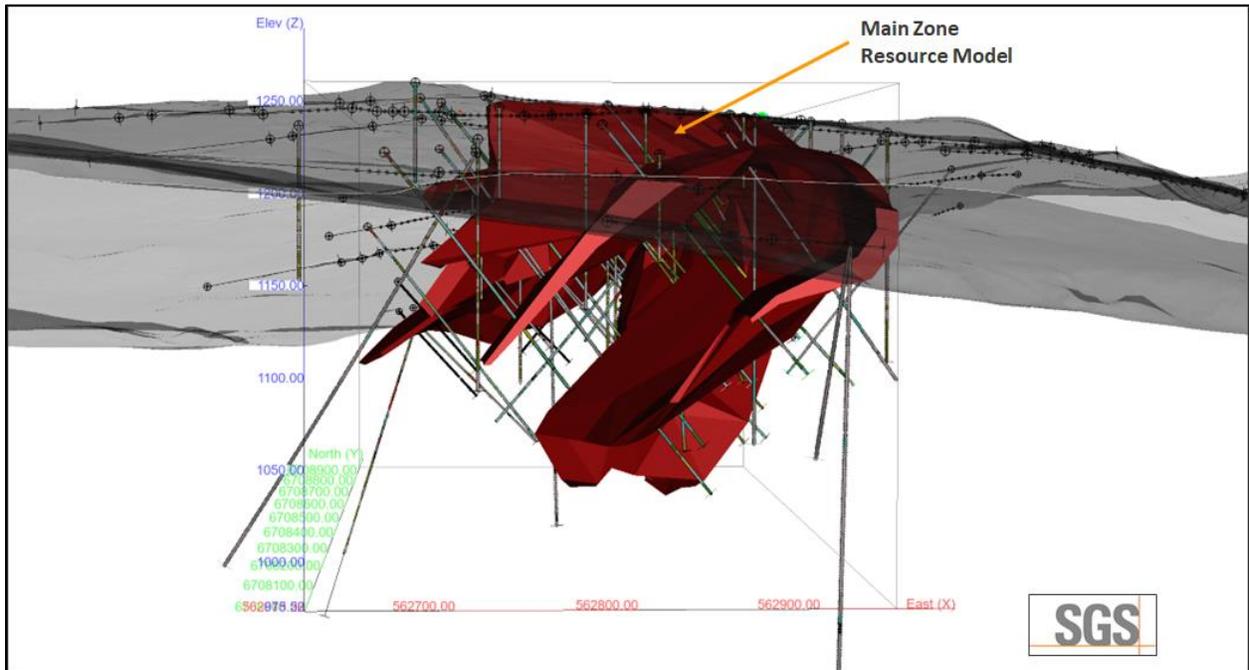
Of the 143 samples, 76 are from within the Main Zone mineralized envelope and 67 are from waste rocks. The SG values of the 76 mineralized samples ranged from 2.65 to 4.60 and averaged 3.04. The average grade of the 76 mineralized samples is 0.95 g/t Au, ranging from 0.01 to 6.97 g/t Au. The SG values of the 67 waste samples ranged from 2.67 to 3.61 and averaged 2.89. The average grade of the 67 waste samples is 0.08 g/t Au, ranging from 0.01 to 0.67 g/t Au.

Based on the data collected for the current Mineral Resource Estimate, an SG of 3.04 is used for the mineralized zone and 2.90 for the waste rocks.

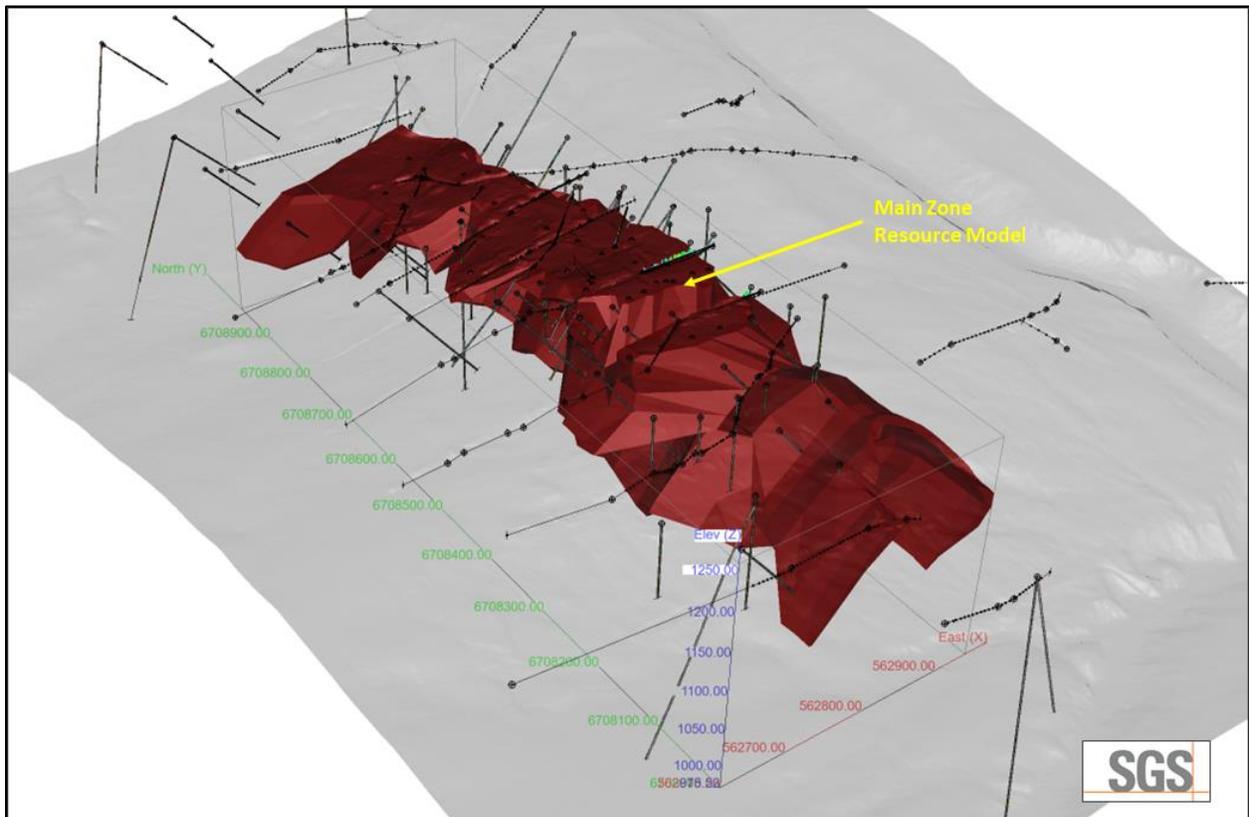
**Table 14-2 Property Domain Descriptions**

MODEL	ROCK CODE	BLOCK ROCK CODE	SG
	<b>GEMS</b>		
MAINZONE	MAINZONE	10	3.04
WASTE	WASTE	30	2.95

**Figure 14-4 Isometric View Looking NNW: Property Geology Models**



**Figure 14-5 Isometric View Looking NNW: Property Mineral Resource Models**



## 14.4 Compositing

The assay sample database available for the resource modelling totalled 13,854 assays representing 26,541 m of drilling and trenching. Of these assays, 2,834 assays define the Main Zone resource model. A statistical analysis of the drill core and trench assay data from within the mineralized domains is presented in (Table 14-3). Average width of the drill core sample intervals is 1.51, within a range of 0.20 m to 13.72 m; the average width of the channel assay samples is 3.10, within a range of 0.70 to 8.10 m. To minimize the dilution and over smoothing due to compositing, a composite length of 1.50 m was chosen as an appropriate composite length for the drill core assay data and a composite length of 2.00 metres was chosen for the channel sample data.

Composites for gold and silver were generated starting from the collar of each hole. Un-assayed intervals were given a value of 0.001 g/t Au and 0.01 g/t for Ag. Composites were then constrained to the Main Zone mineral domain. The constrained composites were extracted to point files for statistical analysis and capping studies.

A total of 3,091 composite sample points occur within the resource wire frame model (Table 14-4). These values were used to interpolate grades for gold and silver into resource blocks.

**Table 14-3 Statistical Analysis of the Drill Core and Trench Assay Data from Within the Main Zone Deposit Mineral Domain**

Variable	Drill Core	Trenches
Total # Assay Samples	2,432	402*
Average Sample Length	1.51 m	3.10 m
<b>Gold</b>		
Minimum Grade	0.00 g/t	0.00 g/t
Maximum Grade	14.5 g/t	15.0 g/t
Mean	0.64 g/t	0.89 g/t
Median	0.32 g/t	0.51 g/t
Standard Deviation	1.00 g/t	1.32 g/t
Coefficient of variation	1.55	1.48
97.5 Percentile	3.37 g/t	3.81 g/t
<b>Silver</b>		
Minimum Grade	0.05 g/t	0.00 g/t
Maximum Grade	271 g/t	201 g/t
Mean	5.05 g/t	9.49 g/t
Median	1.60 g/t	2.60 g/t
Standard Deviation	14.6 g/t	25.0 g/t
Coefficient of variation	2.90	2.64
97.5 Percentile	31.8 g/t	90.9 g/t

\* No silver values for 1987-1988 trench assays (217 samples with silver values)

**Table 14-4 Summary of the Drill Core and Trench Composite Data Constrained by the Main Zone Mineral Resource Model**

Variable	Drill Core	Trenches
Total # Assay Samples	2,476	615
Average Sample Length	1.50 m	2.00 m
<b>Gold</b>		
Minimum Grade	0.00 g/t	0.00 g/t
Maximum Grade	9.65 g/t	15.0 g/t
Mean	0.62 g/t	0.90 g/t
Median	0.34 g/t	0.55 g/t
Standard Deviation	0.86 g/t	1.23 g/t
Coefficient of variation	1.38	1.37
97.5 Percentile	2.90 g/t	3.92 g/t
<b>Silver</b>		
Minimum Grade	0.00 g/t	0.00 g/t
Maximum Grade	192 g/t	201 g/t
Mean	4.88 g/t	7.56 g/t
Median	1.80 g/t	4.68 g/t
Standard Deviation	11.8 g/t	15.5 g/t
Coefficient of variation	2.42	2.04
97.5 Percentile	27.0 g/t	32.9 g/t

## 14.5 Grade Capping

A statistical analysis of the composite database within the Main Zone Deposit 3D wireframe model (the “resource” population) was conducted to investigate the presence of high-grade outliers which can have a disproportionately large influence on the average grade of a mineral deposit. High grade outliers in the composite data were investigated using statistical data (Table 14-4), histogram plots, and cumulative probability plots of the composite data. The statistical analysis was completed using GEMS software

After review, it is the Author’s opinion that no capping of high-grade composites to limit their influence during the grade estimation is necessary. Analysis of the composite data indicates very few outliers within the database. Analysis of the spatial location of these samples and the sample values proximal to them led the Armitage to believe that the high values were legitimate parts of the population and that the impact of including these high composite values un-capped would be negligible to the overall resource estimate.

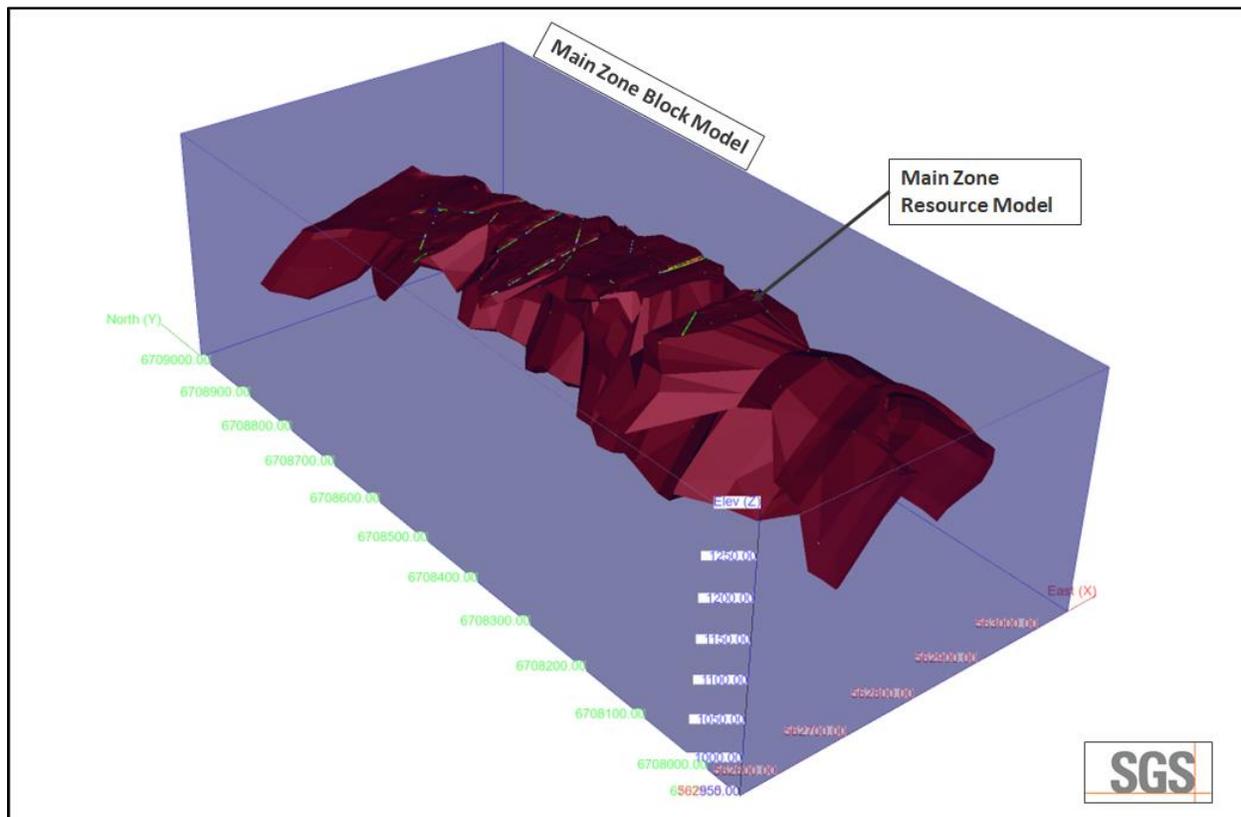
## 14.6 Block Model Parameters

The Main Zone mineral resource domain is used to constrain composite values chosen for interpolation, and the mineral blocks reported in the estimate of the MRE. A block model, within UTM coordinate space, was created for the Main Zone (Table 14-5 and Figure 14-6 Isometric View looking Northeast of the Main Zone Mineral Resource Block Model and Mineralization Domain Figure 14-6). A block model, with dimensions in the x (east m), y (north m) and z (level m) directions, was placed over the resource models, with only that portion of each block inside the model recorded as part of the MRE (% block model). The block size was selected based on drillhole spacing, composite length, the geometry and shape of the mineralized domain, and the selected mining method (Open pit mining). At the scale of the deposit model, the selected block size provides a reasonable block size for discerning grade distribution, while still being large enough not to mislead when looking at higher cut-off grade distribution within the model. The model was intersected with surface topography to exclude blocks, or portions of blocks, that extend above the bedrock surface.

**Table 14-5 Deposit Block Model Geometry**

Block Model	<i>Main Zone</i>		
	X (East)	Y (North)	Z (Level)
Origin (NAD 83)	562550	6707950	1280 m
Extent (blocks)	100	215	65
Block Size	5 m	5 m	5 m
Rotation (counterclockwise)	0°		

**Figure 14-6 Isometric View looking Northeast of the Main Zone Mineral Resource Block Model and Mineralization Domain**



## 14.7 Grade Interpolation

Gold and silver were estimated for the Main Zone mineralization domain within the block model. Blocks within were interpolated using composites assigned to that domain. To generate grade within the blocks, the inverse distance squared ( $ID^2$ ) interpolation method was used.

The search ellipse used to interpolate grade into the resource blocks was interpreted based on orientation and size of the mineralized domain, and the distribution of data within the domain. The search ellipse axes are generally oriented to reflect the observed preferential long axis (geological trend) of the domain and the observed trend of the mineralization down dip/down plunge (Table 14-6).

A four-pass search procedure is used to interpolate grade into all the blocks in the mineralization domain (Table 14-6): blocks were classified as Indicated if they were populated with grade during Pass 1 and Pass 2 of the interpolation procedure, and Inferred if they were populated with grade during Pass 3 and Pass 4 of the interpolation procedure.

Grades were interpolated into blocks using a minimum of 7 and maximum of 10 composites to generate block grades during pass 1 (maximum of 3 sample composites per drill hole) of a four-pass procedure (Table 14-6), minimum of 5 and maximum of 10 composites to generate block grades during pass 2 (maximum of 3 sample composites per drill hole), minimum of 3 and maximum of 10 composites to generate block grades during pass 3 (maximum of 2 sample composites per drill hole), and minimum of 3 and maximum of 10 composites to generate block grades during pass 4 (no maximum of sample composites per drill hole).

**Table 14-6 Grade Interpolation Parameters for the Main Zone**

Parameter	Domain – Main Zone			
	Pass 1	Pass 2	Pass 3	Pass 4
	Indicated	Indicated	Inferred	Inferred
Calculation Method	Inverse Distance squared			
Search Type	Ellipsoid			
Principle Azimuth	267°			
Principle Dip	-45°			
Intermediate Azimuth	77°			
Anisotropy X range	30	60	120	130
Anisotropy Y range	30	60	120	130
Anisotropy Z range	10	20	40	40
Min. Samples	7	5	3	3
Max. Samples	10	10	10	10
Min. Drill Holes	3	2	2	1

#### 14.8 Mineral Resource Classification Parameters

The MRE presented in this Technical Report is disclosed in compliance with all current disclosure requirements for mineral resources set out in the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (2016). The classification of the current MRE into Indicated and Inferred mineral resources is considered consistent with current 2014 CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, including the critical requirement that all mineral resources “have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction”.

The current MRE is sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence (primarily based on drill and channel sample spacing and continuity of mineralization), into Indicated and Inferred categories. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than an Inferred Mineral Resource but has a lower level of confidence than a Measured Mineral Resource. There are no Measured Mineral Resources reported.

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

Interpretation of the word ‘eventual’ in this context may vary depending on the commodity or mineral involved. For example, for some coal, iron, potash deposits and other bulk minerals or commodities, it may be reasonable to envisage ‘eventual economic extraction’ as covering time periods in excess of 50 years. For many gold or base metal deposits, application of the concept would normally be perhaps 10 to 15 years.

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

##### ***Indicated Mineral Resource***

An ‘Indicated Mineral Resource’ is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

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

An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Mineralization may be classified as an Indicated Mineral Resource by the Qualified Person when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such as to allow confident interpretation of the geological framework and to reasonably assume the continuity of mineralization. The Qualified Person must recognize the importance of the Indicated Mineral Resource category to the advancement of the feasibility of the project. An Indicated Mineral Resource Estimate is of sufficient quality to support a Preliminary Feasibility Study which can serve as the basis for major development decisions.

### ***Inferred Mineral Resource***

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

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

An Inferred Mineral Resource is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate sampling techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. Inferred Mineral Resources must not be included in the economic analysis, production schedules, or estimated mine life in publicly disclosed Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Studies, or in the Life of Mine plans and cash flow models of developed mines. Inferred Mineral Resources can only be used in economic studies as provided under NI 43-101.

There may be circumstances where appropriate sampling, testing, and other measurements are sufficient to demonstrate data integrity, geological and grade/quality continuity of a Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource, however, quality assurance and quality control, or other information may not meet all industry norms for the disclosure of an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource. Under these circumstances, it may be reasonable for the Qualified Person to report an Inferred Mineral Resource if the Qualified Person has taken steps to verify the information meets the requirements of an Inferred Mineral Resource.

## **14.9 Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction**

The general requirement that all Mineral Resources have “reasonable prospects for economic extraction” implies that the quantity and grade estimates meet certain economic thresholds and that the Mineral Resources are reported at an appropriate cut-off grade considering extraction scenarios and processing recoveries. To meet this requirement, the Author considers that the mineralization on the Main Zone is amenable to open pit extraction and using a conventional mill facility for mineral extraction.

To determine the quantities of material offering reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction by open pit mining methods, reasonable mining assumptions to evaluate the proportions of the block model (Indicated, and Inferred blocks) that could be “reasonably expected” to be mined from open pit are used. The open pit optimization parameters used are summarized in Table 14-7. A Whittle (GEOVIA Whittle™ 2022) pit shell at a revenue factor of 1.00 was selected as the ultimate pit shell for reporting the Main Zone in-pit MRE.

The reader is cautioned that the results from the pit optimization are used solely for the purpose of testing the reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction by an open pit and do not represent an attempt to estimate mineral reserves. There are no mineral reserves on the Property. The results are used as a guide to assist in the preparation of a Mineral Resource statement and to select an appropriate resource

reporting cut-off grade. A selected base case cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au is used to determine the in-pit MREs for the Hyland property.

The reporting of the in-pit MREs is presented undiluted and in situ, constrained by continuous 3D wireframe mode, and is considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The in-pit mineral resource grade blocks were quantified above the base case cut-off grade, below topography/overburden and within the 3D constraining mineralized wireframe (the constraining volumes).

**Table 14-7 Parameters used for Considering Open Pit Cut-off Grade**

Parameter	USD	Unit
Gold Price	2,400	\$ per ounce
Silver Price	28.00	\$ per ounce
In-Pit Mining Cost	2.40	\$ per tonne mined
Processing Cost	14.50	\$ per tonne milled
General and Administrative (open pit)	2.50	\$ tonne of feed
Transport cost	2.50	\$ per tonne milled
Overall Pit Slope	55.00	Degrees
Gold Recovery	92	Percent (%)
Silver Recovery	70	Percent (%)
Mining loss / Dilution (open pit)	3/3	Percent (%) / Percent (%)
Open pit cut-off grade	0.30	g/t Au

#### 14.10 Mineral Resource Statement

The MRE for the Main Zone is presented in Table 14-8 (Figure 14-7).

##### Highlights of the Main Zone Mineral Resource Estimate are as follows:

- Hyland contains pit constrained mineral resources of 337,000 oz of gold and 2.63 Moz of silver (11.3 million tonnes at an average grade of 0.93 g/t Au and 7.27 g/t Ag) in the Indicated category, and 118,000 ounces of gold and 0.86 Moz of silver (3.87 million tonnes at an average grade of 0.95 g/t Au and 6.94 g/t Ag) in the Inferred category.

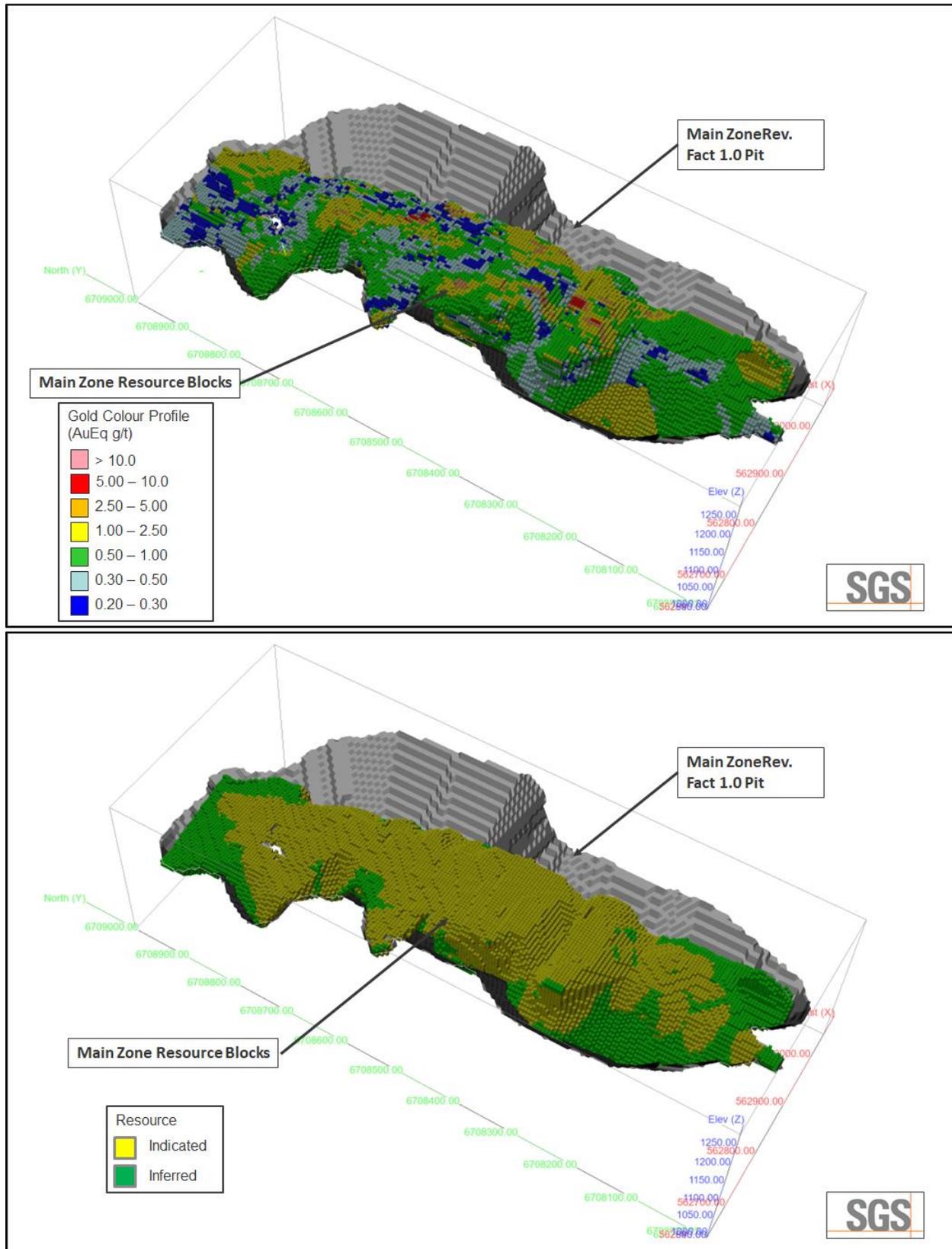
**Table 14-8 Main Zone Mineral Resource Estimate, September 1, 2025**

Cut-off Grade (AuEq g/t)	Tonnes	Au		Ag		AuEq	
		Grade (g/t)	Ozs	Grade (g/t)	Ozs	Grade (g/t)	Ozs
<b>Indicated</b>							
<b>0.5</b>	11,272,000	0.93	337,000	7.27	2,634,000	1.02	368,000
<b>Inferred</b>							
<b>0.5</b>	3,865,000	0.95	118,000	6.94	863,000	1.03	128,000

**Hyland Gold Project Main Zone Mineral Resource Estimate Notes:**

- (1) The effective date of the Hyland Mineral Resource Estimate is September 1, 2025.
- (2) The mineral resource was estimated by Allan Armitage, Ph.D., P. Geo. of SGS Geological Services and is an independent Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101.
- (3) The classification of the current Mineral Resource Estimate into Indicated and Inferred mineral resources is consistent with current 2014 CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.
- (4) All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate and numbers may not add due to rounding.
- (5) The mineral resources are presented undiluted and in situ, constrained by a continuous 3D wireframe model, and is considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.
- (6) Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that most Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.
- (7) The Hyland mineral resource estimate is based on a validated database which includes data from surface trenching, and surface diamond and RC drilling completed between 1987 and 2018.
- (8) The MRE for Hyland is based on one three-dimensional (“3D”) resource model representing the deposit.
- (9) Grades for Au and Ag were estimated for each mineralization domain using 1.5 metre drill core and 2.0 metre channel composites assigned to that domain. To generate grade within the blocks, the inverse distance cubed ( $ID^2$ ) interpolation method was used. An average SG value of 3.04 was used for tonnage calculation.
- (10) Based on the location, surface exposure, size, shape, general true thickness, and orientation, it is envisioned that Hyland may be mined using open-pit mining methods. In-pit mineral resources are reported at a base case cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t AuEq. The in-pit resource grade blocks are quantified above the base case cut-off grade, above the constraining pit shell, below topography and within the constraining mineralized domain (the constraining volume).
- (11) The pit optimization and base-case cut-off grade consider a gold price of \$2,400/oz and a silver price of \$28/oz and considers a gold recovery of 92% and silver recovery of 70%. The pit optimization and base case cut-off grade also considers a mining cost of US\$2.40/t mined, pit slope of 55° degrees, and processing, treatment, refining, G&A and transportation cost of USD\$19.50/t of mineralized material.
- (12) The results from the pit optimization, using the pseudoflow optimization method in Whittle 2022, are used solely for the purpose of testing the “reasonable prospects for economic extraction” by an open pit and do not represent an attempt to estimate mineral reserves. There are no mineral reserves on the Property. The results are used simply as a guide to assist in the preparation of a mineral resource statement and to select an appropriate resource reporting cut-off grade. A Whittle pit shell at a revenue factor of 1.00 was selected as the ultimate pit shell for the purposes of the current MRE.
- (13) The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.

**Figure 14-7 Isometric View Looking ENE: Mineral Resource Block Grades (upper) and Block Class (lower) for the Main Zone**



### 14.11 Model Validation and Sensitivity Analysis

Visual checks of block grades against the composite data and assay data on vertical section showed good correlation between block grades and drill intersections.

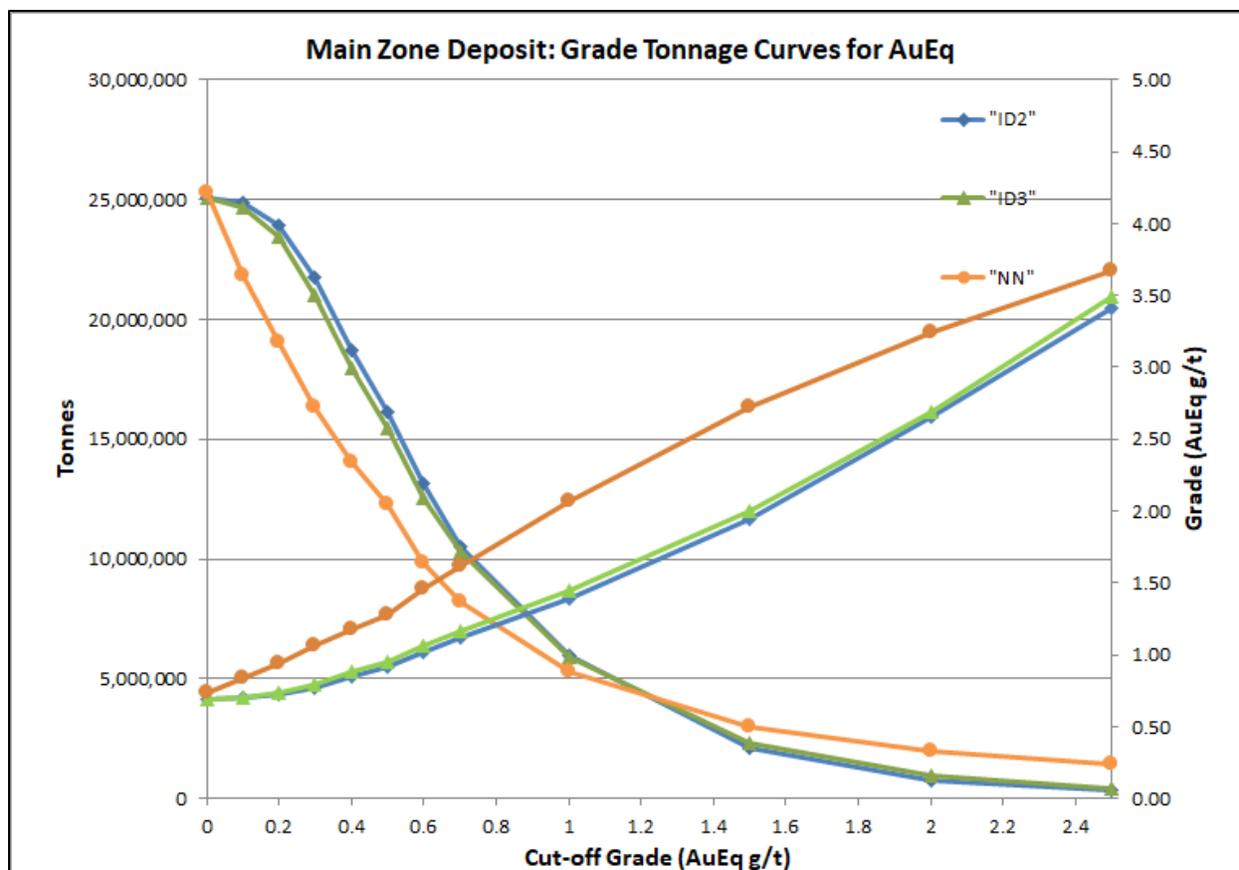
A comparison of the average capped composite grades, average assay grades and average block model grades, by model/domain (Table 14-8, Table 14-9). The block model average grades compared well with the composite average grades.

For comparison purposes, additional grade models were generated using a varied inverse distance weighting (ID<sup>3</sup>) and nearest neighbour (NN) interpolation method. The results of these models are compared to the chosen models (ID<sup>2</sup>) at various cut-off grades (Figure 14-8). In general, the ID<sup>2</sup> and ID<sup>3</sup> models show similar results, and both are much more conservative and smoother than the NN model. For models well-constrained by wireframes and well-sampled (close spacing of data), ID<sup>2</sup> should yield very similar results to other interpolation methods such as ID<sup>3</sup> or Ordinary Kriging.

**Table 14-9 Comparison of Average Assay Grades, Composite Grades with Block Model Grades**

Domain	Variable	Number of Samples/Blocks	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Main Zone	Assays	2,834	0.68	5.07
	Composites	3,091	0.68	5.41
	Blocks	85,59	0.70	5.58

**Figure 14-8 Comparison of ID<sup>3</sup>, ID<sup>2</sup> & NN Models for the Main Zone**



### 14.11.1 Sensitivity to Cut-off Grade

The Main Zone MRE has been estimated at a range of cut-off grades to demonstrate the sensitivity of the resources to cut-off grades (Table 14-10). The current in-pit MRE is reported at a base-case cut-off grade of 0.30 g/t AuEq (highlighted) within a conceptual pit shell.

Values in these tables reported above and below the base-case cut-off grade for in-pit MRE should not be misconstrued with a mineral resource statement. The values are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimate to the selection of the base case cut-off grade. All values are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate and numbers may not add due to rounding.

**Table 14-10 Main Zone Mineral Resource Estimate at Various AuEq g/t Cut-off Grades, September 1, 2025**

Cut-off Grade (AuEq g/t)	Tonnes	Au		Ag		AuEq	
		Grade (g/t)	Ozs	Grade (g/t)	Ozs	Grade (g/t)	Ozs
<b>Indicated</b>							
<b>0.2</b>	16,840,000	0.73	395,000	5.89	3,188,000	0.80	432,000
<b>0.3</b>	15,397,000	0.78	385,000	6.22	3,081,000	0.85	420,000
<b>0.4</b>	13,321,000	0.85	364,000	6.74	2,885,000	0.93	397,000
<b>0.5</b>	<b>11,272,000</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>337,000</b>	<b>7.27</b>	<b>2,634,000</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>368,000</b>
<b>0.6</b>	9,234,000	1.03	305,000	7.92	2,352,000	1.12	333,000
<b>0.7</b>	7,411,000	1.13	270,000	8.69	2,072,000	1.24	294,000
<b>1.0</b>	4,254,000	1.41	192,000	10.88	1,488,000	1.53	210,000
<b>Inferred</b>							
<b>0.2</b>	4,866,000	0.82	128,000	6.29	985,000	0.89	139,000
<b>0.3</b>	4,488,000	0.87	125,000	6.55	944,000	0.94	136,000
<b>0.4</b>	4,166,000	0.91	122,000	6.72	900,000	0.99	133,000
<b>0.5</b>	<b>3,865,000</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>118,000</b>	<b>6.94</b>	<b>863,000</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>128,000</b>
<b>0.6</b>	3,159,000	1.05	107,000	7.73	786,000	1.14	116,000
<b>0.7</b>	2,594,000	1.15	96,000	8.57	715,000	1.25	104,000
<b>1.0</b>	1,565,000	1.39	70,000	11.00	554,000	1.52	77,000

### 14.12 Disclosure

All relevant data and information regarding the Project are included in other sections of this Technical Report. There is no other relevant data or information available that is necessary to make the technical report understandable and not misleading.

The Authors are not aware of any known mining, processing, metallurgical, environmental, infrastructure, economic, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, or marketing issues, or any other relevant factors not reported in this technical report, that could materially affect the updated MRE.

## **15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE**

There are no Mineral Reserve Estimates for the Property.

## **16 MINING METHODS**

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

## **17 RECOVERY METHODS**

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

## **18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE**

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

## **19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS**

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

## **20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT**

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

## **21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS**

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

## **22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS**

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

## **23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES**

There is no information on properties adjacent to the Property necessary to make the technical report understandable and not misleading.

## **24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION**

There is no other relevant data or information available that is necessary to make the technical report understandable and not misleading. To the Authors' knowledge, there are no significant risks and uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information or MRE.

## 25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 25.1 Introduction

SGS Geological Services Inc. (“SGS”) was contracted by Banyan Gold Corp. (the “Company” or “Banyan”) to complete a Mineral Resource Estimate (“MRE”) for the Hyland Main Zone (“Main Zone”) of the Hyland Gold Project (the “Hyland Project” or “Property”) located in the Watson Lake Mining District in the southeast Yukon, and to prepare a National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) Technical Report written in support of the Main Zone MRE.

The Hyland Project is considered an advanced-stage exploration project.

The Company was incorporated by a Certificate of Incorporation issued pursuant to the provisions of the Alberta Corporations Act (“ABCA”) on July 26, 2010, under the name Banyan Coast Capital Corp, which was subsequently changed to Banyan Gold Corp under a certificate of amendment on February 14, 2013. On November 24, 2010, the Company became a reporting issuer in the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario.

Banyan completed its IPO and commenced trading on January 27, 2011, on the TSX Venture Exchange and trades under the symbol BYN.

Banyan is in the business of exploration and development of mineral properties. The Company currently holds three main projects in the Yukon Territory, which includes the Hyland Project.

The current report is authored by Allan Armitage, Ph.D., P. Geo., (“Armitage”) and Ben Eggers, MAIG, P.Geo. (“Eggers”) of SGS. The Authors are independent Qualified Persons as defined by NI 43-101 and are responsible for all sections of this report. The updated MRE presented in this report was estimated by Armitage.

The reporting of the MRE complies with all disclosure requirements for Mineral Resources set out in the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (2016). The classification of the updated MRE is consistent with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards (2014 CIM Definitions). In completing the updated MREs, the Author uses general procedures and methodologies that are consistent with industry standard practices, including those documented in the 2019 CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (2019 CIM Guidelines).

The current Technical Report will be used by Banyan in fulfillment of their continuing disclosure requirements under Canadian securities laws, including National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”).

### 25.2 Exploration and Drilling

Work conducted by Banyan on the Hyland Gold Project consisted of grid soil sampling and ridge and spur sampling, which led to the prospecting discovery of gold mineralization south of the Cuz Zone. The newly discovered Montrose Ridge Zone was explored with excavator trenching in 2015 and 2016 after being connected with a bulldozer trail to the existing road network. Banyan also completed diamond drilling on the Camp Zone (two holes) and at the north of the Main Zone (one hole) in 2015. In 2016, Banyan completed 475 m of diamond drilling consisting of three holes proximal to the Main Zone gold-silver deposit with one hole designed to provide material for metallurgical test work. Trenches were also completed at the Camp Zone and Montrose Ridge Zone, following up on arsenic+gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies. In 2017, Banyan completed 3,847 m of diamond drilling from 25 drill holes focused on in-fill, step-out exploration and dedicated metallurgical drilling along with continued trenching concentrated on the Main Zone gold-silver deposit. In 2018 drilling and trenching focused on testing gold-silver mineralization continuity and resource expansion between the Main Zone and the Camp Zone. Drilling covered 1.25 km of previously untested, strike extent north of the Main Zone with 1,295 metres of diamond drilling in 11 drill

holes. Exploration in 2023 on the Property comprised geochemical sampling (soils and rocks) designed to validate and extend historical arsenic+gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies.

Diamond drilling completed on the Property by Banyan totals 6,447.33 m in 42 drillholes targeting the Main and Camp Zone gold-silver mineralization.

### 25.3 Metallurgical Test Work

Metallurgical test data is limited on the Property and limited to a few tests on oxidized material.

In 1989, 72-hour bottle roll cyanidation tests were conducted on three assay lab coarse reject composite samples (> 38 µm) from the 1988 bulldozer trench sampling program of oxidized mineralization in the Main Zone. The work, conducted by Coastech Research Inc, reported that 24-hour leach residence time was sufficient for gold recovery of over 95% and concluded that the relatively coarse particle size of the samples indicated that the mineralization is amenable to either vat or heap leaching. Cyanide and lime consumption were low.

As part of the 1990 RC drill program, there was limited testing of cold cyanide gold extraction carried out on twenty-five selected samples. Depth of the samples in the vertical RC holes ranged from 1.5 m to 150 m. Gold content of the samples, determined by fire assay, ranges from 0.3 to 5.1 g/t. Samples were selected to be representative of the oxide (12 samples), transition (6 samples) and sulphide (7 samples) zones as identified by chip logging.

Results are summarized as follows:

- Average gold recovery of all samples by cold cyanide extraction is 70.2%,
- Average gold recovery by cold cyanide extraction from oxide samples is 87.5%,
- Average gold recovery by cold cyanide extraction from transition samples is 87.5%, and
- Average gold recovery by cold cyanide extraction from sulphide samples is 37.7%.

Preliminary microscopy work indicates that gold in unoxidized material is primarily found in fractures and on pyrite grain boundaries and is non-refractory.

Gold recovery is independent of grade in the oxide facies, ranging from 70 to 100%. Recovery is also independent of copper grade in the oxide zone, although this does not necessarily mean that copper is not a cyanide consumer.

In 2017, Banyan engaged Kappes Cassidy & Associates of Reno, NV to conduct metallurgical bottle roll and column leach test work on samples collected from dedicated metallurgical diamond drill holes; HY17-073, HY17-074 as well as one bulk composite sample towards determination of gold leach recoveries that may be obtainable using heap leach methods. Average gold recoveries from the three column leach tests were 86% on 12.5-millimeter crushed material; tests were conducted over a 58-day period. Importantly, the test work also demonstrated strong leaching kinetics with a range of 73-87% of the ultimate recovery occurring within the first week of leaching.

### 25.4 Mineral Resource Estimate

Completion of the current MRE involved the assessment of a drill hole database, which included all data for surface drilling completed through 2018. Completion of the current MRE also included an updated three-dimensional (3D) mineral resource model (resource domain), a 3D topographic surface model and available written reports.

The Inverse Distance Squared (“ID2”) calculation method restricted to mineralized domains was used to interpolate grades for Au (g/t) and Ag (g/t) into a block model for the Main Zone. Indicated and Inferred

mineral resources are reported in the summary tables in Section 14.10. The MRE presented below takes into consideration that the Main Zone may be mined by open pit mining methods.

The reporting of the current MRE complies with all disclosure requirements for Mineral Resources set out in the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. The classification of the MRE is consistent with the 2014 Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards (2014 CIM Definitions). In completing the updated MRE, the Author uses procedures and methodologies that are generally consistent with industry standard practices, including those documented in the 2019 CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (2019 CIM Guidelines).

In order to complete the mineral resource estimate for the Main Zone, a database comprising a series of comma delimited spreadsheets containing drill hole and channel information was provided by Banyan Gold. The database included hole and channel location information (NAD83 / UTM Zone 10), survey data, assay data, lithology data and specific gravity data. The data was then imported into GEOVIA GEMS version 6.9.2 software (“GEMS”) for wireframe modeling, statistical analysis, block modeling and resource estimation.

The current MRE is based on data from 86 drill holes (18,505.40 m) and 39 trenches (7,598.7 m). The database was checked for typographical errors in drill hole locations, down hole surveys, lithology, assay values and supporting information on source of assay values. Overlaps and gapping in survey, lithology and assay values in intervals were checked. Gaps in the assay sampling were assigned a grade value of 0.0001 for gold and 0.001 for silver.

In addition to the drill hole and trench database, Banyan Gold provided SGS with a three-dimensional (3D) digital elevation model, in DXF format, for the Main Zone area.

## 25.5 Mineral Resource Statement

- The MRE for the Main Zone is presented in Table 25-1.

### Highlights of the Main Zone Mineral Resource Estimate are as follows:

- Hyland contains pit constrained mineral resources of 337,000 oz of gold and 2.63 Moz of silver (11.3 million tonnes at an average grade of 0.93 g/t Au and 7.27 g/t Ag) in the Indicated category, and 118,000 ounces of gold and 0.86 Moz of silver (3.87 million tonnes at an average grade of 0.95 g/t Au and 6.94 g/t Ag) in the Inferred category.

**Table 25-1 Main Zone Mineral Resource Estimate, September 1, 2025**

Cut-off Grade (AuEq g/t)	Tonnes	Au		Ag		AuEq	
		Grade (g/t)	Ozs	Grade (g/t)	Ozs	Grade (g/t)	Ozs
<b>Indicated</b>							
<b>0.5</b>	11,272,000	0.93	337,000	7.27	2,634,000	1.02	368,000
<b>Inferred</b>							
<b>0.5</b>	3,865,000	0.95	118,000	6.94	863,000	1.03	128,000

### Hyland Gold Project Main Zone Mineral Resource Estimate Notes:

- The effective date of the Hyland Mineral Resource Estimate is September 1, 2025.
- The mineral resource was estimated by Allan Armitage, Ph.D., P.Geo. of SGS Geological Services and is an independent Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101.
- The classification of the current Mineral Resource Estimate into Indicated and Inferred mineral resources is consistent with current 2014 CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.

- (4) *All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate and numbers may not add due to rounding.*
- (5) *The mineral resources are presented undiluted and in situ, constrained by a continuous 3D wireframe model, and is considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.*
- (6) *Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that most Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.*
- (7) *The Hyland mineral resource estimate is based on a validated database which includes data from surface trenching, and surface diamond and RC drilling completed between 1987 and 2018.*
- (8) *The MRE for Hyland is based on one three-dimensional (“3D”) resource model representing the deposit.*
- (9) *Grades for Au and Ag were estimated for each mineralization domain using 1.5 metre drill core and 2.0 metre channel composites assigned to that domain. To generate grade within the blocks, the inverse distance cubed ( $ID^2$ ) interpolation method was used. An average SG value of 3.04 was used for tonnage calculation.*
- (10) *Based on the location, surface exposure, size, shape, general true thickness, and orientation, it is envisioned that Hyland may be mined using open-pit mining methods. In-pit mineral resources are reported at a base case cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t AuEq. The in-pit resource grade blocks are quantified above the base case cut-off grade, above the constraining pit shell, below topography and within the constraining mineralized domain (the constraining volume).*
- (11) *The pit optimization and base-case cut-off grade consider a gold price of \$2,400/oz and a silver price of \$28 /oz and considers a gold recovery of 92% and silver recovery of 70%. The pit optimization and base case cut-off grade also considers a mining cost of US\$2.40/t mined, pit slope of 55° degrees, and processing, treatment, refining, G&A and transportation cost of USD\$19.50/t of mineralized material.*
- (12) *The results from the pit optimization, using the pseudoflow optimization method in Whittle 2022, are used solely for the purpose of testing the “reasonable prospects for economic extraction” by an open pit and do not represent an attempt to estimate mineral reserves. There are no mineral reserves on the Property. The results are used simply as a guide to assist in the preparation of a mineral resource statement and to select an appropriate resource reporting cut-off grade. A Whittle pit shell at a revenue factor of 1.00 was selected as the ultimate pit shell for the purposes of the current MRE.*
- (13) *The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*

## 25.6 Risk and Opportunities

### 25.6.1 Risks

#### 25.6.1.1 Mineral Resource Estimate

A portion of the contained metal of the Main Zone, at the reported cut-off grade for the MRE, is in the Inferred Mineral Resource classification. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral resources could be upgraded to Indicated Minerals Resources with continued exploration.

The mineralized structures (mineralized domains) are relatively well understood. However, due to the limited drilling in some areas, all mineralization zones might be of slightly variable shapes from what have been modeled. A different interpretation from the current mineralization models may adversely affect the current MRE. Continued drilling may help define with more precision the shapes of the zones and confirm the geological and grade continuities of the mineralized zones.

### 25.6.1 Opportunities

#### 25.6.1.1 Mineral Resource Estimate

There is an opportunity in the Main Zone area to extend known mineralization at depth, on strike and elsewhere on the Property and to potentially convert Inferred Mineral Resources to Indicated Mineral Resources. Banyan’s intentions are to direct their exploration efforts towards resource growth in 2026 with

a focus on extending the limits of known mineralization and testing other targets on the greater Hyland Property.

## 26 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Hyland Gold Project deposits contain open pit Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources that are associated with well-defined mineralized trends and models. All deposits are open along strike and at depth.

The Project has potential for delineation of additional Mineral Resources. Given the prospective nature of the Hyland Property, it is the opinion of the QP that the Property merits further exploration and that a proposed plan for further work by Banyan Gold is justified.

It is recommended that Banyan Gold conduct further exploration on the Project, subject to funding and any other matters which may cause the proposed exploration program to be altered in the normal course of its business activities or alterations which may affect the program as a result of exploration activities themselves.

For the next phase of work continuing in 2026, the Company plans to accomplish the following:

- Undertake desktop study and produce an updated lithostructural 3D model to supplement alteration and mineralization models to support additional exploratory work.
- Undertake a 40-day field program to complete targeted drilling, surface sampling, and camp maintenance.
- Conduct 3,000 meters of exploration drilling targeting mineralization extensions to the Main Zone Deposit as well as follow-up on anomalous soil and drill results in the Cuz Zone.
- Conduct a soil geochemical survey over the southern portion of the project.

The total cost of the planned exploration work program by Banyan Gold Corp. is estimated at CAD\$1.9 million (Table 26-1).

**Table 26-1 Cost Summary for Recommended Future Work**

Program Component	Units	Unit Cost	Estimated Cost (CAD\$)
Diamond Drilling	3000m	\$250/m	\$ 1,050,000
Geochemistry	3000 samples	\$55/sample	\$ 165,000
3D modelling	21 days	\$1000/day	\$ 21,000
Soil Sampling	2500 samples	\$35/sample	\$ 87,500
Fixed wing support			\$ 50,000
Camp Maintenance			\$ 75,000
Senior Geologist	5 days	\$1000/day	\$ 5,000
Project Geologist	40 days	\$800/day	\$ 32,000
Junior Geologist	80 days	\$600/day	\$ 48,000
Geotech	80 days	\$400/day	\$ 32,000
Camp Costs	520	\$150/day	\$ 78,000
Equipment	120 hours	\$150/hour	\$ 18,000
15% Contingency			\$ 249,225
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 1,910,725</b>

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## 28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled “Mineral Resource Estimate for the Hyland Gold Project, Yukon Territory, Canada” dated October 24, 2025 (the “Technical Report”) for Banyan Gold Corp. was prepared and signed by the following authors:

The effective date of the report is September 1, 2025.  
The date of the report is October 24, 2025.

Signed by:

**Qualified Persons**

Allan Armitage, Ph. D., P. Geo.,  
Ben Eggers, MAIG, P. Geo.

**Company**

SGS Geological Services (“SGS”)  
SGS Geological Services (“SGS”)

October 24, 2025

## 29 CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFIED PERSONS

### QP CERTIFICATE – ALLAN ARMITAGE

To accompany the technical report titled “Mineral Resource Estimate for the Hyland Gold Project, Yukon Territory, Canada” with an effective date of September 1, 2025 (the “Technical Report”) prepared for Banyan Gold Corp. (the “Company”).

I, Allan E. Armitage, Ph. D., P. Geol. of 62 River Front Way, Fredericton, New Brunswick, hereby certify that:

1. I am a Senior Resource Geologist with SGS Canada Inc., 10 de la Seigneurie E blvd., Unit 203 Blainville, QC, Canada, J7C 3V5.
2. I am a graduate of Acadia University having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science - Honours in Geology in 1989, a graduate of Laurentian University having obtained the degree of Master of Science in Geology in 1992 and a graduate of the University of Western Ontario having obtained a Doctor of Philosophy in Geology in 1998.
3. I have been employed as a geologist for every field season (May - October) from 1987 to 1996. I have been continuously employed as a geologist since March of 1997.
4. I have been involved in mineral exploration and resource modeling at the grass roots to advanced exploration stage, including producing mines, since 1991, including mineral resource estimation and mineral resource and mineral reserve auditing since 2006 in Canada and internationally. I have extensive experience in Archean and Proterozoic low grade gold deposits, volcanic and sediment hosted base metal massive sulphide deposits, porphyry copper-gold-silver deposits, low and intermediate sulphidation epithermal gold and silver deposits, magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE deposits, and unconformity- and sandstone-hosted uranium deposits.
5. I am a member of the following: the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (P.Geol.) (License No. 64456; 1999), the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (P.Geo.) (Licence No. 38144; 2012), and the Professional Geoscientists Ontario (P.Geo.) (Licence No. 2829; 2017), and Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (NAPEG) (License No. L4375; 2019).
6. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects – (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43 101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43 101.
7. I am an author of the Technical Report and responsible for sections 1.1, 1.2, 1.6-1.9, 2.0-2.2, 2.3.1, 2.4-2.5, 3, 4, 5, 8, 12.3, 12.4.1, 13, 14-24, 25.1, 25.3-25.6, and 26. I have reviewed these sections and accept professional responsibility for these sections of the Technical Report.
8. I have conducted two site visits to the Property. I conducted a site visit to the Project on October 12, 2011, and September 19-20, 2017.
9. I have had prior involvement with the Hyland Property. I was an author of the previous NI 43-101 Technical Reports for the Property, dated November 2, 2012, August 4, 2016, and May 1, 2018 for Banyan Gold.
10. I am independent of the Company as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
11. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
12. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 (the “Form”), and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and the Form.

Signed and dated October 24, 2025 at Fredericton, New Brunswick.

***“Original Signed and Sealed”***

*Allan Armitage, Ph. D., P. Geo., SGS Canada Inc.*

## QP CERTIFICATE – BEN EGGERS

To accompany the technical report titled “Mineral Resource Estimate for the Hyland Gold Project, Yukon Territory, Canada” with an effective date of September 1, 2025 (the “Technical Report”) prepared for Banyan Gold Corp. (the “Company”).

I, Benjamin K. Eggers, MAIG, P.Geol. of Tofino, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I am a Senior Geologist with SGS Canada Inc., 10 Boulevard de la Seigneurie E., Suite 203, Blainville, QC, J7C 3V5, Canada.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Otago, New Zealand having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Geology in 2004.
3. I have been continuously employed as a geologist since February of 2005.
4. I have been involved in mineral exploration and resource modeling at the greenfield to advanced exploration stages, including at producing mines, in Canada, Australia, and internationally since 2005, and in mineral resource estimation since 2022 in Canada and internationally. I have experience in orogenic gold deposits, low, intermediate, and high sulphidation epithermal gold and silver deposits, porphyry copper-gold-silver deposits, volcanic and sediment hosted base metal massive sulphide deposits, albitite-hosted uranium deposits, and pegmatite lithium deposits.
5. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia and use the designation (P.Geol.) (EGBC Licence No. 40384; 2014), I am a member of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (NAPEG) and use the designation (P.Geol.) (Licence No. L5818, 2024), and I am a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and use the designation (MAIG) (AIG Licence No. 3824; 2013).
6. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects – (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I am an author of the Technical Report and responsible for sections 1.3-1.5, 2.3.2, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12.1, 12.2, 12.4.2, 12.5, and 25.2. I have reviewed these sections and accept professional responsibility for these sections of the Technical Report.
8. I conducted a site visit to the Property on August 25-26, 2025.
9. I have had no prior involvement with the Property.
10. I am independent of the Company as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
11. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
12. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 (the “Form”), and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and the Form.

Signed and dated October 24, 2025 at Tofino, British Columbia.

***“Original Signed and Sealed”***

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*Ben Eggers, MAIG, P. Geol., SGS Canada Inc.*

## Appendix 1. Summary of Designated Claims

Grant Number	Claim Name	Owner	Expiry Date
YA67489	CUZ 9	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA67490	CUZ 10	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2038
YA67491	CUZ 11	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2038
YA67492	CUZ 12	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2038
YA67493	CUZ 13	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2038
YA67494	CUZ 14	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2038
YA68429	QUIVER 1	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2038
YA68430	QUIVER 2	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2038
YA68439	QUIVER 11	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2038
YA68440	QUIVER 12	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2038
YA68449	QUIVER 21	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2038
YA68450	QUIVER 22	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2036
YA68451	QUIVER 23	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA68452	QUIVER 24	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA68709	QUIVER 25	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA68714	QUIVER 30	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA68716	QUIVER 32	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA68718	QUIVER 34	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA68994	CUZ 57	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70902	PIGLET 1	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70903	PIGLET 2	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70904	PIGLET 3	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70905	PIGLET 4	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70906	PIGLET 5	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70907	PIGLET 6	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70908	PIGLET 7	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70909	PIGLET 8	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70910	PIGLET 9	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70911	PIGLET 10	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70912	PIGLET 11	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70913	PIGLET 12	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70914	PIGLET 13	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70915	PIGLET 14	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70916	PIGLET 15	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70917	PIGLET 16	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70918	PIGLET 17	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70919	PIGLET 18	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70920	PIGLET 19	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70921	PIGLET 20	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70922	PIGLET 21	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70923	PIGLET 22	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70924	PIGLET 23	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70925	PIGLET 24	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70926	PIGLET 25	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70927	PIGLET 26	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70928	PIGLET 27	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70929	PIGLET 28	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70930	PIGLET 29	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70931	PIGLET 30	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70932	PIGLET 31	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YA70933	PIGLET 32	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB00422	SOW 1	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB00423	SOW 2	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034

Grant Number	Claim Name	Owner	Expiry Date
YB00424	SOW 3	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB00425	SOW 4	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB00426	SOW 5	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB14247	HAM 5	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB14248	HAM 6	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB14249	HAM 7	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB14250	HAM 8	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB14251	HAM 9	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB14252	BOAR 1	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB14253	BOAR 2	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB14254	BOAR 3	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB14255	BOAR 4	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB14256	BOAR 5	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB14257	BOAR 6	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB14258	BOAR 7	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB14259	BOAR 8	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB14260	BOAR 9	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB14261	BOAR 10	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB14262	BOAR 11	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB14383	BOAR 12	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB14384	BOAR 13	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB14385	BOAR 14	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB14386	BOAR 15	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB14387	BOAR 16	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB14388	HAM 1	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB14389	HAM 2	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB14390	HAM 3	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB14391	HAM 4	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB14392	HAM 10	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB14393	HAM 11	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB15352	BOAR 17	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB15353	BOAR 18	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB15354	BOAR 19	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB15355	BOAR 20	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB15356	BOAR 21	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB15357	BOAR 22	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB15358	BOAR 23	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB15359	BOAR 24	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB15360	BOAR 25	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB15361	BOAR 26	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB15362	BOAR 27	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB15363	BOAR 28	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49043	VER 13	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49045	VER 15	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49047	VER 17	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49067	VER 37	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49068	VER 38	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49069	VER 39	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49070	VER 40	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49071	VER 41	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49072	VER 42	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49087	VER 57	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49088	VER 58	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49089	VER 59	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49090	VER 60	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49091	VER 61	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034

Grant Number	Claim Name	Owner	Expiry Date
YB49092	VER 62	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49093	VER 63	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49094	VER 64	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49095	VER 65	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49096	VER 66	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
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YB49110	VER 80	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49111	VER 81	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
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YB49114	VER 84	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
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YB49140	VER 110	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
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YB49152	VER 122	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
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YB49160	VER 130	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49161	VER 131	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
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YB49167	VER 137	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49168	VER 138	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
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YB49180	VER 150	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49181	VER 151	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
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YB49186	VER 156	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034

Grant Number	Claim Name	Owner	Expiry Date
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YB49188	VER 158	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49189	VER 159	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49190	VER 160	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49191	VER 161	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49192	VER 162	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49201	VER 171	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49202	VER 172	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49203	VER 173	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49204	VER 174	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49205	VER 175	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49206	VER 176	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
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YB49208	VER 178	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
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YB49210	VER 180	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49211	VER 181	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49212	VER 182	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49213	VER 183	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49214	VER 184	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49215	VER 185	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
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YB49257	VER 227	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YB49258	VER 228	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
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YB49262	VER 232	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
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YB49264	VER 234	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49265	VER 235	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
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YB49269	VER 239	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YB49270	VER 240	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
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YB79521	HL 37	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YB79522	HL 38	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YB79523	HL 39	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YB79524	HL 40	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YB79525	HL 41	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YB79526	HL 42	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YB79527	HL 43	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YB79528	HL 44	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YB79529	HL 45	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YB79530	HL 46	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YB79531	HL 47	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YB79532	HL 48	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YB79549	HL 65	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YB79550	HL 66	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YB79551	HL 67	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YB79552	HL 68	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YB79553	HL 69	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YB79554	HL 70	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YB79555	HL 71	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030

Grant Number	Claim Name	Owner	Expiry Date
YB79556	HL 72	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YB79557	HL 73	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YB79558	HL 74	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YB79559	HL 75	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YB79560	HL 76	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YC23462	HOG 3	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YC23463	HOG 4	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YC23464	HOG 13	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC23465	HOG 14	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC23466	HOG 15	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC23467	HOG 16	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC23468	HOG 17	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC23469	HOG 18	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC23470	HOG 19	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC23471	HOG 20	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC23472	HOG 21	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC23473	HOG 22	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC23474	HOG 23	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC23475	HOG 24	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC23476	HOG 49	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC23477	HOG 50	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YC23478	HOG 51	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YC23479	HOG 52	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YC23480	HOG 57	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YC23481	HOG 58	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YC23482	HOG 59	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YC23483	HOG 60	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YC23484	HOG 65	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YC23485	HOG 66	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YC23486	HOG 67	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YC23487	HOG 68	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YC23488	HOG 69	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YC23489	HOG 70	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YC23490	HOG 71	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YC23491	HOG 72	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YC24357	HOG 73	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24358	HOG 74	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24359	HOG 75	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC23492	HOG 77	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YC23493	HOG 78	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YC23494	HOG 79	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YC23495	HOG 80	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YC23496	HOG 81	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YC23497	HOG 82	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YC23498	HOG 83	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YC23499	HOG 84	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YC23500	HOG 85	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2030
YC24001	HOG 86	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24002	HOG 87	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24003	HOG 88	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24004	HOG 89	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24005	HOG 90	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24006	HOG 91	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24007	HOG 92	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24008	HOG 93	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24009	HOG 94	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034

Grant Number	Claim Name	Owner	Expiry Date
YC24010	HOG 95	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24011	HOG 96	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24012	HOG 97	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24013	HOG 98	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24014	HOG 99	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24015	HOG 100	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24016	HOG 101	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24017	HOG 102	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24018	HOG 103	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24019	HOG 104	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24020	HOG 105	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24021	HOG 106	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24022	HOG 107	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24023	HOG 108	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24024	HOG 109	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24025	HOG 110	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24026	HOG 111	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24027	HOG 112	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24028	HOG 113	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24029	HOG 114	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24030	HOG 115	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YC24031	HOG 116	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	2/14/2034
YD113001	PORK 1	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113002	PORK 2	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113003	PORK 3	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113004	PORK 4	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113005	PORK 5	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113006	PORK 6	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113007	PORK 7	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113008	PORK 8	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113009	PORK 9	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113010	PORK 10	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113011	PORK 11	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113012	PORK 12	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113013	PORK 13	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113014	PORK 14	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113015	PORK 15	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113016	PORK 16	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113017	PORK 17	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113018	PORK 18	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113019	PORK 19	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113020	PORK 20	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113021	PORK 21	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113022	PORK 22	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113023	PORK 23	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113024	PORK 24	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113025	PORK 25	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113026	PORK 26	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113027	PORK 27	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113028	PORK 28	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113029	PORK 29	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113030	PORK 30	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113031	PORK 31	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113032	PORK 32	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113033	PORK 33	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113034	PORK 34	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032

Grant Number	Claim Name	Owner	Expiry Date
YD113035	PORK 35	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113036	PORK 36	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113037	PORK 37	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113038	PORK 38	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113039	PORK 39	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113040	PORK 40	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113041	PORK 41	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113042	PORK 42	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113043	PORK 43	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113044	PORK 44	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113045	PORK 45	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113046	PORK 46	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113047	PORK 47	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113048	PORK 48	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113049	PORK 49	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113050	PORK 50	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113051	PORK 51	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113052	PORK 52	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113053	PORK 53	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113054	PORK 54	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113055	PORK 55	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113056	PORK 56	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113057	PORK 57	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113058	PORK 58	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113059	PORK 59	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113060	PORK 60	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113061	PORK 61	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113062	PORK 62	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113063	PORK 63	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113064	PORK 64	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113065	PORK 65	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113066	PORK 66	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113067	PORK 67	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113068	PORK 68	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113069	PORK 69	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113070	PORK 70	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113071	PORK 71	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113072	PORK 72	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113073	PORK 73	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113074	PORK 74	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113075	PORK 75	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113076	PORK 76	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113077	PORK 77	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113078	PORK 78	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113079	PORK 79	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113080	PORK 80	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113081	PORK 81	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113082	PORK 82	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113083	PORK 83	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113084	PORK 84	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113085	PORK 85	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113086	PORK 86	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113087	PORK 87	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113088	PORK 88	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113089	PORK 89	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113090	PORK 90	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032

Grant Number	Claim Name	Owner	Expiry Date
YD113091	PORK 91	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113092	PORK 92	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113093	PORK 93	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113094	PORK 94	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113095	PORK 95	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113096	PORK 96	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113097	PORK 97	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113098	PORK 98	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113099	PORK 99	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113100	PORK 100	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113101	PORK 101	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113102	PORK 102	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113103	PORK 103	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113104	PORK 104	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113105	PORK 105	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113106	PORK 106	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113107	PORK 107	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113108	PORK 108	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113109	PORK 109	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113110	PORK 110	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113111	PORK 111	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113112	PORK 112	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113113	PORK 113	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113114	PORK 114	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113115	PORK 115	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113116	PORK 116	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113117	PORK 117	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113118	PORK 118	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113119	PORK 119	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113120	PORK 120	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113121	PORK 121	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113122	PORK 122	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113123	PORK 123	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113124	PORK 124	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113125	PORK 125	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113126	PORK 126	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113127	PORK 127	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113128	PORK 128	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113129	PORK 129	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113130	PORK 130	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113131	PORK 131	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113132	PORK 132	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113133	PORK 133	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113134	PORK 134	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113135	PORK 135	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113136	PORK 136	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113137	PORK 137	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113138	PORK 138	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113139	PORK 139	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113140	PORK 140	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113141	PORK 141	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113142	PORK 142	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113143	PORK 143	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113144	PORK 144	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113145	PORK 145	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113146	PORK 146	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032

Grant Number	Claim Name	Owner	Expiry Date
YD113147	PORK 147	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113148	PORK 148	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113149	PORK 149	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113150	PORK 150	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113151	PORK 151	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113152	PORK 152	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113153	PORK 153	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113154	PORK 154	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113155	PORK 155	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113156	PORK 156	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113157	PORK 157	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113158	PORK 158	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113159	PORK 159	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113160	PORK 160	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113161	PORK 161	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113162	PORK 162	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113163	PORK 163	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113164	PORK 164	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113165	PORK 165	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113166	PORK 166	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113167	PORK 167	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113168	PORK 168	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113169	PORK 169	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113170	PORK 170	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113171	PORK 171	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113172	PORK 172	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113173	PORK 173	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113174	PORK 174	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113175	PORK 175	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113176	PORK 176	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113177	PORK 177	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113178	PORK 178	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113179	PORK 179	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113180	PORK 180	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113181	PORK 181	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113182	PORK 182	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113183	PORK 183	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113184	PORK 184	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113185	PORK 185	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113186	PORK 186	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113187	PORK 187	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113188	PORK 188	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113189	PORK 189	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113190	PORK 190	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113191	PORK 191	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113192	PORK 192	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113193	PORK 193	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113194	PORK 194	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113195	PORK 195	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113196	PORK 196	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113197	PORK 197	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113198	PORK 198	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113199	PORK 199	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113200	PORK 200	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113201	PORK 201	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113202	PORK 202	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032

Grant Number	Claim Name	Owner	Expiry Date
YD113203	PORK 203	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113204	PORK 204	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113205	PORK 205	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113206	PORK 206	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113207	PORK 207	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113208	PORK 208	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113209	PORK 209	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113210	PORK 210	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113211	PORK 211	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113212	PORK 212	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113213	PORK 213	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113214	PORK 214	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113215	PORK 215	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113216	PORK 216	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113217	PORK 217	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113218	PORK 218	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113219	PORK 219	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113220	PORK 220	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113221	PORK 221	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113222	PORK 222	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113223	PORK 223	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113224	PORK 224	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113225	PORK 225	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113226	PORK 226	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113227	PORK 227	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113228	PORK 228	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113229	PORK 229	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113230	PORK 230	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113231	PORK 231	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113232	PORK 232	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113233	PORK 233	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113234	PORK 234	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113235	PORK 235	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113236	PORK 236	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113237	PORK 237	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113238	PORK 238	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113239	PORK 239	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113240	PORK 240	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113241	PORK 241	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113242	PORK 242	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113243	PORK 243	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113244	PORK 244	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113245	PORK 245	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113246	PORK 246	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113247	PORK 247	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD113248	PORK 248	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/16/2032
YD115047	ROAST 1	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115048	ROAST 2	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115049	ROAST 3	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115050	ROAST 4	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115051	ROAST 5	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115052	ROAST 6	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115053	ROAST 7	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115054	ROAST 8	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115055	ROAST 9	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115056	ROAST 10	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032

Grant Number	Claim Name	Owner	Expiry Date
YD115057	ROAST 11	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115058	ROAST 12	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115059	ROAST 13	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115060	ROAST 14	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115061	ROAST 15	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115062	ROAST 16	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115063	ROAST 17	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115064	ROAST 18	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115065	ROAST 19	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115066	ROAST 20	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115067	ROAST 21	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115068	ROAST 22	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115069	ROAST 23	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115070	ROAST 24	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115071	ROAST 25	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115072	ROAST 26	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115073	ROAST 27	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115074	ROAST 28	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115075	ROAST 29	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115076	ROAST 30	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115077	ROAST 31	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115078	ROAST 32	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115079	ROAST 33	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115080	ROAST 34	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115081	ROAST 35	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115082	ROAST 36	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115083	ROAST 37	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115084	ROAST 38	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115085	ROAST 39	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115086	ROAST 40	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115087	ROAST 41	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115088	ROAST 42	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115089	ROAST 43	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115090	ROAST 44	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115091	ROAST 45	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115092	ROAST 46	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115093	ROAST 47	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115094	ROAST 48	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115095	ROAST 49	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115096	ROAST 50	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115097	ROAST 51	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115098	ROAST 52	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115099	ROAST 53	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115100	ROAST 54	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115101	ROAST 55	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115102	ROAST 56	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115103	BEAN 1	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115104	BEAN 2	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115105	BEAN 3	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115106	BEAN 4	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115107	BEAN 5	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115108	BEAN 6	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115109	BEAN 7	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115110	BEAN 8	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115111	BEAN 9	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115112	BEAN 10	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032

Grant Number	Claim Name	Owner	Expiry Date
YD115113	BEAN 11	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115114	BEAN 12	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115115	BEAN 13	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115116	BEAN 14	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115117	BEAN 15	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115118	BEAN 16	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115119	BEAN 17	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115120	BEAN 18	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115121	BEAN 19	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115122	BEAN 20	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115123	BEAN 21	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115124	BEAN 22	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115125	BEAN 23	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115126	BEAN 24	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115127	BEAN 25	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115128	BEAN 26	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115129	BEAN 27	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115130	BEAN 28	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115131	BEAN 29	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115132	BEAN 30	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115133	BEAN 31	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115134	BEAN 32	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115135	BEAN 33	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115136	BEAN 34	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115137	BEAN 35	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115138	BEAN 36	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115139	BEAN 37	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115140	BEAN 38	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115141	BEAN 39	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115142	BEAN 40	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115143	BEAN 41	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115144	BEAN 42	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115145	BEAN 43	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115146	BEAN 44	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115147	BEAN 45	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115148	BEAN 46	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115149	BEAN 47	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115150	BEAN 48	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115151	BEAN 49	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115152	BEAN 50	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115153	BEAN 51	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115154	BEAN 52	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115155	BEAN 53	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115156	BEAN 54	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115157	BEAN 55	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115158	BEAN 56	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115159	BEAN 57	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115160	BEAN 58	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115161	BEAN 59	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115162	BEAN 60	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115163	BEAN 61	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115164	BEAN 62	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115165	BEAN 63	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115166	BEAN 64	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115167	BEAN 65	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115168	BEAN 66	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032

Grant Number	Claim Name	Owner	Expiry Date
YD115169	BEAN 67	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115170	BEAN 68	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115171	BEAN 69	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115172	BEAN 70	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115173	BEAN 71	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115174	BEAN 72	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115175	BEAN 73	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115176	BEAN 74	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115177	BEAN 75	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115178	BEAN 76	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115179	BEAN 77	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115180	BEAN 78	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115181	BEAN 79	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115182	BEAN 80	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115183	BEAN 81	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115184	BEAN 82	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115185	BEAN 83	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115186	BEAN 84	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115187	BEAN 85	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115188	BEAN 86	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115189	BEAN 87	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115190	BEAN 88	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115191	BEAN 89	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115192	BEAN 90	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115193	BEAN 91	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115194	BEAN 92	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115195	BEAN 93	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115196	BEAN 94	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115197	BEAN 95	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115198	BEAN 96	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115199	BEAN 97	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115200	BEAN 98	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115201	BEAN 99	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115202	BEAN 100	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115203	BEAN 101	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115205	BEAN 103	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115207	BEAN 105	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115208	BEAN 106	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115209	BEAN 107	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115210	BEAN 108	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115211	BEAN 109	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115212	BEAN 110	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115213	BEAN 111	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115214	BEAN 112	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115215	BEAN 113	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115216	BEAN 114	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115217	BEAN 115	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115218	BEAN 116	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115219	BEAN 117	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115220	BEAN 118	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115221	BEAN 119	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115222	BEAN 120	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115223	BEAN 121	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115224	BEAN 122	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115229	BEAN 127	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115230	BEAN 128	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032

Grant Number	Claim Name	Owner	Expiry Date
YD115231	BEAN 129	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115232	BEAN 130	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115249	BEAN 147	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115250	BEAN 148	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115251	BEAN 149	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115252	BEAN 150	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115253	BEAN 151	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115254	BEAN 152	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115255	BEAN 153	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115256	BEAN 154	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115257	BEAN 155	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115258	BEAN 156	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115259	BEAN 157	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115260	BEAN 158	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115261	BEAN 159	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115262	BEAN 160	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115263	BEAN 161	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115264	BEAN 162	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115265	BEAN 163	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115266	BEAN 164	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115269	BEAN 167	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115270	BEAN 168	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115271	BEAN 169	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115272	BEAN 170	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115273	BEAN 171	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115274	BEAN 172	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115275	BEAN 173	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115276	BEAN 174	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115277	BEAN 175	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115278	BEAN 176	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115279	BEAN 177	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115280	BEAN 178	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115281	BEAN 179	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115282	BEAN 180	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115283	BEAN 181	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115284	BEAN 182	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115285	BEAN 183	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115286	BEAN 184	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115289	BEAN 187	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115290	BEAN 188	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115291	BEAN 189	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115292	BEAN 190	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115293	BEAN 191	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115294	BEAN 192	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115295	BEAN 193	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115296	BEAN 194	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115297	BEAN 195	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115298	BEAN 196	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115299	BEAN 197	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115300	BEAN 198	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115301	BEAN 199	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115302	BEAN 200	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115303	BEAN 201	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115304	BEAN 202	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115305	BEAN 203	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115306	BEAN 204	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032

Grant Number	Claim Name	Owner	Expiry Date
YD115309	BEAN 207	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115310	BEAN 208	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115311	BEAN 209	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115312	BEAN 210	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115313	BEAN 211	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115314	BEAN 212	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115315	BEAN 213	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115316	BEAN 214	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115317	BEAN 215	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115318	BEAN 216	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115319	BEAN 217	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115320	BEAN 218	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115321	BEAN 219	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115322	BEAN 220	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115323	BEAN 221	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115324	BEAN 222	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115325	BEAN 223	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115326	BEAN 224	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115329	BEAN 227	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115330	BEAN 228	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115331	BEAN 229	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115332	BEAN 230	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115333	BEAN 231	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115334	BEAN 232	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115335	BEAN 233	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115336	BEAN 234	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115337	BEAN 235	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115338	BEAN 236	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115339	BEAN 237	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115340	BEAN 238	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115341	BEAN 239	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115342	BEAN 240	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115343	BEAN 241	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115344	BEAN 242	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115345	BEAN 243	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115346	BEAN 244	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115347	BEAN 245	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115348	BEAN 246	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115349	BEAN 247	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115350	BEAN 248	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115351	BEAN 249	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115352	BEAN 250	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115353	BEAN 251	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115354	BEAN 252	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115355	BEAN 253	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115356	BEAN 254	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115357	BEAN 255	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115358	BEAN 256	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115359	BEAN 257	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115360	BEAN 258	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115361	BEAN 259	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115362	BEAN 260	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115363	BEAN 261	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115364	BEAN 262	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115365	BEAN 263	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115366	BEAN 264	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032

Grant Number	Claim Name	Owner	Expiry Date
YD115367	BEAN 265	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115368	BEAN 266	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115369	BEAN 267	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115370	BEAN 268	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115371	BEAN 269	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115372	BEAN 270	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115373	BEAN 271	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115374	BEAN 272	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115375	BEAN 273	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115376	BEAN 274	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115377	BEAN 275	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115378	BEAN 276	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115379	BEAN 277	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115380	BEAN 278	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115381	BEAN 279	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115382	BEAN 280	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115383	BEAN 281	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115384	BEAN 282	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115385	BEAN 283	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115386	BEAN 284	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115387	BEAN 285	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115388	BEAN 286	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115389	BEAN 287	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115390	BEAN 288	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115391	BEAN 289	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115392	BEAN 290	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115393	BEAN 291	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115394	BEAN 292	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115395	BEAN 293	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115396	BEAN 294	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115397	BEAN 295	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115398	BEAN 296	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115399	BEAN 297	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115400	BEAN 298	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115401	BEAN 299	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115402	BEAN 300	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115403	BEAN 301	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115404	BEAN 302	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115405	BEAN 303	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115406	BEAN 304	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115407	BEAN 305	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115408	BEAN 306	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115409	BEAN 307	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115410	BEAN 308	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115411	BEAN 309	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115412	BEAN 310	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115413	BEAN 311	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115414	BEAN 312	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115415	BEAN 313	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115416	BEAN 314	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115417	BEAN 315	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115418	BEAN 316	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115419	BEAN 317	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115420	BEAN 318	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115421	BEAN 319	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115422	BEAN 320	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032

Grant Number	Claim Name	Owner	Expiry Date
YD115423	BEAN 321	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115424	BEAN 322	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115425	BEAN 323	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115426	BEAN 324	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115427	BEAN 325	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115428	BEAN 326	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115429	BEAN 327	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115430	BEAN 328	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115431	BEAN 329	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115432	BEAN 330	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115433	BEAN 331	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115434	BEAN 332	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115435	BEAN 333	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115436	BEAN 334	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115437	BEAN 335	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115438	BEAN 336	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115439	BEAN 337	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115440	BEAN 338	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115441	BEAN 339	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115442	BEAN 340	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115443	BEAN 341	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115444	BEAN 342	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115445	BEAN 343	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115446	BEAN 344	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115447	BEAN 345	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115448	BEAN 346	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115449	BEAN 347	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115450	BEAN 348	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115451	BEAN 349	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115452	BEAN 350	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115453	BEAN 351	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115454	BEAN 352	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115455	BEAN 353	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032
YD115456	BEAN 354	Banyan Gold Corporation - 100%	11/19/2032